FOCUS Deliverable 4.1: Survey of Arriving and Receiving communities

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PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

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Glossary

Abbreviation / acronym	Description
AC	Arriving Community
D	Deliverable
f	Frequency
M	Mean
n	Number
OLS	Ordinary least squares
p	p-value
r	Correlation coefficient
SD	Standard deviation
SE	Socio-economic
SP	Socio-psychological
RC	Receiving Community
RQ	Research question
RWT	Random Walk Technique
VIF	Variance Inflation Factor
WP	Work Package

Glossary

Executive Summary

The FOCUS project is comprised of three dimensions – research, practice and policy. The main objective of the research dimension is to contribute to the evidence base on the understanding of dynamic integration and relations of the arriving and receiving communities. In this, the standard European Union definition of integration is adopted: Integration as a two-way process which is multidimensional and intergroup.

Four related streams of research were conducted:

- quantitative research using survey methodology with both the receiving and arriving communities,
- qualitative research using focus group methodology with both communities,
- secondary data analysis of socio-economic integration, and
- analysis of policies relevant to integration.

This deliverable presents the results of the quantitative survey conducted in four study sites: Croatia, Germany, Jordan and Sweden. These countries were selected for their distinct insights and lessons derived from their experience with forced displacement and local integration, as well as for their experiences with the latest influx of arriving community members from Syria and other countries.

The Deliverable is comprised of an introduction to the methodology of the field study and the data analysis procedures which is then followed by four separate reports – one for each study country. Each report presents the findings in a way that answers the research questions posed in Deliverable 3.1: Methodology of the field study. Country reports present findings for the arriving and receiving communities, as well as the differences and similarities between the two groups in key indicators of socio-psychological integration. The analyses provide an overview of the process of dynamic integration for each study site, as well as forming a strong basis for the cross-site analysis of survey data which will follow in Deliverable 4.3 Cross-site analysis.

1. Introduction

This deliverable presents four national reports on quantitative surveys carried out with arriving and receiving communities in Jordan, Croatia, Germany and Sweden. The surveys were designed to explore a range of research questions relating to socio-economic and socio-psychological dimensions of integration.

Overall, the FOCUS project consists of three core dimensions: research, practice and policy engagement. The research dimension consists of the comprehensive mapping of the available evidence, policies and practices on forced migration (WP2: Mapping of host-community/refugee[1] community relations), development of joint socio-economic and socio-psychological research methodology (WP3: Field research methodology), multi-method interdisciplinary field study in four countries (WP4: Field studies in Jordan, Croatia, Germany and Sweden), and the critical investigation and documentation of case examples and an approach towards dynamic integration (WP5: Development of an approach to dynamic integration and illustrative case examples).

WP4 consists of four major parts: (I) quantitative study of arriving and receiving communities, (II) qualitative study of arriving and receiving communities, (III) analysis of secondary and aggregate socio-economic data and (IV) triangulation and cross-site analysis of data. The first three parts of WP4 also represent the three sources of data (quantitative data were collected using a survey, qualitative data were collected through focus groups, and secondary socio-economic data was accessed through national statistics agencies).

This is one of three deliverables produced as outcomes of WP4:

- **D4.1 Survey of receiving and arriving communities** focuses on the analysis of within-country quantitative survey data
- **D4.2 Qualitative field study** presents the results of analysis of within-country focus group data
- **D4.3 Cross-site analysis** is an overarching report on the cross-site analysis and triangulation of three types of data (survey, focus groups, secondary), and will be the key deliverable combining and comparing all data from all study countries

The purpose of the survey is to gain detailed insight into the socio-economic and socio-psychological dimensions of integration and their relations using a quantitative methodology that allows for statistical comparison of data collected on independent groups, both between the arriving and receiving community within the study countries, and between the study countries. The structure and content of the survey are based on extensive research of literature on integration conducted in WP2[2], and the survey and all materials used for the data collection were developed and piloted in WP3[3].

This introductory section to the quantitative surveys includes a description of target groups from which samples of respondents were drawn in each study country, a short description of key research questions answered in this deliverable, and a note on the general impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on FOCUS survey field study. In the following section, the structure of the collected survey data is presented. The main part of the deliverable comprises four country reports. In the end, general conclusions and the bibliography are noted.

1.1.   Target groups

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[1] Due to changes in the terminology used by the FOCUS Consortium, the term „host community" has been changed to „receiving community", while „refugee community" has been changed to „arriving community" and these terms will be used throughout this deliverable.

[2] See deliverable D2.1 Mapping of host-community/refugee relations.

[3] See deliverable D3.1 Research design and methodology.

As a part of WP3: Methodology of the field study, two target groups were defined: a) refugees from Syria as the key arriving community group and b) receiving communities. Both groups were accessed in the four selected countries (Jordan, Croatia, Germany and Sweden). The target group of *refugees from Syria* is defined as "forced migrants from Syria who have been recognized as refugees by UNHCR from 2011. onward in Jordan, or have received the international protection status (asylum) from 2015 onward for European countries, and have been living in respective host communities from the point of receiving this status to date." (FOCUS D3.1, p.27). Table 1-1 presents the criteria for inclusion of arriving community respondents from Syria:

Table 1-1: Inclusion and exclusion criteria for arriving community respondents from Syria.

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Age	Between 18 and 65 years of age	Below 18 and above 65 years of age
Refugee/asylum status	Granted a refugee/asylum status	Rejected a refugee/asylum status
Year of receiving refugee/asylum status	After 2015. (2011. in Jordan)	Before 2015. (2011. in Jordan)
Living arrangement	Not in a camp/shared accommodation for refugees	In a camp or a shared accommodation for refugees

Receiving Community members were defined as "persons who have citizenship or permanent residency in the respective European country and have been living in the same host country for the last 7 years[4] (at least since 2013.)" (FOCUS D3.1, p.28). The criteria for the length of stay was defined as the number of years since the arrival of the refugees from Syria plus two additional years (making it since 2013. in European countries and since 2009. in Jordan). Because COVID-19 prolonged the survey data collection, a criterion of "7 years in the receiving country" was changed into "since 2013./2009." as this change ensured that the respondents lived in the receiving country for at least two years prior to the migration wave. Table 1-2 presents the criteria for inclusion and exclusion of receiving community participants.

Table 1-2: Inclusion and exclusion criteria for receiving community respondents.

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Age	Between 18 and 65 years of age	Below 18 and above 65 years of age
Number of years living in the respective receiving country	At least since 2013. (2009. In jordan)	Came to the receiving country after 2013. (2009. In jordan)
Citizenship or residence	Has citizenship of the receiving country or a permanent residence	Does not have citizenship or a permanent residence in the receiving country

Probabilistic sampling was planned and achieved for receiving community members in all study sites. Details of the characteristics of the samples, alongside their representability for the national data are presented in the individual country reports. For AC members a mixed approach was required due to the highly specific nature of the targeted population. Probabilistic sampling was planned and achieved in Sweden utilising its unique national database. In Germany, Jordan and Croatia the target population was approached through NGOs and other stakeholders which have regular contact with refugees. In each of the country reports, the procedure of reaching each of the study samples are described in detail, together with differences from the originally planned procedure and sample size. In Table 1-3, the sizes of the planned and achieved samples per study country are presented.

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[4] The methodology of the field study was developed mid 2019.

Table 1-3: Planned and achieved sample size per study country.

		Country			
		Jordan	Croatia	Germany	Sweden
Receiving Community members	Planned	600	600	600	600
	Achieved (% of planned)	624 (104%)	600 (100%)	524 (87.3%)	1277 (212.83%)
Arriving Community members	Planned	600	200	600	600
	Achieved (% of planned)	624 (104%)	178 (89%)	602 (100.3%)	481 (80%)

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted on data collection. As a result, data was gathered from a smaller RC sample in Germany (87.3%) and AC samples in Croatia (89%) and Sweden (80%) than originally planned. In Jordan, the sampling technique using the KISH grid required a somewhat larger sample than originally planned, therefore increasing the sample size by 4% for both target groups. In Sweden, the size of samples depended on the number of returned filled-in surveys.

1.2.   Research questions

FOCUS's field research is based on 13 research questions (RQ) (and two sub-questions) which are addressed using different types of data or a combination of types of data. Some RQs are specific to one sample group, while others include both groups and their comparison. Additionally, some RQs explore the data independently within the study countries while others also question the between-country differences and similarities.

In this deliverable, all RQs focused on within-country survey data analysis will be addressed. Between-country analysis and analysis using multiple sources of data will be addressed in deliverable D4.3 Cross-site analysis. Table 1-4 presents all RQs, type of data used to answer them and the WP4 deliverable in which the RQ is addressed.

Table 1-4: List of research questions and the FOCUS deliverable in which they are addressed.

Research question		Type of data	Deliverable
RQ1:	What is the socio-economic situation of the AC from Syria in the four receiving countries as indicated by secondary and aggregate data?	Qualitative, Secondary	D4.2, D4.3
RQ1.1:	Are there differences in the socio-economic situation of the AC from Syria by demographic, human capital and local characteristics, and comparison with the receiving population and other immigrant populations residing in the receiving country?	Secondary	D4.3
RQ2:	What is the socio-economic situation of the AC in the four receiving countries as indicated by newly collected survey data?	Survey, Qualitative	D4.1, D4.2
RQ2.1:	What are the main factors correlating with the socio-economic status of the AC?	Survey	D4.1
RQ3:	How do the RC members perceive the socio-economic situation of the ac in the receiving communities?	Survey, Qualitative	D4.1, D4.2
RQ4:	How do RC members' perceptions of the socio-economic situation of the ac compare to the actual socio-economic situation of the AC?	Survey, Qualitative	D4.1, D4.2
RQ5:	What is the demographic and socio-economic impact of migration and the socio-economic situation of the AC on receiving countries?	Qualitative, Secondary	D4.2, D4.3

RQ6:	How do RC members perceive the socio-economic impact of refugee migration and integration on receiving communities?	Survey	D4.1
RQ7:	How do RC members' perceptions of the socio-economic impact of refugee migration on their communities compare to the actual socio-economic impact of refugee migration?	Survey, secondary	D4.1
RQ8:	What is the nature of intergroup relations between the RC and the AC in the four study sites?	Survey	D4.1, D4.3
RQ9:	To what extent do the RC and the AC interact and what is the nature of these interactions?	Survey	D4.1, D4.3
RQ10:	What are the characteristics of RC members and AC members that hinder or facilitate socio-psychological integration?	Survey	D4.1, D4.3
RQ11:	How does socio-psychological integration differ across local communities and participating countries?	Survey	D4.3
RQ12:	How is the RC members' perception of socio-economic integration of the ac and their perception of the impact of refugee migration related to receiving community's socio-psychological relations with the arriving community?	Survey, Qualitative	D4.3
RQ13:	How is the socio-economic situation of the AC related to their socio-psychological integration?	Survey, Qualitative	D4.3

Legend: RQ – research question; D4.1 - survey of receiving and arriving communities; D4.2 - qualitative field study; D4.3 - cross-site analysis

1.3.   The general impact of COVID-19 on the survey field study

The COVID-19 pandemic started in Europe in February 2020 and rapidly spread across countries, most of which experienced a first lockdown from March 2020. This had substantial implications for the timing of survey data collection. At that point, survey data collection was complete in Jordan for both AC and RC, and in Croatia for RC. In Croatia, the data collection of the AC was underway but had to be paused, and the same was done for both the RC and the AC sample in Germany. The data collection process in Sweden did not start before the breakout of COVID-19 for either of the samples due to the delay in acquiring ethical approval for the field study.

In Croatia and Germany, where the face-to-face method of data collection was used, the process was similarly impacted by COVID-19: all data collection had to be stopped to preserve the safety and health of respondents, interviewers, interpreters and their families, as well as to comply with COVID-19 lock-down measures mandated by authorities and was resumed in the summer of 2020 in both countries. Further delays in the process of data collection were caused by the reluctance of the respondents to agree to data collection, especially in their homes, and because some research assistants (data collectors) were affected by COVID-19 and had to withdraw from the data collection process. These factors influenced the total number of respondents in Germany and Croatia. Because Swedish data collection for both samples started after the breakout of COVID-19 and the data was collected via post, it is unlikely that COVID-19 influenced the data collection process. Detailed descriptions of the impact of COVID-19 per study country will be presented in the individual country reports. In summary, the data collection processes concerning the COVID-19 pandemic were as follows:

- Jordan: AC and RC data collection started and finalized before first lockdowns
- Germany: AC and RC data collection started before first lockdowns and finalized after a pause
- Croatia: RC started and completed before first lockdowns; AC started before first lockdowns and completed after a pause

- Sweden: AC and RC data collection started after the the first lockdowns and finalized during the pandemic

2. Description of data

2.1.   Types of data

The overall FOCUS research approach based the classification of data on (i) the type of data (demographic, socio-economic, socio-psychological, data on opinions of the RC on the SE impact of migration and the SE situation of the AC, mental and physical health), (ii) the group the data is collected from (AC, RC, both) and (iii) the type of analysis used to analyse AC and RC group differences, which we define as follows[5]:

- **Equal** to both communities – questions and answer options are equal for both groups of respondents; group differences can be directly statistically tested
- **Partially equal** to both communities – some questions and answering options from the section are equal for both groups of respondents, and some questions and answer options are specific per group; group differences can be directly statistically tested for equal questions but no comparisons can be done for group-specific questions
- **Specific to AC** – questions and answer options are specific for AC questionnaires and are not present in the RC questionnaires; no group differences between the AC and RC can be tested
- **Specific to RC** – questions and answer options are specific for RC questionnaires and are not present in the AC questionnaires; no group differences between the AC and RC can be tested
- **Directly comparable** – questions and answering options are presented in the same way for both groups, but the content of the questions refers to the members of the other group; the data is directly comparable by statistically testing for group differences
- **Comparable** – questions are equal but the answering options are not; the data is visually comparable based on descriptive statistics

Hence, there are three types of questions in the questionnaires –

(i)   questions and answering options that are identical for both groups (e.g. "What is your current occupation?"),
(ii)   questions and answering options which are directly comparable because they measure the same construct but have the other group as an object of perception (e.g. for AC: "I would enjoy learning about their culture through contacts with Croats" vs. for RC: "I would enjoy learning about their culture through contacts with refugees"), and
(iii)   questions which are specific for one group of respondents and do not have counterparts in the questionnaire for the other group (e.g. language proficiency in AC).

In Table 2-1, a summary of the content of the questionnaires is presented per type of data, the group of respondents and the categorization of data based on the analysis that could be conducted for that data.

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[5] For this deliverable, only within-country analysis is conducted, meaning that the "group differences" are the differences between the AC and the RC within each study country. Deliverable 4.3 will present results of cross-country analyses where values of the variable of "group" will represent study countries, therefore the "group differences" will be differences between the samples of the RC in four countries and the differences between the samples of the AC in four countries.

Table 2-1: Type of data collected via survey per respondents and categorization based on the possible analysis.

Type of data	Arriving community respondents	Receiving community respondents	Categorization of data based on the possible analysis
Screening questions	Screening questions	Screening questions	Specific per group
Demographic data	Demographic data	Demographic data	Partially equal
	Religious and political orientation	Religious and political orientation	Equal
Socio-economic data	Family	Family and migration background	Partially equal
	Participation and completion of integration/introductory courses	/	Specific for AC
	Language proficiency (Arabic and of the respective receiving country)	/	Specific for AC
	Educational level	Educational level	Equal
	Recognition of qualifications	/	Specific for AC
	Employment	Employment	Partially equal
	Accommodation and household	/	Specific for AC
	Residents in the neighbourhood	/	Specific for AC
	Neighbourhood quality	Neighbourhood quality	Equal
	Social welfare	Social welfare	Equal
Opinions on the se impact of migration and the SE situation of the ac	/	Perception of the impact of migrations and opinions on AC	Specific for RC
Socio-psychological data	Attitudes towards RC	Attitudes towards AC	Directly comparable
	Perception of realistic threat	Perception of realistic threat	Directly comparable
	Perception of symbolic threat	Perception of symbolic threat	Comparable
	Knowledge of own rights and entitlements	Support for rights and entitlements of refugees	Comparable
	Perception of RC readiness to assist refugees	Readiness to assist refugees	Directly comparable
	Quantity and quality of intergroup contact with the RC	Quantity and quality of intergroup contact with the AC	Directly comparable
	Social network with RC members	Social network with AC members	Directly comparable

	Social proximity towards the RC members	Social proximity towards the AC members	Directly comparable
	Support for the forms of acculturation	Support for the forms of acculturation	Equal
	Experience of discrimination	Perception of discrimination of AC	Directly comparable
Mental health and psychosocial support and physical health data	Psychological orientation	Psychological orientation	Equal
	Access to mental health services	Access to mental health services	Equal
	Physical wellbeing	Physical wellbeing	Equal

2.2.   Data analysis procedure

2.2.1. Preparation of data, descriptive statistics and checking for the reliability of scales

Before conducting any analysis, collected data had to be reviewed, cleaned and prepared for further analysis. All study partners worked with the same version of the SPSS databases[6] – one for AC data and one for RC data. Between them, the site-specific databases had the same number of variables, same characteristics of respective variables (e.g. name, type, width, decimals, labels, values, defined missing values) and the same layout of variables in the database. Databases were formed by defining variables based on the general (master[7]) questionnaire first, and then by defining country-specific questions as variables.

After noting collected data into the SPSS database, thus creating a dataset, every study partner went through the process of cleaning and preparation of data (recoding, renaming, and computing new variables such as total scores). In particular, a number of variables had to be computed out of existing variables in order to include them in the further analysis. In other words, a new, computed variable, was created on the basis of existing variables (e.g. Age was calculated based on the year of birth of the participant; Duration of stay in the receiving country was based on the date of the data collection and the time of the arrival in the receiving country).

In the next section, the computation of important variables on occupation will be presented, as they are the core of the analysis of employment data. A series of socio-economic variables measuring various aspects of occupation were hand-coded by the researchers and used to compute specific variables such as the occupation-to-education-match. In particular, string variables on occupation (for the RC and AC: "*What is your current occupation?*", and, for the AC alone: "*What was your last occupation before migration?*") were coded manually to numeric format based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08) categorization of occupations.[8]

In the questionnaire, the exact occupation was provided in words (a string variable). To transform it into a numeric variable that can be used in statistical analysis, researchers had to manually assign a numeric value from 1 to 10 to each occupation based on the ISCO-08 list. To ensure the reliability of coding or what is known as intercoding reliability, two different researchers conducted the manual coding separately. Any deviation between the coding schemes of both researchers was discussed with the research team until a consensus was found.

The next step was determining the skill level appropriate for each of the categories of occupation. Variables presenting the skill level needed for the occupational category are (1) low skill, (2) low-middle-skill, (3) high-middle-skill and (4) high skill. The occupational categories and their skill ratings are as follows:

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[6] We refer to „database" as empty SPSS table with a list of defined variables, and to a „dataset" as an SPSS table which is filled with data.

[7] We refer to „master" or „original" questionnaire/database as the one which represents the baseline and is the same for all study sites. If any country made changes to their questionnaire/database, they started with the master and implemented the changes in a site-specific questionnaire/database.

[8] The International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08) provides a system for classifying and aggregating occupational information. It is a four-level hierarchically structured classification that allows all jobs in the world to be classified into 436 unit groups. These groups form the most detailed level of the classification structure and are aggregated into 130 minor groups, 43 sub-major groups and 10 major groups, based on their similarity in terms of the skill level and skill specialization required for the jobs. This allows the production of relatively detailed internationally comparable data as well as summary information for only 10 groups at the highest level of aggregation. For more information on the classification system: https://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/index.htm

1.   Legislators, professionals and senior managers – skill level 3+4 (high middle and high skilled)
2.   Professionals – skill level 4 (high skilled)
3.   Technicians and associate professionals – skill level 3 (high-middle-skilled)
4.   Clerks – 2 (middle-skilled)
5.   Services and sales workers – 2 (middle-skilled)
6.   Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers – 2 (middle-skilled)
7.   Craft and related trades workers – 2 (middle-skilled)
8.   Plant and machine operators and assemblers – 2 (middle-skilled)
9.   Elementary occupations – 1 (low skilled)
10. Armed forces occupations – petty officers – 1 (low skilled)
11. Armed forces occupations – officers – 2 (middle-skilled)
12. Armed forces occupations – high ranking officers – 4 (high skilled)

In order to compute the occupation-to-education skill match, which compares the skill level of occupation to the level of education based on the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED-11)[9], the skill levels for the levels of education were defined based on the description of ISCO-08 of each skill level as follows :

Table 2-2: Levels of education as used in the survey questionnaire and corresponding skill level of occupation

Level of education in the questionnaire		Corresponding skill level of occupation
EDUCATION OF THE AC	EDUCATION OF THE RC (ISCED-11)	FOR AC AND RC
No formal education	No formal education	Low skilled
Primary education	Primary education	Low skilled
Intermediate education	Lower secondary education	Low middle-skilled
General secondary/vocational secondary education	Upper secondary / post-secondary but non-tertiary education	Low middle-skilled
Technical institute programs/intermediate education	Short cycle tertiary education	High middle-skilled
Bachelor's or equivalent level	Bachelor's or equivalent	High skilled
Master's/doctoral or equivalent level	Master's / doctoral or equivalent level	High skilled

Finally, the occupation-to-education skill match was calculated to indicate whether:

• The occupational skill was higher than the educational skill level – the person works at a position that requires more skill than they have solely based on education
• The occupational skill and the educational skill level correspond to each other – the person works at a position that matches their skill level gained by education
• The occupational skill level was lower than the educational skill level – the person works at a position that requires less skill than their educational level, indicating a poor fit between the occupation and the education

In the realm of housing, the variable on housing density/overcrowding was coded based on the number of rooms in relation to the number of household numbers, also known as a person-per-room

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[9] The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011) has been developed by UNESCO and the system provides a comprehensive framework for organising education programmes and qualification by applying uniform and internationally agreed definitions to facilitate comparisons of education systems across countries. For more information: http://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/international-standard-classification-education-isced

measure (PPR) (Reynolds, 2004). Overcrowding was defined as more than one persons-per-room. The transformation was based on a syntax that calculated the proportion of rooms in relation to household members.

After computing all variables which are later used in the analyses, the next step was to calculate descriptive statistics before handling missing data. The following parameters were of interest in this phase of data analysis:

- Means and standard deviations of variables (Mean, St.dev.) – for interval (scale) variables
- Mode (Mode) – for interval (scale) variables
- Minimum and maximum of values (Min-Max) – for interval (scale) variables
- Frequencies (f) – for nominal and some interval (scale) variables
- Reliability (Cronbach α, McDonald ω) – for scales
- Number of participants in the analysis (n) – for all variables

2.2.2. Reliability and factor structure analysis

An important test of the scales presented in the questionnaire is the test of their reliability. Reliability is the degree of accuracy with which is measured a certain construct. If the reliability is low, we cannot be sure that our results are true representations of constructs we asked about in the questionnaire. To be able to create total scores and use them in the analysis, scales that are composed of several variables need to show adequate reliability. Psychometrically defined, reliability is the degree to which the data collected is free of measurement error. It is the ratio of variability in the true scores of the respondents to the variability in the measured data of the respondents. Dunn, Baguely and Brunsden (2013) emphasize that reliability is not a property of the scale on its own, but of the scale applied in a given context and on a particular population. In the country reports, two types of reliability indices are presented: Alpha and Omega.

As an alternative to Alpha, the ***Omega coefficient*** is added to the presentation of the metric characteristics of the scales. Zinberg et al. (2005, based on Dunn, Baguley and Brunsden, 2013) state that under violations of conditions for Alpha, the Omega outperforms it and is the preferred choice. Omega as an index makes fewer and more realistic assumptions about the data than Alpha, and problems associated with the inflation and attenuation of estimation of the reliability are far less likely when calculating Omega.

The results of the reliability and factor analysis showed that some scales had items that did not measure the underlying construct equally well as the other items. This resulted in the lower reliability of these scales and in the factor analysis which wasn't the expected unidimensional structure. The researchers discussed the findings of these psychometric analyses and decided to omit the problematic items from the scales in order to increase the reliability of the scales. This also resulted in an increase in the number of valid observations – in other words, the valid N for the analyses increased. Two scales were changed in the following manner: the Perception of symbolic threat scale was reduced from 4 to 3 items, and the Intergroup contact quantity and quality were reduced from 5 items to 3 items each in their final score. This improved the metric characteristics of the scales in all study sites.

Scales shortened due to metric qualities   Two scales showed the need to have the number of items reduced due to lower reliability as a result of a multidimensional latent structure. Perception of symbolic threat scale initially consisted of four items measuring the degree of perceiving the outgroup as a threat to the customs and way of life of the ingroup. A unidimensional latent structure was expected, but one item showed to load onto a separate, second factor in all countries and almost in all samples: RC: *Refugees should adjust to the customs of our society if they wish to live here.*/AC: *We are required to adjust to the customs of the /Country/ society if we wish to live here*. As the reliability test depends on the dimensionality of the scale, the results of reliability testing with four items were found to be poor in all study sites. By excluding this item from both samples, thus reducing the number

of items in the Perception of symbolic intergroup threat scale from four to three, the reliability of the scale increased, and the scale now showed a unidimensional structure.

The same decision-making process was implemented in the Contact quality and Contact quantity scales, which showed a two-dimensional structure in all study sites and almost all RC samples. Two items regularly loaded onto the second factor: (for contact quantity) "*How often do you meet /members of the other group/ at work*?" and "*How often do you meet /members of the other group/ at school/university/educational facility?*". The same items measured in the contact quality showed uniqueness in comparison to the other three items: "*What are these encounters with the /members of the other group/ like at work?*" and "*What are these encounters with the /members of the other group/ like at school/university/educational facility?*" These items also showed to have fewer answers than other items in the scale, thus significantly reducing the valid number of observations and the number of participants who could have a final score. Therefore, a decision was made to keep the contact quantity and quality within the context of public places – transport, street, market, neighbourhood and public events. Even though the contact quality and quantity scales showed good metric characteristics in the AC sample, a decision was made to adjust the number of the items in the scales in that sample as well, so that the results between the AC and the RC could be compared.

2.2.3.   Handling of missing data

Upon inspection of the results of the descriptive statistics analysis, the researchers conducted an analysis of missing data for individual variables and for sets of variables planned to be used in the regression models.

Two procedures were employed to reduce the number of missing data and increase the valid number of observations in the analyses:

- Changing the way of computing the final scores for scales
- Imputing missing data using imputation techniques

Computation of the final scores for scales

Scale is a set of items representing questions asked in the questionnaire, which is designed to measure the same construct and follows a set of psychometric rules. By using multiple items to measure the same construct, the probability of gaining a more accurate final result is increased. The following sets of items (questions) from the survey questionnaire are forming individual scales (k represents the original number of items in the scale):

- Attitudes towards the members of the other group (k=6)
- Perception of realistic intergroup threat (k=3)
- Perception of symbolic intergroup threat (k=4)
- For RC: RCs' support for rights of the AC (k=12 in European study sites, k=11 in Jordan[10])
- For AC: Knowledge of own rights as the AC (k=12 in European study sites, k=11 in Jordan)
- For RC: Readiness to assist the AC (k=4)
- For AC: Perception of RC readiness to assist the AC (k=4)
- Quantity of intergroup contact (k=5)
- Quality of intergroup contact (k=5)
- Social proximity to the members of the other group (k=5)
- For RC: Perception of discrimination of the AC (k=7)
- B1   For AC: Experience of discrimination (k=7)
- B2   Psychological wellbeing (k=9)

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[10] As the Support for rights and the Knowledge of own rights were constructed based on the actual law-guaranteed rights common across the study countries, Jordan has one less item in these scales.

Initially, the final scores for all scales were computed as a sum of all scores. This type of summation is dependent on all variables included in the formula, which means that respondents who have a missing value even in a single variable of the scale are excluded from this computation and result in a missing final score. In other words, such a procedure would result in the exclusion of respondents who didn't have values in all variables of a scale, even if they missed a single value. Even though such a procedure is regular in the studies, and results in a reduction of the valid N which is often described as necessary or not referred to at all, several authors prominent in the field of missing data analysis provide arguments against this practice. Newman (2009; in Newman, 2014, pp. 384) suggests that using all available data is the „fundamental principle of missing data analysis". According to that principle, all of the respondents providing data provided *useable* data. Disregarding collected data of respondents based on having some missing data results in creating additional missing data (in the final scores) by discarding the respondents who answered partially.

Newman (2014) suggests that a possible approach to this problem is to calculate an individual's scale score on a multi-item scale by simply using the items that are available for that individual. This would result in the respondent having a construct-level score dependent on the chosen answers and the number of answers the respondent gave. When conducting a construct-level analysis, in case respondents answered to any number of items (even a single item) on a multi-item scale, it is recommended to use respondent's average response across the item(s) answered to report the respondent's scale/construct score (Newman, 2009; in Newman, 2014). This is following the fundamental principle of perceiving data of all participants, even those who didn't provide answers to all questions, as useable data. In other words, all data within the dataset is useable and parts of data that form final scores or are part of specific scales should not be discarded if they are missing one or more values. The alternative to using all data would be to discard the data of persons who didn't give a response to all items on a multi-item scale which would be less defensible on theoretical and ethical grounds and is also typically less defensible on a statistical ground (Newman, 2014).

Schafer and Graham (2002, pp. 157) also recommend using this method: „If a participant has missing values for one or more items, it seems more reasonable to average the items that remain rather than reporting a missing value for the entire scale". According to Newman (2014), averaging across the subset of scale items with available responses for each person to calculate each person's scale score is a missing-data technique (since it results in the increase in the size of the valid cases which are later used in the analyses, in comparison to the situation where no intervention is made). However, it does not involve actual data imputation, meaning that at no point is the researcher replacing any missing values in the dataset.

The method of computation of the final score as a mean of all available results for the respondent was followed for these scales:

- Attitudes towards the members of the other group
- Perception of realistic intergroup threat
- Perception of symbolic intergroup threat
- Support for the rights of the AC
- Readiness to assist the AC/Perception of the RC readiness to assist the AC
- Perception of discrimination of the AC/Experience of discrimination

Some scales retained the method of summation of all scores on individual items as the final score:

- Intergroup contact quantity
- Intergroup contact quality
- Psychological wellbeing

For one scale, a specific method of calculating the final score was used:

- Social proximity towards the members of the other group

Intergroup contact (Ajduković et al., 2019) is an experience-based construct where contact in one context (e.g. neighbourhood) doesn't speak about the contact in another context (e.g. workplace).

Therefore, a final score could not be defined as a mean, which would blur the results, but rather remained a simple summation of respondent's answers to all contexts.

Psychological wellbeing was measured using the Patient Health Questionnaire with nine items (Kroenke, Spitzer and Williams, 2001) which the authors recommend to be added up for a final result of the scale. This method was used to calculate the final score for psychological wellbeing.

The Social proximity scale consists of five items that capture the readiness of the participant to engage in five different types of relationships with the members of the other group – love relationship/marriage, a member of the family, friendship, neighbour and co-worker. Initially constructed by Bogardus (1933) as a Social distance scale, for the purpose of this study, the scale was shortened to five items that are comparable between the RC and the AC sample. Following the logic of the Social distance scale which states that the greater frequency of "Yes" answers for a particular type of relationship indicates that such a relationship is less intimate (because more people would accept it), it was determined in a previous study on the social proximity of the RC towards the AC that the relations of neighbour and co-worker have exchanged places in comparison to the original Social distance scale. In other words, when it comes to the social proximity towards the AC, the RC feels that being neighbours is greater social proximity than being a co-worker. Thus, the order of the items is slightly different in the case of the Social proximity scale used in the FOCUS research. The final score for the *social proximity* was determined based on the highest level of intimacy the respondent answered "Yes" to. Each level of intimacy was defined with a value, with the highest level of intimacy (love relationship) coded as 5, and the lowest (co-worker) with 1. If a person stated that they were not prepared to engage in any type of relationship with the members of the other group, their final score was coded as a 0. For example, a respondent who would accept the member of the other group as a friend, but not as a family member or a love interest would be given code 3.

Imputation of data using imputation techniques

Missing data may seriously compromise the results of any analysis, especially if missing data are not handled appropriately. The potential bias due to missing data depends on the mechanism causing the data to be missing, and the analytical methods applied to amend the missingness.

There are three typical mechanisms causing missing data: missing completely at random (MCAR); missing at random (MAR); and missing not at random (MNAR). If the mechanism causing missing data depends neither on observed data nor on the missing data, then data are said to be missing completely at random (MCAR). MCAR causes enlarged standard errors due to the reduced sample size but does not cause bias ('systematic error', that is, overestimation of benefits and underestimation of harms). In this situation, the incomplete datasets are representative of the entire dataset. More often the mechanism of missingness may depend on the observed data. If it only depends on the observed data, then the missing data are missing at random (MAR) given the observed data. MAR allows prediction of the missing values based on the participants with complete data. If the mechanism depends on the missing data, and this dependency remains even given the observed data, then data are classified as missing not at random (MNAR). The MAR and MNAR conditions cannot be distinguished based on the observed data because by definition the missing data are unknown and it can therefore not be assessed if the observed data can predict the unknown data.

For the purpose of this study, stochastic regression imputation was used, as it was developed in order to solve the issue of missing data by using a deterministic regression imputation. Unlike other single-imputation techniques, the stochastic regression imputation adds a random error term to the predicted value and is, therefore, able to reproduce the correlation of X and Y more appropriately.

In our case, there was a large number of missing observations in the "Total income of the household" variable", and the "Opinions of the RC on the impact of migration on their society" variables.

We followed the logic of the multiple imputation technique and included a broader range of predictors for missing data than just socio-economic indicators, thus using the full model to define imputed data (Newman, 2014). The difference between the mean of the sample for the Total income variable before

and after computation was tested using a t-test for independent samples and proved no difference between the means, therefore the imputed variable was used in further analyses.

The same technique was applied for the variables on the opinion of the RC on the impact of the migration of the AC (this has been done for the RC sample only), but we added more variables than the one used for the total income of the household variable due to the models including the Opinions variables being more complex than the models including the Total income variables. Some Opinion variables are nominal variables, so to test the effect of the imputation a Chi-square test was used to test the difference between the original data and the imputed ones instead of a t-test which was used on the interval variables.

2.2.4.   Advanced analyses

In this section, a brief description of all analyses presented in the country report is provided. ANOVAs and t-tests were used for testing the differences between groups of participants (between females and males, respondents from different cities and receiving and arriving community respondents). Models predicting the outcomes were tested using different forms of regression analyses: binominal logistic regression, ordinary least squares and hierarchical regression analysis.

ANOVA is a statistical procedure that tests whether the means of results gathered in independent samples differ from each other in a significant way, respecting the variations of results within the samples (FOCUS D3.1, pp.68). It is used to determine whether the overall mean of results in one sample is significantly greater or lower than the mean of another sample. The *t-test* is a type of ANOVA which tests for differences between two samples, while ANOVA conducts the test of differences for more than two samples, simultaneously. In case a significant difference is found between the means of three or more samples, post-hoc tests such as Scheffee's posthoc test are used to determine the size of the difference between pairs of samples analysed by ANOVA.

Because ANOVA (and t-test) requires the data to be measured on (at least) the interval scale and continuous (e.g. the Likert 5-point scale), it cannot be used to test for differences between frequencies which are the result of a nominal scale. For this purpose, a non-parametric χ^2 *test* (chi-squared test) is used. It has the same purpose as the ANOVA: to determine whether the frequencies of scores of participants in separate, distinct groups differ from the frequencies we would expect under a specific hypothesis (in the case of analysis of FOCUS data, that hypothesis is always a null-hypothesis which states that the results of groups do not differ significantly in the tested outcome variable).

Some of the FOCUS research questions are not focused on the differences between the AC and the RC, but rather on the indicators of integration that best predict a certain outcome. Regression analysis answers the question of "how well can the result on this criterion (outcome variable) be predicted using this specific set of predictors (measured indicators of integration) and how much does each individual predictor contribute to that prediction (FOCUS D3.1, pp.70).

Binomial logistic regression explains the probability of membership in one of the two categories of a dependent variable or the likelihood of an event happening versus not happening. For example, it predicts the probability of the arriving and receiving communities (depending on the model) to be employed versus not employed based on the independent variables that are included in each model. Therefore, the dependent variable needs to be a dummy whereas the independent variables can be either categorical or continuous. The exponentiated coefficients that are provided for each independent dummy variable (for example, gender) are interpreted as the odds ratio of the main category of such variable relative to the reference category of the same variable when holding the rest of the variables of the model as equal. For continuous variables, like age, odds ratios are interpreted in terms of each unit increase on the scale.

Ordinary least squares or a linear regression is used to predict the correlation between one or a set of independent continuous or dummy variables, and a continuous outcome variable. In multiple regression, coefficients indicate how much the dependent variable is expected to increase when each independent variable increases by one point, holding all the other independent variables constant.

Apart from answering the question on the individual contribution of predictors in the model and the fit of the prediction model to the data (which are answered by all regression analyses), *hierarchical regression analysis, which is a special form of linear regression,* can answer an additional question: "how does the success of the prediction change if we add sets of predictors to the model in multiple steps, and how does the individual contribution of the predictors change as we include new sets of predictors to the analysis?".

Before running any regression model and observing the regression coefficients and the model fit, it is necessary to review the possible multicollinearity between the predictor variables which occurs when two predictor variables included in the same model have a significant and high correlation. This results in unreliable regression coefficients and should be avoided by extracting one of the highly correlating predictors from the model into the alternative model. Two methods of testing for multicollinearity were used: a review of all significant correlations between predictors which were above 0.7 in size, and using the Variance Inflation Index, with the cut-off point of 5 and above signalling multicollinearity (Kutner, Nachtsheim and Neter, 2004; Sheather, 2009).

2.3.   Structure of the country reports

The country reports are structured around the research questions defined in WP3: Methodology of the field study. Each country report can be viewed as a separate report, independent of others, following the same structure presented in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: Structure of the country reports.

Title	Subtitle	Research questions answered
Data collection	Planned sample	/
	Materials and instruments	/
	Procedure	/
	Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on data collection and limitations	/
Findings	Sample	What are the characteristics of the collected samples of the AC and the RC?
	Handling of missing data	/
	Analysis of socio-economic indicators of integration for the AC	RQ 2: What is the socio-economic situation of the AC in the four receiving countries as indicated by newly collected survey data? RQ 2.1: What are the main factors correlating with the socio-economic status of the AC?
	Analysis of RC opinions on the effects of migration and integration of the AC	RQ 3: How do RC members perceive the socio-economic situation of the AC in the receiving communities? RQ 4: How do RC members' perceptions of the socio-economic situation of the AC compare to the actual socio-economic situation of the AC? RQ 6: How do the RC members perceive the socio-economic impact of refugee migration and integration on receiving communities?
	Analysis of socio-psychological indicators of integration	RQ 8: What is the nature of intergroup relations between the RC members and the AC members in four study sites? RQ 9: To what extent do the RC members and the AC members interact and what is the nature of these interactions?

		RQ 10: What are the characteristics of the RC and the AC that hinder or facilitate socio-psychological integration?
Discussion and conclusions	/	/
Bibliography	/	/

3. Country report – CROATIA

3.1.   Introduction

This country report presents the methodology of data collection in Croatia, information on the collected samples, findings of the survey field study and interpretations and explanations of these findings. Data was collected from the Receiving and Arriving Community in Croatia, during 2019 and 2020, using the procedures set out in the Deliverable 3.1: Research desing and methodology.

The report starts with the description of the planned sample, the materials and instruments used in data collection, the procedure of data collection and a note on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on data collection, together with other limitations of the study in Croatia.

The basis for the study is a series of the seven research questions which are set out in the introduction of the corresponding chapter. Findings are structured in line with these research questions and present answers to them in the context of the Croatian study site.

3.2.   Data collection

3.2.1. Planned sample

As defined in the FOCUS Deliverable 3.1 (Research design and methodology), the planned samples in Croatia consisted of 600 members of the receiving community and 200 members of the arriving community. The criteria for inclusion of respondents into the study were defined as follows:

Table 3-1: Criteria for inclusion of respondents.

Receiving Community members	Arriving Community members
Between 18 and 65 years of age	Between 18 and 65 years of age
Lived in the country for more than 7 years at the site of data collection	From Syria, received a decision regarding their refugee/asylum status
Has citizenship or permanent residence	Received their refugee/asylum status after 2015.
	Not living in a camp or shared accommodation for refugees

Due to the relatively small number of refugees from Syria (target AC group) residing in Croatia, the planned sample size of this group was 200 in contrast to 600 in other study countries.

The probabilistic sampling design was planned for the receiving community members while arriving community members from Syria were approached using the Snowball Technique through NGOs and other stakeholders which are in regular contact with refugees.

3.2.2. Materials and instruments

As a part of WP3: Methodology of the field study, all materials and instruments necessary for data collection were translated to Croatian and/or Arabic depending on the target sample group[11]. For survey data collection, this included:

- Questionnaire for AC, translated to Arabic and Croatian
- Questionnaire for RC, translated to Croatian
- Information letter and Informed consent form for AC, translated to Arabic and Croatian

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[11] Details on the instruments and materials for the FOCUS study are available in the Deliverable 3.1 Research design and methodology available here: (https://www.focus-refugees.eu/wp-content/uploads/FOCUS_Del3.1._submitted.pdf).

- Information letter and Informed consent form for RC, translated to Croatian
- Psychosocial support leaflet, translated to Arabic and Croatian
- Interviewer manual for AC data collection translated to Croatia
- Interviewer manual for RC data collection translated to Croatia
- Training manual translated to Croatia

Instrument and materials for receiving community respondents were extensively reviewed by the members of the Croatian research team. The instrument and materials for the arriving community respondents were reviewed by the interpreters of Arabic and were piloted on a sample of refugees from Syria who provided their feedback on the clarity and appropriateness of language, as well as feasibility and applicability of questions in the context of their group[12].

Before survey data collection commenced, two training sessions with interviewers (data collectors) and interpreters of Arabic were held, one for each team of interviewers. The first team of interviewers collected data from the receiving community respondents, while the other team of interviewers collaborated with interpreters of Arabic in collecting data from the arriving community respondents. The training sessions followed the structure described in the Training Manual, a document that served as a guide for education and training of professional data collectors and interpreters, and was designed as a base for a joint workshop. The training sessions included a range of topics that addressed the purpose and the structure of the project, the roles and responsibilities of the interviewers and the interpreters, the specifics and sensitivities of working with the target groups, and the methodology, procedure and instruments used in the data collection.

The researchers applied for the ethical approval of the Ethics Committee of the University of Zagreb's Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences following the standard procedure. The Ethics Committee reviewed and approved the study design, all instruments and materials (approval is presented in Appendix A).

3.2.3. Procedure

Both groups of respondents were approached according to the planned techniques. Receiving community respondents were approached using the Random Walk Technique (RWT), while arriving community respondents were approached through NGOs and other stakeholders using the Snowball Technique, making sure that privacy and data protection principles were respected at all times.[13]

In line with agreed criteria across the four study countries, both receiving and arriving community respondents were approached in three cities: Zagreb, Sisak and Karlovac.[14] Sisak replaced Zadar as a study site just before the start of data collection, researchers received new information on the distribution of refugees from Syria from the NGOs which work closely with the AC and are familiar with their movement, housing situation, and distribution across Croatia.

Receiving Community

Receiving Community data collection followed the principles of RWT, and the data collection was done following the steps defined in Deliverable 3.1 Research design and methodology:

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[12] Full report on the results of pilot study is available in the Deliverable D3.1 Research design and methodology.

[13] The interviewers and the interpreters never noted the respondent's name in any of the material and made sure that the four-digit personal code on the information letter matched the questionnaire of the respondent, without adding the name, or place of the data collection. The interviewers carefully handled all materials and ensured that they gave them only to the members of the research team in a sealed envelope. The research team stored the materials in a safe cabinet.

[14] „…in each country the partners selected three areas (regions, cities) which had had the highest proportion and number of refugees, thus increasing the likelihood that both host community members and refugees have first-hand experience with each others." (FOCUS Deliverable D3.1 Research design and methodology, pp.29).

1) In each target city, a list of smaller administrative units (neighbourhoods) was compiled. This list of neighbourhoods defined the overall sampling frame for the target area.
2) From the list of neighbourhoods, 10% to 15% were randomly selected.
3) Within each selected neighbourhood, a list of streets was produced.
4) From the list of streets in each selected neighbourhood, 3 to 4 streets were randomly selected and in each street, a starting house number was randomly selected from the pool of all house numbers in that street. This was one starting sampling point for the survey in the target neighbourhood. There were 3 to 4 sampling points in each target neighbourhood (depending on the number of selected streets) which were all identified using the same protocol. At each sampling point, a maximum of 10 interviews was done to ensure heterogeneity and wide coverage of different neighbourhoods.

Data collection started at the end of November 2019 and lasted until the end of January 2020. In total, 1228 households were contacted, with a response rate of 48%, yielding the target sample of 600 receiving community respondents. Data was collected using the CAPI technique ("Computer-assisted personal interviewing"), but the respondents had a paper version of the questionnaire in front of them during the interview.

Quality of data collection was ensured using the "call-back" control – 27% of the total number of surveys was checked by calling the respondent and asking whether they participated in a survey for the FOCUS project, using tablet computers and in their homes. All contacted respondents confirmed this information.

Arriving Community

Arriving Community respondents were approached through NGOs and other stakeholders using the Snowball Technique, where respondents provided referrals to other members of their group who might be interested in participating in the study.

Data collection for the sample of the arriving community members started in December 2019 and was completed in mid-November 2020. This prolonged data collection period was a direct result of the lockdowns caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Arriving community respondents were approached in their homes by the interviewer and interpreter at the time arranged by the respondent and the interpreter. The interviewers led the data collection while the interpreters simultaneously translated back and forth between Croatian and Arabic if this was necessary, to ensure full understanding of the questions and to facilitate responses. Following the completion of the interview, respondents received a small gift.[15] Quality of data collection was ensured using the survey logs which every interviewer had to fill in after a survey with basic information on the data collection.

3.2.4.   Limitations and impact of COVID-19 on data collection

The outbreak of COVID-19 made a significant impact in Croatia from the beginning of March 2020. During the subsequent year, the country went through two lockdown phases (March-June and September-February). Because all RC data had already been collected before the first lockdown, only the AC data collection was impacted by the pandemic, and in several ways. Among other epidemiological measures, contact between households was forbidden, leading to a pause in data collection from March to June. In June 2020, data collection resumed, and the research team provided interviewers and interpreters with disinfectants, a set of medical masks and written recommendations for the protection of health during fieldwork. Medical masks for arriving community respondents were also secured and were handed out to them before data collection, so that the respondent, interviewer and interpreter all had medical protection during the survey.

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[15] A food coupon for 100 Kuna (c.€13)

After the first lockdown, interviewers and interpreters observed a greater reluctance amongst respondents to allow data collection in their homes. This led to a number of already identified potential respondents declining participation. Moreover, some previously identified potential respondents were no longer available as increasingly more refugees from Syria left the country for West Europe as soon as the lockdown measures were relaxed in June. Because of the risk of not being able to reach the target sample size by the end of the data collection period, the research team considered alternative ways of reaching the targeted 200 arriving community members. After careful consideration and a discussion among the FOCUS Consortium, it was decided that the sample of arriving community members in Croatia would be broadened to include asylum beneficiaries from Iraq. While small in number (c.300), Iraqi refugees in Croatia are the second-largest Arabic speaking arriving community group. The same inclusion criteria (aged 18 – 65, received a decision on asylum status from 2015, not living in shared accommodation) and the same data collection protocol were used. This resulted in 29 Iraqis in the total sample of 178 AC members. Examining the differences between the two AC sample subgroups showed that in only a few cases where they were statistically significant, they were not relevant for this study. Therefore, all sampled AC respondents were treated in further analyses together.

Further limitations of the study related to the AC data collection.   The lack of accessible registries meant that a representative sample could not be collected. Moreover, the small number of all refugees mostly have been living in the three cities included in the study, but they have been living dispersed throughout the communities. As such, a Random Walk Technique could not be used. Rather the contacts through NGOs and the Snowballing Technique were used which were susceptible to selection bias. We, therefore, reached out to all AC members who were willing to participate. This limitation was already described in detail in D3.1. The total number of participants was reduced due to the COVID-19 pandemic for 11%, but leaving the sample size of AC members still sufficient for descriptive and advanced analysis of data. The total number of respondents whose data was used in the analysis depends on the missing data and the valid number of observations which in some cases led to adapting the models because of the unfavourable ratio of the variables-to-observations. This was sometimes the case only with the AC sample and the few regression models which are presented in a later section together with an explanation of the logic of the model adaptation.

Concerning the RC sample, the Random Walk Technique provided a probabilistic sample, and the data showed that the sample parameters were comparable with the national data. Some differences were expected, as in the income and education, since the national data included all country regions, including less developed ones, while our sample was drawn from the region of Central Croatia and the capital city of Zagreb where the arriving community members mostly live.

3.3.   Findings

3.3.1. Sample

In total, 600 RC respondents and 178 AC respondents participated in the study. For both samples, data were collected in three cities: Zagreb, Sisak and Karlovac, and the majority of respondents have been living in Zagreb (the capital of Croatia, 66.7%).

The mean age of RC respondents was 44.13 years (n=600, SD=13.440), with 44.8% males and 55.2% females. Most of the RC respondents did not have a migration background (83%). Secondary education was most prominent in this sample (66.1%). Two-thirds of respondents were employed at the time of the data collection (67%) which is no surprise considering that the age criterion for inclusion of respondents is equal to the prevailing working age (18 – 65 years).

The mean age of arriving community respondents was 33.78 years (n=178, SD=10.624, with 59.7% males and 40.3% females. On average, up to the point of data collection, they have lived in Croatia for 31.29 months. About half of AC respondents had secondary education (51.2%), and more of them were unemployed (57.4%) than employed (42.6%).

Table 3-2 and Table 3-3 present detailed descriptive statistics for demographic variables for both samples.

Table 3-2: Descriptive statistics for demographics of the receiving community sample.

Receiving Community	n	%	M	SD	Min - Max
City of Data Collection					
Zagreb	400	66.7			
Sisak	100	16.7			
Karlovac	100	16.7			
Age (in years)	600	-	44.11	13.440	20 - 65
Gender					
Male	269	44.8			
Female	331	55.2			
Other	0	0.0			
Migration Background					
No Migration Background	497	83.0			
Migration Background	102	17.0			
Level of Education					
Primary	2	0.3			
Secondary	394	66.1			
Tertiary	200	33.6			
Employment					
Employed	398	67.0			
Not Employed	196	32.7			

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, N – number of respondents

Table 3-3: Descriptive statistics for demographics of the arriving community sample.

Arriving Community	n	%	M	SD	Min - Max
City of Data Collection					
Zagreb	135	75.8			

Sisak	13	7.3			
Karlovac	30	16.9			
Age (in years)	178	-	33.78	10.624	$18-64$
Gender					
Male	105	59.7			
Female	71	40.3			
Other	0	0.0			
Duration of Stay in Croatia (in months)	167	-	31.29	16.780	3-66
Level of Education					
Primary	46	27.1			
Secondary	87	51.2			
Tertiary	37	21.8			
Employment					
Employed	72	42.6			
Not Employed	97	57.4			

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

Comparison of receiving community sample with the national data

National statistical data for the RC is available in Croatia and are presented here. It is important to note the following:

- The sampling strategy was limited to three cities in Croatia – Zagreb, Sisak and Karlovac, while national data included all cities and regions in Croatia; data per city was not available to researchers
- Inclusion criteria for respondents were 18-65 years of age, while national data included all citizens regardless of age as it is based upon the census
- National census data were available for the year 2011, while FOCUS data were collected at the end of 2019., making an eight-year time difference

Due to all of these points, we cannot safely establish the level representativeness of the RC data, but it is important to note that the Random Walk Technique used for approaching RC respondents yields a probabilistic sample.

In Table 3-4, a comparison of nationally available and FOCUS data is presented for age, gender, level of education, employment rate and monthly net earnings.

Table 3-4: Comparison of Croatian national data and survey data for receiving community demographic variables.

	National data		Survey data	
Age	Mean	43.1	Mean	44.13
Gender	Males	48.3%	Males	44.8%
	Females	51.7%	Females	55.2%
	Other	0.0%	Other	0.0%
Level of education	No formal education	9.52%	No formal education	0.0%
	Primary	21.29%	Primary	0.3%
	Secondary	52.63%	Secondary	66.1%
	Tertiary	16.38%	Tertiary	33.6%
Employment rate	Employed	**90.4%**	Employed	67.16%
	Unemployed	**9.6%**	Unemployed	32.83%
Monthly income (net earnings)	Mean	6424.00 KN (€852.53)	Mean	5903.99 KN (€783.45, 92% of the national average)

There was little difference between national and FOCUS survey data in the mean of age and percentage of genders. Survey participants had a higher level of education than the overall population, which could be due to the restriction of sample age and choice of the cities for data collection (based upon the proportion of the arriving community members who mostly live in these cities). Additionally, the response rates are normally higher among persons with higher education levels. Interestingly, there was a higher proportion of unemployed respondents than in the national data, and the mean of net earnings was about 500 Kuna (around 66 Euro) less for the survey data respondents although they were better educated.

Sampling of the arriving community members

As described above, the AC sample was not random. The number of refugees from Syria and Iraq is very small in Croatia, so it was necessary to approach them directly through NGOs and using the Snowball Technique, which does not lead to a probabilistic sample. We therefore cannot conclude on the representativeness or comparability of this sample to this population. However, due to the small size of the population of refugees from Syria and Iraq in Croatia (around 800 in total), we have sampled close to 25% of this population, which provided a good basis for concluding relevance for the population.

3.3.2. Handling of missing data

Before any advanced analyses, it was necessary to check for the number of missing cases in individual variables, but also in sets of variables used together (e.g. set of predictors in regression analysis). A small number of variables used in the advanced analysis showed the need for imputation of missing data.

Total income of the household

This variable was problematic in both the RC and the AC sample, with a significant reduction in the number of valid answers. In the RC sample, the percentage of missing data for this variable was 11.1% (valid N = 533), while for the AC sample it was 32.02% (valid N = 121).

Using the stochastic regression analysis technique, missing data for this variable was imputed based on a set of socio-economic and socio-psychological predictors which were chosen based on the regression models which included the variable Total income. In the procedure of imputing missing data using the multiple imputation technique, it was necessary to use all variables defined in a statistical model as predictors of missing data for a variable that was also a part of that model. As stochastic regression imputation is a form of multiple imputation conducted in one iteration, we followed the logic of the multiple imputation technique and included a broader range of predictors for missing data than just socio-economic indicators, thus used the full model to define imputed data (Newman, 2014). The difference between the mean of the sample for the Total income variable before and after computation was tested using a t-test for independent samples and proved no difference between the means, therefore the imputed variable was used in further analyses.

Table 3-5: Difference between non-imputed and imputed data in Total income of the household for both RC and AC respondents.

Receiving community sample total income		Arriving community sample total income	
Before imputation	After imputation	Before imputation	After imputation
M = 1183.87 €	M = 1183.71 €	M = 875.86 €	M = 875.86 €
SD = 592.603	SD = 558.478	SD = 553.145	SD = 445.452
N = 533	N = 600	N = 121	N = 178
t = 0.024; df = 1131; p = 0.98		t = 0.00; df = 297; p = 1.00	

Opinions of the RC on the impact of migration on their society

A set of variables used only on the sample of RC members measured opinions of the RC on the impact of migration on their society. They questioned the opinion of the RC on the level of education and

employment the AC have, as well as their state of the housing and receiving welfare. They also questioned the impact of the increased number of arriving community members on the increase in taxes and costs, and the effect on the labour market. The following of the ten variables in the Opinions section needed to be imputed:

- Opinion on the level of education of the AC members
- Opinion on the employment status of AC
- Opinion on the share of the AC receiving welfare assistance
- Opinion on the housing situation of AC

The imputation was done following the same logic as for the Total income, only on the RC sample (as the AC sample did not have these questions in their questionnaire) and with a set of socio-economic and socio-psychological predictors which were later used in the regression models alongside the Opinions variables.

Because the variables which needed imputation were nominal, chi-squares were used to test for the difference between the results before and after the imputation.

Table 3-6: The difference between non-imputed and imputed data in Opinion variables.

Opinions of the RC on the impact of migration on their society	N before imputation	N after imputation	χ2	df
Opinion on the level of education of the AC members	560	600	0.402	6
No formal education	20	20		
Primary education	21	21		
Lower secondary education	167	174		
Upper secondary/post secondary but not tetriary education	346	349		
Short cycle tetriary education	27	27		
Bachelor's or equivalent level	6	6		
Masters'/doctoral or equivalent level	3	3		
Opinion on the employment status of AC	563	600	2.292	4
No employment	314	315		
Marginal or irregular employment	169	205		
Self-employment	5	5		
Employment with unstable contract	26	26		
Employment with stable contract	49	49		
Opinion on the share of the AC receiving welfare assistance	570	600	3.461	4
Almost none	71	71		
Few/very little	155	157		
About a half of them	79	107		
More than a half	85	85		
Almost all	180	180		
Opinion the housing situation of AC	548	600	0.741	3
Very overcrowded	42	42		
Quite overcrowded	210	236		
Just enough space/not overcrowded	201	227		
Under occupied/spacious	95	95		

Legend: f – frequencies, N – number of respondents, X2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

3.3.3. Analysis of socio-economic indicators of integration for the arriving community

Descriptive Statistics

In this section, research question 2 is addressed:

(RQ2) *What is the socio-economic situation of the AC in the four receiving countries as indicated by the newly collected survey data?*

The section starts by presenting the descriptive statistics followed by an overview of gender differences across the socio-economic indicators of integration.

Table 3-7 presents the detailed descriptive statistics of socio-economic (SE) indicators among the arriving community respondents.

Language proficiency and recognition of qualifications of the AC

54% of AC respondents have attended a Croatian language and culture integration course, and another 9.3% had been currently attending the course. AC respondents assessed their Croatian language proficiency in speaking, writing and reading to be average (M=7.98; SD=2.999). With regards to having their professional and educational qualifications recognized as equivalent in Croatia, 22,5% of members of the AC (n=40) applied for recognition of their qualifications. Among those who have applied for the recognition of qualifications, 40% (n=16) had their qualifications recognized as equivalent and 2.5% (n=1) had them partially recognized. About half of the AC respondents who requested recognition of qualifications (52.5%, n=21) have not received any feedback or notification on the decision of recognition of their qualifications at the time of data collection.

Employment of the AC

Most AC respondents stated that they had been entitled to work in Croatia (97.6%), (Croatian law states that all recognized refugees have the right to work based on the same regulations as the RC). Slightly more than half of the AC sample were unemployed (57.4%) while 42.6% were employed at the time of the data collection. Regarding the labour status, 79,2% (n=57) of the AC respondents who had been employed worked full time, 9.7% (n=7) worked part-time and just as many respondents were pupils or students. Among the employed AC respondents, 8.3% (n=6) were self-employed. The same number of respondents were fulfilling domestic tasks at home. None of the AC respondents was on maternal or paternal leave, any form of retirement or in subsidized employment. Out of those respondents who had been employed, most of them worked at middle-skilled jobs. Only 8.6% (n=6) of respondents had jobs that require a high level of skill, and 10% (n=7) of them were employed at low-skilled positions. Half of the AC employed respondents worked at positions that correspond to their level of education while a third of them had jobs that were below their level of education. Most of them, 73.8% (n=48), had a fixed employment contract and 26.2% (n=17) had a permanent contract. On average, AC respondents' monthly net earnings were €493.65 (€783,45 for the RC sample; €852,53 for the national average based on the census), and they were on average fairly unsatisfied with their current job (n=77, M=2.77; SD=1.087). Total household income, which includes all income from employment, subsidies and welfare benefits for AC respondents, were €875.86 on average (€ 1183.87 for the RC).

Accommodation of the AC

Accommodation of the AC was described in three levels: under-occupied/spacious, balanced, and overcrowded. The index was calculated based on the ratio of the number of persons in the household and the number of rooms (all rooms except bathroom and kitchen which are >6m^2 in size).

By far most AC respondents (86.1%) lived in overcrowded accommodations, and only 12.7% of them lived in a balanced space to household size. Most respondents had a fixed housing contract (75.8%), a fifth had a permanent housing contract (20.3%), and only a small number did not have a formal housing contract (3.9%). Respondents agreed that their neighbourhoods were of good quality: they

had various and accessible schooling options (n=178, M=4.48; SD=0.76), public transportation (n=178, M=3.09; SD=1.101), medical services close to them (n=178, M=3.38; SD=1.51), and green spaces (n=178, M=4.06; SD=1.199). On average, AC respondents agreed that their neighbourhoods were fairly safe from criminal activity (n=178, M=3.38; SD=1.543).

Table 3-7: Descriptive statistics for SE indicators among arriving community respondents.

Arriving community		n	%	M	SD	Min-Max
Qualifications & Integration Course	Integration Course Attendance					
	Attended	87	54.0			
	Attending	15	9.3			
	Did not attend	59	36.6			
	Croatian Language Proficiency	169	-	7.98	2.999	3-15
	Education					
	Primary	46	27.1			
	Secondary	87	51.2			
	Tertiary	37	21.8			
	Recognition of Qualifications					
	Recognized as equivalent	16	40.0			
	Recognized as partly equivalent	1	2.5			
	Not recognized	2	5.0			
	No notification so far	21	52.5			
Employment	Entitlement to Work					
	Yes	166	97.6			
	No	4	2.4			
	Employment					
	Employed	72	42.6			
	Not employed	97	57.4			
	Labour Status					
	Full Time	57	33.5			
	Part-Time	7	4.1			
	Self-Employed	6	3.5			
	Marginal/irregular	2	1.2			
	Apprenticeship	1	0.6			
	Unemployed	83	48.8			
	Pupil/student	7	4.1			
	Fulfilling domestic tasks	6	3.5			
	On maternity/ Paternal leave	0	0.0			
	In retirement/ early retirement	0	0.0			
	In subsidized employment	0	0.0			
	Other	1	0.6			
	Current Job Skill Level					
	Low skilled	7	10.0			
	Middle skilled	57	81.4			
	High skilled	6	8.6			
	Match of Job to Education					
	Job above education	13	19.7			
	Job corresponding with education	33	50.0			
	Job below education	20	30.3			
	Type of Employment Contract					
	Permanent contract	17	26.2			

		n	%	M	SD	min-max
	Fixed time contract	48	73.8			
	Monthly Net Wage (in EURO)	37		493.65	135.628	208-715
	Job Satisfaction	77		2.77	1.087	1-5
Housing situation	Total Household Income (in EURO)	178		875.86	455.452	33-2600
	Housing Density					
	Overcrowded	143	86.1			
	Balanced	21	12.7			
	Under-occupied	2	1.2			
	Housing Contract					
	No formal contract	6	3.9			
	Fixed time contract	116	75.8			
	Permanent contract	31	20.3			
	Neighbourhood Quality	150		11.76	2.479	3-15
	Schooling	178		4.48	0.760	0-5
	Public transportation	178		4.09	1.101	0-5
	Medical services	178		3.38	1.510	0-5
	Green spaces	178		4.06	1.199	0-5
	Safe area	178		3.83	1.543	0-5

Legend: % - the valid percentage of sample, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

Gender differences of the AC

Gender differences in SE indicators of integration among AC respondents are presented in Table 3-8.

Integration courses   With regards to the attendance of the integration course, 58.1% of female and 52% of male AC respondents have attended the Croatian integration course. The average results of self-assessment of Croatian language proficiency are similar for female (n=67, M=7.91, SD=2.989) and male respondents (n=100, M=8.03, SD=3.047).

Education   The same percentage of female and male AC respondents have completed secondary level of education (51.5%), but male respondents were slightly more educated with 26.7% of them achieving tertiary education compared to 14.7% female respondents. More female AC respondents had their qualifications recognized as equivalent in Croatia (47.1%) than male respondents (34.8%). This is in line with the finding that more female AC respondents (21.1%) applied for recognition of their qualifications compared to male AC respondents (16.2%). While 8.7% of male respondents had the recognition of their qualifications rejected, no female respondents received a rejection.

Employment   A higher percentage of male AC respondents was employed (51.5%) compared to female AC respondents (30.3%). Out of all employed respondents in their respective gender groups, a higher percentage of employed male respondents (82.7%, n=43) worked full time in comparison to employed female respondents (70.0%, n=14). No male respondents were fulfilling domestic tasks, and 7.6% (n=5) of female respondents did. Regarding the level of skill required for the current occupation, most employed female (87.5%, n=14) and male (81.1%, n=43) AC respondents worked at middle-skilled jobs. In contrast, none of the female respondents had high-skilled jobs, while 11.3% of employed male respondents did (n=6). Hence, a greater proportion of all employed female respondents worked at low-skilled jobs (12.5%, n=2) compared to male respondents (7.5%, n=4). Furthermore, there were no female AC respondents whose job was above their level of education, which was the case with 26% (n=13) of male AC respondents. Considering employment contracts, a slightly greater proportion of employed female respondents (31.3%, n=5) compared to the proportion of employed male respondents (24.5%, n=12) had permanent work contracts. The average monthly earnings were approximately the same for female (n=11, M=€488.09; SD=€104.707) and male AC respondents (n=26, M=€496; SD=€148.607), and male respondents' average earnings had a much wider range of values. Total household income was higher for female respondents (n=71,

M=€1080.74; SD=€516.334) than for male respondents (n=105, M=€732.96; SD=€348.260). When asked about current marital status, 22.5% of female AC respondents stated that they are single compared to 45.7% of single males. This finding could potentially explain why male AC respondents had a lower total household income compared to females while at the same time were having approximately the same average salary as female AC respondents.

Housing and Neighbourhood   There were more female (97.1%) AC respondents who lived in an overcrowded household than male respondents (77.9%). There were only 2.9% of female AC respondents who, when it comes to the number of people sharing the same accommodation, lived in a balanced household in comparison to 20% of male respondents. Female and male AC respondents' average scores for different neighbourhood quality characteristics were approximately similar. Both female (n=71, M=3.34, SD=1.843) and male (n=105, M=3.47, SD=1.494) AC respondents stated that their neighbourhoods had different schooling options. The results for access to public transportation were also similar between female (n=71, M=4.14, SD=1.222) and male (n=105, M=4.05, SD=1.023) AC respondents. Both females (n=71, M=3.28, SD=1.632) and males (n=105, M=3.44, SD=1.427) were least satisfied with the access to medical services. The results for satisfaction with green spaces in their neighbourhood between female (n=71, M=4.03, SD=1.341) and male (n=105, M=4.10, SD=1.091) AC respondents were similar. Likewise, female (n=71, M=3.85, SD=1.662) and male (n=105, M=3.80, SD=1.477) AC respondents were fairly satisfied with how safe their neighbourhoods were from criminal activity.

Table 3-8: Descriptive statistics for SE indicators among arriving community respondents by gender.

	Arriving community	Female					Male				
		n	%	M	SD	Min-Max	n	%	M	SD	Min-Max
Qualifications & Integration Course	Integration Course Attendance										
	Attended	36	58.1				51	52.0			
	Attending	5	8.1				10	10.2			
	Did not attend	21	33.9				37	37.8			
	Croatian Language Proficiency	67	-	7.91	2.989	3-15	100	-	8.03	3.047	3-15
	Education										
	Primary	23	33.8				22	21.8			
	Secondary	35	51.5				52	51.5			
	Tertiary	10	14.7				27	26.7			
	Recognition of Qualifications										
	Recognized as equivalent	8	47.1				8	34.8			
	Recognized as partly equivalent	1	5.9				0	0.0			
	Not recognized	0	0.0				2	8.7			
	No notification so far	8	47.1				13	56.5			
Employment	Entitlement to Work										
	Yes	63	95.5				101	99.0			
	No	3	4.5				1	1.0			
	Employment										
	Employed	20	30.3				52	51.5			
	Not employed	46	69.7				49	48.5			
	Labour Status										
	Full Time	14	21.2				43	42.2			
	Part-Time	4	6.1				3	2.9			
	Self-Employed	2	3.0				4	3.9			
	Marginal/irregular	0	0.0				2	2.0			
	Apprenticeship	0	0.0				1	1.0			
	Unemployed	37	56.1				45	44.1			

	Pupil/student	4	6.1				3	2.9		
	Fulfilling domestic tasks	5	7.6				0	0.0		
	On maternity/ Paternal leave	0	0.0				0	0.0		
	In retirement/ early retirement	0	0.0				0	0.0		
	Subsidized employment	0	0.0				0	0.0		
	Other	0	0.0				1	1.0		
	Current Job Skill Level									
	Low skilled	2	12.5				4	7.5		
	Middle skilled	14	87.5				43	81.1		
	High skilled	0	0.0				6	11.3		
	Match of Job to Education									
	Job above Education	0	0.0				13	26.0		
	Job corresponding with education	10	62.5				23	46.0		
	Job below education	6	37.5				14	28.0		
	Type of Employment Contract									
	Permanent contract	5	31.3				12	24.5		
	Fixed time contract	11	68.8				37	75.5		
	Monthly Net Wage (in EURO)	11	-	488.09	104.707	260-650	26		496.00	148.607	208-715
	Job Satisfaction	19	-	2.58	1.071	1-5	58		2.83	1.094	1-5
Housing situation	Total household income (in EURO)	71		1080.74	516.334	299-2600	105		723.96	348.260	33-2210
	Housing Density									
	Overcrowded	67	97.1				74	77.9		
	Balanced	2	2.9				19	20.0		
	Under-occupied	0	0.0				2	2.1		
	Housing Contract									
	No formal contract	3	4.7				3	3.4		
	Fixed time contract	49	76.6				66	75.0		
	Permanent contract	12	18.8				19	21.6		
	Neighbourhood Quality	57	-	11.91	2.551	3-15	91	-	11.66	2.428	4-15
	Schooling	71		3.34	1.843	0-5	105		3.47	1.494	0-5
	Public transportation	71		4.14	1.222	0-5	105		4.05	1.023	0-5

		71		3.28	1.632	0-5	105		3.44	1.427	0-5
	Medical services	71		3.28	1.632	0-5	105		3.44	1.427	0-5
	Green spaces	71		4.03	1.341	0-5	105		4.10	1.091	0-5
	Safe area	71		3.85	1.662	0-5	105		3.80	1.477	0-5

Legend: % - the valid percentage of sample, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

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Analysis of socio-economic indicators of integration for the arriving community

HIGHLIGHTS

- Despite being entitled to work in Croatia, slightly more than half of AC respondents were employed at the time of data collection. Most of them worked full-time and at middle-skilled jobs corresponding to their level of education. However, a third of AC respondents worked in positions that were below their level of education.

- Most of the AC respondents lived in overcrowded accommodations, had a fixed housing contract and stated that their neighbourhoods were of good quality.

- Half of AC respondents have attended Croatian language and culture integration courses. They have assessed their proficiency in Croatian to be average. Female and male AC respondents were equally fluent in the Croatian language.

- Male AC respondents were slightly more educated than female AC respondents, but more female respondents have applied for the recognition of their qualifications in Croatia.

- More male AC respondents were employed and worked full time compared to female AC respondents. Although most female and male AC respondents worked middle-skilled jobs, a portion of male respondents was employed at a high-skilled position. No female AC respondent was employed in a high-skilled position.

- A quarter of employed male respondents worked at a position above their level of education, which was not the case for any female respondent.

- While male AC respondents had bigger salaries, the total household income was higher for female AC respondents which could be due to the number of household members being larger for female AC respondents.

Analysis of factors predicting the socio-economic situation of the arriving community

The following section aims to answer research question 2.1:

(RQ2.1) *What are the main factors correlating with the socio-economic status of the AC?*

It addresses the correlations and multicollinearity in the set of variables which are then used in a regression model and a series of t-tests and chi-squares, checking for gender differences.

To check for potential multicollinearity among the predictors, a correlation analysis of socio-economic indicators of integration in the arriving community sample and the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) analysis was conducted. The results of the correlation analysis are presented in Table 3-9. In the following section, significant correlations above the value of r=.500 and those especially relevant for the research questions will be presented.

Younger age was moderately correlated with Croatian language proficiency (r=-.27; p<0.01) and modestly correlated with English language proficiency (r=-.163; p<0.01): younger respondents show better language proficiency for both Croatian and the English language. Staying longer in Croatia was positively and significantly related to having better Croatian (r=.243; p<0.01) and English (r=.472; p<0.01) language proficiency with the correlation being stronger for the English language. Croatian and English language fluency was in a moderate positive intercorrelation (r=.334; p<0.01). While the number of children was not related to Croatian language proficiency, the results showed that having more children in a household was moderately correlated to lower English language proficiency (r=-.30; p<0.01) and lower level of education of the respondent (r=-.336; p<0.01). Proficiency in the Croatian language was also positively linked to higher education (r=.247; p<0.01).

Age did not seem to be significantly related to education nor current job skill level. Moreover, the current job skill level was not related to the duration of stay, Croatian or English language proficiency, or level of education. The highest correlation was found between level of education and English language proficiency (r=.515; p<0.01).

Table 3-9: Correlations between SE indicators of integration among arriving community respondents included in the regression models.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Age								
2	Duration of Stay (months)	-.052							
3	Number of Children in Household	.175**	-.204**						
4	Croatian Language Proficiency	-.27**	.243**	-.017					
5	English Language Proficiency	-.163*	.472**	-.30**	.334**				
6	Education	.06	.372**	-.336**	.247**	.515**			
7	Physical Health[16]	.209**	-.07	.161*	-.232**	-.19*	-.222**		
8	Current Job Skill Level [a]	.151	.001	-.01	-.159	-.152	.126	.145	
9	Working hours per week [a]	.068	.322**	.00	.071	.093	.045	-.201	.017

Legend: a) – predictor included only in OLS regression model on Monthly Net Wage. *p<0.05; **p<0.01.

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[16] A higher result indicates worse physical health.

Analysis of factors predicting the employment of the arriving community: Logistic regression

A logistic regression analysis was conducted on AC respondents' survey answers to predict their employment status based on socio-economic indicators of integration. The results are presented in Table 3-10. Because the number of observations had been reduced drastically when the analysis was conducted separately on males and females, the results based on gender are presented in grey and will not be commented on.

Duration of stay, being married and having secondary education were significant predictors of AC respondents being employed in Croatia. The odds of having employment in Croatia were 0.959 for those who stayed in Croatia longer (Exp(B)=0.96; S.E.=0.021; p<.05), meaning that those who had stayed longer had a slightly smaller chance of being employed compared to those who had just arrived in Croatia. A possible explanation for this finding is that the AC members were at the beginning of their transition in more frequent contact with different institutions and associations that could have increased their chance at finding employment. An additional t-test was conducted to determine the significance of the difference between the employed and unemployed AC respondents in their duration of stay in Croatia. Based on this test of difference between the means, the employed respondents were in Croatia an average of 9 months longer than the unemployed ones (t(156.164) = -3.69; p < .01; $M_{employed}$ = 36.75 months; $SD_{employed}$ = 14.006; $M_{unemployed}$ = 27.39; $SD_{unemployed}$=17.908). These contradictory results indicated that the duration of stay in Croatia might not be a clear predictor of the employment status when entered into a logistic regression alongside other socio-demographic and socio-economic indicators of integration.

The odds of being employed were 8.634 times higher for those who were married in comparison to those who were not (Exp(B)=8.63; S.E.=0.640; p<0.01) and better for those who did not have secondary education as the highest completed level of education (Exp(B)=0.16; S.E.=0.684; p<0.05).

Table 3-10: Logistic regression analysis of arriving community respondents' employment.

Arriving community	All (odd ratios, S.E. in brackets)	Male (odd ratio, S.E. in brackets)	Female (odd ratio, S.E. in brackets)
Female	1.779		
	(0.533)		
Age	0.864	0.926	0.062*
	(-0.146)	(0.212)	(1.374)
Age^2	1.001	1.00	1.037*
	(0.002)	(0.003)	(0.018)
Duration of stay (months)	0.959*	0.934*	0.941
	(0.021)	(0.032)	(0.063)
Married	8.634**	7.394	383555.576*
	(0.640)	(1.04)	(5.582)
Number of children in household	0.801	0.873	0.856
	(0.208)	(0.326)	(0.475)
Croatian Language Proficiency	0.943	0.826	1.063
	(0.086)	(0.135)	(0.212)
English Language Proficiency	1.086	1.483*	0.975
	(0.076)	(0.145)	(0.235)
Secondary education	0.158*	0.186	0.125
	(0.684)	(0.928)	(1.843)
Tertiary education	0.292	0.170	0.819
	(0.877)	(1.211)	(2.293)

Employed before migration	0.532	0.158	0.412
	(0.611)	(1.057)	(1.432)
Physical health	0.670	0.374*	1.981
	(0.252)	(0.371)	(.798)
Sisak	8.019	5.344	488930407.6
	(1.223)	(1.621)	(15401.053)
Karlovac	0.481	0.837	0.371
	(0.969)	(1.247)	(2.407)
Constant	772.981*	5307.467	6.724E+17*
	(2.987)	(4.392)	(19.882)
Observations (number of respondents)	136	81	55

Note: Reference categories are Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed before migration, and Zagreb. Correlations are significant at *p<0.1; **p<0. 05; ***p<0.01 levels.

Analysis of factors predicting earnings for the arriving community: OLS regression

To analyse factors predicting monthly earnings of AC members, OLS regression analyses by gender was planned. A significantly lowered number of participants were eligible for this regression model due to a high number of unemployed AC respondents exceeds the minimum requirements for this analysis. Therefore, differences between employed and unemployed AC respondents in the variables planned as predictors of earnings were tested with t-tests and chi-squares instead.

To test for differences between employed and unemployed AC respondents, t-tests and chi-square tests were conducted. The differences between the two subsamples of the AC respondents were found in the duration of stay in Croatia, city of residence, marital status, number of children, acquired level of education, language proficiency for Croatian and English language, and physical health.

The results showed that employed AC respondents have been in Croatia longer than the unemployed respondents ($t(156.164)=-3.694$, $p<.01$). A significant difference was found in the frequency of employed and unemployed AC respondents in the cities within which they reside ($\chi^2(2, 169)=8.792$, $p<.05$), where Sisak and Karlovac had much less employed than unemployed AC respondents. The number of employed and unemployed AC respondents was balanced in Zagreb. Additionally, there were significantly more married unemployed AC respondents than employed ones ($\chi^2(1, 166)=6.556$, $p<.05$).

The differences were also found in the number of children of the respondents of the two groups: unemployed AC respondents had more children than the employed AC respondents ($t(165.426)=2.474$, $p<.05$). A statistically significant difference was also found in the level of education between employed and unemployed AC respondents ($\chi^2(2, 163)=15.488$, $p<.01$). Unemployed AC respondents were less educated than the employed ones.

With regards to the language proficiency, employed AC respondents had a better language proficiency compared to the unemployed AC respondents, both for Croatian ($t(162)=-2.079$, $p<.05$) and English ($t(158)=-2.628$, $p<.01$) language. Finally, employed and unemployed AC respondents significantly differed when it comes to health (($\chi^2(3, 165)=11.200$, $p<.05$) where unemployed AC respondents reported being of poorer health than employed AC.

No difference was found between the employed and unemployed arriving community respondents in their age.

Differences between the employed and unemployed AC respondents with regards to gender

To test for differences between employed and unemployed female and employed and unemployed male AC respondents, t-tests and Chi-squares were calculated.

For female respondents, significant differences were found in the duration of stay and English language proficiency with employed female AC respondents staying in Croatia longer than unemployed ones (t(43.447)=-2.878, p<.01) and having a better proficiency in English language (t(61)=-3.501, p<.01). Similar findings were found for the male respondents: employed male AC respondents have stayed longer in Croatia compared to unemployed ones (t(86.521)=-2.224, p<.05) and have reported having a significantly better proficiency in the Croatian language (t(94)=-2.133, p<.05).

When it comes to the employment of female AC respondents, a significant difference was found in marital status (χ^2(1, 54)=6.626, p<.05). Married female AC respondents were more likely to be unemployed compared to married ones.

Another significant difference was found in the level of education (χ^2(2, 66)=8.155, p<.05). Less-educated female AC respondents were more likely to be unemployed. Another significant difference in the female subsample was found between the female AC respondents living in different cities (χ^2(2, 57)=7.344, p<.05), but the actual differences between the frequencies were small.

For the male AC respondents, one more difference was found with regards to the employment status: employed male AC respondents reported to be in better physical health compared to the unemployed ones (χ^2(3, 97)=12.298, p<.01).

Analysis of factors predicting the socio-economic situation of the arriving community

HIGHLIGHTS

Language proficiency

- Age had a negative correlation with Croatian and English language proficiency.

- Croatian language proficiency was positively correlated with English language proficiency and education.

- English language proficiency had a positive correlation with education.

- The duration of stay was positively correlated with Croatian and English language proficiency, education and working hours per week.

- Younger AC respondents whose stay in Croatia was longer, who were more educated and who spoke English were more proficient in the Croatian language.

Employment

- Employment chances for the AC decreased with the duration of their stay in Croatia.

- Married AC respondents had a higher likelihood of finding a job than unmarried respondents.

- Compared to unemployed AC respondents, employed AC respondents have been in Croatia longer, had fewer children, were more proficient in the English and Croatian language, were more educated and of better health.

- City of residence played a significant role in the employment status of AC respondents with a greater frequency of employed respondents in Zagreb and Karlovac in comparison to Sisak.

- Among female AC respondents, employed respondents stayed longer in Croatia, were more proficient in the English language, were more often unmarried and had a higher level of education in comparison to the male AC respondents.

- Among male AC respondents, employed respondents have stayed longer in Croatia, were more proficient in the Croatian language, and were in a better health condition than the female AC respondents.

3.3.4. Analysis of receiving community opinions on the effects of migration and integration of the arriving community

This section presents the results of analyses aiming to answer research questions 3, 4 and 6:

(RQ3) *How do RC members perceive the socio-economic situation of refugees in the receiving communities?*

(RQ4) *How do RC members' perceptions of the socio-economic situation of refugees compare to the actual socio-economic situation of refugees?*

(RQ6) *How do receiving community members perceive the socio-economic impact of refugee migration and integration on the receiving communities?*

Each research question is answered in a separate sub-section.

Receiving communities' opinions of the socio-economic situation of the arriving community

The results of opinions of receiving community respondents regarding the socio-economic situation of AC respondents are presented in

Table 3-11 through Table 3-14 below.

Opinion on the level of education of the AC members

Results presented in Table 3-11 showed that regardless of gender, age, migration background, level of education and political orientation, most of the RC respondents (81.2% to 100.0%) believed that AC members generally had a secondary level of education as the highest accomplished level of education.

Table 3-11: Opinion of the receiving community respondents regarding the arriving community's educational level by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation of the RC respondent.

Opinion regarding the level of education of the AC	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	Over 44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Primary Education	7.9%	6.8%	7.2%	7.5%	8.0%	4.1%	0.0%	7.3%	7.5%	9.0%	4.6%	5.4%
Secondary Education	86.2%	86.3%	85.7%	86.8%	85.0%	91.8%	100.0%	88.6%	81.2%	82.8%	86.9%	88.4%
Tertiary Education	5.9%	6.8%	7.2%	5.7%	6.9%	4.1%	0.0%	4.1%	11.3%	8.2%	8.5%	6.3%
n	253	307	279	281	461	98	1	370	186	122	130	112

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, N – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Opinion on the employment status of AC

Similarly, as shown in Table 3-12, across all categories, most RC respondents (49.6% to 61.9%), especially older and right-winged respondents, believed that AC members in Croatia were mostly unemployed. A third of RC respondents across categories (22.4% to 50.0%) believed that AC members were in some form of marginal or irregular employment and the smallest percentage of RC respondents across categories believed that AC members were self-employed.

Table 3-12: Opinion of receiving community respondents regarding arriving communities' current employment status by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation.

Opinion regarding the employment status of the AC	Gender (RC)		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	Over 44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Centre	Right
No Employment	54.5%	56.8%	49.6%	61.9%	55.5%	57.3%	50.0%	56.3%	54.4%	55.6%	50.4%	61.3%
Marginal or irregular Employment	31.6%	28.7%	37.6%	22.4%	28.9%	35.4%	50.0%	31.2%	27.5%	28.2%	30.1%	27.0%
Self-Employed	0.4%	1.3%	0.4%	1.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%
Employment with permanent/fixed contracts	13.4%	13.2%	12.4%	14.2%	14.6%	7.3%	0.0%	11.7%	17.0%	15.3%	18.7%	10.8%
n	253	310	282	281	467	96	2	375	182	124	123	111

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, N – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Opinion on the share of the AC receiving welfare assistance

Results presented in Table 3-13 showed that across categories 29.9% to 50% of RC respondents believed that less than half of AC members were receiving welfare assistance; 33.7% to 52.6% of RC respondents across categories believed that more than half of AC members received welfare assistance, while 0.0% to 17.2% of respondents across categories believed this applied only to about a half of the AC. Compared to their counterparts, more men and older respondents, as well as right-wing RC respondents, those who had a secondary level of education believed that more than half of AC members were receiving welfare assistance. Half of the RC respondents who had the tertiary level of education believed that less than half of AC members were receiving welfare assistance, indicating that a higher level of education could influence an opinion closer to the real-life situation.

Table 3-13: Opinion of receiving community respondents regarding the share of members of the arriving community receiving welfare assistance by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation of the RC respondent.

Opinion regarding the AC receiving welfare assistance	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	Over 44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Less than half of AC	38.7%	40.4%	42.3%	37.0%	41.5%	29.9%	50.0%	34.9%	49.2%	44.7%	47.3%	34.7%
About half of AC	9.8%	17.2%	16.4%	11.4%	12.5%	20.6%	0.0%	12.4%	17.1%	12.2%	13.2%	13.6%
More than half of AC	51.6%	42.4%	41.3%	51.6%	46.0%	49.5%	50.0%	52.6%	33.7%	43.1%	39.5%	51.7%
N	256	314	281	289	472	97	2	378	187	123	129	118

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, N – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Opinion on the housing situation of AC

Regardless of their gender, migration background, education level and political orientation, most RC respondents (30.4% to 100% across categories) believed that AC members were living in overcrowded households. The smallest number of RC respondents believed that these households were under-occupied (0.0% to 22.3% across categories). Compared to younger respondents (30.8%), most older RC respondents shared the opinion that AC households were balanced when it comes to the number of people sharing the same accommodation (42.5%). The results can be seen in Table 3-14.

Table 3-14: Opinion of receiving community respondents regarding the arriving communities' living situation by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation.

Opinion regarding housing situation of AC	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	Over 44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Overcrowded	42.8%	48.7%	51.6%	30.4%	45.2%	49.0%	100.0%	43.6%	50.0%	50.8%	47.2%	42.9%
Balanced	37.2%	36.2%	30.8%	42.5%	36.7%	36.7%	0.0%	35.1%	40.4%	36.7%	38.2%	34.8%
Under-occupied	20.0%	15.1%	17.6%	17.1%	18.0%	14.3%	0.0%	21.4%	9.6%	12.5%	14.6%	22.3%
N	250	298	273	275	449	98	2	365	178	120	123	112

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, N – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Comparison of the receiving community's perception of the socio-economic situation of the arriving community with the actual socio-economic situation of the arriving community

The comparison of RC respondents' perception to the actual socio-economic situation of the AC is presented in Table 3-15.

Most of the RC respondents (86.3%) believed that AC members have completed secondary level of education which corresponds to the actual AC data (51.2%).

Slightly more than half of the RC respondents (55.8%) believed that AC members were mostly unemployed, which corresponds to the actual AC data (57.6%). While 30% of RC respondents believed AC members were in marginal or irregular employment, only 1.2% of employed AC members reported this type of employment.

While only a third (28.6%) of AC respondents were receiving welfare assistance, almost half of the RC respondents (46.5%) believed that more than half of AC members were receiving these benefits.

Although most AC members (86.1%) lived in households they view as overcrowded, only 46% of RC respondents believed that to be the case for AC members. 17.3% of RC respondents believed that AC members' households are mostly under-occupied which does not correspond to 1.2% of AC members who did live in under-occupied accommodations. While more than a third of RC respondents (36.7%) were of opinion that AC's households were mostly balanced regarding the housing density this applies only to a small number of AC members (12.7%). It seems that RC respondents greatly underestimated the housing crowdedness in which AC members lived.

Table 3-15: Opinion of receiving communities' respondents regarding arriving community's socio-economic situation compared to the actual socio-economic situation of the arriving community based on survey results.

Opinion of RC regarding the socio-economic situation of AC	Receiving Community's Opinion	Arriving Community's Situation
Educational Level of AC		
Primary	7.3%	27.1%
Secondary	86.3%	51.2%
Tertiary	6.4%	21.8%
n	560	170
Employment of AC		
No Employment	55.8%	57.6%
Marginal or irregular	30.0%	1.2%
Self-employed	0.9%	3.5%
Employed (permanent and fixed contract)	13.3%	37.6%
n	563	170
The proportion of AC Receiving Welfare Assistance)		28,6%
Less than half	39.6%	-
About half of them	13.9%	-
More than half	46.5%	-
n	570	
Housing Situation AC		
Overcrowded	46.0%	86.1%
Balanced	36.7%	12.7%
Under-occupied	17.3%	1.2%
n	548	166

Analysis of receiving community opinions on the effects of migration and integration of the arriving community

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC members in Croatia correctly estimated that the largest group of AC members had a secondary level of education.

- While RC respondents overestimated the number of AC members in a marginal or irregular type of employment and underestimated the numbers employed full time.

- There were fewer AC members receiving welfare assistance than the Croatian RC believed to be the case.

- RC members significantly underestimated the number of AC members who have been living in overcrowded accommodation.

Receiving communities' perception of the impact of refugee migration and integration on the receiving country's socio-economic situation

The results of RC members' perception of the AC's socio-economic impact on Croatia are presented in Table 3-16 through Table 3-21.

Opinion on the increase of labour market competition

Regardless of their gender, age, migration background, level of education and political orientation, most RC respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that AC members will increase the labour market competition in Croatia as can be seen in Table 3-16. Out of respondents who did believe that migration will increase the competition in the labour market, up to a fifth of the sample across all categories agreed with the statement (18.3% of those who are 44 years of age and above in the age category). Only a small number of RC respondents across categories (maximum of 3.0% of females in the gender category) strongly agreed with this statement. Observing all categories, it was visible that even though a small number of respondents held the belief that migration will increase labour market competition, more female (3.0% vs. 1.5% of males) and politically left-winged (2.3% vs. 0.7% of the centre and 0.8% of the right-wing political orientation) respondents strongly agreed with this statement.

Table 3-16: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Refugees will increase the competition on the labour market in Croatia."

Opinion on increased labour market competition	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	Over 44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Centre	Right
Strongly disagree	28.6%	28.1%	31.3%	25.5%	29.2%	24.5%	0.0%	29.4%	26.0%	28.9%	29.2%	24.6%
Disagree	34.6%	26.0%	31.0%	28.8%	28.0%	38.2%	0.0%	29.7%	30.0%	31.3%	27.0%	36.1%
Neither disagree nor agree	20.8%	28.4%	25.2%	24.8%	25.4%	23.5%	100.0%	24.6%	25.5%	23.4%	25.5%	25.4%
Agree	14.5%	14.5%	10.5%	18.3%	15.3%	10.8%	0.0%	13.5%	17.0%	14.1%	17.5%	13.1%
Strongly agree	1.5%	3.0%	2.0%	2.6%	2.2%	2.9%	0.0%	2.8%	1.5%	2.3%	0.7%	0.8%
N	269	331	294	306	497	102	2	394	200	128	137	122

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, N – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Opinion on the reduction of shortage of workforce

Most RC respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that the refugees will reduce the shortage of workforce in Croatia. The percentages of respondents across categories seem to be roughly evenly distributed across the answering options, with the numbers of respondents believing that the shortage of workforce will have decreased due to the arrival of refugees in Croatia reducing steadily from the "strongly disagree" to the "strongly agree" answers. The results are presented in Table 3-17 in detail.

Table 3-17: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Croatia."

Opinion on decreasing shortage of workforce	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	Over 44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Centre	Right
Strongly disagree	33.8%	32.6%	32.7%	33.7%	33.0%	33.3%	0.0%	34.0%	31.5%	22.7%	35.8%	35.2%

Disagree	31.6%	27.2%	29.6%	28.8%	28.6%	32.4%	50.0%	29.7%	28.0%	35.2%	32.1%	30.3%
Neither disagree nor agree	19.7%	24.2%	22.4%	21.9%	23.3%	16.7%	50.0%	20.3%	25.5%	24.2%	18.2%	22.1%
Agree	13.4%	14.8%	13.3%	15.0%	13.7%	16.7%	0.0%	14.5%	14.0%	17.2%	13.1%	10.7%
Strongly agree	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%	1.6%
N	269	331	294	306	497	102	2	394	200	128	137	122

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, N – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Receiving community's opinion on arriving community's impact on economic growth

RC respondents generally did not believe that the AC will have a positive impact on Croatian economic growth. This was held for RC respondents across all categories. In total, more female (36.3%) and right-winged (41.0%) RC respondents strongly disagreed with this statement than males (30.9%) and left-wing oriented respondents (29.7%). These results could indicate that the respondents did not believe that the AC will have any impact on the economic growth, rather than them having a negative impact. The results can be seen in Table 3-18.

Table 3-18: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Refugees will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Croatia."

Opinion on AC impact on economic growth		Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
		Male	Female	18-44 yrs	Over 44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree		30.9%	36.3%	36.7%	39.9%	38.2%	38.2%	0.0%	30.9%	34.0%	29.7%	35.8%	41.0%
Disagree		26.0%	29.9%	28.9%	27.5%	28.2%	28.4%	100.0%	25.6%	31.5%	24.2%	34.3%	27.9%
Neither disagree nor agree		17.1%	19.0%	17.3%	19.0%	17.5%	21.6%	0.0%	18.0%	19.0%	22.7%	20.4%	14.8%
Agree		13.4%	12.7%	13.3%	12.7%	13.3%	11.8%	0.0%	12.7%	14.0%	21.9%	8.8%	12.3%
Strongly agree		2.6%	2.1%	3.7%	1.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	1.5%	1.6%	0.7%	4.1%
N		269	331	294	306	497	102	2	394	200	128	137	122

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, N – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Opinion on the costs and revenues for the government

As shown in Table 3-19, only a small number of RC respondents agreed or strongly agreed that refugees will bring more revenues than costs for the Croatian government (approximately 20% across all RC categories). Most of them strongly disagreed with this statement, especially those RC respondents who had a migration background (44.1% vs. 34.4% of those who did not have a migration background) and those who were politically right-winged oriented (39.3% vs. 28.1% of the left-wing oriented and 31.4% of the centre).

Table 3-19: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Refugees in Croatia will bring more revenues than costs for the government."

Opinion on revenues and costs for the government	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	Over 44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Centre	Right
Strongly disagree	38.3%	34.4%	34.7%	37.6%	34.4%	44.1%	0.0%	36.0%	36.0%	28.1%	31.4%	39.3%
Disagree	25.3%	27.8%	27.6%	25.8%	27.2%	24.5%	50.0%	26.9%	26.0%	25.8%	25.5%	26.2%
Neither disagree nor agree	19.7%	16.9%	17.7%	18.6%	18.1%	18.6%	0.0%	16.5%	22.0%	23.4%	19.7%	14.8%
Agree	11.9%	14.8%	13.6%	13.4%	14.3%	9.8%	0.0%	13.2%	14.5%	18.8%	15.3%	14.8%
Strongly agree	4.8%	6.0%	6.5%	4.6%	6.0%	2.9%	50.0%	7.4%	1.5%	3.9%	8.0%	4.9%
N	269	331	294	306	497	102	2	394	200	128	137	122

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Opinion on the increase of taxes

Up to a third of RC respondents agreed that their taxes will have to increase due to governmental expenses for AC (18.8% to 34.3%). There were no big differences in this opinion across RC categories apart from right-winged respondents (31.1% vs. 18.8% for the left-wing oriented) and those with a migration background (34.3% vs. 24.4% of respondents with no migration background). The results are presented in Table 3-20.

Table 3-20: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Due to the government spending for refugees, my taxes will have to increase."

Opinion on likely increase of taxes due to spending on AC	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	Over 44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	19.0%	16.6%	19.4%	16.0%	19.9%	6.9%	0.0%	17.5%	18.0%	18.0%	23.4%	13.1%
Disagree	17.1%	17.2%	16.0%	18.3%	16.1%	21.6%	50.0%	15.5%	20.5%	14.1%	21.2%	19.7%
Neither disagree nor agree	21.9%	23.6%	21.1%	24.5%	23.1%	21.6%	50.0%	23.6%	20.5%	28.1%	16.8%	21.3%
Agree	26.0%	26.9%	26.2%	25.8%	24.3%	34.3%	0.0%	24.4%	29.5%	18.8%	24.8%	31.1%
Strongly agree	16.0%	16.6%	17.3%	15.4%	16.5%	15.7%	0.0%	19.0%	11.5%	21.1%	13.9%	14.8%
N	269	331	294	306	497	102	2	394	200	128	137	122

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, N – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Opinion on the reduction of benefits for the RC

As shown in Table 3-21, across all categories, RC respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there will be fewer benefits for them due to the government spending for the AC. Men (32.7%), older respondents (30.7%) and those who have had a migration background (37.3%) agreed more with this statement compared to women (26.6%), younger respondents (27.9%) and those respondents who have not had a migration background (27.8%).

Table 3-21: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Due to the government spending for refugees there will be fewer benefits for the other population."

Opinion on reduction of benefits for RC	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-44 yrs	Over 44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	9.7%	8.8%	9.2%	9.2%	9.3%	8.8%	0.0%	8.1%	11.5%	10.2%	10.9%	8.2%
Disagree	16.7%	17.5%	18.0%	16.3%	18.9%	7.8%	0.0%	14.0%	23.5%	14.1%	27.7%	18.0%

Neither disagree nor agree	14.5%	20.5%	18.0%	17.6%	17.7%	18.6%	50.0%	17.0%	19.5%	18.0%	17.5%	16.4%
Agree	32.7%	26.6%	27.9%	30.7%	27.8%	37.3%	0.0%	29.2%	30.0%	32.0%	27.0%	26.2%
Strongly agree	26.4%	26.6%	26.9%	26.1%	26.4%	27.5%	50.0%	31.7%	15.5%	25.8%	16.8%	31.1%
N	269	331	294	306	497	102	2	394	200	128	137	122

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Receiving communities' perception of the impact of refugee migration and integration on the receiving country's socio-economic situation

HIGHLIGHTS

- Most RC respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that AC members will increase labour market competition in Croatia.

- Most RC respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement that refugees will reduce the shortage of workforce in Croatia.

- Most RC respondents generally disagreed or strongly disagreed that the AC will have a positive impact on Croatian economic growth.

- Most RC respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed that refugees will bring more revenues than costs for the Croatian government.

- Most RC respondents agreed that their taxes will have to increase due to governmental expenses for the AC.

- Most RC respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there will be fewer benefits for them due to government spending for the AC.

3.3.5.   Analysis of socio-psychological indicators of integration

The following section answers three research questions:

(RQ8) *What is the nature of intergroup relations between the receiving and arriving community members?*

(RQ9) *To what extent do the RC and the AC interact and what is the nature of these interactions?*

(RQ10) *What are the characteristics of the RC and the AC members that hinder or facilitate socio-psychological integration?*

Each of the research questions is answered in separate sub-sections. Before that, descriptive statistics and correlations of the measures are presented alongside the reliability of the scales, separately for the RC and the AC sample.

Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales

Receiving community sample – descriptive statistics

The results of descriptive statistics for RC respondents and reliability of scales used as socio-psychological indicators of integration are presented in Table 3-22.

RC respondents' attitudes towards the AC were fairly neutral (n=600, M=3.21, SD=0.873). Reliability demonstrated by this scale was high (ω=.860, CI (95%) =.842-.877).

Regarding the perception of realistic threat, RC respondents on average reported neither agreeing nor disagreeing with perceiving AC as overall threatening (n=600, M=3.16, SD=0.928). The same was true for the perception of symbolic threat (n=600, M=3.42, SD=0.960). Perception of realistic (ω=.779, CI (95%) =.749-.810) and symbolic threat (ω=.804, CI (95%) =.749-.810) demonstrated good scale reliability.

RC respondents reported being on average neutral when it comes to supporting rights of the AC[17] (n=600, M=3.41, SD=0.830). Support for rights of AC scale has shown very high reliability (ω=.915, CI (95%) =.905-.925).

On average, RC respondents were not sure whether they would offer AC assistance (n=600, M=2.98, SD=1.045). The reliability of this scale was high (ω=.870, CI (95%) =.853-.887).

The overall results of the Contact frequency scales showed that the RC respondents did not meet with AC members very often (n=558, M=5.68, SD=2.396). However, when RC respondents did meet AC members, the quality of that contact was on average fairly positive (n=181, M=9.09, SD=1.785). While contact quantity had good reliability (ω=.799, CI (95%) =.767-.829), the reliability of the contact quality scale was very high (ω=.909, CI (95%) =.865-.947).

RC respondents were on average comfortable with a moderate level of social proximity to the AC members, with the one-third willing to maintain higher social proximity with AC individuals in a form of friendship (n=600, M=3.06, SD=1.577; Mode = 3 (n=178, "I would accept a refugee as a friend"). Because of the way the final score of the scale was constructed (as the highest chosen level of social proximity), the calculation of reliability for the scale is not feasible.

On average, RC respondents did not think the AC experience discrimination regularly (n=600, M=2.33, SD=0.941). For RC respondents, perception of discrimination of AC had the strongest reliability among the socio-psychological indicators of integration used in this survey (ω=.914, CI (95%) =.903-.924).

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[17] As defined in the deliverable D3.1 Research desing and methodology – these are the law-guaranteed rights, entitlements and benefits the AC members have once their asylum claims have been approved by the receiving country.

Considering the perception of integration of the AC, RC respondents on average did not perceive the AC as being very integrated in Croatia (n=600, M=2.05, SD=0.893).

Receiving community sample - correlations

In this sub-section, the correlations between the indicators of socio-psychological integration were elaborated for the RC sample. Correlations above the value of +/-.30 will be addressed directly, while the full range of correlations is presented in Table 41. Counterintuitive results are presented as well.

Attitudes   When it comes to socio-psychological indicators of integration, attitudes towards the AC were in a moderate negative relationship with perception of realistic (r=-.339, p<.01) and symbolic threat (r=-.458, p<.01). RC respondents whose attitudes were more positive were also more likely to perceive less threat posed to their socio-economic and socio-cultural integrity by the AC. Furthermore, having positive attitudes towards the AC was highly correlated with being supportive of AC rights (r=.817, p<.01). This was the strongest correlation found in this sample. Likewise, positive attitudes towards the AC were in a positive relationship with personal readiness to offer assistance to AC members (r=.693, p<.01). Having positive attitudes towards the AC was in a small negative relationship with the quantity of contact between RC and AC (r=-.244, p<.01) and in a strong positive relationship with the quality of contact (r=.686, p<.01). Having positive attitudes towards AC was related to having less contact with the AC, but that contact being of positive quality. Having positive attitudes towards the AC was in a small, but significant correlation with believing that AC members are subjected to discrimination (r=.225, p<.01), but also in a medium correlation with perceiving the AC to be integrated into Croatian society (r=.311, p<.01). There was no significant relationship between attitudes towards AC and social proximity towards them.

Perception of intergroup threat   As expected, perception of realistic threat was positively linked to the perception of symbolic threat (r=.688, p<.01) meaning that perceiving the AC as a realistic threat was associated with perceiving the AC as a symbolic threat as well. Perception of realistic threat was negatively correlated with support for AC rights (r=-.367, p<.01). Perceiving the AC as threatening to one's resources and social norms was related to RC respondents not supporting AC rights. Moreover, the results showed that perception of realistic threat was negatively associated with contact quality (r=-.534, p<.01). Perception of realistic threat did not seem to be in a significant correlation with readiness to assist AC, contact quantity and social proximity.

Perceiving the AC as threatening to one's social norms and way of life was associated with being less supportive of AC rights (r=-.520, p<.01). Additionally, the symbolic threat was in a strong negative relationship with contact quality (r=-.579, p<.01). Perceiving the AC as a symbolic threat was related to having more frequent contact with members of the AC and that contact being experienced negatively. No significant relationship was found between the perception of symbolic threat and social proximity.

Support for AC rights   Being supportive of the AC's rights was related to being ready to offer assistance to the AC (r=.543, p<.01). Support for AC rights was in a strong positive relationship with contact quality (r=.682, p<.01). In other words, less frequent but higher quality contact links to higher support for the rights of the AC. Furthermore, supporting AC rights was associated with perceiving AC members as being integrated in Croatia (r=.422, p<.01). Support for refugee rights was not correlated with social proximity or with the perception of discrimination against the AC.

Readiness to assist the AC   There was a strong positive relationship between readiness to assist and contact quality (r=.701, p<.01). Having less contact with the AC and that contact being positive was related to RC respondents feeling ready to offer the AC assistance. Also, readiness to assist the AC was moderately associated with believing that members of the AC were experiencing discrimination in Croatia (r=.317, p<.01).

Intergroup contact with the AC   Contact quantity did not seem to be significantly related to contact quality nor to social proximity. In contrast, having positive contact with the AC was correlated to the perception of discrimination of the AC (r=.426, p<.01) and perceiving AC as integrated (r=.444, p<.01). This implies that positive contact between RC and AC was associated with believing that the

refugees experience discrimination in various areas of life and that they tend to be integrated into Croatian society. Interestingly, no significant relationship between contact quality and social proximity was found.

Table 3-22: Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales for SP indicators of integration for receiving community respondents.

	Receiving community	M	SD	Min-Max	n	α	α 95% CI	ω	ω 95% CI
1	Attitudes towards members of the AC	3.21	0.873	1-5	600	.857	.842-.877	.860	.842-.877
2	Perception of realistic threat	3.16	0.928	1-5	600	.741	.703-.775	.779	.749-.810
3	Perception of symbolic threat	3.42	0.960	1-5	600	.792	.763-.819	.804	.776-.831
4	Support for rights of AC	3.41	0.830	1-5	600	.911	.901-.921	.915	.905-.925
5	Readiness to assist AC	2.98	1.045	1-5	600	.859	.840-.876	.870	.853-.887
6	Contact quantity	5.68	2.396	3-15	558	.784	.753-.812	.799	.767-.829
7	Contact quality	9.09	1.785	5-15	181	.902	.887-.916	.909	.865-.947
8	Social proximity	3.06	1.577	0-5	600	.779	.749-.805	.788	.761-.814
9	Perception of discrimination of AC	2.33	0.941	1-5	600	.914	.902-.924	.914	.903-.924
10	Perception of AC's society membership	2.05	0.893	1-5	600	-	-	-	-
Correlations									
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	-.339**								
3	-.458**	.688**							
4	.817**	-.367**	-.520**						
5	.693**	-.063	-.129**	.543**					
6	-.244**	-.028	.107*	-.291**	-.225**				
7	.686**	-.534**	-.579**	.682**	.701**				
8	.034	.017	.019	.054	.087*	-.058			
9	.225**	-.109**	-.028	.038	.317**	.152**	.426**	.013	
10	.311**	-.210**	-.297**	.422**	.206**	-.214**	.444**	-.014	-.233**

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents, α – reliability index Cronbach Alpha, ω – reliability index McDonald Omega; CI – confidence interval calculated on 1000 bootstrap samples; * - correlation is significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - correlation is significant at $p < 0.01$.

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Analysis of socio-psychological indicators of integration – RC sample

HIGHLIGHTS

- The RC's attitudes towards the AC were neutral and they neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement that the AC represents a realistic and a symbolic threat to them. They were also neither supportive nor against AC's rights and were unsure whether they would offer assistance to the members of the AC.

- The RC did not have a lot of contact with the AC, but when they did, that contact was usually positive.

- The majority of the RC would accept AC members as friends.

- The RC in Croatia did not think that the AC is being discriminated against, but they also did not think that the AC is very integrated in Croatia.

- RC respondents' attitudes towards members of the AC were positively correlated with support for AC rights, readiness to assist the AC, contact quality and perception of discrimination and integration of the AC. Attitudes were in a negative correlation with the perception of realistic and symbolic threat and with contact quantity.

- RC respondents' readiness to assist refugees positively correlated with attitudes towards the AC, support for AC rights, contact quality, social proximity, perception of discrimination and integration of the AC. It was in a negative correlation with the perception of symbolic threat and with contact quantity.

- Social proximity to AC was positively correlated with RC respondents' readiness to assist AC.

- RC respondents' perception of AC members' integration was positively correlated with attitudes towards AC, support for AC rights, readiness to assist AC, and contact quality. Perception of integration of AC was in a negative correlation with perception of both realistic and symbolic threat, contact quantity, and perception of discrimination of AC.

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Arriving community sample – descriptive statistics

Results of descriptive statistics and reliability of scales of socio-psychological indicators of integration for the arriving community, as well as the results of correlation analysis, are presented in Table 3-23.

AC respondents reported having very positive attitudes towards the Croatian receiving community (n=178, M=4.44, SD=0.554). The attitudes scale demonstrated acceptable reliability (ω=.705, CI (95%) =.691-.810).

On average, AC respondents neither agreed nor disagreed with RC presenting a realistic threat to them (n=175, M=2.72, SD=1.049), and they mostly disagreed that RC is a symbolic threat to them (n=174, M=2.41, SD=0.899). Realistic (ω=.705, CI (95%) =.618-.777) and symbolic threat scales (ω=.700, CI (95%) =.625-.776) had accepting reliability.

With regards to knowledge of their rights, AC respondents were aware of the rights they have as refugees in Croatia (n=163, M=9.15, SD=2.394). Because the Knowledge of personal rights as refugees is composed of various law-guaranteed rights, it presented various aspects of a construct of knowledge. Therefore, the latent structure and the reliability analysis did not make much sense – it

was not a construct similar to attitudes (measuring one single socio-psychological construct in the background of all items), but rather an indicator of overall knowledge of separate regulations.

AC respondents believed that RC members would be ready to assist them when needed (n=176, M=3.77, SD=0.847). The reliability of this scale was good (ω=.756, CI (95%) =.680-.821).

When it comes to contact between AC and RC, AC respondents reported being in frequent contact with members of Croatian RC (n=140, M=12.50, SD=2.835) which is not a surprise. On average, AC respondents stated that these contacts tend to be positive (n=132, M=11.61, SD=3.021). Contact quantity scale demonstrated good reliability (ω=.800, CI (95%) =.728-.867), while the reliability of contact quality scale was very good (ω=.884, CI (95%) =.824-.935).

AC respondents reported they were willing to accept close relationships with members of the Croatian RC (n=178, M=4.62, SD=0.773), with a majority of AC respondents choosing a love relationship as the closest social proximity they were willing to engage in with the RC (n = 136; Mode = 5 ("I would become involved in a love/marriage relationship with a Croat").

AC respondents reported that they have on average experienced discrimination in Croatia on some level (n=176, M=2.82, SD=0.960). The discrimination scale demonstrated excellent reliability (ω=.892, CI (95%) =.849-.922). Out of all aspects of life, they have experienced discrimination most while looking for accommodation (n= 178; M = 2.62; SD = 1.800).

On average, AC respondents were moderately feeling a part of the Croatian community in which they have been living (n=174, M=2.82, SD=0.960).

Arriving community sample - correlations

In this sub-section, the correlations between the indicators of socio-psychological integration are elaborated for the AC sample. Correlations above the value of +/-.30 will be addressed directly, while the full range of correlations is presented in Table 42. Any counterintuitive results are presented as well.

Attitudes   Having positive attitudes towards Croats was related to having more frequent contact with the members of the RC (r=.310, p<.01). AC respondents who were aware of their rights as refugees in Croatia, who perceived RC to be ready to assist them when needed, and respondents who were in more frequent contact with Croatian RC were also more likely to have positive attitudes towards them. There was no significant correlation between attitudes towards RC and perception of a realistic threat, contact quality, social proximity, or perception of personal integration.

Perception of intergroup threat   Perceiving the Croatian RC as physically and socio-economically threatening was associated with perceiving them as a symbolic threat as well (r=.410, p<.01). In other words, two types of measured threat were in moderate correlations. In addition, realistic threat perception was moderately associated with being personally discriminated in Croatia (r=-.341, p<.01). Realistic threat perception was not significantly correlated with knowledge of rights, perception of RC being ready to assist AC, contact quantity or perception of integration.

Perception of symbolic threat was in a moderate negative relationship with contact quality (r=-.388, p<.01). Perceiving RC as more threatening was related to AC respondents having unpleasant contact with RC. No significant correlation was found between perception of symbolic threat and knowledge of rights, perception of RC's readiness to assist, contact quantity, social proximity, nor between symbolic threat perception and perception of personal integration.

Perception of RC readiness to assist the AC   Perception of the RC's readiness to offer AC assistance was in a significant positive relationship with perception of personal integration (r=.375, p<.01). No relationship was found between the perception of RC's readiness to assist AC and contact quantity.

Experience of discrimination   There was a small significant relationship between AC experiencing discrimination and being in more frequent contact with members of RC (r=-.208, p<.01), which is

logical as the more situations of interactions between the members of the two groups have more potential for a contact of different levels of pleasantness.

Other correlations of smaller effect sizes are presented in Table 3-23Table 3-23: Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales for SP indicators of integration for arriving community respondents.

Table 3-23: Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales for SP indicators of integration for arriving community respondents.

	Arriving community	M	SD	Min-Max	n	α	α 95% CI	ω	ω 95% CI
1	Attitudes towards members of the RC	4.44	0.554	1-5	178	.720	.648-.780	.750	.691-.810
2	Perception of realistic threat	2.72	1.049	1-5	175	.630	.525-.715	.705	.618-.777
3	Perception of symbolic threat	2.41	0.899	1-5	174	.678	.588-.751	.700	.625-.776
4	Knowledge of rights of AC	9.15	2.394	0-12	163	.661	.575-.734	.666	.580-.740
5	Perception of readiness of the RC to offer help	3.77	0.847	1-5	176	.751	.685-.805	.756	.680-.821
6	Contact quantity	12.50	2.835	4-15	140	.795	.737-.841	.800	.728-.867
7	Contact quality	11.61	3.021	3-15	132	.883	.850-.910	.884	.824-.935
8	Social proximity	4.62	0.773	0-5	178	-	-	-	-
9	Experience of discrimination	2.05	0.987	1-5	176	.890	.862-.913	.892	.849-.922
10	Perception of own society membership	2.82	0.960	1-5	174	-	-	-	-
	Correlations								
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	.045								
3	-.172*	.410**							
4	.181*	.057	-.062						
5	.268**	-.106	-.063	.134					
6	.310**	-.026	-.150	-.021	.167				
7	.140	-.274**	-.388**	.187*	.222*	.134			
8	.030	.226**	-.007	.158*	.234**	.057	.002		
9	-.283**	.341**	.193*	-.068	-.286**	-.208*	-.301**	.010	
10	.094	-.058	-.091	.231**	.375**	.111	.172	.155*	-.158*

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents, α – reliability index Cronbach Alpha, ω – reliability index McDonald Omega; CI – confidence interval calculated on 1000 bootstrap samples; * - correlation is significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - correlation is significant at $p < 0.01$.

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Analysis of socio-psychological indicators of integration – AC sample

HIGHLIGHTS

- AC respondents had a positive attitude towards Croats. Croats represented neither a realistic nor a symbolic threat to the AC.

- AC respondents were mostly aware of the rights they have as refugees in Croatia.

- AC respondents had frequent and pleasant contact with Croats and believed Croats would assist them if needed. A majority would be ready to accept a Croat as a spouse.

- However, AC respondents did experience discrimination in Croatia and felt like a part of the Croatian community only in moderation.

- AC respondents' attitudes toward members of the RC were positively correlated with knowledge of AC rights, the perception of RC members' readiness to assist them and contact quantity. It was negatively correlated with the perception of symbolic threat and the experience of discrimination.

- AC respondents' perception of RC members' readiness to assist them was in a positive correlation with attitudes towards the RC, contact quality, social proximity to the RC, and perception of personal integration. The perception of RC members' readiness to assist them was negatively correlated with the experience of discrimination.

- AC respondents' social proximity to RC was positively correlated with knowledge of AC rights, the perception of readiness of the RC to offer assistance, and the perception of personal integration. Interestingly, it was also positively correlated with the perception of a realistic threat.

- AC respondents' perception of personal integration was positively correlated with knowledge of AC rights, the perception of readiness of the RC to offer assistance and social proximity to the RC. The perception of AC respondents' personal integration was negatively correlated with the experience of discrimination. Nature of intergroup relations between RC and AC

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The following sub-section explores the nature of the intergroup relations between the RC and the AC, first separately for the RC and the AC, followed by a comparison between the two samples.

Receiving community sample

To test for differences between receiving community female and male respondents in socio-psychological indicators of integration, a series of t-tests were used. The detailed results of the analysis are presented in Table 3-24.

There was a statistically significant difference in female and male respondents' attitudes towards the arriving community. Female RC respondents showed more positive attitudes toward the AC compared to male RC respondents (t(598)=3.160, p<.01).

Female and male RC respondents showed significantly different levels of support for the rights of the AC (t(553.827)=2.233, p<.05). Female RC respondents were more supportive of AC rights than RC male respondents.

The difference in readiness to assist AC resulted in a statistical significance when tested between RC female and male respondents (t(598)=2.415, p<.05). Overall, female RC respondents were more ready to offer assistance to the AC compared to RC male respondents.

Furthermore, female and male RC respondents differed with regards to the quantity of contact with the AC (t(556)=2.344, p<.05). Female RC respondents' contacts with AC are reported to be more frequent than those of male.

Another significant difference was found in the level of social proximity to the AC (t(598)=-2.368, p<.05) where male RC respondents on average reported that they would accept a more intimate type of relationship with a member of AC compared to the level of social proximity female RC respondents would accept.

There were no significant gender differences in the RC sample with regards to the perception of realistic and symbolic threat, contact quality, number of AC acquaintances, friends or persons to call for help, nor in the perception of discrimination or integration of AC.

Table 3-24: Differences between receiving community females and males in socio-psychological indicators of integration.

Receiving community	Female			Male			t	df	p
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards the members of the AC	3.31	0.852	331	3.08	0.884	269	3.160**	598	.002
Perception of realistic threat	3.16	0.946	331	3.17	0.907	269	-0.081	598	.936
Perception of symbolic threat	3.39	0.951	331	3.46	0.972	269	-0.862	598	.389
Support for rights of AC	3.48	0.798	331	3.33	0.861	269	2.233*	553.827	.026
Readiness to assist AC	3.08	1.007	331	2.87	1.080	269	2.415*	598	.016
Contact quantity	5.89	2.376	309	5.41	2.400	249	2.344*	556	.019
Contact quality	9.18	1.744	109	8.96	1.850	72	0.830	179	.408
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	29.6	31.870	328	35.89	49.566	268	-1.872	594	.062
Number of friends in the place of residence	14.39	11.823	328	14.82	13.904	269	-0.412	595	.680
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	5.97	4.453	329	6.62	6.745	266	-1.417	593	.157
Social proximity	2.92	1.624	331	3.23	1.503	269	-2.368*	598	.018

| Perception of discrimination of AC | 2.39 | 0.94 | 331 | 2.26 | 0.939 | 269 | 1.633 | 598 | .103 |
| Perception of Ac's society membership | 2.07 | 0.889 | 331 | 2.03 | 0.899 | 269 | 0.450 | 598 | .207 |

Legend: AC – arriving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Note: Gender was coded as 1 = Female, 2 = Male.

Chi-square was used to determine the significance of gender differences in the RC sample with regards to the preference of acculturation strategy of the AC. The results are presented in Table 3-25. The results showed that female and male RC respondents did not prefer different acculturation strategies for the AC. Both subgroups believed that the refugees should adopt the integration strategy of acculturation, and a great majority of respondents said that the refugees should both maintain their original and adopt the Croatian culture.

Table 3-25: Differences between receiving community female and male respondents in preference of acculturation strategy of arriving community members.

Receiving community	Female	Male	
	f	f	
Refugees should maintain original and not adopt /country/culture.	2	2	χ^2 (2, 600) = 1.967
Refugees should maintain original and adopt /country/culture.	303	237	N = 600
Refugees should relinquish their original and adopt /country/ culture.	26	30	
Total n	331	269	

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, N – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Nature of intergroup relations between RC and AC – RC sample

HIGHLIGHTS

- Female RC respondents had more positive attitudes towards the AC and demonstrated a higher degree of support for AC rights and readiness to assist them compared to male RC respondents.

- Female RC respondents were in more frequent contact with the AC than male RC respondents.

- Male RC respondents were willing to accept more intimate types of relationships with the AC compared to female respondents. Both female and male respondents would prefer the AC to integrate into Croatian society as opposed to assimilate or separate as other forms of acculturation strategies.

Arriving community sample

Gender differences in AC respondents regarding socio-psychological indicators of integration were tested using the t-test. Detailed results are presented in Table 3-26.

Statistically significant differences were found in the number of acquaintances in the place of residence (t(134.899)=-2.365, p<.05) with male AC respondents reporting to have more acquaintances than female AC respondents.

Likewise, the score on social proximity was different for AC female and male respondents (t(110.56)=-.2384, p<.05), with male AC respondents showing the willingness to be in a relationship of a higher level of social proximity with a member of RC compared to female AC respondents.

No other significant gender difference was found in the AC on other indicators of socio-psychological integration.

Table 3-26: Differences between arriving community females and males in socio-psychological indicators of integration.

Arriving community	Female			Male			t	df	p
	M	SD	N	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards the members of the RC	4.4	0.569	71	4.47	0.546	105	-0.830	174	.408
Perception of realistic threat	2.67	1.108	70	2.77	1.011	103	-0.656	171	.513
Perception of symbolic threat	2.46	0.848	69	2.37	0.934	103	0.590	170	.556
Knowledge of rights of AC	8.89	2.444	63	9.36	2.290	98	-1.233	159	.219
Perception of RC readiness to assist AC	3.62	0.979	71	3.88	0.733	103	-1.913	121.984	.058
Contact quantity	12.65	2.686	48	12.53	2.809	90	0.227	136	.820
Contact quality	11.93	2.955	43	11.47	3.074	88	0.822	129	.413
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	11.85	14.914	53	20.18	26.407	85	-2.365*	134.899	.019
Number of friends in the place of residence	6.50	5.400	56	8.30	8.364	80	-1.524	133.238	.130
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	5.00	5.847	56	6.13	11.634	79	-0.667	133	.506
Social proximity	4.45	0.938	71	4.75	0.617	105	-2.384*	110.560	.019
Experience of discrimination	2.14	1.086	70	1.98	0.924	104	1.031	172	.304
Perception of own society membership	2.72	0.998	69	2.90	0.934	103	-1.193	170	.863

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Note: Gender was coded as 1 = Female, 2 = Male.

To determine whether female and male AC respondents prefer different acculturation strategies, a Chi-square test was calculated. Results are presented in Table 3-27. No statistically significant difference was found between female and male AC respondents regarding preferred acculturation strategy (χ^2 (3,173) = 0.591, p=0.898). Both female and male AC respondents prefer integration as an acculturation strategy, as shown by the higher frequency of answering that the refugees should maintain their original and adopt Croatian culture.

Table 3-27: Differences between arriving community female and male respondents in preference of acculturation strategy.

Arriving community	Female	Male	
	f	f	
Refugees should maintain original and not adopt /country/culture.	3	7	χ^2 (1,173) = 0.591 N = 173
Refugees should maintain original and adopt /country/culture.	63	90	
Refugees should relinquish their original and adopt /country/ culture.	1	1	
Total n	70	103	

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n; N – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Nature of intergroup relations between RC and AC – AC sample
HIGHLIGHTS
• Male AC respondents had more acquaintances in the place of residence and were willing to accept a more intimate relationship with Croats than female AC respondents.
• Both female and male AC respondents prefered integration as their acculturation strategy.

Differences between the study cities – receiving community sample

A set of differences was found between the RC respondents from Zagreb, Sisak and Karlovac. These differences in attitudes towards the AC were related to realistic and symbolic threat perception, support for AC rights, readiness to assist the AC, contact quantity and quality, a number of acquaintances, friends and persons to call for help, perception of discrimination of the AC, and perception of integration of the AC. These differences were small in size with respondents from Karlovac showing higher results on all variables apart from the contact quality and quantity, which were the highest in Zagreb.

RC respondents from different cities did not differ when it comes to social proximity with members of the AC.

Table 3-28: Results of One-way ANOVA with the city as the independent variable for continuous indicators of socio-psychological integration for receiving community respondents.

Receiving community	Zagreb			Sisak			Karlovac			F	df	p
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards AC	3.24	0.735	400	2.49	1.173	100	3.80	0.424	100	70.533**	2/599	.000
Perception of realistic threat	2.91	0.935	400	3.65	0.678	100	3.67	0.685	100	50.675**	2/599	.000
Perception of symbolic threat	3.17	0.957	400	4.16	0.831	100	3.68	0.575	100	54.680**	2/599	.000
Support for rights of AC	3.48	0.718	400	2.80	1.158	100	3.76	0.474	100	43.108**	2/599	.000
Readiness to assist AC	2.82	0.932	400	2.53	1.141	100	4.10	0.483	100	92.585**	2/599	.000
Contact quantity	6.24	2.301	360	6.16	2.255	98	3.17	0.620	100	87.475**	2/557	.000
Contact quality	9.50	1.577	137	7.84	1.829	44	0	0	0	33.885**	1/180	.000
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	30.49	42.404	396	20.91	14.565	100	51.62	46.175	100	16.232**	2/595	.000
Number of friends in the place of residence	12.69	12.901	397	17.39	8.684	100	19.31	14.115	100	14.204**	2/596	.000
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	5.41	5.360	395	9.01	4.848	100	6.85	6.280	100	18.126**	2/594	.000
Social proximity	3.02	1.574	400	3.00	1.627	100	3.28	1.531	100	1.192	2/599	.304

| Perception of discrimination of AC | 2.46 | 0.902 | 400 | 1.58 | 0.617 | 100 | 2.55 | 1.008 | 100 | 43.584** | 2/599 | .000 |
| Perception of AC's society membership | 1.98 | 0.805 | 400 | 2.33 | 1.334 | 100 | 2.05 | 0.575 | 100 | 6.165** | 2/599 | .000 |

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Differences between the study cities – arriving community sample

ANOVA was conducted to see if AC respondents from different Croatian cities had different scores for socio-psychological indicators of integration. The results are presented in Table 3-29.

The AC respondents from three different Croatian cities did not report statistically different scores for the perception of symbolic threat, knowledge of AC rights, perception of RC readiness to assist them, contact quality, number of acquaintances in the place of residence, social proximity, or perception of personal integration. It also important to mention that a big difference in size of samples from Zagreb, Sisak and Karlovac could have accounted for insignificant post-hoc test results even when ANOVA results were statistically significant since multiple comparisons assume equal sample sizes. Furthermore, ANOVA is more sensitive to sample differences compared to the Scheffee post-hoc test used to test for differences between the groups. It is no surprise that non-significant multiple pairwise comparisons with a significant ANOVA were found in ANOVA results that were significant at a lower significance level (p<.05), but not among ANOVA results significant at a higher level of significance (p<.01). General results indicate that the AC respondents from Karlovac had more friends in the place of residence compared to AC respondents from Zagreb and Sisak. At the same time, the AC respondents from Sisak had more persons to call for help than AC respondents from Zagreb and Karlovac and AC respondents from Karlovac reported experiencing less discrimination compared to AC respondents from Zagreb and Sisak.

Table 3-29: Results of one-way ANOVA with the city as the independent variable for continuous indicators of socio-psychological integration for arriving community respondents.

Arriving community	Zagreb			Sisak			Karlovac			F	Df	p
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards RC	4.38	0.591	131	4.68	0.300	13	4.59	0.396	30	3.217*	2/177	.042
Perception of realistic threat	2.84	1.041	132	2.35	1.001	13	2.34	1.007	30	3.759*	2/174	.025
Perception of symbolic threat	2.76	0.785	132	2.45	0.580	13	2.78	0.771	30	0.987	2/173	.445
Knowledge for rights of AC	9.15	2.485	124	10.00	2.309	10	8.86	1.995	29	0.839	2/162	.434

	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	F	df	p
Perception of RC readiness to assist AC	3.69	0.888	133	4.02	0.898	13	4.04	0.521	30	2.806	2/175	.063
Contact quantity	12.33	2.864	113	11.29	2.215	7	13.90	2.469	20	3.404*	2/139	.036
Contact quality	6.38	2.975	109	8.40	4.450	5	5.89	2.826	18	1.363	2/131	.259
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	16.91	24.366	104	4.43	2.936	7	19.45	19.112	29	1.224	2/139	.297
Number of friends in the place of residence	6.84	7.074	102	3.67	3.841	9	11.54	7.711	26	6.040**	2/136	.003
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	4.29	4.352	99	13.33	32.627	9	7.86	6.878	28	4.852**	2/135	.009
Social proximity	4.67	0.782	135	4.54	0.519	13	4.47	0.819	30	0.905	2/177	.406
Experience of discrimination	2.21	0.964	133	2.15	1.054	13	1.28	0.672	30	12.461**	2/175	.000
Perception of personal integration	2.92	1.015	133	2.62	0.768	13	2.46	0.637	28	2.965	2/174	.269

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Differences between the receiving and arriving community respondents in socio-psychological indicators of integration

To determine whether there are differences between RC and AC respondents in attitudes towards each other, perception of the realistic and symbolic threat posed by each other, and perception of AC integration, a series of t-tests were conducted. The results are presented in Table 3-30.

A significant difference was found between the RC and AC respondents in their attitudes towards each other (t(459.731)=-22.402, p<.01). AC respondents' attitudes towards RC were more positive than RC respondents' attitudes towards AC.

Further, the difference between RC respondents' and AC respondents' perception of realistic threat was also significant (t(268.585)=5.051, p<.01). RC respondents perceived AC to be a greater realistic threat than vice-versa.

Likewise, the score for the perception of symbolic threat yielded a statistically significant difference between these two groups (t(773)=13.60, p<.01). As it was the case with realistic threat perception, RC respondents reported that AC represents a greater symbolic threat for them compared to how threatening the RC are for AC respondents.

A significant difference was also found in the level of perceived integration and the self-assessment of integration of the AC (t(772)=-9.848, p<.01). AC respondents perceived themselves to be more integrated into Croatian society compared to the level of integration RC respondents believed the AC has achieved so far.

Table 3-30: Differences between receiving and arriving community respondents in attitudes towards each other, perception of the realistic and symbolic threat posed by each other and perception of integration of AC/perception of personal integration.

	Receiving community			Arriving community			Mean difference	T	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards members of the other group	3.21	0.873	600	4.44	0.554	178	-1.227	-22.402**	459.731
Perception of realistic threat	3.16	0.928	600	2.72	1.059	175	0.444	5.051**	258.585
Perception of symbolic threat	3.62	0.788	600	2.74	0.770	175	0.880	13.60**	773
Perception of integration of AC/Perception of own integration	2.05	0.893	600	2.82	0.960	174	-0.770	-9.848**	772

Legend: AC – arriving community, RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n - number of respondents, Mean difference – the difference between AC and RC means, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

To compare the answers of receiving and arriving community respondents to individual items of support of AC rights, that is, the knowledge of rights in the case of AC respondents, descriptive statistics were calculated and provided in Table 3-31.

On average, RC respondents' answers on individual items of this scale ranged from M=2.78 (n=600, SD=1.235) to M=3.89 (n=600, SD=1.161) with most supportive of: "*Refugees should be assisted in their integration into our society*". They were the least supportive of "*The government should provide free accommodation for refugees who cannot afford it themselves*".

AC respondents were more aware of some rights they have received as beneficiaries of international protection in Croatia than their other rights. Their scores on individual items of knowledge of AC rights

ranged from 52.3% to 94.2%. AC respondents were unsure whether refugees who entered Croatia illegally should or should not be prosecuted if they were persecuted in their countries. They were also unsure if the government should provide free accommodation for those refugees who cannot afford it themselves and whether refugees should be granted free legal aid in case they cannot pay it themselves. AC respondents were the least acquainted with the following legally guaranteed right: "*If refugees have no documents to confirm their education qualifications, these should be recognised if they meet the requirements by the relevant authority*" (f(yes) = 91; 52.3%, n=176). The rights AC respondents were most familiar with are "*Refugees and their families should be entitled to primary, secondary and higher education just like Croatian citizens*" (f(yes) = 161; 91.5%, n=175) and "*Refugees in Croatia should be allowed to get a job*" (f (yes) = 163; 94.2%, n=173).

Table 3-31: Descriptive statistics of receiving and arriving community respondents' answers to items of the Support of AC rights/Knowledge of AC rights scale.

Variable	Receiving community				Arriving community				
	M	Sd	Min-max	n	f (Yes)	% (Yes)	f (No)	% (No)	n
Refugees should by no means be returned to their country if this would endanger their lives of freedom.	3.62	1.119	1-5	600	151	86.3	24	13.7	175
Refugees who entered /country/ illegally should not be prosecuted if they were persecuted in their countries.	3.20	1.337	1-5	600	99	57.6	73	42.4	172
Families of refugees should be allowed to join them in /country/.	3.41	1.039	1-5	600	150	86.2	24	13.8	174
The government should provide free accommodation for refugees who cannot afford it themselves.	2.78	1.235	1-5	600	98	55.7	78	44.3	176
Refugees in /country/ should be allowed to get a job.	3.64	1.124	1-5	600	163	94.2	10	5.8	173
Refugees should have access to employment incentives (e.g. Training or reskilling) just like /country/ citizens.	3.15	1.209	1-5	600	136	77.3	40	22.7	176
Refugees should have access to free health care just like /country/ citizens.	3.61	1.177	1-5	600	147	82.6	28	16.0	176
Refugees and their families should be entitled to primary, secondary and higher education just like /country/ citizens.	3.58	1.109	1-5	600	161	91.5	15	8.5	175
If refugees have no documents to confirm their education qualifications, these should be recognised if they meet the requirements by the relevant authority.	3.22	1.269	1-5	600	91	52.3	83	47.7	176

Refugees should be able to raise their children in accordance with their culture and beliefs.	3.77	0.823	1-5	600	155	88.1	21	11.9	174
If refugees cannot pay for legal aid, they should be granted this service for free.	3.10	1.308	1-5	600	100	56.8	76	43.2	176
Refugees should be assisted in their integration into our society (e.g. Learning the /country/ language, learning about our culture, psychological and social support).	3.89	1.161	1-5	600	135	78.5	37	21.5	176

Legend: ac – arriving community, m – mean, sd – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum answer, n – number of respondents, f – frequency, % - the percentage of an answer in all answers.

Differences between the receiving and arriving community respondents in socio-psychological indicators of integration

HIGHLIGHTS

- AC respondents had a more positive attitude towards the RC than the RC had towards the AC.

- The RC perceived AC to be a bigger realistic and symbolic threat to them than vice-versa.

- AC respondents perceived themselves to be more integrated into Croatian society than the Croatian RC respondents perceived them to be.

- RC respondents supported those rights of the AC which were related to receiving institutionalized help in the integration.

- AC respondents were most familiar with their rights to education and employment.

Interactions between RC and AC

In the previous section, general differences between the indicators of socio-psychological integration of the RC and the AC were addressed. In the following section, differences in the measures of interaction between the two groups will be presented: intergroup contact, network size and composition, social proximity and discrimination.

Differences in the indicators of integration – general overview

A series of t-tests were conducted in order to examine the differences in socio-psychological indicators of interaction between receiving and arriving community respondents. The results are presented in Table 3-32.

RC scores on readiness to assist RC and AC's perception of RC readiness to assist AC showed a statistical difference (t(345.884)=-10.25, p<.01). AC respondents perceived RC to be more ready to assist them than RC is ready to do so.

The difference in contact quality (t(191.761)=-26.22, p<.01) between RC and AC respondents was also significant. AC respondents reported having more contact with RC than vice-versa. When it comes to contact quality, the difference between RC and AC respondents was also significant (t(196.911)=8.56, p<.01). While AC respondents had more frequent contact with members of RC, RC respondents reported their contact with AC members to be more pleasant, in contrast to the contact quality AC members report to have with the RC.

When it comes to the number of acquaintances in the place of residence, there was a significant difference between RC and AC respondents' scores (t(376.302)=6.12, p<.01). RC respondents reported having many more acquaintances compared to AC respondents. This was also the case regarding the number of friends in the place of residence (t(354.7)=8.66, p<.01). RC respondents also had more friends in Croatia than AC respondents. However, no significant difference was found for the number of persons the participants would turn for help, indicating that they did not differ regarding social support networks.

A significant difference between RC and AC respondents was also found in social proximity (t(609.215)=-18.07, p<.01). AC respondents would accept a more intimate relationship with a member of RC than vice-versa. While RC respondents would on average agree to be friends with members of AC as the relationship with the higher level of social proximity, for AC respondents on average the highest level of proximity would be a love/marriage relationship.

Furthermore, the scores between RC and AC respondents on the perception of discrimination were also statistically different (t(774)=3.42, p<.01). RC respondents perceived AC to experience more discrimination compared to how discriminatory AC respondents reported their experience.

Table 3-32: Group differences between receiving and arriving community respondents in continuous socio-psychological indicators of integration.

	Receiving community			Arriving community			Mean difference	t	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Readiness to assist AC/Perception of RC readiness to assist AC	2.99	1.045	600	3.77	0.847	176	-0.787	-10.254**	345.884
Contact quantity	5.68	2.396	558	12.50	2.835	140	-6.823	-26.223**	191.761
Contact quality	8.91	1.785	181	6.39	3.021	132	2.520	8.556**	196.911
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	32.43	40.871	596	16.81	22.870	140	15.614	6.106**	376.302
Number of friends in the place of residence	14.58	12.793	597	7.53	7.305	137	7.057	8.663**	354.700
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	6.26	5.599	595	5.63	9.622	136	0.634	1.021	729
Social proximity	3.06	1.577	600	4.62	0.773	178	-1.565	-18.074**	609.215
Perception discrimination of AC/Experience of discrimination	2.328	0.941	600	2.05	0.987	176	0.279	3.419**	774

Legend: AC – arriving community, RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n - number of respondents, Mean difference – the difference between AC and RC means, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Characteristics of personal social network

To examine the difference between RC and AC respondents in how many of their acquaintances, friends and persons to ask for help are members of the other group, a series of Chi-square tests were conducted. The results are reported in Table 3-33.

Regarding the number of acquaintances who are members of the out-group, as expected, considering differences in size between the RC and AC populations in Croatia, a significant difference was found between RC and AC respondents (χ^2(4, 767)=497.77, p<.01). AC respondents reported having more acquaintances who are members of RC than vice versa. This is in line with the difference found in the frequency of contact between the samples. Likewise, AC respondents reported having more RC friends than vice-versa (χ^2(4, 764)=467.14, p<.01). Correspondingly, AC respondents stated to have more RC persons they can ask for help than RC respondents stated to have AC persons they can count on for help. This difference was statistically significant as well (χ^2(4, 768)=441.12, p<.01).

Table 3-33: Group differences between receiving and arriving community respondents in the ratio of members of the other group within the personal social network.

	Receiving community						Arriving community						χ^2	df
	f (All of them)	f (Most of them)	f (About half of them)	f (Few of them)	f (None of them)	n	f (All of them)	f (Most of them)	f (About half of them)	f (Few of them)	f (None of them)	N		
Among your acquaintances, how many are AC/RC members?	0	0	2	14	584	600	15	30	37	50	35	167	497.773**	4
Among your friends, how many are AC/RC members?	0	1	0	10	589	600	25	21	30	44	44	164	467.144**	4
Among people you can ask for help, how many are AC/RC members?	0	0	3	5	592	600	26	14	33	42	53	168	441.121**	4

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Social proximity with members of the other group

To test for group differences between RC and AC respondents in levels of social proximity, another series of Chi-square tests were conducted. The results are presented in Table 3-34. For four out of five types of relationships, more AC stated that they would accept an RC in a love/marriage relationship ($\chi^2(1, 772)=228.40$ p<.01), as a member of the family ($\chi^2(1, 767)=146.17$, p<.01), a friend ($\chi^2(1, 776)=58.35$, p<.01) and a fellow worker ($\chi^2(1, 774)=26.467$, p<.01) than vice-versa. No difference was found for the relationship type of a neighbour.

Table 3-34: Group differences between receiving and arriving community respondents in levels of social proximity.

	Receiving community			Arriving community			χ^2	df
	f (Yes)	f (No)	n	f (Yes)	f (No)	N		
Accept a love relationship with a member of the other group (RC/AC)	116	484	600	136	31	167	228.398**	1
Accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a family member	234	366	600	155	15	172	146.168**	1
Accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a friend	430	170	600	174	2	176	58.345**	1

Accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a neighbour	490	110	600	145	27	172	0.636	1
Accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a fellow worker	441	159	600	160	14	174	26.467**	1

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - significant at $p < 0.01$.

Differences in the indicators of integration – general overview

HIGHLIGHTS

- AC respondents believed Croats would be more willing to assist them compared to actual readiness to assist reported by the RC.

- AC respondents had more encounters with the RC members than vice-versa which was expected due to the difference in the size of the populations.

- The RC members reported their encounters with the AC to be more pleasant than those the AC reported.

- RC members had more friends and acquaintances in Croatia than AC respondents. However, the RC and the AC respondents did not differ in the number of persons they can call for help.

- AC members would be ready to accept a more intimate relationship, such as marriage, with Croats compared to the level of closeness the RC members would be ready to accept with the members of the AC. The majority of the RC members would accept AC members as friends.

- The RC members believed that the AC members experience more discrimination in Croatia than the actual frequency of discrimination the AC respondents reported on.

- AC respondents had more Croatian acquaintances, friends and persons to call for help compared to the number of AC friends, acquaintances and persons to call for help the RC reported to have.

- A greater percentage of the AC respondents would accept a love/marriage relationship and friendship with a Croat, would accept Croats as members of their family and their co-workers than vice-versa.

Characteristics of RC and AC which hinder or facilitate SP integration

To test the predictive strength of models which use various characteristics of the members of both communities, a set of predictor and criteria variables were defined based on the previous research and theory. For the RC respondents, three criteria variables were chosen as the socio-psychological integration outcomes: **readiness to assist the AC**, **social proximity to the members of the AC**, and **perception of society membership of the AC**. These criteria have a clear logic of relationships with each of the socio-psychological indicators of integration. Readiness to assist refugees is a construct representing a behavioural intention – what would the RC do if they had an opportunity to help refugees in various ways? Higher levels of readiness to assist refugees are consistent with greater levels of integration. Social proximity is also a construct representing a type of behavioural intention – it speaks about the readiness of persons to engage in a particular more or less close relationship. Being willing to accept a closer relationship with the members of the other group, such as friendship, family relations or intimate relationship, are consistent with a higher degree of integration. Lastly, the RC was asked to determine the degree to which they believe the AC to be part of the society in Croatia. This is a direct measure of the perception of society membership, with the feeling that the AC are members of the society to a greater extent presenting a higher level of acceptance and integration of the two groups.

Predictors used in these three regression models were chosen based on theory and literature review. In the first step of regression, socio-economic and socio-demographic characteristics of RC respondents (age, gender, migration background, education, employment, household income and importance of religion) were entered. Socio-psychological characteristics of RC respondents (attitudes towards AC, perception of realistic and symbolic threat, support for rights of AC, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of AC) were added in the second regression step, testing for their potential to explain and predict an additional proportion of the variance beyond the variance explained by the socio-economic variables. For the receiving community sample, an additional regression model was tested, where attitudes, threat perception and RC respondents' opinions on the impact of the migration on the economic state of Croatia were used to predict RC respondents' perception of the level of AC members' integration with an assumption that the opinions on the actual impact of migration can add to the prediction of the criteria as they represent thoughts on the direct influence of the migration of refugee on the social and economic system in Croatia.

For the arriving community sample, three regression models with criteria representing socio-psychological integration outcomes or the perception of such integration were defined based on previous theory and research, with criteria parallel to that chosen for the RC: **perception of RC members' readiness to assist them**, **AC respondents' social proximity to members of RC**, and **perception of society membership**. These criteria were chosen to mirror the criteria selected in the RC sample in order to inspect the similarities in the regression models. Alternative criteria included intergroup contact quantity and quality, but due to the measure of this construct having a small number of valid observations in the RC sample, and therefore restricting the use of the variable in the models, it was ruled out for empiric reasons.

The perception of the RC's readiness to assist refugees is a construct describing the way the arriving community feels about the behaviour of the receiving community. More positive perception indicates a higher expectancy of receiving help and better contact quality and presents a positive outcome of the socio-psychological integration.

The criterion of social proximity is equal to that used in the RC regressions.

Lastly, perception of personal society membership is a direct measure of the degree to which the AC feel like a part of the Croatian society they live in. It is a perception of society membership rather than an external index of the level of integration, but that is precisely the strength of this criteria, as it shows how the AC perceive themselves which could be directly linked to the socio-psychological and socio-economic indicators of integration. As was the case with regression models used on RC sample, socio-demographic characteristics and socio-economic indicators (age, gender, duration of stay, marital status, English and Croatian language proficiency, education, employment before and after migration,

ethnicity of neighbours, household income and importance of religion) were used in the first step of prediction of AC integration. In the second step, socio-psychological indicators of integration for the AC respondents (attitudes towards RC, perception of realistic and symbolic threat, knowledge of AC rights, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy, experience of discrimination) were to test for their added benefit in predicting and explaining each of the chosen criteria.

Characteristics of the receiving community

A hierarchical regression analysis was used to **predict RC respondents' readiness to assist AC** as a behavioural indicator of integration based on the socio-demographic and socio-economic (SE), and socio-psychological (SP) characteristics of RC members.

As presented in Table 3-35, the first step of regression proved to be significant ($F(8, 575)=2.38$, $p<.05$) with an R^2 of 0.032. SE indicators of an integration added in the first step of this regression analysis accounted only for 3.3% of the variance in the readiness to assist refugees. In the first step, age ($\beta=.09$, $p<.05$) was the only independently significant predictor of readiness to assist refugees.

In the second step of this regression, SP indicators of integration were entered. This yielded a significant prediction model ($F(18, 565)=53.10$, $p<.01$) with great improvement over the set of socio-economic predictors (F change$(10, 65)=90.71$, $p<.01$). A total of 62.8% of the variance of RC's readiness to assist AC was explained using this regression model ($R^2 = .63$, adj. $R^2 = .62$). SP predictors alone accounted for 59.6% of RC's readiness to assist AC. Age ($\beta=.12$, $p<.01$) and tertiary education ($\beta=-.31$, $p<.05$) gained significance in the second step of the regression. The regression coefficients for the tertiary education indicated that the respondents with tertiary level of education were less likely to offer assistance to the AC compared to the respondents with the primary level of education (the reference group). This effect was counterintuitive and could be the result of a suppressor effect. Furthermore, an independent ANOVA comparing the respondents within the three groups of education showed that there is no significant difference between the three groups in the readiness to assist refugees ($F(2,593)=1.61$; $p =.200$). This finding also speaks to the possibility of a suppressor effect rendering the dummy variable Tertiary education as a significant but negative predictor in this regression analysis.

 Out of SP indicators of integration, attitudes towards AC ($\beta=.65$, $p<.01$), perception of realistic ($\beta=0.09$, $p<.05$) and symbolic threat ($\beta=.15$, $p<.01$), support for AC rights ($\beta=.14$, $p<.01$), number of acquaintances ($\beta=.084$, $p<.01$) and number of friends in the place of residence ($\beta=.088$, $p<.05$), as well as preferring integration ($\beta=-.22$, $p<.05$), or assimilation ($\beta=-.25$, $p<.01$) as an acculturation strategy, and perception of AC discrimination ($\beta=-.19$, $p<.01$) proved to be significant predictors of RC's readiness to assist AC members, with attitudes towards the AC being the strongest predictor. Having a positive attitude towards AC and being supportive of their rights, perceiving AC members to be discriminated against in Croatia, as well as having a wider social network made RC respondents more likely to offer assistance to AC. What was surprising is that perceiving AC as a threat also made RC respondents more likely to offer AC assistance. In their revised theory of intergroup threat, Stephan and Stephan argued that "friendliness or helpfulness can be motivated by a desire to avoid being perceived as prejudiced by people from the other culture" (Vourauer, 2006, 2013; in Stephan and Stephan, 2017, p.7). Furthermore, believing that the AC members should either retain their own culture and adopt the RC culture (integration) or disown their own culture and adopt the RC culture (assimilation) made RC respondents less likely to assist them in comparison to believing they should retain their culture and not adopt the RC culture (separation). In other words, respondents who believed that the refugees should not change their culture in any way were also more likely to express readiness to assist them, which is not surprising as it shows the full support for the refugees.

Table 3-35: Prediction of RC readiness to assist AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables, and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Croatia (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary

	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	0.007	.088	2.134	.033*	
Female	0.109	.052	1.154	.249	
Migration background	0.022	.008	0.195	.845	R^2 = .032
Secondary education	-0.929	-.422	-1.776	.076	Adj. R^2 = .019
Tertiary education	-0.783	-.354	-1.487	.138	F (8, 575) = 2.378*
Employed	0.025	.011	0.268	.788	n = 584
Total household income	0.172	.047	1.065	.287	
Importance of religion	0.054	.063	1.482	.139	
Step 2 predictors	**B**	**β**	**t**	**p**	**Model summary**
Age	0.009	.115	4.339	.000**	
Female	-0.009	-.004	0.147	.883	
Migration background	-0.004	-.001	-0.055	.956	
Secondary education	-0.557	-.253	-1.689	.092	
Tertiary education	-0.684	-.309	-2.062	.040*	
Employed	-0.006	-.003	-0.109	.913	
Total household income	0.033	.009	0.323	.747	
Importance of religion	0.044	.051	1.889	.059	
Attitudes towards AC	0.769	.645	13.062	.000**	R^2 = .628
Perception of realistic threat	0.096	.085	2.308	.021*	Adj. R^2 = .617
Perception of symbolic threat	.0164	.151	3.761	.000**	F (18, 565) = 53.100**
Support for rights of AC	0.170	.136	2.748	.006**	ΔR^2 = .596
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	0.002	.084	2.603	.009**	F change = 90.710**
Number of friends in the place of residence	0.007	.088	2.291	.021*	n = 584
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	0.002	.012	0.345	.730	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-0.765	-.222	-2.327	.020*	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-0.902	-.254	-2.665	.008**	
Perception of discrimination of AC	0.211	.189	6.719	.000**	

Legend: AC – arriving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

To *predict RC respondents' social proximity to the AC members,* hierarchical regression was conducted based on RC respondents' socio-demographic and socio-economic, as well as socio-psychological characteristics. The results are presented in Table 3-36.

Socio-demographic variables and SE indicators were used in the first step of regression. This step explained a very small amount of the variance (R^2 of 0.026; (F(8, 575)=1.944, p=.051). None of the variables proved to be significant predictors of RC respondents' social proximity to AC members in this step. SP indicators were entered in the second step of the regression equation. Likewise, this step did

not yield significant improvement (F(18, 565)=1.269, p=.202) and none of the SP variables entered in the model were significant predictors of RC respondents' social proximity to AC members.

Table 3-36: Prediction of RC social proximity towards the AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Croatia (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-0.004	-.034	-0.817	.414	R^2 = .026 Adj. R^2 = .013 F (8, 575) = 1.944, p=.051 n = 584
Female	-0.147	-.047	-1.039	.299	
Migration background	0.228	.056	1.334	.183	
Secondary education	0.907	.276	1.159	.247	
Tertiary education	0.803	.243	1.019	.309	
Employed	0.228	.069	1.621	.106	
Total household income	-0.450	-.083	-1.865	.063	
Importance of religion	-0.045	-.036	-0.836	.403	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-0.004	-.035	-0.833	.405	
Female	-0.172	-.055	-1.197	.232	
Migration background	0.222	.054	1.269	.205	
Secondary education	1.061	.323	1.341	.181	
Tertiary education	0.925	.280	1.161	.246	
Employed	0.251	.075	1.755	.080	
Total household income	-0.456	-.084	-1.862	.063	
Importance of religion	-0.053	-.041	-0.946	.344	
Attitudes towards AC	0.042	.024	0.300	.764	R^2 = .039 Adj. R^2 = .008 F (18, 565) = 1.269 ΔR^2 = .013 F change = 0.737 n = 584
Perception of realistic threat	0.012	.007	0.122	.903	
Perception of symbolic threat	0.107	.066	1.018	.309	
Support for rights of AC	0.177	.094	1.188	.235	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	-0.001	-.030	-0.571	.569	
Number of friends in the place of residence	0.008	.064	01.023	.307	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	-0.008	-.030	-0.537	.592	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-0.654	-.128	-0.830	.407	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-0.648	-.122	-0.797	.426	
Perception of discrimination of AC	0.013	.008	0.168	.867	

Legend: AC – arriving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

A hierarchical regression analysis was also calculated to *predict RC respondents' perception of AC's society membership.* The results are presented in Table 3-37.

The first step of this regression model, with socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics of RC respondents, entered as predictors of the RC perception of the degree to which the AC's were part of the society in which they lived in, was not significant (F(8, 575)=0.68, p=.713). However, the second step where SP indicators of integration were entered produced significant results (F(18, 565)=14.45, p<.01) with SP predictors alone accounting for 30.6% of the variance of RC's perception of AC integration

(R^2 = .32; adj. R^2 = .29). This step significantly improved the prediction of the model (F change(10, 565)=25.35, p<.01). The total variance of RC's perception of AC integration explained using this model was 31.5%. In the second step, the importance of religion in a person's life gained statistical significance (β=.08, p<.05). Out of SP variables used in the second step, support for rights of AC (β=.35, p<.01), number of acquaintances (β=-.16, p<.01), and perception of discrimination of AC (β=-.28, p<.01) were significant predictors of RC respondents' perception of integration of AC. Being supportive of AC rights, having fewer acquaintances in the place of residence and perceiving AC not to be discriminated in Croatia made RC respondents perceive AC members as a part of the Croatian community. With regards to the fewer number of acquaintances predicting the sense that the AC were a greater part of the community, it is possible that persons who had fewer acquaintances also had social networks composed of more close relationships, such as friends, and were more oriented towards tight social networks and community, which would lead to them perceiving the AC as a part of that community.

Table 3-37: Prediction of RC perception of the integration of the AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Croatia (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	0.004	.053	1.258	.209	
Female	0.016	.009	0.190	.850	
Migration background	-0.004	-.002	-0.045	.964	R^2 = .009
Secondary education	-0.470	-.250	-1.040	.299	Adj. R^2 = -.004
Tertiary education	-0.520	-.274	-1.141	.254	F (8, 575) = 0.676
Employed	-0.063	-.033	-0.775	.439	n = 584
Total household income	0.126	.041	0.906	.365	
Importance of religion in person's life	0.024	.032	0.749	.454	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	0.004	.057	1.579	.107	
Female	-0.046	-.026	-0.667	.529	
Migration background	0.102	.044	1.212	.222	
Secondary education	-0.419	-.222	-1.094	.265	
Tertiary education	-0.593	-.314	-1.540	.116	
Employed	-0.045	-.024	-0.655	.454	
Total household income month	0.077	.025	0.649	.516	
Importance of religion in person's life	0.058	.079	2.231	.034*	R^2 = .315
Attitudes towards AC	0.074	.072	1.080	.280	Adj. R^2 = .293
Perception of realistic threat	-0.034	-.035	-0.700	.483	F (18, 565) = 14.454**
Perception of symbolic threat	-0.083	-.089	-1.629	.104	ΔR^2 = .306
Support for rights of AC	0.372	.347	5.173	.000**	F change = 25.249**
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	-0.004	-.159	-3.614	.000**	n = 584
Number of friends in the place of residence	0.005	.074	1.409	.159	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	0.006	.038	.796	.426	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	0.277	.094	0.726	.468	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-0.080	-.026	-0.203	.839	
Perception of discrimination of AC	-0.264	-.277	-7.241	.000**	

Legend: AC – arriving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of

determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

A hierarchical regression analysis was conducted based on RC respondents' opinions of the impact of migration. This was in order to predict RC respondents' perception of the degree to which the AC members are part of the society they live. The results can be seen in Table 3-38.

Unlike the other regression models, this model did not have the SE variables in the first step. Rather, the three SP predictors – attitudes, perception of realistic and symbolic threat were added in the first step and the variables on the opinions of the RC on the impact of migration were added in the second step. The point of this model was to test whether the "Opinion" variables explain the variance of the RC's perception of AC society membership above and beyond the most prominent SP predictors from other models.

The first step of regression significantly predicted RC respondents' perception of AC integration (F(3, 596)=28.82, p<.01) with 12.7% of explained variance (Adj. R^2=.12). Out of the variables used in the first step of the equation, attitude towards AC (β=.22, p<.01) and perception of symbolic threat (β=-.19, p<.01) proved to be significant predictors of RC respondents' perception of AC integration. RC respondents who had positive attitudes towards AC and who did not perceive AC as a symbolic threat were more likely to perceive AC as integrated in Croatia.

RC respondents' opinions on the impact of migration were added in the second step of the regression analysis. Opinion variables alone accounted for an additional 7.7% of the variance of RC respondents' perception of AC integration. Adding opinion variables in the second step significantly improved the prediction of this model (F(11, 585)=5.14, p<.01). Attitudes towards the AC (β=.27, p<.01) and perception of symbolic threat (β=-.23, p<.01) remained statistically significant predictors even in the second regression step. Out of opinion variables, stating that more AC members were receiving welfare assistance (β=.23, p<.01) and believing that the AC will not have an impact on the economic growth in Croatia (β=-.11, p<.05) made RC respondents more likely to perceive AC as a part of Croatian community. It is possible that due to the number of AC members in Croatia, the RC did not perceive the arrival of the refugees as influential to the economic system, thus strongly disagreeing that the arriving community will have an impact on the economic growth. The total variance of RC respondents' perception of AC integration explained with this model is 20.4% (Adj. R^2=.19; F(14, 585)=10.69, p<.01).

Table 3-38: Prediction of RC perception of integration of the AC members using attitudes and perception of threat and opinions on the impact of migration on the Croatian society (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Attitudes towards AC	0.266	.221	5.127	.000**	R^2=.127
Perception of realistic threat	-0.001	-.001	-0.012	.990	Adj. R^2=.122
Perception of symbolic threat	-0.181	-.195	-3.494	.001**	F (3, 596) = 28.817** n = 600
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Attitudes towards AC	0.276	.270	5.359	.000**	
Perception of realistic threat	-0.013	-.013	-0.234	.815	
Perception of symbolic threat	-0.217	-.234	-4.029	.000**	R^2 = .204
Opinion on the level of education of AC – Secondary	0.247	.093	1.850	.065	Adj. R^2 = .185 F (14, 585) =
Opinion on the level of education of AC – Tertiary	-0.026	-.007	-0.135	.893	10.686** ΔR^2 = .077
Opinion on the employment status of AC – Unemployed	-0.054	-.030	-0.743	.458	F change = 5.141** n = 600

Opinion on how many members of AC are receiving welfare assistance	0.144	.229	5.174	.000**
Opinion on the living situation of AC	0.002	.002	0.052	.958
Opinion that AC will increase the competition on the labour market	-0.059	-.074	-1.673	.095
Opinion that AC will reduce the shortage of workforce	0.024	.029	0.585	.559
Opinion that AC will have positive impact on economic growth	-0.105	-.134	-2.407	.016*
Opinion that AC will bring more revenues than costs	-0.025	-.034	-0..720	.472
Opinion that spending for AC will increase taxes	0.003	.004	0.083	.934
Opinion that spending for AC will decrease benefits for RC	0.041	.059	0.962	.337

Legend: AC – arriving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents.

Characteristics of the RC which hinder or facilitate integration

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC respondents who were older, had positive attitudes towards the AC, were supportive of AC rights, perceived AC members to be subject to discrimination, and had a wider social network were more likely to offer assistance to the AC.

- Being supportive of AC rights, having fewer acquaintances in the place of residence and perceiving AC members as not discriminated in Croatia made RC respondents more likely to perceive the AC as integrated.

- After including opinion variables, having positive attitudes towards the AC and not perceiving them as a symbolic threat, as well as stating that more AC members are receiving welfare assistance and disagreeing with the statement that the AC will have an impact on economic growth in Croatia made RC respondents more likely to perceive AC as integrated.

Characteristics of the arriving community

Because the overall sample of the AC in Croatia was smaller than the sample size in other study sites, regression analyses had to be reviewed and adapted due to the ratio of predictor variables to the number of observations (number of participants with data in all variables included in the regression model). While it was important to analyse the same prediction models as in other countries (the theory-based models) which yielded regression coefficients and fit indices, it showed an unfavourable ratio of predictors to observation. Thus, every AC regression model was adapted following the data-driven principle: correlations of all potential predictors (chosen based on theory) were calculated with each of the three criteria (AC perception of the RC readiness to assist them, social proximity towards the RC and the feeling of personal integration in Croatia). In the data-driven models, only those predictors which showed a significant bivariate correlation with the criteria were included in the regression model. Because of this procedure, adapted regression models for the three criteria had different sets of predictors. All correlations are presented in Appendix B.

In Appendix C, the original (theory-based) models, which are the same across all study sites, were presented together with the interpretation of the regression coefficients, the model-fit indices (R^2, adjusted R^2 and the F-ratio) and narrative interpretation of the results. In this section, an adapted version was presented together with the regression coefficients, model-fit indices and narrative interpretation. A short comparison of the model-fit indices for the theory-based and data-driven model was added to each table which presents the results of the adapted hierarchical regression analysis.

To *predict AC respondents' perception of the RC's readiness to assist them* based on socio-demographic, socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics of AC respondents, a hierarchical regression analysis was used. The results of the date-driven hierarchical regression analysis are presented in Table 3-39.

The first step of regression analysis, including gender and English language proficiency as the socio-demographic variables, was significant (F (2, 133)=4.31, p<.05) accounting for 6.1% of the variance of AC respondents' perception of RC members' readiness to assist them. Both predictors used in this step proved to be significant in the prediction of RC members' readiness to assist AC. Female (β=-.17, p=.05) and those respondents who were not fluent in the English language (β=-.19, p<.05) were less likely to perceive RC members to be ready to assist them.

The second step of regression including the socio-psychological indicators of integration was also significant (F(5, 130)=6.96, p<.01) accounting for an additional 15% of criterion variance. Predictors added in the second step – attitudes towards the RC, social networks and experience of discrimination – significantly improved the prediction of the model (F-change(3, 130)=8.25 p<.01). This regression model explained a total of 21.1% of the variance of the AC perception of RC members' readiness to assist AC. Being female and fluent in the English language did not retain statistical significance in the second step of prediction. However, attitudes (β=.16, p=.053) and experience of discrimination (β=-.31, p<.01) proved to be significant individual predictors of the AC perception of RC members' readiness to assist AC. AC respondents who had more positive attitudes towards Croatian RC and those who had not experienced discrimination in Croatia were more likely to perceive RC to be ready to assist them.

Table 3-39: Adapted data-driven regression model of AC perception of readiness of the RC to assist AC members using gender, English language proficiency, attitudes, social network and perception of discrimination of refugees in Croatia with a summary of model fit for the original and the adapted model (hierarchical regression analysis).

Arriving community						
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	**Model summary**	
Female	-0.266	-.165	-1.956	.053*	R2 = .061	
English language proficiency	-0.039	-.193	-2.298	.023*	Adj. R2 = .47 F (2, 133) = 4.312* n = 135	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	**Model summary**	
Female	-0.176	-.108	-1.362	.175	R2 = .211	
English language proficiency	-0.016	-.080	-0.980	.329	Adj. R2 = .181	
Attitudes towards RC	0.255	.159	1.943	.054*	F (5, 130) = 6.959**	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	0.003	.086	1.080	.282	ΔR2 = .150 F change = 8.253**	
Experience of discrimination	-0.243	-.310	-3.698	.000**	n = 135	
		R2	Adj R2	k	F	df	Total number of observations
Theory based model	Step 1	.191	.034	13	1.215	(13, 67)	81
	Step 2	.339	.072	23	1.271	(23, 57)	81
Data-driven model	Step 1	.061	.047	2	4.312*	(2, 133)	135

	Step 2	.211	.181	5	6.959**	(5, 130)	135

Legend: RC – receiving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents, k – number of predictors. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Not employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

A **_prediction of AC respondents' social proximity towards the RC_** was calculated based on AC respondents' socio-demographic, socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics using a hierarchical regression model. The results are presented in Table 3-40.

Correlation analysis of variables that were potential predictors of the social proximity towards the RC yielded seven significant correlations. Social proximity of the AC towards the RC was significantly correlated with gender, duration of stay in Croatia, English language proficiency, Importance of religion, perception of a realistic threat, knowledge of the rights of the AC and choosing integration as an acculturation strategy. The adapted regression model can be seen in Table 3-40.

In this adapted data-driven model, socio-demographic variables – gender, duration of stay in Croatia, English language proficiency and importance of religion – were entered in the first step of regression, which proved to be statistically significant (F(4, 133)=6.87, p<.01). A total of 17.1% of AC respondents' social proximity to Croatian RC members was explained. Duration of stay (β=.28, p<.01) and importance of religion (β=-.20, p<.05) were significant individual predictors. AC respondents who have been in Croatia longer and who did not find religion to be important to them were more likely to accept closer and more intimate relationships with members of RC. The possible explanation for this relationship between religion and social proximity was the difference between the dominant religion of the Croatian RC and the AC from Syria and Iraq – while Croatia is predominantly a Catholic country, Syria and Iraq are Islamic. If a person did not feel that religion is important, they might have been more likely to accept a member of the Croatian RC who was likely to be of a different religion.

Perception of a realistic threat, knowledge of AC rights and preferring integration as an acculturation strategy above cultural nonadaptation and assimilation were added in the second step of regression. This step was also significant (F(7, 130)=5.36, p<.01) with an improvement in the model's prediction over the first step (F change (3, 130)=2.94, p<.05). Adding predictors in the second step explained an additional 5.3% of the variance of AC respondents' social proximity to RC. This model explained a total of 22.4% of the variance of social proximity towards the RC. Duration of stay (β=.22, p<.05= and importance of religion (β=-.20, p<.05) retained statistical significance. However, none of the predictors added in the second regression showed to be a significant individual predictor of social proximity.

Table 3-40: Adapted data-driven model for prediction of AC social proximity to the RC members using socio-demographic variables and indicators, perception of a realistic threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees and integration as a preferred acculturation strategy with a summary for the model fit of the original and the adapted model (hierarchical regression analysis).

Arriving community					
Step 1 predictors	**B**	**β**	**t**	**p**	**Model summary**
Female	-0.176	-.127	-1.575	.118	R^2 = .171
Duration of stay	0.011	.275	3.023	.003**	Adj. R^2 = .146
English language proficiency	0.006	.034	0.375	.708	F (4, 133) = 6.865**
Importance of religion	-0.133	-.200	-2.478	.014*	n = 137
Step 2 predictors	**B**	**β**	**t**	**p**	**Model summary**
Female	-0.170	-.122	-1.549	.124	R^2 = .224
Duration of stay	0.009	.223	2.457	.015*	Adj. R^2 = .182
English language proficiency	0.011	.062	0.690	.491	F (7, 130) = 5.356**
Importance of religion	-0.136	-.204	-2.542	.012*	ΔR^2 = .053

Perception of realistic threat	0.071	.109	1.396	.165	F change = 2.942*
Knowledge of rights	0.045	.135	1.724	.087	n = 137
Acculturation - Integration	0.306	.137	1.718	.088	

		R2	Adj R2	k	F	df	Total number of observations
Theory based model	Step 1	.306	.172	13	2.227*	(13, 67)	81
	Step 2	.487	.280	23	2.352**	(23, 57)	81
Data-driven model	Step 1	.171	.146	4	6.865**	(4, 133)	137
	Step 2	.224	.182	7	5.356**	(7, 130)	137

Legend: RC – receiving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - significant at $p < 0.01$, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents, k – number of predictors. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Not employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

A hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to **predict AC respondents' perception of own level of society membership** based on their socio-economic, socio-demographic and socio-psychological characteristics. The results are presented in Table 3-41.

The adapted data-driven regression model based on the significant correlations of the perception of personal integration with the potential predictors was tested in addition to the formerly presented original theory-driven model. Correlation analysis showed that the perception of personal integration was significantly related to the following variables: duration of stay in Croatia, English language proficiency, Croatian language proficiency, number of neighbours of the same ethnicity as the respondent, knowledge of rights of AC, number of acquaintances in the place of residence and experience of discrimination. These variables were used as predictors in the adapted model presented in Table 3-41.

The first step of the hierarchical regression analysis containing the socio-demographic variables (duration of stay, English and Croatian language proficiency, number of neighbours of the same ethnicity) was statistically significant ($F_{(4, 100)}=8.14$, $p<.01$) and explained 24.6% of the variance of AC respondents' personal integration. Out of predictors added in this step, duration of stay in Croatia (β=.50, $p<.01$) and the number of neighbours of the same ethnicity as AC (β=.19, $p<.05$) were significant. AC respondents who have stayed longer in Croatia and who had neighbours of the same ethnicity were more likely to feel as part of the society in Croatia.

Socio-psychological indicators of integration – knowledge of the AC rights, number of acquaintances in the place of living and experience of discrimination - were added in the second regression step. This step yielded a statistically significant increase in the amount of the explained variance of the criterion ($F_{(7, 97)}=12.41$, $p<.01$) and it improved the prediction of this model (F change $(3, 97)=13.90$, $p<.01$). Predictors entered in this step accounted for an extra 22.7% of the variance of AC respondents' feelings of integration, and the whole model explained 47.2% of the variance of perception of personal society membership. Duration of stay (β=.53, $p<.01$) and the number of neighbours of the same ethnicity as AC (β=.15, $p<.05$) remained statistically significant predictors of perception of the degree of being a part of the society within which the person lives. Out of variables added in the second regression step, knowledge of AC rights (β=.23, $p<.01$) and experience of discrimination (β=-.40, $p<.01$) were significant individual predictors. AC respondents who knew the rights they have as refugees in Croatia and who had not experienced discrimination in Croatia were more likely to perceive themselves to be a part of the Croatian society.

Table 3-41: Adapted data-driven model for prediction of AC perception own degree of own society membership using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social network, and experience of discrimination in Croatia (hierarchical regression analysis).

Arriving community

Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Duration of stay	0.030	.502	4.762	.000**	
English language proficiency	-0.041	-.158	-1.490	.139	R^2 = .246 Adj. R^2 = .215
Croatian language proficiency	0.008	.023	0.236	.814	F (4, 100) = 8.140** n =104
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	0.408	.186	2.130	.036*	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Duration of stay	0.032	.530	5.778	.000**	
English language proficiency	-0.007	-.026	-0.281	.780	
Croatian language proficiency	0.006	.018	0.219	.827	R^2 = .472 Adj. R^2 = .434
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	0.329	.150	1.995	.049*	F (7, 97) = 12.411** ΔR^2 = .227
Knowledge of rights of AC	0.105	.231	3.083	.003**	F change = 13.904**
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	0.005	.124	1.613	.110	n = 104
Experience of discrimination	-0.434	-.402	-5.062	.000**	

		R^2	Adj R^2	k	F	df	Total number of observations
Theory based model	Step 1	.487	.280	13	2.352**	(23, 57)	79
	Step 2	.677	.543	23	5.023**	(23, 55)	79
Data-driven model	Step 1	.246	.215	4	8.140**	(4, 100)	104
	Step 2	.472	.434	7	12.411**	(7, 97)	104

Legend: RC – receiving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents, k – number of predictors. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Not employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Characteristics of the AC that hinder or facilitate integration

HIGHLIGHTS

- AC respondents who had more positive attitudes towards the Croatian RC and who had not experienced discrimination in Croatia were more likely to perceive the RC as ready to assist them.

- AC respondents who have been longer in Croatia and to whom religion was not important were more likely to accept closer and more intimate relationships with members of RC.

- AC respondents who have stayed longer in Croatia, who had neighbours of the same ethnicity as them, as well as those who knew their rights and have not been discriminated against in Croatia were more likely to perceive themselves as a part of the society in Croatia.

1.4.   Discussion and Conclusions

This country report presented the findings of the survey conducted in Croatia on a representative sample of the Croatian receiving community members, and a convenience sample of arriving community members. The analysis of socio-economic and socio-psychological indicators of integration, as well as testing the differences within and between the two groups have yielded findings that paint the picture of integration processes in Croatia.

Socio-economic situation and main correlates of socio-economic status of the arriving community members

Employment and income

Almost all AC participants knew that they were entitled to work in Croatia. After having lived in the country on average about two and a half years, almost half of them were employed, which we considered fairly good. Of course, this was in contrast to the employment situation of members of the receiving community who were employed in over 67% of cases. The majority of employed AC respondents worked in middle-skilled jobs. Compared to the RC, total income and monthly earnings were lower for the AC, with the total income of AC respondents being only 74% of the average total income of RC respondents. This discrepancy in the household income and the rate of employment was an indicator of the level of integration of refugees into the job market.

Duration of stay in the country was not a clear predictor of the employment status, but certain trends can be observed in the collected data. When looking at the ratio of employed vs. unemployed refugees who came to Croatia in 2016 and 2017, the number of employed refugees was greater than unemployed ones. The trend reversed for refugees which came to Croatia in 2018 and 2019, where unemployed refugees were much more prevalent. This was supported by the finding that being employed was positively correlated with the duration of stay, which was confirmed by tests of mean differences with the employed respondents living in Croatia on average nine months longer. It is possible that the AC who were unable to find a job in Croatia were more likely to leave for other European countries. However, the number of unemployed AC members in comparison to the number of unemployed RC members was regardless of the time of arrival. This may indicate that efforts from the NGOs and the Croatian employment service should be intensified during the initial period of arrival, with necessary follow-ups after the initial period of arrival.

Regarding gender differences, more male AC members were employed and worked full time compared to females. Although both female and male AC members mostly worked at middle-skilled jobs, gender differences were found for low- and high-skilled professions with a greater percentage of females working in low-skilled professions than males, and, unlike males who were presented in high-skill professions, no females were. Male AC members had on average higher salaries compared to females, they reported higher total household income. This could be related to the fact that more males reported being single, and the total income of the household depends on the income of all persons in the household.

Moreover, males were more likely to be employed if they were fluent in English and physically healthy. These findings are in line with the study by Gürsoy and Ertaşoğlu (2018) who found that not only were males more likely to be employed but also that younger and employed men were more likely to learn the local language. For males, jobs in construction or warehouses required English and good health. In our study, we found that being younger and married women (consequently having more persons in the household for support and sharing responsibilities) enabled them to seek and find work.

Married AC respondents were more likely to have a job, and this effect was stronger for females. The intersection of gender and age showing that younger females were more likely to have a job, compared to older women, while the effect of age was not observed in males.

Housing and neighbour quality

The housing of AC members in Croatia was mostly overcrowded. More female AC respondents reported living in overcrowded households compared to males, who were more often single. Female respondents

were married and with a larger household compared to the male respondents. Regarding the neighbourhood quality, the AC and RC respondents showed similar opinions on the quality of their neighbourhoods, with the RC being slightly more content with the educational and health services, as well as public transportation and the number of green spaces. No difference was found with regard to the safety of the neighbourhoods. However, average responses for both groups were above the middle of the scale, indicating that they have been living in good quality neighbourhoods.

Language

As expected, younger AC respondents and those who have lived longer in the country were more proficient in the Croatian language, as well as those who had been better educated and proficient in the English language. Age differences in the Croatian language proficiency could be explained by the more active use of digital technology and potentially easier learning of a new language by the younger respondents. Half of the respondents have attended a Croatian language course and described their proficiency to be average.

Receiving community members' perception of the socio-economic situation of refugees and the impact of refugee migration in the receiving country

Opinions on the socio-economic effects the migration has on Croatian society were studied in the RC sample. These respondents were correct to believe that most AC members have a secondary level of education. However, they underestimate the number of AC members who had a permanent or a fixed working contract, believing that most of them were in some kind of marginal or irregular employment. This was not the actual case since most AC respondents were employed with a contract. The reason for this misperception could be that RC members generally had rare contacts with the AC, which means they rarely encountered each other even in the workplace. More overall contact could help break the wrong assumption of the type of work the AC are most commonly involved in.

With regards to welfare assistance, the RC respondents overestimated the number of AC members who were receiving some form of welfare assistance from the Croatian government. This was in line with their incorrect opinions on the proportion of the AC who were employed and the type of contract they had. When it comes to the housing situation of AC, their accommodation was on average more overcrowded than RC respondents believed to be the case. In other words, the RC had false beliefs about the employment, education and living situation of the AC.

Some studies showed that false beliefs about asylum seekers were positively correlated to negative attitudes towards them (Hartley, Anderson and Pedersen, 2018; Pedersen, Attwell and Haveli, 2005). It is a question of whether intervention using exposure to reliable information would be sufficient to mitigate this effect of false beliefs on negative attitudes. One study showed no difference in attitudes towards refugees two weeks after informational exposure and no difference in effect was found with regards to different ways of presenting the information (Crowell, 2000). Another study did not find a difference in attitudes towards a proportional allocation of refugees among EU countries before and after informational exposure of the RC (Bansak, Hainmueller and Hangartner, 2017). As mentioned before, the source of misinformation could be the lack of intergroup contact which is most potent in positively changing intergroup attitudes. This could have important implications for interventions in the community which could lead to the receiving community better understanding the true socio-economic situation of the arriving community members.

Other opinions were related to the effects of the increase in the number of arriving community members on the receiving community. RC respondents mostly disagreed that such an increase will boost the competition in the labour market, and believed that the AC would not reduce the shortages of labour in Croatia. It is interesting to note the contradictory nature of these opinions. It would seem that the RC believed that the AC competed for the same jobs as they do, thus increasing the pressure on the labour market, but also that positions in some occupations, perhaps less attractive ones, will be left empty.

Furthermore, Croatian RC respondents did not believe that the AC will have a positive impact on the economic growth in the country but think that the AC will bring more revenues than costs for the government. Such an opinion might stem from the fact that the population of arriving community members in Croatia was very small. Conversely, the RC believed that their taxes will have to increase due to governmental expenses for the AC. Also, they believed that there will be fewer benefits for them due to government spending on AC. This is in line with their incorrect opinion on the number of the AC who were employed and who received welfare.

The RC lacked information regarding the ways the government supports the refugees and where the funding for the integration programme comes from. This could have consequences on the socio-psychological indicators of integration, mainly the attitudes, perception of threat and readiness to assist AC members.

The nature of intergroup relations and interactions between the receiving and the arriving community

General image of the intergroup relations – receiving community

Croatian RC respondents' attitudes towards the AC were neutral. At the same time, they perceived the AC neither as a realistic nor symbolic threat to them. This could be due to a small number of arriving community members in Croatia. RC respondents were on average neither supportive nor against AC's rights, taking up a centre of the scale similar to the attitudes. This was of no surprise, as the attitudes towards the members of the arriving community and the support for their rights had shown a significant inter-correlation. When questioned about their readiness to assist refugees, the RC was on average unsure if they would provide it. This could also be related to the medium levels of support for the rights of the AC and the attitudes towards them, as it seems that the overall stance of the RC towards the AC is somewhat distanced.

In line with this conclusion were the results showing that the Croatian RC respondents rarely had contact with members of AC, but when they did, these encounters were positive. In other words, only a small proportion of the RC encountered the arriving community members and base their attitudes on factors other than intergroup contact. A recent study in Croatia revealed that the receiving community members obtained information about asylum beneficiaries mostly from mass media: printed and online editions of newspapers, television and radio (Ajduković et al., 2019). The fact that the encounters that did happen were mostly positive was a welcomed finding, as the positive quality of contact was shown to be a good predictor of positive attitudes between the members of the two groups (Barlow et al., 2012; Healy, Thomas and Pedersen, 2017), of lower threat perception and higher support for rights of refugees (Ajduković et al., 2019; Hercowitz-Amir et al., 2017).

When thinking of the type of relationships with the AC they were ready to engage in, most RC respondents would have accepted a member of AC as a friend. Only a small proportion of the RC stated that they would have engaged in a love relationship with a member of the AC or accepted them as a family member, which were more intimate relations than friendship, neighbour and co-worker.

The results also showed that the RC respondents did not believe AC members experience high levels of discrimination in Croatia in any of the contexts. On the other hand, on average they did not perceive AC to be very integrated into Croatian society. One possible explanation is the formerly mentioned incorrect belief about the socio-economic situation of the AC and the lack of direct contact. When deciding on the acculturation strategy the AC should embrace, a great majority of the RC believed the refugees should integrate (maintain their own culture and adopt portions of the receiving country culture), rather than assimilate or separate themselves.

RC's attitudes towards the members of the AC were positively correlated with support for AC rights, readiness to assist the AC, contact quality and perceiving them to be discriminated and the degree to which the AC are part of the society in Croatia. Attitudes of the RC towards the AC were in a negative correlation with the perception of realistic and symbolic intergroup threat and with contact quantity. These logical relations are in line with the literature showing that perception of threat negatively

predicts support for refugee rights (Hercowitz-Amir and Raijman, 2020; Hercowitz-Amir, Raijman and Davidov, 2017) and attitudes towards refugees (Cowling, Anderson and Furguson, 2019). Some research found that attitudes predict behaviour tendencies, with prejudice negatively predicting prosocial behaviour (Bagci, Turnuklu and Tercan, 2020; Mancini, Bottura and Caricati, 2018).

General image of the intergroup relations – arriving community

AC respondents in Croatia had a positive attitude towards Croats with the average of their responses above the middle of the response scale in a positive direction. They perceived the RC as neither a realistic nor symbolic threat to them. In other words, the AC members were not concerned that Croats will limit their access to work and education, did not feel physically threatened and did not feel that their culture and ways of life are endangered by the Croatian receiving community.

With regards to the knowledge of personal rights guaranteed by law, the AC respondents were overall aware of the rights they have in Croatia, but not all of them knew which rights they were entitled to. This was especially evident for some rights since around half of the AC respondents did not know that they have the right not to be deported if persecuted in their own country, to free accommodation if unable to provide for it themselves, the right for their qualifications to be recognized, and to receive free legal aid.

The AC respondents on average believed that Croats would be ready to assist them when needed. They also reported having frequent and pleasant contact with the members of Croatian RC. This difference between the number of respondents who reported having contact with the members of the other group can be explained by the number of refugees residing in Croatia – due to the population being very small (around 600 at the time of the data collection), the RC had a much lesser chance to come into contact with the members of the AC than vice versa. Thus, the characteristics of intergroup contact were especially relevant in the context of AC data.

Most of the AC respondents were willing to accept a close and highly intimate relationship with Croats, such as marriage, showing a very high degree of social proximity. Such a result could be due to the openness of the AC towards integration in the Croatian society which can be facilitated by engaging in meaningful relationships with Croats. This could result in a relationship recognized by law, such as marriage, which is a basis for receiving citizenship.

However, members of the AC were subject to a high level of discrimination in Croatia. This was more prominent in the areas of the labour market and healthcare, and especially while looking for accommodation.

Finally, the AC respondents felt to a moderate extent as a part of the community in which they currently lived. They also believed that integration is the proper acculturation strategy in comparison to assimilation and acculturation.

AC's attitudes towards members of the receiving community were positively correlated with knowledge of own rights, the perception of RC members' readiness to assist them and with intergroup contact quantity. As expected, attitudes were negatively correlated with feeling symbolic threat and experiencing discrimination.

Gender differences in the levels of socio-psychological indicators

In the subsamples of the Croatian males and females, a set of gender differences was found. Female RC respondents reported more positive attitudes towards the AC and higher support for AC rights, as well as being more ready to offer assistance in comparison to the male respondents. Moreover, female RC respondents had more frequent contact with AC compared to males. However, male RC respondents were more willing to engage in a closer type of relationship with a member of AC.

With regards to gender differences in the AC sample, men stated to have more acquaintances in the place of residence compared to females. Likewise, they were more willing to engage in a closer relationship – the same finding as in the RC sample.

Differences between the study sites

As the data were collected in three carefully selected cities in Croatia, it is interesting to observe differences among them. Before any interpretation of data, it is important to note that the difference in size among the subsamples in the three cities are quite large, as the majority of the AC population resided in Zagreb.

A set of differences was found between the RC respondents from the three cities. There were statistically significant differences in attitudes towards the AC, perception of realistic and symbolic threat, support for AC rights, readiness to assist the AC, contact quantity and quality, size of one's social network, and perception of the degree to which the AC are part of the society in Croatia. However, these differences were small in size, with respondents from Karlovac showing higher results on all variables apart from the contact quantity and quality, which were the highest in Zagreb. RC respondents from different cities did not differ when it comes to social proximity with members of the AC.

In the AC sample, differences were found in the social networks of respondents from different cities: AC respondents from Karlovac reported having more friends in the place of residence and the least experiences of discrimination compared to the respondents from the other two cities. AC respondents from Sisak had the most persons to call for help.

These findings may be attributed to the fact that both cities were much smaller than Zagreb, with a generally dense social network that might be more accepting of the AC and vice versa.

Group differences in relation indicators between the RC and the AC

Comparable indicators of mutual relations between RC and AC showed a consistent gap so that the AC members were more positive towards the RC. AC respondents had more positive attitudes towards Croats; the RC perceived the AC to be a bigger realistic and symbolic threat than vice-versa; they perceived the AC to be less of a part of the common society that the AC see themselves to be. Furthermore, AC respondents thought that RC was more ready to offer them assistance than the RC reported being willing to do. This could potentially be problematic, as the AC might expect such prosocial behaviour from the RC, while the RC might be reluctant to engage in it. The root of these differences might be in the lack of intergroup contact and the opportunity of the RC members to meet and get to know the AC.

AC respondents also reported having more encounters with members of RC than vice-versa, which was expected because of the huge size difference between the two groups. However, RC respondents reported their (few) contacts with AC to be more pleasant which was in contrast to the experiences of the AC members. It seems that the contact the RC experience was rare, but when it happened, it was positive. For the AC, the contact with the majority group was more frequent which may create a variety of both positive and negative experiences.

RC respondents had a wider social network of acquaintances and friends than the AC respondents, which was expected due to the nature of migration and the relatively short period of living in the country. In contrast, AC respondents had more Croatian acquaintances, friends and persons they trust in their social network than vice-versa. This probably also reflected the difference in the opportunity for contact between the two groups.

On average, the AC respondents would have accepted a closer relationship with a member of RC than vice-versa. While Croats would have most often accepted friendship with a member of AC as the closest social proximity, AC respondents would have been on average willing to have a marriage relationship with Croats, which is a higher level of social closeness.

Lastly, the RC respondents perceived the AC to be exposed to more discrimination than how discriminatory AC respondents reported their experiences. This finding can be considered a positive one, but it may be that the AC downplay reporting such experiences. At the same time, this may indicate that the RC did not have a true picture of the everyday experiences of the AC, similarly to the false beliefs they had about the AC's education, employment and accommodation.

Predicting the integration outcomes

A series of regression analyses were conducted separately on the receiving and arriving community samples. This aimed to determine the potential of the socio-psychological indicators of integration to predict and explain a set of integration outcomes: (1) readiness to assist the AC or the AC's perception of RC members' readiness to assist them, (2) level of social proximity, and (3) RC's perception of the degree to which the AC are a part of the society in Croatia or the AC's perception of their society membership.

In the prediction of readiness of RC members to assist refugees, age was a significant socio-demographic predictor, and attitudes, support for rights of refugees, perception of threat, perception of discrimination of the AC, size of own social network, and preferred acculturation strategy proved to be significant predictors. Older RC respondents were more likely to offer AC members assistance, as well as those who had positive attitudes towards AC, who were supportive of AC rights, perceived AC to experience discrimination in Croatia and had a wider social network. It is a surprising finding that perceiving AC as a threat made RC respondents more likely to offer AC assistance. In comparison to believing that the AC should fully retain their own culture and not adopt the RC culture (separation), believing that AC members should integrate or assimilate into Croatian society made Croats less likely to assist them. It seems that the RC members who had full support for the AC preserving their ways of living regardless of their migration were more likely to offer them assistance than those RC members who believed that the AC should accept at least a portion of the RC culture (integration) or fully disown their own culture and adopt the RC culture (assimilation).

In the prediction of social proximity towards the members of the AC, neither socio-economic nor socio-psychological indicators of integration proved to have a significant individual role in the prediction. Several articles noted the significant predictors of social distance (inverse of the social proximity): age (Bruneau, Kteily, Laustsen, 2018), integration as preferred acculturation strategy and practising religion (Ajduković et al., 2019); contact quality (Bagci, Turnuklu and Tercan, 2020), perception of threat (Ajduković et al., 2019; Koc and Anderson, 2018) and attitudes towards refugees (Bagci, Turnuklu and Tercan, 2020; Bruneau, Kteily and Laustsen, 2018). It seems that other factors than those that have been included in the present study are more relevant for the social proximity indicator of integration.

Several indicators of socio-psychological integration stood out as significant individual predictors of the receiving community members' perception of the AC as integrated: supporting AC's rights, having fewer acquaintances in the place of residence and perceiving AC members as not being discriminated in Croatia predicted the belief that the AC members are better integrated. The fact that the direction of the prediction of having more friends and more persons to call for help was positive for the perception of the AC as integrated indicates that persons who had stronger relationships with other people (more friendships, less casual acquaintances) believed that the AC is integrated more.

A separate regression analysis of opinions regarding the impact of migration on the receiving society provided evidence that the RC respondents who believed that a higher number of AC members received welfare assistance and that migration of AC to Croatia will not have an impact on Croatian economic growth were more likely to perceive AC as a part of Croatian society.

Three prediction models on the AC sample included only the predictors with significant correlations with the criteria. The first model showed that positive attitudes towards the RC and having fewer experiences of discrimination in Croatia significantly predicted the perception of the AC that the RC is willing to help them. The second model established that duration of stay in Croatia and the importance of religion predicted social proximity towards the RC. Those AC respondents who have been living longer in Croatia and to whom religion was not important, were more likely to engage in a closer type of relationships with members of RC. Finally, the feeling of AC members as more integrated into the society was predicted by the duration of living in the country, having neighbours of the same ethnicity, knowing their rights, and not having been discriminated against.

4. Country report – GERMANY

4.1.   Introduction

This reports presents the results yielded from the analysis of the 1123 surveys conducted in Germany with members of arriving and receiving communities in three German cities (Leipzig, Hamburg and Berlin) during 2019 and 2020. The exact research questions were listed at the beginning of this report in the introduction part.

The report begins with a methodological section on the data collection process of the surveys and proceeds with the presentation of the statistical analysis results. The first part of the analysis focuses on the socio-economic indicators of integration for the AC. This is followed by a section on RC members' opinions on the effects of migration and integration of the AC. The last part is dedicated to the socio-psychological indicators of integration. The conclusion summarizes the findings of the research questions and discusses these results in light of other literature.

4.2.   Data collection

4.2.1. Planned sample

The study design for Germany, presented in Deliverable 3.1., aimed at two equal-sized subsamples, 600 Syrian refugees with a recognized international protection status (asylum) from 2015 onward – referred to as 'the AC sample' – and 600 members of the German host community – referred to as 'the RC sample'. Data collection took place in three German cities: Berlin, Hamburg and Leipzig. Berlin and Hamburg were chosen because they hosted the largest number of refugees from Syria. Leipzig as the third city was selected to gather data from the eastern part of Germany, which remains, due to the long history of division, differently positioned in terms of political and economic dynamics when compared to former 'West Germany' (BRD). In East Germany, Leipzig was the city with the largest number of refugees when this survey was undertaken.

Besides the approved asylum/refugee status (decided upon from 2015 onward), inclusion criteria for the AC sample were defined as being from Syria, aged between 18 and 65 years, residing in one of three study sites, and not living in a refugee camp or a shared accommodation for refugees. Sampling took place following a snowballing technique supported by local stakeholders and initiatives, community workers and key persons, NGOs and associations. The AC sampling technique was not designed to be probabilistic but aimed at achieving heterogeneity in terms of reflecting Germany's Syrian AC population parameters. Invitations to the survey were circulated among various networks. Interviews took place in Arabic, the mother tongue of the AC. Accordingly, it was Arabic native speakers who conducted the interviews with AC respondents. Regarding the cities of data collection, the initially planned sample size envisaged 360 completed interviews in Berlin, 160 completed interviews in Hamburg and 80 in Leipzig. The size of the sample was calculated based on the overall AC population size in the respective city.

RC members were included in the survey provided they had German citizenship or a permanent residency in Germany and were living there for at least seven years at the time of the survey. Given that the RC interviews took place in German, sufficient German language skills were a prerequisite for the participation in the survey. Furthermore, respondents had to be aged between 18 and 65 years. The Random Walk Technique (RWT) as a probability sampling technique was applied to the RC. Following RWT, a list of all neighbourhoods within each of the study sites was created and 10% to 15% of the neighbourhoods from the list were randomly selected. This resulted in 18 neighbourhoods in Berlin (total: 360 RC members), 9 neighbourhoods in Hamburg (total: 180 RC members) and finally 8 neighbourhoods in Leipzig (total: 60 RC members). RWT was applied as described in detail in Deliverable 3.1. (pp. 30).

4.2.2.   Materials and instruments

The materials and instruments of the survey were extensively addressed and outlined in D3.1. Before data collection, all interviewers had to participate in a workshop to learn about the FOCUS project, the data collection in terms of CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) technique and, in the case of the RC interviewers, about the Random Walk Technique (RWT). As part of the training, interviewees received input on how to conduct standardized interviews that aim at creating the same conditions for all respondents to facilitate comparability. For this purpose, standardized interviewing was practised in role-plays and commented on by the supervisors. Interviewers were afterwards provided with a manual, including a detailed explanation of the data collection procedure. Besides the manual, they also received all the needed survey and interviewing materials including identification tag with the interviewer's name and logos of EU, FOCUS and Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin/Humboldt Universität, study information with a personal four-digit code for each interviewee, informed consent form and a Lenovo Tablet computer whereon the survey was programmed with the Software CSPro with the support of the CSS - University of Jordan team. Two not equal but parallelly-constructed versions of the survey exist: one German version applicable for the RC members and a slightly extended version in Arabic for the AC. Interviewers were provided with survey questionnaires in paper form, in case of technical failure with the tablet. The paper questionnaire was also handed to the interviewees to help them follow better the structure of the interview. Additionally, RC interviewers received "survey log" sheets to protocol the RWT.

Taking into consideration how sensitive and emotional the issues involved, including the topic of flight and migration, can be interviewers were trained on how to deal with any sort of distress on behalf of the respondents. In such cases, respondents were provided with a psychosocial support leaflet entailing a list of counselling services, which can be of assistance for the affected respondents.

Before entering the field work, an ethical clearance request was submitted to the ethics commission at the Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin. The approval of the commission was received on 21.08.2019. The project also received clearance from the data protection department of the Charité, which had to review all the procedures for collecting and storing personal data (approval in Appendix D).

4.2.3.   Procedure

After the successful recruitment of the interviewees, including a screening of the above-mentioned inclusion criteria (age, refugee status, permanent residency/German citizenship etc.), the respondents received a letter containing all relevant information about the study, the respondents' rights and data processing procedure. After signing the informed consent form, the assigned personal 4-digit code written on the information letter was entered into the tablet. Respondents kept the information letter with their personal code and the contact details in case they decided to withdraw their consent at any point later. Signed informed consent forms were stored separately from the data collected.

The survey started with a short explanation of CAPI and handing out of a paper-version of the questionnaire to the respondents to allow them to read the questions and answering options themselves. The interviewer had to read out all the questions and all answering options, except the "No answer", loudly, clearly and with the exact wording of the questionnaire. Interviewees' answers were noted on the tablet computer by the interviewer.

For quality assurance purposes, respondents were asked at the end of the interview for their permission to give their phone number to be contacted for a follow-up call by the survey supervisors. Unfortunately, interviewees rarely agreed because of data privacy. Several follow-up calls with randomly selected interviewees confirmed that they had been interviewed.

The completion of the RC interview took around 30 minutes. Given the fact that all AC interviewers were Arabic native speakers, there was no need to include interpreters in the data collection. Due to the extended AC questionnaire, completion took around 35-40 minutes.

4.2.4.   Limitations and impact of COVID-19 on data collection

Even though the sampling technique of the AC sample was not expected to be representative, efforts were made to reflect several characteristics of the AC population such as age, gender and education. Based on the available national data, we calculated quotas based on the proportion of male/female, three age groups (18-34; 35-50; 51-65), and three education levels, that would reflect the structure of the overall AC population. The recruitment of female AC respondents and respondents with primary education turned out to be difficult. As for the RC sample, the chosen sampling method proved to be challenging as well and had its own limitations, which is reflected in the total response rate of 17.82%.[18] As will be discussed in detail at a later stage, the interest and willingness to participate in the FOCUS survey were influenced by individual parameters such as political orientation or education, which is not uncommon in similar surveys. The bias potential of the sample was taken into account when interpreting the results. The outbreak of COVID-19 was a further factor that affected the response rate, as there was reluctance among the RC to allow interviewers to enter their households.

Due to the effects and regulations of COVID-19, data collection took place in two phases. Pre-COVID-19 phase, which started mid-December 2019 and had to be suspended on the 12th of March 2020 due to the outbreak of COVID-19 and the post-COVID-19 phase, in which data collection was resumed between July and October 2020. The data collection procedure in this phase was subject to some adjustments that took into account the rules and guidelines published by the local governments and the Humboldt University/Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin. A hygiene protocol was developed and incorporated in the interviewers' manual and training. Apart from the standardized hygiene measures including wearing masks (by the interviewer and interviewee) and social distancing, the hygiene protocol included the following aspects:

- a symptom checklist for self-assessment for the interviewers. In case of symptoms, conducting interviews was not allowed.
- a symptom checklist for potential respondents to avoid interactions with potentially infected people. In case of symptoms, potential respondents were offered to take part in the survey via telephone.

For those purposes, interviewers were equipped with the needed documents, medical masks for themselves and the respondents and medical hand sanitizer. Furthermore, the questionnaire was slightly adapted for both groups by adjusting the reference to the scales measuring for frequency and quality of intergroup contact, namely: "The following questions refer to the phase before the start of the lockdown caused by COVID-19 in the middle of March." The interviewing method was also adapted to take into consideration the concerns of some interviewees to have face to face contact with our interviewers. Respondents who were generally interested in the survey, but were reluctant to allow the interviewers inside their place were offered an alternative appointment for a telephone interview. There were only a few cases where the interviewees took this offer and agreed to conduct it per telephone.

Shortly before achieving the planned sample size, data collection had to be suspended on the 16th of October 2020 due to the deteriorating epidemiological situation in Germany. Recruitment of survey respondents in times of a global pandemic turned out to be very challenging, resulting in a higher non-response rate among the RC in comparison to the pre-COVID-19 phase. There was a slight deviation from the initially planned sample size (n=600). Due to difficulties to find competent interviewers in Hamburg and the time constraints resulting from the new planning for COVID-19, 20 interviews had to be reallocated from Hamburg to Leipzig, as we had more human resources in the latter and a much

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[18] The response rate is calculated as the proportion of the completed interviews in relation to the total number of contacted households, regardless of the reason for not participating in the survey (e.g. being not available, being ineligible for the study or having no interest). When subtracting those ineligible for the study, the response rate increases to 19.75%.

smaller sample size than that in Berlin. 72 interviews in Berlin and another five in Hamburg could not be conducted due to the involuntary suspension of data collection as a result of COVID-19 restrictions. Accordingly, analysis was conducted with a reduced sample size of 523 RC cases instead of 600, which is equivalent to 87.2% of the initially planned sample size.

4.3.   Findings

4.3.1. Sample

The sample of the survey conducted in Germany consists of two subsamples, the receiving community respondents (n=523) and the arriving community respondents (n=602).

Receiving Community

The RC sample consisted of 523 respondents, of which 288 resided in Berlin, 155 in Hamburg and 80 in Leipzig. As shown in Table 4-1, the mean age of RC respondents was 43.65yrs (SD = 13.688), and ranged from 18 to 65 years. In terms of gender self-identification, 290 respondents identified themselves as female (55.4%), 232 as male (44.4%) and one person as diverse (0.2%). 23.9% of the RC sample stated to have a migration background (either direct as migrants or indirect through their parents, as defined by the Federal Statistical Office in Germany, DESTATIS).[19]

When asked about the highest level of education attained, 1.0% of the sample indicated no education or primary level to be their highest level of education, 40.3% reported to have finished some kind of secondary education and 58.7% of the RC sample stated to have attained a tertiary education. As for employment, 73.3% of the respondents reported being employed.

Table 4-1: Descriptive statistics for demographics of the receiving community sample.

Receiving Community	n	%	M	SD	Min - Max
City of Data Collection					
Berlin	288	55.1			
Hamburg	155	29.6			
Leipzig	80	15.3			
Age (in years)	523	-	43.65	13.688	18 - 65
Gender					
Male	232	44.4			
Female	290	55.4			
Other	1	0.2			
Migration Background					
No Migration Background	397	76.1			
Migration Background	125	23.9			
Level of Education					
Primary	5	1.0			
Secondary	211	40.3			
Tertiary	307	58.7			
Employment					
Employed	382	73.3			
Not Employed	139	26.7			

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

To assess the quality of the data and its comparability with actual population parameters, Table 4-2 compares some of the socio-demographic characteristics of our sample with the available national data. It is important, however, to note that the comparison has limitations as the national data is provided on a country level, while the survey data is confined to three cities in Germany. There are also some minor time differences, as some of the data for certain parameters are only available for 2019 and not for

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[19] The information on migration background was deducted based on questions related to the birth place and citizenship of the interviewee and their parents.

2020. Regarding the average age, the survey sample can be considered to be equivalent to available national data on the age of Germans (43.65yrs vs. 44.5yrs). Women in our RC sample are slightly overrepresented (55%) compared to national statistics (51%) (DESTATIS, 2020). Regarding the educational level of the RC in Germany, we observe some discrepancies between national and survey data, with our sample demonstrating higher educational level when compared to the average population. According to Eurostat, 19.5% of German inhabitants completed no, primary or lower secondary education, 54.5% attained at least post-secondary education and 26.0% pursued a university education (Eurostat, 2019). Overrepresentation of less educated respondents arising from selective non-responses, is an issue well known and studied in surveys (Abraham et al., 2006; Billiet et al., 2007; Groves & Cooper, 1998). The employment rate found in the survey sample seems to align with the latest available national data (2019) on employment (76.7%) (DESTATIS, 2019). We could also observe that the monthly income of the survey sample is higher than that available from national data, which is most probably related to overrepresentation of highly educated people, which often tend to land in high-skilled jobs with higher earnings. Considering that our sample reveals a biased trend in terms of education, we cannot conclude that the data is representative of the RC in Germany, but we can claim that there are in general no large discrepancies between the realized sample and the population averages in the remaining socio-demographic attributes, which are essential variables for establishing the representativeness of population samples along the geographical distribution.

Table 4-2: Comparison of German national data and survey data for receiving community demographic variables.

	National data		National data sources	Survey data	
Age (in years)	Mean	44.5	DESTATIS, 2020	Mean	43.7
Gender	Males	49.4%	DESTATIS, 2020	Males	44.5%
	Females	50.7%		Females	55.3%
	Other	0.0%		Other	0.2%
Level of education	No formal, primary or lower secondary	19.5%	Eurostat, 2019	No formal, primary or lower secondary	12.5%
	Upper second/post secondary but not tertiary	54.5%		% Upper second/post second	28.8%
	Tertiary	26.0%		Tertiary	58.7%
Employment rate	Employed	76.7%	DESTATIS, 2019	Employed	73.1%
Monthly income (net earnings)	Mean	1920.83€	(SOEP, 2018)	Mean	2501.77€

Arriving Community

The survey of the AC covered the same three cities for the RC with a total of 362 completed interviews in Berlin, 160 completed interviews in Hamburg and 80 in Leipzig (see Table 4-3). Our sample is relatively young with a mean age of 32.66yrs (SD=11.095, min-max=18-65yrs) and with the majority having been in Germany for an average of 4.5yrs (M=54.36 months, SD=11.597, min-max=13-93) before participating in the survey. The large share (63.0%) of the AC sampled identified themselves as male, whereas all the other respondents stated to be female (37.0%). With regards to educational level, the majority (54.7%) reported having completed secondary education as their highest educational attainment. The employment rate among the AC respondents was 30.4%.

As a source of data comparison of the AC sample, we use the 'IAB-SOEP-Refugee' sample of the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)[20] conducted together with the Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB), which entails information on asylum seekers and refugees that arrived in Germany between January 1, 2013, and January 31, 2016. Here again, the target population differs slightly from our survey sample in terms of duration of stay, but the comparative exercise is still helpful as a source of orientation about the data's reflection of population parameters. When comparing both data sources, we find that there is no major deviation between the realized sample and the SOEP data in terms of age (32.66yrs vs. 32.42yrs). There are, however, larger discrepancies with regards to education as we can observe, a bias towards higher education within the survey data: 38.4% of the AC respondents received no formal, primary or lower Secondary education (51.3%, IAB-SOEP, 2018), 31.9% reported completion of upper or post-Secondary (24.2%, IAB-SOEP, 2018) and 29.7% of Tertiary education (24.5%, IAB-SOEP, 2018). For gender, the percentage of female respondents in the survey was higher than in the representative SOEP data (37.0% vs. 27.0%). The employment rate is very comparable between both sources but slightly lower in the survey sample (30.4%) than in the SOEP data (34.5%). It is also important to consider the effect of COVID-19 on employment, which can be a further contributor to the established discrepancy. 40 respondents (6.6%) out of the 415 respondents interviewed in the second phase of our survey reported having lost their jobs due to COVID-19. Net salaries from data sources are very similar in both sources, with the survey respondents earning around 100 Euros more than that of the respondents form SOEP.

Table 4-3: Descriptive statistics for demographics of the arriving community sample.

Arriving Community	n	%	M	SD	Min - Max
City of Data Collection					
Berlin	362	60.1			
Hamburg	160	26.6			
Leipzig	80	13.3			
Age (in years)	602	-	32.66	11.095	18 - 65
Gender					
Male	379	63.0			
Female	223	37.0			
Other	0	0.0			
Duration of Stay (in months)	602	-	54.36	11.597	13 - 93
Level of Education					
Primary	93	15.6			
Secondary	326	54.7			
Tertiary	177	29.7			
Employment					
Employed	183	30.4			
Not Employed	419	69.6			
Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, Min-Max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents					

Table 4-4: Comparison of German national data and survey data for arriving community demographic variables.

	National data (IAB-SOEP)		Survey data	
Age (in years)	Mean	32.4	Mean	32.7
Gender	Males	73.0%	Males	63.0%
	Females	27.0%	Females	37.0%

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[20] See Goebel et al. 2019. Specifically we used SOEP version 35, 2019 (DOI: 10.5684/soep-core.v35). The SOEP provides representative longitudinal data on private households in Germany

	Other	0.0%	Other	0.0%
Level of education	No formal, primary or lower secondary	51.3%	No formal, primary or lower secondary	38.4%
	Upper secondary/post secondary but not tertiary	24.2%	% Upper second/post secondary but not tertiary	31.9%
	Tertiary	24.5%	Tertiary	29.7%
Employment rate	Employed	34.5%	Employed	30.4%
	Individual Income	899.36	Individual Income	999.4

4.3.2. Handling of missing data

We used stochastic regression analysis to impute missing values on independent variables with more than 5% missing in order to maximize the use of available information and minimize complete case analysis bias. After checking the variables for their share of missing values, we found that the following variables had to be imputed; total household income in both RC and AC samples as well as the opinion variables on the socio-economic situation of refugees (Opinion on the level of education of the AC members; Opinion on the employment status of AC, Opinion on the share of the AC receiving welfare assistance; Opinion on the housing situation of AC) and the Opinion variables on the effect of migration on the economy (Opinion on the impact of AC on competition in the labour market, Opinion on the impact of AC on shortages in the labour market, Opinion on the impact of AC on economic growth, Opinion on the impact of AC on revenues; Opinion on the impact of AC on taxes, Opinion on the impact of AC on benefits). In the procedure of imputing data, we included all the variables in the regression model as predictors of the imputed variables (Newmann, 2014).

4.3.3. Analysis of socio-economic indicators of integration for the arriving community

In this section, the following research questions will be addressed:

(RQ2) *What is the socio-economic situation of the AC in the four receiving countries as indicated by the newly collected survey data?*

(RQ2.1) *What are the main factors correlating with the socio-economic status of the AC?*

The section starts with the descriptive statistics followed by an overview of gender differences in the socio-economic indicators of integration and proceeds with a regression analysis to predict employment and earnings of the AC.

Descriptive Statistics

Numerous socio-economic indicators of integration, which are related to language, education, employment and accommodation were incorporated in the survey. The descriptive statistics of those are presented in Table 4-5 and by gender in Table 4-6.

Language proficiency and recognition of qualifications of the AC

The large majority of the respondents (74.9%) in our survey attended an integration course that entailed both language and orientation lessons, while 15.5% were attending a course at the time of the survey. Only 9.9% did not attend any integration course. The share of male participants (79.2%) who attended a course was larger than that of females (67.6%). When asked to self-assess their German language in terms of reading, speaking and understanding, the reported average score among all respondents was 10.66 (SD=2.988, Min-Max=3-15), with both males and females having reported very similar results,

reflecting a relatively good knowledge of the German language. The level of educational attainment (measured according to the international categorization system ISCED11) was also similar among females and males, wherein females demonstrated a slightly higher level of tertiary education (31.5% compared to 28.6% among males). In our AC sample, only 18.0% of the respondents attained education in Germany. With regards to recognition of qualifications, which is an important prerequisite to be able to work with one's own qualifications, 52.4% of those who had applied for qualification and profession recognition got their qualifications fully recognised (female: 55.4%; male: 51.1%), while 23.5% had it partly recognised (female: 19.6%; male: 25.2%). In 10.2% of the cases, the application was rejected and the qualifications were not recognised. In the case of male respondents, 12.2% of those applying did not get their certificates recognized and in the case of females, the share was lower amounting to 5.4%.

Employment of the AC

Based on the inclusion criteria defined in the study regarding the legal status of survey participants, all of the respondents should have been entitled to work due to their recognized refugee status in Germany – nevertheless, 10 respondents reported not being allowed to work in the country.

Respondents in full-time, part-time, marginal/irregular or subsidized employment (e.g. Freies Soziales/Ökologisches Jahr, Bundesfreiwilligendienst)[21] apprenticeship, maternity/paternal leave or stating to be self-employed were considered to be employed (30.4%), while students/pupils and those stating to be unemployed, in retirement or fulfilling domestic tasks were coded as not employed (69.6%). Out of the 98% of the AC sample that was aware of their right to work, one third managed to enter into the German labour market, indicating the existence of barriers that hinder newly arriving members from finding a job. Although the female respondents attained similar educational levels as their male counterparts, far fewer women were employed than men (13.5% vs. 40.4%). After assigning the job descriptions provided by the respondents to the corresponding occupational category as defined by the international classification of occupations (ISCO-08), we find that the majority (65.9%) of the employed respondents had middle-skilled jobs. The share of men working at a high skilled job was relatively small standing at around 15%. In the case of females, we observe that around 40% (n=12) of employed females worked at high skilled jobs. With regards to this point, it is important to consider the small number of employed females in our sample (30 persons only). In terms of match of occupation to education, around half had jobs corresponding with their qualifications, while 27.0% had jobs below their educational level. Interestingly, the share of overqualified female respondents was smaller than that of their male counterparts (10.3% vs. 30.2%). In terms of the type of employment, 33.9% of those employed (males and females, n=183) reported to work in full-time jobs, 38.8% in part-time, 6.0% in marginal employment, 4.9% in self-employment, 13.7% in apprenticeship and the rest had another type of employment. The majority (61.3%) had a temporary contract, while the rest (38.7%) had a permanent contract. On average, AC respondents' monthly net earnings amounted to 999.38€ (SD=487.827), which is strikingly low compared to the average net earnings of the RC sample, which amounted to 2501.77€. The average monthly net wage of female AC respondents was 74€ lower compared to the male subsample. In general, respondents were moderately satisfied with their current job (M=2.92; SD=1.080).

Accommodation of the AC

Taking into account the employment status of the AC, it becomes not surprising that the total household income of the AC respondents in the sample (M=1258.86€, SD=776.329) laid far below (by approx. 2300€) the national average household income in Germany, which amounted to 3580€ (DESTATIS, 2020). In relation to the national poverty line, the average household income of AC was far below the threshold: the average AC household within the survey sample consisted of 2.94 persons, including 0.82 children. To gain a better picture of the socio-economic situation of the AC sample in comparison to the German population, it is helpful to note that for a household with two adults and one child below 15yrs,

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[21] These can be translated to social or ecological year and federal volunteers service

the German poverty line was set at 1.933€ for the year 2019 (WSI Verteilungsmonitor, 2019). Additionally, in our survey we find that the highest household income stated within the survey by an AC respondent (5000€) was only nearly 815€ higher than the average household income of RC respondents (4185.46€).

Overcrowding rate of the household refers to the ratio of the number of rooms existent in the house/flat (excluding bathroom and kitchen; > 6m^2) in relation to the number of people in the respondent's household (<1 equals "under-occupied, 1 equals "balanced" and >1 equals "overcrowded"). In alignment with the economic situation of AC respondents, we find that 41.4% of the respondents lived in overcrowded households. Noticeably, the share of overcrowded households was more than 20% higher among women than among their male counterparts. In general, AC respondents stated to be quite satisfied with the quality of their neighbourhoods in terms of schooling options, accessibility of medical care and public transportation as well as green spaces. A slightly lower but more dispersed average score was reported in relation to the question on "*The area I live in is safe from criminal activities.*" Compared to the other items measuring the quality of the neighbourhood, this one refers to a subjective and not easy to quantify perception, which might explain the notable variance.

Table 4-5: Descriptive statistics for SE indicators among arriving community respondents.

	Arriving Community	n	%	M	SD	Min-Max
Qualifications & Integration Course	Integration Course attendance					
	Attended	450	74.9			
	Attending	93	15.5			
	Did not attend	58	9.7			
	German Language Proficiency	602	-	10.66	2.988	3-15
	Education					
	Primary	93	15.6			
	Secondary	326	54.7			
	Tertiary	177	29.7			
	Recognition of Qualifications					
	Recognized as equivalent	98	52.4			
	Recognized as partly equivalent	44	23.5			
	Not recognized	19	10.2			
	No notification so far	26	13.9			
Employment	Entitlement to Work					
	Yes	590	98.3			
	No	10	1.7			
	Employment					
	Employed	183	30.4			
	Not employed	419	69.6			
	Labour status					
	Full Time	62	10.3			
	Part Time	71	11.8			
	Self-Employed	9	1.5			
	Marginal/irregular	11	1.8			
	Apprenticeship	25	4.2			
	Unemployed	194	32.2			
	Pupil/student	190	31.6			
	Fulfilling domestic tasks	27	4.5			
	On maternity/ Paternal leave	1	0.2			
	In retirement/ early retirement	8	1.3			
	In subsidized employment	4	0.7			

		n	%	M	SD	Min-Max
	Other	0	0.0			
	Current Job Skill Level					
	Low skilled	27	15.1			
	Middle skilled	118	65.9			
	High skilled	34	19.0			
	Match of Job to Education					
	Job above education	36	20.2			
	Job corresponding with education	94	52.8			
	Job below education	48	27.0			
	Type of Employment Contract					
	Permanent contract	60	38.7			
	Fixed contract	95	61.3			
	Monthly Net Wage (in EURO)	180		999.38	487.827	120-2625
	Job Satisfaction	182		2.92	1.080	1-5
Housing situation	Total household income (in EURO)	587		1258.86	776.329	219-5000
	Housing Density					
	Overcrowded	249	41.4			
	Balanced	275	45.7			
	Under-occupied	78	13.0			
	Housing contract					
	No formal contract	11	1.9			
	Fixed contract	98	17.1			
	Permanent contract	464	81.0			
	Neighbourhood Quality					
	Schooling	594		4.09	0.886	1-5
	Public transportation	599		4.35	0.831	1-5
	Medical services	595		4.12	0.920	1-5
	Green spaces	598		4.44	0.782	1-5
	Safe area	568		3.93	1.066	1-5

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, M − mean, SD − standard deviation, min-max − minimum and maximum result, n − number of respondents

Table 4-6: Descriptive statistics for SE indicators among arriving community respondents by gender.

		Female					Male				
Arriving Community		n	%	M	SD	Min-Max	n	%	M	SD	Min-Max
Qualifications & Integration Course	Integration Course Attendance										
	Attended	150	67.6				300	79.2			
	Attending	43	19.4				50	13.2			
	Did not attend	29	13.1				29	7.7			
	Host Country Language Proficiency	223	-	10.26	3.125	3-15	379	-	10.89	2.885	3-15
	Education										
	Primary	35	15.8				58	15.5			
	Secondary	117	52.7				209	55.9			
	Tertiary	70	31.5				107	28.6			

	Recognition of Qualifications									
	Recognized as equivalent	31	55.4				67	51.1			
	Recognized as partly equivalent	11	19.6				33	25.2			
	Not recognized	3	5.4				16	12.2			
	No notification so far	11	19.6				15	11.5			
	Entitlement to work										
	Yes	219	98.6				371	98.1			
	No	3	1.4				7	1.9			
	Employment										
	Employed	30	13.5				153	40.4			
	Not employed	193	86.5				226	59.6			
	Labour Status										
	Full Time	5	2.2				57	15.0			
	Part Time	11	4.9				60	15.8			
	Self-Employed	5	2.2				4	1.1			
	Marginal/irregular	2	0.9				9	2.4			
	Apprenticeship	5	2.2				20	5.3			
	Unemployed	85	38.1				109	28.8			
	Pupil/student	78	35.0				112	29.6			
Employment	Fulfilling domestic tasks	27	12.1				0	0.0			
	On maternity/ Paternal leave	1	0.4				0	0.0			
	In retirement/ early retirement	3	1.3				5	1.3			
	Subsidized employment	1	0.4				3	0.8			
	Other	0	0.0				0	0.0			
	Current Job Skill Level										
	Low skilled	2	6.9				25	16.7			
	Middle skilled	15	51.7				103	68.7			
	High skilled	12	41.4				22	14.7			
	Match of Job to Education										
	Job above Education	6	20.7				30	20.1			
	Job corresponding with Education	20	69.0				74	49.7			
	Job below Education	3	10.3				45	30.2			

		n	%	M	SD	min-max	n	%	M	SD	min-max
	Type of Employment Contract										
	Permanent contract	6	26.1				54	40.9			
	Fixed contract	17	73.9				78	59.1			
	Monthly Net Wage (in EURO)	29	-	937.07	574.291	120-2375	151	-	1011.34	470.664	120-2625
	Job Satisfaction	30	-	3.13	1.042	1-5	152	-	2.88	1.085	1-5
Housing situation	Total household income (in EURO)	217		1325.53	765.497	340-5000	370		1219.77	780.994	219-5000
	Housing Density										
	Overcrowded	122	54.7				127	33.5			
	Balanced	78	35.0				197	52.0			
	Under-occupied	23	10.3				55	14.5			
	Housing contract										
	No formal contract	2	1.0				9	2.5			
	Fixed contract	27	13.0				71	19.5			
	Permanent contract	179	86.1				285	78.1			
	Neighbourhood Quality										
	Schooling	219		4.05	0.918	1-5	375		4.12	0.867	1-5
	Public transportation	222		4.34	0.850	1-5	377		4.36	0.820	1-5
	Medical services	219		4.09	0.975	1-5	376		4.13	0.887	1-5
	Green spaces	222		4.36	0.864	1-5	376		4.49	0.727	1-5
	Safe area	206		3.94	1.071	1-5	362		3.93	1.064	1-5

Legend: % - the valid percentage of sample, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

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Analysis of socio-economic indicators of integration for the arriving community

HIGHLIGHTS

- The large majority of AC respondents attended an integration course with the share of males being larger than that of females. The respondents assessed their proficiency of German to be good on average with hardly any gender differences.

- More than half of the AC respondents reported having completed secondary education as their highest educational attainment. The educational level was similar among females and males, wherein females demonstrated a slightly higher level of tertiary education.

- More than half of the respondents who applied for a qualification recognition got their certificates fully recognised, while almost one fifth got them partially recognised.

- Despite being granted the right to work in Germany, only one-third of the AC respondents were employed at the time of data collection. Females seemed to be less advantaged than their male counterpart in terms of access to the labour market. The majority of the respondents worked at middle-skilled jobs, though the share of females at high-skilled jobs was larger than in the case of males. One-third of all employed respondents worked in jobs below their educational level with the share of women being smaller than that of employed males.

- The average salaries of AC respondents were far lower than the average salaries of the RC. Women earned slightly less than males.

- The household income of the AC was far below the average household income of the RC, sometimes going below the national poverty line.

- In terms of housing, over-crowdedness was an issue for many AC respondents, especially for female respondents. Yet the majority of all respondents reported living in good neighbourhoods.

Analysis of factors predicting the socio-economic situation of the arriving community

The following section aims to answer the research question 2.1:

(RQ2.1) *What are the main factors correlating with the socio-economic status of the AC?*

Besides running a Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) analysis to check for multicollinearity, a correlation analysis of the set of variables included in the regression models on employment and income is conducted. The correlation matrix is presented in Table 4-7.

As shown in the matrix and substantiated by the VIF test, the selected variables for the regression models are not highly correlated with each other, which rules out the presence of multicollinearity issues. The highest correlation is observed among the English and German language proficiency (r=.530). which is not an alarming value as it remains below the recommended threshold of (r=.700)

Table 4-7: Correlations between SE indicators of integration among arriving community respondents included in the regression models.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Age								
2	Duration of Stay (months)	.082*							
3	Number of Children in Household	.094*	-.145**						
4	German Language Proficiency	-.398**	.103*	-.119**					
5	English Language Proficiency	-.245**	.036	-.078	.520**				
6	Education	.096*	.068	-.087*	.294**	.387**			

7	Physical Health	.189**	.014	.039	-.284**	-.192**	-.160**		
8	Current Job Skill Level a)	.074	.109	.065	.249**	.365**	.320**	.008	
9	Working hours per week a)	-.037	.133	-.090	.266**	.238**	.216**	-.191*	.057

Legend: a) – predictor included only in OLS regression model on Monthly Net Wage. Correlations are significant at *p<0; 05; **p<0.01.

Analysis of factors predicting the employment of the arriving community: logistic regression

Using logistic regression, Table 4-8 examines the influence of various factors on the probability of AC members from Syria with recognized status – who received their residence permit between 2015 and 2018 – being employed in Germany. The model includes an array of socio-demographic variables and migration-related variables that have been suggested by the literature to be contributing factors to the employment prospects of migrants.[22] In line with previous research on labour market integration, we find that women have lower chances to be employed than men. Age plays a role as well; the significant odd ratio for age[2] (squared) suggests that employment chances increase with age until a certain point/age, then start decreasing again. This effect of age is observed among men, but not women. Parents with children below the age of 18 are also less likely to be employed than their counterparts. When we run the same model by gender, we observe that having children is only statistically significant within the male model and not the female model. On the other hand, married individuals and men specifically have higher chances to be employed.

Our findings also confirm human capital theory (Becker, 1975): German knowledge and previous working experience measured by any labour activity exercised prior to immigration increase the chances of employment. Both predictors are significant in the separate male and female models. English knowledge reveals a negative significant correlation with employment, which points to the limited English-speaking job opportunities. The results on education reveal rather unexpected results as neither secondary education nor tertiary education seem to have a significant correlation with the employment output, indicating that there might be other factors that play a role in facilitating access to the labour market.

When running a regression based on gender, we observe that most of the variables are insignificant, which might merely be as issue of fewer observations on a skewed dependant variable, considering that only 30 women out of 221 are employed.

Table 4-8: Logistic regression analysis of arriving community respondents' employment.

Arriving community	All	Male	Female
Female	0.329***		
	(0.255)		
Age	1.085	1.103	1.113
	(0.067)	(0.078)	(0.146)
Age2	0.999*	0.998*	0.999
	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.002)
Duration of stay (months)	1.007	0.994	1.027
	(0.010)	(0.012)	(0.018)
Married	2.077***	2.202***	2.221
	(0.240)	(0.287)	(0.493)

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[22] A detailed literature review on socio-economic integration was conducted as part of WP2.

Number of children in household	0.740***	0.728***	0.753
	(0.099)	(0.115)	(0.211)
German Language Proficiency	1.122**	1.098*	1.193*
	(0.047)	(0.056)	(0.098)
English Language Proficiency	0.935**	0.906**	1.037
	(0.033)	(0.039)	(0.076)
Secondary education	1.218	1.278	1.411
	(0.332)	(0.369)	(0.898)
Tertiary education	1.474	1.887	1.100
	(0.374)	(0.434)	(0.938)
Employed before migration	2.436***	2.103**	2.563*
	(0.274)	(0.334)	(0.527)
Physical health	1.040	0.981	1.076
	(0.116)	(0.134)	(0.263)
Hamburg	0.909	0.999	0.627
	(0.238)	(0.268)	(0.636)
Leipzig	0.786	0.909	0.630
	(0.314)	(0.385)	(0.575)
Constant	0.027***	0.099	0.000***
	(1.391)	(1.615)	(3.079)
Observations (number of respondents)	593	372	221

Note: Reference categories are Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed before migration, Did not complete the integration program, poor health and Berlin. * $p<0.1$, ** $p<0.05$, *** $p<0.01$

Analysis of factors predicting earning for the arriving community: OLS regression

To identify the factors predicting the net income of AC members, an OLS regression that entails both male and female respondents is conducted. Due to the small number of employed female respondents (n=30), it was not possible to run the regression by gender. The model included socio-demographic predictors as well as job-specific parameters such as the skill level associated with the job, the number of working hours. The cities were included as dummy variables to identify the role they play in determining income. The results of the regression are summarised in Table 4-9.

The model has 170 observations and explains 50% of the variance in the criterion, $F_{(14, 154)} = 11.699$; $p < 0.01$. As depicted in the table, most of the socio-demographic predictors are insignificant. Only English language proficiency, working hours and Berlin as a regional predictor are significant predictors of income. Though respondents with higher levels of English proficiency have to wait longer to find a job, they seem to access jobs with higher incomes. As anticipated, persons working more hours, earn better than those with fewer working hours. Those living in Berlin seem also to earn better in comparison to those residing in Leipzig.

Table 4-9: OLS regression analysis of arriving community respondents logged monthly salary.

Arriving community	All
Female	-.062
	(.090)
Age	.019
	(.021)
Age^2	000

	(000)
Duration of stay (months)	.001
	(.004)
Married	-.063
	(.069)
Number of Children in Household	-.057
	(.034)
German language proficiency	-.023
	(.014)
English Language Proficiency	.025**
	(.010)
Secondary education	-.028
	(.102)
Tertiary education	.038
	(.118)
Current occupation - middle skilled A	-.078
	(.087)
Current occupation - high skilled	.090
	(.119)
Working hours per week	.028***
	(.003)
Physical health	2.012
	(.022)
Berlin	.217**
	(.109)
Hamburg	.107
	(.119)
Constant	5.410***
	(455)
Observations (number of respondents)	170
R^2	0.549
Adj. R^2	0.502
F (14, 154)	11.699***

Note: Reference categories are Male, Single, Primary education, current occupation – low skilled and Leipzig. * $p<0.1$, ** $p<0.05$, *** $p<0.001$ levels.

Analysis of factors predicting the socio-economic situation of the arriving community

HIGHLIGHTS

- Female AC members are less likely to be employed than males.

- Age square is negatively correlated with employment, which means that the positive effect of age on employment chances will start decreasing as people get older.

- Married individuals have higher chances to be employed, but having children under 18 on the other hand decreases the odd ratio of being employed.

- German knowledge and working experience prior to migration increase the likelihood of entering the labour market, whereas English language proficiency decrease the chances.

- In terms of gender-specific patterns of employment, we find that for males all the predictors outlined above are significant and have the same direction of effect. In females, only working experience prior to migration and German language proficiency are positive and significant. This might be a result of statistical power issues due to the small number of employed females in the sample.
- English language proficiency, working hours and living in Berlin are significantly correlated with income.

4.3.4. Analysis of receiving community members' opinions on the effects of migration and integration of the arriving community

Section 4.4. presents the results of analyses aiming to answer research questions 3, 4 and 6:

(RQ3) How do RC members perceive the socio-economic situation of refugees in the receiving communities?

(RQ4) *How do RC members' perceptions of the socio-economic situation of refugees compare to the actual socio-economic situation of refugees?* And

(RQ6) *How do receiving community members perceive the socio-economic impact of refugee migration and integration on the receiving communities?*

Each research question is answered in a separate sub-section.

Receiving communities' perception of the socio-economic situation of the arriving community

In this section, we present the RC's perception of the AC's socioeconomic situation based on various parameters including educational level, employment situation, welfare assistance and housing conditions. The results are presented in Tables 73 through 76.

Opinion on the level of education of the AC members

As shown in Table 4-10, the majority of RC respondents (72.2%) perceived the AC in general as having a secondary education as their highest accomplished level of education and only a small share of the RC community perceived it to be primary or tertiary education, with the share amounting to 13% respectively. Slight changes in the distribution of the perceived AC educational level are observed when disaggregating the data based on age, migration background and political orientation. Though more than half of the respondents within these subgroups (except right political orientation) associated secondary education with AC members on average, there were some differences in relation to primary and tertiary education. For example, the perception of the average educational level of the AC seemed to be slightly more positive among younger people and those with a migration background; 17.5% of people below 44 years versus 10.1% among older people and 21.7% with migration background versus 11.6% without migration background believed that AC members as an average have tertiary education. Political orientation seemed to have the largest impact on opinions; 5.8% of the left-wing RC respondents believed AC members from Syria had finished primary education, while 16.3% predicted a tertiary educational level. Those with right-wing political orientation had an entirely opposing image of AC members with the majority of respondents (59.3%) having reported primary education as AC's highest level of education. None of the right-wing respondents believed that AC members completed tertiary education on average.

In general, certain subgroups such as those with migration background and right wing political orientation should be interpreted with caution because of small sample size in comparison to the

corresponding subgroups. The share of RC respondents with primary educational level will not be interpreted in any of the next sections due to the extremely low case rate (n=4).

Table 4-10: Opinion of the receiving community respondents regarding the arriving community's educational level by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation of the RC respondent.

Opinion regarding the level of education of the AC	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	≥44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Primary Education	13.0%	13.5%	9.7%	18.4%	13.2%	15.7%	50.0%	14.7%	12.7%	5.8%	17.6%	59.3%
Secondary Education	72.1%	72.5%	72.8%	71.5%	75.1%	62.6%	25.0%	75.6%	70.4%	77.8%	66.2%	40.7%
Tertiary Education	14.9%	13.0%	17.5%	10.1%	11.6%	21.7%	25.0%	9.6%	16.9%	16.3%	16.2%	0.0%
N	215	269	257	228	370	115	4	197	284	257	136	27

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, AC – Arriving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Opinion on the employment status of AC

With regards to the current occupational status of AC members, the results show that 11.6% of the RC respondents believed that Syrian refugees living in Germany were on average unemployed, 64.9% associated some kind of marginal or irregular employment with AC members, 21.6% believed them to be regularly employed with permanent or fixed contract and only a few (1.8%) assumed those refugees to be self-employed. In alignment with those results, all of the subgroups presented in Table 4-11 below show the vast majority of RC respondents perceiving those refugees to be rather in marginal or irregular employment.

Larger deviations from the overall results are observed along the parameters of age and political orientation. Though in terms of age a comparable percentage of respondents expected refugees to be unemployed, a larger share of younger people (69.5% of respondents below 44 vs. 59.9% above 44) believed that AC members had a precarious employment situation by having marginal or irregular employment. The differences are larger among respondents with different political orientation; 25% of those identifying themselves as having the right-wing political orientation perceived the AC community to be unemployed on average, while the rest (75%) thought that AC members were in irregular/marginal employment. None of the respondents with the right-wing political orientation assumed the AC to be regularly employed, while almost 28% of self-identified conservatives and 21% of leftists, perceived AC members to be regularly employed.

Table 4-11: Opinion of receiving community respondents regarding arriving communities' current employment status by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation.

Opinion regarding the employment status of the AC	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	≥44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
No Employment	10.2%	12.5%	11.1%	12.2%	10.7%	14.8%	50.0%	9.0%	12.9%	10.5%	12.7%	25.0%
Marginal or irregular Employment	64.4%	65.6%	69.5%	59.9%	65.0%	64.3%	50.0%	68.0%	63.1%	66.5%	56.3%	75.0%
Self-Employed	1.8%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	2.6%	0.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.9%	2.8%	0.0%
Employment with permanent/fixed contracts	23.6	20.1%	17.6%	26.3%	22.7%	18.3%	0.0%	21.0%	22.4%	21.1%	28.2%	0.0%
N	225		262	237	383	115	4	200	295	266	142	24

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, AC – Arriving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents. In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Opinion on the share of the AC receiving welfare assistance

As indicated in Table 4-12, when asked to estimate the share of AC members living in Germany and receiving welfare assistance, 10.3% of the overall sample of RC respondents perceived the share to be *less than half*, a third assumed it to be *about half* and a majority of 57.7% expected it to be *more than half*. Salient differences are noted in terms of gender, migration background, education and political orientation. By gender, we observe that males tended to estimate the share of AC members receiving welfare to be lower than their female counterparts with 52.7% of males in comparison to 61.9% of the females thinking that more than half of the AC receive welfare assistance. When compared to their counterparts, we find young respondents, those without migration background as well as those with tertiary education (compared to those with secondary education) less often assuming that more than half of AC were recipients of welfare assistance. The highest percentage of respondents per subgroup assuming that *more than half* of the AC members receiving welfare assistance was among those with right-wing political orientation (74.1%). Comparing left political orientation with the centre, it is noteworthy to mention that the latter tended to estimate the proportion of AC receiving welfare assistance to be greater (by 12.6%).

Table 4-12: Opinion of receiving community respondents regarding the share of members of the arriving community receiving welfare assistance by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation of the RC respondent.

Opinion regarding the AC receiving welfare assistance	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	≥44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right

Less than half of AC	12.4%	8.7%	13.3%	7.2%	11.0%	8.2%	20.0%	9.6%	10.7%	14.2%	>6.2%	7.4%
About half of AC	35%	29.4%	36.5%	27.2%	33.6%	27.0%	0.0%	27.3%	35.8%	35.6%	>31%	18.5%
More than half of AC	52.7%	61.9%	50.2%	65.6%	55.4%	64.8%	80.0%	63.2%	53.5%	50.2%	<62.8%	74.1%
N	226	286	263	250	390	122	5	209	299	267	145	27

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, AC – Arriving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

As a last socio-economic indicator of integration of the AC, RC respondents were asked how they perceive the overall living situation of Syrian refugees in terms of a space-people ratio within their households. In general, 84.1% assumed they lived in overcrowded households, while 14.7% thought they lived in balanced dwellings. Only a small fraction considered AC households to be under-occupied (1.2%). As shown in

Opinion on the housing situation of AC

Table 4-13, the differences between the subgroups based on gender, own migration background and political orientation are rather negligible. Noteworthy differences are observed among older respondents (18.1% versus 11.6%), respondents with right political orientation (18.5%) and centre political orientation (21.9%). All of these groups tended to associate a comfortable housing situation with AC members.

Opinion on the housing situation of AC

Table 4-13: Opinion of receiving community respondents regarding the arriving communities' living situation by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation.

Opinion regarding housing situation of AC	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	≥44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Overcrowded	85.75	82.7%	87.7%	80.2%	85.1%	81.1%	100%	81.2%	86.0%	89.0%	77.4%	77.8%
Balanced	12.4%	16.5%	11.6%	18.1%	13.9%	17.2%	0.0%	17.9%	12.7%	10.3%	21.9%	18.5%
Under-occupied	1.8%	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%	1.0%	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	3.7%
N	226	284	268	243	388	122	5	207	299	273	137	27

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, AC – Arriving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents. In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Receiving Community's perception of the socio-economic situation of the arriving community in comparison to the actual socio-economic situation of the arriving community

This section offers a comparison between the RC's opinion regarding the AC socio-economic situation and the actual socio-economic situation of the AC as measured based on survey data. The findings are summarised in Table 4-14. The results show that 72% of the RC community estimated that the average education level of the AC was secondary education. This is very much comparable to the actual educational level of the AC as reflected in our sample, with 54.7% of the respondents having attained secondary education as their highest level of education. This means that the majority of the RC correctly assumed secondary education to be the highest level of education of the AC on average.

Upon asking the RC about the AC's average employment situation, the majority estimated refugees to be in marginal or irregular employment. The results of the survey reveal, however, that the majority of refugees in our sample were actually unemployed (70.4%) and only a small percentage was in marginal employment (1.8%).

In terms of welfare assistance, the majority of RC (57.7%) believed that more than half of AC members were receiving welfare assistance at the time of the survey. The empirics revealed a different image, with less than half of the AC (48.6%) having received such kind of assistance from the government.

As for the housing situation, almost 85% of the RC thought that the AC lived in overcrowded accommodation. Though a large portion of AC members (41.4%) reported their housing to be overcrowded, the survey results revealed that the largest share of AC respondents lived in a balanced apartment/ house.

Table 4-14: Opinion of receiving communities' respondents regarding arriving communities' socio-economic situation compared to the actual socio-economic situation of the arriving community based on survey results.

Opinion of RC regarding the socio-economic situation of AC	Receiving Community's Opinion	Arriving Community's Responses
Educational Level of AC		
Primary	13.8%	15.6%
Secondary	72.2%	54.7%
Tertiary	14.0%	29.7%
N	485	596
Employment AC		
No Employment	11.6%	70.4%
Marginal or irregular Employment	64.9%	1.8%
Self-Employed	1.8%	1.5%
Employment (permanent and fixed contract)	21.6%	26.2%
n	499	602
The proportion of AC Receiving Welfare Assistance)		48.6%
Less than half	10.3%	-
About half of them	32.0%	-
More than half	57.7%	-
n	513	
Housing situation AC		
Overcrowded	84.1%	41.4%
Balanced	14.7%	45.7%
Under-occupied	1.2%	13.0%
n	511	602

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, AC – Arriving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents.

Receiving Communities' Perception of Refugee Migration and Integration's Impact on the receiving country's socio-economic situation

In this section, we describe the perception of RC members of the socio-economic impact of the AC based on six indicators: labour market competition, labour shortage, economic growth, state revenues, government spending and taxes. The results are presented in Table 4-15-Table 4-20.

Receiving community's opinion on arriving community's employment effects

As shown in Table 4-15, nearly 56% of the RC in Germany opposed the statement that refugees increase the competition on the labour market in their country, while less than 19% of those included in the survey saw that refugees had a negative impact on the job market as they increased competition. Almost 25% of the respondents had a neutral position, neither disagreeing nor agreeing to the above-stated effect.

Examining these figures against the socio-demographic attributes of the respondents highlight some important observations. The percentage of male participants approving of the statement that refugee will increase competition was higher than that of its female counterpart by almost 4 percent points. Interestingly as well, a larger proportion of persons with migration background than those without perceived the presence of refugees as a factor that could increase competition. Those with tertiary education were less likely to agree to the above-stated statement, with the majority (almost 57%) believing that their presence will not increase competition. The lowest percentage in favour of the statement is found among individuals with left political orientation, (13.6%), while the highest is observed among those with centre political orientation (24.1%), a figure which is even higher than that among participants with a right-wing political orientation by almost 2%.

Table 4-15: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Refugees will increase the competition on the labour market in Germany."

Opinion on increased labour market competition	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	≥44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	17.4%	19.4%	20.4%	16.7%	18.0%	21.0%	20.0%	21.8%	16.4%	23.2%	12.4%	22.2%
Disagree	39.1%	36.3%	36.4%	38.6%	38.7%	33.1%	0.0%	34.1%	40.5%	40.4%	32.4%	37.0%
Neither disagree nor agree	22.6%	27.3%	24.2%	23.3%	26.1%	22.6%	40.0%	22.7%	26.6%	22.8%	31.0%	18.5%
Agree	17.8%	15.2%	17.8%	14.7%	14.9%	21.0%	20.0%	19.0%	14.5%	13.2%	20.7%	11.1%
Strongly agree	3.0%	1.7%	1.1%	3.6%	2.3%	2.4%	20.0%	2.4%	2.0%	0.4%	3.4%	11.1%
N	203	289	269	251	395	124	5	211	304	272	145	27

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents. In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

In alignment with the results of the previous indicator on the impact of refugees on the labour market, 50.7% of the respondents believed that refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Germany. The percentage of respondents disapproving of this statement was significantly lower and stood at 21%. The rest of the respondents, estimated at 25.2% believed that refugees neither reduce nor increase the shortage in the labour market.

As depicted in Table 4-16, there are minor differences in responses when examining gender and age; the proportion of male and young individuals believing that refugees will reduce the shortage of labour in Germany was almost 3 percent points higher than their counterparts. There are hardly any differences when disaggregating the information based on migration background. The differences are greater when closely examining education and political orientation: in comparison to those with secondary education, the share of respondents with tertiary education who believed that refugees will have a positive impact on the job market was higher by almost 10 percent points. As in the case of the previous indicator, the highest percentage agreeing with the statement is found among individuals with left orientation (62.8%), followed by the centre (39.7%) and right (25.9%).

Table 4-16: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Germany."

Opinion on decreasing	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	≥44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right

shortage of workforce												
Strongly disagree	6.0%	4.5%	2.6%	7.9%	5.8%	3.2%	0.0%	8.6%	2.9%	2.2%	6.2%	25.9%
Disagree	15.9%	16.3%	11.9%	20.6%	16.2%	16.0%	0.0%	17.6%	15.4%	12.1%	19.9%	29.6%
Neither disagree nor agree	25.4%	29.9%	33.5%	22.2%	27.6%	29.6%	40.0%	29.0%	27.1%	22.8%	34.2%	18.5%
Agree	43.5%	43.8%	45.0%	42.1%	43.0%	44.8%	60.0%	35.2%	49.0%	52.9%	35.6%	25.9%
Strongly agree	9.1%	5.6%	7.1%	7.1%	7.3%	6.4%	0.0%	9.5%	5.6%	9.9%	4.1%	0.0%
N	232	288	269	252	395	125	5	210	306	272	146	27

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Receiving community's opinion on arriving community's impact on economic growth

With regards to the RC's opinion on the AC's impact on economic growth (presented in Table 4-17), 56.3% of the respondents said that AC members will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Germany, while just 18.2% believed the opposite - as in AC members have rather a negative impact on the economic growth. Similar to the results presented in earlier sections, almost a quarter of those asked this question represented neutral perception. There are no noteworthy distinctions in terms of migration background. Larger differences are observed at gender level, age, education and political orientation. The share of male and younger people underlining the positive effect of AC members on economic growth was higher by almost 6 and 10.2 percent points respectively. As in the case of the indicators on the labour market, those with tertiary education seemed as well to have more positive perceptions than those with secondary education (higher by 8.2 percent points) and those with left political orientation in comparison to those with centre (higher by 30.4 percent points) and right political views (higher by 40.7 percent points).

Table 4-17: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Refugees will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Germany."

Opinion on AC impact on economic growth	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	≥44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Centre	Right
Strongly disagree	5.7%	3.2%	2.3%	6.4%	4.7%	3.2%	0.0%	6.8%	2.7%	0.4%	4.9%	25.9%
Disagree	12.2%	15.2%	8.4%	19.7%	13.7%	14.4%	20.0%	15.5%	12.6%	7.8%	20.3%	25.9%
Neither disagree nor agree	22.7%	27.9%	28.1%	22.9%	25.4%	26.4%	80.0%	25.7%	24.6%	21.6%	35.0%	18.5%

Agree	48.0%	45.2%	50.2%	42.6%	46.9%	44.8%	0.0%	37.9%	53.2%	58.0%	32.9%	29.6%
Strongly agree	11.4%	8.5%	11.0%	8.4%	9.3%	11.2%	0.0%	14.1%	7.0%	12.3%	7.0%	0.0%
N	229	283	263	249	386	125	5	206	301	269	143	27

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents; In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Receiving community's opinion on arriving community's fiscal effects

A slightly different pattern is observed with regards to the questions on the arriving community's fiscal effects. As presented in Table 4-18, 31.6% of the respondents disagreed that refugees will generate more revenues than costs for the government, while 41.6% supported the perception that refugees have rather positive fiscal effects as they bring more revenues than costs for the government. As revealed earlier, almost 26.8% did not have an informed opinion regarding the effect of refugees on revenues, indicating that they neither disagreed nor agreed.

Disaggregating the results based on socio-demographic and political indicators, it can be observed that 6.7 percent points more male than female and 5.4 percent points more young respondents than older ones agreed that refugees will cause an increase in revenues. With regards to education, the gap is larger, with 48.7% of those with tertiary education in comparison to 31.8% of respondents having believed that refugees will bring more revenues than cost. The same trend is observed in terms of political orientation, with the share of respondents with left orientation representing positive views having been the highest (54.3%), followed by individuals identifying their political views as centre (30.3%) and subsequently those with right political orientation (11.5%).

Table 4-18: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Refugees in Germany will bring more revenues than costs for the government."

Opinion on revenues and costs for the government	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	≥44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	10.8%	6.9%	4.6%	12.9%	8.5%	9.1%	20.0%	12.9%	5.4%	1.9%	13.4%	42.3%
Disagree	17.0%	27.8%	17.7%	28.7%	23.5%	21.5%	0.0%	24.9%	22.1%	17.6%	29.6%	26.9%
Neither disagree nor agree	26.9%	26.7%	33.5%	19.6%	27.8%	23.1%	60.0%	30.3%	23.8%	26.3%	26.8%	19.2%
Agree	33.2%	28.9%	34.2%	27.1%	29.9%	33.9%	20.0%	18.4%	39.5%	37.8%	26.8%	11.5%
Strongly agree	12.1%	9.7%	10.0%	11.7%	10.3%	12.4%	0.0%	13.4%	9.2%	16.4%	3.5%	0.0%
N	223	277	260	240	378	121	5	201	294	262	142	26

Though many believed that the costs generated by refugees will be higher than the revenues, only a small share of respondents (16.9%) thought that this will result in higher taxes. The majority (63.7%) did not share the opinion that their taxes will increase due to the government spending on refugees. Around 19% neither agreed nor disagreed with this statement.

The socio-economic profile tells us that more female (62.7%) than male (54.9%) and younger people (70.1%) than older ones (54.8%) did not believe that taxes will have to increase because of refugee. The percentage of respondents anticipating a negative effect on taxes was higher than that of respondents with migration background. More respondents with tertiary education (higher by 9.3 percent points) and more respondents with left orientation (higher by 21 percent points in comparison to the centre and by 53.8 percent points in comparison to the right) disagreed that their taxes will increase due to the government spending for refugees.

Table 4-19: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Due to the government spending for refugees, my taxes will have to increase."

Opinion on likely increase of taxes due to spending on AC	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	≥44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	25.4%	25.4%	29.1%	21.5%	25.8%	24.2%	0.0%	26.4%	25.2%	33.5%	15.7%	7.4%
Disagree	29.5%	37.3%	43.0%	33.3%	38.1%	38.3%	60.0%	31.8%	42.3%	42.5%	39.3%	14.8%
Neither disagree nor agree	18.9%	19.9%	14.3%	24.8%	20.1%	17.5%	20.0%	22.4%	17.4%	15.8%	22.1%	18.5%
Agree	12.7%	14.9%	12.4%	15.4%	12.8%	17.5%	0.0%	16.4%	12.4%	7.1%	17.1%	51.9%
Strongly agree	3.5%	2.5%	1.2%	4.9%	3.1%	2.5%	20.0%	3.0%	2.7%	1.1%	5.7%	7.4%
N	228	276	258	246	383	120	5	201	298	266	140	27

A similar picture can be observed in the results related to the question of how government spending will affect the distribution of benefits. Only 13.2% believed that there will be fewer benefits for the other population due to the government spending for refugees, while around 78% of the respondents disagreed in various levels of this statement. The remaining 9% of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed.

At a socio-demographic level, the results reveal that slightly more female (79.8%) than male (75.5) believed that their benefits will not decrease. The difference is much larger when exploring the data based on age with 83.7% of younger people in comparison to 70.1% of older people saw that their benefits will not decrease. There are hardly any differences in terms of migration background, but a small gap estimated at 4 percent points is detected in terms of education, with more people with tertiary education not convinced that there will be fewer benefits. The hierarchal trend is again observed when analysing the political orientation with the highest share of respondents having rejected the statement found among those with left political orientation (91.1%), followed by the centre (70.3%) and finally the right political orientation (18.5%).

Table 4-20: Opinion of receiving community respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation regarding the statement: "Due to the government spending for refugees there will be less benefits for the other population."

Opinion on reduction of benefits for RC	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	≥44 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	36.2%	38.5%	43.9%	30.7%	36.0%	41.8%	0.0%	34.3%	40.3%	51.3%	23.4%	7.4%
Disagree	39.3%	41.3%	39.8%	41.0%	41.6%	36.9%	40.0%	41.5%	39.6%	39.8%	46.9%	11.1%
Neither disagree nor agree	11.4%	7.0%	8.3%	9.6%	8.9%	9.0%	0.0%	10.1%	8.3%	5.9%	13.1%	22.2%
Agree	10.5%	11.9%	8.0%	14.7%	11.2%	11.5%	40.0%	11.1%	10.9%	2.6%	13.8%	51.9%
Strongly agree	2.6%	1.4%	0.0%	4.0%	2.3%	0.8%	20.0%	2.9%	1.0%	0.4%	2.8%	7.4%
N	229	286	264	251	392	122	5	207	303	269	145	27

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - the valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents. In the Age category, the division of categories is done based on the mean of age in the sample, with the mean being 44 years.

Analysis of receiving community opinions on the effects of migration and integration of the arriving community

HIGHLIGHTS

- Slightly more than half of the RC respondents correctly believed that AC members in Germany had secondary education as their highest level of education on average. Some RC respondents, however, underestimated the educational level of the AC by assigning primary education to the AC as their highest average educational level. RC respondents with right-wing political orientation underestimated the educational level at most.

- While RC respondents generally considered most of the AC members to be working in a marginal or irregular type of employment, the survey data shows that the majority of AC members in Germany was in fact not employed. The majority of those employed reported to have either permanent or fixed contracts.

- There were fewer AC members receiving welfare assistance than the RC in Germany assumed.

- Generally, RC respondents believed the majority of AC members were living in overcrowded accommodations on average. Our data reveals that slightly less than half of the AC members were actually living in overcrowded housing at the time of the survey.

- The majority of RC respondents opposed the idea of AC members increasing labour market competition in Germany.

- The majority of RC respondents believed that refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Germany.

- Most RC respondents believed that refugees will have a positive impact on economic growth in Germany.

- While one-third of the RC respondents opposed the idea of positive fiscal effects, the majority seemed to believe that refugees will bring more revenues than costs for the German government.

- Most RC respondents did not share the opinion that their taxes will increase due to the German government spending on refugees.

- The majority of RC respondents did not agree that there will be fewer benefits for the RC due to government spending on refugees.

4.3.5. Analysis of socio-psychological indicators of integration

The following section answers three research questions

(RQ8) *What is the nature of intergroup relations between the receiving and arriving community members?*

(RQ9) *To what extent do the RC and the AC interact and what is the nature of these interactions?* And

(RQ10) *What are the characteristics of the RC and the AC members that hinder or facilitate socio-psychological integration?*

Each of the research questions is answered in a separate sub-section. Before that, a descriptive statistics and correlations of the measures are presented alongside the reliability of the scales, separately for the RC and the AC sample.

Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales

Receiving community and arriving community sample – descriptive statistics

Besides the socio-economic indicators of integration outlined above, a set of socio-psychological indicators of integration were included in the surveys, both among the RC and AC respondents. The measurements included aimed at addressing all the fields named within the agreed-on characteristics of an "integrated community" as illustrated by Ager & Strang (2004b): "having the feeling of security from threats posed by other people, toleration, welcoming climate and friendliness, belonging, feeling part of the community and having friends." The descriptive statistics for both samples are provided in Table 4-18 (RC) and Table 4-19 (AC).

To assess the attitudes of respondents towards the outgroup, 6 items of the *Attitudes towards refugees scale* (Ajduković et al., 2019) were chosen for the survey. Original items designed to capture RC attitudes towards the AC were adapted to measure the attitudes of AC towards the RC. For both item-sets, high values indicate a positive attitude towards the respective community (1= *strongly agree* 5 = *strongly disagree*). High reliability, as indicated by previous research, is retained for the RC sample (ω=.80, CI (95%) =.76-.83). RC's attitudes towards refugees are identified to be very positive (M = 4.20; SD = 0.667) within the German survey sample. For the AC sample, respondents reported very positive attitudes towards the RC (M=4.39, SD=0.445) as well. The scale in the AC sample demonstrates low reliability of results (ω=.53, CI (95%) =.47-.58) (see the section on reliabilities for further explanation).

A short form of the *Realistic and symbolic threat* scale (Ajduković et al., 2019) was utilized within the survey. Originally, the scale was designed to assess the feelings of threat that RC members hold towards refugees, which according to theory are expected to affect intergroup attitudes and further indicators of integration (Intergroup Threat Theory, Stephan, Yabarra & Rios, 2015). Once again, the original items were adapted to measure AC's perceptions of threat towards RC members. Realistic (ω=.77, CI (95%) =.74-.81) and symbolic threat scales for the RC (ω=.78, CI (95%) =.75-.81) have acceptable reliability. The results reveal that RC respondents were neutral (M=2.53, SD = 0.98) in terms of perceiving the AC to constitute a symbolic threat (1= *strongly disagree* 5 = *strongly agree*) and against the idea of AC posing a realistic threat (M=2.20, SD = 0.876). In the AC sample, the reliability results as measured by Omega for both scales are acceptable (realistic: ω=.62, CI (95%) =.56-.68; symbolic: ω=.61, CI (95%) =.55-.66). Regarding the perception of threat, AC respondents had neutral perceptions, neither agreeing nor disagreeing with perceiving RC members as posing either realistic (M=3.15, SD=0.967) or symbolic threat (M=2.73, SD=0.876).

Given the fact that previous studies identified support for refugees' rights and asylum policy to be related to other indicators of socio-psychological integration (Hercowitz-Amir, Raijman & Davidov, 2017; Verkuyten, Mephan & Kros, 2018), the *Support for entitlements of refugees* scale (Ajduković et al., 2019) was included in the survey. RC respondents were asked to indicate their (dis)agreement with a list of refugees' rights (1= *strongly disagree*, 5 = *strongly agree*). The results of the scale show that RC respondents mostly supported AC's rights (M=4.43, SD = 0.524). The scale demonstrates good reliability results (ω=.85, CI (95%) =.83-.87). For the AC sample, the scale was adapted to capture their extent of knowledge about their rights in Germany. On overage, AC respondents were well informed about their rights (M=10.90, SD=1.455). The latent structure of the knowledge instrument does not necessitate a reliability test, which is why the results of Alpha and Omega are not reported in the table.

Readiness to assist refugees (Ajduković et al., 2019) is a measure of behavioural intentions, which assesses the willingness to help AC members actively by offering personal resources to them (e.g. time, food, attention, property; 1= *definitely not*, 5 = *definitely yes*). To be applicable for use with AC respondents, this scale was adapted in the sense of asking AC respondents to estimate the degree to which they believe RC members would intend to assist AC members from Syria (1= *definitely not*, 5 =

definitely yes). Both scales, *readiness to assist refugees* and the adapted version, *AC's perception of German's readiness to assist* consist of 4 items and demonstrate acceptable reliabilities (RC: ω=.78, CI (95%) =.74-.81) (AC: ω = .74; CI (95%) =.70-.77). In the RC sample, respondents reported willingness to assist AC members (RC: M=3.62, SD = 0.909). AC respondents reported positive perceptions of RC's readiness to assist them (M= 3.94, SD = 0.716).

Another very basic predictor of socio-psychological integration has proved to be intergroup contact in terms of quantity and quality. A 5-point-scale ranging from 1=*never* to 5=*very often* for contact quantity and from 1=*very negative* to 5=*very positive* for contact quality were applied. Due to a numerous respondents stating "does not apply to me" (counted as missing values) when asked for the contact quantity and quality at work and at school, those items were removed from the scale for both, AC and RC respondents (k=3). Reliability thereby increased. Consequently, the scale measures only the superficial contacts respondents have with outgroup member in public transport, on the street, in the neighbourhood or at public events. After this adjustment, both scales within the RC sample demonstrated acceptable to good results (Quantity: ω=.69, CI (95%) =.63-.74, Quality: ω=.81, CI (95%) =.75-.85). RC respondents frequently reported insecurity in classifying people they meet as *refugees* without having further information or communication with them and by classifying them solely based on their visual appearance. Data indicates that on average RC members encountered AC members *sometimes* (M=9.16, SD=2.658) and perceived the quality of contact to be neither positive nor negative (M=9.86; SD=1.595). Among AC respondents, the reliability for contact quantity was acceptable (ω=.78, CI (95%) =.75-.81) and for contact quality good (ω=.84, CI (95%) =.81-.87). AC reported having rather *regular* encounters with RC members (M=11.14, SD=2.884). These encounters were perceived as rather positive (M=11.35, SD=2.093).

In order to assess the willingness to engage in different kinds of relationships with outgroup members, a social proximity scale consisting of 5 items was developed (Ajduković et al., 2019). Accordingly, respondents of both groups were asked if they would accept a member of the other community as a partner within a love relationship, as a family member, a friend, a neighbour or a fellow worker. The ranking of the different types of relationships refers to a decreasing level of social proximity. This implies that high values stand for a high preference to engage in closers forms of relationships with outgroup members. RC respondents seemed not to oppose a relatively high level of social proximity with AC members (M=4.56, SD=0.801). Data for the AC sample reveals as well that AC respondents were inclined to have a close relationship with RC members (M=4.43, SD=0.855), which means that AC members would in general accept an outgroup member at minimum as a fellow worker, neighbour friend and family member. The metric nature of the scale does not need a reliability test.

Intergroup discrimination is a further socio-psychological construct. Usually, majority members are asked to self-report on their own exclusionary behaviours towards the outgroup to measure their level of discrimination. This type of measurement is methodologically problematic as it often leads to biased answers due to social desirability (for example, Schweitzer et al., 2005; Anderson, 2017). Accordingly, RC members were not asked to self-report their own discriminatory behavioural intentions vis-à-vis AC members but had to estimate the frequency of discrimination AC members from Syria experience on average (1=*never*, 5=*very often*). The scale revealed robust reliability among the German RC sample (ω = .84; CI (95%) =.82-.87). On average, RC respondents thought that AC members experienced discrimination fairly regularly (M=3.29, SD=0.751). AC respondents were presented with the scale of experience of discrimination (1=*never*, 5=*very often*), which was adapted from the Longitudinal Survey of immigrants to Canada and contains 7 areas of life: In a store, bank, restaurant or a market; when applying for a job or promotion; when dealing with the police or courts; in school or classes; when looking for a place to live; in sports or recreational activities; in hospitals or by health care workers. Moreover, to not rely on the complex understanding of "discrimination" the scales were introduced with the more descriptive term "unequal treatment in comparison to Germans". The scale had good reliability results (ω = .80; CI (95%) =.77-.82). AC respondents reported rarely experiencing discrimination (M=2.29; SD=0.828).

With one item, the perception of society membership (AC) and respectively the perception of society membership of the AC (RC) were incorporated in the survey. On a 5-point scale, ranging from 1=*not at all* to 5=*very much*, respondents had to indicate how much they feel part of the German society or how much they as RC members feel AC to be part of the German society. On average, the responses of the RC point to a borderline negative to neutral position (M=2.55, SD=0.835). The AC data also suggests that the AC members had a neutral response on average (M=2.88, SD=0.989). The neutral positions with regards to this aspect reflect the ambiguity towards these issues.

Besides those metric scales of socio-psychological indicators of integration, a further two nominal scales were implemented in the survey. First, support for different forms of refugee acculturation, which is assessed by asking for preference of an acculturation process and second social networking with outgroup members. Within the present study, the measure *Support for the forms of acculturation* (Ajduković et al., 2019) was used. It is a single item measure asking to choose one of three statements, referring to three forms of acculturation - namely integration, separation and assimilation - respondents agree most with. The measure was adapted for use with refugees. The vast majority of RC (95,6%) and AC respondents (92,4%) agreed with the statement "Refugees should maintain original and adopt German culture" pointing to integration as the clearly preferred form of acculturation.

The social networking with outgroup members was measured based on three items. The first item measures the number of acquaintances, the second is the number of friends and the third is the number of people the respondent would ask for help from in the city they reside in. For every category, respondents reported as well on the share of outgroup members (*All of them/Most of them/About half of them/Few of them/None of them*). The reported network size of RC respondents was pronouncedly large, ranging from 0 to 1000 for acquaintances (M=55.26, SD=95.095), 0 to 250 for friends (M=16.59, SD=18.005) and 1 to 300 for people RC respondents would ask help from (M=14.81, SD=20.538). There is a conflicting intimacy level between friends and people RC respondents would ask help from among RC respondents: Some would ask help from more people than the people they would call friends. For AC respondents, much smaller networks are observed: 0 – 800 for acquaintances (M=33.14, SD=57.053), 0 to 300 for friends (M=11.83, SD=20.875) and 0 to 150 for help-network (M=6.19, SD=10.721). Indicated proportions of the members of the outgroup which are part of the respondents' social networks was predominantly *None of them* for RC respondents on all levels of networks (67.3%/83.9%/85.1%). Among the AC sample, reported proportions for RC members among their acquaintances were predominantly *Few of them* (49.2%), among friends almost equal percentages for *Few of them* (36.2%) and *None of them* (39.9%) were indicated, whereas for asking help from, almost half of AC members would ask an RC member for help (47.7%).

Receiving community and arriving community sample - correlations

The data shows a strong correlation between RC's readiness to assist and the perception of society membership of AC with those RC members more willing to actively assist AC members (r=.687, p<.01), being more likely to perceive AC members as part of the German society. In the case of the AC sample, the feeling of being part of the German society reveals either insignificant or low intercorrelation (r<.30) with the other variables.

When examining RC's support for rights, a strong negative correlation with perception of threat is observed (Realistic: r=-.561, p<.01; Symbolic: r=-.616, p<.01). Additionally, support for rights has a strong positive association with attitudes towards the AC (r=.714, p<.01). Such a relation is reasonable in terms of pro-refugee attitudes favouring a legal treatment of the AC, while the perception of threat undermines the support for more rights for the AC. With regards to AC's knowledge about its legal rights in Germany, the correlation analysis yields either insignificant results or low correlation values (r<.30).

The results show that RC's social proximity to AC is positively associated with attitudes towards AC (r=.556, p<.01), lower perception of threat (Realistic: r=-.474, p<.01; Symbolic: r=-.474, p<.01), higher support for their rights (r=.485, p<.01) and readiness to assist (r=.436, p<.01).

Moreover, for both communities the (perceived) positive behavioural intentions of the RC as reflected in the instrument on (*perception of*) *readiness to assist AC* correlates positively with the attitudes scale (RC: r=.687, p<.01; AC: r=.311, p<.01). Especially for the RC, intentions for pro-refugee behaviour are strongly related to attitudes, which beside normative components (being rather unambiguous among the left-wing community) constitute important determinants of behavioural intentions or behaviour in general (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). Furthermore, RC's readiness to assist refugees is negatively associated with the perceived threat (Realistic: r=-.477, p<0.01; Symbolic: r=-.496, p<.01). Interestingly, contact quantity does not have a significant correlation with RC's readiness to assist refugees, whereas contact quality results in a significant relationship with low correlation (r=.272, p<.01).

Following the contact hypothesis (Allport, 1954b), which holds that positive contact can reduce prejudice and increase tolerance that results in improved relationships, we find contact quality and attitudes to be positively associated with each other in the RC sample (r=.330; p < .01). Frequent contact with AC members seems not to be sufficient to promote more positive attitudes towards this outgroup among RC respondents, whereas in the AC sample, both frequent contact (r=.131, p < .01) as well as qualitatively positive contact (r=.249, p < .01) affect the attitudes towards the RC in a positive way – even though the effects are small.

It is also noteworthy that among the AC sample, the perceived threat by the RC is associated with more frequent experience of discrimination (Realistic: r=-.378, p<.01; Symbolic: r=-.304, p<.01).

Receiving community and arriving community scales – reliability

Some of the scales measuring socio-psychological constructs included in the survey revealed low reliabilities, as displayed in Table 4-21 and Table 4-22 as well as explained in the section above. For scales with low reliability, various analyses were taken to gain in-depth understanding of the reasons underlying the low consistency. For each socio-psychological scale, an exploratory factor analysis (oblimin rotation, maximum likelihood extraction) was conducted. Factor loadings and Eigen values of each item were inspected thoroughly to identify unique items and interpret underlying factors. Furthermore, several reliability tests were run, resulting in the deletion of one item at a time for those scales which seemed to be low in regards to consistency. If the deletion of one or several items increased the reliability of the scale and the uniqueness of the item could be confirmed by the results of the factor analysis or explained by context, language etc., the item was conclusively removed from the scale. This was the case in both, contact quantity and quality scales, which originally included 5 items that were reduced to k=3 for the above-mentioned reasons. Reliability improved thereby significantly.

When comparing reliabilities between the two samples (Table 4-21, Table 4-22), substantially lower reliabilities stand out among some of the instruments utilized for the AC sample. The deletion of single items neither increased the reliability of the attitude nor the threat scales. Though symbolic and realistic threat have low reliability values, the result remains above the .60 threshold defined by Murphy and Davidshofer (1988) for a minimum acceptable value for reliability. The attitude scale seems, however, not to be well applicable to the German context as its reliability value is below .50 which means that its results have to be interpreted with caution.

Table 4-21: Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales for SP indicators of integration for receiving community respondents.

	Receiving community	M	SD	Min-Max	n	α	α 95% CI	ω	ω 95% CI
1	Attitudes towards members of the AC	4.20	0.667	1.5-5	523	0.77	0.75-0.80	0.80	0.76-0.83
2	Perception of realistic threat	2.20	0.876	1-5	523	0.78	0.74-0.81	0.77	0.74-0.81
3	Perception of symbolic threat	2.53	0.977	1-5	523	0.77	0.74-0.81	0.78	0.75-0.81
4	Support for rights of AC	4.43	0.524	1.83-5	523	0.84	0.82-0.86	0.85	0.83-0.87
5	Readiness to assist AC	3.62	0.909	1-5	522	0.78	0.75-0.81	0.78	0.74-0.81
6	Contact quantity	9.16	2.658	3-15	455	0.68	0.64-0.72	0.69	0.63-0.74
7	Contact quality	9.86	1.595	7-15	334	0.81	0.78-0.83	0.81	0.75-0.85
8	Social proximity	4.56	0.801	0-5	523	-	-	-	-
9	Perception of discrimination of AC	3.29	0.751	1-5	522	0.84	0.82-0.86	0.84	0.82-0.87
10	Perception of society membership of AC	2.55	0.835	1-5	523	-	-	-	-
Correlations									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	-.549**								
3	-.602**	.665**							
4	.714**	-.561**	-.616**						
5	.687**	-.477**	-.496**	.570**					
6	.001	.002	.029	-.059	.029				
7	.330**	-.322**	-.284**	.319**	.272**	.058			
8	.556**	-.474**	-.474**	.485**	.436**	-.032	.210**		
9	.341**	-.366**	-.396**	.355**	.244**	.007	.045	.282**	
10	.217**	-.137**	-.173**	.201**	.188**	.110*	.114*	.159**	.073

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents, α – reliability index Cronbach Alpha, ω – reliability index McDonald Omega; CI – confidence interval calculated on 1000 bootstrap samples; * - correlation is significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - correlation is significant at $p < 0.01$.

Table 4-22: Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales for SP indicators of integration for receiving community respondents.

Arriving community	M	SD	Min-Max	n	α	α 95% CI	ω	ω 95% CI

1	Attitudes towards members of the RC	4.39	0.445	1.67-5	602	.51	.45-.57	.53	.47-.58
2	Perception of realistic threat	3.15	0.967	1-5	602	.53	.46-.59	.62	.56-.68
3	Perception of symbolic threat	2.73	0.876	1-5	602	.59	.53-.64	.61	.55-.66
4	Knowledge of rights of AC	10.90	1.455	0-12	602	-	-	-	-
5	Perception of readiness of the RC to offer help	3.94	0.716	1.5-5	602	.73	.70-.77	.74	.70-.77
6	Contact quantity	11.14	2.884	3-15	559	.79	.76-.82	.78	.75-.81
7	Contact quality	11.35	2.093	3-15	546	.84	.82-.86	.84	.81-.87
8	Social proximity	4.43	0.855	1-5	602	-	-	-	-
9	Experience of discrimination	2.29	0.828	1-4.86	602	.80	.77-.82	.80	.77-.82
10	Perception of society membership	2.88	0.989	1-5	601	-	-	-	-

Correlations									
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	-.012								
3	-.150**	.349**							
4	.181**	-.045	-.097*						
5	.311**	-.081*	-.138**	.185**					
6	.131**	-.030	-.122**	.099*	.248**				
7	.249**	-.211**	-.215**	.166**	.344**	.248**			
8	.163**	-.156**	-.279**	-.062	.050	.235**	.164**		
9	-.208**	.378**	.304**	-.195**	-.283**	.112**	-.297**	-.109**	
10	.151**	-.165**	-.195**	-.032	.259**	.215**	.264**	.257**	-.220**

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents, α – reliability index Cronbach Alpha, ω – reliability index McDonald Omega; CI – confidence interval calculated on 1000 bootstrap samples; * - correlation is significant at p < 0.05, ** - correlation is significant at p < 0.01.

Nature of intergroup relations between RC and AC

According to the literature, significant gender differences are detected in some of the socio-psychological indicators of integration. In the meta-analyses of Cowling, Anderson and Ferguson (2019) for example, men were found to have more negative attitudes towards refugees than their female counterparts. To identify whether there are significant gender differences in the socio-psychological indicators of the RC based on our collected data as well, we run a series of t-tests to determine whether the obtained mean scores differed between genders. Table 4-23 presents the values for the equality of variance tests (Levene's test) with its corresponding t-test and degree of freedom and p-value for the RC sample. According to these results, not all indicators exhibit significant gender discrepancies and only attitudes towards AC, contact quantity, number of acquaintances in the place of residence, and social proximity reveal a different pattern in terms of gender. In accordance

with the finding of the aforementioned meta-analysis regarding attitudes, the t-value shows a significant result, indicating that men (M=4.13, SD= 0.712) have slightly more negative attitudes towards refugees than women (M=4.26, SD=0.625), t(520) = 2.166, p < .05. The contact quantity variable exhibits a significant F-ratio (variance) and significant t-value, which suggests that men tend to have less contact to members of the AC (M=8.74, SD=2.401) than women (M=9.50, SD=2.799), t(451.42) = 3.14, p < .001. While men have less contact to AC members, they have in general a larger network of acquaintances (M=65.31, SD= 115.269) than women (M=47.27, SD=74.721), t(376.19) = -2.06, p < .001. Though the F-ratio for the indicator on friends' network is significant, it cannot be concluded that there is a significant gender difference as the p-value for the t-statistics is greater than .05. Interestingly and in contrast to the observed tendencies in attitudes and quantity, social proximity as an indicator of readiness to accept members of the AC into different aspects of life proved to be slightly higher among men (M=4.66, SD=0.750) than women (M=4.47, SD=0. 832), t(512.75) = -2.76, p < .001. For the categorical variable on acculturation, a Chi-Square test has been conducted to examine differences between women and men. As shown in Table 4-23, there is no evidence for any gender differences as p > .05, which means that males and females show a similar preference in acculturation strategy.

Table 4-23: Differences between receiving community females and males in socio-psychological indicators of integration.

Receiving community	Female			Male			t	df	p
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards AC	4.26	0.625	290	4.13	0.712	232	2.166*	520	.031
Perception of realistic threat	2.20	0.859	290	2.21	0.859	232	-0.17	520	.867
Perception of symbolic threat	2.50	0.980	290	2.56	0.980	232	-1.07	520	.286
Support for rights of AC	4.45	0.525	290	4.40	0.525	232	1.07	520	.285
Readiness to assist AC	3.68	0.854	289	3.53	0.967	232	1.73	519	.084
Contact quantity	9.50	2.799	251	8.74	2.401	204	3.14**	451.42	.002
Contact quality	9.86	1.594	181	9.85	1.601	153	0.07	332	.950
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	47.27	74.721	290	65.31	115.269	231	-2.06*	376.19	.040
Number of friends in the place of residence	15.31	13.515	290	18.20	22.347	232	-1.73	361.24	.084
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	14.76	23.495	290	14.91	16.199	232	-0.08	520	.936
Social proximity	4.47	0.832	290	4.66	0.750	232	-2.76**	512.75	.006
Perception of discrimination of AC	3.28	0.784	289	3.29	0.701	232	-0.070	519	.944
Perception of society membership of AC	2.58	0.850	290	2.51	0.816	232	0.86	520	.393

Legend: AC – arriving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01. Note: Gender was coded as 1 = Female, 2 = Male.

Table 4-24: Differences between receiving community female and male respondents in preference of acculturation strategy of arriving community members.

Receiving community	Female	Male	$\chi^2(1) = 0.61$
	f	f	N = 522
Refugees should maintain original and not adopt /country/culture.	7	8	
Refugees should maintain original and adopt /country/culture.	279	220	
Refugees should relinquish their original and adopt /country/ culture.	4	4	
Total n	290	232	

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

The same analytical steps were followed to identify any gender-specific pattern in the socio-psychological indicators in the arriving community sample. Table 4-25 shows that the independent sample t-test analyses generate significant values for the following variables in terms of gender differences: Perception of a realistic threat, contact quantity, contact quality, number of acquaintances in the place of residence, number of friends in the place of residence, social proximity and perception of personal integration. Female and male participants differed in terms of the threat they perceive from the outgroup, wherein female participants perceived greater threat related to the socio-economic status (M=3.31, SD=0.938) by the RC than their male counterpart (M=3.10, SD=0.972), t(600) = 3.09, p < .001. The realistic threat includes items such as AC members fearing a possible attack by German nationals. Fear by women who wear more evident religious symbols such as the hijab might be one of the explanatory factors as to why women score higher in this construct than men.

In accordance with previous studies showing that refugee women are more isolated in society, our findings underline this assumption based on various items. Women seem to have a smaller acquaintance- (M=22.75, SD=27.771) and friends network (M=9.13, SD=9.265) when compared to men (Acquaintance: M=39.27, SD=68.005), (Friends: M=12.71, SD=25.262), with the following t-values respectively: t(546,15) = -4.17, p < .01 and t(522.40) = -2.49, p<.05. Women also have less contact to RC members (M=10.75, SD=2.867) than men (M=11.37, SD=2.873), t(557) = -2.48, p < .05. Though women reported having a good quality of contact with RC members, their reported quality was slightly lower (M=11.11, SD=2.102) than that of male respondents (M=11.48, SD=2.078), t(544) = 1.99; p < .05.

Similar to the RC sample, men state a higher rate of readiness for social proximity with RC members (M=4.59, SD=0.752) than their female counterparts (M=4.17, SD=0.954), t(383.91) = -5.50, p<.01. The feeling of society membership is similarly higher among men (M=2.96, SD=1.021) than women (M=2.75, SD=0.919), t(599)=-2.46; p < .05. As depicted in Table 4-25, the results of the Chi-Square test for acculturation strategy are insignificant, suggesting that the responses are similar between male and female respondents.

Table 4-25: Differences between arriving community females and males in socio-psychological indicators of integration.

Arriving community	Female			Male			t	df	p
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards RC	4.38	0.435	223	4.40	0.451	379	-0.77	600	.444

Perception of realistic threat	3.31	0.938	223	3.10	0.972	379	3.09**	600	.002
Perception of symbolic threat	2.82	0.894	223	2.68	0.862	379	1.91	600	.057
Knowledge of rights of AC	10.74	1.786	223	10.99	1.213	379	-1.82	343.88	.070
Perception of RC readiness to assist AC	3.92	0.704	223	3.95	0.724	379	-0.40	600	.693
Contact quantity	10.75	2.867	207	11.37	2.873	352	-2.48*	557	.013
Contact quality	11.11	2.102	195	11.48	2.078	351	-1.99*	544	.047
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	22.75	27.771	223	39.27	68.005	378	-4.17**	546.15	.000
Number of friends in the place of residence	9.13	9.265	223	12.71	25.262	378	-2.49*	522.40	.013
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	5.44	9.283	223	6.63	11.474	378	-1.31	599	.190
Social proximity	4.17	0.954	223	4.59	0.752	379	-5.50**	383.91	.000
Experience of discrimination	2.27	0.851	223	2.30	0.816	379	-0.40	600	.690
Perception of society membership	2.75	0.919	223	2.96	1.021	378	-2.46*	599	.014

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01. Note: Gender was coded as 1 = Female, 2 = Male.

Table 4-26: Differences between arriving community female and male respondents in preference of acculturation strategy.

Arriving community	Female	Male	$\chi^2 (1)$ = 0.25 N = 602
	f	f	
Refugees should maintain original and not adopt /country/culture.	14	25	
Refugees should maintain original and adopt /country/culture.	207	349	
Refugees should relinquish their original and adopt /country/ culture.	2	5	
Total n	223	379	

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X² – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Previous research suggests that the nature and quality of intergroup relations may differ from one region to another in the same country (Ajduković et al., 2019). In the case of Germany, these differences should be understood in light of the socio-economic disparities and different historical developments of the various selected regions as well as from a policy perspective due to the decentralised federal system of Germany. This section will present data disaggregated at a city level in an attempt to identify the similarities and differences in socio-psychological indicators among RC participants from the three research sites (Berlin, Hamburg and Leipzig). For this aim, a one-way ANOVA test is applied to all indicators, as shown in Table 4-27. Participants from the three cities differ with regard to the threat they perceive

from arriving community members, both in terms of the *realistic* threat F = (2, 520) = 5.08; p < .01, and the symbolic threat F = (2, 520) = 6.75; p < .01. The Scheffe post-hoc test shows that realistic and symbolic threat are significantly higher in Leipzig (Realistic: M=2.50, SD=0.878; Symbolic: M=2.86; SD=0.900) in comparison to Berlin (M=2.13, SD=0.843; M=2.42; SD=0.969).

Significant differences at a city level are observed in terms of support for AC rights, F (2,520) = 3.65; p<.05 and the differences are only significant between Leipzig and Berlin, with the RC community in Leipzig showing lower levels of support (Leipzig: M=4.28; SD=0.566, Berlin: M=4.45; SD=0.522). The ANOVA test is also significant for the readiness to assist newly arriving members, F (2,519) = 4.95**; p < .01. Here again, the Berlin RC community shows slightly better socio-psychological integration results than Leipzig (Leipzig: M=3.41; SD=0.887, Berlin: M=3.73; SD=0.873).

Table 4-27: Results of One-way ANOVA with the city as the independent variable for continuous indicators of socio-psychological integration for receiving community respondents.

Receiving community	Berlin			Hamburg			Leipzig			F	df	p
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards AC	4.26	0.642	288	4.16	0.727	155	4.09	0.615	80	2.81	2/520	.061
Perception of realistic threat	2.13	0.843	288	2.20	0.913	155	2.50	0.878	80	5.08**	2/520	.007
Perception of symbolic threat	2.42	0.969	288	2.58	0.994	155	2.86	0.900	80	6.75**	2/520	.001
Support for rights of AC	4.45	0.522	288	4.45	0.496	155	4.28	0.566	80	3.65*	2/520	.027
Readiness to assist AC	3.73	0.873	287	3.53	0.962	155	3.40	0.887	80	4.95**	2/519	.007
Contact quantity	9.18	2.505	238	9.02	2.877	141	9.36	2.721	76	.40	2/452	.670
Contact quality	9.84	1.590	190	9.88	1.652	94	9.88	1.534	50	.03	2/331	.968
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	60.06	109.684	287	56.68	85.694	155	35.29	35.745	80	2.16	2/519	.117
Number of friends in the place of residence	16.82	19.901	288	17.35	17.584	155	14.31	9.691	80	.81	2/520	.449
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	14.11	15.714	288	16.93	30.276	155	13.24	9.492	80	1.23	2/520	.294
Social proximity	4.60	0.773	288	4.49	0.907	155	4.55	0.673	80	0.90	2/520	.406
Perception of discrimination of AC	3.34	0.739	287	3.27	0.727	155	3.14	0.821	80	2.42	2/519	.090
Perception of society membership of AC	2.50	0.868	288	2.57	0.797	155	2.65	0.781	80	1.08	2/520	.339

Legend: AC – arriving community, RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n - number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Table 4-28 entails the results for the one-way ANOVA test of the socio-psychological indicators for the arriving community. In contrast to the trend observed among RC members, attitudes demonstrate a pattern of significant regional differences; F (2,599) = 5.64; p<.01. Hereby the differences are only significant between Hamburg and Berlin, with AC in Hamburg showing slightly more positive attitudes towards the RC (Hamburg: M=4.48, SD=0.389; Berlin: M=4.34; SD=0.473). There are regional differences with regard to the perceived threat by the RC, which is reflected in realistic threat F (2, 599) = 4.91; p < .01 and symbolic threat F (2, 599) = 6.86; p<.01. While realistic threat is significantly higher in Leipzig (M=3.38; SD=0.806) than in Hamburg (M=2.98; SD=0.999), perception of symbolic threat is significantly different between Hamburg and Berlin (Hamburg: M=2.51, SD=0.882; Berlin: M=2.80; SD=0.861) and between Hamburg and Leipzig (Hamburg: M=2.51, SD=0.882; Leipzig: M=2.85; SD=0.868). The knowledge AC members have about their rights and entitlement varies from one city to another as well F (2,599) = 3.39; p<.05; respondents in Berlin seem to be slightly better informed about their rights than the respondents in Hamburg. Other regional differences among the AC are reflected in the perception of RC readiness to assist AC and contact quality with the following F-ratio results: F (2,599) = 12.24; p<.01 and F (2,556) = 9.27; p<.01. With regards to the former and when compared to Berlin (M=3.89; SD=0.724), respondents in Leipzig are found to perceive the RC community as more reluctant to assist (M=3.71; SD=0.618), while respondents in Hamburg perceive RC to be more willing to assist (M=4.15; SD=0.695). As for the latter indicator, the differences are only significant between Berlin and Hamburg, with respondents in Hamburg reporting more contact with the RC (M=11.90; SD=2.523) than the respondents in Berlin (M=10.74; SD=3.048).

Table 4-28: Results of one-way ANOVA with the city as the independent variable for continuous indicators of socio-psychological integration for arriving community respondents.

Arriving community	Berlin			Hamburg			Leipzig			F	df	p
	M	SD	n	M	SD	N	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards RC	4.34	0.473	362	4.48	0.389	160	4.42	0.392	80	5.64**	2/599	.004
Perception of realistic threat	3.87	0.974	362	2.98	0.999	160	3.38	0.806	80	4.91**	2/599	.008
Perception of symbolic threat	2.80	0.861	362	2.51	0.882	160	2.85	0.868	80	6.86**	2/599	.001
Knowledge for rights of AC	11.00	1.240	362	10.64	1.908	160	10.96	1.257	80	3.39*	2/599	.034
Perception of RC readiness to assist AC	3.89	0.724	362	4.15	0.695	160	3.71	0.618	80	12.24**	2/599	.000
Contact quantity	10.74	3.048	336	11.90	2.523	153	11.43	2.441	70	9.27**	2/556	.000
Contact quality	11.29	2.073	328	11.64	2.182	152	10.97	1.913	66	2.74	2/543	.066
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	33.33	60.280	361	37.10	61.213	160	24.38	22.623	80	1.33	2/598	.264
Number of friends in the place of residence	11.00	15.453	361	12.34	31.794	160	11.19	13.576	80	0.23	2/598	.795
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	5.99	10.468	361	6.26	12.334	160	6.90	8.164	80	0.24	2/598	.788
Social proximity	4.37	0.900	362	4.53	0.785	160	4.53	0.763	80	2.29	2/599	.102

| Experience of discrimination | 2.33 | 0.789 | 362 | 2.17 | 0.881 | 160 | 2.37 | 0.877 | 80 | 2.51 | 2/599 | .082 |
| Perception of personal integration | 2.91 | 1.006 | 361 | 2.90 | 1.029 | 160 | 2.70 | 0.802 | 80 | 1.58 | 2/598 | .208 |

Legend: AC – arriving community, RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n - number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

To identify whether there are any significant mean differences between the RC and AC in terms of cognitive and emotional indicators of socio-psychological integration (perception of threat), a series of t-tests have been conducted. The results in Table 4-28 demonstrate that the Attitudes of the AC towards the RC (M=4.39, SD=0.45) is more positive than that of RC towards the AC (M=4.20, SD=0.667), t(888.81) = -5.47; p<.01. Both the perception of realistic and symbolic threat among the AC are higher (Realistic: M=3.15, SD=0.967; Symbolic: M=2.73, SD=0.876) than among the RC (Realistic: M=2.20, SD=0.876; Symbolic: M=2.53, SD=0.977), t(1120.96) = -17.18; p<.01 and t(1057.70) = -6.09, p<.01. Though constructs of perception of threat are used to measure intergroup prejudice and emotions, it is extremely important to be cautious when comparing the constructs between a majority and minority group. Taking into account the underlying intergroup power dynamics is essential as it has implications on the interpretation of the results; while the perception of threat among the majority dominant group is related to prejudice, a realistic or symbolic threat perceived by a minority group might be rather related to experiences of racism and discrimination in the respective country. This implies that the higher mean score in realistic and symbolic threat observed among the arriving community should be understood in light of the individual and group experience of racism and discrimination of AC members in Germany instead of prejudice. Experiences of social exclusion are reflected in the low mean score of the perception of society membership of AC members (M=2.88, SD=0.989), which indicate that AC members from Syria do not have a strong sense of belonging in Germany. The RC perceives the AC even less to be part of the German society (M=2.55, SD=0.835), t(1122)=-6.09; p<.01.

Table 4-29: Differences between receiving and arriving community respondents in attitudes towards each other, perception of realistic and symbolic threat posed by each other and perception of society membership of AC/perception of AC's own society membership.

	Receiving community			Arriving community			Mean difference	t	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards members of the other group	4.20	0.667	523	4.39	0.445	602	-.188	-5.47**	888.81
Perception of realistic threat	2.20	0.876	523	3.15	0.967	602	-.944	-17.18**	1120.96
Perception of symbolic threat	2.53	0.977	523	2.73	0.876	602	-.196	-3.52**	1057.70
Perception of society membership of AC/Perception of own society membership	2.55	0.835	523	2.88	0.989	601	-.335	-6.09**	1122

Legend: AC – arriving community, RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n - number of respondents, Mean difference – the difference between AC and RC means, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

In Table 4-30, the RC's support of AC rights and entitlement will be descriptively compared to the knowledge of AC about their own legal rights in Germany. All in all, RC members in our sample show strong support to various aspects of AC rights (M=4.43, SD=0.52). The strongest support is observed in relation to socio-economic

integration as in rights guaranteed to refugees so that they can be financially independent and able to work (rights to education, employment, employment incentives and language acquisition). The mean score for these items amounts to approximately 4.80. Access to health services and not returning refugees to their country if this would endanger their lives of freedom received a relatively high level of support, with the mean score standing at around 4.60. The lowest level of support is noted in relation to the item on the persecution of refugees (Refugees who entered Germany illegally should not be persecuted if they were persecuted in their countries) with a mean score of almost 3.90. In comparison to other items, respondents were also less supportive of family reunification with a mean score of 4.00. With a mean score of 4.11, raising children in accordance with AC's culture and beliefs did not receive a lot of high support in comparison to other items. A similar level of support was shown in terms of certificate recognition in case of a missing document (M= 4.15) and provision of free accommodation (M=4.19). Free legal advice was also below the total average for AC rights, amounting to 4.26.

In terms of knowledge of rights, results suggest that AC members are better informed about some items than others. The large majority (above 85%) were aware of their right to work including employment incentives, access to education, free accommodation, family reunification, free legal advice, and other types of integration assistance such as language courses. The vast majority were also aware of the fact that they cannot be returned to Syria as long as this constitutes a danger to their lives, which is the basic principle of receiving a recognised protection status. AC members seemed to be less informed about 2 items, one in relation to education qualification when there are no documents available (76.2%) and one item with regards to persecution (78%).

Table 4-30: Descriptive statistics of receiving and arriving community respondents' answers to individual items of the Support of AC rights/Knowledge of AC rights scale.

Variable	Receiving community				Arriving community				
	M	SD	Min-Max	n	f (Yes)	% (Yes)	f (No)	% (No)	n
Refugees should by no means be returned to their country if this would endanger their lives of freedom.	4.61	0.833	1-5	523	573	95.2	29	4.8	602
Refugees who entered Germany illegally should not be prosecuted if they were persecuted in their countries.	3.89	1.251	0-5	523	470	78.1	132	21.9	602
Families of refugees should be allowed to join them in Germany.	4.00	1.122	0-5	523	519	86.2	83	13.8	602
The government should provide free accommodation for refugees who cannot afford it themselves.	4.19	1.040	0-5	523	554	92.0	48	8.0	602
Refugees in Germany should be allowed to get a job.	4.83	0.496	1-5	523	595	98.8	7	1.2	602
Refugees should have access to employment incentives (e.g. training or reskilling) just like German citizens.	4.80	0.496	2-5	523	580	96.3	22	3.7	602
Refugees should have access to free health care just like German citizens.	4.59	0.818	0-5	523	587	97.5	15	2.5	602
Refugees and their families should be entitled to primary, secondary and higher education just like German citizens.	4.80	0.518	1-5	523	591	98.2	11	1.8	602

	M	SD	Min-Max	n	f	%	f	%	n
If refugees have no documents to confirm their education qualifications, these should be recognised if they meet the requirements by the relevant authority.	4.15	1.101	0-5	523	459	76.2	143	23.8	602
Refugees should be able to raise their children in accordance with their culture and beliefs.	4.11	0.962	1-5	523	526	87.4	76	12.6	602
If refugees cannot pay for the legal aid, they should be granted this service for free.	4.26	1.021	0-5	523	519	86.2	83	13.8	602
Refugees should be assisted in their integration into our society (e.g. learning the German language, learning about our culture, psychological and social support).	4.79	0.544	0-5	523	2.75	0.92	223	2.96	602

Legend: AC – arriving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, Min-Max – minimum and maximum answer, n – number of respondents, f – frequency, % - the percentage of an answer in all answers.

Analysis of socio-psychological indicators of integration

HIGHLIGHTS

General image of intergroup relations

- RC respondents hold positive attitudes towards the AC community and they mostly disagree with the idea that the AC would impose a realistic threat and neither agree nor disagree with the notion that the AC constitutes a symbolic threat. The positive attitude is further reflected in the RC support of the rights of the AC, their readiness to assist AC members and accept them as a fellow worker, neighbour, friend and family member.

- RC respondents report occasional and generally neutral encounters with the AC. They believe the AC to experience discrimination regularly. Their stance towards the AC being part of their society is ambiguous.

- AC respondents hold positive attitudes towards the RC, but have neutral perceptions on whether RC members pose a threat. They are also well informed about their rights and perceive members of the RC to assist them. On a behavioural level, the AC is willing to engage in a close form of relationship with the RC.

- AC respondents report having regular and rather positive contact with the RC and they report experiencing discrimination rarely. AC members neither agree nor disagree with the question of whether they are part of the German society.

- Behavioural indicators among the RC are positively correlated with positive cognitive and emotional indicators and negatively correlated with the perception of threat. Contact quality seems to matter more than quantity and is positively correlated with more pro-refugee behaviour and positive attitudes

- The perceived threat by the RC among the AC is associated with more frequent experience of discrimination. The perception of readiness to assist AC correlates positively with attitudes and contact quality.

Gender differences

- Male RC respondents hold slightly more negative attitudes towards the AC and have less contact with them compared to female RC respondents. Yet, RC male respondents would accept more intimate types of relationships with an outgroup member than the female RC respondents.

- Female AC respondents report on more perceived threat than their male counterparts. They also tend to have smaller networks of acquaintances and friends as well as less contact with members of the RC in general than the male AC respondents.

Regional differences

- Compared to Berlin, RC respondents in Leipzig report higher levels of perceived threat by the AC, lower support for refugees' rights and less readiness to assist refugees.

- Regional differences between the AC respondents from Hamburg, Berlin and Leipzig were found in terms of attitudes towards the RC, threat perception, knowledge about refugees' rights, the perception of the RC's readiness to assist refugees and contact quality.

<u>Group differences between the RC and AC</u>

- AC respondents hold more positive attitudes towards the RC than vice versa, but feel more threatened by the RC than vice versa.

- The RC perceives the AC even less to be part of the German society than they perceive themselves.

Interaction between RC and AC

Several socio-psychological indicators included within the survey refer to the interaction between members of RC and AC. Equivalent measurements of behavioural intentions, contact quantity and quality, networks and preferred social proximity render the constructs to be comparable among both groups. Conducted t-tests display significant differences between those two groups in term of these indicators.

As depicted in

Table 4-31, slight but consistently lower behavioural intentions to assist AC members are captured for the RC (M=3.62, SD=0.909) when compared to the AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist (M=3.94, SD=0.716), t(985.30) = -6.46; p < .01. Nevertheless, as previously reported, the perception of RC's readiness to assist is only partially comparable to the behavioural intentions of the RC, which were asked if they would give personal resources to assist refugees. Taking into account that the AC constitutes a minority group in Germany, whereas the RC is the vast majority, AC respondents (M=11.14, SD=2.884) plausibly report on more frequent contact with RC members than vice-versa (M=9.16, SD=2.658), t(996.49) = -11.37; p < .01. With regards to contact quality, AC members report it to be significantly better (on average neutral to positive; M=11.35; SD=2.093) than RC members (on average neutral; M=9.86, SD=1.595), t (836.68) = 25.65; p < .01. Whereas AC respondents on average state to *rarely* experience unequal treatment by Germans (M= 2.29, SD = 0.828), RC respondents estimate the frequency of Syrian refugees experiencing discrimination to be higher (M = 3.29, SD =0.751), t(1119.90) = 21.24; p < .01. These findings can be contextualized with the results of the qualitative research conducted by Parker (2018) in Wales. Therein, he shows how asylum seekers downplay "racism in order to positively evaluate the [host] society" and avoid criticism against them (p. 120). Taking into account the strong left-wing political orientation of the RC sample, RC's perception of discrimination reflects an awareness towards the everyday racism and discrimination taking place against refugees and migrants.

Networks of RC respondents are reported to be significantly larger than comparable networks of AC respondents. It is expected, that RC members' networks in Germany grew over a lengthy period, which is not the case with the AC, whose average duration of stay in the country is 4.5 years. The share of outgroup members of all three types of networks (acquaintances, friends, help) is differently distributed between the AC and RC sample (see Table 4-32). For instance, around half of the AC report *few* of the people they know in the city to be members of the receiving community. Furthermore, it is about one-third of the AC respondents that state *few* of their friends to be Germans and another 27.08% count *few* Germans to those people they would ask for help from. In contrast, the majority of RC respondents have no single refugee among their acquaintances (67,30%), and consequently even less among their friends (83,94%) or people they would ask for help from (85.09%). Interestingly, preferred social proximity to an outgroup member shows a very small but significant difference between RC and AC members. AC respondents seem to manage more - maybe based on a certain kind of necessity as newly arriving minority members or simply as a result of differences in size between both populations, which makes it more likely to have members of the RC around – to really engage in friendships or at least have acquaintances with outgroup members compared to the RC, which hypothetically, would accept Syrian refugees as fellow workers, neighbours, friends or family members – but in practice only very few would count at least a few Syrian refugees to their acquaintances (29.64%), friends (14.15%) or people they would ask help from (11.66%).

When closely examining the social proximity item by conducting a chi-square test (see Table 4-33), we observe significant differences in the distribution among the items "I would accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a family member" and "I would accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a fellow worker". 23,30% of the AC compared to only 10,62% of the RC sample would not accept a member of the outgroup as a family member. For the AC sample, consisting of Syrian refugees living now in Germany, a confounded or ambiguous perception of the level of closeness in relation to families can be assumed. This might be related to the fact that family ties and bonds in Syria are stronger than in Germany and are hence associated with closer levels of proximity. A different pattern is observed in relation to the item on the acceptance of outgroup member as a colleague (RC: 1.34% vs. AC: 0.13%). AC members, as the minority, in many cases will not find employment without closely working with RC members, whereas the RC as a majority group is in a power position to reject working with AC. Rejection of social proximity to the outgroup in the workplace can be counted as a strong indicator for not perceiving integration as a two-way process.

Table 4-31: Group differences between receiving and arriving Community respondents in continuous socio-psychological indicators of integration.

	Receiving community			Arriving community			Mean difference	t	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Readiness to assist AC/Perception of RC readiness to assist AC	3.62	0.909	523	3.94	0.716	602	-.32	-6.46**	985.30
Contact quantity	9.16	2.658	455	11.14	2.884	559	-1.98	-11.37**	996.49
Contact quality	9.86	1.595	334	11.35	2.093	546	3.21	25.65**	836.68
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	55.26	95.095	522	33.14	57.053	601	22.12	4.64**	827.46
Number of friends in the place of residence	16.59	18.005	523	11.38	20.875	601	5.21	4.45**	1122
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	14.81	20.538	523	6.19	10.721	601	8.63	8.64**	761.65
Social proximity	4.56	0.801	523	4.43	0.855	602	.13	2.52**	1116.69
Perception discrimination of AC/Experience of discrimination	3.29	0.751	522	2.29	0.828	602	1.00	21.24**	1119.90

Legend: AC – arriving community, RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n - number of respondents, Mean difference – the difference between AC and RC means, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Table 4-32: Group differences between receiving and arriving community respondents in ratio of members of the other group within the personal social network.

	Receiving community						Arriving community						χ^2	df
	f (All of them)	f (Most of them)	f (About half of them)	f (Few of them)	f (None of them)	N	f (All of them)	f (Most of them)	f (About half of them)	f (Few of them)	f (None of them)	n		
Among your acquaintances, how many are AC/RC members?	0	6	10	155	352	523	9	49	91	296	157	602	221.91**	4
Among your friends, how many are AC/RC members?	0	3	7	74	439	523	19	24	101	218	240	602	242.13**	4

Among people you can ask for help, how many are AC/RC members?	1	3	13	61	445	523	25	32	67	163	315	602	146.49**	4

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Table 4-33: Group differences between receiving and arriving community respondents in levels of social proximity.

	Receiving community			Arriving community			χ²	df
	f (Yes)	f (No)	n	f (Yes)	f (No)	n		
Accept a love relationship with a member of the other group (RC/AC)	358	154	512	393	195	588	1.20	1
Accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a family member	463	55	518	453	138	591	31.13**	1
Accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a friend	506	14	520	589	13	602	0.34	1
Accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a neighbour	513	9	522	595	7	602	0.63	1
Accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a fellow worker	514	7	521	585	1	586	5.29*	1

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

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Nature of intergroup relations between RC and AC

HIGHLIGHTS

- The AC, as a minority group, has more encounters with members of the RC, the majority group, than vice-versa.

- Intergroup encounters do not necessarily have to be perceived similarly by both groups. AC respondents report on more positive encounters than respondents of the RC.

- RC members have more acquaintances, friends and people they would call for help in the city they are currently living in than the AC members.

- Just as respondents of the AC, RC respondents prefer a high level of social proximity with members of the respective outgroup. Nevertheless, very few RC respondents call a member of the AC an acquaintance, a friend or a person they would call for help. Members of the AC have more RC members within their social networks.

- RC perceives AC to experience more discrimination than actually reported by the AC, which might be understood in light of previous research suggesting that asylum seekers tend to downplay racism and discrimination.

- The share of RC respondents willing to accept an AC member as a family member is greater than vice-versa.

- More AC respondents are willing to accept an AC member as a fellow worker than RC respondents would be with a member of the AC.

- RC and the AC members would be equally willing to accept each other as friends or neighbours.

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Characteristics of RC and AC which hinder or facilitate SP integration

Characteristics of receiving community

In this section, a series of hierarchical regression analyses are presented in order to assess the relative effect of individual features and perceptions on cognitive and behavioural proxies of socio-psychological integration. For the RC, two constructs of behavioural intentions were selected as criteria: readiness to assist and social proximity with AC members. For the cognitive dimension of socio-psychological integration, the perception of society membership of AC members was chosen as a further criterion. The predictors in the various models were selected based on their theoretical relevance and the available literature on intergroup relations.[23] The results for the RC models are presented in Table 4-34-Table 4-37.

In hierarchal regression, predictors are integrated into the model gradually and in separate steps or so-called blocks. In all analytical models in this section, the criterion variable will be predicted based on two blocks. The first block will include socio-demographic and -economic variables such as age, gender, marital status (married vs. not married/ in cohabitation), migration background, educational level (measured according to ISCED11 and categorised into primary, secondary and tertiary education), employment status (employed vs. unemployed), total household income for the past month and importance of religion in the person's life (an ordinal scale with the reference category

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[23] A detailed literature review was conducted as part of WP2 in D2.1.

being not having any religion). In the second block, we introduce predictors measuring attitudes, perception of threat, social network, support for rights of AC, acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of AC. The last model on the perception of society membership includes some additional predictors in the second block which measure the opinion of RC members about the socio-economic integration of AC members and their impact on the economic and fiscal situation of the country.

Table 4-34 presents the results of the hierarchal regression for the RC's readiness to assist. As shown in the results, the power of the model to explain the variance of readiness to assist increases from 9.5% to 51.2% after introducing the second block of variables F (18, 498) = 29.04; p < 0.01, indicating that individual socio-demographic and socio–economic characteristics are not strong predictors of social behaviour intentions. In the first block, we notice that female participants and younger participants are more likely to show readiness to assist members of the AC when compared to male and older persons. The gap in terms of gender and age changes substantially and proves to be insignificant when adding other socio-psychological predictors. The only socio-demographic trait with evidence for contributing to the variance in readiness to assist is migration background, wherein persons with a migration background are more ready to assist than individuals without a migration background. The predictor with the largest coefficient (0.53) and hence the largest contribution to the variance in the criterion is attitudes towards AC. The analysis reveals that RC members with more positive attitudes are more ready to help and support AC members. The same pattern applies to support for the rights of AC, which positively contributes to readiness to assist. Perception of realistic threat is also significant and depicts as anticipated an opposite effect, with those who perceive a higher realistic threat being more reluctant to assist.

Table 4-34: Prediction of RC readiness to assist AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables, and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Germany (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.018**	-.269**	-6.24	.000	
Female	.169*	.093*	2.18	.029	
Migration background	.137	.065	1.49	.137	R^2 =.095
Secondary education	.647	.349	1.45	.149	Adj. R^2 = .081
Tertiary education	.656	.355	1.47	.142	F (8, 508) = 6.65**
Employed	.019	.009	.21	.835	n = 516
Total household income	.000	.066	1.53	.127	
Importance of religion	.014	.019	.44	.659	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.003	-.049	-1.38	.169	
Female	.033	.018	.56	.577	
Migration background	.153*	.072*	2.18	.030	
Secondary education	.033	.018	0.10	.924	
Tertiary education	-.044	-.024	-0.13	.899	
Employed	.050	.024	0.74	.461	R^2 = .512
Total household income	000	.037	1.17	.242	Adj. R^2 = .494
Importance of religion	.038	.051	1.54	.124	F (18, 498) = 29.04**
Attitudes towards AC	.730**	.534**	10.98	000	ΔR^2 = .417
Perception of realistic threat	-.119*	-.114*	-2.55	.011	F change = 42.60
Perception of symbolic threat	-.043	-.046	-0.97	.335	n =516
Support for rights of AC	.169*	.097*	1.98	.049	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	000	.030	0.73	.466	

	B	β	t	p	
Number of friends in the place of residence	-.001	-.023	-.52	.601	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	.001	.027	0.75	.454	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-.117	-.027	-0.66	.508	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	.036	.005	.12	.907	
Perception of discrimination of AC	-.050	-.041	-1.12	.262	

Legend: AC – arriving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

The model for predicting social proximity as illustrated in Table 4-35 explained much of the variances in the criterion. Here as well, the first block had limited explanatory power (15.9%) in comparison to the model with the second block (43.7%), F (18, 498) = 21.50; p < 0.01. Yet, in contrast to the readiness to assist model, various socio-demographic and socio-economic variables proved to be significant in predicting social proximity with AC members in the second block. Older persons and female participants are less prepared for a higher degree of proximity with AC members. Employment as a socio-economic indicator is positively correlated with social proximity, implying that employed RC participants are more likely to accept AC members in their closer social circles. The importance of religion reveals a significant, yet negative relationship with social proximity, implying that those that consider religion more important in their lives are less likely to accept a higher degree of social proximity. Similar to the previous model, attitudes towards AC is a significant predictor with the largest coefficient among the other set of variables. The underlying mechanism is also the same as outlined previously; participants with more positive attitudes show higher levels of social proximity. Perception of realistic threat has the anticipated effect; those participants who believe that AC members constitute a threat to their resources and their wellbeing, are less inclined to personally engage with them in closer forms of relationships. Acculturation strategy proves significant in the prediction of social proximity. RC participants believing that AC members should assimilate, show lower tendencies for social proximity. Help network is negatively correlated with social proximity.

Table 4-35: Prediction of RC social proximity towards the AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Germany (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.019**	-.328**	-7.88	000	
Female	-.142*	-.091*	-2.23	.026	
Migration background	-.034	-.019	-.45	.655	R^2 = .159
Secondary education	.472	.298	1.28	.201	Adj. R^2 = .145
Tertiary education	.551	.348	1.50	.135	F (8, 508) = 11.97**
Employed	.124	.071	1.68	.094	n = 516
Total household income	000	.034	.82	.413	
Importance of religion	-.074*	-.116*	-2.76	.006	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.009**	-.161**	-4.17	000	
Female	-.213**	-.136**	-3.95	000	
Migration background	.005	.003	.08	.934	
Secondary education	-.112	-.070	-.36	.722	
Tertiary education	-.103	-.065	-.33	.743	

	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Employed	.139*	.079*	2.24	.025	
Total household income	000	.015	.43	.671	
Importance of religion	-.046*	-.072*	-2.02	.044	
Attitudes towards AC	.374**	.319**	6.12	000	
Perception of realistic threat	-.158**	-.177**	-3.68	000	
Perception of symbolic threat	-.048	-.060	-1.18	.240	
Support for rights of AC	.074	.050	.94	.347	R^2 = .437
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.001	.072	1.62	.107	Adj. R^2 = .417 F (18, 498) = 21.50**
Number of friends in the place of residence	000	-000	000	.999	ΔR^2 = .279 F change = 24.66
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	-.004**	-.114**	-2.92	.004	n = 516
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-.020	-.005	-.13	.900	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-.653*	-.104*	-2.32	.021	
Perception of discrimination of AC	-.036*	-.034*	-.87	.383	

Legend: AC – arriving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

The last two models attempt to predict the RC's perception of society membership of AC. Table 4-36 presents the results for the first model which includes all basic predictors incorporated in previous models. The model fails to explain the variance in the perception of society membership, even after adding the second block. R^2 in the second block is relatively low amounting to 7.5% only F (18,498) = 2.24; p>.05. The table also illustrates that none of the included variables are significant, indicating that there are other predictors not included in the model which account for the variance in the perception of society membership. The final regression model was also significant, F(8,112) = 18.48, p<.001

Table 4-36: Prediction of RC perception of the society membership of AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Germany (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.005*	-.089	-1.98	.048	
Female	.084	.051	1.14	.253	
Migration background	-.124	-.064	-1.41	.159	R^2 =.018
Secondary education	-.048	-.028	-.11	.911	Adj. R^2 =.003
Tertiary education	-.078	-.046	-.18	.854	F (8,508) = 1.183
Employed	-.043	-.023	-.51	.613	n = 516
Total household income	000	-.045	-1.01	.312	
Importance of religion	-.020	-.029	-.64	.521	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.002	-.034	-.68	.498	
Female	.054	.032	.73	.466	
Migration background	-.109	-.056	-1.23	.221	
Secondary education	-.376	-.222	-.88	.382	
Tertiary education	-.429	-.253	-.10	.321	
Employed	-.056	-.030	-.66	.512	

Total household income	-000	-.060	-1.37	.171
Importance of religion	-.021	-.030	-.67	.503
Attitudes towards AC	.142	.114	1.70	.090
Perception of realistic threat	.013	.013	.22	.829
Perception of symbolic threat	-.039	-.046	-.70	.484
Support for rights of AC	.145	.091	1.35	.179
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.000	-.032	-.57	.571
Number of friends in the place of residence	.005	.116	1.90	.058
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	.001	.030	.60	.550
Acculturation strategy – Integration	.282	.070	1.26	.207
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	.031	.005	.08	.937
Perception of discrimination of AC	-.015	-.013	-.26	.792

Model summary:
$R^2 = .075$
Adj. $R^2 = .041$
$F(18,498) = 2.24$
$\Delta R^2 = .057$
F change = 3.04
n = 516

Legend: AC – arriving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - significant at $p < 0.01$, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

A further model is set up in an attempt to explain the factors influencing RC's perception of society membership by incorporating RC's opinion regarding socio-economic integration as well as the impact of refugees on the economy. The results shown in Table 4-37 reveal that the new regression model performs better in terms of predicting the main criteria, especially after introducing the second block of variables ($R^2 = 11.7\ \%$, $F(14, 508) = 4.82$; $p > .05$). There is evidence for a significant positive correlation between attitudes and perception of society membership, which implies that those thinking positively about AC members are more likely to believe that refugees belong to their own society. Following the same pattern, we observe that participants believing that the majority of AC members are actually employed are more inclined to consider them as part of their society. Assuming that AC members will have a positive impact on the labour market by decreasing the shortage of labour will also positively affect the perception of society membership. RC respondents believing that AC has a positive economic growth in Germany, decreases their perception of society membership of the AC in the German society.

Table 4-37: Prediction of RC perception of society membership of the AC members using attitudes and perception of threat and opinions on the impact of migration on the German society (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Attitudes towards AC	.225**	.180	3.252	.001	$R^2 = .050$
Perception of realistic threat	.008	.009	.147	.883	Adj. $R^2 = .045$
Perception of symbolic threat	-.060	-.070	-1.132	.258	$F(3,519) = 9.111$ n = 522
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Attitudes towards AC	.193**	.154	2.677	.008	
Perception of realistic threat	.050	.052	0.808	.419	
Perception of symbolic threat	-.045	-.052	-.0829	.408	$R^2 = .117$
Opinion on the level of education of AC – Secondary	.028	.015	.247	.805	Adj. $R^2 = .093$ $F(14, 508) = 4.824$
Opinion on the level of education of AC – Tertiary	.283	.114	1.857	.064	$\Delta R^2 = .067$ F change = 3.522

Opinion on the employment status of AC – Unemployed	-.347**	-.131	-3.032	.003	n =522
Opinion on how many members of AC are receiving welfare assistance	.020	.023	.494	.622	
Opinion on the living situation of AC	.031	.026	.602	.548	
Opinion that AC will increase the competition on the labour market	-.009	-.011	-.247	.805	
Opinion that AC will reduce the shortage of workforce	.186**	.222	4.251	.000	
Opinion that AC will have positive impact on economic growth	-.133**	-.157	-2.440	.015	
Opinion that AC will bring more revenues than costs	-.007	-.010	-.168	.867	
Opinion that spending for AC will increase taxes	.045	.058	1.089	.277	
Opinion that spending for AC will decrease benefits for RC	.044	.055	0.972	.332	

Legend: AC – arriving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Characteristics of the arriving community

In this section, the hierarchical regression analyses is presented for the AC to assess the factors influencing the socio-psychological integration of AC members. Similar as in the case of RC, both behavioural and cognitive proxies have been selected as criteria for the various analytical models which include the following: AC's perception of the RC's readiness to assist, social proximity with RC members and AC's perception of society membership in Germany. The results for the RC models are presented in Table 4-38-Table 4-40.

In all analytical models in this section, the criterion variable will be predicted on the basis of two blocks. The first block will include socio-demographic, socio-economic such as age, gender, marital status (married vs. not married/ in cohabitation), educational level (measured according to ISCED11 and categorised into primary, secondary and tertiary education), employment status (employed vs. unemployed), total household income for the past month, number of neighbours of the same ethnicity as AC and importance of religion in person's life (an ordinal scale with the reference category being not having any religion). The block will also entail migration-related variable such as duration of stay in Germany, Germany and English language proficiency as well as employment before migration. In the second block, we introduce predictors measuring attitudes, perception of threat, social network, knowledge of rights, acculturation strategy and experience of discrimination.

As evident from Table 4-38, in the second block, 18.7% of the variance of AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist is explained using the selected set of predictors F (23, 546) = 5.46**, which is an increase by 14.9 percentage points when compared to the first block. None of the socio-demographic or migration-related variables turned to be significant. The only significant predictor from the first block is the importance of religion which reveals a positive underlying mechanism, with the perception of readiness to assist increasing the more important religion is in one's life. Attitudes towards the RC is a further important variable in predicting perception of assistance, showing a positive correlation. Interestingly, the AC's knowledge of rights has a positive impact on the perception of readiness to assist. Experience of discrimination has rather a negative association with one's perception about RC's

willingness to assist, which is a logical result when considering that those experiencing negative and discriminatory behaviour are more sceptical and doubtful about the RC being supportive.

Table 4-38: Prediction of AC perception of the readiness of the RC to assist AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Germany (hierarchical regression analysis). Theory-based model.

Arriving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	.003	.053	1.000	.318	R² =.038 Adj. R² = .016 F (13, 556) = 1.711 n = 569
Female	-.069	-.046	-.952	.341	
Duration of stay	-.004	-.064	-1.450	.148	
Married	.028	.019	.412	.680	
English language proficiency	-.006	-.030	-.573	.567	
German language proficiency	.016	.065	1.176	.240	
Secondary education	-.042	-.029	-.433	.665	
Tertiary education	.046	.029	.421	.674	
Employed	-.086	-.055	-1.217	.224	
Employed before migration	.024	.016	.313	.754	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.051	-.071	-1.656	.098	
Total household income	5.771E-5	.062	1.421	.156	
Importance of religion	.078**	.127**	2.955	.003	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.001	-.015	-.304	.762	
Female	-.010	-.007	-.148	.883	
Duration of stay	-.001	-.012	-.291	.771	
Married	.026	.018	.409	.683	
English language proficiency	-.003	-.013	-.278	.781	
German language proficiency	.006	.024	.467	.641	
Secondary education	-.006	-.004	-.069	.945	
Tertiary education	.041	.026	.400	.689	
Employed	-.029	-.018	-.429	.668	
Employed before migration	.007	.004	.093	.926	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.048	-.066	-1.661	.097	
Total household income	6,068E-5	.065	1.595	.111	
Importance of religion	.085**	.139**	3.384	.001	
Attitudes towards RC	.375**	.232**	5.594	.000	
Perception of realistic threat	-.004	-.005	-.123	.902	R² = .187 Adj. R² = .153 F (23, 546) = 5.46** ΔR² = .149 F change = 9.984 n = 569
Perception of symbolic threat	-.032	-.040	-.901	.368	
Knowledge of rights of AC	.058**	.113**	2.779	.006	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.000	-.021	-.456	.648	
Number of friends in the place of residence	.001	.030	.659	.510	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	.002	.037	.841	.401	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	.055	.020	.465	.642	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	.056	.008	.196	.845	

Experience of discrimination	-.179**	-.203**	-4.498	.000	

Legend: RC – receiving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Wasn't employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

The following model (Table 4-39) focuses on the behavioural intentions of AC members and predicts their willingness to maintain personal contact of various degrees of intimacy (e.g. as a lover, neighbour, colleague, etc.) with RC members. The final regression model was significant, $F(10, 546) = 11.148$, p<.01, with an explanatory power for variance amounting to 31.9%. In the final block and different from the previous models run on AC and RC members, the socio-demographic traits contribute significantly to the explanation of social proximity with RC members along with other migration-related and socio-economic indicators. This was already evident from the first block regression which was significant $F (13, 556) = 10.73$; p<.01 and explained 20% of the variance in social proximity. The results reveal that older individuals, female participants and married persons tend to be reluctant to engage in more intimate forms of relationships with the RC. Language has a contributory effect as well, making AC respondents more open to the idea of engaging in a close relationship with RC members. Though religion was associated with a higher level of perception of RC's readiness to assist as demonstrated in the previous model, an opposite trend is observed in the regression model for social proximity, wherein members perceiving religion to play a very important role in their lives, showing higher levels of reluctance to enter any sort of close relationship with RC members. Attitudes show the same positive effect as in all previous models, with positive attitudes contributing to a higher acceptance level among AC members. Among both types of perception of threat, only symbolic threat proved to be significant, showing a negative correlation with social proximity. The results for the knowledge of rights are rather unexpected, as the predictor is negatively correlated with social proximity, indicating that the more AC members are informed about their rights, the less they are inclined to accept intimate relationships with RC members. The correlation matrix presented at the beginning of the socio-psychological section shows that social proximity and knowledge of rights in the German context are not correlated. This raises the question of whether the negative significant correlation in the regression model is not rather a spurious relationship. An interesting observation is the variable number of friends in the place of residence, which contributes positively to social proximity. Living in neighbourhoods with a large share of individuals from the same ethnicity of the AC seems to play a role as well by contributing to higher levels of social proximity. This might suggest that those AC members living in areas with a high share of migrants are not voluntarily opting for the option of isolating themselves from the RC, but might be due to the difficult situation of the housing market and the unaffordable apartments outside of migrant neighbourhoods.

Finally, both integration and acculturation strategies are significant and positive, which means that those opting for integration or assimilation are more likely to allow RC members in their close social circles when compared to AC respondents believing that they should entirely maintain their culture without adopting any elements of the German culture.

Table 4-39: Prediction of AC social proximity to the RC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Germany (hierarchical regression analysis).

Arriving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.008*	-.101*	-2.105	.036	R^2 =.201 Adj. R^2 = .182
Female	-.272**	-.153**	-3.451	.001	
Duration of stay	.002	.031	.776	.438	
Married	-.168*	-.097*	-2.259	.024	

	B	β	t	p	
English language proficiency	.009	.037	.787	.431	F (13. 556) = 10.73** n = 569
German language proficiency	.038**	.130**	2.594	.010	
Secondary education	-.129	-.074	-1.224	.221	
Tertiary education	-.007	-.004	-.061	.951	
Employed	-.005	-.003	-.062	.950	
Employed before migration	.176*	.096*	2.104	.036	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	.090**	.104**	2.682	.008	
Total household income	000	.002	.055	.956	
Importance of religion	-.166**	-.226**	-5.788	.000	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.008*	-.105*	-2.295	.022	
Female	-.220**	-.123**	-2.929	.004	
Duration of stay	.005	.063	1.666	.096	
Married	-.196**	-.113**	-2.804	.005	
English language proficiency	.003	.013	.303	.762	
German language proficiency	.028*	.098**	2.073	.039	
Secondary education	-.039	-.022	-.393	.694	
Tertiary education	.000	.000	-.001	1.00	
Employed	.065	.035	.883	.377	
Employed before migration	.158*	.086*	1.990	.047	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	.087**	.101**	2.772	.006	
Total household income	000	.005	.137	.891	R^2 = .319 Adj. R^2 = .291 F (10. 546) = 11.14** ΔR^2 = .119 F change = 9.534 n = 569
Importance of religion	-.130**	-.176**	-4.707	.000	
Attitudes towards RC	.260**	.134**	3.548	.000	
Perception of realistic threat	-.033	-.037	-.906	.365	
Perception of symbolic threat	-.159**	-.164**	-4.045	.000	
Knowledge of rights of AC	-.056*	-.091*	-2.444	.015	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	-.001	-.048	-1.171	.242	
Number of friends in the place of residence	.005**	.115**	2.726	.007	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	-.002	-.030	-.748	.455	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	.627**	.194**	4.836	.000	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	.817**	.105**	2.637	.009	
Experience of discrimination	-.046	-.044	-1.057	.291	

Legend: RC – receiving community. B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient. t – t-test results. * - significant at p < 0.05. ** - significant at p < 0.01. R^2 – coefficient of determination. Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination. F – F-test results. ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables. F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables. n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male. Single. Primary education. Not employed. Wasn't employed before migration. Acculturation strategy - Separation.

The results of the last model on the society membership are summarized in Table 4-40. The model with the second block of variables explains 23.8% of the variance in personal integration F (568) =7.411**. Here as well, various socio-demographic, socio-economic and migration-related variables prove to be significant. Women tend to perceive themselves as less integrated in Germany than their male counterpart. A longer duration of stay and a better command of both German and English languages contribute positively to the perception of society membership, though the German language has a larger effect (2.66 vs. .113). Those earning more and with have higher living standards are also more likely to perceive themselves as integrated into society. The predictor attitudes towards

RC have a positive relationship as well with the perception of society membership. AC members selecting integration as their preferred acculturation strategy also tend to perceive themselves as more integrated. Here again knowledge of rights reveals a rather unanticipated result as those with a higher level of knowledge about their rights, perceive themselves to be less part of the RC society. It is, however, important to note that in the correlation matrix, knowledge of rights in relation to the perception of society membership yielded insignificant results. The result presented here might be hence a spurious relationship that should not be given much attention. The model provides evidence for experienced discrimination being a barrier to perceived integration with those experiencing a higher level of discrimination reporting a lower score of integration in the society.

Table 4-40: Prediction of AC perception own society membership using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Germany (hierarchical regression analysis).

Arriving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	.010*	.111*	2.235	026	
Female	-.259**	-.128**	-2.807	.005	
Duration of stay	.007*	.081*	1.962	.050	
Married	.115	.059	1.327	.185	
English language proficiency	.029*	.108*	2.231	.026	R^2 =.153
German language proficiency	.094**	.287**	5.555	.000	Adj. R^2 = .133
Secondary education	-.198	-.101	-1.615	.107	F (13, 555) =
Tertiary education	-.006	-.003	-.046	.963	7.702**
Employed	-.145	-.069	-1.613	.107	n = 568
Employed before migration	-.062	-.029	-.628	.530	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	.023	.023	.574	.566	
Total household income	.000**	.113**	2.773	.006	
Importance of religion	.024	.029	.723	.470	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	P	Model summary
Age	.007	.083	1.707	.088	
Female	-.177*	-.088*	-1.962	.050	
Duration of stay	.010**	.120**	2.996	.003	
Married	.092	.047	1.098	.273	
English language proficiency	.030*	.113*	2.408	.016	
German language proficiency	.088**	.266**	5.323	.000	
Secondary education	-.120	-.061	-1.010	.313	
Tertiary education	-.011	-.005	-.081	.936	
Employed	-.084	-.040	-.951	.342	
Employed before migration	-.025	-.012	-.262	.794	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	.016	.017	.434	.664	R^2 = .238 Adj. R^2 = .206
Total household income	.000**	.110**	2.788	.005	F (23, 545)
Importance of religion	.059	.071	1.777	.076	=7.411**
Attitudes towards RC	.195*	.089*	2.213	.027	ΔR^2 = .085
Perception of realistic threat	-.064	-.063	-1.478	.140	F change =
Perception of symbolic threat	-.055	-.050	-1.159	.247	6.110
Knowledge of rights of AC	-.063*	-.089*	-2.275	.023	n = 568

Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.000	.021	.469	.639
Number of friends in the place of residence	.001	.020	.450	.653
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	.004	.048	1.109	.268
Acculturation strategy – Integration	.279*	.076*	1.794	.073
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	.554	.063	1.489	.137
Experience of discrimination	-.220**	-.184**	-4.215	.000

Legend: RC – receiving community. B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient. t – t-test results. * - significant at $p < 0.05$. ** - significant at $p < 0.01$. R2 – coefficient of determination. Adj. R2 – adjusted coefficient of determination. F – F-test results. ΔR2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables. F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables. n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male. Single. Primary education. Not employed. Wasn't employed before migration. Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Characteristics of the RC and AC that hinder or facilitate integration

HIGHLIGHTS

Characteristics of the RC

- RC respondents who have a migration background, have positive attitudes towards the AC, are supportive of AC rights and do not perceive AC as a realistic threat are more likely to offer AC assistance.

- A number of factors were identified that make RC respondents more willing to accept AC members in their close social circle. These included; being younger, being male, having a job, perceiving religion as less important, having positive attitudes towards the AC, not perceiving the AC as a realistic threat, opposing the assimilation of AC as an acculturation strategy, perceiving AC members as not discriminated against and having a larger network of persons ready to help.

- When examining the factors influencing RC's perception of the AC to be part of the German society, we find positive attitudes and perceiving AC member as employed to be positive predictors. A counterintuitive results is related to the RC opinion regarding AC's impact on the economy, which is negatively correlated with the dependent variable.

Characteristics of the AC

- AC members who perceive religion as more important, have more positive attitudes towards the RC, are more informed about their own legal rights in Germany, are subject to less discrimination and are more likely to perceive RC members as willing to assist the AC, when needed.

- AC respondents who are younger, males, single, speak German more fluently, have positive attitudes towards the RC, opt for integration and assimilation as preferred acculturation strategies live in areas with a higher share of the same ethnic group, have more friends in

their residential city and to whom religion is not important are more likely to accept RC members in their close social circles.

- Being male, spending more time in Germany, speaking German and English more fluently, earning high salaries, having positive attitudes towards the RC, opting for integration as a preferred acculturation strategy and being subject to less discrimination are all factors that contribute to the AC perceiving itself as part of the German society.

4.4.   Discussion and Conclusions

This country report presented the findings of the survey conducted in Germany with both the receiving and arriving communities. It details the analysis of socio-economic and socio-psychological indicators of integration in order to offer a deeper understanding of integration in Germany particularly in relation to a significant group of recent refugees.

The socio-economic situation and main correlates of socio-economic status of the arriving community members

Language: The self-assessment questionnaire for German language proficiency among the AC revealed that AC respondents spoke, understood and wrote German well on average. This is in accordance with our finding that the majority of the AC attended an integration course, consisting of both orientation and language dimensions.

Employment: Our survey shows that one-third of our AC respondents with an average duration stay of 4.5 years were employed at the time of conducting the survey, with females being less advantaged in comparison to their male counterparts. Although conventional attitudes towards gender roles have been noted as one of the main reasons for the gender gap in integration (Lokot, 2018), a recent paper on labour market integration from a gender perspective in Germany shows no evidence for this assumption (Salikutluk et al., 2021). After controlling for this factor, the authors found that the gender discrepancies among AC members are not related to gender attitudes towards perceived gender roles but to differences in endowments (qualifications, participation rate at language courses, etc.) and childcare responsibilities resulting from structural barriers. It is important to understand both factors in light of the family policy framework in Germany which only provides limited public support to families with children (ibid.).

Furthermore, being married is positively correlated with employment status in the overall model and male model, which is in accordance with the available literature on the economic advantages of marriage for men (see for example Pollmann-Schult 2010). Having children on the other hand reduces the chances of unemployment, an effect which is also observed in the male model, but not in the female model. This result that might be related to statistical power issues due to the small number of employed females.

In line with human capital theory (Becker, 1975), German knowledge and previous working experience are considered factors that facilitate employment, not only in the mixed and male model but also in the female model. Education, however, seems not to have any significant effect in our model, which might be at first a counter-intuitive result. Yet, this finding is in accordance with another strand of research on devaluation of human capital after the migration (Friedberg, 2000), which distinguishes between pre-migration and post-migration education for refugees and argues that education attained prior to migration in the case of refugees receives a lower return in the host labour market in comparison to education obtained in the post-migration context. These discrepancies are mainly attributed to the large differences in the educational systems between the country of origin and receiving country, which often lead to low recognition rates of foreign degrees and qualifications. In our AC sample, only 18% of the respondents attained education in Germany, which means that the majority depend on their education attainment from Syria, their home country. We also know that 31% of the respondents applied for a qualification recognition, and only half of them received a positive response that recognized their certificates as fully equivalent.

Knowledge of English reveals a further interesting finding, as it has a negative association with employment. The correlation matrix has shown that English is strongly correlated with education and from other literature, we know that university qualification has a much lower influence on the probability of employment than other types of certificates or educational attainment for refugees, which could be partially attributed to the higher wage expectations of persons with higher academic qualifications. Those persons have to wait usually longer to find a job (Brücker et al., 2020).

From our survey, we also know that the majority of the employed respondents are working at middle-skilled jobs. In terms of the match of education to job, we find that only half of all of the respondents have a job corresponding with their attained education and almost a third of the respondent are in jobs below their qualification level. Furthermore, the data suggest that the employment conditions are not very promising as the majority have part-time jobs and temporary contracts. The precarious working conditions are reflected in AC net salaries, which amount to 999.38€ compared to 2501.77€ for the RC sample and the relatively low level of satisfaction among the AC with their own jobs. When trying to determine the predictors of salary, we find that working hours, English language and living in Berlin are significant factors positively correlated with net earnings. The interesting part of the English language is that this factor as a proxy for high education means that they might wait longer until they find a job, but as soon as they enter the labour market, they earn relatively higher than average.

Accommodation and household conditions: The overall household income of AC respondents is relatively low and on average below the national poverty line defined in Germany. The overall housing condition confirms the observation that AC members do not have high living standards, as a large share live in overcrowded houses. Yet, the results indicate that, on average, AC respondents are living in good neighbourhoods with all basic services (health, schools, green space, public transportation) in close proximity. Yet, criminality proved to be an issue for some AC respondents as they perceived their neighbourhoods not to be safe.

How do RC members perceive the socio-economic situation of refugees and the impact of refugee migration in the receiving country?

The results of the survey indicate that the majority of the RC perceive the AC to have attained secondary education as their highest level of education, which reflects to a great extent the actual educational level of AC respondents in Germany. There is a small share of the population though that underestimates the educational level of AC respondents by associating primary education with their highest level of educational attainment; a tendency particularly pronounced among respondents defining their political orientation to be on the right spectrum. In terms of employment situation, the data demonstrates that almost two-thirds of the AC respondents are unemployed. The RC predicted a different situation, as the majority estimated the AC to have marginal unemployment and only a small share of the RC thought that AC members are unemployed. The image of AC being reliant on social welfare assistance was dominant among the RC, with more than half of the respondents stating that AC on average receives welfare assistance. The survey conveys a slightly different image; as not even half of the respondents actually receive welfare assistance from the state. There is also a deviation from the stereotypical housing image of AC members as in contrast to what the majority of RC believes, less than half of the AC respondents live in overcrowded houses.

These conclusions reveal that the RC in Germany might not be well informed about the socio-economic situation of the AC and have rather a distorted perception about the AC, but it is difficult to say whether these opinions are in general negative or positive. Some respondents may think that the AC is predominantly unemployed in Germany and attribute this to structural issues and barriers such as racism, while others associate it with typical stereotypes of migrants and refugees being an economic burden. Such stereotypes can have implications for socio-psychological integration. All we can conclude is that there is misperception to some extent regarding the socio-economic situation of the AC. It would hence be valuable to have more transparency and information about the situation of the AC and the underlying causes and barriers that have led to this situation.

As for the opinion of the RC regarding the economic impact of migration of the AC, one could observe that in general, perceptions were predominately positive. In terms of job competition, only one-fifth of the respondents believe that AC members will increase the competition in the labour market. This result might be related to the fact that Syrians' qualifications and the German labour market are rather different so that the risk of displacement of RC workers is not that high. Yet, we observe that a larger proportion of persons with migration background than those without perceive the presence of refugees as a factor that could increase competition. This is not surprising as newly arrived immigrants are more likely to compete for the same jobs as immigrants who arrived in previous waves than as the

jobs of the native-born. When asked if AC members will reduce the shortages of labour in Germany, half of the respondents agreed. This is in line with the prevalent political discourse in Germany, underlining the need of migrants and refugees to reduce the labour shortage in certain areas of the economy and industry. In line with the previous indicators, slightly more than half of RC believed that the AC will have a positive impact on economic growth. Yet one should keep in mind that there is still a fairly moderate share of RC respondents who associate negative impact with the AC and almost a quarter of the respondents presenting neutral positions. In terms of fiscal effect, we observe a slightly different pattern. A smaller share than observed in previous indicators believe that AC members will bring more revenues than costs for the government. Yet, the majority still do not think that this will result in an increase in the share of taxes or that their benefits will decrease because of the AC.

All in all, we observe that the opinions related to the impact of migration are in general positive in Germany, which might be closely related to the good macroeconomic situation in the country and the relatively high living standards. We should also keep in mind that our sample consists of an increasingly large share of educated people with left progressive political thoughts. Yet, as we have seen, there is still a moderately fair share in the sample that is misinformed about the impact of migration and hence concerned about the negative externalities of immigration, which in turn can negatively impact their overall attitudes towards AC members. Though it is difficult to detect a systematic pattern among the subgroups in terms of age, gender, migration background and education, the pattern among the subgroups within political orientation seems to be very pronounced, with individuals defining their political orientation to be right wing showing more negative opinions towards the impact of migration.

What is the nature of intergroup relations and interactions between the receiving and the arriving community?

General image of the intergroup relations – receiving community On average, the data shows that the German RC respondents had positive attitudes towards the AC. From previous research, we know that the RC in Germany has in general more positive attitudes towards war or political refugees than refugees migrating for economic reasons, so-called "economic refugees" in media and public discourse (Meidert and Papp, 2019). Part of the explanation for this observation lies in the literature on the deservingness heuristic, which prompts people to categorize others as deserving or undeserving based on whether the need is a result of factors beyond one's own control or due to irresponsibility and lack of motivation (Jensen and Petersen, 2017). According to this line of thought, war refugees and hence AC members from Syria are perceived as deserving, while "economic refugees" are seen as undeserving.

To understand the positive attitudes in our sample, it is helpful as well to examine the factors behind positive or negative attitudes. As already suggested by the literature (Quillian 1995; McLaren2003; Freitag and Rapp 2013) and substantiated by our data, attitudes are, amongst other factors, driven by both perception of realistic and symbolic threat: The higher the perception of threat, the more negative the attitudes. In line with this conclusion are the survey results showing low to neutral/moderate scores related to the perception of symbolic and realistic threat. These results suggest that the RC in our sample did not perceive the AC as an economic or cultural threat, though it is important to note that symbolic threat was slightly higher than realistic threat, indicating a slight fear among the RC that AC members might undermine their values and culture. This is in line with literature findings on how groups that are perceived to be culturally very different to the RC are more likely to be rejected (Hainmüller and Hopkins, 2014).

In line with all these results, we find that support for the rights of AC was high among the RC, which is in line with other literature on the positive correlation between support for rights of AC and attitudes (Cowling, Anderson and Furguson, 2019) and the negative association with perceptions of threat (Hercowitz-Amir and Raijman, 2020; Hercowitz-Amir et al., 2017). When measuring pro-social behaviours based on the indicators of readiness to assist and social proximity, we find the RC on average ready to assist the AC and the majority accepts an intimate relationship (marriage) with an AC member. Beside normative components (being rather unambiguous among the left-wing community), attitudes constitute important determinants of behavioural intentions or behaviour in

general (Ajzen & Fishbein, 1980). Our empirical findings confirm this relation, with both behavioural indicators being positively associated with attitudes and support for rights and negatively correlated with perception of threat (see Yitmen and Verkuyten, 2018 for readiness to assist). Readiness to assist and social proximity are also positively inter-correlated.

In terms of contact quantity and quality, we find that RC members had moderate contact with AC members and they perceived this contact as neutral. At a time of increased migration, contact theory has received much attention from researchers due to its moderating effect in reducing negative attitudes. Much research has corroborated Alport's hypothesis (1954), which holds that intergroup contact can promote tolerance and acceptance under certain conditions (Pettigrew and Tropp, 2011; Binder et al., 2009; Schmid et al., 2014; Van Laar et al., 2005). Recent research has found that even superficial contact can in general result in reduced negative attitudes (Pettigrew and Tropp, 2011). It is interesting, however, to note that contact quantity in our sample is not significantly correlated with any other indicator. What seems to matter in our sample is contact quality, which has a positive relationship with all positive cognitive and prosocial behavioural indicators and a negative association with perceptions of threat. This is in line with a strand of research that finds contact quality a better predictor of intergroup relations than contact quantity. (Barlow et al., 2012; Healy et al., 2017; Turoy et al., 2013).

The results also show that the RC respondents perceived AC members to be moderately subject to discrimination in Germany. This indicator seemed to function as a proxy for empathy and perspective-taking for the difficulties that AC can encounter in Germany. Against this background we notice that the variable is positively correlated with support for rights of AC and negatively associated with the perception of threat.

A rather interesting result in our report is the perception of society membership of AC, which was formulated to examine whether RC perceives the AC as part of the German society. This question highlights the important aspect of group boundaries. In comparison to the other indicators, perception of society membership of AC yields the lowest mean score, indicating that the RC hardly considered the AC as part of its society. The RC had in general positive attitudes towards the AC and demonstrated high levels of pro-refugee social behaviours, but they still tended to draw social boundaries when it came to questions of belonging and identity. It seems as if the discourse operates detached from a deeper level of intergroup relations. On a cognitive level, the left biased survey sample was rather pro-immigration, yet on a deeper level the question of whether the AC is part of the society remained unresolved.

General image of the intergroup relations – arriving community   AC respondents in Germany had very positive attitudes towards the RC. Both types of perception of threat were moderate, whereby the mean response of realistic threat was higher than symbolic threat. This project constitutes the first attempt to examine the dynamic and inter-correlation of perception of threat with other indicators among a minority group. An important finding from the fieldwork in Germany is the relatively low reliability results of the construct, which suggests that perception of threat might not be suitable for the German context. Our data reveals that a significant correlation as expected from the RC model holds only in the case of a symbolic and not realistic threat. Both perceptions of threat have the largest correlation coefficient with individual discrimination. This underlines the notion outlined earlier in the report on how measures of perception on threat among minority groups might be related to perception of sociotropic discrimination. Differentiating between individual discrimination and sociotropic/group discrimination within the AC sample is important to understand the lower score reported by the AC on individual discrimination in comparison to the perception of threat. The AC might not have experienced individual discrimination or was reluctant to report such, but has nevertheless internalised the perception of being subject to discrimination on a group level.

With regards to AC's knowledge about its legal rights in Germany, the results show that AC respondents were in general well-informed. There is no prior literature on this variable and FOCUS constitutes the first attempt to explore how it is associated with other socio-psychological indicators

and what is the dynamic within this variable when integrated into complex models. The correlation analysis yields either insignificant results or very weak correlation with other indicators.

The AC respondents on average perceived the RC in Germany to be willing to offer assistance when needed. As a cognitive proxy of RC's behaviour, it is positively inter-correlated and shows moderate correlation values with attitudes. In terms of contact, contact valence seems to matter more than frequency with the correlation value of the latter being very weak. In relation to contact quantity and quality, the data reveals that the AC had frequent and positive encounters with the RC.

Furthermore, the obtained data indicate that the majority of AC respondents were willing to accept an intimate relationship with an RC member. As a behavioural (intention) indicator we would anticipate cognitive indicators to play a positive role. The analysis shows that a positive significant relation holds, but the size of the correlation is very small (r < .300).

It is noteworthy to mention that AC's perception of society membership was moderate with much potential to be higher. It implies that the AC might had in general positive intergroup relations and interactions with the German society, but they still did not feel part of it.

Gender differences in the levels of socio-psychological indicators Literature suggests that gender differences are common in socio-psychological indicators (Cowling et al., 2019). We find that though men, in general, had a larger network of acquaintances than women, men tended to have less contact with AC members and slightly more negative attitudes as well. Yet, women did reveal a higher level of social proximity than men.

In the AC sample, female participants perceived a higher degree of realistic threat by the RC than their male counterparts. This might be related to anti-Muslim racism, as a result of which women with headscarves can be more susceptible to than men. In accordance with previous studies showing that refugee women tend to be more isolated in society (Gürsoy, et al., 2018), we find that women in our survey had a smaller acquaintance network, less contact with RC members than men and reported lower feelings of societal membership than men. Their contact quality was also in general lower than that of male respondents. Furthermore, females seemed to be more reluctant to engage in close forms of relationships with the RC than males in general.

Difference between the study sites within Germany Previous research suggests that the nature and quality of intergroup relations may differ from one region to another in the same country (Ajduković et al., 2019), which underlines the importance of context (socio-political, economic and historical perspective) when studying socio-psychological topics. The one-way ANOVA test has demonstrated that all of the difference lies between Leipzig and Berlin. This is not surprising as the political landscape in Leipzig is very much different than in Berlin with, for example, a much higher level of support for the largest right-wing populist party, AfD (Alternative für Deutschland). Against this background, we observe that RC respondents reported on both realistic and symbolic threats to be significantly higher in Leipzig than in Berlin, while support for AC rights and readiness to assist were lower than in Berlin. The remaining indicators do not demonstrate regional differences.

With regards to site differences among the AC community, the discrepancies are spread among the different cities and are not confined to two cities as in the case of the RC. It is hence difficult to observe a specific trend among the cities. One interesting observation is that the readiness to assist was perceived to be lowest in Leipzig in comparison to Hamburg and Berlin, which is in line with the image obtained from the RC in terms of regional differences.

Group differences between the RC and AC With regards to differences between the RC and AC, we find the attitudes of the AC towards the RC to be more positive than vice versa. Yet, both the perception of realistic and symbolic threat among the AC was higher than among the RC. This observation has to be interpreted with caution, as the meaning and implications of perception of threat differ depending on whether it is applied to a majority or minority group; while the perception of threat among the majority dominant group is associated with prejudice, a realistic or symbolic threat perceived by a minority group can be rather related to fears stemming from experiences of racism and discrimination in the respective country, either on an individual or a group level.

Experiences of social exclusion are reflected in the relatively low mean score of the perception of society membership of AC members and corroborated by the even lower score among the RC. Though these findings or interpretations might stand in contradiction with the results on individual discrimination perceived by AC members, which seemed to be lower than what the RC anticipated it to be, it is helpful to consider the finding of other research on how, asylum seekers tend to downplay racism and discrimination and avoid to criticize the RC (Parker, 2018).

AC respondents reported having fewer acquaintances and friends in comparison to the RC respondents, which is an expected result given the relatively short duration of stay of AC respondents in Germany. The results on the ratio of members of the other group in their social networks indicated that in comparison to the RC, AC members had a larger share of RC members as acquaintances, friends and persons to ask for help. This is in line with the differences found in terms of contact quantity, with AC having reported more contact to the RC than the other way round. AC reported their encounter with the RC to be more positive compared to the quality reported by the RC.

Different from what has been observed in other indicators, the majority of the RC respondents would accept an intimate relationship with a member of AC than vice-versa. Though more than half of AC respondents would be willing to have RC members as part of one's own family, the share of RC members open to this idea was larger. This might be related to the fact that family ties and bonds in Syria are stronger than in Germany and are hence associated with closer levels of proximity. Yet, we observe that the RC was more likely to reject an AC member as a fellow worker.

What are the characteristics if the RC and the AC members that hinder or facilitate socio-psychological integration?

Predicting the integration outcomes   Based on a series of hierarchal regression analyses, we attempted in this report to determine the predictors of various cognitive and behavioural indicators of socio-psychological integration for both the RC and AC. The criteria included in the regression models were: (1) readiness to assist the AC/AC's perception of RC members' readiness to assist them (2) level of social proximity and (3) RC's perception of AC's degree of society membership in Germany/ AC's perception of their own society membership.

The regression model on RC's readiness to assist AC members revealed that socio-demographic and – economic indicators do not matter much. The only significant socio-demographic trait is migration background, which depicts the following pattern: persons with migration background showing more readiness to assist AC members in comparison to individuals without migration background. Socio-psychological predictors had more potential to explain the variance in readiness to assist. The significant variables were attitudes towards AC and RC's support for AC rights and entitlements, with both variables being positively correlated with the criterion. Perception of realistic threat on the other hand has a negative association with readiness to assist.

In the model predicting RC's social proximity towards the AC and in contrast to the preceding model, various socio-demographic and -economic covariates proved to be significant. We find females and older persons to be less prepared for a higher degree of proximity with AC members. Keeping all other variables constant, employed RC participants are found to be more likely to accept AC members in their closer social circles. The importance of religion reveals a significant, yet negative relationship with social distance, implying that those that consider religion more important in their lives are less likely to accept a higher degree of social proximity. This result is in line with previous research, which suggests a negative association between religiosity and social proximity (Koc and Anderson, 2018), and another realm of research linking religion to increases in prejudice against asylum seekers (Anderson, 2018; Perry et al., 2015). Similar to the previous model and in alignment with other literature, attitudes towards AC is a significant and positive predictor (Bagci et al., 2020; Bruneau, et al., 2018), while the perception of realistic threat is negatively correlated with social proximity (Koc and Anderson, 2018). Acculturation strategy proves significant in the prediction of social proximity. Those RC participant believing that AC members should assimilate, show lower tendencies for social proximity, as already shown in previous research (Ajduković et al., 2019). Those with a lager help

network seem to be socially saturated and tend to seek close relationships with those matching their closest social network.

In predicting the RC's perception of the AC being part of the German society, we find that the first model entailing the standard variable fails to explain the variance in the criterion, as none of the predictors turned out to be significant. Upon setting up a new model that includes the RC opinion variables regarding the socio-economic situation and impact of migration on Germany, the explanatory power of the model improves slightly. The significant predictors turn out to be attitudes, perceiving AC members to be employed on average, assuming that AC members will decrease the shortage in the labour market and anticipating AC members to have a positive impact on economic growth. While the first three are positively correlated, the last one has a negative association. At this point, it is important to note that the model has all in all to be interpreted with caution. The very low R^2 results suggest that predicting the RC's perception of the AC being part of their society requires a different model with other specifications. Issues related to belonging and group boundaries are not simply a question of attitudes but, for instance, of identity. The complexity of this criterion was reflected in the relatively low mean average when compared to the results of other inter-group indicators.

Similar models to that of the RC are set up to assess the factors influencing the equivalent or extended socio-psychological criteria of integration for AC members. One important difference in AC models are the migration-related variables such as duration of stay, language proficiency and employment before migration. While most of socio-demographic and –economic covariates turned insignificant (except religion importance), several proxies of the socio-psychological integration stood out as significant predictors of the AC's perception of the RC's readiness to assist: positive attitudes towards RC, increased knowledge about one's own rights and less discriminatory experience on an individual level.

In the model on social proximity with RC members and in contrast to the previous models, socio-demographic traits are significant predictors along with other migration-related and socio-economic indicators: AC members who are older, females, married and not fluent in German are more reluctant to engage in more intimate forms of relationships with the RC. Religion has an opposite effect in the social proximity model when compared to the perception of readiness to assist, which is an anticipated result when taking into consideration the restrictions set in some religions to marry persons from another religious faith. This is also consistent with the results we had in the RC model as well as the literature available on the subject (Koc and Anderson, 2018). Attitudes, integration and assimilation as preferred acculturation strategies and share of the same ethnic group in the neighbourhood are positively correlated, while symbolic threat and knowledge about rights show a negative relationship. The number of friends in the place of residence contributes positively to social proximity. The explanation for this mechanism might be found within the already existing research on other forms of indirect contact and intergroup relations. This strand of literature suggests that extended contact (Dovidio et al., 2011; Wright et al., 2017), vicarious contact (Brown & Paterson, 2016; Dovidio et al., 2011), para-social contact (Park, 2012; Schiappa et al., 2005) matter in terms of intergroup relations.

The results of the last model on the perception of society membership do not show a very high explanatory power, with the included variables predicting only 23.8% of the variance in personal society membership. This is a further indicator of the complexity of belonging and membership as a criterion, which might depend on other covariates not included in the model or survey in general. Still, there are some noteworthy significant predictors in the model: Men, respondents with longer duration of stay, individuals with better German and English language proficiency, as well as persons earning better are more likely to perceive themselves as part of the German society. All of these results speak to the already existing literature which underlines the importance of language as an identity marker, socio-economic integration and duration of stay in strengthening belonging ties with the RC (De Vroome et al., 2014). In terms of socio-psychological predictors, attitudes towards RC and integration as a preferred acculturation strategy have a positive relationship with the perception of society membership as well. Again here knowledge of rights reveals a rather unanticipated result, showing a negative correlation with the criterion, a finding that warrants further examination. Finally,

discrimination is found to be a barrier to integration, which is an important factor that hampers the identification and development of a sense of belonging to the receiving society (Jas-inskaja-Lahti, et al., 2009; De Vroome et al., 2014).

5. Country report – SWEDEN

5.1.   Introduction

This report analyses the data collected through two surveys conducted in Sweden as part of the FOCUS project: one among the arriving community (AC) and another one among the receiving community (RC). The goal of the FOCUS project is to understand and improve the dynamics of integration between the AC and the RC, with a special emphasis on how socio-psychological factors influence integration. The survey questionnaires, as well as the analysis conducted for this report, were designed to address seven (plus one subquestion) out of the main 14 questions asked in the FOCUS project as explained in the introductory chapter of this deliverable.

The findings of this report are organized in three main themes that group these research questions: (i) socio-economic indicators of integration for the AC; (ii) RC members' opinions on the effects of migration and integration of the AC; and (iii) socio-psychological indicators of integration. A description of the data collection process and the samples precedes the analysis of the main findings. In the last section, we summarize and discuss our key findings for each research question.

5.2.   Data collection

5.2.1.   Planned sample

Based on D3.1, we define our **AC members** as forced migrants from Syria who have received international protection status in Sweden between 2015 and 2018 and have been living in the country since then. More specific criteria for refugees from Syria to be included in the survey were as follows:

- Age: respondents needed to be between 18 and 65 years old.
- Refugee/asylum status: respondents needed to have received a positive decision regarding their status.
- Not living in a camp/shared accommodation for refugees: respondents who lived in a camp or shared accommodation for refugees at the time the survey was being conducted did not qualify for the study.[24]

Based on the above-mentioned criteria and in order to get a final sample size of 600, we sent the survey to a random sample of 7,956 people living in Stockholm, Gothenburg or Malmö with an option to answer it in Arabic or in English. These are the three largest cities in Sweden and also those that received the largest number of asylum seekers from Syrian in the study period of this project. A total of 985 people answered the survey, giving us a response rate of 13 percent[25].

RC members are defined as those who have citizenship or permanent residency in Sweden and have been living in the country for at least 7 years (that is, since 2013 or earlier years). The criterion of length of stay in the same community has been chosen as a sum of two years prior to the beginning of the migration wave from Syria to Europe and the number of years passed since, making a total of 7 years. In addition, participants needed to be between 18 and 65 years old.

In order to obtain a final sample of 1,200, the survey was sent to a random sample of 6,000 people, who fulfilled the above-described criteria to be considered as part of the RC and who lived in one of

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[24] The reason behind this decision is that the data necessary for answering research questions in this study should come from the respondents who have the chance to interact with the members of the other group. This chance of contact and interaction is significantly lower in camps and shared accommodation designated strictly for refugees.

[25] Note that if we only considered fully completed questionnaires, the response rate would be around 7.5 percent. For an explanation on the completion of questionnaires refer to section 1.2.3. Procedure.

the three main cities of Sweden, namely, Gothenburg, Stockholm or Malmö. Out of the 6,000 people who received the questionnaire, a total of 1,495 people answered it. Thus, the response rate for the RC was close to 25 percent[26].

5.2.2. Materials and instruments

The collection method was postal mailing of questionnaires, with the possibility of responding via the enclosed paper survey, which also contained a pre-paid return envelope, or on the web. Login information for the web-based version of the survey was included in the envelopes. The questionnaires were available in Arabic and English for the AC and in Swedish for the RC.

The envelopes had a system of video-monitored matching, which means that any mis-matches between the recipient's name and the identification code were detected and rectified immediately. This process ensured a safe approach where the right person received the right survey. No data that allowed the indentification of survey respondents were included in the dataset received by the authors of this report.

In Sweden, all research that involves the collection of sensitive data needs to have the approval of the National Ethics Authority. Data collection among refugees is more sensitive than data collection among the RC and therefore, we expected a lengthier process of application for the AC than for the RC. Therefore, in order to speed up the process of data collection, we applied for the two surveys separately. The application for the survey on the RC, including the project proposal, the goal of the survey, the target population and the questionnaire, received a positive answer the first time we applied. However, our first application for the AC survey – which contained the same documents as the application for the RC survey – was not accepted as the National Ethics Authority considered is was incomplete and we were asked to add some documents (the letter of invitation and the consent form) and to clarify some aspects of the survey. After we sent our responses to the committee's questions, we received the final approval for the AC survey. All the applications and letters of response have been included in the Appendix E.

5.2.3. Procedure

The implementation of the survey was subcontracted to Enkätfabriken[27]. Data collection for the RC survey took place between 2020-06-23 and 2020-09-01, while the AC data was collected between 2021-04-21 and 2021-06-16.

The subcontractor used a population register to randomly select 6,000 members of the RC and 7,956 members of the AC in Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö. As a first step in the data collection, the subcontractor sent an information letter to the preselected sample where they explained that they were going to receive a follow-up letter with the FOCUS questionnaire. Potential respondents were also given the opportunity to answer the survey on the web before the paper questionnaire was sent to them. Second, a paper survey and an information letter were sent to the potential respondents. Once again, information about how to answer the questionnaire on the web was included. The third step consisted of another paper questionnaire, also with information about how to respond to the survey online. The fourth – and fifth, in the case of the RC – communications were sent via SMS, where people could click on a link to answer the web survey. Table 5-1 below shows the dates for the various letters and communications with the RC and AC.

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[26] In this case, the response rate over fully completed questionaires would be 22 percent approximately.

[27] For more information, please check their website at https://www.enkatfabriken.se

Table 5-1: Implementation of the survey among the RC and the AC

Date	Description	Number of people who received the letter/message	Percentage of people who received the letter/message
RC			
2020-06-22	Certified letter	6,000	100%
2020-06-29	Questionnaire letter	6,000	100%
2020-07-20	Questionnaire letter 2	5,141	86%
2020-08-03	SMS reminder	2,125*	35%
2020-08-14	SMS reminder 2	2,081*	35%
2020-09-01	Closing of the survey		
AC			
2021-04-21	Certified letter	7,956	100%
2021-05-05	Questionnaire letter	7,956	100%
2021-05-19	Questionnaire letter 2	7,414	93%
2021-05-26	SMS reminder[28]	1,939*	24%
2021-06-16	Closing of the survey		

* Not all respondents had telephone numbers provided. As a result, SMS reminders did not go out to everyone who had not answered the survey at the time.

Once Enkätfabriken closed the surveys, the completed paper questionniares were scanned and interpreted with their own software. The questionnaire was designed so that the software knew which boxes and fields were to be interpreted. The questions in the questionnaire were modeled on the basis of question type and scale. Subsequently, reasonable values were programmed to ensure that the software interpreted the answers correctly. In cases where the questionnaire was filled in correctly, the software itself could read the entire result. In cases where there were doubts, the answers were verified manually by an operator who decided how the answer should be interpreted. These answers were then exported to a text file.

As an additional step, some answers provided as free text in the AC paper questionnaires were translated from Arabic into English before including them manually in the dataset.

Finally, a database was created in SPSS. As data collection was conducted both online and on paper, double responses have occurred. In these cases, the answers to the online survey have been chosen. As we report in Table 5-2, out of the 1,495 answers we received from the RC, 1,314 were complete answers. In the case of the AC, the corresponding numbers were 985 and 595, respectively.

Table 5-2: Type of answer

	Number
RC	
Paper	514
Web complete	800
Web incomplete	181
Total	**1,495**
AC	
Paper	210
Web complete	385
Web incomplete	390
Total	**985**

[28] We decided not to send a second reminder due to time constraints and the fact that the number of questionnaires we received exceeded our target of 600 responses shortly after we sent the first reminder.

A web response is considered incomplete if the respondent did not submit the survey. This includes cases where only a few questions have been answered but also those where all the questions were answered but that the respondent did not click on the "submit" button or the "exit and clear answers" button. Unfortunately, we found out that the number of unanswered questions in the AC web incomplete questionnaires was extremely high (on average, they had over 80 percent missing values) and therefore, we decided not to use them.

5.2.4. Limitations and impact of COVID-19 on data collection

We did not conduct face to face interviews and therefore, we do not think that data collection in Sweden was directly affected by COVID-19. However, the number of unanswered questions among our AC sample is considerably higher than in other countries, where interviews were conducted face to face and the responsents might have felt more committed or encouraged to complete the questionnaire. We believe that the alternative data collection methods used in Sweden might explain this difference.

5.3.   Findings

5.3.1. Sample

The descriptive statistics of the Swedish RC and AC samples are included in tables Table 5-3 and Table 5-4. More than half of our RC respondents lived in Stockholm at the time of data collection, one third in Gothenburg and the rest in Malmö. The mean age of the sample was 43 years, slightly more than half were men, one third had a migration background, three quarters had a university education and 80 percent were employed. As expected from a random sample, all statistics are comparable with national statistics except for their level of education: while 75 percent of our repondents had a university education, according to register data provided by Statistics Sweden, only 40 percent of the corresponding RC population in Sweden has the same level of education. While it is not uncommon to have highly educated people overrepresented in survey study samples, this is something we kept in mind when interpreting our results.

Table 5-3: Descriptive statistics for demographics of RC sample

	n	%	M	SD	Min - Max
City of Data Collection					
Gothenburg	387	30.3			
Malmo	201	15.7			
Stockholm	689	54.0			
Age (in years)	1277		43.5	12.88	18 - 65
Gender					
Male	666	52.2			
Female	602	47.2			
Diverse	8	.6			
Migration Background					
No Migration Background	805	65.9			
Migration Background	416	34.1			
Level of Education					
Primary	17	1.3			
Secondary	310	24.5			
Tertiary	940	74.2			
Employment					
Employed	993	79.8			
Not Employed	251	20.2			

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, N – number of respondents

The geographical distribution of our AC sample as well as other socio-demographic charactersitics are considerably different from those of the RC sample. While more than half of the RC respondents lived in Stockholm when they answered the survey, less than one third of the AC did so, one third lived in Gothenburg and 42 percent had their reseidence in Malmö. The mean age of our AC sample is 39, six years younger than our RC members. Only 36 percent of them are men and they had been in Sweden for an average of 69 months when our data was collected, that is five years approximately.

Table 5-4: Descriptive statistics for demographics of the AC sample

	n	%	M	SD	Min - Max
City of Data Collection					
Gothenburg	147	30.6			
Malmo	203	42.2			

Stockholm	131	27.2			
Age (in years)	495		38.70	11.374	18 - 65
Gender					
Male	315	63.6			
Female	176	35.6			
Diverse	4	.8			
Duration of Stay (in months)			68.62	36.803	16-399
Level of Education					
Primary	51	12.3			
Secondary	173	41.7			
Tertiary	191	46.0			
Employment					
Employed	178	45.3			
Not Employed	215	54.7			

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

Comparison of RC sample with register data

We next compare our RC and AC samples – in terms of age, gender, level of education and employment rates – to Swedish administrative data. We only include data for people living in Malmö, Gothenburg and Stockholm where the survey study was conducted.

The most salient difference between our RC survey sample and the characteristics of the population it represents, based on Swedish register data, is the over-representation of people with tertiary education among our sample, which is not uncommon in survey research. About 56 percent – versus 42 percent, according to administrative data – of our sample reported having completed tertiary education while only three percent – versus 11 percent – declared that they had finished primary education.

Our RC sample is, on average, three years older and the share of men is two percent points higher among them compared to data on the entire population living in Malmö, Gothenburg and Stockholm. There are no differences in employment rates of the RC between register data and our survey data.

Table 5-5: Comparison of Swedish register data and survey data for RC's demographic variables

Receiving Community	Register data	Survey data
Age (mean)	41	44
Gender		
Male	50%	52%
Female	50%	47%
Other	No information	1%
Level of education[29]		
Primary and lower secondary	11%	3%

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[29] The classification of education used in Sweden does not exactly match the one we followed in our survey, that is, The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011). These might partly explain some of the differences in the educational level of the RC and AC between our survey sample and register data. The original categories of the variable education in Swedish register data are as follows: 1 = Primary and lower secondary education less than 9 years; 2 = Primary and lower secondary education 9 years; 3 = Upper secondary education, less than three years; 4 = Upper secondary education, three years; 5 = Post-secondary education, less than three years; 6 = Post-secondary education, three years or longer; 7 = Postgraduate education). These categories were recoded into the three categories displayed in tables Table 5-5 and Table 5-6 as follows: categories 1 and 2 into Primary and lower secondary; 3 and 4 into Upper secondary; and 5, 6 and 7 as Post-secondary.

Upper secondary	47%	41%
Post-secondary	42%	56%
Employment rate	80%	80%

Comparison of AC sample with register data

Table 5-6 displays the same information for the AC. Differences in characteristics of the AC between our sample and register data are larger than for the RC, with the most prominent ones being the higher level of education and employment rates of our AC sample compared to the populations they were sampled from.

In this case, the number of people with tertiary education among our AC sample is comparable to the figure we got from administrative data; however, our AC sample is over-represented among people with upper secondary education (with 42 highly educated survey participants versus 27 percent, according to official sources) and under-represented among those with primary and lower secondary education (with 23 percent of representation versus 41 percent, based on register data).

About 43 percent of our AC sample reported having employment whereas the equivalent number, according to register data, is 32 percent. Our AC sample is also five years older and the share of men is five percent points lower compared to the entire population of the AC living in Malmö, Gothenburg and Stockholm.

Table 5-6: Comparison of Swedish register data and survey data for AC's demographic variables

Arriving Community	Register data	Survey data
Age (mean)	34	39
Gender		
Male	69%	64%
Female	31%	35%
Other	No information	1%
Level of education		
Primary and lower secondary	41%	23%
Upper secondary	27%	42%
Post-secondary	32%	35%
Employment rate	32%	55%

5.3.2.   Handling of missing data

We used stochastic regression analysis to impute missing values on independent variables with more than five percent missing values to maximize the use of available information and minimize complete case analysis bias. In the procedure of imputing data, we included all the variables in the regression model as predictors of the imputed variables (Newmann, 2014). The following variables were imputed:

- In Table 5-8, Logistic regression analysis of AC respondents' employment, we computed the following variables: Duration of stay in Sweden, Education and Employed before migration.
- In Table 5-38, Hierarchical regression analysis of AC respondent's perception of RC's readiness to assist them, we computed: Duration of stay in Sweden, Education and Employed before migration, Number of neighbours from the same ethnicity, Total household income and Importance of religion on own's life.
- In Table 5-39 Hierarchical regression analysis of AC respondent's social proximity towards the RC, the following variables were computed: Duration of stay in Sweden, Married, Education, Employed, Employed before migration, English language proficiency, Swedish language proficiency, Employed_before_migration, Number of neighbours from the same ethnicity, Total household income and Importance of religion on own's life.
- In Table 5-40, Hierarchical regression analysis of AC respondent's perception of personal integration, we computed: Duration of stay in Sweden, Education, Employed, Employed

before migration, Employed_before_migration, Number of neighbours from the same ethnicity, Total household income and Importance of religion on own's life.

5.3.3. Analysis of socio-economic indicators of integration for the AC

Descriptive Statistics

In this section, research question 2 is addressed:

(RQ2) *What is the socio-economic situation of the AC in the four receiving countries as indicated by the newly collected survey data?*

We next present descriptive statistics for socio-economic indicators of the AC. Most people in the AC have attended or were attending, at the time of the survey, an integration course; only ten percent reported not having attended. Since the main component of the Swedish introduction program is a language course and most people had attended it, it is not surprising that the self-reported average level of Swedish among the AC was also quite high: 11 in a scale of 3 to 15. The level of education of the AC was also high – although lower than the one reported by the RC: 46 and 42 percent, respectively, had university and secondary education. Almost half indicated that their education was recognized as equivalent and an additional 37 percent explained that it was recognized as partly equivalent.

All asylum seekers and those whose asylum claim has been accepted are entitled to work in Sweden. Therefore, the question about employment rights does not inform us about regulations in Sweden but rather about the AC's awareness of such regulations. Almost all of them (95 percent) gave a positive answer to this question and over half of them were employed at the time of data collection. More specifically, slightly less than one third were working full-time, nine percent (37 people) had part-time jobs, less than two percent (7 people) were self-employed, two percent (11 people) reported having marginal or irregular employment, 20 percent were in apprenticeship, four percent (15 people) were studying and 21 percent reported being unemployed. It is interesting to see that less than one percent (4 people) had subsidized employment when the government pays for 80 percent of the employer wage costs of the so-called "step-in jobs" – which are offered to refugees and family migrants during the first three years of their residency in Sweden in combination to Swedish courses – for a maximum of two years (Emilsson 2014).

While employment rates inform us about the incidence of employment, they do not relate to its quality. It is, therefore, important to look into additional indicators such as the ones included in Table 5-7. Half of AC members had a permanent contract at the time of the survey. Three quarters of them reported having middle skilled jobs, 21 percent (41 people) held highly skilled occupations while only four percent (8 people) had low skilled positions. As for the education to occupational level match, close to half of the AC (44 percent) indicated having a job that corresponded with their level of education, 36 percent reported working below their education and 20 percent (34 people) were working above their educational level.

The monthly wages of employed individuals after taxes were quite high (2,400 EUR approximately) compared to the average salaries before taxes (which in 2020 were about 3,600 EUR according to Statistics Sweden (2021)) and considering the average occupational level of the AC. The standard deviation, however, is also very high (3,097), which indicates that the data is quite spread and probably include some people with outstandingly high income. Their average job satisfaction was three out of five, with five being the highest level of satisfaction.

The figure on the total household income (1757 EUR) includes employed and non-employed people and therefore, it is lower than the individual wages of employed people. When asked about their housing situation, 40 percent of AC members reported overcrowding, 36 percent answered that their dwellings were under-occupied whereas one quarter thought they were balanced.

We have already indicated that over 40 percent of our AC respondents live in Malmö, a city where many refugees sublet apartments rented by the municipality from housing companies. Since any

person who sublets for four years has an occupancy right to a permanent or "first-hand" contract, the city of Malmö establishes four years as the time limit for the contracts (Emilsson and Öberg 2021). Hence, it is not surprising that 64 percent had a permanent housing contract. Almost one third chose the option "Other". This might be due to the fact that they had a second-hand contract or it is also possible that some had bought a place[30].

The average responses of the AC members on the quality of their neighbourhood were quite positive. Out of five, the average rating for the presence of schools, public transportation, medical services and green spaces was higher than four. The lowest score (3.5) was reported for safety in the neighbourhood.

Table 5-7: Descriptive statistics for SE indicators among AC respondents

		n	%	M	SD	Min-Max
Qualifications & Integration Course	Integration Course attendance					
	Attended	313	72.6			
	Attending	77	17.9			
	Did not attend	41	9.5			
	Swedish Language Proficiency	448		11.00	2.779	3-15
	Education					
	Primary	51	12.3			
	Secondary	173	41.7			
	Tertiary	191	46.0			
	Recognition of Education					
	Recognized as equivalent	93	47.0			
	Recognized as partly equivalent	73	36.9			
	Not recognized	18	9.1			
	No notification so far	14	7.1			
Employment	Entitlement to work					
	Yes	407	95.3			
	No	20	4.7			
	Employment					
	Employed	215	54.7			
	Not employed	178	45.3			
	Labour status					
	Full Time	130	30.9			
	Part Time	37	8.8			
	Self-Employed	7	1.7			
	Marginal/irregular	11	2.6			
	Apprenticeship	83	19.7			
	Unemployed	87	20.7			
	Pupil/student	15	3.6			
	Fulfilling domestic tasks	3	.7			
	In maternity/ Paternal leave	11	2.6			
	In retirement/ early retirement	5	1.2			
	In subsidized employment	4	1.0			
	Other	28	6.7			

[30] In Sweden, housing contracts are commonly classified as first-hand and second-hand contracts – depending on whether the deal is made between the owner and the tenants or between tenants – rather than as permanent or fixed-term contracts. While the equivalence between both systems is not perfect, first-hand contracts can be considered as permanent while second-hand contracts are subtlets for specific or unspecified time periods, which might or might not end up in first-hand contracts.

		n	%	M	SD	min-max
	Current Job Skill Level					
	Low skilled	8	4.1			
	Middle skilled	147	75.0			
	High skilled	41	20.9			
	Match of Job to Education					
	Job above Education	34	20.0			
	Job corresponding with Education	75	44.1			
	Job below Education	61	35.9			
	Type of Employment Contract					
	Permanent contract	88	50.0			
	Fixed contract	88	50.0			
	Monthly Net Wage (in EURO)	105		2451.88	3097.751	116-24250
	Job Satisfaction	206		3.09	1.298	1-5
Housing situation	Total household income (in EURO)	274		1756.80	859.013	606-7275
	Housing overcrowding					
	Overcrowded	171	40.1			
	Balanced	101	23.7			
	Under-occupied	154	36.2			
	Housing contract					
	No formal contract	18	5.3			
	Fixed contract	0	0			
	Permanent contract	217	63.8			
	Other	105	30.9			
	Neighbourhood Quality					
	Schooling	416		4.19	.790	1-5
	Public transportation	439		4.32	.770	1-5
	Medical services	433		4.17	.887	1-5
	Green spaces	446		4.50	.666	1-5
	Safe area	413		3.52	1.092	1-5

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

We next present the same statistics separately for AC women and men. More men than women had attended the introduction course at the time of data collection, most likely due to the fact that the share of men within the initial cohorts of arrival was considerably larger than that of women. Probably for the same reason, more women were attending the introduction course. Overall, at least 90 percent of people within each group attended or were attending the language course, the main component of which is a Swedish language course; therefore, we see no difference in the self-reported knowledge of the Swedish language between them.

Slightly more men than women had completed university education while more women than men had a secondary education degree. The share of men who had their educational credentials recognized as equivalent is also higher than that of women while the opposite is true among people who had their qualifications recognized as being partially equivalent.

AC women and men in our sample were equally aware of their entitlement to work in Sweden and their employment and unemployment rates at the time of data collection were comparable. However, more men than women had full-time jobs. On the contrary, the share of people working in highly skilled positions was higher among women, which is somewhat surprising considering that there are more highly educated men than women in our sample. The low number of people who answered this question, especially among women, probably biased these figures. The education to occupational level match is similar for both groups.

Having a permanent contract was more common among men while the average monthly net salary was significantly higher among women (3410 EUR) than men (2080 EUR). The standard deviation is also very high in the case of women (SD=5288), which shows that data is largely spread. Once again, the high number of missing values among women (n=29) for this question has most likely biased the mean value. On average, both groups were equally satisfied with their jobs.

While there are no remarkable differences in the household income nor in the housing contract between men and women, more women than men lived in overcrowded dwellings and more men than women lived in houses that are under-occupied. This might be explained by a higher share of single-person households among men than among women.

Finally, both women and men scored green spaces in the neighbourhood the highest while safety in the neighbourhood had the lowest average score within both groups.

Table 5-8: Descriptive statistics for SE indicators among AC respondents by gender

		Female					Male				
		n	%	M	SD	Min-Max	n	%	M	SD	Min-Max
Qualifications & Integration Course	Integration Course Attendance										
	Attended	101	67.8				207	74.7			
	Attending	37	24.8				40	14.4			
	Did not attend	11	7.4				30	10.8			
	Host Country Language Proficiency	158		11.12	2.517	3-15	285		10.92	2.917	3-15
	Education										
	Primary	16	11.0				35	13.2			
	Secondary	67	46.2				105	39.6			
	Tertiary	62	42.8				125	47.2			
	Recognition of Education										
	Recognized as equivalent	24	35.8				67	52.3			
	Recognized as partly equivalent	31	46.3				41	32.0			
	Not recognized	4	6.0				14	10.9			
	No notification so far	8	11.9				6	4.7			
Employment	Entitlement to work										
	Yes	136	95.8				268	95.4			
	No	6	4.2				13	4.6			
	Employment										
	Employed	55	42.6				158	39.2			
	Not employed	74	57.4				102	60.8			
	Labour Status										
	Full Time	30	21.1				99	36.0			
	Part Time	10	7.0				27	9.8			
	Self-Employed	0	0				10	3.6			
	Marginal/irregular	0	0				7	2.5			
	Apprenticeship	4	2.8				11	4.0			

		n	%	Mean	SD	Range	n	%	Mean	SD	Range
	Unemployed	27	19.0				55	20.0			
	Pupil/student	44	31.0				42	15.3			
	Fulfilling domestic tasks	3	2.1				0	0			
	In maternity/ Paternal leave	11	7.7				0	0			
	In retirement/ early retirement	0	0				5	1.8			
	Subsidized employment	0	0				4	1.5			
	Other	13	9.2				15	5.5			
	Current Job Skill Level										
	Low skilled	1	2.0				7	4.9			
	Middle skilled	35	70.0				109	76.2			
	High skilled	14	28.0				27	18.9			
	Match of Job to Education										
	Job above Education	9	20.5				25	20.2			
	Job corresponding with Education	20	45.4				54	43.5			
	Job below Education	15	34.1				45	36.3			
	Type of Employment Contract										
	Permanent contract	17	40.5				69	52.3			
	Fixed contract	25	59.5				63	47.7			
	Monthly Net Wage (in EURO)	29		3410.25	5288.789	281-24250	73		2080.24	1540.192	116-9215
	Job Satisfaction	51		3.16	1.102	1-5	153		3.08	1.365	1-5
Housing situation	Total household income (in EURO)	99		1723.22	741.445	606-4001	173		1779.50	922.758	606-7275
	Housing overcrowding										
	Overcrowded	71	50.7				98	35.4			
	Balanced	33	23.6				66	23.8			
	Under-occupied	36	25.7				113	40.8			
	Housing contract										
	No formal contract	4	3.5				14	6.3			
	Fixed contract	0	0				0	0			
	Permanent contract	71	62.8				144	64.3			
	Other	31	33.6				66	29.5			

Neighbourhood Quality								
Schooling	143		4.24	.702	1-5	269		4.16	.830	1-5
Public transportation	155		4.26	.774	1-5	280		4.35	.757	1-5
Medical services	155		4.24	.712	2-5	274		4.12	.970	1-5
Green spaces	158		4.51	.616	2-5	284		4.50	.691	1-5
Safe area	144		3.53	1.017	1-5	265		3.51	1.139	1-5

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

Analysis of factors predicting the socio-economic situation of the AC

In this section we present more advanced statistical analysis on employment of the AC, predicting the probability of employment and job income. Unfortunately, our sample size is too low to run regressions on job income and therefore, we have substituted this analysis with a set of alternative tests: t-tests and Chi square tests.

In order to check for potential multicollinearity among the independent variables included in our employment regression, we ran Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and Persons's correlation tests. Table 5-9 includes the results of the latter. The highest and statistically significant correlations are observed between Swedish and English language proficiency – which are positively correlated – between educational level and English language proficiency – which are also positively correlated – and proficiency in Swedish and age. The latter is a negative correlation, meaning that Swedish language skills of older people are not as good as those of younger people. There are no multicolineary issues among the independent variables included in our logistic regressions.

Table 5-9: Correlations between SE indicators of integration among AC respondents included in the regression models

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Age								
2	Duration of Stay (months)	.018							
3	Number of Children in Household	.217	-.137*						
4	Swedish Language Proficiency	-.470**	.139*	-.170**					
5	English Language Proficiency	-.299**	.056	-.249**	.472**				
6	Education	.060	.001	-.128**	.151**	.429**			
7	Physical Health	.273**	.037	.027	-.309**	-.148**	-.143**		
8	Current Occupation Skill Level a)	.069	.186*	-0.13	.055	.140	.319**	.002	
9	Working hours per week a)	.082	.215*	.020	-0.59	-.023	.180**	.000	.153*

Legend: a) – predictor included only in OLS regression model on Monthly Net Wage. *p<0.05; **p<0.01.

Analysis of factors predicting the employment of the AC: logistic regression

Table 5-10 shows the results of our binomial logistic regression predicting the likelihood of employment for our entire AC sample and for men. Based on the rule of 10 observations per variable ratio, we are not going to report on the model on AC women, for which we only had 101 observations.

Our socio-demographic variables have the usual expected correlation with employment: men and older people, up to a certain age, are more likely to be employed than women and younger people while the number of children is negatively correlated to the likelihood of employment. The only other statistically significant coefficient is that of physical health, which is also the strongest predictor and increases the probability of employment. Surprisingly, none of the coefficients for human capital and environmental variables are statistically significant.

Among men, age and physical health have the same correlation as in the general model but the number of children is not significantly related to employment. Duration of stay increases the probability of employment but the coefficient is very small, probably due to the fact that there is not much variance in the time after migration among our AC population. Finally, living in Malmö is negatively associated to the likelihood of employment of our AC men's sample, a finding in line with the descriptive statistics presented in the previous sections.

Table 5-10: Logistic regression analysis of AC respondents' employment

	All	Male	Female
Female	.504**		
	(.295)		
Age	1.330***	1.329**	1.294
	(.099)	(.126)	(.208)
Age2	.997***	.997**	.997
	(0.001)	(.001)	(.003)
Duration of stay (months)	1.007	1.039**	1.003
	(0.005)	(.016)	(.006)
Married	1.039	.610	.972
	(0.333)	(.432)	(.727)
Number of Children in Household	.717***	.859	.583***
	(0.108)	(.144)	(.197)
Host country language proficiency	1.041	1.086	.930
	(0.057)	(.073)	(.113)
English Language Proficiency	1.018	1.012	1.096
	(.044)	(.058)	(.088)
Secondary education	.756	1.036	.536
	.457	(.566)	(.881)
Tertiary education	1.175	1.650	1.069
	.492	(.618)	(.933)
Employed before migration	.982	1.832	.512
	(.366)	(.546)	(.606)
Physical health	1.405**	1.506*	1.739*
	(.157)	(.199)	(.319)
Malmo	.602	.389**	.857
	(.307)	(.408)	(.561)

Stockholm	1.136	1.033	.830
	(.352)	.470	(.623)
Constant	.001***	.000***	.002
	(2.218)	(2.998)	(4.341)
Observations	306	202	101

Note: Reference categories are Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed before migration and Gothenburg. *p<0.1; **p<0; 05; ***p<0.01 levels.

Differences in earnings by socio-demographic and migration-related factors for the AC: t-tests and Chi-square tests

The limited number of answers we received for the question on monthly wages did not allow us to run OLS regressions as we had planned. Instead, we ran alternative tests (t-test and Chi-squre tests) that let us conclude whether there are statistically significant differences between AC respondents with below-mean versus above-mean earnings by socio-demographic and migration and integration-related factors. We then replicate the analyses separately for women and men, with the exception of Chi-square tests analysing differences by marital status and education, for which we do not have a sufficient number of observations in some of the categories[31]. A series of tables below summarize our main findings.

Table 5-11 shows differences in means between the AC respondents with below versus above-average monthly earnings by age, number of children, duration of stay in Sweden and their language proficiency in Swedish and English. The only statistically significant differences in means between them, as indicated by the t-test, are related to age: AC members with below-average income were slightly older than those with above-average earnings.

Table 5-11: Differences by age and number of children, duration of stay in Sweden, number of children in their household and their language proficiency for Swedish and English language between AC respondents with below vs. above-average net earnings

	All						t	df
	Below average			Above average				
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n		
Age	39. 30	12.246	76	36.86	6.457	29	1.018**	103
Duration of stay (months)	74.41	48.361	61	68.92	13.726	26	.567	85
Number of children in household	.91	1.298	76	1.72	1.645	29	-2.669	103
Swedish language proficiency	10.74	2.295	72	10.83	2.778	29	-.170	99
English language proficiency	9.48	3.569	67	10.14	4.138	29	.177	94

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

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[31] Note that our original plan was to also run Chi-square tests for physical health. However, the expected minimum number of frequencies for each cell for is 1 and this does not hold for our AC sample with very bad health and above-average earnings.

There are also differences by city of residence. As reported in Table 5-12, there were more people within our AC sample with below-average earnings living in Malmö than there were in Gothenburg and Stockholm whereas there were more people with above-average income living in Stockholm. The ratio above-average to below-average earnings was almost the same in Gothenburg (6 to 24 or 0.25) and Malmö (9 to 32, that is, 0.28), considerable lower than in Stockholm (14 to 17 or 0.82). This is not surprising considering that the Stockholm region is economically more prosperous compared to the regions around Malmö and Gothenburg.

Table 5-12: Differences by the city of residence between AC respondents with below vs. above-average net earnings

	Below			Average				χ^2	df
City of residence	f(Gothenburg)	f(Malmo)	f(Stockholm)	f(Gothenburg)	f(Malmo)	f(Stockholm)	n	6.158*	2
	24	32	17	6	9	14	102		

Legend: f – frequencies, N – number of respondents, X² – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

In the next two tables we present the results of Chi square tests analyzing differences between AC respondents with below vs. above-average net earnings by marital status and education, both of which are statistically significant. As shown in , there were proportionally more people with below-average earnings among the unmarried (with a ratio of 5/33, or 0.15) than among the married (25/40, 0.63). Differences by educational level are statistically significant and we find proportionally more people with university education among people with above-average earnings while individuals with below-average income are overrepresented among those with primary education only. The specific ratios for AC respondents with above to below-average earnings with different educational levels are as follows: tertiary education (20/28, that is, 0.71), secondary education (7/27 or 0.26) and primary education (1/11 or 0.09).

Table 5-13: Differences by marital status between AC respondents with below vs. above-average net earnings

	Below		Above			χ^2	df
Married	f(Yes)	f(No)	f(Yes)	f(No)	n	6.943**	1
	40	33	25	5	103		

Legend: f – frequencies, N – number of respondents, X² – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Table 5-14: Differences by the level of education between AC respondents with below vs. above-average net earnings

Arriving community	Below			Above			n	χ^2	df
Education	f(Primary)	f(Secondary)	f(Tertiary)	f(Primary)	f(Secondary)	f(Tertiary)		7.255*	2
	11	27	28	1	7	20	94		

Legend: f – frequencies, N – number of respondents, X² – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Differences between the employed and unemployed among female and male AC respondents

In the last tables of this section we describe the same data separately for AC women and men. As shown in tables Table 5-15 and Table 5-16, none of the differences reported below are statistically significant for women.

Table 5-15: Differences by age, duration of stay, number of children, and Swedish and English language proficiency between female AC respondents with below vs. above-average net earnings

	Female						t	df
	Below			Above				
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n		
Age	40.32	11.161	19	39.20	6.697	10	.289	27
Duration of stay (months)	101.71	95.515	14	67.00	16.318	8	1.009	20
Number of children in household	1.63	1.606	19	1.80	1.229	10	-.289	27
Swedish language proficiency	11.26	2.104	19	11.10	3.213	10	.165	27
English language proficiency	7.75	2.745	16	9.50	3.440	10	-1.435	24

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Among AC men, differences in earnings by age and the number of children in the household between those with below-average versus above-average income are the only statistically significant findings: AC men with below-average earnings were older and they had less children than those with a higher income.

Table 5-16: Differences by age, duration of stay, number of children, and Swedish and English language proficiency between male AC respondents with below vs. above-average net earnings

Arriving community	Male						t	df
	Below			Above				
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n		
Age	39.16	12.842	55	35.78	6.292	18	1.074**	71
Duration of stay (months)	66.28	13.480	46	69.94	13.217	17	-.961	61
Number of children in household	.69	1.103	55	1.67	1.910	18	-2.679*	71
Swedish language proficiency	10.48	2.322	52	10.78	2.647	18	-.451	68
English language proficiency	9.92	3.613	50	10.22	4.506	18	-.285	66

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Differences by city of residence between male AC respondents with below vs. above-average net earnings are also statistically significant among men: there were relatively more men with above-average earnings living in Stockholm than there were in the other two cities, whereas we find proportionally more people with a lower income in Malmö than in Gothenburg and Stockholm. The specific above-average to below-average ratios for each city, from the highest to the lowest, are as follows: Stockholm (10/11, that is, 0.9), Gothenburg (5/17 or 0.29) and Malmö (4/25 or 0.16).

Table 5-17: Differences by city of residence between female and male AC respondents with below vs. above-average net earnings

City of residence	Below			Above			n	χ²	df
	f(Gothenburg)	f(Malmo)	f(Stockholm)	f(Gothenburg)	f(Malmo)	f(Stockholm)			
Female	6	6	6	1	5	4	18	1.935	2
Male	17	25	11	5	4	10	53	9.752*	2

Legend: f – frequencies, N – number of respondents, X² – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Analysis of socio-economic indicators of integration for the arriving community

HIGHLIGHTS

- Most of our AC respondents had attended or were attending an integration course and the share of men who did so is slightly higher than the share of women. As a result, the average knowledge of the Swedish language was quite high both among women and men.

- Almost half of the AC had a university education and the majority had completed at least secondary school. Most AC respondents reported that their degrees were recognized as fully or partially equivalent. The average educational level and credential recognition rate are higher among men.

- Over half of female and male AC members were employed at the time of data collection while one in five was unemployed. More men than women had full-time jobs and permanent employment contracts. The education to occupational level match – less than half had a job that corresponds with their level of education – and job satisfaction – with an average satisfaction level of three out of five – are similar among both genders.

- The mean household income was equally low among our female and male AC respondents. Half women and less men reported living in an overcrowded dwelling and almost two thirds had permanent housing contracts. Their average responses on the quality of the neighbourhood were quite positive among both genders. They both scored green spaces and safety in the neighbourhood the highest and lowest, respectively.

- Having good physical health – the strongest predictor of the probability of employment –, being a man and being older increase the likelihood of employment, whereas having more

children decreases it. Living in Malmö is negatively associated to the likelihood of employment among male AC members.

- Finally, statistically significant differences among AC members with above versus below-average net earnings are as follows: the share of people with below-average earnings was higher among older people, those who are unmarried, people with primary education and the ones living in Malmö, whereas their counterparts (plus people living in Stockholm) were over-represented among AC respondents with above-average earnings. None of these differences are statistically significant for AC women.

5.3.4. Analysis of RC members' opinions on the effects of migration and integration of the AC

This section presents the results of analyses aiming to answer research questions 3, 4 and 6:

(RQ3) *How do RC members perceive the socio-economic situation of refugees in the receiving communities?*

(RQ4) *How do RC members' perceptions of the socio-economic situation of refugees compare to the actual socio-economic situation of refugees?*

(RQ6) *How do receiving community members perceive the socio-economic impact of refugee migration and integration on the receiving communities?*

RC's Perception of the socio-economic situation of the AC

In this section we describe the RC's perception of the AC's educational level, occupational status, welfare assistance and housing conditions by educational, political and socio-demographic characteristics. As reported in Table 5-18, in general, and regardless of the categories indicated below, more than half of RC respondents thought that as an average the AC had completed secondary education as their highest level of education. This is quite an accurate guess considering that, as we showed in a previous section, the majority of our AC members had completed secondary or tertiary school.

As an exception to this, 44 percent (seven individuals) of the RC members with primary education responded that the highest average educational level attained by the AC was the same as theirs, that is, primary education. However, men, younger people, those with a migration background, tertiary education or and people with a left-wing political orientation had a more positive perception of the AC's level of education.

By gender, 14 percent of women thought that the average educational level of the AC is university education, while in the case of men this number was twice as large. 26 percent of people below 44 years versus 17 percent among older people were also of this opinion. Above one quarter of RC members with a migration background, those who have university education and people who consider themselves as being leftists also thought members of the AC had tertiary education as an average. In contrast, above one third of RC members with a right-wing political orientation – in comparison to 11 percent among the leftists – thought that the average educational level of the AC was primary education.

Table 5-18: Opinion of RC respondents regarding the AC's educational level by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation of the RC respondent in percentages

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	>43 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Primary Education	18.3%	24.7%	15.1%	27.5%	20.7%	22.8%	43.8%	27.3%	19.0%	11.1%	18.0%	33.6%
Secondary Education	53.8%	61.3%	59.1%	55.5%	60.1%	51.4%	37.5%	61.6%	56.0%	59.9%	61.4%	53.7%
Tertiary Education	27.9%	14.0%	25.8%	17.0%	19.2%	25.8%	18.8%	11.1%	25.0%	29.0%	20.6%	12.7%
n	638	584	624	607	777	403	16	297	912	449	267	387

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

The next table describes the RC's perception of the AC's occupational status by the same variables as the ones included above. Some of our findings resemble those that we presented for education. For example, the perception of the average employment situation of the AC seems to be slightly more positive among men, younger people, those with a migration background and leftists. The most salient differences in opinions are those reported by people with different levels of education and also by those with left versus right-wing political orientations. While RC respondents with secondary and tertiary education had similar ideas about the AC's employment status (below 14 percent thought that on average the AC had steady employment), those with primary education were more positive about it (31 percent reported that member of the AC were, on average, permanently employed). As for differences by political orientation, 60 percent of respondents with right-wing political ideas (as opposed to 17 percent of the leftists) thought that the AC had no employment, and less than 10 percent (versus 15 percent among their counterparts) believed that, as an average, AC members were employed.

Table 5-19: Opinion of RC respondents regarding AC's current occupational status by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation in percentages

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	>43 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
No Employment	32.6%	40.4%	28.0%	44.9%	36.6%	34.9%	37.5%	37.6%	35.4%	17.4%	35.0%	55.9%
Marginal or irregular Employment	51.9%	43.0%	53.6%	41.0%	49.7%	44.5%	25.0%	49.1%	47.7%	65.2%	44.5%	32.4%
Self-Employed	3.6%	1.9%	3.0%	2.8%	2.4%	3.9%	6.3%	1.1%	3.4%	2.3%	5.1%	2.2%

Employment with permanent/fixed contracts	11.9%	14.7%	15.4%	11.3%	11.2%	16.7%	31.3%	12.2%	13.5%	15.1%	15.4%	9.5%
n	607	565	604	575	748	384	16	279	875	431	254	370

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

Regarding the perception of the RC respondents on the number of the AC members receiving welfare asistance, as indicated in Table 5-20, there seems to be fewer differences by gender and migration background. On the contrary, differences among people of different ages, educational level and, in particular, by political orientation are not negligeable. Once again, younger people, those with primary education only and leftist believed that the AC was doing better than their counterparts. Only 47 percent of people below 44 – compared to 64 percent among older people – thought that more than half of the members of the AC was receiving welfare assistance. By education, also 47 of those with the lowest education – versus 60 and 54 percent among people with secondary and tertiary education – reported that more than half of the members of the AC received welfare. Finally, 38 percent of people with left-wing political views versus 75 percent of those with right-wing ideas expressed that more than half of the members of the AC receive welfare.

Table 5-20: Opinion of RC respondents regarding the share of members of the AC receiving welfare assistance by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation of the RC respondents in percentages

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	>43 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Less than half of them	12%	14.8%	18.2%	8.8%	14.3%	12.0%	17.6%	10.8%	14.6%	22.9%	11.7%	4.3%
About half of them	28.1%	33.3%	34.3%	27.3%	31.7%	30.1%	35.3%	28.8%	31.5%	39.2%	36.6%	21.1%
More than half of them	59.9%	51.8%	47.5%	63.9%	54.0%	57.8%	47.1%	60.5%	53.9%	37.9%	51.6%	74.6%
n	591	654	638	615	792	408	17	306	920	449	273	393

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

The last table of this section describes the RC members' views on the average housing situation of the AC. Between 65 and 95 percent of the RC, regardless of their socio-demographics – and above 80 percent if we exclude people with primary education – thought that the AC lived in overcrowded dwellings. While people with primary education had a more positive perception of the AC's living situation than their counterparts (30 versus 10-11 percent thought that they had enough space), differences by the rest of the variables are less obvious than they were in the previous tables. However, small differences are found between people with migration versus non migration background – among which 16 versus 7 percent, respectively, believed the AC's houses were not overcrowded – and between left-wing political orientation versus others, with the share of people who reported that the AC had enough living space being twice as large among the latter than the former.

Table 5-21: Opinion of RC respondents regarding the AC's living situation by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation in percentages

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	>43 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Overcrowded	89.2%	84.6%	87.1%	86.8%	91.6%	79.6%	64.7%	85.6%	87.8%	94.3%	86.8%	85.5%
Enough space/ not overcrowded	8.8%	12.5%	11.4%	10.0%	7.3%	16.1%	29.4%	11.4%	10.1%	5.4%	10.3%	11.9%
Under-occupied/ spacious	2.0%	2.8%	1.6%	3.2%	1.1%	4.4%	5.9%	2.9%	2.1%	0.2%	2.9%	2.5%
n	658	598	641	623	798	411	17	306	931	460	272	394

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

RC's perception of the socio-economic situation of the AC in comparison to the actual socio-economic situation of the AC

In this section, we compare the RC's perception of the AC's education, employment and housing situation, and their use of welfare assistance. Perhaps with the exception of employment, the RC underestimated the socio-economic situation of the AC. Only one third of the RC believed that, on average, members of the AC had no employment, whereas more than half of the AC reported not being employed. Close to half of the RC thought that the AC had marginal or irregular jobs, when the actual share of AC members who reported being in that situation was under two percent. On the contrary, only 12 percent of the RC considered that AC members were, on average, employed and 40 percent of the AC in our sample was employed.

Concerning education, one fifth of the RC believed that, on average, the AC had completed primary education, whereas 12 percent of the AC reported having only primary education studies. Another fifth believed that the average educational level of AC members was of university level, while almost half our AC sample reported having a university degree. More than half of the RC thought that the AC had secondary school level education and the actual number as reported by the AC was 42 percent.

When asked about the share of the AC receiving welfare assistance, 55 percent of the RC answered that more than half of the AC lived on welfare, one third replied that about half of the AC was in this situation, while 13 percent indicated that it was less than half of the AC. The share of the AC who reported receiving welfare assistance was slightly over one third. This number might appear to be low considering that over half of our AC sample were not employed at the time of data collection. However, it is possible that those who were not employed were living on their spouses' income or were receiving introduction benefits, that is, a stipend received by participants in the Swedish introduction program during the first two years after residency acquisition.

The RC's opinion on the AC's housing situation – defined by the RC's subjective assessment of how crowded AC's dwellings are – was more negative than the actual housing situation of the AC: 86 percent believed the AC lived in overcrowded residences when the share of the AC who lived under such conditions was less than half. Likewise, only two percent of the RC thought that the AC's houses were under-occupied while more than one third of the AC lived in under-occupied dwellings.

Table 5-22: Opinion of RC respondents regarding AC's socio-economic situation compared to the actual socio-economic situation of the AC based on survey results in percentages

	RC's Opinion	AC's Responses
Educational Level AC		
Primary Education	20.4%	12.3%
Secondary Education	55.3%	41.7%
Tertiary education	20.7%	46.0%
n	1231	415
Employment AC		
No Employment	33.4%	55.1%
Marginal or irregular employment	43.9%	1.7%
Self-Employed	2.7%	2.6%
Employment (permanent and fixed contract)	12.4%	40.6%
n	1179	421
Welfare Assistance (proportion of AC receiving Welfare Assistance)		31.3%
Less than half	13.3%	-
About half of them	30.3%	-
More than half	54.5%	-
n	1253	
Housing situation AC		
Overcrowded	86.1%	40.1%

Balanced	10.6%	23.7%
Under-occupied	2.3%	36.2%
n	1264	426

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

RC's Perception of Refugee Migration and Integration's Impact on the receving country's socio-economic situation

We next describe the perception of RC members of the impact of the AC on RC's employment, Sweden's economic growth and the fiscal effects of AC's migration to the country.

RC's opinion on AC's employment effects

Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "Refugees will increase the competition in the labour market in Sweden"(see Table 5-23). Most people disagreed or gave a neutral answer by neither agreeing or disagreeing to the statement. More women, younger people, those with a migration background, university education and a left-wing political orientation disagreed or strongly disagreed than their counterparts, while the opposite is the case among people who agreed or strongly agreed. With the exception of gender, these findings are consistent with those reported in the previous tables, that is, with the more positive perception of AC's migration and integration among people with the above-described characteristics. However, in this case differences among categories are not as large; even among people with right-wing political ideas, only 16 percent agreed or strongly agreed with this statement. This could be related to the difficulties migrants and, refugees in particular, face finding a job in Sweden and the respondents' knowledge of such challenges. RC members with primary education had the highest share of people who agreed or strongly agreed to the statement (35 percent), probably because they are more likely to compete for the same jobs as AC members in Sweden.

Table 5-23: Opinion of RC respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation in percentages regarding the statement: *"Refugees will increase the competition in the labour market in Sweden"*

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Male	Female	18-43 yrs	>43 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	21.8%	28.7%	27.6%	23.4%	26.1%	25.2%	0.0%	22.5%	27.2%	35.4%	25.7%	18.0%
Disagree	29.2%	33.9%	32.1%	30.9%	34.0%	28.1%	23.5%	26.1%	33.4%	32.4%	32.6%	34.3%
Neither disagree nor agree	30.3%	26.6%	27.5%	2 9.5%	27.8%	29.3%	41.2%	28.7%	28.1%	22.0%	29.0%	32.2%
Agree	12.2%	8.6%	9.8%	10.7%	8.6%	12.1%	17.6%	15.6%	8.2%	8.3%	9.4%	10.7%
Strongly agree	6.5%	2.1%	3.0%	5.6%	3.5%	5.3%	17.6%	7.2%	3.1%	2.0%	3.3%	4.8%
n	600	661	641	628	801	413	17	307	935	460	276	394

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

The answers related to the statement "Refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Sweden" are reported in the next table and are closely related to the previous question ("Refugees will increase the competition in the labour market in Sweden"), to which most people disagreed or gave a neutral answer. As these two statements are mutually exclusive, that is, if refugees increase labour market competition, then they will not reduce shortages of labour and vice-versa, it is not surprising to see that, most people agreed or remained neutral to the statement presested in Table 5-24. As in the previous case, people with primary education was an exception: 35 percent of them disagreed and they probably did so for the same reasons as described above, that is, they are the ones who compete for the same jobs as refugees. Differences in opinions by gender, age and migration background are small and, once again, the most noticeable differences are found among people with different educational attainments and political views. Half of the respondents with left-wing political views agreed or strongly agreed to the statement, twice as many as the share of people with right-wing ideas.

Table 5-24: Opinion of RC respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation in percentages regarding the statement: *"Refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Sweden"*

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Female	Male	18-43 yrs	>43 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	9.3%	14.3%	11.5%	12.1%	10.7%	13.7%	11.8%	12.4%	11.4%	6.7%	10.9%	16.7%
Disagree	14.8%	17.8%	15.7%	16.7%	16.1%	16.6%	35.3%	16.3%	15.8%	11.7%	13.1%	23.0%
Neither disagree nor agree	36.8%	29.6%	33.0%	33.5%	33.0%	33.7%	23.5%	35.9%	32.7%	30.4%	34.2%	33.2%

Agree	31.7%	30.1%	30.5%	31.0%	33.0%	26.8%	17.6%	28.1%	31.9%	37.6%	35.6%	24.1%
Strongly agree	7.5%	8.2%	9.4%	6.7%	7.2%	9.3%	11.8%	7.2%	8.3%	13.5%	6.2%	3.0%
n	657	601	637	629	801	410	17	306	933	460	275	395

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

RC's opinion on AC's impact on economic growth

RC's responses to the statement "Refugees will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Sweden" – to which, as reported in Table 5-25, most people agreed or neither agreed or disagreed to – are consistent with those given to the previous statement "Refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Sweden". This is not surprising since by filling labour shortages, instead of competing with workers in the RC, refugees would be contributing to Sweden's economic growth. While differences by gender and migration background are not remarkable, about half of people aged 18 to 43 agreed or strongly agreed to the statement compared to 35 percent of older people. Like in previous statements, the most prominent differences of opinion were reported by people with primary versus higher education and left versus right political orientation. Almost half of RC members with primary education – versus 32 to 37 percent of people with university and secondary education – disagreed or strongly disagreed to the idea of AC members having a positive impact on Sweden's economic growth. Finally, Almost 60 percent of people with right-wing political ideas disagreed or strongly disagreed to the same statement, while the share of people with leftists ideas who responded the same way is 14 percent.

Table 5-25: Opinion of RC respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation in percentages regarding the statement: *"Refugees will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Sweden"*

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Female	Male	18-43 yrs	>43 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	12.7%	18.6%	13.7%	17.6%	14.6%	17.1%	17.6%	16.9%	15.2%	4.6%	10.8%	30.0%
Disagree	17.3%	18.6%	14.2%	21.5%	19.4%	16.4%	29.4%	20.8%	16.8%	9.1%	16.2%	28.0%
Neither disagree nor agree	26.7%	22.8%	23.2%	26.1%	24.3%	24.6%	29.4%	23.7%	24.7%	22.8%	32.1%	21.9%
Agree	32.1%	28.9%	34.0%	27.0%	31.1%	29.5%	11.8%	27.9%	31.8%	43.8%	31.8%	18.1%
Strongly agree	11.2%	11.1%	14.8%	7.8%	10.6%	12.3%	11.8%	10.7%	11.5%	19.7%	9.0%	2.0%
n	660	602	641	629	801	414	17	308	936	461	277	393

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

RC's opinion on AC's fiscal effects

The fiscal burden of refugee migration and, in relation to that, the sustainability of the current migration model, has been a much debated and controversial issue in Sweden. This idea of refugee migration as a burden seems to be reflected in RC members' responses to the statement "Refugees in Sweden will bring more revenues than costs for the government", presented in Table 5-26: there were more people who disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement (25 to 76 percent) than those who agreed or strongly agreed (9 to 39 percent). When classified by gender, age or migration background, the most commonly given answer was neutral, followed by responses of disagreement. As expected, people with left versus right political orientation had the most polarized opinions with 76 percent of the latter – three times more than among the former – disagreeing or strongly disagreeing to the statement. The share of RC members who also disagreed or strongly disagreed to refugees bringing more revenues than costs for the government in Sweden was also quite high among those with primary education (65 percent). Women, younger people, people with a migration background and those with a university education had slightly more positive views than their counterparts.

Table 5-26: Opinion of RC respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation in percentages regarding the statement: *"Refugees in Sweden will bring more revenues than costs for the government."*

	Gender		Age		Migr. Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Female	Male	18-43 yrs	>43 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Second.	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	21.3%	29.5%	20.9%	29.5%	26.3%	22.8%	41.2%	29.2%	23.4%	7.4%	15.9%	49.2%
Disagree	22.5%	21.6%	21.3%	22.7%	22.5%	21.8%	23.5%	20.1%	22.7%	17.6%	24.5%	26.6%
Neither disagree nor agree	32.4%	25.8%	30.9%	27.3%	29.4%	28.3%	11.8%	15.6%	17.0%	36.4%	39.0%	15.2%
Agree	17.7%	15.3%	19.8%	13.5%	15.9%	18.4%	11.8%	15.6%	17.0%	26.0%	14.1%	7.9%
Strongly agree	6.1%	7.8%	7.0%	7.0%	5.9%	8.7%	11.8%	7.5%	6.7%	12.6%	6.5%	1.0%
n	661	601	640	630	803	413	17	308	935	461	277	394

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

We next asked about whether the government's spending on refugees would increase the respondent's tax payings. Like in the previous case, when reporting the RC responses by gender, age or migration background, the most common answer (27 to 32 percent) was that they neither agreed or disagreed. Once again, the most salient differences in opinions were found between people with primary and university education (among which 61 versus 31 percent agreed or strongly agreed to the statement) and between right and left political views (with 56 versus 17 percent being in agreement or strong agreement with this idea).

Table 5-27: Opinion of RC respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation in percentages regarding the statement: *"Due to the government spending for refugees, my taxes will have to increase."*

	Gender		Age		Migr. Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Female	Male	18-43 yrs	>43 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Second.	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right

Strongly disagree	20.1%	15.3%	20.3%	15.4%	18.4%	16.7%	17.6%	15.9%	18.6%	30.4%	14.1%	6.8%
Disagree	18.2%	17.3%	18.8%	16.8%	18.7%	16.7%	5.9%	14.3%	19.1%	23.7%	20.2%	11.1%
Neither disagree nor agree	32.4%	26.6%	31.3%	27.7%	28.8%	30.8%	17.6%	29.9%	29.8%	29.3%	37.5%	24.6%
Agree	17.2%	22.5%	18.6%	20.9%	20.0%	19.9%	29.4%	18.8%	19.8%	12.2%	15.9%	32.2%
Strongly agree	12.1%	18.3%	11.0%	19.2%	14.1%	16.0%	29.4%	21.1%	12.6%	4.3%	12.3%	25.3%
n	661	601	639	631	801	413	17	308	935	460	277	395

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

The last table of this section reports on RC reactions to the following statement "Due to the government spending for refugees there will be less benefits for the other population". RC's general opinions on this seem to be less neutral and more diverse than for the previous statements. Women, younger people, those with no migration background, university education or left-wing political ideas disagreed or strongly disagreed to a greater extent (47 to 76 percent) than their counterparts (21 to 40 percent). RC members with left and right political orientation had the most remarkable difference of opinion, with 13 versus 59 percent of them, respectively, agreeing or strongly agreeing to this statement.

Table 5-28: Opinion of RC respondents by gender, age, migration background, education and political orientation in percentages regarding the statement: "*Due to the government spending for refugees there will be less benefits for the other population.*"

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education			Political Orientation		
	Female	Male	18-43 yrs	>43 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Left	Center	Right
Strongly disagree	26.9%	20.9%	27.6%	20.9%	25.7%	22.0%	11.8%	20.5%	25.9%	44.6%	20.6%	7.8%
Disagree	21.8%	19.3%	21.7%	19.2%	21.4%	19.3%	29.4%	15.9%	22.0%	25.7%	24.5%	13.6%
Neither disagree nor agree	22.1%	18.4%	21.7%	18.9%	19.6%	21.0%	23.5%	19.8%	20.1%	16.5%	24.5%	19.9%
Agree	16.6%	20.8%	17.0%	20.0%	17.8%	20.0%	23.5%	23.1%	16.9%	9.3%	19.1%	27.8%
Strongly agree	12.7%	20.6%	12.0%	21.1%	15.5%	17.6%	11.8%	20.8%	15.2%	3.9%	11.2%	30.8%
n	662	602	641	631	802	414	17	308	937	460	277	396

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

Analysis of receiving community opinions on the effects of migration and integration of the arriving community

HIGHLIGHTS

- With the exception of employment, the RC underestimated the socio-economic situation – as described by education, employment, housing situation and use of welfare assistance – of the AC.

- The majority of our RC sample disagreed that refugees would increase labour market competition in Sweden or they felt neutral about it. On the contrary, most RC members agreed or gave a neutral answer to the statement "Refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Sweden", which is not surprising considering that these two statements are mutually exclusive. In both cases, people with primary education constituted an exception, probably because they often compete for the same jobs as the AC.

- The RC sample's reaction to the statement "Refugees will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Sweden" – to which most people agreed or neither agreed or disagreed to – is consistent with those given to the previous statements. By filling labour shortages, instead of competing with workers in the RC, refugees would be contributing to Sweden's economic growth.

- The recent debates on the fiscal burden of refugee migration and the sustainability of the current migration model in Sweden seem to be reflected in the RC's answers to the statement "Refugees in Sweden will bring more revenues than costs for the government", with which more people disagreed than agreed to.

- People were more uncertain about whether the government's spending on refugees would increase their tax payings. The most common answer given by our RC respondents was that they neither agreed or disagreed.

- While the RC's general opinions on the statement "Due to the government spending for refugees there will be less benefits for the other population" seem to be less neutral and more diverse, there were slightly more people who disagreed than those who agreed to it.

- In general, men, younger people, those with a migration background, tertiary education and people with a left-wing political orientation among our RC sample had a more positive perception of the socio-economic situation of the AC and the economic and fiscal impact on the Swedish society. The most salient differences in opinions were reported by people with different levels of education and also by those with left versus right-wing political orientations.

5.3.5.   Analysis of socio-psychological indicators of integration

In this section of the report, we describe and analyse RC and AC's responses to questions on socio-psychological integration such as attitudes towards each other, perception of threat, intergroup contact, social proximity and discrimination.

The following section answers three research questions:

(RQ8) *What is the nature of intergroup relations between the receiving and arriving community members?*

(RQ9) *To what extent do the RC and the AC interact and what is the nature of these interactions?*

(RQ10) *What are the characteristics of the RC and the AC members that hinder or facilitate socio-psychological integration?*

Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales

 includes the mean values of the RC's responses to socio-psychological questions of integration and the reliability of the scales for each construct. The values of the scales – computed as averages of all responses – range between 1 and 5 except for contact variables (for which the lowest and highest values are 3 and 15) and social proximity (which values vary between 0 and 5). The reliability of all scales used is good (for attitudes towards members of the AC, perception of realistic and symbolic threat and readiness to assist the AC) or excellent (for support for rights and perception of discrimination of the AC).

The mean values of the indicators related to attitudes and support of the RC towards the AC are on the positive side: 3.8 for attitudes towards members of the AC and support for rights, and 3.4 for their readiness to assist the AC. The average responses to questions measuring RC's perception of threat from the AC, on the other hand, were quite neutral: 2.5 and 2.8 for realistic and symbolic threat, respectively.

As for variables measuring contact, the average quantity of contact was higher (m=11) than the quality of it (m=9). The indicator measuring quantity of contact is the average answer to three questions asking about how often, from never to very often, RC members met AC members at the following places: in public transport, on the street, in the market; in the neighbourhood; or at public events. The quality contact indicator was built upon the question "What are these encounters like?", from very negative to very positive, in each of the three contexts listed above. From the focus groups conducted in this project, we know that the RC in Sweden often could not tell whether the person they were interacting with was from Syria or another country. Therefore, we need to read these findings with some caution.

The mean value of the indicator social proximity, on the other hand, is quite high (m=4). This indicator captures the respondents' hypothetical acceptance of a refugee as a spouse, relative, friend, neighbour, worker or a person in transit through their country. The last two indicators describe the mean values of RC members' perceptions of discrimination towards the AC and their membership in society. While their perception on AC's integration is slightly on the positive side (m=2.9), their opinion on how often the AC experience discrimination is higher (m=3.4).

The correlation table included below shows whether there is an association between two indicators, if this association is statistically significant and what the direction of the association is (that is, positive or negative). While almost all indicators included in the table are significantly correlated, those which are highly correlated are as follows: RC's attitudes towards the AC is negatively correlated with RC' perceptions of realist and symbolic threat, and positively associated with RC's support for AC's rights and RC' readiness to assist the AC. RC's perception of realistic threat is positively associated with their perception of symbolic threat and negatively with their support for AC's rights. As expected, the correlation between RC's perception of symbolic threat and their support for AC's rights is also negative. And finally, RC's support for AC's rights and their readiness to assist the AC are positively correlated.

Table 5-29: Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales for SP indicators of integration for RC respondents

		M	SD	Min-Max	n	α	α 95% CI	ω	ω 95% CI	
1	Attitudes towards members of the AC	3.82	.86	1-5	1275	0.847	0.834 – 0.859	0.861	0.846 – 0.874	
2	Perception of realistic threat	2.49	1.10	1-5	1275	0.800	0.780 – 0.819	0.819	0.801 – 0.837	
3	Perception of symbolic threat	2.78	1.21	1-5	1275	0.895	0.884 – 0.95	0.896	0.883 – 0.907	
4	Support for rights of AC	3.78	.85	1-5	1276	0.912	0.904 – 0.918	0.920	0.912 – 0.927	
5	Readiness to assist AC	3.37	1.08	1-5	1274	0.879	0.867 – 0.890	0.880	0.867 – 0.892	
6	Contact quantity	10.57	2.84	3-15	872	0.746	0.719 – 0.770	0.749	0.715 – 0.782	
7	Contact quality	8.61	2.97	3-15	704	0.924	0.916 – 0.932	0.925	0.904 – 0.942	
8	Social proximity	4.00	1.35	0-5	1277	0.763	0.742 – 0.784	0.779	0.753 – 0.800	
9	Perception of discrimination of AC	3.41	.88	1-5	1265	0.917	0.910 – 0.925	0.918	0.909 – 0.926	
10	Perception of AC's membership in society	2.88	1.02	1-5	1263	-	-	-	-	-
Correlations										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	-	-.686**	-.683**	.796**	.740**	-.206**	.630**	.574**	.477**	.399**
2			.779**	-.714**	-.587**	.187**	-.622**	-.505**	-.424**	-.357**
3				-.703**	-.550**	.202**	-.588**	-.487**	-.436**	-.362**
4				-	.682**	-.208**	.625**	.536**	.444**	.396**
5						-.088**	.580**	.539**	.338**	.327**
6						-	-.224**	-.065	-.166**	.025
7							-	.481**	-.372**	-.392**

8							-	.262**	.329**
9								-	.151**
10									-

Legend: M – mean. SD – standard deviation. min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents, α – reliability index Cronbach alpha, ω – reliability index McDonald omega; CI – confidence interval calculated on 1000 bootstrap samples; * - correlation is significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - correlation is significant at $p < 0.01$.

We next present the scores for the same or similar indicators based on answers given by AC respondents. The reliability of all scales calculated was excellent for attitudes towards the RC and experiences of discrimination.

When interpreting these scores, it is worth keeping in mind some differences, beyond socio-economic status, between both samples and the questions asked to respondents of each group: the RC is the host while AC members arrive as guests seeking support from the host. The RC lives in a highly developed, rich country while the AC comes from a less developed, low income country. The majority of the RC is White and the AC in Sweden is seen as non-White. The majority of the RC was born in a traditionally Christian and today semi-secular country, where gender equality is a top value, whereas the AC is perceived to be predominantly Muslim and less concerned with gender equality (Abdel-Fatah et al. 2021). The power inequality that results from these factors challenges the comparison of some indicators such as the perception of threat or support for rights. Furthermore, some questions are not directly comparable as they were asked differently in each questionnaire. For example, the equivalent question to the RC's readiness to assist the AC was asked of the AC in relation to their perception of the RC's readiness to assist them. Additionally, the questions about personal experiences of discrimination and membership in society asked among the AC were formulated as the RC's perception of AC's discrimination and integration. Our analysis below is conducted having these differences in mind.

The AC's knowledge of rights and their attitudes towards the RC are very positive (M=10, out of 12 and M=4.4, out of 5 and). Average responses to questions measuring AC's perception of threat from the RC are 3.2 for realistic threat and 2.6 for symbolic threat. AC's average perception of RC's readiness to assist them is 3.7.

Concerning variables measuring contact, they are both quite positive (m=11, on a 3-15 scale, for quantity and m=12, on a 4-15 scale, for quality). The probability of a minority AC member to meet a member of the majority RC is, of course, much higher than the other way around. Moreover, the gratitude towards the host might also influence the AC's perception of the quality of their interactions, the same way as the expectation of such gratitude might affect the RC's perceptions.

The AC's mean value of the indicator social proximity is quite high (m=4, out of 5) while their average responses to experiences of discrimination is relatively low (m=2.3, out of 5). The mean value of AC's responses about their membership in society is 2.9.

The overall coefficients reported in the correlation table below are lower and fewer variables are correlated between them compared to the correlations presented for the RC respondents. The highest coefficients among the statistically significant correlations are as follows: the AC's perception of realistic threat from the RC is positively correlated to their perception of symbolic threat, the quality of their contacts with the RC is negatively associated to perceptions of threat and positively linked to AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist them and the quantity of contacts with them. As expected, there is a positive correlation between AC's experiences of discrimination and the their perception of realistic and symbolic threat from the RC, and a negative correlation between the former and AC's

perception of RC's readiness to assist them and the quality of their interactions.Finally, AC's perception of own membership in society is negatively associated to their experiences of discrimination and their perception of threat from the RC and positively correlated to the AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist them and the quantity and quality of their interactions.

Table 5-30: Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales for SP indicators of integration for AC respondents

		M	SD	Min-Max	n	α	α 95% CI	ω	ω 95% CI
1	Attitudes towards members of the RC	4.36	.440	3-5	452	0.941	0.932-0.948	0.943	0.935-0.951
2	Perception of realistic threat	3.18	.938	1-5	444	0.828	0.801-0.852	0.832	0.807-0.858
3	Perception of symbolic threat	2.60	.888	1-5	444	0.835	0.809-0.859	0.848	0.826-0.871
4	Knowledge of rights	10	2.3	0-12	421	-	-	-	-
5	AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist them	3.69	.777	1-5	451	0.913	0.900-0.925	0.914	0.902-0.927
6	Contact quantity	11	2.8	3-15	399	0.770	0.732-0.803	0.771	0.725-0.813
7	Contact quality	12	2.5	4-15	364	0.831	0.804-0.855	0.834	0.790-0.871
8	Social proximity	4	1.5	0-5	502	-	-	-	-
9	Experience of discrimination	2.25	.948	1-5	447	0.912	0.900-0.923	0.914	0.902-0.925
10	Perception of AC's membership in society	3.00	1.00	1-5	449	-	-	-	-
	Correlations								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	-	.001	-.169**	-.019	.210**	.101*	.098	.055	-.055	.128**
2		-	.460**	.065	-.256**	-.084	-.328**	-.008	.408**	-.334**
3			-	.064	-.263**	-.179**	-.310**	-.166**	.347**	-.325**
4				-	-.005	-.056	.016	-.016	-.054	.003
5					-	.146**	.343**	.047	-.327**	.328**
6						-	.205**	.137**	-.116*	.323**
7							-	.138**	-.364**	.388**
8								-	.023	.144**
9									-	-.288*
10										-

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents, α – reliability index Cronbach alpha, ω – reliability index McDonald omega; CI – confidence interval calculated on 1000 bootstrap samples; * - correlation is significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - correlation is significant at $p < 0.01$.

Nature of intergroup relations between RC and AC

In this section we report on differences in the mean values of the RC and AC's responses to socio-psychological questions of integration between women and men. Differences between RC females and males are reported in Table 5-31. The mean values of the indicators related to attitudes, support of the RC towards the AC and their perception of discrimination towards the AC are slightly higher among women than men while the opposite is true for the indicators describing RC's perception of threat. The mean values of the rest of the indicators are quite similar between both groups. They both have about 60 acquaintances, 20 friends and 15 people to call for help if they need it in their places of residence. Only differences in the mean of the indicators RC's support for AC's rights, their readiness to assist the AC, social proximity and RC's perception of integration of the AC are statistically significant.

Table 5-31: Differences between RC females and males in socio-psychological indicators of integration

	Female			Male			F	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n		
Attitudes towards the members of the AC	3.96	.83	665	3.67	.86	601	.62	1264
Perception of realistic threat	2.35	1.07	665	2.66	1.11	601	1.58	1264
Perception of symbolic threat	2.63	1.18	665	2.95	1.23	601	3.43	1264
Support for rights of AC	3.89	.81	665	3.63	.88	602	6.69**	1265
Readiness to assist AC	3.56	1.04	664	3.15	1.09	601	4.14*	1263
Contact quantity	10.41	2.84	438	10.73	2.84	432	. 034	868
Contact quality	9.64	2.92	349	9.11	2.99	350	.199	697
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	61.67	95.50	662	63.96	99.94	599	1.28	1259
Number of friends in the place of residence	22.33	33.36	666	23.02	35.16	602	.996	1266
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	15.62	24.21	666	14.52	27.41	602	.047	1266
Social proximity	3.98	1.31	666	4.02	1.39	602	7.22**	1266
Perception of discrimination of AC	3.56	.85	658	3.24	.89	599	.10	1255
Perception of AC's membership in society	2.92	.98	657	2.84	1.06	597	12.10**	1252

Legend M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Note: Gender was coded as 1 = Female, 2 = Male.

Additionally, in Table 5-32 we report the results of a Chi-square test on differences in RC's preference for acculturation strategies for AC members between women and men. While a large majority of female and male RC members thought that refugees should maintain their original culture while at the same time they should also adopt the Swedish culture, more men than women expressed that refugees should maintain their original culture and not adopt the Swedish culture, or that they should relinquish their original culture and adopt the Swedish culture. These differences are statistically significant.

Table 5-32: Differences between RC female and male respondents in preference for acculturation strategies of AC members

	Female	Male	χ^2 (4) =
	f	f	25.098**
Refugees should maintain their original culture and not adopt the Swedish culture	4	11	N = 1256
Refugees should maintain their original culture and adopt the Swedish culture	609	516	
Refugees should relinquish their original culture and adopt the Swedish culture	41	67	
Total n	654	594	

Legend: f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

We next conduct the same analysis for AC women and men. There are statistically significant differences between both samples in three indicators: perception of symbolic threat and AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist them, which were marginally higher among women, and AC's perception of membership in society, which was slightly higher among men. Men had a more extensive network than women, and they also scored higher in social proximity and experiences of discrimination. However, these differences are not statistically significant.

Table 5-33: Differences between AC females and males in socio-psychological indicators of integration

	Female			Male			F	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n		
Attitudes towards the members of the RC	4.37	.427	157	4.35	.448	291	.009	446
Perception of realistic threat	3.23	.893	154	3.15	.955	286	.372	438
Perception of symbolic threat	2.60	.789	155	2.58	.928	284	5.184*	437
Knowledge of rights of AC	10.1	2.17	117	9.7	2.30	293	1.113	408
AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist them	3.71	.665	158	3.68	.833	288	9.371**	444
Contact quantity	11.4	2.68	138	11.5	2.84	257	.215	393
Contact quality	11.7	2.29	121	11.7	2.50	238	.919	357
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	14.2	24.74	89	16.0	19.22	164	.094	251
Number of friends in the place of residence	8.1	10.92	105	8.4	8.79	191	.192	294

Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	5.1	10.06	107	5.3	8.33	186	.000	291
Social proximity	3.8	1.50	176	4.3	1.40	315	1.643	489
Experience of discrimination	2.15	.877	157	2.30	.984	286	3.818	441
Perception of AC's membership in society	3.2	.92	157	3.3	1.01	288	4.743*	443

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - significant at $p < 0.01$.

Note: Gender was coded as 1 = Female, 2 = Male.

In the following table we report the results of a Chi-square test on differences in AC's preference for refugees' acculturation strategies between women and men. Almost all respondents in both groups believed that refugees should maintain their original culture while at the same time adopting the Swedish culture. Seven men versus two women answered that refugees should relinquish their original culture and adopt the Swedish culture. While these differences are statistically significant, the number of respondents that chose the first and third options is extremely low and therefore, we need to read these findings with caution.

Table 5-34: Differences between AC female and male respondents in preference for acculturation strategies of AC members

	Female	Male	
	f	f	
Refugees should maintain original and not adopt /country/culture.	3	4	$\chi^2 (4) = 21.547$**
Refugees should maintain original and adopt /country/culture.	150	275	N = 443
Refugees should relinquish original and adopt /country/ culture.	2	7	
Total n	155	286	

Legend: f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - significant at $p < 0.01$.

In the next two tables we present the results of a One-way ANOVA test on differences in the mean values of the RC and AC's responses to socio-psychological questions of integration among the three cities where the survey was conducted. The statistically significant differences among the three cities, within the RC, are as follows: RC's perception of realistic threat was only marginally significant and higher in Malmö than in Gothenburg and Stockholm (with mean values of 2.7 in Malmö and 2.5 elsewhere), and so was the perception of symbolic threat (with an average of 3.1 in Malmö versus 2.8 and 2.7 in Gothenburg and Stockholm). The post-hoc tests showed us that the differences between Gothenburg and Malmö (p = 0.015) as well as between Malmö and Stockholm (p = 0.000) are significant, but not those between Gothenburg and Stockholm (p = 0.610). The fact that Malmö is the least prosperous city out of the three main cities of Sweden and per capita crime rates, which are often associated with migrants in public discourses, are higher in Malmö than they are in Gothenburg and Stockholm (BRÅ, 2020a) might

explain these findings. Furthermore, this finding is also in line with with statistics provided by The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention, according to which concerns about crime in society are higher in the southern region than in the regions around Gothenburg and Stockholm (BRÅ, 2020b).

The quantity of contact was smaller in Stockholm, the biggest and most segregated city among the three, than it was in Gothenburg and Malmö (10.2 versus 11 and 11.1, respectively). Differences between Stockholm and Gothenburg (p=0.001) and between Stockholm and Malmö (p=0.002) are statistically significant but not those between Malmö and Gothenburg (p=0.879).

The number of acquaintances in the place of residence was also higher in Stockholm than it was in Gothenburg and Malmö (71.1 versus 53.9 and 49.4). Like in the case of quantity of contact, differences are statistically significant between Stockholm and the other two cities (with p=0.021 in both cases) but not between Malmö and Gothenburg (0.866).

Table 5-35: Results of One-way ANOVA with City as the independent variable for continuous indicators of socio-psychological integration for RC respondents

	Gothenburg			Malmo			Stockholm			Sig.
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	(between)
Attitudes towards the members of the AC	3.79	.89	385	3.75	.90	201	3.87	.83	689	.162
Perception of realistic threat	2.46	1.12	385	2.67	1.12	201	2.45	1.08	689	.047
Perception of symbolic threat	2.77	1.25	385	3.07	1.22	201	2.69	1.17	689	.000
Support for rights of AC	3.73	.90	386	3.72	.87	201	3.81	.82	689	.301
Readiness to assist AC	3.34	1.12	386	3.38	1.10	201	3.38	1.06	687	.827
Contact quantity	10.95	2.70	268	11.09	2.84	159	10.16	2.87	445	.000
Contact quality	9.47	2.97	224	9.40	3.20	134	9.34	2.90	346	.887
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	53.88	80.48	385	49.35	71.78	200	71.07	110.81	685	.002
Number of friends in the place of residence	19.45	22.54	386	23.62	43.24	201	24.01	36.35	690	.098
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	13.68	20.25	386	15.24	31.90	201	15.81	26.42	690	.427
Social proximity	4.03	1.31	386	3.95	1.40	201	4.01	1.35	690	.773
Perception of discrimination of AC	3.41	.86	382	3.35	.95	199	3.43	.87	684	.559
Perception of AC's membership in society	2.90	1.03	382	2.88	1.03	198	2.88	1.02	683	.946

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents.

Concerning differences in the indicators on socio-psychological integration of the AC among the three cities the survey was conducted in, only two are statistically significant: perception of realistic and symbolic threat. Like in the case of the RC, the post-hoc tests show us that the statistically most significant differences are found between Malmö and Stockholm (with p=0-001 for both indicators). Differences between Gothenburg and Malmö are also significant (with p=0.014 for realistic threat and p=0.096 for symbolic threat), whereas there are no statistically significant differences in these indicators between Gothenburg and Stockholm (for which

p=0.428 and p=0.220 for realistic and symbolica threat, respectively). These findings, along with similar ones presented above for the same indicators among the RC, suggest that there might be more fear or tension between the RC and the AC in Malmö than in Gothenburg or Stockholm.

The number of acquaintances in the place of residence was slightly higher in Malmö than in the other two cities while the number of friends was higher in Gothenburg. Social proximity and perception of personal integration scored higher in Stockholm whereas AC's experience of discrimination was slightly lower than in the other two cities. These differences are not statistically significant.

Table 5-36: Results of One-way ANOVA with City as the independent variable for continuous indicators of socio-psychological integration for AC respondents

	Gothenburg			Malmo			Stockholm			Sig.
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	(between)
Attitudes towards the members of the RC	4.38	.443	127	4.35	.419	190	4.36	.465	121	0.812
Perception of realistic threat	3.08	.897	124	3.39	.943	187	2.93	.891	119	0.000
Perception of symbolic threat	2.55	.834	125	2.77	.886	187	2.35	.887	118	0.000
Knowledge for rights of AC	9.87	2.063	129	9.60	2.359	167	9.92	2.385	115	0.444
AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist them	3.61	.824	128	3.66	.779	189	3.83	.665	120	0.057
Contact quantity	12	2.9	111	11	2.7	168	12	2.7	107	0.828
Contact quality	12	2.6	97	12	2.4	153	12	2.4	103	0.345
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	14	16.1	82	17	27.3	106	15	18.2	61	0.363
Number of friends in the place of residence	10	13.1	91	8	8.1	124	7.18	6.383	76	0.265
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	5.56	10.617	94	5.11	9.528	120	5.01	5.486	75	0.881
Social proximity	3.89	1.772	151	4.14	1.412	205	4.25	1.383	131	0.114
Experience of discrimination	2.29	1.042	126	2.29	.901	188	2.14	.920	120	0.357
Perception of AC's membership in society	3.21	.999	126	3.26	.953	188	3.45	1.008	121	0.105

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents.

In the next table we compare the scores of some attitudinal and perceptional indicators for our RC and AC samples. We do so with caution based on the reasons stated in the previous section. Differences in the scores of all indicators between the RC and AC are statistically significant except for AC's own perception of membership in society/RC's perception of such membership, for which there is no difference. The AC's attitudes towards the RC were more positive than RC's attitudes towards the AC. We have argued that this might be related to differences in the perceived position of each group as guests versus hosts, among other factors. The average scores to questions measuring a realistic perception of threat from the other group were higher among the AC while those measuring the perception of symbolic threat were marginally higher among the RC.

Table 5-37: Differences between RC and AC respondents in attitudes towards each other, perception of realistic and symbolic threat posed by each other and perception of integration of AC/perception of personal integration

	RC			AC			Mean difference	t	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards members of the other group	3.82	.858	1275	4.36	.440	452	-.5349	-12.67**	1725
Perception of realistic threat	2.49	1.100	1275	3.18	.938	444	-.6916	-11.83**	1717
Perception of symbolic threat	2.78	1.212	1275	2.60	.888	444	.1813	2.89**	1717
RC's perception of AC's membership in society/AC's own perception of membership in society	3	1.000	1263	3	1.000	449	-.41	-7.30	1710

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n - number of respondents, Mean difference – difference between AC and RC means, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

In the next table we include the answers to specific questions related to the support for rights (from RC respondents) or knowledge of rights (from AC respondents) of refugees in Sweden. RC respondents were asked to rate the statements listed in Table 5-38, starting by "RC", from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree) while AC respondents were asked to answer yes or no to the statements listed below, indicated by "AC". All the average RC responses to questions related to the support of refugees' rights in Sweden are on the positive side (m=3 and above), the most positive being support for assistance in their integration (m=4.6), government-subsidized free accommodation for refugees who cannot afford it themselves (m=4.5) and support for work permits (m=4.5). The most negative answers were given to the following questions: refugees should be able to raise their children in accordance with their culture and beliefs (m=3), their families should be allowed to join them in Sweden (m=3.3) and those who cannot pay for the legal aid should be granted the service for free (m=3.4).

As we stated earlier, our AC respondents were quite aware of the rights they had, as refugees, in Sweden. Above 90 percent of our AC sample who answered this question were aware of the following rights: the right to work, the right to use employment incentives, to access free health care and to education just like Swedish citizens, and the right to be assisted in their integration into Swedish society. Less than 70 percent were aware of the following entitlements: authorities do not have the right to prosecute refugees who entered Sweden illegally if they were persecuted in their countries, the right to free accommodation by the government for those who cannot afford it themselves and the right to have educational qualifications recognised if they meet requirements of the relevant authority when they have no documents to confirm their qualifications.

Table 5-38: Descriptive statistics of RC and AC respondents' answers to individual items for the Support for AC rights/Knowledge of AC rights scales

	RC				AC				
	M	SD	Min-Max	n	f (Yes)	% (Yes)	f (No)	% (No)	n

RC – Refugees should by no means be returned to their country if this would endanger their lives of freedom. AC – Refugees have the right to remain in Sweden if their return to their country would endanger their lives or freedom	3.66	1.430	0-5	1277	386	85.4%	66	14.6%	452
RC – Refugees who entered Sweden illegally should not be prosecuted if they were persecuted in their countries. AC – Authorities do not have the right to prosecute refugees who entered Sweden illegally if they were persecuted in their countries	3.45	1.439	0-5	1277	277	61.8%	171	38.2%	448
RC – Families of refugees should be allowed to join them in Sweden. AC – Refugees have the right to bring their families to join them in Sweden	3.26	1.361	0-5	1277	348	77.5%	101	22.5%	449
RC – The government should provide free accommodation for refugees who cannot afford it themselves. AC – Refugees who cannot afford it themselves have the right to be provided free accommodation by the government	4.45	.938	0-5	1277	305	68.1%	143	28.5%	448
RC – Refugees in Sweden should be allowed to get a job. AC – Refugees have the right to get a job	4.45	.938	0-5	1277	415	92.8%	32	7.2%	447
RC – Refugees should have access to employment incentives (e.g. training or reskilling) just like Swedish citizens. AC - Refugees have the right to use employment incentives (e.g. training or reskilling) just like Swedish citizens	4.04	1.155	0-5	1277	416	92.4%	34	7.6%	450
RC – Refugees should have access to free health care just like Swedish citizens. AC – Refugees have the right to access to free health care just like Swedish citizens	3.90	1.298	0-5	1277	432	96.4%	16	3.6%	448
RC – Refugees and their families should be entitled to primary, secondary and higher education just like Swedish citizens. AC – Refugees and their families have the right to primary, secondary and higher education just like Swedish citizens	4.11	1.162	0-5	1277	435	97.1%	13	2.9%	448
RC – If refugees have no documents to confirm their education qualifications, these should be recognised if they meet the requirements by the relevant authority. AC – If refugees have no documents to confirm their education qualifications, they have the right	4.21	1.057	0-5	1277	282	63.4%	163	36.6%	445

	M	SD	Min-Max	n	f	%	f	%	n
to have these qualifications recognised if they meet requirements of the relevant authority									
RC – Refugees should be able to raise their children in accordance with their culture and beliefs. AC – Refugees have the right to raise their children in accordance with their culture and beliefs	3.03	1.181	0-5	1277	329	74.1%	115	25.9%	444
RC – If refugees cannot pay for the legal aid, they should be granted this service for free. AC – If refugees cannot pay the legal aid, they have the right to be granted this service for free	3.37	1.337	0-5	1277	309	70.5%	129	29.5%	438
RC – Refugees should be assisted in their integration into our society (e.g. learning the Swedish language, learning about our culture, psychological and social support). AC – Refugees have the right to be assisted in their integration into Swedish society (e.g. learning the Swedish language, learning about Swedish culture, psychological and social support)	4.59	.833	0-5	1277	427	95.3%	21	4.7%	448

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, Min-Max – minimum and maximum answer, n – number of respondents, f – frequency, % - percentage of an answer in all answers.

Interaction between RC and AC

In this section we further analyze intergroup contacts and interactions between our RC and AC respondents. We start by comparing differences in responses given by both groups to continuous socio-psychological indicators of integration. With the exception of the two contact variables, differences in average responses to all the indicators listed below are statistically significant. The most salient differences are those related to the number of friends, acquaintances and persons to call for help in the place of residence. As expected, RC members, who were born or have been living in Sweden longer than the AC, had a considerably larger network compared to the AC. As we mentioned before, AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist them was slightly higher than RC's reported readiness to assist, while RC's perception discrimination of the AC was greater than the actual experience of discrimination indicated by the AC.

Table 5-39: Group differences between RC and AC's responses in continuous socio-psychological indicators of integration

	RC			AC			Mean difference	t	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Readiness to assist AC/AC' perception of RC's readiness to assist them	3.37	1.083	1274	3.69	.777	451	-.32	-5.803**	1723
Contact quantity	11	2.8	872	11	2.8	399	-.91	-5.329	1269
Contact quality	9	3.0	704	12	2.5	364	-3.07	-16.919	066

Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	62	97.3	1270	16	21.7	259	46.84	7.703**	1527
Number of friends in the place of residence	23	34.1	1277	8	9.5	302	14.36	7.245**	1577
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	15	25.7	1277	5	8.9	299	9.87	6.548**	1574
Social proximity	4	1.3	1277	4	1.5	502	-.10	-1.327*	1777
Perception discrimination of AC/Experience of discrimination	3.41	.882	1265	2.25	.948	447	1.17	23.583*	1710

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n - number of respondents, Mean difference – difference between AC and RC means, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

We next explore intergroup differences in the composition of their networks. We asked the respondents of each group how many members of the other group they have among their friends, acquaintances and people they would ask for help. Differences in the three variables are statistically significant and overall, RC respondents had fewer people from the AC in their networks than the other way around. As we said before, this is not surprising considering the differences in size between both groups. The biggest differences are found in the two extremes: among those who do not have any members of the other groups among their networks and also among those in the opposite situation. More specifically, 50, 70 and 80 percent of the RC respondents answered that they do not have any AC members among their acquaintances, friends and people they would ask for help, respectively; while the corresponding numbers reported by the AC were 30, 40 and 40 percent. On the contrary, two, one and two percent of RC respondents (22, 20 and 20 individuals) – versus 33, 32 and 43 percent of AC respondents (13, 16 and 20 individuals) – responded that all their acquaintances, friends and people whom they would ask for help were members of the other group.

Table 5-40: Group differences between RC and AC respondents in the number of members of the other group within personal social networks

	RC						AC						χ²	df
	f (All of them)	f (Most of them)	f (About half of them)	f (Few of them)	f (None of them)	n	f (All of them)	f (Most of them)	f (About half of them)	f (Few of them)	f (None of them)	n		
Out of your acquaintances, how many are AC/RC members?	22	28	45	446	573	1114	13	46	61	170	146	436	111.031**	4
Out of your friends, how many are AC/RC members?	20	24	27	244	779	1094	16	37	56	164	166	439	179.600**	4

Out of people you would ask for help, how many are AC/RC members?	20	18	27	159	870	1094	20	40	55	130	187	432	215.525**	4

Legend: f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X² – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

In the last table of this section we describe group differences in specific questions we asked to create the indicator for social proximity, all of which are statistically significant. In line with the answers given to the previous question, our AC sample was more willing to accept a relationship of any kind listed below with a member of the other group and all of them except for two people would accept a member of the RC as a partner, family member, friend, neighbour or a co-worker. The biggest differences, therefore, are those related to close relationships, that is, love and family relationships. As we have previously argued, differences in the societal position and other related factors could explain such differences.

Table 5-41: Group differences between RC and AC respondents in levels of social proximity

	RC			AC			χ^2	df
	f (Yes)	f (No)	n	f (Yes)	f (No)	n		
I would accept a love relationship with a member of the other group (RC/AC)	646	594	1240	309	122	431	50.158**	1
I would accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a family member	857	402	1259	380	68	448	46.471**	1
I would accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a friend	1167	102	1269	446	2	448	33.534**	1
I would accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a neighbour	1119	148	1267	450	2	452	52.833**	1
I would accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a fellow worker	1179	88	1267	447	2	449	28.185**	1

Legend: f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X² – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

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Analysis of socio-psychological indicators of integration in RC and AC group

HIGHLIGHTS

- **RC's attitudes** towards members of the AC, their social proximity, support for AC's rights, readiness to assist them and perception of AC's integration at the time of data collection were on the positive side, while their average responses to questions measuring perception of threat from the AC were quite neutral. The average quantity of contact between them, as reported by the RC, was higher than the quality of it. RC's opinion on the AC communities' experience of discrimination was also quite high.

- By gender, the RC's attitudes, support of the RC towards the AC and their perception of discrimination towards the AC were slightly more positive or higher among women than men while the opposite was true for their perception of threat. While a large majority of female and male RC members thought that refugees should maintain their original culture while at the same time they should also adopt the Swedish culture, slightly more men than women expressed that refugees should maintain their original culture and not adopt the Swedish culture, or that they should relinquish their original culture and adopt the Swedish culture.

- The statistically significant differences by city of residence among the RC are as follows: The RC's perception of realistic and symbolic threat was marginally higher in Malmö than it was in Gothenburg and Stockholm. The quantity of contact was smaller in Stockholm, the biggest and most segregated city among the three, than it was in Gothenburg and Malmö and so was the number of acquaintances in the place of residence.

- **AC's attitudes** towards the RC were very positive. Average responses to questions measuring the AC's perception of threat from the RC were also higher than those reported by the RC or very close to them. The AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist them was also slightly higher than the RC's reported readiness to assist the AC. Contact variables were both quite positive and the mean value of the social proximity indicator was as high as the average reported by the RC. The AC's average responses to experiences of discrimination were lower than RC's perception of discrimination towards the AC while their responses on own/AC's integration were quite similar.

- By gender, the AC's perception of symbolic threat and their perception of RC's readiness to assist them were marginally higher among women whereas the perception of personal integration was slightly higher among men. Like in the case of the RC, almost all male and female AC respondents believed that refugees should maintain their original culture while at the same time adopting the Swedish culture.

- There are less statistically significant differences by city of residence among the AC than among the RC and these concern the perception of realistic and symbolic threat. Like in the case of the RC, these indicators were higher in Malmö than they were in Stockholm and

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Gothenburg. These suggest that there might be more fear or tension between the RC and the AC in Malmö than in Gothenburg or Stockholm.

- Overall, while RC's attitudes towards and perceptions of the AC were quite positive, AC's attitudes towards and perceptions of the RC were more positive. We have argued that the different positions of each group as explained above might be related to such differences. The average score to questions measuring a realistic perception of threat from the other group were higher among the AC while those measuring the perception of symbolic threat were marginally higher among the RC.

- The most salient differences in **intergroup contact** between the AC and the RC are as follows: AC respondents were more willing to accept a relationship of any kind with a member of the other group than the RC, with the biggest differences being those related to close relationships, that is, love and family relationships. The AC's perception of the RC's readiness to assist them was slightly higher than the RC's reported readiness to assist the AC and they had more people from the RC among their networks than the other way around.

Characteristics of the RC and AC which hinder or facilitate SP integration

We conclude our analysis with a set of hierarchical regressions on RC and AC attitudes and perceptions towards each other. In hierarchal regression analysis, which is a form of linear regression, predictors are integrated into different models gradually in separate steps, allowing us to test the effect of adding specific variables to the ones included in step 1 (most commonly control variables) and to check the variation in the R square from one step to the next.

Characteristics of the RC

All the regressions included in this section contain two steps. In the first step of the RC regressions, we include socio-demographic and socio-economic variables such as age, gender, marital status, educational level, employment status, total household income and the importance of religion in a person's life (an ordinal scale with the reference category being not having any religion). In the second step, we introduce predictors measuring attitudes, perception of threat, social network, support for rights of AC, RC's ideas about the most appropriate acculturation strategy for the AC and their perception of discrimination of AC. The last model predicting the RC's perception of AC's membership in society includes additional variables that measure the opinion of RC members about the socio-economic integration of AC members and their impact on the economic and fiscal situation of the country.

Table 5-42 summarizes the findings of our first regression on RC respondents' readiness to assist refugees. Our *first model*, shown in Step 1, only includes socio-demographic and human capital variables, as well as a variable describing the importance of religion in the respondent's life. Only the correlation between the first three variables and the outcome variable is statistically significant. As expected, older people are less willing to assist refugees than younger people, whereas women and people with a migration background are more ready to do so compared to their counterparts. These findings are consistent with the descriptive statistics that we presented earlier in this report.

Our *second model* includes additional indicators measuring the RC's attitudes, perceptions and support and contact in relation to the AC. Statistically positive associations are as follows: RC's positive attitudes towards the AC is the strongest predictor of their readiness to assist refugees. As expected, RC's support for AC's rights also increases their readiness to assist refugees while their perception of realistic threat decreases it slighty. The importance of religion became significant in this model and it

is positively associated to the outcome variable. On the contrary, the association between age and readiness to assit refugees, which was already weak in the previous model, became statistically non significant. Having more acquaintances in the place of residence also increases RC's willigness to help refugees; however, the coefficient is so small that this correlation is negligeable.

The RC's ideas about assimilation or integration, versus separation, being the most appropriate strategies of acculturation for the AC are both negatively associated to the outcome variable. In other words, RC respondents who think that refugees should maintain their original culture and also adopt the Swedish culture (integration) and those who think refugees should relinquish their original culture and adopt the Swedish culture (assimilation) are less willing to assist refugees than RC members who answered that refugees should maintain they original culture and not adopt the Swedish culture (separation). Half of the minority group among the RC who believes in separation (n=14) are migrants from previous cohorts or the children of migrants, which might partly explain this finding. R square increases from 0.07 to 0.60 – the highest of the four regressions run on socio-psychological indicators of integration among the RC sample – from step 1 to 2.

Table 5-42: Prediction of RC readiness to assist AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables, and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Sweden (hierarchical regression analysis).

Step 1 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.011	-.133	-4.514	.000	
Female	.359	.169	5.735	.000	
Migration background	.185	.082	2.745	.006	
Secondary education	-.017	-.007	-.051	.960	R^2 =.080
Tertiary education	.285	.116	.851	.395	Adj. R^2 = .074
Employed	.056	.021	.677	.499	F (8) = 12.115n =
Total household income for the past month	-1.528E-5	-.041	-1.331	.184	1119
Importance of religion in person's life	.033	.036	1.181	.238	
Step 2 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	.002	.021	1.049	.294	
Female	.087	.041	2.058	.040	
Migration background	.170	.075	3.758	.000	
Secondary education	.048	.019	.214	.831	
Tertiary education	.161	.066	.722	.470	
Employed	.034	.013	.625	.532	
Total household income for the past month	4.965E-6	.013	.647	.518	
Importance of religion in person's life	.083	.091	4.475	.000	R^2 = .606
Attitudes towards AC	.693	.540	15.852	.000	Adj. R^2 = .599
Perception of realistic threat	-.087	-.088	-2.602	.009	F (18) = 93.873
Perception of symbolic threat	.033	.038	1.103	.270	ΔR^2 = .525
Support for rights of AC	.263	.208	5.968	.000	F change =
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.001	.062	2.559	.011	146.569
Number of friends in the place of residence	-.001	-.040	-1.231	.219	n = 1119
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	.001	.026	.899	.369	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-.435	-.121	-2.090	.037	

Acculturation strategy — Assimilation	-.603	-.160	-2.735	.006
Perception of discrimination of AC	-.043	-.035	-1.569	.117

Legend: b – unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Next we present the findings of a hierarchical regression on RC respondents' social proximity to the AC, defined as the respondents' hypothetical acceptance of a refugee as a spouse, relative, friend, neighbour, worker or a person in transit through their country. The correlations between three variables and the outcome variable are statistically significant in the first model: not surprisingly, RC's age and the importance of religion in their lives are negatively correlated to their social proximity with the AC and the same is true about household income.

After adding attitudinal, perception and opinion variables in the second model, gender becomes statistically significant and being a woman decreases RC's social proximity with the AC. The importance of religion becomes non significant. The indicator describing RC's attitudes towards the AC is, once again, the strongest predictor of the outcome variable: the more positive their attitudes, the higher their social proximity with the AC. RC's perceptions of realistic and symbolic threat, as well as their perception of discrimination towards the AC are negatively associated to their social proximity with the AC. Finally, RC's support for AC's rights increases social proximity. R square increases from 0.11 in step 1 to 0.42 in step 2.

Table 5-43: Prediction of RC social proximity towards the AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Sweden (hierarchical regression analysis).

Step 1 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.028	-.281	-9.698	.000	
Female	-.049	-.019	-.658	.511	
Migration background	-.062	-.023	-.777	.437	
Secondary education	.109	.036	.272	.786	R^2 = .106
Tertiary education	.312	.105	.784	.433	Adj. R^2 = .100
Employed	.053	.016	.545	.586	F (8) = 16.483
Total household income for the past month	-3.5460E-5	-.079	-2.601	.009	n = 1120
Importance of religion in person's life	-.085	-.076	-2.558	.011	
Step 2 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.016	-.162	-6.7106	.000	
Female	-.290	-.113	-4.697	.000	R^2 = .425
Migration background	-.076	-.028	-1.153	.249	Adj. R^2 = .416
Secondary education	.026	.009	.079	.937	F (18) = 45.270
Tertiary education	.027	.009	.083	.934	ΔR^2 = .319
Employed	.049	.015	.615	.539	F change = 61.160
Total household income for the past month	-1.588E-5	-.035	-1.422	.155	n = 1120

	b	β	t	p	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.040	-.036	-1.488	.137	
Attitudes towards AC	.483	.312	7.593	.000	
Perception of realistic threat	-.181	-.152	-3.703	.000	
Perception of symbolic threat	-.082	-.077	-1.887	.059	
Support for rights of AC	.147	.096	2.288	.022	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.000	.014	.469	.639	
Number of friends in the place of residence	.000	.01	-.258	.796	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	.001	.016	.476	.634	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-.012	.003	.041	.968	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-.462	-.102	-1.441	.150	
Perception of discrimination of AC	-.138	-.093	-3.425	.001	

Legend: b – unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results. * - significant at p < 0.05. ** - significant at p < 0.01. R^2 – coefficient of determination. Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination. F – F-test results. ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables. F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables. n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male. No migration background. Primary education. Not employed. Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary. Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed. Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Table 5-44 includes the results of our regression analyses on RC respondents' perception of the AC's integration. Only age and household income have a statistically significant correlation with the outcome variable in model 1: being older and having a higher income is negatively correlated to the RC's perception of AC's membership in society.

These two variables become statistically non significant in model 2. Having positive attitudes towards the AC and support for AC's rights increase RC's positive perception of AC's membership in society, whereas RC's perception of symbolic threat and their perception of discrimination towards the AC decrease it. Like in the case of our previous analysis on RC's readiness to assist refugees, their ideas about assimilation or integration, versus separation, being the most appropriate strategies of acculturation for the AC are both negatively associated to the outcome variable. R square increased from 0.02 to 0.21 from step 1 to 2.

Table 5-44: Prediction of RC perception of the integration of the AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Sweden (hierarchical regression analysis).

Step 1 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.006	-.079	-2.595	.010	
Female	.062	.031	1.009	.313	
Migration background	-.003	-.002	-.053	.958	
Secondary education	-.294	-.1125	-.893	.372	
Tertiary education	-.273	-.118	-.833	.405	$R^2 = .016$
Employed	.057	.023	.714	.475	Adj. $R^2 = .009$
Total household income for the past month	-2.283E-5	-.065	-2.033	.042	F (8) = 2.225 n = 1117
Importance of religion in person's life	.004	.005	.164	.870	
Step 2 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	.001	.013	.415	.652	$R^2 = .215$

	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Female	-.061	-.030	-1.087	.277	Adj. R^2 = .202
Migration background	-.005	-.002	-.087	.930	F (18) = 16.733
Secondary education	-.342	-.146	-1.149	.251	ΔR^2 = .199
Tertiary education	-.441	-.190	-1.488	.137	F change = 27.906
Employed	.041	.016	.564	.573	n = 1117
Total household income for the past month	-1.316E-5	-.037	-1.285	.199	
Importance of religion in person's life	.020	.023	.813	.416	
Attitudes towards AC	.240	.198	4.124	.000	
Perception of realistic threat	-.072	-.078	-1.611	.108	
Perception of symbolic threat	-.090	-.107	-2.230	.026	
Support for rights of AC	.128	.107	2.171	.030	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.000	.038	1.123	.262	
Number of friends in the place of residence	.001	.026	.569	.570	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	.000	-.006	-.140	.889	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-.743	-.218	-2.555	.011	
Acculturation strategy – assimilation	-1.064	-.299	-3.456	.001	
Perception of discrimination of AC	-.096	-.083	-2.611	.009	

Legend: b – unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results. * - significant at p < 0.05. ** - significant at p < 0.01. R^2 – coefficient of determination. Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination. F – F-test results. ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables. F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables. n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male. No migration background. Primary education. Not employed. Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary. Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed. Acculturation strategy - Separation.

In our last regression we keep the outcome variable describing RC respondent's Perception of the AC's membership in society but change our set of independent variables: we add a variable describing the RC's opinions on the impact of refugee migration while socio-demographic and other variables were omitted. Out of the three variables included in model 1, the RC's attitudes towards the AC is statistically significant and positively associated to their perception of AC's integration, whereas the RC's perception of symbolic threat is negatively associated.

In the second model, where variables describing the RC's opinion on the impact of migration are added, the RC's perception of AC's membership in society becomes statistically non significant. Having the opinion that the average level of education of the AC is secondary – versus primary– increases the RC's idea of AC's integration. On the contrary, thinking that, on average, AC members are unemployment or that they receive welfare assistance decreases it. Finally, having the idea that refugees' living situation is less crowded or that they will have a positive impact on Sweden's economic growth is positively associated with the outcome variable. R square increased from 0.18 to 0.22 between the two models.

Table 5-45: Prediction of RC perception of integration of the AC members using attitudes and perception of threat and opinions on the impact of migration on the Swedish society (hierarchical regression analysis).

Step 1 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Attitudes towards AC	.315	.266	6.897	.000	R^2 = .179
Perception of realistic threat	-.066	-.071	-1.596	.111	Adj. R^2 = .177
Perception of symbolic threat	-.104	-.125	-2.795	.005	F (3) = 87.002

| Step 2 predictors | b | β | t | p | n = 1204 |
					Model summary
Attitudes towards AC	.222	.188	4.390	.000	
Perception of realistic threat	-.014	-.015	-.308	.758	
Perception of symbolic threat	-.057	-.068	-1.484	.138	
Opinion on the level of education of AC – Secondary	.183	.089	2.503	.012	
Opinion on the level of education of AC – Tertiary	.052	.021	.561	.575	
Opinion on the employment status of AC – Unemployed	-.126	-.059	-1.898	.058	
Opinion on how many members of AC are receiving welfare assistance	-.060	-.058	-1.739	.082	
Opinion on the living situation of AC	.148	.100	3.688	.000	R^2 = .221
"The refugees in Sweden will increase the competition on the labour market." (recoded)	-.011	-.011	-.382	.703	Adj. R^2 = .212 F (14) = 24.22
"The refugees will reduce the shortage of labour in Sweden."	.004	.005	.162	.871	ΔR^2 = .043 F change = 5.906
"The refugees will have a positive impact in economic growth in Sweden."	.117	.145	3.059	.002	n = 1204
"The refugees in Sweden will bring more revenues that costs for the government."	.015	.019	.444	.657	
"Due to the government spending for refugees, my taxes will have to be increased." (recoded)	.016	.021	.547	.585	
"Due to the government spending for refugees, there will be less government benefits for the other population." (recoded)	-.009	-.013	-.282	.778	

Legend: b – unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Characteristics of AC

Our last set of regressions predict AC respondents' perceptions of the RC's readiness to assist them, their social proximity towards the RC and their own perception of membership in society in Sweden. In addition to the socio-demographic and socio-economic variables included in the first step of RC regressions, the first block of AC regressions include migration and integration-related variables, namely, duration of stay in Sweden (measured in months), their proficiency in Swedish and English, employment status before migration and the number of neighbours of the same ethnicity. Most variables included in the second step are the same. The exceptions are as follows: we included knowledge of rights of refugees instead of RC's support for rights of AC, own choice of acculturation strategies rather than RC's opinion on them and own experience of discrimination, instead of the perception of discrimination.

Starting from the first regression, on AC respondent's perception of the RC's readiness to assist them, none of the variables included in the first step and only two variables added in the second step are

statistically significant: the AC's attitudes towards the RC, which is positively associated to the outcome variable, and the AC's experience of discrimination, negatively correlated to their perception of RC's willingness to assist them. R square increased from 0.04 to 0.24 between the two models.

Table 5-46: Prediction of AC perception of the readiness of the RC to assist AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Sweden (hierarchical regression analysis). Theory-based model.

Step 1 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	.008	.114	1.512	.132	
Female	-.026	-.017	-.254	.800	
Duration of stay	-.002	-.085	-1.387	.167	
Married	.080	.050	.734	.464	
English language proficiency	-.008	-.038	-.500	.617	
Swedish language proficiency	.019	.073	.976	.330	
Secondary education	-.217	-.140	-1.355	.177	R^2 = .039
Tertiary education	-.211	-.139	-1.232	.219	Adj. R^2 = -.006
Employed	-.103	-.068	-1.073	.284	F (13, 280) = .873
Employed before migration	.016	.008	.126	.899	n = 294
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.033	-.041	-.661	.509	
Total household income for the past month	5.108E-5	.056	.871	.385	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.005	-.007	-.111	.911	
Step 2 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	.000	.005	.068	.946	
Female	.010	.006	.101	.919	
Duration of stay	-.001	-.051	-.834	.405	
Married	.011	.007	.114	.910	
English language proficiency	-.001	-.005	-.072	.943	
Swedish language proficiency	-.006	-.024	-.339	.735	
Secondary education	-.130	-.083	-.859	.391	
Tertiary education	-.103	-.068	-.652	.515	
Employed	-.150	-.099	-1.654	.099	
Employed before migration	.131	.070	1.145	.253	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.065	-.080	-1.401	.162	R^2 = .236
Total household income for the past month	-2.099E-5	-.023	-.268	.789	Adj. R^2 = .171
Importance of religion in person's life	.009	.013	.222	.825	F (23, 270) = 3.625** ΔR^2 = .039
Attitudes towards RC	.251	.186	3.183	.002	F change = 6.961**
Perception of symbolic threat	-.054	-.068	-1.004	.316	n = 294
Knowledge of rights of AC	.006	.016	.280	.779	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	-.001	-.025	-.310	.757	
Number of friends in the place of residence	.004	.040	.563	.574	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	.005	.053	.756	.450	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	.244	.055	.743	.458	

Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-.130	-.020	-.268	.789
Experience of discrimination	-.151	-.197	-3.122	.002

Legend: β – regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R² – coefficient of determination, Adj. R² – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR² – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Wasn't employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

The next table displays the coefficients of the regression analysis on predictors of AC respondent's social proximity towards the RC. In this case, the outcome variable captures the respondents' hypothetical acceptance of an RC member as a spouse, relative, friend, neighbour, worker or a person in transit through their country. Only variables measuring age and the importance of religion in the respondent's life is statistically significant among all variables included in the first step: being older and more religious decrease AC members' social proximity towards the RC. In the second step, two new variables are also statistically significant: number of acquaintances and number of friends in the place of residence. Having a higher number of acquaintances decreases AC respondent's social proximity towards the RC whereas having a larger network of friends increases it. This seemingly contradictory finding is actually in line with the most recent literature on Contact theory, according to which, superficial contact is not always correlated – or might be even negatively associated (particularly for individuals with unpleasant contact experiences) – to attitudes while the correlation between closer relationships and attitudes is positive (Thomsen & Rafiqi, 2021). R square changed from 0.14 to 0.19 from step 1 to step 2.

Table 5-47: Prediction of AC social proximity to the RC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Sweden (hierarchical regression analysis).

Step 1 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.012	-.171	-2.130	.034	
Female	-.175	-.105	-1.557	.121	
Duration of stay	.000	-.009	-.144	.885	
Married	-.139	-.092	-1.299	.195	
English language proficiency	-.026	-.130	-1.594	.112	$R^2 = .141$
Swedish language proficiency	.022	.089	1.101	.272	Adj. $R^2 = .092$
Secondary education	.122	.080	.767	.444	F (13, 227) = 2.863**
Tertiary education	.225	.153	1.291	.198	n = 241
Employed	.080	.054	.817	.415	
Employed before migration	.032	.017	.248	.805	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.053	-.068	-1.070	.286	
Total household income for the past month	-8.807E-5	-.100	-1.485	.139	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.122	-.196	-3.023	.003	
Step 2 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-.015	-.221	-2.670	.008	$R^2 = .185$ Adj. $R^2 = .099$
Female	-.148	-.088	-1.287	.199	F (23, 217) = 2.148* ΔR² = .045

	β		t	p	
Duration of stay	.001	.039	.550	.583	F change = 1.188
Married	-.178	-.118	-1.631	.104	n = 241
English language proficiency	-.019	-.094	-1.136	.257	
Swedish language proficiency	.006	.023	.276	.783	
Secondary education	.123	.081	.745	.457	
Tertiary education	.246	.168	1.387	.167	
Employed	.091	.061	.873	.383	
Employed before migration	.092	.049	.688	.492	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.069	-.089	-1.347	.179	
Total household income for the past month	.000	-.157	-1.496	.136	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.103	-.166	-2.473	.014	
Attitudes towards RC	.028	.022	.322	.748	
Perception of symbolic threat	-.063	-.083	-1.036	.301	
Knowledge of rights of AC	.005	.015	.224	.823	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	-.005	-.155	-1.681	.094	
Number of friends in the place of residence	.011	.140	1.708	.089	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	.005	.072	.844	.400	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	.373	.096	1.109	.269	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	.464	.081	.939	.349	
Experience of discrimination	-.019	-.025	-.344	.731	

Legend: β – regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Wasn't employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Our last table includes the results of our hierarchical regression analysis of AC respondent's perception of personal integration. These are the best models out of the three regressions conducted on the SP integration of the AC, in terms of number of statistically significant variables and explanatory power of the models (R^2 = 0.14 in step 1 and R^2 = 0.30 in step 2). The correlations between five variables and the outcome variable are statistically significant in step 1: being older, having a better command of the Swedish language, being employed and having a higher household income increase AC members' own perception of membership in society, while being a woman decreases it. In the second step, out of these variables, only the knowledge of Swedish and gender remain significantly associated to the outcome variable and they have the same sign as in step 1. In addition, the AC's perception of realistic threat is also stastistically significant and, as expected, it is negatively associated to their experiences of personal integration.

Table 5-48: Prediction of AC perception own society membership using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Sweden (hierarchical regression analysis).

Step 1 predictors	b	β	t	p	Model summary

	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	.018	.176	2.468	.014	
Female	-.291	-.135	-2.183	.030	
Duration of stay	.001	.023	.398	.691	
Married	.067	.031	.480	.631	
English language proficiency	-.036	-.132	-1.825	.069	
Swedish language proficiency	.105	.295	4.147	.000	
Secondary education	.087	.041	.419	.675	R^2 = .141
Tertiary education	.043	.021	.193	.847	Adj. R^2 = .101
Employed	.293	.143	2.387	.018	F (13, 279) = 3.535**
Employed before migration	-.235	-.094	-1.505	.134	n = 293
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	.115	.105	1.814	.071	
Total household income for the past month	.000	.129	2.128	.034	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.016	-.017	-.297	.767	
Step 2 predictors	**b**	**β**	**t**	**p**	**Model summary**
Age	.008	.082	1.214	.226	
Female	-.220	-.102	-1.754	.080	
Duration of stay	.000	.008	.144	.886	
Married	-.044	-.020	-.338	.735	
English language proficiency	-.031	-.111	-1.626	.105	
Swedish language proficiency	.064	.178	2.619	.009	
Secondary education	.137	.065	.696	.487	
Tertiary education	.135	.066	.649	.517	
Employed	.222	.108	1.889	.060	
Employed before migration	-.140	-.056	-.944	.346	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	.074	.067	1.232	.219	
Total household income for the past month	9.720E-5	.079	.958	.339	R^2 = .301 Adj. R^2 = .241
Importance of religion in person's life	.007	.008	.143	.886	F (23, 269) = 5.039** ΔR^2 = .160
Attitudes towards RC	.181	.100	1.778	.077	F change = 6.146**
Perception of realistic threat	-.274	-.252	-3.953	.000	n = 293
Perception of symbolic threat	-.136	-.126	-1.959	.051	
Knowledge of rights of AC	.015	.029	.518	.605	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.005	.101	1.326	.186	
Number of friends in the place of residence	.006	.052	.773	.440	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	-.010	-.084	-1.244	.214	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-.255	-.043	-.604	.546	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-.512	-.058	-.818	.414	
Experience of discrimination	-.110	-.107	-1.767	.078	

Legend: β – regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Wasn't employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Characteristics of the RC and AC that hinder or facilitate integration

HIGHLIGHTS

- The main findings of our regression analysis on SP integration among the RC are as follows: older people are less willing to assist refugees than younger people, whereas women, people with a migration background and those who are more religious are more ready to do so compared to their counterparts. Having positive attitudes towards the AC and supporting their rights increases the RC's readiness to assist refugees while their perception of realistic threat from the AC decreases it slightly. The RC's ideas about assimilation or integration, versus separation, being the most appropriate strategies of acculturation for the AC are both negatively associated to the outcome variable.

- As for the RC's predictors of social proximity, age, being a woman and the importance of religion in their lives are negatively correlated to their social proximity with the AC and the same is true about household income. The indicator describing the RC's attitudes towards the AC is, once again, the strongest predictor of the outcome variable: the more positive their attitudes, the higher their social proximity with the AC. The RC's perceptions of realistic and symbolic threat, as well as their perception of discrimination towards the AC are negatively associated to their social proximity with the AC while RC's support for AC's rights increases social proximity.

- Having positive attitudes towards the AC and support for the AC's rights increase the RC's positive perception of the AC's integration, whereas the RC's perception of symbolic threat and their perception of discrimination towards the AC decrease it. Like in the case of our previous analysis on the RC's readiness to assist refugees, their ideas about assimilation or integration, versus separation, being the most appropriate strategies of acculturation for the AC are both negatively associated with the outcome variable. In the last model, where variables describing the RC's opinions on the impact of migration were added instead of socio-demographic factors, having the opinion that the average level of education of the AC is secondary – versus primary–, that AC members' living situation is less crowded or that they will have a positive impact on Sweden's economic growth increases the RC's idea of AC's integration. On the contrary, thinking that, on average, AC members are unemployed or that they receive welfare assistance decreases it.

- Finally, we summarize our key findings of our regression analysis on SP integration among our AC sample as follows: AC's attitudes towards the RC are positively associated to their perception of the RC's readiness to assist them whereas the AC's experience of discrimination is negatively correlated to the outcome variable.

- Being older, more religious and having a higher number of acquaintances decrease AC members' social proximity towards the RC. On the contrary, having a larger network of friends increases it.
- Having a better command of the Swedish language increases AC members' perception of personal integration, while being a woman and having a higher perception of realistic threat decreases it.

5.4.　　Discussion and Conclusions

This report analyses the socio-economic and socio-psychological integration between RC and AC survey respondents in Sweden. In the next few pages we summarize and discuss the main findings for each research question in relation to the literature.

What is the socio-economic situation of the AC? And what are the main factors correlated to it?

In standard labour-market supply studies it is hypothesised that the probability of employment, higher earnings and job-match are determined by the level of human capital (Becker 1975). This includes formal education, labour-market experience and skills acquired at work. However, when it comes to migration, education and skills may not be perfectly transferable between countries. These skills could be labour-market information, destination-language proficiency and occupational licenses, certifications or credentials (Bevelander 2000; Chiswick et al. 2005).

Learning the language of the receiving country is, therefore, a key step towards finding suitable employment and interacting with members of the RC (Ager and Strang 2004). As expected in a country like Sweden, where attendance to integration programs is rewarded with financial incentives, most of our AC respondents had attended or were attending an integration course at the time of data collection. As a result, the self-reported average knowledge of the Swedish language was quite high both among women and men. The fact that our AC sample is highly educated probably facilitated the learning of Swedish: almost half of them had a university education and the majority had completed at least secondary school.

Having a university degree is, however, not useful unless it can be documented and accepted as equal in receiving countries. The transferability of credentials is, in fact, one of the challenges that hinders access to employment for immigrants, in general, and in the case of refugees, in particular (Hatton 2011). Most of our AC respondents reported that their degrees were recognized as fully or partially equivalent, with the credential recognition rate as well as the average educational level being greater among men.

As expected among recently-arrived refugees with an over-representation of university graduates, over half of female and male AC members were employed at the time of data collection while one in five was unemployed. The equivalent employment rate retrieved from register data is 32 percent. More men than women had full-time jobs and permanent employment contracts. The education to occupational level match – less than half had a job that corresponded with their level of education – and job satisfaction – with an average satisfaction level of three out of five – were similar among both genders. The mean household income was equally low among our female and male AC respondents.

The key findings of our regression analysis on employment and Chi-square and t-tests ran on income were also in line with our descriptive statistics and previous studies. Having good physical health – the strongest predictor of the probability of employment, – being a man and being older increased the likelihood of employment whereas having more children decreased it. Living in Malmö, the less prosperous of the three cities included in this study, was negatively associated to the likelihood of employment among male AC members.

Statistically significant differences among AC members with above versus below-average net earnings were as follows: the share of people with below-average earnings was higher among older people, those who are unmarried, people with primary education and the ones living in Malmö, whereas their counterparts (plus people living in Stockholm) were over-represented among AC respondents with above-average earnings. None of these differences were statistically significant for AC women.

Having appropriate housing was another one of the most critical factors for and indicators of successful integration for refugees (Ager and Strang 2004; Phillimore and Goodson 2008; Ziersch et al. 2017). Secure housing was not only a human right but also an important social determinant of health (World Health Organization 2011; Ziersch et al. 2017). Three of the most cited themes in the literature on housing that concern immigrants (including refugees) are accessibility, housing

conditions, and the consequences of such conditions and geographical location for immigrants' health and their integration versus segregation. Half of the women and less men among our AC sample lived in an overcrowded dwelling and almost two thirds had permanent housing contracts. Their average responses on the quality of the neighbourhood were quite positive among both genders. They both scored green spaces and safety in the neighbourhood the highest and lowest, respectively.

How do RC members perceive the socio-economic situation of refugees and the impact of refugee migration in the receiving country?

According to the literature on attitudes towards refugees among the receiving population, females, employed people, those with liberal ideas and younger people have less negative attitudes towards refugees (Murašovs et al. 2016). Our descriptive statistics on RC's opinions towards the AC confirm these findings: in general, men, younger people, those with a migration background, tertiary education and people with a left-wing political orientation among our RC sample had a more positive perception of the socio-economic situation of the AC. The most salient differences in opinions were reported by people with different levels of education and also by those with left versus right-wing political orientations.

With the exception of employment, the RC underestimated the socio-economic situation – as described by education, employment, housing situation and use of welfare assistance – of the AC. The majority of our RC sample did not think that refugees would increase labour market competition in Sweden or they felt neutral about it. On the contrary, most RC members agreed or gave a neutral answer to the statement "Refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Sweden", which is not surprising considering that these two statements are mutually exclusive. In both cases, people with primary education were an exception, probably because they often compete for the same jobs as the AC.

The RC sample's reaction to the statement "Refugees will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Sweden" – to which most people agreed or neither agreed or disagreed to – are consistent with those given to the previous statements. By filling labour shortages, instead of competing with workers in the RC, refugees would be contributing to Sweden's economic growth.

The recent debates on the fiscal burden of refugee migration and the sustainability of the current migration model in Sweden seem to be reflected in the RC's answers to the statement "Refugees in Sweden will bring more revenues than costs for the government": more people disagreed than agreed to it. People seemed to be more uncertain about whether the government's spending on refugees would increase their tax payings. The most common answer given by our RC respondents was that they neither agreed or disagreed. While the RC's general opinions on the statement "Due to the government spending for refugees there will be less benefits for the other population" were less neutral and more diverse, there were slightly more people who disagreed than those who agreed to it.

Like in the case of RC's opinions on the socio-economic situation of the AC, men, younger people, those with a migration background, tertiary education and people with a left-wing political orientation among our RC sample had a more positive perception of the economic and fiscal impact on the Swedish society.

What is the nature of intergroup relations and interactions between the receiving and the arriving community?

In general, **the RC's attitudes** towards members of the AC, their social proximity, support for AC's rights, readiness to assist them and their perception on AC's membership in society were on the positive side, while their average responses to questions measuring perception of threat from the AC were quite neutral. The average quantity of contact between them, as reported by the RC, was higher than the quality of it. RC's perception of the degree of discrimination towards the AC was also quite high.

By gender, RC's attitudes, their support of AC's rights and their perception of discrimination towards the AC were slightly more positive or higher among women than men while the opposite is true for

their perception of threat. This is, again, in line with previous studies (ex. Murašovs et al. 2016). While a large majority of female and male RC members expressed that refugees should maintain their original culture while at the same time they should also adopt the Swedish culture, slightly more men than women were of the opinion that refugees should maintain their original culture and not adopt the Swedish culture, or that they should relinquish their original culture and adopt the Swedish culture.

The statistically significant differences by city of residence among the RC were as follows: the RC's perception of realistic and symbolic threat was marginally higher in Malmö than it was in Gothenburg and Stockholm. The quantity of contact was smaller in Stockholm, the biggest and most segregated city among the three, than it was in Gothenburg and Malmö and so was the number of acquaintances in the place of residence.

The AC's attitudes towards the RC were very positive. Average responses to questions measuring AC's perception of threat from the RC were also higher than those reported by the RC or very close to them. AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist them was also slightly higher than the RC's reported readiness to assist the AC. Contact variables were both quite positive and the mean value of the indicator social proximity was as high as the average reported by the RC. AC's average responses to experiences of discrimination were lower than RC's perception of discrimination towards the AC while their responses on own/AC's integration were quite similar.

By gender, AC's perception of symbolic threat and their perception of RC's readiness to assist them were marginally higher among women, whereas the perception of personal integration was slightly higher among men. Like in the case of the RC, almost all male and female AC respondents believed that refugees should maintain their original culture while at the same time adopting the Swedish culture.

We found less statistically significant differences by city of residence among the AC than among the RC and these concerned the perception of realistic and symbolic threat. Like in the case of the RC, these indicators were higher in Malmö than they were in Stockholm and Gothenburg. This finding suggests that there might be more fear or tension between the RC and the AC in Malmö than in Gothenburg or Stockholm.

Overall, while the RC's attitudes towards and perceptions of the AC were more positive than negative, AC's attitudes towards and perceptions of the RC were more positive. We have argued that the different positions of each group (as host versus guests and other factors related to their socio-economic and migration/refugee status, and race or ethnicity) as explained above might be related to such differences. This finding is in line with previous studies conducted between Syrian refugees living in Libya (See Saab, Herb and Moughalian 2017). The average score to questions measuring a realistic perception of threat from the other group were higher among the AC while those measuring the perception of symbolic threat were marginally higher among the RC.

The most salient differences in **intergroup contact** between the AC and the RC were as follows: AC respondents were more willing to accept a relationship of any kind with a member of the other group than the RC, with the biggest differences being those related to close relationships, that is, love and family relationships. AC's perception of RC's readiness to assist them was slightly higher than RC's reported readiness to assist the AC and they had more people from the RC among their networks than the other way around. On the contrary, the RC's perception of discrimination of the AC was greater than the actual experience of discrimination indicated by the RC.

What are the characteristics of the RC and the AC members that hinder or facilitate socio-psychological integration?

The main findings of our regression analysis on **SP integration among the RC** are as follows: older people were less willing to <u>assist refugees</u> than younger people, whereas women, people migration background and those who reported being more religious were more ready to do so compared to their counterparts. Having positive attitudes towards the AC and supporting their rights increased RC's readiness to assist refugees while, in line with previous findinds (see Schweitzer et al. 2005), their

perception of realistic threat from the AC decreased it slightly. RC's ideas about assimilation or integration, versus separation, being the most appropriate strategies of acculturation for the AC were both negatively associated to the outcome variable.

As for RC's predictors of social proximity, age, being a woman and the importance of religion in their lives were negatively correlated to their social proximity with the AC and the same was true about household income. The indicator describing RC's attitudes towards the AC was, once again, the strongest predictor of the outcome variable: the more positive their attitudes, the higher their social proximity with the AC. RC's perceptions of realistic and symbolic threat, as well as their perception of discrimination towards the AC were negatively associated to their social proximity with the AC while RC's support for AC's rights increased social proximity.

Having positive attitudes towards the AC and support for AC's rights increased the RC's positive perception of the AC's integration, whereas the RC's perception of symbolic threat and their perception of discrimination towards the AC decreased it. Like in the case of our previous analysis on the RC's readiness to assist refugees, their ideas about assimilation or integration, versus separation, being the most appropriate strategies of acculturation for the AC were both negatively associated to the outcome variable. In the last model, where variables describing the RC's opinions on the impact of refugee migration were added instead of socio-demographic factors, having the opinion that the average level of education of the AC was secondary – versus primary–, that refugees' living situation was less crowded or that they would have a positive impact on Sweden's economic growth increased RC's idea of AC's integration. On the contrary, thinking that, on average, AC members were unemployed or that they received welfare assistance decreased it.

Finally, we summarize our key findings of our regression analysis on **SP integration among our AC** sample as follows: the AC's attitudes towards the RC were positively associated to their perception of the RC's readiness to assist them whereas the AC's experience of discrimination was negatively correlated to the outcome variable. Being older, more religious and having a higher number of acquaintances decreased AC members' social proximity to the RC. On the contrary, having a larger network of friends increased it. This finding is in line with the most recent literature on Contact theory, according to which, superficial contact is not always correlated – or might be even negatively associated, especially for people with negative experiences – to attitudes while the correlation between closer relationships and attitudes is positive (Thomsen and Rafiqi, 2021).

Having a better command of the Swedish language increased AC members' own perception of membership in society, while being a woman and having a higher perception of realistic threat decreased it.

In sum, being a woman, being younger, highly educated, having a migration background and having left-wing political ideas had a positive association to the RC's attitudes and views on refugee migration and integration. Two of these factors – being younger and highly educated – also facilitated the AC's SP integration while being a man increased the AC's own experieces of integration. Religion had interesting mixed effects on the RC's attitudes towards the AC: it increased the RC's readiness to assist refugees while it had the opposite effect on their social proximity towards the AC (the latter had the same effect on AC's social proximity towards the RC). Religious people, who are often older and/or more conservative, might feel the duty to help those in need of aid while at the same, might find it more difficult to interact with people whom they perceive to be quite different from them. We could even speculate further and extend this statement to the Swedish society, where RC members might feel that their duty ends with tolerating refugee migration or voting for pro-immigration political parties. While the high scores for social proximity – which could be a result of socially desirable responding – do not support this hypothesis, the low average number of AC members in the networks of the RC could point to this direction. This could, of course, also be a result of differences in the sizes of both populations.

Some factors that facilitate the AC's SE integration – such as being a man and being older – seemed to hinder their SP integration while others had similar effects. This is the case, for example, of being highly educated – which was positively correlated to some SE and SP outcomes – and of living in

Malmö – a factor that was negatively associated to the likelihood of employment among AC members and where the perception of threat of each community towards the other was also higher than in the other two cities. As we stated earlier, Malmö is the least prosperous of the three cities included in this study and also the municipality with the highest per capita crime rates among them. Having a better command of the Swedish language increased AC members' overall perception of personal integration.

Limitations of the study

The main limitation of this study is the over-representation of highly educated people in our RC and AC samples. We know from the literature that higher education not only has a positive impact on immigrant and refugee integration but also on different groups' attitudes towards each other. Therefore, we need to read our main findings as potentially being on the optimistic side.

Furthermore, the small sample sizes for some sub-groups (like that of employed AC women) and a high number of missing values for certain variables (such as income) did not allow us to conduct our initial analyses as planned. This was the case of OLS regressions on income and some of the alternative Chi-square tests.

Finally, one of the goals of the research component of the FOCUS project is to operationalize the idea of integration as a two-way process of mutual adaptation. While this survey was designed having this goal in mind, by putting more emphasis on the AC's experiences, we have sometimes fallen into the "trap of assimilation". In the absence of studies that have analysed this concept empirically, however, we believe our findings still constitute a valuable contribution to theoretical and normative debates around integration as a two-way process of mutual understanding and adaptation.

6. Country report – JORDAN

6.1.   Data collection

6.1.1.   Planned sample

The sample for this study aligned with the FOCUS Deliverable 3.1 Research design and methodology, which define the inclusion criteria as:

- Syrian adults; aged 18-65 years (AC)
- Forced to migrate from Syria at the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, onwards
- Living outside refugee camps
- Jordanian adults aged 18-65 years (RC)
- Holding a Jordanian citizenship, or permanent residence status
- AC and RC
- An equal number of males and females, gender balance
- Residing in one of the four largest host-cities for Syrian Refugees (Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Mafraq)

Sampling Techniques

The survey used the most up-to-date household listing of Syrian refugees in Jordan, covering 75 clusters/blocks. Random sampling assured the validity of results and eliminated bias in the respondents' selection method. One respondent (aged between 18-65 years old) was surveyed from each selected household using the the KISH grid method[32].

The design of the final sample size of respondents in each governorate was calculated to be proportional to the size of the total Syrian Refugee Population in that governorate (the larger the Syrian Refugee Population in a governorate, the larger the sample size designed).

For the Receiving Community sample, the Multistage Stratified Cluster Sample (SCS) technique was used in the design of the sample, the sampling frame was obtained from the Department of Statistics (DOS) using the 2015 census frame. Then a random walk technique in the selected primary samplimg units (Blocks) was used for collecting the data.

1.4.2.Materials and instruments

As a part of WP3: Methodology of the field study, all materials and instruments necessary for data collection were translated into Arabic depending on the target sample group. For survey data collection, this included:

- Questionnaire for the AC, translated to Arabic
- Questionnaire for the RC, translated to Arabic
- Information letter and Informed consent form for the AC, translated to Arabic
- Information letter and Informed consent form for the RC, translated to Arabic
- Psychosocial support leaflet, translated to Arabic
- Interviewer manual for AC data collection translated to Arabic
- Interviewer manual for RC data collection translated to Arabic

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[32] KISH grid is a way of randomly choosing household survey respondents. The method avoids selection bias. If you visit houses and survey the first person to answer the door, your results are probably going to be biased against the very young or very old, who are less likely to answer the door first. The Kish Grid addresses this problem by assigning numbers to each member of the household, based on age. The most important aspect of the grid is that it assigns an equal probability of selection for each possible survey participant (Lewis, Beck et. al, 2003).

•   Training manual translated to Arabic

Instruments and materials for receiving community and the arriving community respondents were extensively reviewed by the members of the CSS research team.

6.1.2. Staff Recruitment and Training

The staff comprised a project manager and coordinator, a sampling expert, field coordinators and trainers, administrators, and field interviewers.

In total, the research team comprised of eight field supervisors and twenty-four field interviewers, with field supervisors following up the field data collection, and making sure of full adherence to the selected sampling approach and research ethics. The field interviwers were recruited to collect the field data by interviewing sample respondents and recording the survey results.

Field interviewers were native speakers of Arabic, had a minimum education attainment of a high school diploma, and were physically fit to do the fieldwork. Gender balance was in favour of female enumerators as they are usually more welcome, and have easier access to homes, to collect data, than their male counterparts. Recruitment was full time, yet flexible working hours and shifts were permitted (evenings and weekends) to maximize the ability to capture households.

A two-day training workshop for the field work team, led by the CSS team was conducted at the University of Jordan. Training covered:

1. The FOCUS project, and the key principles of the research component of the project, target group details (inclusion/exclusion criteria) as well as random sampling process techniques; including the selection method the procedure of data collection (see below), KISH grid technique and identification of eligible household members.
2. Roles of interviewers in data collection, team coordination and field quality control, including going through adopted instruments and materials; with an emphasis on research ethics and social practices and cultural sensitivities, quality assurance, and finally the utilization/recording on CSpro 7.5 (software questionnaire), and interviews (forms) tracking through hands-on training using tablets, and role-playing (working in teams of two).

The procedure of data collection

    a. Materials
    b. Where to approach respondents?
    c. Whom to approach?
    d. How to approach respondents?
    e. Providing full information to potential respondents and obtaining informed consent
    f. Data collection using the questionnaire
    g. Closing of the meeting with a respondent

All interviewers were provided with the following materials:

• Identification tag (name, organization, FOCUS logo and the logo of European Union)
• Interviewer manual

For each participant:

• Informative letter for survey with a noted one-of-a-kind, personal four-digit number (code)
• Informed consent form
• The paper form of the "survey log" for every completed or attempted interview
• The paper form of the questionnaire
• The paper form of the table for a possible follow-up call

Paper forms for each item in the questionnaire where scales with numbers were used (6 scales, printed double-sided on 3 A4 sheets of paper) to help explain how to respond.

The researchers applied for the ethical approval of the Deanship of Scientific Research at the University of Jordan. The Ethics committee reviewed the study design, all instruments and materials, and approved the study with no further comments (See Appendix F).

6.1.3. Procedure

Both groups of respondents were approached according to the planned techniques. Receiving community respondents were approached using the maps/sketches (showing the borders of the selected blocks) provided by Department of Statistics (DOS), while arriving community respondents were selected and approached using Snowball Technique, making sure that privacy and data protection principles were respected at all times (explaining the ethics, privacy and data protection used and approved by the research teams).

Respondents from Four governorates were interviewed for this study (Amman, Zarqa, Irbid and Mafraq). The data were collected using electronic version of the questionnaires, this was done using CSpro 7.5 data collection software. The Data collection in Jordan started on 6th January 2020 and ended on the 21st January 2020 (15 days). The completed sample for the RC was 624 respondents, and for the AC the completed sample was 624. More respondents were interviewed from both AC and RC in order account for any non-vaild responses.

6.1.4. Limitations and Impact of COVID-19 on Data Collection

There were no limitations on the data collection, nor the sample selection, due to the outbreak of COVID-19, as all data were collected before the outbreak and the lockdown that took place in Jordan on March 17th 2020 and lasted until June 11th. However, it should be noted that sunsequent to this fieldwork the pandemic had a significant toll on the economic livelihoods of Jordanian households, especially the vulnerable, refugee households not excluded, and amongst whom day labourers constitute the largest majority. The economy as a whole retracted and many sectors closed down, along with restricted mobility due to prolonged curfew hours. COVID-19 outbreak also affected field survey activities, and face-to-face household visits. Restictions affected healthcare services, as well as educational facilities. While governmental protection measures applied to Jordanian nationals, such as social security and national aid fund payments, refugee status holders were were not included.

6.2.   Findings

6.2.1. Sample

In total, 624 receiving community (RC) respondents and 624 arriving community (AC) respondents participated in the study. For both samples, data were collected in four cities: Amman, Zarqa, Irbid and Mafraq with the majority of respondents living in Amman (the capital city).

The mean age of RC respondents was 39.09 years (n=624, SD=12.942), with 50.8% males and 49.2% females. Most of the RC respondents didn't have a migrant background (75.5%). Secondary education was most prominent in this sample (56.9%). A great majority of respondents were not employed at the time of the data collection (71.5%). (According to the Department of Statistics 2020, the population of Jordan is estimated at 10.625 million, with 23.4% (2.486 million) working or looking for work, and most of them are Jordanians, but the figure also includes all expatriate workers)

The mean age of AC respondents was 36.55 years (n=624, SD=12.031), with 50% males and 50% females. On average, up to the point of data collection, they have lived in Jordan for 82 months (most of the Syrian refuges in Jordan arrived between the years 2011-2013). About half of the AC respondents had secondary education (47.3%) and the other half had primary education (45.7%), and more of them were unemployed (75.6%) than employed (24.4%).

Tables Table 6-1 and Table 6-2 present detailed descriptive statistics for demographic variables for both samples.

Table 6-1: Descriptive statistics for demographics of the receiving community sample.

Receiving Community	n	%	M	SD	Min - Max
City of Data Collection					
Amman	226	36.2			
Zarqa	82	13.1			
Irbid	181	29			
Mafraq	135	21.6			
Age (in years)	624		39.09	12.942	18 - 65
Gender					
Female	307	49.2			
Male	317	50.8			
Diverse	0	0			
Migration Background					
No Migration Background	471	75.5			
Migration Background	153	24.5			
Level of Education					
Primary	115	18.4			
Secondary	355	56.9			
Tertiary	154	24.7			
Employment					
Employed	178	28.5			
Not Employed	446	71.5			

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, N – number of respondents

Table 6-2: Descriptive statistics for demographics of the arriving community sample.

Arriving Community	n	%	M	SD	Min - Max

City of Data Collection					
Amman	226	36.2			
Zarqa	82	13.1			
Irbid	181	29.0			
Mafraq	135	21.6			
Age (in years)	624		36.55	12.031	18-65
Gender					
Female	312	50.0			
Male	312	50.0			
Diverse	0	0			
Duration of Stay (in months)	624		82.09	11.248	17-118
Level of Education					
Primary	285	45.7			
Secondary	295	47.3			
Tertiary	42	6.7			
Employment					
Employed	152	24.4			
Not Employed	472	75.6			

Legend: M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

In Table 6-3, the comparison of nationally available and FOCUS data is presented for age, gender, level of education, employment rate and monthly net earnings.

While the collected data in this survey has been done in 4 cities (Amman, Irbid, Zarqa and Mafraq), the national data represent data on the country level. Regarding the average age, the survey data is almost identical to the country level data (National data 37.1 vs 39.09 for the survey data). Also, the gender division (male/female) for the survey data results is similar to the national gender division. When it comes to the education level. Some minor discrepancies between national and survey data appears, with the collected sample underrepresenting those who has Primary education and tertiary education level, and over representing those who has Secondary education (National data 46.6 vs. 50.6 survey data). The employment rate found in the survey sample seems to be very close with the national data (2020) on employment (23.4% vs 28.5) (WWW.DOS.gov.jo). In addition, we could notice that the monthly income of the survey sample is lower than the available data on the national level (Mean 416 vs. 524).

Table 6-3: Comparison of Jordanian national data and survey data for receiving community demographic variables.

	National data		Survey data	
Age	Mean	37.1	Mean	39.09
Gender	Males	50%	Males	52%
	Females	50%	Females	48%
	Other	-	Other	-
Level of education	No formal education	5.1	No formal education	6.3
	Primary	22.1	Primary	**18.4**
	Secondary	46.6	Secondary	50.6
	Tertiary	26.2	Tertiary	**24.7**
Employment rate	Employed	**23.4**	Employed	**28.5**
	Unemployed*	**76.6**	Unemployed	**71.5**
Monthly income (net earnings)	Mean	524	Mean	416

* Official Statistics (DOS 2020)

6.2.2. Handling of missing data

Before any advanced analyses, it was necessary to check for the number of missing cases in individual variables, but also in sets of variables used together (e.g. set of predictors in regression analysis). A small number of variables used in the advanced analysis showed the need for imputation of missing data.

Total income of the household

This variable was problematic in both the RC and the AC sample, with a significant reduction of the number of respondents. In the RC sample, the percentage of missing data for this variable was 9.4% (valid N = 590), while for the AC sample it was 9.2% (valid N = 573), as respondents refused to answer this specific question.

Using the stochastic regression analysis technique, missing data for this variable was imputed based on set of socio-economic and socio-psychological predictors.

These predictors were chosen on the basis of the regression models (Stochastic regression for the Imputation purposes) which include the variable Total Income. In the procedure of imputing missing data using the multiple imputation technique, it is necessary to use all variables defined in a statistical model as predictors of missing data for a variable that is also a part of that model. As stochastic regression imputation is a form of multiple imputation conducted in one iteration, we followed the logic of the multiple imputation technique and included a broader range of predictors for missing data than just socio-economic indicators, thus using the full model to define imputed data (Newman, 2014). The difference between the mean of the sample for the Total Income variable before and after computation was tested using a t-test for independent samples and proved no difference between the means. The results show that the T-value for the differences between the original data and the imputed data for the receiving community sample (t=0.0107, df=1212, p=0.991) is not significant, and also the t-test for the arriving community (t=0.09. df=1195, p=0.928) is not significant as well, therefore the imputed variable was used in further analyses.

Table 6-4: Difference between non-imputed and imputed data in Total income of the household for both RC and AC respondents.

Receiving community sample total income		Arriving community sample total income	
Before imputation	After imputation	Before imputation	After imputation
M = 499.6 €	M =499.8 €	M =269.12 €	M =268.3 €
SD = 329.2	SD =320.1	SD =159.9	SD = 153.7
N = 590	N = 624	N = 573	N = 624
t = 0.0107; df = 1212; p = 0.9914		t = 0.0904; df = 1195; p = 0.9280	

Opinions of the RC on the impact of migration on their society

A specific set of variables was used on the RC sample, in order to measure the impact of migration on their society, such as perceptions regarding the AC's level of education and employment, housing conditions, and welfare assistance. These variables were also designed to measure the potential impact of the AC on general taxes and costs of living, and the effect on the labour market.

The variable "Opinion on the level of education of the AC members" in the Opinions section needed to be imputed, the imputation was done following the same logic as for the Total Income, only on the RC sample (as the AC sample did not have these questions in their questionnaire) and a set of socio-demographic, socio-economic and socio-psychological variables was used as predictors in the imputation of missing data Because the variable which needed imputation is nominal in nature, the chi-squares test were used to test the difference between the results before and after the imputation. The results of the test shows That there is no differences between the impuated data and the original data (χ^2=0.301, df=6).

Table 6-5: Difference between non-imputed and imputed data in Opinion variables.

Opinions of the RC on the impact of migration on their society	N before imputation	N after imputation	χ^2	df
Opinion on the level of education of the AC members	565	624	0.301	6

Legend: f – frequencies, N – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

6.2.3. Analysis of socio-economic indicators of integration for the Arriving Community

In this section, the following research questions will be addressed:

(RQ2) *What is the socio-economic situation of the AC in the four receiving countries as indicated by the newly collected survey data?*

(RQ2.1) *What are the main factors correlating with the socio-economic status of the AC?*

Descriptive Statistics

Multiple socio-economic variables were used as indicators of integration and were incorporated in the survey conducted in the selected communities. These included: education, employment status, language proficiency, and accommodation. The descriptive statistical results of those variables are presented in Table 6-6 and cross tabulated by gender in Table 6-7.

Language proficiency

In Jordan, as in Syria, the spoken (dialect) and written official language is Arabic. There exist very minor differences in dialects in the Levant area (Greater Syria formerly – Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Jordan) but the written language is the same, and survey instruments are formulated in the official language. So, no questions were asked in regards to language courses and proficiency.

Education and recognition of qualifications of the AC

The results show that the level of educational attainment (measured according to the international categorization system ISCED11) for almost half of the AC was primary (45.7%), the other was secondary (47.3%), while only 6.7% achieved a tertiary education. The education level was almost similar among females and males, wherein more males had attained a tertiary education compared to females (8.7% compared to 4.8% among females).

To compare with the RC, 70% of Jordanians have primary, 10% secondary, 13% tertiary and 7% pre-school, according to the latest 2015 census (www.dos.gov.jo).

In terms of having professional and educational qualifications recognized as equivalent in Jordan, only 0.03% (n=20) members of the AC applied for recognition of their qualifications. Among those who have applied for the recognition of qualifications, 60% (n=12) had their qualifications recognized as equivalent and 10% (n=2) had them partially recognized. About a quarter or 25% (n=5) of the AC respondents who requested recognition of qualifications have not received any feedback or notification on the decision of recognition of their qualifications at the time of data collection. Only 1 respondent said that their qualification was not recognized. In general, male qualification recognition (n=20 to n=6 for females) was higher than female, probably due to males having a slightly higher, but not significantly higher, educational qualification than females.

Employment of the AC

An overwhelming majority of the AC respondents stated that they are not entitled to work in Jordan (90.4%), which is not accurate, and probably due to lack of awareness of Jordan's labour regulations for Syrian refugees, and permit issuance. As a result of the London Syria Conference of March 2016, the Jordanian government has been issuing work permits to Syrian refugees. Already in October 2019,

over 150,000 work permits were issued, some 146,000 to males, mostly in agriculture and construction fields, and 7,000 to females, in home-based activities (Jordantimes.com). Refugees, and expatriate workers as a matter of fact, are subject to certain employment restrictions in several sectors imposed by the Ministry of Labour. The unemployment Rate in Jordan was 24.70 percent in the fourth quarter of 2020 (www. tradingeconomics.com). It is estimated that more than half of overall employment in Jordan is informal, the majority of which consists of low-income, unskilled labour, lacking any legal protection. Jordan's informal labour market challenges have been increased ed by the increase in the number of Syrian refugees. Jordan already hosts a large number of migrant workers from Egypt and several South East Asian countries.

"The informal economy creates unfair competition with the formal economy and creates many challenges in terms of increasing productivity and quality in line with national and international standards," said Adnan Abu Ragheb, Deputy Director of JCI (www.ilo.org).

Day labourers accounted for 76% of vulnerable household heads before the Covid-19 outbreak (https://reliefweb.int). This of course becomes more complicated with low skills and education levels.

The majority of the AC sample was not employed (75.6%) while 24.4% was employed at the time of the data collection. Almost half of the male sample was employed (46.8%) compared to just 1.9% of the females. Regarding the labour status, 6.9% of the AC respondents who are employed work full time, 4.5% work part-time, 7.1% are self-employed, 6.1% in marginal or irregular employment and 40.4% are fulfilling domestic tasks. None of the AC respondents is on maternal or paternal leave or any form of retirement. Out of those employed respondents, a majority pursue middle-skilled jobs (96.7%). Only 1.3% of respondents have jobs that require a high level of skill, while another 2.0% employed at low-skilled positions. Almost half (48%) of the AC employed respondents are working at positions that correspond to their level of education while 42.8% of them have jobs that are below their level of education. 88.3%, have no employment contract while only 10.3% have a fixed working contract. On average, AC respondents' monthly net earnings are €285.46, and they were on average fairly unsatisfied with their current job (n=152, M=2.32; SD=1.204). Total household income, which includes all income from employment, subsidies and welfare benefits for AC respondents, is €268.31, compared to €416 for the RC sample as shown by the survey results.

Accommodation of the AC

The average AC household size within the survey sample consists of 5.8 persons, including 2.06 children.

Overcrowding rate of the household refers to the ratio of the number of rooms existent in the house/flat (excluding bathroom and kitchen; > 6m^2) in relation to the number of people in the respondent's household (<1 equals "under-occupied, 1 equal "balanced" and >1 equals "overcrowded"). The results show that the vast majority of AC (98.4%) lives in overcrowded households, and only 1.6% lives in a balanced household space, with no difference between male and female respondents. In general, AC respondents state to be quite satisfied with the quality of their neighbourhoods in terms of schooling options, access to medical care and public transport as well as safe areas. But the results show their dissatisfaction with the green spaces, as Jordan is considered one of the top 5 countries in the world with water scarcity and shortage (Water Scarcity in Jordan: An Overview | EcoMENA). No obvious differences were found between males and females in their overall satisfaction with the neighbourhood quality.

Table 6-6: Descriptive statistics for SE indicators among arriving community respondents.

	Arriving Community	n	%	M	SD	Min-Max
Qualifications & Integration	Education					
	Primary	285	45.7			
	Secondary	295	47.3			
	Tertiary	42	6.7			
	Recognition of Education					

	Recognized as equivalent	12	60.0			
	Recognized as partly equivalent	2	10.0			
	Not recognized	1	5.0			
	No notification so far	5	25.0			
Employment	Entitlement to work					
	Yes	60	9.6			
	No	564	90.4			
	Employment					
	Employed	152	24.4			
	Not employed	472	75.6			
	Labour status					
	Full Time	43	6.9			
	Part Time	28	4.5			
	Self-Employed	44	7.1			
	Marginal/irregular	38	6.1			
	Apprenticeship	1	.2			
	Unemployed	202	32.4			
	Pupil/student	13	2.1			
	Fulfilling domestic tasks	252	40.4			
	In maternity/ Paternal leave	0	0			
	In retirement/ early retirement	0	0			
	In subsidized employment	1	.2			
	Other	0	0			
	Current Occupational Skill Level					
	Low skilled	3	2.0			
	Middle skilled	147	96.7			
	High skilled	2	1.3			
	Match of Occupation to Education					
	Occupation above Education	65	42.8			
	Occupation corresponding with Education	73	48.0			
	Occupation below Education	14	9.2			
	Type of Employment Contract					
	Permanent contract	2	1.4			
	Fixed contract	15	10.3			
	Working with no contract	128	88.3			
	Monthly Net Wage (in EURO)	624		285.46	78.487	120-749
	Job Satisfaction	152		2.32	1.204	1-5
Housing situation	Total household income (in EURO)	624		268.31	153.74	120-1200
	Housing overcrowding					
	Overcrowded	614	98.4			
	Balanced	10	1.6			
	Under-occupied	0	0			
	Housing contract					
	No formal contract	239	40.7			
	Fixed contract	225	38.3			
	Permanent contract	123	21.0			
	Neighbourhood Quality					
	Schooling	618		3.57	1.396	1-5
	Public transportation	622		3.78	1.322	1-5
	Medical services	623		3.48	1.397	1-5

	Green spaces	621		2.13	1.411	1-5
	Safe area	623		4.12	1.211	1-5

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

Table 6-7: Descriptive statistics for SE indicators among arriving community respondents by gender.

	Arriving Community	Female					Male				
		n	%	M	SD	Min-Max	n	%	M	SD	Min-Max
Qualifications & Integration Course	Host Country Language Proficiency	312		12.62	3.216	3-15	312		12.70	2.894	3-15
	Education										
	Primary	145	46.5				140	44.9			
	Secondary	151	48.4				144	46.2			
	Tertiary	15	4.8				27	8.7			
	Recognition of Education										
	Recognized as equivalent						10	71.4			
	Recognized as partly equivalent						2	14.3			
	Not recognized	2	33.3				1	7.1			
	No notification so far	4	66.7				1	7.1			
Employment	Entitlement to work										
	Yes	0	0				60	19.2			
	No	312	100				252	80.8			
	Employment										
	Employed	6	1.9				146	46.8			
	Not employed	306	98.1				166	53.2			
	Labour Status										
	Full Time	0	0				43	13.8			
	Part Time	1	.3				27	8.7			
	Self-Employed	4	1.3				40	12.8			
	Marginal/irregular	2	.6				36	11.5			
	Apprenticeship	0	0				1	.3			
	Unemployed	49	15.7				153	49.0			
	Pupil/student	3	1.0				10	3.2			
	Fulfilling domestic tasks	250	80.1				2	.6			
	In maternity/ Paternal leave	0	0				0	0			

		N	%	Mean	SD	Range	N	%	Mean	SD	Range
	In retirement/ early retirement	0	0				0	0			
	Subsidized employment	1	.3				0	0			
	Other	0	0				0	0			
	Current Occupational Skill Level										
	Low skilled						3	2.1			
	Middle skilled	6	100%				141	96.6			
	High skilled						2	1.4			
	Match of Occupation to Education										
	Occupation above Education	3	50%				62	19.9			
	Occupation corresponding with Education	3	50%				70	22.4			
	Occupation below Education						14	4.5			
	Type of Employment Contract										
	Permanent contract						2	1.4			
	Fixed contract						15	10.8			
	No contract	6	100%				122	87.8			
	Monthly Net Wage (in EURO)	312		281.18	69.929	120-600	312		289.73	86.102	120-749
	Job Satisfaction	6		2.00	1.55	1-5	146		2.33	1.192	1-5
Housing situation	Total household income (in EURO)	312		249	140.32	120-720	312		287.63	164.04	120-1200
	Housing overcrowding										
	Overcrowded	310	99.4				304	97.4			
	Balanced	2	.6				8	2.6			
	Under-occupied	0	0				0	0			
	Housing contract										
	No formal contract	124	42.6				115	38.9			
	Fixed contract	102	35.1				123	41.6			
	Permanent contract	65	20.8				58	19.6			
	Neighbourhood Quality										
	Schooling	308		3.52	1.40	1-5	310		3.62	1.39	1-5
	Public transportation	311		3.76	1.32	1-5	311		3.8	1.32	1-5

		n		M	SD	min-max	n		M	SD	min-max
	Medical services	311		3.42	1.42	1-5	312		3.53	1.38	1-5
	Green spaces	310		2.19	1.44	1-5	311		2.06	1.38	1-5
	Safe area	311		4.17	1.17	1-5	312		4.07	1.25	1-5

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents

	Analysis of socio-economic indicators of integration for the arriving community

HIGHLIGHTS

- The overwhelming majority of AC members have low educational level, almost 93% have a school education which impacts their employment opportunities or restrict them into lower paid or low skilled jobs, and puts them in competition with day labourers in Jordan's informal economy, and renders them vulnerable to economic discrimination, in particular that they are also middle skilled. AC male members have slightly higher education levels than their female peers.

- Again, the overwhelming majority claim they are not entitled to work, probably due to lack of awareness raising by the relevant UN agency of the availability of work permits issuance by the Ministry of Labour to Syrian refugees under the London Syria Conference. However, almost a quarter is employed, with a minority of females. This corresponds with the extremely low economic participation of Jordanian women (www.weforum.org). A minority of male respondents are employed at a position above their level of education, which is not the case for any female respondent.

- Being employed in the informal economy, The overwhelming majority of people engaged in the informal economy, including those self-employed, do not enjoy the formal economy stated benefits such as social security and medical insurance.

- Majority of the AC respondents live in overcrowded accommodations, have a fixed housing contract and state that their neighbourhoods are of good quality, since they have very reasonable access to schooling (granted by Jordanian government: Under the London Syria Conference, the Jordanian government is committed to provide such basic services. This leads to overcrowding in school classes, free medical centers, etc…), medical services, transportation, green spaces and safe environments.

Analysis of corelations of socio-economic indicators

The results have shown that duration of stay in Jordan is only correlated positively with the English language proficiency (r=0.101; p<0.05). Participants who stayed in Jordan longer were more likely to claim better English proficiency. The host country language proficiency (Arabic, same as the AC native language) is highly correlated with English language proficiency (r=.501, P<0.01) and with the education level (r=0.529, P<0.01). The results show a high correlation between the English language proficiency and the education level (r=0.611, p<.0.01), the more educated the respondents are, the more English proficiency they have. Also, the English language proficiency is correlated with the current occupation skill level (r=0.194, P<0.05), however, English language proficiency is not warranted in Jordan unless for highly skilled employment positions at an adult age, or in cases of foreign asylum seekers.

Table 6-8: Correlations between SE indicators of integration among arriving community respondents.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Age								

2	Duration of Stay (months)	-.011							
3	Number of Children in Household	0.021	-.055						
4	Host Country Language Proficiency	-.092*	-.006	0.017					
5	English Language Proficiency	-.123**	.101*	-.034	.501**				
6	Education	-.159**	0.023	-.036	.529**	.611**			
7	Physical Health	0.006	0.007	0.034	0.021	0.006	0.015		
8	Current Occupation Skill Level [a]	-.185*	-.001	-.052	0.025	.194*	.185*	0.049	
9	Working hours per week [a]	-.047	0.056	-.020	.266**	0.143	.219**	0.548	0.146

Legend: a) – predictor included only in OLS regression model on Monthly Net Wage. *p<0.05; **p<0.01.

<u>Analysis of correlations between the socio-economic indicators of the arriving community</u>

<u>HIGHLIGHTS</u>

- Age is negatively correlated with English Language Proficiency, and Younger respondents show better language proficiency in the English language, as they proceed further in higher school years.

- Duration of stay in Jordan is only correlated positively with the English Language Proficiency, as the more you stay in Jordan, the more English you could learn.

- Education level is correlated positively with the Current Occupation Skill Level and the Working hours per week.

- Physical health is not correlated with any of the other socio-economic variables. Meaning, that if you are healthy or have physical health issues would not affect your working hours per week, or your education, or the duration of your stay in the country .

- The number of employed AC members was insufficient to test prediction models

6.2.4. Analysis of Receiving Community (RC) members' perceptions on the effects of migration and integration of the Arriving Community (AC)

This section presents the results of analyses aiming to answer research questions 3, 4 and 6:

(RQ3) How do RC members perceive the socio-economic situation of refugees in the receiving communities?

(RQ4) *How do RC members' perceptions of the socio-economic situation of refugees compare to the actual socio-economic situation of refugees?* And

(RQ6) *How do receiving community members perceive the socio-economic impact of refugee migration and integration on the receiving communities?*

Receiving Community's Perceptions of the socio-economic situation of the Arriving Community

In this section, the RC's perception of the AC's socio-economic situation, based on parameters such as educational levels, employment situation, welfare assistance and housing conditions, are analysed in Table 6-9. Almost half of the RC respondents or (47%) perceive the AC in general to have primary education and (43%) perceive them as having secondary education as their highest accomplished level of education. Only a minority of the RC community perceives them to have tertiary education (11%). The results show that there are no differences when analysing the data of the perceived AC educational level, and migration background of the RC respondents. Over half or 52.5% of those having primary education assume that AC members have primary education compared to 36.6% secondary education, and 11% tertiary education. Half of the RC respondents that have tertiary education believe that members of the AC have a primary education, 40% a secondary education, and only 9.0% a tertiary education level.

Table 6-9: Perceptions of the Receiving Community respondents regarding the Arriving Community's educational level by gender, age, migration background and education of the RC respondent in percentages.

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education		
	Male	Female	18-39 yrs.	>39 yrs.	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Primary Education	44.0%	49.3%	44.2%	51.2%	45.8%	49.6%	52.5%	43.3%	50.7%
Secondary Education	45.4%	39.0%	43.9%	39.0%	41.9%	43.0%	36.6%	44.8%	39.7%
Tertiary Education	10.6%	11.6%	11.9%	9.8%	12.3%	7.4%	10.9%	11.9%	9.6%
n	273	292	360	205	430	135	101	328	136

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

With regards to the current occupational status of AC members, a majority of RC respondents believe that Syrian refugees living in Jordan are on average self-employed, 59%, and 30% associate the AC with some kind of marginal or irregular employment, while around 8.5% of the RC respondents believe the AC to be employed with a permanent or fixed contract. In alignment with those results, all of the subgroups presented in Table 6-10 show the vast majority of RC respondents perceiving those refugees to be self-employed which contradicts with the AC members own assessment: 12.8% self-employed, 1.4% on permanent contract, 10.8% on fixed contract.

Table 6-10: Perceptions of Receiving Community respondents regarding the Arriving Communities' current occupational status by gender, age, migration background and education in percentages.

	Gender (RC)		Age		Migration Background		Education		
	Male	Female	18-39 yrs.	>39 yrs.	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
No Employment	1.0%	2.6%	2.2%	1.3%	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%	1.7%	2.1%
Marginal or irregular Employment	30.8%	30.5%	29.7%	32.2%	30.8%	30.4%	34.5%	30.1%	29.0%
Self-Employed	60.3%	57.5%	58.6%	59.1%	59.3%	57.4%	51.8%	60.6%	60.0%
Employment with	7.9%	9.4%	9.5%	7.4%	8.2%	10.1%	11.8%	7.5%	9.0%

permanent/fixed contracts									
n	292	308	370	230	452	148	110	345	145

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

Results presented in Table 6-11 show that the majority (80%) of RC respondents believe that more than half of the AC members are receiving welfare assistance; 16.5% of RC respondents believe that about half of the AC members receive welfare assistance, while 3.2% of respondents believe that less than half of AC receive welfare assistance. Compared to their counterparts, more RC men and younger respondents, and those with a migration background, and those who have a secondary level of education believe that more than half of AC members are receiving welfare assistance.

Table 6-11: Perceptions of Receiving Community respondents regarding the share of members of the Arriving Community receiving welfare assistance by gender, age, migration background and education of the RC respondent in percentages.

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education		
	Male	Female	18-39 yrs	>39 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Less than half of them	2.0%	4.4%	2.7%	4.0%	3.1%	3.5%	3.7%	2.6%	4.2%
About half of them	14.8%	18.3%	15.0%	18.9%	17.4%	13.9%	17.4%	15.2%	19.0%
More than half of them	83.2%	77.3%	82.2%	77.1%	79.5%	82.6%	78.9%	82.2%	76.8%
n	298	295	366	227	449	144	109	342	142

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

RC respondents were asked how they perceive the overall living situation of Syrian refugees in terms of a space-people ratio within their households. In general, 47% assumed them to live in overcrowded households, and 45% thought they live in balanced /enough space houses. Only (7.1%) considered AC households to be under-occupied. As shown in Table 6-12, slightly more female and older age people, with no migrant background and those who have primary education think that Syrian refugees live in under-occupied /spacious housing.

Table 6-12: Perceptions of Receiving Community respondents regarding the Arriving Communities' living situation by gender, age, migration background and education in percentages.

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education		
	Male	Female	18-39 yrs	>39 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Overcrowded	46.6%	47.9%	49.1%	44.3%	47.7%	45.9%	47.3%	47.1%	47.6%
Enough space/ not overcrowded	48.6%	42.6%	44.7%	47.0%	44.8%	48.0%	43.6%	44.8%	49.0%
Under-occupied/ spacious	4.8%	9.5%	6.2%	8.7%	7.5%	6.1%	9.1%	8.1%	3.4%
n	294	305	369	230	451	148	110	344	145

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

Comparison of the receiving community's perception of the socio-economic situation of the arriving community with the actual socio-economic situation of the arriving community

In this section, a comparison between RC's perceptions regarding the AC's socio-economic situation and the actual socio-economic situation of the AC were measured based on data collected in the survey. The findings are summarised in Table 6-13.

The results show that 46.7% of the RC community estimated the average education level of the AC to be Primary and Secondary education and only 11.2% estimated the education level for the AC to be Tertiary. This is very much close to the actual educational level of the AC as reflected in the selected sample of the AC in Jordan.

When asking the RC respondents about the AC's average employment situation, the majority estimated refugees to be Self-Employed. The results of the survey reveal, however, that the majority of refugees in our sample are actually unemployed (75.4%) and only about a third of them (30.7%) are in Marginal or irregular Employment.

When asked about welfare assistance, the vast majority of the RC (80.3%) believe that more than half of AC members are receiving welfare assistance. The actual figures show a completely different image, with only 2.2% of AC receiving some kind of assistance from the government (usually they are not entitled to without holding a National ID No.) or NGO's.

As for the housing situation, almost half (47.2%) of the RC think that the AC lives in overcrowded accommodation. Meanwhile, almost all AC members (98.4%) reported their housing to be overcrowded, the survey results reveal that almost (45.6%) of the RC thinks that AC members live in a balanced apartment/house.

Table 6-13: Perceptions of Receiving Communities' respondents regarding Arriving Communities' socio-economic situation compared to the actual socio-economic situation of the Arriving Community based on survey results in percentages.

	Receiving Community's Responses	Arriving Community's Responses
Educational Level AC		
Primary Education	46.7	45.8
Secondary Education	42.1	47.4
Tertiary education	11.2	6.8
n	565	622
Employment AC		
No Employment	1.8	75.4
Marginal or irregular Employment	30.7	6.1
Self-Employed	58.8	7.1
Employment (permanent and fixed contract)	8.7	11.4
n	600	622
Welfare Assistance (proportion of AC receiving Welfare Assistance)		2.2%
Less than half	3.2	-
About half of them	16.5	-
More than half	80.3	-
n	593	
Housing situation AC		
Overcrowded	47.2	98.4
Balanced	45.6	1.6
Under-occupied	7.2	0
n	599	624

Legend: % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

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Analysis of receiving community opinions on the effects of migration and integration of the arriving community

HIGHLIGHTS

- The majority of the RC believe that the RC have primary education, while the AC mostly have secondary education. While RC respondents generally believe that most of the AC members are in a marginal or irregular type of employment or self-employed, most of AC members in Jordan are in fact unemployed.

- There are fewer AC members receiving welfare assistance than Jordanian RC believe to be the case.

- More AC members live in an overcrowded accommodation than the RC estimate.

Receiving Community's Perceptions of Refugee Migration and Integration's Impact on the country's socio-economic situation

This section describes the perceptions of RC members of the socio-economic impact of the AC based on six selected areas: labour market competition, labour shortage, economic growth, state revenues, government spending and taxes. The results are presented in TablesTable 6-14Table 6-16.

Receiving Community's perceptions on Arriving Community's employment effects

Table 6-14 shows that nearly 82% of the RC in Jordan agrees with the statement that refugees would increase the competition in the labour market in Jordan, while less than 7% of those oppose that AC has a negative impact on the job market. More RC males agree that AC members will increase the competition in the labour market in Jordan than females. And the younger age RC respondents agree more with the same statement than older respondents.

Respondents of the RC that have a migration background agree more on "Refugees will increase the competition in the labour market in Jordan" than those who do not have a migration background. There is positive relation between the education and the perception that AC will increase the competition in the labour market, the higher education RC has, the more they think that Refugees will increase the competition in the labour market in Jordan.

Table 6-14: Perceptions of Receiving Community respondents cross tabulated by gender, age, migration background and education in percentages regarding the statement: "Refugees will increase the competition in the labour market in Jordan."

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education		
	Male	Female	18-39 yrs	>39 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Strongly disagree	5.6%	6.3%	6.1%	5.9%	6.4%	4.6%	5.3%	5.7%	7.2%
Disagree	6.6%	7.6%	6.1%	8.8%	8.6%	2.6%	8.8%	8.0%	3.9%
Neither disagree nor agree	4.0%	6.3%	5.5%	4.6%	6.2%	2.0%	5.3%	4.8%	5.9%
Agree	33.7%	25.4%	31.6%	26.1%	28.1%	33.6%	34.5%	27.3%	30.7%
Strongly agree	50.2%	54.3%	50.8%	54.6%	50.6%	57.2%	46.0%	54.3%	52.3%
n	303	315	380	238	466	152	113	352	153

Legend: RC – Receiving Community, % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

71.8% of AC members believe that refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Jordan. The percentage of respondents disapproving of this statement is around one fifth of the RC respondents (20.6%). The rest of the respondents, estimated at 7.6%, believe that refugees neither reduce nor increase the shortage in the labour market.

When examining gender, age and education; the proportion of male and young individuals, and those who have tertiary education level, believe more that refugees will reduce the shortage of labour in Jordan than the other groups.

Table 6-15: Perceptions of Receiving Community respondents cross tabulated by gender, age, migration background and education in percentages regarding the statement: "Refugees will reduce the shortages of labour in Jordan."

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education		
	Male	Female	18-39 yrs	>39 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Strongly disagree	6.9%	12.7%	8.6%	11.9%	10.3%	8.6%	8.0%	9.6%	11.8%
Disagree	10.9%	10.8%	11.0%	10.6%	9.9%	13.8%	11.6%	12.4%	6.5%
Neither disagree nor agree	6.3%	8.9%	7.8%	7.2%	7.7%	7.2%	10.7%	7.1%	6.5%
Agree	37.6%	32.6%	36.8%	32.2%	35.1%	34.9%	33.0%	35.6%	35.3%
Strongly agree	38.3%	35.1%	35.8%	38.1%	37.0%	35.5%	36.6%	35.3%	39.9%
n	303	316	383	236	467	152	112	354	153

Legend: RC – Receiving Community , % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents.

Receiving Community's perceptions of Arriving Community's impact on economic growth

With regard to the RC's perceptions on the AC's impact on economic growth in Jordan, about a third (34.6%) of the respondents say that AC members will have a positive impact on the economic growth , while over half of them (56.8%) believe the opposite.

When analyzing the results by Gender, Age, Migration background and Education level, the results show that those with no Migration background believe more that refugees will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Jordan than those with a migration background. Also, RC respondents with Secondary education agree more (36%, compared to 32.7% for Primary and Tertiary education) that "Refugees will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Jordan".

Table 6-16: Perceptions of Receiving Community respondents cross tabulated by gender, age, migration background and education in percentages regarding the statement: "Refugees will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Jordan."

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education		
	Male	Female	18-39 yrs	>39 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Strongly disagree	30.9%	34.0%	30.3%	35.9%	31.5%	35.5%	29.2%	30.9%	38.6%
Disagree	26.0%	22.8%	26.6%	20.7%	23.5%	27.0%	27.4%	24.6%	21.6%
Neither disagree nor agree	8.6%	8.7%	9.8%	6.8%	8.2%	9.9%	10.6%	8.6%	7.2%
Agree	23.7%	20.8%	20.8%	24.5%	23.5%	18.4%	21.2%	23.4%	20.3%
Strongly agree	10.9%	13.8%	12.4%	12.2%	13.4%	9.2%	11.5%	12.6%	12.4%
n	304	312	379	237	464	152	113	350	153

Legend: RC – Receiving Community , % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

Receiving Community's perceptions on Arriving Community's fiscal effects

Table 6-17 describes the RC perceptions on the refugees' fiscal efforts (bringing more revenues than costs for the government), the results shows that almost half the RC members disagree that refugees in Jordan will bring more revenues to the government than the costs that expended in hosting them. While there are about 37% think they will actually bring more revenues than costs for the government.

Those aged 39 years and above with no migrant background, and those who have primary education, agree more on the statement "Refugees in Jordan will bring more revenues than costs for the government" than their counterparts.

Table 6-17: Perceptions of Receiving Community respondents cross tabulated by gender, age, migration background and education in percentages regarding the statement: "Refugees in Jordan will bring more revenues than costs for the government."

	Gender	Age	Migration Background	Education

	Male	Female	18-39 yrs.	>39 yrs.	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Strongly disagree	26.0%	31.8%	29.8%	27.7%	26.7%	36.0%	25.9%	29.7%	29.6%
Disagree	24.0%	18.2%	21.4%	20.3%	22.2%	17.3%	21.3%	19.2%	25.0%
Neither disagree nor agree	10.5%	12.0%	12.6%	9.1%	11.0%	12.0%	12.0%	11.6%	9.9%
Agree	27.7%	23.7%	23.9%	28.6%	26.0%	24.7%	28.7%	28.8%	16.4%
Strongly agree	11.8%	14.3%	12.3%	14.3%	14.1%	10.0%	12.0%	10.8%	19.1%
n	296	308	373	231	454	150	108	344	152

Legend: RC – Receiving Community , % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

A majority (80.7%) of RC members agrees with the sentence "Due to the government spending for refugees, my taxes will have to increase" while only (14.9%) disagree with the above sentence.

The socio-economic profile shows that more males (83.9%) than females (77.5%), and younger people (83.2%) than older ones (76.6%), believe that taxes will have to increase due to refugee influx. Results did not indicate a significant difference in the RC Migration background or RC education level, and their assumption that 'Due to the government spending for refugees, the taxes will have to increase'.

Table 6-18: Perceptions of Receiving Community respondents cross tabulated by gender, age, migration background and education in percentages regarding the statement: "Due to the government spending for refugees, my taxes will have to increase."

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education		
	Male	Female	18-39 yrs.	>39 yrs.	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Strongly disagree	5.9%	11.5%	8.7%	8.9%	9.5%	6.6%	5.3%	9.2%	10.4%
Disagree	5.3%	7.1%	5.2%	7.7%	5.8%	7.2%	6.2%	5.2%	8.4%
Neither disagree nor agree	4.9%	3.8%	2.9%	6.8%	3.9%	5.9%	8.0%	3.7%	3.2%
Agree	29.6%	25.3%	29.7%	23.8%	27.2%	28.3%	27.4%	27.5%	27.3%
Strongly agree	54.3%	52.2%	53.5%	52.8%	53.7%	52.0%	53.1%	54.4%	50.6%
n	304	312	381	235	464	152	113	349	154

Legend: RC – Receiving Community , % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents

Table 6-19 shows that the majority (76.1%) of RC respondents agrees that Due to the government spending for refugees there will be fewer benefits for them, while only (18.0%) disagree with that.

More males (78.6%) than females (73.6%), and younger people (78.5%) compared to older people (72.6%), and those with no Migrant background (77.9%), and those with primary education (84.7%) agree that due to the government spending for refugees there will be fewer benefits for them.

Table 6-19: Perceptions of Receiving Community respondents cross tabulated by gender, age, migration background and education in percentages regarding the statement: "Due to the government spending for refugees there will be less benefits for the other population.

	Gender		Age		Migration Background		Education		
	Male	Female	18-39 yrs	>39 yrs	None	Yes	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Strongly disagree	10.9%	10.3%	9.2%	12.9%	10.8%	9.9%	3.6%	11.2%	14.4%
Disagree	6.9%	8.4%	7.6%	7.7%	7.2%	9.2%	7.2%	6.9%	9.8%
Neither disagree nor agree	3.6%	7.7%	5.0%	6.9%	4.1%	10.5%	4.5%	8.0%	1.3%
Agree	36.0%	28.4%	35.8%	26.2%	33.4%	28.3%	34.2%	30.4%	34.6%
Strongly agree	42.6%	45.2%	42.4%	46.4%	44.5%	42.1%	50.5%	43.6%	39.9%
n	303	310	380	233	461	152	111	349	153

Legend: RC – Receiving Community , % - valid percentage of sample, n – number of respondents.

> **Receiving communities' perception of the impact of refugee migration and integration on the receiving country's socio-economic situation**
>
> **HIGHLIGHTS**
>
> • Here are some contradictory responses due probably to lower education levels within the RC as well as lack of exposure, populist influencers and social media.
>
> • While most RC respondents agree or strongly agree that AC members will increase the labour market competition in Jordan. However, refugees, with or without work permits, are allowed to engage in certain economic sectors, agriculture and construction which Jordanians are traditionally reluctant to engage in. Hence, assumed competition would be seen in the informal economy such as day labourers. Competition is seen in terms of lower wages accepted by refugees. Yet at the same time, most of RC respondents agree or strongly agree that refugees will reduce the shortage of workforce in Jordan, in particular in restricted economic sectors or sectors that Jordanians shun anyway. Examples are waiting in cafes and shisha outlets, cleaning jobs, housekeeping in hotels especially for females, doormen and building janitors to mention a few.
>
> • RC respondents generally disagree or strongly disagree that AC will have a positive impact on Jordanian economic growth. Such opinions stand in contrast to the fact that refugees today make up one third of the population of Jordan and are, therefore, responsible for a substantial amount of economic activity (www.jordantimes.com).
>
> • Most of RC respondents disagree or strongly disagree that refugees will bring more revenues than costs for Jordanian government.
>
> • Most RC respondents agree that their taxes will have to increase due to governmental expenses for AC.
>
> • Generally, RC respondents agree or strongly agree that there will be less benefits for them due to the government spending for AC.

6.2.5. Analysis of socio-psychological indicators of integration

The following section answers three research questions

> (RQ8) *What is the nature of intergroup relations between the receiving and arriving community members*?
>
> (RQ9) *To what extent do the RC and the AC interact and what is the nature of these interactions?* And
>
> (RQ10) *What are the characteristics of the RC and the AC members that hinder or facilitate socio-psychological integration?*

Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales

The results of descriptive statistics for RC respondents and reliability of scales used as socio-psychological indicators of integration are presented in Table 6-20.

To assess the attitudes of respondents (RC) towards the AC, 6 items of the *Attitudes towards refugee's scale* (Ajduković et al., 2019) were chosen for the survey. Original items designed to capture RC attitudes towards the AC were adapted to measure the attitudes of AC towards the RC.

RC respondents' attitudes towards the arriving community are fairly neutral (n=624, M=3.49, SD=0.843). Reliability demonstrated by this scale is moderate (ω=.0.72, CI (95%) =0.68-0.75).

Regarding the perceptions of realistic threat, RC respondents on average reported neither agreeing nor disagreeing with perceiving AC as overall threatening them (n=624, M=3.43, SD=1.172). For the perception of symbolic threat (n=624, M=2.73, SD=1.09) RC perceive amoderate amount of symbolic threat from AC as a threat. Perceptions of realistic (ω=.0.72, CI (95%) =.68-.76) and symbolic threat (ω=.64, CI (95%) =.59-.68) demonstrated fair scale reliability.

RC respondents on average agree when it comes to supporting the rights of the AC (n=624, M=3.73, SD=0.734). Support for all rights of AC scale has shown fair reliability (ω=.0.79, CI (95%) =.0.76-0.81).

On average, RC respondents are willing to offer AC assistance (n=624, M=4.02, SD=.941). The reliability of this scale is fair (ω=0.73, CI (95%) =0.69-0.76).

The overall results of the contact frequency scale showed that the RC respondents do meet with AC members often (n=543, M=10.19, SD=3.192). When RC respondents do meet AC members, the quality of that contact is neutral (n=455, M=6.89, SD=2.563).

RC respondents are on average comfortable with a moderate level of social proximity towards the AC members, with the majority willing to maintain higher social proximity with AC individuals in a form of friendship (n=624, M=3.34, SD=1.361), "I would accept a refugee as a friend"). Because of the way the final score of the scale is constructed (as the highest chosen level of social proximity), the calculation of reliability for the scale is not feasible.

On average, RC respondents do not think the AC experience discrimination (n=624, M=1.89, SD=.874). The reliability is high for this indicator (ω=.0.84, CI (95%) =0.82-0.86).

Considering Perception of society membership of AC, RC respondents on average do moderately perceive AC as being part of the society in Jordan (n=624, M=3.41, SD=1.072).

Receiving Community sample - correlations

When it comes to socio-psychological indicators of integration, attitudes towards the AC are highly correlated with being supportive of AC rights (r=.595, p<.01), and this is found to be the strongest correlation in this sample.

Likewise, positive attitudes towards the AC are in a positive relationship with personal readiness to offer assistance to AC members (r=.436, p<.01).

Having positive attitudes towards AC is positively correlated with social proximity towards them (r=.431, p<.01). There was no significant relationship between attitudes towards perceptions of discrimination and perceptions of integration by RC respondents.

As expected, perceptions of realistic threat are positively linked to the perceptions of symbolic threat (r=.499, p<.01) meaning that perceiving AC as a realistic threat is associated with perceiving AC as a symbolic threat as well.

Being supportive of the AC's rights is related to being ready to offer assistance to the AC (r=.496, p<.01). Support for AC rights is in a positive relationship with social proximity (r=.402, p<.01). Support for refugee rights was not correlated with contact quantity nor with the perception of discrimination of AC or the Perception of society membership of AC.

Table 6-20: Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales for SP indicators of integration for Receiving Community respondents.

	Receiving Community	M	SD	Min-Max	n	α	α 95% CI	ω	ω 95% CI
1	Attitudes towards members of the AC	3.49	.843	1-5	624	0.71	0.67-0.74	0.72	0.68-0.75
2	Perception of realistic threat	3.43	1.172	1-5	624	0.71	0.66-0.74	0.72	0.68-0.76
3	Perception of symbolic threat	2.73	1.100	1-5	624	0.60	0.54-0.64	0.64	0.59-0.68
4	Support for rights of AC	3.73	.734	1-5	624	0.78	0.75-0.80	0.79	0.76-0.81
5	Readiness to assist AC	4.02	.941	1-5	624	0.73	0.69-0.76	0.73	0.69-0.76
6	Contact quantity	10.19	3.192	3-15	543	0.83	0.80-0.84	0.83	0.77-0.87
7	Contact quality	6.89	2.563	7-15	455	0.94	0.93-0.95	0.94	0.91-0.97
8	Social proximity	3.34	1.361	0-15	624	-	-	-	-
9	Perception of discrimination of AC	1.89	.874	1-5	624	0.84	0.82-0.86	0.84	0.82-0.86
10	Perception of society membership of AC	3.41	1.072	1-5	624	-	-	-	-
	Correlations								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	//	-.286**	-.274**	.595**	.436**	-0.02	-.349**	.431**	0.011	0.07
2		//	.499**	-.227**	-.108**	0.04	.228**	-.272**	-0.023	-0.024
3			//	-.297**	-.222**	.093*	.228**	-.179**	0.071	0.01
4				//	.496**	-0.077	-.399**	.402**	-0.076	0.052
5					//	0.051	-.308**	.434**	0.039	-0.035
6						//	0.088	.090*	-0.019	.108*
7							//	-.315**	0.021	-0.086
8								//	0.057	0.07
9									//	0.025
10										//

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents, α – reliability index Cronbach alpha, ω – reliability index McDonald omega; CI – confidence interval calculated on 1000 bootstrap samples; * - correlation is significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - correlation is significant at $p < 0.01$.

Analysis of socio-psychological indicators of integration – RC sample

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC respondents on average reported neither agreeing nor disagreeing with perceiving the AC as overall threatening, however, majorities of RC respondents are willing to offer assistance to AC.

- When RC respondents do meet AC members, the quality of that contact is on average not pleasant even closer to negative

- RC respondents do not think the AC experience discrimination on a regular basis.

- RC respondents whose attitudes are more positive are likely to perceive less threat posed to their socio-economic and socio-cultural integrity by the AC.

- Positive attitudes towards the AC are correlated positively with RC readiness to offer assistance to AC members.

- Perception of realistic threat is in a positive significant correlation with quality of contact with the AC.

Arriving Community sample – descriptive statistics

Results of descriptive statistics and reliability of scales of socio-psychological indicators of **integration** for Arriving Community, as well as the results of correlation analysis, are presented in Table 6-21.

AC respondents' results shows that they have very positive attitudes towards the RC (Jordanian) (n=624, M=4.30, SD=0.472). The Attitudes scale shows a fair reliability (ω=0.52, CI (95%) =0.47-0.58).

AC respondents neither agree nor disagree on average that the RC were presenting a realistic threat to them (n=624, M=2.36, SD=1.073), and they disagree that RC were a posing a symbolic threat to them (n=624, M=1.57, SD=0.813). Realistic (ω=.67, CI (95%) =0.63-0.72) and symbolic threat scales (ω=.57, CI (95%) =0.52-0.62) have a low reliability.

With regards to knowledge of AC rights, AC respondents seems to be aware of the rights they have as refugees in Jordan (n=624, M=9.83, SD=1.893). The reliability and the factor analysis for this indicator couldn't be calculated due to the lack of variance. But the mean could be sufficient to measure their knowledge of their rights are refugees.

AC respondents as seen from the results believe that RC members would be ready to offer them assistance when needed (n=624, M=4.26, SD=0.764). The reliability of this scale is fairly good (ω=.74, CI (95%) =0.71-0.77).

When asked about the contact between AC and RC, AC respondents showed to be in a frequent contact with members of Jordan RC (n=553, M=13.27, SD=2.271). On average, AC respondents stated that quality of the contacts they had with RC to be below average (closer to bad) (n=552, M=5.02, SD=1.833).

AC respondents reported they are in favour of social proximity with members of Jordanian RC (n=624, M=4.67, SD=0.664.

AC respondents reported that they have experienced some sort of discrimination (but not very high) in Jordan (n=624, M=1.75, SD=.841). Discrimination scale showed a good reliability (ω=.84, CI (95%) =0.82-0.86).

On average, AC respondents are not feeling as part of the Jordanian community yet in which they live (n=624, M=1.84, SD=1.323).

Arriving community sample - correlations

Positive attitudes towards the RC have a positive correlation with readiness to assist (r=.317, p<0.01), contact quantity (r=0.110, p<0.01), and have negative correlation with contact quality (r=-.168, p<0.01).

Perception of realistic threat has positive correlation with the Perception of symbolic threat (r=0.285, p<0.01), and also positive relation with contact quantity (r=0.228, p<0.01). But perceived RC's readiness to assist have a negative correlation with the perception of realistic threat, meaning that the more AC feels that RC is ready to assist them, the less realistic threat they feel there are.

While perception of readiness of the RC to assist the AC have a positive correlation with contact quantity (r=0.124, p<0.01), it has a negative correlation with contact quality (r=-.29, p<0.01). Which means that the quality of these contacts between RC and AC influences to a large extent the decision to provide them with assistance if needed.

Finally, the results show there is a high positive correlation between the experience of discrimination and the perception of personal integration (r=0.753, p<.01). Experiencing discrimination is associated with a feeling of being not integrated in the RC society.

Table 6-21: Descriptive statistics and reliability of scales for SP indicators of integration for Arriving Community respondents.

Arriving Community		M	SD	Min-Max	n	α	α 95% CI	ω	ω 95% CI
1	Attitudes towards members of the RC	4.30	.472	2.5-5	624	0.56	0.46-0.57	0.52	0.47-0.58
2	Perception of realistic threat	2.36	1.073	1-5	624	0.64	0.59-0.69	0.67	0.63-0.72
3	Perception of symbolic threat	1.57	.813	1-5	624	0.52	0.45-0.58	0.57	0.52-0.62
4	Knowledge of rights of AC	9.83	1.893	0-12	624	-	-	-	-
5	Readiness to assist RC Perception of RC readiness to assist the AC	4.26	.764	1-5	624	0.74	0.71-0.77	0.74	0.71-0.77
6	Contact quantity	13.27	2.271	3-15	553	0.85	0.83-0.87	0.86	0.83-0.88
7	Contact quality	5.02	1.833	3-15	552	0.92	0.91-0.93	0.92	0.86-0.97
8	Social proximity	4.67	.664	1-5	624	-		-	-
9	Experience of discrimination	1.75	.841	1-5	624	0.83	0.81-0.85	.84	0.82-0.86
10	Perception of personal integration	1.84	1.323	1-5	624	-	-	-	-
Correlations									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	//	-.095*	-.127**	.079*	.317**	.110**	-.168**	0.044	-0.024	0.002
2		//	.285**	0.005	-.239**	-0.077	.228**	.086*	0.018	-0.001
3			//	-.140**	-.245**	-.173**	.297**	-0.003	0.06	.081*
4				//	.096*	.089*	0.031	0.067	-0.013	-0.014
5					//	.124**	-.290**	0.007	-0.033	-0.007
6						//	-.296**	-0.031	-0.007	-0.029
7							//	0.036	0.002	0.023
8								//	-0.024	0.043
9									//	.753**
10										//

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, min-max – minimum and maximum result, n – number of respondents, α – reliability index Cronbach alpha, ω – reliability index McDonald omega; CI – confidence interval calculated on 1000 bootstrap samples; * - correlation is significant at p < 0.05, ** - correlation is significant at p < 0.01.

Analysis of socio-psychological indicatros of integration – AC sample

HIGHLIGHTS

- AC respondents show very positive attitudes towards the RC (Jordanians), hence they neither agree nor disagree on average that the RC poses a realistic threat to them and greatly disagree that RC were a posing a symbolic threat to them.

- AC respondents believe that RC members would be ready to offer them assistance when needed.

- Having positive attitudes towards the RC is negatively correlated to perceiving them as threatening to own norms and culture.

- Perceptions of realistic threat has a positive correlation with the perception of symbolic threat.

- RC's readiness to assist the AC has a positive correlation with contact quantity, and has a negative correlation with contact quality.

Nature of intergroup relations between RC and AC

Receiving Community sample

To test for differences between Receiving Community female and male respondents in socio-psychological indicators of integration, a series of t-tests were used. The detailed results of the analysis are presented in Table 6-22.

There is a statistically significant difference in female and male respondents' attitudes towards the Arriving Community. Female RC respondents show more positive attitudes toward AC compared to male RC respondents (t(617)=3.93, p<.01).

There were no significant gender differences in the RC sample with regards to the perception of realistic and symbolic threat, readiness to assist AC, contact quality, social proximity, perception of discrimination of AC nor Perception of society membership of AC.

Female and male RC respondents show significantly different levels of support for the rights of the AC (t(618)= 3.58, p<.01). Female RC respondents are more supportive of AC rights than RC male respondents.

The difference in contact quantity was statistically significant when tested between RC female and male respondents (t(523)= -3.33, p<.01). Overall, male RC respondents reported to have more contact quantity than their counterpart's female respondents.

The results shows a significant difference between male and female AC respondents in regards to the number of acquaintances in the place of residence (t(380)= -5.84, p<.01): male respondents tend to have more acquaintances in the place of residence than female respondents. Also, this applied to the number of friends in the place of residence (t(347)= -2.95, p<.01), and the number of persons to call for help in the place of residence (t(374)= -3.98, p<.01).

Table 6-22: Differences between Receiving Community females and males in socio-psychological indicators of integration.

Receiving community	Female			Male			t	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n		
Attitudes towards AC	3.62	0.782	307	3.36	0.882	317	3.93**	617
Perception of realistic threat	3.51	1.112	307	3.35	1.223	317	1.76	620

Perception of symbolic threat	2.72	1.093	307	2.74	1.112	317	-.281-	622
Support for rights of AC	3.83	0.684	307	3.62	0.774	317	3.58**	618
Readiness to assist AC	4.06	0.849	307	3.97	1.009	317	1.25	611
Contact quantity	9.71	3.282	256	10.62	3.062	287	-3.33**	523
Contact quality	6.67	2.312	207	7.08	2.753	248	-1.76	453
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	16.39	28.648	307	47.79	91.212	317	-5.84**	380
Number of friends in the place of residence	9.11	14.212	307	20.33	65.329	317	-2.99**	347
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	4.71	7.223	307	10.32	24.008	317	-3.98**	374
Social proximity	3.29	1.358	307	3.38	1.363	317	-.84-	621
Perception of discrimination of AC	1.86	0.832	307	1.92	0.912	317	-.86-	620
Perception of society membership of AC	3.49	1.012	307	3.33	1.124	317	1.80	619

Legend: AC – arriving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - significant at $p < 0.01$.

Note: Gender was coded as 1 = Female, 2 = Male.

We used Chi-square to determine the significance of gender differences in the RC sample with regards to the preference of acculturation strategy of AC. The results are presented in Table 6-23. The results show that there are significant difference between the female and male RC respondents regarding the preference on the acculturation strategies for AC. A great majority of male respondents saying that the refugees should both maintain their original and adopt the Jordanian culture.

Both female and male respondents would prefer the AC to integrate into Jordanian society as opposed to assimilate or separate as other forms of acculturation strategies.

Table 6-23: Differences between Receiving Community female and male respondents in preference of acculturation strategy of Arriving Community members.

Receiving community	Female	Male	
	f	f	
Refugees should maintain original and not adopt Jordanian culture.	47	44	χ^2 (6242) =7.207* N = 624 Df=2
Refugees should maintain original and adopt Jordanian culture.	252	250	
Refugees should relinquish their original and adopt Jordanian culture.	8	23	
Total n	307	317	

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n;N – number of respondents, X^2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at $p < 0.05$, ** - significant at $p < 0.01$.

Nature of intergroup relations between RC and AC – RC sample

HIGHLIGHTS

• Female RC respondents have more positive attitudes towards the AC, and demonstrate a higher degree of support for AC rights and readiness to offer them assistance compared to male RC respondents.

• Male Receiving Community respondents are in a more frequent contact with AC than female receiving community respondents.

Arriving Community sample

Gender differences in AC respondents regarding socio-psychological indicators of integration were tested using the t-test. Detailed results are presented in Table 6-24.

Statistically significant differences were found in the perception of realistic threat (t(608)= 2.97, p<.01) with female AC respondents reporting to feel higher levels of realistic threat than males.

Statistically significant differences were found in the number of acquaintances in the place of residence (t(461)=-5.01, p<.01) with male AC respondents reporting to have more acquaintances than female AC respondents. Likewise, when analysing the number of friends in the place of residence, (t(543)=- 3.16, p<.01).

Also, statistically significant differences were found in the perception of RC readiness to assist AC, (t(495), -4.15,p<.01), with female AC respondents reporting to have a higher perception that RC is ready to assist them than male AC respondents.

The score on contact quality was different for AC female and male respondents (t(389)=-.5.25, p<.01), with female AC respondents showing better contact quality than male AC respondents.

No other significant gender difference was found in AC on other indicators of socio-psychological integration. Male and female AC respondents do not significantly differ in their attitudes towards the RC, perception of symbolic threat, knowledge of personal rights, contact quantity, number of persons to call for help in the place of residence, social proximity, the experience of discrimination nor perception of personal integration.

Table 6-24: Differences between Arriving Community females and males in socio-psychological indicators of integration.

Arriving community	Female			Male			t	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n		
Attitudes towards RC	4.32	0.461	312	4.29	0.480	312	0.74	622
Perception of realistic threat	2.48	1.143	312	2.23	0.981	312	2.97**	608
Perception of symbolic threat	1.56	0.814	312	1.59	0.823	312	-.49-	622
Knowledge of rights of AC	9.93	1.982	312	9.73	1.813	312	0.33	620
Perception of RC readiness to assist AC	4.27	0.784	312	4.25	0.744	312	-4.15**	495
Contact quantity	12.85	2.522	265	13.65	1.942	288	0.09	532
Contact quality	5.03	1.901	260	5.02	1.784	292	-5.25**	389
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	12.65	18.468	312	28.96	51.632	312	-5.01**	461
Number of friends in the place of residence	6.12	6.857	312	10.41	13.442	311	-3.16**	543
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	3.36	4.672	312	4.86	6.915	311	1.52	611
Social proximity	4.71	0.612	312	4.63	0.703	312	0.66	615

| Experience of discrimination | 1.78 | 0.878 | 312 | 1.73 | 0.804 | 312 | 1.13 | 622 |
| Perception of own society membership | 1.90 | 1.339 | 312 | 1.78 | 1.302 | 312 | 1.31 | 617 |

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Note: Gender was coded as 1 = Female, 2 = Male.

Chi-square test was calculated to determine whether female and male AC respondents prefer different acculturation strategies. Results are presented in Table 6-25, where it shows no statistically significant difference was found between female and male AC respondents regarding preferred acculturation strategy (χ^2 (4,624) = 3.44, p=0.516). Both female and male AC respondents prefer integration as an acculturation strategy, as shown by the higher frequency of answering that the refugees should maintain their original and adopt Jordanian culture.

Table 6-25: Differences between Arriving Community female and male respondents in preference of acculturation strategy of Arriving community members.

Arriving Community	Female	Male	
	f	f	
Refugees should maintain original and not adopt Jordanian culture.	40	31	χ^2 (624,4) =3.44 N = 624 Df=2
Refugees should maintain original and adopt Jordanian culture.	269	273	
Refugees should relinquish their original and adopt Jordanian culture.	3	8	
Total n	312	312	

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n;N – number of respondents, X[2] – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Nature of intergroup relations between RC and AC – AC sample

HIGHLIGHTS

- Male AC respondents have more acquaintances in their place of residence than females. This may have its origins in Jordan being a conservative society where intimate relationships take place between similar genders.

- Both female and male AC respondents prefer to integration as their acculturation strategy.

Differences between the study cities – Receiving Community sample
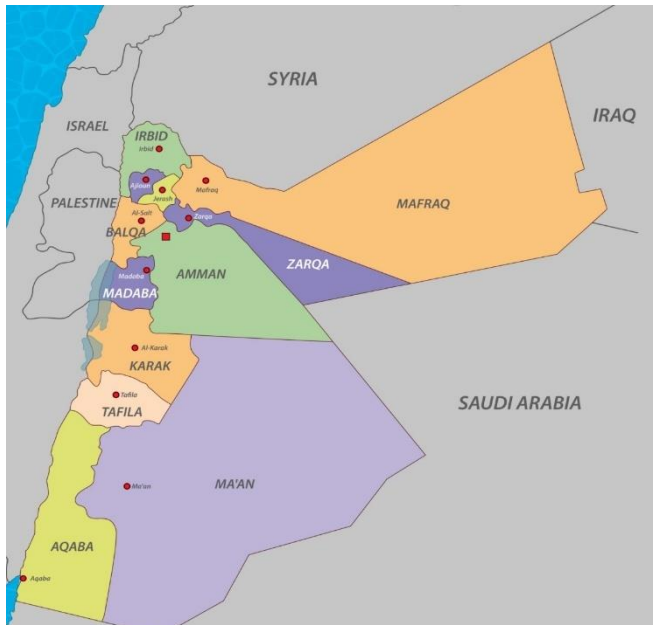
Figure 6-1: Figure 1: Jordan Map (Source : https://www.vecteezy.com/vector-art/2385822-jordan-map-with-states)

In order to determine the significance of differences in socio-psychological indicators of integration for Receiving Community between the four study cities in Jordan (Amman, Zarqa, Irbid and Mafraq), ANOVA was conducted. Results are presented in detail in Table 6-26.

There was a difference between the subsamples in the four cities in the perception of realistic threat ($F_{(3, 620)}=$ **2.32**, $p<.01$). Post-hoc results revealed that RC respondents from Zarqa perceive the AC as less of a realistic threat than respondents from other cities. Respondents from Irbid perceive the AC a threat to their socio-economic status more than the other three cities. This might be due to the fact that Zarqa is an industrial area, employing large number of AC members, so the contact quantity and quality is larger than in other cities in Jordan.

The difference in perception of symbolic threat was also significant ($F_{(3, 620)}=2.18$, $p<.05$). RC Respondents from Mafraq perceive the AC more of a threat than respondents from the other three cities. Additionally, respondents from Irbid feel more of a threat by the AC than respondents from Zarqa, who perceive the smallest levels of symbolic threat posed by the AC.

Considering the support for AC rights, results from different cities are statistically different ($F_{(3, 620)}=1.7$, $p<.01$). RC respondents from Mafraq score significantly lower compared to the respondents from the other three cities, meaning that Mafraq RC respondents are the least in favour of AC rights. Furthermore, Amman RC respondents are more supportive of AC rights compared to respondents from Irbid and Zarqa.

Contact quantity yielded significantly different results between the cities ($F_{(3, 539)}=7.93$, $p<.01$). Respondents from Mafraq and Irbid have more contact with the AC than respondents from Amman and Zarqa.

The results also showed that respondents from different cities have a different number of acquaintances ($F_{(3, 620)}=4.29$, $p<.01$). RC Respondents from Zarqa have more acquaintances than respondents from the other three cities. RC Respondents from Amman have the least number of acquaintances compared to the other three cities.

RC Respondents from the different cities differently perceive how discriminated the AC are ($F_{(3, 620)}=3.43$, $p<.01$). The results revealed that RC respondents from Mafraq and Zarqa do not think the AC experiences discrimination in Jordan compared to RC respondents from Amman and Irbid who think that AC experience discrimination.

The results didn't show any significant differences between the four cities and their perceptions on the indicators: attitudes towards AC, readiness to assist AC, contact quality, number of friends in the place of residence, number of persons to call for help in the place of residence, social proximity nor Perception of society membership of AC.

Table 6-26: Results of One-way ANOVA with City as the independent variable for continuous indicators of socio-psychological integration for Receiving Community respondents.

Receiving Community	Amman			Zarqa			Irbid			Mafraq			F	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	M	SD	n		
Attitudes towards AC	3.54	0.821	300	3.53	0.863	132	3.40	0.844	132	3.30	0.924	60	2.04	3
Perception of realistic threat	3.36	1.232	300	3.34	1.154	132	3.66	1.052	132	3.43	1.132	60	2.32**	3
Perception of symbolic threat	2.67	1.112	300	2.65	1.121	132	2.84	1.012	132	2.99	1.171	60	2.18*	3
Support for rights of AC	3.78	0.733	300	3.74	0.718	132	3.67	0.703	132	3.57	0.843	60	1.70**	3
Readiness to assist AC	4.02	0.923	300	3.96	1.013	132	4.09	0.854	132	3.98	1.063	60	0.44	3
Contact quantity	10.03	3.192	267	9.46	2.982	105	10.43	3.45	119	11.96	3.332	52	7.93**	3
Contact quality	6.88	2.414	213	6.55	2.633	91	7.20	2.721	103	6.94	2.722	48	1.06	3
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	22.02	35.672	300	42.38	101.888	132	41.63	81.590	132	41.47	78.071	60	4.29**	3
Number of friends in the place of residence	11.91	23.153	300	21.36	94.272	132	15.15	24.632	132	14.15	17.553	60	1.20	3
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	7.88	18.648	300	6.33	15.343	132	8.86	22.143	132	5.82	7.509	60	0.65	3
Social proximity	3.37	1.388	300	3.34	1.387	132	3.26	1.312	132	3.33	1.306	60	0.21	3
Perception of discrimination of AC	1.98	0.891	300	1.75	0.759	132	1.94	0.911	132	1.69	0.856	60	3.43**	3
Perception of society membership of AC	3.44	1.042	300	3.22	1.121	132	3.47	1.053	132	3.50	1.132	60	1.77	3

Legend: AC – arriving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Differences between the RC sample across study cities

HIGHLIGHTS

- A set of differences was found between the RC respondents from Amman, Zarqa, Irbid and Mafraq: there are statistically significant. These relate to differences of realistic and symbolic threat perception, support for AC rights, contact quantity, number of acquaintances, and perception of discrimination of AC.

- RC respondents from different cities do not differ when it comes to: Perception of society membership of AC, attitudes towards AC, readiness to assist AC, contact quality, number of friends in the place of residence, number of persons to call for help in the place of residence and social proximity.

Differences between the study cities – Arriving Community sample

ANOVA was conducted to see if AC respondents from different Jordanian cities have different scores for socio-psychological indicators of integration. The results are presented in Table 6-27.

AC respondents from four different Jordanian cities did not report statistically different scores for all tested indicators. Meaning that: the AC members have the same scores for socio-psychological indicators of integration across the four cities.

Table 6-27: Results of One-way ANOVA with City as the independent variable for continuous indicators of socio-psychological integration for Arriving Community respondents.

Arriving Community	Amman			Zarqa			Irbid			Mafraq			F	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	M	SD	n	M	SD	n		
Attitudes towards RC	4.31	0.474	226	4.24	0.473	82	4.29	0.514	181	4.35	0.413	135	0.98	3
Perception of realistic threat	2.37	1.032	226	2.26	1.112	82	2.46	1.103	181	2.25	1.092	135	1.26	3
Perception of symbolic threat	1.57	0.843	226	1.60	0.783	82	1.52	0.762	181	1.62	0.861	135	0.42	3
Perception of RC readiness to assist AC	4.21	0.832	226	4.30	0.772	82	4.30	0.712	181	4.28	0.682	135	0.62	3
Contact quantity	12.96	2.432	186	13.33	2.021	76	13.48	2.133	167	13.41	2.333	124	1.79	3
Contact quality	5.00	1.843	185	5.32	1.763	75	4.90	1.864	166	5.04	1.841	126	0.90	3
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	22.09	44.032	226	15.15	23.623	82	23.65	47.242	181	18.27	25.662	135	1.13	3
Number of friends in the place of residence	8.39	11.447	226	6.83	7.904	82	8.46	11.186	181	8.63	11.032	134	0.56	3
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	4.45	7.202	225	2.88	3.142	82	4.15	5.601	181	4.21	5.292	135	1.44	3
Social proximity	4.67	0.666	226	4.72	0.571	82	4.71	0.588	181	4.59	0.773	135	1.16	3
Experience of discrimination	1.84	0.876	226	1.71	0.833	82	1.64	0.776	181	1.79	0.851	135	1.91	3
Perception of own society membership	1.88	1.272	226	1.76	1.371	82	1.80	1.316	181	1.89	1.381	135	0.31	3

Legend: RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n – number of respondents, F – F-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Differences between the Receiving And Arriving Community respondents in socio-psychological indicators of integration

In order to determine whether there are differences between Receiving Community And Arriving Community respondents in attitudes towards each other, perception of realistic and symbolic threat posed by each other, and perception of AC integration, a series of t-tests were conducted. The results are presented in Table 6-28.

A significant difference was found between the RC and AC respondents in the four selected indicators. Attitudes towards members of the other group showed to be significant (t(974)=-21.16, p<.01). AC respondents' attitudes towards RC were more positive than RC respondents' attitudes towards AC.

Further, the difference between RC respondents' and AC respondents' perception of realistic threat was also significant (t(1237)=16.85, p<.01). RC respondents perceive AC to be a greater realistic threat than vice-versa.

Likewise, the score for the perception of symbolic threat yielded a statistically significant difference between these two groups (t(1147)=21.17, p<.01) (the RC perceive the AC as a symbolic threat to them). As was the case with realistic threat perception, RC respondents reported that AC represents a greater symbolic threat for them compared to how threatening the RC are for AC respondents.

A significant difference was also found in the level of perceived AC integration and the self-assessment of integration of the AC (t(1196)=-23.04, p<.01). AC respondents perceive themselves to be more integrated into Jordanian society compared to the level of integration RC respondents believe the AC achieved so far.

Table 6-28: Differences between Receiving and Arriving Community respondents in attitudes towards each other, perception of realistic and symbolic threat posed by each other and Perception of society membership of AC/perception of personal integration.

	Receiving community			Arriving community			Mean difference	t	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Attitudes towards members of the other group	3.49	0.843	624	4.30	0.473	624	-0.82	-21.16**	974
Perception of realistic threat	3.43	1.173	624	2.36	1.072	624	1.07	16.85**	1237
Perception of symbolic threat	2.73	1.104	624	1.57	0.811	624	1.16	21.17**	1147
Perception of society membership of AC/Perception of own society membership	3.41	1.074	624	1.84	1.322	624	1.57	23.04**	1196

Legend: AC – arriving community, RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n - number of respondents, Mean difference – difference between AC and RC means, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Differences in the indicators of integration between the AC and the RC

HIGHLIGHTS

- AC respondents have a more positive attitude towards the RC than the RC respondents have towards AC. This is probably due to perceptions of economic prejudice and competition.

- The RC perceive AC to be a bigger realistic and symbolic threat to them than vice-versa.

> • AC respondents perceive themselves to be less integrated into Jordanian society than the Jordanian RC respondents perceive them to be.

To compare Receiving and Arriving Community respondents' answers to individual items of support of AC rights, that is, the knowledge of rights in the case of AC respondents, descriptive statistics were calculated and provided in Table 6-29.

On average, RC respondents' answers on individual items of this scale range from M=2.71 (n=624, SD=1.45) to M=4.24 (n=624, SD=1.08) with most supportive of: "If refugees have no documents to confirm their education qualifications, these should be recognised if they meet the requirements by the relevant authority". They were the least supportive of "The government should provide free accommodation for refugees who cannot afford it themselves".

AC respondents are more aware of all the rights they have in Jordan than the RC knows about the AC rights. AC respondents seems to be fully aware of their rights and the other services that should be provided to them through the UNHCR and other NOG's, INGO's. Their scores on individual items of knowledge of AC rights range were extremely high ranging from 93.9% to 99.7%. The highest score was for the sentence "Refugees should by no means be returned to their country if this would endanger their lives of freedom", and the lowest were for the sentence "Refugees who entered Jordan illegally should not be prosecuted if they were persecuted in their countries".

Table 6-29: Descriptive statistics of Receiving and Arriving Community respondents' answers to individual items of the Support of AC rights/Knowledge of AC rights scale.

Variable	Receiving community				Arriving community				
	M	SD	Min-Max	n	f (Yes)	% (Yes)	f (No)	% (No)	n
Refugees should by no means be returned to their country if this would endanger their lives of freedom.	4.12	1.253	1-5	624	604	99.7%	2	0.3%	606
Refugees who entered Jordan illegally should not be prosecuted if they were persecuted in their countries.	3.56	1.512	1-5	624	481	93.9%	31	6.1%	512
Families of refugees should be allowed to join them in Jordan.	4.21	1.112	1-5	624	606	99.3%	4	0.7%	610
The government should provide free accommodation for refugees who cannot afford it themselves.	2.71	1.454	1-5	624	563	95.7%	25	4.3%	588
Refugees in Jordan should be allowed to get a job.	3.35	1.403	1-5	624	601	98.5%	9	1.5%	610
Refugees should have access to employment incentives (e.g. training or reskilling) just like Jordan citizens.	3.71	1.391	1-5	624	602	99.2%	5	0.8%	607

	M	SD	Min-Max	n	f	%	f	%	n
Refugees should have access to free health care just like Jordan citizens.	4.08	1.191	1-5	624	615	99.5%	3	0.5%	618
Refugees and their families should be entitled to primary, secondary and higher education just like Jordan citizens.	3.38	1.476	1-5	624	541	96.3%	21	3.7%	562
If refugees have no documents to confirm their education qualifications, these should be recognised if they meet the requirements by the relevant authority.	4.24	1.082	1-5	624	610	99.5%	3	0.5%	613
Refugees should be able to raise their children in accordance with their culture and beliefs.	3.64	1.342	1-5	624	604	98.1%	12	1.9%	616
If refugees cannot pay for the legal aid, they should be granted this service for free.	4	1.091	1-5	624	611	98.9%	7	1.1%	618
Refugees should be assisted in their integration into our society (e.g. learning the Jordan language, learning about our culture, psychological and social support).	4.12	1.251	1-5	624	604	99.7%	2	0.3%	606

Legend: AC – arriving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, Min-Max – minimum and maximum answer, n – number of respondents, f – frequency, % - percentage of an answer in all answers.

Interaction between RC and AC

Differences in the indicators of integration

A series of t-tests was conducted in order to examine the differences in socio-psychological indicators of interaction between receiving and arriving community respondents. The results are presented in Table 6-30.

RC scores on readiness to assist, RC and AC's perception of RC readiness to assist AC show statistical difference (t(1193.884)=-.25, p<.01). AC respondents perceive RC to be more ready to offer them assistance than RC are actually ready to do so.

The difference in contact quality (t(978)=-3.07, p<.01) between RC and AC respondents is also significant. AC respondents reported to have more contact with RC than vice-versa. When it comes to contact quality, the difference between RC and AC respondents is also significant (t(801)=1.87, p<.01). While AC respondents have more frequent contact with members of RC, RC respondents report their contact with AC members to be more pleasant, in contrast to the contact quality AC members report to have with the RC.

When it comes to the number of acquaintances in the place of residence, there is a significant difference between RC and AC respondents' scores (t(986)=11.54, p<.01). RC respondents reported to have many more acquaintances in general compared to AC respondents. This is also the case regarding the number of friends in the place of residence (t(687)=6.52, p<.01). RC respondents also

have more friends in Jordan than AC respondents. The number of persons the participants would turn for help were also significant (t(757)=3.54,p<0.01), indicating that RC have more friends to call for help in the place of residence that AC respondents.

A significant difference between RC and AC respondents was also found in social proximity (t(898)=-1.33, p<.01). AC respondents would accept a more intimate relationship with a member of RC than vice-versa. While RC respondents would on average agree to being friends with members of AC as the relationship with the higher level of social proximity.

Furthermore, the scores between RC and AC respondents on the perception of discrimination are also statistically different (t(1244)=0.14, p<.01). RC respondents perceive AC to experience more discrimination compared to how discriminated AC respondents reported their experience.

Table 6-30: Group differences between Receiving and Arriving Community respondents in continuous socio-psychological indicators of integration.

	Receiving community			Arriving community			Mean difference	t	df
	M	SD	n	M	SD	n			
Readiness to assist AC/Perception of RC readiness to assist AC	4.02	0.942	624	4.26	0.763	624	-5.092-	-0.25**	1193
Contact quantity	10.19	3.192	543	13.27	2.274	553	-18.369-	-3.07**	978
Contact quality	6.89	2.561	455	5.02	1.843	552	13.058	1.87**	801
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	32.34	69.782	624	20.80	39.592	624	3.593	11.54**	986
Number of friends in the place of residence	14.81	47.912	624	8.26	10.873	623	3.331	6.52**	687
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	7.56	18.053	624	4.11	5.941	623	4.543	3.45**	757
Social proximity	3.34	1.364	624	4.67	0.662	624	-22.034-	-1.33**	898
Perception discrimination of AC/Experience of discrimination	1.89	0.872	624	1.75	0.841	624	2.892	0.140**	1244

Legend: AC – arriving community, RC – receiving community, M – mean, SD – standard deviation, n - number of respondents, Mean difference – difference between AC and RC means, t – t-test results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Interaction between the AC and the RC

HIGHLIGHTS

- AC respondents believe Jordanians would be more willing to assist them compared to actual readiness to assistance offered by RC.

- The RC members reported their encounters with the AC to be more pleasant than those the AC reported, they have more friends and acquaintances in Jordan than AC respondents have.

- The RC and the AC respondents do differ in the total number of persons/friends they can call for help when needed.

> • The RC members believe that the AC members experience more discrimination in Jordan than the actual frequency of discrimination the AC respondents reported.

Characteristics of personal social network

To examine the difference between RC and AC respondents in how many of their acquaintances, friends and persons to ask for help are members of the other group, a series of Chi-square tests were conducted. The results are reported in Table 6-31.

Regarding the number of acquaintances who are members of the out-group, a significant difference was found between RC and AC respondents (χ^2(4, 1248)=442.7, p<.01). AC respondents reported to have more acquaintances who are members of RC than vice versa. This is in line with the difference found in the frequency of contact between the samples. Likewise, AC respondents reported to have more RC friends than vice-versa (χ^2(4, 1248)=369.2, p<.01). Correspondingly, AC respondents stated to have more RC persons they can ask for help than RC respondents stated to have AC persons they can count on for help. This difference was statistically significant as well (χ^2(4,1248)=319.8, p<.01).

Table 6-31: Group differences between Receiving and Arriving Community respondents in ratio of members of the other group within personal social network.

	Receiving community						Arriving community						χ^2	df
	f (All of them)	f (Most of them)	f (About half of them)	f (Few of them)	f (None of them)	n	f (All of them)	f (Most of them)	f (About half of them)	f (Few of them)	f (None of them)	n		
Out of your acquaintances, how many are AC/RC members?	10	14	24	144	432	624	85	139	156	129	115	624	442.7 **	4
Out of your friends, how many are AC/RC members?	14	5	15	73	517	624	97	75	125	130	197	624	369.2 **	4
Out of people you would ask for help, how many are AC/RC members?	9	10	2	28	575	624	144	46	75	67	292	624	319.8 **	4

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Social proximity with members of the other group

Chi-square test was carried out to test if there are any group differences between the RC and the AC at the social proximity level. The results are presented in Table 6-32.

A significant difference (χ^2 (1, 1247) =39.9, p<.01) were found between the RC and the AC in regards to accepting love/marriage relationship with a member of the other group (RC/AC). A higher percentage of AC respondents stated they would get involved in a love/marriage relationship with a member of the RC (This is typically prevalent in certain demographic segments of society, in particular where clans and tribes tend to exclude themselves from such marriage arrangements due to historic, social, political and traditional contexts).

Also, the test showed that there is significant difference between the RC and the AC in those who would accept member of the other group (RC/AC) as a family member (χ^2(1, 1247) =45.1, p<.01). more AC members said they would be willing to accept a member of the RC as a family member.

The results showed as well that there is significant difference ((χ^2(1, 1247) =4.9, p<.01) between the RC and the AC in regards to accepting a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a friend. Again, more AC would accept members of the RC as friend than the other group does.

No significant difference was found between the RC and AC respondents in their answers to their willingness to accept a member of the other group as a neighbour.

Lastly, there is significant difference ((χ^2(1, 1247) =3.2, p<.01) between the RC and the AC in accepting the other group (RC/AC) as a fellow worker. Almost all AC would accept the RC as fellow workers, but around 80% of RC would accept that.

Table 6-32: Group differences between Receiving and Arriving Community respondents in levels of social proximity.

	Receiving community			Arriving community			χ^2	df
	f (Yes)	f (No)	n	f (Yes)	f (No)	n		
I would accept a love relationship with a member of the other group (RC/AC)	205	419	624	518	106	624	39.9**	1
I would accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a family member	157	467	624	478	146	624	45.1**	1
I would accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a friend	507	117	624	618	6	624	4.9**	1
I would accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a neighbour	564	60	624	622	2	624	1.81	1
I would accept a member of the other group (RC/AC) as a fellow worker	496	128	624	620	4	624	3.2*	1

Legend: RC – receiving community, AC – arriving community, f – frequencies, n – number of respondents, X2 – Chi-Square results, df – degrees of freedom, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01.

Interaction between the AC and RC

HIGHLIGHTS

- A higher percentage of AC respondents stated they would get involved in a love/marriage relationship with a member of the RC.

- More AC members are willing to accept a member of the RC as a family member than Jordanians would do.

- More AC would accept members of the RC as a friend than the vice-versa.

- Both the RC (Jordanian) and the AC (Syrian) members would accept each other as neighbours.

> • Almost all AC members would accept a RC member as their fellow worker than RC would do in accepting the AC as their fellow worker.

Characteristics of the RC and the AC which hinder or facilitate SP integration

Characteristics of the receiving community

A hierarchical regression analysis was used to *predict receiving community respondents' readiness to assist AC* as a behavioural indicator of integration based on the socio-demographic and socio-economic (SE), and socio-psychological (SP) characteristics of RC members.

As presented in Table 6-33, the first step of regression proved to be significant (F(8, 624)=2.56, p<.01) with an R^2 of 0.032 (using the indicators: Age, Female, Migration background, Secondary education, Tertiary education, Employed, Total household income for the past month, Importance of religion in person's life) . SE indicators of integration added in the first step of this regression analysis accounted only for 3.3% of the variance in the readiness to assist refugees. In the first step, importance of religion in a person's life (β=-.009, p<.01) was the only independently significant predictor of readiness to assist refugees.

In the second step of this regression, SP indicators of integration were entered. This yielded significant prediction model (F(18, 624)=17.07, p<.01) with great improvement over the set of socio-economic predictors (F change(10)=27.8, p<.01). A total of 33.7% of variance of RC's readiness to assist AC was explained using this regression model (R^2 = .337, adj. R^2 = .318). SP predictors with the SE indicators accounted for 30.5% of RC's readiness to assist AC. Age (β=.118, p<.01), female (β=-.091, p<.05), migration background (β=-.109, p<.01), employment status (β=-.078, p<.05) gained significance in the second step of the regression. This might be due to the fact that these factors are highly correlated with other indicators that were included in STEP2 of the analysis.

Out of the SP indicators of integration, attitudes towards AC (β=.234, p<.01), perception of realistic (β=.099, p<.05) and symbolic threat (β=-.104, p<.01), support for AC rights (β=.371, p<.01), number of acquaintances (β=.091, p<.05) and perception of discrimination of AC (β=.077, p<.05), proved to be significant predictors of RC's readiness to assist AC members, with attitudes towards the AC being the strongest predictor. Having a positive attitude towards AC and being supportive of their rights, perceiving AC members to be discriminated in Jordan, as well as having a wider social network makes RC respondents more likely to offer assistance to AC.

Table 6-33: Prediction of RC readiness to assist AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables, and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Jordan (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving community					
Step 1 predictors	*b*	*β*	*t*	*p*	Model summary
Age	.006	-.009	1.859	.064	
Female	-.017	-.034	-.195	.845	
Migration background	-.074	.069	-.839	.402	
Secondary education	.131	.081	1.243	.214	R^2 =0.032
Tertiary education	.176	-.086	1.436	.152	Adj. R^2 =0.020
Employed	-.177	.064	-1.87	.062	F (8,624) = 2.56**
Total household income for the past month	.000	.110	1.506	.133	D.f= 8
Importance of religion in person's life	.115	-.009	2.696	.007**	
Step 2 predictors	*b*	*β*	*t*	*p*	Model summary
Age	.009	.118	3.213	.001**	
Female	-.170-	-.091-	-2.278-	.023**	

Migration background	-.237-	-.109-	-3.170-	.002**	
Secondary education	.141	.075	1.592	.112	
Tertiary education	.121	.056	1.174	.241	
Employed	-.161-	-.078-	-2.028-	.043**	
Total household income for the past month	0	.016	.443	.658	
Importance of religion in person's life	.104	.099	2.875	.004**	
Attitudes towards AC	.260	.234	5.455	.000**	$R^2 = 0.337$
Perception of realistic threat	.079	.099	2.498	.013*	Adj. $R^2 = .318$
Perception of symbolic threat	-.089-	-.104-	-2.619-	.009**	$F_{(18,624)} = 17.07**$
Support for rights of AC	.475	.371	8.542	.000**	$\Delta R^2 = .305$
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.001	.091	2.348	.019*	F change =27.8**
Number of friends in the place of residence	-.001-	-.077-	-1.947-	.052	n =624
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	0	.002	.044	.965	D.f=10
Acculturation strategy – Integration	.013	.005	.137	.891	
Acculturation strategy –Assimilation	.071	.017	.430	.668	
Perception of discrimination of AC	.083	.077	2.270	.024*	

Legend: AC – arriving community, β – regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

To *predict Receiving Community respondents' social proximity to AC members,* a hierarchical regression was conducted based on RC respondents' socio-demographic and socio-economic, as well as socio-psychological characteristics. The results are presented in Table 6-34.

Socio-demographic variables and SE indicators were used in the first step of regression. This step explained a very small amount of the variance (R^2 of 0.016; ($F_{(8, 624)}=1.25$, p=.266)). In the first step, migration background (β=.087, p<.05) was the only independently significant predictor of social proximity.

In the second step of this regression, SP indicators of integration were entered. This yielded a significant prediction model ($F_{(18, 624)}=13.05$, p<.01) with great improvement over the set of socio-economic predictors (F change(10)=22.4, p<.01). A total of 28% of variance of RC's readiness to assist AC was explained using this regression model ($R^2 = .28$, adj. $R^2 = .259$). SP predictors with the SE indicators accounted for 26.4% of RC's readiness to assist AC. Gender variable (β=-.112, p<.01) gained significance in the second step of the regression, but migration background lost its significance. This might be due to the impact of the new predictors on the model, there might be intercorrelation between the indicators and the predictors.

Out of SP indicators of integration, attitudes towards AC (β=.266, p<.01), perception of realistic (β=-.137, p<.05) and symbolic threat (β=-.104, p<.01), support for AC rights (β=.209, p<.01), preferring integration as an acculturation strategy Integration (β=.122, p<.01) and perception of discrimination of AC (β=.087, p<.05), proved to be significant predictors of RC's readiness to assist AC members, with attitudes towards the AC being the strongest predictor.

Table 6-34: Prediction of RC social proximity towards the AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Jordan (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving Community					
Step 1 predictors	**b**	**β**	**T**	**p**	**Model summary**
Age	-.001	-.006-	-.134-	.893	
Female	-.125	-.046-	-.994-	.321	
Migration background	.276	.087	2.142	.033*	R^2 =0.016
Secondary education	.186	.068	1.202	.230	Adj. R^2 = 0.003
Tertiary education	.224	.071	1.245	.214	$F_{(8,624)}$ = 1.25
Employed	-.125	-.041-	-.900-	.369	n = 624
Total household income for the past month	.000	.054	1.279	.201	D.f.=8
Importance of religion in person's life	-.001	-.001-	-.020-	.984	
Step 2 predictors	**b**	**β**	**T**	**p**	**Model summary**
Age	.004	.038	.994	.320	
Female	-.306	-.112	-2.698	.007**	
Migration background	.060	.019	.528	.598	
Secondary education	.100	.036	.745	.457	
Tertiary education	.081	.026	.518	.605	
Employed	-.105	-.035	-.871	.384	
Total household income for the past month	6.8E6	.002	.044	.965	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.009	-.006	-.161	.873	
Attitudes towards AC	.430	.266	5.942	.000**	
Perception of realistic threat	-.160	-.137	-3.33	.001**	
Perception of symbolic threat	.038	.031	.736	.462	
Support for rights of AC	.390	.209	4.624	.000**	R^2 = 0.28
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.001	.057	1.421	.156	Adj. R^2 = 0.259
Number of friends in the place of residence	-.001	-.033-	-.817	.414	$F_{(10,624)}$ =13.05**
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	-.002	-.020-	-.527	.599	ΔR^2 = 0.264
Acculturation strategy – Integration	.419	.122	3.006	.003**	F change =22.14
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-.275	-.044	-1.093	.275	n =624
Perception of discrimination of AC	.135	.087	2.443	.015*	D.f=10

Legend: AC – arriving community, β – regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

A hierarchical regression analysis was also calculated to *predict Receiving Community respondents' perception of AC's level of integration.* The results are presented in Table 6-35.

Socio-demographic variables and SE indicators were used in the first step of regression. This step explained a very small amount of the variance (R^2 of 0.015; (F(8, 624)=1.16, p=.0.32). None of the variables proved to be a unique significant predictor of RC respondents' social proximity to AC members in this step. SP indicators were entered in the second step of the regression equation. Likewise, this step did not yield significant improvement (F(18, 624)=0.916, p=.703) and none of the SP variables entered in the model were significant predictors of RC respondents' social proximity to AC members.

Table 6-35: Prediction of RC perception of the integration of the AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and attitudes, perception of threat, support for the rights of refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Jordan (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving Community					
Step 1 predictors	*b*	β	*t*	*p*	**Model summary**
Age	-.004-	-.051-	-1.167-	.244	
Female	.180	.084	1.822	.069	
Migration background	.056	.023	.551	.582	
Secondary education	-.124-	-.057-	-1.018-	.309	R^2 =0.015 Adj. R^2 = 0.002
Tertiary education	-.169-	-.068-	-1.194-	.233	F (8,624) = 1.162
Employed	-.003-	-.001-	-.028-	.978	n = 624
Total household income for the past month	0	-.026-	-.602-	.547	D.f=8
Importance of religion in person's life	-.083-	-.069-	-1.682-	.093	
Step 2 predictors	*b*	β	*t*	*p*	**Model summary**
Age	-.003-	-.042-	-.942-	.347	
Female	.142	.066	1.373	.170	
Migration background	.029	.012	.276	.783	
Secondary education	-.142-	-.066-	-1.155-	.248	
Tertiary education	-.174-	-.070-	-1.211-	.226	
Employed	-.013-	-.006-	-.121-	.904	
Total household income for the past month	.000	-.035-	-.802-	.423	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.084-	-.070-	-1.685-	.092	
Attitudes towards AC	.068	.054	1.029	.304	
Perception of realistic threat	-.024-	-.026-	-.544-	.586	
Perception of symbolic threat	.038	.039	.801	.423	R^2 = 0.027
Support for rights of AC	.023	.015	.293	.769	Adj. R^2 = 0.002
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	.001	.036	.764	.445	F (18,624) =0.916 ΔR^2 = 0.012
Number of friends in the place of residence	-.001-	-.062-	-1.305-	.193	F change =0.723 n =624
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	-.002-	-.034-	-.760-	.447	D.f=10
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-.001-	.000	-.007-	.994	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-.097-	-.020-	-.420-	.674	

Perception of discrimination of AC	.031	.025	.602	.547

Legend: AC – arriving community, β – regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

In order to predict RC respondents' perception of society membership of AC members based on RC respondents' perceptions on the impact of migration, a hierarchical regression analysis was conducted. The results can be seen in Table 6-36.

The first step of regression did not predict RC respondents' perception of AC integration (F(3, 620)=.481, p=.695) with only 0.3% of explained variance (Adj. R2=0.003).

RC respondents' perceptions on the impact of migration were added in the second step of the regression analysis. The whole model with potential interferences between predictors accounted for 3.1% change in the variance of RC respondents' perception of AC integration. Adding opinion variables in the second step improved the prediction of this model (F(14, 527)=1.29, p=0.214). Out of opinion variables, stating that the refugees will reduce the shortage of labour in Jordan (β=.114, p<.05) and refugees will have a positive impact in economic growth in Jordan (β=-.093, p<.05) makes RC respondents more likely to perceive AC as a part of Jordanian society. Total variance of RC respondents' perception of AC integration explained with this model is 3.4% (Adj. R2=0.007).

Table 6-36: Prediction of RC perception of integration of the AC members using attitudes and perception of threat and opinions on the impact of migration on the Jordanian society (hierarchical regression analysis).

Receiving community					
Step 1 predictors	**b**	**β**	**t**	**p**	**Model summary**
Attitudes towards AC	.051	.041	.881	.379	R^2 =0.003
Perception of realistic threat	-.018-	-.020-	-.396-	.692	Adj. R^2 = 0.003
Perception of symbolic threat	.045	.047	.926	.355	F (3,624) = 0.483 n =624
Step 2 predictors	**b**	**β**	**t**	**p**	**Model summary**
Attitudes towards AC	.056	.044	.935	.350	
Perception of realistic threat	-.057-	-.063-	-1.137-	.256	
Perception of symbolic threat	.050	.052	1.016	.310	
Opinion on the level of education of AC – Secondary	.190	.088	1.899	.058	
Opinion on the level of education of AC – Tertiary	.117	.035	.748	.455	
Opinion on the employment status of AC – Unemployed	.177	.022	.486	.627	
Opinion on how many members of AC are receiving welfare assistance	.093	.072	1.633	.103	R^2 = 0.034 Adj. R^2 = 0.007 F (14,624) =1.29 ΔR^2 = 0.031 F change =1.6 n =624
Opinion on the living situation of AC	-.034-	-.025-	-.579-	.563	
"The refugees in Jordan will increase the competition on the labour market." (recoded)	-.007-	-.008-	-.160-	.873	
"The refugees will reduce the shortage of labour in Jordan."	.090	.114	2.359	.019*	
"The refugees will have a positive impact in economic growth in Jordan."	-.068-	-.093-	-1.978-	.048*	

"The refugees in Jordan. will bring more revenues that costs for the government."	-.024-	-.034-	-.726-	.468
"Due to the government spending for refugees, my taxes will have to be increased." (recoded)	.019	.022	.385	.701
"Due to the government spending for refugees, there will be less government benefits for the other population." (recoded)	-.030-	-.037-	-.641-	.521

Legend: AC – arriving community, β – regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n – number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, No migration background, Primary education, Not employed, Opinion on the level of education of AC – Primary, Opinion on the employment status of AC – Employed, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Characteristics of the RC which hinder or facilitate integration

HIGHLIGHTS

- RC respondents who are older, and who believe in the importance of religion in a person's life, have positive attitudes towards the AC, are supportive of AC rights, perceive AC members to be subjected to discrimination, and have a large number of acquaintances in the place of residence, are more likely to offer AC assistance.

- Being supportive of AC rights, having positive attitudes towards the AC, and supporting Integration acculturation strategy, makes RC respondents more likely to perceive the AC as integrated.

- After including opinion variables, having positive attitudes towards the AC and not perceiving them as a symbolic threat, as well as stating that more AC members are receiving welfare assistance, and disagreeing that AC will have an impact on the economic growth in Jordan makes RC respondents more likely to perceive the AC as being a part of the society.

Characteristics of the Arriving Community

In order to *predict AC respondents' perception of RC's readiness to assist them* based on socio-demographic, socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics of AC respondents, a hierarchical regression analysis was used. The results are presented in Table 6-37.

Socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics were used as predictors in the first step of the analysis and socio-psychological indicators of integration in the second. However, the first ($F_{(13, 624)}=0.87$, p=.586) did not resulted in a significant prediction of RC's readiness to offer AC assistance.

AC respondent's perception of the RC's **readiness to assist** were added in the second step of the regression analysis (socio-economic variables and indicators: Attitudes towards the RC, Perception of realistic threat, Perception of symbolic threat, Number of acquaintances in the place of residence, Number of friends in the place of residence, Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence, Acculturation strategy – Integration, Acculturation strategy – Assimilation, Experience of discrimination), those variables with the STEP1 variables accounted for additional 18.8% of the variance of AC respondents' perception of RC readiness to assist. Adding those variables in the second step significantly improved prediction of this model ($F_{(22,624)}=4.24$, p<0.01). Variables that show

significant individual predictions are: attitudes towards RC (β=0.242, p<.01), perception of realistic threat (β=-.194, p<.01), perception of symbolic threat (β=-.193, p<.01), meaning that the more positive attitudes RC have towards AC the more they are ready to assist, also the less threat (realistic and symbolic) RC feels from the AC the more they feel ready to assist them.

Table 6-37: Prediction of AC perception of the readiness of the RC to assist AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Jordan (hierarchical regression analysis). Theory-based model.

Arriving Community					
Step 1 predictors	*b*	β	*t*	*p*	Model summary
Age	-.003-	-.046-	-.771-	.441	
Female	.155	.100	1.334	.183	
Duration of stay	.002	.023	.421	.674	
Married	.169	.082	1.425	.155	
English language proficiency	-.023-	-.093-	-1.303-	.193	
RC's country language proficiency	.017	.065	.937	.350	
Secondary education	-.037-	-.024-	-.328-	.743	R^2 =0.033
Tertiary education	.240	.077	1.168	.244	Adj. R^2 = 0.004
Employed	.144	.076	1.195	.233	F (13,624) = 0.87
Employed before migration	.044	.029	.386	.699	n = 624
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.021-	-.034-	-.614-	.540	
Total household income for the past month	.000	-.053-	-.951-	.342	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.045-	-.051-	-.941-	.347	
Step 2 predictors	*b*	β	*t*	*p*	Model summary
Age	-.004	-.054	-.983	0.326	
Female	0.183	0.119	1.705	0.089	
Duration of stay	0.004	0.047	0.926	0.355	
Married	0.18	0.087	1.661	0.098	
English language proficiency	-.025	-.098	-1.501	0.134	
RC's country language proficiency	0.011	0.042	0.658	0.511	
Secondary education	-.004	-.003	-.037	0.97	
Tertiary education	0.263	0.085	1.36	0.175	
Employed	0.166	0.088	1.511	0.132	
Employed before migration	0.057	0.037	0.541	0.589	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.013	-.020	-.401	0.688	
Total household income for the past month	0	-.050	-.971	0.332	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.007	-.008	-.164	0.87	
Attitudes towards RC	0.431	0.242	4.742	0**	R^2 = 0.221
Perception of realistic threat	-.136	-.194	-3.66	0**	Adj. R^2 = 0.169
Perception of symbolic threat	-.192	-.193	-3.63	0**	F (22,624) =4.24**
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	0.001	0.044	0.766	0.444	ΔR^2 = 0.188 F change = 8.82
Number of friends in the place of residence	0.001	0.014	0.227	0.821	n = 624

Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	**0.006**	0.031	0.57	0.569	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-.054-	-.024-	-.455-	0.65	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-.202-	-.037-	-.674-	0.501	
Experience of discrimination	0.004	0.004	0.074	0.941	

Legend: RC – receiving community, β – regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Wasn't employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

A *prediction of AC respondents' social proximity towards the RC* was calculated based on AC respondents' socio-demographic, socio-economic and socio-psychological characteristics using a hierarchical regression model. The results are presented in Table 6-38.

Socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics were used as predictors in the first step of the analysis and socio-psychological indicators and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Jordan, However, neither the first ($F_{(13, 624)}=.88$, p=0.581) nor the second step ($F_{(22, 624)}=1.01$, p=.457) resulted in a significant prediction of Arriving Community respondent's perception of Receiving Community's social proximity.

Table 6-38: Prediction of AC social proximity to the RC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Jordan (hierarchical regression analysis).

Arriving community					
Step 1 predictors	*b*	*β*	*t*	*p*	**Model summary**
Age	0.003	0.064	1.066	0.287	
Female	0.076	0.064	0.851	0.395	
Duration of stay	0.004	0.069	1.24	0.216	
Married	-.008-	-.005-	-.088-	0.93	
English language proficiency	0.022	0.116	1.627	0.105	
RC's country language proficiency	-.018-	-.091-	-1.321-	0.187	
Secondary education	-.040-	-.034-	-.460-	0.646	$R^2 =0.033$
Tertiary education	-.034-	-.014-	-.215-	0.83	Adj. $R^2 = 0.005$
Employed	0.055	0.038	0.599	0.55	$F_{(13,624)} = 0.88$
Employed before migration	-.064-	-.054-	-.728-	0.467	n = 624
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.032-	-.068-	-1.238-	0.217	
Total household income for the past month	0	0.047	0.84	0.402	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.032-	-.047-	-.873-	0.383	
Step 2 predictors	*b*	*β*	*t*	*p*	**Model summary**
Age	0.003	0.065	1.076	0.283	
Female	0.077	0.065	0.854	0.394	
Duration of stay	0.003	0.053	0.949	0.343	
Married	-.018-	-.011-	-.200-	0.842	
English language proficiency	0.024	0.127	1.772	0.077	
RC's country language proficiency	-.019-	-.094-	-1.352-	0.177	
Secondary education	-.056-	-.047-	-.627-	0.531	

	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Tertiary education	-.040-	-.017-	-.248-	0.804	
Employed	0.043	0.03	0.468	0.64	
Employed before migration	-.047-	-.039-	-.528-	0.598	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.032-	-.068-	-1.213-	0.226	
Total household income for the past month	0	0.036	0.645	0.519	
Importance of religion in person's life	-.027-	-.040-	-.721-	0.472	
Attitudes towards RC	0.034	0.025	0.442	0.658	$R^2 = 0.063$
Perception of realistic threat	0.07	0.13	2.236	0.026	Adj. $R^2 = 0.000$
Perception of symbolic threat	-.038-	-.049-	-.846-	0.398	F (22,624) =1.01
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	0	-.019-	-.307-	0.759	$\Delta R^2 = 0.031$
Number of friends in the place of residence	0.007	0.119	1.764	0.079	F change =1.19 n = 624
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	-.014-	-.100-	-1.661-	0.098	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	0.114	0.066	1.129	0.26	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	0.246	0.058	0.976	0.33	
Experience of discrimination	-.017-	-.022-	-.401-	0.689	

Legend: RC – receiving community, β – regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Wasn't employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

A hierarchical regression analysis was conducted in order to **predict AC respondents' perception of own level of integration** based on their socio-economic, socio-demographic and socio-psychological characteristics. The results are presented in Table 6-39.

The first step, didn't explain much of the variance of AC perception of own integration (R-square=1.3%), (F(13, 624)=0.32, p=0.898). and no predictors were significant.

SP indicators of integration were added in the second step of the regression which resulted alongside the STEP1 variables in a statistically significant model (F(23, 624)=19.45, p<.01). Adding socio-psychological predictors of integration to STEP1 model significantly improved prediction of own integration (F-change(10,624)=46.56, p<.01) accounting for additional 55.4% of the construct's variance. Total variance of AC's perception of personal integration explained by this model is 55.6% (R^2 =.558; adj. R^2 =0.543). However, out of variables added in the second step of regression, only experience of discrimination (β=0.727, p<.01) proved to be a significant predictor of AC's personal integration.

AC respondents who have not experienced discrimination are more likely to feel integrated in Jordan.

Table 6-39: Prediction of AC perception own society membership using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Jordan (hierarchical regression analysis).

Arriving Community					
Step 1 predictors	*b*	*β*	*t*	*p*	Model summary
Age	-.003-	-.024-	-.404-	0.686	R^2 =0.013
Female	-.054-	-.021-	-.282-	0.778	Adj. R^2 = 0.028
Duration of stay	0	-.002-	-.040-	0.968	

	b	β	t	p	Model summary
Married	-.037-	-.011-	-.189-	0.851	F (13,624) = 0.32
English language proficiency	0.017	0.041	0.564	0.573	n = 624
RC's country language proficiency	0.003	0.007	0.1	0.92	
Secondary education	-.134-	-.053-	-.711-	0.477	
Tertiary education	-.500-	-.098-	-1.463-	0.145	
Employed	-.039-	-.013-	-.196-	0.845	
Employed before migration	-.051-	-.020-	-.269-	0.788	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.007-	-.007-	-.132-	0.895	
Total household income for the past month	0	-.009-	-.160-	0.873	
Importance of religion in person's life	0.08	0.056	1.014	0.312	
Step 2 predictors	*b*	*β*	*t*	*p*	**Model summary**
Age	-.004-	-.039-	-.957-	0.339	
Female	-.003-	-.001-	-.019-	0.985	
Duration of stay	0.002	0.02	0.52	0.603	
Married	0.032	0.009	0.243	0.808	
English language proficiency	0.002	0.004	0.086	0.932	
RC's country language proficiency	-.014-	-.033-	-.692-	0.489	
Secondary education	0.077	0.03	0.589	0.556	
Tertiary education	-.148-	-.029-	-.621-	0.535	
Employed	-.013-	-.004-	-.098-	0.922	
Employed before migration	0.012	0.005	0.095	0.924	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-.027-	-.026-	-.696-	0.487	
Total household income for the past month	0	-.027-	-.699-	0.485	
Importance of religion in person's life	0.095	0.066	1.746	0.082	
Attitudes towards RC	0.081	0.028	0.728	0.467	
Perception of realistic threat	-.057-	-.050-	-1.261-	0.208	R^2 = 0.558
Perception of symbolic threat	0.107	0.066	1.657	0.098	Adj. R^2 = 0.543
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	-.002-	-.048-	-1.130-	0.259	F (22,624) =19.45**
Number of friends in the place of residence	-.002-	-.016-	-.341-	0.734	ΔR^2 = 0.554 F change = 46.56 n = 624
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	-.001-	-.002-	-.047-	0.962	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	-.147-	-.040-	-1.001-	0.317	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	-.252-	-.028-	-.686-	0.493	
Experience of discrimination	1.194	0.727	19.357	0	

Legend: RC – receiving community, β – regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Wasn't employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

6.3.   Discussion and Conclusions

This report presents the findings of the Survey conducted in Jordan for the two samples (AC sample and RC sample) during the month of January 2020, two months before the breakout of COVID-19 and resultant lockdown on March 17th 2020.

The report consists of the analysis of socio-economic and socio- psychological indicators of integration that were developed for the purpose of this project, aiming to understand the level of integration between the RC and the AC in Jordan.

Education

The overwhelming majority of Syrian refugees in Jordan (AC) have a middle education level, high school, with just a minority having achieved a tertiary education.

The education level was almost similar among females and males, wherein more males demonstrated a slightly higher level of tertiary education compared to females.

Only a tiny minority applied for qualification recognition in Jordan, half of whose applications were fully recognised, or partially recognized, and the rest were not recongnized

The lower level of education has its impact on their engagement in the labour market, despite certain governmental restrictions, and the level of integration and upward social mobility.

Employment of AC

An overwhelming majority of the AC respondents are under the assumption of not being entitled to work which contrasts with the legal situation. As a result of the London Syria Conference of March 2016, the Jordanian government has been issuing work permits to Syrian refugees who are eligibal to work. Already in October 2019, over 150,000 work permits were issued, some 146,000 to males, mostly in agriculture and construction fields, and 7,000 to females, in home-based activities. Refugees, and expatriate workers as a matter of fact, are subject to certain employment restrictions in several sectors imposed by the Ministry of Labour.

Also, the results show that an overwhelming majority of the AC sample was not employed at the time of the data collection. Of those who were employed, female participation was extremely low. This is probably due to the type of jobs the AC accept to do, and tailored to men jobs only (construction, manufacturing and farming, etc...). Almost half of working AC respondents are working at positions that are corresponding to their level of education and almost the other half works in jobs that are below their qualification.

While analysis of the results shows that current occupation skill is correlated positively with higher English language proficiency and education level, and the chance of being employed are higher for those who are younger in Age and living in Amman. Unlike other countries subject of this study, English proficiency is totally irrelevant in the case of Jordan where both RC and Ac speak the same language, and an advantage in the possible integration process.

The findings show some differences that is related to the gender, females who have previous working experience before migrating to Jordan and married have higher chance of finding a job than their other females. While males who are younger (less than 39 years old) and living in Amman have higher chance of being employed than other males.

Accommodation of the AC and Household Conditions

The vast majority of the AC live in overcrowded homes, yet enjoy living in good areas with the basic services provided (medical services, schooling, public transportation and safe areas). This is probably no different from a majority of the RC housing conditions (Jordanian households have an average of 4.7 members) (www.dhsprogram.com) . It is important to note that living in safe areas has the highest average between all other neighbourhood qualities. Yet, the AC were not happy by the green space areas in their neighbourhood, and this might be common across Jordan, as Jordan is considered one

of the top 10 countries in the word with water scarcity and shortage (www.onedrop.org). Jordanian cities, in general, including the capital, Amman, do not enjoy sufficient green space infrastructure, especially in the less developed poorer neighbourhoods.

Receiving Communities' Perception of the Socio-Economic Situation of the Arriving Community

The RC respondents perceive the AC in general having high school education, which is very close to the actual education level for the AC respondents in Jordan.

When it comes to the occupational status AC respondents, the results show that the majority of RC respondents (59%) believe that Syrian refugees living in Jordan are on average self-employed compared to only 7.1% who are self-employed as stated by the AC respondents.

In addition, 30% of the RC associate the AC with some kind of marginal or irregular employment, while in actual AC results those are only 6.1%. The RC only predicted that 1.8% of the AC as unemployed, while the majority of the AC were actually not employed (75%). These large discrepancies between the RC and AC creates some sort communal misconceptions and misjudgements as Jordanians fear Syrians are competing with them on the small available number of jobs.

The current image that RC have about the AC in regards to the welfare assistant they receive from the government or the international UN Agencies (mainly UNHCR) was very high, as the majority of RC (over 80%) thinks that more than half of the AC receive some sort of assistance. The survey for the AC report completely different results, as only 2.2% claim to be receiving welfare assistance. In fact, 33,000 families received cash assistance or 5% of the AC. The results also show a large deviation from what the RC thinks about the housing situation of the AC. Less than half of the RC respondent think that AC lives in overcrowded housing, while in actual life majority (98%) of AC lives in overcrowded houses. This also does not negate the fact that a majority of Jordanians live, with large households, in similar crowded housing (www.dhsprogram.com).

The above results show how much less the Jordanian community knows about the AC socioeconomic situation. The misperceptions that AC are employed, receiving welfare assistance, living in balanced housing, led the majority of RC to hesitate before assisting AC when they are in need, especially when they are themselves living in economic hardships already.

Receiving Communities' Perception of Refugee Migration and Integration's Impact On the Receiving Country's Socio-Economic Situation

In the report, there is section focused on the opinion of the RC regarding the economic impact of the AC. The general feeling towards the economic impact of the AC is negative in Jordan. The vast majority (82%) of RC believe that AC members will increase the competition in the Jordanian labour market. Which is not surprising as the Jordanian labour market is small and have limited jobs, with high unemployment rates standing today at 25%.

When AC start looking for a job, and the competition on the available jobs becomes higher, the daily wages for such services become lower (paid less to do the same job), influencing the RC members to believe that AC (Syrians) will reduce the shortage of labour in Jordan.

With regards to the RC's opinion on the AC's impact on economic growth in the AC country (Jordan), the results reveal that about third (34.6%) of the respondents say that AC members will have a positive impact on the economic growth in Jordan, while over half of them (56.8%) believe the opposite.

When the RC is asked about the fiscal efforts (bringing more revenues than costs for the government) of the AC, almost half the RC members disagree that AC in Jordan will bring more revenues to the government than the costs to subsidize their presence in the country. On the other hand, there are about 37% who believe they will actually bring more revenues than costs for the government. Also, the Majority of RC agrees that the taxes will increase due to the government spending for refugees and their benefits will decrease because of the AC.

To sum up, there is negative opinion regarding the AC economic impact on part of the RC.In general, young males have more negative opinion in this regard than other groups, as the jobless rate for young Jordanians, especially in the lower age brackets, is skyrocketing.

Analysis of Socio-Psychological Indicators of Integration-Receiving Community

The data has revealed that the RC has a neutral attitude towards the AC (Syrian refugees). This, in fact, is due to various factors. Previous research (www. wanainstitute.org) shows that the influx of refugees to Jordan (many waves of refugees from different countries) has contributed negatively on the RC economic situation, and at some point, affected negatively the school capacity, the health system, housing options and affordability for the RC.

At the same time, the results of the survey showed neutral scores related to the perception of realistic threat, and didn't show that RC perceive the AC as a symbolic threat. Furthermore, the results reveal that RC supporting the rights of AC is moderate. Yet, the RC on average is ready to assist the AC, and RC respondents are on average comfortable with a moderate level of social proximity towards the AC members, with the majority willing to maintain higher social proximity with AC individuals in form of friendship.

When it comes to contact quantity and quality, the survey shows that RC members do have large contact with AC members, and they evaluate this contact (quality) to be neutral to slightly negative.

The results also showed that the RC respondents perceive AC members <u>not to be</u> subject to discrimination in Jordan. The perception of discrimination was not significantly correlated with any of the other socio-psychological indicators.

A very interesting result is in the perception on integration of AC, this was found to be moderate, even though the contact quantity is high. And this perception is positively correlated with the contact quantity, the more is the contact between RC and AC, the more RC thinks that AC is integrated in the Jordanian community. Same religion, language and culture.

To summarize the above results, the RC is ready to assist the AC when needed, doesn't consider them as symbolic threat, has a high number of contacts with them and does not think they are subject to discrimination. But still the RC thinks they are not very much integrated in the Jordanian society.

Socio-Psychological Indicators of Integration For Arriving Community

The AC in Jordan has very positive attitudes towards the RC. AC respondents neither agree nor disagree, on average, that the RC were presenting a realistic threat to them, and they greatly disagree that RC were a posing a symbolic threat to them, either. There is, however, significant negative correlation between the attitudes towards the RC and the realistic and symbolic threat.

AC respondents seem to be aware of the rights they have as refugees in Jordan, and they believe that RC members would be ready to offer them assistance when they need it. The perception of readiness to assist AC is positively correlated with the contact quantity, and negatively correlated with the contact quality.

The AC respondents expressed that they are in frequent contact with members of the RC, and on average, AC respondents stated that the quality of these contacts they had with RC to be average (not good and not bad). So, the perception of the RC is not related with the number of contacts but with the quality of these contacts.

The AC respondents reported being rarely/never subjected to discrimination.

The perception of society membership in the RC is not very high (dont be part of the society), but this is highly correlated with the experience of discrimination (the highest correlation compared to all other correlated indicators). So not feeling integrated in the RC society is mainly related to being exposed to some sort of discrimination.

Nature of intergroup relations between RC and AC (Gender differences)

When testing the differences between RC males and females, we found that there is significant difference in the indicators: attitudes towards the AC, support for rights of AC, contact quantity, the number of acquaintances in the place of residence, number of friends in the place of residence, and number of persons to call for help in the place of residence. Hence, females have more of a positive attitude towards the AC than males, and they support the right of refugees than males do. RC males tend to have more contacts, and larger number of acquaintances in the place of residence, more friends in the place of residence, and more persons who they can count on for help when needed.

In contracts, and with respect to the AC respondents, significant differences between males and females are shown to be in the indicators: Perception of realistic threat, contact quality, number of acquaintances in the place of residence and number of friends in the place of residence. Females have a higher perception of realistic threat, and better contact quality than males do. While males have larger number of acquaintances and friends in the place of residence, and larger number of persons they can count on for help in the place of residence, compared to females, for obvious cultural and tradition reasons that restrict mixing of the sexes.

Group Differences between the RC and the AC

In order to measure the differences between the RC and the AC in four indicators: Attitudes towards members of the other group, Perception of realistic threat, Perception of symbolic threat, Perception of society membership of AC/Perception of personal integration, we found that AC has a more positive attitude towards the RC than RC has/ towards the AC. The RC perceives the AC as realistic and symbolic threats more than the AC perceive the RC in this manner. AC respondents perceive themselves to be part of Jordanian society compared to the level of integration RC respondents believe the AC achieved so far.

AC respondents believe Jordanians would be more willing to assist them compared to the actual readiness to assistance offered by RC. Also, AC respondents have more encounters with the RC members than vice-versa. The RC members reported their encounters with the AC to be more pleasant than those the AC reported. The RC members have more friends and acquaintances in Jordan than AC respondents have. The RC and the AC respondents do differ in the number of persons they can call for help, the RC tend to have more friends to count on for help when needed which is something not surprising at all. AC members would be ready to accept a more intimate relationship with members from the RC than does the RC. The majority of the RC members would accept AC members as friends. The RC members believe that the AC members experience more discrimination in Jordan than the actual frequency of discrimination the AC respondents reported to experience.

7. Conclusion

This deliverable provided a detailed quantitative insight into the process of dynamic integration in four countries – Croatia, Germany, Sweden and Jordan. Each country showed specifics in the current status of the dynamic integration of the arriving and receiving community, but a number of trends across countries can be observed viewing these within-country findings.

Results which are most prominent and relevant for practice and policy work will feed into cross-site analysis of socio-economic and socio-psychological indicators of dynamic integration. The data presenting opinions of the Receiving Communities on the socio-economic impact of migration on their societies will further elucidate the dynamic of integration of Syrian arriving community.

These country surveys, implemented using common research questions and evaluation procedures will now be examined on a cross-site basis and together with other research data collected by FOCUS.

Deliverable D4.3 *Cross-site analysis* will therefore be based primarily on the research questions on the differences and similarities in the process of dynamic integration indicated by key constructs across four study sites, but also guided by the findings on the within-country level of analyses. The cross-site analysis will be conducted on both the quantitative survey data and the qualitative data. Cross-site analysis will be conducted by the study partners, with FFZG and MAU sharing responsibility for the data analysis and interpretations, and CSS and HU/CHA acting as immediate internal reviewers. A separate report on the results of the triangulation of survey, focus group and secondary data will be produced by the HU/CHA team, with FFZG, MAU and CSS as reviewers, and published on the FOCUS website.

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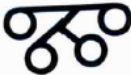
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APPENDICES

Appendix A. Approval of the Ethics Board of the Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences for the study in Croatia.

Sveučilište u Zagrebu
Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za psihologiju

University of Zagreb
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Department of Psychology

Klasa:
Ur.broj:
Zagreb,

Etičko povjerenstvo
Odsjek za psihologiju
Filozofski fakultet
Sveučilište u Zagrebu
I. Lučića 3, Zagreb

10. listopada 2019.

ODOBRENJE ZA PROVEDBU ISTRAŽIVANJA

Odobrava se provedba istraživanja pod nazivom: *Socio-ekonomska i socio-psihološka integracija izbjeglica iz Sirije u domicilnu zajednicu, u ovom slučaju Hrvatsku* **(dio međunarodnog projekta: Forced Displacement and Refugee-Host community solidarity; FOCUS).**
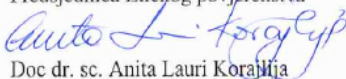
u svrhu provedbe istraživačkog projekta

pod voditeljstvom prof. dr. sc. Deana Ajdukovića

Na temelju uvida u nacrt i plan provedbe istraživanja, te u sve psihologijske instrumente i postupke čija se primjena planira, *Etičko povjerenstvo* Odsjeka za psihologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu zaključilo je da istraživanje udovoljava etičkim načelima propisanim Etičkim kodeksom Hrvatske psihološke komore, te Povjerenstvo odobrava njegovu provedbu.

Ovo odobrenje vrijedi za sve predložene postupke do kraja provedbe projekta.

Predsjednica Etičkog povjerenstva

Doc dr. sc. Anita Lauri Korajlija

Filozofski fakultet, Ivana Lučića 3, HR–10000 Zagreb
Tel./Phone:+385 (0)1 4092 187, Fax: +385 (0)1 4092 037
OIB: 90633715804, E–mail: psy@ffzg.hr, URL: http://psihologija.ffzg.unizg.hr/

Appendix B: Correlations between potential predictors and the criteria for the arriving community sample for Croatia.

Arriving community	Perception of the RC readiness to assist the AC	Social proximity towards the RC	Perception of personal integration
Age	0,045	0,068	0,08
Female	-0,129	-0,183*	-0,082
Duration of stay	-0,031	0,321**	0,379**
Married	-0,03	-0,108	-0,001
English language proficiency	-0,184*	0,286**	0,177*
Croatian language proficiency	-0,026	0,043	0,203**
Secondary education	-0,035	0,084	0,024
Tertiary education	-0,125	0,124	0,009
Employed	-0,022	-0,067	-0,142
Employed before migration	-0,026	0,09	0,018
Number of neighbours of the same ethnicity	-0,012	0,053	0,161*
Total household income	0,013	-0,027	-0,107
Importance of religion	-0,001	-0,33**	-0,122
Attitudes towards RC	0,279**	0,132	0,036
Perception of realistic intergroup threat	-0,012	0,163*	0,019
Perception of symbolic intergroup threat	0,184*	0,004	0,027
Knowledge of rights of the AC	-0,299**	-0,19*	-0,069
Number of acquaintances in the place of living	0,083	0,017	0,246**
Number of friends in the place of living	-0,107	-0,104	-0,294**
Number of persons to call for help in the palace of living	0,101	0,072	0,118
Integration as an acculturation strategy	-0,069	0,221**	-0,074
Assimilation as an acculturation strategy	0,03	0,056	0,135
Experience of discrimination	-0,064	0,135	-0,07

Legend: * - correlation is significant at p < 0.05, ** - correlation is significant at p < 0.01. Married 1=yes, 0=no; Secondary education 1=yes, 0=no; Tertiary education 1=yes, 0=no, Employed 1=yes, 0=no; Employed before migration 1=yes, 0=no; Integration 1=yes, 0=no; Assimilation 1=yes, 0=no.

Appendix C. Theory-based regression models for prediction

Prediction of AC perception of the readiness of the RC to assist AC members using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Croatia (hierarchical regression analysis). Theory-based model.

Arriving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	0.004	.055	0.638	.525	R^2 = .191
Female	-0.396	-.250	-1.644	.105	Adj. R^2 = .034
Duration of stay	0.007	.156	0.944	.348	F (13, 67) = 1.215
Married	0.097	.063	0.424	.673	n = 81
English language proficiency	-0.030	-.156	-0.993	.324	
Croatian language proficiency	0.012	.046	0.525	.601	
Secondary education	-0.182	-.121	-1.043	.301	
Tertiary education	-0.680	-.389	-2.268	.027*	
Employed	-0.221	-.147	-1.168	.235	
Employed before migration	-0.274	-.170	-1.168	.247	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	0.108	.073	.576	.566	
Total household income	0.056	.025	0.198	.844	
Importance of religion	0.054	.072	0.565	.574	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	0.001	.014	0.089	.930	R^2 = .339
Female	-0.335	-.211	-1.417	.162	Adj. R^2 = .072
Duration of stay	0.008	.193	1.231	.224	F (23, 57) = 1.271
Married	0.80	.053	0.338	.737	ΔR^2 = .148
English language proficiency	-0.024	-.126	-0.792	.432	F change = 1.279
Croatian language proficiency	0.010	.040	0.261	.795	n = 81
Secondary education	-0.043	-.029	-0.182	.856	
Tertiary education	-0.496	-.284	-1.468	.148	
Employed	-0.033	-.022	-0.154	.878	
Employed before migration	-0.244	-.151	-0.929	.357	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	0.080	.053	0.439	.662	
Total household income	0.171	.077	0.582	.563	
Importance of religion	0.063	.084	0.632	.530	
Attitudes towards RC	0.284	.155	1.238	.221	

Perception of realistic threat	-0.228	-.288	-1.798	.078
Perception of symbolic threat	0.118	.133	0.930	.356
Knowledge of rights of AC	0.037	.101	0.829	.411
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	0.004	.153	.951	.346
Number of friends in the place of residence	0.002	.020	.114	.909
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	-0.004	-.060	-0.475	.636
Acculturation strategy – Integration	0.071	.026	.182	.856
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	0.651	.134	.981	.331
Experience of discrimination	-0.064	-.077	-0.492	.625

Legend: RC – receiving community B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Not employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Prediction of AC social proximity to the RC using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Croatia (hierarchical regression analysis).

Arriving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	-0.006	-.114	-0.861	.392	R^2 = .306
Female	-0.140	-.121	-0.900	.372	Adj. R^2 = .172
Duration of stay	0.009	.293	2.155	.035*	F (13, 67) = 2.227*
Married	0.383	.345	2.618	.011*	n = 81
English language proficiency	0.026	.181	1.262	.211	
Croatian language proficiency	-0.023	-.125	-0.917	.362	
Secondary education	0.146	.133	0.956	.343	
Tertiary education	0.172	.135	0.801	.426	
Employed	-0.247	-.224	-1.807	.075	
Employed before migration	-0.116	-.098	-0.650	.518	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-0.206	-.190	-1.690	.096	
Total household income	0.179	.110	0.930	.356	
Importance of religion	-0.083	-.151	-1.275	.207	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary

	B	β	t	p	
Age	-0.008	-.158	-1.172	.246	R^2 = .487
Female	-0.136	-.117	-0.893	.375	Adj. R^2 = .280
Duration of stay	0.006	.185	1.341	.185	F (23, 57) = 2.352**
Married	0.409	.368	2.682	.010**	ΔR^2 = .181
English language proficiency	0.020	.140	0.994	.325	F change = 2.006*
Croatian language proficiency	0.001	.006	0.046	.963	n = 81
Secondary education	0.222	.201	1.452	.152	
Tertiary education	0.216	.170	0.994	.324	
Employed	-0.222	-.202	-1.585	.118	
Employed before migration	-0.165	-.140	-0.976	.333	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	-0.164	-.151	-1.407	.165	
Total household income	0.137	.084	0.723	.473	
Importance of religion	-0.080	-.147	-1.258	.214	
Attitudes towards RC	0.247	.185	1.674	.100	
Perception of realistic threat	0.015	.026	0.182	.856	
Perception of symbolic threat	-0.070	-.108	-0.854	.396	
Knowledge of rights of AC	0.045	.168	1.576	.121	
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	-0.003	-.124	-0.874	.386	
Number of friends in the place of residence	0.014	.221	1.447	.153	
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	-0.009	-.202	-1.804	.076	
Acculturation strategy – Integration	0.687	.350	2.733	.008**	
Acculturation strategy – Assimilation	0.764	.215	1.790	.079	
Experience of discrimination	-0.017	-.029	-0.208	.836	

Legend: RC – receiving community B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Wasn't employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Prediction of AC perception own degree of society membership using socio-demographic and socio-economic variables and indicators, attitudes, perception of threat, knowledge of own rights as refugees, social networks, preferred acculturation strategy and perception of discrimination of refugees in Croatia (hierarchical regression analysis).

Arriving community					
Step 1 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	0.013	.140	1.173	.245	R^2 = .455
Female	0.002	.001	-0.007	.994	Adj. R^2 = .346
Duration of stay	0.032	.538	4.378	.000**	F (13, 65) = 4.178**
Married	0.500	.246	2.064	.043	n = 79
English language proficiency	-0.025	-.097	-0.755	.453	
Croatian language proficiency	0.089	.259	2.098	.040*	
Secondary education	-0.165	-.081	-0.647	.520	
Tertiary education	-0.681	-.293	-1.935	.057	
Employed	0.471	.233	2.076	.042*	
Employed before migration	-0.230	-.107	-0.784	.436	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	0.426	.216	2.138	.036*	
Total household income	0.142	.047	0.441	.661	
Importance of religion	0.088	.089	0.826	.412	
Step 2 predictors	B	β	t	p	Model summary
Age	0.010	.104	0.961	.341	R^2 = .677
Female	0.298	.140	1.279	.206	Adj. R^2 = .543
Duration of stay	0.033	.562	5.111	.000**	F (23, 55) = 5.023**
Married	0.304	.149	1.344	.184	ΔR^2 = .222
English language proficiency	-0.008	-.031	-0.276	.783	F change = 3.790**
Croatian language proficiency	0.077	.224	2.028	.047*	n = 79
Secondary education	0.311	.153	1.327	.190	
Tertiary education	-0.210	-.090	-0.657	.514	
Employed	0.136	.067	0.648	.520	
Employed before migration	-0.106	-.049	-0.419	.677	
Number of neighbours of same ethnicity as AC	0.325	.164	1.881	.065	
Total household income	0.015	.005	0.051	.959	
Importance of religion	0.139	.140	1.482	.144	
Attitudes towards RC	0.052	.021	0.230	.819	
Perception of realistic threat	-0.082	-.077	-0.686	.496	
Perception of symbolic threat	0.129	.107	1.055	.296	

Knowledge of rights of AC	0.075	.154	1.782	.080
Number of acquaintances in the place of residence	0.008	.202	1.774	.082
Number of friends in the place of residence	0.005	.037	0.308	.759
Number of persons to call for help in the place of residence	0.010	.109	1.226	.225
Acculturation strategy — Integration	0.095	.027	0.258	.797
Acculturation strategy — Assimilation	1.072	.166	1.710	.093
Experience of discrimination	-0.430	-.386	-3.476	.001**

Legend: RC – receiving community, B - unstandardized regression coefficient, β – standardized regression coefficient, t – t-test results, * - significant at p < 0.05, ** - significant at p < 0.01, R^2 – coefficient of determination, Adj. R^2 – adjusted coefficient of determination, F – F-test results, ΔR^2 – change in the coefficient of determination after including another set of variables, F change – change in F-test results after including another set of variables, n - number of respondents. Reference groups: Male, Single, Primary education, Not employed, Wasn't employed before migration, Acculturation strategy - Separation.

Appendix D. Approval of the Ethics Board of the Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin for the study in Germany

CHARITÉ

Charité | 10117 Berlin

Frau
Prof. Ulrike Kluge
Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie
CCM

Ethikkommission
Ethikausschuss am Campus Benjamin Franklin
Vorsitzender: Prof. Dr. Ralf Stahlmann

Geschäftsführung: Dr. med. Katja Orzechowski
ethikkommission@charite.de

Korrespondenzadresse: Charitéplatz 1, 10117 Berlin
Tel.: 030/450-517222
Fax: 030/450-517952
http://ethikkommission.charite.de

Cc: Dipl.Psych. Anna Brenner

Datum: 03.09.2019

FOCUS – Forced Displacement and Refugee-Host Community Solidarity (dt.: FOCUS – nicht freiwillige Migration und Solidarität zwischen Geflüchteten und Gastgebergemeinschaft)
Antragsnummer: EA4/145/19

Sehr geehrte Frau Professor Kluge,

die von Ihnen eingereichte o.g. Studie wurde durch den Ethikausschuss CBF der Ethikkommission auf der Sitzung am 21.08.2019 beraten.

Die Ethikkommission stimmt dem o.g. Vorhaben zu.

Die nachfolgend aufgeführten Unterlagen waren Gegenstand der Beratung:
- Ethikantrag, 23.07.19
- Studieninformation und Einwilligungserklärung, Meinungsumfrage
- Studieninformation und Einwilligungserklärung, Fokusgruppendiskussionen
- Fragebogen

Datenschutzrechtliche Aspekte von Forschungsvorhaben werden durch die Ethikkommission grundsätzlich nur kursorisch geprüft. Dieses Votum ersetzt mithin nicht die Konsultation des zuständigen Datenschutzbeauftragten.

Die Ethikkommission weist darauf hin, dass die ethische und rechtliche Verantwortung für die Durchführung des Forschungsprojektes -vom Beratungsergebnis der Ethikkommission unabhängig- beim Leiter des Forschungsvorhabens und seinen Mitarbeitern verbleibt.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Dr. med. S. Burock
-stellvertretende Vorsitzende-

CHARITÉ - UNIVERSITÄTSMEDIZIN BERLIN
Schumannstr. 20/21 | 10098 Berlin | Telefon +49 30 450-0 | www.charite.de
Bankinstitut | BLZ Bankleitzahl | Konto Kontonummer

Appendix E. Approvals of the National Ethics Authority for the study in Sweden.

1(3)

Dnr 2020-04877
Stockholm avdelning övrig

BESLUT
2020-10-22

Sökande forskningshuvudman
Malmö universitet

Forskare som genomför projektet
Pieter Bevelander

Projekttitel
FOCUSprojekt enkät Syriers uppfattning om och erfarenheter av att bo i
Sverige

Etikprövningsmyndigheten beslutar enligt nedan.

BESLUT

Etikprövningsmyndigheten godkänner den forskning som anges i
ansökan, med följande villkor:

1. Forskningsprojektets titel ska anges i information till
   forskningspersonerna samt på samtyckesblanketten.
2. En separat samtyckesblankett ska utformas, alternativt ska
   samtycke dokumenteras på annat sätt.
3. Vid behov ska en forskningspersonsinformation på arabiska
   utformas.

Det här beslutet kan överklagas hos Överklagandenämnden för
etikprövning. Hur man överklagar framgår av bifogad anvisning.

På Etikprövningsmyndighetens vägnar

Marcus Edelgård
Ordförande

Etikprövningsmyndigheten   registrator@etikprovning.se | 010-475 08 00 | Box 2110, 750 02 Uppsala | etikprovning.se

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Document ID:
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Dnr 2020–00767
Göteborg avdelning övrig

BESLUT
2020-04-14

Sökande forskningshuvudman
Malmö universitet

Forskare som genomför projektet
Pieter Bevelander

Projekttitel
Uppfattningar om flyktingar från Syrien i Sverige

Etikprövningsmyndigheten beslutar enligt nedan.

BESLUT

Etikprövningsmyndigheten godkänner den forskning som anges i
ansökan.

På Etikprövningsmyndighetens vägnar

Ralf Larsson
Ordförande

Beslutet har fattats av följande personer:

Ordförande
Ralf Larsson

Ledamöter med vetenskaplig kompetens
Jesper Lundgren, Psykologi (Vetenskaplig sekreterare)
Anette Skårner, Socialt arbete, missbruk och beroende, sexualitet
Ann Svensson, Informatik, organisation,
Anna Nordenstam, Litteraturvetenskap, svenskdidaktik
Eva Brink, Vårdvetenskap
Johan Berlin, Företagsekonomi, offentlig organisation
Karin Klinga Levan, Genetik, tumörbiologi, Biomedicin
Peter Korp, Sociologi, idrottsvetenskap, folkhälsovetenskap,
Utbildningsvetenskap (Föredragande)
Staffan Höjer, Socialt arbete, samhällsvetenskap

Etikprövningsmyndigheten registrator@etikprovning.se | 010-475 08 00 | Box 2110, 750 02 Uppsala | etikprovning.se

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Appendix F. Approval of the Ethics Board of the Deanship of Scientific Research, University of Jordan.

THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

Deanship of Scientific Research   عمادة البحث العلمي

Approval Number: 1/5/2/12
Date: 3/1/2020

To whom it May Concern

The Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the University of Jordan has reviewed and approved the research protocol entitled:

Survey of socio-economic integration of refugees from Syria and their opinions of host community members

To be conducted in the presented by the principal investigator Prof. Zaid Eyadat, Director of the Center for Strategic Studies, the University of Jordan. This approval is valid for one year and expires in 2/January/2021.

Prof. Radwan A. Al-Weshah

Head of the Institutional Review Board

Tel: +962 6 5355000   ext: 25100   fax: +962 5300815   Amman 11942, Jordan
Website: http://resjoearch.ju.edu.jo   email: srdsdsecr@ju.edu.jo