Technical Notes

Survey of New Refugees

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1. Introduction

This report describes the methodology of the Survey of New Refugees. The survey was commissioned by Analysis, Research and Knowledge Management (ARK) within the UK Border Agency to provide a longitudinal study of refugee integration in the UK. A postal questionnaire was used to collect data on the characteristics of refugees at the time of asylum decision (the baseline) and on integration outcomes 8, 15 and 21 months later. Integration was measured in terms of the English language skills, employment and housing of new refugees, and how these changed over time.

The results of the survey are published in two separate reports. The first of these provides information on the characteristics of new refugees at the time of their asylum decision, including their education and qualifications before entering the UK, previous economic status and employment, English language ability, physical and emotional health, and their social support and service needs (Daniel et al., 2010). The second report uses longitudinal data from the survey to examine the integration of new refugees in the UK over time (Cebulla et al., 2010). Several partners contributed to this research, including Matrix Knowledge Group (questionnaire distribution, keying and coding), NLightN and A:CET (keying and coding), and the National Centre for Social Research (weighting and longitudinal data analysis).

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2. Survey design

The Survey of New Refugees (SNR) planned to provide data on the integration of new refugees over time. The survey also proposed to evaluate the Strategic Upgrade of New Refugee Integration Services (SUNRISE) pilot, which was designed to aid the integration of new refugees in the UK. However, due to the small number of SUNRISE participants who responded to the survey the research team were unable to assess the effectiveness of this pilot programme over time.

Identifying new refugees

A baseline questionnaire was sent to all new refugees who were granted a positive decision of asylum, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave to remain in the UK between 1 December 2005 and 25 March 2007. New refugees were identified from the UK Border Agency Caseworker Information Database (CID). An electronic system was set up to extract all those eligible for the survey on a weekly basis, and the baseline questionnaire was sent out to new refugees one week after their asylum decision. Individuals under the age of 18 were not included in the survey since they are considered as dependants by the UK Border Agency. Refugees who were not granted asylum, humanitarian protection or discretionary leave to remain and those without a valid postal address were also excluded from the survey.

Questionnaire design

Questionnaires were designed following extensive background research. A literature review was undertaken to look at the issues and demographic characteristics that affect refugee integration and participation in integration programmes, as well as methodological issues involved in carrying out postal surveys. This helped to shape the topics addressed in the questionnaires.

The literature review revealed little information on the factors influencing participation in integration programmes. Five focus groups were run with refugees and refugee organisations to gain more information, as well as a meeting with subject experts at the African Foundation for Development (AFFORD). Recurrent themes emerged from all the groups and these further influenced the types of questions asked.

Relevant questions that had been previously tested and used successfully in the UK and in international surveys were sourced and these questions were used verbatim or with slight modifications.[1]

Drafts of the questions were sent to subject experts and questionnaire design experts for review at a number of points during development.[2] These questions were then cognitively tested on refugees who had recently been granted leave to remain in the UK, to ensure that they could be easily understood and were relevant and acceptable to respondents. Feedback from these sources was used to further refine the questions.

The whole baseline questionnaire was translated into ten languages (Arabic, French, Shona, Somali, Amharic, Farsi, Swahili, Tigrinya, Turkish and Urdu). These were the ten most popular languages spoken by refugees, as recorded on CID. For each of these languages, two internal interpreters were asked to translate the questionnaire and discuss any differences or problems arising from this. It was important to ensure that the concepts and terminology included within the original (English) questionnaire could be translated accurately, without changing the intended meaning. These findings were taken on board to ensure equivalence across languages and cultures. Some questions were reworded slightly to retain the original meaning.

The finalised baseline questionnaire was then translated from English to the ten chosen languages by an external translation company, and another set of internal interpreters were used to translate the foreign versions back into

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1   UK and International surveys included: Refugees & Asylum Seekers in Scotland – A Skills & Aspirations Audit, Skills Audit of People Granted Refugee Status and Exceptional Leave to Remain, Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia, Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Canada, Office for National Statistics Social Capital Harmonised Questions, Health Survey for England, and the Census.

2   Subject and questionnaire design experts included National Centre for Social Research, Migrant Helpline, Leeds City Council, Scottish Refugee Council, Refugee Arrivals Project and Refugee Action.

English to check for accuracy. Any inaccuracies were amended and rechecked and the final version of the baseline questionnaire was produced.

The baseline questionnaire was designed to collect information on the characteristics of new refugees around the time of the asylum decision. This included demographic information as well as questions on pre-migration topics, such as previous employment and qualifications, and post-migration topics, such as housing and health. The follow-up questionnaires were designed to collect information on integration outcomes, including refugees' employment, housing and English language skills, and other characteristics such as their health and service use.

Questionnaires were kept the same as far as possible across sweeps. However, some questions were not asked at all time points. For example, questions on English language ability were only asked at the baseline and 21-month sweeps in order to allow time for these skills to develop. New questions developed for follow-up questionnaires were subject to cognitive testing. Questions that were repeated were not retested. All follow-up questionnaires in their entirety were subject to the process of translation by an external company and back translation by internal interpreters to check for consistent meaning and accuracy. Questionnaires are provided in Appendix B. For brevity, only the baseline and 21-month questionnaires are included, since questions from the 8- and 15-month questionnaires were repeated in the 21-month version (with the addition of extra questions on language).

Distribution of questionnaires

Questionnaires were distributed on a weekly basis, by first class post, to all new refugees who were eligible for the SNR. Baseline questionnaires were sent out one week after the asylum decision to allow time for new refugees to be notified of their decision before receiving the questionnaire.

The questionnaires were sent to refugees at the following points ('sweeps').

> Baseline questionnaire (sweep 1) – one week after the asylum decision.
> Sweep 2 – 8 months after the asylum decision.
> Sweep 3 – 15 months after the asylum decision.
> Sweep 4 – 21 months after the asylum decision.

The following documents were included in the package that was sent to each eligible refugee.

- Questionnaire in English.
- Questionnaire in a foreign language (if his/her CID record indicated that he/she spoke one of the ten languages that the questionnaire had been translated into).
- Freepost envelope for the return of the questionnaire.
- Notification of change of address card.
- Freepost envelope for the return of the change of address card.
- Incentive vouchers to the sum of £10.

A reminder questionnaire was issued two weeks after the original. Reminder questionnaires included all of the above (except incentive vouchers), as well as:

- a reminder card in English (explaining that he/she would have received a previous copy of the questionnaire, and that the agency would appreciate it if he/she could return the completed questionnaire and apologising if they had already done so);[3] and
- a reminder card in a foreign language (if his/her CID record indicated that he/she spoke one of the languages that the questionnaire had been translated into).

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3   It sometimes happened that the original and reminder questionnaires crossed in the post, so refugees may have been sent a reminder even though they had recently returned the questionnaire.

Reminder questionnaires were marked with an 'R' to indicate whether it was a reminder questionnaire that was returned to the research team.

In order to be included in the follow-up sweeps of the survey, refugees had to participate in the preceding sweep and give permission to be re-contacted. Refugees who returned questionnaires too late to be analysed in one sweep (12 weeks after issue) were still sent a questionnaire at the next sweep, providing they had given permission to be re-contacted and had responded in time to be the sent the next questionnaire.

Response rates

In total, 8,254 baseline questionnaires were distributed. A baseline response rate of 70 per cent (5,742) was achieved. Some of these questionnaires were returned too late to be analysed (12 weeks or more after being disseminated). A total of 5,678 baseline questionnaires were analysed in the first sweep.

Response rates decreased over subsequent sweeps (Table 1). In particular a large proportion of refugees who had participated in the baseline survey did not respond to the eight-month follow-up. This might have been associated with the large proportion of refugees who moved home within the first eight months after their asylum decision. Nearly half of refugees (48%) lived in accommodation provided by the National Asylum Support Service (NASS) at the baseline; these refugees would have needed to vacate their accommodation within 28 days of the asylum decision. Notifications of a change of address cards were issued early, along with each questionnaire, to help minimise this effect. There was also an issue of non-contact between the first and second sweep which may have resulted in the large drop-off in response. Weighting was used to control for non-response and attrition (see weighting section below). However, it should be noted that attrition may still have affected the results of the later sweeps, potentially skewing results in a limited number of areas.

Panel data included refugees who responded to each sweep of the survey, and whose responses could, therefore, be traced over time (i.e. included only refugees who participated in every sweep of the survey). A total of 867 refugees participated in all four sweeps of the survey.

Table 1   Respondent numbers over the course of the survey

Sweep number	Time after asylum decision	Number of respondents in each sweep	Number of respondents included in longitudinal panel
1	1 week	5,678	
2	8 months	1,840	1,826
3	15 months	1,259	1,173
4	21 months	939	867

3. Data processing

All data from the questionnaires were double-keyed verbatim, according to detailed keying instructions. Responses were translated back into English, where necessary, before being keyed. Identification markers, such as names and addresses of individuals and organisations, were removed from the dataset. For example 'Croydon Council' would be keyed as 'the local Council'. Age was calculated from date of birth, where this was provided, and was not corrected over the course

of the survey. For open text responses, answers were recoded into existing categories. Where there were numerous other responses, new categories were created. Superfluous text (i.e. text that was written on the questionnaire but not in response to a question) was keyed also and taken into consideration in the coding process as necessary. All data were thoroughly cleaned and checked.

Refugees were asked to provide details of their highest qualification, including subject, country and institution where the qualification was awarded and duration of study (see baseline questionnaire, question 13). This information was sent to the National Recognition Information Centre (NARIC) to be re-coded into UK National Qualification Framework (NQF) equivalents. NARIC is the agency responsible for providing advice on international vocational, academic and professional skills and qualifications, and translating these into UK equivalents. Some qualifications could not be translated into NQF equivalents and were therefore labelled as 'non-transferable'. NQF equivalents were translated into UK qualifications, such as GCSE and A level, using the published National Qualification Framework (Qualifications and Curriculum Development Agency 2006).

Information on refugees' employment was coded into industry and occupation codes using the *UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activity 2007* (SIC 2007) (Office for National Statistics 2008a) and the *UK Standard Occupational Classification 2000* (SOC 2000) (Office for National Statistics 2008b). Only top level codes were used, since the data provided by respondents were not detailed enough to allow reliable coding at a lower level.

4. Weighting strategy

A total of seven weights were generated for use in the analysis of the Survey of New Refugees. This consisted of a single weight for all analysis of baseline data and two sets of weights for each follow-up sweep.

1. A cross-sectional weight that was used for analysis of cross-sectional data, i.e. analysis that used a single sweep of data only.
2. A longitudinal weight that was used for analysis of more than one sweep of data.

Baseline weight

A single set of weights was generated for the baseline data. These weights were generated in two steps: the first step modelled whether or not a questionnaire was issued (non-contact weight); the second step modelled response (non-response weight).

There were 9,127 cases eligible for the survey, of these 7,765 (85%) were sent a questionnaire. A non-contact weight was generated using a regression model. Logistic regression is used to model the relationship between an outcome variable (in this instance, whether or not the individual was sent a baseline questionnaire) and a set of predictor variables. The predictor variables used to model contact were: UK Border Agency region, treatment group (i.e. whether offered and/or accepted support from SUNRISE), age, sex and nationality. This model was run on unweighted data.

The model generated a predicted probability for each respondent. This is the probability that the respondent was issued a questionnaire, given the characteristics of the respondent and the household. Respondents with characteristics associated with non-contact (such as coming from Afghanistan) were underrepresented in the sample and had a low predicted probability. Non-contact weights were then generated as the inverse of the predicted probabilities; hence respondents who had a low predicted probability got a larger weight, increasing their representation in the sample. The non-contact weight was trimmed at the 99.5th percentile to remove a small number of large weights. A summary of the characteristics related to contact is given in Table 2; the full model is given in Table A1.

Table 2   Summary of contact model for baseline questionnaire

Factors associated with contact	Factors associated with non-contact
Female	Male
Older	Younger
Living outside London (highest contact levels in North East and Yorkshire and Humber)	Living in London
Country of origin Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Turkey or Zimbabwe	Country of origin Afghanistan
Offered and accepted SUNRISE	Offered and refused SUNRISE

A completed baseline questionnaire was received from 5,678 (73%) of the 7,765 issued questionnaires. A second logistic regression model was run to investigate the relationship between response behaviour and an individual's characteristics. This model was run on data weighted by the trimmed non-contact weight. The predicted probabilities obtained through this model were used to generate a weight which controlled for non-response. As before, this weight was checked and trimmed at the 99.5th percentile. A summary of the non-response model is given in Table 3; the full model is given in Table A2.

Table 3   Summary of non-response model for baseline questionnaire

Factors associated with response	Factors associated with non-response
Male	Female
Older	Younger
Living in Midlands, East of England, North East and Yorkshire and Humber or Wales and the South West	Living in London
Country of origin Eritrea or Myanmar	Country of origin Afghanistan or Turkey
Offered and accepted SUNRISE	Not offered or declined SUNRISE

The final baseline weight was generated as the product of the non-contact and non-response weights (this weight was not trimmed). As a final step, this composite weight was calibrated; this means the weight was adjusted using an iterative procedure. The resulting weight, when applied to the baseline data, makes the distribution of the sample match the population for a set of key population estimates. The key estimates were: UK Border Agency region; treatment group; respondent age (grouped); sex and continent of origin. This means that the baseline data, when weighted by the baseline weight, have the same distribution as the total population of new refugees who entered the UK within this time period (the sample frame).

Weights for follow-up sweeps of the survey

This section outlines the methods used to generate weights for the follow-up samples. The sample sizes and response rates for the follow-up samples are given in Table 4.

Table 4   Response rates for follow-up sweeps

Sweep	Total number of completed questionnaires	Response rate
8 months	1,840	39%
15 months	1,259	66%
21 months	939	79%

Each sweep can be split into two components; for the purposes of describing the weighting these two components have been named Sample A and Sample B and are defined as follows:

1. Sample A – respondents who responded at all sweeps.
2. Sample B – respondents who have missed one or more sweeps.

The two samples were treated separately during the weighting. This is because the respondents in Sample B are likely to have different response behaviour to respondents in Sample A, since they had missed a previous wave.

Two sets of weights were developed for each sweep: a cross-sectional weight and a longitudinal weight. The longitudinal weight was used for any analysis that includes more than one sweep of data. Only members of Sample A (who have responded at every wave) were given a longitudinal weight. The cross-sectional weight was used for any cross-sectional analysis, i.e. analysis which used data from only one sweep. All respondents had a cross-sectional weight (Sample A + B).

Longitudinal weight

Longitudinal weights were only generated for respondents in Sample A. For each wave, a logistic regression model was used to develop non-response weights, where response behaviour was modelled using data from previous waves.

A logistic regression models the relationship between an outcome variable (in this case response to the survey) and a set of predictor variables. The predictor variables were a set of socio-demographic respondent and household characteristics collected from the baseline and previous sweeps of the survey. The model generated a predicted probability for each respondent. As with the baseline data, non-response weights were then generated as the inverse of the predicted probabilities; hence respondents who had a low predicted probability were given a larger weight, increasing their representation in the sample. The models were run on data weighted by the final weights from the previous stage. A summary of the characteristics related to response behaviour at each sweep are given in Table 5. The full models are given in Tables A3 to A5 in Appendix A.

Table 5   Summary of the models used in generating longitudinal weights

Factors associated with response	Factors associated with non-response
Sweep 1	
Older (35 or over)	Younger (under 25)
Staying with family or friends at baseline	In NASS accommodation at baseline
Country of origin Sudan, other Africa, Iran, Zimbabwe or Pakistan	Country of origin Turkey
Had GCSE, A Level or FE/HE certificates or diploma equivalents before came to UK*	Had no qualifications or qualifications that were not transferable before coming to the UK
Lives with a partner	Does not live with a partner
Offered and accepted SUNRISE	Not offered or declined SUNRISE
Sweep 2	
Living in London	Lowest if living in Wales and South West
Rent from HA/local Authority at FU1	Other accommodation, missing accommodation type at FU1
Said would like to stay in the same town in the next 12 months at FU1	Said would not like to stay in the same town in the next 12 months at FU1
Of Middle East, Asian or other origin	Of African origin
Had some qualifications before moving to the UK	No qualifications before moving to the UK
Sweep 3	
Female	Male
Older (especially high if aged 35-44)	Younger (under 25)
Had some qualifications before moving to the UK	No qualifications before moving to the UK

* Qualifications were coded to UK equivalents (see Section 3). 'Not transferable' described qualifications which could not be translated into a UK equivalent. 'No qualifications' was used when respondents listed no qualifications at all.

Composite weights were generated at each stage as the product of the weight from the non-response model and the final calibrated weight from the previous wave. At each stage, the weights produced by the model were checked and large weights trimmed before composite weights were generated, hence the final weight for sweep two (eight months) was the product of the final baseline weight and the trimmed weight from the logistic regression model of response to sweep two.

The final step was to use calibration weighting methods to adjust the composite weights. This method takes the composite weights and adjusts them using an iterative procedure. The resulting weighting factors, when applied to the Sample A data, make the distribution of the sample match the population for a set of key variables. The population estimates were taken from the sampling frame. The key variables used in the weighting were: UK Border Agency region; treatment group; respondent age (grouped); sex and continent of origin. This means each sweep of data, when weighted by the longitudinal weight, has the same distribution as the sampling frame (which included all refugees who entered the UK within the eligible time period) for those key variables.

Cross-sectional weight
Cross-sectional weights were generated for all respondents at each wave (the combined A and B Samples) and were used for all cross-sectional analysis.

Calibration weighting methods were used to create the cross-sectional weights. The key variables used in the weighting were: UK Border Agency region; treatment group; respondent age (grouped); sex and continent of origin. The pre-calibration weights for Sample A were the longitudinal weight, for Sample B they were the weights from the last completed wave. Prior to calibration these weights were scaled to the achieved sample size; this was done separately for Samples A and B. The calibration corrects for any differences due to differential non-response between Sample A and Sample B.

Sample efficiency

Adding weights to a sample can affect the sample efficiency. If the weights are very variable (i.e. they have very high and/or very low values) the weighted estimates will have a larger variance. More variance means standard errors are larger and confidence intervals are wider, so there is less certainty over how close the estimates are to the true population value.

The effect of the sample design on the precision of survey estimates is indicated by the effective sample size (neff). The effective sample size measures the size of an (unweighted) simple random sample that would have provided the same precision (standard error) as the design being implemented. If the effective sample size is close to the actual sample size then we have an efficient design with a good level of precision. The lower the effective sample size, the lower the level of precision. The efficiency of a sample is given by the ratio of the effective sample size to the actual sample size. The range of the weights, the effective sample size and sample efficiency for both sets of weights are given in Table 6.

The weights need to strike a balance between reducing bias and maintaining sample efficiency. It can be seen in Table 6 that later waves of the survey are less efficient; this is due to the cumulative effects of non-response bias over the different waves. The weights at later waves need to be larger and more variable in order to reduce these biases; this has a detrimental effect on the precision of the sample.

Table 6   *Range of weights and sample efficiency*

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	N	Neff	Efficiency
Baseline	0.71	1.68	1.00	5,678	5,483	97%
Sweep 1						
Longitudinal weight	0.36	4.02	1.00	1,826	1,507	83%
Cross-sectional weight	0.36	4.00	1.00	1,840	1,518	82%
Sweep 2						
Longitudinal weight	0.27	5.06	1.00	1,173	878	75%
Cross-sectional weight	0.26	5.20	1.00	1,259	947	75%
Sweep 3						
Longitudinal weight	0.21	6.20	1.00	867	597	69%
Cross-sectional weight	0.20	6.31	1.00	939	647	69%

5. Longitudinal analysis

Analysis methods used in the longitudinal research report (Cebulla et al., 2010) included basic descriptive statistical analyses and multivariate regression analyses, drawing on data from the individual surveys (i.e. cross-sectional analysis) or longitudinal panel data.

Multivariate analysis

Stepwise logistic regression analysis was the principal multivariate analysis method used in this study. This method was used to estimate the effects of given variables (such as refugee characteristics and activities) on an outcome of interest (such as the take-up of paid work) while controlling for the simultaneous effect of all other variables. Variables typically included in multivariate analysis models included:

1. time spent in the UK (pre-baseline survey);
2. age (at baseline survey);
3. sex;
4. religion;
5. health;
6. number of people in the household;
7. number of children under the age of 18 in the household;
8. region of residence;
9. pre-UK education (in number of years);
10. pre-UK qualifications;
11. pre-UK employment;
12. participation in language training prior to the survey wave;
13. participation in work-related training prior to the survey wave;
14. participation in voluntary work in the six months prior to the survey wave;
15. satisfaction with life in the UK;

16. employment (full or part-time);
17. permanent or temporary work contract;
18. SUNRISE client/participant status.

Panel analysis

Longitudinal (or panel) analysis used data referring to the same individual at successive points in time. Longitudinal analysis was used to explore changes in refugees' employment, housing and English language skills over time. In the case of English language skills and housing, longitudinal data covered the period between the first (or baseline) and the final (21-month) survey. In the case of employment, the longitudinal data covered the period between the 8-month and the 21-month survey. Diminishing case numbers (typically as a result of attrition) occasionally required analysis to focus on shorter time periods. This is noted in the reports when relevant.

Significance testing

In addition to testing the statistical significance of bivariate categorical variables, pair-wise significance tests on combinations of individual variable categories were also conducted.

Only findings significant at the 95 per cent level of probability were reported.

References

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Appendix A: Additional tables

Table A1   Contact model for baseline questionnaire (sweep 1)

		n	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
	Nationality				63.1	27	0.000	
1	Afghanistan	320	reference					1.00
2	Africa – other	350	0.227	0.192	1.4	1	0.237	1.26
3	Americas	97	0.486	0.296	2.7	1	0.101	1.63
4	Asia – other	148	0.477	0.260	3.4	1	0.067	1.61
5	Cameroon	85	0.610	0.367	2.8	1	0.096	1.84
6	China	134	0.351	0.266	1.7	1	0.186	1.42
7	Congo/DRC	364	0.343	0.203	2.9	1	0.091	1.41
8	Eritrea	1,543	0.423	0.157	7.2	1	0.007	1.53
9	Ethiopia	172	0.304	0.245	1.5	1	0.215	1.35
10	Europe – other	252	0.257	0.205	1.6	1	0.209	1.29
11	Iran	715	0.500	0.175	8.2	1	0.004	1.65
12	Iraq	802	0.441	0.169	6.8	1	0.009	1.55
13	Ivory Coast	64	0.807	0.405	4.0	1	0.047	2.24
14	Kuwait	109	0.290	0.282	1.1	1	0.303	1.34
15	Middle East – other	154	0.834	0.287	8.5	1	0.004	2.30
16	Myanmar	94	1.129	0.378	8.9	1	0.003	3.09
17	Nigeria	61	0.292	0.344	0.7	1	0.395	1.34
18	Pakistan	269	0.527	0.224	5.5	1	0.019	1.69
19	Russia	72	0.571	0.358	2.5	1	0.111	1.77
20	Serbia/Montenegro	146	0.169	0.235	0.5	1	0.473	1.18
21	Sierra Leone	61	0.497	0.363	1.9	1	0.170	1.64
22	Somalia	1,441	0.320	0.151	4.5	1	0.034	1.38
23	Sri Lanka	150	1.237	0.291	18.0	1	0.000	3.44
24	Sudan	284	0.582	0.229	6.4	1	0.011	1.79
25	Syria	77	0.653	0.385	2.9	1	0.090	1.92
26	Turkey	383	0.961	0.205	22.0	1	0.000	2.61
28	Zimbabwe	670	0.929	0.194	22.8	1	0.000	2.53
98	Unknown	110	0.572	0.300	3.6	1	0.057	1.77

Table A1   Contact model for baseline questionnaire (sweep 1) (continued)

	n	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
UK Border Agency region				221.5	5	0.000	
London & South East	3,532	reference					1.00
Midlands & East Eng	1,669	0.802	0.092	75.2	1	0.000	2.23
NE, Yorkshire & Humber	2,036	1.210	0.096	159.5	1	0.000	3.35
North West	1,014	0.759	0.108	49.3	1	0.000	2.14
Scotland & Northern Ireland	232	0.315	0.210	2.3	1	0.133	1.37
Wales & South West	644	1.088	0.146	55.9	1	0.000	2.97
Treatment group				29.6	2	0.000	
Not offered	7,335	reference					1.00
Offered – accepted	869	0.454	0.130	12.2	1	0.000	1.57
Offered – declined	923	-0.322	0.092	12.2	1	0.000	0.72
Sex				3.6	1	0.057	
Male	5,786	reference					1.00
Female	3,341	0.189	0.066	8.3	1	0.004	1.21
Age in years	9,127	0.012	0.003	15.2	1	0.000	1.01
Constant		0.341	0.171	4.0	1	0.046	1.41

Notes:

1. The response is 1 = individual was issued a baseline questionnaire, 0 = individual not issued a baseline questionnaire.

2. Model is run on un-weighted data.

3. The model $R^2 = 0.042$ (Cox and Snells).

4. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.

5. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom (df). If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable and therefore included in the model.

6. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Table A2   Non-response model for issued baseline questionnaires (sweep 1)

		n	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Nationality					174.0	27	0.000	
1	Afghanistan	238	reference					1.00
2	Africa – other	283	0.173	0.194	0.8	1	0.371	1.19
3	Americas	79	-0.152	0.274	0.3	1	0.579	0.86
4	Asia – other	123	-0.102	0.239	0.2	1	0.671	0.90
5	Cameroon	75	0.286	0.303	0.9	1	0.345	1.33
6	China	110	0.038	0.250	0.0	1	0.880	1.04
7	Congo/DRC	311	0.431	0.198	4.7	1	0.029	1.54
8	Eritrea	1,346	0.803	0.163	24.4	1	0.000	2.23
9	Ethiopia	142	0.315	0.240	1.7	1	0.189	1.37
10	Europe – other	198	0.418	0.218	3.7	1	0.055	1.52
11	Iran	621	0.420	0.173	5.9	1	0.015	1.52
12	Iraq	685	0.103	0.167	0.4	1	0.535	1.11
13	Ivory Coast	56	0.471	0.348	1.8	1	0.176	1.60
14	Kuwait	88	0.248	0.282	0.8	1	0.379	1.28
15	Middle East – other	136	0.291	0.244	1.4	1	0.233	1.34
16	Myanmar	85	0.699	0.312	5.0	1	0.025	2.01
17	Nigeria	48	0.330	0.355	0.9	1	0.352	1.39
18	Pakistan	232	-0.026	0.200	0.0	1	0.897	0.97
19	Russia	61	0.303	0.325	0.9	1	0.351	1.35
20	Serbia/Montenegro	109	-0.229	0.244	0.9	1	0.347	0.80
21	Sierra Leone	50	0.877	0.396	4.9	1	0.027	2.40
22	Somalia	1,198	-0.233	0.153	2.3	1	0.129	0.79
23	Sri Lanka	133	-0.086	0.231	0.1	1	0.710	0.92
24	Sudan	250	0.288	0.208	1.9	1	0.166	1.33
25	Syria	68	0.433	0.334	1.7	1	0.195	1.54
26	Turkey	334	-0.369	0.181	4.2	1	0.041	0.69
28	Zimbabwe	613	0.273	0.171	2.5	1	0.110	1.31
98	Unknown	93	-0.423	0.255	2.7	1	0.097	0.65

Table A2   Non-response model for issued baseline questionnaires (sweep 1)

	n	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
UK Border Agency region				38.0	5	0.000	
London & South East	2,743						1.00
Midlands & East Eng	1,478	0.333	0.080	17.5	1	0.000	1.40
NE, Yorkshire & Humber	1,872	0.413	0.076	29.9	1	0.000	1.51
North West	889	0.080	0.091	0.8	1	0.381	1.08
Scotland & Northern Ireland	199	0.262	0.184	2.0	1	0.156	1.30
Wales & South West	584	0.257	0.110	5.5	1	0.020	1.29
Treatment group				5.1	2	0.079	
Not offered	6,267						1.00
Offered – accepted	782	0.221	0.100	4.9	1	0.028	1.25
Offered – declined	716	-0.007	0.092	0.0	1	0.943	0.99
Sex				14.9	1	0.000	
Male	4,900						1.00
Female	2,865	-0.217	0.056	14.9	1	0.000	0.80
Age in years	7,765	0.005	0.003	3.9	1	0.049	1.01
Constant		0.526	0.171	9.5	1	0.002	1.69

Notes:

1. The response is 1 = individual responded to baseline, 0 = individual not responded.

2. Model is run on data weighted by the non-contact weight.

3. The model R^2 = 0.038 (Cox and Snells).

4. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.

5. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom (df). If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable and therefore included in the model.

6. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Table A3 Non-response model for 8-month follow-up (sweep 2)

	n	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Country of origin				73.6	15	0.000	
1 Turkey	184	reference					1.00
2 Other Europe	262	0.512	0.196	6.8	1	0.009	1.67
3 Americas	49	0.652	0.306	4.5	1	0.033	1.92
4 DRC/Congo	237	0.529	0.214	6.1	1	0.014	1.70
5 Eritrea	1,188	0.235	0.179	1.7	1	0.189	1.26
6 Ethiopia	102	0.448	0.272	2.7	1	0.099	1.57
7 Somalia	758	-0.103	0.174	0.3	1	0.555	0.90
8 Sudan	197	0.717	0.226	10.1	1	0.002	2.05
9 Zimbabwe	458	0.643	0.189	11.5	1	0.001	1.90
10 Other Africa	369	0.812	0.187	18.9	1	0.000	2.25
11 Iran	485	0.682	0.187	13.3	1	0.000	1.98
12 Iraq	504	0.484	0.183	7.0	1	0.008	1.62
13 Other Middle East	266	0.315	0.204	2.4	1	0.124	1.37
14 Afghanistan	156	0.305	0.217	2.0	1	0.160	1.36
15 Pakistan	151	0.633	0.227	7.8	1	0.005	1.88
16 Other Asia	312	0.224	0.193	1.3	1	0.246	1.25
Accommodation at baseline				60.9	4	0.000	
NASS accommodation	2,786	reference					1.00
With friends	1014	0.350	0.094	13.9	1	0.000	1.42
With family	962	0.744	0.097	59.0	1	0.000	2.10
Other	614	0.442	0.105	17.8	1	0.000	1.56
Missing	302	0.187	0.144	1.7	1	0.195	1.21
UK Border Agency region				35.7	5	0.000	
London & South East	1,947	reference					1.00
Midlands & East Eng	1,155	0.047	0.090	0.3	1	0.601	1.05
NE, Yorkshire & Humber	1,392	-0.352	0.095	13.7	1	0.000	0.70
North West	626	-0.513	0.115	19.9	1	0.000	0.60
Scotland & Northern Ireland	143	-0.490	0.210	5.4	1	0.020	0.61
Wales & South West	415	-0.224	0.138	2.6	1	0.106	0.80
Treatment group				18.6	2	0.000	
Not offered	4,580	reference					1.00
Offered – accepted	600	0.470	0.109	18.5	1	0.000	1.60
Offered – declined	498	0.092	0.102	0.8	1	0.366	1.10
Age (grouped)				25.0	3	0.000	
18-24	1,249	reference					1
25-34	2,792	-0.006	0.080	0.0	1	0.940	0.99
35-44	1,079	0.328	0.096	11.6	1	0.001	1.39
45+	558	0.333	0.115	8.4	1	0.004	1.39

Table A3   Non-response model for 8-month follow-up (sweep 2) (continued)

	n	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Qualifications before came to UK (derived from NARIC coding)				32.7	5	0.000	
GSCE	1,009	reference					1.00
A level	472	0.231	0.122	3.6	1	0.058	1.26
HE/FE certs and diplomas	358	0.287	0.136	4.5	1	0.034	1.33
Undergraduate and post graduate quals	392	0.107	0.131	0.7	1	0.412	1.11
No qualifications	3,101	-0.191	0.086	4.9	1	0.027	0.83
Not transferable	346	-0.395	0.143	7.7	1	0.006	0.67
Living with a partner				5.7	2	0.057	
Yes	1,097	reference					1.00
No	4,427	-0.184	0.077	5.7	1	0.017	0.83
Missing	154	-0.097	0.192	0.3	1	0.614	0.91
Constant		-1.196	0.203	34.8	1	0.000	0.30

Notes:

1. The response is 1 = individual responded to the first follow up, 0 = individual not respond.

2. Model is run on data weighted by the baseline weight (basewght)

3. The model $R^2 = 0.076$ (Cox and Snells).

4. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.

5. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom (df). If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable and therefore included in the model.

6. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Table A4. Non-response model for 15-month follow-up (sweep 3)

	n	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
UK Border Agency region				12.3	5	0.031	
London & South East	835	reference					1.00
Midlands & East Eng	400	-0.166	0.139	1.4	1	0.232	0.85
NE, Yorkshire & Humber	339	-0.229	0.139	2.7	1	0.099	0.80
North West	149	-0.159	0.176	0.8	1	0.368	0.85
Scotland & Northern Ireland	46	-0.406	0.349	1.4	1	0.244	0.67
Wales & South West	57	-0.858	0.270	10.1	1	0.001	0.42
Accommodation at FU1				15.6	4	0.004	
Owner occupied, inc shared	74	reference					1.00
Rent it from Local Authority or Housing Association	668	-0.142	0.298	0.2	1	0.633	0.87
Rent it privately	508	-0.215	0.133	2.6	1	0.108	0.81
Other	532	-0.439	0.120	13.3	1	0.000	0.64
Missing	44	-0.642	0.297	4.7	1	0.031	0.53
Continent of origin				16.8	4	0.002	
Africa	963	reference					1.00
Asia	240	0.422	0.166	6.5	1	0.011	1.53
Europe	154	-0.106	0.178	0.4	1	0.551	0.90
Middle East	427	0.251	0.132	3.6	1	0.056	1.29
Other	42	1.125	0.406	7.7	1	0.006	3.08
Treatment group				4.1	2	0.126	
Not offered	1,442	reference					1.00
Offered – accepted	217	0.102	0.184	0.3	1	0.579	1.11
Offered – declined	167	0.357	0.177	4.1	1	0.043	1.43
Would stay in the same town or city in the next 12 months?				8.5	2	0.014	
Yes	1,570	reference					1.00
No	204	-0.322	0.163	3.9	1	0.049	0.72
Missing	52	-0.648	0.286	5.1	1	0.024	0.52
Had qualifications before coming to UK				23.3	1	0.000	
Yes	1,002	reference					1.00
No	824	-0.494	0.102	23.3	1	0.000	0.61
Constant		1.006	0.137	54.3	1	0.000	2.74

Notes:

1. The response is 1 = individual responded to the second follow up, 0 = individual not respond.

2. Model is run on data weighted by the FU1 longitudinal weight (WtL_B1).

3. The model R^2 = 0.047 (Cox and Snells).

4. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.

5. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom (df). If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable and therefore included in the model.

6. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Table A5   Non-response model for 21-month follow-up (sweep 4)

	n	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Age (grouped)				13.2	3	0.004	
18-24	211	reference					1.00
25-34	508	0.490	0.160	9.4	1	0.002	1.63
35-44	292	0.652	0.206	10.1	1	0.002	1.92
45+	162	0.515	0.263	3.9	1	0.050	1.67
Had qualifications before coming to UK				10.6	1	0.001	
Yes	687	reference					1.00
No	486	-0.447	0.137	10.6	1	0.001	0.64
Sex				11.6	1	0.001	
Male	734	reference					1.00
Female	439	0.482	0.141	11.6	1	0.001	1.62
Constant		0.612	0.170	13.0	1	0.000	1.84

Notes:
1. The response is 1 = individual responded to the third follow up, 0 = individual not respond.
2. Model is run on data weighted by the FU2 longitudinal weight (WtL_B12).
3. The model $R^2 = 0.033$ (Cox and Snells).
4. B is the estimate coefficient with standard error S.E.
5. The Wald-test measures the impact of the categorical variable on the model with the appropriate number of degrees of freedom (df). If the test is significant (sig < 0.05) then the categorical variable is considered to be 'significantly associated' with the response variable and therefore included in the model.
6. The Wald test for each level of the categorical variable is also shown. This tests the difference between that level and the baseline category.

Appendix B: Questionnaires

Baseline Questionnaire

Home Office

Survey of New Refugees in the UK

This letter should NOT be taken to be a letter determining your status in the United Kingdom

Dear Sir/Madam

We are writing to ask for your help with a Home Office study of refugees in the UK.

This questionnaire is being sent to all refugees in the UK who have recently been granted leave to remain. The Home Office wants to find out about the life of refugees before they came to the UK and their new life in the UK. The information you provide will be used by the Government to see how well refugees are settling into their new life in the UK, to help plan policies and services to help refugees now and in the future.

We would therefore be grateful if you could complete the enclosed short questionnaire. It should take 15 minutes to fill in. As a way of saying thank you, we enclose a voucher for £10 that can be used in many shops.

All the information you provide is confidential. Your answers to the questionnaire will be used for statistical analysis and will only be seen by the research team and will not be shared with anyone else. Your answers will NOT affect your status in the UK.

If you have any questions please contact the New Refugee Survey team on

020 8760 8615 or email eleanor.simmons4@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

If you have been sent the questionnaire in more than one language, you only need to fill in one.

Thank you for helping us with this study.

If you are using an interpreter or someone to help you complete this questionnaire please tick this box ☐

Ref:

About you

We would like to ask you some questions about yourself

1 **Are you male or female?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Male ☐

Female ☐

2 **What is your age?**

- Please write your age in the box below

3 **Where are you currently living?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

In NASS (government) accommodation ☐

With your friends in their home ☐

With your family in their home ☐

Other (please write where you are living in box below) ☐

4 **Are you living with your husband/wife or partner here in the UK?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes ☐

No ☐

5   **Do you have any children, aged under 18, who are living with you here in the UK?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes .... ☐ Go to **6**

No .... ☐ Go to **7**

6   **How old are the children who are living with you here in the UK?**

- Please write age of each child in the box below

```
[                                                                    ]
```

7   **In total, how many people live in your home?**

- Please write number in the box below

```
[                                    ]
```

8   **In total, how long have you spent living in the UK?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Less than 6 months .... ☐

At least 6 months but less than 1 year .... ☐

At least 1 year but less than 2 years .... ☐

At least 2 years but less than 5 years .... ☐

5 years or more .... ☐

9 **What is your country of origin?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Afghanistan ☐

China ☐

Democratic Republic of the Congo ☐

Eritrea ☐

India ☐

Iran ☐

Iraq ☐

Nigeria ☐

Russia ☐

Pakistan ☐

Somalia ☐

Sudan ☐

Turkey ☐

Zimbabwe ☐

Other (please write your country in the box below)

_____

10 **What is your religion?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

None ☐

Christian ☐

Buddhist ☐

Hindu ☐

Jewish ☐

Muslim ☐

Sikh ☐

Other (please write your religion in box below)

☐

11 **Before coming to the UK, how many years of education did you receive?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

None ☐

6 years or less ☐

7-9 years ☐

10-12 years ☐

13-15 years ☐

16 or more years ☐

12 **Before coming to the UK, did you have any qualifications, certificates, diplomas or degrees?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes ☐ Go to **13**

No ☐ Go to **14**

13 **Before coming to the UK, what was the highest qualification, certificate, diploma or degree you held?**

- Please write details of your highest qualification in the box below

Title of qualification e.g. degree, diploma, school certificate (please write in original language)

Subject e.g. history, maths, nursing, engineering

Country where qualification was awarded

Name of awarding institution (please write in original language)

Date of award

Duration of course

Full-time or part-time study

14 **Before coming to the UK, what did you do?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

In employment .... ☐ Go to **15**

Self-employed .... ☐ Go to **15**

Unemployed and looking for work .... ☐ Go to **17**

A student .... ☐ Go to **17**

Looking after home and family .... ☐ Go to **17**

Retired .... ☐ Go to **17**

Other (Please write in box below)

┌───┐
│   │
│   │
│   │
└───┘

15 **In what kind of business, industry or service were you working? E.g. healthcare, education, government, construction, engineering, agriculture etc.**

- Please write in the box below

┌───┐
│   │
│   │
│   │
└───┘

16 **What kind of work did you do? E.g. doctor, nurse, teacher, office clerk, builder, engineer, farmer etc.**

- Please write in the box below

┌───┐
│   │
│   │
│   │
└───┘

17 **Compared to a native English speaker, how well do you understand spoken English?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Very well	Fairly well	Not very well	Not at all
☐	☐	☐	☐

18 **Compared to a native English speaker, how well do you speak English?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Very well	Fairly well	Not very well	Not at all
☐	☐	☐	☐

19 **Compared to a native English speaker, how well can you read English?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Very well	Fairly well	Not very well	Not at all
☐	☐	☐	☐

20 **Compared to a native English speaker, how well can you write English?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Very well	Fairly well	Not very well	Not at all
☐	☐	☐	☐

Life in the UK

We would now like to ask you some questions about your life in the UK.

21 **How often do you have contact with any groups or organisations for your national or ethnic community?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

22 **How often do you have contact with a church, mosque, temple or other place of worship?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

23 **How often do you have contact with any other groups or organisations?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

24 **Have you ever needed any kind of help or support from any of these groups or organisations?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes .... ☐ Go to **25**

No .... ☐ Go to **27**

25 **What kind of help or support have you needed?**

- Please tick ✓ all that apply

Financial .... ☐

Legal advice .... ☐

Information .... ☐

Meeting people .... ☐

Food/Clothing .... ☐

Transportation .... ☐

Language (interpretation/translation) .... ☐

Help looking for work or housing .... ☐

Emotional .... ☐

Other (Please write what help you have needed in the box below)

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26 **Thinking about all the occasions when you have needed support, how well has this been provided by the organisations that you have contacted?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Very well .... ☐

Quite well .... ☐

Not very well .... ☐

Not at all .... ☐

I have never asked for help or support .... ☐

The next questions are about how often you personally contact your relatives and friends who live in the UK. Do NOT include people you live with.

27 **How often do you speak on the phone to *relatives* who live in the UK?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less than once a month	Never	No relatives in the UK
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

28 **How often do you meet up with *relatives* who are not living with you?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less than once a month	Never	No relatives in the UK
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

29 **How often do you speak on the phone to *friends* who live in the UK?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less than once a month	Never	No relatives in the UK
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

30 **How often do you meet up with *friends* who are not living with you?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Less than once a month	Never	No relatives in the UK
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

We would now like to ask you some questions about your health

31 **How is your health in general?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

29

32 **During the past 4 weeks, how much have you been bothered by emotional problems (such as feeling worried, depressed or stressed)?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Not at all	Slightly	Moderately	Quite a lot	Extremely
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

33 **During the past 4 weeks, how much have you been bothered by emotional problems (such as feeling worried, depressed or stressed)?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Not at all	Very little	Somewhat	Quite a lot	Could not do daily activities
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

34 **During the past 4 weeks, how much have you been bothered by emotional problems (such as feeling worried, depressed or stressed)?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Not at all	Very little	Somewhat	Quite a lot	Could not do daily activities
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

We would like you to fill in another questionnaire like this one in 6 months time. You will receive another voucher for £10 as a token of our appreciation.

Are you willing for us to send you another questionnaire?

Yes ☐

No ☐

In case your address changes in the next 6 months we have enclosed a 'change of address card' for you to send us if you move. It would be helpful if you could give us your mobile phone number and email address so that we can contact you. Please can you give us this information in the box below.

Mobile phone number:

Email address:

We would also like you to provide the contact details of 2 people who do not live with you, who may know where you are living in 6 months time. We would be grateful if you could inform them that you have provided us with their contact details and that we will only contact them if we are unable to contact you directly. Providing this information is optional. It is confidential and will be only be used to try and contact you for this research and will not be passed on to anyone else.

Contact 1

Name:

Address:

Telephone/mobile number:

Email address:

Relationship to you:

Contact 2

Name:

Address:

Telephone/mobile number:

Email address:

Relationship to you:

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. Your assistance in providing this information is very much appreciated.

Please return your completed questionnaire in the prepaid envelope (no stamp required) to:

> **Immigration and Nationality Directorate**
> **Home Office**
> **FREEPOST SEA13962**
> **Eleanor Simmons – IRSS**
> **Lunar House**
> **40 Wellesley Road**
> **CROYDON**
> **CR9 2WZ**

If you have any questions about this study please contact us on 020 8760 8615 or email eleanor.simmons4@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Twenty-one month Questionnaire

Ref:	Lang:

Home Office

matrix knowledge group

Survey of New Refugees in the UK

3rd follow up

This letter should NOT be taken to be a letter determining your status in the United Kingdom

Dear Sir/Madam

We are writing to ask for your further help with a study of refugees in the UK. Matrix is an independent company carrying out research for the Home Office.

Six months ago, the Home Office sent you a questionnaire to find out about your life in the UK. Thank you for completing the questionnaire, we are very grateful for your help. We would like to find out how you are settling into your new life since then, and any changes that may have taken place.

We would therefore be grateful if you could complete another questionnaire, which should take 20 minutes to fill in. As a way of saying thank you, we enclose a voucher for £10 that can be used in many shops.

The information you provide us will be used by the Government to help plan policies and services to help refugees, like yourself, now and in the future.

All the information you provide is confidential. Your answers to the questionnaire will be used for statistical analysis and will only be seen by the research team and will not be shared with anyone else. Your answers will NOT affect your status in the UK.

If you have any questions you can contact the Refugee Survey Team on 020 7684 5777 or email refugee. survey@tmkg.co.uk

If you have been sent the questionnaire in more than one language, you only need to fill in one.

Thank you for helping us with this study.

If you are using an interpreter or someone to help you complete this questionnaire please tick this box: ☐

About Your Home

We would like to ask you some questions about your accommodation.

1   In the past *six months*, what different *types of accommodation* have you lived in?

- Please tick ☑ all that apply

House .... ☐

Flat .... ☐

Rooms in shared house or flat .... ☐

Hotel or bed and breakfast .... ☐

Hostel .... ☐

Homeless shelter .... ☐

Living on the streets .... ☐

Other, please write below

┌───┐
│   │
│   │
│   │
└───┘

2   In total, how many times have you moved accommodation in the past six months?

- Please write the number of times in the box provided below

┌────────────────────────────────┐
│   │
│   │
└────────────────────────────────┘

3   **Which type of accommodation are you *currently* living in?**

- Please tick ✓ all that apply   34

House ☐

Flat ☐

Rooms in shared house or flat ☐

Hotel or bed and breakfast ☐

Hostel ☐

Homeless shelter ☐

Living on the streets ☐

Other, please write below

---

4   **In what way do you occupy the accommodation you currently live in?**

- Please tick ✓ all that apply

Own outright ☐

Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan ☐

Pay part rent and part mortgage (shared ownership) ☐

Rent it from Local Authority or Housing Association ☐

Rent it privately ☐

Live rent-free ☐

Other, please write below

5 **How many children aged 0 to 15 are living with you in your part of the accommodation?**

- Please write the number of children in the box provided below

6 **Would you like to, or do you need to, move out of your current accommodation into somewhere else?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes, like to .... ☐

Yes, need to .... ☐

Yes, like to and need to .... ☐

No .... ☐

7 **How long have you lived in your current accommodation?**

- Please write the number of weeks in the box provided below

8 **Do you have any of the following problems with your accommodation?**

- For each of the answer options (a) to (i), please tick ☑ yes or no

	Yes	No
(a) Too small	☐	☐
(b) Too dark, not enough light	☐	☐
(c) Limited heating facilities	☐	☐
(d) Leaky roof	☐	☐
(e) Mould/damp walls, floors, etc.	☐	☐
(f) Rot in windows, frames or floors	☐	☐
(g) Too noisy	☐	☐
(h) Inadequately furnished	☐	☐
(i) Lack of facilities for disabled persons	☐	☐

Other, please write below

Life in the UK

We would now like to ask you some questions about your life in the UK.

The next two questions are about how often you personally contact your relatives and friends who live in the UK. Do NOT include people you live with.

9 **How often do you speak on the phone OR meet up with *relatives* who live in the UK?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Never	No relatives in the UK
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

10 **How often do you speak on the phone OR meet up with *friends* who live in the UK?**

- Please tick one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Never	No friends in the UK
☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

11 **How often do you have contact with any groups or organisations for your national or ethnic community?**

- Please tick one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

12 **How often do you have contact with a church, mosque, temple or other place of worship?**

- Please tick one box only

More than twice a week	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

Receiving help and support

The next set of questions is about any help or support that you may have needed.

13   Have you needed any of the following types of help or support in the past *six months*?

- For each of the answer options (a) to (p), please tick ✓ yes or no

	Yes	No
(a) Financial advice	☐	☐
(b) Legal advice	☐	☐
(c) Information about the British education system	☐	☐
(d) Information about the community (e.g. leisure facilities, worship centres)	☐	☐
(e) Meeting people	☐	☐
(f) Food/Clothing	☐	☐
(g) Transportation	☐	☐
(h) Language (Interpretation/Translation)	☐	☐
(i) Help looking for work	☐	☐
(j) Help looking for housing	☐	☐
(k) Getting a National Insurance number	☐	☐
(l) Registering with a GP	☐	☐
(m) Registering with a dentist	☐	☐
(n) Opening a bank account	☐	☐
(o) Claiming welfare benefits	☐	☐
(p) Emotional support	☐	☐

Other, please write below

[   ]

14 **How often have you received support from the following organisations or people in the last six months?**

- For each of the answer options (a) to (p), please tick ✓ one box only

(a) Sunrise Project Caseworker

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(b) Refugee Community Organisation

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(c) Jobcentre Plus

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(d) Local council/local authority

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(e) Homeless Person Unit (HPU)

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(f) Organisation to help with housing

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(g) Organisation to help with finding a job

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(h) College

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(i) English teaching classes

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(j) Volunteering Organisation

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(k) Social Services

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(l) Citizens Advice Bureau

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(m) Group/organisation for your national or ethnic community

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(n) Place of worship (i.e. church, mosque, temple or other place of   worship)

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(o) Relatives

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(p) Friends

At least once a week	At least once a month	Less than once a month	Never
☐	☐	☐	☐

(q) I did not get any support .... ☐

Other – please write below (state the name of the organisation or person, but not the type of help or support that you were given such as the actual benefits)

About your current skills and training

The next questions are about different types of skills and the training you may have had in the past six months.

15 **Have you taken part in any formal English Language training here, in the UK, in the past six months?**

- Please tick ☑ one box only

Yes .... ☐ Go to **16**

No .... ☐ Go to **17**

Your language skills are already good and you do not need further training .... ☐ Go to **17**

16 **Do you think the training you have received has helped you to improve any of the following skills in the past six months?**

● For each of the answer options (a) to (e), please tick ✓ yes or no

	Yes	No
(a) Understanding spoken English	☐	☐
(b) Speaking in English	☐	☐
(c) Reading English	☐	☐
(d) Writing English	☐	☐
(e) Language skills required to get a job	☐	☐

17 **Compared to a native English speaker, how well do you understand spoken English?**

● Please tick ✓ one box only

Very well	Fairly well	Not very well	Not at all
☐	☐	☐	☐

18 **Compared to a native English speaker, how well do you speak English?**

● Please tick ✓ one box only

Very well	Fairly well	Not very well	Not at all
☐	☐	☐	☐

19 **Compared to a native English speaker, how well can you read English?**

● Please tick ✓ one box only

Very well	Fairly well	Not very well	Not at all
☐	☐	☐	☐

20 **Compared to a native English speaker, how well can you write English?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Very well	Fairly well	Not very well	Not at all
☐	☐	☐	☐

21 **In the past *six months*, have you taken part in any educational or work-related training? (e.g. to gain a certificate/diploma/degree or skills for a particular job, to apply and search for jobs, or to acquire interviewing skills)**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes .... ☐ Go to **22**

No .... ☐ Go to **23**

22 **Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the educational or work-related training you have received in the past *six months*?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Very satisfied .... ☐

Fairly satisfied .... ☐

Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied .... ☐

Slightly dissatisfied .... ☐

Very dissatisfied .... ☐

Working in the UK

We would now like to ask you some questions about any work that you have done and that you currently do.

23 **How many jobs have you had here, in the UK, in the past six months?**

- Please write the number of jobs in the box provided below

24 **What work do you currently do in the UK?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Full-time employment (30 hours or more per week) ☐

Part-time employment (less than 30 hours per week) ☐

Self-employed ☐

Unemployed and looking for work ☐

A student ☐

Looking after home and family ☐

Retired ☐

Other, please write below

The next questions are about the main job that you do. Your main job is the one you usually work the most hours.

25 **In what kind of business, industry or service do you currently work? E.g. healthcare, education, government, construction, engineering, agriculture etc.**

- Please write in the box below

26 **What kind of work do you currently do? E.g. doctor, nurse, teacher, office clerk, builder, engineer, farmer etc.**

- Please write in the box below

27 **Thinking of your main job, is the work that you currently do…**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Permanent .... ☐

Temporary (e.g. casual work or work done
under contract for a fixed period or fixed task) .... ☐

28 **Do you think that your current main job is appropriate for your skills and qualifications? I think the job…..**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Is at a lower level than my skills and qualifications .... ☐

Matches my skills and qualifications .... ☐

Is at a higher level than my skills and qualifications .... ☐

29 **How many jobs, if any, have you applied for in the past *six months*?**

- Please write the number of jobs in the box below

30 **How many job interviews, if any, have you attended in the past *six months*?**

- Please write the number of job interviews in the box below

31 **In the past six months, have you taken any of the following actions in an attempt to get a job?**

- For each of the answer options (a) to (d), please tick ✓ yes or no

	Yes	No
(a) Visited a job centre	☐	☐
(b) Written a CV (Curriculum Vitae)	☐	☐
(c) Written a letter to go with your CV	☐	☐
(d) Completed a job application form	☐	☐
(e) Other, please write below	☐	☐

32 **In the past *six months*, have you taken part in any voluntary work? (e.g. any unpaid work or work experience for groups, clubs or organisations)**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes ☐

No ☐

Dealing with financial matters

The next questions are about different sources of income you may or may not receive.

33 **Are you currently receiving any of these benefits in your own right, that is, where you are the named recipient?**

- For each of the answer options (a) to (h), please tick ✓ yes or no

	Yes	No
(a) Child benefit	☐	☐
(b) Child Tax Credit	☐	☐
(c) Council tax allowance	☐	☐
(d) Working Tax Credit	☐	☐
(e) Jobseeker's allowance	☐	☐
(f) Housing Benefit	☐	☐
(g) Income support	☐	☐
(h) Incapacity benefit	☐	☐

Other, please write below

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We would now like to ask you a question about your experience of managing money in order to care for yourself, family and friends.

34 **In the past *six months*, how difficult have you found managing money such as budgeting for food or budgeting to pay bills?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes ☐

No ☐

35 **Since your asylum was granted, have you applied for a Visa so that other members of your family can come and live with you in the UK?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes ☐

No ☐

36 **Has your application been successful?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes ☐

No ☐

Waiting for reply ☐

Your Health

We would now like to ask you some questions about your health.

37 **How is your health in general?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Very good ☐

Good ☐

Fair ☐

Bad ☐

Very bad ☐

38 **During the past *4 weeks*, how much have you been bothered by emotional problems? (such as feeling worried, depressed or stressed)**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Not at all ☐

Slightly ☐

Moderately ☐

Quite a lot ☐

Extremely ☐

39 **During the past *4 weeks*, how much did emotional problems limit what you would usually do each day? (e.g. finding work/housing, attending school, socialising with friends etc.)**

Not at all ☐

Very little ☐

Somewhat ☐

Quite a lot ☐

Could not do daily activities ☐

40 **During the past 4 weeks, how much did physical health problems limit what you would usually do each day? (e.g. finding work/housing, attending school, socialising with friends etc)**

Not at all ☐

Very little ☐

Somewhat ☐

Quite a lot ☐

Could not do daily activities ☐

41   **Are you currently registered with a GP (General Practitioner)?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes ☐

No ☐

Your Safety

The next questions are about any time you may have been a victim of crime in the past *six months*.

42   **In the past six months have you personally been a victim of an attack?**

- Please tick ✓ all that apply

(a)   Yes, I have been a victim of a physical attack
(hit or kicked in a way that hurt you) ☐ Go to **43**

(b)   Yes, I have been a victim of a verbal attack
(insulting or coarse language of a personal nature) ☐ Go to **43**

(c)   No, I have NOT been a victim of an attack ☐ Go to **44**

43   **Did you report the incident to the police?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes ☐

No ☐

Plans for the future

The next set of questions are about your plans for the future.

44   **Thinking of the *next 12 months*, would you like to stay in the same town or city that you currently live in?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Yes ☐

No ☐

45 **How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your life currently, here, in the UK?**

- Please tick ✓ one box only

Very satisfied .... ☐

Fairly satisfied .... ☐

Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied .... ☐

Slightly dissatisfied .... ☐

Very dissatisfied .... ☐

The Home Office may want to carry out some further research with people who have recently come to live in the UK. Would you be willing to be contacted in the next year to help with this research? This will not affect your status in the UK.

Yes .... ☐

No .... ☐

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire. Your assistance in providing this information is very much appreciated.

Please return your completed questionnaire in the prepaid envelope (no stamp required) to:

> **Matrix Research and Consultancy**
> **FREEPOST LON21103**
> **London**
> **EC1B 1BR**

If you have any questions about this study please contact the Refugee Survey Team on 020 7684 5777 or email refugee.survey@tmkg.co.uk

Notes on Survey of New Refugees dataset

- All data from the questionnaires were keyed verbatim.

- Variables were prefixed with sweep and question number (F1 = 8 months, F2 = 15 months and F3 = 21 months), for example the variable 'F1Q19_ecomonic_activity' lists responses to the 8 month (first follow-up) sweep, question 19 (economic activity).

- All personally identifiable data (e.g. addresses and names) were removed from the dataset. Response categories which contained small numbers of people (e.g. receipt of specific benefits), and those which included personal data such as age were re-coded into groups to preserve anonymity.

- For missing responses (i.e. when the respondent did not answer specific questions) code 9999 was entered. System missing (·) was used when the question did not apply to a particular individual, and they were therefore not expected to respond (for example if someone was unemployed then 'type of industry' was coded system missing). In these cases routing was used to take the respondent past the question. System missing was also used when the respondent did not complete the questionnaire for that sweep.

- For invalid responses (e.g. two ticks when the question only allows one) code 8888 was entered.

- For time based variables, years were captured as full units and months as the decimal equivalent, e.g.: '1 year and 4 months' was entered as 1.3 years [i.e. 1+ (4/12)].

- For all Yes/No tick box lists where the respondent had ticked 'Yes' and left the rest blank, the blanks were recoded as 'No'.

- Variables were cleaned for routing errors unless otherwise stated.

- Additional information (i.e. text written on the questionnaire but not in an 'other' text box or in response to a question) was used to help clarify answers.

- Notes on specific variables are provided below.

Variable specific information

Weighting variables

Basewght	Cross-sectional weight to use in analysis of the baseline data
F1_weight	Cross-sectional weight to use in analysis of the 8-month (first follow-up) sweep
F2_weight	Cross-sectional weight to use in analysis of the 15-month (second follow-up) sweep
F3_weight	Cross-sectional weight to use in analysis of the 21-month (third follow-up) sweep
wtL_B1	Longitudinal weight to use in longitudinal analysis between the baseline and 8-month follow-up
wtL_B12	Longitudinal weight to use longitudinal analysis between the baseline and 15-month follow-up
wtL_B123	Longitudinal weight to use in longitudinal analysis between the baseline and 21-month follow-up

Baseline questionnaire

Region	There was an issue in coding the region for a small number of respondents (n=191). These cases were set to system missing for this variable.
Q2	Where date of birth was provided, a respondent's age was calculated using the date of receipt of the questionnaire. Raw age data was grouped as 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-64 and 65+. Age was not corrected during the course of the survey.
Q7	This question asked respondents for the total number of people who lived in their home. Some respondents included themselves and others did not. For respondents who answered zero, these were changed to 1. However there was no way of knowing who else interpreted the question as including themselves as opposed to not including themselves, and no other figures were adjusted. These numbers should therefore be treated with caution.
Q9	The top 11 countries were kept as independent categories (Eritrea, Somalia, Iraq, Iran, Zimbabwe, Turkey, Democratic Republic of Congo & Congo, Afghanistan, Sudan, Pakistan and Ethiopia). Countries with small numbers of respondents were grouped as follows: 'Other Africa': Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea- Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia. 'Other Asia': Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma/Myanmar, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. 'Other Europe': Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Georgia, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Yugoslavia. 'Other Middle East': Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Oman, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Some analysis, e.g. estimation of employment rates, could only be performed at continent level. For this analysis, country of origin was re-coded to continents (Africa, Asia, Europe, Middle East, Americas).
Q13	Data from this question was sent to the National Recognition Information Centre (NARIC) to be coded to UK equivalents using the National Qualification Framework (NQF). Qualifications were provided both as NQF equivalents (e.g. NQF Level 1, Level 2) and translated UK equivalents (e.g. GCSE, A level). Full details of qualification coding are provided in the technical report.
Q14	An extra category was created for those involved in national service or military activities. The 'other' category includes respondents who were retired prior to coming to the UK.
Q15 and Q16	These two variables were used together to help obtain industry and occupation codes. Responses given were coded using Standard Industry Classification of Economic Activity (SIC 2007) (ONS 2008a) and Standard Occupational Classification (SOC 2000) (ONS 2008b). Only top level codes were used as the data provided by respondents was not detailed enough to allow for coding to a lower level. Industries with small numbers of respondents were recoded into 'other' industries.

	Office for National Statistics (2008a) *UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activity 2007 (SIC2007), (*December 2008) <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14012>
	Office for National Statistics (2008b) *UK Standard Occupation Classification 2000 (SOC2000),* (August 2008) <http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/classifications/current/SOC2000/about-soc2000/index.html>
Q17-Q20	Language skills were self-assessed, and were not independently verified.
Q25	This was a multiple response question. Each response category in the questionnaire was coded as a separate variable in the data file (with a binary response).
Q27-Q30	Each question in this range was coded separately. In addition a summary variable was created: 'Friends and relatives in the UK' and 'No friends and relatives in the UK'.
Q31-Q34	Health was self-reported and was not independently verified.

Eight-month questionnaire (first follow-up)

Q3	An additional response category was derived from the 'other' category responses, indicating that a respondent reported living with friends or family.
Q5	From the responses given, it was apparent that this was not an exhaustive list. For example it did not cover those who pay part rent and have council payments or benefits for the remainder, or those who were in supported housing. Two new response categories were created from the 'other' category, one for those living with friends and family and another category to capture those who were being housed (NASS, benefits etc.). There was no routing from Q4 for those who were homeless or living on the streets to skip questions 5 to 11. These people were coded as system missing.
Q7	The question asked for the number of adults, including the respondent who lived in their part of the accommodation. As on the baseline questionnaire, some respondents included themselves and others did not. For respondents who answered zero, these were changed to 1. However there was no way of knowing who else interpreted the question as including themselves as opposed to not including themselves, and no other figures were adjusted. These numbers should therefore be treated with caution.
Q11	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of times moved and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not moved as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who had not moved, but did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.
Q13	Since the number of respondents who ticked 'Yes' for Sunrise Project support was small this was merged with 'other' support.
Q18	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of jobs in the UK and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not had a job as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who had not had a job, but who did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.

Q20 and Q21	As before, these responses were used to obtain industry (SIC 2007) and occupation (SOC 2000). See notes on baseline questionnaire Q15 and Q16.
Q24-Q27	The routing on Q19 diverted students, those looking after their home and family and the retired away from questions 24 to 27. A number of respondents, however, ignored the routing. These responses were kept in for interest, but were not included in the analysis (which only looked at job seeking behaviour among refugees were unemployed and looking for work). To remove this group from future analysis the dataset would need to be filtered (for example by using 'select if').
Q28-Q30	Due to the small number of respondents in each individual category, responses to Q28 have been re-coded into 'Receiving benefits (any)'. Respondents who ticked 'Yes' to any of the benefit types (a-i) or who completed the 'other' box were coded as receiving benefits. Those who did not tick any boxes were coded as not receiving benefits. Code 555 was used to indicate where respondents ticked the box 'I have not applied for JSA' for Q29 and 'I have not applied for backdated income support' for Q30.
Q34-Q37	Health was self-reported and was not independently verified.

Fifteen-month questionnaire (second follow-up)

Q2	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of times moved and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not moved as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who did not move, but who did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.
Q4	There were sufficient numbers of respondents reporting that they lived with friends or family in the 'other' text box to create an additional variable. This category will not be representative of all people staying with friends and family, as they may have been captured in the existing categories e.g. living rent free. There was no routing from Q3 for those who were homeless or living on the streets to skip questions 4 to 10. These people were coded as system missing.
Q5	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of children and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had no children living with them as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who did not have children with them, but who did not enter a zero, were captured as 9999.
Q6	The question asked for the number of adults, including the respondent who lived in their part of the accommodation. As on the baseline questionnaire, some respondents included themselves and others did not. For respondents who answered zero, these were changed to 1. However there was no way of knowing who else interpreted the question as including themselves as opposed to not including themselves and not other figures were adjusted.
Q11	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of times moved and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not moved as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who did not move, but who did not enter a zero, were captured as 9999.

Q13	Support from 'other' organisations was coded as yes/no, since respondents did not indicate how often they had been in touch with these groups. Due to the small number of respondents who received support from a Sunrise Project Caseworker this category was merged into 'other' support.
Q14	This question saw high numbers of 8888s in the dataset from respondents ticking both 'no they hadn't taken part in any training' and 'their language skills good enough not to need any training'. If these respondents had not answered Q15, they were recoded as not needing English language training.
Q18	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of jobs in the UK and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not had a job, as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who had not had a job, but who did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.
Q20 and Q21	As before, these responses were used to obtain industry (SIC 2007) and occupation (SOC 2000). See notes on baseline questionnaire Q15 and Q16.
Q24-Q26	The routing on Q19 diverted students, those looking after their home and family and the retired away from questions 24 to 26. A number of respondents, however, ignored the routing. These responses were kept in for interest, but were not included in the analysis (which only looked at job seeking behaviour among refugees were unemployed and looking for work). To remove this group from future analysis the dataset would need to be filtered (for example by using 'select if').
Q24	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of jobs and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not had jobs as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who had not had jobs, but who did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.
Q25	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of job interviews and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not had any interviews as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who had not had interviews, but who did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.
Q28	Due to the small number of respondents in each individual category, responses to Q28 were re-coded into 'Receiving benefits (any)'. Respondents who ticked 'Yes' to any of the benefit types (a-h) or who completed the 'other' box were coded as receiving benefits. Those who did not tick any boxes were coded as not receiving benefits.
Q34-Q37	Health was self-reported and was not independently verified.

Twenty-one month questionnaire (third follow-up)

Q2	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of times moved and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not moved as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who had not moved, but who did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.
Q3 and Q4	These questions did not print out properly on a small number of questionnaires and as such not all respondents answered these questions. Where the questions were not printed properly, code 8888 was entered.

Q5	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of children and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had no children living with them as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who did not have children with them, but who did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.

There was no routing from Q3 for those who were homeless or living on the streets to skip questions 4 to 8. These people were coded as system missing. |
Q14	Support from 'other' organisations was coded as yes/no, since respondents did not indicate how often they had been in touch with these groups. 'Other' responses were not recoded into existing categories (as for the 8-month sweep) since it was not clear how often the respondent has been in contact with the other organisations they referred to. Due to the small number of respondents who received support from a Sunrise Project Caseworker this category was merged into 'other' support.
Q15	This question saw high numbers of 8888s in the dataset from respondents ticking both 'no they hadn't taken part in any training' and 'their language skills good enough not to need any training'. If these respondents had not answered Q16, they were recoded to not needing English language training.
Q17-Q20	Language skills were self-assessed, and were not independently verified.
Q23	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of jobs in the UK and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not had a job as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who had not had a job, but who did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.
Q25 and Q26	As before, these responses were used to obtain industry (SIC 2007) and occupation (SOC 2000). See notes on baseline questionnaire Q15 and Q16.
Q29-Q31	The routing on Q19 diverted students, those looking after their home and family and the retired away from questions 29 to 31. A number of respondents, however, ignored the routing. These responses were kept in for interest, but were not included in the analysis (which only looked at job seeking behaviour among refugees were unemployed and looking for work). To remove this group from future analysis the dataset would need to be filtered (for example by using 'select if').
Q29	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of jobs applied for and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not had jobs as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who had not had jobs, but who did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.
Q30	9999s were not converted into zeros for number of job interviews and neither were zeros changed to 9999s. This was to capture respondents who definitely had not had any interviews as opposed to respondents who did not want to answer the question. However it will not be known if respondents who had not interviews, but who did not enter zero, were captured as 9999.
Q33	Due to the small number of respondents in each individual category, responses to Q33 were re-coded into 'Receiving benefits (any)'. Respondents who ticked 'Yes' to any of the benefit types (a-h) or who completed the 'other' box were coded as receiving benefits. Those who did not tick any boxes were coded as not receiving benefits.
Q37-Q40	Health was self-reported and was not independently verified.