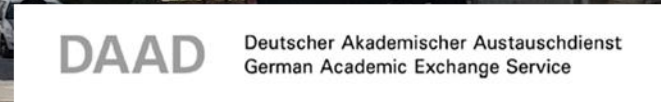# Quantitative and Qualitative Research in Social Work (in dealing with Refugees)

Studieren im Grünen

A DAAD-project funded by the Federal Foreign Office within the framework of the university program "Dialogue with the Islamic World"

Agenda

- What kind of science is necessary for social work (with refugees)?

- What are the differences between qualitative and quantitative social research?

- What are helpful perspectives and approaches in collecting and analyzing qualitative and quantitative data?

- What can we use and learn for the analysis of our project?

What kind of science is necessary for social work (with refugees)?

- Describe by reading/using the example what different forms of science for Social Work exits?

- What kind of relationship are evolving by using a specific form of science for social work between Refugees, Social Work(ers), and their living conditions?
    - How are Refugees framed?
    - Describe the relationship between Refugees & Social Work
    - Which concept of social work is used by the social workers?

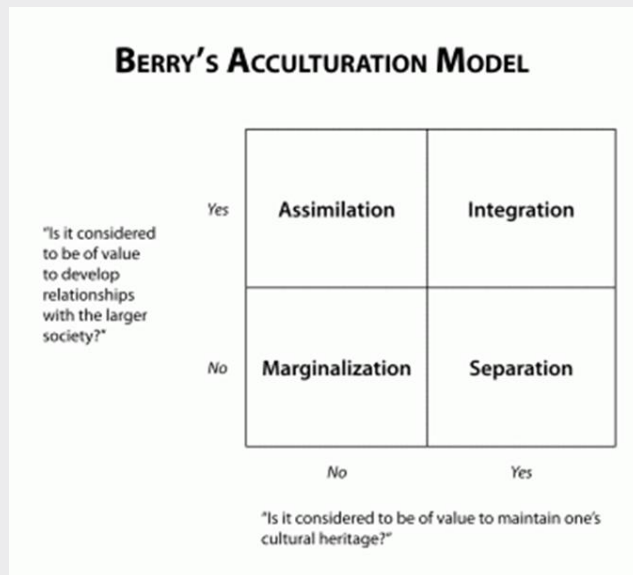- What impact has the science of social work on the developing of aid plans for refugees?

What are the differences between qualitative and quantitative social research?

- Some examples from my work ☺ … from your work ☺

- What is the empirical object of qualitative and quantitative social research?

- What are methods of data collection and data analysis in Qualitative and Quantitative Social Research?

- What is the knowledge gain by using specific methods in qualitative and quantitative social research?

What are the differences between qualitative and quantitative social research?

- Some examples from my work with Mrs. Ühre ☺ … from your work ☺

Definition of Sociocultural Acculturation

BERRY'S ACCULTURATION MODEL

"Is it considered to be of value to develop relationships with the larger society?"

	No	Yes
Yes	Assimilation	Integration
No	Marginalization	Separation

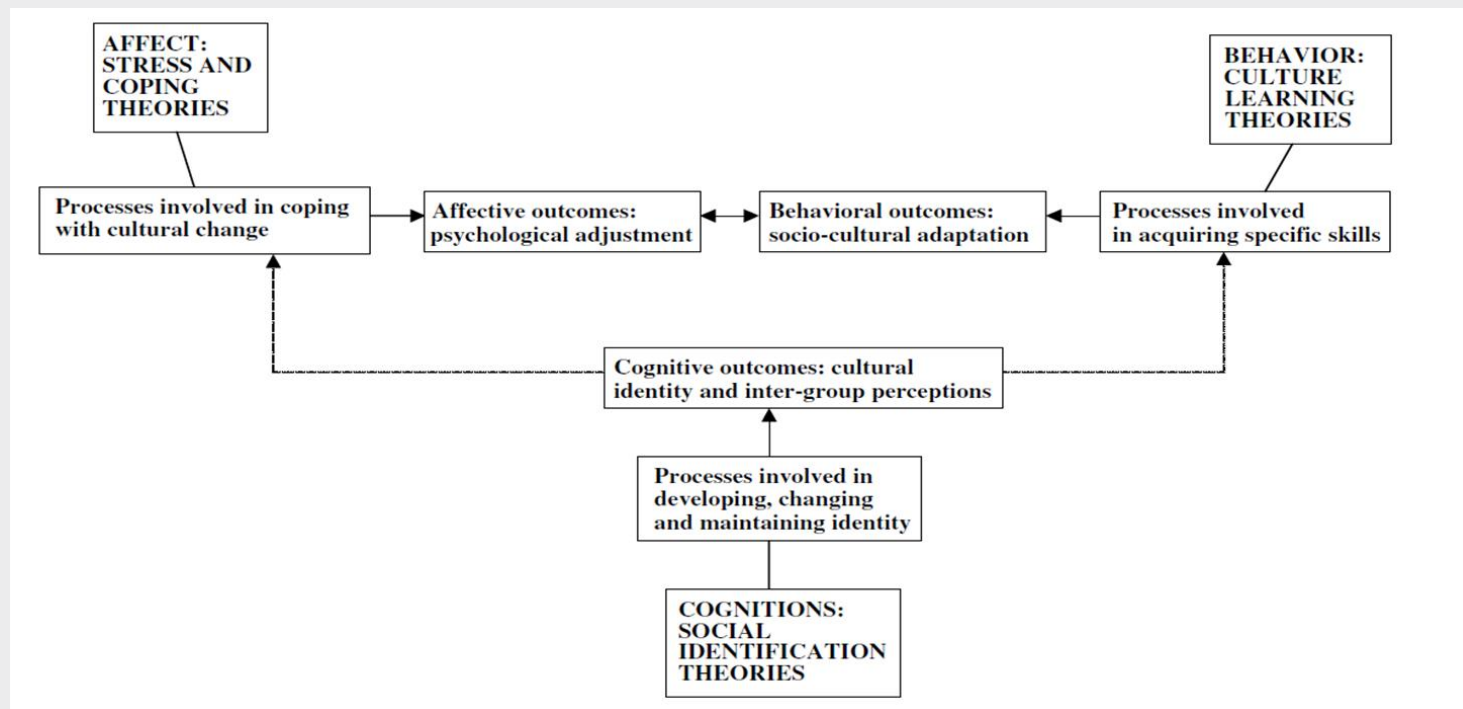"Is it considered to be of value to maintain one's cultural heritage?"

Socialcultural Adaption, on the other hand, is situated within the behavioral domain and refers to the ability to „fit in" or execute effective interactions in a new cultural milieu. (Ward, Bochner, Furnam 2001)

What are the differences between qualitative and quantitative social research?

- Some examples from my work with Mrs. Ühre ☺ … from your work ☺

The ABC-Model of Culture Contact von Ward, Bochner und Furnam (2005).

What are the differences between qualitative and quantitative social research?

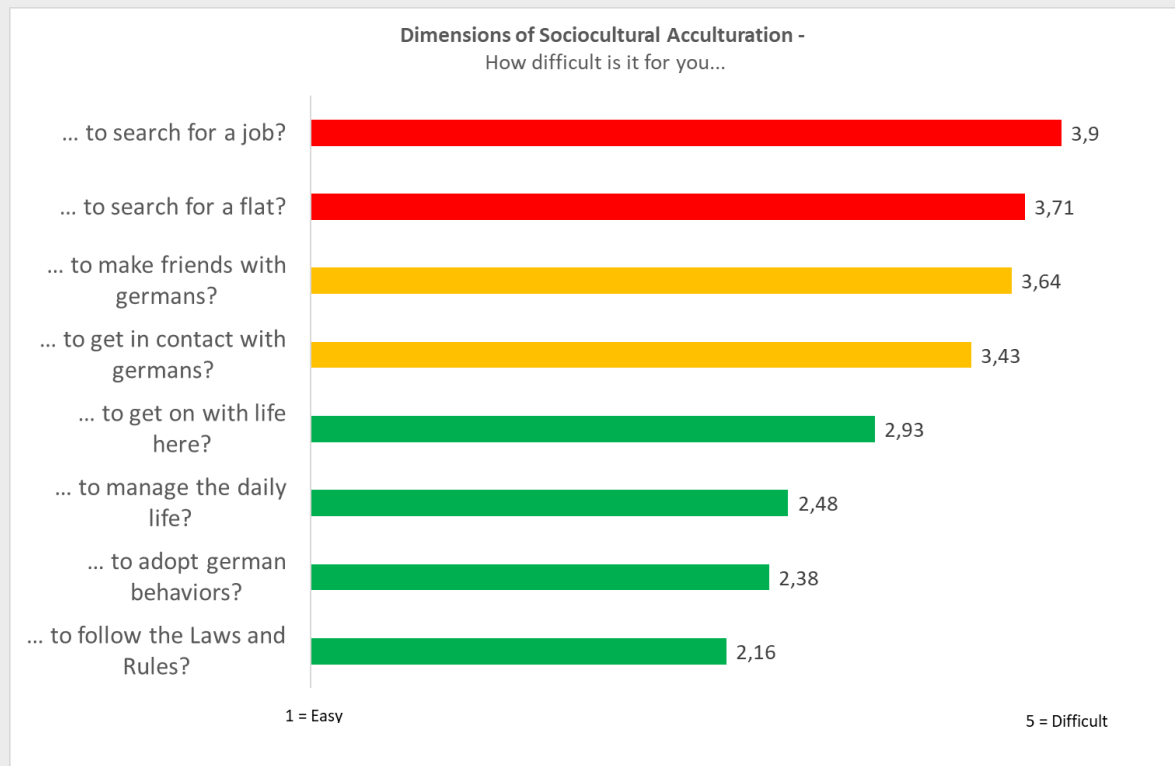- Some examples from my work with Mrs. Ühre ☺ … from your work ☺

Dimensions of Sociocultural Acculturation -
How difficult is it for you...

Question	Value
… to search for a job?	3,9
… to search for a flat?	3,71
… to make friends with germans?	3,64
… to get in contact with germans?	3,43
… to get on with life here?	2,93
… to manage the daily life?	2,48
… to adopt german behaviors?	2,38
… to follow the Laws and Rules?	2,16

1 = Easy   5 = Difficult

What are the differences between qualitative and quantitative social research?

- Some examples from my work with Mrs. Ühre ☺ … from your work ☺

Wie schwer fällt es Ihnen …	How difficult is it for you …	Komponente		
		Factor 1: Adaptive Sociocultural Acculturation	Factor 2: Relational Sociocultural Adaption	Factor 3: Systemic Sociocultural Adaption
….die deutschen Gesetze und Regeln zu befolgen?	… to follow the Laws and Rules?	0,91	0,27	0,21
… sich im Alltag hier zurechtzufinden?	… to manage the daily life?	0,89	0,18	0,29
... sich an deutsche Verhaltensweisen anzupassen?	… to adopt german behaviors?	0,84	0,39	0,34
… hier mit dem Leben zurechtzukommen?	… to get on with life here?	0,61	0,33	0,31
… Freundschaften mit Deutschen schließen?	… to make friends with germans?	0,29	0,93	0,31
… Kontakt mit Deutschen aufzunehmen?	… to get in contact with germans?	0,35	0,92	0,32
… nach Wohnungen zu suchen?	… to search for a flat?	0,31	0,34	0,92
… nach Arbeit zu suchen?	… to search for a job?	0,32	0,28	0,92
Erklärte Gesamtvarianz		44%	18%	14%

Extraktionsmethode: Hauptkomponentenanalyse. Rotationsmethode: Oblimin mit Kaiser-Normalisierung.

What are the differences between qualitative and quantitative social research?

- Some examples from my work ☺ … from your work ☺

		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	Faktor 1: adaptive socialcultural acculturation (1 easy … 5 difficult)	1									
	Faktor 2: Relationale socialcultural acculturation (1 easy … 5 difficult)	0,33***	1								
	Faktor3: Systemic sociocultural acculturation (1 easy … 5 difficult)	0,33***	0,33***	1							
A - Indicator of stress & coping theory	problem solving competence (1 agree … 5 disargee)	0,34***	0	0,03	1						
B-Indicators of cultural learning	numbers of courses (like language, Integration course etc.)	-0,21*	-0,23**	-0,2*	0,02	1					
	german language competency (1 very good … 5 very bad)	0,28***	0,33***	0,26**	-0,04	-0,33***	1				
C-Indicators of social identity theory	perceived Discrimination (1 never … 5 always)	0,12	0,17*	0,28***	-0,03	0	0,2*	1			
	Identification with Germany (1 yes … 5 no)	0,09	0,17*	0,26**	0,04	-0,13	0,02	0,3***	1		
	Identification with sending (home) country (1 yes … 5 no)	-0,29***	-0,22*	-0,18*	0	0,13	-0,13	-0,08	-0,19*	1	
	Identification with Religion (1 yes … 5 no)	-0,24**	-0,16	-0,14	0,06	0,07	0,02	-0,07	-0,12	0,47***	1

p < 0.05 * : p < 0.01 ** : p < 0.001***

What are the differences between qualitative and quantitative social research?

- Some examples from my work within a project with students ☺ … from your work ☺

Quote

Social Worker (40, Halle): "Yes, because, for one, so there is always the possibility that the boys eat something, bread, fruit, cookies, vegetables, that's all accessible, but the fridge itself is closed between meals and especially at night, because last year large pieces that had frozen were simply gone. The guys, when they were unguarded, eaten what they can, where we had thought, it's this "I have not had anything for a long time, now I have to hoard it all for myself", they did not pay attention to the mealtimes, and then it happened and, if you want to get it through, that it's not an eating time now, that there's nothing left to cook, we've also been attacked with a fork, the furniture in the kitchen has been thrown over, and the boys have become very noisy and have insulted us. "

What are the differences between qualitative and quantitative social research?

- What is the empirical object of qualitative and quantitative social research?

- What are methods of data collection and data analysis in Qualitative and Quantitative Social Research?

- What is the knowledge gain by using specific methods in qualitative and quantitative social research?

What are helpful perspectives and approaches in collecting and analyzing qualitative and quantitative data?

- What kind of experiences do you have made by collecting and analysing qualitative Data of / about refugees in your project?

- What kind of Methods do you have used in your project?

- (My) helpful perspectives and approaches in collecting and analysing qualitative and quantitative data…

What are helpful perspectives and approaches in collecting and analyzing qualitative and quantitative data?

- (My) helpful perspectives and approaches in collecting and analysing **quantitative** data…
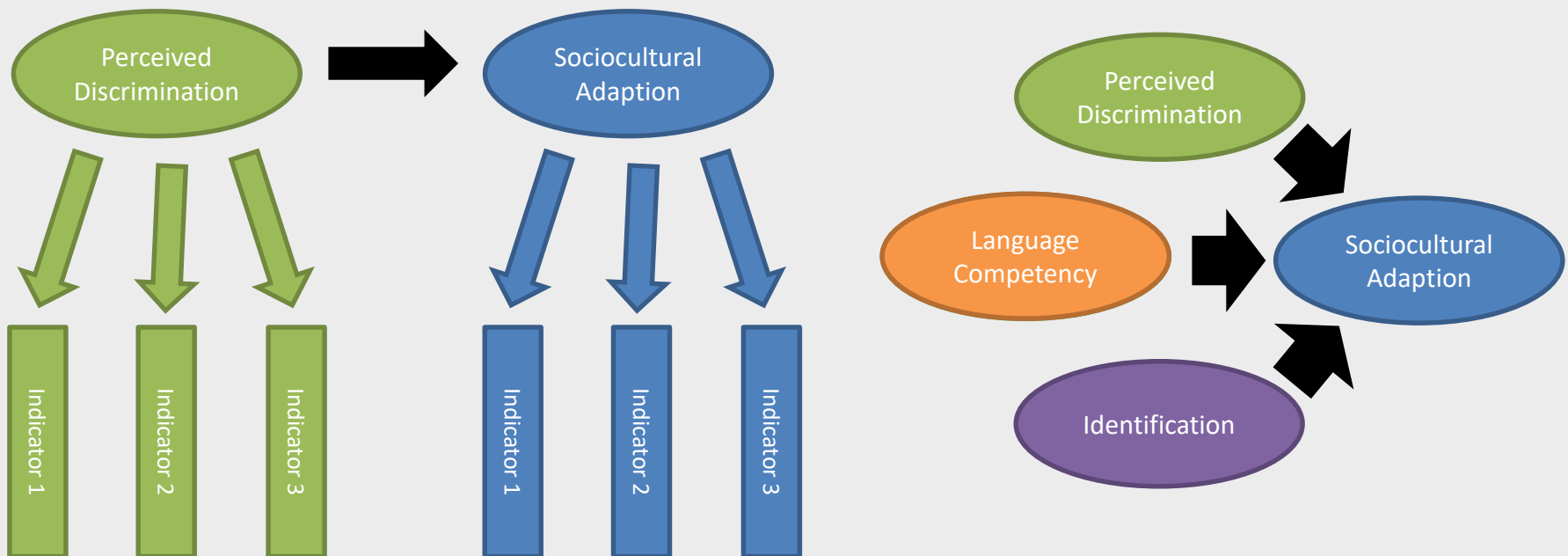
What are helpful perspectives and approaches in collecting and analyzing qualitative and quantitative data?

- (My) helpful perspectives and approaches in collecting and analysing **qualitative** data…

  - Every qualitative Method (we speak here only about Grounded Theory & Documentary Method) is based on theoretical perspectives of gaining knowledge and of analysing meanings of spoken words (like interviews).

  - The Analysis of meanings is conducted in my perspective by choosing the interview excerpts, which are relevant for answering the research question. It can be a & should be a short interview text.

What are helpful perspectives and approaches in collecting and analyzing qualitative and quantitative data?

- (My) helpful perspectives and approaches in collecting and analysing **qualitative** data…

    - The Grounded Theory Methodology consists of categorizing meanings, which can be an iterative process of interpretation. The goal is to develop empirical grounded theory.

    - The documentary method bases on the idea to gain knowledge about the action-guiding knowledge. For that reason it is necessary to explore the meanings.

    - In my opinion it is helpful to interpret & explore qualitative data by developing preliminary readings.

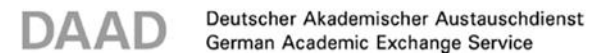# What can we use and learn for the analysis of our project?

- Decide what kind of Methods do you want to use for analysing the data of your project.

- Develop a specific research question dependent of your method ….

- Develop a time table for the next two weeks to analyse your data and writing your conclusions.

- Present your plan tomorrow….

Thank you very much

Cooperation partners