**Object of Research**

Refugees are faced with diverse challenges that are often accompanied by high levels of stress, uncertainty and risks to health. (Joyce/Liamputtong 2017; Carlsson/Sonne 2018; Schick et al. 2018)

Support systems predominantly take socio-economic and health-related needs into account. Psychosocial and, in particular, spiritual/religious needs are often not given consideration. (Cantekin 2018; Ley/Barrio 2019)

Numerous studies substantiate the relevance of needs-oriented and resource-focused approaches in inspiring adaptive behaviour and coping, but also the importance of religiosity and spirituality; religious coping has been identified among other factors as a predictor of subjective life satisfaction in random samples of refugees. (Acquaye et al. 2018; Areba et al. 2018; Counted 2018).

**Aims and Research Questions**

The empirical investigation addresses the question of to what extent refugees express religious/spiritual needs and how these needs contribute to their well-being. F1: What existential and spiritual needs and resources do refugees express? F2: How are spiritual/religious need structures and coping strategies relevant for approaches in areas of activity within psycho-pedagogical and social pastoral work with refugees?

**Hypotheses**

H1: It is assumed that spiritual needs not only directly influence forms of religious coping and therefore the life satisfaction of refugees, but do so primarily through associations. (Pargament et al. 2013; Acquaye et al. 2018; Counted 2018)

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**Study Design**

**Cross-sectional design**

763 (80%) people in Bavaria

| Standardized survey module 0 languages | 73% men: age: 28 ± 8 years, 69% single |

| Characteristics of spiritual needs in sample |

| 3 | **Syria (n=396)** |
| 2 | Afghanistan (n=76) |
| 1 | North Africa (n=132) |
| 0 | other (n=98) |

Need Dimension: Spiritual and social well-being

**Mediation model to predict quality of life**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spiritual Needs</th>
<th>Positive religious coping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X1: existential spirituality</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2: positive religious coping</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X3: negative religious coping</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Bibliography**


**Optimisation of Quality of Life**

- Life crises
- Social integration
- Marriage, family and relationships
- Perspectives and hope
- Mobility and security
- Quality of Life
- Work and training
- Living accommodation
- Health
- Spiritual welfare
- Education

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**Implications for Practice**

**Roles of R/S**

- Coping with Life
- (Inter)religious and spiritual (advisory) competences
- Development of personality and ability to deal with critical life experiences

- Resource for Quality of Life
- (Inter)cultural and communicative competences
- R/S sensitivity, language and interaction, reduction of uncertainty, modified language formats, strengthening of social networks

- Deficit: Services and Support
- Interdenominational approaches and service structures
- Development and evaluation of concepts in Religion Pedagogy, in social pastoral work and in social work - focus: voluntary sector and local authority

- Coping with Crises and Trauma: “Spiritual Growth”
- Vulnerability and Resilience
- Own model

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**Spiritual Needs and Life Satisfaction of Refugees as a Prerequisite for Social Stability**

**Results of a Study in Eichstätt**

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