



Methodological Handbook

SYREALITY

سيرياالبيتي

Chapter 3: The Qualitative Data

Version 1.0 (April 2023)

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Funding

This work is part of “SYREALITY: Syrian Imaginations of Europe meet Reality” and has received funding from the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) under grant agreement No. V 823-G.



Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

Website

<https://syreality.com/>

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank Jill Ahrens, Mathias Czaika and Taras Romashchenko for their helpful comments on the chapter and the interview guide.

Suggested citation

Müller-Funk, Lea; Abusulttan, Saja; Kabbani, Mohammad; Karabajakian, Isabelle; Omran, Lina; Yahya, Karam. 2023. “Chapter 3: The Qualitative Data. Version 1.0.” *Methodological Handbook SYREALITY*. April 2023.

Version History

Version No.	Date	Changes
1	23.04.2023	Initial version published on website

Publication available on:

<https://syreality.com/publications-and-working-papers/>

Contents

Introduction	4
Chapter 3.1. Research approach, interview guide, sampling strategy, and ethics.....	5
3.1.1 Qualitative research approach.....	5
3.1.2 Developing the interview questionnaire	6
3.1.3 Sampling and recruitment strategies.....	8
3.1.4 Research ethics	9
Annex 1: Interview guide English [Version 14 April 2023].....	13
Annex 2: Interview guide Arabic [Version 14 April 2023]	17
Annex 3: Template “Overview of potential participants”	21
Annex 4: Information sheets for participants.....	23
References	28

Introduction

The SYREALITY project wants to learn about the outlook of people from Syria in Europe, specifically about their life plans, their experiences in Europe and challenges they have faced. SYREALITY collects individual survey data in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, and Greece as well as life history interviews and cognitive maps in Vienna, Berlin, Amsterdam, and Athens. More specifically, the project aims to understand:

- How did Syrian forced migrants in Europe envision their future lives before the conflict, and how do they pursue or discard these plans in the face of war and continuing displacement?
- How do unfulfilled or newly forged life aspirations influence forced migrants' displacement trajectories and migration, return, and stay aspirations?
- How are life aspirations and displacement trajectories linked to social class?

SYREALITY collects and analyses a large amount of data in different forms across four countries (Greece, Austria, Germany, the Netherlands). The project will generate the following types of new research data: (i) a survey data set (one wave); (ii) audio material and transcripts of approx. 100 life history interviews (two waves); (iii) cognitive maps which will be drawn as part of the qualitative interviews. Participants in the research project are defined as people born in Syria and/or holding Syrian nationality, having left Syria to Europe after 2011, and living in one of the four countries. The project will also reuse the research data generated by my previous SYRMAGINE project (2017-2019), thus an individual survey data set (n=757) and 41 in-depth interviews collected with Syrians living in Tripoli, Beirut (Lebanon), Istanbul and Izmir (Turkey) in 2018.

The SYREALITY Methodological Handbook aims at documenting the methodological strategy and making the data collection process openly accessible. The chapters are living documents which are started during fieldwork preparation and evolve during fieldwork preparation, data collection, and data cleaning. Chapter 1 elaborates on data management. Chapter 2 focuses on the SYREALITY survey and the quantitative data set. Chapter 3 elaborates on the qualitative data collection (life histories and cognitive maps) and the qualitative data set. Subchapter 3.1 provides insights into the qualitative research approach, interview guide, sampling strategy and ethics. Subchapter 3.2. discusses data collection and challenges related to it.

Chapter 3.1. Research approach, interview guide, sampling strategy, and ethics

3.1.1 Qualitative research approach

The SYREALITY project adopts multi-sited, longitudinal, transnational, and participatory qualitative approach focusing on capital cities. First, SYREALITY follows a multi-sited research design, with qualitative data collection focussing on urban – capital – spaces. SYREALITY collects data in four European capital cities – Athens, Vienna, Berlin, and Amsterdam. Focusing on cities is a conscious choice, which is, on the one hand, motivated by feasibility and time constraints, on the other hand, by the wish to take more seriously the urban nature of forced displacement. Most refugees move to urban areas instead of camps, especially when considering long-term settlement (Sanyal 2014). Particularly capital cities are often attractive for (forced) migrants for realising life aspirations, especially when they are considered to be “top-scale” or “up-scale” cities offering broader possibilities for migrant incorporation and transnational connections (Schiller and Çağlar 2009). Many refugees might undertake internal migration towards capital cities to realise life aspirations. Besides national policies, it is the city context, which shapes migrant dynamics and life realities. All four capital cities where data is collected have all become host to major numbers of Syrians since 2015 (Eurostat 2015-2018) but diverge in the degree of perceived attractiveness for Syrians and their reception context. While Berlin and Amsterdam serve as case studies for a desired European destination city and high asylum applications, Vienna represents a city where Syrians often filed an asylum application without an original intention. Greece is considered to be a transit location on the way to the ‘centre’ of Europe (Voutsina 2019) but still with considerable numbers of asylum applications by Syrians (Greece 2016: 26,630; 2017: 16,345; 2018: 13,145).

Second, the qualitative data collection follows a longitudinal approach, combining life history interviews with cognitive maps. Overall, research in refugee studies tends to be cross-sectional, capturing hence a particular moment in time (EASO 2018, 34). Few qualitative studies have examined the ongoing experiences of refugees both prior and subsequent to fleeing their homeland (McMichael et al., 2014). However, longitudinal research is particularly important when it comes to refugee settlement. It can provide insights into the changing nature of aspirations, challenges, and opportunities over time – life and settlement stages, critical moments, and key transitions in people’s lives (Calman, Brunton and Molassiotis, 2013). Life histories helps to better understand the different ways in which the past is positioned within present narratives (Pascual-de-Sans 2004; Boccagni 2017; Ghorashi 2007; Eastmond 2007). A biographical approach makes it possible to grasp the dynamic nature of how a person’s identity is shaped by significant events and other “turning points” in life (Schütze, 1983). Life history interviews are also useful for elucidating sensitive and subjective information such as experiences during the war and displacement, the complex motivations to leave, stay, and return and perceptions of social class positions. As Eastmond (2007) writes, life histories “can provide insights into how forced migrants seek to make sense of displacement and violence, re-establish identity in ruptured life courses and communities, or bear witness to violence and repression when placed in their wider socio-political and cultural contexts.”

Third, the SYREALITY project aims to understand how ongoing ties across borders and how transnational projects are incorporated into life aspirations. These links might induce social and political change in home societies or not (Portes, 2010; Krawatzek and Müller-Funk, 2020). Migration-induced social change in sending countries and regions tends to be more far-reaching than in receiving societies where numbers are marginal in comparison to the overall population. While Germany, for example, received the highest share of Syrian forced migrants in Europe between 2011 and 2017, Syrians did not exceed 0.6% of the total national population in 2017 (82.79 mio.). Syria itself, however, has been emptied of a quarter of its pre-war population through displacement, yet many Syrians have stayed in Syria. As Portes (2010) argues, large-scale permanent out-migration – and displacement – rather alters the structure of sending societies because the culture of sending regions may be thoroughly transnationalised. SYREALITY follows a transnational research design by investigating how transnational ties are incorporated into life aspirations.

Fourth, this research project wants to make sure that the research project is relevant to the communities studied via a participatory research approach and methodology. Even though the idea for this research project emerged from many conversations the project lead has had with Syrian friends, participants, and co-workers of her past projects, she is entirely aware of the fact that her being a European white, female, and privileged researcher will influence the outcome of the research. Consequently, the research team of SYREALITY involves team members who – apart from their extensive educational and professional experience and interest in social science and research and /or civil society – faced displacement, know the Syrian context, and live in the cities or countries where data is collected to include their views along the research process, to establish trust relationships with participants and to avoid eurocentrism. The research team members jointly develop the interview guide, decide about the sampling and recruitment strategy, and contribute to analysis and writing via joint brainstorming, feedback sessions and co-authoring texts.

3.1.2 Developing the interview questionnaire

The interview questionnaire (see annex) was first drafted by the project lead in March and April 2023 and later discussed, adapted, tested, and translated into Arabic together with the whole research team during a workshop prior to data collection in mid-April 2023. Also, first insights from the SYREALITY survey (which ran between February and March 2023) influenced the interview questionnaire insofar as the interview questionnaire incorporated feedback from survey respondents about the content of the survey and their wishes for alternative and additional questions. Some survey respondents voiced the opinion that the survey questions lacked detail and expressed their wish that there should have been more emphasis on personalised and in-depth accounts and especially the challenges Syrians have faced in Europe, such as difficulties to deal with bureaucracy and racism, difficulties to integrate into society, difficulties to obtain, work, suitable housing, and the imposition of conditions that lead to the separation of families and difficulties to obtain citizenship. This mirrored our own reflections when we developed the survey questionnaire: We had decided to address challenges and obstacles specifically in the qualitative interviews.

SYREALITY will conduct 100 life history interviews in the four capital cities Athens, Vienna, Berlin, and Amsterdam (25 in each city). The interviews will be structured into a life history part and a semi-

directed part inquiring into challenges related to realising life aspirations, migration and stay aspirations, changing social class positions, and life satisfaction and well-being. The interview will last approximately 2-3 hours, depending on the responsiveness of the participants.

The life history part should be an uninterrupted narrative, with the interviewer only probing and asking for more details if participants tell their lives in a very short way. The life histories include a first part where the participant is invited to narrate his/her autobiography which remains uninterrupted, a second part which allows for narrative probing; and a third part reserved for why-questions to draw more abstract conclusions (Schütze 1983, 285). We will invite participants to tell us their life stories along three phases (before 2011, between 2011 and before arriving in Europe, since their arrival until now). At the end of each phase, we will ask participants about their perceptions of a good life and their life aspirations at that time.

At two different points of the life history interview (life before 2011; life now), cognitive mapping activities will be included to better capture refugees' subjective understandings of their daily itineraries and the value they give to certain places in their past and current surroundings. Overall, space-related visual tools focus on the spatial dimensions of everyday experiences. Cognitive maps and mobility mapping are tools to address both every-day spatial mobility and the subjective meanings which refugees attach to their important places (Weidinger, Kordel, and Kieslinger 2021). Cognitive maps or mobility mapping are the conceptual manifestations of place-based experience and reasoning that allows one to determine where one is at any moment and what place-related objects occur in that vicinity or in surrounding space (Golledge and Gärling 2002; Golledge 1999; Richardson 1981; Asher and Miller 2011; Lopez and Lukinbeal 2010; Weidinger, Kordel, and Kieslinger 2021).

In contexts of displacement, attachment to place, which has been referred to as 'place-based belonging' (Williamson 2016; Yuval-Davis 2006) is of crucial importance. This is also linked to how hope in displacement contexts relates to places. As Mahmud (2022, 187) writes, in forced migration, new-life hope as a central category for explaining the phenomenon of forced migration, is always a place-based hope. From the perspective of a forced migrant, a place should provide at least one of the four main elements: empathic emotions and dignity-recognition (affective elements), and material satisfaction and legal status (instrumental elements). Only when both kinds of elements are satisfied in a specific place, there is a potential belonging that leads forced migrants to believe they can start a new life 'here'. In refugee studies, so far, space-related visual tools have been mostly applied among children and minors with a focus on places they like and dislike (Gifford et al. 2007). Lately, some researchers have used mobility mapping with adult asylum-seekers and refugees in rural areas in Germany (Weidinger, Kordel, and Kieslinger 2021). Embedding cognitive mapping within a qualitative interview can encourage refugees to reflect upon their situations and lived experiences in a multi-sense way, as the drawing reinforces and illustrates what is being said.

For the mapping activities, interview participants will be given a blank piece of paper along with blue, green, and red pens to map (i) their past home / their current place of living; (ii) all places that they go/went to in some way in their pre-war life in Syria in 2010 / currently; (iii) key places of life events. We hope that these cognitive maps will reveal places of meaningful activity/opportunity (such as places to play or learn), places of relaxation/restoration, places of safety and sociality (e.g. house of friends, library, semi-public spaces, spaces of conviviality) and places of (changing) life aspirations. The

results can reveal how participants conceptualise spaces and the importance of spatial dimensions in their life-worlds. The cognitive maps could also allow us to compile a subjective atlas¹ of Syria and the four cities as well as an atlas of life trajectories told through the perspectives of our participants and the values they attach to certain places.

The second part of the interview will be an additional follow-up semi-structured section. The topics of a semi-structured interview are pre-determined, but most of the questions are formulated by the interviewer in the interview setting. Some questions will not be asked if they were already addressed in the life history part. In this follow-up section, the interviewer will inquire into (i) challenges related to realising life aspirations, (ii) migration and stay aspirations, (iii) changing social class positions, and (iv) well-being.

At the end of the interview, participants will be asked if they would want to be contacted again for a virtual follow-up interview some years later to explore their experiences over time. Each interview will be transcribed in Arabic and translated into English shortly after the interview. The transcription is a precise one which notes breaks in the conversation by (...) and includes hints to the atmosphere, i.e. (*hesitates*) or (*laughs*). Respondents will receive a full transcript of their interviews in Arabic if they wish to and their cognitive maps after having been scanned.

3.1.3 Sampling and recruitment strategies

The overall aim of the sampling strategy for the qualitative interviews is to obtain views from a diverse range of people across the four cities and to reach sufficient diversity in terms of key dimensions of the research questions (stay, migration, and return aspirations; social class; different experiences with reception contexts; legal status). Eligibility for participation in the qualitative interviews is defined as being born in Syria (and/or having Syrian nationality) and having left Syria after 2011, currently living in one of the four capital cities (Athens, Vienna, Berlin, Amsterdam) under different legal statuses (asylum-seekers, recognized refugees, people whose asylum application was rejected, people with subsidiary protection, alternative stay permits, or who moved via family reunification), and being between 27 and 65 years old – hence participants who were at least 15 years old when the uprising in Syria in 2011 took place. We consider 15 years to be an age when people have first ideas about their broader life aspirations. The objective is to conduct 25 interviews in each capital city.

Special attention will be given to the fact that participants are diversified in six key aspects: (i) gender, (ii) educational level, (iii) profession in Syria (or parents' profession in Syria), (iv) geographical origin in Syria (urban vs rural and West of Syria; East/Northeast of Syria, South of Syria, coast region of Syria), (v) year of arrival in Europe, and (vi) current legal status. We are not looking for representativeness in numerical terms. The important point is to cover a variety of situations and experiences. We decided to measure social class by three key dimensions: educational attainment, occupational status and geographical origin in Syria which reflects socio-economic fault lines in Syrian society. We will also pay

¹ For an example how a subjective atlas of Amsterdam could look like, see Arcam's (Architecture Centre of Amsterdam) project here: <https://www.subjectiveeditions.org/atlas/p/subjective-atlas-of-amsterdam>

special attention to the rural and urban divide in Syrian society, given that rural and urban origins are important indicators of social positions in Syrian society.

Interview participants will be located and recruited through two different strategies: First, we will include people who previously participated in the SYREALITY survey who agreed to a qualitative follow-up interview. 229 survey respondents agreed to a follow-up qualitative interview and are eligible for the qualitative interviews (given our selection criterion to either live in Athens, Vienna, Berlin and Amsterdam). We will select and contact potential participants from this pool based on our diversification matrix. Second, we will also draw on the research team's extended networks and use snowball sampling based on several entry points based on these contacts. We will also make sure to suggest conducting interviews at different times of the day and different days of the week to avoid timing bias, such as commuting due to working, participation in language courses, or visiting friends and relatives. Interviews will be conducted in presence together with the project lead in a location the participant suggests (for example their apartment, a park, or a coffeehouse).

Suitability of potential participants is not only a question of having specific characteristics with reference to these criteria, but also openness and interest to participate in the research. The document "Overview of potential participants" in Annex 1 is a template to help the team select informants with the dimensions of diversity in mind. It will probably be necessary to consider a larger number of informants in order to complete the 25 interviews — some interviews will turn out to be less relevant, some interviewees will refuse to be interviewed and some will agree but never turn up to the appointment. The personal relationship between the interviewer and the participant and the atmosphere of the interview should also be noted down in the template.

3.1.4 Research ethics

Prior to the fieldwork, the project lead consulted the Ethics Advisory Board of the University of Continuing Krems (UWK) and received ethical approval of the study. The project does not collect data which are made openly accessible as the situation in Syria and the region is very volatile, and the respondents are vulnerable in many ways, from the government and other groups from Syria inside or outside the country, from the current host environment, and in relation to receiving asylum in European countries. Ethical issues involved are participants' safety and confidentiality, informed consent, benefit-sharing potentials, minimizing risks, cultural sensitivity, and incidental findings. We are aware that the biggest risk in social science research relates to the disclosure of a person's identity and insufficient protection of private information, which is particularly important when studying forced migrants.

Apart from the mentioned risks about confidentiality, we foresee risks related to trauma and negative consequences of the research on participants. First, collecting life stories among forced migrants will necessarily touch upon traumatic experiences participants have been through. Many forced migrants have been subjected to immense physical, psychological, and emotional suffering. Narrating these past experiences can result in emotional distress for participants – and interviewers. While narrative interviews can empower refugees to capture the particularity, the complexity and the richness of their

experiences and highlight their most serious concerns, it can also be experienced as intrusive and retraumatising (Powles 2004). The research team will be trained before the fieldwork how to handle such situations in a sensitive and empathic way. In particular, we will explain in the beginning of each interview that the participant has the freedom to refuse questions and indicate topics which are off-limits. As a general rule, if a participant appears to be unwilling to discuss a particular period of his or her life, or a particular experience, the interviewer will not press him to do so.

Second, the qualitative data collection could also harm participants in case it reveals unknown potential or intended migration routes to and within Europe, which could make it more difficult for forced migrants to seek asylum in or migrate within Europe in the future. Another risk is the possible misinterpretation of specific results by political actors. The project lead will carefully consider the risks involved in how results will be addressed and framed in publications, keeping potentially harmful side effects in mind and avoiding publishing results which could harm participants' lives.

Informed consent

We obtain and document informed consent from all interview participants. Informed consent will be oral and will be recorded if agreed upon by the participants. For consent to be informed, potential respondents must understand what participating in the study and the interviews in particular entails and voluntarily agree to it. For this aim, the introductory part of the interview explains the general objective of the project, the content of the interview, the funding body, and the confidential and voluntary nature of participation (see interview guide in the annex). We will also bring an information sheet for participants in Arabic along with us to the interviews which informs participants about which data is collected as part of the interviews and that they can withdraw from the study if they wish to do so later and how (see information sheet in the Annex). This information will also be shared orally if participants are not able or comfortable to read.

Personal data and quality assurance

Because of the sensitive nature of the data collected, the SYREALITY project does not make data openly accessible. There are too many unknowns involved in determining what may or may not be sensitive for the respondents, now or in future, for this to be a suitable project for an open access research data project. The life history interviews by their nature collect various types of personal data. The interviews will also collect information which qualifies as 'special categories of personal data', e.g. religion and language, which might give insight into ethnic affiliation, which are often sensitive. The qualitative interviews will involve pseudonymisation and pay careful attention that quotations will not make interviewees identifiable. Personal data collected that may indirectly identify a natural person will be removed or replaced with pseudonyms/generic descriptors at the time of transcription. This includes replacing personal names with aliases, categorising proper nouns, changing or removing sensitive information, categorising background information, changing values of identifiers. When necessary, an anonymisation log of all replacements, aggregations or removals will be made and stored separately from the anonymised data files. When anonymisation is finished, the PI will erase original files and lists of aliases. The PI will continuously re-assess any remaining disclosure risk.

Data protection and data management

Handling and storage of the data will respect the rules on data protection laid out by the European Charter of Fundamental Rights (see Chapter 1 on Data Management of the Handbook). The SYREALITY project will only make the metadata accessible in open access due to the sensitivity of the collected data. However, in a spirit of making data 'FAIR', which means ensuring that data are findable, accessible, interoperable, and re-usable, data will only be shared with researchers who are associated to the project as well as student assistants who are part of the data collection process. Also participants can access their own interview data and the cognitive maps by contacting the project lead to access the transcript of their life history interview and a scan of their maps (see Project Information Sheet in the annex).

Data processing: The audio files of the interviews will be saved in MP3 or WAV format on the PI's and the research assistants' personal laptops after the end of each interview. They will be transcribed by the research assistants and then saved as a Microsoft Word Document and shared via Filr with the PI. To ensure the integrity and quality of the research data and increase the potential for data sharing, the transcriptions of the audio files will be checked and anonymised to make them ready for central storing. The audio files will consecutively be deleted from the research assistants' personal laptops. The text-based transcripts will be analyzed using a qualitative content analysis software (MAXQDA or Atlas.ti). This analysis will be saved in .sav format. The relevant parts of the analysis will be used for the write-up of journal articles and working papers. Images of the cognitive maps will be stored as JPEGs. They may be used for dissemination documents and to complement/visualize the analysis.

Data storage: The data security measures of the data management plan seek to minimize the likelihood and consequences of (1) unauthorized data access and (2) data corruption or loss. Much of the SYREALITY research data will be acquired and initially stored in a dispersed way before it is stored and managed centrally on the project's password-protected cloud server (SYREALITY OneDrive). OneDrive is hosted in Sharepoint Online, where information is secured as part of the service and according to data protection schemes in Microsoft Azure. Data will be frequently, reliably and automatically backed up in the cloud through the OneDrive folder. Dispersed storage of data will occur during data collection. During dispersed storage, storage in protected locations or with protection measures such as password-locked folders or encryption is preferred. Storage devices should be locked away or be under supervision. Special precautions against theft or loss should be taken when a storage device is unprotected and/or contains the only copy of the data. The deletion of data processed by research assistants will be governed by confidentiality agreements between the PI and the respective research assistants. Only the PI has access to the SYREALITY OneDrive folder and will be responsible for naming, saving and posting files in the central storage. Exceptional access to the central storage will be set at the level of folders and individuals if data access is authorized for analytical purposes and will be revoked once a project has been finished. People assigned to a folder will only get the permission to view files, not edit them.

Storage of contact details of respondents: Contact details from survey respondents who agreed to a follow-up qualitative interview are stored in a file together with an ID number. The files with contact details are kept separate from the survey and qualitative dataset and are only used to send out a

second survey and invite survey respondents for a qualitative interview. They will only be shared with the research assistants of the project to reach out and set up a qualitative interview.

Annex 1: Interview guide English [Version 14 April 2023]

The interview guide is an instrument for the interviewer to ensure that none of the important issues to be discussed is left out of the conversation. An interview guide for qualitative interviews is *fundamentally different* from a survey questionnaire. It is not a list of questions, but a general guide to a dynamic conversation. Importantly, our guide should be a *single sheet of paper* in the end. There are two reasons for this: First, it allows interviewers to focus their attention on the informants and what is being said. Since the interviewers are not flicking through papers and reading from a list, we avoid a situation in which informants give short answers and wait for ‘the next question’. Second, qualitative interviews always require that interviewers are well prepared and know the aims of the interview and most questions by heart. Only in that way is it possible to respond adequately to what the participant is saying.

Make interviewees comfortable by asking how they are, how their day went, how their family is, or some other appropriate small talk.

Ensure informed consent and explanation of the project:

We are doing a study about the outlook of people from Syria in Europe, specifically about their life plans, their ideas about the future, their experiences in Europe and challenges they have faced. SYREALITY collects survey data and qualitative interviews in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Greece. This project is funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF) and led by Dr. Lea Müller-Funk. We are a team of seven researchers in total. In the qualitative interviews, we collect life stories of 100 Syrians who have come to Europe and live in Athens, Vienna, Berlin, or Amsterdam. We are trying to capture the diverse experiences of people. Every story is valuable and so is your story. We are interested in your personal stories. As part of the interview, we will also do drawing activities to document places which were/are important to you. The project is not connected to any governmental authorities and has no impact on your legal situation in Europe. Your participation may however help NGOs and policymakers to base their decisions on the evidence we collect.

Ensure confidentiality and explain how we will protect privacy. Ask for oral consent.

Everything you say to us will remain anonymous. We will not keep a record of your name and we will not ask you about your political opinion about the conflict in Syria if you don't choose yourself to talk about it. The decision to participate in the study is completely up to you and you can interrupt the interview at any time. You can also decide not to answer a question or tell us which topics you do not want to talk about. You can also decide later to withdraw from the study.

- *Do you agree to participate in the interview?*
- *Is there anything which we should not ask you about?*

Data usage

We will use the data to write academic publications, blogs, and reports. We will use the in-depth interviews to understand individual situations in more depth and cite parts of the stories in our writings. We will make sure that these excerpts do not reveal the identity of the speaker by citing short snippets. You can withdraw your participation from the study until the end of the project (2026). Only the project lead and researchers working in the project under the supervision of the project lead will have access to the data. These datasets will not contain your name or contact details. After the end of the project, the datasets will be deposited in a ‘data archive’ for scientific data but access will remain restricted.

Ask for permission to record interviews:

Can we record the interview? Let me explain why. It is important for us exactly how you say things, so we would like to record our conversation. If we just take notes, it is easy to make mistakes and not reproduce your words truthfully. Afterwards, we will listen to the recording and write everything down

accurately. If you like, we will share this transcript with you. We will not record your name and you can choose a pseudonym for yourself or other people if you like.

- *Is this OK for you? (record oral consent to participate in interview)*
- *How would you like to be called in the interview? Which pseudonym should we use?*
- *Do you have any questions before we begin?*

Life history part

Life history pre-2011 (Part 1)

We are interested to hear your personal story and your experience. We would like you to first tell us the story of your life from your birth until 2011. Please begin as far back as you remember and include as many details as possible.

- *Probing 1: Support the respondent's narrative by asking for details and years, specific life events such as place and year of birth, family situation (including professions of parents), finishing school / education, getting engaged / getting married, having children, getting, losing, and changing job, or change of residence if the conversation gets stuck.*
- *Probing 2: Why questions*
- *Follow-up question: What were your ideas about what a good life was at that time? What were your aspirations for life at that time?*

Mapping exercise 1:

Participants will be given a blank piece of paper along with a blue, red, and green pen.

We now would like you to draw all places that were important to you at the end of 2010. Start with the place which you considered home and draw this place in the centre of the piece of paper with the blue pen. Then draw all places you usually visited in your everyday life according to the perceived distance to your home (red pen). Then draw places which were related to key life events at that time of your life according to the perceived distance to your home (green pen). You have 6min to draw your map – 3min for the red pen and 3min for the green pen. For us, it is not important how beautiful your map is, we want to understand which places were important for you at that time.

- *Map probing: Could you explain to us what these places are and what they meant for you? Stick notes to the places with explanations.*

Life in Syria during the conflict and flight trajectory (Part 2)

Now we would like you to continue telling us the story of your life starting from 2011 until you arrived in Europe. This can include how you lived in Syria and also where and how you lived elsewhere before coming to Europe. Please include as many details as possible.

- *Probing 1: Support the respondent's narrative by asking for details and years, specific key life events (education, getting engaged, getting married, having children, getting, losing and changing job, change of residence, internal displacement and flight trajectory) if the conversation gets stuck; possible probes: Could you tell us a bit about the time when you left your original place of residence? How was the context when you left Syria and what happened then? Did you live somewhere else between leaving Syria and arriving in Europe? How was life there?*
- *Probing 2: Why questions*
- *Follow-up question: What were your ideas about what a good life was at that time? What were your aspirations for life at that time?*

Life in Europe (Part 3)

Now we would like you to continue telling us the story of your life since you arrived in Europe. This can be about your life in other places in Europe and your life here. Please include as many details as possible.

- Probing 1: Support the respondent's narrative by asking for details and years, specific key life events (settling down in Europe, finishing school/education, getting engaged/getting married/relationships, having children, getting, losing and changing job, change of residence, migration trajectory within Europe, experiences with asylum procedure and reception conditions) if the conversation gets stuck; possible probes: *Did you live somewhere else in Europe before arriving in this place? How was life there? How did you arrive here? And how is life here now?*
- Probing 2: Why questions
- Follow-up question: *What do you think is a good life now? What are your aspirations for life now?*

Mapping exercise 2:

Participants will be again given a blank piece of paper along with a blue, red, and green pen.

We now would like you to draw all places that have been important to you since 2011. Start with the place where you live now and draw this place in the centre of the piece of paper with the blue pen. Then draw all places you usually visit in your everyday life according to the perceived distance to your home (red pen). Then draw all places which were related to key life events between 2011 and now according to the perceived distance to your home (green pen). You have again 6min to draw your map (3min each for the red and green pen).

Map probing: *Could you explain to us what these places are and what they mean for you?*
Stick notes to the places with explanations.

Semi-structured part

1. *What have been the main challenges in your life since you arrived to Europe? How have these challenges impacted your life and your aspirations?*
2. *How do you imagine your future?*
3. *What are your thoughts about settling here or migrating to another place? Would you like to migrate to another country? Would you like to stay? Do you ever think about returning to Syria?*
- 4a. *How do you perceive your socio-economic position in society in Syria? How has it changed between 2011 and now?*
- 4b *How do you perceive your socio-economic position in society here now?*
5. *All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?*
 - *Probing 1: Which factors are important for your satisfaction with life?*
 - *Probing 2: What would you like to change to improve your satisfaction with life?*

Finish

1. *This was the last question, thank you a lot for your participation. Do you have any additional comment?*
2. *Would you be willing to be contacted again for another shorter online interview in a couple of years to see how you are doing (if yes, write down contact)?*

3. Would you like to receive the transcript of our conversation? If you have any questions regarding the project, please get in contact with us (provide email / contact, share the website and Facebook page of the project to follow publications).

Scan the two maps with an app and hand the maps to the participant.

Annex 2: Interview guide Arabic [Version 14 April 2023]

The interview guide is an instrument for the interviewer to ensure that none of the important issues to be discussed is left out of the conversation. An interview guide for qualitative interviews is *fundamentally different* from a survey questionnaire. It is not a list of questions, but a general guide to a dynamic conversation. Importantly, our guide should be a *single sheet of paper* in the end. There are two reasons for this: First, it allows interviewers to focus their attention on the informants and what is being said. Since the interviewers are not flicking through papers and reading from a list, we avoid a situation in which informants give short answers and wait for 'the next question'. Second, qualitative interviews always require that interviewers are well prepared and know the aims of the interview and most questions by heart. Only in that way is it possible to respond adequately to what the participant is saying.

اجعل الأشخاص الذين تتم مقابلتهم مرتاحين عن طريق السؤال عن أحوالهم، وكيف سار يومهم، وكيف كانت أسرهم، أو بعض الأحاديث الصغيرة المناسبة الأخرى.

تأكد من وجود الموافقة المستنيرة وقم بشرح المشروع

نحن عم نعمل دراسة عن الافاق المستقبلية للأشخاص يلي من سوريا وعايشين باوروبا. بشكل أساسي عن خططهم الحياتية وافكارهم عن المستقبل وتجاربهم باوروبا والصعوبات يلي بيواجهوها. مشروع سوريااليتي رح يجمع معلومات عن طريق الاستبيانات والمقابلات بالنمسا وألمانيا وهولندا واليونان. هيدا المشروع بيموله الصندوق النمساوي للعلوم ويتقوده الدكتور ه ليا مولرفونك. نحنا فريق مكون من سبع باحثين. بالمقابلات النوعية منجمع قصص مية شخص من يلي عايشين باوروبا بأثينا، فينا، برلين و أمستردام.

نحن عم نحاول انو نشمل التجارب المختلفة للأشخاص. كل قصة هي قصة مهمة مثل ما هي قصتك. نحنا مهتمين بقصتك الشخصية. كجزء من المقابلة رح نعمل أنشطة رسم عن الأماكن الي كانت ويلي هلا مهمة الك. المشروع مانو مرتبط باي جهة حكومية وما إله اثر على وضعك القانوني باروروبا. بس مشاركتك ممكن تساعد المنظمات يلي مانها حكومية او الناس يلي بموقع لصنع القرار انو يبنوا قراراتهم (يعني يحسنوا الأوضاع للناس) على أساس النتائج يلي منوصلها بهيدا البحث.

تأكد من السرية و اشرح كيف سنقوم بحماية الخصوصية. اسال عن الموافقة الشفوية.

بدي وضح هون انو كلشي رح نخبرنا ياه بيضل مجهول المصدر يعني مافي شي بيدل مين حكا. وما رح نحتفظ باي تسجيل لاسمك مع المعلومات يلي رح تذكرها. ما رح نسالك كمان عن رايك السياسي بشو صار بسوريا الا اذا انت حبيت تذكر هالشي بنفسك.

قرارك انو تشارك بهالدراسة بيعود الك بشكل كامل وفيك توقف مشاركتك باي وقت. كمان فيك تقرر انو ما تجاوب عاي سؤال منسأله او نخبرنا عن المواضيع يلي ما بتحب تحكي عنها. كمان فيك تنسحب من الدراسة كلها بعدين.

- هل بتوافق تشارك بالمقابلة؟
- هل في أي موضوع ما بتحب نسالك عنه؟

استخدام البيانات

نحن نستخدم البيانات / المعلومات لحتى نكتب أوراق أكاديمية او مدونات عالانترنت أو تقارير. رح نستخدم هي المقابلات لفهم الأوضاع الشخصية للناس بشكل أعمق ونقتبس أجزاء من قصصكم بكتاباتنا. رح نكون حريصين انو ما تكشف الاقتباسات عن هوية الشخص يلي عم يحكي بانو نستخدم اقتباسات قصيرة. فيك تسحب مشاركتك من هي الدراسة حتى نهاية المشروع ب ٢٠٢٦. المسؤولة عن المشروع والباحثين يلي مشاركين بالمشروع يلي بيشتغلو تحت اشرافها بس هنن يلي بيقدروا يوصلوا للبيانات. مارح تتضمن البيانات اسمك او أي معلومات اتصال معك. بعد ما ينتهي المشروع المعلومات رح تتخزن بارشيف بيانات المعلومات بس الوصول اله مقيد.

اسال عن الاذن لتسجل المقابلة

هل ممكن نسجل المقابلة؟ خليني اشرح ليش. من المهم بالنسبة لنا نعرف كيف بتقول الأشياء بدقة. لهيك نحن بحاجة انو نسجل المحادثة. في حال اخدنا بس ملاحظات فسهل انو نعمل أخطاء او ما ننقل يلي قلته بدقة . بعد المقابلة نحن رح نسمع التسجيل ونكتب نص المقابلة واذا حبيت فينا نشارك معك النص. مارح نسجل اسمك وفيك تختار اسم وهمي لحالك او للناس التانيين يلي رح تذكرهن اذا حبيت .

- هل هيدا مناسب لك؟
- كيف بتحب نندهلك/ نقلك بالمقابلة؟ شو الاسم الوهمي يلي بتحب انو نستخدمه؟
- هل في عندك أي أسئلة قبل ما نبليش؟

تاريخ الحياة

تاريخ الحياة ما قبل ٢٠١١ (الجزء الأول)

نحن مهتمين انو نسمع قصتك الشخصية وتجاربك. فيك أول شي تخبرنا قصة حياتك من لما خلقت حتى ٢٠١١؟ اذا فيك ترجع بذاكرتك أبعد ما بتقدر وتذكر تفاصيل قد ما فيك.

- Probing 1: Support the respondent's narrative by asking for details and years, specific life events such as place and year of birth, family situation (including professions of parents), finishing school / education, getting engaged / getting married, having children, getting, losing, and changing job, or change of residence) if the conversation gets stuck.
- Probing 2: Why questions

- قبل ٢٠١١ كيف كنت بتشوف فكرة الحياة الكريمة؟ شو كانت طموحاتك بهيداك الوقت؟

الخريطة 1

Participants will be given a blank piece of paper along with a blue, red, and green pen.

هلا رح نطلب منك ترسم كل الأماكن يلي كانت مهمة لك حتى اخر ٢٠١٠. رجاء بلش بالمكان يلي كنت تعتبره البيت وارسمه بنص الورقة بالقلم الأزرق. بعدين ارسم كل الأماكن يلي كنت متعود تروح عليها بشكل يومي حسب قديش بعاد او قراب كانوا عن البيت بالقلم الأحمر، بعدها اذا فيك ترسم المحلات يلي كانت مرتبطة بأحداث أساسية ومهمة بهديك الفترة من

حياتك بالقلم الأخضر. معك ست دقائق لترسم الخريطة (٣ دقائق للقلم الأحمر و٣ دقائق للقلم الأخضر). ما بيهمنا الخريطة تكون حلوة لأنه الهدف الأساسي منها انو نفهم أي المحلات كانت مهمة بالنسبة لك.

- هل ممكن تشرح لنا شو هي الأماكن وشو كانت تعنيك؟

Stick notes to the places with explanations.

الحياة في سوريا خلال الصراع ومسار النزوح (الجزء الثاني)

هلا اذا فيك تخبرنا عن قصة حياتك من ٢٠١١ حتى وصلت لأوروبا؟ يعني مثلا كيف عشت بسوريا ووين كنت عايش وكيف عشت بمحلات تانية قبل ما تجي عاوروبا في حال كنت بأي محل تاني بعد سوريا وقبل ما توصل لأوروبا. واذا فيك تحكي لنا وتذكر تفاصيل قد ما فيك.

- Probing 1: Support the respondent's narrative by asking for details and years, specific key life events (education, getting engaged, getting married, having children, getting, losing and changing job, change of residence, internal displacement and flight trajectory) if the conversation gets stuck. Possible probes:
 - هل فيك تخبرنا عن الوقت يلي تركت فيه بيتك؟
 - كيف كان الوضع لما تركت سوريا وشو صار وقتها؟
 - هل عشت في بلد تاني بين مغادرة سوريا والوصول لأوروبا؟ كيف كانت الحياة هنك بهلوقت؟
- Probing 2: Why questions
 - كيف كنت بتشوف فكرة الحياة الكريمة بهيداك الوقت؟ شو كانت طموحاتك؟

الحياة في أوروبا (الجزء الثالث)

هلا رح نكمل، اذا فيك تخبرنا عن قصة حياتك من لما وصلت لأوروبا لهلا؟ يمكن يكون من ضمن هالشي اذا عشت بأماكن تانية بأوروبا وعن حياتك هون. وكمان مرة تانية اذا فيك تحكي لنا وتذكر تفاصيل قد ما فيك.

- Probing 1: Support the respondent's narrative by asking for details and years, specific key life events (settling down in Europe, finishing school/education, getting engaged/getting married/relationships, having children, getting, losing and changing job, change of residence, migration trajectory within Europe, experiences with asylum procedure and reception conditions) if the conversation gets stuck. Possible probes:
 - هل عشت في مكان تاني بأوروبا قبلما وصلت لهون؟ كيف كانت الحياة هنك؟
 - كيف وصلت لهون؟ وكيف الحياة هون هلق؟
- Probing 2: Why questions
 - كيف بتشوف فكرة الحياة الكريمة اليوم؟ و شو هي طموحاتك بالحياة اليوم؟

تمرين الخريطة 2

Participants will be again given a blank piece of paper along with a blue, red, and green pen.

هلا بدنا نطلب منك ترسم كل المحلات يلي كانت مهمة لك من ٢٠١١ لهلا. أول شي فيك تبلش بأنو ترسم بنص الورقة المحل يلي عايش فيه بالقلم الأزرق. بعدين اذا فيك ترسم كل المحلات يلي انت متعود تروح عليها بشكل يومي حسب قديش بعاد أو قراب عن البيت بالقلم الأحمر. آخر شي اذا فيك ترسم كل المحلات يلي مرتبطه بأحداث مهمة وأساسية بحياتك من ٢٠١١ لهلا بالقلم الأخضر. معك ست دقائق لترسم الخريطة (٣ دقائق للقلم الأحمر و٣ دقائق للقلم الأخضر)

- هل ممكن تشرح لنا شو هي الأماكن وشو بتعنيك؟

Stick notes to the places with explanations.

المقابلة شبه-المنتظمة

1. شو هي التحديات او الصعوبات الأساسية بحياتك من لما وصلت عأوروبا؟ كيف أثرت هي الصعوبات على حياتك وطموحاتك؟
2. كيف بتتخيل مستقبلك؟
3. شو بتفكر بخصوص انو تفضل هون أو تهاجر لمحل ثاني؟ هل بتفكر بالهجرة لبلد ثاني أو هل بتحب تفضل هون؟ هل فكرت من قبل انو ترجع عسوريا؟
4. (أ) كيف كنت تشوف وضعك الاقتصادي-الاجتماعي (بالمجتمع) لما كنت بسوريا؟ وكيف تغير بين ٢٠١١ وها؟ (ب) كيف بتشوف وضعك الاقتصادي-الاجتماعي (بالمجتمع) هون هلا؟
5. اذا اخدنا كل الأمور بعين الاعتبار (بشكل عام) قديش انت راضي عن حياتك هالأيام بشكل عام؟
 - شو هي الشغلات المهمة لك لحتى تكون حاسس بالرضا عن الحياة؟
 - شو يلي بتحب تغيره لتحسين رضاك عن حياتك؟

الخاتمة

1. هيدا كان سؤالنا الأخير، شكرا كتير لمشاركتك. هل بتحب تضيف أي شي أو عندك أي تعليق؟
2. هل عندك مانع نتواصل معك مرة ثانية مشان مقابلة ثانية أقصر، بعد كم سنة من هلا عبر الإنترنت أو عبر الهاتف لنشوف كيف مشت معك الأمور؟ (اذا كان جوابه نعم قم سجل معلومات التواصل)
3. هل بتحب نعطيك نسخة من نص المقابلة؟ ان كان عندك أي سؤال عن المشروع فيك نتواصل معنا (زوده بالايمل وصفحة الفيسبوك)

Scan the two maps with an app and hand the maps to the participant.

Annex 3: Template “Overview of potential participants”

This sheet should help you to choose suitable informants and will help me to understand the diversification of the sample of our interview. Complete the background information if it is known (it might not be known until you become more familiar with the participant). You will fill out information about many more participants than you will eventually interview respondents.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION: *Keep in a secure place and do not share with others! Keep contact details in a different document.*

<i>Identifying information for your own use (e.g. first name or description of person)</i>	<i>Educational attainment</i>	<i>Profession (Syria) Or parents' profession (Syria)</i>	<i>Geographical origin Syria</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Year of arrival Europe</i>	<i>Legal status host country</i>	<i>Relationship between the interviewee and the informant or sampling via survey</i>	<i>Willing to participate again (yes, no, maybe)</i>	<i>Interview completed (date)</i>
	<i>Primary Secondary Post-secondary</i>		<i>(NE/E, W, S, Coast rural vs. urban)</i>						
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Annex 4: Information sheets for participants

About the project

What is the goal of this project?

The SYREALITY project wants to learn about the outlook of people from Syria in Europe, specifically about their life plans, their experiences in Europe and challenges they have faced. SYREALITY collects survey data in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Greece and in-depth interviews in Vienna, Berlin, Amsterdam and Athens. As part of the in-depth interviews, participants are also invited to draw maps about their daily life.

Which countries are included?

SYREALITY covers Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, and Greece. These countries were chosen because they all have seen large numbers of Syrians arriving since 2011 with different conditions regarding living conditions and the asylum procedure. This makes them highly relevant cases to study the relations between people's assessment of their life and their aspirations to settle down in a country. The study has a focus on cities as more than half of the world's displaced people live in urban areas.

Who is funding this research?

The study is funded by the Austrian Science Fund.

Who has reviewed this research project?

This project has been reviewed by the Austrian Science Fund and by external reviewers. The project was also reviewed and approved by the Ethics Committee of the University for Continuing Education Krems, Austria.

Who is leading this research?

The SYREALITY project is led by Dr. Lea Müller-Funk of the University for Continuing Education Krems and supported by several research assistants. For information on all team members see here: <https://syreality.com/the-team/>.

Your involvement

What will you do with my data/answers?

We will use the data to write academic publications, blogs, and reports. From the survey, we will only use aggregate data such as averages (for example "refugees who are often in touch with their family back home, more often remit money to their family members"). We will use the in-depth interviews to understand individual situations in more depth and cite parts of the stories in our writings. We will make sure that these excerpts do not reveal the identity of the speaker by citing short snippets.

Can I stop my participation in the study if I don't want to participate anymore?

You can stop your participation until the end of the project (2026).

Data protection and confidentiality

Will my participation in the study be confidential?

Your participation will be kept confidential.

Who will have access to the data?

Your answers will be stored in a dataset on a secure server that meets requirement of data protection laws. Only the project lead and researchers working in the project under the supervision of the project lead will have access to the datasets. These datasets will not contain your name or contact details. The project ends in 2026. After the end of the project, the datasets will be deposited in a 'data archive' for scientific data but access will remain restricted.

What information will you collect about me in the in-depth interviews?

The in-depth interviews will cover the story of your whole life.

Can I access my personal study data?

You can access the data of the in-depth interviews and the maps since. Please contact Dr. Lea Müller-Funk (lea.mueller-funk@donau-uni.ac.at) and you will be able to access the transcript of your in-depth interview and a scan of your maps.

I've indicated I'm willing to be contacted about a second round of the survey or a follow-up in-depth interview and entered my email address for this purpose. How will you store and use my email address?

Email addresses are stored in a file together with an ID number. The file with email addresses is separate from the dataset with answers to the survey questions and is only accessible to the project leader. All datafiles will be held on a secure server that meet data protection requirements regulations. The email addresses will only be used to send out a second survey and invite you for a qualitative interview. We will use the ID number to connect answers from the first and second survey. The file with email addresses will not be shared with anyone.

I've indicated I'm willing to be contacted about a second round of the interview and entered my contact details. I have changed my mind. Can you remove my contact details from the file?

Yes we can. Please contact Dr. Lea Müller-Funk (lea.mueller-funk@donau-uni.ac.at) and your email address will be removed.

Who can I contact with questions or concerns?

You can contact Dr. Lea Müller-Funk (lea.mueller-funk@donau-uni.ac.at) or the head of the Ethics Committee of the University for Continuing Education Krems (ethikkommission@donau-uni.ac.at).

SYREALITY

سيريا البيت

حول المشروع

ما هو الهدف من هذا المشروع؟

يريد مشروع SYREALITY التعرف على آفاق الناس من سوريا في أوروبا، وتحديدًا عن خطط حياتهم وتجاربهم في أوروبا والتحديات التي واجهوها. تجمع SYREALITY بيانات المسح في النمسا وألمانيا وهولندا واليونان والمقابلات المعمقة في فيينا وبرلين وأمستردام وأثينا. كجزء من المقابلات المتعمقة، يُدعى المشاركون أيضًا لرسم خرائط حول حياتهم اليومية.

ما هي الدول المشمولة؟

تغطي SYREALITY النمسا وألمانيا وهولندا واليونان. تم اختيار هذه البلدان لأنها شهدت جميعًا وصول أعداد كبيرة من السوريين منذ عام 2011 بظروف مختلفة تتعلق بظروف المعيشة وإجراءات اللجوء مما يجعلهم حالات وثيقة الصلة بدراسة العلاقات بين تقييم الناس لحياتهم وتطلعاتهم إلى الاستقرار في بلد ما. تركز الدراسة على المدن التي يعيش فيها أكثر من نصف النازحين في العالم في مناطق حضرية.

من يمول هذا البحث؟

يتم تمويل الدراسة من قبل صندوق العلوم النمساوي.

من قام بمراجعة هذا المشروع البحثي؟

تمت مراجعة هذا المشروع من قبل صندوق العلوم النمساوي ومن قبل مراجعين خارجيين. تمت مراجعة المشروع أيضًا والموافقة عليه من قبل لجنة الأخلاقيات بجامعة التعليم المستمر في Krems، النمسا.

من يقود هذا البحث؟

يقود مشروع SYREALITY د. ليا مولر-فونك من جامعة Krems للتعليم المستمر وبدعم من العديد من الباحثين المساعدين. للحصول على معلومات حول جميع أعضاء الفريق انظر هنا: <https://syreality.com/the-team>.

مشاركتك

كيف سوف تستخدم بياناتي / إجاباتي؟

سنستخدم البيانات لكتابة المنشورات الأكاديمية والمدونات والتقارير. سنستخدم فقط البيانات التي تم جمعها من خلال هذا الاستبيان مثل المتوسطات (على سبيل المثال "اللاجئون الذين غالبًا ما يكونون على اتصال بعائلاتهم. في المنزل، في كثير من الأحيان يقومون بتحويل الأموال إلى أفراد أسرهم"). سنستخدم المقابلات المتعمقة لفهم المواقف الفردية بمزيد من العمق والاستشهاد بأجزاء من القصص في كتاباتنا. سوف نتأكد من أن هذه المقتطفات لا تكشف عن هوية المتحدث/ة من خلال الاستشهاد بمقتطفات قصيرة.

هل يمكنني إيقاف مشاركتي في الدراسة إذا لم أعد أرغب في المشاركة؟

يمكنك إيقاف مشاركتك حتى نهاية المشروع (2026).

حماية البيانات والسرية

هل ستكون مشاركتي في الدراسة سرية؟

ستبقى مشاركتك سرية.

من سيكون له حق الوصول إلى البيانات؟

سيتم تخزين إجاباتك في قاعدة بيانات على خادم آمن متوافق مع متطلبات قوانين حماية البيانات. لن يتمكن من الوصول إلى قاعدة البيانات إلا قادة المشروع والباحثون العاملون في المشروع تحت إشراف قائدة المشروع. لن تحتوي قاعدة البيانات هذه على اسمك أو تفاصيل الاتصال بك. ينتهي المشروع في عام 2026. بعد انتهاء المشروع، سيتم إيداع قاعدة البيانات في "أرشيف بيانات" للبيانات العلمية ولكن سيظل الوصول إليها مقيدًا.

ما هي المعلومات التي ستجمعها عني في المقابلات المعمقة؟

ستغطي المقابلات المعمقة قصة حياتك كلها.

هل يمكنني الوصول إلى بيانات الدراسة الشخصية الخاصة بي؟

يمكنك الوصول إلى بيانات المقابلات المعمقة والخرائط. يرجى الاتصال بالدكتور ليا مولر فونك (lea.mueller-funk@donau.ac.at) وستتمكن من الوصول إلى نص مقابلتك المعمقة ومسح خرائطك.

لقد أشرت إلى أنني على استعداد للاتصال بي بشأن الجولة الثانية من الاستطلاع أو لإجراء مقابلة متابعة معمقة، وأدخلت عنوان بريدي الإلكتروني لهذا الغرض. كيف سيتم تخزين واستخدام عنوان بريدي الإلكتروني؟

يتم تخزين عناوين البريد الإلكتروني في ملف مع رقم معرف. الملف الذي يحتوي على عناوين بريد إلكتروني منفصل عن قاعدة البيانات التي تحتوي على إجاباتك على أسئلة الاستبيان ولا يمكن الوصول إليها إلا لقائدة المشروع. سيتم الاحتفاظ بجميع ملفات البيانات على خادم آمن يلي لوائح متطلبات حماية البيانات.

سيتم استخدام عناوين البريد الإلكتروني فقط لإرسال استبيان ثانٍ ودعوتك لإجراء مقابلة فردية. سنستخدم رقم المعرف لربط الإجابات من الاستطلاع الأول والثاني. لن تتم مشاركة ملف عناوين البريد الإلكتروني مع أي شخص.

لقد أشرت إلى أنني على استعداد للاتصال بي بشأن الجولة الثانية من المقابلات المعمقة وإدخال بيانات المتصل. لقد غيرت رأيي. هل يمكنك إزالة بيانات المتصل من الملف؟

نعم نستطيع. يرجى الاتصال بالدكتورة ليا مولر فونك (lea.mueller-funk@donau.ac.at) وستتم إزالة بيانات المتصل بريدك الإلكتروني.

بمن يمكنني الاتصال إذا كانت لدي أسئلة أو مخاوف؟

يمكنك الاتصال بـ د. ليا مولر فونك (lea.mueller-funk@donau.ac.at) أو رئيس لجنة الأخلاقيات بجامعة التعليم المستمر كريمس (ethikkommission@donau.ac.at).

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