ISTANBUL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY ★ GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

HIGHLY-SKILLED MIGRANTS' ADAPTATION PROCESS THROUGH PARTICIPATORY URBAN INTERIOR DESIGN

M.A. THESIS

Selen KURT

Department of Interior Design
International Master of Interior Architectural Design M.A. Programme

DECEMBER 2018

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İSTANBUL TEKNİK ÜNİVERSİTESİ ★ SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ

YÜKSEK-VASIFLI GÖÇMENLERİN KATILIMCI KENTSEL İÇ MEKAN TASARIMI ÜZERİNDEN ADAPTASYON SÜRECİ

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Date of Submission : 16 November 2018
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To my family,

FOREWORD

In this thesis journey there were many people who really helped and supported me. First of all I would love to thank my mother Sultan Kurt and my father Adem Kurt for their undconditional love and support. I would also love to thank all of my other family members and my friends for all of their support, understanding and caring.

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December 2018

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ABBREVIATIONS

AT	**:** Australia
EU	**:** European
D+M	**:** DECOR+MORE
IMIAD	**:** International Master of Interior Architectural Design
IOM	**:** International Organization for Migration
MBA	**:** Master of Business Administration
NZ	**:** New Zealand
PhD	**:** Doctor of Philosophy
SM	**:** Social Media
UAE	**:** Unites Arab Emirates
UK	**:** United Kingdom
USA	**:** United States of America

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HIGHLY-SKILLED MIGRANTS' ADAPTATION PROCESS THROUGH PARTICIPATORY URBAN INTERIOR DESIGN

SUMMARY

The structure of this thesis follows the journey of highly-skilled migrants. Highly-skilled migrants are described as people who want to migrate to improve themselves. With trying to change the perspective the types of migration, highly-skilled migrants are also examined according the pushing factors of migration, to show their migration is not fully optional. Each of the migrants has their own reasons to migrate. For highly-skilled migrants the motives for the decision to leave are better development opportunities beyond borders. The second chapter of this thesis is based on the migration process which starts with the decision of leaving the current residence. This chapter contains two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter defines the term of highly-skilled migrant. The second sub-chapter personal motivations to leave as a highly-skilled migrant, containing personal motivations and perception of borderline. The third chapter the relationship between the highly-skilled migrant and the new environment deals with highly-skilled migrant's adaptation process. Two factors determine whether the adaptation process is successful or not. These factors are feeling of belonging and establishing a territory. Home and mementoes are sections within sub-chapter feeling of belonging. For establishing a territory, how migrants fit into local-social structures and how local people meet migrants are also examined. These factors are evaluated with respect to interior architecture and real life examples from interviewees. The fourth chapter of the thesis explains the adaptation to a new environment with a participatory urban interior design. The participatory approaches, aimed to build a platform for migrants to feel like citizens socially. It is necessary to address two basic points in order to convert this theory into practice. The first is *building an area together*. The second is *learning from each other* as an highly-skilled migrant has an accumulation of knowledge. For both, the benefits are shown and evaluated. The proposal building an area together includes all the findings and benefits for an easy adaptation process.

YÜKSEK-VASIFLI GÖÇMENLERİN
KATILIMCI KENTSEL İÇ MEKAN TASARIMI ÜZERİNDEN
ADAPTASYON SÜRECİ

ÖZET

Günümüzde göç kavramı bir çok farklı tanımlamasıyla karşımıza çıkmaktadır Bu çalışma kendini geliştirmek ve daha iyi olanaklara ulaşmak amacıyla yaşadığı yeri değiştirmek isteyen yüksek-vasıflı göçmenlerin göç sürecini incelemektedir.

Bu çalışma göç tiplerine farklı bir bakış açısı getirmeyi hedefler. Zorunlu ve isteğe bağlı olarak bir ayırım yapılmaksızın, isteğe bağlı ya da ayrıcalıklı olarak tanımlanan göç tipinin de kendi içinde barındırdığı zorlukları ön plana çıkarmayı hedefler.

İkinci bölüm, göçmenin kendi ülkesinden ayrılma kararını vermesiyle başlayan süreci incelemektedir. Bu bölüm iki alt bölüm içerir. İlk alt bölüm, yüksek-vasıflı göçmen *(highly-skilled migrant)* terimini tanımlar. İkinci alt bölüm ise, kişisel motivasyonları ve sınır algısını içerir.

Üçüncü bölümde, yüksek vasıflı göçmen ile yeni çevre arasındaki ilişki, adaptasyon süreci üzerinden incelenmektedir. Göç edildikten sonra adaptasyon sürecinin tamalandığını gösteren iki faktör belirlenmiştir. Bu faktörler: aidiyet hissi *(feeling of belonging)* ve egemenlik alanı oluşturmaktır *(establishing a territory)*. Aidiyet hissi üzerine olan bölüm, kişinin evi *(making a home)* ve kendine ait eşyaları *(mementoes as transitional objects)* üzerine olan bölümleri içerir. Bir egemenlik alanı tanımlayabilmek için, göçmenlerin yerel halkla etkileşimi *(interacting with the locals)* ve yerel halkın göçmenleri konuksev(er/mez) *(conflicts of hos(ti/pita)lity)* olarak karşılamaları incelenir. Bu faktörler, iç mimari ve görüşmecilerden alınan gerçek yaşam örneklerine göre değerlendirilmiştir.

Tezin dördüncü bölümü katılımcı bir kentsel iç mekan tasarımı *(participatory urban interior design)* ile adaptasyon sürecinin hızlanabileceğine dair öneri geliştirmektedir. Katılımcı tasarım ile göçmenlerin de kendilerini sosyal olarak vatandaş hissedebilecekleri bir platform oluşturmak hedeflenmiştir.

Göçmen kavramını kentsel iç mekan *(urban interior)* kavramıyla eşleştiren bu çalışma, göçmenin bulunduğu yeni mekandaki geçiciliği *(temporality)* ve mobilliğini *(mobility*), kentsel iç mekanın geçici ve mobil olma tarafıyla kavramsal olarak destekler. Bu noktada teoriyi pratiğe dönüştürebilmek için iki temel nokta belirlenmiştir. Birincisi, beraber bir alan inşa etmek (*building an area together).* İkincisi ise, kişilerin birbirlerinden öğrenmeleri *(learning from each other).* Sonuç bölümünde yer alan yaşam senaryosu ile bu teorinin nasıl pratiğine dökülebileceğine dair bir öneri sunulmuştur.

1. INTRODUCTION

I, the author of this thesis, am highly-skilled migrant myself. I moved from Turkey to Germany for my academic research. Later I took up an occupation as an architect in Germany. My observations and experience contribute to this thesis.

An important factor that shapes this thesis is that rather than the phenomenon of migration, individual experiences of highly-skilled migrants are examined. This is also suggested by Savaş Çağlayan, that migration and migrant studies should be examined separately (2006). Generally, migrational studies divides the types of migration into forced and free. Highly-skilled migration is a free type of migration. Although highly skilled migrants are considered to be privileged, their migration is somewhat similar to forced migration. In order to show this gray zone, the experiences of highly-skilled migrants and their opinions are examined in detail by focusing on the pushing factors of the migrants to leave their home countries. Thus, the similarities and the differences between the free migration of the highly-skilled and forced migration can be understood.

The basic need of migrants to adapt to the new environment is the connection and interaction with the locals. This study aims to create a platform where migrants and locals can coexist and share.

This chapter begins by introducing the aims and hypotheses, describing the scope of this research and explaining the methodology.

1.1 Aim

In this thesis the migration process of highly-skilled migrants is examined from a psychological viewpoint, especially with regards to factors supporting or hindering the adaptation process. A participatory urban interior design project is proposed as a measure to ease the adaptation process of highly skilled migrants.
In this thesis the following two hypotheses are posed and verified:

1. The adaptation process of highly-skilled migrants heavily depends on the two factors *feeling of belonging* and *establishing a territory*.
2. The design proposal *participatory urban interior design* can accelerate the adaptation process of highly-skilled migrants and establish permanent bonds with the new environment.

1.2 Scope

In this thesis, besides researching people who changed their location in order to improve themselves, a separate exploration was also conducted in order to reach the term that will define the subject group. As a result, in Chapter 2, Klaus Schriewer and Thomas Hojrup's (2013) definition of highly-skilled migrants is included into this thesis, i.e. the notion of *highly-skilled* needs to be defined further, not as possessing an education, but rather as being in the process of constant further qualification, or creating a unique profile for oneself (as cited in Sontag, 2018). What distinguishes highly-skilled migrants from other migrants is that their motivation for migration is different. These motivations were examined in detail in Chapter 2, in the context of Everett Lee's Push-Pull migration theory. Apart from that, different migration theories are also mentioned, but the theory used when creating the interview questions and examining the interviews is the Push-Pull theory. Motivations of highly-skilled migrants were grouped under seven headings. These are academic, business, accultural differences, economic, politic, lifestyle and family. In the sub-chapter *perception of borderline*, the starting point is Iain Chamber's book *Migrancy, Culture, Identity* which examines the motivation of leaving the home by questioning the borders. In this part, it is briefly mentioned that people with interest in leisure travel tend to migrate. According to the findings of the interviews, such data has emerged, but this issue is not mainly included in the scope of this thesis.

Chapter 3 is mainly based on discussions and analyzes. To understand person-place relations as an essential factor of the adaptation process Christian Norberg-Schulz's (2001) place identity concept is examined. Transferring this to highly-skilled migrants infers that the adaptation process is highly dependent on whether the new environment is compatible with the migrant's identity. Two main factors determine whether the adaptation process is successful or not. Possible other factors are not part of this research. One factor is feeling of belonging.

Making a home, is part of the feeling of belonging. The difference between house and home is that a house is a building physically (a place) while a home is a house that has an emotional bond, and that is a territory. A home also includes the interior of a house like furniture and personal items. This is where interior architecture comes into the picture. Daniel Miller's (2001), *Home Possessions* is used to describe person-object relations and the difference between house and home. Setting up a home, living place plays a major role in the adaptation process of all migrants but setting up a producing area is a special need of highly-skilled migrants. Additionally, in the sub-chapter making a home the producing areas of highly-skilled migrants were assessed. However, this does not fit the particular scope of this thesis. So, in order to expand this research the producing areas of highly-skilled migrants can be assessed with help of the *extended mind theory*, and by investigating the producing areas of the highly-skilled migrants and evaluating the interior space.

The early stage of setting up the home starts with carrying mementoes, i.e. the things which are reminiscent of the place left. The term mementoes as transitional objects, the other part of the feeling of belonging, is firstly used by Donald Woods Winnicott (1953). Memento is not only a physical thing but can extend to a special relationship between a person and an object, for instance the favorite book of a person. So, within the scope of this research mementoes are transitional objects.

The second factor that determines whether the adaptation process is successful or not is establishing a territory. Here, locality describes the fit into local-social structures. Another aspect is hostility-hospitality. To describe the conflicts between hostility and hospitality, Jacques Derrida's (1999) *hos(ti/pita)lity* term is examined.

In Chapter 4, connecting terms between public space and interior design are explained. Although the term urban interior is a new term, the relationship between urban and interior is not new. In 1784, Giambattista Nolli showed public and private spaces in the city with "Map of Rome". In fact, this map features exterior, interior and accessible interiors (as cited in Poot et al, 2015). Johan Friedrich Geist has worked on arcades and described the characteristics in his book *Arcades: The History of a Building Type* (as cited in Juodyt and Hoogewoning, 2014). Within these features, accessibility, how a private place becomes public and the usage of the space is associated with this study. The flâneur character of Walter Benjamin's *The Arcades Project* shows how the transitions between the interior and the exterior can be

changed (2002). In the scope of this study, the notion of public space, interior place and urban interior place are explained by Walter Benjamin's (2002) flâneur and collector characters. Tine Poot, Maarten Van Acker and Els De Vos define public places which belong to a private person, as public interiors. Public interiors are places such as libraries or hospitals. In addition, Poot et al. define publicly owned places as arcades, inner courtyards or collective places (2015). Elena Enrica Guinta defines urban interior design as building artificial habitats. According to Guinta, urban interior design is the relations between object, user and space. The main objective is to create a place where the user feels belong (2009). A common feature of the urban interior, from the past to the present is accessibility, that is being able to enter a public space without hesitation and ownership of a place, mentally or formally. In the scope of this study, the main focus principle of urban interior design is accessibility. Urban interior places occur spontaneously or artificially, in the center of a city or in hidden corners of a city, permanently or temporarily. The main point of this study is an urban interior which is located in the city center and emphasizes temporarility and mobility. Urban interior is evaluated from this point of view in order to conceptually support the temporality and mobility of migration.

Suzie Attiwill's (2011) Gilles Deleuze quotation is a tool to describe urban interior, helping to avoid thinking separately about the person and the environment. A design proposal is made in public space was to ensure that migrants and locals met as suggested by Pınar Uyan Semerci (2016). In the section about participatory urban interiors design, new developing citizenship terms are used. From the terms of the activist citizenship (2009) and performative citizenship (2018) that Engin Isin developed, it is deduced that individuals could become social citizens in the public design processes they participated in. Different criteria for participatory urban design by Henry Sanoff (2000) and Ayşe Şahin (2013) are examined. Beside the literature reviews and the semi-structured interviews, case studies were conducted in Chapter 4. Since it is concluded in the preceding chapters that interacting and sharing with people are the factors that speed up the adaptation process it is suggested that people come together to build an area and learn new things from each other by creating various activities in this area. Design-build projects are researched as case studies in terms of participatory urban interior design. These projects are : *Raum Labor - Curo Garden, Urban Catalyst-Studio + Lars Studer - Schützenmattelab, Can Altay -*

PARK: a possibility, EXYZT + Sara Muzio-Southwark Lido. For the part of learning from each other, the case study *Ira-C Team - The Free University* and *Ahmet Öğüt - The Silent University* is assessed. In addition, the company *DECOR+MORE(D+M)'s Outlet City Metzingen Midnight Shopping* which is a project of D+M's founder *Birgit Martinez* and her co-workers is also chosen as a case study. Although this project did not have a participatory approach it was an urban interior project. The author of this study gained experience about urban interior project processes as an interior designer while working at D+M.

1.3 Methodology

In order to scientifically evaluate the findings of this thesis two groups of people were interviewed personally. The main data sources of this study are qualitative and in-depth semi-structured[1] interviews. The in-depth interview technique is face-to-face interviews asking open-ended questions, conducted with 19 out of 47 of the interviews. This method is used to receive unexpected answers. The questions are designed to collect all experiences of the migration processes by giving the interviewees theme and focus and reviving their minds to get information about different experiences. This method captures the perspectives of each participant in detail. Another advantage of in-depth interviewing is that it allows interpersonal contact, which is important to follow-up questioning of interesting comments.

Since a sufficiently high number of interviews could not be reached, people were contacted via social media. 28 out of 47 of the interviews were semi-structured e-mail interviews. Online, asynchronous, in-depth interviewing with multiple exchanges of e-mailing were completed in an extended period of time, so to reach more people than with only face-to-face interviews.

All interviews are available in the appendix. The code contained in parentheses can be searched for in the annotations to reach the quotations in the context.

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[1] According to Bernard H. Russel, semi-structured interviewing works very well in projects where the interviewee group is high-level bureaucrats and elite members of a community - people who are accustomed to efficient use of their time. It demonstrates that the interviewers are fully in control of what they want from an interview but leaves both them and their respondent free to follow new leads. It shows that the interviewers are prepared and competent but that they are not trying to exercise excessive control (2006, p.212).

For example, "Interviewee 1 (1.2.3 - from Turkey to USA)" contains *1* interviewee number, *2* chapter, and *3* quotes. Persons contacted via social media and e-mail interviews were marked as Social Media(SM) in attachments. The first interviewee group consists of seven people. All of the seven interviewees were based in Turkey and decided to move abroad for academic or business reasons. Because of its homogeneousness this first interview group is not sufficiently representative. To reach a higher quality in this thesis, the interview questions were developed further and a second heterogeneous interview group was defined. The second interview group includes 47 international people who went abroad for short or long terms, for academic or business reasons. Again, these interviews were semi-structured qualitative interviews. Additionally to the first interview questions, this time, interior architectural contents were also added. For this purpose semi-structured interviews with highly-skilled migrants were carried out. The questions of these interviews aimed to get information for the Chapter 2, Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 are as follows :

For Chapter 2

1. personal information (nationality, age),
2. academic background,
3. professional background,
4. the countries that the interviewees have ever been,
5. the reasons for the interviewees going abroad like traveling, visiting someone, academic improvement, business opportunities etc.,
6. the decision of leaving home country for the interviewees.

For Chapter 3

7. the adaptation process of the interviewees,
8. the challenges that the interviewees have encountered like the language, a new culture etc.,
9. if the interviewees have ever been ostracized/felt excluded,
10. how the interviewees are interacting with the locals,
11. the special locations that the interviewees feel belong,
12. the countries that the interviewees have ever lived,
13. the advantages and the disadvantages of living in a foreign country for the interviewees,
14. if the interviewees feel belong to their current residence.

Additionally to the first interview questions, this time, interior architectural contents which are referring to extended mind theory were also added. These additional questions are :

15. where the interviewees produce their living and working and how this place effects their producing,
16. if the interviewees brought together their belongings with themselves like furniture, books, food from home, photos, clothes, etc.

For Chapter 4

17. the suggestions of the interviewees for accelerating the adaptation process.

Semi-structured questions are designed for each of the chapters. However with a positive result of this technique, some of the answers included results also for other chapters. While the questions were designed, the main purpose was to obtain the answers to Chapter 4. In Chapter 2, it was aimed to define highly-skilled migrants. In Chapter 3, it is aimed to investigate adaptation processes and possible solutions to accelerate this process. The answers to this chapter are also the basis of Chapter 4. The way migrants chose to socialize was conceptually supported by urban interior design.

The interviews were on the one hand analyzed in a quantitative matter. The use of the R Project for Statistical Computing allowed for more than the comparisons of just two characteristics leading to an in-depth understanding of the interview group.
According to the R Foundation, R is a software environment for statistical calculation and graphics. R provides a wide range of statistical (linear and nonlinear modeling, classical statistical tests, time series analysis, classification, clustering, test) and graphical techniques and is highly extensible (2018).
This software was used to make the interviews conducted for this study countable and readable. All interviews were examined, and after the coding, tables were created. According to this, a professional R user, N. Lachenicht, is assisted to graph this data.

Additionally, to explain the entire research process, flowchart is prepared (Figure.1.1).

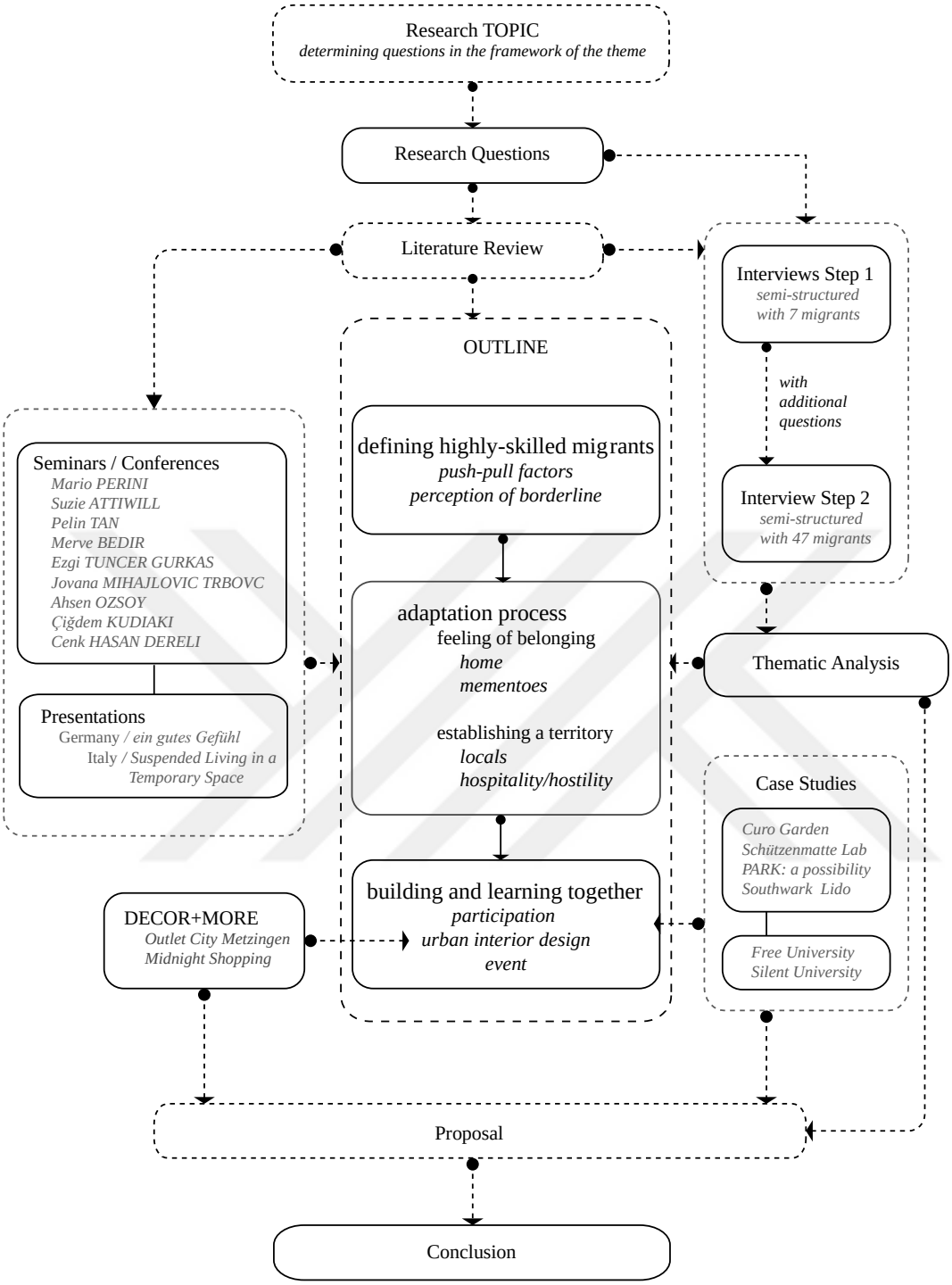

Figure 1.1 : Flowchart [2] of the research.

[2] Inspired by Aydemir's flowchart schema design. (2017, p.11).

2. THE DECISION OF HIGHLY-SKILLED MIGRANTS LEAVING THE HOME COUNTRY

> "I begin to comprehend that where there are limits there also exist other voices, bodies, worlds, on the other side, beyond my particular boundaries. In the pursuit of my desires across such frontiers I am paradoxically forced to face my confines, together with that excess that seeks to sustain the dialogues across them. Transported some way into this border country, I look into a potentially further space: the possibility of another place, another world, another future." (Chambers 1994, p.5)

As Iain Chambers points out here, he feels that better opportunities exist beyond the borders by which he is confined. Naturally, Chambers aims to exceed his own borders and the borders of the country in which he resides. Napoleon Bonaparte said, "Geography is destiny". If Napoleon's quote is evaluated in today's world Chambers' desire to exceed the boundaries can be understood, meaning that the place of birth determines the fate of a person. Those who take action to transcend their boundaries in order to improve themselves for academic or business purposes, are called highly-skilled migrants in the context of this research.

The United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration defines an international migrant as any person who has changed the country of usual residence. According to International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration distinguishes international migration between "short-term migrants" (those who have changed their country of usual residence for at least three months, but less than one year) and "long-term migrants" (those who have done so for at least one year). However, not all countries[3] use this definition in practice. According to IOM's World Migration Report 2018, around the world 244 million people were international migrants out of a global population of about 7.6 billion.

This means one person in every thirty people, is a migrant (2018). One of the reasons for this high number of international migration is globalization.

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[3] Some countries use different criteria to identify international migrants by, for example, applying different minimum durations of residence.

According David Held, Anthony Mcgrew, David Goldblatt and Jonathan Perraton globalization is a series of processes that result in the increasing breadth, intensity, speed and impact of interconnectedness worldwide:

- stressing social, political and economical activities across political borders, regions and continents,
- trade, investment, finance, migration, culture, etc. Condensation or increase of currents,
- accelerating global interactions and processes,
- the deepening implications of global interactions, so that the effects of distant phenomena can become an important place elsewhere, and the boundaries between local issues and global relations may be blurred (as cited in IOM, 2018).

The causes of migration, from the decision to migrate over the selection of the destination to the determination of the living conditions at the destination, impact globalization. Globalization causes changes in political, social, and economical structures. Accelerating these changes directly affects migration and migrants (Çağlayan, 2006). According to Deniz Yetkin Aker, migrants possess a larger variety of social and cultural characteristics with globalization (2014).

Mobilization which increases with globalization may cause problems among migrants and locals. For this reason, Isin tries to create different terms of citizenship redefining citizenship in terms of mobilities. His suggestion is to see "mobile peoples as a norm rather than an exception and as political subjects rather than subject peoples" (2018, p.115). According to Isin (2017), the migrant is no longer a figure defined by belonging to a national territory but rather a figure defined by the mobility and ability to perform forms of citizenships (as cited in Andersen et al., 2018).

This chapter deals with the first step of the migration process which is the decision of leaving the home country. Generally, the migration process starts with the decision to leave the current residence.

The special focus here, is the motivation of migration and the psychological and the sociological difficulties that migrants face along their migrational journeys. The migrant's desire to cross the border is in the scope of this chapter.

The underlying motivations of leaving, differentiates highly-skilled migrants from other migrants. For highly-skilled migrants the motives to leave are better development opportunities beyond borders.

The term highly-skilled migrant is defined and dissociated from the general term migrant in the first sub-chapter. As a highly-skilled migrant, there can be several motivations to leave: academic, business, accultural difficulties, economical reasons, political reasons, changing the lifestyle, family or leisure travel.

For highly-skilled migrants the perception of borderline plays the central role as they perceive the border as their limit of opportunities. Beyond the borderline highly-skilled migrants hope to find better opportunities. The term border is defined and the perception of borderline is thoroughly assessed in the second sub-chapter. The inner-Berlin border during the Cold War is given as an example to show just how limiting a border can be perceived.

2.1 Definition of the Highly-Skilled Migrant

The type of the migrant group in this research is defined as the people who want to change their inhabitancy in order to spur their personal development. However, this statement is studied on many different terms in order to arrive at the term highly-skilled. Intellectual migration and brain drain are the important terms here. According to Anoush Khoshkish, the intellectual migrant is highly qualified and seeks self-improvement of academic or professional nature. At the end of their adaptation process, if intellectual migrants only remain in the country of destination only if sufficient opportunities exist. Thus, intellectual migration does not have to be permanent while Brain Drain is. People can have different motivations for intellectual migration: academic, cultural, group and class, opportunities, family, international, political, social (1966). According to this statement, the group formed for the thesis was defined as *intellectual migrant* because they met this definition.

However, as a result of the interviews, it was understood that some of the migrants did not want to define themselves as intellectual. Nevertheless literature review was continued on the term.

People with a certain level of education, knowledge and experience in a specific area are commonly described as highly-skilled. Nevertheless, no agreed concept or

definition of highly-skilled migrants exists because highly-skilled migrants do not constitute a homogeneous group. In broad terms, though, highly-skilled migrants may be described as professional, managerial and technical specialists (Salt, 1997). According to Jonathan Chaloff and Georges Lemaître, in general discourses the implicit definition of a highly-skilled migrant is a person who holds a university degree (2009). However, in some discussions highly-skilled migrant term is coined by "best and brightest“. From this viewpoint, highly-skilled migrants are not just university graduates, but possess further skills, education or experience like doctorates, researchers or high-level engineers. According to Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), HRST[4], highly-skilled are those “who have a successfully completed education at the third level in a S&T[5] field of study or, who are not formally qualified as above, but employed in a S&T occupation where the above qualifications are normally required” (1995, p.16).

For the purpose of this thesis the following definition of highly-skilled by Schriewer and Hojrup is taken as the basis. According to Schriewer and Hojrup (2013) the notion of *highly-skilled* needs to be defined further, not as possessing an education, but rather as being in the process of constant further qualification, or creating a unique profile for oneself (as cited in Sontag, 2018). The definition of highly-skilled by Schriewer and Hojrup (2013) matches the definition of creative individuals from Kristensen(2004). According to Tore Kristensen a creative individual is somebody who actively seeks new knowledge, who is motivated by curiosity, and who wants to achieve something (2004). According to Mihaly Csikzentmihalyi’s (1996), lifestyle and being in the right place at the right time play a major role in creativity (as cited in Kristensen, 2004).

Just as described by Csikzentmihalyi highly-skilled migrants are searching for the right time and place to improve. In other words, highly-skilled migrants try to change their lifestyles and find a better place to live.

Following this definition of highly-skilled migrants, the interviewee group for this thesis includes migrants who migrated (short-term and long-term) in order to improve themselves or to utilize their existing qualifications.

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[4] According to OECD, Human Resources in Science and Technology.
[5] S&T is the abbreviation of “Science and Technology”. In this context science is “knowledge” and technology is “application of knowledge”. (OECD,1995)

Also, international students were included in the interviewee group treating them equivalent to highly-skilled migrants for two reasons. Firstly, the countries of destination usually allow international students to work during their studies. Secondly, the countries of destination often allow international students to change their status after they have graduated (Chaloff and Lemaître, 2009).

Often highly-skilled migrants are considered privileged. One reason for this is that governments encourage this type of migration. According to Stephen Castles (2002), states try to encourage certain types of migrants (such as skilled and business migrants) to come and impede the residency of other types of migrants (such as unskilled labor migration). Since the early 2000s, new progress in information and transportation technologies has been contributing to the increasing quantity of temporary, repetitive migration (as cited in Yetkin Aker, 2014). Therefore it is not enough to compile the complex migration events under the two main heading as forced and free. A migrant usually feels compelled to leave their home country for more than only one reason (Loescher, 2002). For this reason, if the highly-skilled migrant could receive the education they wanted, work in the jobs they wanted, get the income they wanted, in their home country, they would probably not decide to migrate. Each migration has its own challenges. (The relationship with the new environment is examined in detail in Chapter 3.) So calling the migration of highly-skilled migrants *frictionless movement* is a problematic perspective (Sontag, 2018) and so is setting the term highly-skilled equal with privileged.

As Çağlayan points out, studies on migration and migrant should be carried out separately. While migratory studies are examining social environmental factors, migrant studies should examine individual factors (2006). Based on Çağlayan's view, this study is carried out on the examination of highly-skilled migrants. Interviews were conducted with the people who meet the above definition of highly-skilled migrants. A total of 47 highly-skilled migrants were interviewed.

The demographical characteristics that are chosen from the qualitative data are categorized as follows:

Occupation : Architecture (is explicitly listed because of its relevance to this thesis), Business, Education, Technical, Student, Other.

Age : 18-24, 25-34, 35+

Degree : Bachelor, Master, MBA, PHD, Exchange

Country of origin and destination

Figure 2.1 depicts the movement of the interviewees. This figure is prepared by using R Project and the data in Table A.1. The country of the migrant's origin is marked with blue circles, whereas the country of the migrant's destination is marked with red circles. The size of the circle indicates the number of migrants originating and settling in that country, respectively. For simplicity reasons the circles are centered in the capital of the respective country although the migrants might not have come from or moved to the capital. The largest number of migrants originates from Turkey, i.e. nine. The largest number of migrants, that is 25 migrants settled in Germany. These large numbers are due to, firstly, Germany total 12 million migrants, the largest groups from Poland, Turkey, the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, with each exceeding one million (IOM, 2018, p.69). Secondly, most interviews were conducted in Germany and Turkey.

Most of the interviewees moved to more than one country. So the total number of destinations is higher than the number of interviewees. In between the origins and destination a line is drawn for every move of an interviewee. For example Interviewee 2 is from Turkey and lived in Colombia, Cuba and Peru. So the moves of Interviewee 2 are depicted by a total of three lines, namely, one line from Turkey to Colombia, one line from Turkey to Cuba, and one line from Turkey to Peru.

From the figure it becomes clear that the interview group includes experience from every continent. However, the majority of interviewees lived in Europe at least once. Moreover, the figure shows that South East Asia is mainly a destination for the interviewees instead of an origin while The Middle East as well as East Europe are merely an origin of the interviewees instead of a destination.

With regards to education (Table 2.1), 13 out of 47 interviewees obtained a Bachelor degree as their highest degree, three out of these 13 interviewees hold double Bachelor degrees. Three out of 47 of the interviewees were still studying to obtain a Bachelor degree. 27 out of 47 interviewees obtained a Master degree as their highest degree, two out of these 27 of the interviewees have double Master degrees. Two out of 47 of the interviewees obtained PhD degrees and two out of 47 of the interviewees were working towards obtaining their PhD’s.

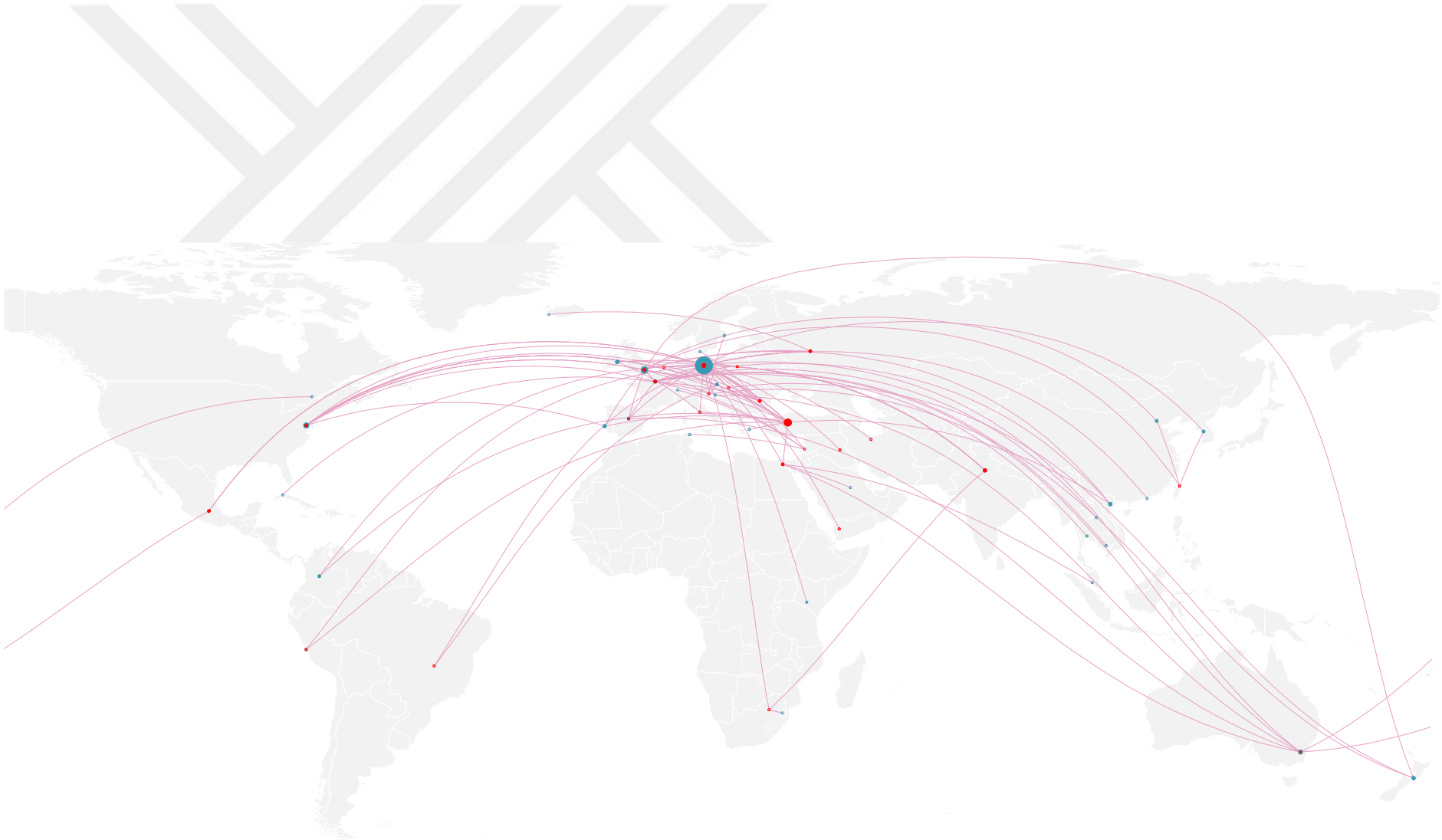

Figure 2.1 : Movements of the interviewees (Lachenicht, 2018).

In addition 9 out of 47 of the interviewees have experienced exchange programs in their educational periods.

Table 2.1 : Degrees of the interviewees.

	Degree				
	Bachelor	Master	MBA	Master + MBA	PhD
Number of highly-skilled migrants	16	25	1	1	4

With respect to occupancy (Table 2.2), eight out of 47 of the interviewees are architects, ten out of 47 of the interviewees are in business, nine out of 47 of the interviewees are working in the educational sectors, 13 out of 47 of the interviewees are working in technical fields (for example as engineer), three out of 47 of the interviewees are students and 4 out of 47 of the interviewees' occupations are in different fields.

Table 2.2 : Occupations of the interviewees.

	Occupation					
	Architecture	Business	Education	Technical	Student	Other
Number of highly-skilled migrants	8	10	19	13	3	4

2.2 The Motivations of Highly-Skilled People to Migrate

As a human being, inquiring where and how we live is a basic existential question. People are driven into a system and find a place for themselves in this chaotic order. But one day they can scourge this place. With new quests, they may want to establish new links. This is the way of becoming a migrant. We have identity cards on which our names and nationalities are written. These want to connect us to a piece of land and be a part of a common consciousness. This tries to define who we are with place - time phrases (Köknar and Kurt, 2018). Migration is not only about searching for new things, it can be also about searching the things you get used to.

Migration; whether it is for the most basic needs, or for being able to realize the power within itself; as a fact of nature, it always goes on to exist when the time comes.

The motivations of highly-skilled people to migrate will be examined through migration theories and perception of borderline. Many theories on migrants and migration exist. Some of those are; Ernst Georg Ravenstein's seven laws of migration, Everett Lee's push-pull theory, William Petersen's five types of migration, Samuel A. Stouffer's intervening opportunities theory, center-periphery theory, the theory of migration systems and network theory.

Peterson's five migration-type models describes the underlying causes of the push-pull theory. Emphasizing that each individual is different from each other, Peterson defines five different types of migration: primitive migrations (migrations due to environmental factors), forced or impelled migrations (impelled definition of migration for situations where one can decide), free migrations (a type of migration as a result of personal decisions without motivational reasons), and mass migrations (Çağlayan, 2006). Peterson's five types of theory are not enough to capture today's highly-skilled migrations because in this thesis, migration is not divided into forced or free. Rather this thesis argues that each type of migration has to be examined on its own right and each type of migration has several difficulties in itself.

One of the most emphasized theories is the center-periphery theory which states that with globalization labor enters the central capitalist countries from neighboring countries.

The center-periphery theory evolves around brain drain migration, which is closely related to the concept of highly-skilled. However, the subject group discussed in this study, highly-skilled migrants, does not act according to this theory. For example, Interviewee 44 migrated from Germany to Colombia, Interviewee 13 migrated from Germany to Kenya, and Interviewee 33 migrated from France to Vietnam, Thailand, Laos and Cambodia. Interviewee 2 (2.2.1 - from Turkey to Peru) says she plans to voluntarily help children in Brazil who face negative conditions, either in education or another field. Since Interviewee 2 is a teacher, she thinks she can teach the children the Turkish language or playing a piano, and those kids can teach her Portuguese. Interviewee 2's example shows that higly-skilled migration is not limited

to migration from the periphery to the center, but also includes taking the facilities from the center to the periphery.

The basic structure of the push-pull theory is that push and pull factors are individual. Therefore, in order to assess migration it is necessary to make evaluations on the personal level. Demographic factors such as age, gender, education, and race are important for determining the advantages and disadvantages of migration. While this study aims to reveal contemporary motivations of people for changing countries, the theory which is central in the following is the push-pull theory.

2.2.1 Personal motivations

According to IOM's Glossary on Migration the push-pull theory considers the push factors, i.e. factors that drive migrants to leave their country and the pull factors, i.e. factors that attract migrants to their destination (2004).
According to Cemal Yalçın (2004), Lee's push-pull theory includes the following factors:

1. Factors related to the place of living,
2. Factors related to the new place to migrate,
3. Interfering obstacles,
4. Individual factors (as cited in Çağlayan, 2006).

The interviewees were asked the following questions about their motivation to migrate:

"What are the reasons for you to abroad like traveling, visiting someone, academic improvement, business opportunities etc. ?"

"How did you decide to leave your home country?"

According to the results of the interviews, their individual motivations were grouped under seven headings.

1.Academic,

2.Business,

3.Accultural differences,

4.Economic,

5.Politic,

6.Lifestyle,

7.Family

All interviewees gave more than one answer to these questions. That supports the statement that migrants are often motivated to migrate by more than one reason as stated in the previous section. For example, Interviewee 46 (46.2.1 - from Mexico to Germany) concludes that he decided to migrate to facilitate academic factors, business factors and leisure travel at the same time:

> "As student, to improve my academic and language skills, and as an employee, to get international work experience and to "experience" different ways of living and working. A more stable economic situation, travel opportunities (less distance, better prices), interacting with another culture (local culture) and learning from other cultures (international community)."

Figure 2.2 shows that 33 out of 47 of the interviewees stated academic reasons, 26 out of 47 of the interviewees stated people for business reasons, 8 out of 47 of the interviewees stated that they can not adapt to the culture of the country of birth, 8 out of 47 of the interviewees stated economic factors, 7 out of 47 of the interviewees stated political factors, 3 out of 47 of the interviewees stated that they wanted to change their lifestyles, 5 out of 47 of the interviewees stated family reasons. These drivers can become pushing and / or pulling factors according to the individual situation of the migrant.

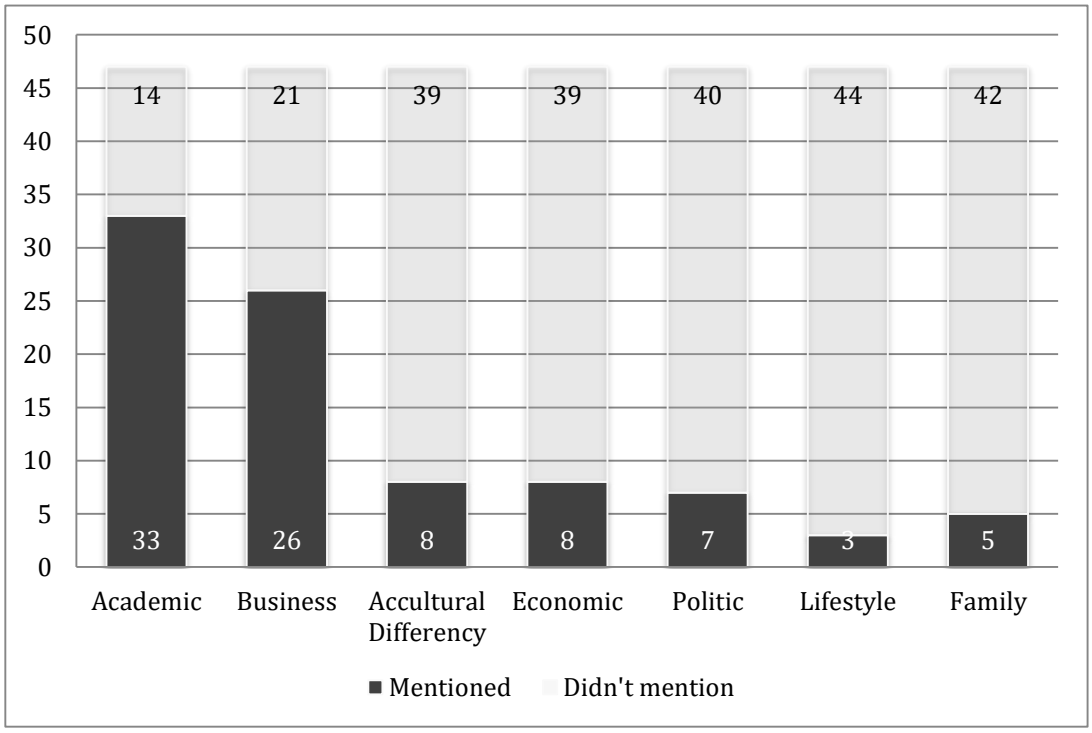

Figure 2.2 : The drivers of the interviewees.

In addition, 39 out of 47 of the interviewees stated that they change their locations for leisure traveling. Although the topic of leisure travel is generally temporary and short-term, the reason for including this into this chart is that despite international migrants have settled at a location, they still continue to explore different cultures around the world.

As an example Interviewee 2 (2.2.2 - from Turkey to Peru), who prefers to carry out leisure travel for a long time, aims to gain more exploration and vision. She says that this is not possible during short-term travel. So she works in voluntary projects in order to fully experience the culture.

In the Figure 2.3 every interviewee is represented by a dot. The position on the y-axis represents the interviewee's occupation by category. Architecture is explicitly listed because of its relevance to this thesis. The number of interviewees is mostly distributed among the occupation categories Architecture, Business, Education and Technical. Less than 10% of the interview group account for each occupation category of Student and Other. The position on the x-axis represents academic degree of the interviewees ranging from Bachelor, Master, Master + Master of Business Administration(MBA), MBA, PhD. Lastly, the color gives an indication of the pulling factors behind the motivation to leave. Red means the interviewee mentioned motivation rooted in academic but not in business, while blue interviewees mentioned motivation rooted in business but not in academic. Green indicates the interviewee mentioned business as well as academic reasons. Finally, purple represents interviewees who mentioned neither academic nor business reasons. These interviewees mentioned for instance family or lifestyle as pulling factors. Apparently, 90% of the interviewee group mentioned either academic or business or both as a pulling factor. Those factors where identified as the main pulling factors of highly-skilled migrants. Also, all architects mentioned academic motivation.

Just like in the previous Figure 2.3, in Figure 2.4 every interviewee is represented by a dot and the interview group is depicted by occupation category and academic degrees. However, in this figure the color represents if the interviewee mentioned any pushing factors. Pushing factors include economical, cultural and political difficulties. Roughly 20% of the interviewees mentioned such factors while the other 80% did not mention any pushing factors. Notably, the pushing factors are not restricted to a certain occupation category.

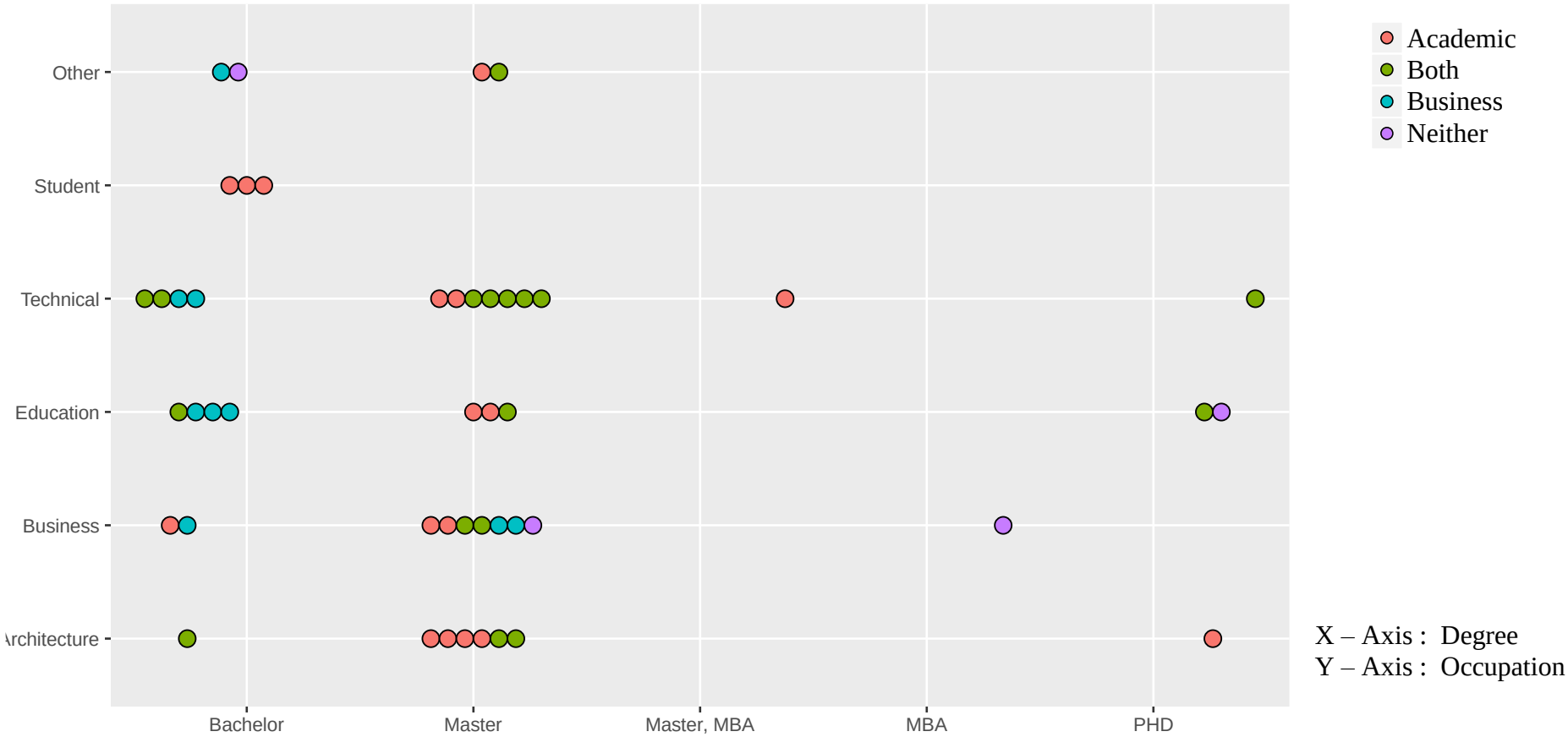

Figure 2.3 : The relationship between interviewees' occupations, academic degrees and motivations (Lachenicht, 2018).

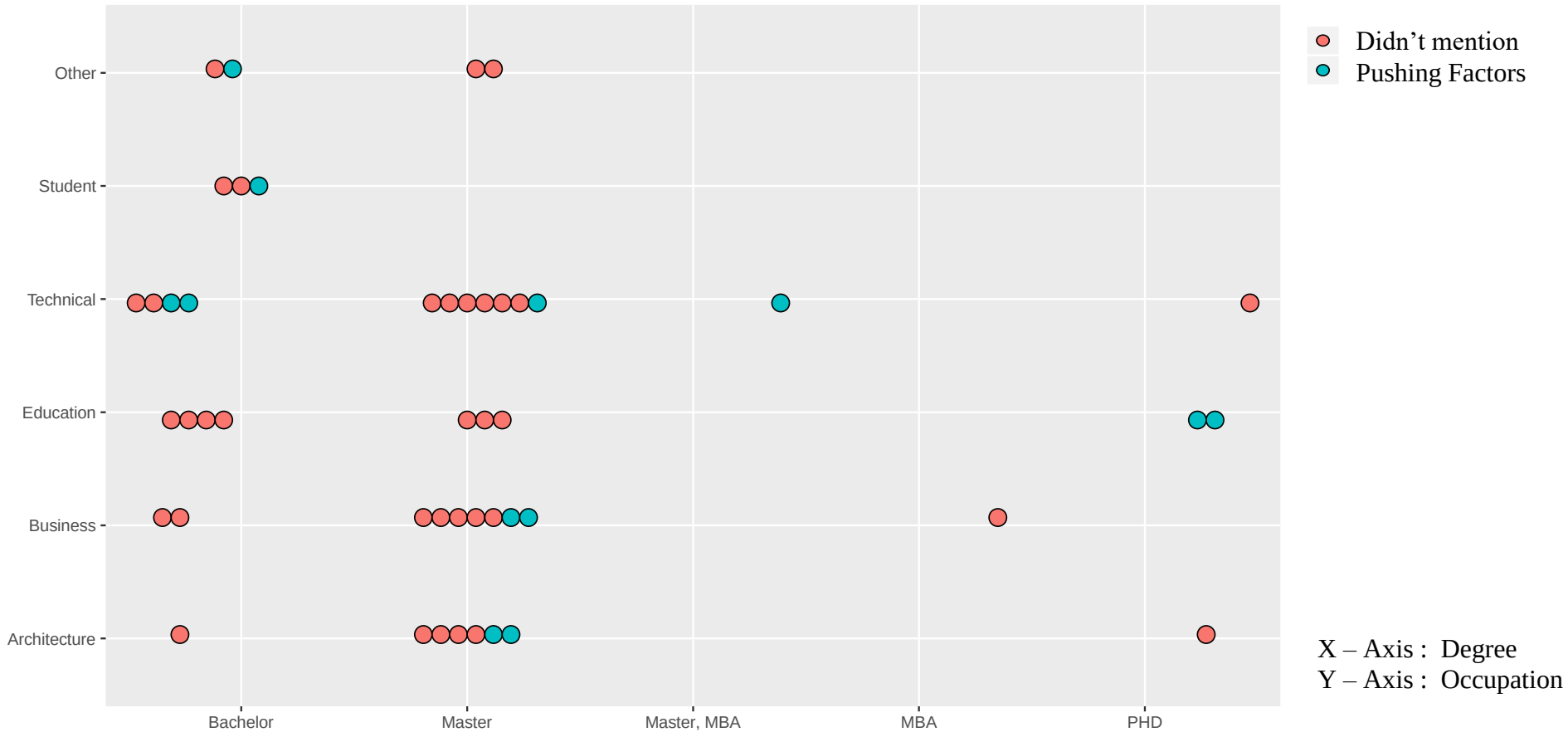

Figure 2.4 : The relationship between interviewees' occupations, academic degrees and the pushing factors (Lachenicht, 2018).

Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4 were prepared using R Project to make the obtained data readable over the data collected in Table A.1, where all of the interviewees' personal information became countable.

To foster the understanding of motivating factors in the following each factor is supplied with examples from the interviewees. According to the interviews, the migrants explained the drivers for their migrations as follows :

Academic; with respect to academic motivation to migrate, the interviewees state scarse education opportunities or improvement of language skills. However, high cost of education can also be a pushing factor. Interviewee 10 (10.2.1 - from USA to Germany, UK) names this as his motivation stating that the cost of a master's program in the USA is more than $ 100,000, while in Europe he is able to pursue two master's degrees at around $ 15,000.

Business; can be a factor for migration indicating that the parameters are inadequate in the country of origin. Interviewee 3 (3.2.1 - from Turkey to Italy, Athens): "Because I can not develop myself in terms of economic and social emigration." As another example, Interview 37 (37.2.1 - from Egypt to Suudi Arabia, Malaysia, Turkey, Australia) states that he decided to leave his country for a brighter future, faster career and self-development, as well as better income and better life conditions. Interview 15 (15.2.1 - from India to Germany) states that she wanted to explore opportunities outside her home country and get acquainted with the work culture elsewhere to widen contacts and knowledge for her future career. Accultural Differences; are specified, as Interviewee 6 (6.2.1 - from Turkey to Germany) says, that people start to feel uncomfortable over time in their country of birth and growth, because of their thoughts At some times, people may have a different lifestyle than the culture that prevails in the majority of the countries in which they live.

The culture dominated by the majority can create pressure on the society. For this reason, these people may want to change their locations.

Economic; people who give economic explanations for their migration may experience a crisis in their country or think that they will gain a better profit in another country. Interviewee 12 (12.2.1 - from Taiwan to UK, China, South Korea) stated that "The economy of Taiwan have been slowed down for many years also the job opportunity is related unhealthy now, if we have chance to go abroad to study or

work, most of the people are willing to leaving home country."

Political; the causes are not only the problems of people in developing countries. Interviewee 10 (10.2.2 - from USA to Germany) and Interviewee 19 (19.2.1 - from UK to Portugal), who migrated from developed countries, expressed political reasons for their migration motivations, i.e. Donald Trump's election and Brexit, respectively.

Lifestyle; Interviewee 7 (7.2.1 - from Turkey to UK), who is an architect, mentions the drivers for his migration: to stand on his own feet, not to account for other people, not to limit freedom, for creativity, for meeting uncomplicated people, for job opportunities, for accessibility to arts and culture, the entertainment culture, for social life. Especially the limitation of creativity, as well as the access to art and culture explain the migration of a creative person for lifestyle change. People who have changed their position in order to increase their creativity and continue production.

Family; the reasons includes mostly partners follow each other. As an example Interviewee 30 (30.2.1 - from Romania to France, UK) moved to UK because her husband was offered a job there and she followed him.

2.2.2 Perception of borderline

The decision to migrate is based on the belief that a more fulfilling way of life is available elsewhere. When migrants want to establish a new life in a new place they are always obliged to follow the rules that were already put in place by others. This can pose problems.

Migrants have to cross borders. The migrant’s perception of the borderline can be categorized into two. The first is a person's own borders, and the second country borders.

Firstly, migration can be driven by the desire to exceed one’s own borders. Getting out of the comfort zone and migrating starts from here by trying to reach; the persons own existence, own conscience, own power. Interviewee 44 (from Germany to Spain, Colombia) explains her migrational journey as an experience as follows:

> “Time and time again I want to live in a new city or country for a while because I like the idea of rethinking and reflecting my own identity and discover new parts of myself through new activities, people and cultures […] getting to know a new culture, new perspectives, new people, new activities and places. making new experiences which let you grow.”

Secondly, a border can be perceived spatially as a temporary drawn line. A border defines the differences of entities such as countries, states, cities, districts, etc… But a border can also be redrawn or erased completely. According to Fırat Genç, people can see that a border is not fixed. From an architectural perspective a border is always a material or a designated site with walls or wire nettings. But the boundary is neither constituted by the line that appears on the map nor the wall. Border is a situation that constantly comes and goes, loosens and tightens, sometimes transitional, sometimes suddenly solid. This situation varies from geography to geography or time (2016). According to Uyan Semerci, people need a system for transnationalism, that will show borders are artificial and built by people, that it can be rethought and built again (2016). Borders are man made. People give borders meaning. These borders are not natural as rivers or mountains. In todays world borders in this sense are artificial.

As an example, the Berlin Wall was built as a concrete barrier that physically and ideologically divided Berlin into West Berlin and East Berlin from 1961 to 1989 (URL-1). Before the Berlin Wall was built, the people who were living in Berlin could freely move between both sides of the city, for example for daily activities. Public transportation worked in both directions. After the Berlin Wall was built people had no possibility to freely move from East Berlin to West Berlin and vice versa. Crossing the inner Berlin border was only allowed at certain checkpoints. Many people were killed at the attempt to cross the border illegally, for example through tunnels or over the Berlin Wall (URL-1).

The Berlin border was erased from the map in 1989. After the border was erased people could freely move from East Berlin to West Berlin and vice versa. Berlin's border (Figure 2.5) was established over disputes of ideologies: Capitalist Europe (mainly the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and West Germany) versus the communist block of the Soviet Union (including the government of East Germany).

Nowadays the traces of the Berlin border are still visible (Figure 2.6). A park, Mauerpark is located between West Berlin and East Berlin, between 'Barnim Moraine' and a small hill. When the city was divided into two, this was the area where the border expanded the most. Today, stadiums and sport complexes are located at the back side of the area.

Figure 2.5 : Berlin border, when it was first built (URL-2).

Before, this area was an industrial train station. It was redesigned to bring people together. Even though this area was full of bad memories now it has become a colorful and popular area, recreated with its own rules and ways of life. It is designed in a satisfactory manner, with a sustainable design understanding of nature based on the real of the locals. People can live in peace together. The example of the Berlin Wall exemplifies that borders can be redrawn and erased.

Psychological borders affect the socio-economic environment within. Socio-economic environments are different on both sides of the borders. This results in different kind of lifestyles and initiates the motivation of crossing the border, i.e. migration.

Figure 2.6 : Berlin Mauerpark (URL - 3).

Migrants are curious to find out what is behind borders and they want to reach new opportunities. As an example Interviewee 10 (10.2.3 - from USA to Germany) describes this as follows:

> " I needed to travel and see the world before I reach the age where I need settle down and start a family/raise kids, etc… I wasn't being challenged enough and didn't feel like I was truly living the life I wanted. The thought of living in Europe (and Germany in particular) excited me and gave me the opportunity to start a whole new life with new people, new experiences, and a chance to learn and grow in ways that could not be achieved by staying at home where everything is familiar. I have lived my entire life in California, and while it is a dream for most people to live in California, for me it was normal and therefore not very exciting. I was, in contrast, intrigued by the rest of the world instead."

Alison B. Synder (2011) interpreted what constitutes the city through the people who experience the city. For her, the city is a series of experiences that take place inside and outside. Physically, the city consists not only of the spaces and places created by the streets and buildings, but also the actions of the people who keep the city alive (2011). According to Benjamin (2002), his *flâneur* gets the experience of a place by walking or passing the city. This character, who is an urban participant was defined as a foreigner and a stranger (as cited in Synder, 2011).

The character mentioned here, who is defined as a foreigner and a stranger, is in this thesis associated with the migrants who have the desire to travel.

With globalization traveling has become much easier. The cost of travelling is lower than ever before in history. This has become a big advantage for people who aim to cross borders. The international movements of the interviewees and the number of the countries they visited are displayed in Figure 2.7. The interviewees seemed to realize that opportunities exist for them in other countries. This situation seemed to have an impact on the interviewees gaining a migrant identity. Overall, 39 out of 47 of the interviewees mentioned that they travel for leisure. For these interviewees it appears to be important to interact with different cultures and gain cultural experience. As an example, Interviewee 23 (23.2.1 - from Mexico to Germany) states as his motivation "I wanted to push my limits, travel and give myself a chance of proving I could have a place in another country."

As it is shown in the Figure 2.7, the interviewees visited many different countries and cultures. What is not shown in the graphic is that the interviewees visited the countries with different purposes.

Out of 47 interviewees 19 have visited between 1-10 countries (different from their country of origin), 14 interviewees have visited between 10-20 countries, and 9 of the interviewees have visited between 20-30 countries. In addition Interviewee 10 (10.3.4 - from USA to Germany, UK) has visited more than 30 countries and Interviewee 40 (40.2.1 - from UK to USA, France, NZ, Vietnam, China) has visited around 70 countries.

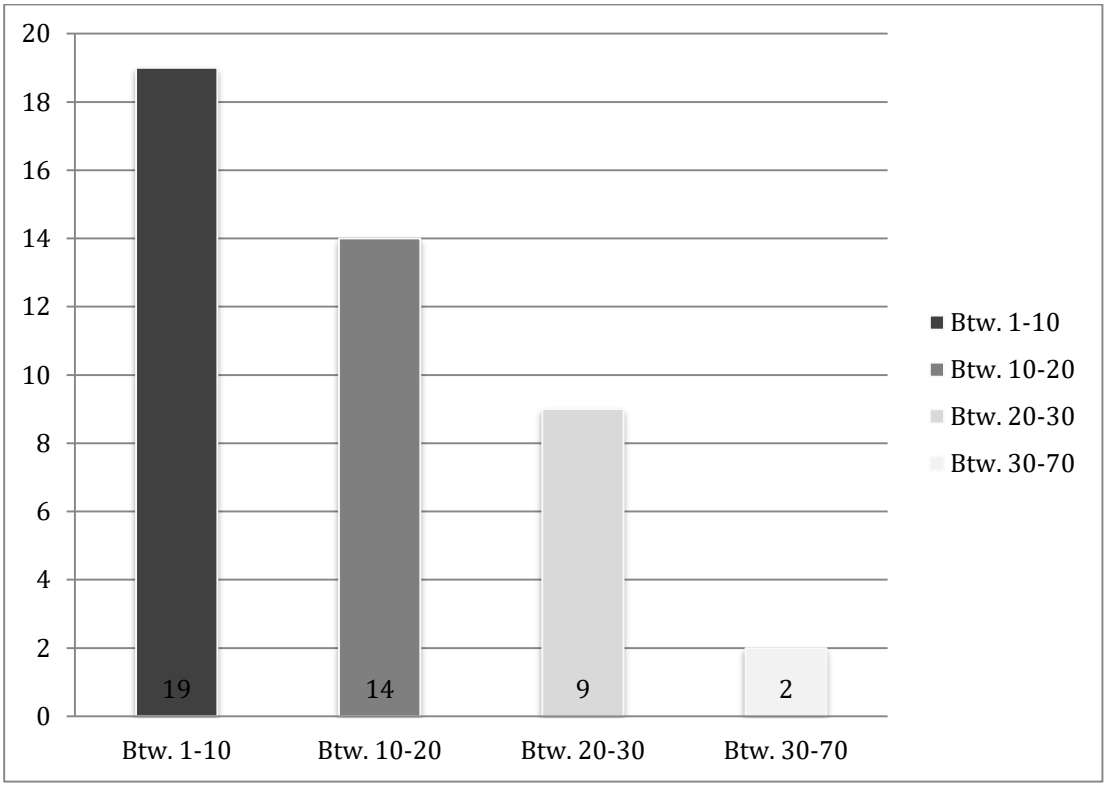

Figure 2.7 : The number of the countries that the interviewees have ever visited.

3. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HIGHLY-SKILLED MIGRANT AND THE NEW ENVIRONMENT

This chapter deals with the second step of the migration *the adaptation process,* that is how a highly-skilled migrant relates to the new environment over time.

According to Norberg-Schulz a person's identity can depend upon the identity of a place, just as somebody from Rome might say: "I am from Rome". Further, if the place changes, the person identifying with the place, has to adapt to the change. However, if the change is incompatible with the person's identification of the original place the person will have difficulties to adapt (2001). Transferring this concept of Norberg-Schulz to highly-skilled migrants infers that the adaptation process is highly dependent on whether the new environment is compatible with the migrant's identity.

A vivid example of how the feeling of incompatibility can be captured in an architectural structure is the Garden Of Exile designed by architect Daniel Liebeskind at the Jewish Museum in Berlin, Germany. At the entrance of the Garden of Exile visitors easily recognize that the floor on which the garden is built has a slope. However, the stelae[6] inside the garden are placed perpendicular onto the inclined floor. This creates the illusion that the floor of the garden is straight. The visitors can not feel the slope of the floor while they walk around the stelae despite knowing that the floor is not straight. This experience seems to be similar to that feeling of incompatibility of migrants who might not feel much immediate difference from their origin to the new environment despite knowing that they do not belong there (yet). Figure 3.1, Figure 3.2 and Figure 3.3 show the Garden of Exile from different perspectives.

The theory of Norberg-Schulz and the explanation of the Garden of Exile define incompatibility between the migrant and the new environment. The adaptation process of a migrant is the process to overcome this incompatibility.

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[6] S*telae* is the Latin-plural of the English word stele

Figure 3.1 : The Garden of Exile consists of 49 concrete stelae that stand perpendicular on to the inclined floor (Ziehe), (URL-4).

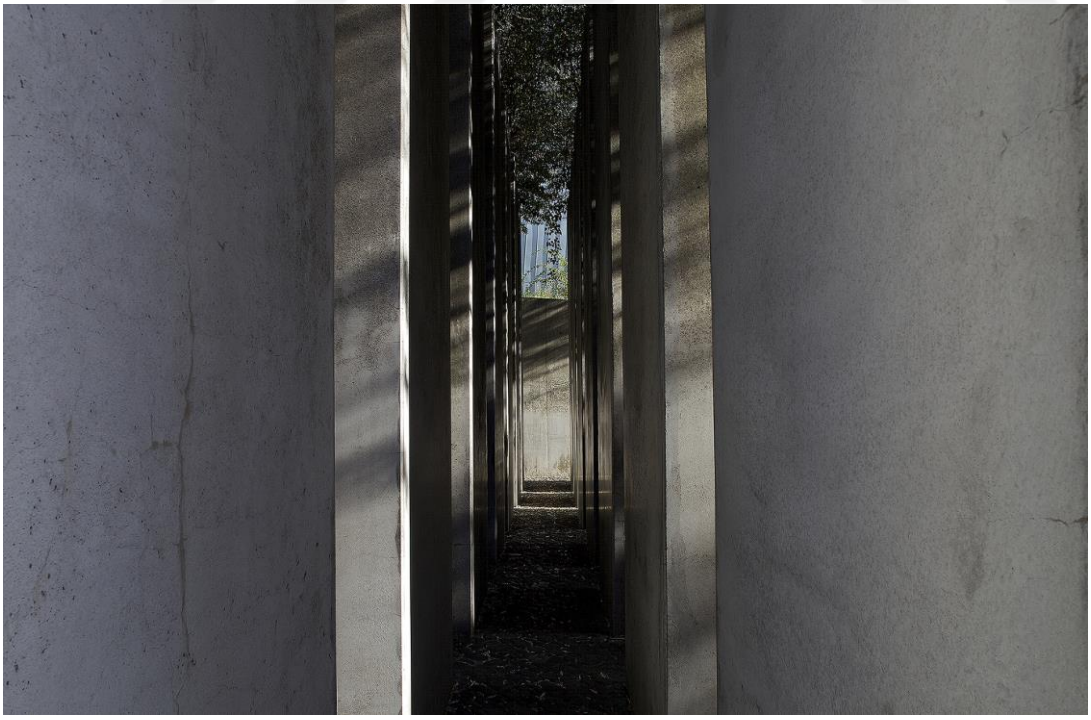

Figure 3.2 : The inside view of the Garden of Exile conveys the feeling as if the floor is straight (Katz), (URL-4).

Figure 3.3 : The view to the sky from the Garden of Exile accentuates the optical illusion (Ziehe), (URL-4).

In other words, along the adaptation process migrants connect with the new environment and link it to their existing identity. That is to say, migrants identify the new environment with their memory and try to build up a connection between those two. The interviews that were conducted for this research include statements that very well match this definition of the adaptation process.

For instance Interviewee 5 (5.3.1 - from Turkey, to Portugal) explores Lisbon to connect it with Istanbul where he comes from. He connects historical sites of Lisbon

to Asmalımescit[7] in Istanbul. This way he builds up compatibility with the new environment.

Some interview questions were designed to find out whether the interviewees encountered a similar feeling of (in)compatibility at the beginning of their adaption process. These questions are for example :
„Please describe your adaption process.“
„Which challenges have you encountered?“

These interview questions also aim at factors influencing the adaptation process of the interviewee in a positive or negative way. Evaluating the interviews, three major and two minor difficulties affecting the adaptation process become apparent. These difficulties contribute to incompatibility between the migrant and the new environment. The three main difficulties are language problems, identity or cultural conflicts and longing for those left behind. The minor two difficulties are economic difficulties and bureaucratic procedures. The terms *major* and *minor* are used here to refer to the extent that these difficulties became apparent in the interviews. The terms do not reveal the severity of the difficulties.

Figure 3.4 gives an overview of the difficulties mentioned by the interviewees. The difficulties are shown on the x-axis while the y-axis indicates the number of interviewees that mentioned the respective difficulty. Interviewees who did not comment on the difficulty are also included in the count. For example 38 interviewees mentioned language as a difficulty in the adaption process. In contrast three interviewees state that language did not pose a problem in their particular adaptation process. The six interviewees who did not comment on language are also included in the chart. It can be observed that the three difficulties language problems, identity or cultural conflicts and longing for those left behind were each identified as difficulties by more than half of the interviewees. That’s why they are in this thesis referred to major difficulties. Opposed to that are the minor difficulties economic and bureaucratic which were identified as difficulties by less than 20% of the interviewees each.
The language barrier is one of the main difficulties, 35 out of 47 interviewees stated that they had or still have language problems.

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[7] Asmalımescit is a neighbourhood in Istanbul.

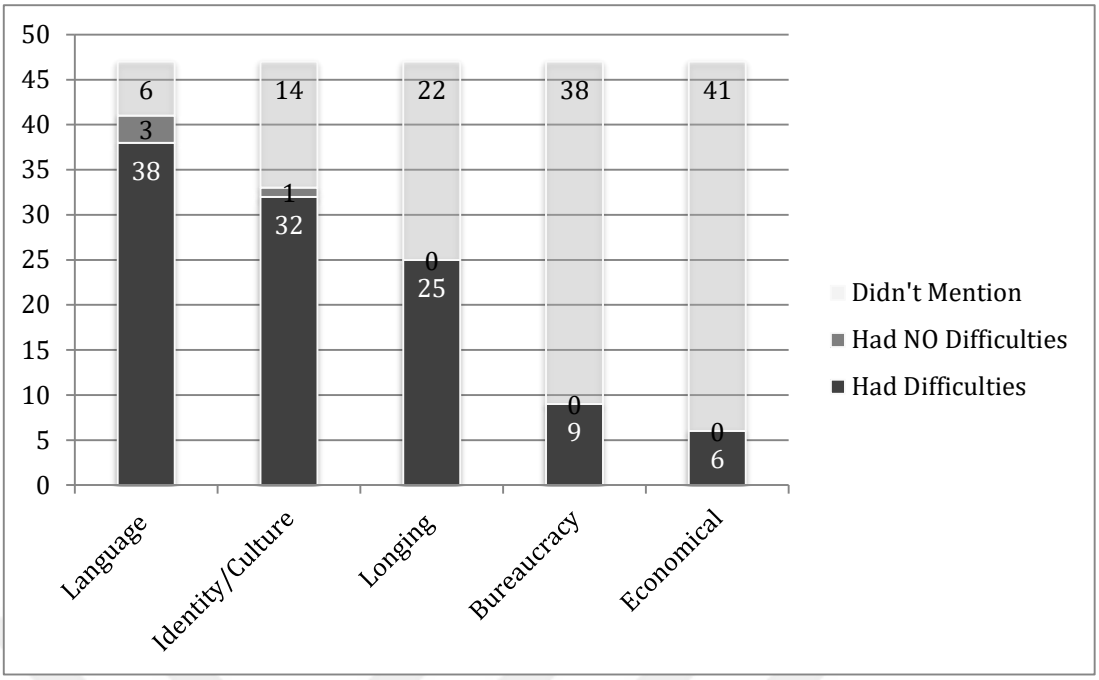

Figure 3.4 : Overview of the difficulties mentioned by the interviews.

Their basic problem is, not knowing the language well enough to properly communicate with locals. Most of the interviewees who expressed language problems as a difficulty to adapt were or are learning the local language of the country of migration. However, learning a language takes time. Even if migrants reach a certain level of proficiency in the local language so that they are able to communicate with the locals the lack of fluency can lead to misunderstandings at work or university. Interviewee 20 (20.3.1 - from Iran to Germany) explained that he learned German before traveling to Germany. Upon arrival in Germany he spoke the German language fluently even in regards to intonation and accent. From the interviewee's perspective his knowledge of the local language was a major reason for many opportunities that were presented to him. Nevertheless, Interviewee 20 (20.3.2) emphasizes that during his first years in Germany communicating through email and over the telephone posed a particular challenge making it difficult for him to find his first job. Also, Interviewee 1 (1.3.1 - from Turkey to USA) confirms that speaking is a major barrier. She reported on a Turkish friend who migrated to the USA. That friend had mastered the grammar but struggled to speak fluently. Although the friend is a writer and received a Fulbright[8] scholarship, her English is not good enough to

[8] "Fulbright is designed to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries" as stated on the Fulbright website (https://eca.state.gov/fulbright, retrieved October 25th, 2018)

be a journalist since journalists have to be constantly in touch with other people, like calling people and talking on the phone or doing interviews.

As Interviewee 1 points out, while learning a language, the part people usually pay attention to is grammar. Although people can speak fluently, another integral aspect is the local accent. According to León Grinberg and Rebeca Grinberg, while learning a foreign language, adults often rationally put the focus onto learning vocabulary and grammar. However, the sound of language like accent, intonation and rhythm is only imitated(1984). So in adulthood most people find it impossible to learn the local accent fully. For example Interviewee 12 (12.3.1 - from Taiwan to UK) reports: "Language was the most challenging difficulty for me while living in the different countries. For example, it took me a while to get used to the local accent and speaking speed when I was living in the UK."

Similarly, Interviewee 8 (8.3.1 - from Netherlands to Germany) notes:

> "In the northern part of the Germany the cultural differences compared to the Netherlands are not so big. And the type of German that people speak is very clear. I didn't have many difficulties. But in the Southern part of the Germany is bit different and German that people speak is not so clear. So I had more difficulties in the South more than the North."

The integral role of the local accent becomes apparent in the following statement by Interviewee 28 (28.3.1 - from Russia to Germany): "At university it was hard to do group work with Germans in German, to be treated as equal, when you are not native speaker."

Nowadays, English often serves as an universal language especially among highly-skilled migrants. This becomes evident in the fact that every interviewee speaks English - in most cases as a foreign language. However, it seems that knowing English but not the local language in a non-English speaking country still does not necessarily ease the adaptation process.

For instance Interviewee 37 (37.3.1 - from Egypt to Turkey) explains:

> "The language is a huge barrier there once you land in the country, it was so difficult to communicate with people or get help in the beginning as very minority speaks English. Once I learned the basics of the languages, I understood how friendly, welcoming and generous the people are! Luckily Arabic and Turkish words are similar, that helped me to survive easily in the beginning."

The observations of Interviewee 37 also make obvious that language is, besides vocabulary and grammar, an intrinsic part of culture. So, language is also a vehicle of culture. Another example of how language and culture are interlinked is a statement by Interviewee 3 (3.3.1 - from Turkey to Italy). According to her, in Italy, most people do not know English, which makes it difficult for her to interact with the locals and makes cultural differences apparent.

To conclude, migrants need to speak the local language to communicate with the locals so they build up compatibility with the culture in the new environment.

Besides language, the second major difficulty in the adaptation process of migrants is the issue with identity, which was already touched in the definition of the adaptation process. For migrants issues of identity are often linked to cultural differences of the society in the migrants home country and the society at the country of migration as Grinberg and Grinberg explain:

> "One of the big problems facing the immigrant is the difficulty of finding his place within the new community, recovering his social position and the professional status held in his native country. No one knows him or his family, and feeling himself to be anonymous heightens his sense of insecurity." (1984, p.31)

Evidence that issues with identity depending on cultural differences are a major difficulty in the adaptation process can be also found in the interviews. 32 out of 47 interviewees stated that they had difficulties about identity depending on cultural differences. For one, Interviewee 1 (1.3.2 - from Turkey to USA) indicated that she faced identity problems (which in her case are closely connected to language as well). Interviewee 1 reported that she came to wonder why people are even talking to her who is a stranger to Americans.

At one occasion she asked a close friend of hers, an American, if he feels strange that she is Turkish and if he thinks that her accent sounds weird. Her friend answered: "When I look at you, I see a person, I don't even hear your accent." Interviewee 1 further stated that being in a relationship with an American man, she often asked herself why an American person wants to be with a Turkish person. One can only adumbrate from this the extents of the difficulties Interviewee 1 faced. That adaptation can be impeded by cultural differences even at the most basic level becomes obvious by the interviewees reporting of everyday situations in which they struggled.

For instance Interviewee 9 (9.3.1 - from Germany, to India) said:

> "You are a foreigner, you don't have friends, you don't know how to do the simplest things. It is easy but sometimes really hard. I tried to find a simple suit in India and it was so hard to find a proper one. And everything takes long because you don't know how to do the stuff."

It is worth noting that not only migrants who migrate from developed countries to developing countries, or from developing countries to developed countries face cultural difficulties. Even among culturally closely related European countries migrants can see great cultural differences, as a French woman, Interviewee 27 (27.3.1 - from France, to Germany) mentions:

> "In south Germany where I live, they value women as "baby makers" who stay home and forget about themselves. Hard for my French culture where women took their independence and ask for support from men in the children education. As a society, Germans are not that open to other cultures but I guess we can say the same things about every person living in his country."

If the migrant has a cultural background where people are friendly and affectionate („warm") it can be quite challenging for the migrant to communicate with the locals of a cultural background where people are not as friendly and affectionate, i.e. cold. In such a case migrants might perceive the locals to be distant and incompatible with their identity. Interviewee 30 (30.3.1 - from Romania, to UK) explained that although her husband is British, she feels that in between Romanian and British a large cultural barrier exists, that is Interviewee 30 thinks that unlike Romanians the British do not openly say what they think, and further that the British appear cold to her. Cultural differences can deepen the feeling of incompatibility. Instead migrants might seek the compatible culture of their home country, longing for the home country and those left behind. The interviews show that culture forms identity, and migrants are connected with their origin. Thus, migrants have to find their identity within the new cultural setting in order to adapt. So in the new environment cultural differences can become compatibility problems for the migrants.

The third major difficulty in the adaptation process which becomes evident in the interviews is the longing for those left behind. According to Grinberg and Grinberg, the adaptation process of migrants to the new environment depends on the migrant's capacity to tolerate changes and losses, the capacity of being alone (1984).
25 out of 47 interviewees are feeling or felt being alone, being far from family members and friends, being not able to maintain past relations or missing out.

For instance, Interviewee 23 (23.3.1 - from Mexico to Germany) reports: “Being homesick is a thing that actually never goes away so you learn to live with that part of you empty.”

Due to the longing for what they left behind, people carry some mementoes with them. Mementoes are examined in detail in chapter 3.1.2. The mementoes that people carry with them can have an effect that keeps them alive and at the same time connects them to the future. At this point, if the migrant moves away from those objects, traumas may occur (Parkin, 1999). This means that although migrants build up links to the new environment they keep old memories linked to objects. This contributes to their compatibility with the new homes.

Besides the major difficulties in the adaptation process, i.e. language problems, issues with identity depending on cultural differences and longing for those left behind, the interviewees named further difficulties that are worth considering.

These minor difficulties are economical problems and bureaucratic problems. 9 out of 47 interviewees reported problems related to the bureaucratic process. Generally, migrants have to deal with bureaucratic processes throughout the process of migration in order to make their migration official. The bureaucratic processes usually continue after the migrant crossed the border. The bureaucracy can even be the reason why migrants abandon or adjust their plans to migrate, such as Interviewee 2 (2.3.1- from Turkey to Peru). Interviewee 2 successfully applied for a student exchange with a Brazilian university. Although Interviewee 2 had been accepted to the program by the Brazilian Government her home university in Turkey posed requirements which she was not able to fulfill. As a result Interviewee 2 was not able to go to Brazil. Instead she changed her plans to go to Peru for which no additional requirements existed. The bureaucracy migrants face generally exceeds the bureaucracy the locals face as reported by Interviewee 24 (24.3.1 - from Slovenia to NZ). Interviewee 24 stated that migrants in NZ do not have the same rights as the locals for example with regards to health care system. For her as a non-resident health care in New Zealand is extremely expensive. Bureaucratic problems can give the migrants the feeling that they are marked as migrants and different from the locals. This accentuates migrant’s feeling of incompatibility with the new environment, thus, hindering the adaptation process.

Five of the interviewees who migrated from a less developed country to a developed country stated that they experienced economical problems in the new environment. Similarly, Interviewee 2 (2.3.2 - from Turkey to Peru) mentioned that she had to pay ten times more for water than the locals because the sellers in Peru identified her as a tourist. Not only do the interviews give evidence for the difficulties of highly-skilled migrants to adapt but also how the adaption process can be eased or accelerated. While trying to build up compatibility with the new environment migrants feel that they are foreigners at different points in their daily lives.

To sum up the findings, people build their own identity on the identity of places. For highly-skilled migrants this implies compatibility problems during the adaptation process which can be grouped into five parts (language barriers, issues with identity depending on cultural differences, longing for those left behind, bureaucracy, economical).

Two main factors determine whether the relationship between highly-skilled migrants and the new environment is built up successfully or not. These factors, in fact, take into account the difficulties above. That allows to look at the phenomenon of migration in a large framework. The first factor is feeling of *belonging* which includes topics such as *home* and *mementoes*. The second factor that supports or hinders that the relationship between highly-skilled migrants and the new environment is built up successfully or not is establishing a *territory* which includes topics such as interacting with the *locals* and *hospitality*.

In the following subchapters these factors are assessed in greater detail.

3.1 Feeling of *Belonging*

> "…contemporary theory on mobility, transnationalism and globalization conceives "the migrant" as the embodiment of "borderless belonging": fluid, transitory, un-rooted and un-mappable. However, people's longing for and practices of creating a "home" in a new place amidst experiences of displacement stand in stark contrast to such conceptions." (Mattes et al, 2009, p.3)

It was mentioned in the previous section that the identity of the place shapes the identity of the person and that the person needs to establish a new relationship when it comes to the new place and this process is the adaptation process. The migrant does not require a new identity card to establish ties with the new environment,

instead the migrant requires a sense of belonging to the new environment (Geçkili, 2015).

According to Marco Antonsich, belonging has two aspects. The first aspect is place-belongingness which is related to home (2010). House is only a physical place but home represents familiarity, feeling safe and the emotional connections. Place belonging is dependent on five factors that are migrant's pasts/memories, personal and social ties, cultural background, economical situation and bureaucratic procedures. Antonsich five factors of place belonging partly match the difficulties from the beginning of this chapter which were identified from the interviews. The second aspect for Antonsich is, politics of belonging which is about membership to a group and ownership of a place. This second dimension is assessed later in Chapter 3.2.

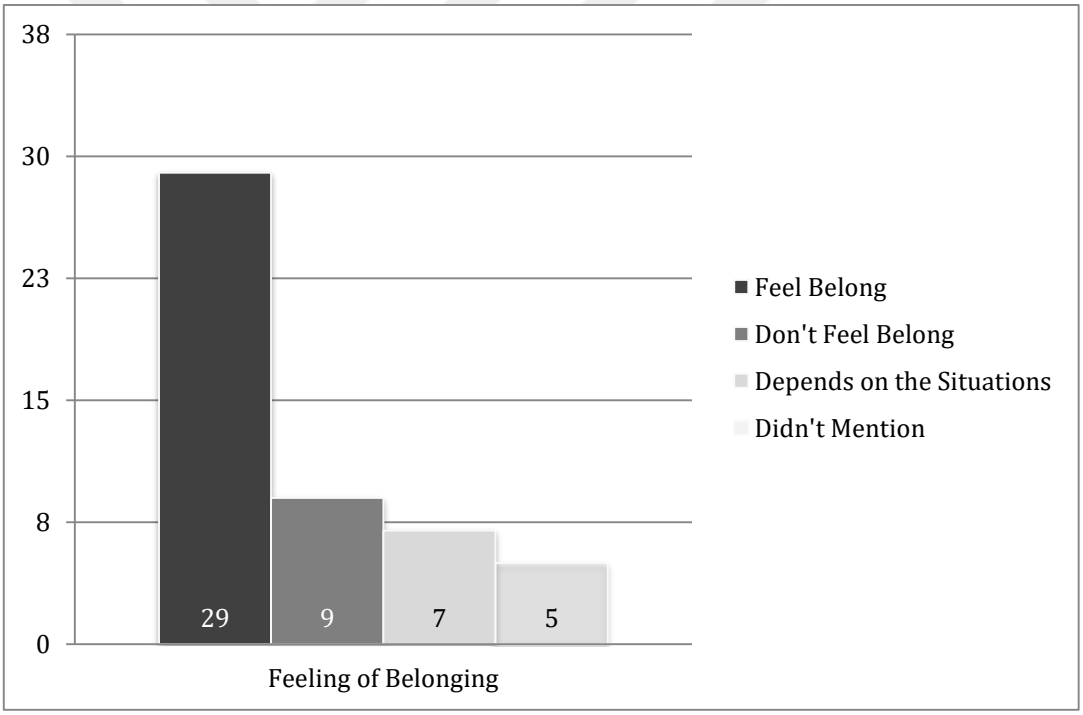

Figure 3.5 : Overview of the feeling of belonging mentioned by the interviews.

In order to assess the role of a feeling of belonging in the adaption process of highly-skilled migrants the interviewees were asked if they established a feeling of belonging to the environment to which they migrated. 29 out of 47 interviewees confirmed that they feel belong to the new environment. In contrast nine of the interviewees denied such a feeling while seven stated that this feeling changes according to their situation. Only five of the interviewees did not comment on this.

Figure 3.5 gives an overview of the interviewees who felt belong to their current environments.

Interviewee 17 (17.3.1 - from Turkey to Germany) states the role of the making-home is in the formation of sense of belonging, i.e. create place belongingness according to Antosich: “I do not have a house in here yet. Therefore, I do not feel even a slight belonging.”

Some of the interviewees associate the feeling of belonging with the objects around them, factor of belonging according to Antonisch. This is discussed in more detail in Chapter 3.1.2, but as an overview, Interviewee 44 (44.3.1 - from Germany to Colombia) states :

> “I do belong to the current residence, but I never feel as home as I feel in my home country where I am surrounded by a lot of personal belongings in my personal room. Belongings which I have gathered over years and which make me feel home (presents, photos, souvenirs, etc.)”

Likely, Interviewee 34 (34.3.1 - from South Africa to Germany), “At this point of time there is no country that I can truly call home. So I guess at present, where my stuff is and where my cat is, is home.”

Some of the interviewees believe that sense of belonging will occur after learning the language. The reason for this is that they can build up social ties with locals. As an example Interviewee 5 (5.3.2 - from Turkey to Portugal) thinks that the feeling of belonging takes time to come out, and it is a must to learn the local language.

The interviews give evidence for the importance of relationships, i.e. social ties, in order to feel belonging. According to the interviewees, an important factor to feel belonging are the relations established in the new environment. For instance, Interviewee 1 (1.3.3 - from Turkey to USA) explains that sometimes she feels lonely because her parents live far away from her. She believes that one of the major reasons she feels very close to her boyfriend is that the relationship to him gives her the feeling of family. In her opinion, strong social ties connect migrants to the new environment even if these ties do not endure. Similarly, Interviewee 11 (11.3.1 - from Romania to Germany) states: “I mostly attach the belonging feeling to people not to places. When people make ugly comments about foreigners I feel excluded (not necessarily towards me.)”

So from the interviews social ties, knowledge of the local language to establish relationships, making a home, bringing personal items and maintaining ties to the past appear to support to establish the feeling of belonging. Maintaining the ties to the past, as part of this chapter, making a home and mementoes are discussed in more detail.

However, it is worth noting that one interviewee did not mention any of the factors from above. Interviewee 33 (33.3.1 - from France to Vietnam) says: “I definitely feel more at home here than anywhere else for now. I find myself in every small details and pleasure without totally feeling Vietnamese obviously.” It seems likely that for Interviewee 33 other factors play an important role to feel belonging.

3.1.1 Making *a home*

The term “making a home” consists of the relationship between the house (building) and the person, evolving over time and in place (Antonsich, 2010). In other words, the difference between house and home is that a house is a building physically (a place) while a home is a house that has an emotional attachment and that is a territory. In the movie ‘99 Homes’, there is a discourse on this fact saying that the house is just a box and people put emotions into it (2014).

According to Candan Ilgın and Orhan Hacıhasanoğlu, home contains the social meanings people place on their houses. Home contains social and psychological needs, which includes: home is the only place where people can control their surroundings, the most suitable place physical for the family, the place of self-expression and a place that gives the feeling of safety (2006).

As a result of the interviews, the interviewees live or lived in dormitories, shared flats, single flats or hotels. 19 out of 47 interviewees have experienced living in a single flat. 15 out of 47 interviewees have experienced living in a shared flat. Twelve out of 47 interviewees have experienced living in a dormitory, and five out of these twelve interviewees have also experienced living in a shared flat. Four out of 47 interviewees have experienced living in a hotel. Figure 3.6 gives an overview of the places where the interviewees have experienced living. Staying at the hotel is less likely to make the migrant feels belong because it covers a temporary situation. However, in contrary to this Interviewee 9 (9.3.2 - from Germany to India) stated that the only place he felt belong was his hotel room because he felt safe there.

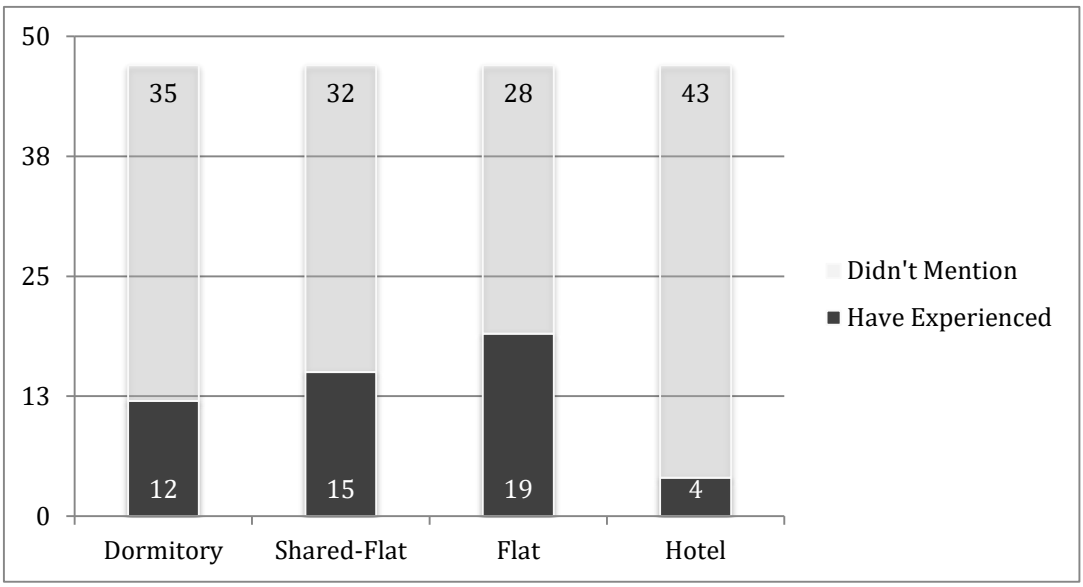

Figure 3.6 : Overview of the places where the interviewees have experienced living.

Migrants who are staying in dormitories mostly have some issues with that place. Dormitories also have a temporary character. New students attend every new semester and everyone is very likely to come from different cultures. Interviewee 6 (6.3.1 - from Turkey to Germany) explains in this regard that they were five people in her dormitory. Besides her all other tenants were male. In her culture it is not common that male and female students stay in the same dormitory. For her, that in Germany there is no distinction between men and women is a sign of liberalism. Apart from this, the dormitory was not clean and students had to prepare a weekly plan to clean the apartment.

As Miller points out, a home is the site of relationships as well as loneliness: the site of people's broadest encounters with the world through television and the Internet, but also the place where people reflect upon and face up to themselves away from others (2001).

Five of the migrants moved to shared-flats after they have experienced living in a student dormitory. The life in the student dormitory represents the temporality, when they start to live in their own homes, the sense of belonging also begins. Interviewee 4 (4.3.1 - from Turkey to USA) explained that after she had lived in a dormitory for a year, she started living in a shared flat. This had a positive impact on her life because it is important to her to have her own space, her own room, her personal belongings. While staying at the dormitory, she preferred to study in the studio because she was not comfortable in her room, although it was fully furnished.

Interviewee 1 (1.3.4 - from Turkey to USA) similarly states that she lived in a student dormitory for four years and then in a shared flat for 1.5 years. She moved three times in New York. As soon as she had her own home it had a positive psychological effect on her. She states that, having the feeling of being in a place temporarily prevented her from opening the boxes which includes her belongings. She continued to live with them because of the thoughts that she would need to relocate.

Migrants who are living in a single flat generally seem to be more satisfied with their living situations. In a single flat barely any restrictions in terms of working or producing exist. As an example Interviewee 19 (19.3.1 - from UK to Portugal) stated: "I live in my own house and use a room for a study. It is quiet and peaceful."

As the definition of highly-skilled migrant is also given in Chapter 2, highly- skilled migrants are the creative individuals. The productivity of the highly-skilled migrants' is affected by being at the right place in the right time (Kristensen, 2004). According to Kerstin Sailer, the physical order of the physical environment of the producing area may play an important role in creativity. As a result of research his research on environmental factors affecting the person; access to information, the density of the place, the proximity-distance to other people, the layout and design of the place and surrounding visual objects has been compiled as the criterias (2011). In other words highly-skilled migrants may use their houses as a producing area. This area should satisfy the needs of a highly-skilled migrant. Also, the arrangement of the furniture and personal belongings to create a productive atmosphere is relevant. The positions of the furnitures and personel belongings in the rooms is transformed into symbols bearing the traces of the migrants' inner worlds. In other words, home is showing the functioning of creative minds (Köknar, 2018). When the house does not meet the migrants' needs they work/study in different places.

Some of the interview questions were designed to identify where the interviewees are living and producing their work. Such questions are for example:
"Do you feels belong to your current residence?"
"Where do you live? How does this place affect your producing/working/studying?"

According to the interviewees what highly-skilled migrants need for a productive environment is a place first of all which affects creativity positively, motivates to produce and can provide concentration.

The needs of the highly-skilled migrants as physical space were determined according to the interviews;

- a big desk,
- comfortable and ergonomic chair,
- controlled direct and indirect lights,
- ventilation system for winter and summer,
- good Wi-Fi connection.

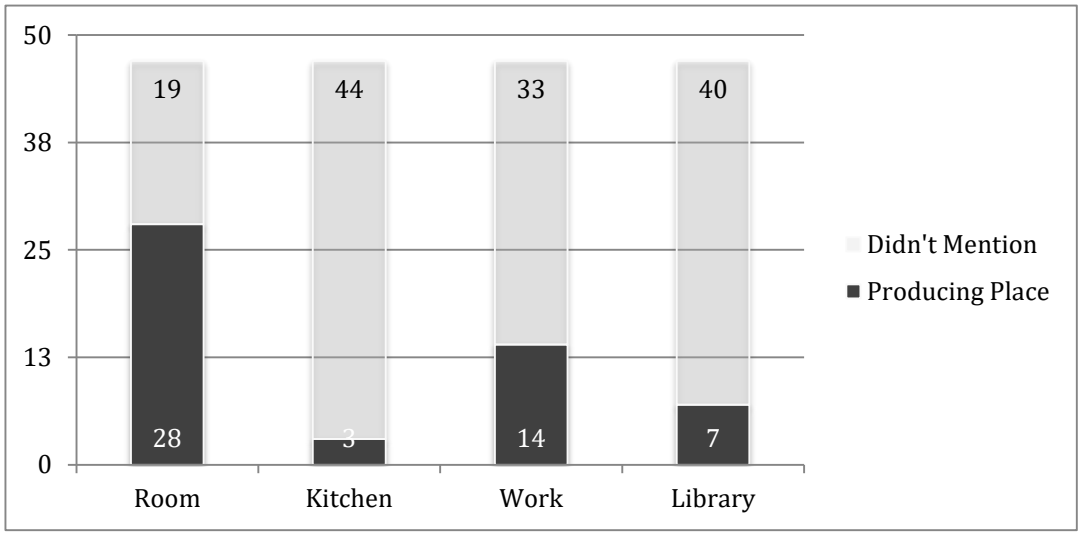

Figure 3.7 : Overview of the producing places.

28 out of 47 interviewees use their rooms as working/studying place. In addition, three of the interviewees also work/study in the kitchen. However, they try to work/study in different places when their own houses do not meet their needs. The library comes at the beginning of these different places, seven of the interviewees stated that they prefer to work/study in the library.

Apart from these, 14 interviewees working in their offices. Figure 3.7 gives an overview of these producing places according to the interviewees. Interviewee 16 (16.3.1 - from Italy to Germany) states:

> "I share an apartment with a friend of mine. Since I share the apartment, the time to clean up is less than if would live alone. Moreover, since the room is small, it does not need much maintenance. Furthermore, the neighborhood is very quite. Because of the reasons above, I can spend more time on studying or I have more time to relax at home and this helps my productivity. (I have a room for sleeping and studying). I have a desk, chairs, a library and a closet. (I am more a person that studies at home rather than in the library).

Also Interviewee 10 (10.3.1 - from USA to Germany) states:

> "It has a bed, desk, light, curtains, chair. Sometimes the Wi-Fi doesn't work which makes it hard to study. The chair is not very comfortable. But this setup in general is fine for me. With some music in the background, I can focus and am generally productive in my room. When it gets too hot sometimes I need to find a coffee shop or café with Internet and air conditioning, which is difficult to find!"

In addition to those who work/study in their rooms inside the house, three interviewees stated that they prefer to work/study in the kitchen. To Interviewee 1 (1.3.5 - from Turkey to USA) it has been a habit since her childhood. Interviewee 3 (3.3.2 - from Turkey to Italy) studies in the kitchen because in her house all rooms are crowded but the kitchen. At the same time, whenever someone came into the kitchen, she could interact with that person.

14 of the interviewees work at an office. Nine of them only work at the office and not at home or anywhere else. For example, Interviewee 8 (8.3.2 - from Netherlands to Germany) says that he has a table in his place that he could work at but he mostly leaves his phone and computer which he needs for work at the office.

Seven of the interviewees prefer to work in the library. Interviewee 18 (18.3.1 - from Peru to Germany) prefers to study in the library because her neighbors' noise making it difficult for her to study at home. She explains the most productive working environment as follows :

> "It is difficult to study at home since some neighbors do not respect rules and they make a lot of noise. Although I have a nice and big desk in my room, I prefer to study and do my thesis in the library or in the student room in the institute where I do my thesis. Definitely the place where I study affects my energy to focus on. I like a nice place with good lights, good Wi-Fi connection, comfortable and ergonomic seats, great for reading, and of course with good ventilation in summer and warm in winter. A place that motivates the creativity in summary."

To sum up, in order to feel belong to the new environment, migrants need to make a home, not just a house. In the idea of place-belongingness, a home also includes the interior of a house like furniture and personal items.

These objects, which are called mementoes play a major role in setting up a home, a living place, a crucial step in the adaptation process of all migrants. Within the next sub-chapter, mementoes are examined as transitional objects.

3.1.2 *Mementoes* as transitional objects

"An identity based on 'being from there' but 'living here' encourages a sense of place maintained as much by stories and memories as by the topography of one's homeland." (Turan, 2003, p.465).

As Zeynep Turan points out, people who migrate are carry along their mementoes. A relationship between people and objects exists based on people's pasts. Such objects are called transitional objects.

According to Winnicott, the transitional object is a real object that reminds people of real situations and their experiences. Since people have objects from their pasts, they have something to hold on to better if they get a feeling of anxiety in the adaptation process (1953). So, within the scope of this research mementoes are transitional objects.

When people carry transitional objects to another place, the connections in their cultural memories begin to form in the new space. As a result, the relationship between people and objects, turns into the relationship between people and places (Marcoux, 2001). According to Turan, transitional objects from migrants' homelands can help migrant to use past experiences to develop methods for new situations (2003). Also, when migrants move to another place, the belongings which they carry with them might represent the memories they do not want to forget or the relationships they do not want to end (Marcoux, 2001).

In order to explore the mementoes of migrants the interviewees were asked:
"Did you bring together your belongings?"
"What are those mementoes?"

23 out of 47 interviewees stated that they brought books, 22 out of 47 interviewees brought personal objects, 21 out of 47 interviewees brought photographs, 15 out of 47 interviewees brought food from homeland and two out of 47 interviewees brought decorative objects. Further, 25 out of 47 interviewees mentioned that they brought clothes and eleven of the interviewees mentioned that they brought technical products. It seems safe to assume that all migrants brought clothing and technical objects with them but did not need specify such on the interviews. Figure 3.8 gives an overview of the mementoes that interviewees brought together. According to interviewees, none of the migrants carries furniture along with them during their

migration. Only two of the interviewees stated that they brought decorative objects with them. The importance of furniture in the context can be seen in the study of Grinberg and Grinberg (1984). In one of their researches on the subject of psychology of migration, the interviewee states as follows :

> "Since my arrival, my dreams had been totally crazy; they didn't seem to belong to me; I didn't recognize them. I had never had dreams like these. I wasn't like myself… But a few days ago, my dreams have again become the way they always used to be. I think this happened the day I received my furniture: I felt that I was surrounded by "my" things; it was thrilling to find myself with them again. Each object brought the memory of a situation, a moment, a past. I feel more like myself." (Grinberg and Grinberg, 1984, p.24).

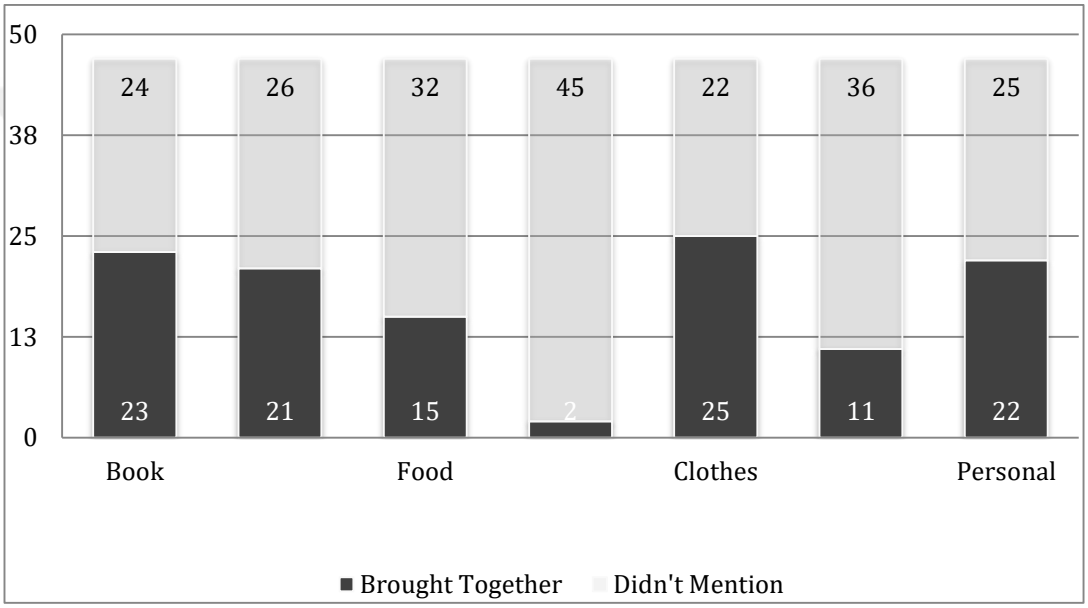

Figure 3.8 : Overview of the mementoes that interviewees brought together.

23 out of 47 interviewees stated that they brought their books with them. As Sailer points out, it is important that creative people have access to knowledge (2011) and books are obviously one source of knowledge. As a highly-skilled migrant, Interviewee 6 (6.3.2 - from Turkey to Germany) who is an interior designer, says that she brought her design magazines with her. Interviewee 1 (1.3.6 - from Turkey to USA), unlike the other 23 out of 47 interviewees, says that she never brought books together with her and also gave all of the books she had bought away after reading them. As a reason she states that waiting for her visa she lives in transition and does not want to buy a bookshelf. However, once her migration becomes permanent with the acknowledgment of her visa she plans to get a library.

21 out of 47 interviewees brought photos as mementoes with them. Storing pictures electronically is not included in this counting. Most people already have access to photos at all times with smart phones, computers, etc. However, these 21 migrants are carrying printed photos with them. According to Arjun Appadurai, visual objects and contents, which are always in our lives, enable us to reach our cultural memory to which we depend on time and space, and reveal our emotions (1996).

Interviewee 9 (9.3.3 - from Germany to South Korea) says that he brought with him a photograph of his sisters. Interviewee 16 (16.3.2 - from Italy to Germany) states that he used to bring a laminated photo of his best friend with him.

15 out of 47 interviewees brought food from their homelands. According to Elia Petridou, food evaluates that the relationship between parents, especially mothers and children. Food symbolizes their commitment to each other (2001). As an example Interviewee 12 (12.3.2 - from Taiwan to UK) states "I brought food from home whenever I travel or move to other countries. Food from home always comforts me while I got stressed or staying in a new environment." The food from home, symbolizes the family that makes the migrant can feel comfortable. According to Miller, it is possible to understand the differences between cultures with food (2001). As an example Interviewee 46 (46.3.1 - from Mexico to Germany) says that he brought „real" tequila from his homeland. Tequila is a Mexican drink, which includes alcohol. Interviewee 46 thinks that the tequila in Germany is not original. Interviewee 3 (3.3.3 - from Turkey Italy) said that she brought Turkish coffee and a special coffee pot with her. In her culture, coffee has a special place, and her family told her she could give it to her teachers as a gift.

22 out of 47 interviewees stated that they brought their personal belongings. The group of personal belongings can also be divided into sub-groups as evident in the following Figure 3.9.

Five out of 47 interviewees stated that they carried musical instruments or records. Considering these mementoes, music is a way to connect with the past of the migrant. An example of a musical instrument as a personal belonging Interviewee 20 (20.3.3 - from Iran to Germany) states: "My E-Guitar was the only thing mentionable that I brought with me to Germany. It has always been not more than a few meters away from me."

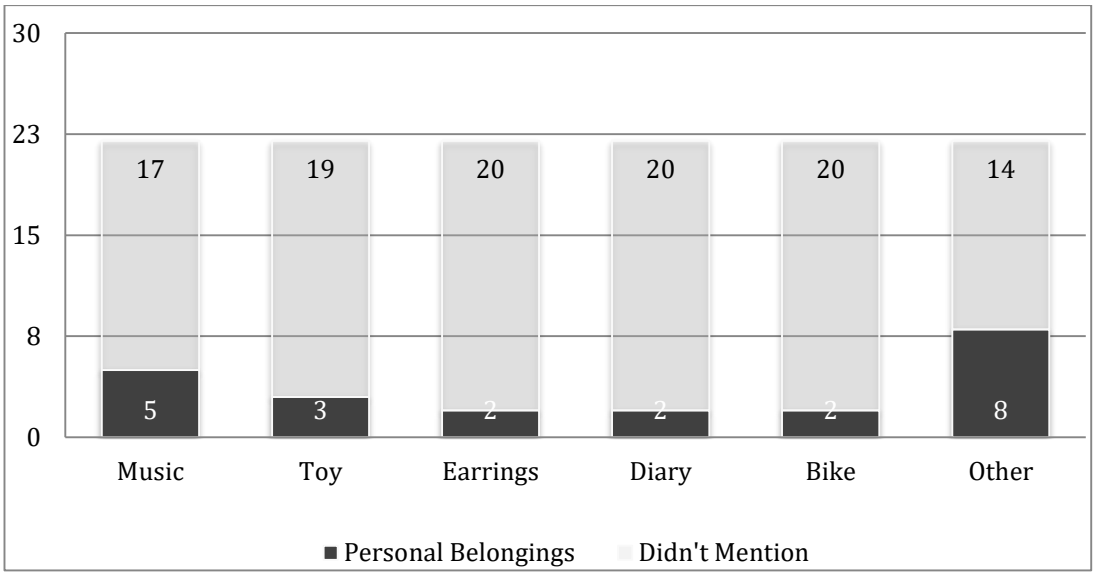

Figure 3.9 : Overview of the personal belongings' sub-groups.

Three out of 47 interviewees brought toys with them just like Interviewee 18 (18.3.2 - from Peru to Germany) who mentioned that her mother gave her a small soft toy when she said goodbye to her at the airport.

Two out of 47 interviewees said that they brought their earrings. As a result of a special connection between this object and Interviewee 3 (3.3.4 - from Turkey to Italy) in the past, the interviewee feels more confident with her earrings. This example shows that it can can also make a connection with the present.

Two of the interviewees brought their diaries. Two out of 47 interviewees brought their bikes. Some interviewees indicate that they carry items such as letters, gifts, tickets and postcards. They state that the reason is that these things are easy to carry.
According to the Interviewee 34 (34.3.1 - from South Africa to Germany), a home is where her cat and her stuff is. Similarly, Interviewee 26 (26.3.1 - from USA to Portugal) states "Most importantly however, we brought our furry family members with us. Pig and Meatball, our two cats. They have adjusted to Portuguese life quite well."
25 out of 47 interviewees mention that they brought clothes and eleven out of 47 interviewees mentioned that they brought technical products. Probably all migrants brought clothing and technical objects with them by most migrants but did not specify them in the interviews. Clothes can function as mementoes, though.
For instance, Interviewee 18 (18.3.3 - from Peru to Germany) says that she brought traditional clothes that remind her of Peru.

As an example for technical products, Interviewee 3 (3.3.5 - from Turkey to Italy) says that because she was studying engineering, she brought her calculator with her. Apart from this, the Interviewee 46 (46.3.2 - from Mexico to Germany) explains the motivation of migrants to bring laptop and phone with them "Of course my laptop where I can save music and photos, and where I can watch videos or programs from or about my country."

As a result, in a migrant's journey, objects of the old surroundings play an important role, as the nostalgia, as a link to their past. With this, it becomes understandable why many migrants carry with them significant objects of their identity from the homeland (Denford, 1981). Interviewee 18 (18.3.4 - from Peru to Germany) summarizes :

> "I brought some photos of my family, a small Pepa Pig toy that my mom gave me in the airport when I said goodbye. A cup, a fork, knife, spoon and teaspoon that always remind me home. Some traditional clothes, those remind me my Peru and some books. Those moments when I see those objects are difficult to explain. I feel combination of feelings such as homesickness, nostalgia and happiness at the same time."

Contrary to the idea of carrying objects as mementoes, Interviewee 7 (7.3.1 - from Turkey to UK) stated that he prepared a suitcase such as for a vacation, before the migration. According to him, adapting to new conditions should be more important and flexibility should be ensured based on these new conditions. This idea shows how much the migrant is willing to adapt to the new environment.

3.2 Establishing *a Territory*

According to Antonsich, belonging has two aspects. The first aspect is place-belongingness which is related to home. The second aspect for Antonsich is, politics of belonging which is about membership to a group and ownership of a place (2010).

If a person is not able to establish a territory around them, they do not have a place to feel safe, and also not a place to their own. Privacy and territory are closely connected. According to Julian J. Edney, people who cannot establish territory cannot create private areas neither, nor can they feel comfortable in their surroundings. The domain of territory is addressed at three levels; society, small groups and person (1976). Privacy is crucial to achieve a protected space. If an environment is not safe, the feeling of privacy cannot be obtained.

According to Ilgın and Hacıhasanoğlu, It seems that territorial behaviors are those behaviors that demonstrate that the physical environment can be controlled, just like personalizing a space. The space has three elements that improves personalizing:

•Appropriation

•Protected space

•Place belonging (2006).

Along the adaptation process, migrants determine their own spots in the new environment. Migrants sit in front of a café or a landscape where they can interact with people or stay alone to work in peace.

As cited Elif Bahadır (2014), Heidegger, in *Building, Dwelling, Thinking*; argues that 'place' is not any location in the world. It is a point of experience shared among people over time. As the place becomes more intense with time, it gradually turns into a culture as time goes by. So, the place is a carrier of fixed values', traditions', behaviors' and thought habits'.

Besides this theoretical consideration of territory, the interviewees were asked specific questions to assess where migrants feel belong. The aim is to turn to the external physical spaces where the dominance area is established, such as :
"Are there any special locations that you feel belong?"

Figure 3.10 gives an overview of the results.

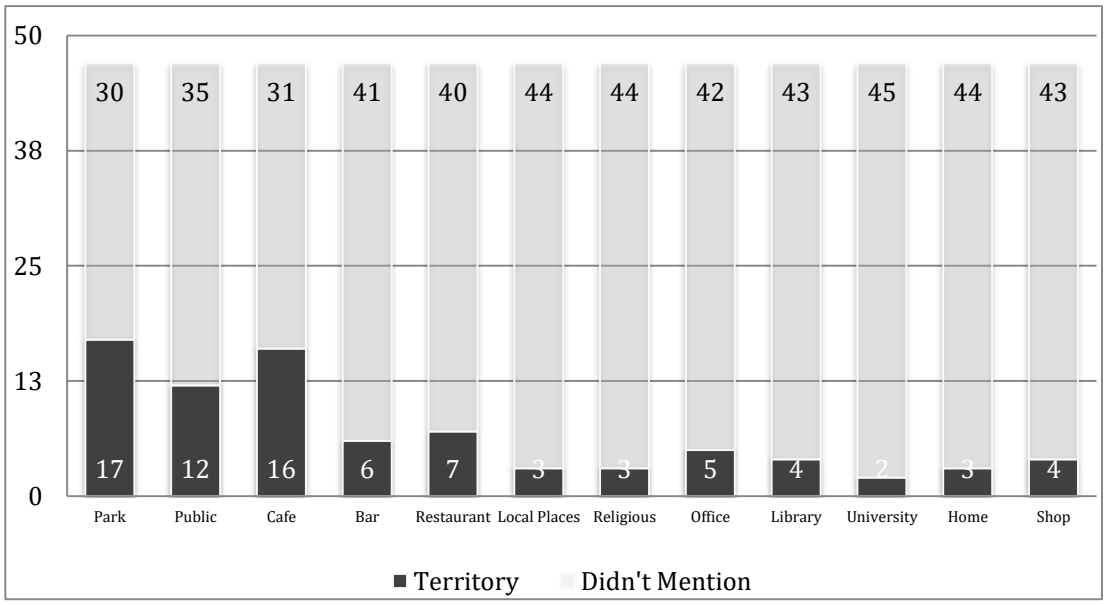

Figure 3.10 : Overview of the territories where the interviewees have established.

17 out of 47 interviewees mentioned public parks, twelve out of 47 interviewees mentioned public areas like city centers. Interviewee 10 (10.3.2 - from USA to Stuttgart) states:

> "I enjoy sitting in the grass in Schloßplatz on a nice summer evening. The surrounding vineyards are beautiful and make me feel like I'm seeing a truly local side of Stuttgart and Baden-Württemberg. Beer-garden(Biergarten) and bars are typical German style(typisch Deutsch)."

Interviewee 4 (4.3.2 - from Turkey to USA), who is living in New York, feels more connected to the East Village region than the upper parts of the city. The interviewee states that more migrant neighborhoods exists in the East Village which gives her an intimate feeling of familiarity. Interviewee 5 (5.3.1 - from Turkey, to Portugal) explores Lisbon to connect it with Istanbul where he comes from. He connects historical sites of Lisbon to Asmalımescit in Istanbul. This way he builds up compatibility with the new environment. Interviewee 2 (2.3.3 - from Turkey to Peru) says that she had walked the same route from her home to her job every day, but when she had tried a different route one day she had discovered the Barranco district. She says that the new route has an amazing vista. After the discovery she spent much time there just to listen to music, take photos or writing.

16 out of 47 interviewees mentioned cafes, six out of 47 interviewees mentioned bars, seven out of 47 interviewees mentioned restaurants. As an example Interviewee 1 (1.3.7 - from Turkey to USA) says that Starbucks was a very important place for her. The interviewee said that she does not like working in the library, so she preferred working at Starbucks. She states that everyone could find her at Starbucks. She was always sitting at the same corner next to the window, so that she was able to greet people who were walking through the street but at the same time had the possibility to isolate herself and focus on work. As another example Interviewee 9 (9.3.4 - from Germany to South Korea) states, "In Korea there was a restaurant, we called it 'Fridays Spot' because we were going there every Friday. After, we always went to a bar, it's called Boss Bar. This whole area was like home after a while."
As another example, Interviewee 26 (26.3.2 - from USA to Portugal) states "I also enjoy dining so usually see the same restaurant employees at our favorite restaurants. We have a special rapport with certain servers at our favorite places."

Three out of 47 interviewees mentioned local places in the area.

Three out of 47 interviewees mentioned religious places like mosques or churches. Two out of 47 interviewees mentioned beaches, one out of 47 interviewees mentioned a pool and one a lake. Four out of 47 interviewees mentioned libraries, five out of 47 interviewees mentioned their offices, two out of 47 interviewees mentioned their Universities. Interviewee 20 (20.3.4 - from Iran to Germany) states that:

> "My PhD. office is the only location I felt like I belong in my life. I never felt at home in Iran or Germany after I was 18 and that is OK. I feel welcome with some close friends, on trips to other countries and when I am in the nature."

Interviewee 39 (39.3.1 - from USA to Germany) : "I've been finding different cafes, and my school has started now, which is giving me a second home place."

As a summary, data were collected about the areas where the interviewees felt themselves belong and could be defined as their own territories. Some of the interviewees stated that local places and activities and interacting with the people and their culture, make them feel that they belong to that location.

3.2.1 Interacting with the *locals*

Local does not refer to just one place. Especially in the context of urban, the 'locale' itself becomes an action and contextualized with spatial politics, economic transformations, tools and human behaviors. Unregistered economy, gender, ethnicity and intercultural practices reproduce the locality in certain ways (Robertson and Scholte 2007, p.744).

As a result of the interviews, migrants who are interacting mostly with locals have the feeling of belonging towards the place they migrated to more than migrants who do not interact with locals much. In order to establish a territory, in a new environment which the migrant enters, the migrant must be in contact with the locals. This means, new ties indirectly associate people with new place.

As it becomes apparent in Figure 3.11, the interviewees were asked where and how they interacted with the locals. 15 of the interviewees stated that they meet and communicate with locals in daily life like at a supermarket. Eleven of the interviewees meet locals at university. Six of the interviewees meet locals in the workplace. Ten of the interviewees interacting with their local flat mates. Eight of the interviewees meet locals in hobby-activities. 26 of the interviewees use social

media and twenty out of 47 interviewees prefer to attend different events to meet new people. Two of the interviewees mentioned local places in the area to which they feel belong. Interviewee 12 (12.3.3 - from Taiwan to UK) states: “Local or home café and restaurant always help us get to know what do locals do and easier for us to understand their culture.”

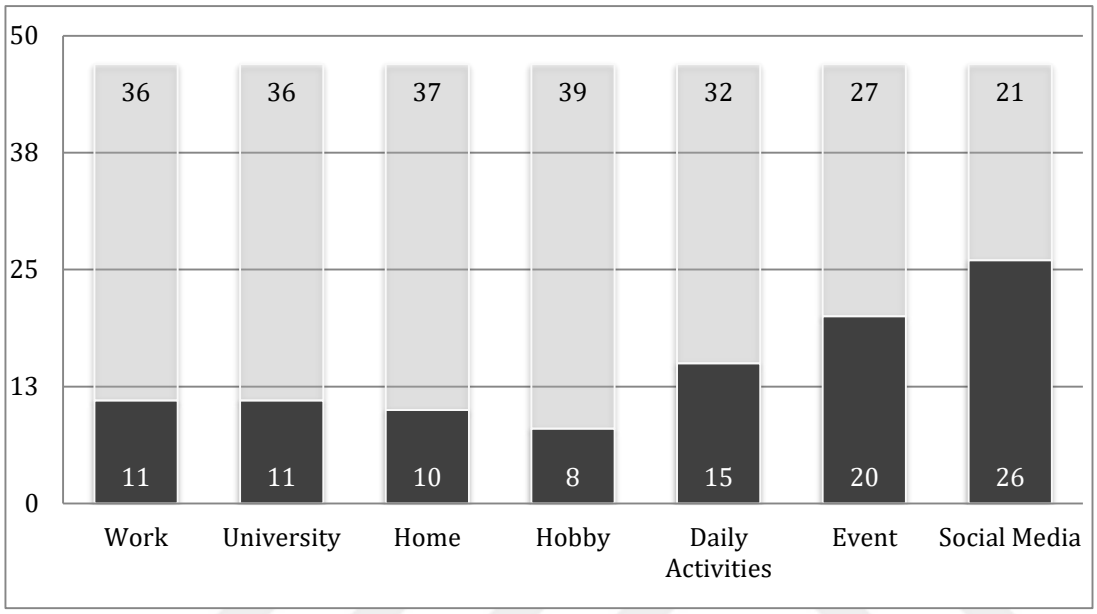

Figure 3.11 : Overview of the places that interviewees interact with locals.

Emotional relationships with locals also help the migrant to learn the local culture quickly. In addition, four of the interviewees stated that they use dating applications to meet with local people. Interviewee 20 (20.3.5 - from Iran to Germany) stated that he dated with locals who took him in their families, so that he could learn the culture. Another example, Interviewee 6 (6.3.3 - from Turkey to Germany) says that she integrated with local people in her dormitory. This was because all of her friends in her apartment were German. One of them, who is her husband now, has taught her about German culture and helped her to get used to it.

According to eight of the interviewees different activities are effective to interact with locals and learning about the local culture. Interviewee 24 (24.3.2 - from Slovenia to Germany) states “Facebook search, try to love with locals and try to work with locals, participate in locals activities and be respectful. Show interest in their life.”

Interviewee 2 (2.3.4 - from Turkey to Peru) states that she she enrolled into a dance class and learned Peruvian dances with her students.

Interviewee 10 (10.3.3 - from USA to Germany) stated: “I am into competitive cycling and started going to local cycling events where I met many Germans outside of university.”

According to the interviews it is not always easy to interact with local people. An example of this interviewee 18 (18.3.5 - from Peru to Germany) states:

> “Actually it is really difficult to interact with locals since people tend to be close or shy. However, in some culture events organized by Rathaus (City Hall), Tandem Program (Language Exchange Application) and my part-time as waitress, I could interact with locals.”

As a result, interviewees are interacting with local people in different places, which helps them to feel belong to their territories. Due to cultural differences or language problems, this interaction can be challenged in some times, and it is also possible that sometimes they are not welcomed by local people.

3.2.2 The conflict of *hos(ti/pita)lity*

> “One day I recognized that what was more important for me than anything else was how I defined myself to the degree that I was a stranger... I then realized that, in his vulnerability, the stranger could only count on the hospitality that others could offer him. Just as words benefit from the hospitality the white page offers them or the bird from the unconditional space of the sky.“ (Jabés, 1991).

According to Edmond Jabes, migrants require to be welcomed by the locals in the new environment, while being accepted as strangers in the beginning. Also, Hiranthi Jayaweera and Tufyal Choudhury mention, people's sense of belonging with the new environment depends on whether they are welcomed by the people in that environment or not (2008).

According to Derrida, the words of hospitality and hostility are close to each other, hostility includes hospitality and hospitality includes hostility, and these transitions are always present, between the guest and the host. In this context, migrant are the guests and locals are the hosts. From the perspective of the locals, migrants are strangers bringing along their culture and identity. The conflict between migrants and the locals starts from here. Derrida then defines this hos(ti/pita)lity in both ways to accommodate this conflict (1999).

In order to explore the conflict of hos(ti/pita)lity, interviewees were asked:
“Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?”

“How are you interacting with the locals?”

Ten out of 47 interviewees mentioned experiences about ‘hospitality’, 14 out of 47 interviewees mentioned experiences about ‘hostility’. Figure 3.12 gives an overview of the result.

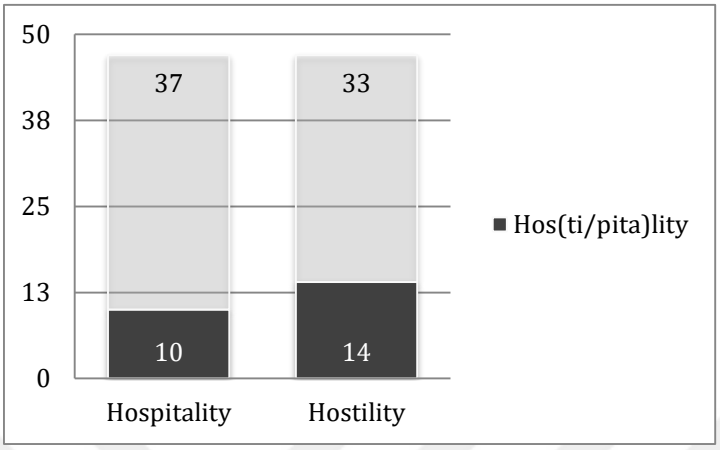

Figure 3.12 : Overview of hospitality and hostility situations that have been experienced.

The section on hostility can be divided into sub-sections according to the data obtained from the interviewees. These sub-sections are discrimination, cultural barrier, language barrier.

The dictionary meaning of discrimination is, treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their skin color, sex, sexuality, etc. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2018). Interviewee 18 (18.3.6 - from Peru to Germany) gives an example about how she was discriminated in a club: “When I went to a club with my Swedish boyfriend in Stuttgart. The security in the door separated people from EU and non EU and made me pay twice the price of a ticket.”

Interviewee 1 (1.3.8 - from Turkey to USA) states that for her the most interesting situation in America is that people ask her if she is white. She thinks that being racially ambiguous is about coming from a Muslim country. Interviewee 10 (10.3.3 - from USA to Germany) gives another example:

> “This may be just something that applies to a small group of people in the world, but as an Asian American, I experience racism quite a bit, or at least, ignorance when it comes to identity and nationality/heritage. Whenever someone asks me where I come from, I reply “America” or “California” or “San Francisco”, but people here don’t seem to accept that answer. I must be from China, I don’t look like an American. This encounter happens all the time, and it is offensive and makes me feel like I’ll never be accepted here.”

The cultural background of the migrant plays a big role, especially when the migrant is coming from a place where people are generally friendly. Migrants from a „warm“ society might understand people from „cold“ societies wrong. Interviewee 8 (8.3.3 - from Netherlands to Germany) gives an example about Netherlands and Southern part of the Germany: “People are not so open in the Southern part of the Germany. They attend to be more serious and when they have the challenges they get upset and angry. So I found that difficult in the beginning.”

Interviewee 9 (9.3.5 - from Germany to India) had problems about the social structures in India. While family is really important in Indian culture and he did not have a family there, he could never be able to feel like he was a part of the community. He thinks that he would forever be a foreigner there.

Due to the language barrier interviewees felt excluded in several situations. As an example Interviewee 17 (17.3.2 - from Turkey to Germany) states: “At times where I was with a group of friends and most of them are German because they prefer to speak German while they talk to each other.”

Interviewee 20 (20.3.6 - from Iran to Germany) also gives an example which summarizes hostility topic and gives the feeling of the conflict between host(i/pita)lity as follows:

> “Sometimes I read it in people’s faces when I say I’m from Iran, many just think the country is not cool enough, or something like that. People think the cultures are so different that someone from an unfamiliar country gets a cultural shock every day. I have felt excluded when the family of an ex teased her for not being able to date a German. But such moments have been very rare in my life. My experiences are mostly positive and pleasant. Sometimes I am the one who learns tolerance, pluralism, and being inclusive from my German and non-German friends.”

As the Interviewee 20 stated, there are people who behave differently in every country. It is not possible to make general judgments for everybody of that society. Interviewee 6 (6.3.4 - from Turkey to Germany) conveys her positive experience in Germany that she has never felt excluded. In fact, she was more tolerated and made friends easier than in her own country. Also Interviewee 9 (9.3.6 - from Germany to South Korea, Hong Kong) states that in Hong Kong and South Korea as a foreigner he was special. He tells that in Chinese culture people want foreigners to be a part of the society. Another example, Interviewee 5 (5.3.3 - from Turkey, to Portugal)

stated that Portuguese are not prejudiced at all and they are always smiling. When they realized that he didn't know the language, they tried to speak English to communicate with him and even tried to advance their language skills.

Contrary to this argument about hostility and hospitality, Interviewee 37 (37.3.2 - from Egypt to Australia) believes that the migrants integration depends purely on the migrant's flexibility and ability to adapt.

As a result, when the migrants arrive at the new location, they expect to be welcomed with hospitality, but sometimes they may face with hostility. The reason for this can be defined by the locals that from their perspectives migrants are strangers.

The definition of the territory, which is an important factor in the development of the adaptation process, was explained from public to private. Territory, which began to occur in public spaces, requires interaction with locals. Depending on this interaction, feeling of belonging to the new environment is increasing. Consequently, interaction with local people brings together the conflict between hospitality and hostility.

Figures have been created to read all data related to the adaptation process from a different perspective. The aim is to evaluate the adaptation process as a whole providing the basis for the next chapter. Table 3.1 was prepared to make the data obtained in the interviews countable. The graphs prepared while examining the adaptation process are also based on this table. According to the results of Table 3.1, Figure 3.13 was prepared by using R Project, so that all of the data in this adaptation process can be readable as a graph.

According to the results of Figure 3.13, the most significant result is that almost every interviewee carried mementoes. To make urban an interior can be translated into personalizing the house and make it a home. This process includes the self-knowledge of the migrant and creates a relational memento. So at this point, the place of memento is very important in creating a feeling of belonging. The reason why almost every migrant brings their mementoes together can be explained in this way.

The migrants who have difficulties speaking the local language have almost the same struggles with the migrants who have conflicts about identity and culture. The reason for this could be that not knowing the country's language is not allowing them to be able to adapt to the new culture and to build up relations with the local people.

The next important thing is that almost every interviewee uses social media as a tool to interact. The following result is that lots of migrants join different kinds of events to meet with new people.

Most of the migrants identified cafes, parks and public areas as their territory and only a few of them mentioned home. The reason for this could be that the migrants did not feel at home, yet, and for them the home is still their origin of the country. It is seen that migrants living in single flats are the most homesick. This may be because they live alone. For shared flats and dormitories, the ratio is greatly reduced. The migrants who are staying at the hotel are the least likely to be homesick because it is possible that they have adopted to the temporality of the situation.

In the practice of meeting with locals, the reason why religious places are less mentioned may be related to being highly-skilled. Highly-skilled migrants may not feel the need to express that they are faithful. Highly-skilled people's abilities are linked to their performances. If their ability is connected with religion, they may need to mention it.

The migrants who have economical difficulties are interacting with the locals mostly in their daily lives. The reason for this could be that they don't have the financial support to attend many events.

Three important findings can be deduced from the graph: Migrants use social media to interact, migrants participate in events, and migrants meet with locals during daily life activities.

Since the migrants meet with locals during daily life activities but did not adapt, yet, time to establish a connection with locals and their communication may be limited to only instant interactions.

The main purpose of the proposal is to create a platform where migrants and locals can spend time together and establish permanent bonds with each other. Through social media, people inform themselves about various activities and can reach people with the same interests.

As a result of all of these findings, the next chapter describes the proposal of this study, which is building up an event place. The method of building is participatory and the location is a public place, since migrants seem to feel more comfortable in public areas.

INTERVIEW NR	BELONGING	HOME				PRODUCING AREA				MEMENTOES	TERRITORY												HOSPITALITY	HOSTILITY	LOCALS					EVENT	
		DORMITORY	SHARED FLAT	FLAT	HOTEL	ROOM	KITCHEN	WORK	LIBRARY		HOME	LOCAL	PUBLIC	PARK	CAFE	BAR	RESTAURANT	LIBRARY	OFFICE	UNIVERSITY	RELIGIOUS	SHOP	WATER			WORK	UNIVERSITY	HOME	HOBBY	DAILY		SOCIAL MEDIA
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
4	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5	1/0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
6	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
8	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	1+0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
10	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
11	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
12	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
13	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	1/0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
16	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
19	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
20	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
21	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
23	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
25	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
26	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
27	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
28	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
29	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	1/0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
33	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
34	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	1/0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
37	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
38	1/0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
39	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
40	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
41	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
42	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
43	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
44	1/0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
45	1/0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
46	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
47	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 3.1 : Overall results of the interviews (Kurt, 2018).

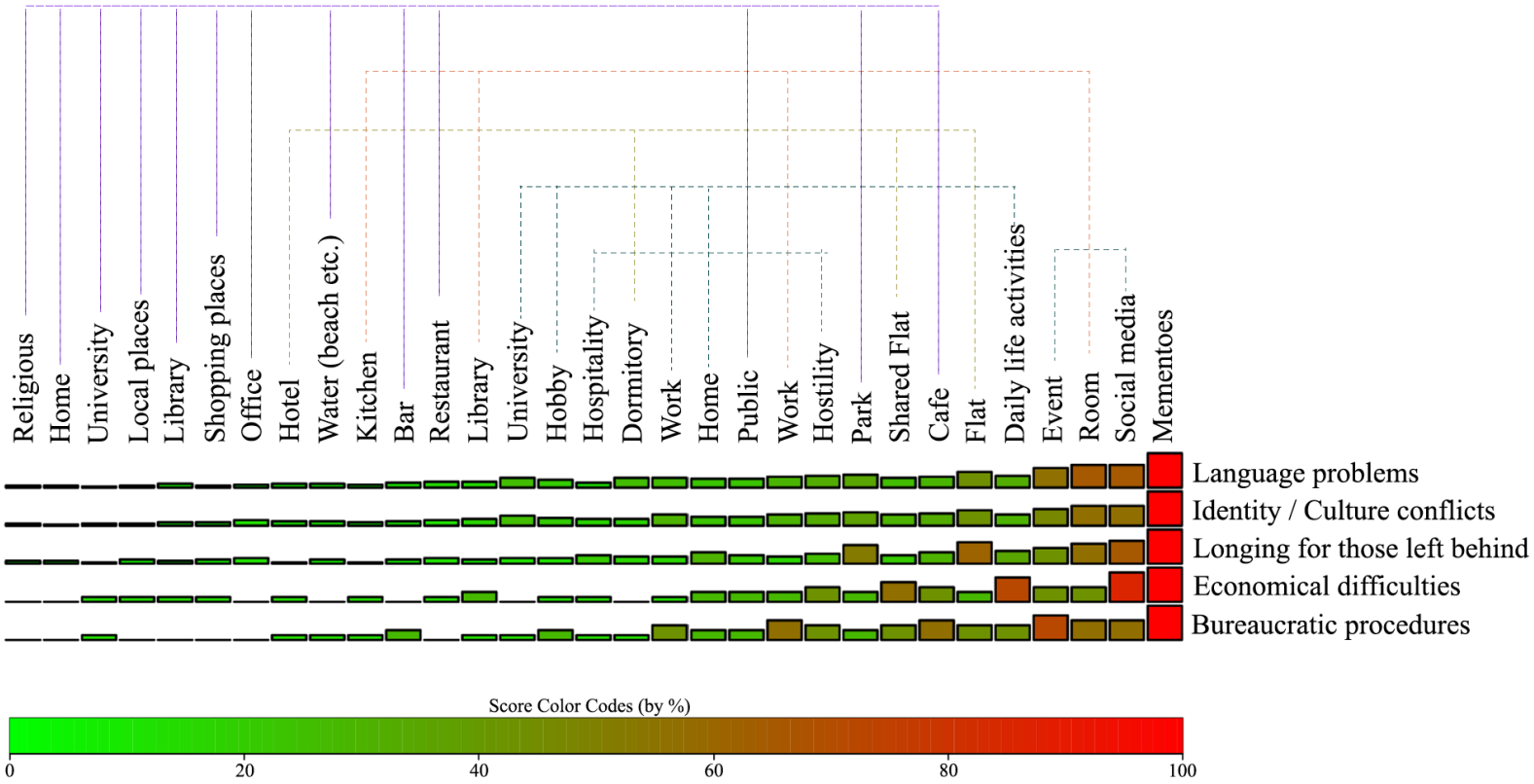

Figure 3.13 : Overall results of the interviews (Lachenicht, 2018).

4. PARTICIPATORY "URBAN INTERIOR" DESIGN

Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 explore the adaption process of highly-skilled migrants scientifically. Based on that, this chapter, Chapter 4 applies the findings and suggests a participatory 'urban interior' design project to ease the adaptation process of highly-skilled migrants.

After highly-skilled migrants arrive at their destination, they quickly want to create new interpersonal networks. According to Grinberg and Grinberg, essential steps for migrants are to adapt to the new culture and establish new bonds with the new environment (1984). Architecture can help to achieve such adaptation, with a design and production process that brings people together and provides a platform for interaction. However, if participation extents throughout the design phase and producing phase into the using phase the migrants' feeling of belonging to the new environment increases (Genç, 2016).

According to Ezgi Tuncer Gürkaş, architecture that is beneficial to the adaptation of migrants ideally supports daily, active and social production. Especially in the case of migrants and refugees, architecture that provides a platform for people to come together and establish social bonds is beneficial (2016).

Support for this can also be found in the interviews that were conducted for this thesis: 20 out of 47 interviewees mentioned that they have attended different kinds of events during their adaptation processes. More specifically, Interviewee 2 (2.4.1 - from Turkey to Peru) observed that people in Peru seem to be open towards tourists but do not engage with migrants in their daily lives. Therefore, from her viewpoint, architecture can support the adaptation process if places are designed in a way such that people cannot choose NOT to meet each other. This is also supported by Uyan Semerci (2016). At this point, accessibility (Sürmen, 2001) and encounter become important terms.

Furthermore, the interviewees proposed the following means to accelerate the adaptation process:

- meeting people,
- willingness to adapt,
- involvement into a course or activity,
- learning the local language,
- learning the local culture,
- being open-minded,
- interacting with locals or internationals, not exclusively with people from the same country,
- working in a job,
- being a part of international projects.

Most interviewees mentioned that they want to adapt to the new environment. In order to achieve this adapation, the migrant is best to be located at a location of the city that allows a high number and varieties of encounters. Melek Göregenli and Pelin Karakuş find that migrants, in the country of destination, often live in the periphery of cities under inferior living conditions. This is also referred to as spatial discrimination which arises from the inequality of urban facilities of the periphery compared to urban facilities of the city center. Migrants often live in migrant communities leading to ghettoization of the periphery of the city and thus, putting social distance between the migrants and the locals. This might even lead to discrimination (2014).

Taking the findings of other researchers and the support from the interviews of this research together it seems that an event that takes place in the center of the city can foster the interaction of migrants with locals and other migrants and thus, support the adaption process. Such an event can be the participatory urban design project that is introduced later in this thesis. But first, a definition of urban interiors is given.

A public place is a space that is open and accessible to all people, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, age or socio-economic level (PPS, 2013). Public place includes streets, parks, plazas, squares and other spaces that are used for a variety of activities in public life.

In that sense, public places are not just empty spaces between buildings, but a spatial aspect of social consciousness as an interactive background for social activities. For example a park with a basketball court. Naturally, public places create opportunities

for people to meet intentionally or coincidentally and to make connections with others potentially enriching each other's perceptions. So, in public places people need to explore the social life around them. Also, public places allow people to create a sense of belonging. Public places bring the city to life and meet the peoples' needs of shopping, transportation, recreation and communication. In that sense public places are the living room of cities. People need public places to interact with nearby living spaces (Kuru, 2015). According to Özge Cordan and Şule Çolak, public place is a physical, social and cultural common area that is accessible to all people. Public place is serving people who come together for different purposes or where different encounters take place and mutual interaction is achieved (2015). Urban Interior differs from public place by its temporality. However, the most important characteristic of public place, that is accessibility, is also an essential characteristic of urban interior. Urban interiors must be accessible (Sürmen, 2001). But besides accessibility, urban interior is further characterized by temporality. In a globalized world, urban interior is an architectural translation of people's movements. Meetings that do not take place in a closed room inside of a building are for people to reach. According to Kate Church, urban interiors make the invisible visible and emphasize the status of being in the city. This concept is subjective, temporary, and experiential (as cited in Cordan and Çolak, 2015).

Urban interior design is where interior design meets public places. According to Attiwill, interior design is based on the relationship between humans and the objects around them. These objects have different functions and provide functions such as living, working, playing, selling and exhibiting (2011).

Different approaches to describe the relationship between interior design and urban interior design exist. Benjamin provides probably the most famous differentiation between interior design and urban interior design. In order to do so, Benjamin characterizes the transformation of people through capitalism in the nineteenth century, the times in which he lived, by the *flâneur* (Canpolat, 2014).

For Benjamin's *flâneur,* the street is like a home and the arcade is like a living room to the *flâneur*. For the *flâneur*, the buildings next to the street constitute the walls of his own house. In contrast to the *flâneur* stands another character: the *collector*. For the *collector*, the interior space is the representative of the universe. The *collector* lives inside with objects from the outside (2002). Therefore, the place for the *flâneur*

is defined from the inside to the outside and the *collector* from the outside to the inside (Attiwill, 2011). As immanent through Benjamin's *flâneur*, the idea of bringing the interior outside and arranging the exterior as an interior space is the basic idea of Urban Interior.

Since Interior Design considers the relation of the human to the objects surrounding them (Attiwill, 2011) Urban Interior Design considers this interior to be outside; the relationship of the interior to the human remains important.

In correspondence to this, the task of Urban Interiorists is to bring the interior outside. For this, human-centered design thinking is ideally applied as a principle. Human-centered design, as used in ISO[9] standards, is a design and management framework that develops solutions to problems by involving the human perspective in all steps of the problem-solving process. Therefore, participatory approaches are ideally incorporated into Urban Interior Design. According to Attiwill, the following words by Deleuze, are the most basic information that an Urban Interiorist can use to construct "urban and interior" as a whole (2011):

> "The important thing is to understand life, each living individuality, not as a form, or a development of form, but as a complex relation between differential velocities, between deceleration and acceleration of particles. A composition of speeds and slownesses on a plane of immanence. […] So an animal, a thing, is never separable from its relations with the world. The interior is only a selected exterior, and the exterior, a projected interior. The speed or slowness of metabolisms, perceptions, actions, and reactions link together to constitute a particular individual in the world."
>
> (Deleuze, 1988, p.123-125).

Deleuze mentions the fluid transition between the interior and the exterior, and that the person and the environment are preferably evaluated as a whole. Thus, the Urban Interiorist should think of the human in the center and realize their design together with the human (user).

This section positioned interior architecture, *public space*, *interior design* and *urban interior* in relation to each other. Important reasons why the *urban+interiors* approach is suggested as a solution to the adaptation process of highly-skilled migrants are :

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[9] ISO 9241-210:2010 Ergonomics of human-system interaction, Part 210: Human-centered design for interactive systems.

- in daily life, locals and migrants do not meet,
- the design must be accessible, located in a public space in the center of the city.
- in contrast to a classical architectural structure, urban interiors represent transience and mobility, thus connecting metaphorically to migrants.

The proposal further takes the human centered design principle into account resulting in participatory design. So, the next section describes participatory design.

4.1 Participatory Design

Isin, by asking the question ‘What is called citizenship?’ rather than 'What is citizenship?', describes a new term: activist citizenship. Isin thereby examines the terms 'citizenship as status' and 'citizenship as practice'. Citizenship as status can occur in three different ways: a child inherits citizenship via a parent, a child inherits citizenship via birth regardless of parentage, and a person acquires citizenship by naturalization in a state other than that of their country of birth (2009). Jacobson (1996), Schuck (1998), Aleinikoff and Klusmeyer (2000), Hansen and Weil (2000), Torpey (2000), Benhabib (2004) focus on issues of residence, naturalization, passport, migration, alienage and deportation (as cited in Isin, 2009). The studies of Body-Gendrot and Martiniello's (2000), Garcı´a Canclini's (2001), Ferrera's (2003), Penninx's (2004) emphasize that the other term citizenship of practice typically focus on integration, cohesion, multiculturalism, education, nationalism and transnationalism (as cited in Isin, 2009).

> “I provided a preliminary definition of citizenship as a dynamic institution of domination and empowerment that governs who citizens (insiders), subjects (strangers, outsiders) and abjects (aliens) are and how these actors are to govern themselves and each other in a given body politic. The emerging figure of the activist citizen calls into question the givenness of that body politic and opens its boundaries wide.”
>
> (Isin, 2009, p.384).

Citizenship as status shows how migrants are per se different from citizens. However, activist citizenship shows that migrants can acquire citizenship by becoming an active participant of the local community.

Isin recently described the performative citizenship concept by pointing out that mobile people are the norm rather than an exception. He argues that it must be

understood how mobile peoples constitute themselves as political subjects “not in bounded territories but through transversal figurations”(2018).

Another term in the context of citizenship comes from Yasemin Nuhoğlu Soysal: post-national citizenship. Post-national citizenship provides every individual “the right and duty of participation in the authority structures and public life of a polity, regardless of their historical or cultural ties to that community” (1994, p.3).

The important aspect of citizenship for this thesis is the performative one. In this research it is argued that becoming citizen is a condition that appears through spatial and expressive negotiations between the local society and the mobile people. Generally migrants are framed as strangers. By shaping the spatial conditions of citizenship, they can also be localized. The spatial conditions of how a place is felt and lived reconstruct the logic and values in local territory (Andersen et al., 2018).

Participatory Urban Design can provide migrants with a platform to become subjects of the local community and acquire citizenship socially - as in performative citizenship. When migrants (not yet citizens) together with citizens participate in urban design both groups interact. Together they create a product for the community in public spaces. This way, the migrants become an integral part of the community and eventually acquire (performative) citizenship.

To further support this, urban design is looked at from another viewpoint. Urban Design provides a philosophical starting point to rethink the goals of contemporary decision-making (Rios, 2008). According to Sanoff (2000), participatory urban design can be considered a multi-actor decision-making processes that involves participants in the planning and design process of the spacial and social environment that shape their own lives. At the same time, participation is defined as the face-to-face interaction of individuals who share certain values (as cited in Başak, 2016).

According to Sanoff , a model that can be applied to participatory urban design process is as follows:

- Defining a shared sense of purpose. The fact that people from different social groups meet with common concerns is important to create a sense of belonging.
- Sharing information about the problem. Since the problem identified as a partner is under the title of urban design, people should be given the necessary information.

- Problem reporting. Participants should state the issues they regard as a problem within the city.
- Visioning. Visualization of people's problems and methods of explanation in different ways.
- Producing different ideas and producing alternative solutions. People produce solutions as solutions and indicate their ideas. After that, decisions are made with democratic methods.
- Implementation (2000).

According to Şahin, participatory design-build programs have social and psychological purposes. These aims are:

- Awareness of social responsibility,
- Getting used to teamwork,
- To learn living together,
- To understand the importance of sharing,
- To learn communicating with different people,
- Understanding with trying,
- Innovative-free working environment,
- To get know the new geography,
- Personal development,
- To learn work ethics,
- Permanent friendship bond (2013).

Multi-cultural planning suggests an urban planning by taking into account the different cultures of the city. More specifically, urban design should play a major role in the adaptation of migrants.

At this point, it is emphasized that the inclusion of all cultures of the city in the design and decision process is important by shedding light on the problems in the city (IOM, 2018).

Connecting the findings from above to the adaptation process of highly-skilled migrants emphasizes how participatory urban interior design can be beneficial in the adaption process. This is supported in the Chapter 2 and Chapter 3 by the interviews. For instance, Interviewee 1 (1.4.1 - from Turkey to USA) mentioned the student theatre as an example of a participatory event design process. When they performed

a theatre play, she and the other participants set up the stage as well. Utilizing the knowledge of all students, the scenic designer was designing the stage and the technical team had to set up. The students also restored the stage after the installation. According to Interviewee 1, during long rehearsals and the installation process she established new bonds with other participants.

In the continuation of this sub-chapter, six different urban interior case studies with participatory approaches are shown. These studies are also guiding the project, which will be presented as a proposal at the end of the chapter. Four of the examples are exemplary of urban interiors for participatory designs, while the other two are references to activities in which highly-skilled migrants can participate. Designing and building together is not only about participation at the design level but extends to the overall process including producing. As Genç mentioned, participation in the design phase, in addition, when larger-scale processes are open to participation, in other words, participation in both designing phase, producing phase and using phase increase migrants' belonging to the new environment (2016). Two other examples show that highly skilled migrants can teach and learn from each other. Additionally, the reason why D+M's project is chosen as a seventh case study for the architectural component is that during the research for this thesis, the author gained experience as an interior designer working in this urban interior project.

In Chapter 3, the adaptation process of highly-skilled migrants to the new environment was characterized by feeling of belonging and establishing a territory. All the case studies support this characterization.

The case studies other than D + M have common features. The case studies do not have a direct relation with the sub-chapters *making a home* and *mementoes as transitional objects* which are examined under the chapter *feeling of belonging*. However, when participants incorporate their knowledge in the designing, producing and using phases, it brings up their relational mementoes and this has an indirect relation between the case studies.

The fact that people are part of a group at the stage of realization of these projects directly provides them with feeling of belonging.

In addition, in the sub-chapter making a home, it is mentioned that the working and producing area is inside the house or in different places. From this point of view, two

projects that offer space for people to work, Urban Catalyst-Studio + Lars Studer's and Can Altay's case studies give evidence indirectly.

In the *establishing a territory* part, the case studies except Ahmet Öğüt's and IRA-C Team's are in direct interaction with the topic. The reason for this is that the main purpose of Ahmet Öğüt's and IRA-C Team's case studies are not evaluated over the space but rather the evaluation of the activities. However, the sub-chapters of the *establishing a territory* part, *interacting with the locals* and *the conflict of hos(ti/pita)lity* are also linked to these examples. As a result, all case studies provide interaction with the locals.

4.1.1 *Curo Garden* | Raumlabor | Brussels

Berlin based Raumlabor's design philosophy is, instead of being static, permanent, stereotyped and expensive; creating a platform that allows mobility, different scenarios and removability. Raumlabor, who works primarily in the public sphere, considers the architect's tasks as highlighting the problems rather than solving them. Raumlabor aim to open a space for communication and negotiation where relations and conflicts are carried out. The reason for this is that architecture is, above all, a social phenomenon (Awan, Schneider and Till, 2013).

For Curo Garden (Figure 4.1), a call is made to set the area for public use to determine the activities together. Local young people who are involved in the process through various workshops, designing and producing together the structure and environment (URL-5).

> "The utopian spirit of bricolage that characterizes all of these projects demonstrates a new understanding of what architecture can be. Instead of being static, everlasting, inflexible and expensive, it can be removable, mobile, a stage for all kinds of scenarios."
> (Raumlabor, 2008).

In order to shed light on the problem, Raumlabor brings people together with participatory approaches and benefits from them at the production phase. Raumlabor realizes projects that are temporarily in the city but which can have permanent effects on people. From the producing phase of the project, in the environment, the sense of belonging to the place and being a member of this group can develop. People can also establish their territories in the area determined in the region and interact with the locals in a welcoming manner.

Figure 4.1 : Raumlabor Curo Garden (URL-5).

4.1.2 *Schützenmatte Lab* | Urban Catalyst-Studio + Lars Studer | Bern

Urban Catalyst Studio, based in Berlin, explores strategies for the temporary use of unused empty spaces in urban areas.

The aim of Urban Catalyst Studio's projects is to create a discussion between architects and planners on the use of free space in the city, creating an interdisciplinary platform for public design. Using the city of Berlin as their site, the group organizes events, exhibitions, publications and workshops to integrate contemporary cities into urban design (Awan, Schneider and Till, 2013).

In the Schützenmatte Lab project, citizens are involved in the design and decision-making process. The objective is to produce variations on the future of a parking area (Figure 4.2) in the middle of the city where it is not decided what to do. All of the people were invited to absorb new perspectives and formulate ideas. Within three days, an entertainment tent, street furniture was produced and a festival area was built. Film screenings, various art performances, children's workshops were performed on this area and variations were produced, at the 70m long dining table, a collective meal was organized (Urban Catalyst-Studio, 2014). Ideen-Pavillion (Figure 4.3) was built in order to find ideas for future activities in the venue. The venue has a lot of potential for future events.

The project succeeds in reviving and helps people to establish a territory in the dead area of the city. Just as in Raumlabor, a feeling of belonging towards the region and the group from the construction phase of the project is established. At the dinner, people can interact with each other.

The project is also putting effort for the future, with continuing collecting ideas from the participants, which is an example of Genç's thoughts that participation not only in decision-making and production, but also in the using phase (2016).

Figure 4.2 : Schützenmatte Lab, the empty parking area (URL-6).

Figure 4.3 : Schützenmatte Lab, Ideen-Pavillion (URL-6).

4.1.3 *PARK: a possibility* | Can Altay | Istanbul

The main objective of the project is to include the public space in the life and ecology of the city (Altay and Kortun, 2017).

According to Can Altay, the curator of the exhibition, Park: a possibility, which brings together the works of different artists on what the parks are and what they can be, deals with the stories and potentials of the spaces as people pass through everyday life. Altay, who questions the potentials that can arise when people change the way they use these places, thinks that together with this question, the city and the public space can be reshaped. Park: a possibility, at the same time with a small source, a self-sufficient mechanism aims to create (2010). According to him, the process of this art project starts with *setting a setting*. It means that artists create a platform for many future possibilities (Altay and Kortun, 2017).

Can Altay, Onur Ceritoğlu, Elif Kılıç, Ateş Uçul, PARK grubu, Nils Norman, Sinek Sekiz, Ceren Oykut, Özgür Atlagan and Nihan Somay are the artists who have participated in this project.

This art project was formed by temporary architectural components. Truck garden, urban furniture, the idea of lifting and reminding borders with grass, playground sculpture are some of the art works. A lot of work was completed in a short time with the support of the participants in the installation of the park.

According to Nils Norman, public art and greenery help to create a sense of belonging (2010). One of the works was about changing the orientation of the lawns in the park (Figure 4.5), but with the idea of removing or reminding the sending boundaries. The project was designed by highlighting certain elements of the ecosystem in the park and interfering with certain points. Thus, an exhibition with questions and suggestions on the city, the city's ecology and the socio-political dimensions of the public sphere was mentioned (Altay and Kortun, 2017).

Figure 4.4 gives an overview of the exhibition.

In the project, which succeeded in revitalizing a corner of the city, which is about to go into a dead state, it has been ensured that the citizens have a sense of belonging, at the same time thay establish a territory and continue to use the region with different activities to interact with people.

Figure 4.4 : Park: a possibility, overview (URL-7).

Figure 4.5 : Park: a possibility, changing the orientation of the lawns in the park (URL-7).

4.1.4 *Southwark Lido* | EXYZT and Sara Muzio | London

EXYZT is a Paris based collective group has the idea of living together and building together. EXYZT transforms an empty space in the city temporarily with cheap and easy-to-build mobile units. This collective group prefers to work with local people and experts in different fields (Awan, Schneider and Till, 2013). The group, which aims to show that there is no need to be an expert to build a structure, and that everyone can do it (Erten, 2015).

Southwark Lido Project, created by the collective EXYZT and filmmaker Sara Muzio and it includes a sauna, rowing pool, spray deck, viewing platform and changing rooms in the temporary pier structure. Following a tradition of Roman baths and Turkish baths, which provides a setting for social gathering, ceremonial cleanliness and unrestricted political discussions, Southwark Lido hosts a variety of activities in an extraordinary, architecturally innovative setting (Figure 4.6). As a strategy of urban renewal, the group uses the power of the living community, which actively creates the urban environment to create a vibrant city (Etherington, 2008).

Figure 4.6 : Temporary scaffolding structure (URL-8).

Southwark Lido is a low-tech, temporary, scaffolding structure (Figure 4.7).

With the purpose of building and living together EXYZT, as in other case studies, aims to develop a sense of belonging from the beginning of the project. EXYZT, which has established its own territory with the local people, also provides mutual interaction. The venue has been a platform to many different activities.

Figure 4.7 : Overall setting of Southwark Lido (URL-8).

4.1.5 *Midnight Shopping* | DECOR+MORE | Stuttgart

D+M, based in Germany, is an event and organization company. The company works with people from different fields such as project managers, interior architects, artists and florists. The aim of the company is to develop and implement specific and individual concepts for different events.

Outlet City Metzingen, Midnight Shopping events, different concepts were designed and implemented at different times of the year by D+M. These events were constituted by the temporary structures which were built in the public space of Metzingen. The structures were created by changing the form of scaffolds which are used in every construction sites. The structure has a seating area and a bistro section in its own form (Figure 4.8).

The ceiling is covered with a plastic material to protect visitors against weather conditions.

Figure 4.8 : D+M, elevation of the module, scaffold structure (redrawn by Kurt, 2018).

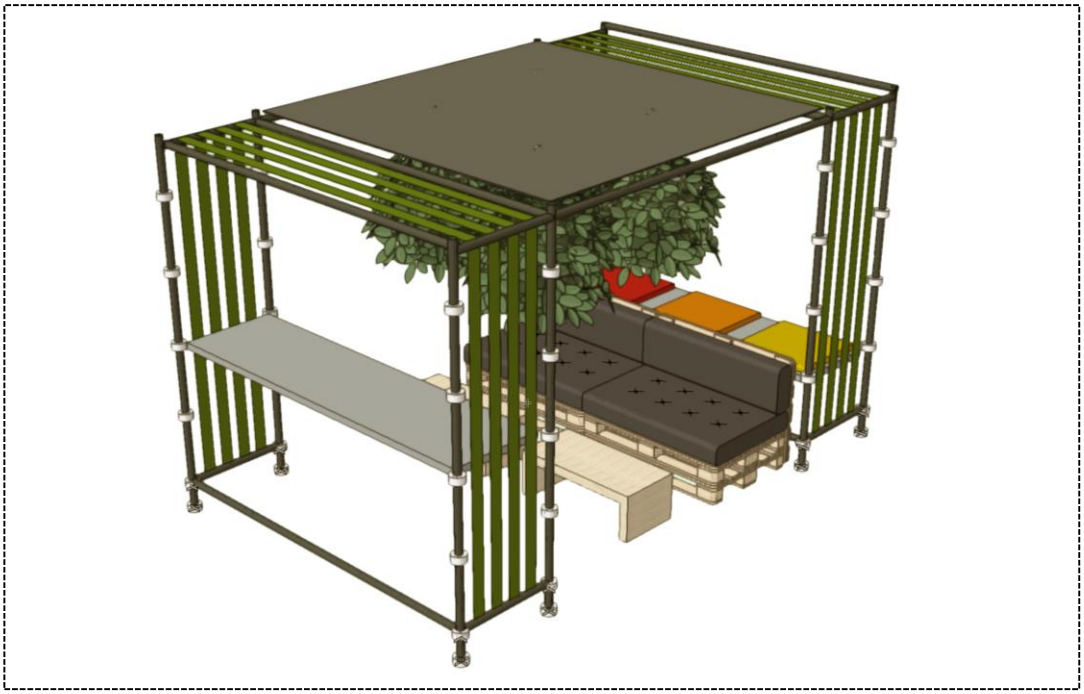

Figure 4.9 : D+M, perspective of the module, scaffold structure (remodelled by Kurt, 2018).

One of the Midnight Shopping concepts was *urban jungle*. For the *urban jungle* concept, plants hang from the ceiling (Figure 4.9). Different colors of textiles according to different concepts, let the structures appear attractive and entertaining. The company uses its own designed and produced furnitures almost in every event.

These modules were not designed for stand-alone use. Rather the models are designed so that eight of them can be placed together, and thus, establishing a territory. Two modules can be put together to form one double module. Eight modules are positioned in different ways to control the spaces at different scales. For Midnight Shopping events, the modules are divided into two groups and located at different points of the public space.

D+M also uses these own designed and produced scaffold modules in large interior spaces with high ceilings to adjust the scale perception. For example, these modules were used in an event of another company's after-work-party. The after-work-party was carried out in the auto-garage of the company. But not all of the space of the garage was intended to be used.

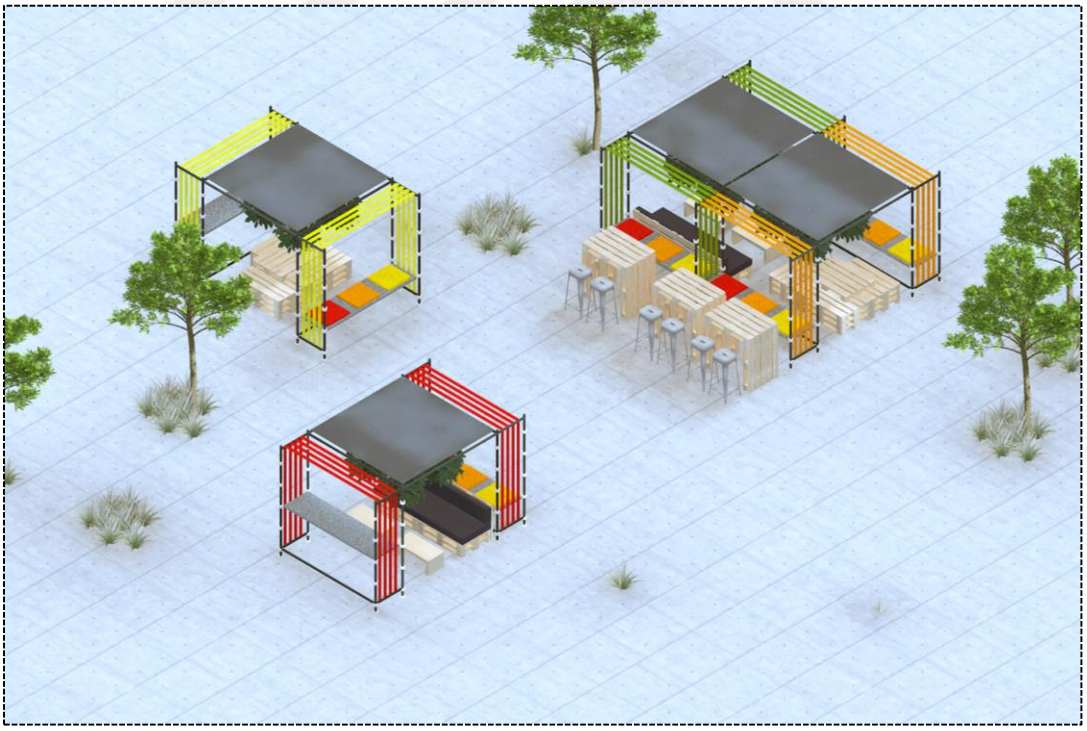

Figure 4.10 : D+M, perspective view of Outlet City Metzingen event 3D model (remodelled by Kurt, 2018).

Therefore, with these modules and various interior decorative objects, semi-special areas were created for small groups and the space was reduced.

Figure 4.10 is a 3D visualisation of the Outlet City Metzingen Midnight Shopping event setting. In this figure two single and one double modules are shown. This setting is not the original event's setting, but an example in which different concepts are shown in the same perspective to create an idea.

The modules can be used in different ways. The height of one module, scaffold structure used for this event is about three meters long. The range of modules can vary according to the number of participants in the event. The modules can be positioned in different ways to create a semi-permeable structure in the public space.

For this event, D+M's wooden palette-made high tables, wooden palette-made seating elements and lattice-made coffee tables were used.

Outlet City Metzingen Midnight Shopping event photos show events that take place at two separate times. Since the first event was realized with the concept of summer, yellow (Figure 4.11, Figure 4.13), red and orange (Figure 4.12) textiles were used for covering the scaffold structures.

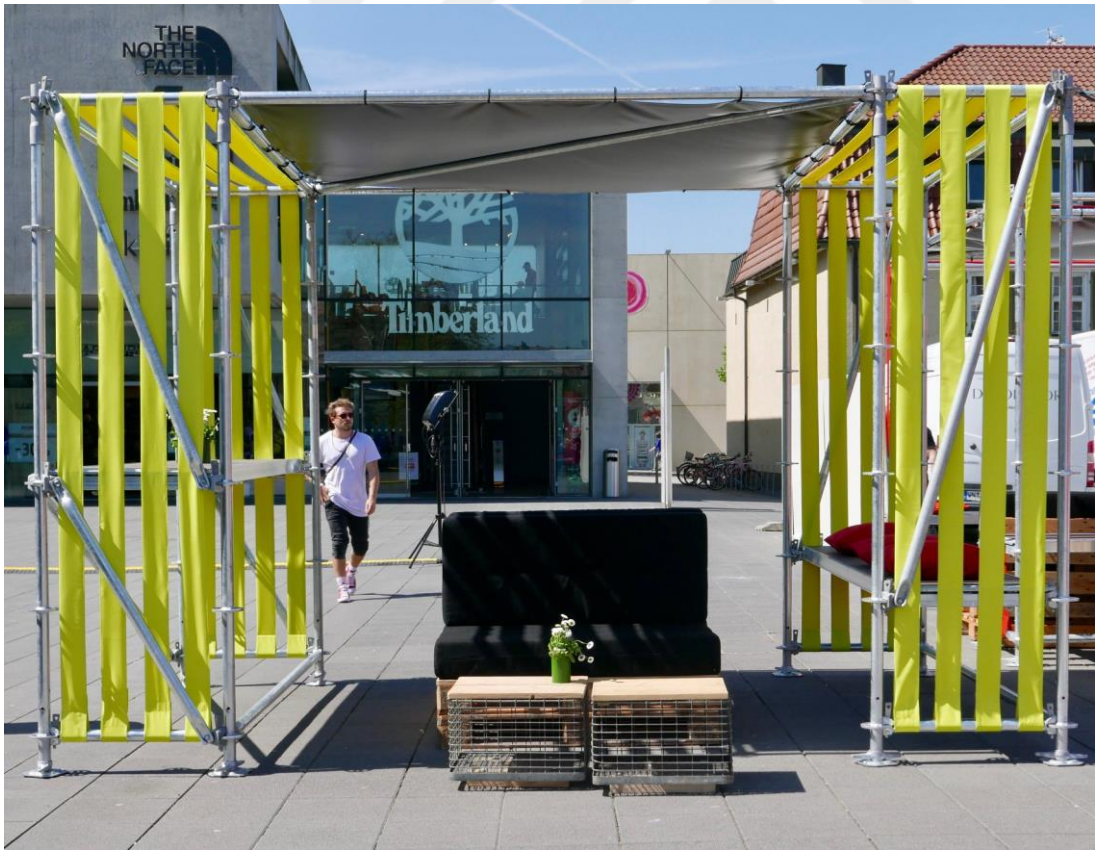

Figure 4.11 : D+M's scaffold structure module with yellow textile (URL-9).

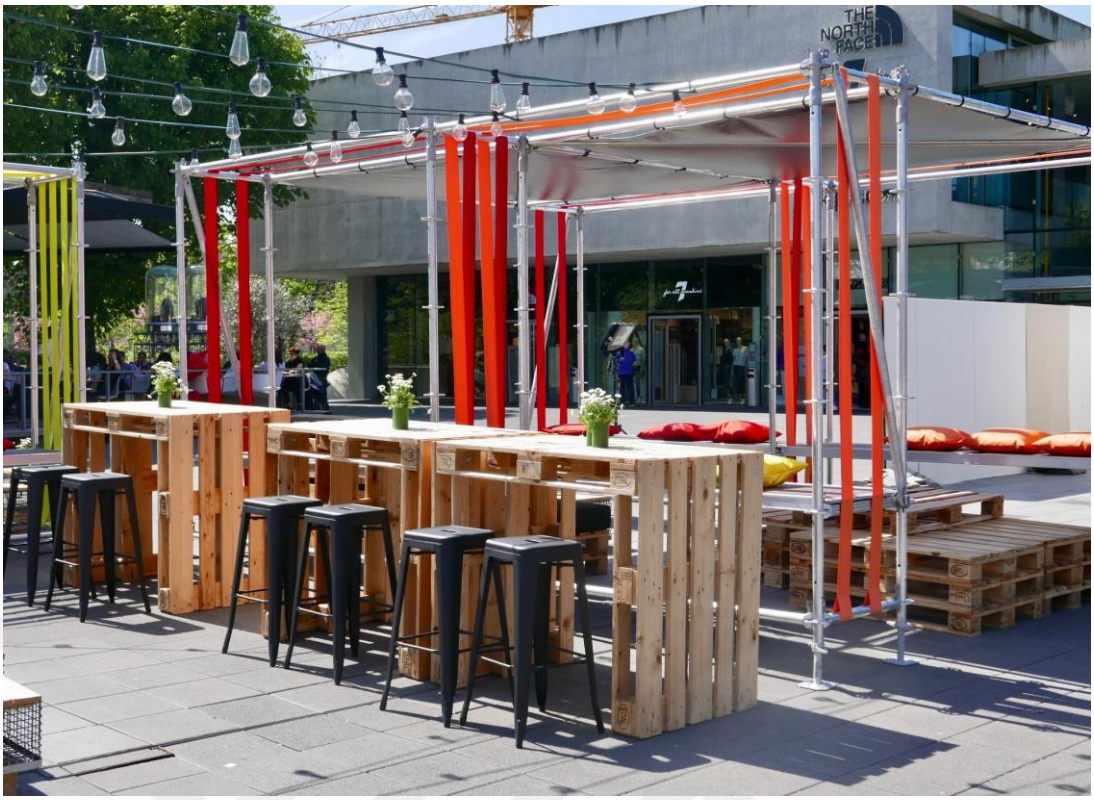

Figure 4.12 : D+M's scaffold structure module with orange and red textiles (URL-9).

Figure 4.13 : D+M's scaffold structure module with yellow textiles, night time (URL-9).

The events started during the day and continued throughout the early night. Figure shows a module with yellow textile, with the lighting design.

Edison bulbs were used as the lighting for the modules. In an area where four modules are located together, this lighting system is used around forty meters long and defines the voids between the structures. Here, the lighting element also determines the territory.

For the urban jungle, which is the concept of the second event, the plants on the ceiling and the green textile which are used, are shown in the Figure 4.14.

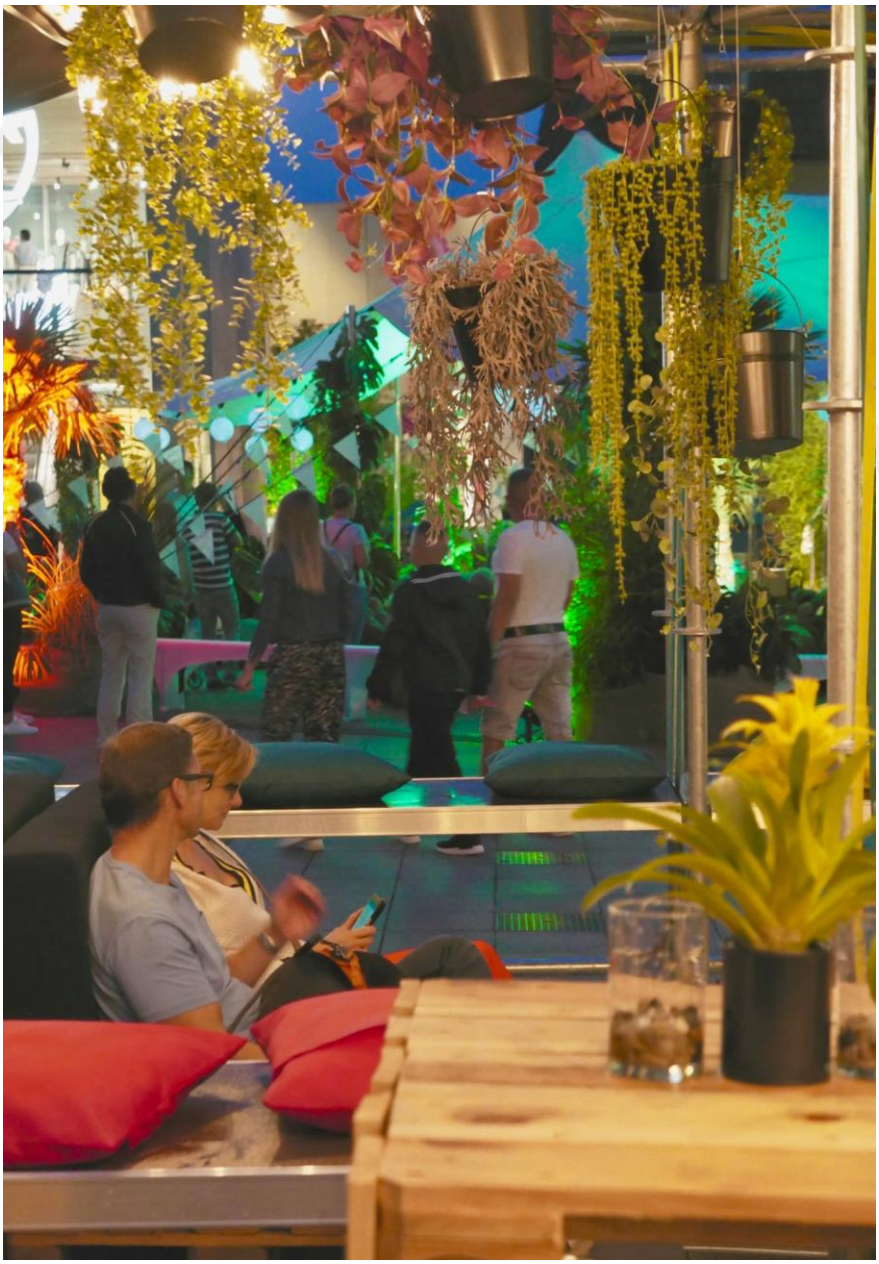

Figure 4.14 : D+M, urban jungle concept, inside view of the modules (URL-9).

Figure 4.15 : D+M, urban jungle concept, festival area (URL-9).

Apart from these modules, different activities were realized in the event area. Concerts took place (Figure 4.15) and the dining corners were designed with different flavors. A night-long shopping event has actually turned into a festival area (Figure 4.16).

Figure 4.16 : D+M, concert area (URL-9).

4.1.6 *Free University* | IRA-C Team | Milan

Milan based IRA-C Team's Free University is a project which takes part in the Adhocracy Athens Exhibition. The aim of the exhibition is 'from making things to making the commons'. The theme of the exhibition is imperfection, custom made production, use of workshops instead of factories and making people part of the production process.

The Free University is about taking the power from experts and learning from non-experts. It is aimed to go beyond the discipline frameworks that we get used to and to obtain an education which is strong about social and political terms, anti-hierarchical, anti-authoritarian and revolutionary. There are public seminars, workshops and various studies were carried out in public places (Figure 4.17) (IRA-C, 2015).

Pelin Tan, who took part in the Adhocracy exhibition, stated that the issues were identified and guests were called. Online courses are organized from all over the world, which can be attended without any payment (P. Tan, personal communication, November 17, 2016). In the participatory programs, this case study was examined with the idea of living together and learning from each other as well as building together. The project, which has a stance against the idea of classical education, is an example to the idea of learning from each other just as the proposal in this thesis. Being part of a group and taking an active role in it, provides a sense of belonging to the new environment and can also provide establishing a territory and mutual interaction when it is not realized on online platforms.

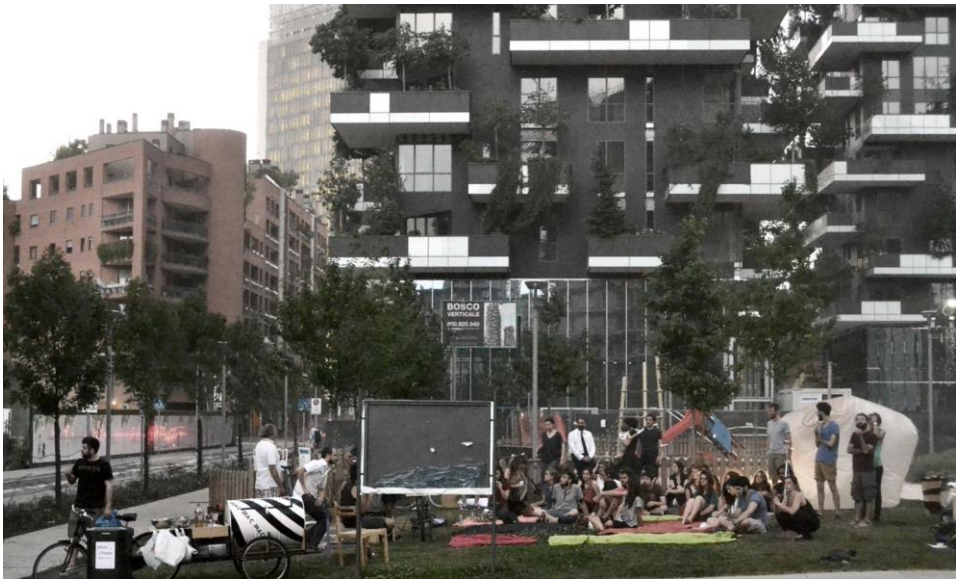

Figure 4.17 : A view from a temporary outdoor class (URL-10).

4.1.7 *The Silent University* | Ahmet Öğüt | London, Stockholm…

Based on the strength of the silence and its potential as a work performance, it is aimed to show this power with published articles and group energy. Those who have the level of knowledge that can be trained academically between refugees or asylum-seekers can talk about this migration topic from their own point of view. For the participants it is one of the main objectives to make this change process a mutual advantage. As a result of the program, participants gave many seminars and panels (Figure 4.18). They made archive works and released new publications (Öğüt, 2016).

Figure 4.18 : Students listening to a lecturer at one of The Silent University's workshops (Öğüt), (URL-11).

According to Tan, who is part of the Silent University team, anyone who wants this institution can open it in any city if they meet the conditions. According to Tan, the founder is not distressed as long as he is interested in space and coordination. Tan states that it may be possible to change the structure of this formation, not only for refugees, but should be open to everyone and at the same time a platform where not only academic people can participate, but also non-educated people (P. Tan, personal communication, November 17, 2016). People who want to apply this pedagogical model in different cities are aiming to make this an institutional and sustainable model.

This model is some kind of neutral third space, not only for refugees but also for normal citizens who have different backgrounds but similar concerns (Tan, 2016).

Similar to the IRA-C team's project in the Adhocracy exhibition, this project is also pedagogical formed. The fact that participant's professional identity is recognized in such a formation and that they have an active role in this Silent University, gives them a sense of belonging. Even though it does not take place in public places, a territorial area is formed in this space through the belonging of individuals, so that they can interact with people.

4.2 Proposal

The proposal aims to accelerate the adaptation process of the highly-skilled migrants in their new environment with a participatory urban interior project. The main objective is to give highly-skilled migrants and locals an opportunity to learn living together. For this, the project serves as a platform where participants produce together and learn from each other. Because highly-skilled migrants are willing to improve themselves the project provides a platform to learn from each other.

The project is an urban interior design project because urban interior is temporary, mobile, easy to build, cheap and has many potentials for future formations.

A participatory urban interior project enables migrants and locals,

- to come together,
- to identify a problem together,
- to make decisions together,
- to find solutions to the problems encountered in this production process together,
- to provide small trainings in their own fields.

This participation process, which is open to locals and migrants with equal rights, can show that the migrants are performative citizens.

26 out of 47 interviewees participated in various events and organizations during their adaptation process that were organized through social media. Similarly also in this proposal, participants use social media and create an event page, as a tool to reach other participants.

A life scenario serves as an example of participatory urban interior design. This way the process can be easily understood (Köknar and Kurt, 2018).

The protagonist of the life scenario is a student called *Alex.* The reason *Alex* is used as the name of the protagonist is that Alex has meanings in 14 different languages (URL–11). For a gender-fair use of language, the pronoun *they* is used in writing to refer to singular antecedents (AP, 2018). Alex is an international highly-skilled migrant. This scenario is created with the results of the data obtained in Chapter 2 and Chapter 3. Information about universities and places are exemplary. Figure 4.19 shows this scenario. Figure 4.19 includes the illustrations of the storyboard. The explanations of the illustrations are indicated on the next page as substances. The two should be examined together.

The design project (Figure 4.20) included in the life scenario is the project prepared within the International Master of Interior Architectural Design (IMIAD), 2016-Fall, Interior Architectural Design Project Studio. The project prepared within the scope of this thesis is added as a design suggestion. Cheap and easily accessible materials were preferred as materials. Oriented strand boards, wooden palettes, wooden pieces were used for the structure and for the furnitures. Plastic material is used for the upper cover.

The life scenario is an example to understand the process of the proposal. It aims at all characteristics that were found in other research, in the interviews and in own conclusions to be beneficial in the adaptation process of highly-skilled migrants.

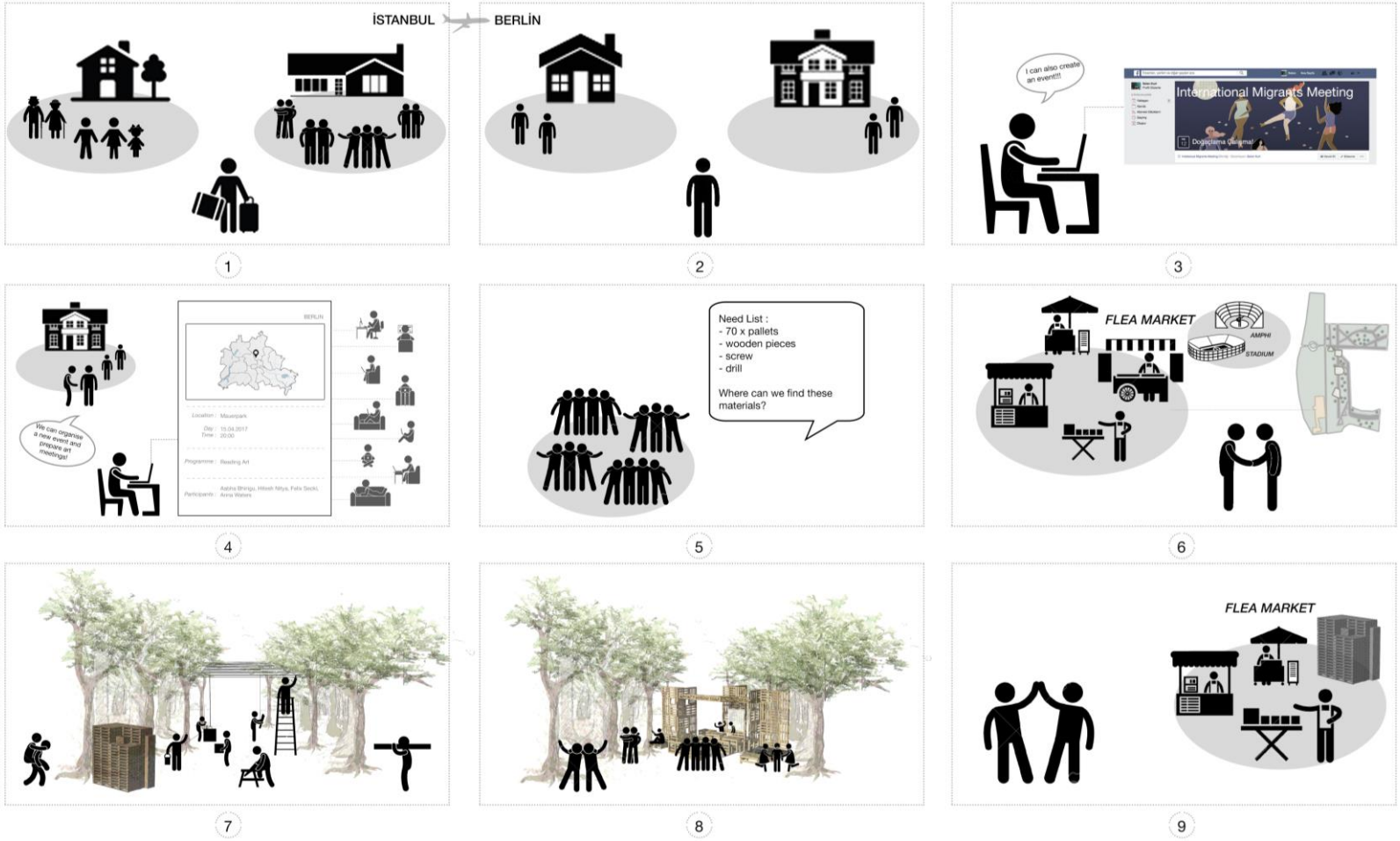

Figure 4.19 : Proposed life scenario of the highly-skilled migrant (Kurt, 2018).

1. Alex, has his bachelor's degree from *Istanbul Bilgi University, Management of Art and Culture* program and moves to Berlin for his master's study in *Universität der Künste Berlin, Art in Context*. They has to leave his parents and friends behind.
2. When Alex moves into Berlin, they has some adaptation problems. Also, with moving from their parent's home, now they stays in a student dormitory. They doesn't have many friends. With this loneliness, they starts to research for different events to help them to adapt to the city.
3. While Alex is trying to find an event for building a new network, they finds "International Migrants Meeting" organization.
4. They decides to create an event with their friends who live in Berlin. Because of their own fields is art, their event is called "Reading Art". Through social media, many people are involved in the event.
5. Alex sets up interviews with people who want to take part in this organization, via social media. They decide together about everything. Like how many walls, seats, tables they are going to need or which pattern they will go through.
6. Alex and the other participants decide to get the materials they need, from the Flea Market, which is also located in Mauerpark and opens every Sunday. They agree with the market on returning the non-used pallets after the events.
7. Alex and other highly-skilled migrants and local citizens all start building the area together.
8. The first event, by the end of the construction period is: "A trip from the wall paintings of the early ages to the 3D virtual imagery of today, the history of iconography. Case studies are done with the samples." On the other side, the bazaar flea market, concerts, sports activities continue.
9. When the place is decided to be closed as a result of the events, all of the materials are reconstructed and returned to the flea market. Throughout the process Alex has interacted with a lot of people and has acquired both a better understanding of geography and a lasting friendship.

Figure 4.20 : The design proposal (Kurt, 2016).

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This thesis examines the interior-exterior relations conceptually from different perspectives. The temporary and mobile situation of highly-skilled migrants is associated with the term urban interior in terms of supporting the topic conceptually.

This thesis was developed over the experience of a group of migrants, highly-skilled migrants - the subject of this thesis - and aimed to look at the migration types from a different perspective. Highly-skilled migrants are defined as people who migrate to develop themselves. The most important feature that distinguishes the highly-skilled migrant group from other migrations is identified as the nature of the motivation to leave. This research aims to reveal the difficulties that migrants experience within their migrational journeys, even if the type of the migration seems to be free and privileged. When examining the types of migration, it should be kept in mind that if migrants were satisfied in the place they were in, they were less likely to seek such a movement. When people are in the right place at the right time, they can use their potential in the most efficient way. The push-pull theory is the theoretical concept that supports this deduction. The reason for highly-skilled people to migrate is because they cannot use their skills in the place they live or because they cannot get the money they feel they deserve or because their opportunities to develop themselves are limited...

In other words, the migration process of highly-skilled migrants is examined from a psychological viewpoint, especially with regards to factors supporting or hindering the adaptation process.

The interview group of highly-skilled migrants was selected in a way to reach an internationally representative result. The interviews are on the one hand analyzed in a quantitative matter. The use of the R Project for Statistical Computing allows for more than the comparisons of just two characteristics leading to an in-depth understanding of the interview group. On the other hand, the interviews are thoroughly analyzed in a qualitative matter. In order to do so the migrants are divided into six groups according to their occupation. The first group architecture is specified

due to the architectural nature of the study. The other groups are business, education, technical, student, other. Seven different classes of motivations to migrate are deduced from the interviews and by literature review. These are academic, business, accultural differences, economic, politic, lifestyle and family reasons. All interviews are included in the appendices. A numerical table has been created to make these interviews readable. This is seen in detail at the end of Chapter 3. The digitized table was created by the author of this thesis. When this research is done again with the same data group, different groupings can be made.

In Chapter 3 the adaptation processes of migrants to their new environment is assessed in detail mostly based on qualitative analysis of the interviews. From this five groups of difficulties that migrants had to face are identified. These are language, identity/culture, longing for those left behind, bureaucratic and economical reasons. Further two factors are determined to ensure that the adaptation process was completed. These are ;

1. Feeling of belonging,
2. Establishing a territory.

Feeling of belonging describes how much the migrants feel belong to their current residence, specifically to feel at home, and to find mementoes that connect them to their past. As a result, the feeling of belonging towards the new environment begins with the personalization of the *exterior (urban)*, in an effort to urban an interior. For this, the starting point is to make the house a home and to benefit from the memories and relational mementoes, at the same time to make their own background live in the new environment.

Establishing a territory, the places the interviewees felt belong to are identified to be mostly public places. In order to establish a territory interacting with the local community is found to be crucial. Therefore, establishing a territory is expanded into two separate sub-chapters that explore the concepts of interacting with the locals and discuss the conflict between hospitality/hostility of the locals. The migrants that are considered as an *interior*, have to build up connections in their new *exterior (urban)*. The most fundamental stage for creating a new network is the interactions of migrants with the locals and the factors that are involved in this interaction. Hospitality or hostility can be felt at the same time. Although locals are inviting to the migrants, the locals can remind the migrants that they are temporary at the same

time. In this thesis, the term hos(ti/pita)lity is used to express this conflict in the most accurate way.

The results obtained from Chapter 3 are used in the continuation of the study. Since interviewees stated that they felt more comfortable in public places, wanted to interact with locals in their cities, and therefore, participated in various events. The design proposal bonds participatory urban interior design is shaped in a way to address exactly this. Apart from corresponding the migrant as an interior and the migrant's new environment as an exterior (urban), urban interior is associated with the migrants by their temporality and mobility. Urban interior design is used in this thesis as turning an exterior(urban) to an interior space. In addition to results of the interviews that migrants like public spaces, the selection of a public place for this purpose is to ensure that migrants can interact with locals in front of everyone and to show that they have the right to live in the city like a citizen.

In addition to the traditional terms of citizenship, in this study, which also focuses on new terms, it is argued that becoming citizen is a condition that appears through spatial and expressive negotiations between the local society and the mobile people. By shaping the spatial conditions of citizenship, migrants can also be localized. The aim of this study is to create a platform where locals and migrants have equal rights and to emphasize that everyone has the right to speak at every stage of this participatory urban interior project.

Further, case studies are examined to guide the proposal of participatory urban interior techniques and ensure its effectiveness.

At the end, the study is ending by proposing a life scenario. The project prepared for the life scenario is only a suggestion.

If this study is to move forward in the future, the project in the life scenario can be developed and a guideline for building can be prepared. This guideline can describe project schemes that are also suitable for development of different variations. Throughout this guideline, anyone who is technically unrelated to this subject can be in a position to realize it. According to the number of the participants, the size of the area to be used, or the seasonal conditions different solutions can be offered in this guideline. In order to show that the project is realizable, trial projects can be carried out at different points in the world. It is possible to determine whether the project has reached its purpose by conducting observations in trial projects by the interviews

with locals and migrants before and after. It is also important to examine the sustainability of the project. For example to check participant's participation in upcoming activities and finding solutions if the attendance is decreasing. As a different suggestion, it might be possible to inform the international groups in the cities and make them lead the project.

In addition to prepare a guideline and to follow the process of the project, in order to carry this research forward verifying the findings of this research with a much larger interview group in structured interviews will be valuable. In such a large-scale statistical evaluation Qualitative Data Analysis Software will be advantageous.

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(1) The seminar *Homelessness and Violence of Space*, given by *Mario Perini* who is a member of the department of psychology of the *University of Turin*. *Mario Perini* described a psychological situation of attachment to a symbolic object: home. He elaborated the question of whether homeless people and refugees were citizens or not, according to home situations. This seminar was held in the conference "*Suspended Living in a Temporary Space*".

(2) IMIAD Nicosia workshop is that all IMIAD students of that period gathered in the city of Nicosia to analyze Urban Interiors and conduct urban studies. *Suzie Attiwill*, an acknowledged researcher of urban interior, was invited to this workshop and guided one of the groups together with *Özge Cordan*. *Suzie Attiwill* also gave a seminar about *urban interior*. Her publications provide the interior architectural perspective to this research.

(3) The seminar *Adhocracy Exhibition / Threshold Infrastructures* given by *Pelin Tan*, was held in "*Human Sciences of Interior Architecture*" course (within IMIAD programme) which was coordinated by *Özge Cordan*.This seminar inspired the development of case studies in Chapter 4 of this thesis.

(4) The seminar *A City and The Transformation of Life in a City*, given by *Merve Bedir* who referred to the term hospitality-hostility, border issues, tensions between guests and landlords, questions about when people were hosted in the city and when they were guests. This seminar was held in "Seminar Series" course (within IMIAD programme) which was coordinated by *Selkan Solmaz Erçel* and *Özge Cordan*.

(5) The seminar *City and the Refugee Food*, given by *Ezgi Tuncer Gürkaş* who researched restaurants of Syrian migrants in the Fatih region. She shared information about the settlement and how people of different ethnicities shared within the city. *Tuncer* concluded that the meal was a platform where people could meet at a common point. This seminar was held in "Seminar Series" course (within IMIAD programme) which was coordinated by *Talia Özcan Aktan* and *Özge Cordan*.

(6) During the conference "*Public in Making"*, *Jovana Mihajlovic Trbovc*, gave a speech on *Contemporary: "Public Case Studie"s* explaining the temporal and spatial dimensions of public memory.

Trbovc's explanation of memory activism through public space activities and the connection between activist citizenship gave also a new perspective for this research.

(7) The seminar *User Interaction / How does a human act in a space?,* given by *Ahsen Özsoy* who mentioned that *urban interior* is to see the public space as a living space and perceive it as an interior space. Together these internal and external relations make these spaces more dynamic. This becomes a section with a high potential. This seminar was held in "*Human Sciences of Interior Architecture*" course (within IMIAD programme) which was coordinated by *Özge Cordan*.

(8) The seminar *Perception and Perceptual Process: How does Human Perceive in Space?,* given by *Çiğdem Kudiaki* who is a psychologist, stated that in order to meet their needs humans build relationships with their environment and other humans. Humans need to be appease with their environment and the periphery in order to live a more fulfilling life. This seminar was held in "*Human Sciences of Interior Architecture*" course (within IMIAD programme) which was coordinated by *Özge Cordan*.

(9) The seminar *"Seeking of an Intellectual Migrant / Crossing the Borders"* by *Cenk Hasan Dereli,* was coordinated by *Selen* ***Kurt*** and *Ozge Cordan.* Dereli was the guest for this thesis project. Treignac Project, IASPAS, PechaKucha, Randevu, Epic Fair were created for creative people to come together and do different activities. As mentioned in this seminar, the demands of living in the cities that the creative people prefer are a network that can be easily reached, a personal connection, a job opportunity. People need the existence of formal or informal creative networks. If people do not have the place they desire, they should be able to carry their own product on international platforms.

The seminars in which I, as the author of this thesis have participated as a speaker are the following :

(1) Personal presentation at *Intellectual Migrant's Place* realized at *Ein Gutes Gefühl | Ideen-/Projectvorstellungen zum Kulturellen Austausch (Feel good | Ideas - Project Ideas for Cultural Exchange)"* in Filmakademie Baden-Württemberg. The coordinator was *Sujatha Wanigesinghe*. The participants argued that *intellectual migrant* should be included into my work in a more descriptive way.

(2) Personal presentation *"Intellectual migrant's place"* realized at *"Suspended Living in a Temporary Space"* in Politecnico di Torino. For this conference an article published in *Suspended Living in Temporary Space | Emergencies in the Mediterranean Region* Conference Book. The sub-chapters in Chapter 3, that assess the adaptation process were taken from this presentation. The audience of the presentation confirmed the findings.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX A

Table A.1 : Personal information of the interviewees (Kurt, 2018).

Interviewee Nr.	FROM	TO	AGE	EDUCATION	FIELD OF WORK
1	Turkey	USA	26	Master	Other
2	Turkey	Peru,Cuba,Colombia	26	Bachelor	Education
3	Turkey	Italy, Greece	26	Bachelor +Exchange	Technical
4	Turkey	USA	26	Master	Architecture
5	Turkey	USA, Portugal	28	Master + Exchange	Technical
6	Turkey	Germany	29	Master + Exchange	Architecture
7	Turkey	UK	26	Master	Architecture
8	Netherlands	Germany	29	Master + Exchange	Technical
9	Germany	South Korea, Hong Kong, India	30	Master + Exchange	Technical
10	USA	Germany, UK	26	Master, MBA	Technical
11	Romania	Denmark, Germany, USA	23	Master + Exchange	Technical
12	Taiwan	South Korea, UK, China	29	Master	Business
13	Germany	Ireland, Kenya	23	Bachelor + Exchange	Student
14	Syria	France, Switzerland, Tunisia, Germany	36	PHD	Architecture
15	India	Germany	29	Master +Exchange	Architecture
16	Italy	Germany, Ireland	23	Bachelor	Student
17	Turkey	Germany	24	Master	Education
18	Peru	Germany	28	Master	Technical
19	UK	Portugal	50	PHD	Education
20	Iran	Germany	34	PHD	Technical
21	Poland	Ireland	52	Master	Business
22	Iraq	Germany	27	Master	Architecture
23	Mexico	AT, Germany	24	Bachelor	Architecture
24	Slovenia	UK, Austria, Germany, NZ, Sweden	32	Master	Business
25	Yemen	Germany	33	Master	Technical
26	USA	Portugal	57	Bachelor	Other
27	France	UK, USA, Spain, Germany	30	2x Bachelor, Master	Business
28	Russia	Germany	32	Master	Business
29	Russia	Germany, UK, Iceland	31	MBA	Business
30	Romania	France, UK	51	2x Master	Business
31	Turkey	Vietnam	30	Bachelor	Education
32	India	Germany	28	Master	Technical
33	France	Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, AT	28	2 x Bachelor	Other
34	South Africa	India, Swaziland, Germany	29	Master	Education
35	AT	Croatia, Canada, Germany	34	Master	Other
36	Egypt	Germany	27	Bachelor	Technical
37	Egypt	Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Turkey, AT	26	Bachelor	Technical
38	Hungary	NZ, Germany	25	Bachelor	Education
39	USA	Germany	20	Bachelor	Student
40	UK	USA, France, NZ, Vietnam, China	37	Bachelor	Business
41	Spain	UK, AT	29	Bachelor	Business
42	Brazil	Germany, Austria	26	PHD	Education
43	France	UK, Germany	30	2 x Bachelor	Technical
44	Germany	Spain, Colombia	28	2 x Master	Business
45	Germany	Turkey	28	Bachelor	Education
46	Mexico	Germany	31	Master +Exchange	Architecture
47	India	Germany	33	Master	Education

APPENDIX B

Table A.2 : Interviews with the highly-skilled migrants.[10]

Interview No	Page	Interview No	Page
Interview 1……..	106	Interview 25……	143
Interview 2……..	109	Interview 26……	144
Interview 3……..	111	Interview 27……	146
Interview 4……..	113	Interview 28……	147
Interview 5……..	115	Interview 29……	148
Interview 6……..	117	Interview 30……	149
Interview 7……..	119	Interview 31……	150
Interview 8……..	120	Interview 32……	151
Interview 9……..	122	Interview 33……	152
Interview 10……	124	Interview 34……	153
Interview 11……	127	Interview 35……	154
Interview 12……	128	Interview 36……	155
Interview 13……	129	Interview 37……	156
Interview 14……	130	Interview 38……	158
Interview 15……	131	Interview 39……	159
Interview 16……	132	Interview 40……	161
Interview 17……	133	Interview 41……	162
Interview 18……	134	Interview 42……	163
Interview 19……	136	Interview 43……	164
Interview 20..……..	137	Interview 44……	165
Interview 21……	139	Interview 45……	167
Interview 22……	140	Interview 46……	169
Interview 23……	141	Interview 47……	170
Interview 24……	142		

[10] As a method of tabulation of the interviews, Oral's master thesis has been used (2015, p.103).

Interview 1		**From Turkey to United States of America**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Türkiye, 26
2	Academic Background :		Lisans : Amerika - International Relations Yüksek Lisans: Amerika - Journalism School Master of Science
3	Professional Background :		Title'im wealth reporter. Dünya üzerinde para ve zenginliğin olduğu yerlere ve buna sahip olan kişilere bakıyorum. Zamanımın çoğu dünya üzerindeki milyarderleri araştırmakla geçiyor. Uzun sureli investigative projelerle insanların nasıl para kazandıklarını, doğru bicimde kazanıp kazanmadıklarını ve dünya ekonomisindeki ve kültüründeki etkilerine bakıyoruz.
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Yunanistan, Kıbrıs, Makedonya, Tunus, Fransa, Almanya, İtalya, İspanya, Andora, Amerika, Kanada, Porto Riko, Hollanda, Avusturya, Slovakya
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Genellikle seyahat, okul gezisi (Avrupa Gençlik Parlamentosu - Almanya, Hollanda), eğitim (Amerika - Providence dört yıl, Boston bir ay, New York -1,5 yıl)
6	In which countries have you lived?		Amerika
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Hep oyuncu olmak istiyordum. 'Gezgin Pantolon Kardeşliği' kitabındaki bir karakter New York Üniversite'sinde sinema okuyordu. Sonra araştırdım, iyi bir okul olduğunu gördüm. James Franco ve Woody Allen ders veriyordu. Aileme söyledim, "Ben gidip sinema okuyacağım." diye, annem de parasını ödemeyeceğini söyledi. Lisede okul onbirincisiydim, okul müdürüm sormuştu ne yapmak istediğimi. Ben de yurtdışında okumak istediğimi söylediğimde neden Brown'u düşünmediğimi sordu. Ben de olabilir dedim. Referans mektubumu okul müdürü yazdı, beni bir partiye davet etti. Partide Brown University, Stanford University, Columbia University öğrenci kabul ofislerinin dekanları vardı, hepsiyle konuşmuştum. Kabul mektubum geldiğinde dekanın kendi eliyle yazdığı notu vardı. "İstanbul'a yeniden gelmeyi planlıyorum, görüşelim. İyiki tanıştık…" Burs da alınca ailem karşı çıkmadı.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Okuldaki insanlar çok tatlılardı. Amerika'nın her yerinden gelen insan için de farklı bir durumdu. Uluslararası öğrencilerle olan oryantasyonu kaçırmıştım, uzun süre yabancı arkadaş edinemedim. Amerikalı'larla olan oryantasyona katılmıştım. Orada mesela jöle yeme yarışması vardı,'orientation dance party' yapıldı ve herkes bahçede dans etti, inanılmaz güzeldi. Bir sürü yeni arkadaş edindim. Her her şeyin böyle olabilmesinin en büyük nedeni, herkesin çok benzer olması, çoğu zaman aynı ekonomik statüden gelen insanlar bir arada.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	1.3.1 1.3.2 1.3.8	Gittiğim yere göre değişkenlik gösteriyor Benim çoğu arkadaşım Amerikalı'ydı. Georgetown'a giden bir arkadaşımın sadece Yunan arkadaşları vardı, ülkeye adapte olamadı ve en sonunda geri döndü. Bence en büyük sıkıntı dil. İyi yazıp, her şeyi anlayıp, konuşamayanlar vardı. Speaking dersi çok almıyoruz. Marmara'da bile her şey gramer üzerineydi. (1.3.1) Mesela Türk bir kız Fulbright burs kazanmış aynı zamanda yazarlık yapıyor ancak konuşma dili çok kötü. Bizim işimizde insanları arayıp telefonda konuşuyorsun ya da röportaj yapıyorsun ancak dilimiz yetmediğinde nasıl iletişim kurabiliriz? (1.3.2) Bazen "Ben yabancıyım, bu insanlar neden benle konuşuyor" diye düşünüyorum. Buradaki en yakın Amerikalı arkadaşıma, 'En yakın arkadaşının Türk olması garip değil mi? Ya da aksanım garip gelmiyor mu sana?' diye sordum. "Sana bakınca bir insan görüyorum, aksanını duymuyorum bile…" dedi. Erkek arkadaşımla olan ilişkimde de, buranın vatandaşı olmamak garip bir his. Bu insan Amerikalı, neden benimle? (1.3.8)Amerika'daki en ilginç durum insanların gelip "Beyaz mısın?" demesi oluyor. 'Racially Ambiguos' = 'Irkça Muğlak' olmak müslüman ülkeden gelmekle ilişkili.

10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		İlk dönem okulda, 'Asya- Amerikan Tiyatrosu' dersi aldım. Tek uluslararası öğrenci bendim, sınıfta da sadece 2 beyaz vardı, geriye kalan 10 kişi Asyalı. Bir gün Lion King müzikalini konuşuyorduk, biri dedi ki; "Maymunu oynayan bir kişinin make-up ile koyu renge boyanması ırkçılıktır." Ben de "Senin böyle bir şey demen ve bu role siyahi birini seçmen ırkçılık." dedim. Hoca herkesin ortasında bana 'ırkçı' dedi ve yazdığım makaleye İngilizce'ni anlamıyorum diyerek C notunu verdi. Dönem sonu gezisine katılamıyordum, bir Broadway müzikaline götürülüyordu herkes. Bu oyuna göre de sınav yapılacaktı ve hocam gidip Broadway'den scriptleri almamı önerdi ki bu imkansız. Danışmanıma olanları anlattım, böyle bir şeye asla izin vermemem gerektiğini söyledi. Makaleyi de yeniden yazıp yollamamı istedi, sonra final notum A'ya yükseldi.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?	1.4.1	Providence küçük bir bölgeydi. Okul şehre çok yatırım yapmıştı. Sokakta arada gasp/ kap-kaç olabiliyordu. Brown şehrin en yüksek kısmında, normal insanları kendinden uzaklaştırmış bir elitist ortamı var. New York'ta trende bile insanlarla tanışabiliyoruz. Okul ve iş dışında takıldığım insan çok yok ama tanışıyorum. Bir tiyatroda doğaçlama show'a gittim dün. Ben sahneye çıkmadım, grupları izledim. Bir grup sahneye çıkıyor ve 'bize konu verin' diyor., buna göre doğaçlama yapıyorlar. Biz sadece fikir veriyoruz. (1.4.1)Okulun öğrenci tiyatrosunu sen kuruyorsun. Sahne tasarımcısı, tasarımı yapıyor ve teknik ekip de kurulumu gerçekleştiriyor. Okulun kuralı da; oynadığın oyunun sahnesini eski haline getirmek senin ve sonraki oyunda oynayanların görevi. Herkes beraber çalışıyordu. Ben eline matkap alıp etrafa tırmanan insandım. O ortam bence seksizmin daha fazla hissedildiği ortam. Hepimiz arkadaştık zaten. Tiyatro ekibinin olayı genelde ortak derslerinin olması zaten. Her gün uzun saatler provalarımız oluyordu, o ortamda tanıştıklarımızla bağ kuruldu.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	1.3.7	(1.3.7)Starbucks çok önemliydi. Bir yerim vardı. Beni arayan herkes telefonumu aramadan önce oraya gelirdi. Kütüphanede ders çalışmayı sevmiyordum, çok konuşuyordum. Starbucks'ta o köşede cam vardı, gelen geçenle selamlaşıyordum ama aynı zamanda istediğimde kendimi soyutlayabiliyordum. Bir ortak masa vardı, benimki cama yapışık tezgah gibiydi, normal sandalyede oturuyordum. New York'ta mesela yemek yemeyi sevdiğim mekanlar var ama böyle bir yer yok.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Hayat rahat, kadın olmak kolay, ulaşım çok rahat, mobilsin. İstanbul'da gece eve tek yürüyemem mesela. İnsana saygı daha fazla, ben çok liberal bir şehirdeyim bunun da etkisi var. Amerika'da güneyde daha farklı olabilir. Uluslararası İlişkiler okudum, Boğaziçi'nde de okurdum ama düşünce yapısı olarak çok farklı. Bana *critical thinking* ve hayata bakış açısı öğretti. Boğaziçi Üniversitesi'ndeki arkadaşlarım çok farklı, eğitimleri onlara bu konuda bir şey öğretti mi bilmiyorum. Ben kafamda bir şeyleri challenge ediyorum. Ama bakıyorsun insanlar haber bile okumuyorlar. Dünya'nın her yerinde gazeteci/yazar olmak sıkıntılı. Burada yasalar basının arkasında. Türkiye'de bu söz konusu bile değil. Bir kanalda, az ücretle çalışmaya başlayacağıma, düzgün para kazanıp burada yaşamayı tercih ederim.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?	1.3.3	Hayat kurdum burada, düzenim var. Yaptığım iş belli, gittiğim market belli. (1.3.3)Ailen yokken yalnız hissedebiliyorsun. Bence ilişkime bağlı olmanın en büyük nedenlerinden biri, bana aile hissini vermesiydi. İyi ilişkiler insanı oraya bağlıyor. Aynı insanla olmasa bile, şehre bağlanıyorsun. Türkiye'ye ait hissetmiyorum., Amerika'ya da ait hissedemiyorum. Adamın biri çıkıp "Sizi ülkeden atacağız." diyor. Benim dileğim, planımın kesinleşebilmesi. Mesela bu evde mutluyum, eşya almak istiyorum ama alamıyorum çünkü vizem bitince ne yapacağımı düşünüyorum. Sınıfımda Hintli bir kız var, aynı zamanda Kanadalı. Mezun olunca Hindistan'a geri dönmek istiyor. Video broadcastinde konuşurken Hintli aksanıyla konuşuyor. Çünkü bir gün internete koymak isterse onunla dalga geçmesinler diye.

15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?	1.3.4 1.3.5	(1.3.4) Dört sene öğrenci yurdu, 1,5 sene evde ve New York'ta üç kere ev değiştirdim. İkisinin de eğlenceli dönemleri vardı. Kimle yaşadığıma bağlı. Ancak 2015 Mayıs ayından beri kendi evimdeyim ve hasta olmadım, daha hijyenik ve sağlıklı olduğuna inanıyorum. Kendi evim olunca, psikolojim düzeldi. İnsanın emanetlik hissetmesi çok kötü, taşınmam gerekiyor diye kutularımı açamadan yaşamıştım. Çalışma alanım, işte bir masam var. Baya dağınık. İki tane monitörüm var, masa üstü bilgisayar. Bazen lap-topumu da götürüyorum. Evde bir masam var ama onda çalışmayı pek tercih etmiyorum. Yatak üstünde çalışabilirim,(1.3.5) mutfakta çalışmayı seviyorum, küçüklükten alışkanlık.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	1.3.6	Kendime ait fotoğraflar götürmüştüm galiba. Onun dışında kıyafet getirdim. (1.3.6) Kitap asla getirmedim. Bütün kitaplarım İstanbul'da. Üniversiteden sonra da taşınırken kitaplarımı hibe ettim. Hala kendime bir kitaplık almadım. Vizem çıkarsa o zaman kitaplık zamanı gelmiş demektir.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		Gidip insanlarla tanışsınlar, eventler var. Politik eğilimleri varsa çok fazla oluşum var. İnsanlar oturup sohbet edip, konulara çözümler buluyorlar.

Interview 2		**From Turkey to Peru, Cuba, Colombia**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Türkiye, 26
2	Academic Background :		Lisans : İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı
3	Professional Background :		Universidad de Cesar Vallejo'da, İngilizce öğretmeni olarak çalışıyordum. Yeri Kuzey Lima'daydı yani gelir seviyesi oldukça düşük bir bölgeydi. Fazlasıyla da tehlikeli bir bölgeydi. Ama çalıştığım okul büyük bir üniversite olduğu için her şey sistemliydi ve bana her zaman, her konuda çok yardımcı oldular.
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Peru, Küba, Singapur, Tayland, Mısır, Arap Emirlikleri, Amerika, İngiltere, Yunanistan, İsviçre, Fransa, İtalya, Romanya, Bulgaristan, Makedonya, Almanya, Avusturya, Portekiz, İspanya
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Seyahat, ziyaret, iş
6	In which countries have you lived?		Peru, Küba, Colombia
7	How did you decide to move to another country?	2.3.1	Burada monoton bir hayatım vardı. Okulum beni geliştirmiyordu. İmkanları da yoktu, Erasmus bile yapamıyordum. Kendim araştırma yaptım. AIESEC'e başvurdum. (2.3.1) Bu noktada Türkiye büyük engeller oluşturdu. Brezilya'dan kabul almama rağmen okul bölüm başkanı izin vermedi. Sorumluluk almak istemediğini söyledi. Peru için onun imzalaması gereken bir belge yoktu. Bu nedenle Peru'yu tercih ettim. Okulu dondurmakla bile uğraşmadan gittim. Bir üniversitede İngilizce öğretmenliği yaptım. Türkiye'ye Peru'dan erken dönmek zorunda kaldım. Bir turizm şirketinde işe girdim. Beni tur rehberi olarak Küba'ya gönderdiler. Güney Amerika'yı bildiğim ve dili bildiğim için. Mezun olmadan önce her şeyi denemek istiyordum; öğretmenlik, turizm, tercümanlık…
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Peru'ya ilk gittiğimde yanımda annem vardı. Akşam yattığımda uyanıyım ve uyandığım yer İstanbul olsun istedim. Peru berbat bir yerdi. Hata yaptığımı düşünüyordum. Benim çalışacağım yer Lima'nın en ücra köşesiydi. Yolda çıplak insanlar vardı, tamamen tehlikeliydi yani. Annemle beraber gittik, bavulumu toplayıp hemen geri dönebileceğimizi söyledi. Ben nedense orada kalmalıymışım gibi hissettim, onlara bir şeyler katabilirmişim gibi geldi. AIESEC'in evimi ayarlamış olması gerekiyordu ama bir süreden sonra anladım ki ayarlamamış. Kendi başıma bir ev buldum. O insanlar da oradaki ailem gibi oldular. Otelde kalırken her sabah otelden çıkıp sağ tarafa yürürdüm, bir gün çıkıp sol tarafa yürüdüm. Hayatımın en güzel manzarasına ulaşmıştım diyebilirim. AIESEC konferansları oluyordu. Trapiche Bar'da partilerini yapıyordu. Ben genel olarak Güney Amerika eğlenme kültürünü çok sevdiğim için çok eğleniyordum. International insanlarla buluşmak da keyifli oluyordu. Couch-Surfing buluşmalarında bir çok kişiyle tanıştım. Her hafta Cuma günü spesifik bir yerde toplanıyorduk. Kemik kitle dışında hep yeni kişiler katılıyordu. Bazen aktiviteler düzenliyorlardı, şehir dışına seyahatler gibi.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	2.3.2 2.4.1	(2.3.2) İlk gittiğimde suya 10 TL öderken, zaman geçtikçe 1 TL ödemeye başladım. Herkes kazıklamaya çalışıyordu. Öğretmenlik yaparken bana verilen sınıf başlangıç seviyesiydi. Aramızda büyük bir dil engeli olmasına rağmen, onların sayesinde ben daha hızlı İspanyolca öğrendim. Onlar da daha hızlı İngilizce öğrenebildiler. Ben İspanyolca bildiğimi düşünerek gitmiştim ama başta kimseyle konuşamadım. Sonra bir anda çözüldü., nasıl olduğunu hala bilmiyorum. (2.4.1)İnsanlar turist seviyorlar ancak kendi hayatlarına çok dahil etmiyorlar. Bu nedenle genelde yabancılarla ya da ev arkadaşlarımla görüşüyordum.

10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Ev arkadaşlarım odalarını hep kilitleyerek uyuyorlardı. Kendimi hırsız gibi hissediyordum. Ama inadına kapımı sonuna kadar açarak uyudum hep.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?	2.3.4	Öğrencilerimle ders sonralarında çeşitli aktiviteler yapıyordum. Beni farklı yerlere götürüyorlardı. (2.3.4)Kendim de dans ettiğim için, dans kursuna yazıldım. Onlarla beraber Peru dansları öğreniyordum. Bir park vardı, 'Kedili Park' ortasında amfi tiyatro vardı. Yaşlı insanlar, engelli insanlar dans edip, şarkı söylüyorlardı. Herkesin buluşma noktasıydı.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	2.3.3	(2.3.3) Sol taraftaki 'Baranko Semti', orada saatlerce takılıyordum. Mükemmel bir manzarası vardı. Çok farklı bir coğrafyası vardı. Müzik dinleyip, fotoğraf çekerdim, yazı yazardım.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?	2.2.1 2.2.2	Burada hayatımı boşa harcadığımı biliyorum. Her günüm aynı. Başka bir ülkede hiç çaba harcamadan en azından dil öğrenebilirim. Benim amacım daha çok keşif. 3 günlük seyahat hiçbir şey ifade etmiyor. Kültürü yaşayabilmek için gönüllü projelere başvuruyorum. Vizyonum genişlesin. (2.2.1)AIESEC' teki gönüllü iş olanaklarından biri; Brezilya'da olanakları olmayan çocuklara eğitim üzerine bir şey yapmak ya da kendin katabileceğin herhangi bir alanda destek vermek. (2.2.2)Mesela ben Türkçe öğretebilirim, piyano çalmayı öğretebilirim. Onlar da bana Portekizce öğretebilir.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Eskiden Türkiye'den gitmek isterdim hep. Nefret doluydum. Ama şimdi her yeni deneyimin sonunda dönmek istediğim yer burası.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Benim eve iş getirme gibi bir durumum yoktu ekstra bir şey çıkarsa okulda hallediyordum. Kaldığım ev de yeni bir ev olduğu için odamdaki mobilyaları ben kendime göre seçtim. Bir dolabım, yatağım, komodin, aynam ve çalışma masam vardı.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Yanımda yeterli olacak kadar kıyafet bolca ilaç ve tarhana, çay, vb. yurtdışında bulamayacağım yiyecek ve içecek götürdüm. Onun dışında tanışacağım insanlar için ufak tefek hediyeler aldım. Yeni bir dil öğreneceğim için İspanyolca sözlük. Aile ve arkadaşlarımla olan birkaç fotoğraf. Ipad.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		Konuşmaktan korkmamak. Bir kurs, aktivite sanki çok fazla insanla tanışma olanağı sunuyor. Couch Surfing mesela dünyanın her yerinde var.

Interview 3		**From Turkey to Italy, Greece**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Türkiye, 26
2	Academic Background :		Lisans : Gıda Mühendisliği DeğişimİtalyaSEP!SEP Yüksek Lisans : İtalya - Gıda Mühendisliği
3	Professional Background :		Apple Call Center
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		İtalya, Polonya, İspanya, Almanya, Hollanda, Fransa, Macaristan
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Eğitim, seyahat, ziyaret, iş
6	In which countries have you lived?		Italy, Greece
7	How did you decide to move to another country?	3.2.1	Çocukluğumdan beri yeni yerler keşfetme tutkum var. Okulum da bana imkan tanıyınca, değerlendirdim. (3.2.1)Türkiye'de alanımla ilgili parametreler beni tatmin etmiyor. Kendimi ekonomik ve sosyal anlamda geliştiremiyorum. İmkanlar açısından Avrupa daha rahat ve özgür. Her şeyden önce kendimi geliştirme motivasyonum düşmüyor, insancıl olmayan durumlar yok.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Ev bulana kadar ucuz bir hosteldeydim. Öğrencilerin işlettiği bir hosteldi. Çok fazla gezgin vardı, direkt arkadaş olduk. Bir çok aktivite yaptık. Sokaktaki insanlarla bile direk tanışıyorduk, ben de çok heyecanlıydım zaten direkt uyum sağladım. Culture Exchange Bar' vardı. Herkes yakasına ismini takıp geliyor. Her Pazar gerçekleşiyor. Her masada bayraklar var. Kim, hangi dilde konuşmak istiyorsa o masaya oturuyor. Masada da bir kutu var, konu bitince oradan seçiyorsun. Şehirdeki tüm yabancılara da açık bir etkinlik. Bir arkadaşım sokak kenarında şarapçı bulmuş. Oturma yeri bile yok. Hiç iş yapmıyormuş. Sonra bir kaç haftada her Perşembe günü yabancılar için toplanma yeri oldu. Perşembeleri sokakta şarap içme günümüzdü. İnsanlarla etkileşime girince underground bir işgal evi keşfettik. Bir akıl hastanesini işgal etmişler. Aktivist eylemler yapıyorlar. Türkiye'yle ilgili de çok fazla eylemleri vardı. İzmir'de Erasmuslu öğrenciler için, bağımsız filmler üzerine bir toplanma günümüz vardı. Geçmişte kalan, kolay ulaşılamayan, ayrıntı olarak kalan filmleri beraber izleyip, değerlendiriyorduk. Sonra güncel filmlere de değindik. Her Perşembe projeksiyon kiralayıp, kurup, izleyip, tartışıyorduk. Bir Kosovalı, bir Yunan, bir Alman, bir İspanyol, üç Türk.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	3.3.1	Ekonomik zorluğu vardı. Napoli mafyası vardı, evin altında bir adamı kafasından vurdular, benim telefonumu çaldılar. Biraz underground bir yer. Napoli'de genelde İngilizce konuşamıyor insanlar. (3.3.1)Herkes bağırarak konuşuyor. Aynı dili konuştuğun insanlarla, mizahın da uyuşuyor. Farklı bir dilde o etkileşimi sağlamak daha zor. Kültürel farklılıkları hissediyorsun. İtalya kuzeyindeki insanlar biraz daha soğuk, ben daha çok güney insanıyım ve bu durum beni biraz geriyor. Benim yapıma göre biraz daha ciddi kalıyorlar. Euro'nun artışıyla da ekonomik zorluk daha çok çekiyorum.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Sigara içerken gördüklerinde gelip "Türkler gibi sigara içme!" diyorlar. Güncel olaylardan "Avrupa'da böyle şeyler olmaz." tavırlarını görüyorduk. Bir gün, bir yerde yol sordum. Aksanımdan dolayı nereli olduğumu sordular. Türk olduğumu söyleyince, Gezi Parkı protestolarını desteklediklerini söylediler.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Bellini diye bir meydan vardı. Napolili gençlerin buluşma noktası, herkes paylaşım halinde. Birinden sigara, birinden ot alıyorsun. Kokuya gidiyorsun. Ben hatıra dükkanlarını çok severdim, en azından İngilizce konuşabiliyorlardı, oralarda hep muhabbet oluyordu.

12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Bellini meydanında 'Bellini Cafe' vardı. Ben çok severim alternatif yerleri ama Napoli çok tekdüzeydi. Bu kafe bizim buluşma noktamızdı.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Yepyeni bir insan olma şansı, yeni ritüeller oluşturabiliyorsun. Farklı yemekler, mekanlar, şaşırma şansı. Mühendislik alanında teknolojileri daha gelişmiş ve yeni kaynakları var. Dil sorunu nedeniyle insanlarla derinlemesine etkileşim kuramadım.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Uzun süre aynı yerde kalınca, ister istemez bağlandım oraya.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?	3.3.2	Evde 6 kişi beraber yaşıyorduk. Bir arkadaşımla odamı paylaşıyordum. Odada her şey simetrikti. Çalışma ortamım çok rahattı çünkü beraber kaldığım kız düzen hastasıydı. Her gün ritüeli aynıydı. Her gün odayı temizlerdi benim eşyalarımı da toplardı. Bu kadar düzenli biriyle yaşamak çok rahattı bu sayede çalışırken hiç sıkıntı çekmedim. Bir ahşap masam vardı sadece 1 çekmecesi vardı, oraya bilgisayarımı notlarımı koyardım. Sandalyem salon sandalyesiydi. Yanımda çok fazla kitap getirmediğim için kitaplık daha çok depolama alanı gibiydi. Kozmetik ürünlerim de vardı. Ev arkadaşım çok sessiz sakindi ama çalışırken fısıldayarak çalışıyordu. Bu nedenle o gündüz çalışırken ben gece çalışmayı tercih ederdim, zaten programı çok belliydi bu nedenle ben de sıkıntı yaşamıyordum. (3.3.2)Çok büyük bir mutfağımız vardı. Herkes odasında çalışırken ben mutfakta çalışırdım insanlarda sohbet etmek hoşuma gidiyordu.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	3.3.4 3.3.5 3.3.3	(3.3.4) Benim bir çift küpem var, el işleme bakır. Hatta bir arkadaşıma hediye etmiştim sonra dayanamayıp geri aldım. O küpelerimi yanıma aldım. Onunla kendimi daha özgüvenli hissediyorum.Not defterim hep yanımdadır. Kahverengi kapaklı.Kilo verdiğim zamanlardı bu nedenle vücuduma yakışan bir kaç kıyafeti yanıma almıştım. (3.3.5)Mühendislik okuduğum için hesap makinemi yanıma almıştım. (3.3.3)Türk kahvesi ve cezve yanıma almıştım. Babam orda hocalarımdan birine verirsin demişti.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		Çekinmeden herkesle konuşsunlar, yeni fırsatlar yaratsınlar.

Interview 4		**From Turkey to USA**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Türkiye, 26
2	Academic Background :		Lisans : Mimarlık Yüksek Lisans : Amerika – Aydınlatma Tasarımı
3	Professional Background :		New York'ta aydınlatma üstüne bir tasarım ofisinde, ben de junior lighting designer olarak çalışıyorum mezun olduğumdan beri. Amerika-Avrupa bazlı projeler %90, ara ara Katar falan geliyo. Daha çok high-end tasarım, lüks binalar, büyük yatırımlar. Böyle olmayıp aydınlatma tasarlatan pek yok sanırım. Ben hospitality projelerine bakan takımdayım, otel, restoran, penthouse falan yapıyoruz. Bir de üniversitedeki tez danışmanımın bir sürdürülebilir enerjiyle aydınlatma ve güneş enerjisi kullanımı üzerine bir araştırma projesine yardım edeceğim sorun çıkmazsa ama bireysel bir çalışma.
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Amerika, Fransa, Belçika, İtalya, Yunanistan...
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Seyahat, eğitim
6	In which countries have you lived?		Amerika
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Deneyim edinip, vizyon geliştirmek. Başka bir ülkede yaşama deneyimi kazanmak.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		İki, üç ay kadar sürdü. Kültür şoku yaşamadım, çok farklı kesimlerden insanlar burada çünkü. Ama yine de yalnız olmak, saat farkı, ana dilimin olmaması zorladı biraz. Dönem başlamadan bütün birinci sınıflar beraber bara gittik ama çok işlemedi. Lisans öğrencilerinin mixerları oluyor.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Bütün arkadaşlarım international, New York çok kalabalık olduğu için herkes kendi ırkıyla gibi. Amerikalılar çok kendi aralarında ben de çok girişimci olmadığım için… Yurt arkadaşlarım oldu. Birbirimize destek olabiliyorduk, saygılı insanlardı, diyalog kurabiliyorduk.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Hiç yaşamadım.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Kasiyer, süpermarket…
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	4.3.2	(4.3.2)East Village, şehrin üst taraflarına göre daha ait hissediyorum, daha tanıdık ve daha samimi. Burada daha çok göçmen mahallesi var.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Vizyonunu açıyorsun, kültürleri tanıyorsun, karışık büyük şehirlerde özellikle kendini tanıyorsun, hayatta ne istediğini anlıyorsun, kendini idare etmeyi, sorumluluk almayı, zaman planlamasını öğreniyorsun. Hep bir outsiderlık oluyor bence, hayat düzenin alıştığın gibi olamıyor. Türkiye'deki gibi rastgele hayatta kalma durumun yok, bireyliğin elinden alınmıyor. Bir yandan da bizim büyüdüğümüz, alıştığımız Türkiye'yi düşününce sıcaklık daha fazla.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Hayır.

15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?	4.3.1	(4.3.1)Bir sene öğrenci yurdu, sonra ev. Ev hayatımın olması daha olumlu etkiliyor, kendi odam, eşyalarım, kendi alanım var. Yurtta kalırken, yurdun bize sağladığı odada yatak ve çalışma masası vardı ama ben genelde okuldaki stüdyoda çalışıyordum yurt çok rahatsız olduğu için. İkinci sene eve çıktım, ev arkadaşımla aram iyi değildi o yüzden hep kendi odamdaydım. Çalışma masam dışarıda ilk taşınırken çalışma bölgesi olarak belirlediğimiz hol gibi bi yerdeydi, sonra pişman oldum odama taşımadığıma gerçi, ama yer de pek yoktu. Şu an evde ders çalışmıyorum, çalışma masam yeni evimde balkonda çiçeklerin altında duruyor. Kitaplığım hiç olmadı buradaki odalara bir yatak ve bir şifonyerden başka bir şey sığmıyor ama kitaplarım yatağımın civarında üst üste, yan yana. Şu anki ev arkadaşlarımı sevdiğim için bütün evi kendi alanım gibi görüyorum ama evler dediğim gibi çok küçük, salon vs depolama alanı gibi kullanılıyor sadece. Genelde odamda yatağımdayım yani, başka yer yok.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Amerika'ya gelirken kıyafetlerimi, laptopımı, okuma kitaplarımı getirdim o kadar. Bütün eşyalarımı, mobilya gibi burda Ikea'dan ya da Amazon'dan aldım. Bir de yatak çarşaflarını Türkiye'den taşıdım çünkü burdakiler çok dandik ve kaşındırıyor. İlk senemin sonunda tatil dönüşü tatilde aldığım küçük bir iki dekorasyon eşyası ve fotoğraflar getirdim ama sonraki senelerde başka bir şey taşımadım, burada ne aldıysam o. Yemek hiç getirmedim yanımda ama pişman oldum, annem ilk ziyarete geldiğinde zeytin ve sarma getirdi, erkek arkadaşım da salça yolladı.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 5		**From Turkey to United Stated of America, Portugal**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Türkiye, 28
2	Academic Background :		Lisans : Endüstri Mühendisliği Değişim : Amerika - Endüstri Mühendisliği Yüksek Lisans : Portekiz - IT Management
3	Professional Background :		IT Project Manager
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Amerika, Portekiz, Hollanda
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Eğitim, seyahat
6	In which countries have you lived?		Amerika, Portekiz
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Amerika için olan kararım ailem sayesinde olmuştu. Başta korkmuştum ama sonra adapte olabilmiştim. Türkiye'nin son durumundan sonra yurtdışında yaşamak ve çalışabilmek için.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		İlk iki hafta çok yadırgadım. Lizbon'a gelme sebebim okulun çok iyi olmasıydı. Hiç bir bilgim yoktu şehirle ilgili, kimseyi de tanımıyordum. Şehir yabancıydı ve dil de farklıydı. Bir ay sonunda kendimi rahat hissetmeye başladım, şimdi daha da iyiyim. Okul açılmadan önce oryantasyonda bir araya geldik. Lizbon Erasmus şehri ve insanlar organizasyonlara çok meraklılar Sosyal medya üzerinden iletişim grup her gün farklı bir aktivite organize ediyorlar.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Dil ve şehrin bana yabancı olması. Bürokratik işlemleri kendim halletmeye çalıştım, dil nedeniyle halledemedim. İngilizcem iyi olduğu için okulla ilgili sıkıntı yaşamadım. Arkadaşlarımı, ailemi özlüyorum ama buraya da yabancılık çekmiyorum.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Portekizliler hiç önyargılı değiller çünkü Türklerle ilgili fikirleri yok ancak uluslararası bir ortam var ve dünyadaki imajımız kötü olduğu için örneğin Polonyalılar bizden nefret ediyor, Almanlar çok gözlemliyor sonra kendi ülkelerindekilerle kıyaslıyor, Fransızlar çok önyargılı, İngilizler için problem sadece Türk olmakla ilgili değil, Amerikalılar da Ortadoğu politikaları yüzünden önyargılı olabiliyor, Avrupalılar ise genelde seviyor ve daha yakın hissediyorlar kendilerine.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?	5.3.3	(5.3.3)Öncelikle insalar senle Portekizce konuşuyor. Gülümsüyor, asla somurtan insan yok. Sen dili bilmediğini açıklıyorsun, seninle İngilizce konuşmaya devam ediyor. Etrafındaki insanlar sürekli güler yüzlü oldukları için sen de öyle olmak zorunda hissediyorsun. Dışarıya hiç negatiflik yansıtmıyorlar. Yabancılar polisinde mesela kimse İngilizce konuşmuyor, ama çalışan memurlar İngilizce dersi alıyorlar, kendilerini geliştirmeyi önemsiyorlar.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	5.3.1	Mutfağı çok farklı, özellikle balık konusunda iyiler. (5.3.1)Tarihi mekanları geziyorum. Ortasında Lizbon eski yerleşimi bulunan, ara sokakları Asmalı Mescite benzeyen bir bölge var, orayı çok seviyorum. 'Bayro Altı' sokaklarda içilen, yine Vida Pera tarafı gibi olan bir bölüm. Lizbon şehir olarak çok güzel, güzel parkları da var.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Medeniyet var, önyargıları yok insanların. Rahatlar ve acele etmiyorlar, bu durumun psikolojilerini kötü etkilediğini düşünüyorlar çünkü. Avrupa'da parmakla gösterilebilen bir ülke olabilmek için çok çalışıyorlar. Kalabalık değil, şehir eski, restorasyon var ama yeni yapılaşma yok. Doku olarak 40 sene öncekiyle aynı ama daha teknolojik. Sosyal devlet haklarını koruyor. Sağlık, eğitim %100 sağlanıyor. Çok zengin bir ülke değil ama sınıf farkı yok toplumda. Türkiye'yle kıyaslayamıyorum. Burada herkes aynı yolda yürüyüp, aynı kıyafeti giyiyor. Hem iyi, hem kötü tarafları var.

14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?	5.3.2	Çok zorlu bir süreçten geçtim ama artık burada yaşarım diyorum. (5.3.2) Aidiyet için daha uzun zaman gerekiyor. Çok kolay değil, mesela çevremde insan olmasa, yaz gelse ve herkes gitse nasıl hissederim bilemiyorum. Dili öğrenmem lazım. O zaman daha keyifli olacak, dili bilmediğim için mahrum kalıyorum.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Çalışma alanım açık ofis, kendime ait çalışma masası, iki ekran, kilitli dolap var. Rezidansta kalıyorum, kat paylaşım mantığı. Bir oda ve banyo bana ait, çalışma masası, kitaplık, yatak hepsi odada. Mutfağı katla paylaşıyorum. Haftada bir kez home office yapıyorum, odada çalışıyorum.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Sadece kıyafetler, ilaç, elektronik ve bilgisayar getirmiştim.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		Etkinliklere katılıp, yeni çevre oluşturmak.

Interview 6		**From Turkey to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Türkiye, 29
2	Academic Background :		Lisans : İç Mimarlik ve Çevre Tasarımı Yüksek lisans : İç Mimari Tasarım (Uluslararası) Değişim : Almanya
3	Professional Background :		Berlin'de Büro Tasarımı üzerine bir büroda staj yaptım. Sonra tamamen üç boyutlu mimari ve iç mimari görselleştirme alanında çalışmaya başladım. Berlin'de başka bir firmada üç boyutlu alanda iki seneye yakın kadar çalıştım. Şu an Almanya'nın başka bir şehrinde başka bir firmada aynı alanda çalışmaya devam ediyorum.
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		-
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Üniversitesi`nin Yüksek Lisans Programı aracılığıyla bir dönem Stuttgart`ta eğitim deneyimim oldu.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Almanya
7	How did you decide to move to another country?	6.2.1	Yabancı dile (İngilizce ve Almanca) yatkınlığım, uluslararası çalışmalarda görev almak istemem, farklı yerlerden insanlarla tanışma isteğim ve onların kültürlerini yaşayarak öğrenme isteğim,(6.2.1) doğduğum ve büyüdüğüm ülkemde zamanla kendimi (fikirlerim ve yaşayışımla) rahat hisedememeye baslamam, yurt dışında eğitim alma kararlarımdan bazılarıdır.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Benimle birlikte bu program ile gelen bölüm arkadaşlarım, yurtta kalan diger Erasmus Programı ile gelen öğrencilerle ve yine yurtta kalan o ülkede doğup büyüyen öğrencilerle kısa sürede kaynaşmak bu adaptasyon sürecini hızlandıran etkenlerdir. Bu süreci hızlandırmak için mümkün olduğunca farklı öğrenciler veya insanlarla tanışmak, onlarla iletişime geçmek gerekir. Okul harici, farklı etkinliklerde görev almak veya çeşitli organizasyonlara katılmak,sadece Türkiye`den gelen öğrencilerle vakit geçirmek yerine her milletten öğrenciyi tanımak, onların kültürlerini konuşarak öğrenmek, hep beraber çeşitli etkinliklere (şehir içi veya şehir dışı geziler, piknik, akşam eğlenceleri, okul sonrası toplantılar vs.) katılmak bu sürece inanılmaz katkı sağlamıştır.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	6.3.1	İlk taşindığımda elbette kendimi cok garip hissetmiştim, özellikle öğrenci yurt sistemine alışmam epey zaman almıştı.(6.3.1)Kaldığım yurt dairesinde beş kişi kalıyorduk, ben ve dört tane erkek. Halbuki ben kızların ve erkeklerin ayri kaldığı yurt sistemine alışık bir ülkeden geldiğim için, bu durumu ilk etapta çok yadırgamıştım. Fakat anladım ki bu durum kaldığım ülkede çok normaldi ve medeniyet vardı. Erkek-kız arasında uçurum yoktu, kimse benim varlığımı yadırgamadı, aksine bana yaklaşımları çok olumlu ve sıcakkanlı oldu. Dairemi değiştirmek istemedim bile. Bir diğer konu ise kaldığım yurdun pek temiz olmamasıydı. Böyle bir yeri çok pis bulmamın nedeni muhtemelen daha önce bir yurt deneyimimin olmaması veya dört erkeğin orada yaşıyor olması olabilirdi. Ikinci olarak, daireleri ve odaları temizlemeye gelen bir firmanin olmaması beni cok şaşırtmıştı. Herkes kendi odasını temizlemekle yükümlüyken, bütün kullandığımız ortak alanları değisimli olarak (haftalık plana göre) temizlememiz gerekiyordu. Yurt haricinde başka yaşadığım bir zorluk olmadı.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?	6.3.4	(6.3.4)Hiç dışlanma olayı yaşamadım. Hatta aksine kendi ülkemdeki insanlardan daha fazla tolere edildim ve daha kolay arkadaşlıklar kurdum.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Yerel halkla daha cok yurtta bütünleştim. Benim kaldığım dairedeki arkadaşlarımın hepsi Almandı ve içlerinden biri (şu an kendisi eşim oldu) beni ve okul arkadaşlarımı diğer yerel halkla kaynaştıran kişi olmuştur. Onun sayesinde Alman kültürünü, digger Alman şehirlerini, ailesini, yaşayışını ve diğer arkadaşlarını tanımış oldum ve sağlam ilişkilere sahip oldum.

12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Zamanla kaldigim yurt, Schloßpark, Königstraße ve oradaki cafeler.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Yurt dışında yaşamanın dezavatajları benim icin, ailemi, ülkemdeki arkadaşlarımı, şehrimdeki denizi, havasını ve yemeklerini cok özlemek. Yeni dil, kültür ve insanları öğrenmek, tanımak ve onlarla iletişime geçmek, yurt disinda üniversitede proje sunumu icin gerekli malzeme ve ekipmanın fazlasıyla sağlanmış olmasi, farklı ülkelerden gelen öğrencilerin kendi stillerindeki sunumlarını görebilmek, dinleyebilmek, yabancı dil kursu ve kursta birçok farklı yerden ve kültürden insan tanımak, hala bugüne dek süren sağlam ilişkiler geliştirmek avantajlarındandır.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Şu an Almanya`da yaşıyorum ve kendimi buraya ait hissediyorum.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?	6.3.3	(6.3.3)Yurtta yaşadım. Ünivesiteden birlikte geldiğim bölüm arkadaşımla aynı yurtta kalıyorduk ve her seferinde birlikte şehri keşfe çıkıyorduk, o arkadaşımla yaptığımız keşifler beni şehre zamanla cok bağladı, çok güzel ve keyifli anlarımız oldu hep şehirle ilgili. Daha sonra da o yurtta yaşayan, Almanca kursundan tanıdığımız bir sürü Erasmus öğrencisiyle tanışıp şehir aktivitelerimize onlarla devam ettik.Çalışma alanım (bilgisayar, çalışma masası) yatak odamdan bağımsız ayrı bir oda. Kitaplık veya kitaplara ait raflar oturma odası, yatak ve çalışma odasında da mevcut.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	6.3.2	Almanya'ya taşındığımda yanıma kocaman bir bavul almıştım. (6.3.2) Tasarım dergilerim, okuduğum kitaplar, kıyafetler, ayakkabılar ve çantalar da içindeydi.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		Taşınacakları yerin dilini ve kültürünü biraz olsun öğrenmeye çalışmak, sadece Türkiye`den gelen öğrencilerle değil, orada yaşayan insanlarla ve diğer değisim öğrencileriyle de sık sık vakit geçirmek, uluslararası toplantı ve etkinliklere katılmak, oraya uyum sağlamayı gönülden istemek.

Interview 7		**From Turkey to United Kingdom**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Türkiye, 26
2	Academic Background :		Lisans : Mimarlık Yüksek Lisans : İngiltere - Interior Design
3	Professional Background :		Interior Designer / Bo Concept
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		-
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		İş, okul, temelli yaşam
6	In which countries have you lived?		İngiltere
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Türkiye'de iş geleceği yok Bağnaz bir yer. Akdeniz ülkesinde yaşamaktan bıktım. Herkes dengesiz.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Aşırı hızlıydı. Ne kadar çok insanla tanışırsan o kadar gelişiyor. O yerde iş bulup çalışmak ve günlük hayatın bir parçası olmak çok yardım ediyor.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Pek zorluk yaşamadım.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Hayır yaşamadım. Londra çok kozmopolit bir yer ve herkes çok arkadaş canlısı.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Metro, iş, barlar, cafeler ve public alanlar.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Brick Lane bölgesine kendimi ait hissediyorum.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?	7.2.1	(7.2.1)Avantajlar; kendi ayaklarının üzerinde durabilmek, başka insanlara hesap vermemek, özgürlük, yaratıcılığının sınırlandırılmaması, komplekssiz insanlar, iş fırsatları, sanata ve kültüre olan ulaşılabilirlik, eğlence hayatı, sosyal hayat ve yeni insanlarla tanışmak. Dezavantajı yok.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Hem de çok hissediyorum, burada doğup büyümüş gibiyim.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Ev ve öğrenci yurdunda yaşadım, şu an evdeyim. Kesinlikle daha çok ait hissettiriyor. Paylaşımlı bir evde kaldım. Çalışma masam var ve raflar var. Kütüphanede çalışmayı tercih ediyorum.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	7.3.1	(7.3.1)Kıyafetler, kozmetik ürünler, aslında bir tatil valizi gibiydi. Yeni koşullara uyum sağlamak daha önemli, buna bağlı olarak esneklik sağlamak.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		Kendi ülkenden olan insanlarla takılmamalısın. Bir işte çalışmak ve olabildiğince çok farklı insanla tanışıp, farklı kültür ve yaşam stillerine açık olmak.

Interview 8		**From Netherlands to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Netherlands, 29
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Industrial Engineering and Management Science Exchange:Vienna Master : Industrial Engineering and Management Science
3	Professional Background :		Process Engineer in Manufacturing Environments
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		European countries, Australia, China, USA, Brazil, Sri Lanka…
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Travelling, academic, business (China, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, USA, Mexico, Hungary)
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Academic : I have finished my Bachelors pretty quick. Then I wanted to do something else. I wanted to learn the German language, because Germany is the biggest trade partner of the Netherlands. As an Industrial Engineer you're going to end up with Germans a lot because the industry is so strong. Business : And Germany is much cooler than the Netherlands. The companies sent you abroad in Germany but not in Netherlands.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?	8.3.1	(8.3.1) In the northern part of the Germany the cultural differences compared to the Netherlands are not so big. And the type of German that people speak is very clear. I didn't have many difficulties. But in the Southern part of the Germany is bit different and German that people speak is not so clear. So I had more difficulties in the South more than the North. With all of the administration I had to go to the Local Government, faced 3 desks and than I was able to work in Germany so that was pretty easy from the adaption.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	8.3.3	(8.3.3)People are not so open in the Southern part of the Germany. They attend to be more serious and when they have the challenges they get upset and angry. So I found that difficult in the beginning.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Local friends from work. Several friends of mine are born and raised in Baden Württemberg.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		-
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		It broadens my scope of view. That's an advantage. I do like the climate and the landscape of Stuttgart more than I like the climate and the landscapes of the Netherlands. It's nice to meet a lot of people that are different than the people I know back home. Now I see my family pretty often, it's not so far away. I am able to see my friends from back home. I think how the people, the mentality at work not always the coolest mentality and that would be a disadvantage maybe. But apart from that I enjoyed living in Stuttgart.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		I don' miss my home but I also don't think that I'm not going to live in Stuttgart the rest of my life. I would like to be able to ride a bike, not always ride a car. I do really like Dutch people and how open, more positive they are. I would have difficulties to coup with the Swabian culture.

15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?	8.3.2	(8.3.2)I have a table that I could work but mostly I leave my phone and my computer at work.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Books and clothes. Also my computer.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		You should do some sports to get to know new people. And some facebook groups. When I came to Stuttgart, it was my 4th place I have arrived in to live. In a relatively short period of time, then I was relatively experienced getting to know new people. It worked really good. Drank a lot with new people and did sports.

Interview 9		**From Germany to South Korea, India, Hong Kong**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Germany, 30
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor:Mathematic Exchange:South Korea Exchange : Hong Kong Master : Mathematic
3	Professional Background :		Business Analyst and Consultant
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		All West-Europe, South East Asia, Poland, Check Republic, Bulgaria, Canada, USA, UK, Israel, Turkey, China, Ukraine, Japan
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Academic, business, leisure
6	In which countries have you lived?		South Korea, Hong Kong, India
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		For cultural education. I wanted to go to USA but it was so expensive, I only wanted to improve my English. I didn't want to go to England, I preferred USA. I got a scholarship for Hong Kong. After Hong Kong I got to know Asia and the cultural was so different so I wanted to go to either Japan or South Korea to see the Asian Pop Culture. I decided to go to South Korea. For work, I wanted to work internationally and I couldn't find a position outside of Germany so I chose traineeship which I had to go to abroad to a different country. I didn't have a chance to choose India.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		In Hong Kong, I didn't much adapt to the local culture but it was also so international. I tried to meet with exchange students. Never stayed at home, went out a lot and drank a lot. With exchange students groups did sports. Later we started organizing parties. In South Korea, I was also an exchange student but I joined sports club. At first I only hung out with the international students. I met a Korean guy at the sports and he arranged a Korean dormitory for me and nobody could speak English there so I had to learn Korean. It took a while. Language course also helped me.In India, I didn't adapt at all, I only lived in my bubble. I met a few Indian people and we went together drinking but we didn't do any cultural stuff.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	9.3.5	In Hong Kong for me there were no challenges. Everybody was so open and helpful, friendly. But I don't know the local culture it was so international. In South Korea the difficult part for me was, people were so shy, they didn't want to talk English. Some people were curious and helpful. (9.3.5)In India, adaptation was impossible for me. The social structures are so different and everything was about the family. When you don't have a family there. Some of them were so friendly but you never feel like you can be a part. You are always the foreigner there.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?	9.3.6	In India all the time. In South Korea because of the language. (9.3.6)In Hong Kong and South Korea as a foreigner you are special. In China it was so crazy, they wanted t take pictures with you. In Chinese culture they want you to be a part but in India nothing.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Parties, sports club, at university study groups, at work, language courses, applications
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	9.3.2 9.3.4	(9.3.2)In India it was my hotel room, I felt safe because it was clean and I knew that it's reliable. For example, at hospital there was no soap, no blanket, no pillow. In Hong Kong, "homies kitchen" we ate there always. The toilet in the shopping centre, bc the toilet at home was not clean. 7/11 Convenient store, we always had beer there. (9.3.4)In Korea there was a restaurant we called it "Fridays Spot" bc we were going there every Friday. After we always went to a bar, it's called Boss Bar. This whole area was like home after a while.

13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?	9.3.1	Advantages are, always seeing something new, you have so many possibilities, normally it's cheaper (9.3.1)Disadvantages are you are a foreigner, you don't have friends, you don't know how to do the simplest things. It's easy but sometimes really hard. I tried to find a simple suit in India and it was so hard to find a proper one. The food and the hygiene are difficult to adapt. And everything takes long because you don't know how to do the stuff.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		In South Korea like home and Hong Kong yes, like a rock star. In India not at all.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		In South Korea, I always went to the library to study. I only had a desk, my laptop, Wi-Fi, shelve. I studied at library but I always had to organize everything a lot in my room. All the documents were on my desk. It had one drawer but I couldn't use it, bc I couldn't open it. I was living at ground floor I was able to talk with everyone, it was like a ticket office. To my left there was a shelve. My bed was also in the room.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	9.3.3	From home I brought a Poster, snowboard park. (9.3.3) I put a picture of my sisters. Most stuff I bought from there. Lots of memories which I made there. I was keeping them in my room. For example in Hong Kong-October Fest, I used it always as glass. We had a white Party,everybody wrote stuff on it, this I also hung up in my room. Food and chocolate to India. Mostly to give it away. I kept some of it for me. Also books.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 10		**From United States of America to Germany, United Kingdom**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		United States of America, 26
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : MechanicalEngineering Master : Germany - International Project Management Master of Business Administration (MBA) : UK
3	Professional Background :		2013-2017 Asset Engineer, Facilities Management. Managed the $11.5 million Deferred Maintenance Program, responsible for overseeing the project portfolio through financial reporting, project scheduling, resource planning, risk assessments, scope definition, and customer feedback. Led the $500,000 gender-inclusive restrooms initiative, planned the conversion of 120 single-stall gendered restrooms to gender-inclusive by means of new signage, updated American Disabilities Act (ADA) code compliance, customer awareness and visibility, and fiscal reporting. Designed interactive analytical dashboard reports to measure the organization's strategic performance against key performance benchmarks. Shifted performance from being primarily reactive-based to preventive-based operations.
4	Which countries have you ever visited?	10.3.4	(10.3.4)North America: USA, Canada, Mexico, Puerto Rico, South America: Chile, Peru, Australia: Australia, Palau, Asia: Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, Thailand, Singapore, Europe: Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Spain, Switzerland, Netherlands, Czech Republic, Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, England, Scotland, Wales, Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Travel, academic studies
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany, United Kingdom
7	How did you decide to move to another country?	10.2.3 10.2.2 10.2.1	I had a great job for over three years but I felt like I needed to travel and see the world (10.2.3)before I reach the age where I need settle down and start a family/raise kids, etc… I wasn't being challenged enough and didn't feel like I was truly living the life I wanted. The thought of living in Europe (and Germany in particular) excited me and gave me the opportunity to start a whole new life with new people, new experiences, and a chance to learn and grow in ways that could not be achieved by staying at home where everything is familiar. I have lived my entire life in California, and while it is a dream for most people to live in California, for me it was normal and therefore not very exciting. I was, in contrast, intrigued by the rest of the world instead. (10.2.2)Trump had just been elected president, and I did not want to live in a country ruled by a sociopath. (10.2.1) The cost of a master's program in the US is outrageous. An MBA alone could cost me over $100,000, while in Europe I was able to pursue two master's degrees at a relative bargain (around $15,000) while simultaneously living in a dream country.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?	10.3.3	I didn't do much in terms of an adaption process. University did a lot to give me info about registering with the city and administrative things like that. I met a lot of fellow students at the university and we all bonded over being from outside of Germany. In addition, I met some Germans and learned more about the German culture that way. (10.3.3)I am into competitive cycling and started going to local cycling events where I met many Germans outside of university. I have also met a few Americans associated with the military here, it is nice to have some people who share some of the same struggles and observations about German life that I have found.

9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		The language barrier is probably one of the biggest struggles I face. My university program is in English, so I speak English with my classmates and professors. In my WG it is also full of international students so I speak English. With my friends I speak English. Therefore, I don't get to practice German very much, and even when I do, the conversation usually ends up switching back to English quickly. I am not super motivated to learn German because as an English speaker, I can get by. It is not critical for me to learn German, even though I know I should. I can always move back to the US, or I can find a job here in Germany that works in English (maybe Berlin?), or if I'm lucky, I can land a job in the UK. I know for other students who don't speak English well, learning German is critical to having a better life and opportunities in Germany. In Stuttgart, there are several things I miss tremendously. I miss good food! Being from San Francisco, a very food-centric city, I constantly crave good Mexican, Chinese, Korean, American, and even Italian or French cuisine. Maybe this is only a Stuttgart problem, but the quality and selection of food is way lower than in other big cities. The beer is also not what I thought it would be. The beer is usually not cold enough (if at all), it's near-darn impossible to find cold beer in a grocery store (why is it always at room temperature?), and I find lagers and pilsners to be so tasteless. I prefer IPA's and pale ales. I miss air conditioning! I don't understand the German mentality against A/C, it is absolutely miserable in the summer here and I hate it so much. Whether it's in the library, on the Bahn, in class, or at home, the lack of air conditioning makes life unbearable. I'm always sticky and sweaty and feel absolutely disgusting all the time. Why are there no such things as public drinking fountains? And why should we have to pay to use the restroom? These are things that I consider basic human rights that any city should provide. Similar thing with free public wifi. Germany is a developed, first-world country, yet it is difficult to find wifi anywhere. Not very developed, if you ask me.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?	10.3.3	(10.3.3)This may be just something that applies to a small group of people in the world, but as an Asian American, I experience racism quite a bit, or at least, ignorance when it comes to identity and nationality/heritage. Whenever someone asks me where I come from, I reply "America" or "California" or "San Francisco", but people here don't seem to accept that answer. I must be from China, I don't look like an American. This encounter happens all the time, and it is offensive and makes me feel like I'll never be accepted here.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		I meet people from the local cycling scene. Most of them are German, and some are Swabian. Otherwise they have all lived in Stuttgart for years. Friends from work or from uni. Supermarket, barbershop, post office.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	10.3.2	(10.3.2)I enjoy sitting in the grass in Schloßplatz on a nice summer evening. The surrounding vineyards are beautiful and make me feel like I'm seeing a truly local side of Stuttgart and Baden-Württemburg. Biergartens and bars are typisch Deutsch.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		I am meeting so many people from different parts of the world! This has changed my perceptions about certain countries, especially in the Middle East. And it has really made me appreciate being an American, as well as humbled me in learning about other people's opinions about America. Not all of it is positive, but it is important for me to know the truth. I feel like I am a better person for living in another country, and this has made me more accepting and open of opinions and perspectives other than my own. Again, the language barrier is way more of a challenge than I anticipated. I had previously been to Berlin and Hamburg and München where it was easy to get by in English. But living in Germany, Stuttgart in particular, can be difficult sometimes with communication. Thankfully all of my friends speak English, and I have made many friends so I don't feel like I'm alone.

			I miss my family and friends back home. I feel like so much has happened back home in the nearly two years that I've been away, and I feel guilty for missing out on these events. They are 9 time zones and a 14-hour flight away, so it's not easy or cheap to go back home. If I were from Europe, it would be way easier to visit home regularly. But since home for me is half a world away, my home seems out of reach. Europe is phenomenal, a dream come true. All of the history, the cobblestones, the culture, the mix of people, the sights, smells, sounds, tastes, everything is wonderful. Living in a foreign country has greatly enriched my life in more ways than I could expect, and I am living with absolutely no regrets in my life. I highly recommend it for everybody if they have the means to do it.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		I live in a student WG with five others. It can get really dirty sometimes because people don't clean up after themselves. This can be frustrating at times. Some of them don't speak English very well, and I don't speak German very well, so it is difficult to communicate and bond. Others are fine, but I wouldn't say that the people in my WG are my friends. We mostly just avoid each other, I guess. And I don't mind this.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?	10.3.1	I live in a student WG.(10.3.1) It has a bed, desk, light, curtains, chair. Sometimes the wifi doesn't work which makes it hard to study. The chair is not very comfortable. But this setup in general is fine for me. With some music in the background, I can focus and am generally productive in my room. When it gets too hot sometimes I need to find a coffee shop or café with internet and air conditioning, which is difficult to find! I wish the accommodations had A/C or at least came with a fan. I don't own a fan since it was sold out all over Germany when it started getting hot.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Yes I packed everything myself, and then bought some things here. I brought clothes, my speakers, laptop, and my bike. I bought cooking utensils, clothes iron, and bedsheets here.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 11		**From Romania to Denmark, Germany, United States of America**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Romania, 23
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Denmark - Value Chain Management, Exchange : Germany
3	Professional Background :		Consultant for Supply Chain Planning
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Romania, Hungary, Czech Republic, Austria, Germany, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, UK, Spain, Morocco, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, USA, Vietnam, Thailand
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Living abroad – studying and working, travelling as well as visiting someone while travelling
6	In which countries have you lived?		Denmark, Germany, USA
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		For better education and self-improvement.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I personally had two very different experiences 1. Studying (in Denmark and Germany), here it was easier to integrate with the students. Due to the high number of social activites aimed at bringing together the students 2. Internships (in USA and Germany), the integration process was harder as the number of people of the same age is lower. However, I was lucky to have other interns. In USA I also lived in a large house with 15 People, thus I made a lot of friends there.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Mostly it was language, especially in Germany. In USA I did not feel challenges.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Different activities during my studies, dine with a Dane, international day, at work.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	11.3.1	I personally do not have that, (11.3.1) I mostly attach the belonging feeling to people .
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		You are out of your comfort zone, you learn how to deal with things on your own which helps you grow The biggest disadvantage is that you never fully feel at home anywhere.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		More or less, somedays yes, somedays when people make ugly comments about foreigners I feel excluded (not necessarly towards me).
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		In a WG, I do not need equipment as I am working in an office.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I do not own a lot of stuff; some small Souvenirs, pictures, tickets, postcards. Thus I am able to always take them with me.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		Now, if I would start in a new city I would : For example attend some events organized through Facebook, before I didn't know about it. Talking about integrating within the culture. I must say that I am still working on it and can not say that I have fully integrated between natives in any of the countries I have lived in -maybe only in USA -mostly between other foreigners (not Romanians).

Interview 12		**From Taiwan to United Kingdom, South Korea**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Taiwan, 29
2	Academic Background :		Master : United Kingdom - Fashion Retail Management
3	Professional Background :		Online Product Manager
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		USA, Japan, South Korea and United Kingdom, People's Republic of China
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Mainly academic improvement and working opportunities. In order to experience new knowledge and self-development
6	In which countries have you lived?		South Korea, United Kingdom and People's Republic of China(now).
7	How did you decide to move to another country?	12.2.1	(12.2.1)The economy of Taiwan have been slowed down for many years also the job opportunity is related unhealthy now, if we have chance to go abroad to study or work, most of the people are willing to leaving home country.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I had joined Taiwanese Facebook pages while living abroad. On those pages we can get and share the useful information. Also we can get to know more friends from there.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	12.3.1	(12.3.1)Language was the most challenging difficulty for me while living in the different countries. For example, it took me a while to get used to the local accent and speaking speed when I was living in the UK.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No, I haven't.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Normally I get to know locals by friends' introducing or language exchange programs.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	12.3.3	(12.3.3)Local or home café and restaurant always help us get to know what do locals do and easier for us to understand their culture.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: getting more experiences (meeting different people and new knowledge) Disadvantages: lacking a sense of belongings sometimes. Distance from the family.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		For me yes, I live in China now. Because my first language is Mandarin and also I already knew a few Chinese friends before arriving China, which makes the adaption quicker and easier.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I live in a studio in an apartment. In our apartment, we don't really have communal facilities. There is a big table in my room, I usually do my work and have meals on that. But it would be better if we have some communal libraries or pantries to meet people.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	12.3.2	(12.3.2) I brought food from home whenever I travel or move to other countries. Food from home always comfort me while I got stressed or staying in a new environment.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 13		**From Germany to Ireland, Kenya**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Germany, 22
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : International Business Exchange : Ireland
3	Professional Background :		Student
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Spain, Netherlands, England, Scotland, Ireland, Czech Republic, Sweden, Hungary, Croatia, Tunesia, Kenya
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Ireland: studying, travelling, visiting friends Kenya: working as research assistant, travelling Others: travelling, visiting friends
6	In which countries have you lived?		Ireland (9 months), Kenya (2 months)
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Developing new cultures and meeting people, making new experiences…
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Making friends during events for international students, joining Facebook groups.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Cultural differences in Kenya Unfamliliar with local nutrition.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Contacting people on Facebook, going out and meeting new people
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		-
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: New experiences, new cultures, new people, more open-minded, chances to travel, … Disadvantages: None
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Usually in shared apartments with an own room, not necessarily with a desk. No desk means you have to go to the library to work and study which leads to more contact with other people.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Usually only clothes and a small picture frame, visitors from my hometown used to bring food and specialties from home.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 14		**From Syria to France, Switzerland, Germany, Tunisia**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Syria, 36
2	Academic Background :		Master and doing PhD
3	Professional Background :		I am an architect and city planner
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		France, swizerland, italy; Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Netherlands, Germany, and Tunisia
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		France and swizerland for visiting family, Germany and Tunisia for study
6	In which countries have you lived?		France, Switzerland, Germany, Tunisia
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		I am always motivated to discover different cultures and new countries especially from architectural point of view.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Mostly language course and in Germany meeting native speakers to learn about the culture.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Knowledge and language, wider point of view.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Not at all, but sometimes it is need effort to get integrated .
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		A lot in all the cases.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		In Germany the first two years was student house, the students 90% locals.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		More developed country as my country, learning new language, gaining scientific degrees.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		It depends on the community feeling with, always there is open minded locals, need to find them to feel good and then belonging.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Room, and table in institute, good.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Everyday needs, books, photos.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 15		**From India to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		India, 29
2	Academic Background :		Master : Interior Architectural Design (International) Exchange : Germany
3	Professional Background :		Architect
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Canada,USA, UK, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Hungary, Austria
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Traveling and for academic improvement.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?	15.2.1	(15.2.1)To explore opportunities out of home country and get acquainted with the work culture outside to widen contacts and knowledge for future scope.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Facebook groups, couchsurfing groups, orientation parties and made local friends.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Language, cultural difference, homesick especially when I suffered an injury, partial racism.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		At parties housemates and their friends,local applications like couchsurfing.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Churches, parks.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		As an Indian I got more independent while living abroad I learned to budget my expenses. Meeting new people, cultures, learning language were advantages while dealing with partial racism and medical issues. expenses were disadvantage. Finding a job in a foreign country is extremely difficult. climatic changes from that of home country. Lack of relatives and reliable friends are disadvantages. Gaining knowledge, learning about different work cultures. Adjusting to different kind of people. Respecting their views were positive experiences.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Dormitory
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Food
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 16		**From Italy to Ireland, Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Italy, 23
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Germany - International Economics
3	Professional Background :		Student
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, France, Spain, United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Malta, Tunisia, Egypt, Cabo Verde, Mexico, Cuba, Maldives, Czech Republic, Liechtenstein, Vatican City and Monaco
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Academic improvement, traveling and visiting friends.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany and Ireland
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Better job opportunities than in my home country and better education system.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Facebook groups, orientation parties, living with other people (not alone).
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		At first the language was a big problem especially in Germany, however after a few months that was not a big deal.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Mainly by going to parties or attending lectures
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Parks (i.e Neckarpark) and University Cafes (i.e. Clubhaus).
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: Learn a new language, more responsibilities, knowing people from all over the world. Disadvantages: Loosing friends in your home country or not being there for many special occasions .
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?	16.3.1	I live in Tübingen. (16.3.1)I share an apartment with a friend of mine (I have a room for sleeping and studying). I have a desk, chairs, a library and a closet. Since I share the apartment, the time to clean up is less than if would live alone. Moreover, since the room is small, it does not need much maintenance. Furthermore, the neighborhood is very quite. Because of the reasons above, I can spend more time on studying or I have more time to relax at home and this helps my productivity. (I am more a person that studies at home rather than in the library).
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	16.3.2	I always bring some books with myself and of course clothes. (16.3.2) I used to bring a laminated photo of my best friend with me, however through the many movings I lost it.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 17 [SM]		**From Turkey to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Turkey, 24
2	Academic Background :		Master
3	Professional Background :		Research Assistant
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Turkey, Germany, Poland, Spain, Portugal, UK, Switzerland, France
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Travelling, academic improvement.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		To get a better education and travel.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		My university for masters, helped me a lot during that process. Hiking tours, parties and friends I met here made my process easier.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Cultural differences were hard in the beginning. As I got used to the country, they faded away. I have never felt homesick but I could not adapted to Germany as well. I felt really in between and belong to nowhere. That was my biggest challenge and still is.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?	17.3.2	(17.3.2)Yes, especially at times where I was with a group of friends amd most of them are German because they prefer to speak German while they talk to each other.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		I basically could not because of the language barrier. When I manage to bond with them, cultural differences played a big role.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Library was important for me. Besides that the biggest park in here makes me feel belong to here.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Much better social environment, more open minded people and value for effort in terms of minimum wage than my country as advantages. I cannot think of a disadvantage right now.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?	17.3.1	No. Right now, in Stuttgart for work purposes. (17.3.1) I do not have a house in here yet. Therefore, I do not feel even a slight belonging.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		In a hostel currently because I could not find a house. In my working place though, everything is supplied and it is perfect.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Photos and little legos my brother gave me.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 18 [SM]		**From Peru to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Peru, 28
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Industrial Engineering Master: Germany - Air Quality Control (solid waste and waste water process engineering)
3	Professional Background :		I am industrial engineer with more than five years of experience working as consultant, in my home country, in projects related to improvement of processes in companies of different sectors such as energy, retail, bank, logistics and manufacturing.
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Germany, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia, Montenegro, Serbia, Spain, Portugal, Netherlands, Belgium, and Finnland.
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		I visited Austria and Germany for academic purposes, master and learn languages. The other countries I visited for vacations. Sweden I visited because my boyfriend is Swedish.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		The main motivation to leave my country was to improve my knowledge in environmental engineering through a master. In addition, I wanted to improve my English and German.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I join groups in facebook such as expat Stuttgart group, Peruvians in Stuttgart, welcome parties during the first two months living in Stuttgart, Tandem program organize by Stuttgart Municipality, being class speaker of my master and organize meetings and parties where we can exchange our culture, food and music. Talk with my neighboors in the WG where I live and organize small meetings, play cards, have picnics.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		A high challenge for me was to live alone (I used to live with my parents before I arrived to Germany). I have to organize my day to study, to cook, to clean and go to supermarket. Additionally the food! I do not like European food :(.... so until now for me it is a challenge to cook something traditional of my country. I do not like German food.... Another challenge at the beginning was the punctuality (In Peru I used to arrive 10 min late or more because of the traffic) but here everyone is punctual. Another challenge was to adapt to the speed of people walking and always keeping the right side, I used to walk slow in Lima, now I adapted so good. The language of course was a problem at the beginning, even English I couldn't understand since the accents are different. After almost 4 months being in Stuttgart I felt homesick and I had depression for 3 months more approx.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?	18.3.6	Few times I felt excluded in some "International" events where the language of the events was just German, I went to those events because it was "international".(18.3.6) In another moment also I felt excluded when I went to a club with my Swedish boyfriend in Stuttgart. The security in the door separated people from EU and non EU and made me pay twice the price of a ticket...
11	How are you interacting with the locals?	18.3.5	(18.3.5)Actually it is really difficult to interact with locals since people tend to be close or shy. However, in some culture events organized by Rathaus, tandem program and my nebenjob as waitress, I could interact with locals.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		The library in the university, the student room of the institute where I am doing my thesis, Schlßplatz, and Scloßgarten during summer.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: learn about other culture, improve languages, be independent, learn to deal with loneliness and bad days completely alone, improve as a person being more comprehensive and tolerant against differences in culture

			and manners, and of course find new friends! Disadvantages: Nothing.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		In these two years I don't feel that I belong to Stuttgart, I need to speak better German and know more places in Stuttgart. I did not have the time to know even the Mercedes museum.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?	18.3.1	I live in the WG in the university campus with 13 people more in the same floor, sharing bathroom and kitchen.(18.3.1) It is difficult to study at home since some neighbors do not respect rules and they make a lot of noise. Although I have a nice and big desk in my room, I prefer to study and do my thesis in the library or in the student room in the institute where I do my thesis. Definitely the place where I study affects my energy to focus on. I like a nice place with good lights, good Wi-Fi connection, comfortable and ergonomic seats, great for reading, and of course with good ventilation in summer and warm in winter. A place that motivates the creativity in summary.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	18.3.4 18.3.2 18.3.3	(18.3.4)Yes I brought some photos of my family, (18.3.2) a small pepa pig toy that my mom gave me in the airport when I said goodbye, a cup, a fork, knive, spoon and tea spoon that always remind me home. (18.3.3)Some traditional clothes that remind me my Peru and some books. Those moments when I see those objects are difficult to explain. I feel combination of feelings such as homesickness, nostalgy and happiness at the same time....
17	Do you want to add anything ?		I hope I could help you with your thesis, I really would like a place where most of the expats feel like home, where they can exchange ideas and experiences.

Interview 19 [SM]		**From United Kingdom to Portugal**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		United Kingdom, 50
2	Academic Background :		Master
3	Professional Background :		Teacher
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		France, Greece, Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Tunisia, Hong Kong
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Holidays and family visits
6	In which countries have you lived?		Portugal
7	How did you decide to move to another country?	19.2.1	(19.2.1)Brexit. Property prices. Pace of life.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Attended language classes, festa and local parties.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Badly missing family, language.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Once when a Portuguese shop assistant was clearly laughing at us in the shop, thinking we could not understand them. Apart from that, not at all.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		We make a point of greeting our neighbors and everyone that passes our house. We visit the local café and invited neighbors to our party.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		The café on our road. A bar in town that has live music.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Being so far away from family and friends is a massive disadvantage. I don't like the cultural attitude to animals here. I get sad seeing dogs on chains. So many advantages: more space, better weather, nicer people, less/little right-wing politics both nationally and culturally. A new history and geography to explore.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes, totally.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?	19.3.1	(19.3.1) I live in my own house and use a room for a study. It is quiet and peaceful.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I brought lots of mementos such as photos, books, soft toys, things my children have made, letters and music.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 20 [SM]		**From Iran to Germany**	
Nr	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Iran, 34
2	Academic Background :		Ph.D : Germany - Computer Science Engeneering
3	Professional Background :		Software Engineer, Research Scientist
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		UK, USA, Canada, Chile, some EU Countries
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		All the choices apply. Mostly traveling and Business (academic)
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Study, experience a different world and culture, opportunity to do research.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?	20.3.5 20.3.1	Those mentioned and more. I talked to people whenever I had a genuine question, (20.3.5)dated locals who took me in their families, found a job which helped me expand my circle of acquaintances and got a lot of help from my relatives in this country… (20.3.1)Before traveling to Germany, I learned the German language with pretty good intonation and accent, which opened many doors and it still does.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	20.3.2	Language as part of the culture (not the vocabulary or grammar). (20.3.2) First two-three years as a master student were tough, esp. finding the first job was not easy on the phone and emails. The first face-to-face job interview went well.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?	20.3.6	(20.3.6) Sometimes I read it in people's faces when I say I'm from Iran, many just think the country is not cool enough, or something like that. People think the cultures are so different that someone from an unfamiliar country gets a cultural shock every day. I have felt excluded when the family of an ex teased her for not being able to date a German. But such moments have been very rare in my life. My experiences are mostly positive and pleasant. Sometimes I am the one who learns tolerance, pluralism, and being inclusive from my German and non-German friends.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		University made it very easy. After university, I have a good relationship with my colleagues, old friends from university. Newly over expat groups in Facebook.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	20.3.4	(20.3.4)My Ph.D. office is the only location I felt like I belong in my life. I never felt at home in Iran or Germany after I was 18 and that is OK. I feel welcome with some close friends, on trips to other countries and when I am in the nature.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: experiencing a new life, being forced to reinvent yourself, social and personal freedom, more happy culture, being away from my closest friends and family, not knowing how to do primitive stuff the new way is sometimes embarrassing. At some age, people including yourself expect you to know easy day-to-day stuff. Disadvantages: you need to feel the language and express your feelings in that language. This usually includes is a very tough beginning and hard process. Not being understood feels lonely sometimes.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		I surely do in some sense. Me and Germany, we chose each other. The city I live in is a good compromise but not perfect.

15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		In the city, in a building with three flats. Mine has two rooms. I have musical instruments in both and use both rooms for reading, writing and playing music. Work is only done at work. Research is done everywhere. I don't really care about these stuff, I think.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	20.3.3	(20.3.3) My E-Guitar was the only thing mentionable that I brought with me to Germany. It has always been not more than a few meters away from me. Plus, some books that I was reading at the time or was planing to read. My writings and pictures were digitalized so, all of them.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 21 [SM]		**From Poland to Ireland**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Poland, 52
2	Academic Background :		Master
3	Professional Background :		Contacts manager
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Poland, Belorussia, Lithuania, Germany, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Ireland, UK
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Travel, curiosity to try something new, joining partner.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Ireland
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Try something new, I got bored living in Poland after university.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I use to go out and was trying to meet locals, I was more focused to meet locals than my own nationals.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Being homesick if comes to food and weather.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Never.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Yes, a lot.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Coffee shops, pubs. I was working for three charity organisations as a volunteer.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Multicultural environment, different people and food, living in such environment makes you more open minded, disadvantages: keep forgetting my own language, also only your nationality can understand specific jokes or historical facts.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes I feel more Irish than Polish.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Ireland, I rent a place, work full time. Two weeks ago I have moved to Portugal to join my partner and currently unemployed yet.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Yes I brought mementoes, books, pictures.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 22 [SM]		**From Iraq to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Iraq, 27
2	Academic Background :		Masters
3	Professional Background :		Architect Engineer
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Sweden, Turkey, Dubai, Germany
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Business and academic improvement
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Education
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Attending Facebook groups, events, Whatsapp groups, meeting new people.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Language, nationalism
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Chatting and talking at student events
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Library, cafes, pubs and bars.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Disadvanrage: it takes time to meet new people and make friends. Advantage: new experience and opportunities.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		I can adapt to different situations .
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I live in Esslingen / student WG, I am satisfied with the WG.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Books, some photos, my guitar.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 23 [SM]		**From Mexico to Australia, Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Mexico, 24
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Architecture
3	Professional Background :		Architect
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Mexico, USA, Canada, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Spain, France, Germany and Australia
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Academic improvement, traveling and business opportunities.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Australia, Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?	23.2.1	(23.2.1)I wanted to push my limits, travel and give myself a chance of proving I could have a place in another country.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I use a lot of social network interactions, Tinder, facebook, etc. This way I get the chance to determine how many people I want to meet and overall the environment of the encounter.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	23.3.1	I think that entering a culture so different to my own (in every aspect) is a day to day challenge. I make money in Mexican pesos so economically changes a lot my perspective of living here. (23.3.1)Being homesick is a thing that actually never goes away so you learn to live with that part of you empty. Berlin is an amazingly welcoming city, my first week I only speak Spanish and people helped me in every circumstance I asked.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Yes, mostly on my free time. Having not a real social circle isolates you.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Day to day activities.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Cafes, supermarkets and parks.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		For me the advantages are endless. My country is in a difficult situation so I do feel safe here, enough to try to build my own life in a first world country. Disadvantages, everything I left behind, starting over and loneliness.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		No.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I share an apartment with two other foreign people. I have my own room and enough space for a desk to work.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Clothes, my laptop, a couple of books and a pillow.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 24 [SM]		**From Slovenia to United Kingdom, Austria, Germany, New Zealand, Sweden**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Slovenia, 32
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Marketing Communications and Public Relations, Master : Strategic Marketing Communications
3	Professional Background :		Sales and Marketing Manager in automotive field
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Slovenia, Italy, Austria, Germany, France, UK, Irland, Island, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Lithvania, Czech Republic, Polad, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia, Spain, New Zeealand, Australia, Greece, Tunisia.
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Travelling, visitng, dancing festivals, work.
6	In which countries have you lived?		UK, Austria, Germany, New Zealand, Sweden.
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		New people, new perspective, new ways of thinking, away from the standard practices of thinking, putting yourself out there to experience how it is in total new environment with new ideas.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?	24.3.2	(24.3.2)Facebook search, try to love with locals and try to work with locals, participate in locals activities and be respectful. Show interest in their life.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Language, cultural differences, having others looking at me as 'the immigrant' which is not pleasant, some thing you miss from home like food and that when u are abroad you always have to put more effort into it to explore new systems etc.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Yes, if you don't know the language well.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Facebook groups, attent activities that interest me, dancing groups, try to live with locals
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Park, some festivals they have, associations with same interests I have
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?	24.3.1	Advantages: more open working environment, not so judgemental, very open people, very motivation and encouraging, helpful, trusting, less taxes (24.3.1) Disadvantages: not having all the rights as the residents, working permits, the health care system for me as a non-resident is extremely expensive, not really good food compared to our, health and school systems differences.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		-
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I move a lot, i stay with locals as i possibly can in their houses, flats, i also stay in hostels, hotels, camps, friends, cars, tents. It depends on the situation.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I have my important things with me. Every here and there i sent sone precious things i collected during my travels to my parents. Sometimes they send me some food/drinks from Slovenia and i have a diary.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 25 [SM]		**From Yemen to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Yemen, 33
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Electronics and Communication Enginnering, Master : Germany - Communication Technology
3	Professional Background :		Consultant Application Engineer (semi-conductor system on chip testing)
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		UK, France, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Poland, Czech, Egypt, UAE.
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Germany, for academic studies and professional carrer. UK, family visit. All others, interset in history and culture.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		To achieve life and carrier goals. To live in a multicultural and open environment and to contribute to its success.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Making local friends, learning the language, socializing…
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Language, understanding and getting used to the local mentality, homesickness.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Not at all!
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Small talks in the local bakery, supermarket and university. With the neighbours and coworkers: doing activities together e.g. sport, discussing current topics, cooking …
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		The mosque, my company, a french café, Berlin.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: expanding my horizon, expierencing and learning about new cultures, achieving carrer goals. Disadvantages: losing your social network, not seeing your family, having to start from scratch again …
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes!
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		First I lived in a student dorm then I got my own apartment. I used to study at the library. I work at my office in the Company but sometimes I do home office. I have a private study room and library at my apartment as well as a small laboratory for my electronics hobby. Most important aspects are: no distractions, comfortness, open spaces, lots of natural light, good views to the outside.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Photos, books, food.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 26 [SM]		**From United States of America to Portugal**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		United States of America, 57
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Business Courses : Film and Video Production
3	Professional Background :		Tour / Travel Agent Sales, Advertising Account Executive Sales, Small Business Owner, Talent Agent, Executive Concierge, Special Ed Substitute Teacher and Teachers' Aide
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		USA, Canada, Hawaii (it is like its own country!), Japan, France, Germany, Turkey, Italy, Vatican City, Netherlands, Belgium, Russian Federation, Portugal
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Pleasure travel, and visiting my oldest daughter who lives in Japan. Moscow was a business trip for my boyfriend (now my husband) that I was able to tag along.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Portugal
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		I left Wyoming USA in 1982 and moved sight unseen to Honolulu all by myself. I was 21 years old. Married into a new culture; Samoan husband for 7 years. (didn't last due to religious disagreement, he was Morman- I am not) After raising 4 kids as a single mom in Honolulu and on Maui for 18 years, I decided to move back to the Mainland in 2007 along with the kids (it was a mutual family decision) to Portland, Oregon, USA. I met my future husband in 2013 in Portland, Oregon, USA and we married in 2016. My husband and I chose Portugal as our honeymoon destination and decided that it was where we wanted to relocate and retire.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I found friendship through a blogger from Canada who lives in Porto and has married a Portuguese man. I hosted a small dinner party and also attended festivals with them. I have met a few people who live near me in Leca da Palmeira, and I try to be friendly to all my neighbors and people who own or work in the shops that I visit. I have joined a couple of Facebook sites as well. I am also on Couchsurfing, but have not hosted anyone since leaving USA.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		I feel like I studied and practiced Portuguese more when I still lived in USA. I am usually good with new languages, but Portuguese has been challenging! I miss my children, but thanks to internet we communicate on a regular basis. All my kids live in different places so it's not like I got to see them all the time even before I moved to Portugal.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Well, I wouldn't say excluded… but I definitely acknowledge that I am a stranger to most.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		As I mentioned above, I try to be friendly and kind to people. I help elderly folks at the store and I engage in conversations at the markets or at bus stops. I compliment those that speak English and apologize for my poor Portuguese.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	26.3.2	I love to cook and therefore am always at the market buying things to cook. I see a lot of the same people there.(26.3.2) I also enjoy dining so usually see the same restaurant employees at our favourite restaurants. We have a special rapport with certain servers at our favourite places.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: Being immersed in a new culture and respecting new ways of living and thinking. Feeling that beginner's sense of learning and awe. Exhilaration in the thrill of just doing or attempting to do what some would find ordinary. Seeing, touching, hearing (and even smelling) new and unique experiences. Feeling of accomplishment for having the courage to be here.

			Disadvantages: Occasional frustration with lack of communication, mine not theirs. Sometimes I just crave hot chile peppers, I wish I had brought some from USA…. and more Secret Solid Antiperspirant (my daughter in Japan warned me! lol) and the time difference can be challenging when I want to talk to my friends and family in Hawaii.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		I'm still in the "honeymoon stage" so YES, I feel like this is the best place on Earth!!!
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I live in a lovely one bedroom apartment with an ocean view.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	26.3.1	We liquidated almost all our belongings and only brought boxes filled with clothes, shoes and a few kitchen items. (26.3.1) MOST IMPORTANTLY HOWEVER, we brought our furry family members with us. Pig and Meatball - our two cats. They have adjusted to Portuguese life quite well.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 27 [SM]		**From France to United Kingdom,, United States of America, Spain, Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		France, 30
2	Academic Background :		Master : Organizational Sciences 2 x Bachelors
3	Professional Background :		Management and Organization Consultant
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		UK, USA, Spain, India, Belgium, Portugal, Germany, Greece, Mexico.
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Before 2013 in UK, USA, Spain for education and internships. Since 2013 in Germany, love and not willing to settle down in France.
6	In which countries have you lived?		UK, USA, Spain, Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Wanting to discover other cultures and understand new languages. Move to Germany, sensation of a lower job opportunities in France, difficulties in my relationship to my mother at that time.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I learned the languages, avoided French speaking people, watched TV, listen to radio but above all I learned songs in the desired language.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	27.3.1	(27.3.1) In Germany, being taken seriously as a woman. In south Germany where I live. They value women as “baby makers” who stay home and forget about themselves. Hard for my French culture where women took their independence and ask for support from men in the children education. As a society, German are not that open to other cultures but I guess we can say the same things about every person living in his country??
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Only in Germany (I have funny professional and private stories to tell about that)
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Through my German partner otherwise I guess I will hang out with international people. I sometimes use meetup and internation to find activities.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Biergarten and coffee places .
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: I never get bored, open mindedness, meeting new and interesting people. Disadvantage: not considered seriously because of my German level even if I speak fluently, far from my family, must accept lowered paid job sometimes.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		No.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		At home and from clients office. I can manage my time as I want. I can be very productive in a short amount of time.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I just brought clothes, books and my computer.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		I would love to know what locals think they are doing to help foreigners integrate.

Interview 28 [SM]		**From Russia to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Russia, 32
2	Academic Background :		Master : Management(Real Estate, Construction, Infrastructure)
3	Professional Background :		Process Consultant for transportation infrastructure
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Most of EU Countries, USA, Brazil, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Turkey
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Traveling, visiting someone, academic improvement, business opportunities.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		To see the world, to challenge myself, to see different life.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Meeting with Erasmus students, internations events, meet up groups, Facebook groups.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Language at university, it was hard to do group work with Germans in German, to be treated as equal, when you are not native speaker. Culture was not an issue, economically was also fine. Homesick for sure.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?	28.3.1	(28.3.1) At the beginning at the university while working with German students.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		I was invited by a Russian-German person to the German party. This person helped me to integrate. Friendship helps.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Park.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantage: The new life with new opportunities. Disadvantage: Parents get older without you.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		In apartment. Yes, I can work and concentrate quite well.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Some books, some clothes and some sweets. The rest I bought here.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 29 [SM]		**From Russia to Germany, United Kingdom, Iceland**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Russia, 31
2	Academic Background :		MBA
3	Professional Background :		Digital Marketing
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Germany, UK, Iceland
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Family
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany (as a kid from 1-7years East Germany), UK, Iceland, Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Family
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		School/Uni, parties, face group groups
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Language
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		At the beginning yes.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		With dictionaries, help from others (because of the language), once the basics were learned just normally. Shy and insecure at the beginning.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Nature, birthdays and parties, parks.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: new people, adventures, variety for mentality to food. Disadvantages: days when one is alone (Christmas), missing family, long term friendship lot more difficult.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		No.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Live in apartment and work at the office, sometimes on sundays, place does not effect production (motivation does).
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Only essentials Clothes and items such as toothbrush (All else give away).
17	Do you want to add anything ?		Be proud of who you are and do not take life too serious!

Interview 30 [SM]		**From Romania to France, United Kingdom**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Romania, 51
2	Academic Background :		2 x Master : Economics and Business Intelligence
3	Professional Background :		Project Manager
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Tourism, business, family.
6	In which countries have you lived?		France, UK
7	How did you decide to move to another country?	30.2.1	(30.2.1)Family, as in my husband was offered a job in France and later UK and I followed him.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Get on a bus and find your way in the town, listen to the spoken language, go shopping and get to th kids school to understand what is going on - meet parents.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	30.3.1	(30.3.1)No language barrier but large cultural barrier when it comes to British. What thay say is not what they think, cold and dismissive. French are nice and open, friendly and caring.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Yes, in UK, every day even if my husband is English.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		In France as well as if it was home, in UK learn the banter and total dismissive attitude.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		School in France, local services and shops like hairdresser, bakery and local restaurant, office. In UK, no way to find a friendly place, tried from Women Instutute to church, school and gym, nobody give a *. Work the same, banter till you bleed and then rudeness and gossip behind.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Even is the other half is local there is a de-rooting process, losing your connection with friends and family. Children lose the family ties. Advantages, becoming open minded but cynical.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Not in UK, felt belonging in France.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Yes for the space . It is a difficult process and age and circumstances are very important. I have much younger friends that left the adoptive country due to difficulty of diploma recognition, other live happily doing other things than initial qualification.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Photos, books, literature, poetry, paintings and folk artifacts.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		Finding a group that has similar life style and interests is important as well as proper migration information that most countries do not provide.

Interview 31 [SM]		**From Turkey to Vietnam**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Turkey, 30
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Social Sciences and Humanities
3	Professional Background :		English Teacher
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Vietnam
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Business
6	In which countries have you lived?		Ho Chi Minh/Vietnam
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Business opportunities and learn new things and socialize.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Learn new languages.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Lack of confidence, nervous and making a mistake by using languages.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		-
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Meet up with classmates, join football matches, fair, hang out with friends and parties.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Starbucks or Pizza 4p's since none cares what you are doing and everyone mind their business. You can work easily.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: open minded, social status, languages, confidence, and more experiences. Disadvantages: craving your own country food (kebab, pide...) language (not use Turkish a lot), lonely.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		I don't know..
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Office (depend on how environment is, you may not focus and look around).
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I had CV, degree photocopy and cover letter
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 32 [SM]		**From India to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		India, 28
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Mechanical Engineering Master : Germany - Polymer Technology
3	Professional Background :		CAD Design Engineer, Airbag systems, passive restraint systems
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		India, Germany, Italy, France, Czech, Austria
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Carrier opportunities, education, cultural travelling
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Better academic training, intercultural exposure and and quality of life (work life balance).
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		University buddy program, student orientation parties, Studentenstammtisch, online group events (hiking, food events). Two more things I liked at uni was voluntary social work credits, international food events organized by foreign students.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Finding difficult to relate with colleagues due to different pasts and interests (only at beginning) and of-course language.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Loneliness (after university, relocation for job)
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Church supported language group, online groups or social applications, a WG with specially designed common space will help to spend quality time with flat mates. Subsidy on newspaper and Magazines (one a week option), open door events for new registrants in vereins and local clubs, subsidized entry tickets for at least 3 cultural events in the neighborhood to get in contact with locals.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Park, balcony (Unfortunately it is not weather protected, so not very useful in winter).
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: more liberal perception about religion, nationality and politics. Finding new carrier opportunities, which were obscure before (paradigm shift), more self-confident. Disadvantages: not able to maintain past relations.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Kitchen spaces are properly ventilated only in a few German houses. I like the large glass windows in my residence.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Single room apartment, a reading desk next to window (that helps me focus). Small library of technical books. These days I use Amazon Kindle, for easy access and portability.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Mostly food items and books. Clothes only tradition ones. May be some other articles which are cost effective in home country. (Photos of family and friends I guess). I have them in digital format.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		Students who complete their masters in Germany will have better integration opportunities through unuversity friends. But for those guys who come to Germany as deputants or on work visa has very less opportunities to integrate as most of the work colleagues in Germany will maintain only limited relations.

Interview 33 [SM]		**From France to Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Australia**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		France, 28
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor: History of Art/Archeology and Anthropology Bachelor: Culinary Arts with apprenticeship
3	Professional Background :		Chef, owner of hospitality business.
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Mostly all EU countries, Asian, countries, Baltic countries, Australia and NZ
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Not fitting in Western society...Is it a reasonable reason?
6	In which countries have you lived?		Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Australia
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Grew up abroad so no choice. Adulthood, cost of life, little life pleasure and better mentality abroad.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		When I was in unknown territory, mostly friend circles (work etc). English makes everything much easier obviously. Difficulty to fully adapt myself in Australia.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Homesick no, cheese sick yes. Cultural difference in Australia. Never felt a big difference in Asia as I grew up here. Weird feeling when I visit France.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Excluded. Yes, in Australia. Evicted from the country as well..
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		You have to force yourself to communicate. When you need to do groceries etc. Talking with signs.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Park and cafe are my most favorite. Especially in Vietnam for cafes.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: cost of life, more Epicurian lifestyle, better mentality and especially less stress (more opportunities, simpler to find solutions etc)
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?	33.3.1	(33.3.1)Yes I definitely feel more at home here than anywhere else for now. I find myself in every small details and pleasure without totally feeling Vietnamese obviously.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I live in a shared house, nice Villa with nice people, reasonable price. We have a nice kitchen but I never use it. Mostly at my shop, cosy and warm, homelike.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Belongings... difficult as I feel my personal effects have been scattered around the world in a good way. Leaving you a sense of freedom yet abandonment. For the mementoes, I would say mostly songs.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 34 [SM]		**From South Africa to India, Swaziland, Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		South Africa, 29
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : India - English Master : India – English
3	Professional Background :		I am an English teacher at Berlin International School. I teach English Language and Literature to students aged 12-18.
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		South Africa, India, Germany, Swaziland, Netherlands, Sweden, Mallorca, Brussles.
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		For travel holiday, study, visiting someone special.
6	In which countries have you lived?		India, Swaziland, Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		As a child, it was my parents decision to emigrate to India from South Africa.I am glad they did. As an adult, I felt the need to travel and find independence and experience new things.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I have visited various people. Tried joining new social groups through other people.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		In Germany, I find that language is the biggest challenge that I faced. It becomes very overwhelming at times when you don't know the language. The people are also very different. They are more direct and don't seem to have the patience button from new comers (and that is also a generalization as I have met people who were kind and helpful). The feeling of being alone and not know how systems work here is another frustration. Being homesick is also a part of it all peeping its head at times.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Yes. When in a group of people and everyone speaks German.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		At school, speaking with the local teachers allows for that. Other than that, on the bus or in the shops or restaurants.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		I have grown to like Berlin. I would say that the are that I live it, makes me feel like I belong to this part. Its familiar and comforting in that sense.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		I would say it pushes you out of your comfort zone. Which is always a good thing. I also think that exposing oneself to various cultures only enriches oneself.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?	34.3.1	I would say yes. Simply cause (34.3.1) at this point in time. There is no country that I can truly call home. So I guess at present, where my stuff is and where my cat is, is home.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Live in an apartment in Berlin.I do have a work area and am very comfortable in my home.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Yes, I brought with me some of my kitchen appliances, small mementos, and have family and friends pictures up on the wall.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 35 [SM]		**From Australia to Croatia, Canada, Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Australia, 34
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Faculty of Medicine, Medical doctor Master : Music, Opera performance
3	Professional Background :		General practitioner, Opera singer
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Croatia, Australia, Canada, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Germany, Austria, Slovenia, France, Italy
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Academic improvement , business improvement
6	In which countries have you lived?		Croatia, Canada, Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Full scholarship obtained from university according to my audition results.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		None of them. I worked for Croatian diaspora community and fulfilled obligations at university.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		None of them, there were only bureaucracy problems at the university, other elements were fine.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Easy. I am very noticeable.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Sometimes café .
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		It can never be a disadvantage.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Completely. I feel in Berlin like in Zagreb.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Berlin, Germany. Big rehearsal studio.Very helpful to rehearse and learn new repertoire for upcoming productions.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I don't need them.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 36 [SM]		**From Egypt to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Egypt, 27
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Communications and Electronics
3	Professional Background :		Software Project Manager
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Georgia, Serbia, Montnegro, Switzerland, France, Greece, Netherlands, UK, Spain, Austria, ... Still some more
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Travelling, business trips
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Better quality of life, bigger professional challenge, better work life balance.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Had already some friends here. Managed to have more through work and sports activities.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Language.. Language and Language. German bureaucracy, finding and apartment !
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Sport teams, at work, with neighbors.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Pool.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: on going challenges, meeting new people, be more open minded, learn about different cultures and know more about yourself! Disadvantages: not being there when your family needs you. Not feeling that you contribute to build your own country.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Maybe after learning German this feeling will come.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Rented apartment.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Food, clothes, bike.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 37 [SM]		**From Egypt to Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Turkey, Australia**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Egypt, 26
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor: Telecom Engineering
3	Professional Background :		I'm a telecommunication engineer,working in a department called GSRC which stands for global resource support center. My job is to travel globally when needed (can be anywhere around the world) to optimize the wireless mobile networks of operators as Vodafone for example. My job scope is to ensure a stable and fast mobile network (3G/4G).
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Germany, Algeria, Singapore, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Turkey, Romania, Bulgaria, Australia.
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		For Germany, Singapore and Algeria, I travelled as an athlete in the Egyptian shooting team to compete in the international tournaments. For UAE and Bulgaria, I travelled to visit friends (Tourism purposes). For the rest of the countries, they were according to my job assignments.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Turkey, Australia
7	How did you decide to move to another country?	37.2.1	(37.2.1)I decided to leave my country for brighter future, fast career development and self-development as well through international cultural exchange. In addition to better income and better life conditions (Due to economic crisis in Egypt as the violation of human rights there)
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Before travelling to any country, I usually join the "Expats groups" in Facebook, the fastest and easiest way to collect info about the country and get help whenever needed. Facebook group meetings/events is one choice to meet locals or expats. Another choice would be Couchsurfing meetings and Meetup.com events.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?	37.3.1	I will focus on the countries I lived in more than 3 months. Saudi Arabia, the challenge was the culture difference which lead to homesickness very quickly. Being an open minded outgoing person, I felt that the country is very conservative with very limited entertainment choices, in addition to strict Islamic rules applied there, it was a challenge to live in such environment. Malaysia, the first challenge there was the tropical weather, being very humid and unpredictable, it can get so hot or it can rain suddenly so hard. Second challenge was the South Asian food, it took me almost 4-5 months to accept it (while there are other western/middle eastern food choices). Eventually I adapted to the weather and food. (37.3.1) Turkey, the language is a huge barrier there once you land in the country, it was so difficult to communicate with people or get help in the beginning as very minority speaks English. Once I learned the basics of the languages, I understood how friendly, welcoming and generous the people are! Luckily Arabic and Turkish words are similar, that helped me to survive easily in the beginning.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?	37.3.2	(37.3.2)Never, I believe it all depends on the traveler's/Migrant's flexibility and ability to adapt, and it's only sometime until he/she can blend in.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Random conversations in the streets/cafes/festivals, Online meetings on Facebook/Couchsurfing or Meetup.com
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Long walks in the streets of the city, visiting the most famous public parks and outing spots in the city.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: Better income, learning new languages, learning about new cultures which alters the mind and character in a positive way. Disadvantages: Leaving family behind, Losing the faith in religion gradually.

14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		I'm currently living in Australia (only three weeks and going to stay for another nine weeks). I already feel I'm home, as the diversity here is amazing and all races of people are living together.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I live currently in Sydney, Australia in an apartment (Private not shared). I have a working desk inside that I can use in case I will work from home. Being in a comfortable accommodation provides a positive/motivating feeling to produce and work harder.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Usually I bring my belongings with me that would be limited to clothes, books and personal stuff. In some cases when I'm travelling to a new country, for example, in winter, I wouldn't bring all the clothes with me and buy new clothes when I travel.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 38 [SM]		**From Hungary to New Zealand, Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Hungary, 25
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : New Zealand - German, Linguistics and English Language Teaching
3	Professional Background :		Education- Teacher Training
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Hungary, NZ, Germany, France, Italy, UK, Poland, Austria, Denmark, Netherlands
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Study, travel, visiting someone, teaching, living
6	In which countries have you lived?		NZ, Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		My partner- love.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I have tried to find language tandems via facebook tried to make friends with colleagues at work, joined a German course, found other New Zealanders in Stuttgart via Facebook.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Language, culture shock/ differences, homesick finding employment, making friends, not having money.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Yes. At work/ looking for employment especial.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Mostly at work. I try to do language tandems.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		The library.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: getting to know a new culture and way of thinking and seeing the world. New experiences foods/ people. Resilience. Development of problem-solving ability. New language. Disadvantages: Missing out on family/ friends/ events. Disadvantages in moving forward in career. Financially worse off than if you don't move to new country. Homesickness frustration, depression.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Soemtimes yes, sometimes no. Usually yes, sometimes when something happens that would happen in my home country then I don't feel belong.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I live in a smaller town outside of Stuttgart. I work in Stuttgart city centre.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Books, little personal knickknacks, photos. Unfortunately since I moved from New Zealand couldn't bring too many things with me. When I visit I usually bring back food from there. Clothes.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 39 [SM]		**From United States of America to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		USA,20
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Germany - Creative Industries Management
3	Professional Background :		Bartender, student
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		USA, Canada, Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Germany, Iceland
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		I have moved to Berlin to pursue a BA in Creative Industries Management.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		My main motivation in leaving the USA was a collection of factors. University costs are too high there, the political situation is terrible, I am from a very small town but knew a lot of international students that made me want to get out and explore the world. I knew I wanted to go to college, but there was nowhere in the USA that had EXACTLY what I was looking for. There are places that I'm sure I would have enjoyed, had I pursued them, but none that were exactly my calling. Add that to the very high cost of tuition and the increasing danger of cities, I began looking elsewhere for schools, and found the perfect university for me, in Berlin.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I have only been here four weeks, so the process has begun slowly. I have just been working on getting to know the area where I live. I am in a few Berlin Expat Facebook groups, but mostly I have been waiting for my classes to begin, to meet people through that. I have been doing a lot of work for my visa, which is a very complicated and stressful process, so that has been pretty consuming. I know a few people here who moved here from the states, so I have seen them. Other than that, just exploring and trying to get everything in order for my visa.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		I have experienced each of these listed difficulties. Language is a huge barrier, and even though I am working on it and practicing every day, I know natives get frustrated with me always asking for english. I feel excluded by not speaking german, and like i don't deserve to be here or don't belong. As far as cultural differences, I haven't noticed that many yet, but I am not yet sure of what they are, which makes me wary. I have heard about a lot of cultural differences and this makes me cautious in my interactions, for fear of doing something that is strange to everyone around me. Economically it is not too difficult (yet) but I have a lot to figure out from that standpoint. I have yet to acquire my student visa, which means that I can't yet apply for a job, which makes everything more stressful. The visa process alone is enough of a struggle, and although everything since I arrived has been going smoothly (just slowly) it was a huge difficulty from home in the USA.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		The main exclusion is just coming from the language barrier.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Just small daily things, like on the train, at the grocery store, in the cafe...
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?	39.3.1	(39.3.1)I've been finding different cafes, and my school has started now, which is giving me a second home place.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: much more relieving when it comes to the systems in place here, it is exciting, I am learning new things every day and being pushed to learn and grow every day as well.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		It is getting better and better. I love my flat, it is small and quiet and my roommate and i kind of just mind our own business and it is cozy and I feel safe here.

15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I live in a very quiet part of Wedding and have all the resources I need in my flat to learn and study and work. My school is also open 24/7 and a great working environment as well.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I brought with me two suitcases and a backpack, and aside from a few photos, I basically only brought clothes. I am a very sentimental person but in packing while I was still at home I realized I had way too much stuff and I wanted to get rid of most of it, so I did. I moved here with the bare necessities, and bought everything else I needed once I got here.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 40 [SM]		**From United Kingdom to United States of America, France, New Zealand, Vietnam, China**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		United Kingdom, 37
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Linguistics English Language
3	Professional Background :		Development Director for F&B company, now own company producing tech and gear for extreme sports.
4	Which countries have you ever visited?	40.2.1	(40.2.1)70 plus countries pretty much everywhere baring South America
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		A lot of travel for fun maybe around 60% the rest is business opportunities or just a change in atmosphere.
6	In which countries have you lived?		San Francisco, Texas, Bordeaux, New Zealand, Vietnam, China, London, Brighton
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Better way of life, more activities, easier to start up new business.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Depends on the country, normally I will have a lot of business acquaintances in the western countries, so it starts with drinks, dinner party, local clubs (tennis, Surfing, Motocross) For Asia, a lot more work for long term adaption, easier to meet lots of people, but to meet the people I would honorably hang out with (which would be a complete adaption) its been Facebook groups, bars, social networking events.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		I think having traveled so much, the challenges for me have been very few.. I'm used to large events and conferences for example, so you need to go out and meet people, introduce yourself, and find your own way around, this kind of moves over to living in a new country, you find that you have to make the effort to adapt and understand. Probably the hardest thing in Asia is always getting the smallest of jobs done due to the language barrier.. big stores always easy to find an English speaker... but if you want to buy something unique or specialized you are talking the local dialect.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Not really.. I tend to smile a lot.. It breaks the ice quickly
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Always buy a round of drinks.. Always be quick to smile, learn how to say basic words, “please, thanks, I don’t understand, I’m sorry.”
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Not sure I have one..
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Cheaper to live, easier to set up companies.. Work gets done at a quicker pace.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		I live in an apartment block... It’s like the other apartment blocks all round the world.. Everyone gets on, easy to move into, friendly building management.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I have an office in my apartment, I finished it myself.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I came with three bags.. Everything else I bought on arrival.. I live clean, minimalist until I love a country.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 41 [SM]		**From Spain to United Kingdom, Australia**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Spain, 29
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Spain - Senior Technical marketing and business management
3	Professional Background :		Marketing Assistant
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Spain, Portugal, England, France, Croatia, Australia
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Traveling and academic improvement
6	In which countries have you lived?		UK, Australia
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Academic improvement
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Attending facebook groups and meet up applications, parties…
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		At the beginning the language and some cultural differences, after a long period home sick and the time zone.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		I live with an Australian family, except for that interact with the locals I find it difficult
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		The beach, parks and costal walks
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: know more about different cultures, and have the experience of living abroad for a while. Disadvantages: live far away from my family and friends.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Living in a house with an Australian family working as an Au-pair, own room with all the necessary for my studies.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Only brought clothes and some books
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 42 [SM]		**From Brazil to Germany, Austria**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Brazil, 26
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor : Germany - 'Diplom' in Mechanical Engineering.
3	Professional Background :		Researcher
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile, Germany, Austria, Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, France, Spain, Croatia, Slovakia
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Academic improvement, better job opportunities
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany, Austria
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Economic and political crisis in South America.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		I have a brother living in Austria, so I am not so far from my family. I met friends in the work environment, and I met my boyfriend online. Because of him, I met more locals, specially relatives.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Language, specially when dealing with different dialects. The food is also quite different (much heavier, I did put on weight). Since the whole environment is quite different, I have many allergies.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Yes, specially informally when people talk in dialect.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Specially because of my boyfriend's family. Attitudes like visiting classes to get a driving license or practicing sports also helped me to integrate.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		A park in town, the workplace, sunflower fields, lakes.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: professional stability, low criminality rates. Disadvantages: I am far from my family and friends. And winter is also quite depressive.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		In a rented small apartment. I study home on the kitchen table. It's not very productive, but I live in a small town and the library is only until 18:00 open.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		Yes. Decoration objects, some sweets, clothes, earrings, soap with my favorite smell from Brazil. I have photos in my computer and smartphone.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 43 [SM]		**From France to United Kingdom, Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		France, 30
2	Academic Background :		2x Bachelor
3	Professional Background :		Cad Designer, 3D work and engineering for car industry
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		UK, Canada, Italy, Germany
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Every reason is good to travel. Basically work opportunities, visiting friends, tourism.
6	In which countries have you lived?		UK, Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Job opportunity in Germany.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Attempting German evening class. Reading German learning books.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		At first, all the administration problem, very difficult when not speaking German. Then, health problems, language difficulties.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Work, landlord, bars.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Parks and bars.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Feeling less concern with others problems. Often feel very alone with your own problems.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		Yes, small desk under the roof. Not easy to access, because of the roof. But this place is very important to me.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I brought all my books from France. Also some special food. I try to put a lot of photos from friends and family.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 44		**From Germany to Spain, Colombia**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Germany, 28
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor: Sociology Master: Colombia - Specialization/Postgraduate Studies in Cultural Management Master: Culture, Arts & Media
3	Professional Background :		Project Management in the Cultural Sector / Non-Profit Project Management / Project Management for the Performing Arts
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Czech Republic, Morocco, Tanzania, Malawi, Korea, USA, Guatemala, El Salvador, Colombia
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		1)Getting to know other cultures (especially Latin Amercian cultures), 2) experiencing a different everydaylife (I always wanted to live in a city with a beach, so I went to Valencia for ERASMUS), 3) learning Spanish, 4) academic improvement (I wanted to shift my academic focus more towards the cultural sector, so I decided to study in Bogotá. I received a scholarship from the Colombian Government which was also a reason to go to Bogotá and study) 5) combine the academic stay with travelling
6	In which countries have you lived?		Spain, Colombia
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		The pull factors have much more weight, but the motivation to leave my country for a while were also: wish to experience something different from the familiar and come with new experiences and ideas back to my home country, time and time again I want to live in a new city or country for a while, because I like the idea of rethinking and reflecting my own identity and discover new parts of myself through new activities, people and cultures, bad weather in my home country.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Living in a shared apartment (not so efficient for the adaption process), get contacts via facebook (a facebook friend knows someone in the city/Country of stay) which helped, attend to Tandem meetings or Erasmus parties (these two were less efficient), living with a local family (very efficient), attending workshops which correspond to a personal interest, like slacklining, dancing, leather handcraft (very efficient).
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		(In Spain it was difficult to come in contact with the locals, because there are so many internationals, so I got easily integrated in a international bubble, but not in the local culture. Maybe half a year is not enough time to get to know people and places according to my personal interest.) In Colombia the locals were really open, but the living conditions in Colombia made it difficult to easily meet with local friend or to pass time together, because the people I studied with were at the same time studying and working, are deep involved in family affairs, have not much money to meet in public (transport, eating, drinking, paying entrance for any cultural attraction one could attend together) and the transportation system is so chaotic that it takes to much time to travel from one part of the city to another. It was not a cultural barrier, not a language barrier, but had more to do with the development state of the country and the city.

10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Not really. But some situations always remind me that I have not grown up in that culture, for example, when an old song is played and the locals start to sing and become melancholy. I fear that this would still happen after many years. It is difficult to catch up these cultural aspect. One can get to know them or learn them but they will never cause the same emotions.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		At University, at work (I worked for 10 monthes in Bogotá) attending to sports lessons (at university and also via facebook-groups).
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		In Spain, it was the beach and the beach volley place. In Bogotá, restaurants, a Colombian coffee shop chain, a private yoga studio (in a personal apartment), a shopping center.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: getting to know a new culture, new perspectives, new people, new activities and places. Making new experiences which let you grow. Disadvantages: I can never learn a language 100% and I miss the vide range of expressive possibilities which I have in my homecountry. And even if I get to know the culture and I learn about the history, I will never be able to share the same cultural knowledge and the feelings that result from it.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?	44.3.1	(44.3.1)Yes I do belong to the current residence, but I never feel as home as I feel in my home country where I am surrounded with my personal belongings in my personal room. Belongings which I have gathered over years and which make me feel home (presents, fotos, souvenirs, etc.)
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I live in a small room and I do not have much space. I study in the bedroom, more precisely sitting in a comfortable position on the bed.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I brought mainly clothes from home. Instead of bringing a lot of things, I started to buy new things in Colombia: Clothes, handmade jewellery. These new things made me feel a bit more home and comfortable abroad, they are part of the new experience and they will remind me later of the time I will have spend abroad.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 45		**From Germany to Turkey**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Germany, 28
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor: Teacher for primary school
3	Professional Background :		Teacher
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		France, Belgium, Netherlands, England, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Marocco, Namibia, South Africa, USA, Columbia, Indonesia, Korea, Myanmar, Malaysia, Italy, Czech Republic, Denmark
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Traveling, Visiting family and friends, Working as animator for children in a hotel in Turkey
6	In which countries have you lived?		Turkey (2 months)
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		Get to know other countries und cultures.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Because I worked in a hotel, I had to stay there six days a week. I only met my colleagues. I shared a room with two of them. Both were Germans. So no parties or Meeting groups.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		In the hotel there were a lot of different cultures. French, English, Germans, Netherlands. So it was difficult to communicate with the children who speak a different language. Within the animation team there weren't big challenges. But most of the Waiters of the hotel were Turkish. They couldn't speak much English, so it was difficult to communicate with them.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		On Sunday we had free time, so that we could get out for breakfast and trips. The Hotel was in a countrified area and we went out for eating in the next village often. Most of the locals couldn't speak English, so it was difficult to descripe what we wanted to eat.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		-
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Most oft the turkey people were very friendly. But we had a disagreement with one man of the car hiring. And then we felt that the Turkish people hold together and you have no chance as a stranger. Everybody keeps together.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes. Because I worked in the hotel I was feeling being a part oft it after a time. But only to the hotel not to the country around.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I lived in a 4Stars hotel. But we had an own house for the animators. Most of the time a shared my room with one other German. And we shared a bathroom with another German. We had to clean everything by ourselves. There were only our beds and a clothes rail. Not really a table or a wardrobe. One of our window was broken so later it was cold in the nights and the muezzin was noisy during the nights. I worked for a German company and I was responsibly for the children. So my working time was from 10 am to 7 pm. But the hotelmanager wanted me to take part of the animationprogram during the nights, even if I don't get paid for it. I told him, that I had to do other stuff, like writing an term paper for university. So he told me that I had to work for "only" 3 nights per week. The other days I was not allowed to be in the hotel area after 7 pm. I had to stay at my room or to leave the hotel. But there was really nothing around, so I stayed in my room for that nights Most of the time I enjoyed the freetime in ma room during the night, because I could do a lot of things, like reading books. But sometimes there was a little bit the feeling of a prison, because I wasn't allowed to go outside. And we hadn't a balcony or something like that.

16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I think the most important thing was my laptop. Because during most of my freetime in my room I watched a lot of photos. I used the time to sorting them in order to make photoalbums later. I think that was the only important personal belonging I had with me. Another important connection was skype with family, boyfriend and friends and facebook, of course.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		For me it's important to eat familiar food, when I am abroad. I like to try the local food, but I also need to have something, which I know and I really like. Because I don't eat everything and sometimes it's difficult to find tasty food. Because of interior design I think it is really important for the feeling of belonging! When I was in Indoesia I felt nearly everywhere comfortable. I was so enthusiastic about the interoir design and decorations that I really loved the country! When the design looks cold I don't like it, it's harder to feel cosy and comfortable.

Interview 46		**From Mexico to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		Mexico, 31
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor: Architecture Exchange: Germany International Workshop: France Master: Germany- Architecture
3	Professional Background :		Architect/Planner
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		Mexico, USA, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands, UK, Switzerland, Czechia, Denmark, Sweden, Australia and NZ
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Short term, tourism and long term, studies and work.
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		As student, to improve my academic and language skills, and as an employee, to get international work experience and to "experience" different ways of living and working.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		Language courses, work orientation meetings, Tandem meetings.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		Language, cultural contrasts, economic status, discrimination by country of origin, racism, being homesick.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		Yes, mainly at work, where the language differences or the different education background play an important role, but as well in daily activities, like going shopping or taking the bus.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		Meeting people through friends, WG experience or by chance in a café or restaurant.
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Local food restaurants, local events (e.g. wine festival), opera, concerts, cultural events.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?	46.2.1	(46.2.1)Advantages: security (in comparison with my home country), a more stable economic situation, travel opportunities (less distance, better prices), interacting with another culture (local culture) and learning from other cultures (international community). Disadvantages: the feeling of not belonging, missing daily life situations from my home country (food, times, landscape), missing interacting with people from my own country or culture.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes, but only since I became the main tenant of my current flat and stopped depending on someone else.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		I live in a WG but even though I have a desk, I used to go to study to the university library in order to concentrate and avoid distractions, plus the feeling of leaving home for a while, makes me feel "productive".
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?	46.3.1 46.3.2 46.3.3	I brought only my personal belongings, like clothes, hygiene products, a pair of books and (46.3.2) of course my lap top where I can save music and photos, and where I can watch videos or programs from or about my country. Nevertheless, when I spend my holidays at home, (46.3.1) I care about buying food ingredients that are hard to find here in Germany, or (real) Tequila.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

Interview 47 [SM]		**From India to Germany**	
Nr.	*Questions :*		*Answers :*
1	Where are you from? How old are you?		India, 33
2	Academic Background :		Bachelor: Electrical Engineering Master: Germany - Media Informatics
3	Professional Background :		Research Fellow
4	Which countries have you ever visited?		India, Germany, UK, Spain, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Sweden, Poland, Czech Republic, Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary
5	What are the reasons for you to go abroad?		Study, travel, visiting friends, business
6	In which countries have you lived?		Germany
7	How did you decide to move to another country?		To discover something new.
8	How was your adaptation process, when you first moved in?		All kinds of social activities, Couchsurfing, Uni meetups, facebook groups, meetup groups.
9	What kind of challenges have you encountered in your adaptation process?		One of the major challenges was more to something entirely nature. The daylight-darkness hours of a day. My hometown had roughly similar duration of light and darkness. Understanding certain cultural differences at the beginning.
10	Have you ever felt excluded/ostracized?		No.
11	How are you interacting with the locals?		At work, social meet ups
12	Are there any special locations for you, that you feel belong to?		Parks, communal spaces.
13	What are the advantages and the disadvantages for you to live abroad?		Advantages: Many to list. Mostly allows for a new perspective on so many things. Allows us to understand how diverse the world and we as human beings are in general. Disadvantages: Do not have the safety net that we take for granted when we are closer to home.
14	Do you feel belong to your new environment?		Yes.
15	Where do you live? Do you have a studying/working place? How does this place affect your producing?		In a shared flat. I have a room with a desk and a spacious living room. Its quite conducive for working if I need to work at home.
16	Did you bring your belongings with you? What are those mementoes?		I have some books, old diaries and photos of my family.
17	Do you want to add anything ?		-

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