



**SEYEDEH LEILA
SADEGHI SANGDEHI**

**OS IMIGRANTES ACADÉMICOS SUL ASIÁTICOS:
INTEGRAÇÃO OU RE-EMIGRAÇÃO?**

**ASIAN ACADEMIC IMMIGRANTS IN PORTUGAL:
INTEGRATION OR RE-EMIGRATION?**



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Dissertação apresentada à Universidade de Aveiro para cumprimento dos requisitos necessários à obtenção do grau de Mestre em Línguas e Relações Empresariais, realizada sob a orientação científica do Dotoura Gillian Grace Owen Moreira, Professor Auxiliar do Departamento de Línguas e Culturas da Universidade de Aveiro.

I would like to dedicate this dissertation to my Parents and my Husband.

o júri

presidente

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palavras-chave

Fuga de cérebros, Portugal, integração, migração, Irão, Índia, re-emigração.

resumo

A União Europeia depara-se com a falta de trabalhadores qualificados devido ao crescimento da idade média da sua população. Durante as últimas décadas, enquanto a América do Norte atraía muitos trabalhadores qualificados, a Europa era também um destino de imigração, mas devido à falta de uma política coerente de imigração muitos eram imigrantes ilegais que por sua vez não eram trabalhadores altamente qualificados.

Tem havido muita pesquisa sobre a imigração na Europa e em Portugal, mas nenhuma focou o assunto da re-emigração de trabalhadores estrangeiros qualificados para fora de Portugal.

O estudo que aqui se apresenta foca-se nos investigadores / académicos que vieram para Portugal por um período de tempo, e visa identificar os factores que levaram estes académicos a estabelecerem-se em Portugal ou a ir para um terceiro país. À medida que estes académicos vêm para Portugal para fazer as suas pesquisas para o seu Doutoramento e Pós-doutoramento eles são considerados trabalhadores qualificados, que podem ser um recurso útil para o mercado Português após terem terminado os seus estudos.

Para executar esta pesquisa foi usado um questionário na web que foi aplicado a 46 académicos iranianos e indianos e foram feitas entrevistas aleatórias. O questionário possui uma grande variedade de questões que podem ser úteis para outros estudos similares. Através dos resultados deste estudo, foram revelados os principais factores que contribuíram para a tomada de decisão dos investigadores (estabelecerem-se em Portugal ou ir para um terceiro país). Estes factores ajudam na construção de um sistema de avaliação no que respeita à aceitação de imigrantes qualificados baseado naqueles que têm mais probabilidades de integração.

keywords

Brian drain, Portugal, integration, migration, Iran, India, re-emigration.

abstract

The European Union is confronted to the lack of skilled workers due to the increasing of the average age of its population. During recent decades, while North America was attracting many skilled workers, Europe was also a destination for immigrants, but due to the lack of a consistent immigration policy, many of these were illegal immigrants and thus were not highly educated workers.

Much research has been conducted about immigration in Europe and Portugal, but none has focused on the subject of re-emigration of non- Portuguese skilled workers out of Portugal. This study focuses on Iranian and Indian academics who have come to Portugal for a period of time, and attempts to identify the factors which impact on the decision of these academics to settle in Portugal or to re-emigrate to a third country. As these academics came to Portugal to do their PhD and post-doctoral research, they are considered skilled workers who can be a useful resource for the Portuguese market after finishing their studies. To carry out this research, a web-based questionnaire was used to investigate 46 Iranian and Indian academics and random interviews were conducted. The questionnaire covers a broad range of questions which can be useful for similar studies.

From the results of this study the main factors contributing to the decision making of academics (to settle in Portugal or to re-emigrate to a third country) was revealed. These factors may help in the design of an evaluation system for accepting skilled immigrants in Portugal based on those who have more probability of integration.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1. Introduction

Modern migration has greatly accelerated since the 19th century and three types of migration are distinguishable; labor migration, refugee migration, and urbanization. Industrialization encouraged migration wherever it appeared, and the increasingly internationalized world economy has globalized the labor market.

In the twentieth century an increase in migratory flows was also experienced, caused by both war and politics. Muslims moved from the Balkans to Turkey, while Christians moved the other way during the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. Four hundred thousand Jews moved to Palestine in the early twentieth century. The Russian Civil War caused some three million Russians, Poles and Germans to migrate out of the Soviet Union. World War II and the decolonization which followed it led to intensified movements of peoples (McKeown2004). After World War II, Jewish peoples across Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East migrated to the British Mandate of Palestine, which became the modern day state of Israel. The largest migration of the 20th century, however, happened in accordance with the provisions of the Potsdam Agreement of 1945, signed by victorious Western Allies and the Soviet Union, which involved the migration and resettlement of close to or over 20 million people. The largest affected group were 16.5 million Germans expelled from Eastern Europe westwards.

According to the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM, 2005), target regions with currently high immigration rates are North America, Australia, Europe (except eastern Europe), and the Russian Federation.

Emigration results from a combination of push factors (in source countries) and pull factors (in recipient countries) (Kirigia, Akpa *et al.*, 2006). The effects of globalization can be seen in the increasing number of skilled workers who leave their countries in order to gain a better life and working conditions; this growing phenomenon has been called the "brain drain."

The "brain drain" is an expression of British origin commonly used to describe one of the most sensitive areas in the transfer of technology. It refers to skilled professionals who leave their native lands in order to seek more promising opportunities elsewhere (Kwano and Leland, 1982). The intensity of the brain drain has drastically increased over time (Docquier and Sekkat, 2006) and is expected to increase further during the next decades. (Docquier and Marfouk, 2004).

After northern America, Western Europe is the main target of international migration, although net migration rates are substantially lower than those of the US, Canada and Australia (Brücker, 2002). Among European countries, Portugal has an interesting immigration history. In previous decades many people emigrated from Portugal to other European countries, as Brücker states: "Southern European EU members (Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain) were an important source of immigration into other EEA countries during the 1960s and 1970s. Some of these countries, most notably Ireland and Portugal, lost a substantial part of their population through migration in the post-war period" (Brücker, 2002).

Alongside the large numbers of low qualified manual workers, many of these immigrants were scientists, skilled workers and scholars. Therefore Portugal faced to shortage of highly educated workers. According to the *Presidente da Direcção da Associação dos Bolseiros de Investigação Científica*, in 2003 Portugal required 27000 more active researchers (Levy 2003).

More recently, Portugal has also become a country of immigration but without a selective admission policy or special recruitment schemes to attract foreign professionals (in stark contrast to what occurs in classic emigration destinations countries, like the USA, Canada, Australia and the UK (Ribeiro, 2008)), these shortages have not been compensated. This should be seen against the background of the European Union where there is a lack of an agreed immigration policy and an increase in illegal migration into, particularly, Western Europe. As stated in Adams (Adams, 2003), uneducated individuals have limited access to legal international migration, resorting therefore to illegal migration. Therefore most of the illegal migrants who entered Portugal, as elsewhere, were not scholars or expert technicians and professional workers.

However, some measures have been taken to counter this situation. Since the 1990s, Portugal has had a policy of advanced training of human resources and supported the granting of scholarships to postdoctoral foreign skilled professionals (Pierpaolo, 2005). Furthermore, Portugal has increased the number of mobility fellowships for incoming foreign researchers by 50 % from 1994 to 1999 (Pierpaolo, 2005), and recently, due to increases in Portugal's research budgets, this country started to absorb a significant number of scholars. According to Brücker, "The southern EU members, i.e. Italy, Greece, Portugal and Spain, receive migrants with higher education levels than natives" (Brücker, 2002).

On the other hand, Iran is an Asian country with a good educational system which has a significant brain drain rate to US and European countries. For the Islamic Republic of Iran, the percentage of the population with a tertiary-level education living in OECD countries is around 25 %, as compared with other countries across the globe, for example: Korea, 15%, and the Philippines, about 10 %. In Pakistan, the migration rate of individuals with a tertiary education is more than 7 %, while for India it is about 2.7 % (Carrington and Detragiache, 1999).

According to the International Monetary Fund, more than 150,000 educated Iranians leave their home country every year in the hope of finding a better life abroad. Some 4 million Iranians now live abroad, and in 2004, Iran had the highest rate of brain drain of 90 countries (RadioFreeEurope2004). For a better perception of the Iranian immigrants' case and also the contribution of this study, I should mention why this case is different from the case of immigrants of other nationalities.

As an Iranian immigrant who lived in Iran for 25 years, and after many conversations with some other Iranian immigrants, I could easily reach the conclusion that the main reason for the migration of Iranians is not economic. The main reasons for the brain drain out of Iran are political and social problems that forced Iranians to go to a country with more freedom and less political problems.

As for other immigrants of other nationalities, economics usually plays the main role. This study on the integration or re-emigration of the Iranian academics in Portugal is an interesting and unique case study which will focus on the motivations of these academics, their experiences and their hopes for the future. It may reveal insights into some non-economic life aspects of these academic immigrants in Portugal. In addition, the case of Indian researchers in Portugal is also analyzed. The reasons are as below:

- As the population of Iranian researchers in Portugal, or at least the population of those who I could contact were not sufficient for the study.
- Iran and India have some cultural similarities due to geographical reasons, but at the same time they have many differences due to religion and history. Also in the current situation, the financial, political and social aspects of people living in Iran and India are different. Therefore if the result of Iranians and Indians are

compared, any significant difference in some questions observed, those differences might be analyzed.

Immigration affects many aspects of the academics' personal lives. These aspects include but are not limited to cultural, linguistic, social and financial effects. Due to these effects these highly skilled individuals may immigrate two or more times in their life time, contributing to the brain drain in more than one country. One of the main motivations for performing this research was the fact that I observed many Iranian and Indian academic immigrants were not able to speak Portuguese fluently. It is important to understand the reasons for this fact because it reveals other facts about their decisions about the future: whether they intend to go back to their home country, leave for a third country or stay in Portugal.

This research study aims to look closely at the experiences and goals of Iranian and Indian academics that come to Portuguese research centers for a period of time and because of some cultural, linguistic, economical and social reasons, decide to leave this country. The current research will focus on the linguistic and social problems faced by these academics. My background studies into languages and the fact that I lived in Iran for 25 years will assist me in my analysis of this case. This study is based on the design of a questionnaire implemented through a web based survey, and followed up by post survey interviews.

The first chapter of this dissertation comprises the introduction, while the second chapter presents a review of the theoretical questions which are relevant to our study. In the third chapter, the study itself is presented as well as its objectives, the research questions, the target population and methodology selected. Chapter 4 presents the results of the survey and interviews and discusses the conclusions which can be drawn from these, while Chapter 5 answers the research questions directly. Finally, conclusions are drawn from these findings and suggestions made for future research.

Chapter 2. Academic Migration and Integration

2. Academic Migration and Integration

Many different terms are used to discuss possible shortages of highly qualified personnel or their international mobility: highly skilled workers, qualified personnel, human resources in science and technology, scientists and engineers, IT workers, "brains" (In "brain drain", "brain gain" or "brain circulation"), etc. The first question is therefore what is the difference between qualified and skilled? What is the difference between highly skilled and skilled? Or between highly qualified personnel and human resources in science and technology or any of the other terms used above?

When referring to international standard classifications, "qualified" refers to a formal qualification and corresponds to an existing and widely used international classification, the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Highly qualified thus refers to a certain level of education and formal qualification and may therefore be differentiated from "qualified" (Gullec, 2002:1).

However, an internationally agreed conceptual framework has been jointly developed by the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) and Eurostat to measure so-called Human Resources devoted to Science and Technology (HRST). It is known as the "Canberra Manual" and was prepared by the OECD group of National Experts in Science and Technology Indicators (NESTI). The "Canberra Manual" defines HRST as people who fulfill one or other of the following conditions:

- They have successfully completed education at the tertiary level in an S&T field of study.
- They are not formally qualified as above, but are employed in a S&T occupation where the above qualifications are normally required (Gullec, 2002:1).

Skilled migration, especially from Asia to the United States, Canada, Australia and the United Kingdom is increasing, particularly with regard to student and temporary migration of skilled professionals such as IT professionals (Gullec, 2002:3). The international mobility of skilled workers is an integral feature of a globalization process that includes both industrial R&D and higher education systems. There is a perception that highly skilled migrants, despite their relatively small numbers, may substantially affect innovation

and economic growth. Immigration policies in a number of countries have become more selective and skills-based, while shortages of certain specialties, particularly information technology (IT) workers have led to more relaxed immigration policies for skilled workers (Gullec, 2002:3).

Skilled migrants may enter a country either as permanent migrants or temporary migrants. Data on flows of permanent immigrants show that highly skilled immigrants represent quite a small share of general immigration flows. For example, although the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries have established admissions systems that include entry on the basis of skills, education and employability, most legal immigrants to OECD (Economic Co-operation and Development) countries arrive as dependants or as humanitarian cases. On the other hand, if immigrants possess low or highly skilled spouses or other relatives, those immigrating through family-based categories may tend to have similar profiles. Generally, there is a high probability that direct family members of a highly skilled immigrant also have a relatively high level of educational training; conversely relatives of a low skilled migrant are likely to be similarly low skilled (Gullec, 2002 :3). This shows the importance of having policies for attracting highly skilled workers as immigrants.

On the other hand, the lack of highly qualified academics in Europe is a serious problem that needs more attention. According to Pierpaolo (2005): ``More and more adequately skilled researchers will be needed in Europe in order to fulfill the targeted increase of investment in research by 2010. Increased investment in research will raise the demand for researchers: about 1.2 million additional research personnel, including 700.000 additional researchers, are deemed necessary to attain the objective" (cited in Pierpaolo, 2005) .

In 1998, there were a total of 88,605 foreigners working in Portugal. 30% of them were professional workers, managers and technical laborers. The remaining 70% were in medium and low skilled occupations (Pierpaolo, 2005). The contribution of the EU for highly skilled workers in Portugal is evident. In 1998, more than half (52%) of the foreign highly skilled workers were from the EU (people from Brazil were the second largest contingent). Among the foreigners arriving in Portugal in 1999 and 2000, the most skilled group continued to be made up of Europeans (Pierpaolo, 2005).

But recently Europe decided to compete with the US in attracting the attentions of non-European skilled workers, so it seems the number of Asian immigrants, including Iranian immigrants that come to European countries such as Portugal has increased. Breimer of the LERU [League of European Research Universities], says that in Lisbon in 2000, ``the EU set its own challenge: to compete. What this means is that the Brain Drain should work in both directions - we should make ourselves attractive to the U.S., too. If Europe follows the lead of its most innovative institutions, it can do just that, and it will have a ready audience: Europeans who have moved abroad would love to come home" (cited in Pierpaolo, 2005: 17).

Koblet *et al.* (1968) stated that, in colonial times and later, scientists' and researchers' migration took place mainly from the US to England and Canada. For instance, in the Nineteenth Century, many of the Americans going to study in Europe settled there instead of going home. This tendency was to be distinctly reversed after World War II (Jalowiecki & Gorzelak, 2004).

The use of incentives rather than simply easing restrictions is still new and recent, and may also reflect the relative attractiveness of a country vis-à-vis other candidate destinations for the highly skilled (Manolo, 2005). This researcher pointed out that, in order to facilitate the integration of the skilled workers, recognition of their professional qualifications, and individualized language learning assistance for the workers and their family members can be an incentive offered by countries (Manolo, 2005).

The ``brain drain'', which refers to skilled professionals who leave their native lands in order to seek more promising opportunities elsewhere (Kwong & Leland, 1982), has been the subject of many researchers for a long time. But it has received increasing attention in recent years and especially in Europe. A theoretical and empirical study was done by Docquier and Sekkat (Docquier & Sekkat, 2006) that discussed the various channels through which the brain drain positively impacts on sending countries, thus moderating or balancing its direct negative impact: ``These include a range of ``feedback effects'' such as remittances, return migration after additional knowledge and skills have been acquired abroad, the creation of business and trade networks, the effects of migration prospects on human capital formation, the effects on governance and ethnic discrimination'' (Docquier & Sekkat, 2006: 18).

El-Khawas (El-Khawas, 2004) discussed the brain drain of highly skilled professionals out of Africa and the impact of this on this continent: “The migration of highly trained people out of Africa leaves many nations short of the skills needed to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century”. Referring to the reasons for the brain drain, Iqbal (Iqbal, 2000) stated that the high tax rate in Canada can be a factor in pushing professional skilled workers to other countries, mainly the US. On the other hand, empirical research has shown that when wage differentials are non-existent (or negligible), the countries that perform higher levels of R&D investment attract more skilled-labor (Pires, 2003).

However, to understand the processes of integration or re-emigration of a specific group of migrants in one country, their cultural and social background should be considered, because these are essential to how migrant populations will or not acculturate. As Park (1928) pointed out, the concept of acculturation is almost 70 years old (Rajagopalan 2005). It stemmed from the traditional concerns of social scientists to understand the social and psychological adaptation and adjustment processes of immigrants resulting from exposure to a new and different sociocultural environment (Rogler, Gurak et al. 1987).

Many factors may contribute to the acculturation and integration of migrants, namely age, sexuality, educational level, ethnic background, etc. Writing in 1978, Szapocznik *et al.* found that, “In general males tended to acculturate more rapidly than females and younger immigrants tended to acculturate more rapidly than older immigrants” (cited in Rajagopalan 2005). On the other hand, those immigrants married to spouses of an ethnicity other than their own tended to acculturate more quickly than those who were married to spouses of the same ethnicity (Khairullah & Khairullah, 1999). It has also been found that more acculturated individuals had a higher educational level, occupational status, and income than their less acculturated counterparts (Olmedo & Padilla, 1978). Regarding ethnicity, research has revealed that various ethnic groups not only differ in the extent to which they acculturate to the host society, but the levels of acculturation of members within an ethnic group may also vary (Selvarajah, 2006). Asian students, for example, are found to experience disproportionately high levels of academic dissatisfaction, stress, and general adaptation problems during their stay in foreign countries (Selvarajah 2006).

Ties with family, friends and culture will exert a pull to stay at home though in widely varying degrees. For some, the attractions of new experiences and a new start may be strong. For researchers, these arguments acquire a flavor of their own, since their utility is

determined by the interest and challenge of the problems and puzzles they are asked to address and also by the quality of the interaction they enjoy with co-workers. The first point has to do with tasks, the second with professional environment (Hall, 2005).

Another factor contributing to the integration of immigrants in a country is their impression about the country. Highly skilled workers usually immigrate to a country with a better economic/social situation than their country of origin. If the destination country intends to integrate these workers into its society, it should provide the means to convince the skilled workers that they are coming to a better country. For the immigrants to feel integrated from the beginning and to make them have a good first-impression, many universities welcome their international researchers and students with different methods. The common aspects among them is that most of them organize a welcome party, and also try to reduce the settling-in problem of the newcomers based on a voluntary system of support. In such a voluntary system, students or researchers of an institute/university help the newcomers to settle. Many volunteers received this support upon their arrival from others; for example, a volunteer may pick you up from the airport, take you to your hotel and show you the city. In the United States, a volunteer family may accept you in their house for a couple of weeks to teach you the local culture and prepare you for integration into the society with a minimum of problems. Many international welcome parties are usually organized for the first couple of weeks after the international students and academics arrive. Some tours are usually organized to show them the campus and the city. Many activities are supported by the city council and in some cases the city council organizes independent welcome programs. The Australian Federation of International Students, for instance, trains volunteers for welcoming the international students every year (AFIS, 2009).

The International Student Welcome (ISW) is a society at the University of Cambridge. On their web site they describe their mission as: " Moving to a new place can be exciting, but some answers can be elusive and little things can get you stressed out. Knowing that someone is there to help is always a bonus" (ISW 2009). The International Student Welcome (ISW) aims therefore to provide friendship and support for students arriving at Cambridge University. It is organized by friendly students who know Cambridge well and who are willing to solve those important little (and big) questions with answers that are not always easy to find on your own. For example, as part of ISW activities for the year 2009,

according to the web-site, “ISW volunteers will meet you at Cambridge's bus and railway stations every day from 21st September 2009 to 4th October 2009. The volunteers will help you to locate your college and can give you details of the afternoon and evening events we organize. Just give them your name if you would like us to put you in touch with other students in your college who would be happy to welcome you, and to offer any help you might require” (ISW, 2009). Such welcoming programs help international students to adapt themselves to the new situation and overcome many problems which may affect their first impression of the country.

Referring to problems of Asian students in USA, Lin (1997) stated that “In order to provide culturally appropriate service the university personnel must be sensitive as well as knowledgeable about the group being served. International students face common as well as their own unique problems. They face the same problem that confront anybody living in a foreign culture, such as racial discrimination, language problems, accommodation difficulties, dietary restrictions, financial stress, misunderstanding and loneliness. Exposure to an unfamiliar environment can create anxiety, confusion and depression. These problems can lead to complaints of nervousness, insomnia, and physical illness, all of which appear to interfere with their studies, friendship and so on” (Lin, 1997).

With regard to the study proposed in this dissertation, to the best knowledge of the author, no research has been conducted into factors contributing to the integration in Portugal or the re-emigration of Iranian and Indian skilled workers to a third country.

Chapter 3. Asian academics in Portugal – the study

3.1 Objectives of the study

This study aims to investigate the following items with respect to Iranian and Indian academics in Portugal: their reasons for choosing Portuguese research centers; their experiences of life in Portugal and their decisions about the future. Thus we will attempt to clarify the phenomenon of academic migration in Portugal taking into account Jalowiecki and Gorzelak's finding that the migration of intellectuals can take either of two forms: direct migration or settling down after completion of one's studies in a given country (Jalowiecki and Gorzelak, 2004). Specifically, we will answer the following questions:

- How long do these researchers want to stay in Portugal?
- Did they have a long term stay program or a temporary stay program from the first days?
- On what do they base their decision to stay in or to leave Portugal?
- What percentage of academics that come to Portugal, choose Portugal for living?
- What percentage go back to their national country?
- What percentage select a third country to continue their studies or to live there?

The main objective of this research is to clarify the phenomenon of academic immigration and the relevant factors in the re-emigration of these immigrant academics from Portugal to a third country.

Selvarajah (Selvarajah, 2006) stated that it can be theorized that the individual behavior of immigrants with respect to participation in education and educational aspirations generally is determined by a complex potpourri of:

1. Cultural factors
2. Family influences
3. Individual personality type
4. English language competence
5. Motivation for migration

These factors will be central to our research into the behaviour of academic immigrants in Portugal.

3.2 Research Questions

Our objectives will be achieved through answering the following research questions:

3.2.1 First main question

Are these researchers wanted and invited by a Portuguese research institution? In other words, are they invited to perform research or do they come to Portugal for other reasons?

One way to understand this is to reveal where their financial support resources are. Do they have a scholarship and if yes, is it from a Portuguese institute or from their home country? Another important factor which may contribute to the re-emigration of these researchers might be the lack of a research position in a particular area after a determined period. There might be a temporary research objective and financial support for a specific research subject, in an institute for a period of time, which is not in the domain of research objectives and policies of that institute. When the research is finished, the institute will not offer a new position to the researcher and therefore the researcher leaves the institute and consequently leaves Portugal.

3.2.2 Second main question

To what extent are the linguistic and cultural contexts relevant factors in the integration or re-emigration of Iranian and Indian academics to a third country?

Legal provisions affecting access to labor markets and social security provisions, as well as administrative procedures for taking up employment, seem to play a relatively significant role in scientists' choice of destination. This is not due to their effect on the scientists themselves, but rather due to their impact upon partners and family members. For example, Alicja was a doctoral candidate in Germany and was looking for a post-doctoral position in the UK. She explained why: ``this is the advantage: that we are in the new European Union and my partner can work in the UK. We decided that for me moving here to Germany it would be very difficult for him to find work because he's not very highly-educated, so it wouldn't be like he would apply to some company to work and, of course, you have to know the language. I know some Polish people who are here, mostly girls, and their husbands or boyfriends, they tried to find a job here but they didn't find one.'' This

example, cited in Guth, 2007, highlights that the attractiveness of a destination country can vary according to the scientists' personal context (Guth, 2007).

Relevant sub-questions:

- What are the comparative and absolute dimensions of this integration/ re-emigration?
- Are there issues relating to cultural integration/acculturation in the workplace or at home which significantly impact on the academics' decision to move on to the third country?
- How does the need for, or the experience of, learning and using the Portuguese language as a professional or social tool affect such decisions?

3.3 Methodology

3.3.1 Data Collection

A web based questionnaire was designed and used to collect the necessary data for this study. Web-based questionnaires have several advantages. On the one hand, they allow for the creation of a customized and interactive online test for respondents. Being Web-based, respondents need only access to the Internet to complete their questionnaires from anywhere in the world. Therefore it will not be boring and time consuming. It is more organized than a paper-based questionnaire and data analysis is easier than with a paper based questionnaire, as it does not need re-entry of data to the computer.

3.3.2 Questionnaire

To design the questionnaire, the Surveymonkey website was used (www.surveymonkey.com). This website allows the design of the survey, adding Emails, sending the survey, collection of responses, contacting a partial group of respondents (e.g. those who did not answer the questionnaire yet), statistical analysis of the total responses, analysis of a part of respondents (e.g. those who are over 25) and finally exporting the results in several formats (html, PDF, excel, XML, CSV etc).

The questionnaire, along with the answers, can be found in Appendix 1. It includes 39 single choice, multiple choice or descriptive questions. The estimated answering time is about 15 minutes.

The questionnaire was designed to be more comprehensive than the requirements of this thesis in order to obtain additional information which might be used for other research projects.

3.3.3 Respondents

Social network WebPages including Orkut and Facebook were used as the main source for collecting the contacts of respondents. In these networks, members have profiles which may include their contacts, such as E-mail address or telephone number. Alternatively one can directly send a message to the profile of the respondents. There also exist groups with common interest, like the group of “Iranians in Portugal”. Therefore I contacted them to ask if they were interested in answering the questionnaire and whether they could provide me with the contacts of other Iranians and Indians who are not members of the network. In the end, I gathered fifty three contacts, thirty two of them Iranians and twenty one Indians. The respondents were either researchers with a Master’s Degree, PhD students or post doctoral researchers.

3.3.4 Post survey interviews

Post survey interviews were not planned from the beginning of this research, but after the questionnaires had been answered, it was decided to carry out interviews with five Iranian academics in order to enrich the data collected. The interviews were carried out in several moments, meaning that I contacted them on several issues which needed more clarification on different occasions. I described some results of the survey to them and asked for their opinion about the reasons for some answers or their opinion about some of the responses. For instance, I asked them “why do many of the respondents say that they like many things in Portugal and that they enjoy living in Portugal, but then many of them think that they will not stay in Portugal after this phase of their research?”

Chapter 4. Results and Discussion

Of the fifty three contacts, forty six respondents answered the questionnaire, of whom thirty are Iranians and sixteen are Indians. Appendix 1 shows the global results of the total academics, including Iranians and Indians. Appendices 2 and 3 show the results of Iranian and Indian academics separately. The results filtered by the total years of residence in Portugal are shown in Appendices 4 to 7: Appendix 4 is for those who have been in Portugal from 5 to 10 years, Appendix 5, from 3 to 5 years; Appendix 6, 2 to 3 years and Appendix 7, less than 1 year. Results were also categorized by gender (Male or Female) and marital status, but these are not presented in this thesis.

The results of the questionnaires are presented below in five sections, as follows: General Information, Integration or Re-emigration, Best Aspects and Worst Aspects of Life in Portugal, Integration and Language, and finally, Results separated by Nationality.

4.1 General Information

Some of the important information which was retrieved from the results is presented here.

- 58.7% of the academics who answered our questionnaire are between 25 and 30 years old and 28.3% are between 30 and 35 years old. 93% of them are under 35 and their average age is less than 30 (figure 1). This means the population of the study group is quite young relative to their academic degree.
- 65% of respondents are male and 35% are female. 58% are married and 4.4% have children (figures 2 and 3).
- 15% of the respondents have already left or are going to leave Portugal in a couple of months.
- 72% of the respondents are PhD students. 15% are Post Doctoral researchers and 13% are MSc researchers (figure 4).
- 72% of them had a scholarship from a Portuguese institute or university. (Most of the other 28% are either the spouse of an academic who has a scholarship from a Portuguese institute, or hold a scholarship from their country of origin).
- One of the most interesting results is how long the researchers have been living in Portugal. As can be seen from figure 6, only 8.7% of them have been living here for more than 5 years. 17.4% have been here between 3 and 5 years and 10% between 2 and 3 years. From 2003 to 2006, the number of academics who came to

Portugal was almost the same in all years. But from 2 years ago, the number of Iranian and Indian academics was significantly increased. 26.1% of the respondents have been in Portugal for between 1 and 2 years and 37% came to Portugal less than 1 year ago (figure 6). Interestingly, after the research was conducted, I encountered 10 more Iranians who started their studies or research less than 1 year ago, but they were not considered in this research because I did not have their contacts. This means Portugal is receiving more Iranian and Indian academics every year and the rate of this immigration is also increasing which underlines to some extent the importance of this study.

- 84% of them visit their home country once a year and 7% twice a year (figure 7).

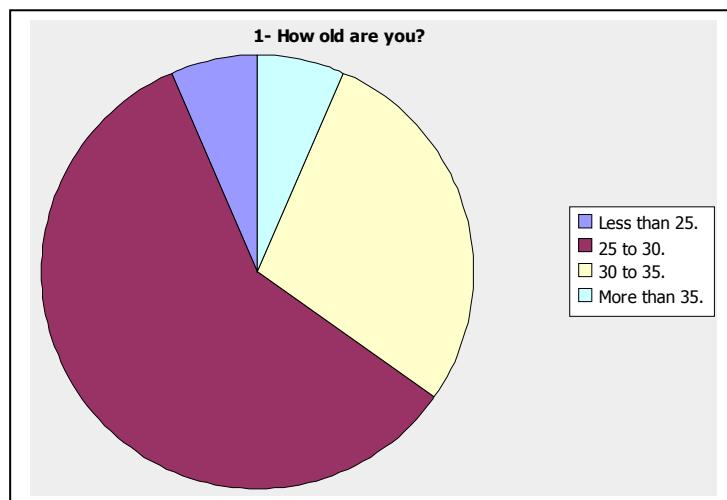


Figure 1 The age of the respondents

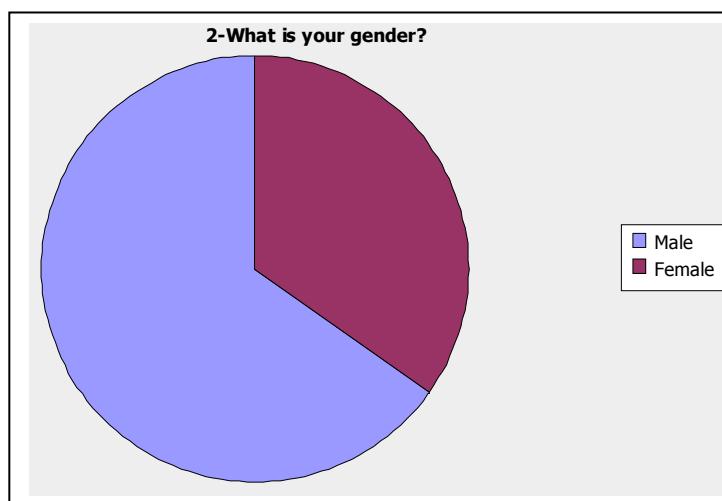


Figure 2 The gender of respondents

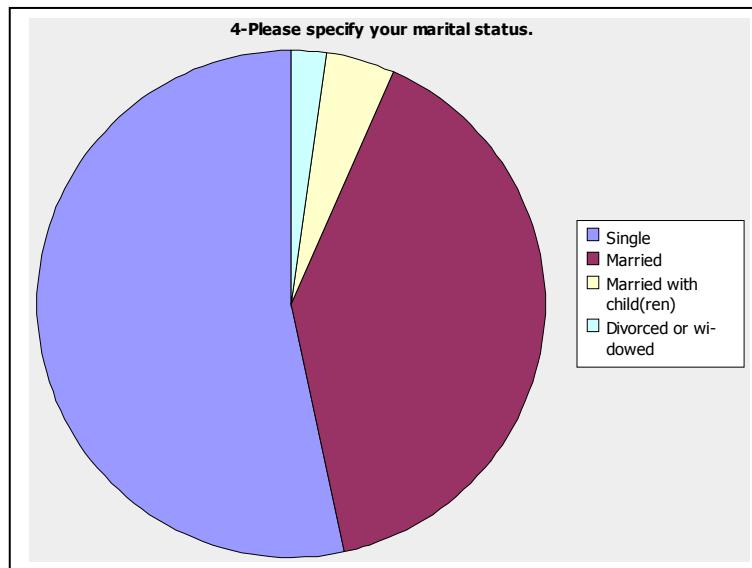


Figure 3 The marital status of the respondents

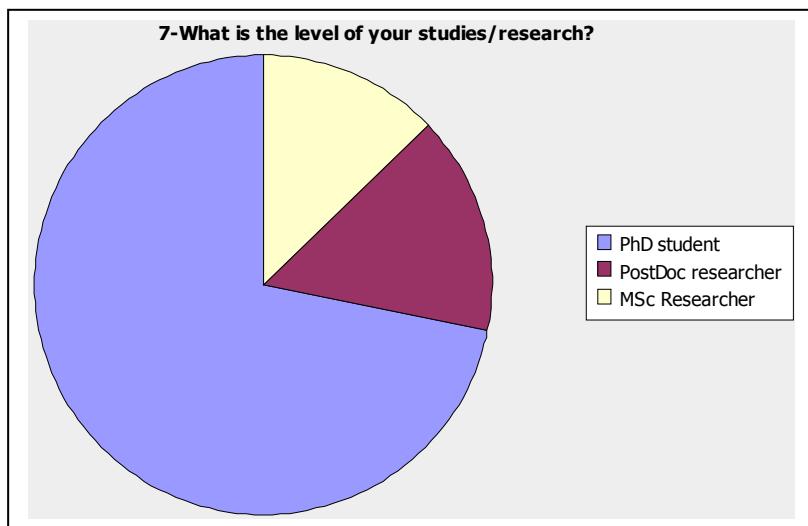


Figure 4 The academic degree of the respondents

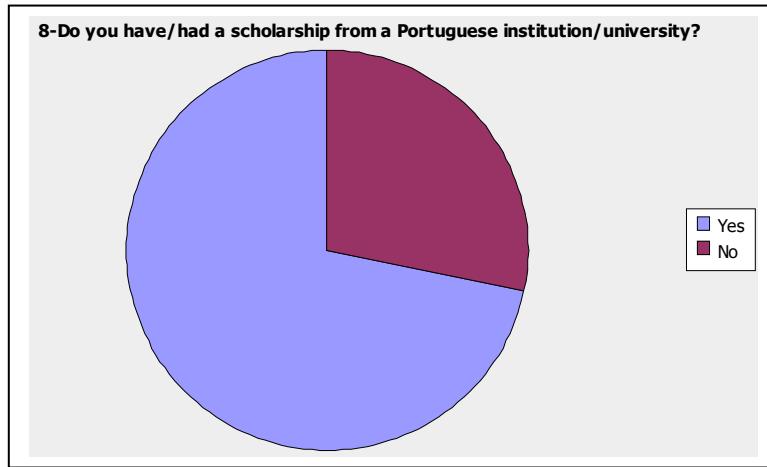


Figure 5 The scholarship source of the academics in Portugal

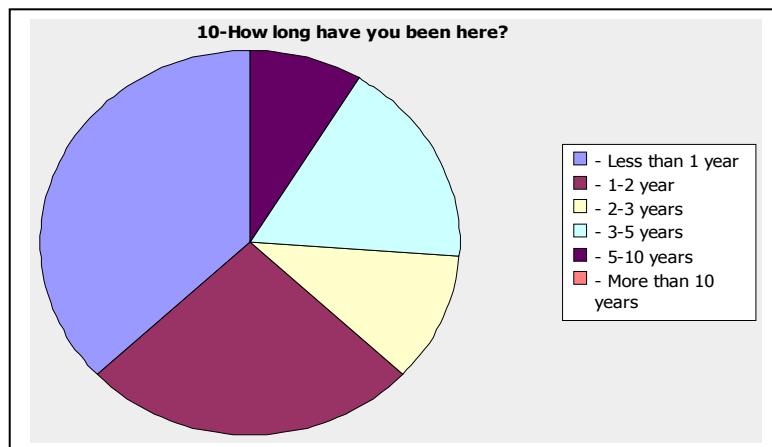


Figure 6 The total duration of the respondents stay in Portugal

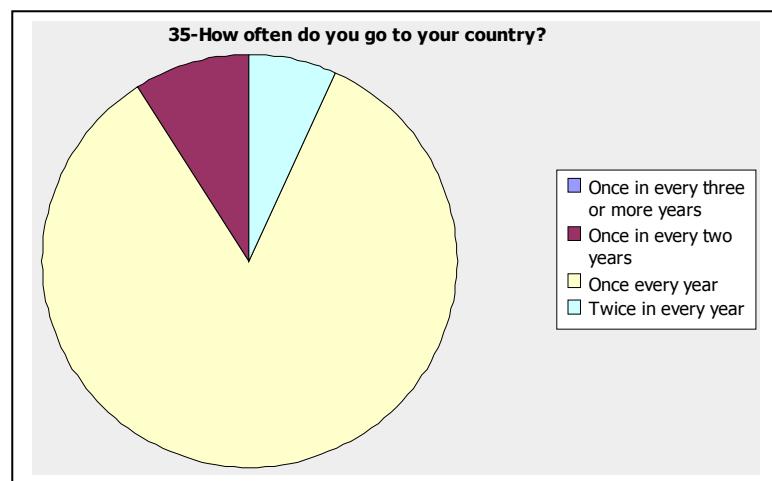


Figure 7 Most of the respondents visit their country at least once per year

4.2 Integration or Re-emigration?

In response to their motives for coming to Portugal, 84% of the respondents answered that if they did not have a grant, they would not have come to Portugal. It shows that countries like Portugal which do not possess high ranking universities may absorb academics only if they provide grants. This might not be the case in countries like Canada or the USA, where Iranians and Indians who can afford the costs go to do their graduate studies even without a grant. But what percentage of the academics who started their research in Portugal choose Portugal for living for ever or at least for a long time?

The response to question 12 answers this question. This is probably the most important question of this research:

What will you do after finishing this phase of your research studies here? (They could select multiple choices if they were in doubt between two choices).

Since respondents could choose more than one option in case of uncertainty, 20% of them selected two options, so the sum of percentages was 120%. From this amount, 36% said that they will go back to their home country, 16% said that for them the country is not important at all and they will go for the best position available, 27% are uncertain and have not decided yet and 11.4% said that they will go to another country which they have always been dreaming to go to and only 4.5% said that they will look for another job in Portugal (figure 8).

On the other hand 13.6% believed that they will only leave Portugal if they do not have a job, and 11.4% said that for them, the job is more important than the place, but in any case, they prefer their favorite job to be in Portugal.

This result shows that only 13.6% have already decided to stay in Portugal. This is a very low percentage and the reasons should be explored in detail. The level of

uncertainty is also high. People emigrate for different reasons due to their different objectives, philosophies and lifestyles, but looking for a better life quality is usually among the reasons. As stated earlier only 13.6% said that they will only leave Portugal if they do not have a job. It shows that Portugal could not attract the attention of academics that have lived in Portugal to live there for a longer time. This becomes more interesting to research when exploring the comments of the academics about the good and bad aspects of living in Portugal. This will be described in more detail later, but the interesting conclusion is that most of them like Portugal very much because of the people, the weather and calmness. So what is the main reason for such a low percentage that will stay in Portugal? I will try to explore this in the next sections.



Figure 8 What the respondents intend to do after this phase of their research/study? (They could choose more than one choice). About 37% of the respondents will go back to their country of origin and 27% of them have not decided yet.

4.3 Best and Worst Aspects of Life in Portugal

In one of the questions, respondents were asked to express their opinion about the best and the worst aspects of living in Portugal. In a similar question (Question 20), they

were also asked to indicate their main problem during their stay in Portugal and whether they had any problem on account of being a foreigner and any specific problem in their working institute (Question 33).

90% of them answered they did not have any specific problems due to being foreign. Furthermore, they admitted that people in Portugal were all kind and helpful to them and they did not have any problem about that. On the other hand, in answer to the question about their problems related to their institute, which was a descriptive question, some respondents named bureaucracy, ambiguity in official rules and lack of schedule and planning as difficulties they experienced.

Regarding their idea about the best and worst aspects of living in Portugal, the following positive items were repeated several times by respondents as among the best aspects:

- The hospitality and kindness of people
- The climate
- The calmness and relaxed atmosphere
- Low Costs

On the other hand, they believe that the worst aspects are related to:

- Language
- Bureaucracy and the fact that in governmental offices, no one speaks English
- Low Salaries
- Finding lodging on arrival

One of them stated:

"I have spent a minuscule amount of time in Lisbon. The best part I liked is the nature of people. They are very helpful. Moreover, it is very nice place to hang out with friends. The first problem I faced is the language, and the other serious problem is the bureaucratic things."

Looking at the answers, one gets the idea that all of them are happier on account of the good aspects than they are dissatisfied because of the bad ones. But looking at their decision to leave Portugal, it seems as though the bad aspects have probably a greater importance in their decision making process than the good aspects.

As stated earlier, five academics were interviewed after the survey. I asked one of them: “while you and many other researchers agree on many advantages of living in Portugal, most of you do not decide to stay here for the rest of your life! Why?” The answer was:

“There are two types of academics, those who are living to do research and those who do research to live. The former group dedicates their life to science and they always prefer to promote themselves by going to different research centers and especially those which are more famous and more advanced in their research areas. There is a very low probability that academics with such an idea will stay in Portugal after one phase of their research. In Portugal there is money and facilities, but the lack of well-known professors and also of objective-based research makes them decide to leave Portugal. The latter group mainly look at research as a job to earn money in order to have a high quality life. This group may stay in Portugal due to the high quality of life. On the other hand, if Portugal cannot provide them with a job with reasonable wages, they will head for a better position in another country.”

One of the respondents also expressed his opinion in the survey as follows:

“I like the calm, and the weather. If I have a good job I will stay. Anyway a better job may tempt me to go to another country. e.g. Spain is for me tempting.”

Among the problems which have been expressed by respondents, the language problem was the main concern and will be extensively analyzed in the next section.

Bureaucracy and lodging are other problems which have been repeatedly mentioned by many respondents. Even though bureaucracy is a common problem in Portugal which affects many people, it is more problematic for foreigners who have problems in communicating. Most of these academics know English as a second language and, even though in Portugal many people speak English, in governmental offices this is not usually true. The same problem applies in finding lodging and again language plays an important role. Adding to these problems, many of the Asian academics (75.6% in this research) did

not live in any other country before their arrival in Portugal. The reason is that there is not a vast exchange program in Asia as there exists in Europe and for Asian immigrants without such an experience, entering a different culture while they do not even know the language is a shock. This can give them a bad impression in the first days which will not be easily removed from their memories.

Usually universities in Canada and the USA which receive international graduate students every year have very organized programs for welcoming them, even though they know the language and things should be easier to manage for them. The international office usually asks student volunteers to go and pick them up from the airport. In the first week they will live with a volunteer family which helps them to find lodgings and teaches them the local culture. Before their arrival, schedules related to the international dinner and academic year parties are sent to them.

Considering all these issues, the student/researcher feels that s/he is respected and gets a very good impression from the first day.

Usually it is the role of the international office to organize these things, but unfortunately international offices in Portugal do not perform such activities, and even if they do, they are mostly for Erasmus students. In the post survey interviews, one of the PhD students from the University of Coimbra said:

“Most of the PhD students in the university are not registered with the international office because no one tells them to do so. I only knew that the international office should help me with my accommodation because before coming to Portugal I had an acceptance from a university in the US. When I went there, they told me we don’t have any program for PhD students; we just have staff for Erasmus students. It was totally hopeless.”

In the next section, the effect of language on the integration of the respondents into Portuguese society and culture will be analyzed.

4.4 Integration and Language

As stated above, the language was the most common problem for the respondents according to their responses. The question is to what extent the language has an effect in their decision making.

In relation to their language competence, 13.3% of the respondents claim that their Portuguese is fluent, 6.7% good, 26.7% so-so and 53.3% say that their Portuguese is bad. When they go shopping, 30% speak only English, 33% Portuguese and 37% both languages.

When it comes to the workplace or college, 67% speak English and 20% mostly English and sometimes Portuguese. The result is quite similar when they were asked about more in-depth discussions like religious and philosophical discussions, which 71% have in English and 13.3% mostly English but sometimes in Portuguese.

On the other hand, respondents were asked how integrated they feel and 21% claim that they feel very integrated, 50% say that they are almost integrated, 18.4% not very well integrated and 13.2% not integrated at all. When we compared the results of their answers about integration and their language level, we concluded that all of those who answered that they speak Portuguese fluently and those who think that they speak it well feel that they are completely integrated. This shows that the most important feature which makes them feel integrated is the language.



Figure 9 The level of the Portuguese fluency of the respondents

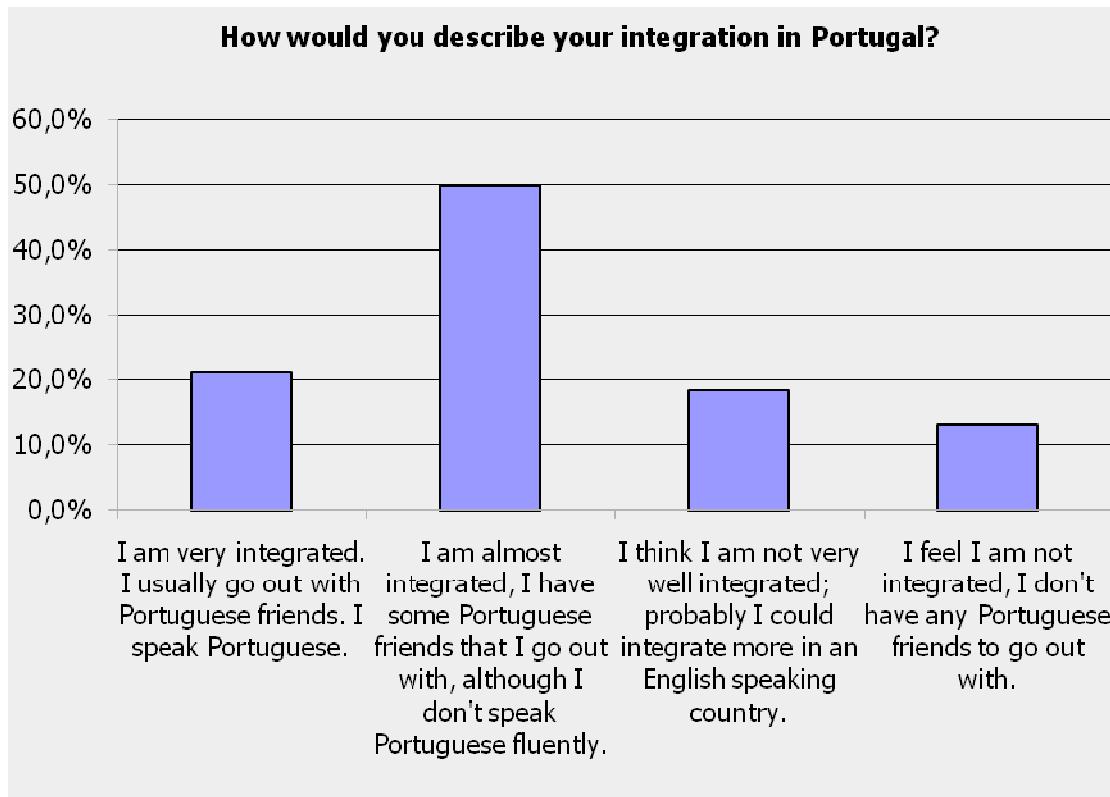


Figure 10 How much the respondents are integrated according to their own opinion.

Apart from this result, it is clear that language is a very important factor in integration in a new country. Even looking at the other problems that the respondents stated as their main problems: bureaucracy and lodging, it is apparent that both problems are also associated with the language. Regarding bureaucracy, some of them also stated that in governmental offices no one speaks English. So a part of these official problems stem from not knowing the language. This does not mean that bureaucracy is not a problem in Portugal, as this is indeed a commonly felt problem in Portugal, but definitely not being able to communicate makes it more complicated. But why do these academics not speak Portuguese fluently? Do they want to learn Portuguese at all and do they try? Or is it because of poor training systems? The answer is hidden in their answers to question number 32. It was asked if they took the Portuguese language course for foreigners and if yes, was it helpful to them? 37% of the respondents say that they did not take any Portuguese course which seems a large number for people who want to live in a country for a duration of at least 3 years. From the other 63% who took a course, 72.4% believe that the course was either very helpful (24.1%) or helpful (48.3%). Even though these values should be improved to be

more helpful, the satisfaction of 72.4% of respondents shows that the level of the Portuguese courses is acceptable. But there is an important implication of this.

The academics and researchers believe that the level of the Portuguese course is acceptable, even though only 20% of them speak the language fluently or well. This means that the problem is not with the course, but actually the respondents did not put enough effort into learning Portuguese, probably because they did not have enough motivation to do so, or did not realize the importance of doing so.

Many immigrants who come to a country for study or job did not make a certain decision about their future, if they want to stay in this country or not. Many of them make their decision after a couple of years of their stay. As they are not sure if they are going to stay a long time in Portugal, they think it is not necessary to learn Portuguese, and if they do not learn Portuguese, then their integration will be more difficult. It seems the uncertainty that they have when they come to Portugal leads to a lack of motivation for learning the language.

This motivation should be infused in them by their universities/institutes upon their arrival. Of course, if everybody speaks English with them, and they also are not sure if they want to live in Portugal for a long time or not, they will not invest their time in learning the language. Not learning the language during their first days of arrival in Portugal makes many other problems for them, including the official tasks and also they might be less integrated in the society and feel alone. Furthermore, when it is the time to make the final decision whether to stay or to leave, not knowing the language and having excuses like Portuguese is difficult to learn and so on make them decide to leave the country.

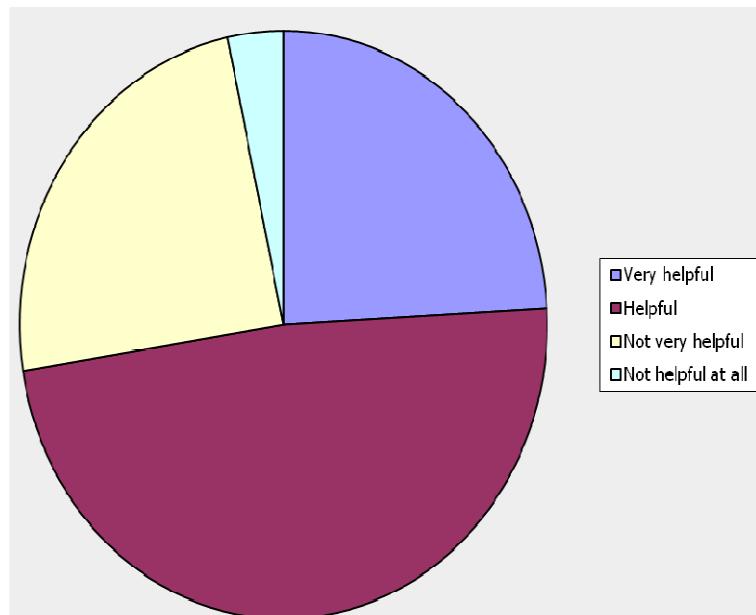


Figure 11 How helpful was the Portuguese language course for the respondents?

4.5 Results separated by nationalities

Iran and India have many similarities in the culture because of historical, geographical and cultural issues. After Islam took over Persia, Zoroastrianism practically disappeared from Persia. Some followers of this religion fled Persia and took refuge in western India. They were the ancestors of today's Parsees or Parsis in India. Even today, Parsis maintain a cultural relationship with Iran. In the modern era, the Parsi community have contributed significantly to India in the areas of politics, industry, science, and culture. The most famous place where the culture, art and architecture of both countries meet is in the famous world heritage site, the Taj Mahal, which the King of India ordered Persian architects to build in memory of his Persian wife.

On the other hand, in the current situation, there are significant differences related to the culture, religion, quality of life, life style, etc. It is interesting to compare the results of Iranians and Indians and report on the areas in which there is a significant difference.

Looking at the responses, it is surprising that most of the questions are answered very similarly by both Iranians and Indians. The first main difference is on question 12. 53% of Indians say that they intend to go back to India after this phase of their research or study, while for Iranians the percentage is 35%. Looking at the other answers one can conclude

that among those who do not go back to their country, again Iranians show a slightly greater tendency to stay in Portugal.

This means that Iranians have a greater tendency to stay abroad than Indians and among those who want to stay abroad, again Iranians are slightly more interested to stay in Portugal. Or Indians have a greater tendency to return home.

Another difference is in question 13: while 42% of Indians could have a position in India similar to what they currently have in Portugal, this rate among Iranians is 53%.

According to these respondents, the chance of finding a similar position in the home country is slightly higher for Iranians.

Another difference is in the ratio of salary to living cost. 67% of Indians think that it is better in India, while 43% of Iranians think that it is better in Iran.

For academics and researchers, India offers a better salary to living cost ratio than Portugal and Iran. This provides one of the reasons that Indians have a greater tendency to go back to India.

In response to the question: Comparing Portugal and your country, in which country do you have more freedom, the answer from Iranians and Indians are exactly similar. 80% of both groups thinks that they have more freedom here, 13.3% think that it was better in their country and 6.7% skipped the question. This happens again in the next question where 86.7% of Indians as well as 86.7% of Iranians believe that they did not have any problem because of their specific nationality, or on account of being a foreigner.

Regarding competence in the Portuguese language, Indians are slightly better than Iranians. 7% of both groups speak fluently, 7% of Iranians and 13% of Indians speak Portuguese well, but not fluently.

The responses to the question: what language do you speak at your workplace were also similar between Iranians and Indians. 73.3% of both groups speak English in their workplace, 6.7% of both speak Portuguese and 20% of both speak both.

Regarding food restriction on account of beliefs, 60% of both Iranians and Indians have these restrictions. 58% of Iranians and 53% of Indians think that it is good that only a small number of people from their nationality live in Portugal.

There is a significant difference in the integration of Iranians and Indians. 67% of Iranians think that they are totally or almost integrated, while for Indians this is about 46%. On the other hand, 17% of Iranians and 30% of Indians think that they are not integrated at all, and they don't have Portuguese friends to go out with. This is especially interesting, because the Indians' language level is better than the Iranians', but the Iranians feel more integrated.

We conclude that Iranians are on the whole better integrated than Indians in Portugal.

4.6 Some overall conclusions

Many of the immigrants surveyed have a sense of uncertainty about whether to stay in Portugal or to leave Portugal for a new country. For them, their experience of living in Portugal is the main factor contributing to their decision making. **Like a child whose living experience affects their life style for their whole life, the first days of an immigrant in a new country has a very important effect on the whole duration of their stay in that country.**

Many of the respondents were happy with the Portuguese culture, people and weather. But only a few of them choose Portugal for longterm living. This means that, although they are happy with many issues, they are not quite integrated. Only 20% stated that they speak Portuguese well or fluently.

Regarding the results which have been presented in this section, two factors seen to have the most important effect on the integration or re-emigration of the south Asian academics in Portugal. They are:

- Their impression in the first couple of months of arrival to Portugal
- Their Portuguese language level

And the former option may have an effect on the latter. The impression on the first days of their arrival tells them whether to invest their time in learning the language.

Chapter 5. Answering the Research Questions

In this chapter, we will attempt to answer our research questions directly, taking into account the results presented in the previous chapter.

5.1 Answer to the first main question:

Are these researchers wanted and invited by a Portuguese research institution? In other words, are they invited to perform research or do they come to Portugal for other reasons?

72% of the academics hold a grant from a Portuguese Institute. This does not mean that the other 28% just came to Portugal in order to do research because they wanted to come to Portugal anyway. Looking at the other answers that they have given, some of them had a European or Erasmus scholarship, and this scholarship was assigned to a Portuguese research center. Others came to Portugal because of their spouses, who had a scholarship, and then they started to continue their studies and research without a grant.

Furthermore, 84% of the respondents stated that they would not come to Portugal if they did not have a scholarship. It is difficult to determine if these researchers will be offered another position in Portugal after finishing this phase of their studies, because they probably do not know it yet. But after the survey, 5 Iranian PhD students were asked whether they believed that they will be offered another position in Portugal after this phase of their studies. All of them believed that they are needed by their institutes and their directors/professors will ask them to stay there. One of them said that he had already been offered another position. They believed that in science and technology, there are more positions than qualified applicants in Portugal. One of them described his personal experience about the issue:

“My director and two other professors in the institute are always asking me to find them Iranian researchers. Definitely there are many unfilled positions. There is a competition between the professors to absorb more PhD students. Once I asked my director to get a student to help on my project and he agreed to provide a scholarship, but told me to find a student from Iran. I found someone from Iran who was interested and he came to Portugal. He worked on my project for 2 months and then my professor took him for another project telling that he really needs him for another project and told me to find another one. Just then I understood how problematic is for them to absorb and maintain these researchers.”

In another study which was carried out by the author as an assignment for the Intercultural Relations module on the MA programme in Languages and Business Relations, the number of researchers at the Institute of Systems and Robotics of the University of Coimbra was investigated. There were only 3 Portuguese PhD students compared to 13 foreign PhD students (mostly from Brazil and Iran) and 3 foreign Post Doctoral researchers. This is shown in Table 1 below. This also shows the lack of people who are qualified or interested in high level research in Portugal.

Table 1. The nationality of the researchers of the ISR research institute in Coimbra in 2008 (ISR-UC)

Nationality	Faculty Member	Post Doc researcher	PhD Student
Portugal	22	0	3
Brazil	0	0	6
Iran	0	0	4
Algeria	0	1	0
Tunis	0	1	0
Israel	0	1	0
Germany	0	0	1
India	0	0	1
Russia	0	0	1

All these factors indicate that, if the immigrant academics have a desire to stay in Portugal, they would find a research position. I conclude that the inability to find a position is therefore not the reason for leaving.

5.2 Second main question:

To what extent are the linguistic and cultural contexts relevant factors in integration or re-emigration of Iranian and Indian academics to a third country?

5.2.1 Relevant sub-questions:

- What are the comparative and absolute dimensions of this integration / re-emigration?

- Are there issues relating to cultural integration/acculturation in the workplace or at home which significantly impact on the academics' decisions to move on to the third country?
- How does the need for, or the experience of, learning and using the Portuguese language as a professional or social tool affect such decisions?

The absolute dimension of the immigration of Iranian and Indian academics to Iran is difficult to measure. The reason is that there is no database to record and provide such information. But comparatively, their number is increasing and the rate of increase is very high. According to the author's information, in 2005, the University of Coimbra had one Iranian PhD student, in 2007 it had 3 and in 2008, there were 11 Iranian PhD students. To the best of the author's knowledge, the University of Aveiro had no Iranian PhD students in 2005, while now it has at least 8.

According to their responses to some of the questions on the survey, I conclude that the reason for them to move to a third country is not due to the cultural differences between Portugal and Iran or India. For example, most of them said that they had no problem on account of being a foreigner and many of them were impressed with the kindness of Portuguese people. If they want to stay in any other western country, they would experience some differences anyway. Furthermore, from their responses about the advantages of Portugal, e.g. climate, welcoming people, etc. it can easily be found out that cultural differences are not a source of problem for them. None of them mentioned anything regarding cultural problems. My personal experience is that Portugal has an even more similar culture to Iran and India than many other western European countries.

But language seems to be an issue. Many of the respondents complain about language and bureaucracy in Portugal. Also they complained that in governmental offices no one speaks English. This means some of the problems that they have with the bureaucracy again initiates from the language problem. Also the lack of an organization to help them to settle in the early days of their stay and also to help them integrate into the society is an important issue. The problem is that, although Portugal needs them and there is always a lack of researchers, there is no plan or program to help foreign academics to integrate into

the society. If international offices or some other organization took some responsibility for foreign academics or graduate students, then according to this survey, many suggestions can be made which help them to integrate into the society, learn Portuguese and enjoy living in Portugal more. All of these will definitely have an effect on their decision making process. Obviously if someone speaks Portuguese fluently, s/he would feel a big tie to Portugal. On the other hand, even if someone has already decided to go back to their home country after this phase of study/research, they might change their mind if they enjoy their life in Portugal.

Considering the answer to the sub questions, the answer to second main question can be discussed.

Looking at the responses, it is surprising that most of the questions are answered very similarly by both Iranians and Indians. Their tendency to learn Portuguese, their beliefs about the level of freedom in Portugal compared to their country of origin, the food restriction, etc. revealed from their answers to the questions, showed that Indians and Iranians act and think similarly in many aspects of their life in Portugal. Even though there are cultural differences between Iran and India, the similarity in the answers to some questions shows that Iranians and Indians look at many issues in a similar way. But when it comes to decision making they act somehow differently. First of all 53% of Indians say that they intend to go back to India after this phase of their research or study, while for Iranians the percentage is 35%. Also There is a significant difference in the integration of Iranians and Indians. 67% of Iranians think that they are totally or almost integrated, while for Indians this is about 46%. From these differences, one can conclude that Iranians tend to stay abroad and integrate to a foreign society more than Indians. But such differences in decision making despite the similarities about their way of thinking on other issues might have many reasons and among them cultural contexts. But many other parameters are involved and probably have a bigger effect. For instance the current situation of countries is probably the most important reason which make the academics decide to stay abroad and not come back to their country.

The second part of the second main question is about the effect of the linguistic context. Indians were slightly better than Iranians in learning Portuguese, Regarding competence in the Portuguese language, Indians are slightly better than Iranians. 7% of Iranians and 13% of Indians believe that they speak Portuguese well, but not fluently. The 6% difference in

the low population of the survey may not be significant. Still it may refer to the fact that Indians have a better level of competence in English, as English is their official language in schools. Therefore they can easily concentrate on learning Portuguese, while for some Iranians, English is still a problem. So some of them may prefer to enhance their English than learning a new language. Furthermore the literature suggests that bilingualism helps in learning the third language. Cenoz (2003) discussed the additive effect of bilingualism on the third language acquisition (Cenoz 2003). To summarize, one may conclude that Linguistic context may have an effect on Integration of people in a society, but this factor is probably not as determinant as the motivation of someone to learn a language.

Chapter 6. Conclusions

In this research study, 46 Indian and Iranians academics/researchers have been analyzed in order to understand their integration or re-emigration behavior. The research was performed using a web based questionnaire which was sent to them by Email. The survey-monkey website was used for this purpose. From 53 contacts that were gathered directly or indirectly from social network websites, such as Facebook and Orkut, 46 of them answered the survey. The survey took 4 weeks, and a weekly reminder was sent to those who did not answer it.

The responses of Indians and Iranians in many aspects are surprisingly similar. One difference is that Indians have a greater tendency than Iranians to go back to their own country. Indians learned Portuguese slightly better than Iranians, but Iranians were integrated better in the culture and society.

From their answers (the total answers of both groups), it was revealed that only 4.5% of the academics wanted definitely to stay in Portugal and another 13.6% said that they would only go to another country if they do not find a job in Portugal.

On the other hand, according to their responses to other questions, it was revealed that, even though most of the academics mentioned language, lodging and bureaucracy as their main problems during their stay in Portugal, most of them had a very positive view of Portugal. For instance, almost all of them appreciated the welcoming and kindness of Portuguese people to foreigners and most of them enjoyed the calmness of the country and the weather. All of these advantages, plus the fact that Portugal requires increasing numbers of researchers and there is a high probability of finding a job for them, can easily convince anyone to stay in a country. In this case, usually language should not be a problem; because, if an immigrant wants to stay in a country, s/he learns the language.

Learning a language and deciding to stay in a country are interactive factors. If a person learns Portuguese, the probability that s/he will stay in Portugal increases, while if someone decides to stay in Portugal, s/he will learn Portuguese. On the other hand, this survey showed that only 20% of the academics speak Portuguese well or fluently. But why does this happen? 72% of the academics stated that the Portuguese classes were useful or very useful for them. Therefore the problem is not with the Portuguese classes.

Looking at all the above discussion and other answers to the survey, we concluded that the main problem stems from a lack of motivation. Most academics do not have the motivation to learn Portuguese. When they come to Portugal they are very uncertain about their future.

For most Asians, Portugal is not a well known country compared to their main destinations like Canada, Australia, England and the USA, either taking into account the quality of life or the research level and facilities offered. Consequently the first couple of weeks after their arrival in Portugal have a great effect on their decision making. For instance, in these two weeks they may find or lose the motivation to learn Portuguese. Also the feeling that they find in the first couple of weeks about the quality of life in Portugal affects their view about Portugal and thus later affects their final decision.

Unfortunately, due to lack of an organization to help them in many ways, including lodging and bureaucratic documentation upon their arrival in Portugal, they usually do not feel very happy and welcomed in the beginning days of their stay in Portugal. They might feel that everything is disorganized, they are not genuinely welcome, their values are not appreciated and so on.

While the international office takes care of Erasmus students, it usually does not provide the same services for graduate students and academics as this is not defined in their services. Receiving this amount of international academics and researchers is something new in Portugal, and lack of experience in dealing with them may make them disappointed. Portuguese universities and institutes can emulate the system of international offices of American and Canadian universities, in which students are organized by the international office with almost no cost, based on systems of volunteers. It is worth mentioning that countries like the USA and Canada are desirable destinations for many researchers and, if Portugal wants to keep high quality researchers, it should even welcome these academics with better care than English speaking countries and try to create the motivation for them to learn Portuguese in the first couple of weeks after their arrival in Portugal.

Portugal has been increasing its research budget during the last decade. The number of mobility research grants has been increased (Pierpaolo, 2005) and protocols have been signed with American top universities like as MIT and CMU. All of this reveals that Portugal has a plan for cutting edge research in some specific areas and that they need foreigner researchers. On the other hand, since Portugal is not a well-known destination for research, academics that come to this country have great uncertainty about their future. Portugal should have a plan, not only for bringing academics and researchers here, but also for encouraging them to want to stay here .

Taking into account the importance of the first impressions of the academics on their arrival in Portugal, and the value attributed to being able to talk in Portuguese, universities and institutes may consider the following suggestions in order to have a positive effect on the academics' integration:

1. Provide a charm welcome upon their arrival. This makes them feel that they are respected in Portugal. Some volunteer students may pick them up from the airport. Their boss/professor should welcome them at least by phone on the same day of their arrival in Portugal.
2. Organizing special events and inviting them to Erasmus events. There are several organizations helping Erasmus students, including the international offices of universities. Many Erasmus events are organized by the international offices while usually PhD students and Post-Doc researchers are not notified.
3. Teaching them Portuguese culture and customs upon their arrival. This can be done by volunteer families. Many families might be interested to do so as all of the respondents believed that the Portuguese are kind to foreigners and that they are always interested to help and express their culture and customs. Only some organization should organize and manage it.
4. Making them feel how useful and important they are for society and for the Portuguese economy. This can be done by journalists to interview with them or encouraging their research in national conferences and symposia.
5. Taking care of them through organizations like international offices. The international offices of universities and research centers should take more responsibility for the researchers. In fact the international offices should address all the above issues. The answers to the questionnaire showed that 84% of the respondents were helped by someone on their arrival e.g. their professor, a Portuguese friend, a friend from their nationality, etc. But if the international office did the same thing but in a more organized way, they would feel more respected and next year they would be the volunteer to help others. Lodging in a family house for one week might not be a culture in Portugal, but this culture can be developed. When the country is becoming international, the culture should also adapt.

All of these measures would make new researchers and academics more motivated to learn Portuguese. Especially if they live with a Portuguese family for a short time (one week for instance), they might be more interested about the culture and language. But again it is the international office's responsibility to encourage them to learn Portuguese.

Regarding the weak and strong aspects of this study, it is felt that the main weakness is the insufficiency of the number of Asian academics who have been in Portugal for more than 5 years. The total number of 50 people who have been surveyed is probably sufficient, but the main problem is that most of them have been in Portugal less than 3 years and probably it is still too soon for them to make their decision about their future. Portugal just recently accelerated the allocation of more scholarships to foreigners and most of the Asian academics came to Portugal in the last couple of years. Another problem is the lack of a data base of previous academics in Portugal who have already left the country.

A good suggestion would be to repeat this survey with the same contact list in a couple of years and gather even more contacts from the previous researchers who have already left Portugal, and also the new comers. In this way, the intellectual processes and decision making of the same academics can be analyzed after a couple of years.

On the positive side, the use of new technologies and tools facilitated this research in many aspects, for instance:

- Social networking sites helped me to gather 50 contacts in a couple of weeks.
- Using the survey monkey website added the following advantages at a low cost monthly fee:
 - Paperless and online surveying facilitates the survey both for the researcher and respondents
 - A respondent may save his responses and answer the questions in several times.
 - Respondents who have not responded yet can be easily determined and a follow up email can be sent to them.
 - The analysis of the responses becomes easier. Any filter can be defined and the responses of only a specific group of the respondents, e.g. Iranians or Indians, can be analyzed.

The following suggestions can be considered for future projects in this area:

- As mentioned above, we recommend the survey be repeated in a couple of years with the same contact list in order to analyze the intellectual and decision making process of the academics and also to gather more contacts from previous researchers and new comers until then.
- It would also be a good idea to evaluate the responsibility of the international offices for the academics in different cities upon their arrival and then compare the integration, re-emigration and Portuguese language levels of the academics in those cities. This can give us an idea about the question “To what extent can a charm welcoming and an organized treatment of the academics in the first days after their arrival help their integration?” In fact, based on this study, this question could be the main question for such a research project.
- Thirdly, and regarding the survey itself, I suggest organizing more interviews or even a round table after the survey. In an interview or a round table, the academics can discuss the subject and state their opinions about their integration or re-emigration reasons enabling the collection of richer data which can support a deeper understanding of the factors involved.

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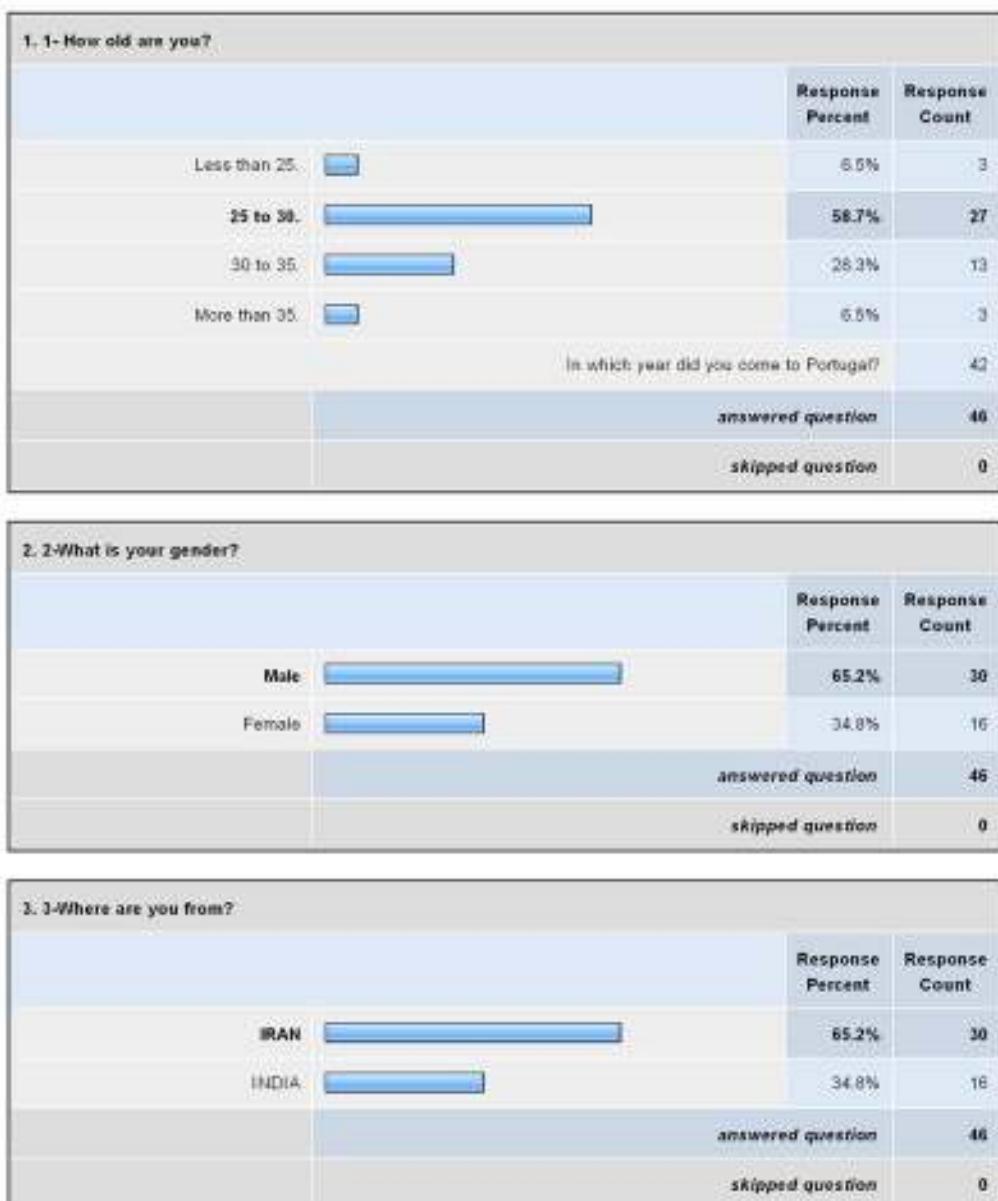
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Appendix 1. Questionnaire and All Answers

Questionnaire



4. 4-Please specify your marital status.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Single		53.3%	24
Married		40.0%	18
Married with children		4.4%	2
Divorced or widowed		2.2%	1
How old is your child(ren)? Does s/he(they) speak Portuguese fluently?			5
	answered question		45
	skipped question		1

5. 5- Choose the option which best describes your situation.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Currently I am living in Portugal.		91.3%	42
I was in Portugal but I came back to my country.		6.5%	3
I was in Portugal but I went to another country.		2.2%	1
	answered question		46
	skipped question		0

6. IMPORTANT NOTE: In the event that you have already left Portugal, or if you are going to leave Portugal within the next month, please answer the questions below. Also please specify when you left/will be leaving Portugal.

	Response Count
	7
	7
	39

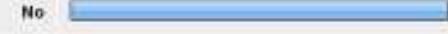
7. 8-In which city do you study/work?		Response Percent	Response Count
Aveiro		20.0%	9
Coimbra		37.8%	17
Porto		15.6%	7
Lisbon		24.4%	11
Others		2.2%	1
In which institution do you work/study?			41
		answered question	40
		skipped question	1

8. 7-What is the level of your studies/research?		Response Percent	Response Count
PhD student		71.8%	28
PostDoc researcher		15.4%	6
MSc Researcher		12.8%	5
Other (please specify)			7
		answered question	39
		skipped question	7

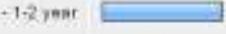
9. 8-Do you have/had a scholarship from a Portuguese institution/university?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		71.7%	33
No		28.3%	13
	answered question		46
	skipped question		0

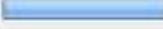
10. 9-If you hadn't got a scholarship, would you have come to a Portuguese research center?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		16.2%	6
No		83.8%	31
	answered question		37
	skipped question		9

11. 10-How long have you been here?

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Less than 1 year		37.0%	17
- 1-2 years		26.1%	12
- 2-3 years		10.9%	5
- 3-5 years		17.4%	8
- 5-10 years		8.7%	4
- More than 10 years		0.0%	0
	answered question		46
	skipped question		0

12. 11-What will you do after finishing this phase of your research/studies here? (You can select multiple choices if you are in doubt between two choices)

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Come back to my country.		36.4%	16
- Search for another job in Portugal.		4.5%	2
- I'd like to stay in Portugal, I will just go to another country if I can not find a job.		13.6%	6
- For me the country is not important at all, I always go for the best job/position available.		15.9%	7
- I go for the best job/position available, but anyway I prefer that to be in Portugal.		11.4%	5
- Search for a job in the country where I have always been dreaming to go.		11.4%	5
- Don't know yet.		27.3%	12
What are the main reasons for your decision?			30
		answered question	44
		skipped question	2

13. 12-Before starting your research in a Portuguese research center, could you have a similar position in your country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		59.1%	26
No		40.9%	18
		answered question	44
		skipped question	2

14. 13-How do you compare your salary to living costs ratio in your country and Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It was better in my country.		41.3%	19
It is better here.		58.7%	27
answered question		46	
skipped question		0	

15. 14-Do you follow news from your country of origin or Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I don't follow news.		8.7%	4
I follow both, but mostly news from my country of origin.		88.4%	37
I follow both, but mostly news from Portugal.		10.9%	5
answered question		46	
skipped question		0	

16. 15-Considering your country and Portugal, in which country do you have more freedom?

		Response Percent	Response Count
My country		8.7%	4
Portugal		60.9%	28
They are the same		25.1%	12
No answer		4.3%	2
answered question		46	
skipped question		0	

17. 16-Did you have any problem in Portugal because of your nationality? (This does not mean common problems like finding a house or etc which all foreigner may have, it means special problems because of your specific nationality.)



18. 17-Before coming to Portugal, have you ever lived in any other foreign country?



19. 18-The first time that you arrived in Portugal, did you have anybody to help you?



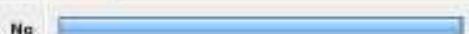
20. 19-What were your main problems when you arrived to Portugal for the first time?

		Response Count
		37
	answered question	37
	skipped question	9

21. 20-Why did you choose a Portuguese research center for your research?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I found a research position advertised on the Internet.		33.3%	14
I applied because of somebody's recommendation.		21.4%	9
Because getting acceptance is easy.		4.0%	2
Just to experience a new place and culture.		4.8%	2
Others.		35.7%	15
	Other (please specify)		16
	answered question		42
	skipped question		4

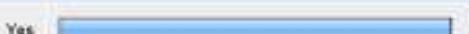
22. 21-Have you had any bad experiences in Portugal on account of being a foreigner?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		10.9%	6
No		89.1%	41
If yes what was it about?			5
answered question			46
skipped question			0

23. 22-Do you think you are a sociable person?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		86.4%	38
No		13.6%	6
answered question			44
skipped question			2

24. 23-Do you have close friends in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		87.0%	40
No		13.0%	6
If yes, are they mostly Portuguese, mostly foreign, or from your nationality?			39
answered question			46
skipped question			0

25. 26-What do you do at the weekend?

		Response Count
		42
	answered question	42
	skipped question	0

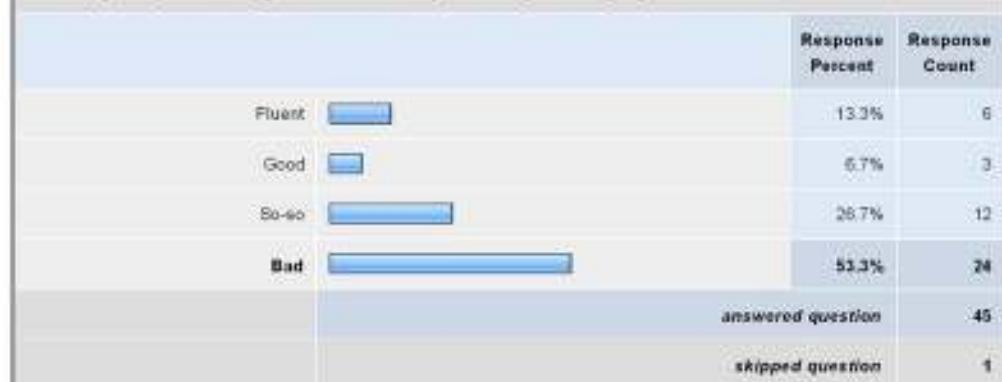
26. 25-Have you ever lived in a shared house?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		63.0%	29
No		37.0%	17
If yes, what was your flatmate's nationality(es)?			29
		answered question	46
		skipped question	0

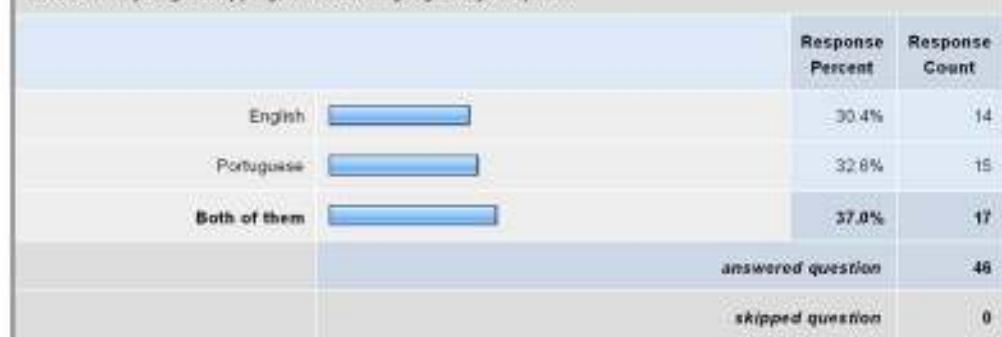
27. 26-What language(s) do (did) you speak at home?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Portuguese		30.4%	7
English		95.7%	22
Other (please specify)			25
		answered question	23
		skipped question	23

25. 27-In your opinion, how good is the level of your Portuguese language?



29. 28-When you go shopping, in which language do you speak?



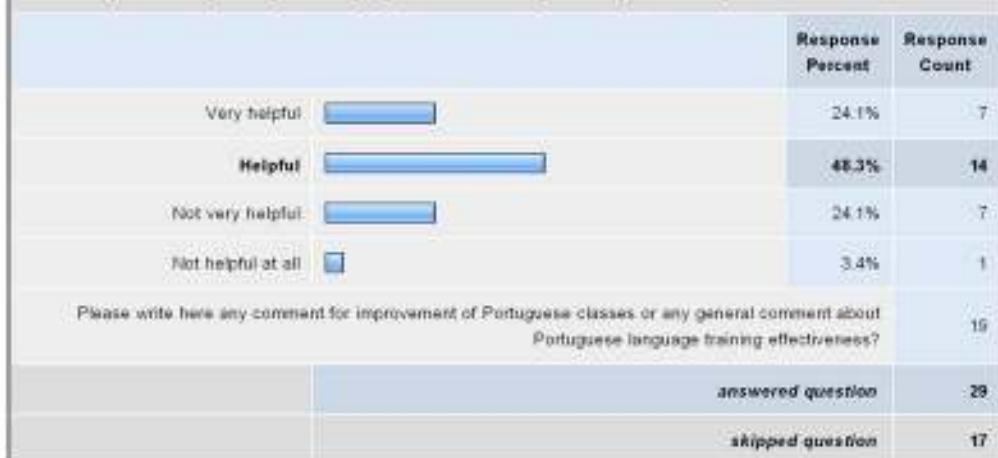
30. 29-In which language do you speak with your colleagues at your work place?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		66.7%	30
Portuguese		11.1%	5
Both of them but mostly English		20.0%	9
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		2.2%	1
Others		2.2%	1
Other (please specify)			0
	answered question		45
	skipped question		1

31. 30-In religious and philosophical discussions, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		71.1%	32
Portuguese		8.9%	4
Both of them but mostly English		13.3%	6
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		8.7%	3
I usually do not make such discussions with foreigners		8.9%	4
Others		4.4%	2
Other (please specify)			0
	answered question		45
	skipped question		1

32. 32-Did you take any Portuguese language course for foreigners? If yes, how helpful were those classes?



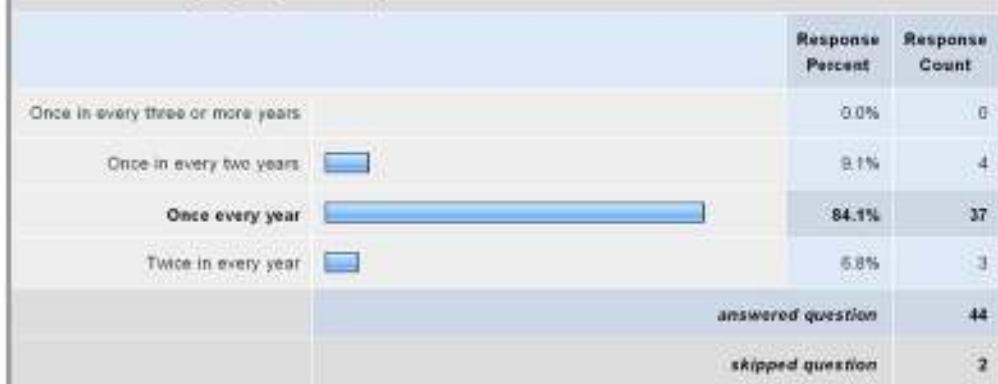
33. 33-Do you have any specific problem(s) with anything in your institution? (If yes, describe them).



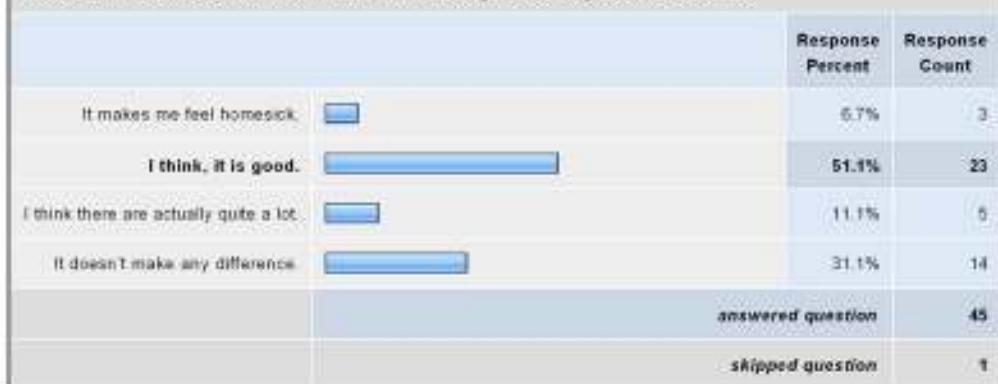
34. 34- Do you have any food restrictions related to your beliefs?



35. 35-How often do you go to your country?



36. 36-A small number of Iranians/Indians live in Portugal. How do you feel about that?



37. 37- Can you describe in a few lines the best and the worst aspects of living in Portugal in your opinion?



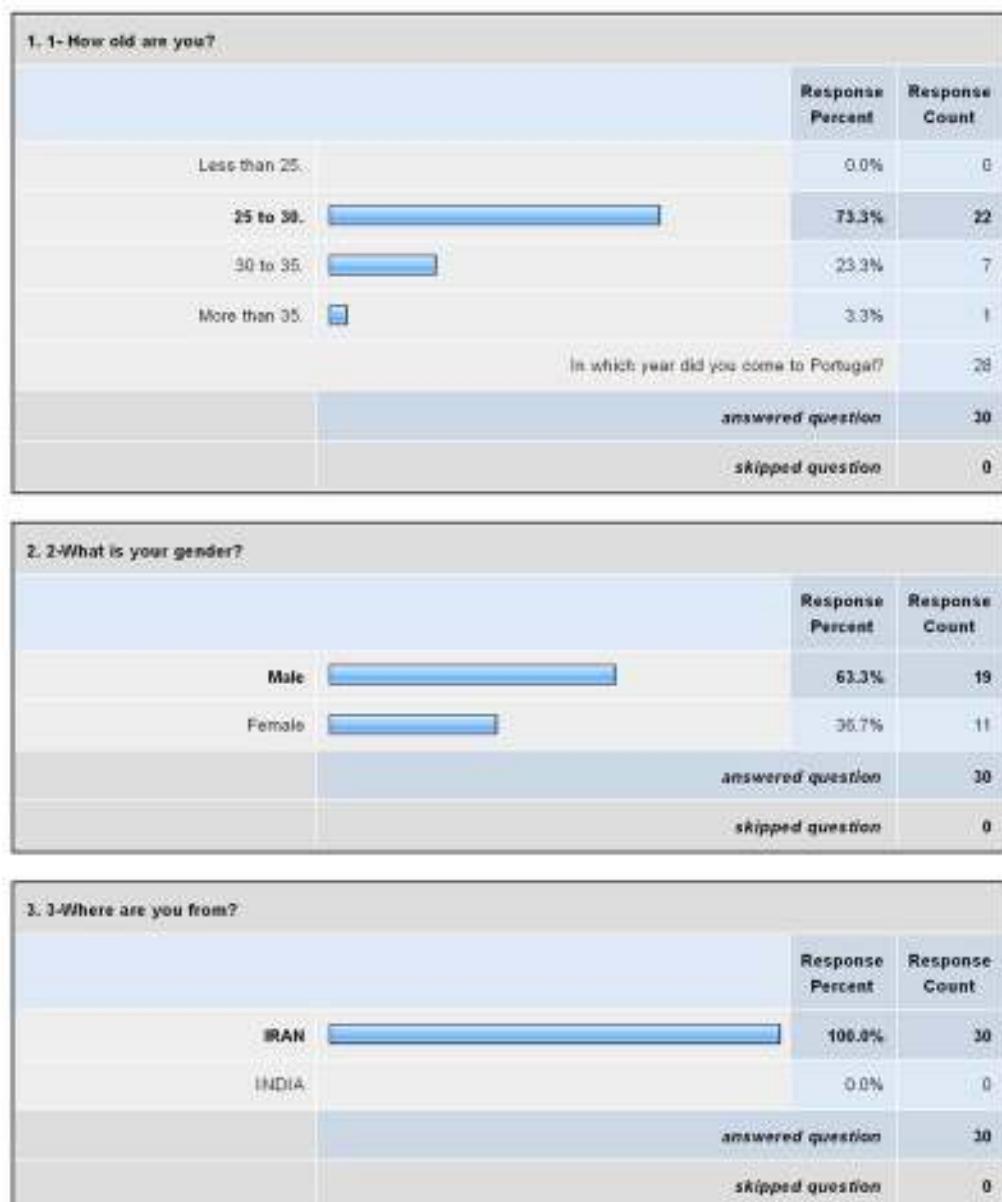
38. How would you describe your integration in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I am very integrated. I usually go out with Portuguese friends. I speak Portuguese.		21.1%	8
I am almost integrated, I have some Portuguese friends that I go out with, although I don't speak Portuguese fluently.		59.0%	19
I think I am not very well integrated; probably I could integrate more in an English speaking country.		18.4%	7
I feel I am not integrated. I don't have any Portuguese friends to go out with.		13.2%	5
Other (please specify)			7
	answered question		38
	skipped question		8

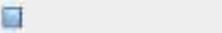
39. If you have any other comment(s) relating to your stay in Portugal, the reasons that you decide to stay or leave Portugal, please write them below.

		Response Count
		15
	answered question	15
	skipped question	31

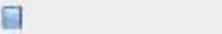
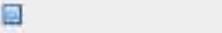
Appendix 2. The answers of Iranian Academics



4. 4-Please specify your marital status.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Single		48.3%	14
Married		48.3%	14
Married with child(ren)		0.0%	0
Divorced or widowed		3.4%	1
How old is your child(ren)? Does s/he(they) speak Portuguese fluently?			2
	answered question		29
	skipped question		1

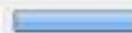
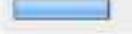
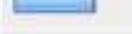
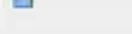
5. 5- Choose the option which best describes your situation.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Currently I am living in Portugal.		93.3%	28
I was in Portugal but I came back to my country.		3.3%	1
I was in Portugal but I went to another country		3.3%	1
	answered question		30
	skipped question		0

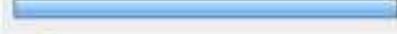
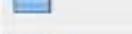
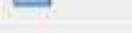
6. IMPORTANT NOTE: In the event that you have already left Portugal, or if you are going to leave Portugal within the next month, please answer the questions below. Also please specify when you left/will be leaving Portugal.

	Response Count
	6
	answered question
	skipped question

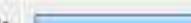
7. 6-In which city do you study/work?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Aveiro		27.6%	8
Coimbra		31.0%	9
Porto		20.7%	6
Lisbon		17.2%	5
Others		3.4%	1
In which institution do you work/study?			26
answered question			29
skipped question			1

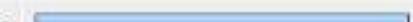
8. 7-What is the level of your studies/research?

		Response Percent	Response Count
PhD student		85.2%	23
PostDoc researcher		7.4%	2
MSc Researcher		7.4%	2
Other (please specify)			3
answered question			27
skipped question			3

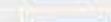
9. 8-Do you have/had a scholarship from a Portuguese institution/university?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		63.3%	19
No		36.7%	11
	answered question		30
	skipped question		0

10. 9-If you hadn't got a scholarship, would you have come to a Portuguese research center?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		17.4%	4
No		82.6%	19
	answered question		23
	skipped question		7

11. 10-How long have you been here?

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Less than 1 year		48.0%	12
- 1-2 years		23.3%	7
- 2-3 years		13.3%	4
- 3-5 years		16.7%	5
- 5-10 years		6.7%	2
- More than 10 years		0.0%	0
	answered question		30
	skipped question		0

12. 11-What will you do after finishing this phase of your research/studies here? (You can select multiple choices if you are in doubt between two choices)

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Come back to my country.		35.7%	10
- Search for another job in Portugal		3.6%	1
- I'd like to stay in Portugal, I will just go to another country if I can not find a job.		10.7%	3
- For me the country is not important at all, I always go for the best jobposition available.		10.7%	3
- I go for the best jobposition available, but anyway I prefer that to be in Portugal.		10.7%	3
- Search for a job in the country where I have always been dreaming to go.		14.3%	4
- Don't know yet.		32.1%	9
What are the main reasons for your decision?			19
		answered question	28
		skipped question	2

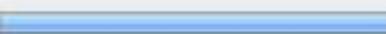
13. 12-Before starting your research in a Portuguese research center, could you have a similar position in your country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		53.6%	15
No		46.4%	13
		answered question	28
		skipped question	2

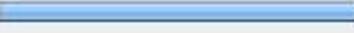
14. 13-How do you compare your salary to living costs ratio in your country and Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It was better in my country.		43.3%	13
It is better here.		56.7%	17
		answered question	30
		skipped question	0

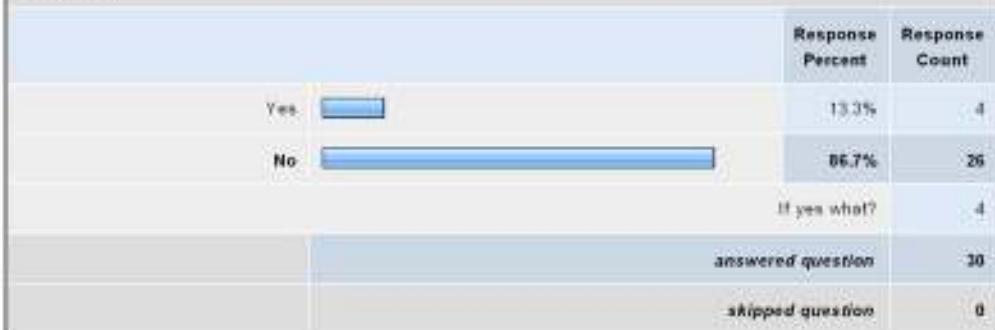
15. 14-Do you follow news from your country of origin or Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I don't follow news.		6.7%	2
I follow both, but mostly news from my country of origin.		86.7%	26
I follow both, but mostly news from Portugal.		6.7%	2
		answered question	30
		skipped question	0

16. 15-Considering your country and Portugal, in which country do you have more freedom?

		Response Percent	Response Count
My country		0.0%	0
Portugal		80.0%	24
They are the same		13.3%	4
No answer		6.7%	2
		answered question	30
		skipped question	0

17. 16-Did you have any problem in Portugal because of your nationality? (This does not mean common problems like finding a house or etc which all foreigner may have, it means special problems because of your specific nationality.)



18. 17-Before coming to Portugal, have you ever lived in any other foreign country?



19. 18-The first time that you arrived in Portugal, did you have anybody to help you?



20. 19-What were your main problems when you arrived to Portugal for the first time?

		Response Count
		22
	answered question	22
	skipped question	0

21. 20-Why did you choose a Portuguese research center for your research?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I found a research position advertised on the Internet.		34.6%	9
I applied because of somebody's recommendation.		23.1%	6
Because getting acceptance is easy.		7.7%	2
Just to experience a new place and culture.		0.0%	0
Others.		34.6%	9
	Other (please specify)		10
	answered question		26
	skipped question		4

22. 21-Have you had any bad experiences in Portugal on account of being a foreigner?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		10.0%	3
No		90.0%	27
If yes what was it about?			3
		answered question	30
		skipped question	0

23. 22-Do you think you are a sociable person?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		92.9%	26
No		7.1%	2
		answered question	28
		skipped question	2

24. 23-Do you have close friends in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		90.0%	27
No		10.0%	3
If yes, are they mostly Portuguese, mostly foreign, or from your nationality?			26
		answered question	30
		skipped question	0

25. 26-What do you do at the weekend?

		Response Count
		26
	answered question	26
	skipped question	0

26. 25-Have you ever lived in a shared house?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		53.3%	14
No		46.7%	14
If yes, what was your flatmate's nationality(es)?			16
		answered question	13
		skipped question	0

27. 26-What language(s) do (did) you speak at home?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Portuguese		30.8%	4
English		100.0%	13
Other (please specify)			16
		answered question	13
		skipped question	0

23. 27-In your opinion, how good is the level of your Portuguese language?



29. 28-When you go shopping, in which language do you speak?



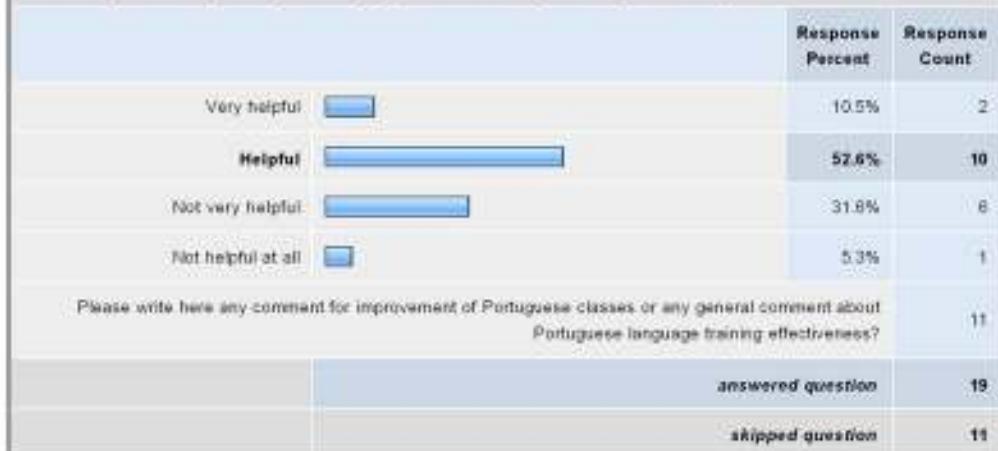
30. 29-In which language do you speak with your colleagues at your work place?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		73.3%	22
Portuguese		6.7%	2
Both of them but mostly English		20.0%	6
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		0.0%	0
Others		3.3%	1
	Other (please specify)		3
	answered question		30
	skipped question		0

31. 30-In religious and philosophical discussions, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		79.3%	23
Portuguese		6.9%	2
Both of them but mostly English		6.9%	2
Both of them but mostly portuguese		3.4%	1
I usually do not make such discussions with foreigners		10.3%	3
Others		6.9%	2
	Other (please specify)		3
	answered question		29
	skipped question		1

32. 32-Did you take any Portuguese language course for foreigners? If yes, how helpful were those classes?



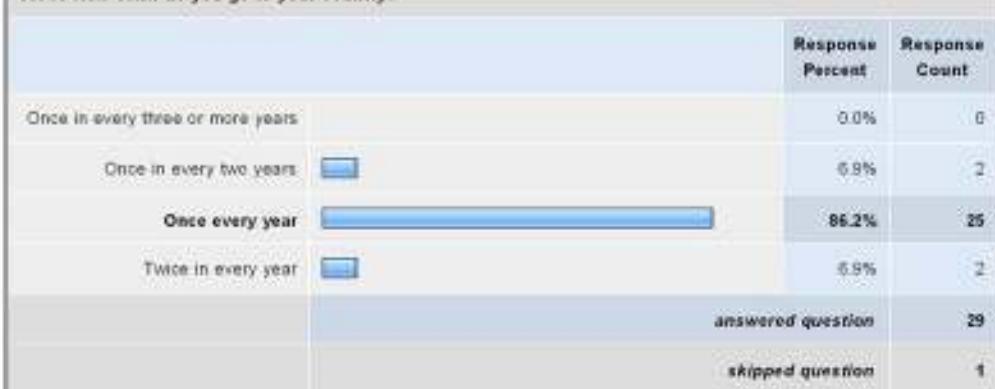
33. 33-Do you have any specific problem(s) with anything in your institution? (If yes, describe them).



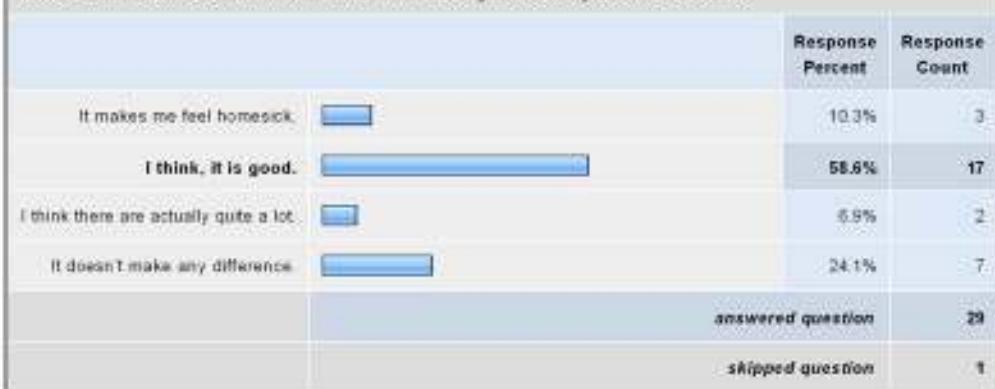
34. 34- Do you have any food restrictions related to your beliefs?



35. 35-How often do you go to your country?



36. 36-A small number of Iranians/Indians live in Portugal. How do you feel about that?



37. 37- Can you describe in a few lines the best and the worst aspects of living in Portugal in your opinion?



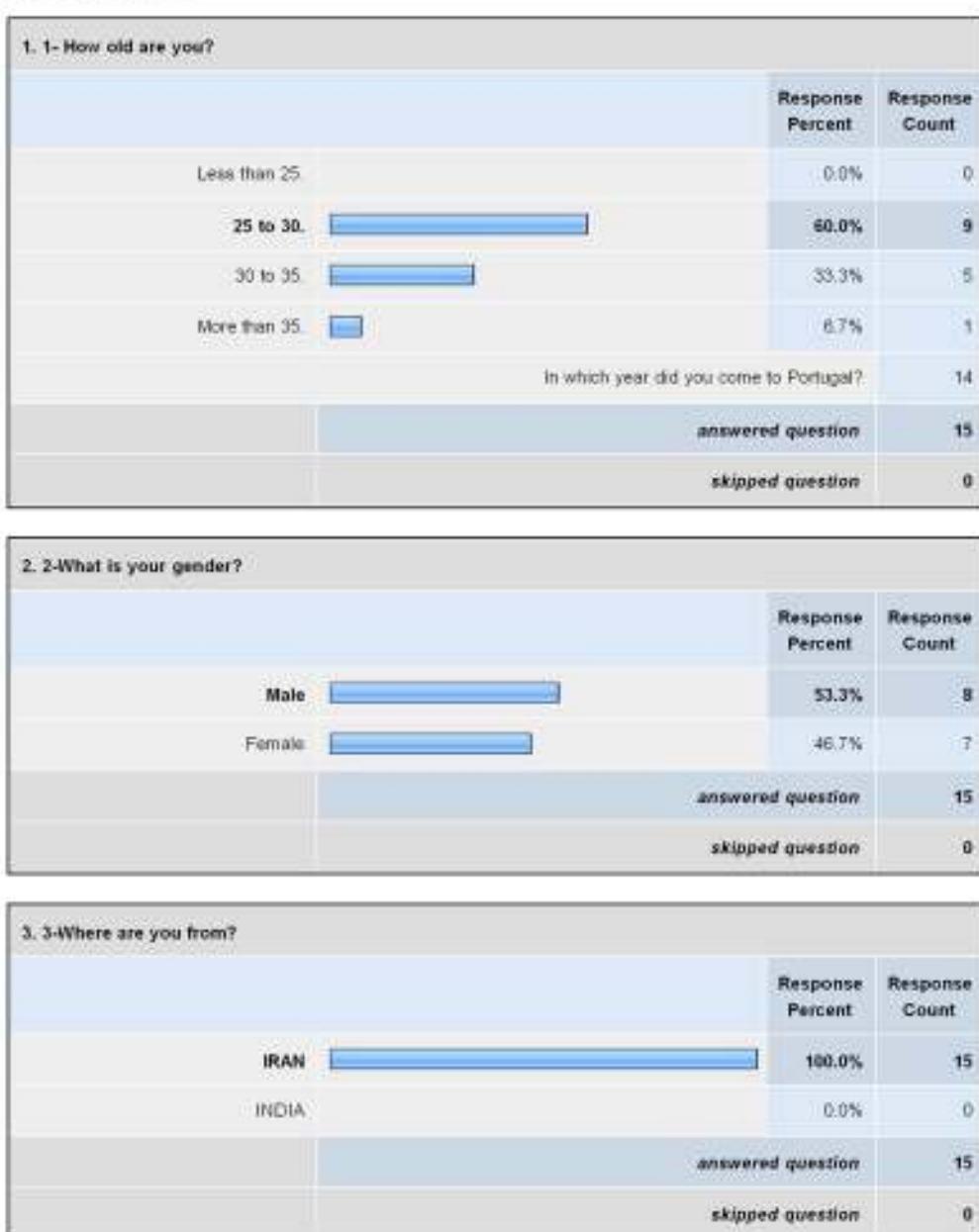
38. How would you describe your integration in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I am very integrated: I usually go out with Portuguese friends. I speak Portuguese.		12.5%	3
I am almost integrated, I have some Portuguese friends that I go out with, although I don't speak Portuguese fluently.		54.2%	13
I think I am not very well integrated: probably I could integrate more in an English speaking country.		16.7%	4
I feel I am not integrated, I don't have any Portuguese friends to go out with.		16.7%	4
Other (please specify)			5
	answered question		24
	skipped question		6

39. If you have any other comment(s) relating to your stay in Portugal, the reasons that you decide to stay or leave Portugal, please write them below.

	Response Count
	9
	9
	21

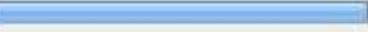
Appendix 3. The Answers of Indian Academics



4. 4-Please specify your marital status.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Single		40.0%	6
Married		53.3%	8
Married with child(ren)		0.0%	0
Divorced or widowed		6.7%	1
How old is your child(ren)? Does s/he(they) speak Portuguese fluently?			1
	answered question		15
	skipped question		0

5. 5- Choose the option which best describes your situation.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Currently I am living in Portugal.		86.7%	13
I was in Portugal but I came back to my country.		6.7%	1
I was in Portugal but I went to another country.		6.7%	1
	answered question		15
	skipped question		0

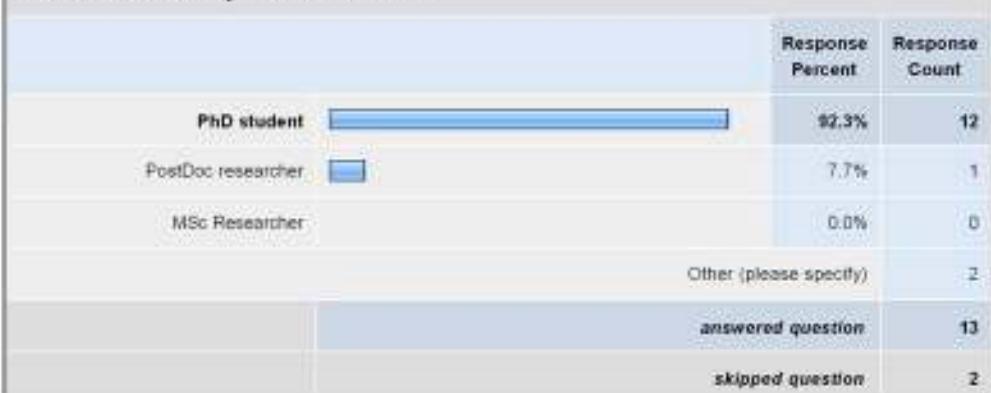
6. IMPORTANT NOTE: In the event that you have already left Portugal, or if you are going to leave Portugal within the next month, please answer the questions below. Also please specify when you left/will be leaving Portugal.

	Response Count
	3
answered question	3
skipped question	12

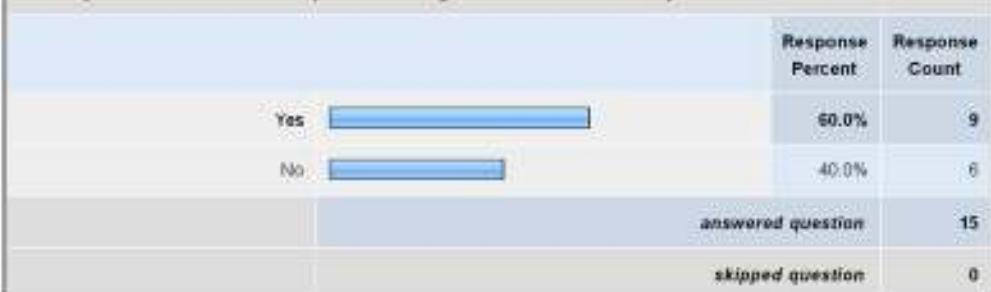
7. 6-In which city do you study/work?



8. 7-What is the level of your studies/research?



9. 8-Do you have/had a scholarship from a Portuguese institution/university?



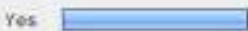
10. 9-If you hadn't got a scholarship, would you have come to a Portuguese research center?		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		27.3%	3
No		72.7%	8
		answered question	11
		skipped question	4

11. 10-How long have you been here?		Response Percent	Response Count
- Less than 1 year		33.3%	5
- 1-2 years		33.3%	5
- 2-3 years		6.7%	1
- 3-5 years		13.3%	2
- 5-10 years		13.3%	2
- More than 10 years		0.0%	0
		answered question	15
		skipped question	0

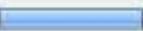
12. 11-What will you do after finishing this phase of your research/studies here? (You can select multiple choices if you are in doubt between two choices)

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Come back to my country.		53.8%	7
- Search for another job in Portugal		0.0%	0
- I'd like to stay in Portugal, I will just go to another country if I can not find a job		7.7%	1
- For me the country is not important at all, I always go for the best job/position available		15.4%	2
- I go for the best job/position available, but anyway I prefer that to be in Portugal		0.0%	0
- Search for a job in the country where I have always been dreaming to go		15.4%	2
- Don't know yet		30.8%	4
What are the main reasons for your decision?			9
		answered question	13
		skipped question	2

13. 12-Before starting your research in a Portuguese research center, could you have a similar position in your country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		42.9%	6
No		57.1%	8
		answered question	14
		skipped question	1

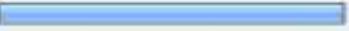
14. 13-How do you compare your salary to living costs ratio in your country and Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It was better in my country.		66.7%	10
It is better here.		33.3%	5
		answered question	15
		skipped question	0

15. 14-Do you follow news from your country of origin or Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I don't follow news.		6.7%	1
I follow both, but mostly news from my country of origin.		86.7%	13
I follow both, but mostly news from Portugal		6.7%	1
		answered question	15
		skipped question	0

16. 15-Considering your country and Portugal, in which country do you have more freedom?

		Response Percent	Response Count
My country		0.0%	0
Portugal		80.0%	12
They are the same		13.3%	2
No answer		6.7%	1
		answered question	15
		skipped question	0

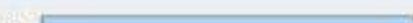
17. 16-Did you have any problem in Portugal because of your nationality? (This does not mean common problems like finding a house or etc which all foreigner may have, it means special problems because of your specific nationality.)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		13.3%	2
No		86.7%	13
	If yes what?		
	answered question		15
	skipped question		0

18. 17-Before coming to Portugal, have you ever lived in any other foreign country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
No		86.7%	13
Yes		13.3%	2
	If your answer is yes, which countries? And for how long? (Example: Germany 2 years, England 6 month...)		1
	answered question		15
	skipped question		0

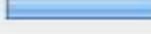
19. 18-The first time that you arrived in Portugal, did you have anybody to help you?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		86.7%	13
No		13.3%	2
	If yes, who? A Portuguese friend you met here? Some one with same nationality as you? A university staff member?		13
	answered question		15
	skipped question		0

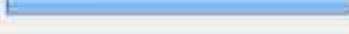
20. 19-What were your main problems when you arrived to Portugal for the first time?

		Response Count
		12
	answered question	12
	skipped question	3

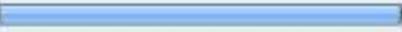
21. 20-Why did you choose a Portuguese research center for your research?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I found a research position advertised on the internet.		35.7%	5
I applied because of somebody's recommendation.		14.3%	2
Because getting acceptance is easy.		14.3%	2
Just to experience a new place and culture.		0.0%	0
Others.		35.7%	5
	Other (please specify)		5
	answered question		14
	skipped question		1

22. 21-Have you had any bad experiences in Portugal on account of being a foreigner?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		20.0%	3
No		80.0%	12
	If yes what was it about?		3
	answered question		15
	skipped question		0

23. 22-Do you think you are a sociable person?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		93.3%	14
No		6.7%	1
answered question			15
skipped question			0

24. 23-Do you have close friends in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		93.3%	14
No		6.7%	1
If yes, are they mostly Portuguese, mostly foreign, or from your nationality?			14
answered question			15
skipped question			0

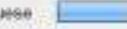
25. 24-What do you do at the weekend?

		Response Count
		14
	answered question	14
	skipped question	1

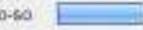
26. 25-Have you ever lived in a shared house?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		60.0%	9
No		40.0%	6
If yes, what was your flatmate's nationality(jes)?			9
answered question			15
skipped question			0

27. 26-What language(s) do (did) you speak at home?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Portuguese		16.7%	1
English		100.0%	6
Other (please specify)			9
answered question			6
skipped question			9

28. 27-In your opinion, how good is the level of your Portuguese language?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Fluent		6.7%	1
Good		13.3%	2
So-so		33.3%	3
Bad		60.0%	9
answered question			15
skipped question			0

29. 28-When you go shopping, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		33.3%	5
Portuguese		40.0%	6
Both of them		26.7%	4
		answered question	15
		skipped question	0

30. 29-In which language do you speak with your colleagues at your work place?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		73.3%	11
Portuguese		6.7%	1
Both of them but mostly English		20.0%	3
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		0.0%	0
Others		6.7%	1
		Other (please specify)	2
		answered question	15
		skipped question	0

31. In religious and philosophical discussions, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		80.0%	12
Portuguese		13.3%	2
Both of them but mostly English		6.7%	1
Both of them but mostly portuguese		0.0%	0
I usually do not make such discussions with foreigners		13.3%	2
Others		0.0%	0
Other (please specify)			0
	answered question		15
	skipped question		0

32. Did you take any Portuguese language course for foreigners? If yes, how helpful were those classes?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Very helpful		10.0%	1
Helpful		60.0%	6
Not very helpful		20.0%	2
Not helpful at all		10.0%	1
Please write here any comment for improvement of Portuguese classes or any general comment about Portuguese language training effectiveness?			6
	answered question		10
	skipped question		5

33. 33-Do you have any specific problem(s) with anything in your institution? (If yes, describe them).

	Response Count
	0
answered question	6
skipped question	9

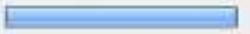
34. 34- Do you have any food restrictions related to your beliefs?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	60.0%	9
No	40.0%	6
If yes, did they cause problems for you in Portugal?		8
answered question		15
skipped question		0

35. 35-How often do you go to your country?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Once in every three or more years	0.0%	0
Once in every two years	6.7%	1
Once every year	80.0%	12
Twice in every year	13.3%	2
answered question		15
skipped question		0

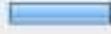
36. 36-A small number of Iranians/Indians live in Portugal. How do you feel about that?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It makes me feel homesick.		20.0%	3
I think, it is good.		53.3%	8
I think there are actually quite a lot.		0.0%	0
It doesn't make any difference.		26.7%	4
		<i>answered question</i>	15
		<i>skipped question</i>	0

37. 37- Can you describe in a few lines the best and the worst aspects of living in Portugal in your opinion?

		Response Count
		9
	<i>answered question</i>	9
	<i>skipped question</i>	6

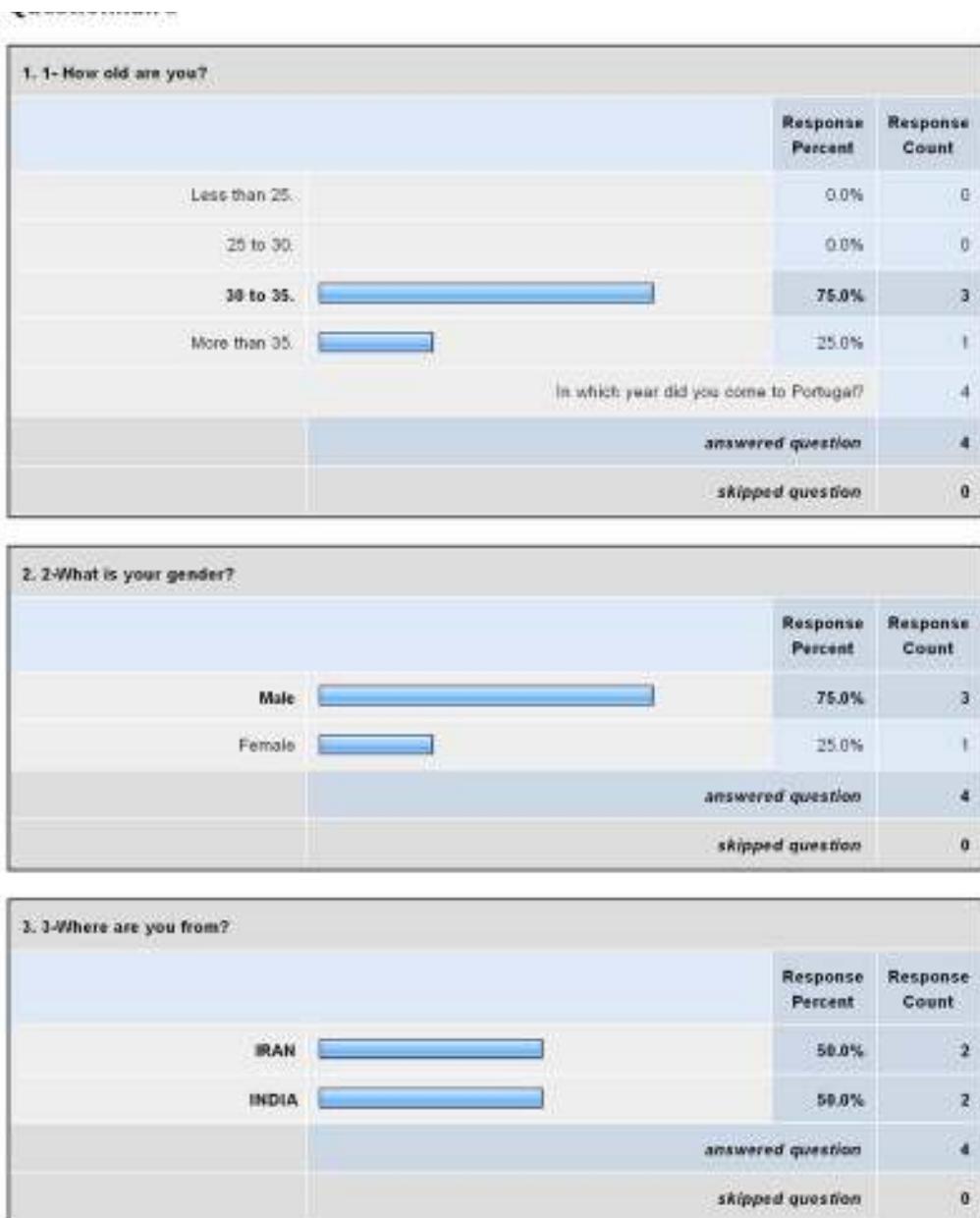
38. How would you describe your integration in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I am very integrated. I usually go out with Portuguese friends. I speak Portuguese.		15.4%	2
I am almost integrated, I have some Portuguese friends that I go out with, although I don't speak Portuguese fluently.		30.8%	4
I think I am not very well integrated; probably I could integrate more in an English speaking country.		23.1%	3
I feel I am not integrated, I don't have any Portuguese friends to go out with.		30.8%	4
Other (please specify)			3
	answered question		13
	skipped question		2

39. If you have any other comment(s) relating to your stay in Portugal, the reasons that you decide to stay or leave Portugal, please write them below.

	Response Count
	5
	5
	10

Appendix 4. Answers filtered by total years of residence in Portugal: 5-10 Years:



4. 4-Please specify your marital status.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Single		25.0%	1
Married		25.0%	1
Married with children		25.0%	1
Divorced or widowed		25.0%	1
How old is your child(ren)? Does s/he(they) speak Portuguese fluently?			1
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

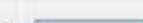
5. 5- Choose the option which best describes your situation.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Currently I am living in Portugal.		75.0%	3
I was in Portugal but I came back to my country.		0.0%	0
I was in Portugal but I went to another country.		25.0%	1
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

6. IMPORTANT NOTE: In the event that you have already left Portugal, or if you are going to leave Portugal within the next month, please answer the questions below. Also please specify when you left/will be leaving Portugal.

	Response Count
	1
	answered question
	skipped question

7. 8-In which city do you study/work?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Aveiro		25.0%	1
Coimbra		0.0%	0
Porto		25.0%	1
Lisbon		50.0%	2
Others		0.0%	0
In which institution do you work/study?			4
		answered question	4
		skipped question	0

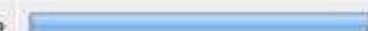
8. 7-What is the level of your studies/research?

		Response Percent	Response Count
PhD student		0.0%	0
PostDoc researcher		100.0%	1
MSc Researcher		0.0%	0
Other (please specify)			3
		answered question	1
		skipped question	3

9. 8-Do you have/had a scholarship from a Portuguese institution/university?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		75.0%	3
No		25.0%	1
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

10. 9-If you hadn't got a scholarship, would you have come to a Portuguese research center?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		25.0%	1
No		75.0%	3
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

11. 10-How long have you been here?

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Less than 1 year		0.0%	0
- 1-2 years		0.0%	0
- 2-3 years		0.0%	0
- 3-5 years		0.0%	0
- 5-10 years		100.0%	4
- More than 10 years		0.0%	0
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

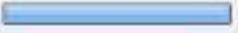
12. 11-What will you do after finishing this phase of your research/studies here? (You can select multiple choices if you are in doubt between two choices)

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Come back to my country.		0.0%	0
- Search for another job in Portugal.		0.0%	0
- I'd like to stay in Portugal, I will just go to another country if I can not find a job.		50.0%	1
- For me the country is not important at all, I always go for the best jobposition available.		0.0%	0
- I go for the best jobposition available, but anyway I prefer that to be in Portugal.		0.0%	0
- Search for a job in the country where I have always been dreaming to go.		0.0%	0
- Don't know yet.		50.0%	1
What are the main reasons for your decision?			2
		answered question	2
		skipped question	2

13. 12-Before starting your research in a Portuguese research center, could you have a similar position in your country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		100.0%	4
No		0.0%	0
		answered question	4
		skipped question	0

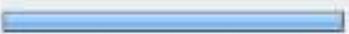
14. 13-How do you compare your salary to living costs ratio in your country and Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It was better in my country.		50.0%	2
It is better here.		50.0%	2
answered question		4	
skipped question		0	

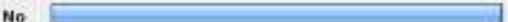
15. 14-Do you follow news from your country of origin or Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I don't follow news.		0.0%	0
I follow both, but mostly news from my country of origin.		50.0%	2
I follow both, but mostly news from Portugal.		50.0%	2
answered question		4	
skipped question		0	

16. 15-Considering your country and Portugal, in which country do you have more freedom?

		Response Percent	Response Count
My country		0.0%	0
Portugal		75.0%	3
They are the same		25.0%	1
No answer		0.0%	0
answered question		4	
skipped question		0	

17. 16-Did you have any problem in Portugal because of your nationality? (This does not mean common problems like finding a house or etc which all foreigner may have, it means special problems because of your specific nationality.)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		0.0%	0
No		100.0%	4
		If yes what?	0
		answered question	4
		skipped question	0

18. 17-Before coming to Portugal, have you ever lived in any other foreign country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
No		25.0%	1
Yes		75.0%	3
If your answer is yes, which countries? And for how long? (Example: Germany 2 years, England 6 month...)			2
		answered question	4
		skipped question	0

19. 18-The first time that you arrived in Portugal, did you have anybody to help you?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		50.0%	2
No		50.0%	2
If yes, who? A Portuguese friend you met here? Some one with same nationality as you? A university staff member?			3
		answered question	4
		skipped question	0

20. 19-What were your main problems when you arrived to Portugal for the first time?

		Response Count
		4
	answered question	4
	skipped question	0

21. 20-Why did you choose a Portuguese research center for your research?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I found a research position advertised on the Internet.		50.0%	2
I applied because of somebody's recommendation.		25.0%	1
Because getting acceptance is easy.		0.0%	0
Just to experience a new place and culture		0.0%	0
Others:		25.0%	1
	Other (please specify)		1
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

22. 21-Have you had any bad experiences in Portugal on account of being a foreigner?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		0.0%	0
No		100.0%	4
	If yes what was it about?		0
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

23. 22-Do you think you are a sociable person?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		100.0%	4
No		0.0%	0
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

24. 23-Do you have close friends in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		100.0%	4
No		0.0%	0
	If yes, are they mostly Portuguese, mostly foreign, or from your nationality?		4
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

25. 26-What do you do at the weekend?

		Response Count
		4
	answered question	4
	skipped question	0

26. 25-Have you ever lived in a shared house?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		50.0%	2
No		50.0%	2
If yes, what was your flatmate's nationality(s)?		2	
		answered question	4
		skipped question	0

27. 26-What language(s) do (did) you speak at home?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Portuguese		100.0%	3
English		66.7%	2
Other (please specify)		1	
		answered question	3
		skipped question	1

28. 27-In your opinion, how good is the level of your Portuguese language?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Fluent		50.0%	2
Good		50.0%	2
So-so		0.0%	0
Bad		0.0%	0
		answered question	4
		skipped question	0

29. 28-When you go shopping, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		0.0%	0
Portuguese		100.0%	4
Both of them		0.0%	0
		answered question	4
		skipped question	0

30. 29-In which language do you speak with your colleagues at your work place?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		0.0%	0
Portuguese		50.0%	2
Both of them but mostly English		50.0%	2
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		0.0%	0
Others		0.0%	0
	Other (please specify)		2
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

31. 30-In religious and philosophical discussions, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		25.0%	1
Portuguese		50.0%	2
Both of them but mostly English		25.0%	1
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		25.0%	1
I usually do not make such discussions with foreigners		0.0%	0
Others		0.0%	0
	Other (please specify)		0
	answered question		4
	skipped question		0

32. 32-Did you take any Portuguese language course for foreigners? If yes, how helpful were those classes?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Very helpful		33.3%	1
Helpful		33.3%	1
Not very helpful		33.3%	1
Not helpful at all		0.0%	0
Please write here any comment for improvement of Portuguese classes or any general comment about Portuguese language training effectiveness?			3
		answered question	3
		skipped question	1

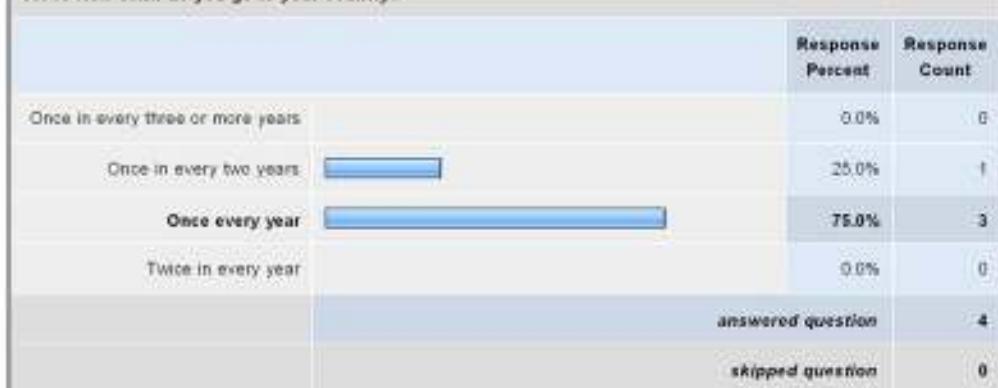
33. 33-Do you have any specific problem(s) with anything in your institution? (If yes, describe them).

		Response Count
		3
	answered question	3
	skipped question	1

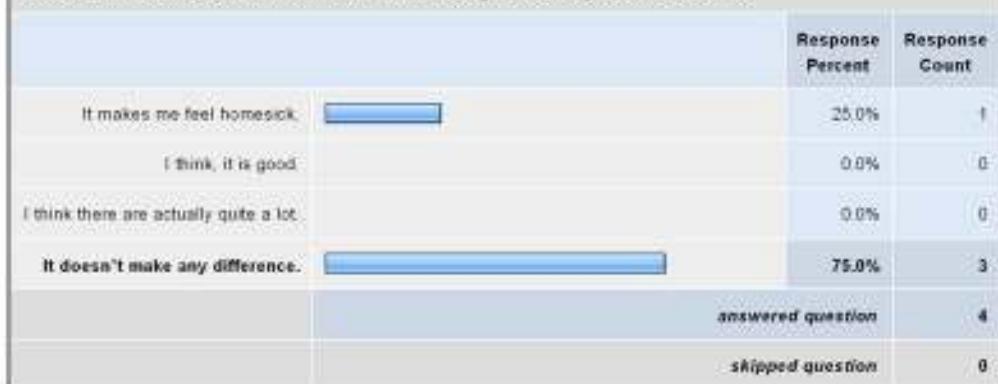
34. 34- Do you have any food restrictions related to your beliefs?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		50.0%	2
No		50.0%	2
If yes, did they cause problems for you in Portugal?			2
		answered question	4
		skipped question	0

35. 35-How often do you go to your country?



36. 36-A small number of Iranians/Indians live in Portugal. How do you feel about that?



37. 37- Can you describe in a few lines the best and the worst aspects of living in Portugal in your opinion?



38. How would you describe your integration in Portugal?

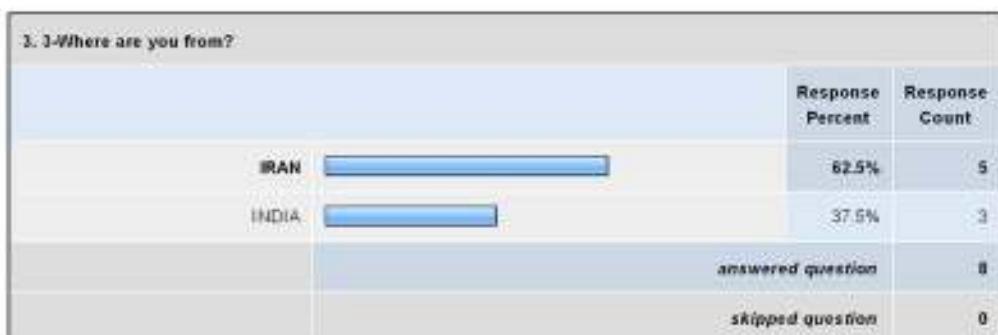
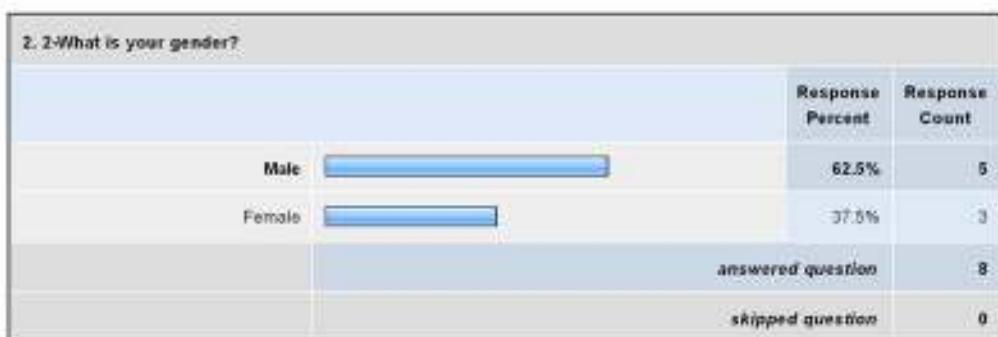
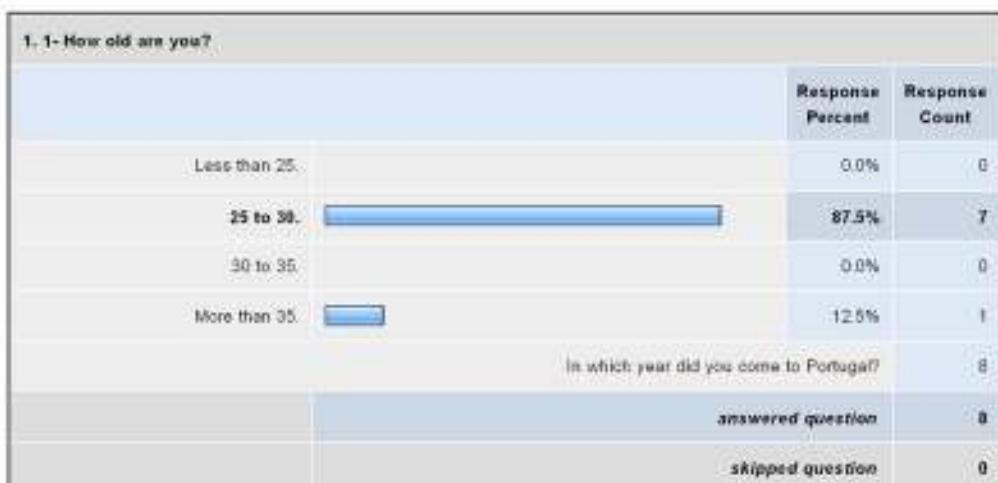
		Response Percent	Response Count
I am very integrated. I usually go out with Portuguese friends. I speak Portuguese.		100.0%	3
I am almost integrated. I have some Portuguese friends that I go out with, although I don't speak Portuguese fluently.		0.0%	0
I think I am not very well integrated: probably I could integrate more in an English speaking country.		0.0%	0
I feel I am not integrated. I don't have any Portuguese friends to go out with.		0.0%	0
Other (please specify)			1
	answered question		3
	skipped question		1

39. If you have any other comment(s) relating to your stay in Portugal, the reasons that you decide to stay or leave Portugal, please write them below.

	Response Count
	2
answered question	2
skipped question	2

Appendix 5. Answers filtered by total years of residence in Portugal: 3-5

Years:



4. 4-Please specify your marital status.

		Response Percent	Response Count
	Single	28.6%	2
	Married	57.1%	4
	Married with children)	14.3%	1
	Divorced or widowed	0.0%	0
	How old is your child(ren)? Does s/he(they) speak Portuguese fluently?		1
		answered question	7
		skipped question	1

5. 5-Choose the option which best describes your situation.

		Response Percent	Response Count
	Currently I am living in Portugal.	87.5%	7
	I was in Portugal but I came back to my country.	12.5%	1
	I was in Portugal but I went to another country	0.0%	0
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

6. IMPORTANT NOTE: In the event that you have already left Portugal, or if you are going to leave Portugal within the next month, please answer the questions below. Also please specify when you left/will be leaving Portugal.

	Response Count
	2
	answered question
	skipped question

7. 6-In which city do you study/work?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Aveiro		14.3%	1
Coimbra		57.1%	4
Porto		28.6%	2
Lisbon		0.0%	0
Others		0.0%	0
In which institution do you work/study?			7
	answered question		7
	skipped question		1

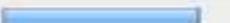
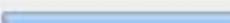
8. 7-What is the level of your studies/research?

		Response Percent	Response Count
PhD student		62.5%	5
PostDoc researcher		12.5%	1
MSc Researcher		25.0%	2
Other (please specify)			0
	answered question		8
	skipped question		0

9. 8-Do you have/had a scholarship from a Portuguese institution/university?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		50.0%	4
No		50.0%	4
answered question			8
skipped question			0

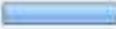
10. 9-If you hadn't got a scholarship, would you have come to a Portuguese research center?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		42.9%	3
No		57.1%	4
answered question			7
skipped question			1

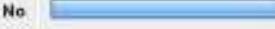
11. 10-How long have you been here?

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Less than 1 year		0.0%	0
- 1-2 years		0.0%	0
- 2-3 years		0.0%	0
- 3-5 years		100.0%	8
- 5-10 years		0.0%	0
- More than 10 years		0.0%	0
answered question			8
skipped question			0

12. 11-What will you do after finishing this phase of your research/studies here? (You can select multiple choices if you are in doubt between two choices)

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Come back to my country		25.0%	2
- Search for another job in Portugal		0.0%	0
- I'd like to stay in Portugal, I will just go to another country if I can not find a job.		12.5%	1
- For me the country is not important at all, I always go for the best jobposition available		0.0%	0
- I go for the best jobposition available, but anyway I prefer that to be in Portugal		12.5%	1
- Search for a job in the country where I have always been dreaming to go		12.5%	1
- Don't know yet.		37.5%	3
What are the main reasons for your decision?			7
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

13. 12-Before starting your research in a Portuguese research center, could you have a similar position in your country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		50.0%	4
No		50.0%	4
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

14. 13-How do you compare your salary to living costs ratio in your country and Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It was better in my country.		50.0%	4
It is better here.		50.0%	4
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

15. 14-Do you follow news from your country of origin or Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I don't follow news.		0.0%	0
I follow both, but mostly news from my country of origin.		87.5%	7
I follow both, but mostly news from Portugal.		12.5%	1
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

16. 15-Considering your country and Portugal, in which country do you have more freedom?

		Response Percent	Response Count
My country		12.5%	1
Portugal		50.0%	4
They are the same		37.5%	3
No answer		0.0%	0
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

17. 16-Did you have any problem in Portugal because of your nationality? (This does not mean common problems like finding a house or etc which all foreigner may have, it means special problems because of your specific nationality.)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		12.5%	1
No		87.5%	7
If yes what?			1
answered question			8
skipped question			0

18. 17-Before coming to Portugal, have you ever lived in any other foreign country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
No		75.0%	6
Yes		25.0%	2
If your answer is yes, which countries? And for how long? (Example: Germany 2 years, England 6 month ..)			3
answered question			8
skipped question			0

19. 18-The first time that you arrived in Portugal, did you have anybody to help you?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		87.5%	7
No		12.5%	1
If yes, who? A Portuguese friend you met here? Some one with same nationality as you? A university staff member?			7
answered question			8
skipped question			0

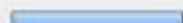
20. 19-What were your main problems when you arrived to Portugal for the first time?

		Response Count
		6
	answered question	6
	skipped question	2

21. 20-Why did you choose a Portuguese research center for your research?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I found a research position advertised on the Internet.		57.1%	4
I applied because of somebody's recommendation.		0.0%	0
Because getting acceptance is easy.		0.0%	0
Just to experience a new place and culture.		0.0%	0
Others:		42.9%	3
	Other (please specify)		4
	answered question		7
	skipped question		1

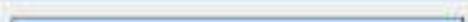
22. 21-Have you had any bad experiences in Portugal on account of being a foreigner?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		37.5%	3
No		62.5%	5
	If yes what was it about?		3
	answered question		8
	skipped question		0

23. 22-Do you think you are a sociable person?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		87.5%	7
No		12.5%	1
	answered question		8
	skipped question		0

24. 23-Do you have close friends in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		100.0%	8
No		0.0%	0
	If yes, are they mostly Portuguese, mostly foreign, or from your nationality?		8
	answered question		8
	skipped question		0

25. 26-What do you do at the weekend?

	Response Count
	8
answered question	8
skipped question	0

26. 25-Have you ever lived in a shared house?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	87.5%	7
No	12.5%	1
If yes, what was your flatmate's nationality(s)?		7
answered question		8
skipped question		0

27. 26-What language(s) do (did) you speak at home?

	Response Percent	Response Count
Portuguese	40.0%	2
English	100.0%	5
Other (please specify)		3
answered question		5
skipped question		3

23. 27-In your opinion, how good is the level of your Portuguese language?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Fluent		12.5%	1
Good		0.0%	0
So-so		75.0%	6
Bad		12.5%	1
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

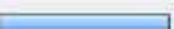
29. 28-When you go shopping, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		0.0%	0
Portuguese		62.5%	5
Both of them		37.5%	3
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

30. 29-In which language do you speak with your colleagues at your work place?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		50.0%	4
Portuguese		12.5%	1
Both of them but mostly English		37.5%	3
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		0.0%	0
Others		0.0%	0
Other (please specify)			0
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

31. 30-In religious and philosophical discussions, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		50.0%	4
Portuguese		0.0%	0
Both of them but mostly English		37.5%	3
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		12.5%	1
I usually do not make such discussions with foreigners		0.0%	0
Others		0.0%	0
Other (please specify)			0
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

32. 32-Did you take any Portuguese language course for foreigners? If yes, how helpful were those classes?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Very helpful		16.7%	1
Helpful		66.7%	4
Not very helpful		16.7%	1
Not helpful at all		0.0%	0
Please write here any comment for improvement of Portuguese classes or any general comment about Portuguese language training effectiveness?			3
	answered question		6
	skipped question		2

33. 33-Do you have any specific problem(s) with anything in your institution? (If yes, describe them).

		Response Count
		5
	answered question	5
	skipped question	3

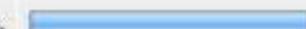
34. 34- Do you have any food restrictions related to your beliefs?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		50.0%	4
No		50.0%	4
If yes, did they cause problems for you in Portugal?			3
	answered question		8
	skipped question		0

35. 35-How often do you go to your country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Once in every three or more years		0.0%	0
Once in every two years		12.5%	1
Once every year		87.5%	7
Twice in every year		0.0%	0
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

36. 36-A small number of Iranians/Indians live in Portugal. How do you feel about that?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It makes me feel homesick.		0.0%	0
I think, it is good.		62.5%	5
I think there are actually quite a lot.		12.5%	1
It doesn't make any difference		25.0%	2
		answered question	8
		skipped question	0

37. 37- Can you describe in a few lines the best and the worst aspects of living in Portugal in your opinion?

		Response Count
		8
	answered question	8
	skipped question	0

38. How would you describe your integration in Portugal?

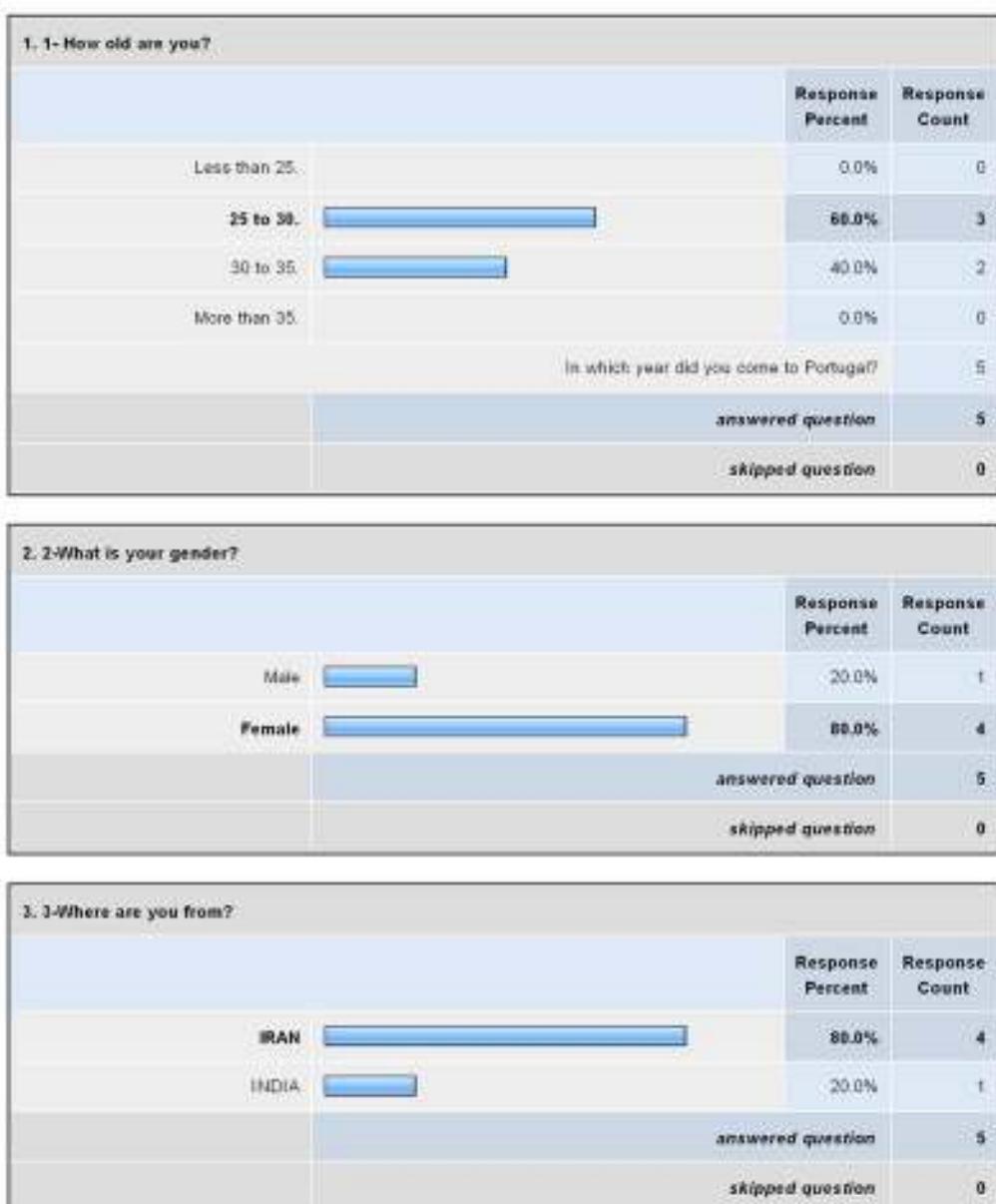
		Response Percent	Response Count
I am very integrated. I usually go out with Portuguese friends. I speak Portuguese.		14.3%	1
I am almost integrated, I have some Portuguese friends that I go out with, although I don't speak Portuguese fluently.		57.1%	4
I think I am not very well integrated; probably I could integrate more in an English speaking country.		28.6%	2
I feel I am not integrated. I don't have any Portuguese friends to go out with.		0.0%	0
	Other (please specify)		1
	answered question		7
	skipped question		1

39. If you have any other comment(s) relating to your stay in Portugal, the reasons that you decide to stay or leave Portugal, please write them below.

		Response Count
		3
	answered question	3
	skipped question	5

Appendix 6. Answers filtered by total years of residence in Portugal: (2-3 Years).

Questionnaire



4. 4-Please specify your marital status.

		Response Percent	Response Count
	Single	40.0%	2
	Married	60.0%	3
	Married with child(ren)	0.0%	0
	Divorced or widowed	0.0%	0
	How old is your child(ren)? Does s/he(they) speak Portuguese fluently?	0	
		answered question	5
		skipped question	0

5. 5- Choose the option which best describes your situation.

		Response Percent	Response Count
	Currently I am living in Portugal.	100.0%	5
	I was in Portugal but I came back to my country.	0.0%	0
	I was in Portugal but I went to another country.	0.0%	0
		answered question	5
		skipped question	0

6. IMPORTANT NOTE: In the event that you have already left Portugal, or if you are going to leave Portugal within the next month, please answer the questions below. Also please specify when you left/will be leaving Portugal.

	Response Count
	0
	answered question
	skipped question

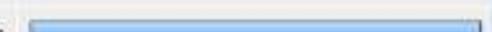
7. 6-In which city do you study/work?		Response Percent	Response Count
Aveiro		20.0%	1
Coimbra		20.0%	1
Porto		0.0%	0
Lisbon		60.0%	3
Others		0.0%	0
In which institution do you work/study?			4
		answered question	5
		skipped question	0

8. 7-What is the level of your studies/research?		Response Percent	Response Count
PhD student		50.0%	2
PostDoc researcher		25.0%	1
MSc Researcher		25.0%	1
Other (please specify)			1
		answered question	4
		skipped question	1

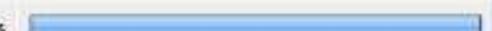
9. 8-Do you have/had a scholarship from a Portuguese institution/university?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		60.0%	3
No		40.0%	2
answered question			5
skipped question			0

10. 9-If you hadn't got a scholarship, would you have come to a Portuguese research center?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		0.0%	0
No		100.0%	4
answered question			4
skipped question			1

11. 10-How long have you been here?

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Less than 1 year		0.0%	0
- 1-2 years		0.0%	0
- 2-3 years		100.0%	5
- 3-5 years		0.0%	0
- 5-10 years		0.0%	0
- More than 10 years		0.0%	0
answered question			5
skipped question			0

12. 11-What will you do after finishing this phase of your research/studies here? (You can select multiple choices if you are in doubt between two choices)

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Come back to my country.		40.0%	2
- Search for another job in Portugal		0.0%	0
- I'd like to stay in Portugal, I will just go to another country if I can not find a job		0.0%	0
- For me the country is not important at all, I always go for the best job/position available.		40.0%	2
- I go for the best job/position available, but anyway I prefer that to be in Portugal		0.0%	0
- Search for a job in the country where I have always been dreaming to go		0.0%	0
- Don't know yet.		40.0%	2
What are the main reasons for your decision?			2
		answered question	5
		skipped question	0

13. 12-Before starting your research in a Portuguese research center, could you have a similar position in your country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		75.0%	3
No		25.0%	1
		answered question	4
		skipped question	1

14. 13-How do you compare your salary to living costs ratio in your country and Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It was better in my country.		20.0%	1
It is better here.		80.0%	4
		answered question	5
		skipped question	0

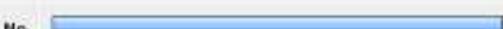
15. 14-Do you follow news from your country of origin or Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I don't follow news.		40.0%	2
I follow both, but mostly news from my country of origin.		60.0%	3
I follow both, but mostly news from Portugal.		0.0%	0
		answered question	5
		skipped question	0

16. 15-Considering your country and Portugal, in which country do you have more freedom?

		Response Percent	Response Count
My country		20.0%	1
Portugal		40.0%	2
They are the same		40.0%	2
No answer		0.0%	0
		answered question	5
		skipped question	0

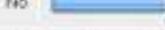
17. 16-Did you have any problem in Portugal because of your nationality? (This does not mean common problems like finding a house or etc which all foreigner may have, It means special problems because of your specific nationality.)

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		0.0%	0
No		100.0%	5
		If yes what?	0
		answered question	5
		skipped question	0

18. 17-Before coming to Portugal, have you ever lived in any other foreign country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
No		75.0%	3
Yes		25.0%	1
If your answer is yes, which countries? And for how long? (Example: Germany 2 years, England 6 month ..)			2
		answered question	4
		skipped question	1

19. 18-The first time that you arrived in Portugal, did you have anybody to help you?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		75.0%	3
No		25.0%	1
If yes, who? A Portuguese friend you met here? Some one with same nationality as you? A university staff member?			2
		answered question	4
		skipped question	1

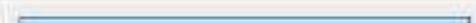
20. 19-What were your main problems when you arrived to Portugal for the first time?

		Response Count
		3
	answered question	3
	skipped question	2

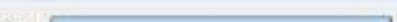
21. 20-Why did you choose a Portuguese research center for your research?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I found a research position advertised on the Internet.		0.0%	0
I applied because of somebody's recommendation.		20.0%	1
Because getting acceptance is easy.		0.0%	0
Just to experience a new place and culture.		0.0%	0
Others.		80.0%	4
	Other (please specify)		3
	answered question		5
	skipped question		0

22. 21-Have you had any bad experiences in Portugal on account of being a foreigner?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		0.0%	0
No		100.0%	5
	If yes what was it about?		0
	answered question		5
	skipped question		0

23. 22-Do you think you are a sociable person?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		75.0%	3
No		25.0%	1
	answered question		4
	skipped question		1

24. 23-Do you have close friends in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		80.0%	4
No		20.0%	1
	If yes, are they mostly Portuguese, mostly foreign, or from your nationality?		4
	answered question		5
	skipped question		0

25. 26-What do you do at the weekend?

		Response Count
		4
	answered question	4
	skipped question	1

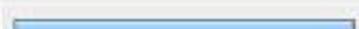
26. 25-Have you ever lived in a shared house?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		40.0%	2
No		60.0%	3
If yes, what was your flatmate's nationality(s)?			2
		answered question	5
		skipped question	0

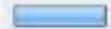
27. 26-What language(s) do (did) you speak at home?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Portuguese		0.0%	0
English		100.0%	2
Other (please specify)			3
		answered question	2
		skipped question	3

25. 27-In your opinion, how good is the level of your Portuguese language?

		Response Percent	Response Count
	Fluent	0.0%	0
Good		25.0%	1
So-so		0.0%	0
Bad		75.0%	3
		answered question	4
		skipped question	1

29. 28-When you go shopping, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		60.0%	3
Portuguese		20.0%	1
Both of them		20.0%	1
		answered question	5
		skipped question	0

30. 29-In which language do you speak with your colleagues at your work place?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		80.0%	4
Portuguese		0.0%	0
Both of them but mostly English		20.0%	1
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		0.0%	0
Others		0.0%	0
Other (please specify)			0
	answered question		5
	skipped question		0

31. 30-In religious and philosophical discussions, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		80.0%	4
Portuguese		0.0%	0
Both of them but mostly English		20.0%	1
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		0.0%	0
I usually do not make such discussions with foreigners		0.0%	0
Others		0.0%	0
Other (please specify)			0
	answered question		5
	skipped question		0

32. 32-Did you take any Portuguese language course for foreigners? If yes, how helpful were those classes?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Very helpful:		0.0%	0
Helpful		75.0%	3
Not very helpful:		25.0%	1
Not helpful at all		0.0%	0
Please write here any comment for improvement of Portuguese classes or any general comment about Portuguese language training effectiveness?			2
	answered question		4
	skipped question		1

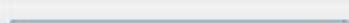
33. 33-Do you have any specific problem(s) with anything in your institution? (If yes, describe them).

		Response Count
		2
	answered question	2
	skipped question	3

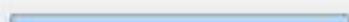
34. 34- Do you have any food restrictions related to your beliefs?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		100.0%	4
No		0.0%	0
If yes, did they cause problems for you in Portugal?			3
	answered question		4
	skipped question		1

35. 35-How often do you go to your country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Once in every three or more years		0.0%	0
Once in every two years		0.0%	0
Once every year		75.0%	3
Twice in every year		25.0%	1
		answered question	4
		skipped question	1

36. 36-A small number of Iranians/Indians live in Portugal. How do you feel about that?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It makes me feel homesick.		0.0%	0
I think, it is good.		75.0%	3
I think there are actually quite a lot		25.0%	1
It doesn't make any difference		0.0%	0
		answered question	4
		skipped question	1

37. 37- Can you describe in a few lines the best and the worst aspects of living in Portugal in your opinion?

		Response Count
		2
	answered question	2
	skipped question	3

38. How would you describe your integration in Portugal?

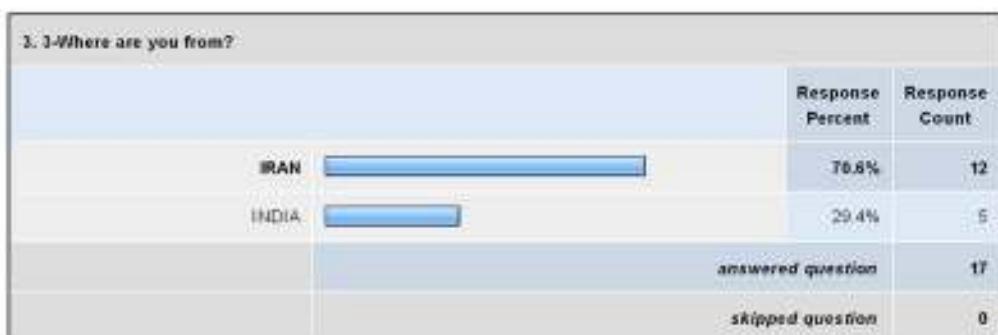
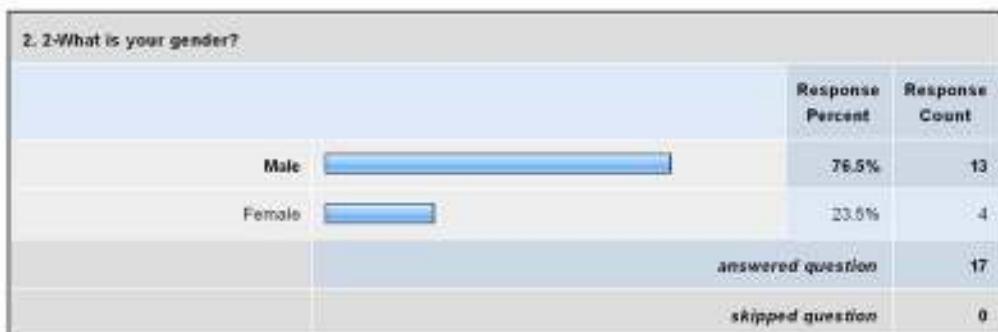
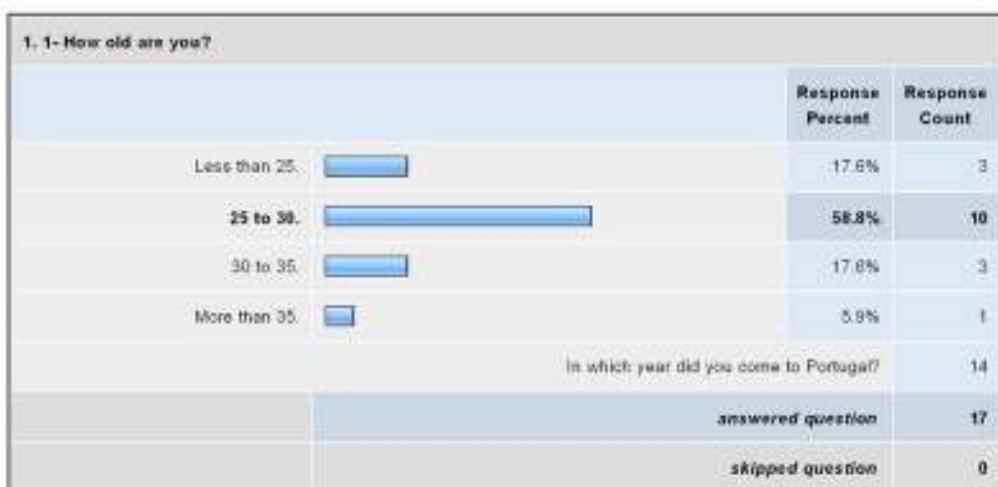
	Response Percent	Response Count
I am very integrated: I usually go out with Portuguese friends. I speak Portuguese.	0.0%	0
I am almost integrated, I have some Portuguese friends that I go out with, although I don't speak Portuguese fluently.	100.0%	4
I think I am not very well integrated: probably I could integrate more in an English speaking country.	25.0%	1
I feel I am not integrated. I don't have any Portuguese friends to go out with.	0.0%	0
Other (please specify)		0
	answered question	4
	skipped question	1

39. If you have any other comment(s) relating to your stay in Portugal, the reasons that you decide to stay or leave Portugal, please write them below.

	Response Count	
	1	
	answered question	1
	skipped question	4

Appendix 7. Answers filtered by total years of residence in Portugal: (Less than 1 year).

Questionnaire



4. 4-Please specify your marital status.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Single		76.5%	13
Married		23.5%	4
Married with child(ren)		0.0%	0
Divorced or widowed		0.0%	0
How old is your child(ren)? Does s/he(they) speak Portuguese fluently?			2
	answered question		17
	skipped question		0

5. 5- Choose the option which best describes your situation.

		Response Percent	Response Count
Currently I am living in Portugal.		94.1%	16
I was in Portugal but I came back to my country.		5.9%	1
I was in Portugal but I went to another country.		0.0%	0
	answered question		17
	skipped question		0

6. IMPORTANT NOTE: In the event that you have already left Portugal, or if you are going to leave Portugal within the next month, please answer the questions below. Also please specify when you left/will be leaving Portugal.

	Response Count
	4
	4
	13

7. 6-In which city do you study/work?		Response Percent	Response Count
Aveiro		29.4%	6
Coimbra		35.3%	6
Porto		11.8%	2
Lisbon		17.6%	3
Others		5.9%	1
In which institution do you work/study?		14	
answered question		17	
skipped question		0	

8. 7-What is the level of your studies/research?		Response Percent	Response Count
PhD student		80.0%	12
PostDoc researcher		13.3%	2
MSc Researcher		6.7%	1
Other (please specify)		2	
answered question		15	
skipped question		2	

9. 8-Do you have/had a scholarship from a Portuguese institution/university?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		79.6%	12
No		20.4%	3
answered question			17
skipped question			0

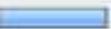
10. 9-If you hadn't got a scholarship, would you have come to a Portuguese research center?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		15.4%	2
No		84.6%	11
answered question			13
skipped question			4

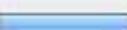
11. 10-How long have you been here?

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Less than 1 year		100.0%	17
- 1-2 years		0.0%	0
- 2-3 years		0.0%	0
- 3-5 years		0.0%	0
- 5-10 years		0.0%	0
- More than 10 years		0.0%	0
answered question			17
skipped question			0

12. 11-What will you do after finishing this phase of your research/studies here? (You can select multiple choices if you are in doubt between two choices)

		Response Percent	Response Count
- Come back to my country.		41.2%	7
- Search for another job in Portugal		5.9%	1
- I'd like to stay in Portugal, I will just go to another country if I can not find a job.		23.5%	4
- For me the country is not important at all, I always go for the best job/position available		11.8%	2
- I go for the best job/position available, but anyway I prefer that to be in Portugal		5.9%	1
- Search for a job in the country where I have always been dreaming to go.		11.8%	2
- Don't know yet.		17.6%	3
What are the main reasons for your decision?			10
		answered question	17
		skipped question	0

13. 12-Before starting your research in a Portuguese research center, could you have a similar position in your country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		70.6%	12
No		29.4%	5
		answered question	17
		skipped question	0

14. 13-How do you compare your salary to living costs ratio in your country and Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It was better in my country.		17.6%	3
It is better here.		82.4%	14
	answered question		17
	skipped question		0

15. 14-Do you follow news from your country of origin or Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I don't follow news.		11.8%	2
I follow both, but mostly news from my country of origin.		88.2%	15
I follow both, but mostly news from Portugal.		0.0%	0
	answered question		17
	skipped question		0

16. 15-Considering your country and Portugal, in which country do you have more freedom?

		Response Percent	Response Count
My country		5.9%	1
Portugal		64.7%	11
They are the same		23.5%	4
No answer		5.9%	1
	answered question		17
	skipped question		0

17. 16-Did you have any problem in Portugal because of your nationality? (This does not mean common problems like finding a house or etc which all foreigner may have. It means special problems because of your specific nationality.)



18. 17-Before coming to Portugal, have you ever lived in any other foreign country?



19. 18-The first time that you arrived in Portugal, did you have anybody to help you?



20. 19-What were your main problems when you arrived to Portugal for the first time?

		Response Count
		14
	answered question	14
	skipped question	3

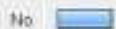
21. 20-Why did you choose a Portuguese research center for your research?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I found a research position advertised on the Internet.		31.3%	5
I applied because of somebody's recommendation.		37.5%	6
Because getting acceptance is easy.		0.0%	0
Just to experience a new place and culture		12.5%	2
Others:		18.0%	3
	Other (please specify)		4
	answered question		16
	skipped question		1

22. 21-Have you had any bad experiences in Portugal on account of being a foreigner?

		Response Percent	Response Count
	Yes	0.0%	0
No		100.0%	17
	If yes what was it about?		0
	answered question		17
	skipped question		0

23. 22-Do you think you are a sociable person?

		Response Percent	Response Count
	Yes		15
No		11.8%	3
	answered question		17
	skipped question		0

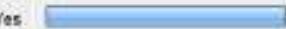
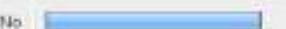
24. 23-Do you have close friends in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
	Yes		14
No		17.6%	3
	If yes, are they mostly Portuguese, mostly foreign, or from your nationality?		14
	answered question		17
	skipped question		0

25. 26-What do you do at the weekend?

		Response Count
		16
	answered question	16
	skipped question	1

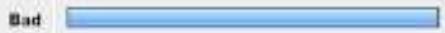
26. 25-Have you ever lived in a shared house?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		52.9%	9
No		47.1%	8
If yes, what was your flatmate's nationality(es)?			9
		answered question	17
		skipped question	0

27. 26-What language(s) do (did) you speak at home?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Portuguese		14.3%	1
English		100.0%	7
Other (please specify)			11
		answered question	7
		skipped question	10

23. 27-In your opinion, how good is the level of your Portuguese language?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Fluent		5.9%	1
Good		0.0%	0
So-so		11.8%	2
Bad		82.4%	14
		answered question	17
		skipped question	0

23. 28-When you go shopping, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		52.9%	9
Portuguese		11.8%	2
Both of them		35.3%	6
		answered question	17
		skipped question	0

30. 29-In which language do you speak with your colleagues at your work place?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		87.5%	14
Portuguese		6.3%	1
Both of them but mostly English		6.3%	1
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		0.0%	0
Others		0.0%	0
	Other (please specify)		2
	answered question		16
	skipped question		1

31. 30-In religious and philosophical discussions, in which language do you speak?

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		87.5%	14
Portuguese		6.3%	1
Both of them but mostly English		0.0%	0
Both of them but mostly Portuguese		0.0%	0
I usually do not make such discussions with foreigners		12.5%	2
Others		12.5%	2
	Other (please specify)		3
	answered question		16
	skipped question		1

32. 32-Did you take any Portuguese language course for foreigners? If yes, how helpful were those classes?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Very helpful		50.0%	3
Helpful		16.7%	1
Not very helpful		33.3%	2
Not helpful at all		0.0%	0
Please write here any comment for improvement of Portuguese classes or any general comment about Portuguese language training effectiveness?			5
	answered question		6
	skipped question		11

33. 33-Do you have any specific problem(s) with anything in your institution? (If yes, describe them).

		Response Count
		3
	answered question	3
	skipped question	14

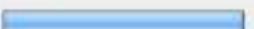
34. 34- Do you have any food restrictions related to your beliefs?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		47.1%	8
No		52.9%	9
If yes, did they cause problems for you in Portugal?			8
	answered question		17
	skipped question		0

35. 35-How often do you go to your country?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Once in every three or more years		0.0%	0
Once in every two years		12.5%	2
Once every year		75.0%	12
Twice in every year		12.5%	2
		answered question	16
		skipped question	1

36. 36-A small number of Iranians/Indians live in Portugal. How do you feel about that?

		Response Percent	Response Count
It makes me feel homesick.		11.8%	2
I think, it is good.		52.9%	9
I think there are actually quite a lot		11.8%	2
It doesn't make any difference		23.5%	4
		answered question	17
		skipped question	0

37. 37- Can you describe in a few lines the best and the worst aspects of living in Portugal in your opinion?

		Response Count
		13
	answered question	13
	skipped question	4

38. How would you describe your integration in Portugal?

		Response Percent	Response Count
I am very integrated: I usually go out with Portuguese friends. I speak Portuguese.		15.4%	3
I am almost integrated, I have some Portuguese friends that I go out with, although I don't speak Portuguese fluently.		46.2%	6
I think I am not very well integrated: probably I could integrate more in an English speaking country.		15.4%	2
I feel I am not integrated. I don't have any Portuguese friends to go out with.		23.1%	3
Other (please specify)			4
	answered question		13
	skipped question		4

39. If you have any other comment(s) relating to your stay in Portugal, the reasons that you decide to stay or leave Portugal, please write them below.

		Response Count
		6
	answered question	6
	skipped question	11

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