My research is a qualitative project.

A Data Management Plan created using DMPonline

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Project abstract:

While different Danish governments have introduced new and restrictive rules to divert and prevent the refuge of Somali asylum seekers, there is an increasing tendency for certain groups of immigrants, including diaspora Somalis, to choose to leave Denmark. Without requests for repatriation or revocation of residence permits, Somalis from Denmark and in particular Somali women seek out new communities in Middle Eastern countries, especially Turkey. The Somali diaspora is categorized at the lower level of the Danish social hierarchy and subjected to intense scrutiny and racialization. Somali women in particular have for decades prominently featured in the "negative trope" framing them as a burden for the Danish society. The issues surrounding migration to Denmark and Europe have been the subject of numerous studies and great public debate. Migration from Denmark and Europe, on the other hand, has been studied to a much lesser extent. With this PhD project, I want to investigate the reasons why Danish citizens with a Somali background as well as Somalis with a Danish residence permit increasingly choose to leave Denmark. The project will investigate the motives for this choice through fieldwork in both Denmark and Turkey. Overall, the PhD project will generate new knowledge about Somalis in Denmark, their transnational migration trajectories, and their experience of the welfare state's institutions. By examining both the "opt-out" of Denmark and the "option" of Turkey, the project will create new insights into the significance of the welfare state for a disenfranchised community at the margins of society. It furthermore aims to provide in-depth insights into the difficulties that many refugees and immigrants encounter in Western societies As a Somali woman of Somali descent already living with and sharing "the others" local repertoire of cultural markers and identity, the authoethnography is an appropriate methodology for operationalising the research. Therefore, I will base my research on anthropological fieldwork, qualitative interviews, participant observation and autoethnographic methodology (Ellis 2002),

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Data Collection

In order to obtain a systematically grounded knowledge of the relationship between the Danish welfare state, Turkish society and diaspora-Somali women, I will use a qualitative method (Brinkmann & Kvale 2015) and an ethnographic (Hammersley and Atkinson 1983, Clifford and Marcus 1986; Ellis 2002), multi-sitet (Candea 2007; Falzon 2009; Hage 2005; Marcus 1995), approach to analyze the social practices that apply to Somali women who choose to move from Denmark to Turkey. Specifically, I will examine Somali women's experienced everyday life and social lives through participant observation and interviews (Walsh & Seale 2012; Brinkmann og Tanggaard 2020). Initially, I will draw on my network of Somalis from Denmark, many of whom now live in Istanbul and my previous informants from my thesis project (Yasin 2016), several of whom have migrated further from Cairo to Istanbul. Subsequently, I will use the snowball effect (Denscombe 2010) to expand my contact surface.

To prevent errors or data becoming disorganised, I will create a logical and consistent file structure from the start of the project, and I will also be aware of when these structures need updating.

I will structure my files with names that are consistent, meaningful, thematically and hierarchically, starting from broad topics and descending to more specific topics within each folder. I will also keywords that identify specific information about my data.

I will also create different files; transscribed data (primary material) that consist of sensitive information and another file where I have processed, anonymized and analyse my data after the transskription. I will mark the files with dates, places, a short description of the context which they were created in.

I will also use the software, Nvivo, so I can organize, analyze, structure, contextualisere my qualitative data by coding them in different foldes or thematically. I will also use Nvivo to transcribe texts and condense the themes into subgroups with appropriate quotes.

I will also label my data proporly (e.g. date of collection and a short description) and these information are recorded in my data file together with my digital research data.

I will make my data readable by using .docx and .pdf as files.

The recorded information will be in a seperate file.

Documentation and Metadata

An interviewguide, my dictaphone and fieldnotes will accompany my data.

Interview guide:

Before each interview, I will prepare an interview guide and during my interviews I will vary the order of my questions, depending on whether the Somali women comment on something I think is important to follow up with in-depth questions.

Dictaphone

All interviews will be conducted in Somali and recorded with my dictaphone. Subsequently, I will transcribe in Somali, but I will translate important excerpts and quotes into Danish. The purpose of the transcription is to make the handling and availability of my data possible. I am aware that there may be inconsistencies between the two languages in direct translation, therefore I will include Somali terms in my quotes. After the transcription and translation of my data, I will - based on my cultural and linguistic insights - categorize according to key themes and make an overview of the collected material.

Field notes

I will closely read all interviews and field notes in order to be able to identify the themes that become particularly relevant to my research questions.

My field notes will be based on describing practice situations, and not what the Somali women are literally saying to each other. I will try to describe concrete, sensory details regarding actions and exchange of words and thus avoid not attributing to the Somali women specific motives for their actions. To avoid and limit the risk of mistrust and mistrust, I will first take field notes when I leave the field the same day. Although it allows for a reconstructed account of a situated experience or "remembered conversation" (DeWalt & DeWalt 2002, p. 122), and where I may not get the richness of the moment, the postponement of field note writing will limit the risk that Somali women will feel monitored.

Literature

I will also build these data on literature and theoretical contributions (data that already exist).

Ethics and Legal Compliance

My research activities will be in accordance with the applicable Danish codes of conduct and ethical standards for research integrity. The three basic principles; honesty, transparency and accountability will be pervasive in my research - from data collection and analysis to dissemination of research results. I will anonymize my respondents and avoid passing on their personal identity and sensitive information to third parties.

I want to protect their privacy and security by changing identifying characteristics, such as name, age, and residence, as the meaning of the research history is more important than identifying information about the participants (Bochner 2002; Tullis Owen et al. 2009). The project collects empirical data in the form of qualitative interviews with Somali women. As this data may / will contain sensitive personal information, I will process it in accordance with the Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). I will follow RUC's guidelines in relation to research data that is stored and shared internally at RUC. Also, all interviews are conducted and used in the project on the basis of voluntary participation and informed consent. Informed consent is an unavoidable requirement and therefore I will enter into an oral consent with my informants by telling the purpose of the study, their possible role in it, what participation entails; including possible consequences of participation and their right to withdraw whenever they wish. I will initially provide documentation of written consent, but as I have learned that writing with this target group is to a large extent associated with risk rather than security, I will instead clarify the oral consent through the recordings.

I aim to create transparency around the processing of the information and give my collaborators access to material. I will keep my data safe and delete personal information once the project is concluded.

I have the IPR and copyrights, because I own my data.

Storage and Backup

Currently I'm using Microsoft OneDrive and the university is backing this system up frequently to our personal password protected university drive. I have ordered sharepoint from Serviceportalen and I will later on in my proces share data with my supervisors. I won't exceed the amount of space.

I will secure my data and the personal information on the secured university one-drive, which means I have to use a password to access it and the activitites are also logged.

Selection and Preservation

As a minimum I will perserve my data sets underlying publications the next five years. I will select data repository where I can add metadata (eg. DOI), so others can find and cite my data.

I will follow the danish code of conduct of resrach integrity and therefore only preserve my data five years after the date of publication. I will also be aware of destroying highly sensitive personinformation and the early vision/draft of the manuscript.

Data Sharing

I have ordered sharepoint from Service-desk and I will share my data with my supervisors.

I wil minimise the people how have access to these data.

Responsibilities and Resources

I am responsible for storing my data. And I will minimize data so I only collect necessary data. By explicit consent, I will make sure that the Somali women know what their personal data is to be used for. I want to store data as securely as possible and only share it with as few people as possible at all.

I think I will need more specific guidelines within the academic disciplin of humanities, so I can correctly use my DMP.