**Ethnographic Data from project ES/L005883/1 –**

***Household survival in crisis: austerity and relatedness in Greece and Portugal***

* **The information from this project includes ethnographic data from long-term participant observation. These are presented here as draft ethnographic narratives, field-notes developed in ethnographic form, and undeveloped field-notes.**
* **The names of those research subjects that are still visible in the submitted data are pseudonyms. Images are altered to hide the identity of respondents.**
* **To use any of the submitted data you need to ask permission from the project’s PI, Professor Dimitrios Theodossopoulos** [d.theodossopoulos@kent.ac.uk](mailto:d.theodossopoulos@kent.ac.uk)

**CONTENTS**

**Part A: Coping with austerity in Greece [starting on page 2]**

Sections A1, A2, A3 contain ethnographic data from long-term anthropological fieldwork in Patras, Greece. Patras is a medium size city, with a population of approx. 210000 inhabitants. The in-depth qualitative data from section A.1 contain primarily the views of the members of one middle class family regarding the generational suffering from austerity, as well as four other individuals associated with this family. The ethnographer [Prof. Theodossopoulos, the PI] has interacted with this family for over twenty years, although the specific data relate to the period 2014-2018. The data from sections A.2 and A.3 were derived from fieldwork among humanitarian solidarity initiatives, conducted over a period of three years [2014-2017]. The ethnographer [Prof. Theodossopoulos, the PI] participated in these initiatives as a volunteer, interacting with other volunteers [approx. 45], aid-professionals [approx. 15], and beneficiaries of aid who were working as volunteers in the humanitarian initiatives [approx. 10]. New research participants were added in the course of long-term fieldwork through contacts established in the earlier stages of fieldwork. The views of the latter are not directly included in the submitted data, but have informed the ethnographer’s sociological evaluations.

* A.1 Ethnographic data about the generation of austerity *(Patras)*
* A.2 Ethnographic data from fieldwork conducted among humanitarian / solidarity initiatives supporting citizens afflicted by austerity *(Patras)*
* A.3 Follow up fieldwork on humanitarian solidarity and its efficacy as a measure against austerity *(Patras)*

Sections A.4, A.5, A.6, A.7, and A.8 contain data from long-term fieldwork [dedicated to participant observation] in Thessalonika (or Thessaloniki or Salonica), the second largest city in Greece [populations approx. of 824,676]. The ethnographer [Ilektra Kyriazidou, project student] worked in the working class neighbourhood of Neapoli for two years [2015-2017]. She interacted with a wide spectrum of respondents: neighbours, beneficiaries of food banks, citizens involved in solidarity initiatives. Her data include the views of approximately 90 individuals. As it is customary in long-term anthropological research, the ethnographer also interacted with an additional sample of respondents—mostly friend and relatives of the main 90 individuals. The views of the latter group are not included in the data, but have informed the ethnographer’s view regarding austerity in Thessalonika. The data in these sections are further developed and contextualized in Ilektra Kyriazidou’s PhD dissertation [submitted in December 31, 2018], which will become available to view after her examination.

* A.4 The visibility of austerity (in Thessalonica)
* A.5 Local experiences of the austerity as suffering *(Thessalonica)*
* A.6 Ethnographic data on the indebted household + young adults returning to the parental household *(Thessalonica)*
* A.7 Support networks in the austerity-ridden neighborhood *(Thessalonica)*
* A.8 Data on xenophobia in the austerity-afflicted neighborhood *(Thessalonica)*

**Part B: Portuguese persons living and migrating under austerity [starting on page 125]**

Sections B.1, B.2, and B.3 include data from long-term participant observation in South Portugal, in particular the town of Reguengos de Monsaraz (approx. 10000 inhabitants). The ethnographer [Prof. João de Pina-Cabral, Co-i] worked with impoverished Portuguese families [approx. 12]. His main respondents [approx. 25 Portuguese citizens] were between 20 and 30 years old at the turn of the millennium, and between 35 and 45 old during the time of fieldwork [2015-2017]. Prof. Pina-Cabral refers to this age group of Portuguese citizens as the ‘millennia generation’. Pina-Cabral is a veteran ethnographer and his connections to the particular community cover a period that extends over twenty years. His data are indirectly informed by his wider knowledge of this particular area, but also Portuguese society in general.

* B.1 Life trajectories of austerity: a life history (*Southern Portugal)*
* B.2 Austerity and material objects; life history data (*Southern Portugal)*
* B.3 Data on the generational view of austerity in Portugal (*Southern Portugal)*

Sections B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7 and B.8 include data from long-term anthropological fieldwork and participant observation in Southeast London. The ethnographer [Lisa Rodan, project student] interacted with Portuguese migrants [overall sample of 80 individuals]. Some of the latter [approx. 50%] migrated to London during the austerity crisis in Portugal. Others had been already established in London since the early 00s. This research group was self-identified as middle-class, with a majority having one or more higher education degrees. The ethnographer interacted with her respondents in urban spaces, engaging in unsolicited conversation. The ethnographic narratives in sections B.4, B.5, B.6, B.7 summarize these conversations. Section B.8 contains less developed field-notes. The data in these sections will be further polished and contextualized and become part of Lisa Rodan’s PhD dissertation [to be completed by the end of 2019], which will become available to view after her examination [in early/mid 2020].

* B.4 Data on the generational impact of austerity among Portuguese migrants *(South London)*
* B.5 Class and austerity: the perceptions of Portuguese migrants *(South London)*
* B.6 Data on the Portuguese millennial generation in London: family and kinship in the decade of Austerity *(South London)*
* B.7 Additional ethnographic data from Portuguese who migrated to London during the period of austerity *(South London)*
* B.8 Field-notes from long-term fieldwork: Portuguese migrants *(South London)*