

Table S1 The Questionnaire about the impact of COVID-19 into the work, income and asylum procedures of Refugee Researchers

Choose your gender Male Female Prefer not to say
Age group 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65-74
Nationality
Country of destination
Marital status Married Single Divorced
Education level Associate's degree Bachelor's degree Master's degree Doctoral's degree
Employment status Working status Student Self-employed Working in the family business Entrepreneur University/Research Institute Public administration NGO
How would you describe your current income? Living comfortably on present income Coping on present income Finding it difficult on present income
Taking into consideration the current situation of COVID-19, how worried are you according to the current crisis? 1 (not at all efficient) - 5 (very efficient)
To what extent do you feel affected by COVID-19 considering the following issues?
Employment Status Not affected at all Moderately affected

Strongly affected
Income Not affected at all Moderately affected Strongly affected
Health Not affected at all Moderately affected Strongly affected
In your opinion are the measurements taken by the public authorities efficient to reduce the spread of the virus in your current country? 1 (not worried at all) - 5 (totally worried)
Technology Ecosystem access Laptop Personal Computer Additional Display Monitor High-speed Broadband Productivity Software, e.g. Microsoft office Collaboration software (either Skype, Zoom, Microsoft Teams)
Level of the challenge to adapt to a home office fulltime? Highly challenging Some moderate challenge Little or no challenge
What are the two main challenges faced? Loss of feeling of a physical team Loss of my physical built office space Difficulty of staying productive Difficulty of sticking to a working plan Separating family and work hours
Did you have a dedicated office space at home already? Yes Not
Did your perception change since having to work from home fulltime? Now more positive in their view of working from home Now less positive in their view of working from home
What do you consider potential most positive influence/factor on productivity?
What do you consider the most negative influence/factor on productivity?
Change in value of having the right physical working space Now thought it was now the more important element than previously thought Always thought it was important See technology more important
What do you now think of the value Immersive Workspace tools that you could use? Will have no impact on my productivity Will increase my collaboration with others Will increase my want and ability to work from home Will increase my productivity

**Do you believe that the procedures for the Asylum seekers are affected negatively
be the COVID-19 circumstances?**

Yes

No

Table S2: Current income and marital status**Cross-tabulation analysis: “How would you describe your current income ?” * Marital status**

		Marital status			Total
		Divorced	Married	Single	
How would you describe your current income ?	Finding it difficult on present income	Count	0	10	20
		% within Marital status	0,0%	37,0%	57,1%
	Coping on present income	Count	2	7	8
		% within Marital status	100,0%	25,9%	22,9%
	Living comfortably on present income	Count	0	10	7
		% within Marital status	0,0%	37,0%	20,0%
Total	Count	2	27	35	64
	% within Marital status	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8,742 ^a	4	,068
Likelihood Ratio	8,446	4	,077
N of Valid Cases	64		

a. 3 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,53.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,370
	Cramer's V	,261
N of Valid Cases	64	

Table S3: How much income has been affected during crisis, broken down by Marital status

Cross-tabulation analysis:– “To what extent do you feel affected by COVID-19 considering your income?” * Marital status

			Marital status			
			Divorced	Married	Single	Total
Income	Moderately affected	Count	1	6	11	18
		% within Marital status	50,0%	22,2%	31,4%	28,1%
	Not affected at all	Count	1	8	8	17
		% within Marital status	50,0%	29,6%	22,9%	26,6%
	Strongly affected	Count	0	13	16	29
		% within Marital status	0,0%	48,1%	45,7%	45,3%
Total	Count	2	27	35	64	
	% within Marital status	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2- sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2,456 ^a	4	,653
Likelihood Ratio	3,238	4	,519
N of Valid Cases	64		

a. 3 cells (33,3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is ,53.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,196	,653
	Cramer's V	,139	,653
N of Valid Cases		64	

Table S4: How much income has been affected during crisis, broken down by Educational level

Cross-tabulation analysis: Education status – “To what extent do you feel affected by COVID-19 considering your income?”

			Education (highest level attended)			
			Associate/Bachelor			
			or	Master's	PhD	Total
Income	Not affected at all	Count	4	7	6	17
		% within Education (highest level attended)	16,0%	25,9%	50,0%	26,6%
	moderately affected	Count	6	9	3	18
		% within Education (highest level attended)	24,0%	33,3%	25,0%	28,1%
	strongly affected	Count	15	11	3	29
		% within Education (highest level attended)	60,0%	40,7%	25,0%	45,3%
Total	Count	25	27	12	64	
	% within Education (highest level attended)	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	6,397 ^a	4	,171
Likelihood Ratio	6,158	4	,188
Linear-by-Linear Association	5,603	1	,018
N of Valid Cases	64		

a. 2 cells (22,2%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3,19.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Asymptotic Standard Error ^a	Approximate T ^b	Approximate Significance
Ordinal by Ordinal Gamma	-,404	,156	-2,431	,015
N of Valid Cases	64			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

Table S5: Adaptation to working from home versus Age

Level of the challenge to adapt to a home office fulltime? * Two age groups Crosstabulation

			Two age groups		
			18-34	35+	Total
Level of the challenge to adapt to a home office fulltime?	Highly challenging	Count	18	7	25
		% within Two age groups	39,1%	38,9%	39,1%
	Little or no challenge	Count	6	3	9
		% within Two age groups	13,0%	16,7%	14,1%
	Some moderate challenge	Count	22	8	30
		% within Two age groups	47,8%	44,4%	46,9%
Total	Count		46	18	64
	% within Two age groups		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,153 ^a	2	,927
Likelihood Ratio	,149	2	,928
N of Valid Cases	64		

a. 1 cells (16,7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2,53.

Table S6: Attitude towards fulltime work from home vs Age

Did your perception change since having to work from home fulltime? * Two age groups
Crosstabulation

			Two age groups		Total
			18-34	35+	
Did your perception change since having to work from home fulltime?	Now less positive in their view of working from home	Count	30	11	41
		% within Two age groups	65,2%	61,1%	64,1%
	Now more positive in their view of working from home	Count	16	7	23
		% within Two age groups	34,8%	38,9%	35,9%
Total		Count	46	18	64
		% within Two age groups	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	,095 ^a	1	,758
Continuity Correction ^b	,000	1	,986
Likelihood Ratio	,094	1	,759
Fisher's Exact Test			
N of Valid Cases	64		

Table S7: Impact of lockdown on income by working sector**Income * Working sector in two categories Crosstabulation**

			Working sector in two categories		Total
			University/Research Institute	student or Non-academic	
Income	Not affected at all	Count	10	7	17
		% within Working sector in two categories	52,6%	15,6%	26,6%
	moderately affected	Count	5	13	18
		% within Working sector in two categories	26,3%	28,9%	28,1%
	strongly affected	Count	4	25	29
		% within Working sector in two categories	21,1%	55,6%	45,3%
Total	Count		19	45	64
	% within Working sector in two categories		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10,455 ^a	2	,005
Likelihood Ratio	10,275	2	,006
Linear-by-Linear Association	9,856	1	,002
N of Valid Cases	64		

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5,05.

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,404	,005
	Cramer's V	,404	,005
N of Valid Cases		64	

Table S8: Impact of lockdown on employment by working sector

Employment status * Working sector in two categories Crosstabulation

			Working sector in two categories		Total
			University/Research Institute	student or Non-academic	
Employment status	Employed	Count	14	19	33
		% within Working sector in two categories	73,7%	42,2%	51,6%
	Unemployed	Count	5	26	31
		% within Working sector in two categories	26,3%	57,8%	48,4%
Total	Count		19	45	64
	% within Working sector in two categories		100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	5,295 ^a	1	,021		
Continuity Correction ^b	4,110	1	,043		
Likelihood Ratio	5,470	1	,019		
Fisher's Exact Test				,029	,020
N of Valid Cases	64				

a. 0 cells (0,0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9,20.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approximate Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	,288	,021
	Cramer's V	,288	,021
N of Valid Cases		64	