**Participant 13:** Okay.

**Interviewer:** Thank you for joining us for this interview.

**Participant 13:** Alright!

**Interviewer:** After having gotten your consent to record, I will start the interview now.

**Participant 13:** Okay.

**Interviewer:** Before we start, there are 6 sections in the interview. I will start with section one. Section one is about demographic information, but.

**Participant 13:** Okay.

**Interviewer:** Question. One is, can you share? Can you please share your age, your gender, and your country of origin?

**Participant 13:** My age is 68 years. I am a male and I'm from Nigeria.

**Interviewer:** Okay, thank you for sharing that, sir. The next question is what is your

highest level of education, and what country did you obtain your degree or degrees from, if it's more than one?

**Participant 13:** I hold my bachelor from Ife, Obafemi Awolowo University now.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Participant 13:** And erm my two master’s degrees from ‘Unilag’ (University of Lagos), and that's the highest level.

**Interviewer:** Okay, that's all three degrees are from Nigeria.

**Participant 13:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Yes, thank you for sharing that, sir. The next question is, how long have you lived in the United States? How long have you lived in the United States? Specifically? How long have you lived in Maryland?

**Participant 13:** Yeah, Maryland is my state, and I've been here for 10 years, minus one.

**Interviewer:** Okay, thank you. That's 9 years now.

**Participant 13:** Yes, because I was away for one year.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay, yeah. I wanted to clarify that. Thank you. Can you tell us what your current profession is, in Maryland?

**Participant 13:** (Laughs) Current one?

**Interviewer:** Yes, sir.

**Participant 13:** Because I've been away for a year. So, I'm trying to integrate back.

**Interviewer:** Oh, okay, okay. So, you just came back. Okay. Can you tell us your profession back in Nigeria before you migrated.

**Participant 13:** I was in the academics.

**Interviewer:** Oh, okay.

**Participant 13:** And I was in the academics for 25 years.

**Interviewer:** Okay, academics as a teacher, as a lecturer, you mean.

**Participant 13:** A lecturer for 25 years. Yes.

**Interviewer:** Thank you for letting us know that sir. Section 2, we go to section 2. Section 2, we ask questions about push and pull factors. Factors that influence the decision to migrate from a person’s country of origin to another country. So, the first question I'm going to ask under this section is, what motivated you to migrate to the US. Were there specific factors in Nigeria that pushed you to leave like economic, social, and political challenges?

**Participant 13:** No.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Participant 13:** It’s just because I won the visa lottery.

**Interviewer:** Oh, oh, okay, okay, thank you for answering that, sir. The next question is what attracted you to the US. Oh, you already said visa lottery, but why Maryland in particular? And what challenges have you encountered during the migration process?

**Participant 13:** (Laughs) Maryland because that was where my contact was. You know when you come through the visa lottery, and you start the documentation, you need a reference point. I need a reference, and my reference was in Maryland, and that's why I'm here.

**Interviewer:** Okay, thank you so much.

**Participant 13:** You're welcome.

**Interviewer:** So, have you encountered any challenges during the migration process?

**Participant 13:** Yeah, coming to America. It's a function of circle the circle you belong to. The group of people that you meet will determine the extent to which you will, or how fast or how slowly you will settle down. I do realize that there are so

Many people are not reliable. Let me just put it that way. They will tell you have the truth I'm sorry, I said. It depends on which group you find yourself. If you are lucky to get across to those who are progressive. Yeah, it will hasten your growth.

**Interviewer:** Hmm

**Participant 13:** Otherwise, you start from point 0, if not below 0 point.

**Interviewer:** Hmm, okay.

**Participant 13:** Yeah.

**Interviewer:** I understand that. Thank you so much. Section 3, professional experiences. Under this section, we are going to talk about professional experiences in terms of career path in Nigeria, and also career path in the US and other few questions. But let's start with your career path in Nigeria. There's a way you can describe the two together, your career path in Nigeria and your current career trajectory in the United States, even though you've mentioned that we just came back after some break. But if you can shed a little light on, maybe like a summary of your career path in Nigeria and in the U.S.A.

**Participant 13:** Yeah, back in Nigeria, I was at the highest level of my career in the academics. That was because I was able to rise to the highest rank of chief lecturer in my college.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Participant 13:** But when I got here, yeah, I was into security. I later found myself in law enforcement before I traveled to Nigeria. So…

**Interviewer:** Okay. Thank you.

**Participant 13:** That's.

**Interviewer:** I wanted to know how…I'm thinking now, if you mentioned the years of experience in Nigeria before you came over.

**Participant 13:** Yeah. So, in the college I spent…in the college. I was there for 25years.

**Interviewer:** Okay, 25 years.

**Participant 13:** Yeah, and here, I've been in law enforcement for yeah, maybe about 4 or 5 years.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Thank you for sharing that, sir.

**Participant 13:** You're welcome.

**Interviewer:** The next question I'm going to ask about your skills and professional qualifications and professional skills. How you feel they are being utilized when you moved over, when you moved over to the US.

**Participant 13:** About the only skills, okay, the 2 skills that have been in use are just my listening skills and perhaps yeah, writing skills.

**Interviewer:** Communication skills.

**Participant 13:** Yes, just those specific 2 are the ones that are being in use here.

**Interviewer:** Because a lot of immigrants, when they come over, they feel like it's like starting all over again because

**Participant 13:** Yeah, it's more or less like that.

**Interviewer:** It's like starting all over again. You realize that those long years of experience, those higher educational qualifications, they don't seem to be able to find a fit where you can maximize those skills.

**Participant 13:** Yeah.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Participant 13:** I don't have any skill transfer here. It was a lot of struggles, even before I eventually got to use those skills. Up till now I've not had the benefit of independent thinking which is very important. All you do is do as I say.

**Interviewer:** Okay. The next question, which is the last question under this professional experience. You may have one or two things to add to what you already said.

But this question, I just wanted to understand in more specific way how the challenges people face in professional landscape, professional career path, most challenges, such as licensing requirements, recognition of foreign qualifications and workplace, discrimination.

**Participant 13:** Well, my certificates and my transcripts from Nigeria were evaluated by WES. That's World Evaluation Services. So, I have the equivalence here. I think I've been able to use just one out of the three.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Participant 13:** Maybe integration of the three. I used it once. Even that once, it was for just about a year. (Clears throat) Just about a year. After that, nothing!

**Interviewer:** Okay, thank you. There's one more factor I wanted to ask, I don't know if you didn't experience it, or if erm, but I don't… I just want to be sure we're not skipping anything there.

**Participant 13:** Nope.

**Interviewer:** One of those three things that I talked about is the workplace, discrimination.

**Participant 13:** Hmnnn.

**Interviewer:** Many people say they've never experienced it. Some people say they experienced it. I just wanted to know from your own perspective.

**Participant 13:** Aaahm, it was not obvious, but it was there, it was, it was there. It was latently applied to me, was, it was just… But it's okay. It was there, but not directly. It was done in a subtle way. It was done in a subtle way, and one has got to live the life that he wants. But I think if you ask for my opinion, some of these things. Anyway, we've not gotten there. When we get there, we'll talk about it, about the way round it. So that is just it. I experienced it indirectly.

**Interviewer:** Yes, so my next question was going to be that's how, what strategies, let me use the word, that is framed in that question, what strategies have you used to overcome these challenges?

**Participant 13:** Yeah, I'm a good listener.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Participant 13:** And I learned not to react to everything that I, that goes on around me. The only thing is that I'm always security conscious for as long as I don't have a direct threat. I pretend not to see what is obvious, and it has, it has been working for me. I, only… it is like the policy that I adopted once, if it is not written, it did not happen.

**Interviewer:** Hmmn okay.

**Participant 13:** As long as it is not written, yeah, it did not happen, so I pretend to, not to see it.

**Interviewer:** And that's good for your well-being.

**Participant 13:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Yeah, thank you for clarifying that. We can go to section 4.

**Participant 13:** Okay.

**Interviewer:** Section 4, we will talk about cultural assimilation and social integration. How would you describe your experience of cultural assimilation in Maryland, and have you experienced any cultural or social challenges since you migrated. And how did you navigate these cultural and social challenges? Let's just roll those questions into one… (question continues) in both your personal and professional life?

**Participant 13:** Professionally, I'm not too sure. Yeah, I still, I experience it because I refuse to change my accent. So many people and on so many occasions do this. They will be pretending not to have heard or understood what I said. So, what I do is, I rephrase and rephrase and rephrase sometimes and I tell you I'm not ready to change my accent. Yeah.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Participant 13:** That's the only problem I think I experienced. But it's not a problem. If I talk to somebody, and he keeps asking what, what 10 times, and 10 times, I will continue to rephrase, rephrase and rephrase. I know the complaining, I mean indirectly, about my accents, and I'm not ready to change that, that is me.

**Interviewer:** Yes, erm, yeah, everybody has an accent. But it's interesting that in the course of this research, it's some, it’s one factor that has featured in everybody I've spoken to, and I think different people have different mechanisms of coping and, like

you said, you try to rephrase and say it in different ways until that person understood what you're trying to say.

**Participant 13:** The great thing I will not do is whatever I say is going to be within the rules of standard English grammar. That's all.

**Interviewer:** Yes, absolutely. Yeah. Thank you for clarifying that, sir. One more question under this section. And the question is since you migrated to the US And you, since you lived in Maryland, are there specific community networks or organizations, or support system that have supported your integration in one way or the other and how did this organization support your career advancement?

**Participant 13:** No, not in any way

**Interviewer:** Not in any way. Okay.

**Participant 13:** And as a matter of fact, I'm disappointed that the alumni, the alumni of my institution, because nobody seems to be paying attention to people who are struggling. I expected that an alumni association as big as mine to be asking questions. Do we have anybody who needs this? Do we have anybody, not financial, anything, not financial benefit but the contact is there.

**Interviewer:** You're talking now, you're talking about networking.

**Participant 13:** Yes, that’s how it should be.

**Interviewer:** Professional networking.

**Participant 13:** Yeah, people should come out. Oh, we have this in my office. We have that in my office. Yeah. During my brief stint with the teaching in my county. I put it out there.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** In the alumni group, yeah. One person jumped at it, and we were able to move on from there today. She's a teacher.

**Interviewer:** Wow!

**Participant 13:** Not at the county level, though.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** But I tell you she's happy with her life. I think that was the last thing I had. Nobody cares about anybody. Everybody is selfish. I don't understand why. When we were growing up, we were trained to be generous with information, especially when it's going to have a positive, positive rub off on other people. I don't know. But it is okay. It is what it is (inaudible) I know so many people have heard so many people need help. It is not how much dollars you give somebody that count. Yeah, it would go a long way in the settlements, but integration is important, and what we call integration here we have the social integration and we have the carrier integration. People get to abuse one another on the platform. And that’s very sad people get to abuse their country of birth. It’s sad. No American will denigrate the integrity of America. God bless America! Check our Nigerians.

What do they do? They all scramble on how to disintegrate the country. Yeah, we all understand. Nigeria is not a voluntary country. Nigeria is an integration of different countries, first, under one entity.

**Interviewer:** Just like America is a setup of different, cultural

ethnic background.

**Participant 13:** Yes.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Participant 13:** But why are people doing that to Nigeria? But that's none of my business that's political. I'm not interested.

**Interviewer:** I understand

**Participant 13:** But I'm interested in people coming out to help one another.

**Interviewer:** People coming together, to help one another.

**Participant 13:** Not just yeah, not just for drinking. Yeah, not just for drinking, having fun. No!

**Interviewer:** Okay. Hmm.

**Participant 13:** You have your office. You have your job. So, are there things that are beneficial there, especially economic integration? Put it on the platform. Those who would benefit from it would show their interest. That's just it. But that is not what we have. We only have political talks. Yeah, we can go to the next one.

**Interviewer:** Okay. Yeah, thank you. Yeah, so part of this research is to understand the kind of support system that immigrants have when they come to the United States. Different people have different support systems. Some, it’s family, some it’s cultural organizations, some it’s alumni organizations like you mentioned. Some, it’s their church. Some, it’s professional association. So, I understand how you talk about one support system that you feel should be there for African immigrants. If you have gone to the same school with people and some people have been in the country for some time, they should be able to network together professionally and share opportunities so that people can benefit from these opportunities which eventually is going to more like help the whole community, the whole group of people that are in that group. I appreciate your perspective on that. And I think that point of view is very, very central to the purpose of this research. I appreciate that.

**Participant 13:** You're welcome.

**Interviewer:** We go to section 5. Section 5 is about cultural and economic challenges. When people come over to the United States from different countries, especially Africa that is the focus of this research. They…at times they feel torn between the cultural expectations of Nigeria and that of United States. Have you felt at any point in time that there's this conflict of culture between the Nigerian culture and the American culture and, how did you navigate, how did you navigate this kind of challenges?

**Participant 13:** Hmm in sociology they would call it, culture shock. It's only natural, because there are things that we were never exposed to before coming here and, when you get here, you start not just seeing it, you start experiencing it even from the family integration. The relationship between an hitherto loving husband and wife and their children. You know how many, how fast marriages break up in this country? Whereas if they were still in Nigeria, maybe I don't know. I only know about Nigeria. Whereas if they are still in Nigeria, the marriage will not break up because we have support system coming from the family. But here I think there are special people, special breed of people who believe in pitching the husband against the wife, the parents against the children, the children against their parents. And that's why we view lowly our children, and our children view us lowly, as parents. And before you say Jack Robinson it has a rub off effect on the relationship between the husband and the wife and that is what has been affecting us. It is culture shock, the freedom. Yeah, everybody wants freedom. We also have our freedom back in Nigeria. We have a supportive system there. The support system here it's outside home whereas back in Nigeria we have the family. Aside from the nuclear family, we have the extended family.

**Interviewer:** Right.

**Participant 13:** And that is why you will see that in my culture they will tell you, “Oju meji lo n bi omo” or “Oju merin lo n bi omo, igba oju lo n wo” meaning that when the child is only born to a man and a woman but in raising the children, a thousand and one people are there…

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** To checkmate, and nurture that child into what the society is expectant, because we have the standard in every cultural environment, in every ethnic group. And that has been, but here, yeah, we copy what they do, but we copy it wrongly.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** For instance, they will tell you it's only *‘unifamily’* (Meant monogamy) that is acceptable as a standard, whereas the people that we that we are copying, they have close, what I call relationship…

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** with uncles, with their aunties, with their grandfathers, great grandfathers, grandmothers, and great grandmothers. They all form one unit at the end of the day, but to us who migrated from Nigeria, it's only me, me, my, and I, and that is not what obtains here.

**Interviewer:** Hmn.

**Participant 13:** It's very sad. It’s very sad. I hope that answers the question. If you need further explanation, I'm available.

**Interviewer:** Yes. I understand. Yeah, the point you are making about cultural shock. The conflict between what is obtainable back in Africa, where you came from, and what is obtainable back, and how if people don't manage how to blend these 2 realities together, it can lead to wrongful application of conflict and wrongful application of those values which can be rather than benefit the individual, it ends up hurting people. Yeah, I do understand that perfectly. Thank you.

**Participant 13:** Okay, let me give you an explanation. If you go to the rehabilitation centers, perhaps, in Maryland. You see more black than white. You know why?

**Interviewer:** No.

**Participant 13:** The supportive system that our white Americans enjoy are lacking in the black community. We believe in rivalry between the white and the black and the colored. Whereas it is not supposed to be so.

**Interviewer:** Hmmn.

**Participant 13:** We can live in peace with them and copy the good things that are there. Power, struggle, reactionary attitude, those are things that are disturbing and destroying the black community. When last did you attend as an individual, when last did you attend the meetings off your race back in Africa, back in Nigeria. I'm a Yoruba man. What association do we have that is there to help people? What? Where is the Ijebus? I mean, where are the Ijebu’s? Where are the Egbas? Where are the Onkos?

Where are the Ijeshas? These are people, these are institutions that should help train the family. You don't wait until people die or are sick to point of death.

**Interviewer:** Or things go out of hand.

**Participant 13:** Yeah, we should be able to interact. Oh, I think this guy would not be able to tell us what he is going through, but I think he has a problem. Let us rally around and support him. You know what it means for 2,000 people to raise $10 for

an individual in this country?

**Interviewer:** Hmn.

**Participant 13:** That's going to give him a whole lot of money. Then somebody should guide him. Yes, we have done this for you, because we observed this. We have so many experts. Financial experts are here, psychologists are here, nurses are

here, medical doctors are here. There are people who can give him business ideas, okay, what is your area of interest? Yes, this is, these are your areas of competence. Yeah, let's do something for you but we wait until the problem gets out of hand.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** It's like the Yoruba proverbs, “Ipe ta pe sin ku, ta ba se be pe ti alaisan, ko ni ku” meaning in the way we are gathered for a particular person’s burial, if that is the same way we have gathered around him when he needs, when he needed help, he might not have died.

**Interviewer:** Hmmn.

**Participant 13:** I rest my case.

**Interviewer:** Thank you.

**Participant 13:** You are welcome.

**Interviewer:** Erm, it's a very thoughtful one. Thank you. Let's go to the next question.

**Participant 13:** The next question is,

**Interviewer:** Have you encountered economic challenges related to remittances or supporting family members back in Nigeria? What strategies do you use to balance these responsibilities?

**Participant 13:** Yeah, I mean (coughs) Nigeria, Nigeria currencies compared to other world currencies, it's in a terrible mess. So, with minimal sum, you can make the difference in people's lives. So, in my own little way, I have picked a couple of people within my community and within my family. And when I suspect that a particular person, I have not heard from him or her, yeah, I call him up, call her up. Then, you know, news, you can get news if you are close to those down there. So, with that, a particular person asking for it, yeah, you can do it. And you are not doing it, you shouldn't do it because you're expecting a particular gain from it. No, do it because the person needs help. That's what I've been doing in my own little way. It doesn't mean that I have enough.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Participant 13:** That's what I do.

**Interviewer:** Yes, thank you for sharing that, sir.

**Participant 13:** You are welcome.

**Interviewer:** We 'll go to the last section.

**Participant 13:** Okay, thank you.

**Interviewer:** Section 6, recommendations. You said a lot about things and responsibilities which, in my opinion, you feel should be done by African immigrants themselves when we were talking about these things in the previous section. But now, I want to…this last section about recommendations, the solution can still be things that African immigrants need to do if they come together as one. But I also want to ask if you feel there are policies or programs, or structures on ground, in the States, in the country that kind of serve both positively and negatively. What I'm trying to say is that do you feel there are policies or programs in the state that actually, help highly educated African immigrants to do well in their careers. Do you also feel, on the other hand, that there are also policies and programs that hinder them from progressing career-wise?

**Participant 13:** I'm not too sure I've seen that.

**Interviewer:** Okay, okay.

**Participant 13:** We cannot be talking about policy.

**Interviewer:** Hmmn.

**Participant 13:** Simple reason. When you talk about policies, then you are narrowing down everything to the governments. No, it shouldn’t be. The government is not a Father Christmas. The government is doing what it should do for her citizens, irrespective of colors. The problem is with the individuals and groups. I don't know what you do for a living.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** How many people have you recommended for jobs? Remember the saying, if you don't say here you are, nobody will ask, where are you.

**Interviewer:** Hmm that's true.

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**Participant 13:** And, very, in most cases, you have to advertise and make known what you can do for people, so that those who are in need can come forward, not necessarily fund, not necessarily finance. We are not helping ourselves. Let me show you an example. The Asians, the Caribbeans, you know what they do, and Indians, you know what they do?

**Interviewer:** Hmm! Not at all.

**Participant 13:** A couple of them will come together. I still discussed that with somebody, I think a few days ago. About 5 or 6 of them will come together. They will pool their resources together, $10, $5, $20. They pool it together, and they will rent an apartment. So, when you get to that apartment, you will discover that about 5, 6 of them are living there, maybe another 2, 3 months after contributing some money again.

I understand they do equal contribution and they're not going to force you, being the least paid, being the least income earner. They won't pick an amount that is going to be difficult for you to leave, no. It may be just $100 a month. $100 contributed by 6 people will give you $600.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** Every month or every paycheck. They won't give it out to anybody, except in case of death. If there’s no death, they keep the money there and still continue to pay for that rent. Now after a while, and they know the money is

enough. The next thing they do is they go rent another apartment. You know there

are 6 of them that way, but now that they have rented the second one, they will go there again, leaving only one person in the previous one, so that means 4 of them

are left. There are 4 of them left to get accommodation. And that is how they do until all of them get accommodation. After that they now reduce the number of people who come in. So, for that apartment that once had 6 people, it may not come down to two.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** Because each person has added another one. And that is how they have been living. The same thing, when they want to buy cars or vehicles. Look at them. They don't buy new cars, even when they have the ability. No, they will not.

They will buy functional cars. Once it is fully paid for, they start contributing money to buy a car for another person until it goes around. But those of us from Africa we, have mutual suspicion, especially my tribe, we are terrible. How many partnerships have you seen survive in Nigeria? Even if it does survive in Nigeria, how many have you seen survive in Yoruba land or amongst the Yorubas? Once, the owner of a business dies in my place, then that business is dead. But come and see them here. They will tell you it's a family business, and it has lived for upward of 20, 30 years. What stops us from doing the same?

**Interviewer:** Yeah, you've talked about these challenges, problems, and what you feel is the solution, extensively.

**Participant 13:** The solution, let people learn to live together in peace, and let's have an integration of ideas.

**Interviewer:** Okay, people need to come together.

Participant 13: Yeah, so that we can have a cross fertilization of ideas, then we do the weeding. If you know you are good at writing, get 2 or 3 people together who are good at writing. Then within that group start getting jobs. Let people do the first necessary networking for each group. But don't do it, don't go it alone. You are not the first nurse. No, you are not the best nurse, no. How many people have you assisted? Okay, look, this is how it is done. Invite people, put them through. Then when it gets to a point where whoever you have picked needs further assistance, go to your group and tell them, oh, we need this for so, so person. This is what he’s into. Look at the horticulturalist. How many horticulturalists have you seen amongst us? They're going to tell you no; it's not going to work. Why can’t it work? People are doing it.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** Waste management. Yeah, it's not going to work. Why can't it work? There are people doing it. There is somebody in my group, he’s into events planning. How many people have patronized him? He's an alumnus of my school. He needs help.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** How many people have given him contact, even when they are in a position of authority to influence things? How many people have done that for him? I know him very well. He once met the governor of this state, the new Governor.

**Interviewer:** Hmmn.

**Participant 13:** Who will help him?Individualized attention! That's not too good.

**Interviewer:** Okay.

**Participant 13:** Wealth development. It's important.

**Interviewer:** Yes.

**Participant 13:** Wealth, development. It's very important. Whatever skill you have, people should come up with what can help with each skill. Then, come together, 2, 3 people come together and make a success of it. I told somebody, hey, look you have your background in language. You have a background in education. How many groups, how many people have you seen teaching Igbo language? The ability to read and write Igbo language how many people?

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** The ability to read and write Yoruba language, how many people? Even the English language, how many people have you seen teaching it? There are so many people who can do designs.

**Interviewer:** Hmm.

**Participant 13:** How many of them have come together? They would rather see you as a rival. It's sad, it's sad. I wish somebody somewhere would bell the cat.

**Interviewer:** Yes, thank you. I think one of the essences of doing research like this is to put all these recommendations out there so that people can read about it. People can see what is possible, and what kind of responsibilities they can shoulder,

rather than just expecting government agencies or governmental organizations to solve some of these challenges that people face. I do appreciate your time, your insights, and the contributions you have shared, during this interview.

**Participant 13:** Thank you. Thank you.

**Interviewer:** I really appreciate that invaluable input.

**Participant 13:** You are welcome, sir.

**Interviewer:** So, we have come to the end of this interview. I’m going to publish the findings of this research study after everything is completed, and if you would like to receive a summary of the study findings, please let me know, I will provide you a copy…

**Participant 13:** Yeah, I will appreciate it.

**Interviewer:** …via email.

**Participant 13:** I will appreciate it, I will appreciate it, and we can talk about this interview. We can talk.

**Interviewer:** Okay, thank you. I will stop recording now.

**Participant 13:** Okay. Thank you.