

Research on Integration for Beneficiaries of International Protection and Stateless Persons in Hungary

Methodological Guidelines for Qualitative Research

Prepared by András Kováts – MTA TK KI

1. Introduction

WHY USING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH?

Qualitative research is undertaken to explore a specific target population's needs, attitudes, and behavior in the context of specific topics or issues. It enables the researcher to establish and verify hypotheses, to gather descriptive information on small, often hard-to-reach populations and to reach beyond initial responses and rationales. Its methodology originates in sociology, anthropology and psychology. It usually uses individual in-depth or structured interviews, group interviews or focus-group discussions and in-context observations.

Through qualitative research we can gain detailed insightful and rich information on the subject of our research.

It can help us to obtain information on hard-to-reach subjects and difficult topics.

It can explore the complexities of social structures, cognitive and discursive processes.

It can serve as background information to quantitative, macro-level data, enabling the researcher to understand their context.

It can provide reliable background information for policy evaluation and planning, revealing the effects and impacts of services and policies on the target population.

SAMPLING

It is essential to define the group of people we want to include in our research as respondents. There are several criteria along which we can establish the focus of our research, the totality of the people belonging there will be the **sampling frame**. In case of beneficiaries of international protection, the sampling frame can be data obtained from the asylum authorities, population registries, but we can rely on survey data if there are recent enough.

In Central and Eastern Europe the biggest problem with establishing reliable sampling frames is the relatively low number of beneficiaries of international protection, and the

lack of any centralised registration system that could provide data on them. Therefore we can only obtain proxy data, that indirectly refer to one or other characteristic of this population.

Based on statistical data obtained from the relevant asylum authorities, the UNHCR and NGO service providers, a macro-statistical profile of the target population can be established, that can serve as a sampling frame, though not in the strict sense.

The actual sampling or rather choosing of the respondents can take place using a combination of the “Centers of Aggregation” sampling method with snowball sampling. The „Centers of Aggregation” method is about identifying social spaces where the target population is likely present with certain frequency. These spaces cover a full spectrum of social life, ranging from public offices, statutory or NGO service providers, schools, community centers, places of religious worship or public spaces. In these places the researchers can approach the subjects of the research either using random sampling techniques (usually not needed for qualitative research) or simply selecting them according to certain selection criteria.

In the context of a research with a strong AGD perspective, the most beneficial is to approach various organizations with which persons of concern are in touch with asking for contacting us with potential interviewees. These can be international organizations, service providing NGOs, training and education centers, community organizations. As a second step interviewees can be asked if they knew someone who might be interested in participating in an interview. During the sampling and data collection process the researcher should ensure, that the sample reflects sufficient diversity as required by the research design and implied by the macro-statistical profile of the people of concern. We have to emphasize, that such a sample is not statistically representative of the total population of refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and stateless persons residing in a particular country or city – it is usually not the aim of a qualitative research.

The aim of an AGD focused qualitative research is to collect information from a group that is diverse enough along gender, age, ethnicity, family status and their special needs and vulnerabilities, in order to obtain valid information on the integration situation and perspective of our population of concern.

INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS

The individual interview is the most common form of data collection in qualitative research. It can take place in person in a face to face situation or through telephone, skype or other social media communication tool.

In its form it can be

unstructured, when there is a free flow of conversation, the interviewer adjusts to the respondent focusing loosely on the subject of the research;

semi-structured, when there are pre-determined topics with open and closed questions focusing on them, and the interviewer leads the respondent through a partially free-flowing conversation helped with a guidelines or at least makes sure that each and every topic is discussed during the interview;

structured, when there is a set of questions that are asked in the same way and the same order in each interview of the research.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Another popular form of qualitative data collection is the focus-group discussion. It can involve beneficiaries of international protection or experts, professionals or other stakeholders working in the field of asylum.

Participants of the focus group discussion should come from different background, ideally they should not be related to each other through professional activities or personal links – when working with expert stakeholders it is very difficult to achieve in the CEE countries. The discussion should be organized along an interview format, just as in case of the individual interviews it can be unstructured, semi-structured or structured. The discussion should always focus on a particular problem, information, product or phenomenon, and participants are encouraged to express their opinion about it. Debates, conflict of ideas are welcome, these should be encouraged but also moderated by the interviewer (facilitator).

2. General Rules for Conducting Individual Interviews

When conducting a small-sample empirical research, a possible way of collecting the necessary information is through in-depth or semi-structured interviews with the people involved. The nature of these interviews is the relatively free flow of conversation; giving room for expressing the interviewee's own thoughts and opinions; emphasizing the subjective element of the issues being discussed.

In order to achieve these there are a few rules that interviewers should apply. The most important ones are:

- **Using open-ended questions**
- **Avoiding leading questions**
- **Probing issues in depth**
- **Letting the informant lead**

USING OPEN QUESTIONS

Closed questions are questions for which the answer choices are either given to the interviewee or implied by the question.

Examples:

"Is your employer strict or easy going?" [Choices provided]

"Do you like your present accommodation?" [Choice implied: yes/no]

Open questions are questions that allow the respondent to answer without presented or implied choices.

Examples: *"What kind of place do you live in?"*

"How do you feel about your present job?"

Open Question Words: What? Where? Who? When? How? Why?

AVOIDING LEADING QUESTIONS

The interviewer should allow people to answer in their own terms voicing their own views, values and experiences. Leading questions are phrased to suggest a particular answer or to imply that one answer is expected or more correct:

"What was your greatest concern when you were preparing for leaving the reception center?"

"What did you do to convince your employer to hire you?"

"How good was the support you got at the counselling office?"

These questions were phrased to elicit answers related to fears, actions and services, respectively. Non-leading questions on the same topics could be asked this way:

“How did you feel when preparing for leaving the reception center?”

“Why do you think your employer hired you?”

“How do you feel (What do you think) about the support you got at the counselling office?”

Do not expect interviewees to be able to directly address your research question. Instead, interviews should be structured around several focal questions designed to cover the main aspects of the topic we are curious about: *the challenges, opportunities and obstacles refugees and stateless persons face when integrating in Hungary.*

Questions should be designed to elicit somebody’s own experiences and understanding. Asking about a specific experience (*“Can you tell me about your first day in Budapest?”*) rather than a general topic (*“What do you find it to be like when you arrived in Budapest?”*) is usually more likely to generate specific, informative responses.

PROBING

“The key to successful interviewing is learning how to probe effectively – that is, to stimulate a respondent to produce more information, without injecting yourself so much into the interaction that you only get a reflection of yourself in the data.”¹ Probes should be short and simple to avoid breaking the interviewee’s focus. You should be careful to vary the probes and not to overuse them. Probes can be non-verbal as well, such as using silence to encourage elaboration, or leaning forward to express interest.

The most common (useful) Probing Techniques are the following:

Silent Probe

Just remain quiet and wait for the interviewee to continue. It often happens spontaneously as you are busy taking notes on what the interviewee has just said.

Echo Probe

Repeat the last thing the interviewee said and ask him/her to continue:

“I see. So you decided not to wait for your diploma to arrive from your country of origin, and started looking for jobs. Then what happened?”

The Uh-huh Probe

Encourage the interviewee to continue with a narrative by making affirmative noises:

w *“Uh-huh,” “yes, I see,” “right, uh-huh”*

¹ H. Russel Bernard (2006): *Research Methods in Anthropology; Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Fourth Edition, AltaMira Press, Oxford. p. 217.

Grand Tour Type Questions

The goal of the grand tour question is to find out the names of places and objects, to meet and/or hear about people, to observe and/or hear about events or activities, and to begin to understand how all of these elements interrelate.

It can be a general overview:

“Could you describe a typical day of yours?”

or a specific tour:

“Can you tell me what happened on the day when your family arrived, from beginning to end?”

Mini-tour Type Questions

The mini-tour question puts a magnifying glass on an activity or area that you think is important.

If an interviewee tells you about his or her typical working day (answering your question), and mentions the participation at an internal training, you can ask: *“Describe, what goes on when you are at school.”*

LETTING THE INTERVIEWEE LEAD

“In unstructured interviewing, you keep the conversation focused on a topic, while giving the respondent room to define the content of the discussion.”²

“The rule is: Get people on to a topic of interest and get out of the way. Let the informant provide information that he or she thinks is important.”³

Do not move on to a new topic until you feel you have explored the interviewee’s knowledge on the question at hand, and let the interviewee’s answers determine the direction the interview takes (*keeping within topics of interest*).

The interview should be more of a friendly conversation and not a strict question & answer exchange. You should remain neutral: don’t approve or disapprove things the interviewee tells you.

If the interviewee doesn’t seem to understand the question, try reframing it to make it clearer, more concrete, or by tying it to the interviewee’s earlier comments. If a question causes discomfort, try reframing it in a way to reduce any perceived judgment.

Some questions may trigger emotional reactions. If you feel confident, you can reflect on these by using the probing techniques listed above, but be careful, not to lose the rapport with the interviewee.

² Bernard (2006), p. 216.

³ Bernard (2006), p. 216.

If all else fails, be ready to move on to another topic and come back to the current question, or drop it altogether. Pushing on a dead-end can be frustrating for both interviewer and interviewee.

QUESTION ORDER

Interviews should be structured like a conversation, with logical transitions between topics. Explain in broad terms the goals of the research, particularly if you can frame it in terms of addressing an issue that is important to the interviewee – but be careful, not to create any false expectations about solving immediate, personal problems.

Open the interview with easy questions that the interviewee can answer confidently, or even begin with friendly, off-topic conversation.

Self-disclosure can be effective, such as highlighting shared experiences or goals that are shared with the interviewee. Mutual acquaintances (social workers, other immigrants) can generate trust.

It is typically best to start the interview with an easy and general question, e.g., a “tour” question such as *“Could you tell me what you do here?”*

Save sensitive or controversial questions for the middle of the interview, once rapport has been established.

End with a question allowing interviewees to comment on any topic covered in the interview or on the interview itself

RECORDING THE INTERVIEW

Ideally, you should voice-record all interviews, which minimizes loss of information and allows the full attention of the interviewer. However, the interviewee must assent to being recorded.

Keep in mind that some may be uncomfortable with the tape recorder, although in most cases people tend to quickly forget its presence

If it is not possible to use a tape recorder, bring a second person to take notes, or do it yourself. Taking notes may help even if the interview is recorded – you can find easier the parts that are relevant for the success story, you’ll write on the basis of the interview.

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEW

Interviews should be conducted in a language that is mutually intelligible by both interviewer and respondent. Using a multi-lingual interviewer pool we often managed to conduct the interviews in the respondents’ mother-tongue. As a last resort, interpreters can be used, but try to avoid that – it not only slows down the process making the

interview considerably longer, but often involves problems around trust as well as loss of information regarding subtler psychodynamics.

INFORMATION AND CONSENT

It is essential that the interviewees should have sufficient information about the aim and focus of the research, about the agency responsible for undertaking it as well as about the one that commissioned it (if the two are not identical). Interviewees should be informed about the ways the interview material will be used and disclosed. A written or recorded consent should be obtained before starting the interview, either using a consent form that can be read and signed or explaining the context and conditions of the interview and asking for consent while making an audio record of the whole interview.

Disclosing personal identity of the interviewees needs prior consent as well, usually interviews are given anonymously.

Interviewees should be offered the possibility of withdrawing their consent at any part of the interview, or terminate it, or skip certain parts that they don't feel comfortable with.

CAPTURING THE INFORMATION

Depending on the focus of the research, interviews can either be transcribed word by word, or only summarized. In policy oriented research summaries that are made according to reporting guidelines are easier to analyze. A word by word transcription is useful when the researcher makes content analysis or when the narrative structures are in focus. In research involving beneficiaries of international protection, language is often an obstacle of capturing subtle narrative structures as the interviews are not always conducted in the mother-tongue of the interviewee.

When the interviews are summarized, it is essential that the researcher refrains from interpreting and or assessing the findings. Interview summaries should be neutral in their approach, describing and capturing the words, thoughts and assessments of the interviewee, not those of the interviewer or the researcher. Analysis comes at a later stage in the research report.

It is very useful to capture word by word quotations from the interviewees even if there is no full transcription made. These can illustrate the summaries and can be used for reporting or even advocacy in a later stage.

POTENTIAL BIASES

There may have been some factors that could bias the findings. If people are contacted mainly (but not exclusively) through refugee assisting agencies, it is less likely, that respondents are critical toward the services these organizations provide. It is usually less

likely that the research reaches those who have been “doing well” and therefore are not and have not been in touch with service providing agencies. This is why it is important to include community spaces, or religious organizations among the centers, but the problem here that these places are usually not “refugee-specific”; people there don’t disclose their identities as refugees, often may even feel uncomfortable about it.

Another potential bias is that those who have been “falling through the system” having no contact with other refugees and civil society organizations are not reached by our research.

Reaching an optimal gender distribution can be a challenge in qualitative research among beneficiaries of international protection. In the CEE countries it is largely due to the generally higher proportion of males in the total population of concern, but in case of interviewing family representatives it is usually the male household head who takes the initiative to respond. Devoting more time for the preparation of the interviews can increase the number of females in the sample if time and resources can allow it should be taken into consideration when designing a research.

As interviewees should be informed about the aim of the research as well as in our case about the role of UNHCR in it, it is possible that in some cases their responses will be adjusted to the assumed expectations of the interviewers, ie they talk about things they think the UNHCR may be interested in, as well as they talk with the assumption of UNHCR’s eventual support in solving their problems. Analyzing the interviews one can find traces of this attitude, and can reflect on them in the report.

ANALYSIS AND FURTHER USE OF DATA

Once our qualitative data is collected, there are several ways to analyze it, and report on the findings. There are several approaches and methodologies one can choose from, it is the aim and focus of the research that determine which is the one we should go for. The most common methods are the following.

Content analysis

It refers to the analysis of the explicit or implicit content of the interviews in relation to certain research questions, such as access to services, opinion about certain policies, existence of social and institutional networks, assessment of certain situations.

Grounded analysis

In this case the researcher lets the data “speak for themselves” rather than searches for concrete answers/responses to concrete questions. With careful recording and grouping the content of the interviews, certain patterns and recurrent themes will emerge, that can serve as the basis of a report highlighting the main issues and concerns the interviewees feel important, as well as their assessment of these.

Discourse analysis

In this case the researcher not only focuses on the primary content of the interview, but takes into consideration its context: the social situation of the interviewee, the power relations in which the conversation occurs the facilitation or hindrances caused by linguistic competence of and compatibility between the speakers.

Narrative analysis

This method is usually used for analyzing ethnographic, free-flowing narratives that are a result of unstructured interviews. In this case the structure of the text, the way a story or a certain argument is built up by the speaker are analyzed.

In policy oriented qualitative research it is usually either content analysis or grounded analysis the method researchers chose to gather and process information. Once we have collected the data, we should go through a sequence of steps in order to effectively analyze it.

First we need to organize the data, putting it into a standard format that can be used for analysis. Interviews should be recorded or typed up, if needed translated into a language that can be commonly used during the analysis. If interviews are not used in the form of word-by-word transcripts, we should use a common framework for capturing/summarizing the necessary information (see Chapter 4 for an example of this).

The next step is to create or identify a framework for analysis. It can be a deductive (explanatory) process, when the researcher uses an already existing framework with a set of issues/questions to be analyzed; or an inductive (exploratory) one, where the framework (and the issues in focus) is built up on the basis of the actual content of the interviews.

The next step is to sort the data into the analytical framework. In case of a deductive approach, the pre-existing frameworks can be used, in case of the inductive one, the data will determine the main focuses and categories used. Data can be recorded either electronically using analytical programs, or manually using notes or templates.

Once the data is consolidated, there is an analytical framework and the data are sorted and imputed into it, a descriptive analysis can take place, where the main and explicit findings of a research as well as the main clusters and the range of responses within them can be presented usually in the form of a research report. If the research is an of exploratory nature, we don't go further.

If needed a 'second order' analysis can take place which involves a more complex set of tools used for explanatory analysis. Recurrent themes are identified, possible explanatory an causal models are tested, and the data are specifically processed in order to answer research questions and test hypotheses. Research reports are often based on this type of analyses as well.

Once a research is concluded the data should be archived, stored and – based on the purpose of the data collection – used again for further analyses. Therefore it is very important to record not only the raw data (interview audios, transcripts or summary tables) but all the additional contextual material (interview guidelines, summary templates, codebooks for transcribing etc.) that can help future researchers reconstructing the original content and context of the research data.

It is also important to bear in mind that due to data protection and ethical considerations future use of databases cannot exceed, or override the original waivers and disclaimers that were created with the informed consent of the subjects of the research.

3. Guidelines for Qualitative Interviews

Opening questions

- Ice-breaker – depending on the individual situation, don't make it so long, it may raise discomfort/suspicion if you keep talking about seemingly irrelevant things when having proposed a formal interview
- Questions can be about the place of the interview (how do you find it here); about getting there (how did you get here), some generalities about the weather or traffic etc.
- Say something about yourself, how you feel, how is your day, something personal re the place you are at, or things you are interested in and may be of interest to the interviewee – but don't be too long.

Introduction

- share the aim and background of the research with the interviewee, linking it to current affairs and scope of work of the research agency and UNHCR

A possible cue: The Regional Representation of UNHCR in Central Europe wants to learn about the challenges, opportunities and obstacles refugees and stateless persons face when integrating in Hungary. They want to understand the issues that affect refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and stateless persons who have been living in Hungary for the past couple of years. There will be 50 interviews conducted with people with different background. The results will be summarised in a document that UNHCR can use for planning its programmes.

- share the conditions: anonymity and voluntary participation
- share the expectations: honest answers, but not all questions need to be answered if inconvenient, or from other reasons not disclosed, etc.
- clarify that the researcher is unable to provide any help – financial, in kind, counselling, etc. but the whole research project is aimed at getting a better understanding of the present situation of refugees, stateless persons (and other persons of concern) in Hungary that may lead to systemic changes in the long run
- propose the modalities (length of interview, audio recording for easier analysis), make sure that the interviewee is comfortable with these

Life in Hungary in general

- Could you please tell me what has happened since you arrived in Hungary? *Use as many probes as needed in order to specify certain things or get more details. (ie How was life in the refugee camp? Where was the first flat you moved into? How did you*

find that job?) Note, that it easily leads the conversation into the next section, so don't interrupt it, only make sure that all issues are asked/talked about!

Social situation at present

- Where do you live? What are the conditions there? *(heating, bathroom, running water, enough space or overcrowding)* How did you find this place?
- Do you have a job? If yes, what do you do? If not, are you looking for one? What would you do? Why? What problems – if any – do you encounter while searching for a job? Have you worked in Hungary since you arrived in here? Tell me about the best place you worked at. And the worst one?
- Have you studied or do you plan to study in Hungary? Tell me about it!
- *If so:* How is your access to healthcare services? Is everything all right with your insurance? Do you have any health condition that causes you problems? *Probing:* Could you tell me about it?
- How satisfied are you with your life? *Leave the question open, if the answer doesn't come easily, probe into it: Very satisfied, satisfied, so-so, a little dissatisfied, extremely dissatisfied?* Why is it so?
- How would you describe your overall material situation? *Leave the question open, if the answer doesn't come easily, probe into it: rich, better-off, average, modest, poor?* Is it similar to the situation of most refugees in Hungary?

Social networks, discrimination

- Are you in touch with other foreigners in Hungary? Tell me about them.
- And how about Hungarians? Tell me about them.
- How do you find Hungarians in general?
- How is it when dealing with offices?
- *(If the interview is not conducted in Hungarian)* How is your Hungarian? Do you want to improve it? If not why? If yes, how?
- What organisations are you in touch with? What do you do with them? Any churches or religious places are among them?
- *(If not mentioned spontaneously)* Do you belong to any religious community (church or mosque)? If yes, how easy is it to practice your religion in Hungary?
- Who gave you the biggest support since you arrived in Hungary? What was that? *(Can mention more than one, but limit it to maximum three!)*
- Has anything bad happened to you, especially because you were a foreigner? What was that?

Decisions, future plans

- *(In case of interviewing a stateless person, omit the first sentence.)* I heard that most refugees leave Hungary for other countries. What do you think about that? Why have you stayed (in Hungary)? Why do you think some refugees/stateless people choose to stay in Hungary?
- If you had to consider the three biggest problems a refugee/stateless person in Hungary faces, what would they be?
- And considering the three most important helps/supports a refugee/stateless person in Hungary gets?
- What are your plans for the future, if any?
- How do you see yourself in five years' time from now?
- This is the end of the questions I wanted to ask you. Is there anything else you want to tell me / talk about? *or* Is there anything important we haven't talked about? *If there is nothing more, you can lead into the formal questions about the profile of the interviewee:* At the end I have to ask you about some general data, if you don't mind.

Profile (if the information hasn't been disclosed during the interview)

- *Gender (ask only if not evident, ie transgender, transsexual), age, nationality, ethnicity, legal status, marital status and family information (family abroad included!), other (vulnerabilities) education, skills, past work experience (home country and/or in transit):*
 When were you born? *(Year only)*
 What is your citizenship?
 Do you belong to an ethnic group?
 What school have you finished?
 What is your profession?
 What did you work before coming to Hungary?
 Do you have family? Who are they? *(Only those with whom the interviewee lived or lives in one household count.)*
 Where is your family?
- *(if family came separately, and the issue hasn't been discussed before)* How did you find the family unification process?
- *(If family is abroad)* Why your family is not in Hungary?
- *(If there are children and they are in Hungary)* How do you find the school your children go to?
- What is your legal status now?

- When did you get the refugee/subsidiary protection/stateless status? Did you have another status in Hungary before? (*e.g. residence permit, tolerated stay, or subsidiary protection*)

4. Focus of the Interviews and topics to analyze

The main objectives of an AGD focused qualitative research among beneficiaries of international protection are the following:

to identify tools and mechanisms that these people are utilizing to facilitate integration;

to map motivational factors which drive their integration efforts;

to identify obstacles and needs within the context of integration processes and the tools refugees and stateless persons might lack to achieve their desired goals (both in the short and in the longer term);

to examine the impact of current legislation, policies and practices in place that affect the legal, economic and social aspects of integration;

to gather information on the challenges service providers face when providing support to refugees and stateless persons and good practices which could be replicated elsewhere in the country or in the region.

The above can be investigated along particular topics that can be perceived as indicators or indicator areas of integration. These abstract terms can't always be directly discussed or asked about in an interview situation therefore it is important to capture the link between certain areas (topics) of integration and the research questions used. The following table is an example of it, based on the research guidelines and the research terms of reference used in Hungary.

Interview guidelines	Topics
Could you please tell me what has happened since you arrived in Hungary? Use as many probes as needed in order to specify certain things or get more details. (ie How was life in the refugee camp? Where was the first flat you moved into? How did you find that job?)	any topic may come up
Where do you live? What are the conditions there? (heating, bathroom, running water, enough space or overcrowding) How did you find this place?	Access to private housing Quality of current housing Legal documentation of private housing rentals Homelessness

Do you have a job? If yes, what do you do? If not, are you looking for one? What would you do? Why? What problems – if any – do you encounter while searching for a job? Have you worked in Hungary since you arrived in here? Tell me about the best place you worked at. And the worst one?	<p>Access to employment</p> <p>Labour conditions (legal, material)</p> <p>Wages, financial situation</p> <p>Areas of employment</p> <p>Women in employment</p> <p>Networks/information sources for employment opportunities</p>
Have you studied or do you plan to study in Hungary? Tell me about it!	<p>Current enrolments for adults in educational programmes</p> <p>Plans of adults regarding education</p> <p>Learning Hungarian and other foreign languages for adults</p>
How is your access to healthcare services? Is everything all right with your insurance? Do you have any health condition that causes you problems? Could you tell mi about it?	<p>Access to state provided health services (legal and social aspects)</p> <p>Quality of available state provided health services</p>
How satisfied are you with your life? Why is it so?	
How would you describe your overall material situation? Is it similar to the situation of most refugees in Hungary?	
Are you in touch with other foreigners in Hungary? Tell me about them.	<p>Networking with other refugees</p> <p>Networking with local communities</p> <p>Participation in social community events</p> <p>Social inclusion of women and children</p>
And how about Hungarians? Tell me about them.	<p>Networking with local communities</p> <p>Participation in social community events</p>

	<p>Social inclusion of women and children</p> <p>Role of Hungarian language in social integration</p>
How do you find Hungarians in general?	<p>Networking with local communities</p> <p>Xenophobia</p>
How is it when dealing with offices?	<p>Xenophobia</p> <p>Access to service in general</p>
How is your Hungarian? Do you want to improve it? If not why? If yes, how?	<p>Role of Hungarian language in social integration</p> <p>Learning Hungarian and other foreign languages for adults</p>
What organisations are you in touch with? What do you do with them? Any churches or religious places are among them?	<p>Participation in social community events</p> <p>Social inclusion of women and children</p> <p>Freedom to practice religious activities</p>
Do you belong to any religious community (church or mosque)? If yes, how easy is it to practice your religion in Hungary?	<p>Freedom to practice religious activities</p>
Who gave you the biggest support since you arrived in Hungary? What was that?	<p>Networking with local communities</p> <p>Social inclusion of women and children</p>
Has anything bad happened to you, especially because you were a foreigner? What was that?	<p>Xenophobia</p>
I heard that most refugees leave Hungary for other countries. What do you think about that? Why have you stayed? Why do you think some refugees choose to stay in Hungary?	<p>Motives for staying and leaving Hungary</p> <p>Future plans of beneficiaries</p>

If you had to consider the three biggest problems a refugee/stateless person in Hungary faces, what would they be?	any topic may come up
And considering the three most important helps/supports a refugee/stateless person in Hungary gets?	any topic may come up
What are your plans for the future, if any?	Motives for staying and leaving Hungary Future plans of beneficiaries
How do you see yourself in five years' time from now?	Motives for staying and leaving Hungary Future plans of beneficiaries
Gender, age, nationality, ethnicity, legal status, marital status and family information (family abroad included!), other (vulnerabilities) education, skills, past work experience (home country and/or in transit)	Current level of education of beneficiaries Challenges in family reunification procedures Good practices in family reunification
How did you find the family unification process?	Challenges in family reunification procedures Good practices in family reunification
Why your family is not in Hungary?	Challenges in family reunification procedures Good practices in family reunification
How do you find the school your children go to?	Access to state provided education for children Quality of state-provided education for children
When did you get the refugee/subsidiary protection status? Did you have another status in Hungary before? (e.g. tolerated stay, or subsidiary protection before refugee status)	