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The rearing environment and well-being of returned asylumseeking adolescents in Kosovo and Albania

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The cycle of migration

- Pre-flight
- Flight

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• Host country

• How about after return to the country of origin?

(Bronstein & Montgomery, 2011; Fazel, Reed, Panter-Brick & Stein, 2012)



Research questions

1. How are children faring after return in Kosovo and Albania?

2. Which factors predict their rearing environment and social-emotional well-being?

Predictor variables

Procedural characteristics host country Stable residence permit Return procedure

Child and contextual characteristics Age Gender Ethnicity and country Living area after return Length of stay and length since return

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Dependent variables

Social-emotional well-being:

Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ; Goodman, 1997)

- Emotional problems
- . Peer problems

Quality of the childrearing environment:

Best Interests of the Child Questionnaire (BIC-Q; Zijlstra et al., 2012; Zijlstra et al., 2013)

Best Interests of the Child (BIC) Model

Family: current situation	Society: current situation
1. Adequate physical care	8. Safe wider physical environment
2. Safe direct physical environment	9. Respect
3. Affective atmosphere	10. Social network
4. Supporting, flexible childrearing structure	11. Education
5. Adequate examples by parents	12. Contact with peers
6. Interest	13. Adequate examples in society
Family: future and past	Society: future and past
r uning r rutur e unu pust	Society Future and pust
7. Continuity in upbringing conditions, future perspective	14. Stability in life circumstances, future perspective



Research sample

106 children in families returned from EU host countries

59 boys, 47 girls

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- 55 Albanian, 30 Roma in Kosovo
- 21 Albanian in Albania
- 11 18 years old (M = 14.4 years)

Lived 2 months – 18 years in host country

On average 2.1 years returned in Kosovo or Albania

How are children faring after return?

SDQ: Emotional problems: 32% Peer problems: 30%

BIC-Q:

Quality of the childrearing environment: on average 9 conditions of sufficient quality



Which factors predict the social-emotional well-being and living situation?

Residence permit in host country For children without a permit: no difference regarding forced or voluntary return Belonging to a majority or minority ethnic group

Emotional problems: rural living area *Peer problems:* older adolescents

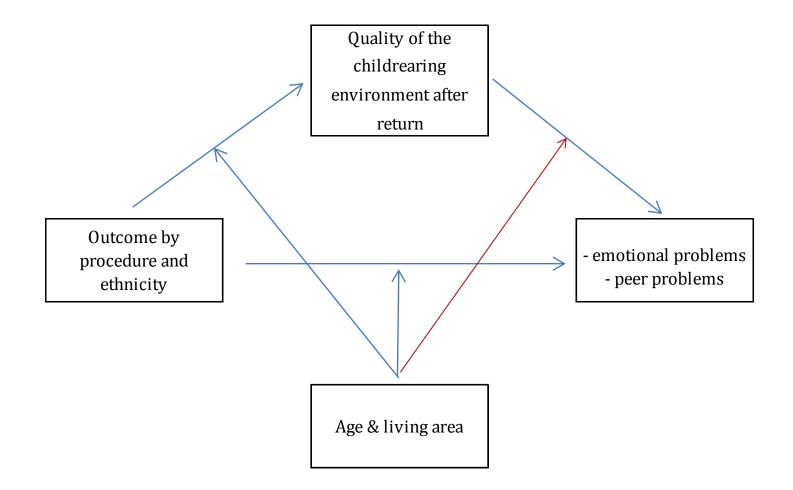


Figure 1. Conceptual model with mediator and moderators



Conclusion

Procedural factors and situation of families during the stay in host countries

Child- and contextual characteristics

Need of knowledge on situation of returned asylumseeking children

- better-informed decisions asylum procedure
- support in line with child's needs



Thank you for your attention!

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