This is an author produced version of a paper published in Scandinavian Journal of Public Health. This paper has been peer-reviewed but does not include the final publisher proof-corrections or journal pagination.

Citation for the published paper:

Mangrio, Elisabeth; Carlson, Elisabeth; Zdravkovic, Slobodan. (2019). Newly arrived refugee parents in sweden and their experience of the resettlement process : A qualitative study. Scandinavian Journal of Public Health, p. null

URL: <https://doi.org/10.1177/1403494819893535>

Publisher: SAGE

This document has been downloaded from MUEP (<https://muep.mah.se>) / DIVA (<https://mau.diva-portal.org>).

Newly Arrived Refugee Parents in Sweden and Their Experience of the Resettlement Process: a Qualitative Study

Elisabeth Mangrio ^{1,2}, Elisabeth Carlson,¹ Slobodan Zdravkovic ^{1,2}

1. Department of Care Science, Faculty of Health and Society, Malmö University, Malmö,
Sweden

2. Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare (MIM), Malmö
University, Malmö, Sweden

Corresponding author

Elisabeth Mangrio

elisabeth.mangrio@mau.se

Phone: +46-406657657

E-mail adressess

Elisabeth Carlson

elisabeth.carlson@mau.se

Slobodan Zdravkovic

slobodan.zdravkovic@mau.se

ABSTRACT

Aims: The Swedish public support system for integration and establishment of newly arrived refugees includes an individualized introduction plan, containing language, civic and health information classes. As the plan requires active involvement, the simultaneous establishment of childcare and school start for children risks creating additional challenges and frustrations. The aim of the study was to explore the experience of adjustment among newly arrived refugee parents in the resettlement process, so as to understand how this risk may be mitigated.

Methods: A qualitative study conducted with 24 Syrian refugee parents participating in the resettlement process and having received asylum status.

Results: Parents experienced stress due to long waiting times for residence permits and the struggle to find stable housing. The parents established themselves by enrolling in language studies and looking for employment. They also faced challenges adjusting socially since they were mainly meeting people from their own country and therefore felt excluded from the Swedish society.

Conclusions: The parents describe the experiences of having escaped from a war-torn country and arrived in new surroundings as mainly challenging for their current situation. Feelings of uncertainty arise as families struggle with daily life while waiting for residence permits, finding stable housing, learning a language and adjusting to new social circumstances. Having this in mind, we conclude that this group of refugees is exposed to health risks in the near future and as such is in need of additional support.

Keywords: experience, family, refugees, resettlement process, qualitative

1 BACKGROUND

2
3 According to the World Health Organization (WHO), health is a state of complete physical,
4 mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity [1]. In
5 Sweden, the general public health strategy is to work towards reaching equal health for all
6 inhabitants, which is in line with EU Agenda 2030 [2]. Although this is a goal in Sweden, we
7 still see unequal health in different groups in society, including amongst newly arrived
8 migrants [2]. Migration and escaping from a native country is well known to cause mental
9 stress [3]. The circumstances that surrounded families while escaping their native countries
10 often contribute many stress factors [4]. Moreover, after the arrival in the host country, the
11 social environment might affect how well families adjust during the resettlement process.
12 Refugees could suffer from social stress through problems with finances, experiences of
13 discrimination as well as due to the challenges of learning a new language [5]. Stress in
14 different forms are associated with both mental and physical health [6].

15
16 Earlier studies on integration in Sweden have shown that newly arrived migrants coming
17 during the nineties were facing challenges such as missing family members from the home
18 countries, trying to establish new contacts in Sweden, as well as striving towards finding
19 employment after arrival [7]. Further on, Samarasinghe & Arvidsson et al [8] shed light on
20 how the health of newly arrived refugee families in Sweden was affected during the
21 resettlement process. Families described a struggle to establish themselves since they
22 possessed resources that could be used but were discriminated against when it came to
23 obtaining jobs in line with their educational level [8] but also how they felt that they had
24 another kind of war to fight in Sweden: a battle against disrespect, poor jobs and futility.
25

1 The concept of transition is of interest because of its emotional and psychological impact on
2 health for the newly arrived refugee (NAR) parents [9]. In order to facilitate a healthy
3 transition for the NAR parents, it is of importance to identify health issues regarding this
4 group. Schumacher & Meleis [9] have identified three indicators of a healthy transition: a
5 subjective sense of wellbeing, mastery of new behaviours and the wellbeing of interpersonal
6 relationships. In order to promote health among NAR parents, there need to be a focus on
7 preventing unhealthy transitions by uncovering internal and external environmental
8 conditions that could create constraining forces towards achievement of a health transition
9 [10].
10

11 The support system in Sweden means that all refugees that have received asylum status are
12 enrolled into the establishment process by getting an individually developed introduction
13 plan. The employment service in Sweden is in charge of the program which gives the refugees
14 approximately 2 years of support including studies in the Swedish language, preparation for
15 employment as well as civic and society information. The aim of this plan is to offer support
16 for a more rapid entrance to the job market. The main idea is to utilize the individual's
17 resources, such as education and work experience [11]. As the introduction plan requires
18 active participation in order to receive social allowance, the simultaneous establishment of
19 childcare and school start requires navigation across systems and could cause frustration and
20 have a negative impact on the introduction process [12]. These issues are important not only
21 for the individual, but also for the community [12]. The wellbeing of the parents is important
22 for effective integration and is an essential part in order for NAR parents to be able to enter
23 the labour market in the host country.

24 AIMS

1 Thereby the aim of the study was to explore the experience of adjustment amongst NAR
2 parents in the resettlement process.

4 **METHOD**

5 A qualitative descriptive study conducted by interviews with NAR parents who were granted
6 asylum status and had received residence permits. The rationale for this methodological
7 choice is a consequence of a recently conducted quantitative study suggesting that NAR
8 suffer from physical, mental and different social issues [13]. A qualitative approach enhances
9 our understanding of the issue of resettlement. The analytical approach chosen was thematic
10 network analysis recognised as a robust and sensitive method for systematizing and
11 presenting qualitative data [14].

12 **Selection process**

13 The inclusion criteria were refugee parents that have recently arrived and successfully applied
14 for asylum, being granted refugee status, received residence permits and were enrolled in the
15 Swedish introduction plan. Extended family members as well as children were excluded. The
16 researcher worked with civic and health officials in the local community [15] who acted as
17 gatekeepers recruiting families. Approximately 400 parents were approached for the study
18 through both oral and written information. The oral information was given by the civic and
19 health officials during the civic and health classes and around 30-40 NAR were present during
20 each class. In total, 24 Syrian parents volunteered, see Table 1 for characteristics of included
21 families.

22 Table 1: Characteristics of included parents

	Woman			Men		
	min	max	mean	min	max	mean
Time since arrival (months)	2	36	18,5	16	36	22,5
Age	21	57	39	30	65	48
Number of children:	1	6	3	1	6	3
Educational level of parents						
Less than 9 years	5	9	8	9	9	9
10 - 12	10	12	11	10	12	11,5
More than 12	14	15	14,5	14	16	15

1 Data collection

2 The interviews were conducted with both parents present in 9 out of 15 interviews. For the
3 remaining 6 interviews only one of the parents was interviewed, which resulted in 24 parents
4 being interviewed. All interviews were conducted by the first author carried out in the homes
5 of the interviewees or at the school facilities. A semi-structured interview guide was used for
6 covering various aspects of the family's experience of being in the resettlement process. The
7 inspiration for the interview guide was drawn from the content of earlier research focusing on
8 refugees in resettlement [8, 16], (see Table 2). The interviews were recorded and transcribed
9 verbatim shortly afterwards and the interviews averaged 36 minutes (17-60) including
10 interpretation. Thirteen interviews were conducted with an authorized Arabic interpreter

translating simultaneously via telephone. The remaining two interviews were conducted without interpreter, one in English and one in Swedish.

Table 2: Interview guide

Interview guide

• Will you tell me about your escape to Sweden?• How do you currently experience your situation?• How is your physical, mental and social health?• How are your children doing? What are their experiences of the escape?• What challenges do you face as a family?• What possibilities for the future do you perceive for your family?

Data analysis

Data were thematically analysed using Attride-Stirling's [14] approach and illustrated as thematic networks. First, the transcripts were read, reread and coded by the first author (EM). Next, the coded material was read by the second author (EC) and feedback about the coding ensured credibility. After the coding was completed, basic themes were clustered into organizing themes, illustrating similar findings. Then a group of organizational themes constitute a global theme that comprehend principal metaphors of the data (see/presented in Figure 1).

Figure 1: Thematic network of the Journey between uncertainty and hope

Ethical issues

The participants were given both written and oral information about the study and before conducting the interviews, the informants had to sign a written consent. Approval was received from the Ethical Review Board in Lund before conducting the interviews (Reg no. 2016/785).

Figure 1. Insert here

RESULTS

The results are ordered into three organizational themes: 1) Living with feelings of stress and struggling for survival, which is constituted by two basic themes- *The initial struggle while waiting for residence permits, Trying to find stable housing* and 2) Striking roots by facing new challenges, which is constituted by four basic themes- *Experiencing the Swedish system, Childrens' adjustment, Striving toward the future with the goal of finding a job, Challenge of learning Swedish* and 3) Leaving family members behind and adjusting to a new situation, which is constituted by two basic themes- *Adjusting to a different kind of social life, Mental struggle with a new social situation*. First the basic themes will be presented, followed by the corresponding organizational themes. The global theme will be presented at the end of the results summarizing the result.

Basic theme: The initial struggle while waiting for residence permits

Several of the parents mentioned long waiting times in order to obtain residence permits. One father and his family had waited 19 months to get a permanent residence permit and he mentioned that this period was stressful because they did not know whether the authorities would ever approve their applications and he thought it would be better to go back home than to sit and wait here for a residence permit.

A 5-month-old infant had not received any ID papers, which was a major stress factor.

“What also worries me is the situation for my baby and the fact that he could be seen as stateless since he does not have any Syrian or Swedish registration papers (7).”

1 A father who arrived on his own two years ago and reunited with his family five months ago
2 mentioned that it took a long time to obtain even a temporary residence permit. He did not
3 want to bring his family along on the dangerous and risky passage across the ocean and
4 therefore applied for visas based on family ties instead.

5
6 **Basic theme:** Trying to find stable housing

7 Participants talked about the challenges they faced trying to find stable housing. One parent
8 mentioned that they initially had to live in residential housing through the Migration Board,
9 where they had to share space with many others and did not feel safe. After finally arriving in
10 another town, they had to move five times during the first year. Two parents shared the
11 experience of living in a small apartment with insufficient space and the lack of a lease. They
12 doubted that they could find an apartment on their own in the near future:

13 “Swedish landlords do not want to rent to families like us, since we do not have an
14 employment contract yet and it will take a long time before we do, since we just recently
15 started to study the language (3).”

16 Participants said that they struggled mainly with their housing situation, had moved to a new
17 apartment every other month and were currently staying at a hotel. In addition, they had to
18 live without leases and pay a lot of their money to landlords:

19 “When you do not have a lease, you cannot receive any government subsidies. We had not
20 brought much money with us, and there was hardly anything left at the end of the month.
21 Sixty percent of monthly support goes to a one-room apartment, where there isn’t enough
22 room for our children to play and do their homework (13).”

1 **Organizational theme: Living with feelings of stress and struggling for survival**

2 Living with feelings of stress and struggling for survival relates to how refugees experience a
3 difficult period while waiting for residence permits. This is further aggravated by uncertain
4 living conditions that stand in the way of adjustment.

5

6 **Basic theme: Experiencing the Swedish system**

7 Several of the interviewees mentioned feelings of gratitude toward Swedish society and its
8 system. Some of them said that Sweden was a better country than the rest of Europe and that
9 many people helped refugees.

10 “It would be great if I could go back in time and be younger in order to work in this country
11 and give something back (9).”

12 Participants expressed gratitude to the Swedish system and said they were very grateful for
13 the schools, as well as for the financial support they received. One participant mentioned that
14 since you can get everything you need here, you have a sense of stability, which leads to a
15 sense of mental health wellbeing, and the ability to enjoy life here.

16

17 **Basic theme: Childrens’ adjustment**

18 Several of the interviewees mentioned how they appreciated that their children could start
19 school shortly after arrival. One father said:

20 “Our children really like school here and say that everyone is treated equally; we did not have
21 the same rights where we came from (6).”

1 Many parents mentioned that their children liked being in Sweden and that it was good for
2 them to come here. Although all the interviewees had left a country at war, some of their
3 children did not remember the hostilities in Syria. One father told that it was a shock for his
4 children to watch the news on TV about the war in Syria, since the children did not remember
5 anything about it. He also mentioned that parents sometimes try to hide the struggle they are
6 experiencing but that their children often notice it anyway. Some parents mentioned that
7 Sweden had a different culture and views on how to raise children and that they had to strike a
8 balance between retaining old customs and adjusting to new ones.

9
10 **Basic theme:** Striving towards the future with the goal of finding a job

11 Several of the interviewee mentioned how hard it was to find work in Sweden and the effort
12 they had to put in to it. One couple trained as dentists in Syria talked about their struggle to
13 find employment in Sweden. A lot of preparatory courses and difficult tests were required and
14 many had simply given up and left the country. One participant trained as a teacher with
15 employment experience in Syria said:

16 “I will try my best to complete the establishment process here in Sweden and then find a job
17 so that I don’t have to rely on the terrible social welfare net and low benefits (8).”

18
19 **Basic theme:** Challenge of learning Swedish

20 Many of the interviewees focused primarily on learning the language during their first year in
21 Sweden. Children learned very quickly and could soon communicate well. Parents faced more
22 of a challenge going back to school and learning a new language:

1 “It’s a slow process of adjusting to being back in school (10).”

2 One mother who was illiterate with only five years of schooling in Syria said that she wanted
3 to learn the language quickly in order to be able to find a job.

4

5 **Organizational theme: Striking roots by facing new challenges**

6 Striking roots by facing new challenges relates to how NAR could identify such roots during
7 the resettlement process. Learning the language was regarded as the most important task for
8 integrating and becoming part of society.

9

10 **Basic theme: Adjusting to a different kind of social life**

11 Several of the interviewees mentioned that they led a different kind of social life in Sweden.

12 Some of the families made friends with others but mainly their compatriots. One woman said:

13 “We have gotten to know people here in Sweden whom we did not know before, and we go
14 visit them and they come visit us. They are mostly from Syria and Palestine (15).”

15 Two parents told about their teenage girl who wanted to integrate by making friends among
16 native Swedes, but most of her classmates were from Syria. Several of the interviewees said
17 that having left family members behind made it more difficult to adjust to life in Sweden. A
18 few women had to deal with all the practical issues of having a newly arrived family while
19 missing their partner. Other interviewees who still had parents or siblings in their native
20 country with an ongoing war, mentioned that they always had to be prepared for something to
21 happen to them.

1 Further, one man talked about losing his family on the way from Syria and being by himself.
2 Although two of his adult children had come to Sweden a year ago, they had settled in
3 another town. It was expensive to visit them and he had seen them just twice during the past
4 year. His wife and the rest of his children were in Turkey, waiting to see if they would be able
5 to come to Sweden to join him.

6

7 **Basic theme: Mental struggle with a new social situation**

8 The interviewees mentioned that they were struggling mentally due to changes in their social
9 situation. One family said that the woman had struggled during delivery of their last baby,
10 since she was away from her parents and siblings. She experienced post-partum depression as
11 a result. Participants mentioned that they experienced stress, mental struggle and grief over a
12 son who had been killed in Damascus during the war.

13 Another participant talked about the mental struggle of having to wait for the rest of his
14 family to arrive in Sweden:

15 “I have been stressed out and depressed because I couldn’t see my family in Turkey and had
16 to wait 13 months before they could arrive (14).”

17 He said he is still worn out but that things are improving. Another parent said that he
18 struggled mentally because he was on his own, away from the rest of his family and he
19 missed them during the nights.

20

21 **Organizational theme: Leaving family members behind and adjusting to a new situation**

22

1 This organizational theme covers changes in social situation and family members left behind.
2 Participants also mentioned stress related to not having the same social get-togethers as they
3 were used to in Syria, causing a feeling of loneliness and estrangement from society.

5 **Global theme: Journey between uncertainty and hope**

6 Journey between uncertainty and hope describes the experiences of having escaped from a
7 war-torn country and arrived in new surroundings. Feelings of uncertainty arise as families
8 struggle with daily life while waiting for residence permits, finding stable housing, learning a
9 language and adjusting to new social circumstances. Stories of hope reflect new educational
10 opportunities for children and the desire to find a job and contribute to Swedish society.

12 **DISCUSSION**

13 The parents in the current study talked about looking for employment and the demand put on
14 them by learning a new language. The issue of learning a new language is also mentioned in
15 the synthesis of qualitative studies regarding parenthood during migration by Merry et al
16 where the parents considered learning a new language as empowering for themselves as well
17 as important for their children's futures [17]. Hou and Beiser [18] found that proficiency in
18 the language of the new country greatly improves the economic and social integration, as well
19 as the well-being, of migrants. Lack of language skills compromises economic opportunity,
20 access to social resources and empowerment in resettlement countries. Hou & Beiser [18] also
21 found that the first years in a new country are the most critical for learning the language and
22 that the odds grow increasingly remote after that period. Based on the results from the current
23 study we stress that learning a new language in general is a vital key to integration which will

1 increase the opportunities for a speedier access to the employment market. This is of special
2 importance in Sweden, since we recently have seen that only 4 % of the NAR that have been
3 in the establishment process got an employment [12] which could be seen as a failure from
4 the Swedish authorities, since the aim of the establishment process is to fasten the entrance
5 into the Swedish labour market.

6 Almost all families mentioned stress related to finding stable housing and the reason for this
7 is mainly that Swedish landlords require a stable income and the participants did not have a
8 positive outlook on their possibilities of finding a job. A stable housing situation can facilitate
9 many aspects of integration, while unaffordable, crowded, unsafe conditions can disrupt the
10 entre process. This is in line with the results of a study by Phillips [19] concluding that
11 housing conditions clearly play an important role in shaping the sense of security and
12 belonging, which have a bearing on access to health care, education and employment [19].
13 Housing is a well-known social determinant of health that largely affect a person's mental
14 health [20]. A public health strategy in Sweden could therefore be to continue working on
15 finding solutions for enabling NAR to find suitable housing and therefore minimize the risk
16 of mental illness [21].

17 The interviewees in the present study said that they missed family members who had been left
18 behind and that they suffered mentally as a result. This is in line with the findings from the
19 study by Merry et al, which concludes that the parents were torn between their family
20 members living in the receiving country and those back home [17]. Our findings are also
21 consistent with Miller et al [22], who explored the impact of family separation on the mental
22 health of refugees as well as consistent with earlier findings in Sweden [7]. They found that
23 refugees who missed family members had higher scores on anxiety, depression and PTSD
24 scales and significantly lower scores when it came to psychological quality of life. In
25 addition, Strang & Ager [23] mention that for many refugees it is of primary urgency to be

1 united with close family members after the flight. Therefore, stakeholders in general need to
2 consider this matter in order to properly help and support refugees into a successful
3 integration since absence of ties to people can serve as an explanation for a lack of bridging
4 capital or lack of integration [24]. This is of special importance and application into the
5 Swedish society, since lately in Sweden there has been a restriction in the right to reunite as a
6 family after flight [25]. Since mental health issues have been associated with family
7 separation, it is of great importance for the Swedish society to consider the impact that these
8 separations could have on the mental health regarding newly arrived, as well as how it could
9 affect the public health goal in Sweden that aims at reaching equal health for all [2].

10
11 The results in the current study could be relevant for the theoretical concept of transition
12 presented in the background [9, 10]. According to Schumacher & Meleis [9], a healthy
13 transition consists of a subjective sense of wellbeing, mastery of new behaviours and the
14 wellbeing of interpersonal relationships. In the current study, the transition can be explained
15 as the NAR parents managing new complex skills while learning Swedish as well as the fact
16 that the subjective sense of wellbeing were related to how fast NAR found stable housing.
17 Further, in the current study, the third indicator for successful transition, wellbeing of
18 interpersonal relationship, was, related to the importance the NAR placed on to what extent
19 they were able to be together as a family after the flight. All these indicators are important to
20 consider in order to enable a healthy transition into the Swedish society. The support that
21 could be offered from the society during this period of transition could be language training
22 considering the needs of the individuals, opportunities for social gatherings, offering of stable
23 housing as well as the possibility to be reunited as a family after arrival in Sweden.

1 The interviews were conducted mostly in Swedish with Arabic interpretation through phone
2 and we are aware that a power imbalance could occur since interpretation could be affected
3 by the way that participants and interpreters perceive each other [26]. This needs to be
4 considered when analysing the results of this study [26]. The authors chose to do interviews
5 with both parents present if possible, and were aware that this could have interfered with the
6 interviews and could have affected the willingness to be open about sensitive issues.

7 The participants in the present study had higher educational levels than the average for
8 refugees in Sweden [27]. This could have influenced the results since health and well-being is
9 affected by the educational level that the person holds [28]. Apparently, some informants in
10 the current study had a good and more pleasant experience of the resettlement compared to
11 others. This could be influenced by factors such as length of waiting time, family-situation as
12 well as housing difficulties and need to be considered while interpreting the results. The
13 interviews were fairly short when considering that interpretation was included in the time, but
14 the researcher that conducted the interviews perceived the interviewees to be given plenty of
15 time to go deep during the interviews and did not perceive that the interpretation counteracted
16 the depth of the interviews.

17 To ensure credibility, the coded material were read independently and the coding was
18 discussed and compared until we reached agreement on the final version of the analysis [29,
19 30]. Further, credibility could be seen as a conclusion to what extent judgements about
20 similarities and differences have been consistent over the interview process and in order to
21 ensure that an open dialogue between the authors have occurred during the research process
22 [31]. Dependability was ensured by an external expert on migration issues following our
23 research process in line with what Lincoln and Guba describe as the inquiry audit as well as it
24 was ensured by the process of data analysis and allowing the steps of the chosen method to be
25 followed closely [31]. According to Lincoln & Guba, transferability is related to the decision-

making process of those researchers or practitioners that are seeking to transfer the study findings to their own settings [29]. Transferability of our results is limited, since we only have characteristics and background information of the 24 informants in the current study and not on the total population of 400 parents.

CONCLUSIONS

Experience in relation to adjustment among NAR families could be seen as a journey between uncertainty and hope. The major adjustment related factors were living conditions and language barriers making social interaction as well as employment difficult. Therefore, support with stable housing as well as with quicker language training from the Swedish authorities is needed. Swedish authorities should continue to emphasize the ability of families to reunite. Stable housing will also enable the children to stay in the same location for a longer time and therefore be able to establish themselves in school. The implication of the findings presented could enhance both the wellbeing for the whole family leading to effective integration.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge all the newly arrived refugees for taking part in the interviews.

Funding Statement

This research was financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF).

Competing interests

The authors declare that they do not have any competing interest.

REFERENCES

1. World Health Organisation. Frequently asked questions, <https://www.who.int/suggestions/faq/en/> (, accessed 12/12 2018).
2. Folkhälsomyndigheten. Folkhälsans utveckling-årsrapport 2018 (In Swedish), <https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/contentassets/577b81a929364c6da074a391e29c134d/folkhalsans-utveckling-arsrapport-2018-18001.pdf> (, accessed 04 2019).
3. Bhugra D. Migration and mental health. Acta Psychiatr Scand 2004. DOI: 246 [pii].
4. Pumariega AJ and Rothe E. Leaving no children or families outside: the challenges of immigration. Am J Orthopsychiatry 2010. DOI: 10.1111/j.1939-0025.2010.01053.x [doi].

- 1 5. Anjum TM, Nordqvist C and Timpka T. The hopes of West African refugees during
2 resettlement in northern Sweden: a 6-year prospective qualitative study of pathways and
3 agency thoughts. *Confl Health* 2012. DOI: 10.1186/1752-1505-6-1 [doi].
- 4 6. Thoits PA. Stress and health: Major findings and policy implications. *J Health Soc Behav*
5 2010.
- 6 7. Nyberg E. *Barnfamiljers migration: Familjers relationer i en förändrad livssituation (In*
7 *Swedish)*. Stockholm: Stockholm, 1993.
- 8 8. Samarasinghe K and Arvidsson B. 'It is a different war to fight here in Sweden'—the impact
9 of involuntary migration on the health of refugee families in transition. *Scand J Caring Sci*
10 2002.
- 11 9. Schumacher KL and Meleis AI. Transitions: a central concept in nursing. Image: The
12 Journal of Nursing Scholarship 1994.
- 13 10. Meleis AI, Sawyer LM, Im E, et al. Experiencing transitions: an emerging middle-range
14 theory. *Advances in nursing science* 2000.
- 15 11. Migrationsinfo.se. Etableringsprogrammet,
16 <https://www.migrationsinfo.se/arbetsmarknad/etableringsreformen/> (, accessed 04 2019).
- 17 12. Wilhelmsson, A. Östergren, PO. Björngren Caudra, C. Hälsa i centrum för
18 etableringsprocessen. Bedömning av arbets- och prestationsförmåga inom etableringen av
19 nyanlända. FoU Rapport (In Swedish).
- 20 13. Zdravkovic S, Grahn M, Björngren Caudra C,. Kartläggning av nyanländas hälsa.
- 21 14. Attride-Stirling J. Thematic networks: an analytic tool for qualitative research. *Qualitative*
22 *research* 2001.
- 23 15. The County Government of Scania. Civic and Health Communicators in Scania (In
24 Swedish).
- 25 16. Samarasinghe K, Fridlund B and Arvidsson B. Primary health care nurses' conceptions of
26 involuntarily migrated families' health. *Int Nurs Rev* 2006.
- 27 17. Merry L, Pelaez S and Edwards NC. Refugees, asylum-seekers and undocumented
28 migrants and the experience of parenthood: a synthesis of the qualitative literature.
29 *Globalization and health* 2017.
- 30 18. Hou F and Beiser M. Learning the language of a new country: A ten-year study of English
31 acquisition by South-East Asian refugees in Canada. *Int Migr* 2006.
- 32 19. Phillips D. Moving towards integration: the housing of asylum seekers and refugees in
33 Britain. *Housing Studies* 2006.
- 34 20. Forchuk C, Dickins K and Corring DJ. Social Determinants of Health: Housing and
35 Income. *Healthc Q* 2016.

21. Länsstyrelsen Skåne. Regional bostadsmarknadsanalys: En lägesbild över bostadsmarknaden i Skåne 2018 (In Swedish).
22. Miller A, Hess JM, Bybee D, et al. Understanding the Mental Health Consequences of Family Separation for Refugees: Implications for Policy and Practice. *Am J Orthopsychiatry* 2017. DOI: 10.1037/ort0000272 [doi].
23. Strang A and Ager A. Refugee integration: Emerging trends and remaining agendas. *Journal of Refugee Studies* 2010.
24. Nannestad P, Lind Haase Svendsen G and Tinggaard Svendsen G. Bridge over troubled water? Migration and social capital. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 2008.
25. Swedish Parliament. Lag (2016:752) om tillfälliga begränsningar av möjligheten att få uppehållstillstånd i Sverige 2016; 2017.
26. Ingvarsdotter K, Johnsdotter S and Ostman M. Lost in interpretation: the use of interpreters in research on mental ill health. *Int J Soc Psychiatry* 2012. DOI: 10.1177/0020764010382693 [doi].
27. Statistics Sweden. Migrationsinfo.se (In Swedish), <https://www.migrationsinfo.se/befolkning/utbildningsniva/> (2016, accessed 09/21 2017).
28. The Public Health Agency of Sweden. Public Health in Sweden: Report.
29. Lincoln YS. Naturalistic inquiry. *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology* 1985.
30. Nowell LS, Norris JM, White DE, et al. Thematic analysis: striving to meet the trustworthiness criteria. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods* 2017.
31. Graneheim UH and Lundman B. Qualitative content analysis in nursing research: concepts, procedures and measures to achieve trustworthiness. *Nurse Educ Today* 2004. DOI: 10.1016/j.nedt.2003.10.001 [doi].