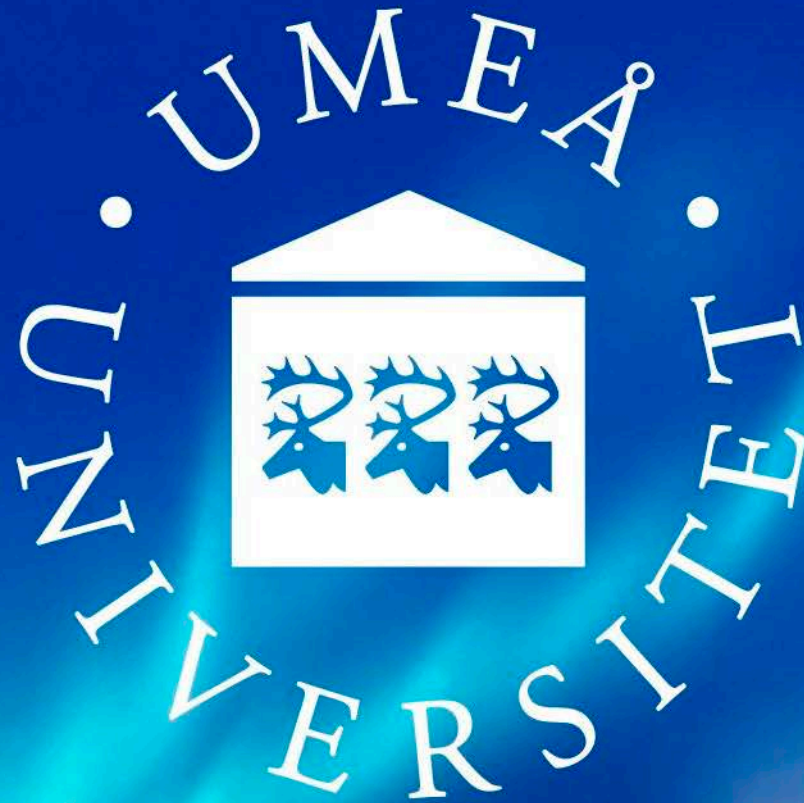


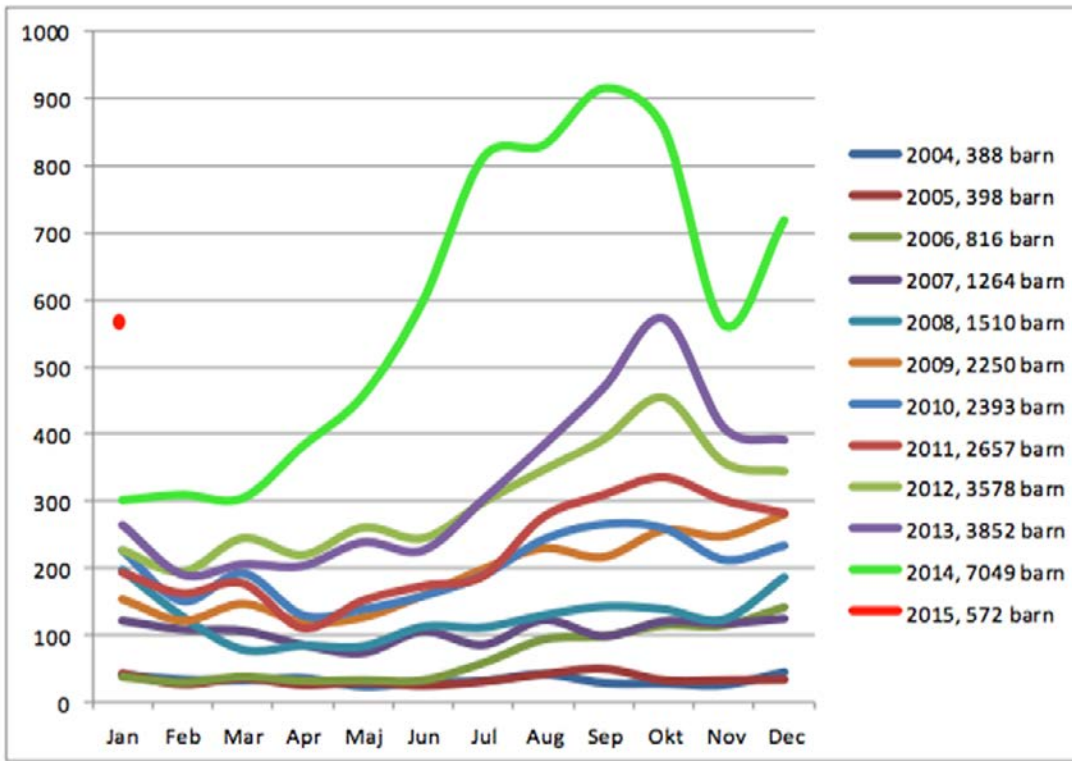


EUROPEISKA UNIONEN
Europeiska återvändandefonden



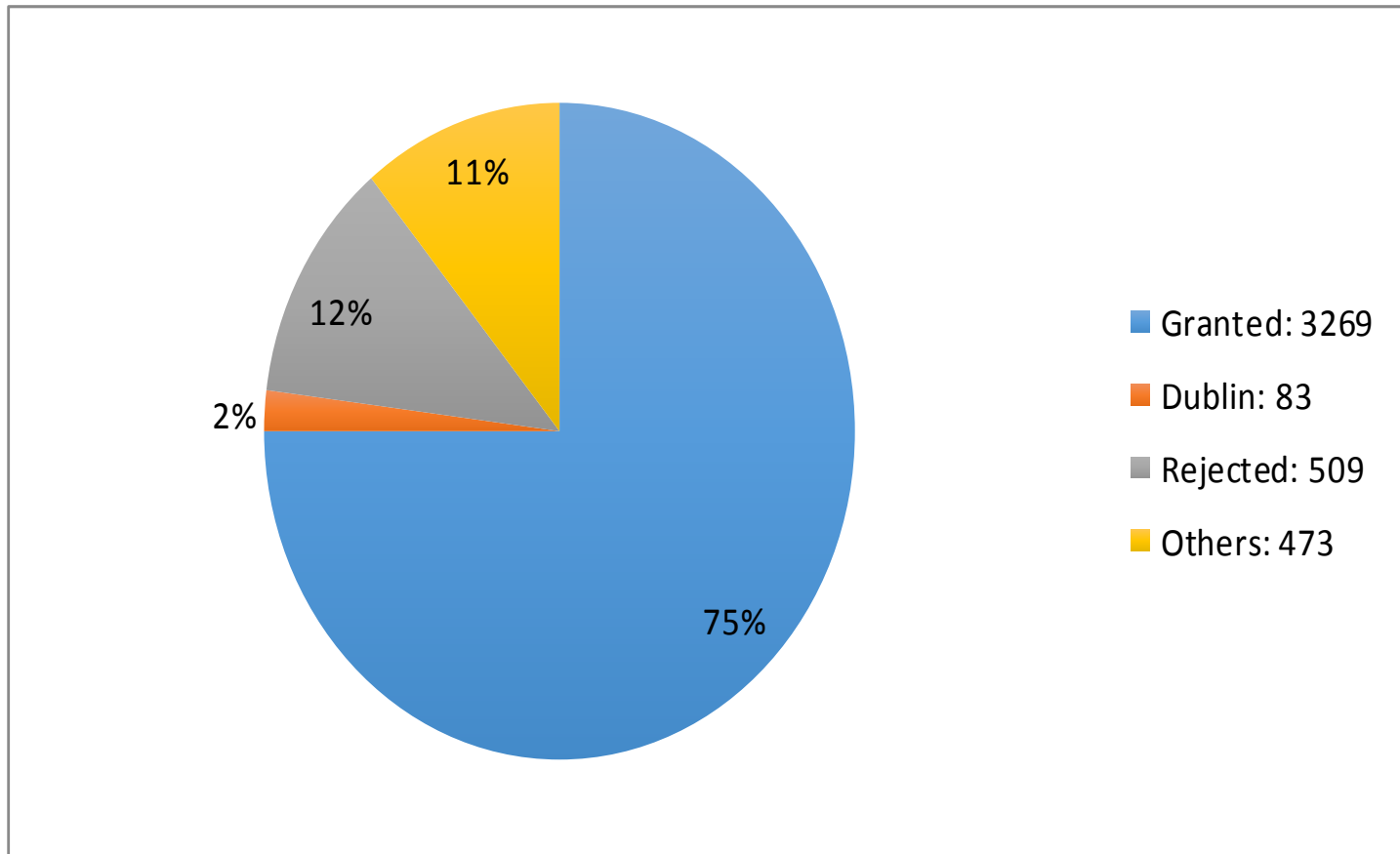


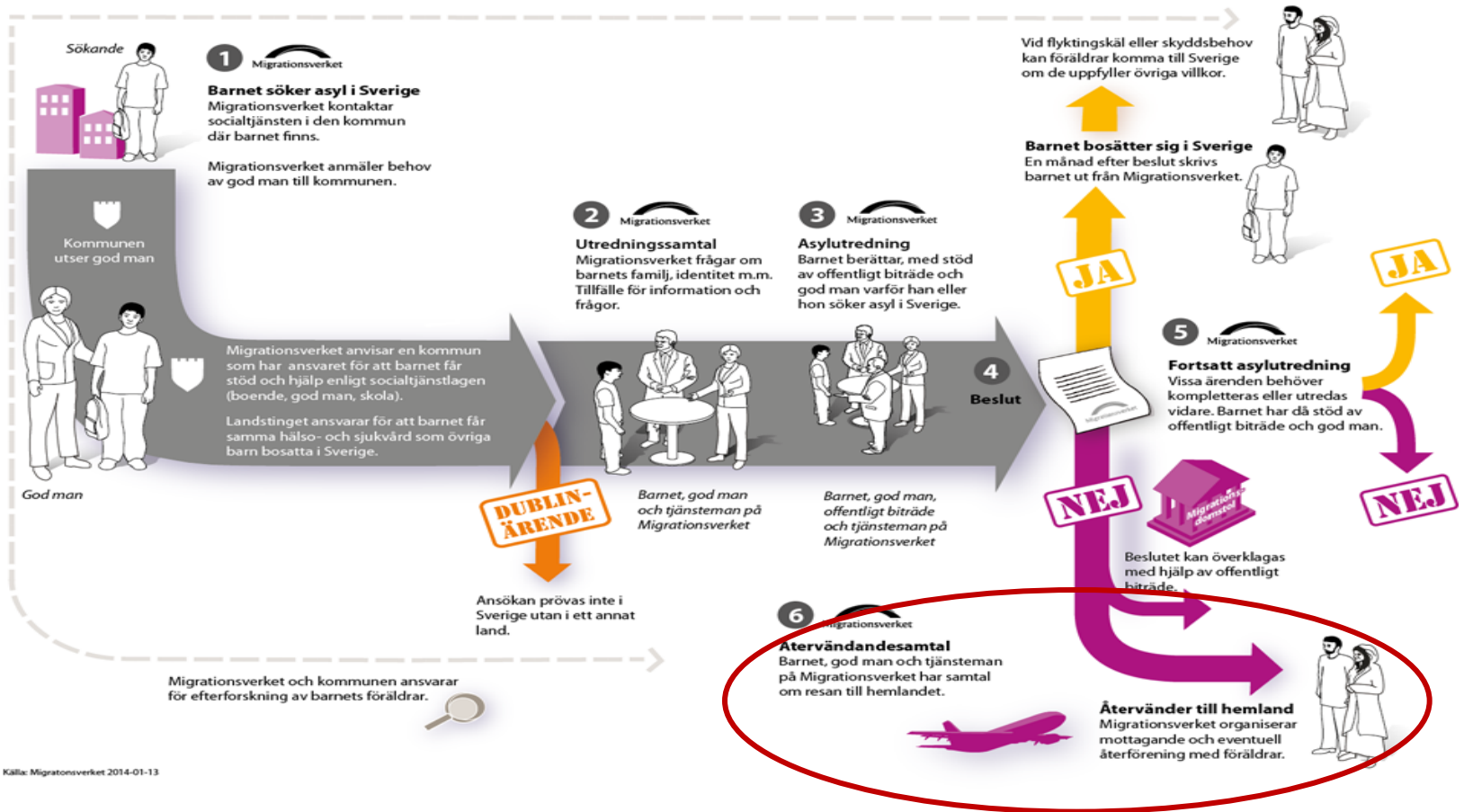
Swedish Migration Board statistics over asylum seeking children – age 14 up



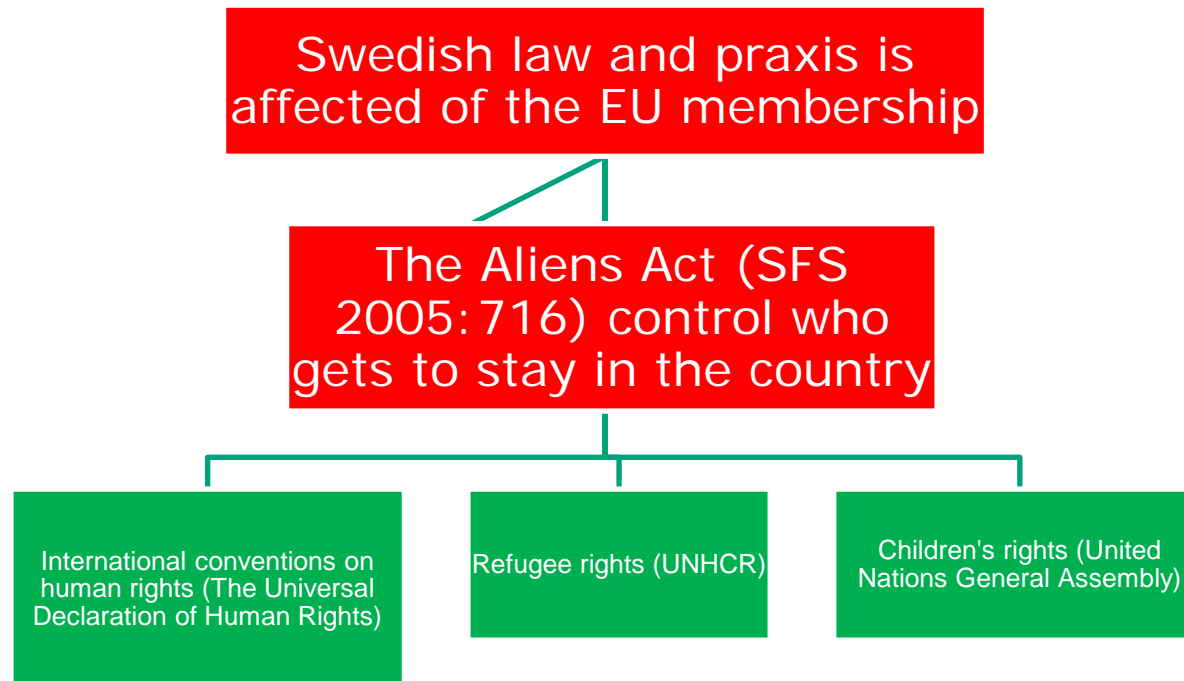


Asylum decisions, unaccompanied children 2014. Source from: Swedish Migration Board (2015)





Källa: Migrationsverket 2014-01-13





Sweden was involved in development of an EU common and supranational asylum and refugee policy

consequence



**Return Directive
(Directive 2008/115/EU)**

The purpose of the Return Directive is that member states should introduce common standards and procedures for the repatriation of third-country nationals residing illegally in their countries.

Dignified repatriation and effectiveness: How is this possible?



Unaccompanied asylum-seeking refugee children, who are seen as an especially vulnerable group should have the opportunity for a dignified repatriation to the country of origin, a transit country, or to another third country where the third-country national concerned voluntarily decides to return and in which he or she will be received.



The Swedish government has stated in appropriation directions to the SMB and the police authority that the repatriation process requires to be conducted effectively, which means that more repatriation cases must be processed in comparison to the previous year's statistics.



Deportation of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children: balancing effectiveness and dignity

Larserik Lauritz – Department of Police Education (PhD)

Malin E Wimelius – Department of Political Science (PhD)

Mojgan Padyab – Department of Social Work (PhD)

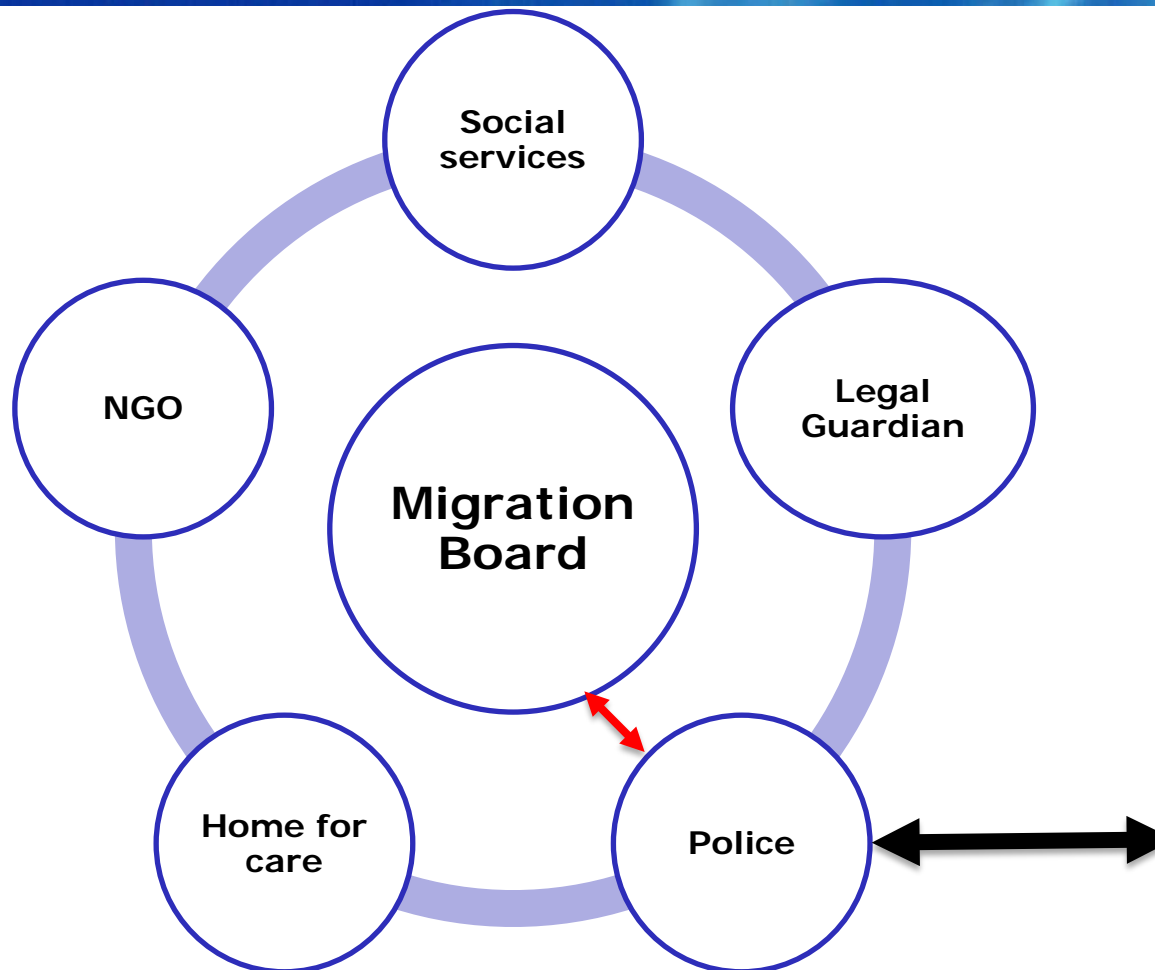
Kenneth Ögren – Department of Social Work (PhD)

Johanna Sundqvist – Dep Global Health & Epidemiology (PhD stu)

Jonas Hansson – Dep Global Health & Epidemiology (PhD stu)

Mehdi Ghazinour - Department of Police Education (PhD) professor

The agencies involved in repatriation



**The Swedish Prison
and Probation
Service**



Our objectives

The first objective was to explore how authorities such as social services, police authorities and the Swedish Migration Board collaborate in the work with unaccompanied asylum-seeking refugee children in the repatriation process.

The second objective was to investigate the statutory social workers' and the police officers' psychosocial job characteristics (including job demand and job control), and general mental health working with forced repatriations of this unaccompanied asylum-seeking refugee children.

The third objective was to understand how the children experience repatriation



Method and Data Collection

Interviews 3 case studies: (a) a small municipality (b) a medium size municipality and (c) a large municipality where staff at Migration Board Offices, Police officers and social workers/ care home social workers were interviewed. 50 interviews in total. **The first objective.**

Questionnaires Demand-Control-Support, Coping with stress, Social support and Psychological health

A total of 506 social workers working with unaccompanied asylum-seeking refugee children received the Web-based questionnaire; of these, 133 replied.

All 21 police authorities in Sweden were contacted under 2014. A total of 714 police officers responded and returned the questionnaires. **The second objective.**

8 Unaccompanied asylum-seeking refugee children were interviewed. One of them in Iraq. **The third objective.**



The first objective

We identified three types of collaboration patterns:

Teamwork-focused patterns: motivated to collaborate with other professionals involved in the children's repatriation. This can be seen as an example of what the Swedish Aliens Act calls 'a dignified return' (SFS 2005:716).

The isolated pattern which was characterised by professionals who distance themselves in the repatriation process, feel lonely, and make decisions despite other workers' objections. They are lonely in the repatriation process. *Authority-focused collaboration*

The sensitive pattern which was characterised by professionals who criticise other workers in the repatriation process. They are uncertain of the other workers' roles, and they want to maintain the boundaries of their role by not interfering with the work of others. They are passive observers rather than active participants in the repatriation process.

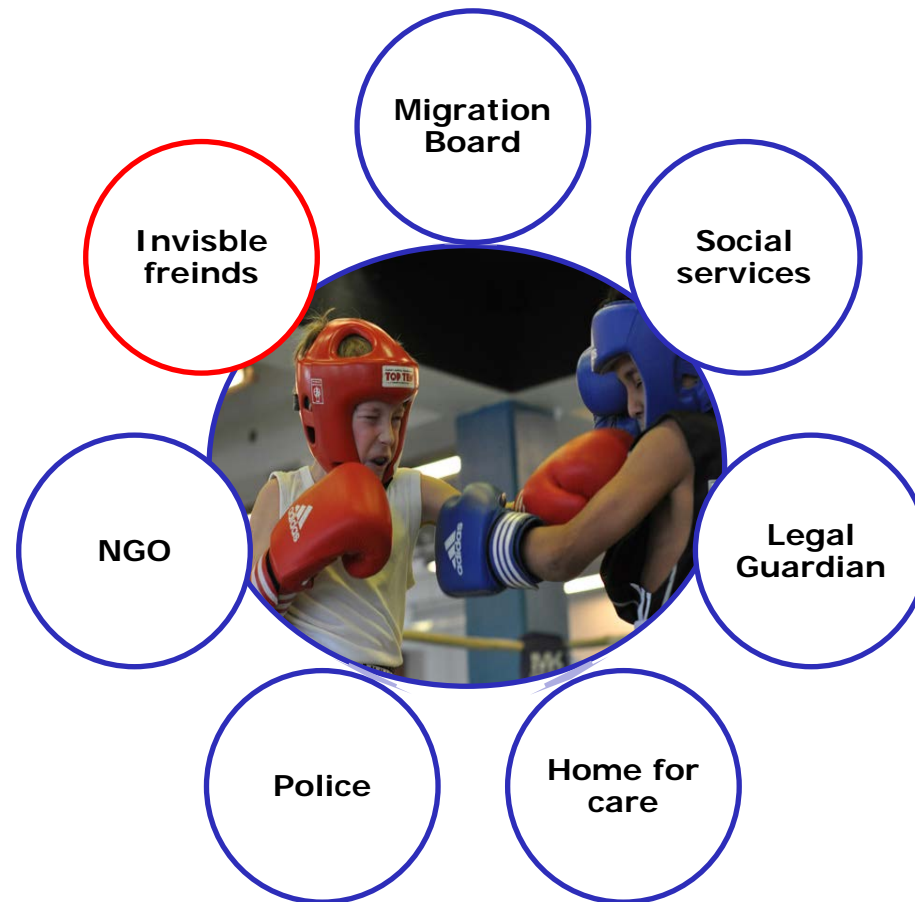


The second objective: Demand-Control-Support, Coping with stress, Social support and Psychological health

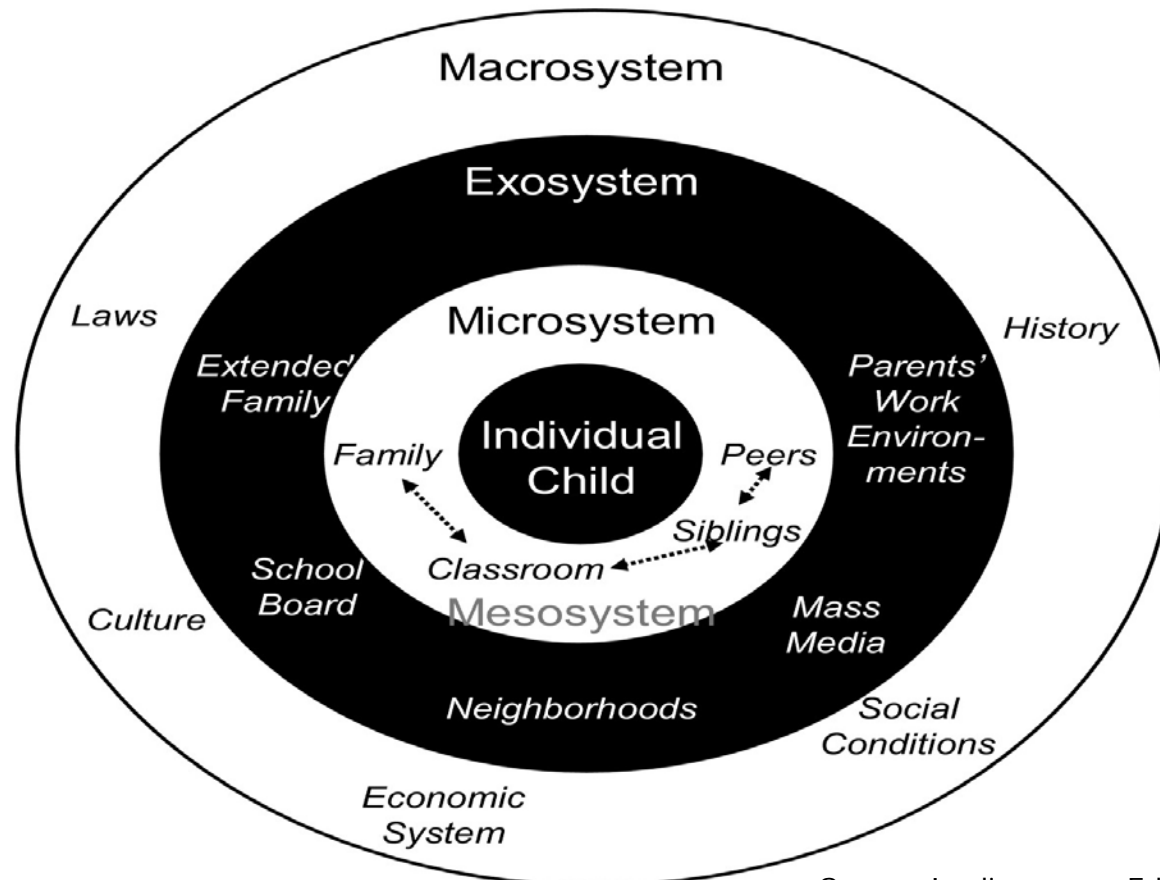
Police officers reported high psychological demand but experience that they have a good control their work situation. Police officers used mostly distancing as a coping strategies and reported psychological distress.

Social workers reported high psychological demand but experience that they have a good control on their work situation. Social workers used mostly seeking social support as a coping strategies and reported poorer psychological health than police officers.

Both police officers and social workers reported high level of social interaction due to the "social support".

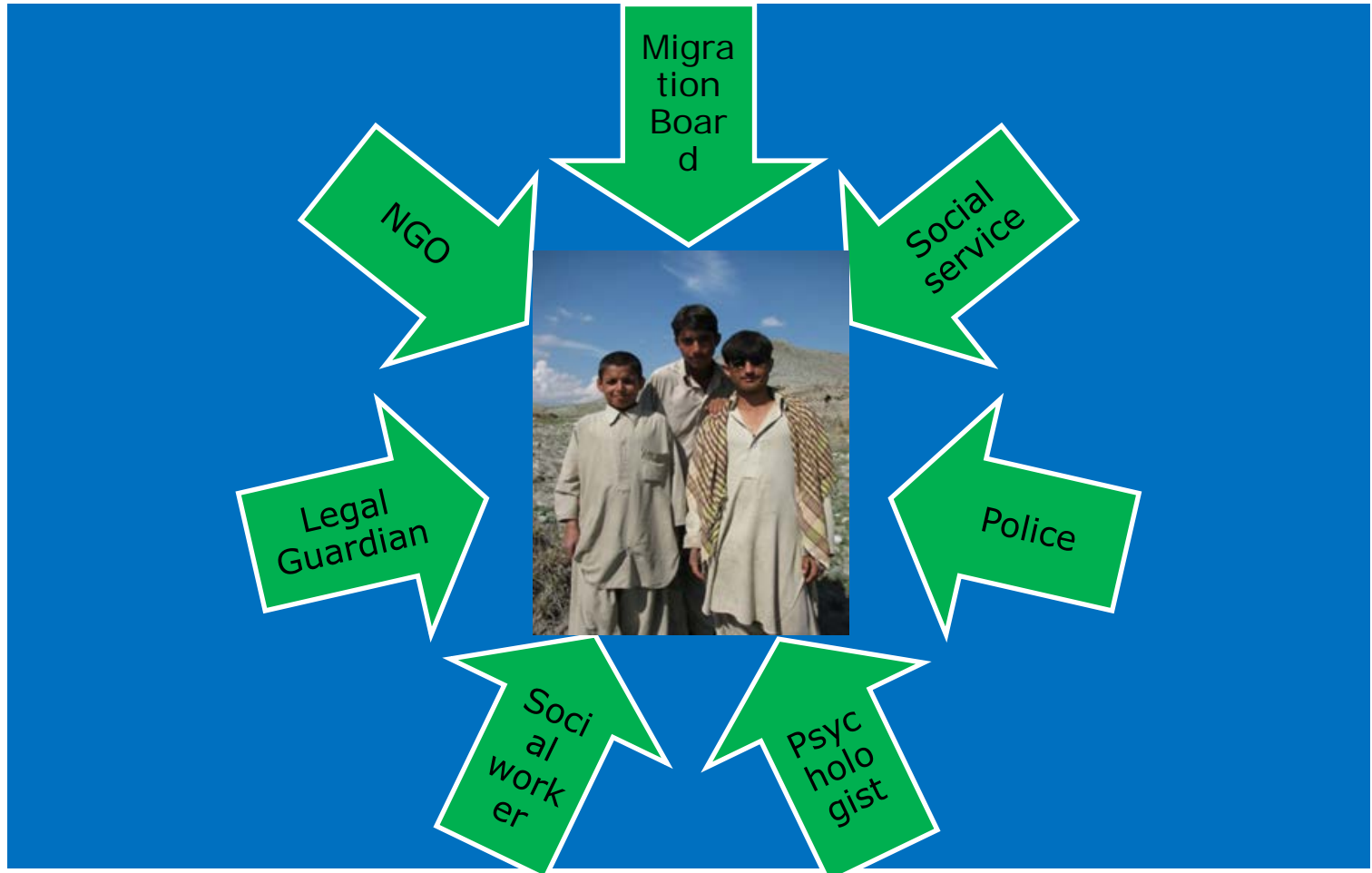


CONCLUSION: The Ecological System Theory



Source: Iradimavuga, Educational Psychology 116. 2013-03-25

Towards a Multimodal Person-Centred Approach ALL TOGETHER UNDER THE SAME ROOF





THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

