APART TOGETHER

Everyone counts

THE PSYCHO-SOCIAL IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

Ilse Derluyn & Eva Spiritus-Beerden

1. Introduction

- Disruption of daily lives
- Important research gap \rightarrow refugees and migrants
- Numerous stressors
 - Discrimination
 - Poor-living conditions
 - Distress
- Health care + protective services

2. Method

- 37 languages
- Self-reported responses
 - Quantitative + qualitative data
- Collected data around the world





https://www.aparttogetherstudy.org/



- Sociodemographic characteristics
 - Age, gender, education, residence status, housing situation, work situation, family size in the houselhold, time living in current country of residence
- COVID-19
 - Self-reported health status related to COVID-19, understanding of and ability to follow government-initiated measures, the ability to follow said measures
- Daily stressors
 - Financial means, housing, access to food and clothes, support from NGO's, sense of safety, access to medical care
- Mental health
 - Feeliongs of depression, anxiety, loneliness and anger, unpleasant reminders, psychical stress reactions, irritation, hopelessness, sleep problems, substance use, worries
- Social well-being
 - Connectedness, experiences of discrimination, sense of belonging/solidarity, coping mechanisms

3. Results

Variable	N	%
Gender		
Male	14 278	55.5%
Female	11 403	44.4%
Residence status		
Citizen	6892	29.5%
Permanent documents	6071	26.0%
Temproary documents	8611	36.9%
No documents	1755	7.5%
Housing situation		
House/apartment	20 903	88.8%
Refugee camp	586	2.5%
Asylum center	1744	7.4%
On the street/insecure acc.	317	1.3%

4. Pandemic behavior

• Seeking health care

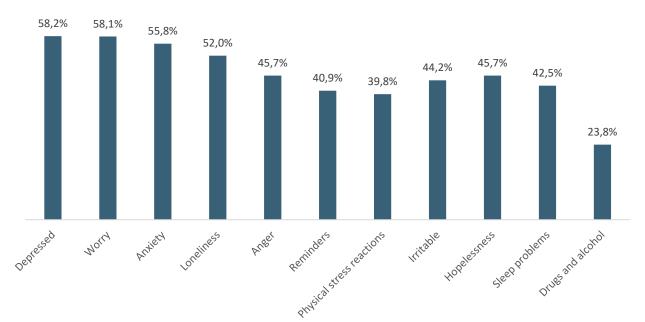
- Less likely: undocumented, living on the street or insecure accomodation, in African region, and no schooling
- 5% would not seek healthcare
 - \rightarrow lack of finacial means (35%)
 - \rightarrow fear of deportation (22%)
- Sources of information
 - Same tendencies for all age groups
 - News from the country they live in + social media
 - Don't understand or trust



5. Mental health







- Women > men
- Older > younger than 20
- Lost job or sent home without pay

6. Social well-being

- Social isolation: 1 (not at all) to 10 (extremely)
 - M=6.7
- Loss of connectedness
 - Living in asylum center and on the street/insecure > house/apartment
 - Much worse for people with no documents and permanent documents
- Experienced discrimination
 - 13% 27%
 - Risk groups



Mental health: the role of daily stressors and perceived discrimination

Table 7. Structural equation modeling—regressions.

	ß	SE	t	df	p
Mental health—anxiety and depression					
Age	-0.003	0.001	-3.487	1508.506	0.001 **
Male	0.110	0.018	6.142	79.775	0.000 ***
House or apartment	0.238	0.063	3.781	993.853	0.000 **
Refugee camp	0.523	0.070	7.500	309.989	0.000 **
On the street—insecure accommodation	0.167	0.099	1.677	259.769	0.095
Permanent documents	-0.094	0.024	-3.978	104.899	0.000 **
Temporary documents	-0.205	0.022	-9.239	399.862	0.000 **
No documents	-0.119	0.037	-3.192	35.623	0.003 **
Discrimination	0.336	0.027	12.418	9.297	0.000 **
Daily stressors—basic needs	0.520	0.023	23.020	1867.066	0.000 **
Daily stressors—social needs	-0.411	0.069	-5.919	9.840	0.000 **
Daily stressors—medical needs	0.255	0.045	5.614	15.463	0.000 **
/lental health—hyper-arousal					
Age	-0.002	0.001	-2.647	487.040	0.008 **
Male	0.068	0.017	3.909	135.512	0.000 **
House or apartment	0.281	0.058	4.831	1352.808	0.000 **
Refugee camp	0.428	0.065	6.630	1045.357	0.000 **
On the street—insecure accommodation	0.131	0.095	1.386	218.742	0.167
Permanent documents	-0.088	0.023	-3.792	58.559	0.000 **
Temporary documents	-0.198	0.022	-9.193	118.909	0.000 **
No documents	-0.167	0.036	-4.616	188.655	0.000 **
Discrimination	0.410	0.023	17.835	44.130	0.000 **
Daily stressors—basic needs	0.369	0.021	17.941	20.073	0.000 **
Daily stressors—social needs	-0.203	0.058	-3.516	95.743	0.001 **
Daily stressors—medical needs	0.160	0.039	4.108	676.817	0.000 ***

** *p* < 0.01; *** *p* < 0.001.

(Spiritus-Beerden et al., 2021)

7. Conclusion

GROUPS THAT ARE AT INCREASED RISK ARE:

- **UNDOCUMENTED** MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES
- MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES LIVING ON THE STREET/IN INSECURE ACCOMMODATION
- MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES LIVING IN AN ASYLUM CENTER OR REFUGEE CAMP
- MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES LIVING IN THE AFRICAN REGION

222% OF THE REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS REPORT THAT DISCRIMINATION BASED ON THEIR ORIGIN HAS WORSENED SINCE THE BEFORE THE PANDEMIC.

OVER 50%

OF THE RESPONDENTS REPORT ACCESS TO WORK, SAFETY AND FINANCIAL MEANS TO BE WORSE THAN BEFORE THE COVID-19-PANDEMIC.

60%

OF THE REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS REPORT MORE FEELINGS OF DEPRESSION AND WORRIES SINCE COVID-19 MORE THAN 50% REPORTS TO FEEL MORE ANXIOUS AND LONELIER.

→ MENTAL HEALTH

 \rightarrow MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health: the role of daily stressors and perceived discrimination

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(Spiritus-Beerden et al., 2021)

8. Way forward

- Equity in policy responses
- Ensure access to healthcare
- Ensure access to information

6. References

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