

Appendix 1: Presentation of reviewed studies.

Author, year and country	Title	Aim	Study design	Study population	Results. Effect of Daily/post-migration stressors on PTSD Symptoms	Strengths and limitations. S/L
Teodorescu et al. 2012 Norway	Posttraumatic growth, depressive symptoms, posttraumatic stress symptoms, post-migration stressors and quality of life in multi-traumatized psychiatric background in Norway	To assess the influence of Posttraumatic growth, Post-traumatic stress symptoms, depressive symptoms and post-migration stressors on the quality of life among refugees attending an outpatient psychiatric clinic in Norway.	Cross-sectional study.	Refugees attending an outpatient clinic in Norway. N; 55 80% of them had PTSD Symptoms.	Post-migration stressors were significantly and positively associated to psychopathological symptoms	S: Relied on questionnaires and clinical interviews. L : Small sample size
Teodorescu et al. 2012 Norway	Mental Health problems and post-migration stress among multi-traumatized refugees attending outpatient clinics upon resettlement to Norway.	To describe the prevalence and symptom load of psychiatric disorders in refugees admitted to psychiatric outpatient clinics and to investigate the relationship between multiple exposure to traumatic events, the severity of traumatic symptoms and post-migration stressors.	Cross-sectional study.	Refugees attending an outpatient clinic in Norway. N; 61 82% diagnosed with PTSD.	Post-migration stressors were significantly and positively associated to more psychiatric morbidity and higher levels of symptom severity.	S: Relied on questionnaires and clinical interviews. L : Small sample size
Letica-Crepulja et	Factors associated with posttraumatic	To examine the role of perceived stressfulness	Cross-sectional	N: 167 +	Post-migration stressors were not	S: Relied on questionnaires and clinical interviews. Had a

al. 2011 Croatia	stress disorder and depression in war-survivors displaced in Croatia	of trauma exposure and economic, social, occupational, educational, and familial adaptation after trauma in posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression in displaced war survivors.	study.	Matched controls N: 167 Refugees or internally displaced people in Croatia.	found to significantly predict PTSD symptoms. In their findings perceived stress during traumatic events, predicted most significantly PTSD symptoms.	matched control group. Efforts taken to minimize sampling bias, by recruiting through snowballing. L : Small sample size Potential recall bias. Looked only at two daily stressors.
Beiser et al. 2011 Canada	Stresses of Passage, balms of resettlement, and posttraumatic stress disorder among Sri Lankan Tamils in Canada.	To explore the salience of pre- and post-migration stresses as risk factors for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and to identify resilience factors and explore their mental health salience.	Cross-sectional study.	N: 1603 Sri Lankan Tamils in Toronto	All post-migration stressors except non-family social relations were found to significantly associated with PTSD.	S: Large sample size Relied on questionnaires and clinical interviews L:
Lidencrona et al. 2008 Sweden	Mental health of recently resettled refugees from the middle east in Sweden; the impact of pre-resettlement trauma, resettlement stress and capacity to handle stress.	To identify models of different mental health outcomes among refugees during resettlement, taking pre-migration, migration and post-migration stress conditions, a person's capacity to handle such stress and socio-	Cross-sectional study.	N : 124 Middle Eastern refugees that had been granted permanent residency in Sweden only a few months before	No resettlement stressors were significant in the model of core symptoms of post-traumatic stress. Pre-resettlement trauma made the largest contribution.	S: Relied on questionnaires and clinical interviews. Looked at 15 daily stressors. L : Small sample size Asylum seekers might accentuate their difficulties, hoping to better their chances of getting asylum.

		demographic variables into consideration.		responding.		
Carlsson et al 2006 Denmark	Predictors of mental health and quality of life in male tortured refugees.	To study the importance of past trauma/torture and post-migratory factors for the present symptoms of PTSD, depression, anxiety and for health-related quality of life.	Cross-sectional study	N: 63 male tortured refugees admitted to a pre-treatment assessment at the Rehabilitation and Research Center for refugees.	Post-migratory stressors were identified as significant predictors of emotional distress.	S: Relied on questionnaires and clinical interviews. L : Small sample size Not representative for all refugees.
Schweitzer et al. 2006 Australia	Trauma, post-migration living difficulties, and social support as predictors of psychological adjustment in resettled Sudanese refugees.	To explore the impact of pre-migration trauma, post-migration living difficulties and social support on the current mental health of Sudanese refugees in Australia.	Cross-sectional study	N: 63 resettled Sudanese refugees.	The only post-migration stressor related to PTSD symptoms was lack of community support from other ethnic Sudanese.	S: Relied on questionnaires and clinical interviews. L : Small sample size Not representative for all refugees.
Miller et al. 2002 USA	The relative contribution of war experiences and exile-related stressors to levels of psychological distress among Bosnian refugees.	To examine the relative contribution of exile-related stressors and war experiences to levels of PTSD and depressive symptomatology in two groups of Bosnian refugees.	Cross-sectional study	2 groups of Bosnian refugees. Clinical group N: 59. Non-clinical group. N: 40	Only social isolation in the community group was significantly related to PTSD symptomatology.	S: L : Small sample size Not representative for all refugees. Relied only self-report questionnaire data. Assessed only 2 exile related stressors.

Steel et al. 1999 Australia	Pathways from war trauma to posttraumatic stress symptoms among Tamil asylum seekers, refugees and immigrants.	To establish how much pre-migration trauma exposure and post-migration stress contribute to PTSD symptoms variance among Tamils in Australia.	Cross-sectional study	Total N: 194 62 asylum-seekers. 30 refugees. 104 immigrants.	Post-migration stress contributed 14% of the variance to PTSD symptoms.	S: L: Relied only self-report questionnaire data.
Silove et al. 1997 Australia	Anxiety, depression and PTSD in asylum-seekers: Associations with pre-migration trauma and post-migration stressors.	To examine possible relationships between past trauma and the ongoing stressors experienced by asylum seekers and their correlation with symptoms of depression, anxiety and depression.	Cross-sectional study	N: 38 Tamil asylum seekers.	37 % met criteria for PTSD. PTSD was significantly associated to delays in processing refugee applications, difficulties in dealing with immigration officials, obstacles to employment, racial discrimination and loneliness and boredom.	S: Relied on questionnaires and clinical interviews. L : Small sample size Not representative for all refugees. Asylum seekers might accentuate their difficulties, hoping to better their chances of getting asylum.