

IDPs' long-term labour market outcomes and satisfaction with education and health services in the post-socialist countries

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PLAN

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- Results
- Conclusion

MOTIVATION

- Research programme to study long-term outcomes of IDPs in the post-socialist countries
 - *Labour market outcomes*
 - *Access to public services*
- Why it is *important*?
 - Little evidence on the *long-term socio-economic outcomes of IDPs*
 - Do former IDPs still experience a *disadvantage* 10-15-20 years after the conflict?
 - Existing *evidence fragmented*, focusing on one country, not enough quantitative studies (data issues)
 - Little evidence on *the post-socialist countries* that experienced some of the worst military conflicts in modern history and saw millions of people displaced
 - **Former Yugoslavia** (Serbia, Kosovo, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, FYROM), 1990s
 - **Former Soviet Union** (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Russia), 1990s
 - *Labour market outcomes* (employment, types of employment, training needs) and *access to public services* (health, education, registry) important as they help rebuild lives after conflict and displacement

TWO STUDIES

- Ivlevs, A. and Veliziotis, M. (2018). "[Beyond conflict: long-term labour market integration of internally displaced persons in the post-socialist countries](#)", *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 105: 131-146
 - *Long-term unemployment/inactivity*
 - *Short term-unemployment*
 - *Informal work*
 - *Willingness to acquire extra education/training*
- “Are IDPs satisfied with the quality of public health and education services they receive? A long-term perspective from urban areas in the post-socialist countries”
 - *A background report for the 2019 Global Report on Internal Displacement*
 - *Urban areas*
 - *Satisfaction with health and education services*

Both studies use the ***same dataset***

DATA

- “Life in Transition II” survey
 - **Conducted by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank**
 - **Autumn 2010**
 - **30 post-socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia**
- **Nationally representative** samples of 1,000 respondents per country (1,500 respondents in the case of Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Serbia and Poland)
- Focus on countries that witnessed a war or conflict in 1990s-early 2000s
 - **Former Yugoslavia:** Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, FYROM, Kosovo, Serbia
 - **Former Soviet Union:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia, Tajikistan
- Information on forced displacement: *“Did your household have to move as a result of ... conflict?”*
 - Approximately **9% of the total sample** former IDPs, 60% live in urban areas.
- Extensive information of socio-economic conditions and the use of public services

METHODOLOGY

- **Econometric** analysis
- Estimation of the model:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Outcome}_{ij} = & \alpha * \text{forcibly displaced}_{ij} + \\ & \Gamma * \text{individual-level controls}_{ij} + \\ & \Delta * \text{country-fixed effects}_j + \\ & \text{random error term}_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

- As outcomes are binary, use **probit**

OUTCOMES

LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION

- 1) Long-term unemployment/inactivity
- 2) Short-term unemployment
- 3) Informal work
- 4) Willingness to acquire education

SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

- 1) frequent and unjustified absence of doctors;
- 2) treated disrespectfully by staff;
- 3) no medication/drugs available;
- 4) long waiting lists/lines;
- 5) facilities not clean;
- 6) payments required for services that should be free

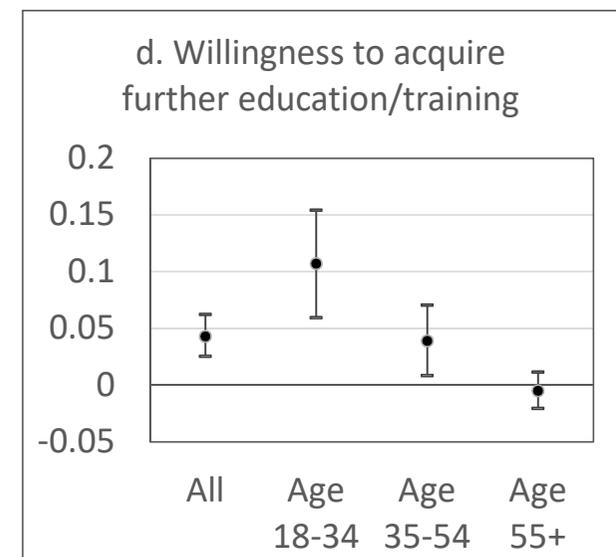
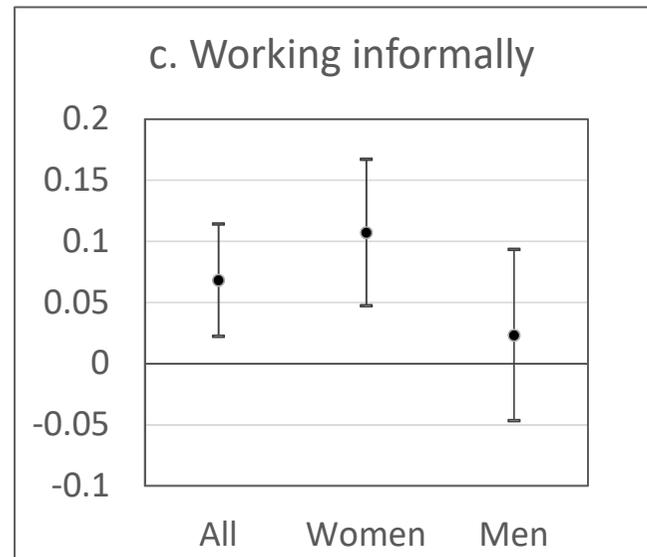
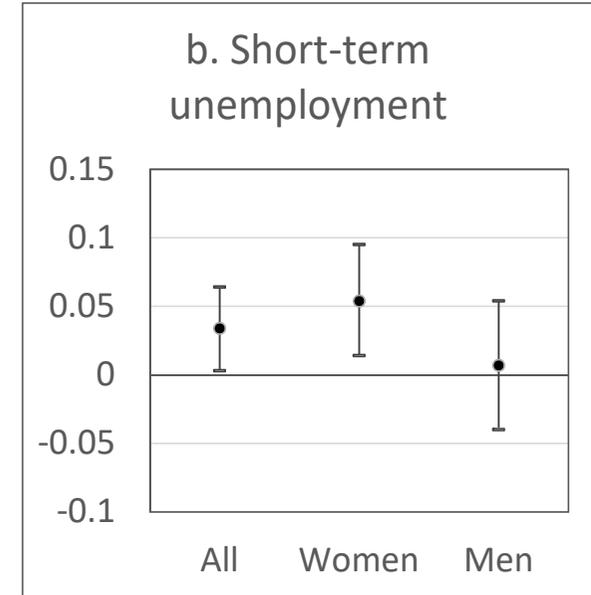
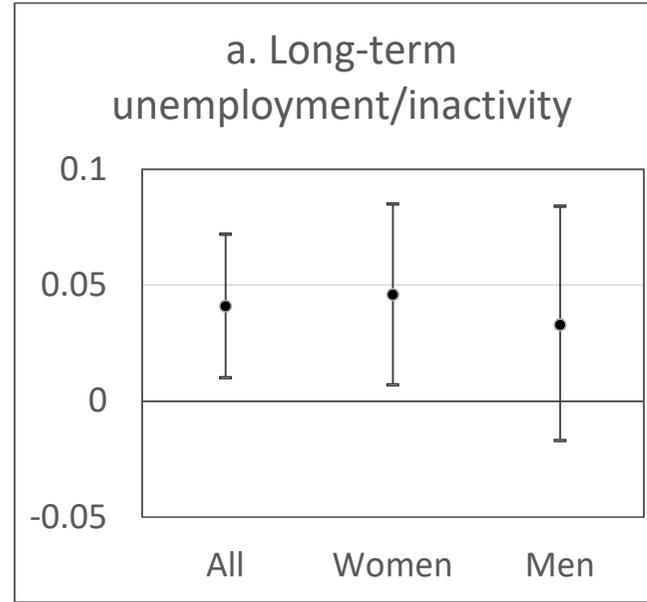
SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC EDUCATION SERVICES

- 1) no textbooks that should be provided free of charge;
- 2) poor teaching;
- 3) frequent and unjustified absence of teachers;
- 4) overcrowded classrooms;
- 5) facilities in poor condition;
- 6) payments required for services that should be free

RESULTS I

Labour market outcomes

- 10-15 years after the conflict, IDPs are more likely to be:
 - *long-term unemployed/inactive*
 - *short-term unemployed*
 - *working informally*
 - *willing to acquire extra education/training*
- Gender and age differences:
 - *Women IDPs are particularly disadvantaged in terms of unemployment and informal work*
 - *Younger IDPs particularly willing to acquire education/training*
- **Long-lasting LABOUR MARKET DISADVANTAGE of forced internal displacement**



RESULTS II: Satisfaction with health and education services

Satisfaction with HEALTH services	Frequent and unjustified absence of doctors	Treated disrespectfully by staff	No medication / drugs available	Long waiting lists/ queues	Facilities not clean	Payments required for services that should be free
Forcibly displaced	0.063	0.078***	0.041*	0.097***	0.043**	0.086***
Satisfaction with EDUCATION services	No textbooks	Poor teaching	Frequent and unjustified absence of teachers	Overcrowded classrooms	Facilities in poor condition	Payments required for services that should be free
Forcibly displaced	0.001	0.045	0.034	0.026	0.064	-0.008

➔ Former IDPs are **more dissatisfied** with the quality of public **health services** they receive

➔ There is **no difference** in satisfaction with public **education services** between IDPs and non-IDPs

Results III: Satisfaction with health and education services

- Greater satisfaction with education than health services consistent with the recent **hypothesis that forcibly displaced are more likely to invest in education** (transferable human capital) to compensate for the loss of material possessions (housing, land, livestock)
 - Historical evidence from post-WWII forced populations movements in Poland
 - Becker, S., Grosfeld, I., Grosjean, P., Voigtlander, N. and Zhuravskaya, E. (2018) **Forced Migration and Human Capital: Evidence from Post-WWII Population Transfers.** <http://www.nber.org/papers/w24704>
 - Compared to non-displaced people, descendants of the forcibly displaced have **more years education and value education more** over material possessions – effects lasting for three generations

	Have you filed a complaint when you were dissatisfied with:	
	Public education services	Public health services
Forcibly displaced	0.042*	0.028

CONCLUSION

10-15 years after the conflict, IDPs are more likely to:

- Be **unemployed** (short and long term) and **work informally**
 - Especially IDP **women**
- Be willing to obtain **extra education and training**
 - Especially the **young**
- Be more **dissatisfied** with the public **health services** they receive
 - Bribes and maltreatment
- **LONG LASTING DISADVANTAGE OF BEING A FORMER IDP**

Former IDPs also

- Have **similar levels of satisfaction** with received **education services** as people not affected by conflict
- Are **more likely to file complaints** when dissatisfied with the education services they receive
- **KEEN TO INVEST IN EDUCATION TO COMPENSATE FOR THE LOSS OF MATERIAL POSSESSIONS**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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