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

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PLAN

• Motivation
• Data
• 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

  • 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:

\[
\text{Outcome}_{ij} = \alpha*\text{forcibly displaced}_{ij} + \\
\Gamma*\text{individual-level controls}_{ij} + \\
\Delta*\text{country-fixed effects}_j + \\
\text{random error term}_{ij}
\]

• 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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfaction with HEALTH services</th>
<th>Frequent and unjustified absence of doctors</th>
<th>Treated disrespectfully by staff</th>
<th>No medication / drugs available</th>
<th>Long waiting lists/queues</th>
<th>Facilities not clean</th>
<th>Payments required for services that should be free</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forcibly displaced</td>
<td>0.063</td>
<td>0.078***</td>
<td>0.041*</td>
<td>0.097***</td>
<td>0.043**</td>
<td>0.086***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfaction with EDUCATION services</th>
<th>No textbooks</th>
<th>Poor teaching</th>
<th>Frequent and unjustified absence of teachers</th>
<th>Overcrowded classrooms</th>
<th>Facilities in poor condition</th>
<th>Payments required for services that should be free</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forcibly displaced</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>-0.008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⇒ 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
    - 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have you filed a complaint when you were dissatisfied with:</th>
<th>Public education services</th>
<th>Public health services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forcibly displaced</td>
<td>0.042*</td>
<td>0.028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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