

Study of the Migration and Psychological State of Internally Displaced Persons

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Abstract

As a consequence of the conflicts occurred in 1990, Abkhazia and in 2008, South Ossetia, up to half million Georgian citizens were forced to leave their places of residence. The sufferers of the armed conflicts had to cope with bad socio-political situation and its accompanying crises, which is considered to have negative affect on the psychological state of the internally displaced persons. They often suffer psychological distress, which might have long-term destructive impact on the quality of their life, the index of social integration and general well-being. The research objective included the study of the migration processes of internally displaced persons and their psychological state. Using the tools adapted to Georgian population, through the quantitative research method, it was managed to determine the level of resilience, life orientation, depression, migration and anxiety. The results of this study will build valuable knowledge in terms of the psychological state of refugees, migration processes, social integration and difficulties associated with adaptation in the new environment. The analysis of the received data will provide significant help for the professionals working in the direction of mental health and the groups, whose activities are oriented to supporting the people living in the conflict zone and strengthening them through services.

Keywords: Internal Displacement; Psychological state; Migration Processes; Stress Resilience.

Introduction

The conflicts started in Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Samachablo) in the 1990s still remain as unsolved problems for the population of Georgia considering the fact that it is already 30 years that the population of the conflict regions have been separated from the rest of Georgia as a consequence of Russian occupation. Leaving their houses, the loss of relatives, severe social conditions, migration, difficulties associated with Covid Pandemic and the war between Russia and Ukraine can be considered as the causes of retraumatization, which, by itself, makes the mental health of the internally displaced persons more vulnerable. As a result of experiencing such traumatic events, people suffer from the symptoms of anxiety, difficulties with concentration, sleep problems, loss of appetite. Due to the undergone crisis and stress, some may develop: post-traumatic stress disorder, dissociation, panic, anxiety disorders, adaptation problems, etc.¹ In the conditions of numerous serious challenges faced by internally displaced population, the resilience of a person, how he/she manages positive adaptation and tackles difficulties are of particular importance, which, in turn, may be considered as the determinant of the purpose of life. The modern understanding of resilience takes it as a personal trait, which helps individuals in overcoming difficulties and adapting to them, hence, it is a certain kind of immunity

¹ Solomonias, T., Panjikidze, M., Makashvili, T., Darchia, S., Kareli, T., Siradze, N., A Guidebook to Psychological Crisis Intervention. Open Society Georgia, 2023.

against traumatic experiences.² Herewith, resilience can also be considered as a result of overcoming a serious obstacle.³ The purpose of life implies the life goals, its process and outcome. The life goals imply the existence of the goals for the future, which make life well-perceived and targeted. Understanding the present involves interest towards life, emotional diversity, it determines, whether a person considers his/her life as interesting, dynamic and well-perceived. And the life outcome reflects the evaluation of the passed life – the sense of its productivity and comprehension.

On both sides of the dividing lines the negative outcomes of “Borderization” has had serious negative affect on the communities divided by conflict. The people living in the conflict region had to undergo a number of crises and traumatic events-conflicts. Some part of the studies conducted by the researchers in the direction of the mental disorders following the trauma caused by war (post-stress disorder, depression, dependence on substances, social functional disorder, etc.) are directed at studying its spreading in the social environment through secondary traumatisation.⁴ In Georgia, the number of studies on war outcomes is quite low. According to the statistical reference published annually by the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health of Georgia (NCDC), as of 2021, in Georgia, mental and behavioural disorders fall within the ten classes of the diseases standing out for a high number of hospitalisations.⁵ Throughout 2021, in total 13305 persons were hospitalized with the diagnosis of mental and behavioural disorders. In terms of the diagnostics, based on the new cases registered in 2021, several types of mental and behavioural disorders are dominant, these are: organic personality disorders – with 674 new cases; neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders – with 799 new cases; schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders – with 895 new cases, and the largest in number – intellectual disorders – with 928 new cases.⁶

Protection of the rights of internally displaced persons, ensuring access to the services necessary for them and providing them with accommodation, caring for their mental health still remains a significant challenge for Georgian society.

1. Method

Research objective: to study the psychological state and migration processes of internally displaced persons.

Selection: random selection. 1000 respondents have participated in the research.

Research question:

- What is the index of migration revealed among internally displaced persons?
- What is the psychological state of internally displaced persons based on the purpose of life, depression, anxiety and resilience?

Hypothesis: the following hypotheses were formulated in the research process

H1. The index of dispositional optimism, anxiety and depression will be lower among internally displaced persons compared to the members of the control group;

H2. The low index of dispositional optimism among internally displaced persons will be related to the high index of depression and anxiety and low index of resilience;

² Davydov, D. M., Stewart, R., Ritchie, K., Chaudieu, I. “Resilience and mental health”. *Clinical Psychology Review*, Volume 30, Issue 5, 2010, 479-495 p.

³ Connor, K. M., Davidson, J. R. T. “Development of a new resilience scale: The Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale” (CD-RISC). *Depression and Anxiety*, 18(2), 76-82, 2003.

⁴ Panjikidze, M., *The Correlation between Posttraumatic Growth, Functioning of a Family and Emotional Intelligence. (on the example of the internally displaced families after the 2008 War)*. TSU [Dissertation], 2014.

⁵ Kokosadze, N., Lortkipanidze, K., *The Study of the Mental Health and the Availability of Services among University Students*. The United Nations Children’s Fund, 2023.

⁶ 0330.

H3. The prevalence of migration will be higher among internally displaced persons compared to the members of the control group.

1.1. participants

1000 respondents have participated in the research, among them, 500 respondents are internally displaced persons (from Abkhazia and Shida Kartli) and 500 respondents do not have the status of an internally displaced person. 84.8% of the research participants are female and 15.2% are male. 74.5% of respondents have never emigrated, 8,8% have emigrated legally, 6.7% plan to emigrate, 3.8% are currently emigrated, 3.2% emigrate periodically, 1.8% are currently illegally emigrated and 1.1% have been illegally emigrated.

1.2. Data collection procedure

The survey was conducted via Google Forms platform. After introducing the research goal and objectives, the respondents participated on a voluntary basis. According to the ethical standard of research, the anonymity was observed. In order to receive comprehensive information and avoid missing data, all questions were marked as mandatory.

1.2.1. Limitations of the study

The main limitation of the study is the issue related to the selection of respondents. It would be preferable if more emigrated respondents had participated in the study. It must be noted that the study would be significantly enriched by the participation of the respondents with the status of an internally displaced person living in different regions of Georgia. The limitation is also related to disturbing the gender balance, based on which, the absolute majority of the respondents were female.

1.3. Instruments

The following instruments adapted to Georgian population were applied in order to achieve the research objective:

- Resilience test (the Personal Views Survey III–R (PVS III-R, Maddi, 1998);
- Life purpose test (Purpose-in-Life Test, PIL, Crumbaugh and Maholick);
- Depressive disorder screening questionnaire - PHQ-9 – (Patient Health Questionnaire - 9);
- Anxiety questionnaire (PROMIS Emotional Distress—Anxiety— Short Form)

2. Description of results

Pursuant to the research objective, to study the migration and psychological peculiarities in terms of internally displaced persons, one-dimensional analysis, two-dimensional analysis, cross-tabulation analysis, single-factor ANOVA table, linear regression analysis were applied, also, the Pearson correlation coefficient and X^2 were calculated.

Based on the data processing, it was revealed that 43.8% of the internally displaced persons from Abkhazia, 50% of the internally displaced persons from Shida Kartli and 38.2% of the internal migrants have the moderately expressed value of anxiety and almost 11% of the representatives of all three groups – severely expressed value of anxiety. See Table N1.

Table N1. Differences on the Anxiety Measuring Scale based on the Status of an Internally Displaced Person

Crosstab
%within

		IDP from Abkhazia	IDP from Shida Kartli	Internal migrant	Total
Anxiety	absent	23.6%	25.0%	24.0%	23.9%
	Mildly expressed	22.6%	13.1%	27.0%	24.0%
	Moderately expressed	43.8%	50.0%	38.2%	41.5%
	Severely expressed	10.1%	11.9%	10.8%	10.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.979 ^a	6	0.126
Likelihood Ratio	10.675	6	0.099
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.552	1	0.457
N of Valid Cases	1000		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.90.

Based on the study it was revealed that 31.8% of the internally displaced persons from Abkhazia have mildly revealed depression, 36.5% of the internally displaced persons from Shida Kartli have average index of depression, and 32.2% of internal migrants have mild or moderate depression values. The differences are statistically reliable ($X^2=0.001$) See Table N2.

Table N2. Differences on the Depression Measuring Scale based on the Status of an Internally Displaced Person

Crosstab

		IDP from Abkhazia	IDP from Shida Kartli	Internal migrant	Total
Depression	absent	22.2%	17.6%	11.4%	16.4%
	Mild depression	31.8%	27.1%	32.2%	31.6%
	Moderate depression	26.3%	36.5%	31.0%	29.5%
	Moderately severe depression	10.6%	9.4%	15.6%	13.0%
	Severe depression	9.2%	9.4%	9.8%	9.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	25.371 ^a	8	0.001
Likelihood Ratio	25.483	8	0.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.395	1	0.000
N of Valid Cases	1000		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.08.

On the life orientation research scale high level of dispositional optimism was revealed among 78.8% of the respondents internally displaced from Abkhazia (82.9%) and Shida Kartli (82.1%) and 78.8% of the internal migrants. ($X^2=0.217$) See Table N3.

Table N3. Differences on the Life Orientation Measuring Scale based on the Status of an Internally Displaced Person

Crosstab %within		IDP from Abkhazia	IDP from Shida Kartli	Internal Migrant	Total
Life Orientation Scale	Low level	1.9%	4.8%	2.2%	2.3%
	Average level	15.1%	13.1%	19.0%	16.9%
	High level	82.9%	82.1%	78.8%	80.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chi-Square Tests					
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	
Pearson Chi-Square		5.776 ^a	4	0.217	
Likelihood Ratio		5.302	4	0.258	
Linear-by-Linear Association		2.035	1	0.154	
N of Valid Cases		1000			

a. 1 cells (11.1%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.93.

On the resilience research scale average level of resilience was revealed among 66.3% of the internally displaced respondents from Abkhazia, 67.9% of the internally displaced respondents from Shida Kartli and 64.6% of internal migrants. ($X^2=0.168$) See Table N4.

Table N4. Differences on the Resilience Measuring Scale based on the Status of an Internally Displaced Person

Crosstab		IDP from Abkhazia	IDP from Shida Kartli	Internal Migrant	Total
Resilience	Low level	22.1%	22.6%	27.6%	24.9%
	Average level	66.3%	67.9%	64.6%	65.6%
	High level	11.5%	9.5%	7.8%	9.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Chi-Square Tests					
		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	
Pearson Chi-Square		6.452 ^a	4	0.168	
Likelihood Ratio		6.440	4	0.169	
Linear-by-Linear Association		6.072	1	0.014	
N of Valid Cases		1000			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.98.

Based on the processing of the research data it was revealed that 46.9% of those respondents, who regularly emigrate have moderately expressed anxiety, 31.7% among those, who are emigrated now, 41.8% of who have never emigrated and 57.1%, - who plan to emigrate. 28.6% of the respondents, who have been in illegal emigration have severely expressed anxiety, 18.8% of who emigrate regularly and 17.1% of who are currently emigrated. The differences are statistically reliable. ($X^2=0.006$) See Table N5.

Table N5. Distribution of Respondents on the Anxiety Measuring Scale Based on Being emigrated
Crosstab

% within

		. Being emigrated						Total	
		I emigrate regularly	I am currently in legal emigration	I am currently in illegal emigration	I have never emigrated	I have been there legally	I have been there illegally		I plan to emigrate
anxiety	absent	18.8%	34.1%	33.3%	25.1%	15.8%	35.7%	12.7%	23.9%
	Mildly expressed	15.6%	17.1%	23.8%	24.3%	30.5%	7.1%	22.2%	23.9%
	Moderately expressed	46.9%	31.7%	28.6%	41.8%	36.8%	28.6%	57.1%	41.6%
	Severely expressed	18.8%	17.1%	14.3%	8.9%	16.8%	28.6%	7.9%	10.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	36.288 ^a	18	0.006
Likelihood Ratio	35.157	18	0.009
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.616	1	0.204
N of Valid Cases	1000		

a. 6 cells (21.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.48.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that those respondents have the averagely expressed level of anxiety, who have emigrated for treatment purposes (64.3%), who have changed their places of residence due to political persecution (54.8%) and due to persecution on ethnic grounds (52%). 22% of the respondents, who have emigrated due to economic hardship have severely expressed level of anxiety. The differences are statistically reliable ($X^2=0.000$) See Table N6.

Table N6. Distribution of Respondents on the Anxiety Measuring Scale Based on the Reasons for Being emigrated

Crosstab

% within change of the place of residence

		. Change of the place of residence						Total	
		Due to political persecution	Due to economic hardship	For treatment purposes	For study purposes	For the improvement of life conditions	Due to the persecution on economic grounds		Has not been changed
anxiety	absent	21.4%	19.2%	21.4%	20.8%	26.3%	8.0%	27.2%	23.9%
	Mildly expressed	23.8%	18.3%		26.4%	24.6%	22.0%	25.4%	24.1%
	Moderately expressed	54.8%	40.4%	64.3%	44.7%	42.3%	52.0%	37.1%	41.4%
	Severely expressed		22.1%	14.3%	8.2%	6.9%	18.0%	10.3%	10.6%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	46.102 ^a	18	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	52.251	18	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.863	1	0.015
N of Valid Cases	1000		

a. 4 cells (14.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.48.

Based on the processing of research results via cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that 50% of the respondents, whose family member periodically goes to emigration, 53.5% of the respondents, whose family member currently is in illegal emigration and 66.7% of the respondents, whose family member plans to emigrate have moderately expressed level of anxiety. It is noteworthy that 20% of the respondents, whose family member goes to emigration periodically, have severely expressed level of anxiety. The differences are statistically reliable ($X^2=0.001$) See Table N7.

Table N7. Distribution of Respondents on the Anxiety Measuring Scale Based on a Family Member Being emigrated

Crosstab

% within

		Any family member being emigrated						Total
		Goes to emigration periodically	He/she is currently in legal emigration	He/she is currently in illegal emigration	He/she is not emigrated	He/she has never been there	He/she plans to emigrate	
Anxiety	absent	10.0%	22.3%	16.3%	27.3%	29.0%	23.9%	
	Mildly expressed	20.0%	20.4%	18.6%	26.1%	29.0%	23.8%	
	Averagely expressed	50.0%	47.2%	53.5%	36.8%	33.0%	66.7%	
	Severely expressed	20.0%	10.0%	11.6%	9.7%	9.0%	9.5%	
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	38.863 ^a	15	0.001
Likelihood Ratio	43.708	15	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.479	1	0.001
N of Valid Cases	997		

a. 2 cells (8.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.21.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that 84.6% of the respondents, whose family member plans to migrate have averagely expressed level of anxiety, 29.2% of the respondents, whose family members have never been to migration, have mildly expressed anxiety and 32.3% of the respondents, whose family members have never been to migration have no anxiety at all. 17.1% of the respondents, whose family members are currently in migration have severely expressed anxiety. Differences are statistically reliable ($X^2=0.000$). See Table N8.

Table N8. Distribution of Respondents on the Anxiety Measuring Scale Based on a Family Member Being in Migration

		Any family member in migration (inside the country)					Total
		Currently is in migration	Periodically goes to migration	Is not in migration	Has never been in migration	Plans to migrate	
Anxiety	absent	20.2%	12.2%	24.8%	32.3%	23.9%	
	Mildly expressed	18.1%	28.6%	24.9%	29.2%	24.0%	
	Averagely expressed	44.6%	49.0%	41.0%	31.5%	84.6%	
	Severely expressed	17.1%	10.2%	9.3%	6.9%	15.4%	
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

	Value	Df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	39.718 ^a	12	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	44.284	12	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.387	1	0.001
N of Valid Cases	999		

a. 3 cells (15.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.38.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis of the research results it was revealed that 37.9% of the respondents, who are currently in legal emigration have mild depression, 36.4% of the respondents that periodically emigrate have mild depression and 21.2% have severe depression. 19% of the respondents, who are currently emigrated have severe depression. The differences are statistically reliable ($X^2=0.000$). See Table N9.

Table N9. Distribution of Respondents on the Depression Research Scale Based on Being emigrated

		Being emigrated						Total	
		I go there regularly	Currently I am in legal emigration	Currently I am in illegal emigration	I have never emigrated	I have been in legal emigration	I have in illegal emigration	I plan to emigrate	
Depression	absent	3.0%	32.5%	14.3%	16.8%	7.4%	35.7%	18.8%	16.4%
	Mild depression	30.3%	20.0%	33.3%	33.3%	37.9%		15.6%	31.5%
	moderate depression	36.4%	27.5%	19.0%	30.1%	30.5%	35.7%	21.9%	29.5%
	moderate and severe depression	21.2%	12.5%	14.3%	11.2%	12.6%	14.3%	31.3%	13.1%
	Severe depression	9.1%	7.5%	19.0%	8.6%	11.6%	14.3%	12.5%	9.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	58.335 ^a	24	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	59.870	24	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.522	1	0.112
N of Valid Cases	999		

a. 11 cells (31.4%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.32.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that 50% of the respondents, who have changed their places of residence have mild depression and 28% of them have severe depression. 36.6% of the respondents, who have changed their place of residence due to political persecution, have moderate depression. 21.2%-21.4% of the respondents, who have changed their place of residence for the purpose of treatment and continuing their studies have moderately severe depression. The differences are statistically reliable ($X^2=0.000$). See Table N10.

Table N10. Distribution of Respondents on the Depression Research Scale Based on the Reasons of Change of the Place of Residence

		Reasons for change the place of residence							Total
		Due to political persecution	Due to economic hardship	For treatment purposes	For study purposes	For improving life conditions	Due to persecution on ethnic grounds	Has not been changed	
Depression	absent	17.1%	15.4%	28.6%	8.1%	19.0%	10.0%	19.1%	16.5%
	Mild depression	26.8%	26.0%	14.3%	31.9%	31.0%	50.0%	31.8%	31.5%
	Moderate depression	36.6%	25.0%	21.4%	34.4%	33.3%	12.0%	28.5%	29.3%
	Moderate and severe depression	19.5%	21.2%	21.4%	20.0%	7.5%		11.6%	13.1%
	Severe depression		12.5%	14.3%	5.6%	9.2%	28.0%	9.0%	9.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	79.565 ^a	24	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	85.451	24	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.191	1	0.041
N of Valid Cases	999		

a. 7 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.33.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis of the research data it was revealed that 45% of the respondents, whose family member has never emigrated have mild depression, 33.3% of the respondents, whose family members plan to emigrate have moderate depression. 25.6% of the respondents, whose family members are currently in illegal emigration have moderately severe depression and 32.6% of those, whose family members currently are in illegal emigration have severe depression. The differences are statistically reliable ($X^2=0.000$). See Table N11.

Table N11. Distribution of Respondents on the Depression Research Scale Based on a Family Member Being emigrated

		Is any family member emigrated (abroad)					Total	
		Emigrates periodically	Currently is legally emigrated	Currently is illegally emigrated	Is not emigrated	Has never emigrated		Plans to emigrate
Depression	absent	12.9%	14.9%	4.7%	18.0%	18.8%	23.8%	16.4%
	Mild depression	24.3%	27.1%	23.3%	33.9%	45.5%	9.5%	31.6%
	Moderate depression	22.9%	37.5%	14.0%	28.1%	24.8%	33.3%	29.4%
	Moderately severe depression	21.4%	15.2%	25.6%	10.7%	5.9%	19.0%	13.0%
	Severe depression	18.6%	5.2%	32.6%	9.3%	5.0%	14.3%	9.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	86.779 ^a	20	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	79.363	20	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.827	1	0.001
N of Valid Cases	999		

a. 4 cells (13.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.00.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that 25.2% of the respondents, whose family members have never migrated, have no depression at all. 35.4% of the respondents, whose family members periodically migrate have mild depression. 38.5% of the respondents, whose family members plan to migrate, have moderate depression and 30.8% of such respondents have mildly severe depression.

12.5% of the respondents, whose family members periodically migrate have severe depression. The differences are statistically reliable ($X^2=0.008$). See Table N12.

Table N12. Distribution of Respondents on the Depression Research Scale Based on a Family Member Being in Migration

Crosstab

% within		Is any family member migrated (within the country)					Total
		Currently is migrated	Periodically migrates	Is not migrated	Has never migrated	Plans to migrate	
Depression	absent	15.5%	4.2%	16.0%	25.2%	15.4%	16.5%
	Mild depression	26.9%	35.4%	33.1%	32.8%	15.4%	31.7%
	Moderate depression	30.1%	33.3%	28.3%	31.3%	38.5%	29.4%
	Moderately severe depression	18.1%	14.6%	12.5%	4.6%	30.8%	12.9%
	Severe depression	9.3%	12.5%	10.1%	6.1%		9.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	32.799 ^a	16	0.008
Likelihood Ratio	36.530	16	0.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.615	1	0.006
N of Valid Cases	999		

a. 6 cells (24.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.22.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that 33.3% of those respondents, who periodically emigrate, have average level of dispositional optimism. 100% of those respondents, who are currently illegally emigrated, 85.4% of the respondents, who are currently legally emigrated and 66.7% of the respondents, who periodically emigrate have high level of dispositional optimism. Table N13.

Table N13. Distribution of Respondents on the Life Orientation Research Scale Based on Being emigrated

		Being emigrated						Total
		I emigrate regularly	Currently I am legally emigrated	Currently, I am illegally emigrated	I have never emigrated	I have emigrate legally	I have emigrated illegally	
Life orientation Dispositiona l optimism	Low level				2.3%	1.1%	6.3%	2.2%
	Average level	33.3%	14.6%		17.9%	13.8%	12.7%	16.9%
	High level	66.7%	85.4%	100.0%	79.8%	85.1%	100.0%	81.0%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.630 ^a	12	0.023
Likelihood Ratio	29.272	12	0.004
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.109	1	0.741
N of Valid Cases	999		

a. 8 cells (38.1%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .31.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis, it was revealed that on the life orientation research scale, 90.5% of the respondents, who have changed their place of residence due to political persecution and 100% of respondents, who have changed their place of residence for treatment purposes, have high levels of dispositional optimism. See Table N14.

Table N14. Distribution of Respondents on the Life Orientation Research Scale Based on the Determination of the Reasons of Change of the Place of Residence.

		Reasons for change of the place of residence						Total	
		Due to political persecution	Due to economic hardship	For treatment purposes	For study purposes	To improve life conditions	Due to persecution on ethnic grounds		Has not changed
Life orientation dispositiona l optimism	Low level		1.0%		2.5%	1.7%	8.0%	2.2%	2.2%
	Average level	9.5%	13.5%		21.9%	15.5%	16.0%	17.8%	16.9%
	High level	90.5%	85.6%	100.0%	75.6%	82.8%	76.0%	80.0%	80.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.266 ^a	12	0.082
Likelihood Ratio	20.030	12	0.067
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.105	1	0.078
N of Valid Cases	999		

a. 7 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .31.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that on the life orientation research scale, 87.0% of those respondents have high values of dispositional optimism, whose family member has never emigrated. See Table N15.

Table N15. Distribution of Respondents on the Life Orientation Research Scale Based on a Family Member emigrated.

Crosstab

% within Is any family member emigrated (abroad?)

		Periodically emigrates	Currently is legally emigrated	Currently is illegally emigrated	Is not emigrated	Has never emigrated	Plans to emigrate	Total
Life orientation Dispositional optimism	Low level	1.4%	1.1%	4.7%	2.6%	1.0%	9.5%	2.2%
	Average level	22.9%	17.8%	20.9%	15.4%	12.0%	33.3%	16.9%
	High level	75.7%	81.0%	74.4%	82.0%	87.0%	57.1%	80.9%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.913 ^a	10	0.041
Likelihood Ratio	16.212	10	0.094
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.003	1	0.956
N of Valid Cases	997		

a. 5 cells (27.8%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .46.

Based on cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that 82.1% of those respondents, whose family member is not in migration have high values of dispositional optimism on the life orientation research scale; 38.5% of those respondents, whose family members plan to migrate have average values. And 4.1% of those respondents, whose family members are currently in migration have the lowest value. See Table N16.

Table N16. Distribution of Respondents on the Life Orientation Research Scale Based on a Family Member in Migration.

Crosstab

% within Family member being in migration (inside the country)

		Currently is in migration	Periodically goes to migration	Is not in migration	Has never been in migration	Plans to migrate	Total
Life orientation: Dispositional optimism	Low level	4.1%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%		2.2%
	Average level	18.1%	16.3%	16.2%	17.6%	38.5%	17.0%
	High level	77.7%	81.6%	82.1%	80.9%	61.5%	80.8%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.244 ^a	8	0.322
Likelihood Ratio	8.030	8	0.431
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.212	1	0.271
N of Valid Cases	999		

a. 5 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .29.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that 28.6% of the respondents, who have been in illegal emigration have high level of resilience, 85.7% of the respondents, who are currently in legal

emigration have moderate level of resilience, and 28.6% of those respondents, who have been in illegal emigration have the lowest index of resilience. See Table N17.

Crosstab

		% within being emigrated							Total
		I go there regularly	I am now in legal emigration	I am now in illegal emigration	I have never been there	I have been there legally	I have been there illegally	I plan to emigrate	
resilience	Low level	31.3%	23.8%	14.3%	25.4%	21.1%	28.6%	26.6%	25.0%
	Average level	65.6%	54.8%	85.7%	65.3%	70.5%	42.9%	67.2%	65.6%
	High level	3.1%	21.4%		9.3%	8.4%	28.6%	6.3%	9.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.843 ^a	12	0.039
Likelihood Ratio	20.931	12	0.051
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.004	1	0.950
N of Valid Cases	1001		

a. 5 cells (23.8%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.31.

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that 28.6% of those respondents have the highest value of resilience and 32.5% of those respondents have the highest value of resilience, who have changed their places of residence due study travels. 81.0% of those respondents have an average level of resilience, who have changed their place of residence due to political persecution. See Table N18.

Table N18. Distribution of Respondents on the Resilience Research Scale in terms of the Change of the Place of Residence.

Crosstab

		Reason for changing the place of residence							Total
		Due to political persecution	Due to economic hardship	For treatment	For studies	To improve life conditions	Due to persecution on ethnic grounds	Has not been changed	
Resilience	Low level	14.3%	23.8%	7.1%	32.5%	21.1%	32.0%	24.6%	24.9%
	Average level	81.0%	70.5%	64.3%	62.5%	65.1%	64.0%	64.6%	65.6%
	High level	4.8%	5.7%	28.6%	5.0%	13.7%	4.0%	10.8%	9.5%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	28.681 ^a	12	0.004
Likelihood Ratio	28.574	12	0.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.206	1	0.650
N of Valid Cases	1001		

a. 4 cells (19.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.33.

Based on the cross tabulation analysis it was revealed that 11.9% of those respondents have a high level of resilience, whose family members currently are in legal emigration. 75% of the respondents, whose family members have never emigrated have average level of resilience, and 57.1% of the respondents, whose family members are going to emigration have the lowest level of resilience. See Table N19.

Table N19. Distribution of Respondents on the Resilience Research Scale Based on the Family Members Being Abroad

Crosstab		Family member emigrated						Total
		Goes there periodically	Is now in legal emigration	Is now in illegal emigration	Is not emigrated	Has never emigrated	Plans to migrate	
resilience	Low level	30.0%	27.1%	38.6%	22.4%	15.0%	57.1%	24.9%
	Average level	60.0%	61.0%	56.8%	68.9%	75.0%	42.9%	65.7%
	High level	10.0%	11.9%	4.5%	8.7%	10.0%		9.4%
Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Based on the cross-tabulation analysis it was revealed that 28% of the respondents, whose family members currently are in migration, have low index of resilience. 75.5% of the respondents, whose family members periodically migrate have an average index of resilience. And 11.1% of the respondents, whose family members are not in migration, have an average index of resilience. To establish, whether the differences on the grounds of internal displacement were revealed on the applied scales, it was revealed that an average index of anxiety is higher among the persons internally displaced from Abkhazia (M= 20.10; SD= 6.21) and Shida Kartli (M=20.34; SD=7.10) compared with the internal migrants (M= 19.55; SD= 6.20). The average index of depression is higher among internal migrants (M=11.18; SD=5.97), compared to the persons internally displaced from Abkhazia (M= 9.76; SD= 6.04) and Shida Kartli (M=10.32; SD= 6.17). Dispositional optimism is higher among the internally displaced persons from Abkhazia (M=25.21; SD=5.32) and Shida Kartli (M=25.00; SD=5.95) compared to internal migrants (M= 24.96; SD= 5.68).

The average score of resilience is equal among the internally displaced persons from Abkhazia (M=76.08; SD= 19.39) and from Shida Kartli (M= 76.05; SD= 18.90) and it is slightly lower among internal migrants (M= 72.91; SD= 19.13).

Table N20. Correlation Analysis

		შეფასების ინდექსი	შეფასების ინდექსი	შეფასების ინდექსი	შეფასების ინდექსი	შეფასების ინდექსი	შეფასების ინდექსი	შეფასების ინდექსი
შეფასების ინდექსი	Pearson Correlation	1	.626**	-.286**	-.453**	-.400**	-.411**	-.482**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
შეფასების ინდექსი	Pearson Correlation	.626**	1	-.431**	-.703**	-.536**	-.506**	-.683**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
შეფასების ინდექსი	Pearson Correlation	-.286**	-.431**	1	.658**	.572**	.529**	.679**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
შეფასების ინდექსი	Pearson Correlation	-.453**	-.703**	.658**	1	.718**	.611**	.927**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
	N	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
შეფასების ინდექსი	Pearson Correlation	-.400**	-.536**	.572**	.718**	1	.622**	.888**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
შეფასების ინდექსი	Pearson Correlation	-.411**	-.506**	.529**	.611**	.622**	1	.797**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	N	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
შეფასების ინდექსი	Pearson Correlation	-.482**	-.683**	.679**	.927**	.888**	.797**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
	N	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Conclusion

Based on the analysis and processing of the data obtained in terms of the research objective – to study the psychological state and the migration processes of internally displaced persons, the following was revealed:

- The averagely expressed index of anxiety is relatively higher in displaced persons from Abkhazia and Shida Kartli, compared to that of the control group.
- The average index of depression is slightly higher in the respondents displaced from Shida Kartli.
- The dispositional optimism on the life orientation research scale is slightly higher in the internally displaced respondents from Abkhazia and Shida Kartli compared to the control group.
- More than the half of the research participants have an average resilience index.
- Moderately expressed anxiety is higher in respondents, who regularly emigrate, and severely expressed anxiety was revealed more among respondents, who have emigrated illegally.
- More than half of the surveyed respondents, who have emigrated due to treatment purposes, or due to the persecution on political or ethnic grounds, have moderately expressed level of anxiety. Almost one-third of the surveyed respondents, who have emigrated due to economic hardship, revealed severely expressed level of anxiety.
- More than a half of the research participants, whose family members are emigrated or plan to emigrate, have moderately expressed level of anxiety. Severely expressed level of anxiety was revealed more in the respondents, whose family members periodically emigrate.
- Almost the majority of the respondents, whose family member plans to migrate, revealed moderately expressed level of anxiety. One-third of the respondents, whose family member has never migrated, do not have any signs of anxiety.
- Severe depression was revealed more among the respondents, who are currently emigrated or periodically emigrate.
- One-third of the research participants, who have changed their place of residence due to the persecution on ethnic grounds have severe depression. Moderately severe depression was mostly expressed among the respondents, who have changed their place of residence for treatment purposes or to continue studies.
- Almost half of the respondents, whose family members have never emigrated, have mild depression and one third of the research participants, whose family members are currently emigrated illegally, have severe depression.

- One-third of the research participants, whose family members periodically migrate, have mild depression, and moderately severe depression was revealed among the respondents, whose family members plan to migrate.
- Most part of the respondents, who are currently legally emigrated, who emigrate periodically and the absolute majority of respondents, who are currently illegally emigrated, have high level of dispositional optimism.
- Dispositional optimism is high among the absolute majority of the respondents, who have changed their place of residence for treatment purposes.
- Most part of the respondents, whose family member has never emigrated, have high index of dispositional optimism.
- Dispositional optimism is high among the respondents, whose family member is not migrated and the index is lowest among the respondents, whose family members are currently migrated.
- Resilience is lowest among one-third of the respondents, who have changed their place of residence for study travel purposes. Average level of resilience was revealed among the majority of the respondents, who have changed their place of residence due to political persecution.
- More than a half of the respondents, whose family member plans to emigrate, have revealed the lowest index of resilience.
- Resilience is high among one-third of the respondents, whose family members are currently migrated, have low level of resilience. Most part of the respondents, whose family members periodically migrate, have average index of resilience.
- Statistically significant differences have not been revealed based on age, sex, education and family status.
- After the correlation and factor analysis, it was revealed that high correlation exists between the research scales. In particular, high indexes of anxiety and depression are related to the low indexes of dispositional optimism and resilience.

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