

CODEBOOK

BURUNDI NATIONAL COMMUNITY DATA

Migration and Development: A World in Motion

Maastricht Graduate School of Governance,
Maastricht University

CONTACT INFORMATION:

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Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
2. INTERVIEWER SHEET (IS)				
IS_1	Interviewer code	1	32	32.00
		3	34	34.00
		16	34	34.00
		Total	100	100.00
IS_2a	Day of the interview	1. Monday	15	15.00
		2. Tuesday	18	18.00
		3. Wednesday	18	18.00
		4. Thursday	19	19.00
		5. Friday	15	15.00
		6. Saturday	15	15.00
		Total	100	100.00
IS_2b	Month of the interview	1. January	21	21.00
		2. February	70	70.00
		3. March	8	8.00
		Missing	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
IS_2c	Year of the interview	2011	100	100.00
		Total	100	100.00
IS_3a	Start of the interview - Hour	9	14	14.00
		10	45	45.00
		11	24	24.00
		12	13	13.00
		13	3	3.00
		17	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
IS_3b	Start of the interview - Minute	n = 100 R = 0 - 59		
IS_5	Language in which the interview was conducted	1. French	0	0.00
		2. English	0	0.00
		3. Kirundi	100	100.00
		4. Swahili	0	0.00
		5. Other	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
IS_6	Country in which the interview was conducted	1. Burundi	100	100.00
		2. Afghanistan	0	0.00
		3. Morocco	0	0.00
		4. Ethiopia	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
IS_7	Province in which the interview	1. Bubanza	4	4.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	was conducted	2. Bujumbura Rural	7	7.00
		3. Bururi	7	7.00
		4. Cankuzo	3	3.00
		5. Cibitoke	6	6.00
		6. Gitega	8	8.00
		7. Karuzi	5	5.00
		8. Kayanza	8	8.00
		9. Kirundo	8	8.00
		10. Makamba	5	5.00
		11. Muramvya	4	4.00
		12. Muyinga	8	8.00
		13. Mwaro	4	4.00
		14. Ngozi	8	8.00
		15. Rutana	4	4.00
		16. Ruyigi	5	5.00
		17. Bujumbura Mairie	6	6.00
		Total	100	100.00
IS_8	Commune in which the interview was conducted	n = 100 R= 1- 52		
IS_9	Colline in which the interview was conducted	n = 100 R= 1- 8		
3. IDENTIFICATION OF THE COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE (ID)				
ID_1	Position of the community representative	1. Community leader	82	82.00
		2. Elderly person who is knowledgeable on community history and current affairs	9	9.00
		3. Teacher	1	1.00
		4. Religious leader	3	3.00
		5. Health care worker	1	1.00
		6. Other	4	4.00
		Total	100	100.00
ID_2	Gender of the community representative	1. Male	83	83.00
		2. Female	17	17.00
		Total	100	100.00
ID_3	Age of the community representative	n = 100 R = 24 - 73	M = 45.11	SD = 11.24
ID_4	Educational attainment of the community representative	1. No formal education	19	19.00
		2. Pre-school (Koran school)	3	3.00
		3. Incomplete primary	32	32.00
		4. Primary	31	31.00
		5. Incomplete secondary	7	7.00
		6. Secondary	2	2.00
		secondary/preliminary	5	5.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		(bachelor)	0	0.00
		9. Undergraduate (bachelor)	1	1.00
		10. Masters or higher	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
ID_5	Years that the community representative has been living in this community	n = 99 R = 2 - 70	M = 34.20	SD = 15.11
A. BASIC CHARACTERISTICS				
A.A COMMUNITY HISTORY, LANGUAGE AND CULTURE				
AA_1	Time of existence of the community (years)	n = 100 Range = 6 - 73	M = 34.81	SD = 17.12
AA_2	Language spoken in community in daily communication	1. French 2. English 3. Kirundi 4. Swahili 5. Other Total	0 0 98 2 0 100	0.00 0.00 98.00 2.00 0.00 100.00
AA_3	Average age of marriage for males in this community	n = 100 R = 15 - 30	M = 21.35	SD = 3.01
AA_4	Average age of marriage for females in this community	n = 100 R = 13 - 27	M = 18.28	SD = 2.23
A.B COMMUNITY POPULATION				
AB_1	Number of people living in this community	n = 97 R = 184 - 7540	M = 1554.85	SD = 1328.21
AB_2	Change in community population in the past five years	1. Increased 2. Decreased 3. Remained the same Total	98 0 2 100	98.00 0.00 2.00 100.00
AB_3	Number of people with which the community population changed in the past five years	n = 84 R = 20 - 1250	M = 232.98	SD = 244.07
AB_4a	Main reasons (1) for increase, decrease or lack of change in community population	Births Community formation Early marriage Formation of new households Illegal marriage Immigration Internal migration Marriage	47 1 2 1 2 1 2 6	47.96 1.02 2.04 1.02 2.04 1.02 2.04 6.12

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent	
		Movers in search of work	1	1.02	
		New couples	12	12.24	
		New occupants	1	1.02	
		No family planning	4	4.08	
		No work	1	1.02	
		Peace	1	1.02	
		Polygamy	1	1.02	
		Repatriation	7	7.14	
		Return migration	5	5.1	
		Rural exodus	2	2.04	
		Urbanisation	1	1.02	
		Total	98	100	
AB_4b	Main reasons (2) for increase, decrease or lack of change in community population	Births	13	13.27	
		Family formation	19	19.39	
		Formation of new households	4	4.08	
		Foundation of homes	1	1.02	
		Illegal marriage	1	1.02	
		Immigration	5	5.1	
		Marriage	14	14.29	
		Migration	1	1.02	
		Movers	1	1.02	
		N.A.	15	15.31	
		New houses	2	2.04	
		New neighbourhood	1	1.02	
		New owners	1	1.02	
		No family planning	1	1.02	
		Not many border conflicts	1	1.02	
		Peace	2	2.04	
		Polygamy	1	1.02	
		Reduction of deaths	1	1.02	
		Repatriation	9	9.18	
		Return migration	1	1.02	
		Rural exodus	3	3.06	
		Unoccupied	1	1.02	
		Total	98	100.00	
AB_5	Number of households run by females only	n = 97	R = 4 - 500	M = 48.26	SD = 68.02
AB_6	Number of households run by children younger than 18 only	n = 99	R = 0 - 130	M = 12.51	SD = 21.45
B. COMMUNITY ISSUES					
B_1a	Most important problem affecting this community	1. Crime/ theft	8	8.00	
		2. Lack of water	22	22.00	
		3. Lack of electricity	11	11.00	
		4. Poor access to health care	13	13.00	
		5. Poor access to education	3	3.00	

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		6. Bad transportation	0	0.00
		7. Traffic accidents	0	0.00
		8. Poor environment	4	4.00
		9. lack of employment	12	12.00
		10. Lack of available land	19	19.00
		11. Security/ conflict	3	3.00
		12. Corruption	1	1.00
		13. Waste disposal	1	1.00
		14. Other	3	3.00
		Total	100	100.00
B_1b	Second most important problem affecting this community	1. Crime/ theft	11	11.00
		2. Lack of water	13	13.00
		3. Lack of electricity	13	13.00
		4. Poor access to health care	17	17.00
		5. Poor access to education	10	10.00
		6. Bad transportation	4	4.00
		7. Traffic accidents	0	0.00
		8. Poor environment	2	2.00
		9. lack of employment	13	13.00
		10. Lack of available land	13	13.00
		11. Security/ conflict	1	1.00
		12. Corruption	1	1.00
		13. Waste disposal	1	1.00
		14. Other	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
B_1c	Third most important problem affecting this community	1. Crime/ theft	7	7.00
		2. Lack of water	14	14.00
		3. Lack of electricity	10	10.00
		4. Poor access to health care	11	11.00
		5. Poor access to education	12	12.00
		6. Bad transportation	4	4.00
		7. Traffic accidents	0	0.00
		8. Poor environment	3	3.00
		9. lack of employment	13	13.00
		10. Lack of available land	10	10.00
		11. Security/ conflict	1	1.00
		12. Corruption	3	3.00
		13. Waste disposal	1	1.00
		14. Other	11	11.00
		Total	100	100.00
C. INFRASTRUCTURE				
C.A. ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION				
CA_1b	Main route that people take to reach this community during rainy season	1. Paved road	4	4.00
		2. Dirt road	85	85.00
		3. Mixed paved and dirt road	3	3.00
		4. Footpath	7	7.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		5. Horse trail	0	0.00
		6. River/ sea	0	0.00
		7. Other	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
CA_1c	Main route that people take to reach this community during dry season	1. Paved road	4	4.00
		2. Dirt road	85	85.00
		3. Mixed paved and dirt road	3	3.00
		4. Footpath	7	7.00
		5. Horse trail	0	0.00
		6. River/ sea	0	0.00
		7. Other	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
CA_2b	Rating roads to reach this community during rainy season	1. Very bad	49	49.00
		2. Bad	31	31.00
		3. Medium	14	14.00
		4. Good	4	4.00
		5. Very good	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
CA_2c	Rating of roads to reach this community during dry season	1. Very bad	10	10.00
		2. Bad	39	39.00
		3. Medium	31	31.00
		4. Good	13	13.00
		5. Very good	7	7.00
		Total	100	100.00
CA_3	Change of roads to this community in the past five years	1. Worsened a lot	6	6.00
		2. Worsened	19	19.00
		3. Stayed the same	36	36.00
		4. Improved	34	34.00
		5. Improved a lot	5	5.00
		Total	100	100.00
C.B WATER, SANITATION, ELECTRICITY				
CB_1_1	Availability of electricity in the community	1. Yes, functional	8	8.00
		2. Yes, but not functional	1	1.00
		3. No	91	91.00
		Total	100	100.00
CB_2_1	Quality of electricity in the community	1. Very poor	0	0.00
		2. Poor	0	0.00
		3. Medium	0	0.00
		4. Good	0	0.00
		5. Very good	3	37.50
		Missing	5	62.50
		Total	8	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
CB_3_1	Portion of the community covered by electricity	1. Almost no community members	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the community members	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the community members	0	0.00
		4. More than half of the community members	0	0.00
		5. Almost all community members	3	37.50
		Missing	5	62.50
		Total	8	100.00
CB_4_1	Change in electricity in the past five years	1. Worsened a lot	0	0.00
		2. Worsened	0	0.00
		3. Stayed the same	93	93.00
		4. Improved	5	5.00
		5. Improved a lot	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
CB_1_2	Availability of public lighting in the community	1. Yes, functional	3	3.00
		2. Yes, but not functional	2	2.00
		3. No	95	95.00
		Total	100	100.00
CB_2_2	Quality of public lighting in the community	1. Very poor	0	0.00
		2. Poor	1	33.33
		3. Medium	1	33.33
		4. Good	0	0.00
		5. Very good	1	33.33
		Total	3	100.00
CB_3_2	Portion of the community covered by public lighting	members	0	0.00
		members	2	66.66
		2. Less than half of the community members	1	33.33
		3. Around half of the community members	0	0.00
		4. More than half of the community members	0	0.00
		5. Almost all community members	0	0.00
Total	3	100.00		
CB_4_2	Change in public lighting in the past five years	1. Worsened a lot	1	1.00
		2. Worsened	3	3.00
		3. Stayed the same	95	95.00
		4. Improved	1	1.00
		5. Improved a lot	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
CB_1_3	Availability of piped water in the community	1. Yes, functional	47	47.00
		2. Yes, but not functional	10	10.00
		3. No	43	43.00
		Total	100	100.00
CB_2_3	Quality of piped water in the community	1. Very poor	2	4.26
		2. Poor	4	8.51
		3. Medium	12	25.53
		4. Good	17	36.17
		5. Very good	12	25.53
		Total	47	100.00
CB_3_3	Portion of the community covered by piped water	1. Almost no community members	2	4.26
		2. Less than half of the community members	5	10.64
		3. Around half of the community members	5	10.64
		4. More than half of the community members	6	12.77
		5. Almost all community members	29	61.70
		Total	47	100.00
CB_4_3	Change in piped water in the past five years	1. Worsened a lot	0	0.00
		2. Worsened	10	10.00
		3. Stayed the same	50	50.00
		4. Improved	33	33.00
		5. Improved a lot	7	7.00
		Total	100	100.00
CB_1_4	Availability of sewage/ drains in the community	1. Yes, functional	2	2.00
		2. Yes, but not functional	2	2.00
		3. No	96	96.00
		Total	100	100.00
CB_2_4	Quality of sewage/ drains in the community	1. Very poor	1	50.00
		2. Poor	0	0.00
		3. Medium	0	0.00
		4. Good	1	50.00
		5. Very good	0	0.00
		Total	2	100.00
CB_3_4	Portion of the community covered by sewage/ drains	1. Almost no community members	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the community members	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the community members	1	50.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		4. More than half of the community members	0	0.00
		5. Almost all community members	1	50.00
		Total	2	100.00
CB_4_4	Change in sewage/ drains in the past five years	1. Worsened a lot	2	2.00
		2. Worsened	3	3.00
		3. Stayed the same	94	94.00
		4. Improved	1	1.00
		5. Improved a lot	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
CB_1_5	Availability of garbage collection in the community	1. Yes, functional	3	3.00
		2. Yes, but not functional	2	2.00
		3. No	95	95.00
		Total	100	100.00
CB_2_5	Quality of garbage collection in the community	1. Very poor	0	0.00
		2. Poor	0	0.00
		3. Medium	2	66.66
		4. Good	1	33.33
		5. Very good	0	0.00
		Total	3	100.00
CB_3_5	Portion of the community covered by garbage collection	1. Almost no community members	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the community members	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the community members	1	33.33
		4. More than half of the community members	0	0.00
		5. Almost all community members	2	66.66
		Total	3	100.00
CB_4_5	Change in garbage collection in the past five years	1. Worsened a lot	1	1.00
		2. Worsened	1	1.00
		3. Stayed the same	94	94.00
		4. Improved	3	3.00
		5. Improved a lot	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
C.C	HOUSING AND LAND			
CC_1	Rating of availability of housing in this community	1. Very poor	26	26.00
		2. Poor	44	44.00
		3. Medium	18	18.00
		4. Good	8	8.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		5. Very good	4	4.00
		Total	100	100.00
CC_2	Change of availability of housing in the past five years	1. Worsened a lot	10	10.00
		2. Worsened	30	30.00
		3. Stayed the same	32	32.00
		4. Improved	28	28.00
		5. Improved a lot	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
CC_3	Rating of availability of land in this community	1. Very poor	38	38.00
		2. Poor	38	38.00
		3. Medium	12	12.00
		4. Good	8	8.00
		5. Very good	4	4.00
		Total	100	100.00
CC_4	Change in availability of land in the past five years	1. Worsened a lot	26	26.00
		2. Worsened	58	58.00
		3. Stayed the same	15	15.00
		4. Improved	1	1.00
		5. Improved a lot	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
C. D FACILITIES				
CD_1_1	Presence of a health centre/ clinic in this community	1. Yes	14	14.00
		3. No	86	86.00
		Total	Total	100.00
CD_2_1	Number of households having access to a health centre/ clinic	1. Almost no households	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the households	1	7.14
		3. Around half of the households	1	7.14
		4. More than half of the households	1	7.14
		5. Almost all households	11	78.57
		Total	14	100.00
CD_3_1	Reason why some people do not have access to health centre/ clinic	1. Income level	4	28.57
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	1	7.14
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	2	14.29
		10. Other	1	7.14

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		N.A.	6	42.86
		Total	14	100.00
CD_4a_1	Time (hours) to reach a health	n = 100 R = 0 - 4	M = 0.78	SD = 1.00
CD_4b_1	Time (minutes) to reach a health centre/ clinic if it not available in this community	n = 100 R = 0 - 15	M = 16.87	SD = 17.89
CD_5_1	Type of transportation to reach a health centre/clinic if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	85 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 86	98.84 0.00 0.00 1.16 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_1_2	Presence of a hospital in this community	1. Yes 2. No Total	2 98 100	2.00 98.00 100.00
CD_1_3	Presence of a pharmacy in this community	1. Yes 2. No Total	10 90 100	10.00 90.00 100.00
CD_1_4	Presence of a pre-school in this community	1. Yes 2. No Total	7 93 100	7.00 93.00 100.00
CD_1_5	Presence of a primary school in this community	1. Yes 2. No Total	40 60 100	40.00 60.00 100.00
CD_1_6	Presence of a secondary school in this community	1. Yes 2. No Total	14 86 100	14.00 86.00 100.00
CD_1_7	Presence of water distribution in this community	1. Yes 2. No Total	9 91 100	9.00 91.00 100.00
CD_1_8	Presence of a market in this community	1. Yes 2. No Total	7 93 100	7.00 93.00 100.00
CD_1_9	Presence of public transportation in this community	1. Yes 2. No Total	10 90 100	10.00 90.00 100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
CD_1_10	Presence of a public phone in this community	1. Yes	7	7.00
		2. No	93	93.00
		Total	100	100.00
CD_1_11	Presence of an internet café/ connection in this community	1. Yes	5	5.00
		2. No	95	95.00
		Total	100	100.00
CD_1_12	presence of a post office in this community	1. Yes	2	2.00
		2. No	98	98.00
		Total	100	100.00
CD_1_13	Presence of a bank in this community	1. Yes	1	1.00
		2. No	99	99.00
		Total	100	100.00
CD_1_14	Presence of a mto in this community	1. Yes	1	1.00
		2. No	99	99.00
		Total	100	100.00
CD_1_15	presence of a mfi in this community	1. Yes	7	7.00
		2. No	93	93.00
		Total	100	100.00
CD_1_16	Presence of security? police services in this community	1. Yes	19	19.00
		2. No	81	81.00
		Total	100	100.00
CD_2_2	Number of households having access to a hospital	1. Almost no households	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the households	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the households	0	0.00
		4. More than half of the households	0	0.00
		5. Almost all households	2	100.00
		Total	2	100.00
CD_2_3	Number of households having access to a pharmacy	1. Almost no households	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the households	1	10.00
		3. Around half of the households	2	20.00
		4. More than half of the households	1	10.00
		5. Almost all households	6	60.00
		Total	10	100.00
CD_2_4	Number of households having	1. Almost no households	0	0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		2. Less than half of the households	3	42.86
		3. Around half of the households	0	0.00
		4. More than half of the households	1	14.29
		5. Almost all households	3	42.86
		Total	7	100.00
CD_2_5	Number of households having access to a primary school	1. Almost no households	1	2.50
		2. Less than half of the households	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the households	0	0.00
		4. More than half of the households	1	2.50
		5. Almost all households	38	95.00
		Total	40	100.00
CD_2_6	Number of households having access to a secondary school	1. Almost no households	1	7.14
		2. Less than half of the households	1	7.14
		3. Around half of the households	0	0.00
		4. More than half of the households	4	28.57
		5. Almost all households	8	57.14
		Total	14	100.00
CD_2_7	Number of households having access to water distribution	1. Almost no households	4	44.44
		2. Less than half of the households	1	11.11
		3. Around half of the households	1	11.11
		4. More than half of the households	1	11.11
		5. Almost all households	2	22.22
		Total	9	100.00
CD_2_8	Number of households having access to a market	1. Almost no households	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the households	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the households	0	0.00
		4. More than half of the households	0	0.00
		5. Almost all households	7	100.00
		Total	7	100.00
CD_2_9	Number of households having	1. Almost no households	0	0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	access to public transportation	2. Less than half of the households	2	20.00
		3. Around half of the households	2	20.00
		4. More than half of the households	0	0.00
		5. Almost all households	6	60.00
		Total	10	100.00
CD_2_10	Number of households having access to a public phone	1. Almost no households	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the households	1	14.29
		3. Around half of the households	2	28.57
		4. More than half of the households	0	0.00
		5. Almost all households	4	57.14
		Total	7	100.00
CD_2_11	Number of households having access to an internet café/	1. Almost no households	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the households	2	40.00
		3. Around half of the households	3	60.00
		4. More than half of the households	0	0.00
		5. Almost all households	0	0.00
		Total	5	100.00
CD_2_12	Number of households having access to a post office	1. Almost no households	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the households	1	50.00
		3. Around half of the households	0	0.00
		4. More than half of the households	1	50.00
		5. Almost all households	0	0.00
		Total	2	100.00
CD_2_13	Number of households having access to a bank	1. Almost no households	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the households	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the households	0	0.00
		4. More than half of the households	0	0.00
		5. Almost all households	1	100.00
		Total	1	100.00
CD_2_14	Number of households having	1. Almost no households	0	0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	access to a mto	2. Less than half of the households	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the households	0	0.00
		4. More than half of the households	0	0.00
		5. Almost all households	1	100.00
		Total	1	100.00
CD_2_15	Number of households having access to a mfi	1. Almost no households	0	0.00
		2. Less than half of the households	2	28.57
		3. Around half of the households	1	14.29
		4. More than half of the households	2	28.57
		5. Almost all households	2	28.57
		Total	7	100.00
CD_2_16	Number of households having access to security/police	1. Almost no households	1	5.26
		2. Less than half of the households	1	5.26
		3. Around half of the households	2	10.53
		4. More than half of the households	0	0.00
		5. Almost all households	15	78.95
		Total	19	100.00
CD_3_2	Reasons why some people do not have access to a hospital	1. Income level	1	50.00
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	0	0.00
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	1	50.00
		Total	2	100.00
CD_3_3	Reasons why some people do not have access to a pharmacy	1. Income level	5	50.00
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		9. This service does not have	2	20.00
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	3	30.00
		Total	10	100.00
CD_3_4	Reasons why some people do not have access to a pre-school	1.Income level	4	57.14
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	0	0.00
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	3	42.86
		Total	7	100.00
CD_3_5	Reasons why some people do not have access to a primary school	1.Income level	2	5.00
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	7	17.50
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	31	77.50
		Total	40	100.00
CD_3_6	Reasons why some people do not have access to a secondary school	1.Income level	3	21.43
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	5	35.71
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	6	42.86
		Total	14	100.00
CD_3_7	Reasons why some people do not have access to water distribution	1.Income level	5	55.56
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	2	22.22
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	2	22.22
		Total	9	100.00
CD_3_8	Reasons why some people do not have access to a market	1. Income level	0	0.00
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	0	0.00
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	7	100.00
		Total	7	100.00
CD_3_9	Reasons why some people do not have access to public transportation	1. Income level	2	20.00
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	1	10.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	2	20.00
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	5	50.00
		Total	10	100.00
CD_3_10	Reasons why some people do not have access to a public phone	1. Income level	2	28.57
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	1	14.29
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	2	28.57
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	2	28.57
		Total	7	100.00
CD_3_11	Reasons why some people do not have access to an internet café/ connection	1. Income level	2	40.00
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	1	20.00
		4. Age	0	0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	2	40.00
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	0	0.00
		Total	5	100.00
CD_3_12	Reasons why some people do not have access to a post office	1.Income level	2	100.0
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	0	0.00
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	0	0.00
		Total	2	100.00
CD_3_13	Reasons why some people do not have access to a bank	1.Income level	1	100.00
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	0	0.00
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	0	0.00
		Total	1	100.00
CD_3_14	Reasons why some people do not have access to a mto	1.Income level	1	100.00
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	0	0.00
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	0	0.00
		Total	1	100.00
CD_3_15	Reasons why some people do not have access to a mfi	1.Income level	5	71.43
		2. Occupation	0	0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		3. Social status (class)	1	14.29
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	0	0.00
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	1	14.29
		Total	7	100.00
CD_3_16	Reasons why some people do not have access to security/ police services	1. Income level	0	0.00
		2. Occupation	0	0.00
		3. Social status (class)	0	0.00
		4. Age	0	0.00
		5. Gender	0	0.00
		6. Race/ ethnicity	0	0.00
		7. Language	0	0.00
		8. Religious beliefs	0	0.00
		9. This service does not have	5	26.23
		10. Other	0	0.00
		N.A.	14	73.68
		Total	19	100.00
CD_4a_2	Time (hours) to reach a hospital if it is not available in this community	n= 100	R = 0 - 6	M = 1.87
				SD = 1.67
CD_4b_2	Time (minutes) to reach a hospital if it is not available in this community	n= 100	R = 0 - 50	M = 15.65
				SD = 18.04
CD_4a_3	Time (hours) to reach a pharmacy if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 6	M = 1.41
				SD = 1.45
CD_4b_3	Time (minutes) to reach a pharmacy if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 50	M = 14.15
				SD = 16.61
CD_4a_4	Time (hours) to reach a pre-school if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 5	M = 1.21
				SD = 1.26
CD_4b_4	Time (minutes) to reach a pre-school if it not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 50	M = 16.15
				SD = 17.04
CD_4a_5	Time (hours) to reach a primary school if it is not available in	n = 100	R = 0 - 30	M = 0.42
				SD = 3.01

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	this community			
CD_4b_5	Time (minutes) to reach a primary school if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 50 M = 14.15	SD = 16.33
CD_4a_6	Time (hours) to reach a secondary school if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 30 M = 0.95	SD = 3.04
CD_4b_6	Time (minutes) to reach a secondary school if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 55 M = 17.25	SD = 18.14
CD_4a_7	Time (hours) to reach water distribution if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 6 M = 1.73	SD = 1.59
CD_4b_7	Time (minutes) to reach water distribution if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 55 M = 12.80	SD = 16.63
CD_4a_8	Time (hours) to reach a market if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 6 M = 1.09	SD = 1.17
CD_4b_8	Time (minutes) to reach a market if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 55 M = 18.00	SD = 17.10
CD_4a_9	Time (hours) to reach public transportation if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 30 M = 1.47	SD = 3.13
CD_4b_9	Time (minutes) to reach public transportation if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 45 M = 14.29	SD = 15.96
CD_4a_10	Time (hours) to reach a public phone if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 6 M = 1.53	SD = 1.39
CD_4b_10	Time (minutes) to reach a public phone if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 50 M = 14.43	SD = 16.92
CD_4a_11	Time (hours) to reach an internet café/connection if it is not available in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 11 M = 2.18	SD = 1.97

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
CD_4b_11	Time (minutes) to reach an internet café/connection if it is not available in this community	n = 100 R = 0 - 50	M = 13.51	SD = 16.15
CD_4a_12	Time (hours) to reach a post office if it is not available in this community	n = 100 R = 0 - 6	M = 1.83	SD = 1.61
CD_4b_12	Time (minutes) to reach a post office if it is not available in this community	n = 100 R = 0 - 50	M = 15.5	SD = 17.00
CD_4a_13	Time (hours) to reach a bank if it is not available in this	n = 100 R = 0 - 6	M = 2.12	SD = 1.62
CD_4b_13	Time (minutes) to reach a bank if it is not available in this community	n = 100 R = 0 - 55	M = 13.10	SD = 16.48
CD_4a_14	Time (hours) to reach a mto if it is not available in this	n = 100 R = 0 - 6	M = 2.16	SD = 1.67
CD_4b_14	Time (minutes) to reach a mto if it is not available in this community	n = 100 R = 0 - 55	M = 12.80	SD = 16.44
CD_4a_15	Time (hours) to reach a mfi if it is not available in this	n = 100 R = 0 - 5	M = 1.48	SD = 1.33
CD_4b_15	Time (minutes) to reach a mfi if it is not available in this community	n = 100 R = 0 - 50	M = 14.25	SD = 16.55
CD_4a_16	Time (hours) to reach security/police services if it is not available in this community	n = 100 R = 0 - 4	M = 0.66	SD = 1.00
CD_4b_16	Time (minutes) to reach security/police series if not available in this community	n = 100n R = 0 - 50	M = 14.18	SD = 15.99
CD_5_2	Type of transportation to reach a hospital if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other	71 0 6 15 4 1 0 1	72.45 0.00 6.12 15.31 4.08 1.02 0.00 1.02

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Total	98	100.00
CD_5_3	Type of transportation to reach a pharmacy if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	78 0 4 6 2 0 0 0 90	86.67 0.00 4.44 6.67 2.22 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_5_4	Type of transportation to reach a pre-school if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	77 0 1 14 1 0 0 0 93	82.80 0.00 1.08 15.05 1.08 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_5_5	Type of transportation to reach a primary school if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 60	100.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_5_6	Type of transportation to reach a secondary school if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	85 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 86	98.84 0.00 1.16 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_5_7	Type of transportation to reach water distribution if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other	75 0 2 7 7 0 0 0	82.42 0.00 2.20 7.69 7.69 0.00 0.00 0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Total	91	100.00
CD_5_8	Type of transportation to reach a market if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	90 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 93	96.77 0.00 0.00 1.08 2.15 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_5_9	Type of transportation to reach public transportation if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	88 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 90	97.78 0.00 0.00 1.11 1.11 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_5_10	Type of transportation to reach a public phone if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	83 0 2 3 5 0 0 0 93	89.25 0.00 2.15 3.23 5.38 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_5_11	Type of transportation to reach an internet café/connection if it is not available in this	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	60 0 6 19 9 0 0 1 95	63.16 0.00 6.32 20.00 9.47 0.00 0.00 1.05 100.00
CD_5_12	Type of transportation to reach a post office if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other	85 0 1 8 4 0 0 0	86.73 0.00 1.02 8.16 4.08 0.00 0.00 0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Total	98	100.00
CD_5_13	Type of transportation to reach a bank if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	65 0 6 21 7 0 0 0 99	65.66 0.00 6.06 21.21 7.07 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_5_14	Type of transportation to reach a mto if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	65 0 6 22 6 0 0 0 99	65.66 0.00 6.06 22.22 6.06 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_5_15	Type of transportation to reach a mfi if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	76 0 4 11 2 0 0 0 93	81.72 0.00 4.30 11.83 2.15 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
CD_5_16	Type of transportation to reach security/ police services if it is not available in this community	1. On foot 2. By horse/ mule/ donkey 3. By bicycle 4. By private car or motorcycle 5. By bus 6. By taxi 7. By boat 8 Other Total	79 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 81	97.53 0.00 0.00 1.23 1.23 0.00 0.00 0.00 100.00
D. ECONOMIC SITUATION				
D.A ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES				
DA_1a	Most important economic activity for me in this	Agriculture Business Carpentry Fishing Handicraft	74 2 1 2 4	74.00 2.00 1.00 2.00 4.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Masonry	1	1.00
		Mining	3	3.00
		Salary employment	1	1.00
		Small business	8	8.00
		State and NGO officials	1	1.00
		State officials	2	2.00
		Wood carving	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
DA_1b	Second most important economic activity for men in	Agriculture	8	8.00
		Brick fabrication and masonry	1	1.00
		Business	8	8.00
		Carpentry	1	1.00
		Cotton	1	1.00
		Day labor	2	2.00
		Domestic worker	1	1.00
		Fishing	2	2.00
		Handicraft	1	1.00
		Livestock	14	14.00
		Masonry	10	10.00
		Masonry, welding, plumbing	1	1.00
		N.A.	28	28.00
		Officials	1	1.00
		Salary work	1	1.00
		Sale of food product	3	3.00
		Sale of local drinks	1	1.00
		Selling fruits and vegetables	1	1.00
		Sewing, hairdressing, jewelry	1	1.00
		Small business	6	6.00
		Small butcher	1	1.00
		Small livestock	5	5.00
		Transportation	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
DA_1c	Third most important economic activity for men in this	Agriculture	5	5.00
		Business	5	5.00
		Carpentry	1	1.00
		Handicraft	2	2.00
		Livestock	4	4.00
		Masonry	11	11.00
		Masonry, carpentry	2	2.00
		Mechanics, plumbing and electri	1	1.00
		N.A.	56	56.00
		Officials	1	1.00
		Sale of local drinks	2	2.00
		Sewing, hairdressing, jewelry	1	1.00
		Small business	6	6.00
		Small livestock	1	1.00
		Tea production	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
DA_2a	Most important economic activity for women in this	Agriculture	86	86.00
		Agriculture (hack)	1	1.00
		Agriculture (in other locations)	1	1.00
		Agriculture (tea, fruits, vegetable)	1	1.00
		Business	1	1.00
		Civil servants	2	2.00
		Civil servants and NGOs	1	1.00
		Employers	1	1.00
		Officers	1	1.00
		Small business	1	1.00
		Small business (food products)	1	1.00
		Small informal business	1	1.00
		Small livestock	1	1.00
		Work spot (rice)	1	1.00
	Total	100	100.00	
DA_2b	Second most economic activity for women in this community	Agriculture	6	6.00
		Agriculture in other locations	1	1.00
		Breeding	7	7.00
		Business	5	5.00
		Collection of bad coffee beans (1	1.00
		Daily workers	1	1.00
		Handicraft	1	1.00
		Housework (good)	1	1.00
		Informal business of food produ	1	1.00
		Missing	40	40.00
		N.A.	21	21.00
		Officers	1	1.00
		Selling food products	4	1.00
		Selling milk, shop, restaurants	1	1.00
		Small breeding	1	1.00
		Small business	6	6.00
Small business of food products	1	1.00		
Work spot (tacheron)	1	1.00		
	Total	100	100.00	
DA_2c	Third most important economic activity for women in this	Breeding	2	2.00
		Business	1	1.00
		Missing	65	65.00
		N.A.	31	31.00
		Selling clothes	1	1.00
	Total	100	100.00	
DA_3a	Most important economic activity for children aged below	Agriculture	30	30.00
		Agriculture but few people	1	1.00
		Agriculture of rice (tacheron)	1	1.00
		Breeding	4	4.00
		Business	1	1.00
		Fishing	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Help masonry	1	1.00
		Livestock (graze)	1	1.00
		Mining	1	1.00
		Missing	27	27.00
		N.A.	17	17.00
		Nothing	2	2.00
		Selling food products	1	1.00
		Selling peanuts and eggs	1	1.00
		Small breeding	1	1.00
		Small business	8	8.00
		Traditional fishing	1	1.00
		Transportation of wood cuts	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
DA_3b	Second most important economic activity for children aged below 12 in this	Agriculture	4	4.00
		Breeding	1	1.00
		Informal business (donuts, peanut	1	1.00
		Maintenance fields of tea estates	1	1.00
		Missing	57	57.00
		N.A.	33	33.00
		Small breeding	1	1.00
		Small business	1	1.00
		Wear the bags	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
DA_3c	Third most important economic activity for children aged below 12 in this community	Missing	66	66.00
		N.A.	34	34.00
		Total	100	100.00
DA_4a	Most important economic activity for children aged between 12 and 18 in this	Agriculture	60	60.00
		Agriculture (tacheron)	1	1.00
		Agriculture of rice (tacheron)	1	1.00
		All kids go to school	1	1.00
		Breeding	1	1.00
		Business	1	1.00
		Fishing	4	4.00
		Hair saloon	2	2.00
		Handicraft	2	2.00
		Help masonry	1	1.00
		Informal extraction of gold	2	2.00
		Maintenance fields of tea estates	1	1.00
		Masonry	2	2.00
		Mining	1	1.00
		Missing	4	4.00
		N.A.	2	2.00
		Nothing	2	2.00
		Selling food products	1	1.00
		Selling peanuts and eggs	1	1.00
		Small business	8	8.00
		Small informal business	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Traditional fishing	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
DA_4b	Second most important economic activity for children aged between 12 and 18 in this	Agriculture	9	9.00
		Breeding	7	7.00
		Business	3	3.00
		Carpentry	1	1.00
		Daily workers	2	2.00
		Help masonry	3	3.00
		Housework	1	1.00
		Informal business (donuts, pean	1	1.00
		Masonry	6	6.00
		Masonry (help), plumbing, weld	1	1.00
		Missing	27	27.00
		N.A.	24	24.00
		Public transport	1	1.00
		Selling food products	1	1.00
		Selling local drinks	1	1.00
		Shops	1	1.00
		Small business	7	7.00
		Small informal business	1	1.00
		Street trade (donuts, peanuts)	1	1.00
		Transpotation of wood cuts	1	1.00
		Wage labor	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
DA_4c	Third most important economic activity for children aged between 12 and 18 in this	Breeding	1	1.00
		Hair saloon, catering	1	1.00
		Help masonry	1	1.00
		Housework	1	1.00
		Masonry	1	1.00
		Missing	59	59.00
		N.A.	34	34.00
		Small business	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
D.B WORKING AGE				
DB_1	Average age at which males start working full time	n = 100	R = 10 - 30	M = 16.15
				SD = 3.23
DB_2	Average age at which females start working full time	n = 100	R = 10 - 30	M = 15.24
				SD = 2.99
DB_3	Number of males younger than 18 that are currently engaged in paid employment	1. Almost none	58	58.00
		2. Less than half of them	35	35.00
		3. Around half of them	4	4.00
		4. More than half of them	3	3.00
		5. Almost all of them	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
DB_4	Number of females younger than 18 that are currently engaged in paid employment	1. Almost none	65	65.00
		2. Less than half of them	27	27.00
		3. Around half of them	4	4.00
		4. More than half of them	4	4.00
		5. Almost all of them	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
DB_5	Number of males younger than 12 that are currently engaged in paid employment	1. Almost none	92	92.00
		2. Less than half of them	7	7.00
		3. Around half of them	1	1.00
		4. More than half of them	0	0.00
		5. Almost all of them	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
DB_6	Number of females younger than 12 that are currently engaged in paid employment	1. Almost none	93	93.00
		2. Less than half of them	6	6.00
		3. Around half of them	1	1.00
		4. More than half of them	0	0.00
		5. Almost all of them	0	0.00
		Total	100.00	100.00
D. C. EMPLOYMENT				
DC_1	Rating of availability of employment in this community	1. Very low	68	68.00
		2. Low	25	25.00
		3. Medium	8	8.00
		4. High	0	0.00
		5. Very high	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
DC_2	Change of availability of employment in the past five years	1. Worsened a lot	36	36.00
		2. Worsened	29	29.00
		3. Stayed the same	24	24.00
		4. Improved	10	10.00
		5. Improved a lot	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
D. D SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING				
DD_1	Description of economic situation in most households in	1. They are finding it very	34	34.00
		2. They are finding it difficult	40	40.00
		3. They are coping (neutral)	23	23.00
		4. They are living comfortably	1	1.00
		5. They are living very	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
DD_2	Living conditions in this community compared to	1. Much worse than in other	4	4.00
		2. Worse than in other	25	25.00
		3. The same as in other	49	49.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		4. Better than in other	19	19.00
		5. Much better than in other	3	3.00
		Total	100	100.00
DD_3	Change in living conditions in this community compared to five years ago	1. Worsened a lot	19	19.00
		2. Worsened	30	30.00
		3. Stayed the same	16	16.00
		4. Improved	35	35.00
		5. Improved a lot	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
D.E DIFFERENCES BETWEEN COLLINE MEMBERS				
DE_1_1	Differences in education	1. Not at all	29	29.00
		2. A little bit	28	28.00
		3. Somewhat	27	27.00
		4. Much	13	13.00
		5. Very much	3	3.00
		Total	100	100.00
DE_1_2	Differences in wealth/ material possessions	1. Not at all	8	8.00
		2. A little bit	20	20.00
		3. Somewhat	41	41.00
		4. Much	27	27.00
		5. Very much	4	4.00
		Total	100	100.00
DE_1_3	Differences in landholdings	1. Not at all	7	7.00
		2. A little bit	18	18.00
		3. Somewhat	34	34.00
		4. Much	34	34.00
		5. Very much	7	7.00
		Total	100	100.00
DE_1_4	Differences in social status (class)	1. Not at all	21	21.00
		2. A little bit	16	16.00
		3. Somewhat	49	49.00
		4. Much	14	14.00
		5. Very Much	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
DE_1_5	Differences in employment	1. Not at all	28	28.00
		2. A little bit	23	23.00
		3. Somewhat	34	34.00
		4. Much	14	14.00
		5. Very much	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
DE_1_6	Differences in food security	1. Not at all	10	10.00
		2. A little bit	27	27.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		3. Somewhat	46	46.00
		4. Much	15	15.00
		5. Very much	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
DE_1_7	Differences in religion	1. Not at all	51	51.00
		2. A little bit	14	14.00
		3. Somewhat	10	10.00
		4. Much	20	20.00
		5. Very much	5	5.00
		Total	100	100.00
DE_1_8	Differences in ethnicity	Not at all	56	56.00
		A little bit	8	8.00
		Somewhat	4	4.00
		Much	7	7.00
		Very much	25	25.00
		Total	100	100.00
DE_2	Number of different ethnic groups living in this community	n = 100 R = 1 - 3	M = 2.14	SD = 0.64
DE_3	Relative size of the ethnic groups living in this community	1. One group is significantly larger than the other(s)	63	73.26
		2. One group is a little bit larger than the other(s)	18	20.93
		3. All groups are more or less the same size	5	5.81
		4. Other	0	0.00
		Total	86	100.00
DE_4	Relationships between people from different ethnic groups in this community	1. Bad	2	2.33
		2. Neutral	21	24.42
		3. Good	25	29.07
		4. Very good	38	44.19
		Total	86	100.00
E. SHOCKS				
Environmental/ ecological shocks				
E_1_1	Shocks in the past five years - drought	1. Yes	49	49.00
		2. No	51	51.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_1_2006	Drought in 2006	1. Yes	13	13.00
		2. No	87	87.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_1_2007	Drought in 2007	1. Yes	23	23.00
		2. No	77	77.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_1_2008	Drought in 2008	1. Yes 2. No Total	22 78 100	22.00 78.00 100.00
E_1_1_2009	Drought in 2009	1. Yes 2. No Total	23 77 100	23.00 77.00 100.00
E_1_1_2010	Drought in 2010	1. Yes 2. No Total	25 75 100	25.00 75.00 100.00
E_1_2	Shocks in the past five years - too much rain or flood	1. Yes 2. No Total	58 42 100	58.00 42.00 100.00
E_1_2_2006	Too much rain or flood in 2006	1. Yes 2. No Total	10 90 100	10.00 90.00 100.00
E_1_2_2007	Too much rain or flood in 2007	1. Yes 2. No Total	14 86 100	14.00 86.00 100.00
E_1_2_2008	Too much rain or flood in 2008	1. Yes 2. No Total	22 78 100	22.00 78.00 100.00
E_1_2_2009	Too much rain or flood in 2009	1. Yes 2. No Total	23 77 100	23.00 77.00 100.00
E_1_2_2010	Too much rain or flood in 2010	1. Yes 2. No Total	25 75 100	25.00 75.00 100.00
E_1_3	Shocks in the past five years - pests or diseases that affected crops or livestock	1. Yes 2. No Total	73 27 100	73.00 27.00 100.00
E_1_3_2006	Pests or diseases in 2006	1. Yes 2. No Total	26 74 100	26.00 74.00 100.00
E_1_3_2007	Pests or diseases in 2007	1. Yes 2. No Total	40 60 100	40.00 60.00 100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
E_1_3_2008	Pests or diseases in 2008	1. Yes	49	49.00
		2. No	51	51.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_3_2009	Pests or diseases in 2009	1. Yes	53	53.00
		2. No	47	47.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_3_2010	Pests or diseases in 2010	1. Yes	57	57.00
		2. No	43	43.00
		Total	100	100.00
Economic/ market shocks				
E_1_4	Shocks in the past five years - very low business/ agricultural return	1. Yes	65	65.00
		2. No	35	35.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_4_2006	Very low business/ agricultural return in 2006	1. Yes	26	26.00
		2. No	74	74.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_4_2007	Very low business/ agricultural return in 2007	1. Yes	31	31.00
		2. No	69	69.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_4_2008	Very low business/ agricultural return in 2008	1. Yes	45	45.00
		2. No	55	55.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_4_2009	Very low business/ agricultural return in 2009	1. Yes	43	43.00
		2. No	57	57.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_4_2010	Very low business/ agricultural return in 2010	1. Yes	49	49.00
		2. No	51	51.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_5	Shocks in the past five years - large increase consumption good prices	1. Yes	64	64.00
		2. No	36	36.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_5_2006	Large increase consumption good prices in 2006	1. Yes	31	31.00
		2. No	69	69.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_5_2007	Large increase consumption good prices in 2007	1. Yes	40	40.00
		2. No	60	60.00
		Total	100	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
E_1_5_2008	Large increase consumption good prices in 2008	1. Yes	49	49.00
		2. No	51	51.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_5_2009	Large increase consumption good prices in 2009	1. Yes	55	55.00
		2. No	45	45.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_5_2010	Large increase consumption good prices in 2010	1. Yes	51	51.00
		2. No	49	49.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_6	Shocks in the past five years - land distribution	1. Yes	2	2.00
		2. No	98	98.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_6_2006	Land distribution in 2006	1. Yes	1	1.00
		2. No	99	99.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_6_2007	Land distribution in 2007	1. Yes	1	1.00
		2. No	99	99.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_6_2007	Land distribution in 2008	1. Yes	0	0.00
		2. No	100	100.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_6_2008	Land distribution in 2009	1. Yes	0	0.00
		2. No	100	100.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_6_2009	Land distribution in 2010	1. Yes	0	0.00
		2. No	100	100.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_6_2010	Land distribution in 2010	1. Yes	0	0.00
		2. No	100	100.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_7	Shocks in the past five years - confiscation of assets	1. Yes	1	1.00
		2. No	99	99.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_7_2006	Confiscation of assets in 2006	1. Yes	0	0.00
		2. No	100	100.00
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_7_2007	Confiscation of assets in 2007	1. Yes	0	0.00
		2. No	100	100.00
		Total	100	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_7_2008	Confiscation of assets in 2008	1. Yes 2. No Total	1 99 100	1.00 99.00 100.00
E_1_7_2009	Confiscation of assets in 2009	1. Yes 2. No Total	1 99 100	1.00 99.00 100.00
E_1_7_2010	Confiscation of assets in 2010	1. Yes 2. No Total	1 99 100	1.00 99.00 100.00
Theft/ crime				
E_1_8	Shocks in the past five years - large-scale theft of crops or livestock	1. Yes 2. No Total	38 62 100	38.00 62.00 100.00
E_1_8_2006	Large-scale theft of crops or livestock in 2006	1. Yes 2. No Total	13 87 100	13.00 87.00 100.00
E_1_8_2007	Large-scale theft of crops or livestock in 2007	1. Yes 2. No Total	17 83 100	17.00 83.00 100.00
E_1_8_2008	Large-scale theft of crops or livestock in 2008	1. Yes 2. No Total	15 85 100	15.00 85.00 100.00
E_1_8_2009	Large-scale theft of crops or livestock in 2009	1. Yes 2. No Total	21 79 100	21.00 79.00 100.00
E_1_8_2010	Large-scale theft of crops or livestock in 2010	1. Yes 2. No Total	25 75 100	25.00 75.00 100.00
E_1_9	Shocks in the past five years - large-scale theft or destruction of housing	1. Yes 2. No Total	7 93 100	7.00 93.00 100.00
E_1_9_2006	Large-scale theft or destruction of housing in 2006	1. Yes 2. No Total	3 97 100	3.00 97.00 100.00
E_1_9_2007	Large-scale theft or destruction of housing in 2007	1. Yes 2. No	3 97	3.00 97.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Total	100	100.00
E_1_9_2008	Large-scale theft or destruction of housing in 2008	1. Yes 2. No Total	0 100 100	0.00 100.00 100.00
E_1_9_2009	Large-scale theft or destruction of housing in 2009	1. Yes 2. No Total	1 99 100	1.00 99.00 100.00
E_1_9_2010	Large-scale theft or destruction of housing in 2010	1. Yes 2. No Total	3 97 100	3.00 97.00 100.00
E_1_10	Shocks in the past five years - large-scale theft or destruction of other assets	1. Yes 2. No Total	29 71 100	29.00 71.00 100.00
E_1_10_2006	Large-scale theft or destruction of other assets in 2006	1. Yes 2. No Total	9 91 100	9.00 91.00 100.00
E_1_10_2007	Large-scale theft or destruction of other assets in 2007	1. Yes 2. No Total	11 89 100	11.00 89.00 100.00
E_1_10_2008	Large-scale theft or destruction of other assets in 2008	1. Yes 2. No Total	10 90 100	10.00 90.00 100.00
E_1_10_2009	Large-scale theft or destruction of other assets in 2009	1. Yes 2. No Total	12 88 100	12.00 88.00 100.00
E_1_10_2010	Large-scale theft or destruction of other assets in 2010	1. Yes 2. No Total	17 83 100	17.00 83.00 100.00
E_1_11	Shocks in the past five years - large-scale land disputes	1. Yes 2. No Total	38 62 100	38.00 62.00 100.00
E_1_11_2006	Large-scale land disputes in 2006	1. Yes 2. No Total	20 80 100	20.00 80.00 100.00
E_1_11_2007	Large-scale land disputes in 2007	1. Yes 2. No Total	22 78 100	22.00 78.00 100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent	
E_1_11_2008	Large-scale land disputes in 2008	1. Yes	28	28.00	
		2. No	72	72.00	
		Total	100	100.00	
E_1_11_2009	Large-scale land disputes in 2009	1. Yes	29	29.00	
		2. No	71	71.00	
		Total	100	100.00	
E_1_11_2010	large-scale land disputes in 2010	1. Yes	33	33.00	
		2. No	67	67.00	
		Total	100	100.00	
E.2. CONFLICT EXPERIENCES					
Death of colline members					
E_2_1	During the last period of conflict - prevalence of death of at least 10 % of community members due to disease	n = 100	R = 0 - 15	M = 0.56	SD = 1.60
E_2_2	During the last period of conflict - prevalence of death of at least 10 % of community members due to crime/ conflict	n = 100	R = 0 - 13	M = 1.39	SD = 2.03
Migration					
E_2_3	During the last period of conflict - prevalence of forced-out migration of at least 10 % of community members	n = 100	R = 0 - 30	M = 3.68	SD = 6.58
E_2_4	During the last period of conflict - prevalence of large inflows of refugees	n = 100	R = 0 - 30	M = 2.91	SD = 6.18
Conflict					
E_2_5	During the last period of conflict - prevalence of attacks by rebel groups	n = 100	R = 0 - 30	M = 3.5	SD = 6.53
E_2_6	During the last period of conflict - prevalence of confrontations between rebels and the army	n = 100	R = 0 - 150	M = 5.33	SD = 16.37
E_2_7	During the last period of conflict - prevalence of large	n = 100	R = 0 - 30	M = 3.58	SD = 5.67

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	scale internal conflict			
F. SAFETY AND SECURITY				
F_1_1	Problems of gang/ rebel groups in the community	1. Yes	13	13.00
		2. No	87	87.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_1_2	Problems of drug abuse in the community	1. Yes	41	49.00
		2. No	51	51.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_1_3	Problems of alcohol abuse in the community	1. Yes	60	60.00
		2. No	40	40.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_1_4	Problems of prostitution in the community	1. Yes	28	28.00
		2. No	72	72.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_1_5	Problems of land disputes in the community	1. Yes	57	57.00
		2. No	43	43.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_1_6	Problems of water disputes in the community	1. Yes	16	16.00
		2. No	84	84.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_1_7	Problems of disputes on housing in the community	1. Yes	9	9.00
		2. No	91	91.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_1_8	Problems of thefts/ assaults in the community	1. Yes	42	42.00
		2. No	58	58.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_1_9	Problems of child abuse in the community	1. Yes	17	17.00
		2. No	83	83.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_1_10	Problems of sexual assaults/ rape in the community	1. Yes	20	20.00
		2. No	80	80.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_2	Rating of level of overall security of this community	1. Very bad	2	2.00
		2. Bad	10	10.00
		3. Medium	62	62.00
		4. Good	26	26.00
		5. Very Good	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
F_3	Overall level of security of this community compared to neighbouring communities	1. Much worse than in other communities	0	0.00
		2. Worse than in other communities	7	7.00
		3. The same as in other communities	66	66.00
		4. Better than in other communities	24	24.00
		5. Much better than on other communities	3	3.00
		Total	100	100.00
F_4	Overall level of security in this community compared to five years ago	1. Worsened a lot	2	2.00
		2. Worsened	8	8.00
		3. Stayed the same	7	7.00
		4. Improved	72	72.00
		5. Improved a lot	11	11.00
		Total	100	100.00
G. SOCIAL TIES				
G. A. TRUST AND PARTICIPATION				
GA_1	Level of trust between community members in this	1. Very low	11	11.00
		2. Low	14	14.00
		3. Average	23	23.00
		4. High	46	46.00
		5. Very high	6	6.00
		Total	100	100.00
GA_2	Change in the level of trust between community in the last five years	1. Much worse	8	8.00
		2. Worse	26	26.00
		3. The same	15	15.00
		4. Better	48	48.00
		5. Much better	3	3.00
		Total	100	100.00
GA_3	Level of trust between community members compared to neighbouring communities	1. Much lower than in other communities	0	0.00
		2. Lower than in other communities	4	4.00
		3. The same as in other communities	77	77.00
		4. Higher than in other communities	19	19.00
		5. Much higher than in other communities	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
GA_4	Spirit of participation in this	1. Very low	8	8.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	community	2. Low 3. Average 4.High 5. Very high Total	22 28 41 1 100	22.00 28.00 41.00 1.00 100.00
GA_5	Change in spirit of participation in the past five years	1. Much worse 2. Worse 3. the same 4. Better 5. Much better Total	6 23 4 63 4 100	6.00 23.00 4.00 63.00 4.00 100.00
GA_6	Spirit of participation compared to neighbouring communities	1. Much lower than in other communities 2. Lower than in other communities 3. The same as in other communities 4. Higher than in other communities 5. Much higher than in other communities Total	1 9 72 17 1 100	1.00 9.00 72.00 17.00 1.00 100.00
GA_7	Trust between people in this community in matters of lending and borrowing	1. No trust at all 2. Little trust 3. Neutral 4. Some trust 5. A lot of trust Total	37 30 14 19 0 100	37.00 30.00 14.00 19.00 0.00 100.00
G.B ASSOCIATIONS				
GB_1_1	Currently present in the community - water/waste or fishermen's group	1. Yes 2. No Total	6 94 100	6.00 94.00 100.00
GB_1_2	Currently present in the community - agricultural	1. Yes 2. No Total	53 47 100	53.00 47.00 100.00
GB_1_3	Currently present in the community - trader's association or business group	1. Yes 2. No Total	11 89 100	11.00 89.00 100.00
GB_1_4	Currently present in the community - credit or savings	1. Yes 2. No Total	29 71 100	29.00 71.00 100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
GB_1_5	Currently present in the community - burial/funeral	1. Yes	1	1.00
		2. No	99	99.00
		Total	100	100.00
GB_1_6	Currently present in the community - religious group of organization (church/ mosque)	1. Yes	80	80.00
		2. No	20	20.00
		Total	100	100.00
GB_1_7	Currently present in the community - political party or	1. yes	80	80.00
		2. No	20	20.00
		Total	100	100.00
GB_1_8	Currently present in the community - sport, recreational, art, or music group	1. Yes	22	22.00
		2. No	78	72.00
		Total	100	100.00
GB_1_9	Currently present in the community - women's group or youth group	1. Yes	58	58.00
		2. No	42	42.00
		Total	100	100.00
GB_1_10	Currently present in the community - school or health	1. Yes	67	67.00
		2. No	33	33.00
		Total	100	100.00
GB_1_11	Currently present in the community - labour union	1. Yes	20	20.00
		2. No	80	80.00
		Total	100	100.00
GB_1_12	Currently present in the community - humanitarian or charitable organization/ NGO	1. Yes	25	25.00
		2. No	75	75.00
		Total	100	100.00
GB_1_13	Currently present in the community - justice or reconciliation association	1. Yes	12	12.00
		2. No	88	88.00
		Total	100	100.00
GB_2_1	Number of people engaged in water, waste or fishermen's group	1. Almost all of the community members	0	0.00
		2. More than half of the community members	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the community members	0	0.00
		4. Less than half of the community members	4	66.67
		5. Almost no community	2	33.33
		Total	100	100.00
GB_2_2	Number of people engaged in agricultural cooperative	1. Almost all of the community members	5	9.43
		2. More than half of the	11	20.75

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		community members		
		3. Around half of the community members	7	13.21
		4. Less than half of the community members	27	50.94
		5. Almost no community	3	5.66
		Total	53	100.00
GB_2_3	Number of people engaged in trader's association or business group	1. Almost all of the community members	0	0.00
		2. More than half of the community members	1	9.09
		3. Around half of the community members	0	0.00
		4. Less than half of the community members	9	81.09
		5. Almost no community	1	0.09
		Total	11	100.00
GB_2_4	Number of people engaged in credit or savings association	1. Almost all of the community members	0	0.00
		2. More than half of the community members	1	3.45
		3. Around half of the community members	1	3.45
		4. Less than half of the community members	22	75.86
		5. Almost no community	5	17.24
		Total	29	100.00
GB_2_5	Number of people engaged in burial/funeral association	1. Almost all of the community members	0	0.00
		2. More than half of the community members	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the community members	0	0.00
		4. Less than half of the community members	1	100.00
		5. Almost no community	0	0.00
		Total	1	100.00
GB_2_6	Number of people engaged in religious group or organization (church, mosque)	1. Almost all of the community members	15	18.75
		2. More than half of the community members	12	15.00
		3. Around half of the community members	11	13.75
		4. Less than half of the community members	41	51.25
		5. Almost no community	1	1.25

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Total	80	100.00
GB_2_7	Number of people engaged in political party or group	1. Almost all of the community members	33	41.25
		2. More than half of the community members	30	37.50
		3. Around half of the community members	9	11.25
		4. Less than half of the community members	8	10.00
		5. Almost no community	0	0.00
		Total	80	100.00
GB_2_8	Number of people engaged in sport, recreational, art, or music group	1. Almost all of the community members	0	0.00
		2. More than half of the community members	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the community members	0	0.00
		4. Less than half of the community members	20	90.91
		5. Almost no community	2	9.09
		Total	22	100.00
GB_2_9	Number of people engaged in women's group or youth group	1. Almost all of the community members	0	0.00
		2. More than half of the community members	10	17.24
		3. Around half of the community members	6	10.34
		4. Less than half of the community members	40	68.97
		5. Almost no community	2	3.45
		Total	58	100.00
GB_2_10	Number of people engaged in school or health committee	1. Almost all of the community members	1	1.49
		2. More than half of the community members	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the community members	1	1.49
		4. Less than half of the community members	19	28.36
		5. Almost no community	46	68.66
		Total	67	100.00
GB_2_11	Number of people engaged in labour union	1. Almost all of the community members	0	0.00
		2. More than half of the community members	0	0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent	
		3. Around half of the community members	0	0.00	
		4. Less than half of the community members	9	45.00	
		5. Almost no community	11	55.00	
		Total	20	100.00	
GB_2_12	Number of people engaged in humanitarian or charitable organization	1. Almost all of the community members	0	0.00	
		2. More than half of the community members	1	4.00	
		3. Around half of the community members	1	4.00	
		4. Less than half of the community members	14	56.00	
		5. Almost no community	9	36.00	
		Total	25	100.00	
GB_2_13	Number of people engaged in justice or reconciliation association	1. Almost all of the community members	0	0.00	
		2. More than half of the community members	0	0.00	
		3. Around half of the community members	0	0.00	
		4. Less than half of the community members	8	66.67	
		5. Almost no community	4	33.33	
		Total	12	100.00	
H. CHILDREN					
H_1a	Number of schools (public and private) that are currently in this community	n = 100	R = 0 - 7	M = 0.69	SD = 1.24
H_2a	Availability of the schools in this community for girls	1. Yes, all are available for girls	39	97.50	
		2. Yes, but only partially available for girls	0	0.00	
		3. No, not available for girls	1	2.50	
		Total	40	100.00	
H_3a	Number of days the children received classes in school during the last months	n = 39	R = 5 - 9	M = 5.23	SD = 0.90
H_4a	Main problem for schools in this community	1. Lack of teacher(s)	0	0.00	
		2. lack of teaching materials (books, paper, etc.)	18	46.15	
		3. Lack of health and hygiene	6	15.38	

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		facilities (e.g. toilets)		
		4. Lack of water	12	30.77
		5. Lack of electricity	1	2.56
		6. Other	2	5.13
		Total	39	100.00
H_13_1	Number of weeks that the primary school(s) in the past academic year in this community was/were closed	n = 39 R = 0 - 18	M = 4.97	SD = 4.86
H_13_2	Number of weeks that the secondary school(s) in the past academic year in this community was/were closed	n = 39 R = 0 - 20	M = 2.79	SD = 4.60
H_14_1	Main reason primary school(s) were closed	1. Due to agricultural work	0	0.00
		2. Due to bad weather/natural disaster	1	4.55
		3. Due to lack of teacher(s)	3	13.64
		4. Due to security concerns	0	0.00
		5. Other	17	77.27
		Don't know	1	4.55
		Total	22	100.00
H_14_2	Main reason secondary school(s) were closed	1. Due to agricultural work	0	0.00
		2. Due to bad weather/natural disaster	0	0.00
		3. Due to lack of teacher(s)	4	36.36
		4. Due to security concerns	0	0.00
		5. Other	7	63.64
		Total	11	100.00
I. HEALTH				
I_1a	Most important health problem that currently affects adult women in this community	AIDS that devastates the comm	1	1.00
		AIDS/HIV	1	1.00
		Amoeba	1	1.00
		Appendicitis	1	1.00
		At the time of delivery	1	1.00
		Bad delivery	1	1.00
		Bad transportation to health se	1	1.00
		Big distance for delivery	1	1.00
		CDS for distant consultations	1	1.00
		CDS isolated (birth on the street	1	1.00
		Delivery problems	1	1.00
		Diabetes	1	1.00
		Distant CDS for treatment	1	1.00
		Fistula	1	1.00
		Hypertension	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Lack of hospital	1	1.00
		Lematism	2	2.00
		Limited resources	2	2.00
		Limited resources to seek treatm	2	2.00
		Long distance to health services	7	7.00
		Long-term diseases	1	1.00
		Malaria	38	38.00
		Malaria after pregnancy	3	3.00
		Malaria after pregnancy and typ	1	1.00
		Malaria which ravages	1	1.00
		Malaria, tuberculosis	1	1.00
		Malnutrition	4	4.00
		Many works for women	1	1.00
		Missing	1	1.00
		No facilities	1	1.00
		No family planning	1	1.00
		No hospital	1	1.00
		No public hospital	1	1.00
		No space for births	3	3.00
		Non accessible health care	1	1.00
		Non accessible hospitals	1	1.00
		One health center	1	1.00
		Poverty	3	3.00
		Problems after pregnancy	3	3.00
		Threat of abortion	1	1.00
		Unsafe abortion	1	1.00
		Urinary infection	1	1.00
		Women do not have services	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
I_1b	Second most important health problem that currently affects adult women in this community	AIDS	1	1.00
		Abortion	1	1.00
		Abortion (bleeding problems)	1	1.00
		Amoeba	1	1.00
		Anemia	1	1.00
		Asthma	1	1.00
		Diabetes	3	3.00
		Distant CDS for deliveries	4	4.00
		Fatigue	1	1.00
		Fatigue due to farming	1	1.00
		HIV/AIDS	2	2.00
		Hypertension	1	1.00
		Lematism	1	1.00
		Limited resources to find treatm	4	4.00
		Long distances to health service	3	3.00
		Malaria	11	11.00
		Malnutrition	7	7.00
		Many cesarean	1	1.00
		Many works	2	2.00
		Missing	17	17.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		N.A.	11	11.00
		No hospitals for exams	1	1.00
		Not followed pregnancy	1	1.00
		Pain during pregnancy	3	3.00
		Poverty	4	
		Problems after pregnancy	5	5.00
		Problems with the eyes	3	3.00
		Short-sighting	5	5.00
		Stomach	1	1.00
		Typhoid	1	1.00
		young women	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
I_1c	Third most important health problem that currently affects adult women in this community	AIDS that devastates	1	1.00
		AIDS	1	1.00
		Amoeba	1	1.00
		Anemia	1	1.00
		Appendicitis	1	1.00
		Asthma, diabetes	1	1.00
		Bad transportation to hospitals	1	1.00
		Breast and uterus cancer	1	1.00
		Cancer, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS	1	1.00
		Disease related to pregnancy	1	1.00
		HIV/AIDS	2	2.00
		Hypertension	1	1.00
		Lematism	2	2.00
		Limited resources to treatment	2	2.00
		Long distances to health service	1	1.00
		Malaria	4	4.00
		Malaria that devastates	4	4.00
		Malaria, amoeba, diabetes, hype	1	1.00
		Malnutrition	5	5.00
		Missing	32	32.00
		N.A.	20	20.00
		No ambulances for pregnant wo	1	1.00
		No emotional freedom	1	1.00
		No space for childbirths	1	1.00
		Not easily accessible health cen	1	1.00
		Pain after pregnancy	1	1.00
		Poisoning	1	1.00
		Problems after pregnancy	1	1.00
		Problems with the eyes	4	4.00
		Respiratory problems (asthma)	1	1.00
		Rheumatism	1	1.00
		Short-sighting	2	2.00
		Sorcery, poisoning	1	1.00
		Stomach, HIV/AIDS	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
I_2a	Most important health problem	AIDS that devastates the comm	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	that currently affects adult men in this community	Amoeba	1	1.00
		Appendicitis	3	3.00
		Bad transportation to health services	1	1.00
		Diabetes	2	2.00
		Diabetes, hypertension	1	1.00
		Fatigue due to manual work	1	1.00
		HIV/AIDS	1	1.00
		Hypertension	1	1.00
		Inaccessible health services	1	1.00
		Limited resources	1	1.00
		Limited resources to seek treatment	7	7.00
		Long distances to health services	6	6.00
		Malaria	52	52.00
		Malaria, typhoid	1	1.00
		Malnutrition	2	2.00
		Missing	4	4.00
		N.A.	1	1.00
		No facilities	1	1.00
		No hospitals	1	1.00
		No public hospital	1	1.00
		Nothing	1	1.00
	Poverty	7	7.00	
	Poverty and lack of means	1	1.00	
	Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS	1	1.00	
		Total	100	100.00
I_2b	Second most important problem that currently affects adult men in this community	AIDS	1	1.00
		AIDS that devastates the community	1	1.00
		Alcohol abuse	1	1.00
		Amoeba	1	1.00
		Appendicitis	4	4.00
		Bad transportation	1	1.00
		Diabetes	1	1.00
		Diabetes, hypertension, gout	1	1.00
		Gout	1	1.00
		HIV/AIDS	3	3.00
		Hypertension	1	1.00
		Incurable disease	1	1.00
		Isolate CDS for treatment	1	1.00
		Limited resources to seek treatment	8	8.00
		Liver cirrhosis	1	1.00
		Long distances to health services	5	5.00
		Malaria	10	10.00
		Malaria, amoeba	1	1.00
		Missing	27	27.00
		N.A.	11	11.00
		Pain in the back	2	2.00
	Poverty	3	3.00	
	Problems with the eyes	4	4.00	
	Rheumatism	1	1.00	

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Rheumatisme, appendicitis	1	1.00
		Short-sighting	2	2.00
		Stomach	1	1.00
		Transport patients to hospital	1	1.00
		Tuberculosis	1	1.00
		Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
I_2c	Third most important problem that currently affects adult men in this community	AIDS	2	2.00
		Amoeba	2	2.00
		Appendicitis	1	1.00
		Asthma, tuberculosis	1	1.00
		Diabetes, asthma, hypertension	1	1.00
		Diabetes, hypertension	2	2.00
		HIV/AIDS	2	2.00
		Hypertension	1	1.00
		Lematism	1	1.00
		Liver, diabetes, hypertension	1	1.00
		Long distances to health service	1	1.00
		Malaria	4	4.00
		Malnutrition	3	3.00
		Missing	45	45.00
		N.A.	27	27.00
		Pain in the back	1	1.00
		Poisoning	1	1.00
		Problems with the eyes	2	2.00
		Short-sighting	1	1.00
		Tuberculosis	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
I_3a	Most important health problem that currently affects children under 18 in this community	AIDS	1	1.00
		Amoeba	2	2.00
		Appendicitis	7	7.00
		Bronchitis	1	1.00
		Diarrheal disease	2	2.00
		Inaccessible health services	1	1.00
		Lack of (health services)	1	1.00
		Limited resources	1	1.00
		Limited resources to seek treatment	4	4.00
		Long distances to health service	4	4.00
		Long-term diseases	1	1.00
		Malaria	54	54.00
		Malnutrition	5	5.00
		Missing	2	2.00
		N.A.	2	2.00
		No hospitals	3	3.00
		No public hospital	1	1.00
		Poverty	1	1.00
		Problems with the eyes	1	1.00
		Short-sighting	6	6.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Total	100	100.00
I_3b	Second most important health problem that currently affects children under 18 in this	Amoeba	1	1.00
		Appendicitis	26	26.00
		Cough	1	1.00
		Diarrhea	1	1.00
		Diarrheal diseases	2	2.00
		Diarrheal diseases (appendicitis)	2	2.00
		Fever, cough	2	2.00
		Flu	1	1.00
		Ignorance	1	1.00
		Limited earnings	1	1.00
		Limited resources for their fami	1	1.00
		Limited resources to seek treatm	3	3.00
		Long distances to health service	3	3.00
		Malaria	12	12.00
		Malnutrition	6	6.00
		Missing	13	13.00
		N.A.	12	12.00
		No health centers	1	1.00
		Painful transport to hospital	1	1.00
		Poverty	3	3.00
		Problems with the eyes	1	1.00
		Short-sighting	5	5.00
		Stomach	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
I_3c	Third most important health problem that currently affects children under 18 in this	Amoeba	3	3.00
		Angina, cough, fever	1	1.00
		Angina, cough, fever, teeth prob	1	1.00
		Appendicitis	8	8.00
		Cough	1	1.00
		Cough, fever	1	1.00
		Cough, fever, vomitting	1	1.00
		Diarrhea	1	1.00
		Diarrheal diseases	1	1.00
		Fever, cough, diarrheal diseases	1	1.00
		HIV/AIDS	1	1.00
		Isolated CDS to seek treatment	1	1.00
		Lack of drinking water	1	1.00
		Long distances to health service	2	2.00
		Malaria	9	9.00
		Missing	34	34.00
		N.A.	25	25.00
		Poisoning	1	1.00
		Problems with the eyes	1	1.00
		Short-sighting	3	3.00
		Sinusitis	1	1.00
		Stomach	1	1.00
		Typhoid	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Total	100	100.00
I_4	Quality of health care services in this community	1. Very bad 2. Bad 3. Medium 4. Good 5. Very good Total	27 31 18 22 2 100	27.00 31.00 18.00 22.00 2.00 100.00
I_5	Main issue influencing the quality of health care services in this community	1. Lack of medication 2. Lack of staff 3. Lack of other resources such as beds 4. Other Total	64 22 14 0 100	64.00 22.00 14.00 0.00 100.00
I_6	Change in the quality of health care services in this community in the past five years	1. Much worse 2. Worse 3. The same 4. Better 5. Much better Total	7 7 32 46 8 100	7.00 7.00 32.00 46.00 8.00 100.00
J.	MIGRATION			
J.A	CURRENT MIGRATION STOCKS			
JA_1	Number of households in this community that currently have a migrant abroad	1. Less than 25 households 2. Between 25 and 50 households 3. Between 50 and 75 households 4. Between 75 and 100 households 5. More than 100 households Total	84 10 3 2 1 100	84.00 10.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 100.00
JA_2	Number of households in this community that currently have a household member living in another city or village in Burundi	1. Less than 25 households 2. Between 25 and 50 households 3. Between 50 and 75 households 4. Between 75 and 100 households 5. More than 100 households Total	55 28 9 2 6 100	55.00 28.00 9.00 2.00 6.00 100.00
JA_3	Number of households in this community that currently have a return migrant	1. Less than 25 households 2. Between 25 and 50 households 3. Between 50 and 75	59 15 11	59.00 15.00 11.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		households		
		4. Between 75 and 100 households	3	3.00
		5. More than 100 households	12	12.00
		Total	100	100.00
J. B MIGRATION HISTORY: FORCED MIGRATION				
JB_1	Large groups of community members that were forced to leave in the history of the this community	1. Yes	85	85.00
		2. No	15	15.00
		Total	100	100.00
JB_2_1a	Start year of forced migration 1	1965	1	1.18
		1972	5	5.88
		1982	1	1.18
		1988	1	1.18
		1993	55	64.71
		1994	11	12.94
		1995	4	4.71
		1996	1	1.18
		1999	1	1.18
		2000	1	1.18
		2003	2	2.35
		2008	1	1.18
		Don't know	1	1.18
	Total	85	100.00	
JB_2_1b	End year of forced migration 1	1966	1	1.18
		1973	3	3.53
		1974	2	2.35
		1983	1	1.18
		1988	1	1.18
		1993	6	7.06
		1994	34	40.00
		1995	8	9.41
		1996	5	5.88
		1997	6	7.06
		1998	1	1.18
		1999	1	1.18
		2000	3	3.53
		2001	1	1.18
		2002	1	1.18
		2003	1	1.18
		2004	1	1.18
		2005	4	4.71
		2006	1	1.18
		2007	1	1.18
		2008	2	2.35
		Don't know	1	1.18

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Total	85	100.00
JB_2_2a	Start year of forced migration 2	1993	8	15.69
		1994	16	31.37
		1995	10	19.61
		1996	4	7.84
		1997	3	5.88
		1998	1	1.96
		2000	5	9.80
		2001	1	1.96
		2002	1	1.96
		2005	1	1.96
		2008	1	1.96
		Total	51	100.00
JB_2_2b	End year of forced migration 2	1993	1	1.96
		1994	14	27.45
		1995	6	11.76
		1996	7	13.73
		1997	4	7.84
		1998	1	1.96
		1999	3	5.88
		2000	2	3.92
		2001	3	5.88
		2002	2	3.92
		2003	1	1.96
		2004	1	1.96
		2005	2	3.92
		2006	1	1.96
		2008	2	3.92
		2010	1	1.96
		Total	51	100.00
JB_2_3a	Start year of forced migration 3	1993	1	5.88
		1994	3	17.65
		1995	2	11.76
		1996	4	23.53
		2000	4	23.53
		2001	1	5.88
		2002	1	5.88
		2003	1	5.88
		Total	17	100.00
JB_2_3b	End year of forced migration 3	1994	1	5.88
		1995	2	11.76
		1996	4	23.53
		1997	2	11.76
		2000	1	5.88
		2001	3	17.65
		2002	1	5.88

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		2003	1	5.88
		2004	2	11.76
		Total	17	100.00
JB_2_4a	Start year of forced migration 4	1995	2	25.00
		1997	3	37.00
		2003	2	25.00
		2004	1	12.50
		Total	8	100.00
JB_2_4b	End year of forced migration 4	1996	2	25.00
		1997	2	25.00
		1999	1	12.50
		2003	2	25.00
		2005	1	12.50
		Total	8	100.00
JB_2_5a	Start year of forced migration 5	1995	1	14.29
		1996	1	14.29
		1997	1	14.29
		1998	1	14.29
		2001	1	14.29
		2003	1	14.29
		2004	1	14.29
		Total	7	100.00
JB_2_5b	End year of forced migration 5	1996	1	14.29
		1997	1	14.29
		1998	2	28.57
		2001	1	14.29
		2003	1	14.29
		2004	1	14.29
		Total	7	100.00
JB_2_6a	Start year of forced migration 6	1996	1	14.29
		1997	1	14.29
		1998	1	14.29
		1999	1	14.29
		2002	1	14.29
		2004	1	14.29
		2005	1	14.29
		Total	7	100.00
JB_2_6b	End year of forced migration 6	1996	1	14.29
		1998	2	28.57
		1999	1	14.29
		2003	1	14.29
		2004	1	14.29
		2005	1	14.29
		Total	7	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
JB_2_7a	Start year of forced migration 7	1996	1	25.00
		1998	1	25.00
		2000	1	25.00
		2004	1	25.00
		Total	4	100.00
JB_2_7b	End year of forced migration 7	1997	1	25.00
		1999	1	25.00
		2000	1	25.00
		2004	1	25.00
		Total	4	100.00
JB_2_8a	Start year of forced migration 8	2000	1	50.00
		2001	1	50.00
		Total	2	100.00
JB_2_8b	End year of forced migration 8	2000	1	50.00
		2001	1	50.00
		Total	2	100.00
JB_2_9a	Start year of forced migration 9	2001	1	50.00
		2003	1	50.00
		Total	2	100.00
JB_2_9b	End year of forced migration 9	2001	1	50.00
		2003	1	50.00
		Total	2	100.00
JB_2_10a	Start year of forced migration 10	2001	1	100.00
		Total	1	100.00
JB_2_10b	End year of forced migration 10	2002	1	100.00
		Total	1	100.00
JB_3_1	Number of community members involved in forced migration 1	n = 62 R = 8 - 5800	M = 593.03	SD = 847.21
JB_3_2	Number of community members involved in forced migration 2	n = 39 R = 30 - 1800	M = 417.31	SD = 372.71
JB_3_3	Number of community members involved in forced migration 3	n = 15 R = 50 - 1200	M = 330.67	SD = 287.07
JB_3_4	Number of community members involved in forced migration 4	n = 7 R = 50 - 700	M = 295.43	SD = 228.14
JB_3_5	Number of community members involved in forced migration 5	n = 7 R = 40 - 750	M = 344.29	SD = 256.83

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
JB_3_6	Number of community members involved in forced migration 6	n = 7 R = 40 - 500	M = 302.86	SD = 164.29
JB_3_7	Number of community members involved in forced migration 7	n = 4 R = 50 - 500	M = 237.50	SD = 193.11
JB_3_8	Number of community members involved in forced migration 8	n = 2 R = 30 - 120	M = 75.00	SD = 63.64
JB_3_9	Number of community members involved in forced migration 9	n = 2 R = 60 - 90	M = 75.00	SD = 21.21
JB_3_10	Number of community members involved in forced migration 10	n = 1 R = 45 - 45	M = 45.00	SD = 0.00
JB_4_1	Gender distribution of community members involved in forced migration 1	1. Mostly men 2. Mostly women and children 3. Both men and women equally Total	6 5 74 85	7.06 5.88 87.06 100.00
JB_4_2	Gender distribution of community members involved in forced migration 2	1. Mostly men 2. Mostly women and children 3. Both men and women equally Total	0 0 51 51	0.00 0.00 51.00 100.00
JB_4_3	Gender distribution of community members involved in forced migration 3	1. Mostly men 2. Mostly women and children 3. Both men and women equally Total	0 1 16 17	0.00 5.88 94.12 100.00
JB_4_4	Gender distribution of community members involved in forced migration 4	1. Mostly men 2. Mostly women and children 3. Both men and women equally Total	0 0 8 8	0.00 0.00 100.00 100.00
JB_4_5	Gender distribution of community members involved in forced migration 5	1. Mostly men 2. Mostly women and children 3. Both men and women equally Total	0 0 7 7	0.00 0.00 100.00 100.00
JB_4_6	Gender distribution of community members involved in forced migration 6	1. Mostly men 2. Mostly women and children 3. Both men and women Total	0 0 7 7	0.00 0.00 10.00 10.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
JB_4_7	Gender distribution of community members involved in forced migration 7	1. Mostly men	0	0.00
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00
		3. Both men and women	4	100.00
		Total	4	100.00
JB_4_8	Gender distribution of community members involved in forced migration 8	1. Mostly men	0	0.00
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00
		3. Both men and women	2	100.00
		Total	2	100.00
JB_4_9	Gender distribution of community members involved in forced migration 9	1. Mostly men	0	0.00
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00
		3. Both men and women	2	100.00
		Total	2	100.00
JB_4_10	Gender distribution of community members involved in forced migration 10	1. Mostly men	0	0.00
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00
		3. Both men and women	1	100.00
		Total	1	100.00
J. C MIGRATION HISTORY: LABOUR MIGRATION				
JC_1	Large flows of labour out-migration in the history of this community	1. Yes	32	32.00
		2 No	48	48.00
		Don't know	20	20.00
		Total	100	100.00
JC_2_1a	Start year large flow of labour migration out of community 1	1977	1	3.13
		1991	1	3.13
		1997	1	3.13
		1998	1	3.13
		2000	4	12.50
		2001	1	3.13
		2004	2	6.25
		2005	4	12.50
		2006	3	9.38
		2007	3	9.38
		2008	4	12.50
		2009	1	3.13
		2010	1	3.13
		Don't know	5	15.63
Total	32	100.00		
JC_2_1b	End year large flow of labour migration out of community 1	1979	1	3.57
		1993	1	3.57
		1997	1	3.57
		1999	1	3.57
		2000	1	3.57
		2001	1	3.57

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		2002	2	7.14
		2004	1	3.57
		2005	2	7.14
		2006	1	3.57
		2007	1	3.57
		2008	4	14.29
		2009	2	7.14
		2010	4	14.29
		Don't know	5	17.86
		Total	28	100.00
JC_2_2a	Start year large flow of labour migration out of community 2	1972	1	14.29
		2002	1	14.29
		2005	1	14.29
		2008	2	28.57
		2009	2	28.57
		Total	7	100.00
JC_2_2b	End year large flow of labour migration out of community 2	1976	1	14.29
		2003	1	14.29
		2005	1	14.29
		2009	3	42.86
		2010	1	14.29
		Total	7	100.00
JC_2_3a	Start year large flow of labour migration out of community 3	1968	1	20.00
		2000	1	20.00
		2004	1	20.00
		2008	1	20.00
		2010	1	20.00
		Total	5	100.00
JC_2_3b	End year large flow of labour migration out of community 3	1970	1	20.00
		2001	1	20.00
		2005	1	20.00
		2009	1	20.00
		2010	1	20.00
		Total	5	100.00
JC_2_4a	Start year large flow of labour migration out of community 4	2002	1	33.33
		2006	2	66.67
		Total	3	100.00
JC_2_4b	End year large flow of labour migration out of community 4	2003	1	33.33
		2006	1	33.33
		2007	1	33.33
		Total	3	100.00
JC_2_5a	Start year large flow of labour migration out of community 5	2005	1	33.33
		2006	1	33.33

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent	
		2009	1	33.33	
		Total	3	100.00	
JC_2_5b	End year large flow of labour migration out of community 5	2006	1	33.33	
		2007	1	33.33	
		2009	1	33.33	
		Total	3	100.00	
JC_2_6a	Start year large flow of labour migration out of community 6	2007	1	100.00	
		Total	1	100.00	
JC_2_6b	End year large flow of labour migration out of community 6	2007	1	100.00	
		Total	1	100.00	
JC_3_1	Number of community members involved in labour migration 1	n = 18	R = 8 - 600	M = 140.17	SD = 141.06
JC_3_2	Number of community members involved in labour migration 2	n = 6	R = 25 - 500	M = 174.17	SD = 188.69
JC_3_3	Number of community members involved in labour migration 3	n = 4	R = 30 - 300	M = 132.50	SD = 123.39
JC_3_4	Number of community members involved in labour migration 4	n = 3	R = 50 - 300	M = 133.33	SD = 144.34
JC_3_5	Number of community members involved in labour migration 5	n = 3	R = 50 - 300	M = 133.33	SD = 144.34
JC_3_6	Number of community members involved in labour migration 6	n = 1	R = 50 - 50	M = 50	SD = 0.00
JC_4_1	Gender distribution of labour migration 1	1. Mostly men	21	65.63	
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00	
		3. Both men and women equally	11	34.38	
		Total	32	100.00	
JC_4_2	Gender distribution of labour migration 2	1. Mostly men	5	71.43	
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00	
		3. Both men and women equally	2	28.57	
		Total	7	100.00	
JC_4_3	Gender distribution of labour migration 3	1. Mostly men	4	80.00	
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00	
		3. Both men and women equally	1	20.00	
		Total	5	100.00	

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
JC_4_4	Gender distribution of labour migration 4	1. Mostly men	3	100.00
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00
		3. Both men and women equally	0	0.00
		Total	3	100.00
JC_4_5	Gender distribution of labour migration 5	1. Mostly men	3	100.00
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00
		3. Both men and women equally	0	0.00
		Total	3	100.00
JC_4_6	Gender distribution of labour migration 6	1. Mostly men	1	100.00
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00
		3. Both men and women equally	0	0.00
		Total	1	100.00
J. D MIGRATION HISTORY: RETURN MIGRATION				
JD_1	Large flows of return migration in the history of this community	1. Yes	62	62.00
		2. No	38	38.00
		Total	100	100.00
JD_2_1a	Start year large flow of return migration into community 1	1972	1	1.61
		1988	1	1.61
		1993	14	22.58
		1994	10	16.13
		1996	2	3.23
		1997	3	4.84
		1999	3	4.84
		2000	5	8.06
		2001	1	1.61
		2002	4	6.45
		2003	1	1.61
		2005	9	14.52
		2006	1	1.61
		2007	4	6.45
		2008	2	3.23
2009	1	1.61		
Total	62	100.00		
JD_2_1b	End year large flow of return migration into community 1	1988	1	1.61
		1994	5	8.06
		1995	3	4.84
		1996	4	6.45
		1997	2	3.23
		1998	2	3.23
		1999	3	4.84
		2000	3	4.84

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent	
		2003	2	3.23	
		2004	4	6.45	
		2005	11	17.74	
		2006	7	11.29	
		2007	1	1.61	
		2008	5	8.06	
		2009	4	6.45	
		2010	5	8.06	
		Total	62	100.00	
JD_2_2a	Start year large flow of return migration into community 2	1972	1	8.33	
		1993	1	8.33	
		1994	3	25.00	
		1997	2	16.67	
		2005	1	8.33	
		2007	3	25.00	
		2010	1	8.33	
		Total	12	100.00	
JD_2_2b	End year large flow of return migration into community 2	1991	1	8.33	
		1993	1	8.33	
		1994	1	8.33	
		2000	2	16.67	
		2003	1	8.33	
		2006	1	8.33	
		2008	2	16.67	
		2009	2	16.67	
		2010	1	8.33	
		Total	12	100.00	
JD_2_3a	Start year large flow of return migration into community 3	1994	1	100.00	
		Total	1	100.00	
JD_2_3b	End year large flow of return migration into community 2	1999	1	100.00	
		Total	1	100.00	
JD_3_1	Number of community members involved in return migration 1	n = 51	R = 3 - 2500	M = 424.04	SD = 515.60
JD_3_2	Number of community members involved in return migration 2	n = 8	R = 2 - 400	M = 229.00	SD = 154.17
JD_3_3	Number of community members involved in return migration 3	n = 1	R = 200 - 200	M = 200	SD = 0.00
JD_4_1	Gender distribution of return migration 1	1. Mostly men	2	3.23	
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00	
		3. Both men and women equally	60	96.77	
		Total	62	100.00	

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
JD_4_2	Gender distribution of return migration 2	1. Mostly men	0	0.00
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00
		3. Both men and women	12	100.00
		Total	12	100.00
JD_4_3	Gender distribution of return migration 3	1. Mostly men	0	0.00
		2. Mostly women and children	0	0.00
		3. Both men and women	1	100.00
		Total	1	100.00
J. E VIEWS OF MIGRATION				
JE_1	Perceptions of community members that leave this community to live elsewhere	1. Very negatively	4	4.00
		2. Negatively	19	19.00
		3. Neutral	35	35.00
		4. Positively	32	32.00
		5. Very positively	10	10.00
		6. This is mixed	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_2	Explanation perceptions on community members that leave this community to live else	Better life compared to other co	1	1.00
		Development of the community	1	1.00
		Everyone looks their life	1	1.00
		He was afraid of poverty	1	1.00
		Improvement of life standards	4	4.00
		Improvement of security and lif	1	1.00
		Investment in the locality	1	1.00
		It doesn't interest the rest	1	1.00
		It doesn't secure us	1	1.00
		It is a discovery of other places	1	1.00
		It is a waste of manpower	2	2.00
		It is believed that they are rich	1	1.00
		It is encouraging	1	1.00
		It is good to discover	1	1.00
		It is no good to abandon their la	1	1.00
		It is normal	1	1.00
		It is normal they go to study	1	1.00
		It is normal they search for som	1	1.00
		It is normal, there is nothing bac	1	1.00
		It is the development	1	1.00
		It is the loss	1	1.00
		It is the separation	1	1.00
		It is their choice	2	2.00
		Land becomes available	1	1.00
		Land disputes after his return	1	1.00
		Looking for better life	10	10.00
		Loss of labor	1	1.00
Many fled	1	1.00		
N.A.	1	1.00		
No availability of the land	1	1.00		

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		No idea	1	1.00
		No migrants	1	1.00
		No problems	1	1.00
		No problems for the rest	2	2.00
		No such households on the hill	1	1.00
		Normal	1	1.00
		Not much	1	1.00
		Nothing bad	2	2.00
		Nothing remarkable	1	1.00
		Often come to visit the commun	1	1.00
		Poverty (for those leaving)	1	1.00
		Reunion (mutual aid)	1	1.00
		She thinks they cause insecurity	1	1.00
		Suffering	1	1.00
		The departure of a neighbor is	1	1.00
		The land would be big	1	1.00
		There are no such persons	1	1.00
		There has not	1	1.00
		There is good life abroad	1	1.00
		There is nothing for the commu	1	1.00
		There is nothing here	1	1.00
		They abandon us	3	3.00
		They abandoned their communi	1	1.00
		They are indifferent	1	1.00
		They are rich	1	1.00
		They are sensitized	1	1.00
		They are welcome	1	1.00
		They become rich	1	1.00
		They come with wealth	1	1.00
		They do not see the war	1	1.00
		They don't leave	1	1.00
		They draw intelligence	1	1.00
		They find a job	1	1.00
		They find refuge against poverty	1	1.00
		They find that they have proble	1	1.00
		They fled from the war	1	1.00
		They had to stay together	1	1.00
		They have no complains	1	1.00
		They leave more work for other	4	4.00
		They manage to move	1	1.00
		They never leave the hill	1	1.00
		They quit poverty	1	1.00
		They quit their family and this i	1	1.00
		They reported a lot of things	1	1.00
		They search for job	1	1.00
		They should develop free cloth	1	1.00
		They will close here in DRC	1	1.00
		Unhappy	1	1.00
		We don't condemn, we apprecia	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
JE_3	Perceptions on return migrants in this community	1. Very negatively	0	0.00
		2. Negatively	11	11.00
		3. Neutral	33	33.00
		4. Positively	44	44.00
		5. Very positively	12	12.00
		6. This is mixed	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_4	Explanation perceptions on return migrants	construction of the community	1	1.00
		It depends on where they were	2	2.00
		It doesn't interfere with the community	1	1.00
		It is a good thing to live together	1	1.00
		It is a positive contribution of labor	1	1.00
		It is encouraging	1	1.00
		It is good to return to you	1	1.00
		It is nice to see them again	1	1.00
		It is normal	1	1.00
		It is the consolidation	1	1.00
		It is the consolidation of peace	2	2.00
		It is the growth of the villages	1	1.00
		It is the increase of the area	1	1.00
		It is the increase of the village	1	1.00
		It is the labor	1	1.00
		It is the peace manifested	1	1.00
		It is the peace that will follow	1	1.00
		It is the reunions	1	1.00
		It is the union that makes the structure	1	1.00
		It is very encouraging	1	1.00
		Lack of available land	1	1.00
		Land conflicts	1	1.00
		N.A.	2	2.00
		No migrants	1	1.00
		No problems	1	1.00
		No problems (no change)	1	1.00
		No problems with the community	1	1.00
		No problems with the rest	1	1.00
		No returning migrants	1	1.00
		No such households	1	1.00
		No such migrants	1	1.00
		Noone	1	1.00
		Noone returns	1	1.00
		Normal	1	1.00
Not much	2	2.00		
Nothing to say	1	1.00		
Participation on economical activities	1	1.00		
Problems with the land	1	1.00		
Return to their homes of origin	1	1.00		
Reunion	8	8.00		
Reunion (back to their households)	1	1.00		

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Reunion (community work)	1	1.00
		Reunion (mutual aid)	4	4.00
		Reunion (no problems)	1	1.00
		Reunion and no problems	1	1.00
		Reunion and small investment	1	1.00
		Reunion and they bring money	1	1.00
		Reunion with the rest of the con	1	1.00
		The arrival of the neighbor is v	1	1.00
		The income is lost	1	1.00
		The land is already small	1	1.00
		The land is small	1	1.00
		They are also rich	1	1.00
		They are clean and rich	1	1.00
		They are exposed to insecurity	1	1.00
		They are informed	1	1.00
		They are like the others	3	3.00
		They are like the others here at I	1	1.00
		They are more developed	1	1.00
		They are not like the others	1	1.00
		They are reunited	1	1.00
		They are rich	1	1.00
		They are supported by UNHCR	1	1.00
		They are very serious compared	1	1.00
		They become rich	2	2.00
		They bring many things	2	2.00
		They bring something	1	1.00
		They contribute to development	2	2.00
		They contribute to the solidarity	1	1.00
		They don't bring any investment	1	1.00
		They don't bring anything speci	1	1.00
		They don't seek life	1	1.00
		They fled from poverty	1	1.00
		They have a humanitarian contr	1	1.00
		They have failed in life	1	1.00
		They just reduce land	1	1.00
		They know them before	1	1.00
		They make investments	1	1.00
		They provide social support	1	1.00
		They return to their families	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_5	Perceptions on households with a current migrant in this community	1. Very negatively	0	0.00
		2. Negatively	18	18.00
		3. Neutral	34	34.00
		4. Positively	31	31.00
		5. Very positively	17	17.00
		6. This is mixed	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_6	Explanation perceptions on	A better life	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	households with a current	Anxiety about their situation	1	1.00
		Anxiety as the country is in peace	1	1.00
		Development of the community	1	1.00
		Development of these households	1	1.00
		Few people	1	1.00
		Financial support from abroad	1	1.00
		He sends money	1	1.00
		If they return they become rich	1	1.00
		Improvement of life standards	2	2.00
		Indifferent (no problems for the rest)	1	1.00
		It doesn't interest the rest	1	1.00
		It is a good thing	1	1.00
		It is due to poverty	1	1.00
		It is evolution	1	1.00
		It is the discovery of other regions	1	1.00
		It is very good	1	1.00
		Job creation for the community	1	1.00
		Live in peace (insecurity in Burkina Faso)	1	1.00
		No actual migrants	2	2.00
		No blame	1	1.00
		No change for the community	1	1.00
		No gender	1	1.00
		No idea	1	1.00
		No participation to development	1	1.00
		No problems	1	1.00
		No problems for the community	2	2.00
		No problems for the rest	4	4.00
		No such households	2	2.00
		Noone	4	4.00
		Normal	1	1.00
		Nothing bad	1	1.00
		One day they will be rich	4	4.00
		One day they will be visited by the rest of the world	1	1.00
		One day we will help them	1	1.00
		Only their families benefit	1	1.00
		Opportunity to develop	1	1.00
		Searching for a better life	1	1.00
		She wants them to return to their country	1	1.00
		Support to their families after they return	1	1.00
		The community wishes their return	1	1.00
		The contribution is positive	1	1.00
		These migrants can help a lot	1	1.00
		They are accused of evil	1	1.00
		They are like the others	4	4.00
		They are rich	5	5.00
		They are richer than the others	1	1.00
		They become rich	1	1.00
		They benefit indirectly	1	1.00
		They bring many things	1	1.00
		They bring money when they return	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		They bring new technologies	1	1.00
		They can benefit	1	1.00
		They can cause insecurity	1	1.00
		They can receive money from th	1	1.00
		They can send money	1	1.00
		They don't cause problems for t	1	1.00
		They don't have any profit	1	1.00
		They give gifts and money	1	1.00
		They had to stay at home	1	1.00
		They help	2	2.00
		They help financially	1	1.00
		They help only their families	1	1.00
		They lose manpower	1	1.00
		They make money	1	1.00
		They receive financial resources	1	1.00
		They receive something	1	1.00
		They receive something from th	1	1.00
		They send money	1	1.00
		They send their money	1	1.00
		They should return to the count	1	1.00
		They wait for their return	1	1.00
		They want them to return	1	1.00
		They went out of obligation	1	1.00
		This is usually due to poverty	1	1.00
		Untrusted	1	1.00
		We don't condemn	1	1.00
		We understand because this is li	1	1.00
		Work for other countries	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_7	Thoughts on how international migration affects this	1. Very negatively	1	1.00
		2. Negatively	12	12.00
		3. Neutral	67	67.00
		4. Positively	16	16.00
		5. Very positively	4	4.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_8	Explanation on thoughts on affect of international migration in this community	Almost no member lives abroad	1	1.00
		Decrease of community efforts	1	1.00
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Each one helps their family	2	2.00
		Every man for himself	1	1.00
		Help their families and others	1	1.00
		Help to the community (comput	1	1.00
		I haven't seen under the hill	1	1.00
		Investment (hotel)	1	1.00
		Investment (solar panel) and oth	1	1.00
		It is a waste of manpower	2	2.00
		It is due to poverty	1	1.00
		It is the country of destination th	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		It is the development	2	2.00
		It is the increase of capabilities	1	1.00
		Job creation for some people	1	1.00
		Little contact unfortunately	1	1.00
		Many don't return and don't con	1	1.00
		Many leave and abandon us	1	1.00
		New knowledge	1	1.00
		No change	4	4.00
		No change (only their families)	1	1.00
		No change for the community	7	7.00
		No change for the rest	4	4.00
		No change to life standards	1	1.00
		No contribution	1	1.00
		No gain no loss	1	1.00
		No international migrants	1	1.00
		No international migration	1	1.00
		No migrants abroad	1	1.00
		Noone has visited us yet	1	1.00
		Nothing at all	1	1.00
		Nothing changed	1	1.00
		Nothing particular for the comm	1	1.00
		Nothing special	1	1.00
		Nothing to say	1	1.00
		One day they will help their con	1	1.00
		Poverty in households	1	1.00
		Sometimes we don't know	1	1.00
		The community doesn't win any	1	1.00
		There are no many migrants	1	1.00
		There is education	1	1.00
		There is little international migr	1	1.00
		There is no contact	1	1.00
		There is noone	5	5.00
		There is nothing that changes	1	1.00
		They are not developped yet	1	1.00
		They aren't international migran	1	1.00
		They become rich	1	1.00
		They bring money	1	1.00
		They can develop their region	1	1.00
		They can help their regions	1	1.00
		They can take advatage of the b	1	1.00
		They contribute nothing	1	1.00
		They contribute only to their far	1	1.00
		They contribute to development	1	1.00
		They contribute to their families	1	1.00
		They do nothing special	1	1.00
		They don't help us at all	1	1.00
		They don't return due to insecur	1	1.00
		They had to go home	1	1.00
		They have developped their con	1	1.00
		They help only their families	10	10.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		They leave more work to others	1	1.00
		They let us work on (developme	1	1.00
		They never return	1	1.00
		They satisfy some needs	1	1.00
		They will also develop the com	1	1.00
		They work for a country abroad	1	1.00
		We do not win anything	1	1.00
		We don't see any change	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_9	Thoughts on how internal migration affects this	1. Very negatively	2	2.00
		2. Negatively	11	11.00
		3. Neutral	46	46.00
		4. Positively	37	37.00
		5. Very positively	4	4.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_10	Explanation on thoughts on affect internal migration on this community	Benefit indirectly	2	2.00
		Certain needs are satisfied	1	1.00
		Decrease of community efforts	1	1.00
		Development of the community	1	1.00
		Each person manages	1	1.00
		Improvement of life standards	1	1.00
		Indirect benefit (social festivals)	1	1.00
		It depends on where they are	1	1.00
		It depends on where they go	1	1.00
		It is a profit for the families only	1	1.00
		It is internal development	1	1.00
		It is the constant instability	1	1.00
		It is the development	2	2.00
		It is the internal exchange	1	1.00
		Job creation (workshop)	1	1.00
		No assingment	1	1.00
		No change for the community	3	3.00
		No contribution	1	1.00
		Nobody has set foot here at hom	1	1.00
		Normal	1	1.00
		Participation in the community's	3	3.00
		Reduction of land disputes	1	1.00
		Searching for job	1	1.00
		She didn't win anything	1	1.00
		The advantage is direct	1	1.00
		The community develops	1	1.00
		There is little to see here	1	1.00
		These are children prodigies	1	1.00
		They abandon school and family	1	1.00
		They are close to their families	1	1.00
		They are not many	1	1.00
		They are not rich	1	1.00
		They are rich	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		They are very simple people in	1	1.00
		They aren't very developed	1	1.00
		They bring money	3	3.00
		They bring new knowledge	1	1.00
		They bring the means	1	1.00
		They build new houses here	1	1.00
		They came	1	1.00
		They can help they are close	1	1.00
		They contribute to job creation	1	1.00
		They desert their families	1	1.00
		They develop evenly	1	1.00
		They developed	1	1.00
		They didn't do anything special	1	1.00
		They do nothing here	1	1.00
		They don't bring anything	2	2.00
		They don't bring many things	1	1.00
		They don't help us at all	1	1.00
		They don't return	1	1.00
		They don't take much	1	1.00
		They exchange necessary goods	1	1.00
		They find a job	1	1.00
		They had to help at home	1	1.00
		They have good plans for us	1	1.00
		They have no means	1	1.00
		They help on communal work	1	1.00
		They help only their families	19	19.00
		They help us with the developm	1	1.00
		They let more jobs to others	1	1.00
		They let us work	1	1.00
		They return	1	1.00
		They seek something better else	1	1.00
		They send some money	1	1.00
		They support us	1	1.00
		They teach us the development	1	1.00
		They will develop	1	1.00
		They would help their own com	1	1.00
		Very few who leave	1	1.00
		We had to work at home	1	1.00
		We lose	1	1.00
		We saw the best place for ourse	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_11	Thoughts on how international migration affects this country in general	1. Very negatively	4	4.00
		2. Negatively	16	16.00
		3. Neutral	46	46.00
		4. Positively	28	28.00
		5. Very positively	6	6.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_12	Explanation on thoughts on how	Advantage for their family	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	international migration affects this country in general	Aids come thanks to diaspora	1	1.00
		Almost no member lives abroad	1	1.00
		Cannot see the change	4	4.00
		Development of the country	1	1.00
		Development of the country thro	1	1.00
		Divide the Burundians	1	1.00
		Don't know	14	14.00
		Don't know (cannot see the char	3	3.00
		Don't know the level of the coun	1	1.00
		Every man for himself	1	1.00
		Everything is necessary for the c	1	1.00
		Flight of country's children	1	1.00
		For us it is the loss of manpowe	1	1.00
		I believe that it is beneficial	1	1.00
		Investment	1	1.00
		Investment in the country	1	1.00
		It is advantageous only for their	1	1.00
		It is also the development	1	1.00
		It is the development of the com	1	1.00
		It is the intermediate change	1	1.00
		It is the loss of manpower	3	3.00
		Local regions are not developpe	1	1.00
		Many study business	1	1.00
		New ideas technologies	4	4.00
		New knowledge	1	1.00
		No change	1	1.00
		No change (poverty)	1	1.00
		No change in development	2	2.00
		No contact	1	1.00
		No means to help the country	1	1.00
		No profit	1	1.00
		No such migrants here	1	1.00
		Normal	1	1.00
		Nothing special	1	1.00
		Nothing yet	1	1.00
		Our country is empty increasing	1	1.00
		Our country loses a lot	1	1.00
		People will go abroad	1	1.00
		Reduction of overpopulation	1	1.00
		Rich	1	1.00
		She contributes to job creation	1	1.00
		Sometimes it is the developmen	1	1.00
		Sometimes they help the countr	1	1.00
		The country doesn't win anythin	1	1.00
		The country has a lot of educate	1	1.00
		The country loses manpower	1	1.00
		The country receives foreign cu	1	1.00
		The development of households	1	1.00
		The development of the commu	1	1.00
		There are those who will study s	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		There are times when they help	1	1.00
		There is development	1	1.00
		There is noone	1	1.00
		They abandon the country	4	4.00
		They are too few here with us	1	1.00
		They become rich	1	1.00
		They bring a lot	1	1.00
		They bring knowledge	1	1.00
		They can help in the country's d	1	1.00
		They develop only themselves	1	1.00
		They develop their families only	1	1.00
		They do something less than the	1	1.00
		They don't see any change	1	1.00
		They have nothing (those who a	1	1.00
		They have to work for their cou	2	2.00
		They leave their homeland	1	1.00
		They should develop their count	1	1.00
		They would help their own cour	1	1.00
		Transfers to their families of ori	1	1.00
		Very advantageous	1	1.00
		Wisdom is draw overseas	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_13	Perception on return migrants being different from other community members	1. Yes, very different	29	29.00
		2. Yes, a little bit different	26	26.00
		3. No	45	45.00
		Total	100.00	100.00
JE_14	Explanation of return migrants being different from other community members	Bad clothing bad habits	1	1.00
		Behaviour and custom	1	1.00
		Developped compared to others	2	2.00
		Difference in language	1	1.00
		Has not yet used help	1	1.00
		High life standards compared to	2	2.00
		It depends on where they were	1	1.00
		Living like the others	1	1.00
		More vision and creativity	1	1.00
		No change	4	4.00
		No difference	1	1.00
		No difference compared to othe	6	6.00
		Noone	3	3.00
		Only one household here	1	1.00
		Poorer than others in communit	3	3.00
		Problems with acculturation	1	1.00
		Property, wealth	2	2.00
		Relief	1	1.00
		Same behaviour good neighborl	1	1.00
		Same behaviour same habits	1	1.00
		Same life as the others	3	3.00
		Same life standards	3	3.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Same thing as the rest	1	1.00
		That she thinks	1	1.00
		The customs of the country's de	1	1.00
		The language is a little different	1	1.00
		They abandon their first profess	1	1.00
		They are apparently very good	1	1.00
		They are developed	1	1.00
		They are educated	1	1.00
		They are financially good	1	1.00
		They are like the others	4	4.00
		They are rich	10	10.00
		They are rich at home	1	1.00
		They are the same	9	9.00
		They are too few here	1	1.00
		They became unhappy	1	1.00
		They change the complexion of	1	1.00
		They come here with UNHCR d	1	1.00
		They come with financial suppo	1	1.00
		They don't accept the citizenship	1	1.00
		They don't bring anything	1	1.00
		They don't have any idea	1	1.00
		They don't live with us anymore	1	1.00
		They have bad behaviour	1	1.00
		They have grown	2	2.00
		They have means	1	1.00
		They have money	1	1.00
		They have new character	1	1.00
		They have new habits	1	1.00
		They have other habits	2	2.00
		They help them	1	1.00
		They look good	1	1.00
		They lost time	1	1.00
		They renounce certain principle	1	1.00
		They speak other languages	1	1.00
		They were not far in Tanzania	1	1.00
		Those who came from DRC and	1	1.00
		Those who come are simple	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_15	Effect on community of return migrants being different from other community members	1. Very negatively	2	2.00
		2. Negatively	10	10.00
		3. Neutral	65	65.00
		4. Positively	20	20.00
		5. Very positively	3	3.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_16	Explanation of effect on community of return migrants being different from other	A good person only	1	1.00
		Accustomed	1	1.00
		All the world tries to adapt	1	1.00
		Better cohabitation	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Don't know	3	3.00
		Everyone wishes to leave	1	1.00
		Get used to the behaviour of oth	1	1.00
		Good relation good neighborshi	6	6.00
		Help all the world	1	1.00
		If they are rich it is us [...]	1	1.00
		If they help their friends they he	1	1.00
		It creates diversity	1	1.00
		It is bad example	1	1.00
		It is the diversity that is install	1	1.00
		It's good when one of us is rich	1	1.00
		Job creation (house construction	1	1.00
		Land disputes (overpopulation)	1	1.00
		Land disputes, conflicts over fo	1	1.00
		Learning from other community	1	1.00
		Life continues normally	1	1.00
		Like the others	1	1.00
		Low level of development	1	1.00
		Misunderstanding level of langu	1	1.00
		Mutual help (good neihboorline	1	1.00
		No change	8	8.00
		No contribution	1	1.00
		No impact	8	8.00
		No influence	1	1.00
		No problems with neighborhood	1	1.00
		No problems with the cohabitati	1	1.00
		No problems with the rest	2	2.00
		Noone	1	1.00
		Noone because they are too few	1	1.00
		Nothing at all	2	2.00
		Nothing special	3	3.00
		Nothing to the community	2	2.00
		Only their families benefit	1	1.00
		Same life style (same behaviour	1	1.00
		She loses manpower	1	1.00
		The community itself becomes t	1	1.00
		The rest benefit indirectly	1	1.00
		There are not many	1	1.00
		There is noone	1	1.00
		There is noone here with us	1	1.00
		They adapt (no problems)	1	1.00
		They are few	2	2.00
		They are like the others	1	1.00
		They are the same	1	1.00
		They benefit	1	1.00
		They benefit indirectly	2	2.00
		They bring new things	1	1.00
		They contribute with money	1	1.00
		They develop their family	1	1.00
		They didn't do much to help	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		They expect a change	1	1.00
		They have to learn how to live v	1	1.00
		They help only their family	1	1.00
		They help the others	1	1.00
		They influence the others	1	1.00
		They remain the same	2	2.00
		They search where to study	1	1.00
		They visit their family here	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_17	Perception of return migrants having different values and norms than other community members	1. Yes, very different	24	24.00
		2. Yes, a little bit different	29	29.00
		3. No	47	47.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_18	Explanation on perception of return migrants having different values and norms than other	Behaviour of the destination cou	1	1.00
		Change of culture and behaviou	1	1.00
		Don't know	1	1.00
		Evolved behaviour more vision	1	1.00
		Language, superiority complex	1	1.00
		Lot of vision compared to other	2	2.00
		More vision and creativity	1	1.00
		New behaviour	1	1.00
		New character	1	1.00
		New clothes	1	1.00
		No change	3	3.00
		No change (behaviour, neighbor	1	1.00
		No change in values	1	1.00
		No returning migrants	1	1.00
		Noone	4	4.00
		Normal	1	1.00
		Nothing remarkable	1	1.00
		Nothing seen	1	1.00
		Nothing to bring	1	1.00
		Often they are very nice	1	1.00
		Orders	1	1.00
		Other customs	1	1.00
		Other habits	1	1.00
		Other new habits	1	1.00
		Rich and clean	1	1.00
		Same behaviour same culture	2	2.00
		Same behaviour same customs	1	1.00
		Same behaviour same life style	1	1.00
		Same behaviour same values	2	2.00
		Same values	1	1.00
		Same values and norms	12	12.00
		Some behaviours are new	1	1.00
		Some characters are new	1	1.00
		Some characters are quite (new)	1	1.00
		Some of them are weird	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		The language	1	1.00
		There are mason and tailor	1	1.00
		There are those who don't want	1	1.00
		There is noone	2	2.00
		They are clean and obedient	1	1.00
		They are educated	2	2.00
		They are farmers like us	2	2.00
		They are like the others	2	2.00
		They are more educated than us	1	1.00
		They are rich	1	1.00
		They are rich educated and clean	2	2.00
		They are the same	1	1.00
		They are very courageous and re	1	1.00
		They believe they are smarter	1	1.00
		They bring few new customs	1	1.00
		They bring good things	1	1.00
		They bring new things	1	1.00
		They bring new values	1	1.00
		They bring other habits	1	1.00
		They bring other values and nor	1	1.00
		They come back as they left	1	1.00
		They confront each other	1	1.00
		They confuse the language and c	1	1.00
		They different from the other th	1	1.00
		They don't work (waiting for aid	1	1.00
		They have a house only for them	1	1.00
		They have changed habits	1	1.00
		They have new customs	1	1.00
		They have new projects	1	1.00
		They haven't changed	3	3.00
		They heep the Burundian educa	1	1.00
		They know a lot	1	1.00
		They speak other languages	3	3.00
		They were in rural Tanzania	1	1.00
		They were very close to Tanzan	1	1.00
		Those who travel learn a lot	1	1.00
		Used to help (construction)	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_19	Effect on community of return migrants having different norms and values compared to other community members	1. Very negatively	4	4.00
		2. Negatively	7	7.00
		3. Neutral	60	60.00
		4. Positively	25	25.00
		5. Very positively	4	4.00
		Total	100	100.00
JE_20	Explanation of effect on community of return migrants having different norms and	Accustomed	1	1.00
		Bad cohabitation (the first days)	1	1.00
		Change of the community	1	1.00
		Conflicts the first days	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Disagreements	1	1.00
		Don't know	3	3.00
		Good cohabitation	2	2.00
		Good cohabitation (mutual help	1	1.00
		Good for him only	1	1.00
		Good neighborhood	3	3.00
		Good neighborhood good agree	3	3.00
		Good neighborhood good relatio	3	3.00
		Good relations	2	2.00
		Good relations and cohabitation	1	1.00
		Influence others positively	1	1.00
		Influence others	1	1.00
		It is in their family only	1	1.00
		It is nice	1	1.00
		It may be a source of insecurity	1	1.00
		Land, food conflicts	1	1.00
		Learning from others	1	1.00
		Learning from some activities	1	1.00
		Mutual aid	1	1.00
		N.A.	1	1.00
		New adaptation	1	1.00
		No change	6	6.00
		No complain	1	1.00
		No influence	9	9.00
		No problems for the rest	2	2.00
		Noone	10	10.00
		Nothing for the community only	1	1.00
		Nothing special	2	2.00
		Nothing to say	1	1.00
		Others learn from them	1	1.00
		Relations that are not good	1	1.00
		Sometimes it's good sometimes	1	1.00
		Source of conflicts	1	1.00
		The country has the rhythm of d	1	1.00
		The others learn from them	2	2.00
		There is noone	2	2.00
		They adapt and they change afte	1	1.00
		They are like the others	1	1.00
		They are not rich	1	1.00
		They are simple (sweet, humble	1	1.00
		They are split	1	1.00
		They are very few	6	6.00
		They bring new ideas	1	1.00
		They don't influence anyone	3	3.00
		They don't live there	1	1.00
		They help their family only	2	2.00
		They love their country (they ar	1	1.00
		They rarely come	1	1.00
		They remain the same	1	1.00
		They visit their families only	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		We can learn from them	1	1.00
		We learn from him	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
K. CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND				
K_1	Number of households in this community that have children of which at least one parent currently lives abroad	1. Less than 25 households	98	98.00
		2. Between 25 and 50 households	2	2.00
		3. Between 50 and 75 households	0	0.00
		4. Between 75 and 100 households	0	0.00
		5. More than 100 households	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
K_2	Main reasons why the parent(s) of these children left this community	1. They were forced to leave due to security issues or conflicts	10	10.00
		2. They left to seek for better economic opportunities	38	38.00
		3. Other	4	4.00
		N.A.	48	48.00
		Total	100	100.00
K_3	Type of available support for children of which at least one parent lives abroad	1. Emotional or psychological support	29	29.00
		2. Material support (e.g., clothing, food, etc.)	11	11.00
		3. Financial support	2	2.00
		4. Social support (e.g., help in household work or family business/farm)	1	1.00
		5. Support for schooling (e.g., allowance, free or reduced admission/books/supplies, etc.)	6	6.00
		6. Other	51	51.00
		Total	100	100.00
K_4	Perception on children left behind by other community members	1. Very negatively	1	1.00
		2. Negatively	5	5.00
		3. Neutral	63	63.00
		4. Positively	9	9.00
		5. Very positively	1	1.00
		6. This is mixed	21	21.00
		Total	100	100.00
L. MONETARY REMITTANCES - MONEY OR GOODS				
L. A RECEIVING INTERNATIONAL MONEY REMITTANCES				

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
LA_1	Number of households in this community that receive international remittances on a regular basis	1. Almost all of the households	2	2.00
		2. More than half of the households	2	2.00
		3. Around half of the household	1	1.00
		4. Less than half of the households	12	12.00
		5. Almost no households	83	83.00
		Total	100	100.00
LA_2a	Most important way of households receiving international remittances in this community	1. The household members bring it themselves	22	22.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	10	10.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	22	22.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/ hawala (informal)	1	1.00
		5. Through a bank	4	4.00
		6. Through the mail	0	0.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	1	1.00
		8. Other	0	0.00
		Don't know	10	10.00
		N.A.	30	30.00
Total	100	100.00		
LA_2b	Second most important way of households receiving international remittances in this community	1. The household members bring it themselves	8	8.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	24	24.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	3	3.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/ hawala (informal)	0	0.00
		5. Through a bank	5	5.00
		6. Through the mail	0	0.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	0	0.00
		8. Other	0	0.00
		Don't know	7	7.00
		N.A.	53	53.00
Total	100	100.00		
LA_2c	Third most important way of households receiving international remittances in this community	1. The household members bring it themselves	6	6.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	8	8.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	2	2.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		house/ hawala (informal)		
		5. Through a bank	1	1.00
		6. Through the mail	0	0.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	1	1.00
		8. Other	0	0.00
		Don't know	4	4.00
		N.A.	24	24.00
		Total	100	100.00
LA_3a	Most important problem households encounter when receiving international remittances	1. The costs are too high	19	19.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or goods	4	4.00
		3. The money travels too slow	14	14.00
		4. The system is insecure	3	3.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	1	1.00
		6. Other	0	0.00
		Don't know	9	9.00
		N.A.	50	50.00
		Total	100	100.00
LA_3b	Second most important problem households encounter when receiving international remittances	1. The costs are too high	6	6.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or goods	6	6.00
		3. The money travels too slow	11	11.00
		4. The system is insecure	1	1.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	0	0.00
		6. Other	0	0.00
		Don't know	12	12.00
		N.A.	64	64.00
		Total	100	100.00
LA_3c	Third most important problem households encounter when receiving international remittances	1. The costs are too high	0	0.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or goods	2	2.00
		3. The money travels too slow	4	4.00
		4. The system is insecure	0	0.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	0	0.00
		6. Other	1	1.00
		Don't know	8	8.00
		N.A.	23	23.00
		Total	100	100.00
LA_4	Extent to which households in this community are dependent	1. Very dependent	1	1.00
		2. Dependent	7	7.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	on international remittances	3. Neutral	38	38.00
		4. Not dependent	10	10.00
		5. Not dependent at all	44	44.00
		Total	100	100.00
L.B RECEIVING INTERNAL MONETARY REMITTANCES				
LB_1	Number of households in this community that receive internal remittances on a regular basis	1. Almost all of the households	0	0.00
		2. More than half of the households	4	4.00
		3. Around half of the	4	4.00
		4. Less than half of the households	37	37.00
		5. Almost no households	55	5.00
		Total	100	100.00
LB_2a	Most important way of households receiving internal remittances in this community	1. The household members bring it themselves	83	83.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	6	6.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	1	1.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	1	1.00
		5. Through a bank	5	5.00
		6. Through the mail	1	1.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	0	0.00
		8. Other	3	3.00
		Total	100	100.00
LB_2b	Second most important way of households receiving internal remittances in this community	1. The household members bring it themselves	33	33.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	59	59.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	0	0.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	1	1.00
		5. Through a bank	3	3.00
		6. Through the mail	1	1.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	0	0.00
		8. Other	3	3.00
		Total	100	100.00
LB_2c	Third most important way of households receiving internal remittances in this community	1. The household members bring it themselves	85	85.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	6	6.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	0	0.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	0	0.00
		5. Through a bank	5	5.00
		6. Through the mail	0	0.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	1	1.00
		8. Other	3	3.00
		Total	100	100.00
LB_3a	Most important problem households encounter when receiving internal remittances	1. The costs are too high	15	15.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or	16	16.00
		3. The money travels too slow	30	30.00
		4. The system is insecure	13	13.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	0	0.00
		6. Other	26	26.00
		Total	100	100.00
LB_3b	Second most important problem households encounter when receiving internal remittances	1. The costs are too high	11	11.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or	8	8.00
		3. The money travels too slow	36	36.00
		4. The system is insecure	3	3.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	1	1.00
		6. Other	41	41.00
		Total	100	100.00
LB_3c	Third most important problem households encounter when receiving internal remittances	1. The costs are too high	10	10.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or	5	5.00
		3. The money travels too slow	31	31.00
		4. The system is insecure	5	5.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	0	0.00
		6. Other	49	49.00
		Total	100	100.00
LB_4	Extent to which households in this community are dependent on internal remittances	1. Very dependent	2	2.00
		2. Dependent	11	11.00
		3. Neutral	25	25.00
		4. Not dependent	18	18.00
		5. Not dependent at all	44	44.00
		Total	100	100.00
L. C	VIEWS ON RECEIVING REMITTANCES			

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
LC_1	View on effect remittances have on receiving households in this community	1. Very negatively	0	0.00
		2. Negatively	0	0.00
		3. Neutral	35	35.00
		4. Positively	61	61.00
		5. Very positively	4	4.00
		Total	100	100.00
LC_2	Explanation on view on effect remittances have on receiving households in this community	Don't know	4	4.00
		Food needs	1	1.00
		He contributes	1	1.00
		He contributes to some needs	1	1.00
		He receives a little	1	1.00
		Help in case of emergency	1	1.00
		Help in case of need	1	1.00
		If they receive it is supportive	1	1.00
		Improvement of life standards	7	7.00
		It contributes a little	2	2.00
		It contributes to development	1	1.00
		It helps	1	1.00
		It is a great contribution	1	1.00
		It is a necessary help	1	1.00
		It is a small help	1	1.00
		It is an extra help	1	1.00
		It is few households that receive	1	1.00
		It is normal	1	1.00
		It is positive contribution	8	8.00
		It is positive contribution to income	1	1.00
		It is useful	1	1.00
		Material and financial support	1	1.00
		N.A.	3	3.00
		No change	5	5.00
		No change on life style	1	1.00
		No other income	1	1.00
		No other security	1	1.00
		No such households	3	3.00
		No transfers	3	3.00
		Noone	1	1.00
		One resource more	14	14.00
		Satisfaction of basic needs	1	1.00
		Satisfaction of necessary needs	1	1.00
		Slightly better	1	1.00
Sometimes they don't help us	1	1.00		
There are few	1	1.00		
There is noone	1	1.00		
They are helped in our expense	1	1.00		
They are not rich	1	1.00		
They are occasional	2	2.00		
They don't help much	1	1.00		
They don't send a lot of things	1	1.00		
They receive an extra support	1	1.00		

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		They response to some needs	1	1.00
		They were supported	2	2.00
		They were supported financially	3	3.00
		This is little thing	1	1.00
		This money contributes	1	1.00
		This money contributes a little	1	1.00
		This money contributes a little t	1	1.00
		This money contributes a lot to	1	1.00
		This money contributes to some	1	1.00
		This money contributes when [.	1	1.00
		This money gives them a small	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
LC_3	View on effect remittances have on this community as a whole	1. Very negatively	0	0.00
		2. Negatively	0	0.00
		3. Neutral	73	73.00
		4. Positively	27	27.00
		5. Very positively	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
LC_4	Explanation on view on effect remittances have on this community as a whole	Accustomed	1	1.00
		Benefit indirectly	1	1.00
		Benefit to the person not to the c	1	1.00
		Development of the families	2	2.00
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Each helps their family	3	3.00
		Help in case of emergency	1	1.00
		It contributes little to developme	1	1.00
		It contributes to community's de	2	2.00
		It contributes to development	1	1.00
		It contributes to job creation	2	2.00
		It increases the possibilities of e	1	1.00
		It is a positive contribution	1	1.00
		It is a positive contribution for t	1	1.00
		It is in small scale	1	1.00
		It is not much that receives	1	1.00
		It is the community that is helpe	1	1.00
		It is very few who have an impa	1	1.00
		It leads to development	1	1.00
		It little contributes to the (job) c	1	1.00
		Job creation	3	3.00
		Job creation (workspot)	1	1.00
		Money circulation via purchase	1	1.00
		N.A.	1	1.00
		No change	1	1.00
		No change for the community	1	1.00
		No change for the others	3	3.00
		No households that benefit	1	1.00
		No impact	1	1.00
		No influence	4	4.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		No influence (neither positive n	1	1.00
		No project so far	1	1.00
		No such households	3	3.00
		No transfers	2	2.00
		Noone	4	4.00
		Normal	1	1.00
		Not all the community but some	1	1.00
		Not much	3	3.00
		Not the community but the fami	1	1.00
		Nothing for the community	1	1.00
		Nothing remarkable	1	1.00
		Nothing special	1	1.00
		Nothing to the community	1	1.00
		Often we don't know	2	2.00
		One resource more	2	2.00
		Only their families	13	13.00
		Participation in community's de	1	1.00
		Receives almost nothing	1	1.00
		She earns nothign she loses not	1	1.00
		She is developped	1	1.00
		Some members benefit	1	1.00
		Sometimes it is for the family	1	1.00
		The rest benefit indirectly	1	1.00
		There are those who have no oth	1	1.00
		There is no concrete contributio	1	1.00
		They are developped	1	1.00
		They benefit indirectly	1	1.00
		They don't help the community	1	1.00
		They help only their family	1	1.00
		This money is too little to do ma	1	1.00
		We don't deserve much	1	1.00
		Workspot (agriculture)	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
LC_5	View on perception of household members that receive remittances by other community members	1. Very negatively	0	0.00
		2. Negatively	15	15.00
		3. Neutral	50	50.00
		4. Positively	27	27.00
		5. Very positively	8	8.00
		Total	100	100.00
LC_6	Explanation view on perception of household members that receive remittances by other	Don't know	1	1.00
		It contributes to job creation	1	1.00
		It created jealousy	1	1.00
		It depends on the individuals	1	1.00
		It is a positive contribution	2	2.00
		It is indirect contribution	1	1.00
		It is nice that they live better	1	1.00
		It is nothing remarkable	1	1.00
		It is that your neighbor develop	1	1.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		It is the development	2	2.00
		It is the development for each	1	1.00
		It is the development of the fam	1	1.00
		Jealousy	13	13.00
		Job creation	2	2.00
		N.A.	3	3.00
		No blame	1	1.00
		No problem	1	1.00
		No problems for the community	1	1.00
		No problems for the rest	6	6.00
		No reaction	2	2.00
		No such households	5	5.00
		No transfers	1	1.00
		Noone	2	2.00
		Noone looks the other	1	1.00
		Not all community members be	1	1.00
		Not many people	2	2.00
		Not much	1	1.00
		Often the rest don't know	1	1.00
		Often they don't know	9	9.00
		Others benefit indirectly	1	1.00
		Sometimes he shares	1	1.00
		The development of the neighb	1	1.00
		The others don't receive the tran	1	1.00
		The rest don't know about the tr	1	1.00
		The transfers are secret	1	1.00
		There is no complain nor applau	1	1.00
		There is noone	3	3.00
		They are developped	1	1.00
		They are rich	7	7.00
		They are rich and supported	1	1.00
		They are supported	4	4.00
		They are supported financially	1	1.00
		They are very few	1	1.00
		They benefit indirectly from the	2	2.00
		They don't bring much	1	1.00
		They don't have any influence	1	1.00
		They have their families for hel	1	1.00
		They receive very few	1	1.00
		They regard them a lot	1	1.00
		They used the hill	1	1.00
		This money is very necessary	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
L. D	SENDING INTERNATIONAL MONETARY REMITTANCES			
LD_1	Number of households in this community that send international remittances on a regular basis	1. Almost all of the households	0	0.00
		2. More than half of the households	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the	0	0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		4. Less than half of the households	1	1.00
		5. Almost no households	99	99.00
		Total	100	100.00
LD_2a	Most important way of households in this community sending international remittances	1. The household members bring it themselves	93	93.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	3	3.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	3	3.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	0	0.00
		5. Through a bank	0	0.00
		6. Through the mail	0	0.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	0	0.00
		8. Other	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
LD_2b	Second most important way of households in this community sending international remittances	1. The household members bring it themselves	86	86.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	12	12.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	1	1.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	0	0.00
		5. Through a bank	0	0.00
		6. Through the mail	0	0.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	0	0.00
		8. Other	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
LD_2c	Third most important way of households in this community sending international remittances	1. The household members bring it themselves	98	98.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	1	1.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	0	0.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	0	0.00
		5. Through a bank	0	0.00
		6. Through the mail	0	0.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	0	0.00
		8. Other	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
LD_3a	Most important problem households encounter when sending international	1. The costs are too high	86	86.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or	1	1.00
		3. The money travels too slow	11	11.00
		4. The system is insecure	0	0.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	0	0.00
		6. Other	0	0.00
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
LD_3b	Second most important problem households encounter when sending international	1. The costs are too high	91	91.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or	3	3.00
		3. The money travels too slow	4	4.00
		4. The system is insecure	0	0.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	0	0.00
		6. Other	0	0.00
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
LD_3c	Third most important problem households encounter when sending international	1. The costs are too high	91	91.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or	3	3.00
		3. The money travels too slow	4	4.00
		4. The system is insecure	0	0.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	0	0.00
		6. Other	0	0.00
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
L.E SENDING INTERNAL MONETARY REMITTANCES				
LE_1	Number of households in this community that send internal remittances	1. Almost all of the households	1	1.00
		2. More than half of the households	0	0.00
		3. Around half of the households	0	0.00
		4. Less than half of the households	15	15.00
		5. Almost no households	84	84.00
		Total	100	100.00
LE_2a	Most important way of households sending internal remittances from this	1. The household members bring it themselves	87	87.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	9	9.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	0	0.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	0	0.00
		5. Through a bank	3	3.00
		6. Through the mail	0	0.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	0	0.00
		8. Other	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
LE_2b	Second most important way of households sending internal remittances from this	1. The household members bring it themselves	58	58.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	40	40.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	0	0.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	0	0.00
		5. Through a bank	1	1.00
		6. Through the mail	0	0.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	0	0.00
		8. Other	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
LE_2c	Third most important way of households sending internal remittances from this	1. The household members bring it themselves	88	88.00
		2. Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	5	5.00
		3. Through a money transfer operator (formal)	0	0.00
		4. Through a shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	2	2.00
		5. Through a bank	1	1.00
		6. Through the mail	2	2.00
		7. Via stored value card (bank/phone)	0	0.00
		8. Other	0	0.00
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
LE_3a	Most important problem households encounter when sending internal remittances	1. The costs are too high	77	77.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or	8	8.00
		3. The money travels too slow	12	12.00
		4. The system is insecure	1	1.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	0	0.00
		6. Other	0	0.00
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
LE_3b	Second most important problem households encounter when sending internal remittances	1. The costs are too high	80	80.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or	2	2.00
		3. The money travels too slow	13	13.00
		4. The system is insecure	2	2.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	0	0.00
		6. Other	1	1.00
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
LE_3c	Third most important problem households encounter when sending internal remittances	1. The costs are too high	86	86.00
		2. There are limited possibilities to send money or	3	3.00
		3. The money travels too slow	5	5.00
		4. The system is insecure	3	3.00
		5. There are legal restrictions in sending money	0	0.00
		6. Other	2	2.00
		Don't know	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
M. MIGRANTS' INVESTMENT AND CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES				
M_1	Frequency of visits from community members that live abroad	1. Never	47	47.00
		2. Sometimes	48	48.00
		3. Often	5	5.00
		4. Always	0	0.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_2	Investments of community members that live abroad	1. Yes	13	13.00
		2. No	87	87.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_3a	Most important sector of investment of community members that live abroad	Agriculture	2	15.38
		Business	2	15.38
		Construction (sustainable house	1	7.69
		Construction of houses	1	7.69
		Education	3	23.08
		Hotel	1	7.69
		Infrastructure	1	7.69
		Transportation	1	7.69
		Vocational training center	1	7.69
		Total	13	100.00
M_3b	Second most important sector of investment of community members that live abroad	Agriculture	3	27.27
		Breeding	1	9.09
		Capital property (construction o	1	9.09
		Capital property (houses purcha	1	9.09

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Culture	1	9.09
		Education	1	9.09
		Health	1	9.09
		Transport (bus, taxi, truck)	1	9.09
		Transportation (goods or others)	1	9.09
		Total	11	100.00
M_3c	Third most important sector of investment of community	Agriculture	1	12.50
		Agriculture and breeding	1	12.50
		Breeding	2	25.00
		Health	2	25.00
		N.A.	1	12.50
		Transportation (vehicles rentals)	1	12.50
		Total	8	100.00
M_4	Involvement in humanitarian or charitable (NGO) activities of community members	1. Yes	9	9.00
		2. No	91	91.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_5a	Most important sector of humanitarian involvement of community members that live	Agriculture	1	10.00
		Computers	1	10.00
		Construction of secondary schools	1	10.00
		Education	5	50.00
		Rehabilitation of the bridge	1	10.00
		Vocational training center	1	10.00
		Total	10	100.00
M_5b	Second most important sector of humanitarian involvement of	Breeding	1	12.50
		Construction of schools	1	12.50
		Health	3	37.50
		Houses for professionals and of	1	12.50
		Sport	1	12.50
		Transportation (evacuation of w	1	12.50
		Total	8	100.00
M_5c	Third most important sector of humanitarian involvement of	Culture	1	25.00
		N.A.	1	25.00
		Potable water	1	25.00
		Reconstruction	1	25.00
		Total	4	100.00
M_6	Effect of investments made by community members that live abroad in this community	1. Very negatively	0	0.00
		2. Negatively	0	0.00
		3. Neutral	3	23.08
		4. Positively	8	61.54
		5. Very positively	2	15.38
		Total	13	100.00
M_7	Explanation of effect of investments made by	Buildings are constructed	1	7.69
		Development for their families	1	7.69

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
	community members that live	Generating activities from the re	1	7.69
		Job creation for some individual	1	7.69
		Jobs only for their families	1	7.69
		Only their families benefit	1	7.69
		Some get jobs	1	7.69
		Students eat for free	1	7.69
		The development starts with us	1	7.69
		They help only their families	1	7.69
		This is development	2	15.38
		Training for adults	1	7.69
		Total	13	100.00
M_8	Effect of charitable activities of community members that live abroad in this community	1. Very negatively	0	0.00
		2. Negatively	0	0.00
		3. Neutral	0	0.00
		4. Positively	4	44.44
		5. Very positively	5	55.56
		Total	9	100.00
M_9	Explanation of effect of charitable activities of	Construction of public buildings	1	11.11
		Development of education	1	11.11
		Everyone profits	1	11.11
		If it is occasional it is good [...]	1	11.11
		Improvement of knowledge and	1	11.11
		Schools are advantageous for ou	1	11.11
		The agricultural products are ch	1	11.11
		This is development	2	11.11
		Total	9	100.00
M_10_1	When people leave their country the make live harder for those who stay	1. Strongly disagree	37	37.00
		2. Disagree	9	9.00
		3. Neutral	8	8.00
		4. Agree	20	20.00
		5. Strongly agree	25	25.00
		Don't know	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_2	When people leave their country they still contribute to the country of origin	1. Strongly disagree	32	32.00
		2. Disagree	19	19.00
		3. Neutral	22	22.00
		4. Agree	14	14.00
		5. Strongly agree	6	6.00
		Don't know	7	7.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_3	When people leave their country they are able to support families in country of origin	1. Strongly disagree	5	5.00
		2. Disagree	8	8.00
		3. Neutral	11	11.00
		4. Agree	38	38.00
		5. Strongly agree	36	36.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_4	When people leave their country they abandon their country	1. Strongly disagree	22	22.00
		2. Disagree	37	37.00
		3. Neutral	11	11.00
		4. Agree	21	21.00
		5. Strongly agree	8	8.00
		Don't know	1	1.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_5	When people leave their country they get rich	1. Strongly disagree	17	17.00
		2. Disagree	12	12.00
		3. Neutral	26	26.00
		4. Agree	30	30.00
		5. Strongly agree	13	13.00
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_6	When people receive money from abroad they become lazier	1. Strongly disagree	41	41.00
		2. Disagree	38	38.00
		3. Neutral	9	9.00
		4. Agree	8	8.00
		5. Strongly agree	2	2.00
		Don't know	2	2.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_7	When people receive money from abroad it leads to resentment from others	1. Strongly disagree	19	19.00
		2. Disagree	9	9.00
		3. Neutral	9	9.00
		4. Agree	36	36.00
		5. Strongly agree	27	27.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_8	When people receive money from abroad they get rich	1. Strongly disagree	18	18.00
		2. Disagree	15	15.00
		3. Neutral	18	18.00
		4. Agree	30	30.00
		5. Strongly agree	16	16.00
		Don't know	3	3.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_9	When people receive money from abroad it helps develop our country	1. Strongly disagree	19	19.00
		2. Disagree	12	12.00
		3. Neutral	24	24.00
		4. Agree	32	32.00
		5. Strongly agree	8	8.00
		Don't know	5	5.00
		Total	100	100.00

Variable	Label	Category	Frequency	Percent
M_10_10	When people who have lived abroad come back they help the country	1. Strongly disagree	7	7.00
		2. Disagree	10	10.00
		3. Neutral	22	22.00
		4. Agree	28	28.00
		5. Strongly agree	20	20.00
		Don't know	13	13.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_11	When people who have lived abroad come back they do not fit in	1. Strongly disagree	23	23.00
		2. Disagree	41	41.00
		3. Neutral	13	13.00
		4. Agree	7	7.00
		5. Strongly agree	6	6.00
		Don't know	10	10.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_12	When people who have lived abroad come back they bring new ideas, knowledge and technology	1. Strongly disagree	7	7.00
		2. Disagree	10	10.00
		3. Neutral	18	18.00
		4. Agree	30	30.00
		5. Strongly agree	28	28.00
		Don't know	7	7.00
		Total	100	100.00
M_10_13	When people who have lived abroad come back they receive preferential treatment	1. Strongly disagree	12	12.00
		2. Disagree	14	14.00
		3. Neutral	18	18.00
		4. Agree	19	19.00
		5. Strongly agree	24	24.00
		Don't know	13	13.00
		Total	100	100.00