

MIGNEX Background Paper

Direct effects of migration on development

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Direct effects of migration on development

Migration can affect households through various channels: the absence of a person, receiving remittances or learning of new ideas. Our analysis focuses on how these different aspects of migration influence well-being across five dimensions and specific indicators in 25 research areas, showing that migration influences multidimensional household well-being and development in a diversity of ways that are not always straightforward.

Having a return migrant and receiving remittances are associated with higher participation in groups and social capital, showing that the effects of migration go beyond only financial ones. The aggregated analysis hides interesting and diverse findings within specific indicators or local areas, strongly pointing to the value of disaggregation.

"Social remittances" that households receive can be just as – or more – important, alongside, or instead of, financial remittances.

Introduction

While migration is rarely out of the news, the focus is almost exclusively on migration trends, people's motivations to move and the impacts of migration on host countries. When we do hear about the effects of migration on areas and countries of origin, the focus is often on the so-called 'brain drain'. However, the question of how migration influences migrants and their households staying back is a critical question, given that migration has the potential to be one of the most effective poverty reduction strategies (Clemens, 2011).

In the academic literature, the question of how migration affects migrants and their households staying back in areas of origin, as well as communities and countries of origin, has been of great interest for many decades, with a large body of literature. This literature helps us to understand the potential direct effects of migration on development. Migration can affect development through a number of different channels. These channels include the sending/ receiving of monetary remittances, the sending/ receiving of social remittances – the attitudes, behaviours and norms transmitted by migrants (Levitt, 1998) – and the physical absence of a person in the household as well as the return of a migrant to the household.

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The question of how migration affects development has been considered on both the macro- and micro-level. As noted by Andersson and Siegel (2019), migration generally affects development at five levels: (1) individual (e.g. migrants enjoying higher wages due to emigration); (2) household (e.g. increased education spending in the household staying back due to remittances); (3) community (e.g. increased demand for consumption goods due to remittances being spent in the community); (4) regional economy and (5) global economy (e.g. more efficient allocation of labour regionally and globally).

This Background Paper focuses specifically on the effects of migration on individuals and households that stay back¹ in migrant countries of origin, so the second level². Instead of a broad focus on development, we look specifically at multidimensional well-being. This paper answers the following overarching research question: How does migration influence the multidimensional well-being of households staying back? Moreover, unlike much of the existing literature, we do this by comparing findings across a wide range of distinct local areas displaying different migration and well-being dynamics, allowing us to understand the diversity of relationships.

A key aspect of the MIGNEX project is the focus on local-level processes. We collected data in 26 local areas in ten countries in Asia, Africa and the Middle East (Figure 1). The research areas were systematically selected in order to ensure a *theoretically relevant diversity* of experiences. Some areas are in stagnation while others are flourishing; some are insecure while others are peaceful; some are busy while others are quiet. Each research area is a reasonably well-defined local society, such as an island, a town, a rural community, or a distinct neighbourhood of a city, generally with a population of 10,000 to100,000 people. The research areas are not necessarily administrative units.

¹ The literature generally uses the term "left behind" for families of migrants. Following Crawley et al. (2023), we use the term "stay back" to refer to family members of migrants. In doing so, we acknowledge the fact that migration is often a household decision and may reflect not just the agency of migrants themselves but also that of their family members.

 $^{^2}$ The current analysis includes measures both at the household and individual levels; but household-level measures represent the majority. For further clarification, refer to the Dependent variables sub-section for a detail of the operationalisation of variables and description of survey items employed. Going forward we largely refer to effects on households, which encompasses both individual and household-level measures.



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Figure 1 MIGNEX research areas

Note: Kombolcha (ETH1) is excluded from the analysis in this paper because the survey data collection was halted prematurely for security reasons.

Using the MIGNEX dataset drawing on 25 local areas in ten countries, we provide a comprehensive analysis of the effects of several aspects of migration on different dimensions and indicators of well-being. This unique dataset focused on the general population (some have no connection to migration, others have migrant friends or in the family, or have migrated themselves in the past) and is representative of young adults 18 to 39 years of age in these 25 local areas. Our analysis focuses on these young adults and their households. Due to the inherent risk of endogeneity, we provide correlational analysis between migration, return migration and remittances and different dimensions of well-being but do not consider causal impacts. We conduct analysis at both the pooled dataset level and identify trends within the 25 local areas, as such, allowing us to provide much more detailed findings across diverse areas, unlike much of the existing literature, which is often focused on a limited number of case studies.

The rest of this paper is structured as follows. In the next section, we provide an in-depth discussion of key concepts, explain our focus and give a summary of the literature on the key dimensions of focus. We then discuss our data and method and the caveats associated with the analysis. This is followed by a section where we describe the dependent and independent variables of the analysis. Next, we present and discuss our regression findings. In the final concluding section, we draw out key findings, relate them back to the existing literature and identify areas for future research.

Concepts and literature review

In this Background Paper, we are interested in how migration influences development. Therefore, we engage with two key concepts: migration and

development. We consider migration in the broadest sense. Migrants are all those who have left their usual place of residence, regardless of the reason for migration, their legal status or duration of absence (Carling, 2019). In this analysis, we are interested in how the absence and return of migrants – as well as the remittances they send – influences household members staying back and former migrants who have returned; we refer to all of these together as the effects of 'migration'. In the section Descriptive statistics we further discuss the specific variables we use in the analysis.

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Coming to the second concept, development, as discussed by Andersson and Siegel (2019), defining and measuring development has been discussed for decades. Definitions are often complex and contested, in part because the concept is used both normatively and empirically (Carling, 2019). Originally, development was mainly seen through the lens of monetary or financial outcomes, like income, consumption and other economic development outcomes. More recent conceptualisations have shifted toward broader definitions with a focus on aspects of development that can expand people's own capabilities and choices (Carling, 2019). Moreover, development now tends to be seen as a multidimensional concept with key dimensions being 1) leading a long and healthy life, 2) being educated and 3) enjoying a decent standard of living, 4) (democratic) participation, and 5) security from violence (ibid.). Finally, development is both individual and systemic, in that both the individual's level of well-being, as well as the overall distribution of well-being, and the capacity of economic, political, and social systems to provide the conditions for this well-being in a sustainable, long-term basis (Barder, 2012).

In this analysis, we focus on development at the individual and household level, given the focus of the MIGNEX project on the individual and local level. In line with previous research on the impacts of migration on multidimensional well-being (Siegel and Waidler, 2012; Vanore et al., 2017; Waidler et al., 2017a; Waidler et al., 2017b), this paper takes a similar approach specifically looking at how migration influences five dimensions of well-being.

This conceptualisation takes inspiration from previous work on multidimensional poverty indices and the human development index (HDI) developed at the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and UNDP, respectively. The OPHI standard or base multidimensional poverty index uses three main dimensions, namely 1) health, including nutrition and child mortality, 2) education, including years of schooling and school attendance, and 3) living standards, including cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, and assets (Alkire et al., 2022). The Human Development Index (HDI), on the other hand, measures *development* with three similar dimensions: 1) a long and healthy life, 2) being knowledgeable, and 3) having a decent standard of living (UNDP, n.d.). The HDI is an example of a tool to measure multidimensional well-being (as opposed to multidimensional *poverty*), highlighting the interconnectedness of these measures and concepts (Seth, 2008).

These five dimensions of well-being are broad and can be specified in different ways. In this analysis we do not cover all aspects of these dimensions, but refine the scope of these dimensions further by specifically

considering the following aspects, bearing in mind the survey data available to us:

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- Enjoying a decent standard of living by looking at living standards including wealth, asset ownership and subjective assessment of living comfortably;
- 2. Being educated by looking at school enrolment;
- **3.** Leading a long and healthy life by specifically looking at health and nutrition:
- 4. (Democratic) participation as more general participation in society and social capital focusing on voting behaviour, protest participation, access to resources in case of emergency and participation in a community group;
- 5. Security from violence by looking at household experiences of theft and individual perception of how safe it is to walk at night.

The sections Multidimensional well-being index and Descriptive statistics provide a more detailed discussion of the specific operationalisation of these well-being dimensions in our analysis. Both theoretical and empirical evidence show that migration may affect each of these dimensions. In the rest of this section, we consider these five dimensions of well-being in more detail and provide a brief summary of key findings from the existing literature.

Effects of migration on living standards

The standard of living of a person or a household can include many elements and can be measured in different ways. For example, by measuring a household's or person's finances, GDP per capita, health, asset ownership, education, and other indicators (Antony & Rao, 2007; Gunnsteinsson et al., 2010). Empirical evidence, using both macro- and micro-level data, in general tends to find a reduction in monetary poverty levels from remittances (Acosta et al., 2008; Bang et al., 2016; Bertoli and Marchetta, 2014; Nguyen et al., 2011; Oberman, 2013; Vacaflores, 2018). Remittances can help households smooth their consumption and overcome financial constraints, and allow them to make productive investments, especially in contexts with limited access to credit and underdeveloped financial markets (Andersson and Siegel, 2020). Mergo (2016) considered the family's view on their welfare by looking at their consumption and has found that they invest more in better quality consumer durables and spend more money on food and energy.

Several studies from different countries, such as Guatemala, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines and Tajikistan, have shown that households use remittances for investments in productive assets such as land, non-land assets and business investments (Adams and Cuecuecha, 2010; Buckley and Hofmann, 2012; Carvajal Gutiérrez and Johnson, 2016; de Haas, 2006; Quisumbing and McNiven, 2010; Taylor, 1992; Yang, 2008). Remittances have also been shown to increase savings in sub-Saharan Africa (Baldé, 2011) and the possession of savings accounts in Mexico (Ambrosius and Cuecuecha, 2016).

The migration of a family member can help improve housing standards, increase house and land ownership of the remaining family (Alam et al., 2011) with remittances through which families can either secure the land they already inhabit or acquire new land (Aguilar-Støen et al., 2016). Remittances can help improve living conditions in the household and improve a household's purchasing power (Arouri and Nguyen, 2018). However, migration is not always beneficial in terms of ownership for the family that stays back, since available resources can decline as found by Gibson et al. (2009) since there are fewer people to work land and assets may have been sold to finance the migration. Furthermore, land ownership is often generational and, therefore, families staying back can be restricted by a lack of historic ownership that might have driven a family member to migrate in the first place (Hatlebakk, 2016). Thus, in general, migration of a family member improves the house and land ownership of the remaining family, but not always.

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Migration of a family member often improves the wealth of the family staying back (Alam et al., 2011; Mergo, 2016). One potential channel is that migration can increase the self-employment work of members of migrant-sending households, which, combined with remittances, increases their wealth (Arouri and Nguyen, 2018). However, Garip (2014) shows that effects on wealth are often not equally distributed among different households, rich households lose productive assets as a family member migrates, whereas poorer households gain productive assets, thus creating an equaliser effect in society.

A final way to measure the living standards of the families who stay back is whether they actually feel that their living standards have improved. Although this is subjective and more difficult to measure, there is research showing both that families feel that their living standards have increased or decreased due to migration. Shen and Zhang (2018) found that children from both-parent migrant families have significantly reduced life satisfaction and poorer quality of relationships with their parents. Furthermore, migration can heavily disrupt the normal structures and organisation of a family, which can be important for the development of family members and the strength of interpersonal relationships (Schwab and Dustin, 2015; Démurger, 2015).

While much of the literature focuses on the effects of current migrants abroad, return migration (particularly when it is chosen and not forced) can lead to similar effects as migrants often return with savings, as well as new knowledge, skills and networks.

Effects of migration on education

Migration can affect education through multiple channels. An important channel is the ability of remittances to relax the budget constraints of the household, allowing households to spend more on education. Most of the existing empirical literature shows that remittances tend to lead to increased household investment in education but that impacts are not always gender neutral (Edwards and Ureta, 2003; Yang, 2008). Return migration can lead to similar effects as migrants often return with savings, new knowledge and values.

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Migration and remittances can both play a role in children's school enrolment and outcomes, but may have effects in different directions. While remittances received are likely to increase educational attainment by allowing children to go to school and paying for school expenses (Alam et al., 2011, Antman, 2015), the absence of a person in the household, especially when it is a caregiver, can lessen the oversight over children, which could reduce educational attainment (Liu et al., 2017; Jia et al., 2018). For example, if there is no one available to help with homework or to make sure that homework is being done. On the other hand, migration could increase education by being aspirational as children and young people may see education as a way to access migration opportunities. Children may also work extra hard in school if they know that the reason their parent migrated was to give them more educational opportunities. Studies in the area of the effects of migration on education generally do not separate the effect of migration from that of remittances (Andersson and Siegel, 2020). Migration of parents may cause other education issues among children who stay back, for instance, if they suffer from psychosocial issues. However, Bredl (2011) found that while remittances positively influenced education outcomes, an absent household head did not have any influence on children's schooling in Haiti. A study oft children with absent parents in Tajikistan found that having a migrant parent actually reduces the risk of an educational lag, especially for girls with a migrant mother. This effect is even stronger if the migration is short-term and if the migrant sends remittances. For boys, the legal status of parents who migrated and maternal migration have a positive impact on their education (Cebotari, 2018).

Another channel through which migration can affect education is by increasing or decreasing educational incentives for those staying back, with the majority of existing literature showing an increase in education incentives (Andersson and Siegel, 2020). If the returns on education when migrating are high, the prospect of future migration can raise the expected returns to education and lead to incentives to increase educational attainment in the country of origin. However, in a setting where returns to education are higher in the origin country and migrants face barriers to more high-skilled jobs in the host country labour market, this incentive effect may go in the opposite direction (Andersson and Siegel, 2020). One of several studies in Mexico shows how migration can disincentivise education attainment, with children (especially boys) in migrant households having a lower probability of completing high school in areas with high out migration to the United States (McKenzie and Rapoport, 2011).

Effects of migration on health

Migration could have both positive and negative effects on health spending, access, practices and outcomes of household members staying back (Siegel, 2020; Siegel, 2021).

However, in general, migration and, more specifically, the sending of remittances have been shown to generally improve health access and outcomes (see Siegel (2020) and Siegel (2021) for reviews of the literature), though not consistently. Migration can reduce household budget constraints

and allow households to invest in the health of family members who stay back in the origin country in the form of better food (which mostly results mainly in better nutrition) and preventive healthcare, such as vaccines. New knowledge and norms sent in the form of "social remittances" can also change behaviours related to health. This can happen while migrants are abroad and/or upon return. Additionally, migration has been shown to increase knowledge of contraceptive methods among women in migrant households in Afghanistan (Roosen and Siegel, 2018).

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Remittances specifically have been found to increase household health expenditures in a number of countries around the world (Airola, 2007; Azizi, 2018; Amuedo-Dorantes and Pozo, 2011; Ponce et al., 2011). With regard to impacts on child health, findings in the literature are mixed, but generally still show a positive impact. Although remittances have generally been shown to reduce child mortality in a large set of developing countries (Chauvet et al., 2013), a negative impact was found in a minority of cases, for example, on child survival in the short term in Mexico (Kanaiaupuni and Donato, 1999) even though the effect decreases over time and is shown to be offset by a positive influence on child survival from remittances. The myriad of studies on the effects on anthropometric measurements show that migration has positive effects (e.g., de Brauw, 2011; Davis and Brazil, 2016). The absence of a person in the household can also negatively affect health outcomes, for example, through the absence of a caregiver who is no longer around to cook nutritious meals or care for dependents (Cebotari et al., 2017).

There are other negative effects on health outcomes, practices and behaviour of both migrants themselves (while abroad and upon return) and their families in the origin country reported on in the literature. There is some evidence that migration can negatively affect dietary habits and increase the instance of being overweight (Lu, 2013; Zezza et al., 2011) as well as the prevalence of heart disease, emotional/psychiatric disorders, obesity and smoking (Ullmann et al., 2011). Migration experiences have also been shown to increase the risk of anxiety and depressive symptoms (Familiar et al., 2011) and the use of drugs and alcohol among return migrants in Mexico (Borges et al., 2011). Migration of family members has also been shown to lead to an increase in mental health disorders among family members staying back in Sri Lanka (Siriwardhana et al., 2015).

Effects of migration on societal participation

In this section, we examine the effects of migration on societal participation of those who stay behind. Emigration can lead to social transformation in the areas where migrants come from, while having a migrant in the family can lead to the development of existing and new networks and increase community participation to provide support (Schröder-Butterfill, 2022). Given the focus of the MIGNEX analysis, we will zoom in on political participation and social capital, specifically the ability to access money in an emergency and involvement in a community group or organisation. Putnam (1995) defines social capital as: "features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit" (p. 67), while Guo et al. (2019) define it as "the sum of actual and potential resources embedded within, available

through, and derived from the network of relationships possessed by an individual or social unit". We conceptualise social capital as a mix of these conceptualisations.

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Social capital and community participation

There are several ways in which migration of a household or family member can influence civic and community participation of those who stay behind. Fransen (2015) found that remittances generally affect social capital in three ways: 1) by enabling households staying back to invest more in those around them in the community; 2) by increasing income of the household which can increase civic engagement; and 3) through social remittances that can lead to the transfer of ideas and values which can increase civic engagement. She finds that remittance-receiving households invest more in social capital and structural social capital by donating time to organisations and being involved in associations, but make fewer monetary donations compared to households that do not receive remittances. Remittance receiving households also invest more on bonding social capital but only when their network is comprised of family members.

Another way through which migration may link to social capital is through having more time to commit to community participation because of less pressure to work. Antman (2012) finds that family members staying behind participate less in the labour force which allows them to have more time to participate in community and domestic organisations, as also confirmed by Ström (2002).

Nikolova et al. (2017) found that if a family member or friend had migrated, people remaining are more likely to engage in pro-social behaviour (donating, volunteering, and helping strangers) in the Central and Eastern European context after the fall of the Soviet Union.

Households who stay behind can use remittances to invest in social capital, as well as in human and productive capital. Remittances therefore reinforce and produce social capital. This effect may be even stronger in countries where public social security provision is weak (Gerber and Torosyan, 2013). Levitt (1998) found that the social capital that migrants have built up in the country of origin by making community contributions could have positive spillover effects on the social capital of their family members staying back. The opposite was also true. If a migrant family member could contribute back to the community of origin but did not, this could have a negative impact on the social capital of their family staying back.

On the more negative side, in their study based on children who stay back in China, Guo et al. (2019) find that children whose parents have migrated experienced significantly lower levels of social capital than other children. These children were reported to have weaker family structural social capital, cultural-organisational structural social capital, community substantive social capital, and overall social capital. They also participated less in cultural organisation and scored lower in social functioning and school performance, leading to a decrease in their social capital.

Political participation/protests

There is now an emerging literature exploring the effects of emigration, particularly of skilled migrants, on political institutions in sending countries. Generally, the literature on the effects of migration on political participation has mixed findings. International migration has been associated with increased demand for political change in Morocco (Tuccio et al., 2019), increased demand for accountability in Cape Verde (Batista and Vicente, 2011), improved governance in Eastern Europe (Ivlevs and King, 2014) and political participation in Mexico (Perez-Armendariz and Crow (2010). Cross country analysis also supports similar conclusions. Spilimbergo (2009) offers evidence that foreign educated individuals foster democracy at home when education is acquired in a democratic foreign country. Moreover, Li et al. (2016), Docquier et al. (2016) and Escribà-Folch and Covadonga (2022) find that emigration has a positive effect on common indices of democracy (such as the Polity IV index). However, the choice of indicator may affect the findings. Beine and Sekkat (2013), for example, find a negative effect of emigration on 'voice and accountability' but they also find positive effects on five other indicators.

According to Kapur (2010) there are four ways that migration affects the political participation of the family staying behind: absence, prospective migration, return, and diaspora channels. Firstly, the absence channel influences the political participation of the family at home because the political actions and opinions of one of the family members are missed. This is likely to produce effects on the electoral participation of citizens remaining behind. Secondly, the prospective migration channel includes the way that political behaviour is influenced by the possibility that family members might also migrate and follow the already migrated person. Thirdly, the return channel includes the various ways in which a returning migrant has gained new skills, resources, networks, and ideas that influence the political participation of the family at home. Lastly, the diaspora channel includes social and political remittances and ideas that are sent back to the family at home that might influence their political actions and ideas.

Perez-Armendariz and Crow (2009) find that in regions where many people have emigrated, there are higher rates of non-electoral political participation, there is a greater tolerance of political and social differences, and there are more critical evaluations of democracy rights. This is caused by the diffusion of attitudes and behaviour from more democratic to less democratic countries through social and political remittances.

Goodman and Hiskey (2008) also find that there is less political participation in high-migration municipalities in Mexico, and they identify two processes that might explain this effect. First, people who migrate are more likely to be active in politics. Thus, if those people migrate, and all else being equal, this means that the people who stay back are less inclined to participate in formal politics. Second, people who remain in high-migration municipalities in Mexico are likely to receive remittances from the people who have migrated and may become increasingly dependent on these remittances and the accompanying transnational community that it creates. This might mean that these people become increasingly disengaged from their formal political system and less politically active.

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Effects of migration on security

The effect of migration on crime in countries or areas of origin can be positive and negative. On the one hand, research shows that out-migration can decrease criminality rates. One explanation is that migration can decrease population density, and Dahlbäck (1998) found that a denser population often resulted in higher theft rates. Furthermore, international migration can be a way for minority groups to escape violence and crimes against them and find a country that is more accepting and safer for them, especially in the case of political violence (Okamoto and Wilkes, 2008). Moreover, social remittances can be used to change the attitudes and behaviours of the migrant's network at home and possibly decrease criminal attitudes (Levitt, 1998). Pérez-Armendáriz (2019) has found that social and political remittances reduce the emergence of armed vigilante groups.

Meanwhile, financial remittances have been shown to reduce crime rates because they help support the household and absorb economic shocks (Bearce and Park, 2019; Carling et al., 2018; Edelbloude and Makhlouf, 2017). Research has also found that financial remittances can also prevent armed conflict and civil war in the country of origin, by increasing the government budget and their ability to keep control or buy groups off (Edelbloude and Makhlouf, 2017; Regan & Frank, 2014).

However, the literature finds trends going in different directions. Escribà-Folch et al. (2018) have found that remittances increase political protest in non-democracies by redirecting resources to pro-democratic candidates. This can lead to less and more security in the short and long term (Kadivar and Caren, 2016; Kim and Kroeger, 2019).

Return migration, in particular, can influence the criminality of an area. Returnees may return to their home country with worse mental health problems and will often require additional support to ensure that they have a safety net to keep them from a criminal life (Majidi, 2021). If migrants are forced to return to their country of origin because they committed a crime in their destination country (with many countries such as the United States deporting foreign criminals), this can also lead to an increase in crime and an escalation of violence in their country of origin (Ambrosius and Leblang, 2020). Moreover, return migrants can bring ideas and new criminal networks with them that can foster the movement of weapons and drugs and human trafficking (Dudley, 2012; Farah, 2012). Cruz (2013) calls this the trans-nationalisation of US gangs, a process in which the gang identities of the United States are transported to other countries, like Mexico, thus increasing gang participation and criminality in these countries.

Summary of effects from the literature

In general, we see quite diverse effects of migration in previous literature. In some areas, for example, when it comes to living standards, wealth, education and access to health care the literature is quite consistent with regard to effects, although there is always some variation (especially when remittances are expected and not received, then we can see more negative effects). In other cases, the literature is more mixed and nuanced without clear agreement, for example, effects on political participation.

MIGNEX Background Paper In general, migration and specifically, remittances have been shown to increase living standards in households staying behind. This is similarly true for the educational attainment and access of children and youth, with some caveats.

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In general, migration and, more specifically, the sending of remittances has been shown to improve health access and outcomes. However, the effect appears to be more consistent for health access than for health outcomes, as migration can also lead to poorer food habits.

When it comes to social capital and community participation, the literature generally finds that if a family member or friend has migrated, the people remaining are more likely to engage in pro-social behaviour, which also helps to strengthen their social networks. While migration is generally positively associated with social capital and community participation for adults in households who stay behind, the findings have been negative for children whose parents have migrated in some contexts.

The literature on the effects of migration on political participation and protest finds mixed results in practice and theory suggests the same.

The body of literature on the effects migration on criminality points in a number of possible different directions. Although migration and remittances have been found to generally contribute to a reduction in crime and violence, return migration studies focus more on how return migration (especially when returning happens in a more negative way) can lead to increased violence and criminality.

Given the literature, we would expect migration to be positively associated with living standards, education, health care access, community participation, and social capital. In other areas, we do not have clear expectations.

By using the large-scale of the MIGNEX project, we are able to contribute to the literature in the area of the effects of migration investigating multiple cases at once, giving a more comprehensive view while still being able to compare different contexts and add nuance.

Data and methods

In this section, we provide an overview of the data and methods used in this paper. First, we introduce the MIGNEX survey data before discussing how we construct our index of multidimensional well-being. We then discuss the empirical method we use and discuss limitations of the analysis, including the issue of endogeneity.

Survey data

In this paper, we use the MIGNEX survey data. This survey focused on the general population of young adults (aged 18 to 39 years) in each MIGNEX research area. The survey did not specifically focus on migrants, but on young adults, who may have always lived in the local area or left and returned or migrated there from another place in the country or another

country. Some respondents live in households with no connection to migration, while others have family, relatives or friends who are current and/or past migrants. The in-person survey was conducted between October 2020 and February 2022 with more than 13,000 young adults in 26 local areas in ten countries³. The survey covers a wide range of topics related to migration and development including but not limited to livelihoods, health, social protection and social cohesion, security, environmental issues, migration patterns. Questions were asked relating directly to the respondent as well as questions about the household. The survey was designed to allow comparison across local areas, with more than 95% of survey items directly comparable, both in terms of wording of the survey item and response options.⁴

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The survey is approximately representative of the 18 to 39-year-old population in each research area, having applied a three-stage probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) cluster sampling strategy with systematic random walks, with weights at the individual level calculated and used in the analysis.

We use the MIGNEX survey Dataset restricted-access variant, Version 1. A detailed discussion of the survey's implementation, data cleaning and preparation of weights and other variables can be found in Hagen-Zanker et al., 2023.

Multidimensional well-being index

This research aims to analyse the direct effects of migration, return migration and remittances on the multidimensional well-being of households in the MIGNEX research areas. Methodologically, this requires an indicator able to compare different dimensions of well-being with which to assess the well-being of a household. The selected tool – a Multidimensional Well-Being Index (MWI) – reflects the levels of well-being in different dimensions that impact a household's situation.

The multidimensional well-being analysis allows us to conduct a more comprehensive assessment of how well-being dimensions are affected by migration than would be the case if using a single monetary indicator like income. MWI is based on the idea that a person's or a household's well-being depends not only on income or consumption but on multiple other dimensions like wealth and assets, education, health, participation in community activities and security, as discussed in the Concepts and literature review section. Combining all dimensions leads to the overall identification of well-off households in the multidimensional sense. Our approach follows that which was pioneered in UNDP's widely recognised Human Poverty Index (HPI) within their Human Development Reports and has since been developed further by authors like Alkire and Santos (2010) and Alkire et al. (2022).

 $^{^3}$ We exclude the data for Kombolcha (ETH1), where we did not reach the target sample of 500 respondents for this area, as data collection had to be halted prematurely due to insecurity.

⁴ For further detail on the survey data collection process, including target population, survey modules, scope and more, see Hagen-Zanker et al. (2023).

Methodologically, we follow a step-by-step process, first analysing household well-being for individual indicators before scaling to the dimensional level and concluding with an aggregated overall multidimensional well-being index. Thus, the first step in constructing the MWI is to assess household well-being along individual indicators within predefined dimensions. We, therefore, identify a range of relevant indicators with specific thresholds in which households can be considered well-off or not. While the selection of indicators may be criticised as arbitrary, the identification was made following an exhaustive review of the related literature while also considering the contextual environment across the MIGNEX research areas and the data at hand. In particular, insights from the MIGNEX qualitative data collection allowed for a greater understanding of which indicators and thresholds were appropriate. A household is considered well-off if the established well-being threshold set for the respective indicator is met:

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$$IWB_{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} I_{ix}$$

where n indicates the number of households in the research area and I_{ix} is a binary variable taking the value 1 if the household i has reached the threshold and 0 if the household has not for indicator x. This means that for each indicator, those households that meet the corresponding threshold (i.e., owning the house in which they live, being subjectively healthy, etc.) will be assigned a value of 1, and 0 otherwise. This binary approach means that we lose possible nuances, but other forms of analysis using continuous or categorical variables are not feasible for the data we are analysing and the MWI approach.

The second step involves calculating well-being at the dimensional level. Here, we apply a 50 % cut-off, meaning a household that is well-off in half of the individual indicators, weighted equally, within that dimension is characterised as dimensionally well-off. The formal expression is as follows:

$$DWB_d = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n D_{id}$$

$$D_{id} = 1 \ if \sum_{x=1}^{d} w_x I_{ix} \ge 0.5$$

where n represents the number of households; D_{id} is the binary variable for dimensional well-being for household i on dimension d, taking a value of 1 if the aggregated and weighted indicators, $w_x I_{ix}$, is greater than or equal to the cut-off. As noted, each indicator within a dimension is weighted equally and sums up to 1.

In the third and final step, the overall well-being index is established in a similar way by aggregating the dimensional well-being rates. Again, we use a cut-off of 50 %. Although the procedure is the same, one notable difference is that dimensions are weighted equally, causing individual indicators to have relative weights depending on the number of indicators that make up each particular dimension. All told, a household well-off in at least 50 % of the

individual indicators with varying relative weights across dimensions is characterised as multidimensionally well-off. Formally:

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$$MWI = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} W_i$$

$$W_i = 1 if \sum_{d=1}^{d} w_d D_{id} > 0.5$$

where n represents the number of individuals; W_i is a binary variable for overall well-being, taking a value of 1 if the aggregated and weighted dimensions, $w_a D_{id}$, is greater than the threshold. As stated above, each dimension is weighted equally and sums up to 1, while each indicator is given a relative weight, which sums up to 1.

Table 1 summarises the individual well-being indicators within each dimension, a description of the thresholds used, and the dimensional and multidimensional weights applied for constructing the dimensional and multidimensional indices. The following section will discuss the operationalisation and descriptive statistics of each indicator.

Table 1: Composition of the multidimensional well-being index

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	Indicator	Dimension Weight	MWI Weight
Dimension 1: Wealth and assets	Household wealth index (research area and pooled levels)	25.00%	5.00%
	Home ownership	25.00%	5.00%
	Land ownership	25.00%	5.00%
	Subjective financial situation	25.00%	5.00%
	Dimension 1	100.00%	20.00%
Dimension 2: Education	Secondary-school enrolment	100.00%	20.00%
	Dimension 2	100.00%	20.00%
Dimension 3: Health &	Access to healthcare	25.00%	5.00%
Nutrition	Subjective health status	25.00%	5.00%
	Health of children	25.00%	5.00%
	Food security	25.00%	5.00%
	Dimension 3	100.00%	20.00%
Dimension 4: Participation & Social Capital	Voting	25.00%	5.00%
	Participation in protest	25.00%	5.00%
	Emergency money	25.00%	5.00%
	Member of community group	25.00%	5.00%
	Dimension 4	100.00%	20.00%
Dimension 5:	No theft	50.00%	10.00%
Security	Subjective security	50.00%	10.00%
	Dimension 5	100.00%	20.00%
MWI			100.00%

Regressions analysis

Our objective is to analyse the relationship between 1) having a current migrant, 2) a return migrant, and 3) receiving remittances and multidimensional well-being. We consider each of the indicators outlined above, each dimension and the overall MWI to understand the potential linkages in detail for the individuals who participated in the MIGNEX survey and their households as our unit of analysis.

We employ a series of binary logistic regressions in Stata to estimate whether there is a significant relationship between one of the migration-related variables and one of the well-being indicators. Each of the individual indicators, dimensions and the overall MWI are constructed as binary variables, which take the value 1 if the household is well-off regarding this aspect and 0 if this is not the case, as explained above.

For each indicator, we run the regression for each MIGNEX research area and a pooled model. This means that we estimate 26 regressions for each of the indicators, dimensions and the aggregated MWI outlined above and for

the three migration-related main independent variables of interest, resulting in more than 1,500 logistic regressions. We generally use the same specification for all models, with the respective well-being indicator as the dependent variable and the migration-related variables as the main independent variables, complemented by a set of control variables at the individual level (see Independent variables below). For the pooled analysis, we additionally control for a research area-level factor (linguistic fractionalisation as further explained below in the section Research area-level controls). We describe all variables, their operationalisation and summary statistics in the section Descriptive statistics.

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In the Regression findings section, we report the results of the migration variables of interest. We provide figures that show the relative size of the marginal effects of the main independent variables in relation to the respective dependent variable only where they are significant. The figures aim to visualise the outcomes of the many regressions in an accessible way. By using three different shades of orange for positive effects and three different shades of purple for negative marginal effects, it can be easily seen what the association is and how strong the significance is. Within each figure, the size of the circles can be seen as relative to each other, but they should not be compared across figures. In addition to these main findings, we discuss the control variables to complete the picture as the last part of the Regression findings section. Finally, we include the full tables with marginal effects for all variables in the Appendix to this paper.

Limitations

Before going into the descriptive statistics and the findings, it is important that we discuss the main limitations of this paper's analysis.

Risk of endogeneity

A fundamental concern in the migration literature concerns the bias associated with endogeneity, selection and reverse causality. These biases have been well understood in the context of having a household member migrate (McKenzie and Rapoport, 2011). As has been established in the literature (see, for example, Sasin and McKenzie, 2007, Andersson and Siegel, 2019), there is reason to believe that those who have a current migrant, a returnee, or receiving remittances may be intrinsically different from those who do not, based on unobservable characteristics that are correlated with well-being (McKenzie, 2015).

In fact, some literature suggests that studying remittances and return migration compounds problems. Not only are there selection biases associated with the initial act of migration, but there are additional selection biases associated with remitting, as migrants remitting may not be a random sample of the migrating population (Betin et al., 2012). Similarly, those returning may not be a random sample of those migrating, and recent work focuses on 'double-selection' biases (Batista et al., 2017; Wahba, 2015). The fact that the literature is unclear on whether selection is positive or negative

⁵ Please see the Limitations section for an overview of a few exceptions which were not possible to run.

complicates matters further (Wahba, 2022). Most of the evidence in this regard pertains to the fact that it is often not the most vulnerable who are able to migrate and send remittances. As we do not control for these potential differences, the estimates potentially suffer from biases and should be interpreted with caution.

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There are several methods that can be used to address these challenges, such as experiments and quasi-experimental designs, such as instrumental variable (IV) regressions or selection-correction models. However, efforts to address identification problems are also not entirely perfect. Selection models are unable to account for unobservables, and IVs are also not without criticism. The most common IV in the literature is historical migration rate (Hanson and Woodruff, 2003; McKenzie and Rapoport, 2011), but Gibson et al. (2013) have questioned how exogenous previous migration really is (i.e. why would some areas have high past migration and not others). Others have instead used economic conditions at the destination as instruments (Cortes, 2015) instead. But these are also suspect if systemic shocks affect both the origin and destination countries.

The data and our goals led us to choose logistic regressions while controlling for as many (observable) factors as possible to explore relationships and their direction between the main variables of interest, in line with our main research question. Because of the risk of endogeneity, we do not assume causality when estimating our models and do not talk about *impacts* of migration and development but explore how migration is associated with the multidimensional well-being of households staying back.

Non-convergence

As described above, we use the same specification of the logistic regression across all 25 research areas and the pooled data, except for research arealevel controls only relevant in the latter case. Because the sample for each research area is around 500 observations, there is little variation for some variables in some research areas. In a few cases, the logistic regression model chosen as our general specification, therefore, did not work for single research area-indicator combinations where convergence could not be achieved when the model was run in Stata. This was specifically the case for the following indicators in these research areas:

- Dimension 3. Health and nutrition for Yenice (TUR2)
- Voted for Kilis (TUR3)
- Protest for Chot Dheeran (PAK1) only for the return migrant model

To remain consistent, we do not adjust the models but exclude them from the analysis. In our results section, we mark the models for which we did not get results by crossing out the respective research area in the corresponding figure for the first two cases. In the third case, there is a note under the figure that points out that results were not obtained specifically for the return migrant variable for this research area. In the Appendix, the respective tables are also missing.

Descriptive statistics

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In this section, we provide an overview of the variables used in the regression analysis. We first discuss dependent variables, then independent variables.

Dependent variables

Dimension 1: Wealth and assets

Table 2 provides descriptive statistics for Dimension 1 and the individual indicators of this dimension for the different research areas. The shading of cells highlights in which research area households are relatively well-off concerning the respective indicator or dimension. The darker the cell, the higher the percentage of well-off households in the research area. For the first dimension, the indicators include the wealth index, home ownership, land ownership, financial situation, and the overall wealth and assets score (D1) for each area. Below, we discuss the operationalisation and descriptive statistics for each indicator in turn.

Table 2. Summary statistics of Dimension 1 indicators (% well-off)

Research area	Wealth index	Home ownership	Land ownership	Subjective financial situation	D1: Wealth and assets
São Nicolau (CPV1)	57	73	42	43	54
Boa Vista (CPV2)	64	46	27	25	41
Boffa (GIN1)	61	87	94	7	62
Dialakoro (GIN2)	66	95	90	2	63
Gbane (GHA1)	61	92	78	5	59
Golf City (GHA2)	63	52	59	20	48
New Takoradi (GHA3)	61	46	46	21	43
Down Quarters (NGA1)	63	31	26	2	30
Awe (NGA2)	55	67	59	13	49
Ekpoma (NGA3)	59	19	45	9	33
Batu (ETH2)	62	64	63	8	50
Moyale (ETH3)	59	58	50	3	42
Erigavo (SOM1)	61	58	47	52	55
Baidoa (SOM2)	66	76	70	24	59
Enfidha (TUN1)	64	86	41	26	54
Redeyef (TUN2)	59	94	36	26	54
Hopa (TUR1)	57	74	76	30	59
Yenice (TUR2)	58	70	60	29	55
Kilis (TUR3)	59	32	9	7	27
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	61	56	16	10	36
Behsud (AFG2)	64	69	34	14	46
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	65	62	40	8	44
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	63	77	19	14	43
Youhanabad (PAK2)	65	74	15	11	41

Keti Bandar (PAK3)	64	95	25	9	48
Total	61	66	47	17	48
Minimum	55	19	9	2	27
Maximum	66	95	94	52	63
N	12,873	12,919	12,877	12,951	12,761

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Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05

Wealth index

The MIGNEX survey includes a module on 'Poverty and wealth', which collects information on various objective and subjective measures of economic well-being, ranging from sources of income, asset ownership, and land ownership to experiencing hunger. We construct a household wealth index following the methodology employed by Smits and Steendijk (2015) to estimate the International Wealth Index (IWI). This index allows us to identify the material well-being or economic status of households by showing the extent to which households possess a basic set of assets and facilities. This measure has been shown to be highly correlated with human development, life expectancy, national income, and poverty measures and, in turn, represents a useful benchmark for ranking the economic well-being of households within geographic areas (Smits and Steendijk, 2015).

We include measures of wealth and asset ownership across six dimensions:

- Ten binary measures of whether respondents own ten different types of assets, including television, refrigerator, car, bicycle, chair, radio, washing machine, moped/motorcycle, air conditioning and computer
- Quality of water source available between low, medium and highquality
- Quality of toilet facility available between low, medium and high-quality
- Floor material between low, medium and high-quality
- Number of rooms in the house
- Binary measure of access to electricity at home

Based on these 15 characteristics, we employ Polychoric Principal Component Analysis (PPCA), from which we extract the first component and obtain a wealth score. We later rescaled this score from 0 – 100. The wealth score used in this analysis is based on the distribution of scores in the 25 research areas, not within each research area, and in turn, we can compare household wealth between research areas. The wealth index has an intuitive interpretation: as the index approaches 100, the higher the economic wellbeing of households. For further detail on the estimation of the wealth index, refer to Section 10.11.5 of the MIGNEX Handbook on Survey data collection (Hagen-Zanker et al., 2023).

For our analysis, we create a dummy based on the wealth index, which considers those households to be well-off that have a wealth index among the top three of five percentiles in contrast to those in the bottom two percentiles. Although this implies relatively little variation across research areas, it clearly distinguishes wealthy and nonwealthy households within each area. On average, 61% of households are well-off with respect to the wealth index in all research. Baidoa (SOM2), Dialakoro (GIN2) and

Youhanabad (PAK2) report relatively high wealth, with 66% of the households well-off in this regard. Conversely, Awe (NGA2) has the lowest share of those well-off regarding the wealth index at 54%.

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Home ownership

Respondents were asked in survey item I12 whether their home is owned by someone in the household, rented, or whether there is another arrangement. Based on this variable, we create a binary variable that captures whether someone in the household owns the house where they currently live or not. There are 54 missing values for this indicator.

The average percentage of respondents whose household or one of its members own their homes is approximately 66%. Keti Bandar (PAK3) reports the highest home ownership rate at 95%, while Ekpoma (NGA3) has the lowest rate at 19%. This significant difference between the minimum and maximum values suggests diverse housing conditions in local areas.

Land ownership

Survey item I11 asks respondents whether they or anyone in the household owns any land. We use this binary variable to indicate land ownership in its original form. There are 96 missing variables in the 25 research areas.

The average percentage of land ownership across all research areas is around 47%. Boffa (GIN1) has the highest land ownership rate at 94%, while Kilis (TUR3) has the lowest rate at 9%.

Subjective financial situation

Respondents were asked, "Thinking about your household's current financial situation, would you say your household is ... (a) Finding it difficult to get by, (b) Coping, or [(c) Living comfortably?" in survey item I04. Based on this variable, we create a binary variable differentiating those who indicated living comfortably as well-off from the other two groups. There are only 22 missing values across the entire sample in this case.

When evaluating their financial situation, the average percentage of respondents who indicated that they live comfortably is approximately 17%. Notably, Erigavo (SOM1) shows the highest score of 52%, suggesting that a significant proportion of respondents in this research area feel financially secure. However, Dialakoro (GIN2) and Down Quarters (NGA1) report the lowest score of 2%, indicating that only a small percentage of the respondents feel they are living comfortably.

Dimension 1

As explained in the methodology section, we create the dimension variable as the average of the individual indicators that comprise the dimension. This means that we add the four individual values and then divide by four. We use the research-area level and pooled household wealth index as appropriate. Households are considered well-off in Dimension 1 if the resulting value is at least 0.5. We exclude households for which we do not

have all four individual indicators, resulting in 212 missing values for the wealth and assets score of Dimension 1.

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The score for dimension 1 has an average value of 48% in the 25 research areas. Dialakoro (GIN2) reports the highest score at 63%, indicating a relatively higher level of assets and wealth. On the other hand, Kilis (TUR3) has the lowest D1 score at 27%, suggesting lower living standards.

Dimension 2: Education

Table 3 provides descriptive statistics for Dimension 2. As there is only one indicator in this case, the dimension takes the same values as the indicator on secondary school enrolment.

The indicator of secondary school enrolment measures whether all secondary-aged children in the household are enroled in school.⁶ In operationalising this, we classify those households as well-off, where all secondary-aged children are enroled in school, and those with no children in this age group.⁷ This is done based on survey items A19 through A24, which ask about the number of secondary-school-aged boys and girls in the household and their enrolment.

Across all research areas, the average percentage of all secondary-age children in a household enrolled in school is 62%. This indicator ranges from a minimum of 11% in Dialakoro (GIN2) to a maximum of 83% in Ekpoma (NGA3). These figures highlight significant disparities in educational enrolment rates among the research areas studied.

Because there is only one indicator in this dimension, the dimension statistics are the same as those for the school enrolment described above.

Table 3: Summary statistics of Dimension 2 indicators (% well-off)

Research area	School enrolment	D2: Education
São Nicolau (CPV1)	62	62
Boa Vista (CPV2)	70	70
Boffa (GIN1)	43	43
Dialakoro (GIN2)	11	11
Gbane (GHA1)	54	54
Golf City (GHA2)	64	64
New Takoradi (GHA3)	60	60

⁶ During the pilot phase of the survey, it was noticed that collecting data on primary school attendance and enrolment of boys and girls was time-consuming and did not result in interesting data. It was therefore decided not to collect information on primary school attendance. For more information, please see MIGNEX Handbook Chapter 7 (Hagen-Zanker et al., 2023).

⁷ Combining these two groups (households with secondary-school-aged enroled and households without children) was a choice made because if we exclude households with children in this age group our sample size would decrease by more than half of the observations. In addition, a household cannot be seen as deprived in this indicator if they do not have children in the group, hence the decision was made to consider these households well-off.

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Down Quarters (NGA1)	67	67
Awe (NGA2)	62	62
Ekpoma (NGA3)	83	83
Batu (ETH2)	77	77
Moyale (ETH3)	66	66
Erigavo (SOM1)	50	50
Baidoa (SOM2)	54	54
Enfidha (TUN1)	77	77
Redeyef (TUN2)	77	77
Hopa (TUR1)	73	73
Yenice (TUR2)	72	72
Kilis (TUR3)	60	60
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	61	61
Behsud (AFG2)	40	40
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	59	59
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	72	72
Youhanabad (PAK2)	72	72
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	61	61
Total	62	62
Minimum	11	11
Maximum	83	83
N	12,961	12,961

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05

Dimension 3: Health and nutrition

Table 4 presents the descriptive statistics for Dimension 3: Health and Nutrition and its indicators across the research areas. The indicators include healthcare access, subjective health, subjective child health, and no hunger. Below, we discuss the operationalisation and descriptive statistics for each indicator in turn.

Table 4: Summary statistics of Dimension 3 indicators (% well-off)

Research area	Healthcare access	Subjective health	Health of children	No hunger	D3: Health & Nutrition
São Nicolau (CPV1)	97	80	59	89	81
Boa Vista (CPV2)	96	77	64	84	80
Boffa (GIN1)	93	78	72	76	80
Dialakoro (GIN2)	97	47	51	88	71
Gbane (GHA1)	99	75	64	60	74
Golf City (GHA2)	99	89	65	84	84
New Takoradi (GHA3)	99	89	67	87	86
Down Quarters (NGA1)	97	74	63	45	70
Awe (NGA2)	91	63	68	43	66
Ekpoma (NGA3)	98	87	87	45	79
Batu (ETH2)	98	86	71	79	84
Moyale (ETH3)	92	71	54	41	64

Erigavo (SOM1) Baidoa (SOM2) Enfidha (TUN1) Redeyef (TUN2) Hopa (TUR1) Yenice (TUR2) Kilis (TUR3) Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1) Behsud (AFG2) Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) Chot Dheeran (PAK1) Youhanabad (PAK2) Keti Bandar (PAK3) Total Minimum Maximum Ν 12,957 12.941 12.913 12.916 12.818

MIGNEX Background Paper

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05

Access to healthcare

We construct the indicator on access to healthcare based on two survey items: D1 ("During the past year, have you or anyone in your household been seriously ill or injured or had another serious health problem?") and D2 ("[ONLY IF D1(b)] Thinking about the most recent time, did the person who was sick or injured receive formal health care?"). We consider households to be well-off when either they did not need health care in the past year or were able to get it when needed. We have this information for all but 32 households across the research areas.

On average, approximately 93.5 % of households have access to healthcare when needed. Notably, households in several research areas (Gbane (GHA1), Golf City (GHA2), New Takoradi (GHA3), Baidoa (SOM2), Yenice (TUR2)) indicate access to health care when needed in 99% of cases, while Keti Bandar (PAK3) reports the lowest percentage at 66%.

Subjective health status

In item D7 of the survey, respondents were asked, "In general, how would you rate your own health today?", with answer options ranging from very good to very bad. Based on this, we construct a binary variable that considers those as well-off who judge their health to be good or very good, in contrast to those that indicate moderate, bad or very bad. We only have 16 missing values in this case.

The average percentage of respondents who perceive their health as good or very good is approximately 75%. Yenice (TUR2) has the highest percentage of respondents who report good or very good health at 92%, whereas Dialakoro (GIN2) reports the lowest at 47%.

Health of children

Respondents were asked about the health of children four years or younger in survey item D8. Again, the response options ranged from very good to very bad. Similar to subjective health status, we classify those as well-off, indicating good or very good. In addition, those who do not have a child in this age group are also considered well-off. In this case, we do not have an answer for 60 households in the 25 research areas.

Subjective child health, or the percentage of respondents perceiving the health of children in their household as good or very good (or having no children in the household), has an average value of 62%. Ekpoma (NGA3) reports the highest percentage at 87%, while Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) reports the lowest at 42%.

Food security

To conceptualise food security, we use survey item I8, which asks, "Over the past month, how many times have you or anyone in your household gone to sleep without having had enough food to eat that day?". The answer options include never, sometimes, often and always. We consider those well-off who responded never, while all others are not well-off. There are 57 missing values in this case.

The average percentage of households reporting never facing hunger is 75%. Hopa (TUR1) and Yenice (TUR2) have the highest percentages, with 98% and 97%, while Moyale (ETH3) reports the lowest at 41%.

Dimension 3

Again, we create the dimension variable as the average of the individual indicators that make up the dimension. This means that we add the four individual values and then divide by four. Households are considered well-off in Dimension 3 if the resulting value is at least 0.5. We exclude households for which we do not have all four individual indicators, resulting in 155 missing values for the health and nutrition score of Dimension 3.

The average overall score for Dimension 3 is 76%. Yenice (TUR2) emerges with the highest score of 88%, which indicates a relatively favourable health and nutrition situation in that area. Conversely, Behsud (AFG2) has the lowest D3 score at 57%, indicating potential challenges in health and nutrition conditions.

Dimension 4: Participation and social capital

In terms of participation and social capital, Dimension 4 examines several indicators to understand the level of community engagement and access to resources. The indicators include voting, participating in a protest, the ability to obtain emergency money, and engagement in civic or community organisations. Table 5 shows the summary statistics for this dimension, and we discuss the operationalisation and descriptive statistics for each indicator in turn below.

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 5: Summary statistics of Dimension 4 indicators (% well-off)

MIGNEX
Background

Research area	Voting	Protest	Emergency money	Community group	D4: Participation & Social Capital
São Nicolau (CPV1)	81	5	57	14	39
Boa Vista (CPV2)	64	18	52	14	37
Boffa (GIN1)	65	8	39	45	39
Dialakoro (GIN2)	86	6	35	25	38
Gbane (GHA1)	61	10	55	46	43
Golf City (GHA2)	56	3	67	27	39
New Takoradi (GHA3)	57	5	65	43	43
Down Quarters (NGA1)	62	6	36	10	29
Awe (NGA2)	68	5	22	15	27
Ekpoma (NGA3)	38	10	53	13	28
Batu (ETH2)	65	14	64	42	46
Moyale (ETH3)	69	20	21	30	35
Erigavo (SOM1)	81	7	49	23	40
Baidoa (SOM2)	2	6	58	21	22
Enfidha (TUN1)	35	8	59	20	31
Redeyef (TUN2)	43	14	66	18	35
Hopa (TUR1)	71	17	83	16	47
Yenice (TUR2)	77	6	83	10	44
Kilis (TUR3)	33	1	20	7	15
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	50	5	38	10	26
Behsud (AFG2)	49	3	53	28	33
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	53	4	49	12	29
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	50	2	22	6	20
Youhanabad (PAK2)	39	2	22	4	17
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	63	11	32	10	29
Total	57	8	48	20	33
Minimum	2	1	20	4	15
Maximum	86	20	83	46	47
N	12,923	12,864	12,757	12,948	12,618

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05

Voting

In section J of the survey, items J4 and J5 ask the respondents whether they were eligible to vote in the most recent national or local location and, subsequently, if the answer is yes, whether they did vote. Based on these two indicators, we build a binary variable that considers those well-off who were eligible to vote and did so. We have 50 missing values in this case.

The descriptive statistics indicate that, on average, approximately 57% of the respondents were eligible to vote and participated in the last election across the research areas. Dialakoro (GIN2) stands out with the highest percentage at 86%, showcasing active political engagement in this research area.

Conversely, Baidoa (SOM2) reports the lowest participation at 2%, reflecting potential challenges in exercising voting rights.

MIGNEX Background Paper

Participation in protests and political rallies

The survey items J1 and J2 relate to demonstrations or protest marches that the respondent may have heard about and participated in. In our case, we construct a binary variable that considers those who participated in a protest as well-off, in contrast to those who did not know about a protest or knew about one and did not participate. Overall, 109 responses are missing for this indicator.

The average participation rate is approximately 8% across the 25 research areas. Moyale (ETH3) shows the highest level of participation in protests at 20%, suggesting a more active civil society in that region. Meanwhile, Kilis (TUR3), Chot Dheeran (PAK1), and Youhanabad (PAK2) report the lowest rates at 1%, 2% and 2%, respectively, indicating comparatively limited protest engagement.

Emergency money

During the survey, item I9 asked respondents about the household's ability to obtain emergency money within a week if needed. This can be seen as a measure of social capital, as it captures the network of respondents, which they can count on during hard times. We use this variable in the binary form it was asked. We have 216 missing values in this case.

The emergency money indicator reveals that, on average, about 48% of households can obtain emergency funds within a week if ever needed. Hopa (TUR1) and Yenice (TUR2) demonstrate the highest percentages, 83%, respectively. Conversely, Kilis (TUR3) shows the lowest rate at 20%.

Participation in voluntary and community groups

Respondents were asked in survey item E12 about potential engagement in a community group: "During the past year, have you participated in any kind of volunteering or community group?". We use this variable in its original form, with 25 missing values.

The indicator, therefore, shows the average percentage of individuals who participated in voluntary or community groups in the past year, which is approximately 20% across the research areas. Gbane (GHA1) leads with the highest participation rate at 46%, reflecting active community involvement in the region. In contrast, Youhanabad (PAK2) reports the lowest participation of 4%, possibly reflecting limited community engagement opportunities.

Dimension 4

Again, we create the dimension variable as the average of the individual indicators that make up the dimension. This means that we add the four individual values and then divide by four. Households are considered well-off in Dimension 4 if the resulting value is at least 0.5. We exclude

households for which we do not have all four individual indicators, resulting in 355 missing values for the participation and social capital score of Dimension 4.

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On average, the research areas show a participation rate of approximately 33% across the indicators, reflecting diverse levels of civic involvement and access to social resources. Hopa (TUR1) exhibits the highest overall participation and social capital score of 47%, indicating a relatively active and connected community. In contrast, Kilis (TUR3) has the lowest D4 score of 15%, suggesting potential challenges in community cohesion and engagement in this region.

Dimension 5: Security

Finally, Dimension 5 examines two indicators to understand the security context of households across the research areas. Indicators include having no experience with theft and feeling safe walking the streets at night. Table 6 shows the summary statistics for this dimension, and we discuss the operationalisation and descriptive statistics for each indicator in turn below.

Table 6. Summary statistics of Dimension 5 indicators (% well-off)

Research area	No theft	Subjective security	D5: Security
São Nicolau (CPV1)	92	94	93
Boa Vista (CPV2)	83	66	75
Boffa (GIN1)	62	73	67
Dialakoro (GIN2)	77	74	76
Gbane (GHA1)	62	49	56
Golf City (GHA2)	63	47	55
New Takoradi (GHA3)	64	82	74
Down Quarters (NGA1)	64	15	40
Awe (NGA2)	78	46	62
Ekpoma (NGA3)	72	30	51
Batu (ETH2)	75	43	59
Moyale (ETH3)	85	34	60
Erigavo (SOM1)	81	67	74
Baidoa (SOM2)	89	78	84
Enfidha (TUN1)	86	51	69
Redeyef (TUN2)	86	42	64
Hopa (TUR1)	91	62	77
Yenice (TUR2)	93	84	88
Kilis (TUR3)	82	51	66
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	62	24	43
Behsud (AFG2)	61	39	50
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	56	10	33
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	93	25	59
Youhanabad (PAK2)	95	69	82
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	94	58	76

Total	78	53	65
Minimum	56	10	33
Maximum	95	94	93
N	12,909	12,814	12,777

MIGNEX Background Paper

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05

No theft

To understand this indicator, we use survey item K3, which asks, "In the past five years, have you or anyone in your household experienced theft, burglary or robbery?". We use the binary variable and have 67 missing values.

On average, approximately 78% of households report no incidents of theft in the last five years. Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) has the lowest no-theft rate at 56%, while Youhanabad (PAK2) reports the highest rate at 95%.

Subjective security

To assess the subjective feeling of security, we use survey item K1, which asks respondents to indicate whether they think walking the streets at night in the respective research area is safe. We use the binary variable and have 159 missing values. The rationale behind this variable is that migration may impact the community in different ways, which may be perceived differently depending on how respondents view this.

The indicator demonstrates an average rate of 53%. São Nicolau (CPV1) stands out with the highest perceived safety rates at 94%, while Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) reports the lowest rate at 10%. These figures illustrate the varying levels of safety perceptions within different research areas.

Dimension 5

To create the dimension variable, we calculate the average of the individual indicators that comprise the dimension. This means that we add both individual values and then divide by two. Households are considered well-off in Dimension 5 if the resulting value is at least 0.5. We exclude households for which we do not have both indicators, resulting in 196 missing values for the security score of Dimension 5.

The overall security score (D5) has an average value of 65% across the research areas. São Nicolau (CPV1) reports the highest score of 93%, indicating a relatively favourable overall security situation. On the other hand, Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) has the lowest D5 score at 33%, suggesting challenges in security conditions.

The multidimensional well-being index

The Multidimensional Well-being Index (MWI) serves as a comprehensive measure of the overall well-being and quality of life in the various research areas by combining all previously examined dimensions and giving equal weight to dimensions in this. We explain the operationalisation above in the methodology section.

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On average, the MWI across all research areas is 73%. Yenice (TUR2) has the highest share of well-being with an average rate of 93%, indicating a relatively favourable overall well-being situation in that region. Conversely, Behsud (AFG2) has the lowest share of 50%, suggesting significant challenges in achieving multidimensional well-being. These disparities in the MWI highlight the varying levels of development and the complex interplay of economic, education, health, nutrition, participation, social capital, and security factors that shape the overall well-being of households.

Table 7. Summary statistics of the Multidimensional Well-being Index (% well-off)

Research area	MWI
São Nicolau (CPV1)	86
Boa Vista (CPV2)	80
Boffa (GIN1)	86
Dialakoro (GIN2)	80
Gbane (GHA1)	77
Golf City (GHA2)	70
New Takoradi (GHA3)	72
Down Quarters (NGA1)	76
Awe (NGA2)	84
Ekpoma (NGA3)	54
Batu (ETH2)	65
Moyale (ETH3)	72
Erigavo (SOM1)	87
Baidoa (SOM2)	67
Enfidha (TUN1)	86
Redeyef (TUN2)	76
Hopa (TUR1)	84
Yenice (TUR2)	83
Kilis (TUR3)	89
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	93
Behsud (AFG2)	57
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	53
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	50
Youhanabad (PAK2)	51
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	68
Total	78
Minimum	74
Maximum	73
N	12,218

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05

Migration variables

In line with the aim of this paper, our main independent variables of interest are those capturing different aspects of migration that can impact development at the micro-level. Specifically, we use three distinct migration-related indicators in the regression models as follows:

- Current migrant: Household has family members, relatives or friends who live in another country
- Return migrant: Household has returnee migrant family/relatives/friends
- Remittances: Household has received remittances (past year)

Table 8 presents descriptive statistics for these three migration-related variables, including the mean value by research area and the mean, minimum, and maximum values in the 25 research areas of analysis. We describe the operationalisation process of each variable and descriptive statistics separately below.

Table 8. Summary statistics of migration variable (%)

Research area	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittan ces
São Nicolau (CPV1)	98	20	59
Boa Vista (CPV2)	100	20	46
Boffa (GIN1)	75	26	30
Dialakoro (GIN2)	45	12	9
Gbane (GHA1)	27	9	8
Golf City (GHA2)	74	16	32
New Takoradi (GHA3)	82	19	42
Down Quarters (NGA1)	29	9	10
Awe (NGA2)	6	4	2
Ekpoma (NGA3)	64	15	28
Batu (ETH2)	51	26	15
Moyale (ETH3)	32	10	10
Erigavo (SOM1)	54	9	26
Baidoa (SOM2)	32	18	19
Enfidha (TUN1)	87	26	41
Redeyef (TUN2)	78	26	28
Hopa (TUR1)	58	18	8
Yenice (TUR2)	51	14	5
Kilis (TUR3)	43	6	4
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	72	32	18
Behsud (AFG2)	70	33	10
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	84	34	14
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	37	13	14
Youhanabad (PAK2)	14	5	5
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	4	1	0
Total	55	17	19
Minimum	4	1	0
Maximum	100	34	59
N	12,959	12,919	12,919

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05

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Current migrant⁸

Whether the household has a current migrant is captured in survey item F1, "Do you have any family members, relatives or friends who live in another country?" and is recorded as a binary variable. In our analysis, we employ the variable in this binary form to differentiate between households that have a current migrant acquaintance and those that do not. The missing values were low at 14 cases across the entire sample.

Table 8 shows that about 55% of the households across the 25 MIGNEX research areas have a current migrant. There is quite some variation. Some research areas have high shares of having a current migrant; for example, both research areas in Cape Verde have (close to) 100%. While many others have values between the extremes, Keti Bandar (PAK3) has the lowest share at only 4%.

Return migrant

The return migrant variable is captured in the survey item F4: "Do you have other family members, relatives or friends who left [COUNTRY], lived abroad for at least one year and later moved back to [COUNTRY]?". The responses are coded in a binary way and used in the analysis to differentiate between households that have a return migrant and those that do not. It does not matter when the return occurred. In this case, the number of missing values is 54 across all research areas.

Compared to the current migrant variable, the share of households with a return migrant is lower. The average across all 25 research areas is 17%. In this case, Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) has the highest share with 34%, while Keti Bandar (PAK3) again has the lowest share with only 1%.

Remittances

In the survey, households that indicated having a current migrant were subsequently asked, "Has anyone who lives abroad sent money to you or anyone in your household during the past year?" in survey item F9. For the analysis, we use a binary variable for all households that is no if this question was answered with no or not asked because they did not know a current migrant. As such, it captures the entire sample across the research areas, except for 54 missing values.

On average, across the 25 research areas, 19% of households received remittances the year before participating in the survey. In this case, the

⁸ The current migrant variable captures diverse kinds of migration that a household might have and can differ significantly between households from different research areas. The MIGNEX survey includes information of ten (almost half) research areas that are in ECOWAS where there is free mobility between its members. As such, migration and its associations with development might be quite different between the research areas, further highlighting the need to look at research areas separately.

highest share of remittance-receivers in São Nicolau (CPV1) is 59%. Keti Bandar (PAK3) is again the lowest, with 0%.

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Independent variables

We also take into account other characteristics at the individual and research area levels that could have an effect on our different well-being outcomes and the composite measure. In this section, we describe the control variables included in the analysis, including their operationalisation, when applicable, and summary statistics.

Individual-level controls

We include the same set of control variables for all regression models for consistency. The characteristics we control for at the individual level (answered by the survey respondent) include:

- Gender
- Age
- Cohabitational status
- Household size
- Female-headed household
- Dependency ratio
- Linguistic minority status
- Educational attainment
- Respondent is working
- Life satisfaction
- Covid-19 impact
- Environmental problem
- Social protection
- Earning a living and feeding a family is easy or manageable in the research area

Table 9 presents descriptive statistics for these 13 individual-level characteristics, including the mean value by research area and the mean, minimum, and maximum values across the 25 research areas of analysis. We describe the operationalisation process of each variable and descriptive statistics separately.

Table 9. Summary statistics of individual-level controls

Research area	Respondent is female	Age	Is married or cohabit	Household size	Head of household is female	Dependency ratio
São Nicolau (CPV1)	55	28	31	5.5	51	0.6
Boa Vista (CPV2)	60	29	49	4.4	40	0.7
Boffa (GIN1)	43	26	49	12.4	11	0.7
Dialakoro (GIN2)	38	28	90	29.0	8	1.0
Gbane (GHA1)	58	26	75	7.8	12	0.9

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Golf City (GHA2)	42	28	34	6.5	22	0.5
New Takoradi (GHA3)	59	27	32	5.8	35	0.6
Down Quarters (NGA1)	45	27	34	6.0	12	0.6
Awe (NGA2)	54	28	65	8.3	10	0.7
Ekpoma (NGA3)	56	25	24	5.0	30	0.3
Batu (ETH2)	43	27	64	5.6	27	0.7
Moyale (ETH3)	63	27	73	6.0	22	0.9
Erigavo (SOM1)	73	25	46	7.8	31	0.9
Baidoa (SOM2)	63	28	70	8.4	20	1.1
Enfidha (TUN1)	48	26	26	4.9	19	0.3
Redeyef (TUN2)	49	28	24	4.9	16	0.3
Hopa (TUR1)	48	27	34	4.2	14	0.3
Yenice (TUR2)	53	28	51	4.1	12	0.4
Kilis (TUR3)	54	28	64	5.6	11	1.0
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	64	27	70	6.8	13	0.8
Behsud (AFG2)	41	26	53	13.3	3	1.1
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	57	27	59	7.2	8	0.8
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	77	28	63	6.2	8	0.6
Youhanabad (PAK2)	42	27	58	7.1	4	0.5
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	34	29	72	8.2	19	0.8
Total	53	27	52	7.6	18	0.7
Minimum	0	18	0	1	0	0
Maximum	1	39	1	68	1	17
N	12,973	12,970	12,969	12,973	12,950	12,973

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). N=12,961 (12,813 for 'Has lived in a high-income country'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-desc-d071-marcela-v1-2023-10-19.do5

Table 9: Summary statistics of individual-level controls (continued)

Research area	m	nguistic inority status	one / no formal ducation	Incomplete or complete primary	Lower or upper secondary	Tertiary education	Respondent is working
São Nicolau (CPV1)		2	0	39	49	12	56
Boa Vista (CPV2)		14	1	24	69	7	58
Boffa (GIN1)		37	33	33	27	8	61
Dialakoro (GIN2)		9	71	15	11	4	82
Gbane (GHA1)		36	25	34	34	6	57
Golf City (GHA2)		71	2	3	68	26	67
New Takoradi (GHA3)		36	2	9	67	21	55
Down Quarters (NGA1)		58	1	6	66	27	67
Awe (NGA2)		34	14	21	53	12	73
Ekpoma (NGA3)		58	0	3	69	28	46
Batu (ETH2)		53	4	25	43	28	66
Moyale (ETH3)		50	35	31	24	10	44
Erigavo (SOM1)		3	23	7	44	26	28
Baidoa (SOM2)		4	46	14	30	9	40
Enfidha (TUN1)		2	0	5	69	26	39
Redeyef (TUN2)		0	1	6	65	27	36
Hopa (TUR1)		22	0	5	57	38	52
Yenice (TUR2) Kilis (TUR3)		1 49	7	14	55 63	30 13	61 43
Shahrake		47	/	16	03	13	43
Jabrael (AFG1)		5	29	15	43	13	35
Behsud (AFG2)		39	47	6	33	14	45
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)		0	31	18	32	18	38
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)		9	40	28	26	6	26
Youhanabad (PAK2)	ŀ	35	15	33	42	10	51
Keti Bandar (PAK3)		2	57	24	14	5	80
Total		25	19	17	46	17	52
Minimum		0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum		1	1	1	1	1	1

N 12,972 12,967 12,967 12,967 12,967 12,967 Background Paper

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). N=12,961 (12,813 for 'Has lived in a high-income country'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-desc-d071-marcela-v1-2023-10-19

Table 9: Summary statistics of individual-level controls (continued)

Research area	Respondent has high level of life satisfaction	Household negatively affected by Covid	Household affected by an environmental problem (past 5 years)	Anyone in the household receives support from at least one of the SP programmes	Earning a living and feeding a family is easy or manageable in RA
São Nicolau (CPV1)	76	3	68	32	29
Boa Vista (CPV2)	71	4	58	18	24
Boffa (GIN1)	41	63	74	27	18
Dialakoro (GIN2)	20	33	68	13	49
Gbane (GHA1)	38	1	94	84	36
Golf City (GHA2)	63	1	54	77	63
New Takoradi (GHA3)	66	1	24	78	48
Down Quarters (NGA1)	24	33	26	14	46
Awe (NGA2)	42	43	46	47	52
Ekpoma (NGA3)	31	40	26	5	46
Batu (ETH2)	61	33	30	52	32
Moyale (ETH3)	44	66	66	32	30
Erigavo (SOM1)	90	24	46	7	68
Baidoa (SOM2)	55	35	62	9	56
Enfidha (TUN1)	65	37	21	35	47
Redeyef (TUN2)	67	35	62	11	39
Hopa (TUR1)	71	52	63	17	67
Yenice (TUR2)	82	38	32	21	78
Kilis (TUR3)	62	57	16	50	26
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	63	84	67	6	16
Behsud (AFG2)	62	89	54	12	10
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	65	88	85	1	11

Chot Dheeran	66	31	13	15	50
(PAK1) Youhanabad (PAK2)	71	30	6	20	47
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	72	26	81	57	24
Total	59	38	50	30	40
Minimum	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum	1	1	1	1	1
N	12,943	12,939	12,973	12,973	12,926

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). N=12,961 (12,813 for 'Has lived in a high-income country'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-desc-d071-marcela-v1-2023-10-19.do

Gender

As Table 9 shows, across our 25 research areas of study, 52% of the respondents are female, but this proportion varies by research area. For example, in Keti Bandar (PAK3), only 34% of the respondents are women, while in Chot Dheeran, it is 76%. These two extremes represent the minimum and maximum proportions of young adult women across all research areas. In other research areas, such as Gbane in Ghana, Awe and Ekpoma in Nigeria, Redeyef in Tunisia, and Yenice and Kilis in Turkey, the sample has a greater gender balance, with half of the respondents of each gender.

Age

Our survey focuses on young adults between the ages of 18 and 39 to shed further light on the dynamics and processes shaping migration aspirations for a group most likely to possess migration aspirations and effectively migrate. The restriction of our sample to a specific age range comes with the caveat that we cannot directly observe how migration influences the wellbeing outcomes of other relevant groups, such as children and older adults. However, most of the survey items included in this analysis are at the household level, allowing us to capture the development outcomes perceived by household members of all ages.

Age is captured in survey item A1, "How old are you?" and is recorded as a continuous variable that ranges from 18 to 39.

In our analysis, we employ age directly as a continuous variable and add its square form. By also including the square value of age, we can model more accurately the effect of age on our dependent variable of interest, which may not have a linear relationship. For instance, age could positively affect our dependent variable until a specific age threshold, and this relationship can become negative after that. Age is a mandatory survey item; hence, this variable does not have missing values.

Table 9 shows that respondents across our 25 research areas are, on average, 27 years old. There is minimal age variation by research area, where the average age of respondents ranges from 25 years old in Erigavo (SOM1) to 29 years old in Boa Vista (CPV2) and Keti Bandar (PAK3).

Is married or cohabits

In this analysis, we employ a binary measure of marital or cohabitation status based on survey item 'A2. Are you married, or living together with a partner as if married?', where '1' corresponds to 'Yes' and '0' refers to 'No'.

Across all 25 research areas, around half of the respondents (52%) indicate they are married or cohabiting, while the rest are single (either never married or divorced, widow/widower), as shown in Table 9. There is quite some variation in marital/cohabitation status by research area. In around six research areas, between 70-90% of respondents are married or cohabiting; these include Dialakoro (GIN2), Gbane (GHA1), Moyale (ETH3), Baidoa (SOM2), Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1) and Keti Bandar (PAK3). Conversely, the lowest proportions, 35% or less, of respondents who are married or cohabiting can be found in Ekpoma (NGA3), Enfidha (TUN1), Redeyef (TUN2), Sao Nicolau (CPV1), Golf City (GHA2), New Takoradi (GHA3), Down Quarters (NGA1), and Hopa (TUR1). These differences in the proportions of marital status across research areas could lead to different effects on well-being, which will be more easily observed in the research area-specific analysis.

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Household size

The number of household members can determine how resources are redistributed within households and influence well-being outcomes. We estimate household size as the summation of the following three survey items:

- A13. "Let's talk about the adults in your household. How many men aged 18 years or over live in your household?"
- A15. "How many women aged 18 years or over live in your household?"
- A17. "Now let's talk about the children in your household. How many children aged 17 years or younger live in the household?"

Table 9 shows that there is quite some variation in the average number of household members across research areas. Across the 25 research areas, respondents live in households with 7.6 members on average. There is a high variation in the average number of household members by research area. For example, in Dialakoro (GIN2), the average household size is 29 members. There is also one extreme value in this research area where the respondent lives in a household comprising 68 members. Other research areas with large household sizes include Behsud (AFG2), with 13.3 members, and Boffa (GIN1), with 12.4 members on average. Conversely, Yenice (TUR2) and Hopa (TUR1) exhibit the smallest household sizes, averaging 4.1 and 4.2 members, respectively.

Female-headed households

We construct a binary measure that captures whether the household head is female employing the following two survey items and the respondent's gender:

- 'A11. Are you the head of the household?'

'A12. Is the head of household', where the options are 'Male' or 'Female'. We identify whether the head of household is female by combining the responses to survey item 'A12', in addition to cases where the respondent is the head of household, 'A11', and is a 'Female'.

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Across the 25 research areas, less than one-fifth of respondents (18%) live in female-headed households, as depicted in Table 9. This proportion is lower than 20% across most research areas and reaches extremely low values in Behsud (AFG2) (3%) and Youhanabad (PAK2) (4%). On the other hand, the proportion of female-headed households is the highest in both research areas in Cabo Verde, where 51% and 40% of respondents live in female-headed households in Sao Nicolau (CPV1) and Boa Vista (CPV2), respectively.

Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio allows us to measure the level of pressure that exists between those who are not in the labour force and those who are in the labour force. In other words, it allows us to measure the level of dependence on the productive population. For this analysis, we estimate the dependency ratio as the relation between the number of children aged 17 and younger and the total number of adults aged 18 and older in the household.

On average, respondents across all 25 research areas in our analysis exhibit a relatively low dependency ratio of 0.7, as shown in Table 9. Baidoa (SOM2), Behsud (AFG2), Kilis (TUR3) and Dialakoro (GIN2) exhibit the highest dependency ratios between 1 and 1.1. In some research areas, there are a few respondents with extreme dependency ratios, such as 17 in Batu (ETH2), 5.33 in Yenice (TUR2) and 5.25 in New Takoradi (GHA3). The presence of a high number of children in some households causes these extreme values. Conversely, Ekpoma (NGA3), Enfidha (TUN1), Redeyef (TUN2), and Hopa (TUR3) exhibit the lowest dependency ratios of 0.3.

Linguistic minority status

In order to measure minority group identification between individuals within each research area, we create a composite measure of linguistic minority status at the individual level by research area. We construct this measure based on the following survey item: 'When you were a child, what language did you speak at home with your parents?' Respondents could provide multiple responses and were prompted to choose from a preselected list of languages relevant to each research area. For instance, in the case of the three research areas in Afghanistan, the options provided are Dari and Pashto, while in the three research areas in Ghana, there were 19 options.⁹

The original variable was automatically generated as a 'string' variable with multiple codes to capture the different responses to the languages spoken as a child. In the process of operationalising this survey item, we created a dichotomous variable for each language spoken as a child, which equals '1' if

⁹ A key objective of the MIGNEX survey is to ensure comparability across research areas and countries, but tailoring some questions was necessary. This survey item is one of the eight items that were tailored for each research area (Hagen-Zanker et al., 2023).

the respondent spoke any given language and '0' if the respondent did not speak the language in that specific research area or if that language was not applicable for those specific research areas. In the case of 'Don't know', 'Refuse to answer' and 'Other language', we record these responses under separate dummy variables, while the number of missing values is negligible, accounting for less than five observations.

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In total, we have 72 dummy variables representing all languages spoken as a child across the 25 research areas. The maximum number of languages spoken on average in each research area by respondents ranges from two languages in Dialakoro (GIN2) to five languages in Hopa (TUR1) and Golf City (GHA2).

The measure of linguistic minority status is estimated by obtaining the average of the shares of all languages spoken as a child by each respondent within each research area. The higher the average of shares of languages spoken, the higher the likelihood that a respondent spoke the most widely spoken language in the research area and, in turn, belongs to a linguistic majority group. We then subtract this average from 1 to obtain the degree to which a respondent is part of a linguistic minority.

The linguistic minority status aims to capture the breadth of languages that respondents speak within each research area to measure the degree to which they are part of a linguistic minority group. More specifically, the higher the index, the more languages a respondent spoke as a child, and, in turn, the more likely they were to be part of a linguistic minority group.

The status of linguistic minorities is a continuous variable ranging from 0.002 to 1 and shows whether the respondents are part of a linguistic minority given the level of language heterogeneity in the research area. Table 9 shows that, on average, a quarter of the respondents across the 25 research areas of analysis belong to a linguistic minority group. When we zoom in to specific research areas, we observe the highest linguistic minority status indices in Golf City (GHA2), where 71.4% of respondents exhibit a linguistic minority status, followed by Down Quarters (NGA1), Ekpoma (NGA3), Batu (ETH2) and Moyale (ETH3) where between 50-60% of respondents have a linguistic minority status. Conversely, nine research areas exhibit average linguistic minority status indices lower than 5%, including Sao Nicolau (CPV1), Erigavo (SOM1), Baidoa (SOM2), Enfidha (TUN1), Redeyef (TUN2), Yenice (TUR2), Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1), Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) and Keti Bandar (PAK3). This reflects high homogeneity in terms of the languages spoken in those research areas.

Educational attainment

We include a measure of educational attainment by constructing a categorical variable that captures four broad levels of education. This measure is based on the survey item 'What is the highest level of formal education you have completed?'. The response options for this survey item are the following:

- 0 Quranic Recitation
- 1 None/no formal education
- 2 Religious schooling only

- 3 Primary school (started without completing)
- 4 Primary school (completed)
- 5 Lower/junior secondary
- 6 Upper/senior secondary
- 7 Tertiary (Bachelors)
- 8 Tertiary (Masters)
- 9 Tertiary (PhD)
- 10 (Other) Vocational school
- 11 (Other) Polytechnic
- 12 (Other) 14th class degree
- 999 Other

We allocate respondents under four categories as follows:

- 1. None/no formal education: this category corresponds to young adults who indicate to have achieved '0 Quranic Recitation'; '1 None/no formal education'; '2 Religious schooling only'; or '999 Other'
- Incomplete or complete primary: this category corresponds to young adults who have achieved '3 Primary school (started without completing)' or '4 Primary school (completed)'
- Lower or upper secondary: this category corresponds to young adults who have achieved '5 Lower/junior secondary' or '6 Upper/senior secondary
- 4. Tertiary: this last category corresponds to young adults who have achieved '7 Tertiary (Bachelors)'; '8 Tertiary (Masters)'; '9 Tertiary (PhD)'; '10 (Other) Vocational school'; '11 (Other) Polytechnic'; or '12 (Other) 14th class degree'

As shown in Table 9, almost half of young adults (47%) across the 25 research areas have achieved lower or upper secondary education. This is followed by one-fifth who have no or no formal education and 17% who have incomplete/complete primary or tertiary education. When zooming into each research area, there is some variation in the proportion of respondents who fall into each category. Some extreme value research areas include Dialakoro (GIN2) and Keti Bandar (PAK3), where 71% and 58% of young adults do not have formal education, respectively. Conversely, for several other research areas, including Enfidha (TUN1), Golf City (GHA2), Boa Vista (CPV2), Ekpoma (NGA3), New Takorari (GHA3), Redeyef (TUN2), Down Quarters (NGA1) and Kilis (TUR3), more than 60% of young adults have achieved lower or upper secondary education.

Respondent is working

We construct a binary measure of whether the respondent is working or not by employing survey item 'B2. What is your own current work situation? Are you...', where the response options are:

- Employed and receive a salary
- 2. Farming, fishing, rearing animals
- 3. Working on your own account running a business
- 4. Studying
- 5. Unemployed

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- 6. Not working because of long-term sickness disability
- 7. Unpaid housework looking after children other persons
- 8. Casual work
- 9. (Other) Volunteer
- 10. (Other) Apprenticeship

We create a dichotomous variable that equals '1' if respondents selected response option '1. Employed and receive a salary', '2. Farming fishing rearing animals', '3. Working on your own account running a business', or '8. Casual work', and '0' otherwise. We also consider 'Don't know' and 'Refuse to answer' responses, which account for only 14 and 2 responses out of the total sample, respectively.

Table 9 displays the proportion of respondents who are working. More than half of young adults across the 25 research areas work, and we observe significant differences in work status by research area. Three research areas strike as those with the highest proportions of respondents who are working: Dialakoro (GIN2) with 82%, Keti Bandar (PAK3) with 80% and Awe (NGA2) with 73%. On the other hand, Chot Dheeran (PAK1) and Erigavo (SOM1) exhibit low proportions of young adults working at only 26% and 28%, respectively.

Life satisfaction

Life satisfaction includes factors specific to individuals and the environment in which they live. It captures a wide range of subjective and objective factors. We measure overall life satisfaction by employing survey item, 'B17. All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days? Using this card on which 1 means you are "completely dissatisfied" and 10 means you are "completely satisfied", where would you put your satisfaction with life as a whole?' Respondents are asked to select their level of overall life satisfaction between 1 and 10. We operationalise this survey item by creating a binary variable measuring whether respondents exhibit a high or low level of life satisfaction. More specifically, we create a binary variable that equals '1' if respondents indicated under survey item 'B17' that their level of life satisfaction is between 5 and 10 and '0' if their level of satisfaction is between 1 and 4.

On average, 59% of the respondents across the 25 research areas exhibit high life satisfaction, as shown in Table 9. There is quite some variation around the average levels of life satisfaction by research area. Erigavo (SOM1) is the research area where respondents exhibit the highest level of life satisfaction, 90%, followed by Yenice (TUR2) at 82% and São Nicolau (CPV1) at 76%. However, respondents in Down Quarters (NGA1) and Ekpoma (NGA3) have the lowest levels of life satisfaction, with only 24% and 31%, respectively, indicating that they have high levels of life satisfaction.

Covid-19 impact

The MIGNEX survey incorporates five items to capture the impact of Covid-19, including experiencing serious illness due to the virus and experiencing restrictions imposed by governments. We operationalise the effect of Covid19 on migration aspirations by constructing a dichotomous variable that focuses on ill health and severe hardships experienced within households due to Covid-19.

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We rely on two survey items to construct our measure. Survey item 'D11' asks those respondents who were aware of Covid-19 'Have you or others in your household been seriously ill from the virus?', where the response options are 'Yes' and 'No'. The second survey item 'D12' further asks those who were aware of the virus and experienced some form of government restrictions 'How would you say that these measures affected you and your household? Did they...'; where the response options are 'a. Cause severe hardship', 'b. Cause some difficulties', or 'c. Not make much difference?'

Our measure of Covid-19 impacts captures whether a household was severely affected by the virus and t equals '1' in two cases:

- if the interviewee responded 'Yes' to 'D11', so they or someone in the household has been seriously ill from the virus;
- if the respondent indicated 'Cause severe hardship' to 'D12'

The rest of the respondents are classified under the category '0', referring to those whose household was not negatively affected by Covid-19, including those unaware of the virus or government restrictions. In cases where respondents indicated 'Don't know' or 'Refuse to answer' to one or both survey items, these cases were coded as missing values. The missing values were low at 34 cases across the entire sample.

The proportion of households severely affected by Covid-19 varies substantially between research areas, as shown in Table 9. On average, nearly 40% of young adults across all research areas were negatively impacted by Covid-19, but this proportion ranges from 0.7% in Golf City (GHA2) to 89% in Behsud. Interestingly, in most cases, the percentage of households negatively affected by Covid-19 is very similar for all research areas within most countries, including Cabo Verde, Ghana, Nigeria, Somalia, Tunisia, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This probably reflects the restrictions implemented at the national level to contain the virus and its incidence, which affects most areas similarly. In contrast, research areas in Turkey, Ethiopia, and Guinea exhibit very different levels of severe Covid-19 impact.

Environmental problem

We assess whether exposure to environmental problems affects well-being in the 25 research areas, where some have recently experienced severe environmental problems. The 'Environmental issues' module of the MIGNEX survey includes a set of items that generate information on the experiences of different environmental problems and their impact on the livelihoods and income of the households. We construct a binary variable that captures different forms of environmental problems that the respondent's household may have experienced in the last five years. We employ the following four survey items:

- L1. In the last five years, has your household been affected by droughts?
- L2. Has it been affected by floods?

- L3. Has it been affected by soil degradation?
- L4. And has it been affected by crop or livestock disease?

The response options are 'Yes' or 'No' for these four survey items. We then construct a measure of environmental problems at the household level, which equals '1' if the respondent has been affected by at least one of these four problems (droughts, floods, degradation, or livestock disease) and '0' if otherwise. This complements the 'Environmental hazards and degradation index' at the research area level, part of the root cause analysis.

As Table 9 shows, nearly half of the respondents' households have experienced some form of environmental problem, and there is considerable variation between research areas. Strikingly, in Gbane (GHA1), the vast majority of young adults, 94%, reported having experienced some form of environmental problem. In Gbane, severe environmental degradation, including frequent droughts and water pollution, has an increasing negative impact on agricultural production and livelihoods (Godin et al., 2022). In other research areas, including Shahrake Mahdia (AFG1), Keti Bandar (PAK3), and Boffa (GIN1), the proportion of respondents reporting environmental problems is at similarly high levels, between 70-85%. These high levels of environmental problems are evident, for example, in Keti Bandar, where problems of land erosion, rising sea levels and severe lack of water for agriculture have been impacting this research area (Erdal et al., 2022). On the other hand, less than 20% of young adults in Youhanabad (PAK3), Chot Dheeran (PAK1) and Kilis (TUR3) reported experiencing environmental problems.

Social protection

We account for whether respondents receive access to social protection by creating a composite measure that includes all social protection programmes in a country. More specifically, we use the following survey item: 'Has anyone in your household received any of the following support from the authorities or other organisations in the past year?' This survey item is tailored for each country and includes the most relevant social protection programmes for each, ranging from two programmes in Guinea, Afghanistan and Pakistan to a maximum of six programmes listed in the case of Turkey. Respondents then select between 'Yes' or 'No'. Table 10 below details the social protection programmes included by country. We then construct a dichotomous variable that equals '1' if the respondent or anyone in the household has received at least one of the relevant programmes for that specific country, and '0' otherwise.

Table 10. Social protection programmes by country

Country	Social protection programme
Afghanistan	Government Pension Scheme
	Martyrs and Disabled Pension Programme
Cabo Verde	Compulsory social protection
	Social Pension
	Social Inclusion Income
Ethiopia	ldir
	Ekub
	Salaq
	Community based health
Ghana	National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS)
	Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP)
	School Feeding Programme
	Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT)
Guinea	Cantines Scolaires
	CNSS
Nigeria	Home Grown School Feeding Programme
	National Cash Transfer Programme
	Government Enterprise and Empowerment
	N-POWER Programme
Pakistan	BISP
	Ehsaas Emergency Cash Transfer/Kafaalat
Somalia	Shock-Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital
Tunisia	CNAM (National Health Insurance Fund)
	PNAFN (Assistance Program for needy families, elderly
	and disabled)
	CNSS (National Social Security Fund)
	CNRPS (National Pension and Social Insurance Fund)
Turkey	Needs-based aid (pension for the disabled, orphan,
	widow, and elderly)
	ISKUR Short Term Employment Allowance /
	Unemployment Benefit
	Housing-Food aid (housing, coal, electricity, food, soup kitchen)
	Conditional cash transfer for education
	Red Crescent Card (ESSN)
	UNICEF Education Aid

Social protection coverage is relatively low across all research areas, with only 30% of respondents indicating that someone within their household receives some social protection programme. However, access varies substantially by research area and within countries, as shown in Table 9. The research area with the highest social protection coverage is Gbane (GHA1) at 84%, while Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) has the lowest coverage at 1.1%. Some research areas in the same country exhibit similar coverage rates as the case for the three research areas in Ghana, all exhibiting rates between 77% and 84%. These rates look high for a lower-income country, but are likely the result of increasing coverage of the National Health Insurance Scheme (Ly et al., 2022) and the School Feeding Programme (Bedasso and Nagesh, 2022). However, in other cases, other research areas located in the same country exhibit very different coverage rates, such as in the case of Nigeria, where coverage rates vary from 4.6% in Ekpoma (NGA3) to 47.4% in Awe (NGA2), with the latter research area being included in a national cash transfer programme that is rolled out progressively (Genyi et al., 2022). Hence, there

is much heterogeneity regarding social protection coverage across research areas and within countries.

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Earning a living and feeding a family is easy or manageable in the research area

We use the respondents' perception of whether it is easy or manageable to earn a living and feed a family in the research area to assess the subjective assessment of livelihood opportunities in the research area. Survey item B6 asks respondents whether they find it easy, manageable or difficult to earn a living and feed a family. Based on this variable, we create a dummy that distinguishes between those who find it easy or manageable and those who do not.

Across the 25 research areas, 40% of the respondents indicated that they find earning a living and feeding a family easy or manageable. There are differences between the research areas, though. For example, in Behsud (AFG2) and Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3), only 10% and 11% of the respondents indicated this, while in Yenice (TUR2), 78% did so.

Research area-level controls

The characteristics we control for at the research area level include:

- Linguistic fractionalisation

Table 11 presents descriptive statistics for the research area-level characteristics, including the mean value by research area and the mean, minimum, and maximum values across the 25 research areas of analysis. We describe the operationalisation process of each variable and descriptive statistics separately.

Table 11. Summary statistics of research area-level controls (in %)

Research area	Linguistic fractionalisation
São Nicolau (CPV1)	15
Boa Vista (CPV2)	34
Boffa (GIN1)	71
Dialakoro (GIN2)	29
Gbane (GHA1)	59
Golf City (GHA2)	100
New Takoradi (GHA3)	53
Down Quarters (NGA1)	74
Awe (NGA2)	50
Ekpoma (NGA3)	62
Batu (ETH2)	84
Moyale (ETH3)	68
Erigavo (SOM1)	13
Baidoa (SOM2)	16
Enfidha (TUN1)	15
Redeyef (TUN2)	14
Hopa (TUR1)	0
Yenice (TUR2)	14
Kilis (TUR3)	79
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	21
Behsud (AFG2)	62
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	14
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	23
Youhanabad (PAK2)	35
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	17
Total	41
Minimum	0
Maximum	1
N	12,973

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). N=12,961 (12,813 for 'Has lived in a high-income country'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-desc-d071-marcela-v1-2023-10-19.do

Linguistic fractionalisation

Ethnic conflict is thought to influence political stability, quality of institutions and economic performance (Easterly and Levine, 1997; Alesina et al., 2003). In a cross-country analysis, Easterly and Levine (1997) evidence that ethnolinguistic fractionalisation is negatively associated with economic development, measured by GDP growth. This linkage is particularly observed in the context of Africa, where its low economic growth can be partially attributed to ethnic conflict. Alesina et al. (2003) confirm this finding and evidence the mechanisms behind this relationship where they identify that ethnic conflict influences economic development through its effect on political institutions and quality of government. As a result of these seminal studies on the links between ethnic fractionalisation and economic development and growth, controlling for ethnic fractionalisation has become a standard in regression analysis examining development outcomes.

Given that the MIGNEX dataset does not include information on ethnicity, we create a measure of linguistic fractionalisation as a proxy for ethnic fractionalisation within each research area following the methodology employed by Easterly and Levine (1997) and Alesina et al. (2003). Using the 1964 Atlas Narodov Mira dataset (Bruk & Apenchenko, 1964), Easterly and Levine (1997) create a measure of Ethno-Linguistic Fractionalization (ELF), which is measured as 1 minus the Herfindahl concentration index of ethnolinguistic group shares. The Herfindahl concentration index is a measure of market concentration estimated by summing the squares of the market shares in any given industry (Herfindahl, 1950). Alesina et al. (2003) take this methodology a step forward by distinguishing between ethnic, linguistic, and religious diversity and creating separate indices for each. The ELF constructed by these studies takes the following form:

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$$ELF = 1 - \sum_{i} s_i^2$$

where s_i is the share of group i over the total population.

The MIGNEX survey data does not include information on ethnic background, so we construct a measure that focuses on linguistic fractionalization and use it as a proxy for ethnic fractionalization. More specifically, our index of linguistic fractionalisation measures the probability that two randomly selected people from a research area belong to different linguistic groups. The higher the index, the more linguistically heterogeneous or fractionalised any given research area is.

We construct the index based on the following survey item: 'A5. When you were a child, what language did you speak at home with your parents?'. As mentioned previously, the languages spoken as children are tailored for each country, and we end up with 72 dichotomous variables representing all languages spoken across the 25 research areas. For further details on the operationalisation of this survey item from a string variable to dichotomous variables for each language spoken, refer to the 'Linguistic minority status' discussion above.

The linguistic fractionalisation index at the research area level is estimated in four steps:

- 1. By research area, we estimate the number of respondents speaking each language as a child.
- 2. We then estimate the probability of speaking each language (s_i), or language share within the research area, by dividing the total number of respondents who speak each language (1) by the total number of respondents of that research area (2).
- **3.** We estimate the square of all language shares.
- 4. Finally, we compute the linguistic fractionalisation index (LF) as follows:

$$LF = 1 - \sum_{i} s_i^2$$

In some cases, respondents spoke more than one language as a child, and this results in the sum of shares squared being greater than 1. Once subtracted from 1, this can lead to a negative value. We rescaled the

fractalisation index to range from 0.01 to 1 or 1 to 100% once converted to percentages for greater analytical interpretation and consistency with other indices. The higher the index, the more linguistically diverse the young adults residing within each research area and the more linguistically fractionalised any given research area is.

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As shown in Table 11, on average, the linguistic fractionalisation index shows that the probability that two randomly selected people from a research area belong to different linguistic groups is 40.9%. The index value varies substantially by research area. For example, Hopa (TUR1) exhibits an index of 0%, which means that all young adults in this research area are linguistically homogeneous and speak the same language. Erigavo (SOM1), Enfidha (TUN1), Redeyef (TUN2), Yenice (TUR2) and Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) also exhibit low linguistic fractionalisation indices below 15%. Conversely, Golf City (GHA2) shows the exact opposite trend as Hopa (TUR1) with an index of 100%, showing high linguistic heterogeneity in the research area, and the probability of selecting two individuals who speak a different language is technically 100%. Other areas with high linguistic fractionalisation indices include Batu (ETH2), Kilis (TU3), and Boffa (GIN1), which exhibit indices higher than 70%.

Regression findings

This section presents the findings of the regressions we ran for all indicators, dimensions and the MWI across the 25 MIGNEX research areas and the pooled sample. We discuss each dimension in turn, looking at each indicator and the dimension. We then discuss the aggregated multidimensional wellbeing index and how it relates to the migration-related variables. Finally, we discuss the control variables in a final subsection to understand how they might shape well-being in addition to our focus on migration-related effects.

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Wealth and assets

Wealth index

The results of the linkages between the household wealth index and the migration-related variables show a relatively large number of statistically significant positive coefficients (Figure 2) (statistically significant results for 12/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 8/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "return migrant" and 13/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances"). This suggests that in general, household wealth is positively associated with migration, confirming the patterns generally found in the literature.

We see several research areas where migration-related variables do not correlate significantly with the household wealth index. This is the case in Boffa (GIN1), Dialakoro (GIN2), Kilis (TUR3), Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1) and Keti Bandar (PAK3). In all other research areas, at least one of the migration variables is positive and significant, except for Youhanbad (PAK2) as further discussed below.

Having a current migrant is positively linked to the household wealth index of the research areas and at the pooled level. The largest coefficient for São Nicolau (CPV1) is significant at the 10 % level. In this case, having a current migrant is associated with a 58 percentage point increase to being well-off with regard to the wealth index. In other research areas, we see coefficients significant at the 1 % level, for example, Chot Dheeran (PAK1) and Erigavo (SOM1).

Remittances, relatively speaking, are statistically significant the highest number of times and positively linked to the wealth index in 13 research areas. In Chot Dheeran (PAK1), we can see the relatively largest effect of all variables, statistically significant at the 1% level. Receiving remittances is associated with a 56 percentage point increase in being considered well-off with regard to the wealth index. We also see that when we pool all research areas together, the coefficient is also statistically significant at the 1% level and is associated with an average increase of 20 percentage points.

There is one exception: a negative coefficient for having a return migrant significant at the 5 % level for Youhanabad (PAK2) and indicating a 24 percentage point decrease associated with having a return migrant. Less than 6 % of the households in this research area indicated having a return migrant. Qualitative research conducted as part of MIGNEX found that

permanent return migration is uncommon in Youhanabad (PAK2). The negative sign could, therefore, imply that the extra person causes strains on household wealth rather than positively affecting it. This could be the case when returnees have low levels of preparedness, not having had the chance to mobilise sufficient resources, and therefore rely on resources at home for reintegration (Casserino, 2004).

MIGNEX Background Paper

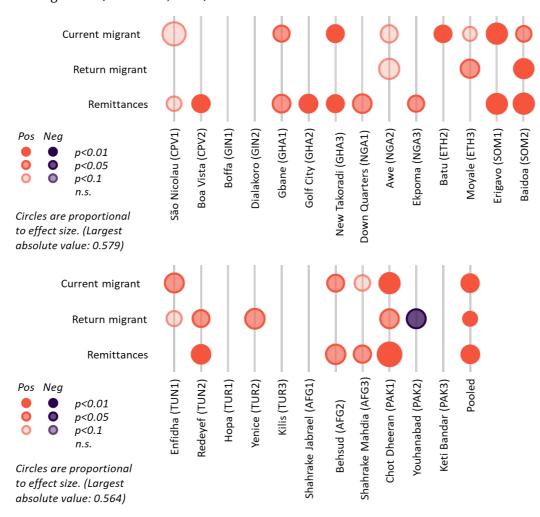


Figure 2. Regression results marginal effects - wealth index

Home ownership

Overall, there are fewer statistically significant findings for home ownership, than for the wealth index and the pooled regression results are not statistically significant (statistically significant results for 4/25 regressions for "current migrant", 3/25 regressions for "return migrant" and 10/25 regressions for "remittances").

The relationship between home ownership and migration related variables, where it exists, is mostly positive, as we would expect based on the existing literature, except for three research area (São Nicolau, Kilis, and Shahrake Medhdia). With an increase of 28 percentage points,, receiving remittances shows the largest correlation with home ownership in Moyale (ETH3).

It is interesting to see that home ownership is positively related to remittances in eight research areas, but positively associated with migrant

status in only three areas. Furthermore, of the eight areas in which remittances are significantly associated with home ownership, migrant status is insignificant in six. This appears to be consistent with the interpretation that migration drives home ownership primarily through remittances. A reverse causality argument, that home ownership drives remittances is somewhat plausible but only strengthens the result that remittances finance and maintain house ownership.

MIGNEX Background Paper

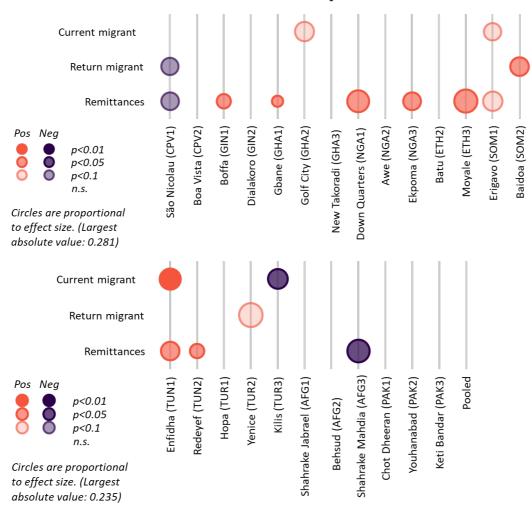


Figure 3. Regression results marginal effects - home ownership

There are four instances of negative associations: one with migrant status, one with return migrant status, and two with remittances. Return migration is generally uncorrelated with home ownership, so the negative association in São Nicolau in particular is intriguing, given that every fifth householdhas a family member, relative or friend who has returned from abroad and the typical returnee is a retiree who has spent a large number of years abroad (Carling and Hagen-Zanker, 2022). The results indicate that those households in the research area having a return migrant leads to a 9 percentage point decrease in home ownership. One potential hypothesis is that, being elderly and retired, they moved in with family members. For Shahrake Mahdia, the most plausible explanation would point to some serious selectivity issues. We know that US financial sanctions seriously affected remittance flows, and can only conjecture that somehow it is the most vulnerable (low wealth index, no house ownership) who are still managing to receive remittances.

Land ownership

The positive relationship between land ownership and migration related variables appears fairly strong, with many statistically significant findings for all three migration variables across many of the research areas (statistically significant result for 11/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 7/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "return migrant" and 9/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances"). The relationship holds at the 1% level for the pooled regression, for all of the migration related variables. For the pooled sample, receiving remittances leads to a 12 percentage point increase in owning land, having a current migrant a 8 percentage point increase and a return migrant a 7 percentage point increase. However, there is variation between sites in terms of magnitude and level of statistical significance of the different variables that point to the complexity of the relationship between land ownership and migration.

MIGNEX Background Paper

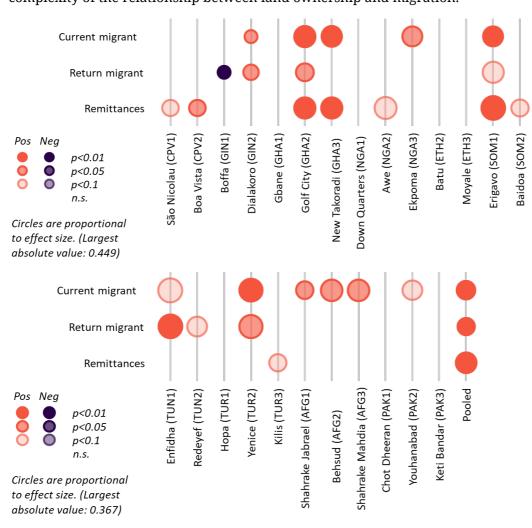


Figure 4. Regression results marginal effects – land ownership

The pattern in which remittances and current migrant status are statistically significant (or not) is particularly interesting and can help, to some extent, to understand the complexity. We can see (all) three combinations – there are three research areas where both current migrant status and remittances receipt are important correlates of land ownership. But there are also eight

research areas where only the migrant status is significant and five where only remittances is significant.

MIGNEX Background Paper

An interesting case is where migrant status is not strongly associated with land ownership, but remittances are. Since remittances receiving households are a subset of migrant households, this suggests two things (1) households with migrants and remittances are associated with land and (2) households with migrants, but no remittances are not associated with land (see Figure 5, where we have assumed perfect correlation for illustrative purposes only. The box labeled households with land is spread equally across migrants and non-migrants so the relationship is statistically insignificant. But all landowning households with migrants are also those receiving remittances). It is tempting then to argue that these are the households where remittances have financed land purchase. But it is also quite possible that households that already had land are able to leverage land to finance migration of a family member and remittances are the quid pro quo.

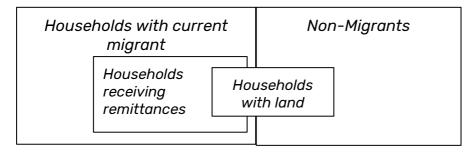


Figure 5. The potential relationship between land ownership and migration status

The other case, where migrant status but not remittances are statistically associated with land ownership suggests that, in these cases, migration is a good predictor of land but remittances are not, i.e., there are households with land that may or may not have remittances and vice versa, households with remittances but with or without land (so the association cannot be determined). A plausible explanation is that these are the sites where land ownership has financed migration. The only way remittances could have financed land ownership in this case would be if remittances had existed in an earlier period, financed land purchase, and then stopped.

Subjective financial situation

Respondents' subjective financial situation is statistically associated with two out of the three migration-related variables at the aggregate level (statistically significant result for 5/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 3/25 regressions for "return migrant" and 8/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances"). However, across all 25 research areas, this relationship is weaker, as it is statistically significant for only around one-third of them. When there is a statistically significant association, this relationship is positive for most research areas but there are some negative associations.

At the aggregate level, having a current migrant is positively linked to perceptions of having a good financial situation, where having a current migrant is associated with a 6 percentage point increase in thinking that the

household lives comfortably compared to those who do not have a current migrant. This correlation is also highly statistically significant at the 1% significance level. On the other hand, the link between having a current migrant and being financially well-off is statistically significant in only five research areas, namely Erigavo (SOM1), Redeyef (TUN2), Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3), Chot Dheeran (PAK1) and Youhanabad (PAK2).

MIGNEX Background Paper

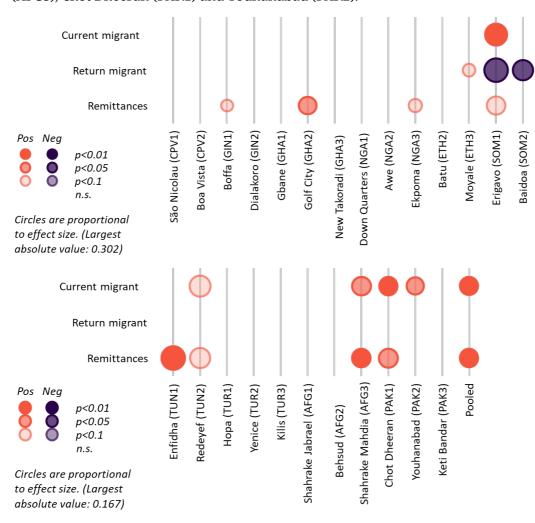


Figure 6. Regression results marginal effects - subjective financial situation

Having a return migrant exhibits the weakest association with subjective financial well-being. There is no statistically significant correlation between these two measures at the aggregate level. Moreover, this relationship is statistically significant only for three research areas. Interestingly, this association is positive for Moyale (ETH3) while negative for Erigavo (SOM1) and Baidoa (SOM2). These contrasting effects across research areas show that return migrants could potentially have a positive and negative effect on the financial well-being of households. On the one hand, return migrants can bring with them financial and human capital that can allow them to actively contribute to the financial well-being of their households. Conversely, it can take some time for return migrants to fully reintegrate into society, including finding a job, which can negatively impact the financial well-being of households, at least in the short term.

Lastly, we observe the strongest association between having a good subjective financial situation and migration-related outcomes for those who receive remittances at both the aggregate and research area levels. As Figure 6 shows, receiving remittances is significantly associated with a 6 percentage point increase in perceptions of being financially well-off across all research areas. This correlation is statistically significant for eight research areas. Young adults in Boffa (GIN1), Golf City (GHA2), Epkoma (NGA3), Erigavo (SOM1), Enfidha (TUN1), Redeyef (TUN2), Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3), and Chot Dheeran (PAK1) exhibit a statistically significant positive association between remittances and subjective financial well-being. This finding is in line with the broad literature showing the positive impact of remittances on smoothing household income, improving living conditions and increasing well-being (Amuedo-Dorantes, 2014; Agunias, 2006; Choi and Yang, 2007).

MIGNEX Background Paper

Dimension 1: Wealth and assets

The aggregated dimension of wealth and assets is statistically associated, albeit to varying degrees, with all three migration related variables. With the exception of remittances in the case of Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1), the relationship is positive for all migration related variables. We expect that the negative coefficient reflects more the particularly severe conditions in Afghanistan at the time of the survey than the general relationship between remittances and wealth.

Remittances are most strongly related, as the coefficients are significant in 16/25 area-specific regressions and the pooled regression. Of these, six research area specific and the pooled regressions are significant at the 1% level. Youhanabad (PAK2) has the highest increase in percentage points (40) associated with receiving remittances, even though the coefficient for remittances is significant only at the 5% level.

When it comes to the current migrant variable, the coefficient for Chot Dheeran (PAK1) is statistically significant at the 1% level, and the largest across research areas. This is consistent with the qualitative findings that showcase how dramatically Chot Dheeran has transformed through migration and remittances from Europe (Erdal et al., 2023). While the remittance coefficient is also significant and relatively large, it makes sense that the current migrant variable is even more significant as there would be at least some households where remittances would have slowed down over the years. This would imply a larger magnitude on the relationship with current migrant than remittances (ibid.).

More generally, having a current migrant is significantly associated with wealth for 13 other research areas as well (for a total of 14/25 significant results) and the pooled regression. In fact, the number of areas that have a statistically significant coefficient of 1% is eight, in addition to the pooled sample.

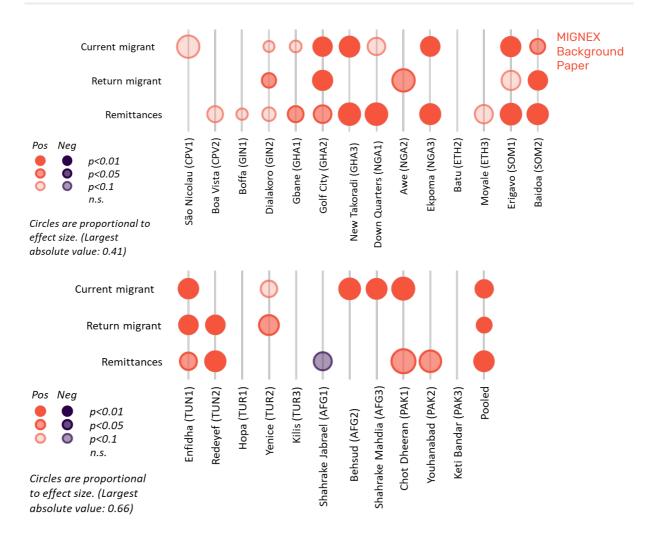


Figure 7. Regression results marginal effects - Dimension 1

Having a return migrant is also positively associated with wealth and statistically significant for 8/25 regressions and the pooled sample. The largest marginal effects are seen for Awe (NGA2) with a 41 percentage point increase and the smallest is for Dialakoro (GIN2) with a 8 percentage point increase. Possibilities of reverse causality tell an interesting story in either direction: the presence of assets and wealth at origin encourages return migration, or the return of a migrant facilitates the accumulation of assets and wealth. That said, the absence of significance for this variable in Chot Dheeran (PAK1) is telling. Chot was actually identified to the MIGNEX research team by Pakistan's Federal Investigation Agency for its very high incidence of deportations (failed migration attempts). If deported individuals had spent a year or more abroad (which is quite possible), they would be classified as return migrants in the MIGNEX survey. We are unable to identify the effect this would have on assets and wealth, but one could expect it to be negative. Given that we do not see any negative coefficients on the overall index, it is plausible to suggest that the deleterious effects of forced return migration are not particularly significant, economically or statistically, at aggregate levels, devastating as it may be for the relatively few households unfortunate enough to experience it.

Education

MIGNEX Background Paper

Secondary-school enrolment

Dimension 2: Education

Looking at the only indicator in the Education dimension shows interesting differences across the research areas and the main migration-related variables of interest. The presence of a current migrant shows statistically significant effects on secondary school enrolment in various areas, though a relatively small number of research areas, with mixed patterns as also found in the literature (statistically significant result for 8/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 2/25 regressions for "return migrant" and 3/25 regressions for "remittances"). However, although there are mixed results in the literature, they are generally more positive than negative, which is the opposite of what we find.

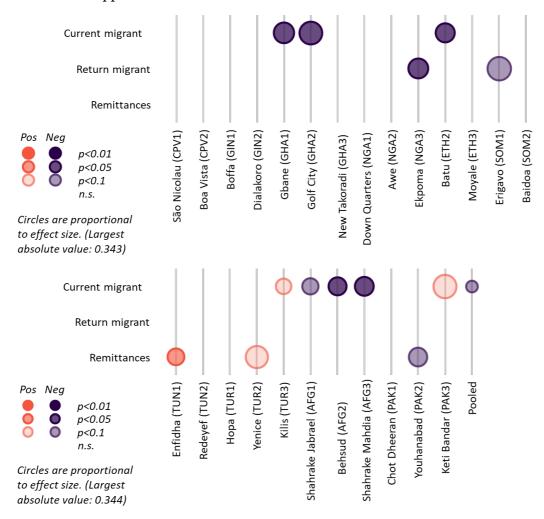


Figure 8. Regression results marginal effects – secondary-school enrolment

The pooled analysis and seven areas exhibit negative effects for a current migrant: Gbane (GHA1), Golf City (GHA2), Batu (ETH2), Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1) and Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3). In the case of the pooled analysis, for example, having a current migrant indicates a 3 percentage point decrease

in the likelihood that secondary-aged children are in school. The effects are greater in those research areas where they are significant and negative. This negative effect could be explained by the absence of a caregiver; as also discussed in the literature above, the absence of a parent sometimes results in lower school attendance of children staying back. It could also be the case that in particular areas, the investment in education does not pay off during migration, as the literature has shown for young men in Mexico. In contrast, two research areas demonstrate a positive association between having a current migrant and school enrolment: Kilis (TUR3) with a 7 percentage point increase and Keti Bandar (PAK3) with a 34 percentage point increase, both significant at the 10% level.

MIGNEX Background Paper

Having a return migrant has a statistically significant and negative effect on secondary school enrolment in only two research areas: Ekpoma (NGA3) and Erigavo (SOM1).

Remittances from family, friends, or relatives have a positive effect on school enrolment in two research areas: Enfidha (TUN1) and Yenice (TUR2). The effect is significant at the 5% level for Enfidha (TUN1) and receiving remittances indicates an increase of 29 percentage points in the likelihood that secondary-aged children are enroled in school, while Yenice (TUR2) exhibits a less substantial effect, significant at the 10% level and indicating a 10 percentage point increase. In the latter case, qualitative fieldwork highlighted a deterioration of the quality of education, especially at the secondary level (Ensari et al., 2022). This could mean that households receiving remittances are unable to enrol children in better schools. In addition, people with sufficient funds move away or send their children to boarding school, which remittances could contribute to (ibid.).

Health and nutrition

Access to healthcare

As discussed in the literature review, we expect health and migration to be positively correlated in general, perhaps with some instances of a negative relationship. From that perspective, the results presented in Figure 10 are unexpected (statistically significant result for 5/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 4/25 regressions for "return migrant" and 5/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances"). Although both current migrant status and remittances are positively associated with access to health care at the pooled data level, there are a number of research areas where the area-specific relationships move in the opposite direction. In fact, wherever remittances are associated with migration, they are negatively associated, while the pooled effect is positive. This could only mean that the effect in other areas is actually positive, but the standard errors are too large to allow significance at the area level. When aggregated, at a higher sample size, these positive effects become significant.

The negative relationship between remittances and access to health can be explained from a perspective of reverse causality. Since remittances are endogenous, they are expected to respond to the presence of a serious health condition and a lack of access. This appears particularly plausible given that

the recall periods for both remittance and health condition are the same (the year prior to the survey).

MIGNEX Background Paper

Negative associations in different areas should also be seen in the context of very high levels of general access to health care. Recall from Table 4 that, with the exception of the research areas in Afghanistan and one in Pakistan (Keti Bandar (PAK3)), access to health care is quite high, above 90%. It is interesting that the areas with the lowest access (Keti Bandar (PAK3), Behsud (AFG2), Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)) do not have any statistically significant relationship with remittances. From the perspective of the migration-development linkage, it is the lack of correlation in these really disadvantaged locations that is more concerning than the negative correlation in high provision areas.

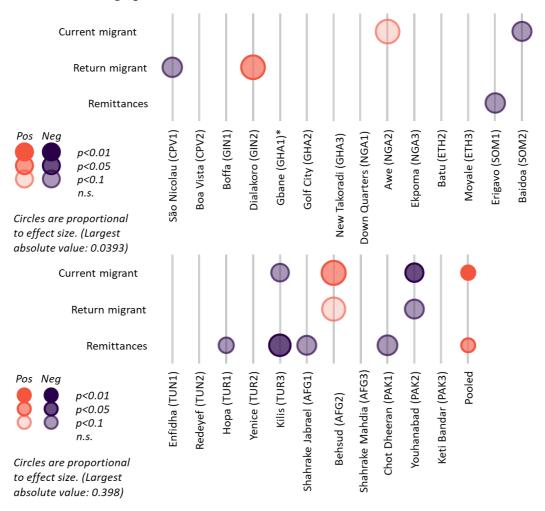


Figure 9. Regression results marginal effects - access to healthcare when needed

*Results for return migrant not estimated for Gbane (GHA1) as there is no respondent with a return migrant who does not have access to healthcare.

Subjective health status

The literature shows that migration might positively affect health status, with remittances allowing for better nutrition or access to health care, and social remittances potentially affecting health practices, though the literature also finds some negative effects.

Our regression results point to a largely positive association (statistically significant result for 9/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 2/25 regressions for "return migrant" and 4/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances"). A positive relationship between subjective health and remittance receipt holds at the aggregate level and indicates a 4 percentage point increase in the likelihood of considering one's own health as well. A positive relationship between current migrant status is much more common, with the coefficients not just being significant but also large in magnitude and positive with the exception of one.

MIGNEX Background Paper

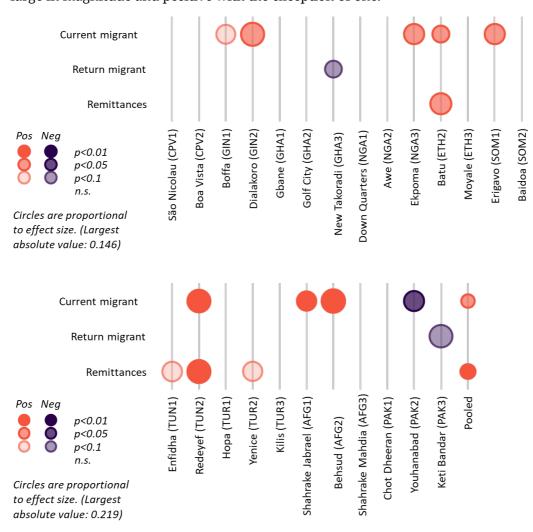


Figure 10. Regression results marginal effects- subjective health status

A negative association holds for current migrant and return migrant status only for three research areas. While one is New Takoradi (GHA3), the other two are in Pakistan, (Youhanabad (PAK2) and Keti Bandar (PAK3)), respectively. In both areas, it is possible to rationalise these results on the basis of qualitative findings. Keti Bandar (PAK3) was an extremely impoverished area which has seen very high levels of domestic outmigration mostly to cities away from the coast. But one of the things residents liked about the area and that migrant reportedly missed was the clean air and uncongested environment. Given that the incidence of return migration was very low (eight cases), the negative association could well be indicative of an endogenous return, responding to ill health. As it turns out,

six out of the eight return migrants had a household member, including possibly themselves, who had experienced ill health in the last year, suggesting the result for this research area is an anomaly.

MIGNEX Background Paper

The negative result in Youhanabad (PAK2) is a bit more difficult to explain, but here also there is evidence to support that this is an anomaly. The number of households in Youhanabad (PAK2) who knew a migrant family member, relative or friend was relatively very low (13%) suggesting a particularly strong selection issue that was driving the relationship.

Subjective child health

We also looked at the association with the subjectively assessed health status of a child in the household. The literature has mixed findings on this outcome, as discussed above, though they are generally positive. Here we find statistically significant results for 4/25 regressions for "current migrant", 4/25 regressions for "return migrant" and 2/25 regressions for "remittances".

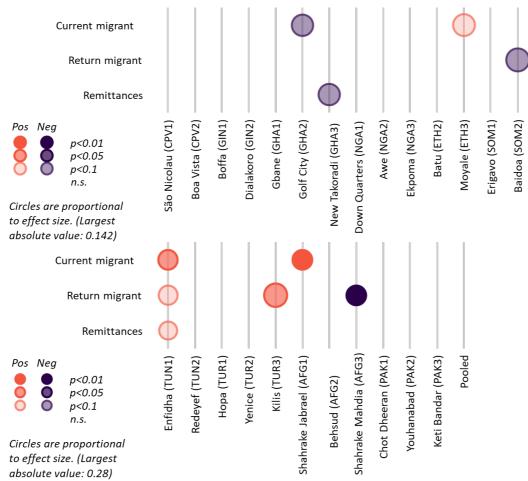


Figure 11. Regression results marginal effects - subjective child health

A statistically significant association between current migrant status and health status of children is present in only four research areas, the direction being positive in three cases. In Golf City (GHA2), the association is negative, though only significant at the 10% level. With remittances, the incidence of significant association is even lower and more ambiguous, with a negative association in New Takoradi (GHA3) but a positive one in Enfidha (TUN1)

where, in fact, all three variables, current migrant, return migrant and remittances are positively associated. But in general, there does not seem to be a strong relationship between migration-related variables and child health, subjectively assessed.

MIGNEX Background Paper

The negative associations between child health and return migrant status in Shahrake Mahdiya (AFG3) are plausibly an anomaly given that the return was probably under duress. But we are unable to provide an account of why child health would be negatively associated with migration related variables for Golf City (GHA2), Baidoa (SOM2) and New Takoradi (GHA3), apart from speculating that it might be explained with some of the mechanisms identified in the literature (e.g., absence of a caregiver, unhealthy food purchased with remittances).

Food security

The academic literature on food security and migration variables would have us expect a positive and significant relationship between food security and (at least) remittances. The MIGNEX results appear to be consistent with this expectation, but with some caveats. We find statistically significant results for 7/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 5/25 regressions for "return migrant" and 8/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances". Several patterns are immediately noticeable. First, there is no incidence of a statistically significant negative relationship between current migrant status and food security. Second, there are positive significant effects even in areas where the number of households that face hunger are already low (Hopa (TUR1) and Moyale (ETH3)). Third, the presence of a return migrant is almost always negatively associated with food security. Fourth, the pooled effect for both current migrant and remittance is positive and significant even if it is smaller than regional effects. For the current migrant variable at the pooled level, the increase in percentage points is 12, while it reaches 30 for Behsud (AFG2). For remittances, the average is 8, while the maximum is 29 for Baidoa (SOM2). Together, a positive relationship between the presence of a migrant and/or remittance appears generalisable.

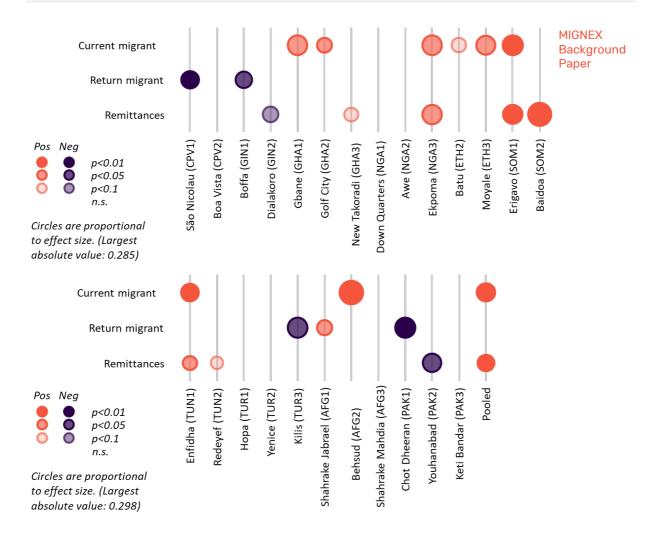


Figure 12. Regression results marginal effects - household never faces hunger

That the presence of a return migrant is, where significant, almost always associated with food insecurity appears consistent with the idea that return is associated with some sort of failure. However, we do find a strong positive association between return migration and dimension 1 in general. It is unclear why households with return migrants have a higher wealth index than those without a return migrant, but are also simultaneously more food insecure. A possible explanation is that the wealth index can be seen as a measure of long-term wealth, and short-term financial conditions are not adequately considered. Consequently, despite their long-term wealth, return migrants may lead to short-term financial challenges, contributing to increased food insecurity.

Dimension 3: Health and nutrition

There are relatively few statistical findings for this dimension: statistically significant result for 4/24 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 6/24 regressions for "return migrant" and 2/24 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances". (Results could not be estimated for Yenice (TUR2) due to non-convergence as explained in the limitations section, so we only had 24 regressions here instead of the usual 25.) Aggregating all the dimensions (and their respective idiosyncrasies) yields at least two interesting insights. First, the pooled results show a positive relationship

between health, on the one hand, and current migrant and remittances receiving status. If, based on the selectivity issues outlined earlier, we ignore the negative result in Youhanabad (PAK2), we see that all statistically significant results with both remittance and current migrant status are positive, suggesting that migration has a positive overall effect on health and nutrition. The results in the case of remittances require attention, as there were several incidences (in access to healthcare) in which the relationship was negative. It appears that once the role of access to healthcare (which corresponded to a serious injury illness of any household member in the past year) is diluted with other dimensions of health, the relationship between health and remittance is no longer negative (where it is statistically significant).

MIGNEX Background Paper

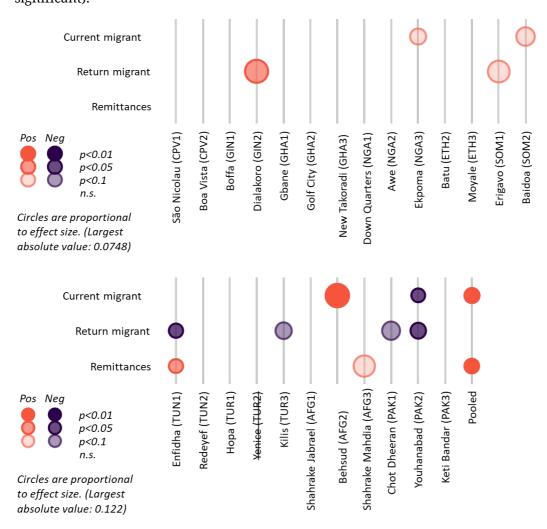


Figure 13. Regression results marginal effects - Dimension 3

However, the relationship between health and return migrant status is much more ambiguous. Intriguingly, it is also here that we see the highest incidences of a statistically significant relationship, positive or negative, in different research areas. But overall, for the pooled sample, it appears that the negative and positive relationships cancel each other out and there is no net effect.

Participation and social capital

MIGNEX Background Paper

Voting in the last election

Despite some statistically significant results in some research areas and migration variables, the overall pattern – limited statistical significance and both positive and negative effects, consistent with the literature – does not allow a confident expression of an association between migration and voting (statistically significant results for 5/24 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 2/24 regressions for "return migrant" and 5/24 regressions for "remittances"). Results could not be estimated for Kilis (TUR3) due to non-convergence as explained in the limitations section.

The presence of a current migrant is statistically significant in five research areas, positive in three cases, and negative in two. It is also the only variable that is statistically significant and positively related in the pooled sample. Across all research areas having a current migrant leads to a 3 percentage point increase in the likelihood of having voted in the last election.

The presence of a return migrant is significantly associated with voting in only two areas, once positively (Gbane (GHA1): 25 percentage point increase) and once negatively (Moyale (ETH3): 22 percentage point decrease), both significant at the 1% level.

Finally, remittances are almost always negatively associated with voting. The relationship is significant in five research areas but not across all of them. In four cases, the marginal effect is negative, and in Boa Vista (CPV2) it is positive.

These findings are in line with the broader literature, which generally finds mixed patterns for the relationship between migration and political participation, as discussed in the literature review above.

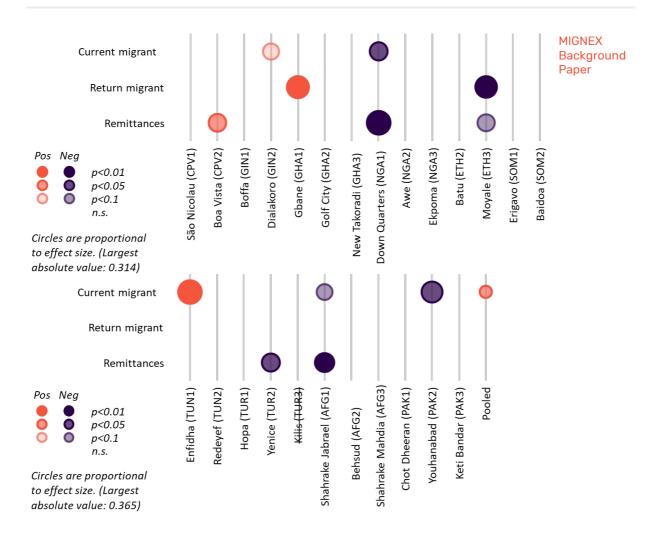


Figure 14. Regression results marginal effects - voted

Participation in protests and political rallies

With three exceptions, the relationship between migration related variables and participation in protests is positive (statistically significant results for 4/25 regressions for "current migrant", 6/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "return migrant" and 2/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances").

Having a current migrant is more often not associated with participation in protests. But where it is statistically significantly associated, the results are ambiguous, with a negative association in Sao Nicolau (CPV1) and Moyale (ETH3) but positive in Batu (ETH2) and Behsud (AFG2). These mixed patterns are also reflected in the literature more widely, as discussed above.

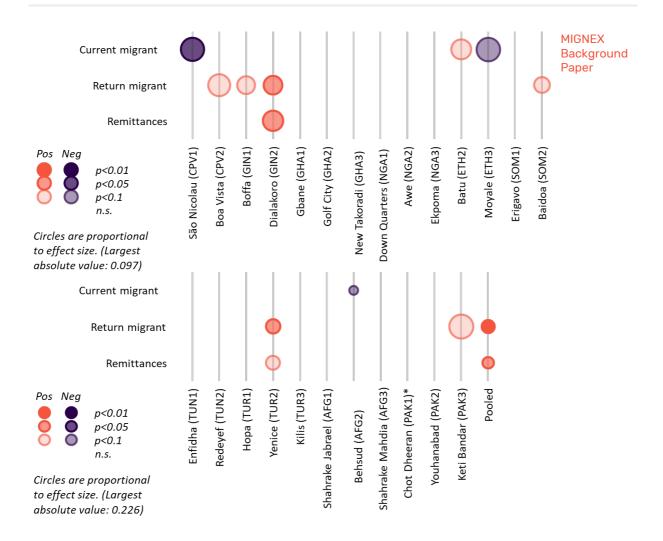


Figure 15. Regression results marginal effects - protest

Note: *No results for return migrant for Chot Dheeran (PAK1) as convergence was not achieved (see Section Limitations).

The presence of a return migrant is statistically significantly and unambiguously related to participation in protests in six research areas, as well as the pooled sample. One can be reasonably assured that participation in protests did not cause the return (the reverse causality explanation). It is also plausible to suggest that unobserved variables that increase the probability of participating in protests probably do not increase the probability of return. If so, we can interpret these results as the positive effect of having a return migrant on participating in protests and political rallies. This could be a result of the new skills, resources, networks, and ideas that return migrants bring back, see the section Political Participation/Protests in the literature review above.

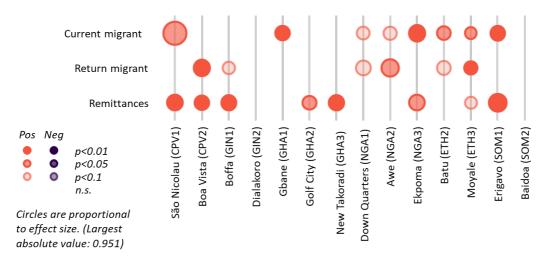
It is difficult to make a similar case for remittances and current migrant status as variables associated with sending remittances and migrating, such as concern for conditions in community, could also increase the probability of participating in a protest. But even here, we see that the association between remittances and protests is positive in two research areas as well as in the pooled sample. Across all research areas, the results show that receiving remittances leads to a 2 percentage point increase in the likelihood to participate in a protest or political rally.

Emergency money

The association of migration related variables with access to emergency money, as a proxy for social capital, is perhaps the most robust relationship found in this entire analysis, both in terms of statistical significance and consistency of results (statistically significant result for 13/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 9/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "return migrant" and 11/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances"). First, wherever there is a statistically significant relationship, it is positive. Second, of the 36 incidences in which a statistically significant relationship exists, it is significant at the 1% level in 18 instances. Finally, there is a significant relationship with all three variables in the pooled sample. Across all research areas, having a current migrant, a return migrant, and receiving remittances lead to an 18, 13 and 17 percentage point increase in the likelihood of being able to access emergency money, respectively.

The positive remittances effect is obvious; remittances often support household members staying back in an emergency, as also found in the literature. Current migrant status is statistically significant in 13 research areas and in seven of these areas, remittances are also statistically significant. The insignificance of remittances in the remaining five areas suggests that the presence of a current migrant may have an effect independent of the remittance effect. Interestingly, there are also four research areas where remittances are significant but current migrant status is not suggesting the converse – that just the presence of a migrant may not by itself predict access to emergency cash, in at least some research areas.

When it comes to having a return migrant, there is a significant positive effect in nine research areas and in the pooled data. This indicates that having a return migrant might also increase access to support in an emergency situation, at least in some research areas. This might be due to the social capital that return migrants might have that can support them in difficult times.



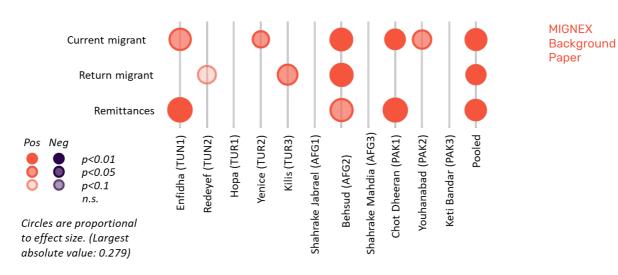


Figure 16. Regression results marginal effects - emergency money

Participation in voluntary and community groups

Participation in voluntary and community groups shows an interesting pattern in how different migration related variables are associated with volunteering in community groups (statistically significant results for 9/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 7/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "return migrant" and 9/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances"). With the exception of three instances, all associations are positive; current migrant status is positively associated in eight research areas, return migrants in seven and remittances in seven areas. Additionally, all three variables are positively and statistically associated with volunteering in the pooled sample at the very high level of significance of 1%. The size of the marginal effect is between 7 and 8 percentage points for all three migration indicators. This pattern broadly reinforces the idea discussed in the literature that migrants send/bring back financial remittances – which facilitate civic/ social participation – and social remittances that transfer of ideas and values, which can increase civic engagement,

An interesting pattern is that, in most research areas, it is either remittance or current migrant status, but not both, that are statistically significant, reinforcing the idea that social remittances have an important role to play. Only in three areas, Boffa (GIN1), Epkoma (NGA3), and Yenice (TUR2), are both current migrant status and remittance simultaneously significant.

Having a return migrant is also an important predictor of participating in voluntary and community activities, with an unambiguous positive association in seven research areas, as well as in the pooled sample.

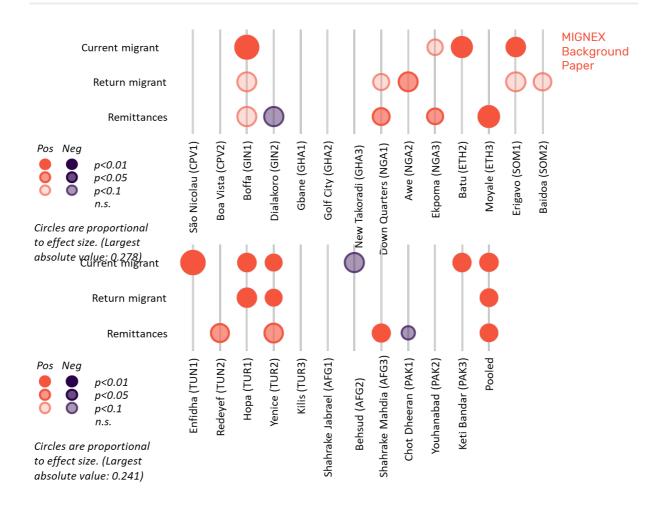


Figure 17. Regression results marginal effects- community groups

Dimension 4: Participation and social capital

As could be expected based on the discussion above, all three migration related variables have a strong positive association (significance at 1%) with an aggregate index of participation and social capital (statistically significant result for 9/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 11/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "return migrant" and 8/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances"). The size of the effect indicates an increase between 10 and 14 percentage points for the three variables across all research areas.

Since one of the components of the index, voting behaviour, recorded a number of negative associations, it merits mention that none of those research areas show a significant association in the relevant domain. For example, there was a large and statistically negative association between remittances and voting in Down Quarters (NGA1) and a smaller but equally significant effect in Yenice (TUR2) and Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1). Note that there is no significant relationship between remittances and the aggregate index for all three research areas. A similar pattern can be identified for the other research areas as well. This basically implies that the negative effects obtained in the voting sub-component of the index are driving at least some of the insignificant results at the level of the aggregate index. Doing so allows us to draw attention to an interesting possibility: there are four variables

that make up the index: voting, protest, emergency money and community volunteering. The last two refer to more localised social capital than the first two. And the more localised social capital shows almost exclusively a positive relationship between migration related variables and social capital.

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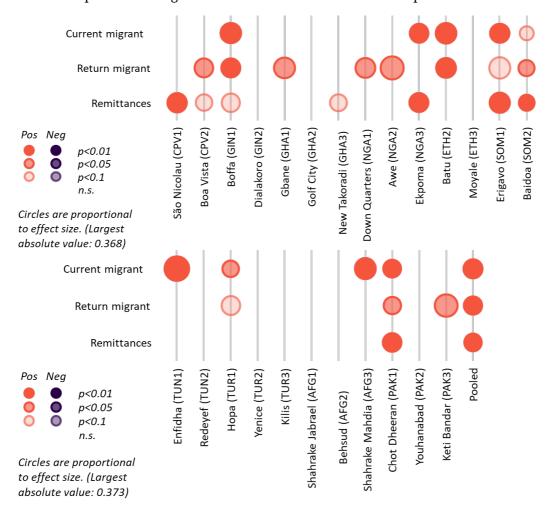


Figure 18. Regression results marginal effects - Dimension 4

Security

No theft

We also assess the relationship between migration status and experiences of theft, burglary or robbery, evaluating whether the respondent or anyone in the household has not experienced theft, burglary or robbery against those who have experienced it. As shown in Figure 19, there is a strong negative relationship between not having experienced theft and all migration-related variables for the pooled analysis across all research areas. This association is consistently negative and statistically significant at the 1% level for having a current migrant, having a return migrant and receiving remittances, and the magnitude of the decrease is between 6 and 8 percentage points. At the research area level, the link is statistically significant for approximately one-third of the research areas only, but when present, this association is strong in magnitude and significance (statistically significant results for 3/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "current migrant", 4/25 regressions and

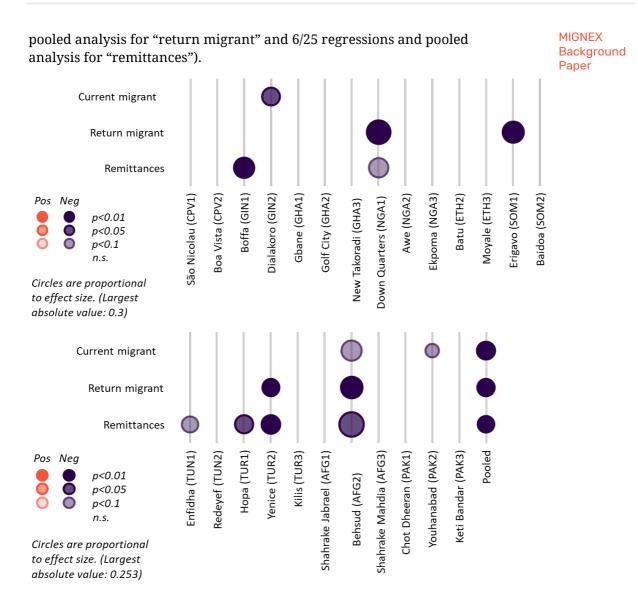


Figure 19. Regression results marginal effects - no theft

Having a current migrant is associated with an 8 percentage point decrease in the likelihood of not being a victim of theft across all research areas. Put differently, on the whole, having family, friends, or relatives who are current migrants increases the likelihood of being robbed. Having a current migrant could be associated with having more monetary or in-kind resources, which could make someone more attractive to being a victim of theft.

In line with what the literature finds in some contexts on the links between return migration and a rise in criminality, we find that having a return migrant is associated with a decrease in the likelihood of not experiencing theft in the context of these 25 research areas. More specifically, we find that having a return migrant is also negatively correlated with not being a victim of theft at the pooled data level, where the magnitude of the coefficient is 7 percentage points. In addition to the pooled result, having a return migrant increases the likelihood of being a victim of theft or robbery in four of the 25 research areas with marginal effects ranging between 6 and 30 percentage points. It is not clear what makes these four research areas different from the others, as there are no common trends in terms of crime rates that can be identified among them.

Lastly, we observe a negative and statistically significant association between remittances and not having experienced theft or robbery, which is the strongest among the three migration-related variables in terms of its prevalence across and by research area. First, across the 25 research areas, receiving remittances is associated with a 6 percentage point decrease in the likelihood of not being a victim of theft. In other words, receiving remittances is associated with an increase in the likelihood of experiencing theft or robbery in six research areas and at the aggregate level. This finding is in line with evidence from Latin America and the Caribbean showing that remittances received by migrant households are usually spent on investment goods, which makes them more vulnerable to crime (Garcia and Maydom, 2021) or envy (reverse causality, where incidents of thefts systematically drive remittances do not seem to be too plausible). Households receiving remittances can be associated with having a higher level of wealth in their local areas, which could make them greater targets of property crime. However, it is interesting to note that remittances are not significant in two out of the three areas where having a current migrant is significant, suggesting that the act of migration itself (without the actual remittances receipt, which others may not be aware of, they could just know that this

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Subjective safety

household has a migrant) can also invite theft.

The subjective safety variable measures whether the respondent feels safe walking the streets at night and the findings are mixed (statistically significant results for 9/25 regressions and a pooled analysis for "current migrant", 4/25 regressions for "return migrant" and 4/25 regressions and pooled analysis for "remittances"). The presence of a current migrant is associated with an increase in perceived safety in five research areas, including areas where average perception of safety is quite low (such as Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1). There are four areas where a negative relationship materialises. Interestingly, Down Quarters (NGA1) has very low levels of perceived safety (17.1% of respondents feel safe walking the streets at night) but Awe (NGA2), Killis (TUR3) and Youhanabad (PAK2) have relatively much higher levels of perceived safety (47%, 51% and 70% respectively) suggesting that these effects are not driven by average area characteristics.

As in a number of other domains, we find that remittances and current migrant status are not simultaneously significant in most cases. In only two cases do we see joint significance, in Kilis (TUR3) and Behsud (AFG2). While within research areas the two associations move in the same direction, that in Kilis is negative while that in Behsud is positive.

Despite the negative relationships seen for some research areas for both the current migrant and remittances variables, the pooled results show a positive relationship for both current migrant status and remittances. In particular, the pooled coefficient for remittances is highly significant and higher in magnitude. It indicates an 8 percentage point increase in feeling secure. This, combined with the fact that there are so few research areas with significant coefficients, suggests that the correlations in other areas are actually positive, but sample sizes preclude rejecting the null hypothesis of insignificance. In the case of current migrant status, the presence of a significant positive coefficient in the pooled sample may not merit a similar

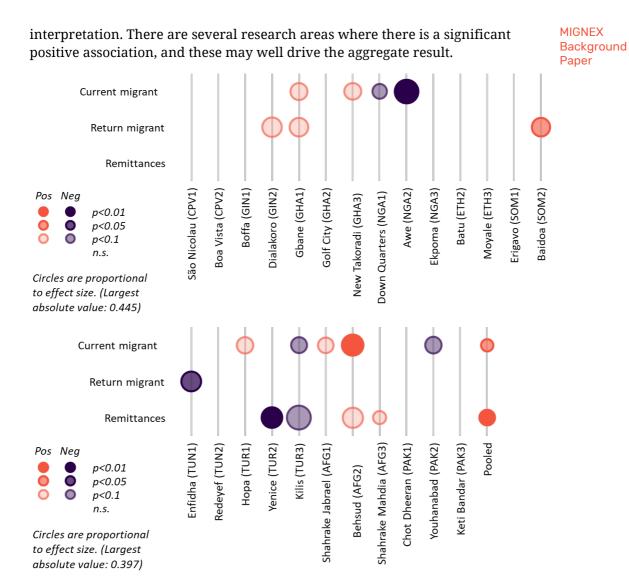


Figure 20. Regression results marginal effects - subjective safety

Dimension 5: Security

Recall that Dimension 5 (Security) is constructed as an average of subjective safety and no-theft. Since a value of at least 0.5 is required to qualify as well-off in this dimension, it implies that either feeling safe (subjectively) or having had no incidence of theft in the last five years, or both qualifies a household as well-off. Conversely, only households that have had a theft *and* do not feel safe are qualified as not being well-off in this dimension. A positive coefficient indicates that migration is related to higher levels of safety and security and vice versa.

Given how the index is constructed, and how the relationship between subjective safety and migration related variables is positive in 12/78 regressions (as opposed to negative in 7/78 regressions), the overwhelmingly negative results in Figure 20 are a bit surprising. The largest decrease in percentage points can be observed in Down Quarters (NGA1), where having a return migrant leads to a 23 percentage point decrease in the security dimension, significant at the 1% level.

Having a current migrant is statistically significant and always negatively associated with the security index in 5/25 research areas as well as in the pooled sample. Having a return migrant is significantly associated with security positively in 1/25 research areas and negatively in 4/25 research areas. Additionally, return migration is associated significantly and negatively in the pooled sample. Finally, remittances are associated significantly and negatively in 5/25 research areas, while the pooled sample yields an insignificant result. Put together, these results suggest that, barring some exceptions, the relationship between feeling secure and experiencing criminality, is negative and households with migrants appear to pay pecuniary and non-pecuniary costs for their mobility decisions.

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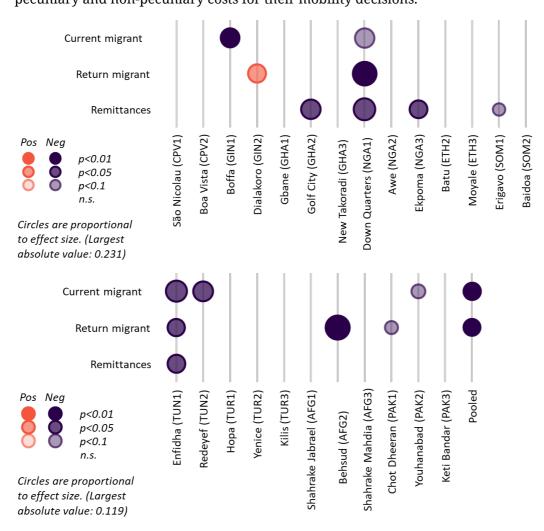


Figure 21. Regression results marginal effects - Dimension 5

Multidimensional well-being index

As described in detail in the Data and methods section, our multidimensional well-being measure captures the well-being of respondents in five dimensions: wealth and assets, education, health and nutrition, participation, and social capital and security. In this section, we assess the relationship between multidimensional well-being and the migration variables of interest across and within the 25 research areas of analysis.

On the whole, the pooled regression findings show that respondents' migration status is positively associated with a greater multidimensional well-being across all 25 research localities. Being well-off here means that across all dimensions households are well-off as defined for each indicator in at least half of the points. This positive association is statistically significant only for having a current migrant and receiving remittances, while not significant for having a return migrant. Findings are weaker when zooming into each research area, where this statistically significant positive correlation between migration status and well-being is present in a handful of research areas only, and in one case, this relationship is negative.

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Across the 25 research areas, having a current migrant family, friend or relative increases the likelihood of multidimensional well-being by 4 percentage points. At the research area level, this positive effect is statistically significant only in three research areas, Erigavo (SOM1), Enfidha (TUN1), and Keti Bandar (PAK3). Moreover, the magnitude of the coefficient is quite large in the three research areas where having a current migrant is associated with a 9 percentage points higher likelihood of being well-off in Erigavo (SOM1), 14 percentage points in Enfidha (TUN1) and as much as 50 percentage points in Keti Bandar (PAK3). Opposite to the overall trend, in Golf City (GHA2), having a current migrant is linked to a 9 percentage points decrease in the likelihood of exhibiting multidimensional well-being.

The relationship between return migrants and multidimensional well-being is the weakest among the three migration status measures. Having a returnee household member is statistically linked to an increase in the likelihood of experiencing multidimensional wellness in only four research localities, Boffa (GIN1), Awe (NGA2), Batu (ETH2) and Baidoa (SOM2). The magnitudes of the coefficients range between 5 and 24 percentage points, but these are significant only at the 10% level. Additionally, the pooled data does not find a statistically significant association.

The strongest effect of migration status on multidimensional well-being is observed for remittance-recipient households. On one hand, the pooled data show that remittance-recipient households have an 8 percentage point higher likelihood of being well off compared to non-recipient households across the 25 research areas. When analysing each research area separately, only five research areas, including Boa Vista (CPV2), Boffa (GIN1), Erigavo (SOM1), Enfidha (TUN1), and Redeyef (TUN2), show a significant and positive association between remittance-receipt and multidimensional well-being. Interestingly, in the case of Erigavo (SOM1) and Enfidha (TUN1), there is a significant positive association between multidimensional well-being and both having a current migrant and receiving remittances. The positive effect of having family, friends or relatives who are migrants on multidimensional well-being could be partially explained by the role of remittances.

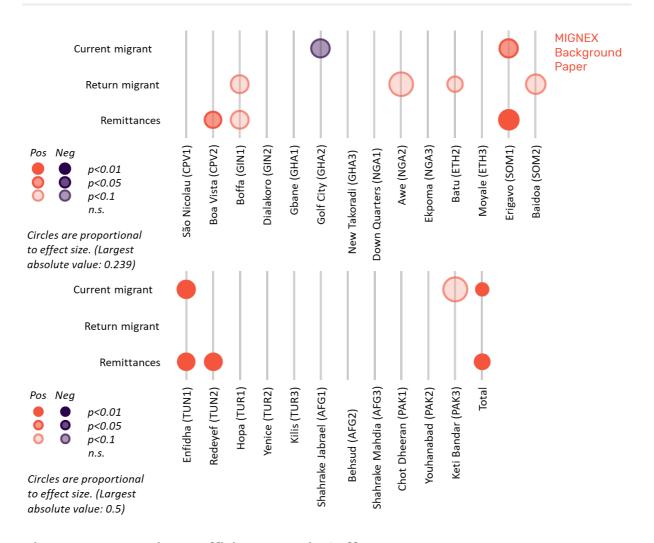


Figure 22. Regression coefficients marginal effects - multidimensional well-being index

Overall, this means that we only find significant associations between at least one of the migration variables and multidimensional well-being in ten of the 25 MIGNEX research areas. This may seem like a low number, but the findings overall highlight significant linkages, especially between current migration and remittances and well-being outcomes. This highlights the importance of context, drivers and patterns of migration and overall well-being in the respective communities, as further discussed in the Conclusion section. It also shows that in many areas, migration is not a significant channel through which an increase in well-being of young adults and their households is achieved, at least not across multiple dimensions.

Control variables

While this paper focuses on the effects of the three migration-related variables on the well-being of the respondents and their households, we dedicate this section to discussing the control variables, which we included in each of the regressions we ran. We discussed the operationalisation and summary statistics in the section on Independent variables above and discuss the main trends observed in turn below. Table 12 provides an overview of the number of times each control variable was significant in all

regressions for individual research areas. In addition, it shows whether there was a positive or negative association.

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Table 12. Summary of significant control variables for the research areas

	Current migrant		Return migrant		Remittances	
	+	-	+	-	+	-
Female	20	99	21	97	24	101
Age	85	39	81	38	83	43
Age (squared)	37	88	37	89	38	81
Married or cohabitating	60	49	61	46	59	47
Household size	104	61	103	63	105	62
Female household head	29	58	28	58	26	59
Dependency ratio	27	123	28	127	27	124
Primary	59	19	60	16	55	17
Secondary	105	21	111	13	108	14
Tertiary	126	17	130	16	128	15
Respondent is working	51	27	47	30	52	30
Life satisfaction	166	21	164	23	171	25
Linguistic minority	97	31	96	29	93	30
Covid impacts	33	60	32	56	31	58
Environmental problems	46	91	42	90	45	89
Social protection	55	42	56	41	55	40
Livelihood opportunities	139	9	130	10	134	8

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05

We mainly focus on the pooled regression in the discussion below, given that these variables are not our primary focus. Table 13 summarises how many times the control variables showed significant results only for the analysis of the pooled sample.

Table 13. Summary of significant control variables for the pooled sample

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	Current	migrant	Return	migrant	Remit	tances
	+	-	+	-		+
Female	3	11	3	12	3	17
Age	5	3	5	3	5	0
Age (squared)	4	6	4	6	4	2
Married or cohabitating	5	4	5	5	5	3
Household size	8	6	8	6	8	5
Female household head	3	4	3	5	3	3
Dependency ratio	1	10	1	10	1	1
Primary	12	0	13	0	12	0
Secondary	15	2	16	2	15	1
Tertiary	14	1	14	1	14	0
Respondent is working	9	2	8	2	9	1
Life satisfaction	13	0	13	0	13	0
Linguistic minority	9	3	10	2	10	1
Covid impacts	2	10	2	10	2	0
Environmental problems	8	8	8	7	8	2
Social protection	16	3	9	3	8	2
Livelihood opportunities	15	0	15	0	15	0

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05

Gender

We incorporated gender as a control variable in our study, operationalised by identifying whether the respondents identified themselves as female. Our gender analysis yielded a set of mixed results. The inclusion of gender as a control variable aimed to investigate possible gender differences in well-being indicators and dimensions among young adults aged 18 to 39 years. We expected that this variable would help us discern any disparities in well-being outcomes between males and females within this age group.

Our findings showed that the effects of gender on well-being were diverse and not easily generalised. The pooled analysis for the MWI shows significant results for gender, indicating a negative relationship between being female and well-being. However, our findings reveal a complex and mixed picture when looking at individual indicators and research areas. Some well-being indicators exhibited statistically significant gender differences, with females reporting higher well-being in specific dimensions. This is, for example, the case in the regressions on the wealth index, where being female is positively linked to being well-off in this regard in the pooled analysis and several research areas.

Conversely, in other dimensions, males displayed higher levels of well-being. For example, when looking at the education dimension, we see a significant negative relationship between being female and well-being in this dimension for the pooled analysis and several research areas. These mixed effects suggest that the relationship between gender and well-being among young adults is complex and multifaceted.

Age

We incorporated age and age squared as control variables to shed light on the relationship between age and well-being within this specific age range. Including age as a control variable allowed us to account for linear age effects. While some well-being indicators may exhibit a gradual improvement with increasing age, others may not follow this trend, resulting in a diverse set of outcomes. The addition of age-squared aimed to capture potential non-linear age effects. This quadratic term acknowledges the possibility that well-being initially increases, then decreases, or vice versa, as individuals progress through young adulthood.

Looking at the pooled analysis for the MWI shows significant results for age, indicating a positive relationship between age and well-being accompanied by a negative squared term. However, our findings reveal a complex and mixed picture when looking at individual indicators and research areas. For example, we see a positive relationship between age and well-being in the pooled analysis of the participation and social capital dimension, where being older has a positive effect but at a diminishing rate, as indicated by the significant negative squared age. On the other hand, we see an example of a negative relationship between age and being well-off in the wealth and assets dimension when looking at the pooled sample.

It is crucial to note that our study's focus on a relatively narrow age range limited the relevance of the age and age-squared variables. The relationship between age and well-being in young adults may differ from trends observed throughout a broader age spectrum, highlighting the importance of contextualising our findings within this specific age group.

The "mixed effects" that we observed underscore the complexity of the agewell-being relationship. This complexity may be influenced by various individual and societal factors, making it difficult to draw simple conclusions.

Is married or cohabits

We further examined the influence of marital or cohabitation status as a control variable, distinguishing between respondents who were married or cohabitating and those who were not. However, our analysis yielded limited and mixed results, indicating that the impact of marital or cohabitation status on well-being among young adults aged 18 to 39 years is not consistently significant. Looking at the pooled MWI analysis, we see a significant positive relationship between being married or cohabitating and well-being, but this does not hold for each research area and indicator.

Although we expected that this variable would shed light on potential differences in well-being between individuals in committed relationships and those who are not, the mixed findings suggest a more complex relationship. Some well-being indicators may show statistically significant differences between the two groups, with married or cohabitating individuals reporting higher or lower well-being in certain dimensions. In contrast, other dimensions may exhibit no significant differences. An example of a positive relationship is the pooled analysis of the education dimension, where being married or cohabitating is positively linked to well-

being. In contrast, the relationship between the variable and the wealth and assets dimension is negative in the pooled analysis and some research areas.

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The well-being outcomes of individuals in committed relationships can vary widely depending on the quality and dynamics of their relationships. Variability in relationship satisfaction may explain why we do not consistently observe significant effects across all well-being dimensions. In addition, individuals who choose to marry or cohabit may have unique characteristics that influence their well-being, and these characteristics could confound the relationship between marital or cohabitation status and well-being.

Household size

We also introduced household size as a control variable to understand its potential influence on well-being. However, as with the other control variables, our analysis yielded a complex and diverse set of results for various well-being indicators. At the pooled level, the relationship between household size and the MWI is negative, indicating that more household members lead to lower levels of well-being.

Across all regressions, we see that household size has implications for an individual's well-being, but these implications are not uniform. Some well-being dimensions exhibit statistically significant differences based on household size, with individuals in larger or smaller households reporting distinct levels of well-being in specific areas. Conversely, household size did not emerge as a significant factor in other dimensions.

Mixed findings suggest that the impact of household size on well-being is dependent on a combination of factors. Economic considerations play a role, as larger households may experience resource constraints that influence specific dimensions of well-being, while smaller households may have greater financial stability. The number of productive members versus those dependent is also important and will be discussed below. Social dynamics within households can also influence an individual's social support network, which can impact well-being differently across various dimensions.

Individual preferences and personality traits further complicate the relationship between household size and well-being. What constitutes a fulfilling living arrangement can vary widely between individuals, and these differences may influence how household size influences their well-being. Furthermore, cultural norms and regional context can shape perceptions of household size and its impact on well-being, contributing to variations in the observed effects.

Female-headed household

We further introduced the variable of having a female household head as a control factor. The results indicated a predominantly negative relationship between having a female household head and well-being. However, it is essential to note that this relationship did not reach statistical significance consistently for all well-being indicators. Notably, it is also not a significant control when looking at the pooled analysis of the MWI.

In some regressions, we note a negative association, suggesting that in some cases, young adults residing in households headed by females reported lower levels of well-being, particularly in specific dimensions. This could be attributed to various factors, including economic, social, and cultural dynamics. Economically, female-headed households can face unique challenges, such as lower income levels, limited access to resources, or increased financial responsibilities. These economic constraints may adversely influence well-being, particularly in financial security and material well-being.

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The social context within female-headed households also plays a role, with factors such as the presence of a supportive social network, access to education and healthcare, and family dynamics that influence variations in well-being outcomes. Furthermore, cultural and societal norms can impact the distribution of roles and responsibilities within households, influencing how individuals perceive and experience their well-being. These norms may contribute to the observed variations in the relationship between having a female household head and well-being.

The lack of statistical significance in some cases underscores the complexity of this relationship. It suggests that the impact of having a female household head on well-being is multifaceted and context-dependent, influenced by a combination of individual, household, and societal factors that interact differently across various dimensions of well-being.

Dependency ratio

We also explored the impact of the dependency ratio on well-being as a control variable. Our findings indicated a general trend of a negative relationship between the dependency ratio and well-being, where an increase in the dependency ratio was associated with a decrease in well-being, with some exceptions. This relationship is significant when looking at the pooled analysis of the MWI. However, it is important to note that this relationship did not reach statistical significance consistently for all well-being indicators.

This negative association suggested that, in many cases, a higher dependency ratio, reflecting a more significant proportion of dependents relative to the working-age population, tended to be linked with lower levels of well-being among young adults. This could be attributed to several factors, including financial strain, time and caregiving commitments, and psychological stress. These factors may collectively contribute to a decrease in various dimensions of well-being.

Linguistic minority status

The findings on linguistic minority status indicate mixed results in its relationship with well-being indicators among young adults aged 18 to 39 years. The impact of linguistic minority status on well-being does not consistently reach statistical significance across various dimensions and well-being indicators. Moreover, the direction of the relationship, whether positive or negative, varies between different dimensions and research areas. Looking at the pooled analysis for the MWI reveals a significant

positive relationship between linguistic minority status and well-being. In the case of the education dimension, on the other hand, the coefficients are also significant but negative. MIGNEX Background Paper

These mixed results suggest that the influence of linguistic minority status on well-being is complex and context-dependent. It may be influenced by a combination of factors such as cultural diversity, linguistic barriers, social support networks, and regional dynamics, all of which can interact differently across different dimensions of well-being and in various research areas.

Educational attainment

In our study of young adults aged 18 to 39 years, we investigated the impact of education level as a control variable on their well-being. Our findings revealed a notable and positive relationship between education level and well-being, particularly at higher levels of education. When comparing individuals without formal education to those with primary, secondary and higher education, the latter two categories consistently showed more positive and significant results in terms of well-being. At the pooled level, all forms of education are positively associated with the MWI significantly, with larger coefficients for higher education levels.

This positive association indicates that, in general, individuals with higher levels of education tend to report higher levels of well-being across various dimensions. This aligns with previous research that emphasises the numerous advantages of education for personal and societal well-being.

Respondent is working

As another control variable, we considered whether the respondents were working. However, our analysis yielded ambiguous and inconsistent results across all models, suggesting that the relationship between employment status and well-being in this demographic is complex and not easily generalised. In most cases, the variable is insignificant, while it is significant and positive for the pooled MWI analysis. In this case, it indicates that those respondents who are working exhibit higher levels of multidimensional well-being. The same is also the case for the participation and social capital dimension, for example, while we do not see a significant relationship between the education dimension and the respondent working.

The ambiguity in our findings across dimensions and indicators may be due to several factors. First, the "working" category encompasses a wide range of employment situations, from stable full-time jobs to part-time, temporary, or precarious work. These variations can have different impacts on wellbeing. Moreover, individual circumstances, such as job satisfaction, work-life balance, and job security, can play a significant role. These factors can vary widely among young adults in different employment situations, leading to diverse well-being outcomes.

Economic conditions and societal context, including labour market conditions and social support systems, can also influence the relationship between employment status and well-being. These factors can change over time and across regions, further complicating the interpretation of the

results. Furthermore, young adults may have different preferences regarding employment status, with some prioritising full-time employment and others choosing part-time work or pursuing education. These preferences can impact well-being differently based on individual goals and values.

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Life satisfaction

The findings suggest that life satisfaction is a relevant factor that influences various aspects of well-being among young adults aged 18 to 39 years. The consistent and positive relationship between life satisfaction as a control variable and the different well-being indicators emphasises that higher life satisfaction tends to be associated with better well-being outcomes across multiple dimensions. This is also reflected in the pooled analysis of multidimensional well-being, where the variable is significant and positively linked to the MWI.

Understanding the role of life satisfaction as a control variable in influencing different dimensions of well-being provides valuable insights for policy-makers, researchers, and practitioners. It highlights the importance of interventions and programmes that aim to enhance life satisfaction among young adults, as they may have a positive ripple effect on their overall well-being.

Covid-19 impact

We further examined the impact of Covid-19 on households as a control variable. While the results revealed that this control variable was not significant in many cases, it is noteworthy that when it showed significance, the effect was primarily negative, in line with the expected impact of the pandemic. This is also the case when looking at the pooled analysis of the MWI, where we see a negative significant relationship between having been impacted by Covid-19. The same true for the education and participation and social capital dimensions, for example. We do not see consistent positive effects in this case, but do so in some research areas for specific indicators, such as participation in a protest in Enfidha (TUN1).

The lack of significance in some cases may be attributed to the complex and multifaceted nature of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on households and well-being. Factors such as the severity of the pandemic in specific regions, government responses, individual coping strategies, and social support networks can all influence whether and to what extent Covid-19 influences households and, by extension, the well-being of young adults.

When a negative impact was observed, it was consistent with expectations, since the pandemic introduced challenges to health, employment, and economic stability, which could lead to adverse effects on well-being. Like many demographic groups, young adults may have experienced disruptions in their lives, including job loss, financial strain, and concerns about health and safety.

The findings emphasise the need to consider the heterogeneity of the experiences during the pandemic, with some households more adversely influenced than others. Additionally, the non-significant results highlight

that the relationship between Covid-19's impact on households and wellbeing is not universal and may vary across dimensions and indicators. MIGNEX Background Paper

Environmental problem

Similar to the findings related to Covid-19 impacts on households, the results regarding environmental problems were mixed, with many cases showing non-significance. However, when significance was observed, it tended to be associated with a negative impact, consistent with expectations, although there are also some significant positive coefficients. Notably, a negative relationship is found when looking at the pooled MWI analysis, which shows that having been influenced by environmental problems is negatively correlated with multidimensional wellbeing. We also see this, for example, in the case of the health and nutrition dimension. When looking at the wealth and assets or participation and social capital dimensions, on the other hand, the results surprisingly say that environmental problems are positively linked to being well-off in this dimension, which may indicate that people who have environmental problems have also had support to help them in their time of need.

This variability in the results underscores the complexity of the relationship between environmental problems and well-being among young adults. Environmental challenges can have positive and negative consequences, and the direction and significance of their impact may depend on factors such as specific environmental issues, regional variations, and individual circumstances.

Positive significant results suggest that, in some cases, young adults may have experienced benefits or improvements in certain aspects of well-being in response to environmental interventions, initiatives or adaptations. However, negative significant results indicate that environmental problems can adversely affect various dimensions of well-being, as expected. These issues may lead to challenges related to health, resource access, and overall quality of life for young adults.

Non-significant findings highlight the complexity and context-dependent relationship between environmental problems and well-being. It suggests that the impact of environmental challenges may not be uniform and can vary widely between different dimensions and indicators of well-being.

Social protection

The findings on social protection were also mixed, with significance not often observed. The variable is also one of the few not significant in the pooled analysis of the MWI. However, for individual indicators and dimensions, we find significant results. For example, there is a significant positive relationship between receiving social protection and the participation and social capital dimension, while the opposite is true for the education dimension.

Mixed results suggest that the relationship between social protection and well-being among young adults is complex and context-dependent. Social protection programmes can have varying impacts on well-being depending

on factors such as programme design and targeting, accessibility, and individual circumstances.

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The limited significance in many cases may reflect the challenges and limitations of social protection programmes in addressing the diverse well-being needs of young adults. It is possible that these programmes may not fully align with the specific needs and circumstances of this demographic group, leading to non-significant associations in some instances.

Earning a living and feeding a family is easy or manageable in the research area

We further examined the respondents' perception of the possibilities of earning a living and supporting a family within their research areas as a control variable. The findings consistently indicated a positive relationship between this perception and well-being, with significance observed in many cases. However, it is noteworthy that not all dimensions, such as education, consistently showed significant associations. However, there is a positive association with the MWI at the pooled level.

The positive relationship suggests that young adults with greater perceived opportunities to earn a living and provide for their families tend to report higher well-being across various dimensions. This perception can significantly impact their overall life satisfaction, physical and mental health, and social well-being.

Variations in significance across dimensions can be attributed to the nuanced nature of the relationship. While perceiving opportunities for economic stability and family support generally contributes to improved well-being, the specific pathways through which this perception influences different dimensions may vary. For example, while it may positively impact financial well-being, it may not have as direct an effect on educational well-being.

These findings underscore the importance of considering the multifaceted nature of well-being and how perceptions of economic prospects can interact with various dimensions of well-being among young adults. It also highlights the importance of factors such as economic conditions, employment opportunities, and social support networks within specific research areas in shaping these perceptions.

Linguistic fractionalisation

Linguistic fractionalisation is a control variable at the research area level, included only in the pooled analysis. Considering that the measure of linguistic fractionalisation serves as a proxy for ethnic fractionalisation within each research area, the findings suggest that ethnic fractionalisation is generally negatively linked to well-being across various dimensions. This is the case for the MWI analysis for the pooled sample. However, not all cases show significant results and the sign varies between dimensions and indicators.

For example, the health dimension did not show significant associations with ethnic fractionalisation. In contrast, the participation and social capital

dimensions showed positive signs in their relationship with ethnic fractionalisation. Although these positive signs were observed, it is noteworthy that the significance did not hold in the return migration model, and it was only significant at the 10% level for the other two models.

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These findings indicate that the impact of ethnic fractionalisation on well-being is complex and context-dependent. Although there is a general tendency toward negative associations, other factors and contextual variations can influence the significance and direction of these relationships. The non-significant results and variations across dimensions underscore the need for further exploration to understand better how ethnic fractionalisation, as proxied by linguistic fractionalisation, interacts with well-being among young adults in different research areas.

Conclusion

Summary of findings

Given the large number of findings in this paper, Table 12 summarises the main results for the effects of having a current migrant, having a return migrant and receiving remittances. In the table, we summarise the number of statistically significant findings at the research area level and the pooled/aggregate analysis.

At the aggregate level, we find statistically significant associations between the three migration-related variables and most of the well-being indicators. More specifically, we find that there is a statistically significant association between having a current migrant and 18 well-being indicators from the 21 measures. There is also a strong association between remittances and 15 well-being indicators. The relationship between having a return migrant and indicators of well-being is the weakest, with only 9 out of the 21 indicators showing statistical significance.

The only well-being outcomes where none of the migration variables are statistically significant at the aggregate level are home ownership and health of children. Overall, however, we can conclude that there is strong evidence of linkages between migration – especially having a current migrant and remittances receipt – and a range of specific indicators of well-being.

Of the different dimensions of well-being, Dimension 1 (wealth and assets) and Dimension 4 (participation and social capital) stand out as having more robust results. In both cases, migration, having a return migrant and remittances receipt are all associated with results that are more often statistically significant. For the wealth and assets dimension, especially having a current migrant and remittances receipt are associated with greater wealth and assets. Similarly, migration, having a return migrant and remittances receipt are associated with higher participation and social capital (Dimension 4). While there are a number of other statistically significant results, they are mixed and therefore harder to generalise.

When looking at research area-specific associations, six indicators stand out as those with the greatest number of statistically significant values across the 25 research areas: the wealth index, home ownership, land ownership, subjective health, access to emergency money, participation and social capital. For these six indicators, ten or more research areas exhibit a statistically significant association with one of the migration variables.

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Table 14. Number of research areas with statistically significant effects by indicator

	Current migrant		Return migrant		Remittances	
	RAs	Pooled	RAs	Pooled	RAs	Pooled
Wealth Index	12	1	8	1	13	1
Home ownership	4	0	3	0	10	0
Land ownership	11	1	7	1	8	1
Subjective financial situation	5	1	3	0	8	1
D1: Wealth and assets	14	1	8	1	16	1
School enrolment	8	1	2	0	3	0
D2: Education	8	1	2	0	3	0
Healthcare access	5	1	4	0	5	1
Subjective health	9	1	2	0	4	1
Health of children	4	0	4	0	2	0
No hunger	8	1	5	0	8	1
D3: Health & nutrition	4	1	6	0	2	1
Voting	5	1	2	0	5	0
Protest	4	0	6	1	2	1
Emergency money	13	1	9	1	11	1
Community group	9	1	7	1	9	1
D4: Participation & Social capital	9	1	11	1	8	1
No theft	3	1	4	1	6	1
Subjective security	9	1	4	0	4	1
D5: Security	5	1	5	1	5	0
Multidimensional well-being	4	1	4	0	5	1
Total	153	18	106	9	137	15

As before, at the research-area level, there is a stronger association between well-being indicators and both having a current migrant and receiving remittances, where having a return migrant has a weaker effect. Having a current migrant is statistically significantly associated with the wealth index, land ownership, the wealth and assets index, subjective health and emergency money for 10-14 research areas. Receiving remittances is also statistically associated with the wealth index, the home ownership, and emergency money, and there is also a strong correlation with the wealth and assets index, where 16 research areas show a statistical link. Lastly, having a return migrant is linked with the participation and social capital index where 11 research areas exhibit statistical significance.

On the other hand, we find less consistent associations between the three migration variables and 13 other measures of well-being, namely subjective financial situation, school enrolment, the education index, healthcare access, health of children, no hunger, the health and nutrition index, voting, protest, community group, not experiencing theft, subjective security, the security

index, and multidimensional well-being where less than ten research areas show statistically significant associations.

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Overall conclusions from the analysis

We analysed the relationship between migration (having a migrant family member or friend, having a return migrant, and receiving remittances) and individual indicators of well-being, broader dimensions of well-being, and for an indices of aggregated multidimensional well-being. Generally, individual indicators provided more insightful results than results by dimensions and aggregated index. The indicator level is where we see the clearest and strongest patterns, such as for financial support in an emergency, as discussed above. This suggests that more disaggregated findings result in clearer patterns.

Patterns from the results also indicate that it is not just monetary remittances that affect households staying back. Instead, the results point to less visible and less studies effects of migration, including social remittances and/or the absence of a person in the household. More specifically, we see this in several cases where having a current migrant abroad is statistically significant when there is no statistically significant association with remittances. This suggests that there is something else about having the migrant affecting the household, for instance, a household member being away or changes in perceptions, norms and values resulting from being exposed to migrants and migration. Memon et al. (2023) further explore *how* some of these less studied effects might take place, looking at the indirect effects of migration and social remittances.

While many of our patterns confirm the existing literature (e.g. positive effects on wealth, health and nutrition), our findings show that it is actually a bit more complex than that. In many cases, the effects of migration go beyond these straightforward associations. Instead of clear patterns, we often see mixed results, in terms of statistical significance but also in terms of direction of the association. While an effect might be positive in one local area, it can be negative in another area, suggesting that generalising the direction of effects is not helpful. Once again, our results are pointing towards the value of a disaggregated approach and trying to understand the trends and patterns in specific local areas rather than generalising.

This is exactly one of the main benefits of having a large-scale project with diverse settings in which to look at different migration-well-being dynamics. This reiterates the importance of context and large-scale study.

Future research

This brings us to the next steps and further research. This research has shown that the relationship between migration and well-being is not always straightforward, instead pointing to diverse effects. While the MIGNEX qualitative research in some instances pointed to potential explanations at the research area level, we need further research to understand what lies behind these effects in different research areas.

The next step will be to zoom into the different contexts to understand why we see positive effects in one area, with negative effects and no effects in other areas. In a large-scale study like the MIGNEX project, it is important to strike a balance between large-scale comparative studies and zooming in on specific contexts for greater understanding.

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Appendix: Results tables

Wealth and assets

MIGNEX Background Paper

Wealth index

Table 15. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current	Return		
	migrant	migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.579*			
Return migrant		0.018		
Remittances			0.103*	
Female	-0.106	-0.093	-0.096	
Age	0.020	0.021	0.018	
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	
Married or cohabitating	0.033	0.043	0.040	
Household size	0.014	0.013	0.015	
Female household head	0.016	0.006	-0.009	
Dependency ratio	-0.143**	-0.140**	-0.131**	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [0]				
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Secondary	0.157**	0.162**	0.157**	
Tertiary	0.429***	0.435***	0.424***	
Respondent is working	-0.044	-0.039	-0.031	
Life satisfaction	0.191**	0.178*	0.161*	
Linguistic minority	-0.089	-0.107	-0.099	
COVID impacts	-0.088	-0.077	-0.076	
Environmental problems	-0.007	-0.007	-0.029	
Social protection	-0.074	-0.064	-0.082	
Livelihood opportunities	-0.054	-0.050	-0.050	
Observations	501	500	499	

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05. [R]: Reference category. [O]: Output omitted. Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 16. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Boa Vista (CPV2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.280		
Return migrant		0.075	
Remittances			0.188***
Female	-0.113**	-0.098*	-0.109**
Age	0.016	0.016	0.020
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.110*	0.106*	0.105*
Household size	0.044*	0.044*	0.044*
Female household head	0.053	0.050	0.047
Dependency ratio	-0.050	-0.048	-0.051
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.152	-0.159	-0.200
Secondary	0.056	0.047	-0.024
Tertiary	0.199	0.191	0.148
Respondent is working	0.095	0.099	0.095
Life satisfaction	0.085	0.074	0.063
Linguistic minority	0.485***	0.501***	0.449***
COVID impacts	-0.378***	-0.373***	-0.331***
Environmental problems	-0.180***	-0.179***	-0.203***
Social protection	0.078	0.076	0.073
Livelihood opportunities	0.173**	0.173**	0.185**
Observations	513	514	512

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05. [R]: Reference category. [0]: Output omitted. Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 17. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.076		
Return migrant		0.146	
Remittances			0.119
Female	0.170***	0.183***	0.161***
Age	0.014	0.015	0.018
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.006	0.017	-0.021
Household size	0.003	0.002	0.003
Female household head	0.180*	0.170*	0.178*
Dependency ratio	-0.026	-0.013	-0.023
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.199***	0.195***	0.193***
Secondary	0.214**	0.229**	0.198**
Tertiary	0.304***	0.312***	0.276***
Respondent is working	-0.066	-0.048	-0.062
Life satisfaction	0.077	0.075	0.066
Linguistic minority	-0.135	-0.121	-0.134
COVID impacts	-0.115*	-0.134**	-0.122*
Environmental problems	-0.185**	-0.190**	-0.203***
Social protection	0.006	0.007	0.013
Livelihood opportunities	0.142	0.134	0.131
Observations	509	509	507

Table 18. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.093		
Return migrant		0.066	
Remittances			-0.039
Female	-0.096	-0.098*	-0.110*
Age	-0.001	-0.002	0.002
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.092	0.105	0.103
Household size	0.006***	0.006**	0.006**
Female household head	-0.192**	-0.190**	-0.193**
Dependency ratio	0.046	0.041	0.043
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.115	-0.113	-0.099
Secondary	-0.013	-0.002	-0.001
Tertiary	-0.055	-0.044	-0.036
Respondent is working	-0.260***	-0.264***	-0.259***
Life satisfaction	0.088	0.086	0.089
Linguistic minority	0.092	0.080	0.079
COVID impacts	-0.011	0.001	0.001
Environmental problems	-0.153*	-0.158**	-0.150*
Social protection	0.002	0.012	0.016
Livelihood opportunities	0.146**	0.143**	0.145**
Observations	487	486	487

Table 19. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Gbane (GHA1)

	Current	Return	Dan: !!!
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.153**		
Return migrant		0.108	
Remittances			0.218**
Female	-0.104	-0.108	-0.099
Age	-0.014	-0.020	-0.007
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.094	0.102	0.089
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.003
Female household head	-0.116	-0.120	-0.157*
Dependency ratio	0.026	0.021	0.028
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.033	0.036	0.047
Secondary	0.177**	0.189**	0.198**
Tertiary	0.340***	0.343***	0.356***
Respondent is working	0.022	0.037	0.019
Life satisfaction	0.077	0.099	0.072
Linguistic minority	-0.030	-0.038	-0.026
COVID impacts	0.078	0.132	0.178
Environmental problems	-0.036	-0.047	-0.016
Social protection	-0.085	-0.095	-0.089
Livelihood opportunities	0.042	0.030	0.059
Observations	508	506	506

Table 20. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Golf City (GHA2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.097		
Return migrant		0.059	
Remittances			0.211***
Female	0.162***	0.153**	0.142**
Age	-0.039	-0.038	-0.020
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.062	-0.067	-0.037
Household size	0.016*	0.016*	0.017**
Female household head	-0.058	-0.065	-0.062
Dependency ratio	-0.116**	-0.122**	-0.101*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.044	0.039	0.048
Secondary	0.257	0.257	0.239
Tertiary	0.619***	0.625***	0.578***
Respondent is working	-0.039	-0.048	-0.041
Life satisfaction	0.107	0.109	0.112
Linguistic minority	-0.011	0.002	0.012
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.131*	-0.132*	-0.127*
Social protection	0.229**	0.249***	0.220**
Livelihood opportunities	0.028	0.034	0.030
Observations	499	499	495

Table 21. Marginal effects: Wealth index - New Takoradi (GHA3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.182***		
Return migrant		0.022	
Remittances			0.183***
Female	0.002	-0.003	-0.019
Age	-0.059	-0.052	-0.063
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.039	-0.025	-0.027
Household size	0.015	0.016	0.015
Female household head	-0.145**	-0.142**	-0.159**
Dependency ratio	-0.117***	-0.121***	-0.098**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.197	-0.136	-0.087
Secondary	0.193	0.241	0.298
Tertiary	0.474**	0.529***	0.568***
Respondent is working	0.070	0.074	0.075
Life satisfaction	0.196***	0.199***	0.197***
Linguistic minority	0.144*	0.156*	0.158*
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.002	-0.007	0.009
Social protection	-0.098	-0.085	-0.098
Livelihood opportunities	0.082	0.085	0.071
Observations	481	478	480

Table 22. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Down Quarters (NGA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.107		
Return migrant		-0.108	
Remittances			0.253**
Female	-0.036	-0.050	-0.039
Age	-0.125***	-0.127***	-0.124***
Age (squared)	0.002***	0.002***	0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.027	0.033	0.028
Household size	0.013	0.014*	0.012*
Female household head	-0.007	0.009	-0.013
Dependency ratio	0.024	0.009	0.016
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.437	-0.421	-0.449*
Secondary	-0.193	-0.154	-0.180
Tertiary	0.071	0.122	0.067
Respondent is working	0.126	0.116	0.133
Life satisfaction	0.183***	0.177***	0.188***
Linguistic minority	0.020	-0.005	0.011
COVID impacts	-0.242***	-0.257***	-0.234***
Environmental problems	0.094	0.097	0.096
Social protection	-0.095	-0.076	-0.088
Livelihood opportunities	-0.033	-0.022	-0.033
Observations	494	495	491

Table 23. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Awe (NGA2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.186*		
Return migrant		0.351*	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.072	-0.053	-0.067
Age	-0.051	-0.053	-0.054
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.089	0.114	0.096
Household size	-0.023**	-0.025**	-0.023**
Female household head	-0.382***	-0.396***	-0.382***
Dependency ratio	-0.025	-0.030	-0.030
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.095	0.077	0.088
Secondary	0.316***	0.307***	0.312***
Tertiary	0.308**	0.304**	0.313**
Respondent is working	0.096	0.111	0.102
Life satisfaction	0.223***	0.225***	0.227***
Linguistic minority	0.381***	0.352***	0.381***
COVID impacts	-0.088	-0.088	-0.081
Environmental problems	0.034	0.039	0.031
Social protection	0.184**	0.162*	0.177**
Livelihood opportunities	0.083	0.086	0.076
Observations	496	494	485

Table 24. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Ekpoma (NGA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.084		
Return migrant		0.060	
Remittances			0.150**
Female	-0.074	-0.066	-0.083
Age	0.043	0.043	0.048
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.166*	-0.168*	-0.158
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.002
Female household head	-0.037	-0.039	-0.026
Dependency ratio	0.188**	0.187**	0.193**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.017	0.007	0.014
Life satisfaction	0.005	0.024	-0.004
Linguistic minority	0.573***	0.574***	0.573***
COVID impacts	-0.018	-0.019	-0.024
Environmental problems	0.079	0.083	0.071
Social protection	0.052	0.049	0.061
Livelihood opportunities	0.020	0.018	0.014
Observations	488	486	488

Table 25. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Batu (ETH2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.169***		
Return migrant		-0.012	
Remittances			0.110
Female	-0.017	-0.002	-0.006
Age	0.090	0.077	0.082
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.019	-0.020	-0.022
Household size	0.046***	0.045***	0.045***
Female household head	-0.020	-0.035	-0.027
Dependency ratio	-0.115**	-0.112**	-0.110**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.246*	0.289**	0.290**
Secondary	0.378**	0.440***	0.425***
Tertiary	0.432***	0.506***	0.489***
Respondent is working	-0.019	-0.036	-0.032
Life satisfaction	0.106	0.120*	0.118*
Linguistic minority	0.546**	0.492**	0.506**
COVID impacts	-0.007	0.005	0.001
Environmental problems	-0.095*	-0.059	-0.064
Social protection	0.112*	0.127**	0.124**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.000	0.015	0.007
Observations	536	535	536

Table 26. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.089*		
Return migrant		0.237**	
Remittances			0.020
Female	-0.019	-0.023	-0.033
Age	0.059	0.056	0.047
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.021	0.022	0.034
Household size	-0.007	-0.008	-0.007
Female household head	-0.067	-0.061	-0.066
Dependency ratio	0.004	0.003	0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.229***	0.241***	0.243***
Secondary	0.353***	0.365***	0.374***
Tertiary	0.482***	0.500***	0.522***
Respondent is working	-0.113*	-0.114*	-0.108
Life satisfaction	0.266***	0.267***	0.277***
Linguistic minority	-0.177	-0.180	-0.157
COVID impacts	-0.114	-0.117	-0.125
Environmental problems	-0.193***	-0.190***	-0.191***
Social protection	0.051	0.038	0.034
Livelihood opportunities	0.159**	0.151**	0.162**
Observations	527	527	526

Table 27. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current	Return	Dawittan
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.350***		
Return migrant		0.040	
Remittances			0.337***
Female	-0.059	-0.031	-0.038
Age	0.028	0.019	0.035
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.000	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.016	0.028	0.059
Household size	0.001	-0.001	0.001
Female household head	-0.064	-0.055	-0.074
Dependency ratio	-0.030	-0.026	-0.024
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.007	-0.001	0.031
Secondary	0.027	0.070	0.069
Tertiary	0.265**	0.317***	0.273***
Respondent is working	0.115*	0.126*	0.140*
Life satisfaction	0.023	0.039	0.035
Linguistic minority	0.048	-0.110	-0.271
COVID impacts	-0.143*	-0.099	-0.114
Environmental problems	-0.040	-0.068	-0.071
Social protection	0.699***	0.588**	0.622***
Livelihood opportunities	0.112*	0.088	0.070
Observations	464	463	456

Table 28. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.134**		
Return migrant		0.284***	
Remittances			0.351***
Female	0.013	0.011	0.015
Age	0.065*	0.059	0.058*
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001*
Married or cohabitating	-0.048	-0.035	-0.038
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002
Female household head	-0.104	-0.089	-0.093
Dependency ratio	-0.024	-0.025*	-0.016
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.132*	0.148**	0.128*
Secondary	0.282***	0.288***	0.269***
Tertiary	0.339***	0.348***	0.322***
Respondent is working	0.063	0.063	0.052
Life satisfaction	0.104*	0.088	0.086*
Linguistic minority	0.009	-0.031	-0.009
COVID impacts	0.207**	0.141*	0.152*
Environmental problems	-0.121**	-0.149**	-0.129**
Social protection	-0.133**	-0.123*	-0.106*
Livelihood opportunities	0.008	0.012	0.010
Observations	522	522	522

Table 29. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Enfidha (TUN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.249**		
Return migrant		0.111*	
Remittances			0.086
Female	-0.014	-0.009	-0.010
Age	0.005	-0.013	-0.013
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.034	-0.017	-0.030
Household size	0.036***	0.034***	0.032***
Female household head	-0.096	-0.090	-0.095
Dependency ratio	-0.019	-0.021	-0.020
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.497*	-0.377	-0.374
Secondary	-0.156	-0.027	-0.034
Tertiary	0.067	0.204	0.194
Respondent is working	-0.006	-0.006	-0.003
Life satisfaction	0.029	0.030	0.022
Linguistic minority	0.199	0.152	0.164
COVID impacts	-0.032	-0.016	-0.011
Environmental problems	-0.091*	-0.102*	-0.096*
Social protection	-0.071	-0.056	-0.058
Livelihood opportunities	0.018	0.001	0.010
Observations	496	496	495

Table 30. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.094	_	
Return migrant		0.165**	
Remittances			0.223***
Female	-0.054	-0.036	-0.062
Age	-0.094**	-0.095**	-0.114**
Age (squared)	0.002**	0.002**	0.002**
Married or cohabitating	-0.164*	-0.158*	-0.138
Household size	-0.021	-0.018	-0.018
Female household head	-0.163*	-0.152*	-0.181*
Dependency ratio	0.069	0.055	0.069
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.064	0.061	0.048
Life satisfaction	0.150*	0.160**	0.153**
Linguistic minority	-0.775	-0.859	-0.899
COVID impacts	-0.053	-0.057	-0.064
Environmental problems	-0.032	-0.041	-0.050
Social protection	0.062	0.065	0.065
Livelihood opportunities	0.160**	0.160**	0.165**
Observations	503	503	503

Table 31. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.083		
Return migrant		0.106	
Remittances			-0.088
Female	-0.110	-0.102	-0.116
Age	-0.120**	-0.120**	-0.116**
Age (squared)	0.002**	0.002**	0.002**
Married or cohabitating	0.074	0.086	0.081
Household size	-0.043	-0.044	-0.044
Female household head	-0.062	-0.063	-0.053
Dependency ratio	-0.093	-0.091	-0.100
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.070	0.067	0.063
Life satisfaction	0.349***	0.348***	0.349***
Linguistic minority	0.125	0.093	0.105
COVID impacts	0.149***	0.152***	0.158***
Environmental problems	0.042	0.031	0.038
Social protection	-0.027	-0.019	-0.022
Livelihood opportunities	-0.010	-0.008	-0.003
Observations	535	533	535

Table 32. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Yenice (TUR2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.031		
Return migrant		0.284**	
Remittances			-0.008
Female	0.036	0.029	0.033
Age	-0.174***	-0.165***	-0.172***
Age (squared)	0.003***	0.003***	0.003***
Married or cohabitating	-0.063	-0.078	-0.065
Household size	0.009	0.010	0.008
Female household head	-0.055	-0.036	-0.054
Dependency ratio	0.192**	0.213**	0.191**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.020	0.037	0.025
Secondary	0.214	0.229	0.222
Tertiary	0.324	0.332	0.334
Respondent is working	-0.002	-0.031	-0.006
Life satisfaction	-0.004	-0.018	-0.007
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.091	0.081	0.094
Environmental problems	0.170**	0.168**	0.173**
Social protection	-0.107	-0.106*	-0.105
Livelihood opportunities	0.258***	0.247***	0.262***
Observations	524	524	524

Table 33. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Kilis (TUR3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.020		
Return migrant		-0.021	
Remittances			0.166
Female	-0.022	-0.037	-0.019
Age	-0.013	-0.013	-0.016
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.112	-0.102	-0.106
Household size	-0.014	-0.013	-0.015
Female household head	-0.049	-0.022	-0.040
Dependency ratio	-0.028	-0.030	-0.024
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.295***	0.302***	0.290**
Secondary	0.437***	0.446***	0.440***
Tertiary	0.535***	0.543***	0.562***
Respondent is working	0.053	0.047	0.049
Life satisfaction	0.126**	0.122**	0.124**
Linguistic minority	2.365	2.311	2.230
COVID impacts	-0.078	-0.075	-0.090
Environmental problems	0.203**	0.207**	0.205**
Social protection	-0.013	-0.009	-0.018
Livelihood opportunities	0.300***	0.300***	0.322***
Observations	503	504	499

Table 34. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.019		
Return migrant		0.004	
Remittances			-0.090
Female	-0.091	-0.089	-0.091
Age	-0.044	-0.043	-0.040
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.020	-0.021	-0.029
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.001
Female household head	0.045	0.044	0.045
Dependency ratio	-0.058	-0.058	-0.058
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.176*	0.176*	0.180**
Secondary	0.297***	0.301***	0.303***
Tertiary	0.473***	0.477***	0.481***
Respondent is working	-0.083	-0.083	-0.078
Life satisfaction	0.163**	0.163**	0.169***
Linguistic minority	0.051	0.053	0.057
COVID impacts	0.006	0.007	-0.012
Environmental problems	-0.054	-0.053	-0.049
Social protection	-0.241**	-0.239**	-0.234**
Livelihood opportunities	0.056	0.060	0.057
Observations	525	525	523

Table 35. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.163**		
Return migrant		0.077	
Remittances			0.282**
Female	0.116	0.100	0.130*
Age	-0.102***	-0.094***	-0.100***
Age (squared)	0.002***	0.002***	0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.042	0.043	0.035
Household size	0.000	0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.037	-0.054	-0.073
Dependency ratio	-0.044	-0.039	-0.047
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.041	-0.044	-0.021
Secondary	0.241***	0.268***	0.254***
Tertiary	0.367***	0.383***	0.369***
Respondent is working	-0.073	-0.064	-0.033
Life satisfaction	0.126**	0.151**	0.152**
Linguistic minority	-0.241**	-0.239**	-0.254**
COVID impacts	-0.119	-0.155	-0.141
Environmental problems	-0.017	-0.008	0.009
Social protection	-0.021	-0.002	0.001
Livelihood opportunities	0.076	0.084	0.077
Observations	563	558	562

Table 36. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.119*		
Return migrant		-0.028	
Remittances			0.179**
Female	-0.092	-0.094	-0.080
Age	-0.032	-0.031	-0.020
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.008	-0.013	-0.031
Household size	0.043***	0.042***	0.041***
Female household head	-0.036	-0.047	-0.065
Dependency ratio	-0.080***	-0.081***	-0.076***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.161**	0.182***	0.178***
Secondary	0.286***	0.301***	0.304***
Tertiary	0.376***	0.395***	0.389***
Respondent is working	-0.086	-0.075	-0.067
Life satisfaction	0.129**	0.134**	0.148**
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.198**	-0.187**	-0.191**
Environmental problems	0.025	0.020	0.032
Social protection	-0.005	0.012	0.040
Livelihood opportunities	-0.057	-0.063	-0.064
Observations	535	535	532

Table 37. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.331***		
Return migrant		0.239**	
Remittances			0.564***
Female	0.231	0.172	0.204*
Age	0.012	0.005	0.018
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.171*	-0.139	-0.155*
Household size	0.013	0.011	0.013
Female household head	-0.206**	-0.178*	-0.241***
Dependency ratio	0.020	0.017	0.022
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.323***	0.369***	0.317***
Secondary	0.357***	0.393***	0.372***
Tertiary	0.447***	0.493***	0.442***
Respondent is working	0.026	-0.006	0.041
Life satisfaction	0.301***	0.341***	0.315***
Linguistic minority	-0.075	0.007	-0.022
COVID impacts	-0.089	-0.127	-0.088
Environmental problems	-0.132	-0.094	-0.090
Social protection	-0.062	-0.110	-0.074
Livelihood opportunities	0.084	0.062	0.065
Observations	491	479	491

Table 38. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.028		
Return migrant		-0.244**	
Remittances			0.125
Female	-0.209***	-0.238***	-0.212***
Age	-0.032	-0.033	-0.031
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.066	0.067	0.068
Household size	0.026***	0.027***	0.025***
Female household head	-0.137	-0.127	-0.132
Dependency ratio	-0.010	-0.012	-0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.081	0.070	0.075
Secondary	0.211**	0.212**	0.203**
Tertiary	0.270*	0.284**	0.254*
Respondent is working	0.003	-0.019	-0.002
Life satisfaction	0.232***	0.229***	0.228***
Linguistic minority	-0.464	-0.447	-0.462
COVID impacts	0.057	0.037	0.046
Environmental problems	-0.086	-0.069	-0.100
Social protection	0.012	0.017	0.015
Livelihood opportunities	0.147***	0.140***	0.154***
Observations	531	530	531

Table 39. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
	_	illigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.319		
Return migrant		0.299	
Remittances			0.045
Female	-0.001	-0.003	-0.001
Age	0.055	0.057	0.055
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.224***	-0.224***	-0.222***
Household size	0.008	0.008	0.008
Female household head	0.083	0.085	0.085
Dependency ratio	-0.103***	-0.100***	-0.098***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.257***	0.260***	0.263***
Secondary	0.301***	0.307***	0.313***
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.199*	0.200*	0.201*
Life satisfaction	0.127**	0.132**	0.130**
Linguistic minority	0.472	0.415	0.392
COVID impacts	0.114*	0.115*	0.115*
Environmental problems	0.077	0.074	0.076
Social protection	-0.002	0.002	0.003
Livelihood opportunities	0.066	0.071	0.071
Observations	475	475	475

Table 40. Marginal effects: Wealth index - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.184***		
Return migrant		0.081***	
Remittances			0.197***
Female	0.031*	0.035**	0.029*
Age	0.002	0.006	0.004
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.092***	-0.108***	-0.100***
Household size	-0.016***	-0.016***	-0.016***
Female household head	-0.060***	-0.044**	-0.059***
Dependency ratio	-0.048***	-0.046***	-0.043***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.250***	0.268***	0.263***
Secondary	0.446***	0.474***	0.464***
Tertiary	0.551***	0.585***	0.572***
Respondent is working	-0.049***	-0.054***	-0.051***
Life satisfaction	0.142***	0.156***	0.149***
Linguistic minority	-0.073**	-0.044	-0.056
COVID impacts	0.003	0.001	0.015
Environmental problems	-0.154***	-0.143***	-0.147***
Social protection	-0.000	-0.007	-0.009
Livelihood opportunities	0.051***	0.038**	0.040***
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.462***	-0.447***	-0.451***
Observations	12,737	12,707	12,702

Home ownership

Table 41. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Nicolau (CPV1)

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	Current	Return	Remittances
·	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.150		
Return migrant		-0.094*	
Remittances			-0.108*
Female	-0.122*	-0.136**	-0.132*
Age	-0.020	-0.023	-0.021
Age (squared)	0.000	0.001	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.091**	-0.086**	-0.098**
Household size	0.068***	0.067***	0.068***
Female household head	-0.068*	-0.068*	-0.058
Dependency ratio	-0.132***	-0.133***	-0.136***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.027	0.025	0.031
Tertiary	-0.134	-0.128	-0.116
Respondent is working	-0.102	-0.104	-0.117
Life satisfaction	-0.070	-0.079	-0.063
Linguistic minority	0.077	0.052	0.130
COVID impacts	-0.206	-0.196	-0.216*
Environmental problems	0.125**	0.124**	0.137**
Social protection	0.023	0.030	0.038
Livelihood opportunities	0.007	0.005	0.005
Observations	501	500	499

Table 42. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Boa Vista (CPV2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		Illigrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	-0.270		
Return migrant		0.028	
Remittances			0.040
Female	0.027	0.032	0.029
Age	-0.118**	-0.118**	-0.119*
Age (squared)	0.002*	0.002*	0.002*
Married or cohabitating	-0.004	-0.008	-0.011
Household size	0.083***	0.084***	0.081***
Female household head	0.044	0.041	0.038
Dependency ratio	-0.125	-0.125	-0.120
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.009	0.011	0.001
Secondary	0.047	0.047	0.031
Tertiary	0.154	0.157	0.149
Respondent is working	-0.034	-0.034	-0.035
Life satisfaction	0.108	0.105	0.100
Linguistic minority	0.120	0.124	0.110
COVID impacts	0.166	0.167	0.176
Environmental problems	0.100	0.100	0.095
Social protection	-0.082	-0.083	-0.081
Livelihood opportunities	-0.025	-0.025	-0.023
Observations	515	516	514

Table 43. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.010		
Return migrant		-0.004	
Remittances			0.048**
Female	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002
Age	0.001	0.001	0.002
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.012	-0.012	-0.010
Household size	0.012***	0.012***	0.011***
Female household head	0.005	0.004	0.003
Dependency ratio	-0.026**	-0.027**	-0.026**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.049**	-0.049**	-0.050**
Secondary	-0.028	-0.030	-0.037
Tertiary	-0.061	-0.063	-0.085
Respondent is working	-0.025	-0.026	-0.030
Life satisfaction	-0.025	-0.026	-0.033
Linguistic minority	0.104***	0.105***	0.107***
COVID impacts	0.031	0.032	0.029
Environmental problems	0.023	0.023	0.016
Social protection	0.018	0.018	0.016
Livelihood opportunities	0.045*	0.045*	0.042*
Observations	510	510	508

Table 44. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.002	9	
Return migrant		-0.003	
Remittances			0.004
Female	-0.024**	-0.024**	-0.023**
Age	0.001	0.001	0.001
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.015	0.014	0.015
Household size	0.001**	0.001**	0.001**
Female household head	0.035*	0.035*	0.035*
Dependency ratio	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.009	-0.009	-0.009
Secondary	-0.022	-0.023	-0.024
Tertiary	-0.126	-0.138	-0.128
Respondent is working	-0.018	-0.019	-0.018
Life satisfaction	-0.002	-0.002	-0.003
Linguistic minority	0.079***	0.081***	0.081***
COVID impacts	-0.019	-0.019	-0.019
Environmental problems	0.002	0.002	0.002
Social protection	-0.008	-0.010	-0.009
Livelihood opportunities	0.002	0.001	0.002
Observations	495	492	495

Table 45. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Gbane (GHA1)

	•		
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		-0.003	
Remittances			0.018**
Female	0.008	0.008	0.007
Age	-0.010**	-0.010*	-0.010**
Age (squared)	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*
Married or cohabitating	0.007	0.007	0.007
Household size	0.006***	0.007***	0.006***
Female household head	-0.006	-0.006	-0.005
Dependency ratio	-0.013*	-0.014*	-0.012*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.011	0.011	0.010
Secondary	0.012	0.012	0.011
Tertiary	-0.011	-0.011	-0.015
Respondent is working	0.009	0.009	0.010
Life satisfaction	-0.020	-0.021	-0.020
Linguistic minority	0.029**	0.030**	0.030**
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.013	0.012	0.013
Social protection	0.023**	0.024**	0.023**
Livelihood opportunities	0.036**	0.037**	0.035**
Observations	505	503	503

Table 46. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Golf City (GHA2)

	•		
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.143*		
Return migrant		0.107	
Remittances			0.108
Female	0.040	0.041	0.023
Age	-0.085	-0.078	-0.069
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.078	-0.082	-0.061
Household size	0.076***	0.076***	0.077***
Female household head	0.084	0.076	0.071
Dependency ratio	-0.147**	-0.148**	-0.144**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.042	-0.054	-0.052
Secondary	-0.062	-0.058	-0.077
Tertiary	0.035	0.059	0.016
Respondent is working	-0.102	-0.108	-0.105
Life satisfaction	0.161**	0.150*	0.162**
Linguistic minority	0.044	0.050	0.087
COVID impacts	0.135	0.110	0.131
Environmental problems	-0.084	-0.090	-0.089
Social protection	0.084	0.106	0.085
Livelihood opportunities	0.125*	0.127*	0.130*
Observations	507	507	503

Table 47. Marginal effects: Home ownership - New Takoradi (GHA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.112		
Return migrant		-0.071	
Remittances			0.106
Female	0.022	0.026	0.016
Age	0.007	0.016	0.005
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.133**	0.133**	0.141**
Household size	0.029***	0.029***	0.029***
Female household head	0.190***	0.184***	0.180**
Dependency ratio	-0.097**	-0.096**	-0.088**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.134	-0.098	-0.088
Secondary	-0.245	-0.212	-0.201
Tertiary	-0.129	-0.096	-0.095
Respondent is working	-0.105**	-0.101**	-0.101**
Life satisfaction	-0.022	-0.019	-0.022
Linguistic minority	-0.054	-0.045	-0.044
COVID impacts	-0.100	-0.076	-0.073
Environmental problems	0.059	0.080	0.065
Social protection	0.151**	0.162**	0.148**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.008	-0.003	-0.016
Observations	485	482	484

Table 48. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Down Quarters (NGA1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.094		
Return migrant		0.073	
Remittances			0.232**
Female	0.033	0.021	0.031
Age	-0.048	-0.051	-0.051
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.058	-0.055	-0.055
Household size	0.009	0.011	0.009
Female household head	-0.187	-0.179	-0.205*
Dependency ratio	0.034	0.025	0.028
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.066	0.066	0.076
Life satisfaction	-0.040	-0.040	-0.015
Linguistic minority	0.638***	0.645***	0.621***
COVID impacts	0.023	0.016	0.036
Environmental problems	-0.019	-0.014	-0.023
Social protection	0.049	0.044	0.054
Livelihood opportunities	-0.005	-0.006	-0.006
Observations	487	488	484

Table 49. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Awe (NGA2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.003		
Return migrant		0.144	
Remittances			-0.228
Female	0.023	0.022	0.026
Age	-0.012	-0.011	-0.010
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.084	-0.071	-0.090
Household size	0.008*	0.007*	0.007*
Female household head	-0.196**	-0.196**	-0.201**
Dependency ratio	-0.006	-0.006	-0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.092	-0.091	-0.090
Secondary	-0.073	-0.072	-0.070
Tertiary	0.076	0.067	0.084
Respondent is working	0.024	0.027	0.021
Life satisfaction	0.041	0.039	0.046
Linguistic minority	0.557***	0.549***	0.556***
COVID impacts	-0.056	-0.058	-0.063
Environmental problems	0.051	0.054	0.052
Social protection	0.015	0.012	0.017
Livelihood opportunities	0.111	0.117	0.111
Observations	496	494	496

Table 50. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Ekpoma (NGA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.071		
Return migrant		0.049	
Remittances			0.106**
Female	0.070	0.077	0.064
Age	-0.024	-0.026	-0.023
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.129*	-0.132*	-0.122*
Household size	0.011	0.011	0.012*
Female household head	-0.119**	-0.117*	-0.109**
Dependency ratio	0.075	0.077*	0.077*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.022	0.018	0.026
Life satisfaction	0.064	0.079	0.061
Linguistic minority	0.270	0.290*	0.265*
COVID impacts	0.055	0.053	0.048
Environmental problems	0.032	0.030	0.023
Social protection	-0.220	-0.213	-0.216
Livelihood opportunities	-0.024	-0.025	-0.034
Observations	493	491	493

Table 51. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Batu (ETH2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.090		
Return migrant		0.018	
Remittances			0.087
Female	-0.030	-0.024	-0.026
Age	-0.071*	-0.076*	-0.074*
Age (squared)	0.001**	0.001**	0.001**
Married or cohabitating	-0.115	-0.115	-0.115
Household size	0.080***	0.079***	0.079***
Female household head	-0.025	-0.031	-0.025
Dependency ratio	-0.077*	-0.075*	-0.076*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.137	0.173	0.165
Secondary	0.173	0.214	0.200
Tertiary	0.109	0.162	0.143
Respondent is working	-0.091	-0.094	-0.097
Life satisfaction	0.064	0.076	0.069
Linguistic minority	0.044	0.025	0.030
COVID impacts	0.026	0.027	0.027
Environmental problems	0.004	0.021	0.018
Social protection	0.166**	0.173***	0.172***
Livelihood opportunities	-0.009	-0.006	-0.006
Observations	532	531	532

Table 52. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.068		
Return migrant		-0.123	
Remittances			0.281**
Female	0.016	0.019	0.022
Age	-0.062	-0.058	-0.058
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.220***	-0.220***	-0.208***
Household size	0.042***	0.044***	0.040***
Female household head	-0.043	-0.044	-0.042
Dependency ratio	0.103**	0.102**	0.107**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.057	-0.065	-0.075
Secondary	-0.078	-0.092	-0.129
Tertiary	0.029	0.008	-0.059
Respondent is working	-0.098	-0.102	-0.109*
Life satisfaction	0.120*	0.118*	0.091
Linguistic minority	0.281*	0.288*	0.277
COVID impacts	-0.045	-0.043	-0.041
Environmental problems	0.233***	0.227***	0.238***
Social protection	-0.113*	-0.102*	-0.086
Livelihood opportunities	0.012	0.023	0.016
Observations	529	529	528

Table 53. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.097*		
Return migrant		-0.096	
Remittances			0.141*
Female	0.017	0.021	0.011
Age	0.110***	0.108***	0.121***
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	-0.195***	-0.194***	-0.174**
Household size	0.012*	0.011*	0.013*
Female household head	-0.067	-0.061	-0.072
Dependency ratio	-0.064**	-0.061**	-0.056**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.130	0.144	0.137
Secondary	0.122*	0.139**	0.130*
Tertiary	0.074	0.110	0.079
Respondent is working	0.057	0.060	0.048
Life satisfaction	0.294***	0.283***	0.281***
Linguistic minority	-0.882**	-0.767**	-0.900***
COVID impacts	0.056	0.068	0.055
Environmental problems	-0.097	-0.109	-0.101
Social protection	-0.117	-0.103	-0.103
Livelihood opportunities	-0.047	-0.052	-0.046
Observations	481	476	473

Table 54. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001		
Return migrant		0.124**	
Remittances			0.114
Female	-0.017	-0.009	-0.011
Age	0.022	0.020	0.020
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.157**	-0.154**	-0.155**
Household size	0.026***	0.025***	0.025***
Female household head	-0.039	-0.040	-0.038
Dependency ratio	-0.055***	-0.055***	-0.052***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.056	-0.052	-0.059
Secondary	-0.098**	-0.100**	-0.104**
Tertiary	-0.121	-0.132	-0.135
Respondent is working	0.002	0.006	0.004
Life satisfaction	0.083***	0.071**	0.078**
Linguistic minority	0.098	0.079	0.098
COVID impacts	0.097**	0.059	0.069
Environmental problems	-0.106**	-0.115**	-0.102**
Social protection	-0.014	-0.020	-0.017
Livelihood opportunities	0.091*	0.099**	0.095**
Observations	522	522	522

Table 55. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Enfidha (TUN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.101***		
Return migrant		0.030	
Remittances			0.069**
Female	0.013	0.015	0.018
Age	-0.003	-0.008	-0.011
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.087**	-0.084**	-0.094**
Household size	0.033***	0.033***	0.030***
Female household head	-0.051	-0.048	-0.057*
Dependency ratio	-0.088**	-0.091**	-0.086**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.044	-0.031	-0.030
Secondary	-0.068*	-0.036	-0.044
Tertiary	-0.076	-0.041	-0.049
Respondent is working	0.012	0.015	0.016
Life satisfaction	0.031	0.033	0.025
Linguistic minority	-0.153	-0.179	-0.166
COVID impacts	-0.022	-0.016	-0.014
Environmental problems	-0.010	-0.010	-0.011
Social protection	-0.026	-0.023	-0.021
Livelihood opportunities	0.019	0.014	0.012
Observations	498	498	497

Table 56. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.005		
Return migrant		0.009	
Remittances			0.027**
Female	-0.014	-0.013	-0.012
Age	-0.010	-0.010	-0.011*
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000*
Married or cohabitating	-0.010	-0.009	-0.002
Household size	0.007*	0.007*	0.006*
Female household head	0.014**	0.013**	0.010*
Dependency ratio	-0.024**	-0.026**	-0.021**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.032***	-0.031***	-0.026***
Life satisfaction	0.011	0.012	0.007
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.001	0.001	-0.001
Environmental problems	-0.007	-0.006	-0.007
Social protection	0.029*	0.030*	0.023*
Livelihood opportunities	0.041***	0.040***	0.033***
Observations	500	500	500

Table 57. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.028		
Return migrant		-0.054	
Remittances			-0.035
Female	0.002	-0.003	-0.001
Age	-0.016	-0.014	-0.015
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.102*	-0.101*	-0.101*
Household size	0.093***	0.092***	0.092***
Female household head	0.059	0.066	0.062
Dependency ratio	-0.146***	-0.156***	-0.147***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.007	-0.033	-0.008
Secondary	0.034	0.012	0.042
Tertiary	0.101	0.083	0.111
Respondent is working	0.013	0.016	0.010
Life satisfaction	0.087*	0.090*	0.088*
Linguistic minority	-0.059	-0.055	-0.068
COVID impacts	-0.004	0.000	-0.001
Environmental problems	0.143***	0.148***	0.142***
Social protection	-0.110*	-0.115**	-0.109*
Livelihood opportunities	0.062	0.065	0.066
Observations	537	535	537

Table 58. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Yenice (TUR2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		illigrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	0.078		
Return migrant		0.170*	
Remittances			-0.003
Female	0.084	0.072	0.072
Age	-0.097**	-0.084*	-0.094**
Age (squared)	0.002**	0.001*	0.002**
Married or cohabitating	-0.108	-0.115	-0.110
Household size	0.015	0.015	0.014
Female household head	-0.108	-0.093	-0.106
Dependency ratio	-0.011	-0.006	-0.015
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.085**	0.062*	0.076**
Life satisfaction	0.132**	0.117*	0.122*
Linguistic minority	-0.030	-0.039	-0.017
COVID impacts	0.058	0.053	0.065
Environmental problems	0.111*	0.109*	0.120*
Social protection	-0.168***	-0.165***	-0.163**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.010	-0.016	-0.001
Observations	531	531	531

Table 59. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Kilis (TUR3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.082**		
Return migrant		0.071	
Remittances			0.235
Female	-0.008	0.010	0.026
Age	-0.018	-0.022	-0.027
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.208**	-0.197**	-0.186**
Household size	-0.001	-0.004	-0.005
Female household head	-0.193**	-0.217**	-0.216**
Dependency ratio	-0.058*	-0.053*	-0.049*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.183**	0.183**	0.166**
Secondary	0.218***	0.212***	0.211***
Tertiary	0.322***	0.307***	0.310***
Respondent is working	-0.083	-0.083	-0.068
Life satisfaction	0.086*	0.086*	0.079*
Linguistic minority	4.461***	4.713***	4.837***
COVID impacts	-0.035	-0.028	-0.047
Environmental problems	0.138	0.118	0.139
Social protection	-0.062	-0.067	-0.072
Livelihood opportunities	0.082*	0.075	0.082
Observations	505	506	501

Table 60. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

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	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.035	illigrafic	Reillittalices
Current migrant	0.055	0.040	
Return migrant		0.049	
Remittances			-0.085
Female	-0.056	-0.043	-0.063
Age	0.012	0.014	0.011
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.172**	-0.172*	-0.168*
Household size	-0.000	-0.000	0.002
Female household head	-0.069	-0.075	-0.050
Dependency ratio	-0.025	-0.024	-0.029
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.138	-0.142	-0.134
Secondary	0.025	0.030	0.035
Tertiary	0.139	0.145	0.149*
Respondent is working	-0.017	-0.015	-0.016
Life satisfaction	0.102**	0.099**	0.109**
Linguistic minority	0.016	0.018	0.019
COVID impacts	0.100	0.102	0.091
Environmental problems	0.045	0.041	0.051
Social protection	0.101	0.113	0.136*
Livelihood opportunities	0.083	0.089	0.100
Observations	526	526	524

Table 61. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.086		
Return migrant		-0.010	
Remittances			0.014
Female	0.052	0.067	0.060
Age	0.013	0.016	0.015
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.036	0.033	0.033
Household size	0.013***	0.014***	0.014***
Female household head	0.014	0.003	0.001
Dependency ratio	-0.029	-0.029	-0.029
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.178***	0.197***	0.192***
Secondary	0.125	0.148*	0.145*
Tertiary	0.155*	0.174**	0.171*
Respondent is working	-0.141***	-0.125**	-0.128**
Life satisfaction	0.041	0.059	0.055
Linguistic minority	-0.056	-0.070	-0.063
COVID impacts	0.058	0.061	0.049
Environmental problems	0.076	0.086	0.083
Social protection	-0.051	-0.040	-0.042
Livelihood opportunities	0.009	0.015	0.008
Observations	562	557	561

Table 62. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.070		
Return migrant		-0.059	
Remittances			-0.137**
Female	-0.053	-0.062	-0.063
Age	-0.050	-0.050	-0.049
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001*	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.050	-0.052	-0.042
Household size	0.023**	0.022**	0.023**
Female household head	-0.141*	-0.148*	-0.126*
Dependency ratio	-0.024	-0.025	-0.028
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.129*	0.145*	0.147*
Secondary	0.197**	0.212***	0.209***
Tertiary	0.240***	0.260***	0.259***
Respondent is working	0.008	0.013	0.008
Life satisfaction	0.144**	0.147**	0.145**
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.018	0.020	0.023
Environmental problems	0.031	0.028	0.018
Social protection	0.019	0.021	0.011
Livelihood opportunities	0.027	0.034	0.008
Observations	535	535	532

Table 63. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.011		
Return migrant		-0.051	
Remittances			0.015
Female	0.002	-0.003	0.002
Age	0.023	0.024	0.023
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.072	-0.071	-0.071
Household size	0.017***	0.019***	0.017***
Female household head	0.006	0.013	0.005
Dependency ratio	-0.008	-0.009	-0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.189**	0.198**	0.189**
Secondary	0.257***	0.265***	0.258***
Tertiary	0.190	0.198*	0.190*
Respondent is working	-0.126**	-0.123**	-0.126**
Life satisfaction	0.136***	0.152***	0.137***
Linguistic minority	-0.238	-0.239	-0.236
COVID impacts	-0.076**	-0.068*	-0.076**
Environmental problems	-0.022	-0.021	-0.021
Social protection	0.039	0.033	0.039
Livelihood opportunities	-0.034	-0.039	-0.034
Observations	491	479	491

Table 64. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.035		
Return migrant		0.083	
Remittances			0.131
Female	-0.132*	-0.124*	-0.133**
Age	-0.045*	-0.046*	-0.043*
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001*	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.045	-0.045	-0.046
Household size	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008
Female household head	0.154	0.151	0.161
Dependency ratio	0.043**	0.044**	0.042**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.210***	0.217***	0.206***
Secondary	0.240***	0.245***	0.237***
Tertiary	0.198*	0.196*	0.183*
Respondent is working	-0.028	-0.023	-0.033
Life satisfaction	0.204***	0.208***	0.202***
Linguistic minority	-1.786**	-1.845**	-1.707**
COVID impacts	-0.055	-0.048	-0.060*
Environmental problems	-0.295***	-0.295***	-0.296***
Social protection	0.177***	0.178***	0.181***
Livelihood opportunities	0.013	0.010	0.016
Observations	532	531	532

Table 65. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000	granc	Remittanious
Return migrant		-0.008	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.020	-0.021	-0.021
Age	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.005	0.005	0.005
Household size	0.004***	0.004***	0.004***
Female household head	0.001	0.002	0.002
Dependency ratio	-0.014***	-0.013***	-0.014***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.007	-0.006	-0.006
Secondary	-0.019	-0.017	-0.017
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.031	-0.031	-0.032
Life satisfaction	-0.007	-0.008	-0.008
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.003	-0.002	-0.002
Environmental problems	0.015	0.014	0.014
Social protection	0.007	0.007	0.007
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.004	0.004
Observations	456	466	465

Table 66. Marginal effects: Home ownership - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.019	.	
Return migrant		0.006	
Remittances			0.023
Female	-0.031**	-0.032**	-0.031**
Age	-0.028***	-0.028***	-0.029***
Age (squared)	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***
Married or cohabitating	-0.049***	-0.047***	-0.045***
Household size	0.026***	0.026***	0.026***
Female household head	-0.050***	-0.051***	-0.054***
Dependency ratio	-0.054***	-0.054***	-0.053***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.005	0.003	0.001
Secondary	-0.041**	-0.046**	-0.049***
Tertiary	-0.005	-0.011	-0.015
Respondent is working	-0.024**	-0.024**	-0.023**
Life satisfaction	0.071***	0.069***	0.068***
Linguistic minority	0.220***	0.217***	0.215***
COVID impacts	-0.014	-0.014	-0.012
Environmental problems	0.086***	0.084***	0.084***
Social protection	0.088***	0.088***	0.087***
Livelihood opportunities	0.036***	0.037***	0.038***
Linguistic fractualisation	-0.240***	-0.241***	-0.244***
Observations	12,784	12,748	12,749

Land ownership

Table 67. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Nicolau (CPV1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		illigrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	0.360		
Return migrant		0.075	
Remittances			0.117*
Female	-0.126	-0.114	-0.123
Age	0.022	0.022	0.022
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.063	0.066	0.068
Household size	-0.001	0.000	-0.000
Female household head	0.023	0.016	0.002
Dependency ratio	-0.070	-0.068	-0.064
Educational attainment	0.000	0.000	0.000
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.106*	0.109**	0.107**
Tertiary	0.290**	0.297**	0.281**
Respondent is working	-0.019	-0.014	-0.009
Life satisfaction	0.012	0.007	-0.007
Linguistic minority	-0.613	-0.623	-0.617
COVID impacts	0.198	0.199	0.210
Environmental problems	0.125*	0.130**	0.110*
Social protection	-0.044	-0.046	-0.053
Livelihood opportunities	0.099	0.101	0.105
Observations	500	499	498

Table 68. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Boa Vista (CPV2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.037	
Remittances			0.115**
Female	-0.047	-0.043	-0.045
Age	-0.029	-0.028	-0.026
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.060	-0.057	-0.052
Household size	0.021*	0.022*	0.021*
Female household head	-0.021	-0.024	-0.015
Dependency ratio	-0.035	-0.040	-0.044
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.008	-0.011	-0.005
Life satisfaction	0.036	0.039	0.030
Linguistic minority	0.215*	0.215*	0.182
COVID impacts	-0.203	-0.199	-0.166
Environmental problems	0.132**	0.128**	0.124*
Social protection	0.038	0.039	0.032
Livelihood opportunities	0.064	0.069	0.074
Observations	506	510	508

Table 69. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Boffa (GIN1)

	0	D - 1		
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.014			
Return migrant		-0.043***		
Remittances			0.016	
Female	-0.019*	-0.021**	-0.022**	
Age	0.003	0.004	0.005	
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	
Married or cohabitating	0.007	-0.005	0.004	
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001	
Female household head	0.070*	0.067*	0.069**	
Dependency ratio	0.011	0.011	0.012	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	-0.023	-0.009	-0.023	
Secondary	-0.049*	-0.040	-0.049	
Tertiary	0.019	0.020	0.018	
Respondent is working	0.001	-0.002	0.001	
Life satisfaction	0.013	0.013	0.011	
Linguistic minority	0.045**	0.033	0.046**	
COVID impacts	0.019	0.022	0.020	
Environmental problems	0.049***	0.050***	0.047***	
Social protection	-0.013	-0.010	-0.014	
Livelihood opportunities	0.006	0.011	0.006	
Observations	510	510	508	

Table 70. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.047**	inigiane	Kermetanoes
	0.047	0.093**	
Return migrant Remittances		0.093	0.057
			0.053
Female	-0.013	-0.020	-0.020
Age	0.004	0.008	0.006
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.030	0.031	0.030
Household size	0.003***	0.003***	0.003***
Female household head	0.023	0.028	0.026
Dependency ratio	-0.016	-0.011	-0.016
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.031	-0.030	-0.026
Secondary	0.024	0.031*	0.031
Tertiary	-0.049	-0.075	-0.035
Respondent is working	0.010	0.017	0.013
Life satisfaction	0.028	0.022	0.023
Linguistic minority	0.102***	0.092***	0.109***
COVID impacts	-0.028	-0.024	-0.024
Environmental problems	0.041*	0.036	0.044*
Social protection	-0.021	-0.013	-0.016
Livelihood opportunities	-0.001	0.005	-0.004
Observations	496	493	496

Table 71. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Gbane (GHA1)

	0.127
Return migrant -0.0 Remittances	0.127
Remittances	0.127
<u></u>	
Female -0.019 -0.0	
	018 -0.018
Age -0.019 -0.0	017 -0.023
Age (squared) 0.000 0.0	0.000
Married or cohabitating -0.136*** -0.7	133*** -0.130***
Household size 0.008* 0.0	0.007
Female household head -0.032 -0.0	037 -0.037
Dependency ratio 0.010 0.0	0.014
Educational attainment	
No formal education [R] 0.000 0.0	0.000
Primary 0.155*** 0.1	157*** 0.165***
Secondary 0.107* 0.1	113* 0.116*
Tertiary -0.027 -0.0	008 -0.013
Respondent is working 0.103*** 0.7	103*** 0.111***
Life satisfaction 0.146*** 0.7	151*** 0.146***
Linguistic minority -0.013 -0.0	022 -0.011
COVID impacts 0.000 0.0	0.000
Environmental problems 0.081 0.0	0.088
Social protection 0.009 0.0	0.008
Livelihood opportunities 0.119*** 0.7	120*** 0.123***
Observations 505 503	503

Table 72. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Golf City (GHA2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.301***		
Return migrant		0.153**	
Remittances			0.288***
Female	-0.006	-0.015	-0.054
Age	-0.137**	-0.123**	-0.106*
Age (squared)	0.002**	0.002**	0.002*
Married or cohabitating	-0.031	-0.046	-0.005
Household size	0.040***	0.040***	0.041***
Female household head	0.042	0.025	0.032
Dependency ratio	0.012	0.014	0.035
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.201	0.165	0.182
Secondary	0.424***	0.413***	0.400**
Tertiary	0.620***	0.644***	0.571***
Respondent is working	-0.174*	-0.170*	-0.177**
Life satisfaction	0.202***	0.176***	0.195***
Linguistic minority	-0.120	-0.109	-0.073
COVID impacts	-0.085	-0.133	-0.078
Environmental problems	0.044	0.027	0.045
Social protection	0.006	0.046	0.012
Livelihood opportunities	0.064	0.073	0.076
Observations	501	501	497

Table 73. Marginal effects: Land ownership - New Takoradi (GHA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.261***		
Return migrant		0.098	
Remittances			0.291***
Female	0.001	-0.010	-0.012
Age	-0.025	-0.036	-0.025
Age (squared)	0.000	0.001	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.071	-0.034	-0.063
Household size	0.023	0.024*	0.022
Female household head	-0.016	-0.005	-0.035
Dependency ratio	-0.012	-0.029	-0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.047	-0.033	-0.049
Life satisfaction	0.156**	0.171***	0.155**
Linguistic minority	-0.020	0.006	0.002
COVID impacts	0.301	0.331*	0.377
Environmental problems	0.048	0.023	0.069
Social protection	-0.066	-0.049	-0.091
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.012	-0.005
Observations	460	457	460

Table 74. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Down Quarters (NGA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.073		
Return migrant		0.114	
Remittances			0.073
Female	0.039	0.032	0.029
Age	0.009	0.006	0.013
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.148***	-0.148***	-0.154***
Household size	0.011**	0.011**	0.011**
Female household head	-0.280***	-0.287***	-0.284***
Dependency ratio	0.020	0.014	0.015
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.007	0.011	-0.005
Life satisfaction	0.181***	0.183***	0.183***
Linguistic minority	0.193	0.203	0.203
COVID impacts	-0.091*	-0.094**	-0.096**
Environmental problems	0.045	0.047	0.043
Social protection	0.058	0.052	0.051
Livelihood opportunities	0.016	0.016	0.013
Observations	480	480	477
·			

Table 75. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Awe (NGA2)

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.050		
Return migrant		0.221	
Remittances			0.327*
Female	-0.112**	-0.108**	-0.112**
Age	-0.029	-0.027	-0.031
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.001	0.017	0.006
Household size	0.008	0.007	0.008
Female household head	-0.209*	-0.211*	-0.204*
Dependency ratio	-0.057	-0.058	-0.059
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.011	0.017	0.007
Secondary	0.071	0.075	0.068
Tertiary	0.112	0.109	0.108
Respondent is working	0.091	0.101*	0.094*
Life satisfaction	0.002	-0.001	-0.002
Linguistic minority	0.249***	0.234***	0.252***
COVID impacts	0.039	0.037	0.046
Environmental problems	0.142**	0.146**	0.141**
Social protection	0.178***	0.172***	0.175***
Livelihood opportunities	0.188***	0.197***	0.187***
Observations	496	494	496

Table 76. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Ekpoma (NGA3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.277**		
Return migrant		0.178	
Remittances			0.274***
Female	-0.013	0.002	-0.028
Age	-0.076	-0.073	-0.069
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.222**	-0.231**	-0.222**
Household size	0.055***	0.054**	0.056**
Female household head	-0.052	-0.062	-0.029
Dependency ratio	-0.070	-0.063	-0.057
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.148	0.114	0.138
Life satisfaction	0.117*	0.158***	0.117*
Linguistic minority	0.045	0.034	0.026
COVID impacts	-0.143*	-0.147**	-0.156**
Environmental problems	0.080	0.081	0.074
Social protection	-0.103	-0.097	-0.080
Livelihood opportunities	0.045	0.035	0.025
Observations	484	483	484

Table 77. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Batu (ETH2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.030		
Return migrant		0.061	
Remittances			0.040
Female	-0.105	-0.114	-0.110
Age	-0.044	-0.044	-0.041
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.028	0.026	0.028
Household size	0.032***	0.032***	0.032***
Female household head	0.007	0.007	0.013
Dependency ratio	0.011	0.012	0.011
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.192*	0.174	0.179
Secondary	0.231	0.206	0.209
Tertiary	0.258*	0.231	0.233
Respondent is working	-0.170**	-0.160*	-0.168**
Life satisfaction	0.007	0.007	0.003
Linguistic minority	0.570*	0.586*	0.581*
COVID impacts	-0.019	-0.021	-0.020
Environmental problems	0.138**	0.127**	0.131**
Social protection	0.154**	0.150**	0.151**
Livelihood opportunities	0.071	0.066	0.068
Observations	535	534	535

Table 78. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.051		
Return migrant		-0.046	
Remittances			0.048
Female	-0.119*	-0.116*	-0.113*
Age	-0.066	-0.064	-0.062
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.127**	-0.126**	-0.127**
Household size	0.033***	0.034***	0.033***
Female household head	-0.003	-0.004	-0.004
Dependency ratio	0.116***	0.116***	0.116***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.039	0.032	0.028
Secondary	0.088	0.075	0.066
Tertiary	0.170	0.154	0.134
Respondent is working	-0.033	-0.035	-0.036
Life satisfaction	0.224***	0.219***	0.212***
Linguistic minority	0.417***	0.417***	0.411***
COVID impacts	-0.077	-0.075	-0.073
Environmental problems	0.095	0.094	0.095
Social protection	0.070	0.078	0.083
Livelihood opportunities	-0.072	-0.068	-0.071
Observations	529	529	528

Table 79. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.238***		
Return migrant		0.290*	
Remittances			0.449***
Female	-0.000	0.041	-0.007
Age	0.017	0.017	0.047
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.195***	-0.175**	-0.147*
Household size	0.011	0.008	0.014*
Female household head	-0.029	-0.020	-0.059
Dependency ratio	-0.048	-0.038	-0.046*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.221*	0.191*	0.252**
Secondary	0.186**	0.202**	0.213**
Tertiary	0.147*	0.195***	0.114
Respondent is working	0.140**	0.146**	0.145**
Life satisfaction	-0.011	0.027	0.007
Linguistic minority	-0.058	0.162	-0.190
COVID impacts	0.049	0.051	0.027
Environmental problems	-0.019	-0.037	-0.012
Social protection	0.077	-0.034	0.103
Livelihood opportunities	0.105*	0.101	0.077
Observations	483	477	474

Table 80. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.071		
Return migrant		0.105	
Remittances			0.134*
Female	-0.109*	-0.107*	-0.106*
Age	-0.004	-0.007	-0.006
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.073	-0.063	-0.064
Household size	0.020***	0.020***	0.020***
Female household head	-0.027	-0.019	-0.018
Dependency ratio	0.010	0.009	0.014
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.069	0.080	0.074
Secondary	0.086*	0.095*	0.089*
Tertiary	0.158*	0.166*	0.162*
Respondent is working	0.040	0.039	0.038
Life satisfaction	-0.052	-0.059	-0.057
Linguistic minority	0.033	0.008	0.026
COVID impacts	0.093	0.073	0.069
Environmental problems	0.030	0.017	0.022
Social protection	-0.072	-0.066	-0.061
Livelihood opportunities	0.256***	0.258***	0.257***
Observations	522	522	522

Table 81. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Enfidha (TUN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.222*		
Return migrant		0.204***	
Remittances			0.020
Female	-0.059	-0.052	-0.067
Age	0.010	-0.010	0.000
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.040	0.055	0.048
Household size	0.017	0.019	0.016
Female household head	0.107	0.104	0.120*
Dependency ratio	0.022	0.024	0.017
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.021	0.010	0.020
Life satisfaction	0.208***	0.219***	0.205***
Linguistic minority	-0.284	-0.346	-0.326
COVID impacts	0.046	0.050	0.064
Environmental problems	0.093	0.083	0.090*
Social protection	-0.034	-0.026	-0.021
Livelihood opportunities	0.185**	0.165**	0.175**
Observations	495	495	494

Table 82. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.087		
Return migrant		0.105*	
Remittances			-0.005
Female	-0.063	-0.055	-0.068
Age	-0.061*	-0.059*	-0.063*
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.014	-0.005	-0.011
Household size	0.001	0.004	0.002
Female household head	0.022	0.032	0.032
Dependency ratio	0.064	0.056	0.067
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.299	-0.317	-0.291
Secondary	-0.178	-0.186	-0.153
Tertiary	-0.196	-0.202	-0.159
Respondent is working	0.126*	0.121	0.122
Life satisfaction	0.004	0.008	-0.001
Linguistic minority	-0.161	-0.230	-0.163
COVID impacts	0.010	0.008	0.012
Environmental problems	0.022	0.016	0.020
Social protection	0.089	0.089	0.089
Livelihood opportunities	0.158***	0.159**	0.161***
Observations	502	502	502

Table 83. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.015		
Return migrant		0.085	
Remittances			0.067
Female	0.004	0.008	0.008
Age	-0.026	-0.027	-0.027
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.028	0.038	0.026
Household size	0.030	0.029	0.031
Female household head	0.027	0.020	0.024
Dependency ratio	-0.098	-0.094	-0.097
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.037	0.003	-0.040
Secondary	0.006	0.038	-0.005
Tertiary	0.074	0.109	0.063
Respondent is working	0.053	0.053	0.059
Life satisfaction	0.053	0.053	0.051
Linguistic minority	-0.206*	-0.211*	-0.200
COVID impacts	0.003	-0.005	-0.000
Environmental problems	0.091***	0.078**	0.093***
Social protection	0.089*	0.088**	0.090*
Livelihood opportunities	0.151***	0.140***	0.148***
Observations	537	535	537

Table 84. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Yenice (TUR2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.185***	9	
Return migrant		0.192**	
Remittances			0.139
Female	-0.049	-0.076	-0.072
Age	-0.087	-0.068	-0.074
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.021	-0.033	-0.024
Household size	0.061*	0.060*	0.060*
Female household head	-0.035	-0.009	-0.025
Dependency ratio	-0.024	-0.018	-0.034
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.160***	0.122***	0.136***
Life satisfaction	0.094	0.065	0.074
Linguistic minority	0.277	0.274	0.272
COVID impacts	0.002	0.005	0.018
Environmental problems	0.242***	0.243***	0.246***
Social protection	-0.073	-0.061	-0.071
Livelihood opportunities	0.199***	0.203***	0.215***
Observations	528	528	528

Table 85. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Kilis (TUR3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.031		
Return migrant		0.034	
Remittances			0.064*
Female	-0.045*	-0.052**	-0.045**
Age	0.014	0.014	0.011
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.018	-0.016	-0.013
Household size	-0.006	-0.005	-0.003
Female household head	0.026	0.034	0.030
Dependency ratio	-0.001	-0.002	-0.009
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.005	-0.001	-0.006
Secondary	0.035	0.041	0.035
Tertiary	0.035	0.048	0.044
Respondent is working	-0.009	-0.015	-0.009
Life satisfaction	0.042**	0.043**	0.043**
Linguistic minority	0.479	0.381	0.473
COVID impacts	0.022	0.025	0.014
Environmental problems	0.059	0.059	0.063*
Social protection	-0.022	-0.024	-0.026
Livelihood opportunities	0.024	0.027	0.028
Observations	501	502	498

Table 86. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.067**	illigiant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	0.007	0.047	
Return migrant		0.047	0.045
Remittances			0.045
Female	-0.045	-0.029	-0.039
Age	-0.007	-0.006	-0.007
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.025	0.023	0.024
Household size	-0.002	-0.001	-0.002
Female household head	-0.072	-0.078	-0.072
Dependency ratio	0.012	0.015	0.013
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.055	0.050	0.055
Secondary	0.047	0.055	0.057
Tertiary	0.341***	0.357***	0.354***
Respondent is working	0.020	0.023	0.017
Life satisfaction	-0.003	-0.007	-0.009
Linguistic minority	-0.012	0.002	0.006
COVID impacts	-0.030	-0.031	-0.022
Environmental problems	0.060**	0.056**	0.061**
Social protection	-0.017	-0.003	-0.019
Livelihood opportunities	-0.002	0.009	0.006
Observations	528	528	526

Table 87. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.149**		
Return migrant		-0.021	
Remittances			0.095
Female	-0.048	-0.029	-0.040
Age	-0.042	-0.034	-0.035
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.005	-0.009	-0.007
Household size	0.013***	0.015***	0.014***
Female household head	-0.119	-0.146	-0.154
Dependency ratio	-0.018	-0.018	-0.020
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.070	0.086	0.080
Secondary	0.109	0.139*	0.127*
Tertiary	0.347***	0.370***	0.352***
Respondent is working	0.045	0.068*	0.067*
Life satisfaction	0.074	0.107*	0.103*
Linguistic minority	0.155	0.132	0.142
COVID impacts	-0.193***	-0.186***	-0.210***
Environmental problems	0.081	0.099	0.098
Social protection	0.047	0.057	0.059
Livelihood opportunities	0.176	0.184	0.175
Observations	564	559	563

Table 88. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.142**		
Return migrant		-0.030	
Remittances			0.112
Female	0.099	0.099	0.122
Age	-0.070	-0.066	-0.062
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.102	-0.106	-0.118
Household size	0.024***	0.024***	0.024***
Female household head	-0.066	-0.075	-0.092
Dependency ratio	-0.057	-0.058	-0.054
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.070	0.092	0.087
Secondary	-0.075	-0.051	-0.054
Tertiary	0.068	0.097	0.090
Respondent is working	-0.090	-0.078	-0.071
Life satisfaction	0.139***	0.142***	0.142***
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.143*	-0.133*	-0.133*
Environmental problems	0.050	0.046	0.057
Social protection	-0.122	-0.106	-0.082
Livelihood opportunities	0.041	0.040	0.047
Observations	535	535	532

Table 89. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

Current migrant 0.024 Return migrant 0.018 Remittances 0.017 Female -0.033 -0.042 -0.040 Age 0.028 0.030 0.031 Age (squared) -0.000 -0.000 -0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.060* -0.057 -0.058 Household size 0.004 0.004 0.005 Female household head -0.005 -0.001 -0.003 Dependency ratio -0.022 -0.022 -0.021 Educational attainment No formal education [R] 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180**** 0.191**** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.054 -0.057 -0.058 Environmental problems 0.0	
Return migrant 0.018 Remittances 0.017 Female -0.033 -0.042 -0.040 Age 0.028 0.030 0.031 Age (squared) -0.000 -0.000 -0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.060* -0.057 -0.058 Household size 0.004 0.004 0.005 Female household head -0.005 -0.001 -0.003 Dependency ratio -0.022 -0.022 -0.021 Educational attainment No formal education [R] 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099*** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.055	nces
Remittances 0.017 Female -0.033 -0.042 -0.040 Age 0.028 0.030 0.031 Age (squared) -0.000 -0.000 -0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.060* -0.057 -0.058 Household size 0.004 0.004 0.005 Female household head -0.005 -0.001 -0.003 Dependency ratio -0.022 -0.022 -0.021 Educational attainment No formal education [R] 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.054 -0.057 -0.058 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	
Female -0.033 -0.042 -0.040 Age 0.028 0.030 0.031 Age (squared) -0.000 -0.000 -0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.060* -0.057 -0.058 Household size 0.004 0.004 0.004 Female household head -0.005 -0.001 -0.003 Dependency ratio -0.022 -0.022 -0.021 Educational attainment No formal education [R] 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	
Age 0.028 0.030 0.031 Age (squared) -0.000 -0.000 -0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.060* -0.057 -0.058 Household size 0.004 0.004 0.005 Female household head -0.005 -0.001 -0.003 Dependency ratio -0.022 -0.022 -0.022 -0.021 Educational attainment 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180**** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	
Age (squared) -0.000 -0.000 -0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.060* -0.057 -0.058 Household size 0.004 0.004 0.005 Female household head -0.005 -0.001 -0.003 Dependency ratio -0.022 -0.022 -0.021 Educational attainment -0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 0.101 0.102 0.123 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.125 0.054 -0.058 -0.053 0.185 0.191*** 0.185 0.185 0.191*** 0.185 0.068 0.068 0.068 0.068 0.005 0.055 <td>)</td>)
Married or cohabitating -0.060* -0.057 -0.058 Household size 0.004 0.004 0.008 Female household head -0.005 -0.001 -0.003 Dependency ratio -0.022 -0.022 -0.021 Educational attainment -0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	*
Household size)
Female household head -0.005 -0.001 -0.003 Dependency ratio -0.022 -0.022 -0.021 Educational attainment -0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	}
Dependency ratio -0.022 -0.022 -0.021 Educational attainment -0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	5
Educational attainment No formal education [R] 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.055	3
No formal education [R] 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	
Primary 0.099** 0.104** 0.101 Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	
Secondary 0.122 0.123 0.125 Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058)
Tertiary 0.211* 0.229* 0.221 Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	**
Respondent is working -0.054 -0.058 -0.053 Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	
Life satisfaction 0.180*** 0.191*** 0.185 Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.055	*
Linguistic minority -0.072 -0.068 -0.068 COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.058	5
COVID impacts -0.054 -0.057 -0.055	***
•	3
Environmental problems 0.033 0.036 0.035	5
2.11.11.01.11.01.11.01.11.01.11.01.11.01.11.01.11.01.11.01.11.01.11.01.11.01.0	5
Social protection -0.098 -0.106 -0.099)
Livelihood opportunities 0.007 0.006 0.006	5
Observations 492 480 492	

Table 90. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.100*		
Return migrant		0.044	
Remittances			0.146
Female	0.012	0.031	0.015
Age	-0.061**	-0.058**	-0.058**
Age (squared)	0.001**	0.001**	0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.079	0.075	0.075
Household size	-0.007	-0.006	-0.007
Female household head	0.133**	0.128**	0.143**
Dependency ratio	0.003	-0.002	0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.071	0.084	0.076
Secondary	0.048	0.055	0.053
Tertiary	0.093	0.100	0.081
Respondent is working	0.032	0.044	0.027
Life satisfaction	0.061	0.062	0.061
Linguistic minority	0.104	0.145	0.158
COVID impacts	-0.016	0.000	-0.019
Environmental problems	0.113*	0.126**	0.123*
Social protection	-0.038	-0.050	-0.033
Livelihood opportunities	-0.002	-0.005	-0.001
Observations	532	531	532

Table 91. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.020		
Return migrant		0.137	
Remittances			0.367
Female	-0.239***	-0.239***	-0.238***
Age	-0.018	-0.020	-0.021
Age (squared)	0.000	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.028	-0.028	-0.030
Household size	0.009*	0.009*	0.009
Female household head	0.013	0.013	0.016
Dependency ratio	-0.019	-0.022	-0.022
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.130**	0.129**	0.132**
Secondary	0.099	0.092	0.098
Tertiary	0.227	0.190	0.210
Respondent is working	0.005	0.003	0.005
Life satisfaction	0.057	0.055	0.055
Linguistic minority	0.274	0.341	0.293**
COVID impacts	0.093	0.092	0.088
Environmental problems	-0.014	-0.016	-0.017
Social protection	-0.021	-0.025	-0.021
Livelihood opportunities	0.061	0.062	0.057
Observations	491	491	491

Table 92. Marginal effects: Land ownership - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.084***		
Return migrant		0.065***	
Remittances			0.123***
Female	-0.039***	-0.036**	-0.041***
Age	-0.033***	-0.030***	-0.033***
Age (squared)	0.001***	0.000***	0.001***
Married or cohabitating	0.001	-0.005	0.001
Household size	0.022***	0.022***	0.022***
Female household head	-0.002	0.004	-0.008
Dependency ratio	-0.018**	-0.018**	-0.016*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.054***	0.065***	0.058***
Secondary	0.051**	0.069***	0.056***
Tertiary	0.198***	0.220***	0.205***
Respondent is working	0.050***	0.047***	0.049***
Life satisfaction	0.036***	0.042***	0.036***
Linguistic minority	0.036	0.046	0.038
COVID impacts	-0.030**	-0.031**	-0.022
Environmental problems	0.166***	0.165***	0.167***
Social protection	0.038**	0.036**	0.032*
Livelihood opportunities	0.154***	0.149***	0.151***
Linguistic fractionalisation	0.180***	0.181***	0.178***
Observations	12,750	12,713	12,716

Subjective financial situation

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 93. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.302		
Return migrant		-0.008	
Remittances			0.101
Female	0.032	0.032	0.037
Age	-0.096	-0.095	-0.100*
Age (squared)	0.002*	0.002*	0.002*
Married or cohabitating	0.069	0.072	0.075
Household size	0.001	0.000	0.000
Female household head	0.044	0.041	0.027
Dependency ratio	-0.168**	-0.169**	-0.161**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [O]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.207***	0.214***	0.205***
Tertiary	0.420***	0.425***	0.413***
Respondent is working	0.100	0.094	0.108
Life satisfaction	0.165**	0.164**	0.150**
Linguistic minority	-0.063	-0.072	-0.090
COVID impacts	-0.228	-0.225	-0.216
Environmental problems	-0.087	-0.092	-0.103*
Social protection	-0.022	-0.018	-0.032
Livelihood opportunities	0.119*	0.122*	0.119*
Observations	501	500	499

Table 94. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Boa Vista (CPV2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000	g	
Return migrant		0.027	
Remittances			0.052
Female	-0.097**	-0.093*	-0.093*
Age	-0.013	-0.015	-0.013
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.029	0.031	0.034
Household size	0.009	0.009	0.008
Female household head	0.045	0.040	0.045
Dependency ratio	-0.025	-0.027	-0.028
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.092	0.092*	0.096*
Life satisfaction	0.187***	0.184***	0.182***
Linguistic minority	0.336***	0.333***	0.312**
COVID impacts	-0.127*	-0.125**	-0.110*
Environmental problems	-0.129***	-0.129***	-0.131***
Social protection	0.077**	0.077**	0.074**
Livelihood opportunities	0.038	0.041	0.044
Observations	507	511	509

Table 95. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Boffa (GIN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.019		
Return migrant		-0.007	
Remittances			0.023*
Female	-0.005	-0.008	-0.008
Age	0.015	0.016	0.016
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.002	0.000	-0.002
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Female household head	0.007	0.009	0.008
Dependency ratio	0.014	0.015	0.015
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.001	0.002	-0.000
Secondary	0.005	0.009	0.005
Tertiary	0.000	0.005	-0.006
Respondent is working	-0.011	-0.011	-0.010
Life satisfaction	0.062***	0.064***	0.060***
Linguistic minority	0.037	0.033	0.037
COVID impacts	0.014	0.016	0.012
Environmental problems	-0.016	-0.014	-0.020
Social protection	0.022	0.024*	0.023*
Livelihood opportunities	0.037	0.038	0.034
Observations	510	510	508

Table 96. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Dialakoro (GIN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.068		
Return migrant		0.065	
Remittances			0.101**
Female	0.012	0.004	-0.006
Age	-0.018	-0.017	0.004
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.019	0.018	0.020
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Female household head	0.028	0.025	0.024
Dependency ratio	-0.051	-0.050	-0.027
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.007	-0.013	-0.003
Life satisfaction	0.130**	0.131**	0.133**
Linguistic minority	-0.233*	-0.234	-0.215*
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.072*	-0.075*	-0.061
Social protection	-0.014	0.000	-0.025
Livelihood opportunities	0.098**	0.099**	0.095**
Observations	494	494	490

Table 97. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Gbane (GHA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.007	9	
Return migrant		507	505
Remittances		507	505
Female	0.013**	0.014**	0.015**
Age	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.015**	-0.013**	-0.014**
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	-0.021*	-0.020*	-0.021*
Dependency ratio	0.006	0.006	0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.006	0.007*	0.007*
Secondary	0.016	0.019	0.019
Tertiary	0.022	0.031	0.030
Respondent is working	0.002	0.002	0.002
Life satisfaction	0.025**	0.028**	0.028**
Linguistic minority	0.007	0.007	0.007
COVID impacts	0.043	0.049	0.050
Environmental problems	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
Social protection	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Livelihood opportunities	-0.004	-0.005	-0.005
Observations	507	505	505

Table 98. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Golf City (GHA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.068		
Return migrant		0.065	
Remittances			0.101**
Female	0.012	0.004	-0.006
Age	-0.018	-0.017	0.004
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.019	0.018	0.020
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Female household head	0.028	0.025	0.024
Dependency ratio	-0.051	-0.050	-0.027
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.007	-0.013	-0.003
Life satisfaction	0.130**	0.131**	0.133**
Linguistic minority	-0.233*	-0.234	-0.215*
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.072*	-0.075*	-0.061
Social protection	-0.014	0.000	-0.025
Livelihood opportunities	0.098**	0.099**	0.095**
Observations	494	494	490

Table 99. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - New Takoradi (GHA3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.087		
Return migrant		-0.064	
Remittances			0.073**
Female	0.058	0.059	0.052
Age	-0.058*	-0.051	-0.056*
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.033	0.033	0.037
Household size	0.005	0.005	0.003
Female household head	-0.043	-0.045	-0.047
Dependency ratio	-0.133***	-0.133***	-0.125***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.008	0.001	-0.003
Life satisfaction	0.097**	0.093*	0.094*
Linguistic minority	0.068	0.068	0.070
COVID impacts	-0.056	-0.047	-0.017
Environmental problems	0.003	0.011	0.005
Social protection	0.000	0.009	-0.005
Livelihood opportunities	0.099**	0.102**	0.097**
Observations	468	465	468

Table 100. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Down Quarters (NGA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001	mgranc	Remittanees
Return migrant		0.000	
Remittances			0.002
Female	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Age	-0.003*	-0.004	-0.004*
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007
Household size	-0.001	-0.001*	-0.001*
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.001	-0.000	-0.001
Educational attainment	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
No formal education [R]			
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.000	0.000	0.000
Life satisfaction	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
Linguistic minority	0.012*	0.013*	0.012*
COVID impacts	-0.015	-0.015	-0.015
Environmental problems	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Social protection	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007
Livelihood opportunities	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005
Observations	412	413	409

Table 101. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Awe (NGA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

		Remittances
	9	
0.000	0.051	
		-0.032
0.003	0.006	0.007
0.006	0.008	0.006
-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
0.047	0.049	0.043
0.001	0.001	0.001
-0.028	-0.028	-0.032
-0.064**	-0.066**	-0.062**
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.087***	0.087***	0.084***
0.070***	0.070***	0.070***
0.113**	0.115*	0.124**
0.004	0.010	0.005
0.125***	0.124***	0.126***
0.036	0.031	0.035
-0.032	-0.031	-0.036
0.007	0.012	0.006
0.003	-0.003	0.004
0.032	0.034	0.032
497	495	497
	0.006 -0.000 0.047 0.001 -0.028 -0.064** 0.000 0.087*** 0.070*** 0.113** 0.004 0.125*** 0.036 -0.032 0.007 0.003 0.0032	migrant migrant 0.030 0.051 0.003 0.006 0.006 0.008 -0.000 -0.000 0.047 0.049 0.001 0.001 -0.028 -0.028 -0.064** -0.066** 0.000 0.087*** 0.070*** 0.070*** 0.113** 0.115* 0.004 0.010 0.125*** 0.124*** 0.036 0.031 -0.032 -0.031 0.007 0.012 0.003 -0.003 0.032 0.034

Table 102. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Ekpoma (NGA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.020		
Return migrant		0.024	
Remittances			0.032*
Female	-0.033	-0.033	-0.035
Age	-0.019	-0.020	-0.016
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.052	-0.048	-0.053*
Household size	-0.008***	-0.008***	-0.008***
Female household head	0.023	0.024	0.024
Dependency ratio	0.006	0.004	0.010
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.035**	0.035**	0.033**
Life satisfaction	0.039*	0.042*	0.036*
Linguistic minority	0.080	0.083	0.087
COVID impacts	-0.079**	-0.082***	-0.078**
Environmental problems	0.009	0.009	0.007
Social protection	-0.017	-0.016	-0.015
Livelihood opportunities	0.037*	0.038*	0.038*
Observations	481	479	481

Table 103. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Batu (ETH2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.012	Illigiant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.012	0.040	
Return migrant		0.012	
Remittances			0.030
Female	-0.032**	-0.033*	-0.033**
Age	0.010	0.009	0.012
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.006	0.006	0.005
Household size	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.009	-0.010	-0.007
Dependency ratio	-0.009	-0.009	-0.009
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.001	0.002	0.003
Secondary	0.044	0.046	0.041
Tertiary	0.041	0.044	0.039
Respondent is working	-0.053*	-0.051**	-0.053**
Life satisfaction	0.056*	0.058*	0.057*
Linguistic minority	0.061	0.060	0.067
COVID impacts	0.037*	0.038*	0.036*
Environmental problems	-0.022	-0.021	-0.020
Social protection	0.060***	0.060***	0.059***
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.005	0.003
Observations	536	535	536

Table 104. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Moyale (ETH3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.009	granc	Romittarious
Return migrant		0.030*	
Remittances			-0.010
Female	0.003	-0.001	0.004
Age	-0.005	-0.008	-0.005
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.002	0.008	0.001
Household size	-0.003	-0.004*	-0.003
Female household head	0.004	0.012	0.003
Dependency ratio	-0.015	-0.012	-0.014
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.003	-0.006	-0.003
Life satisfaction	0.016**	0.010	0.016**
Linguistic minority	0.008	-0.001	0.006
COVID impacts	0.003	0.003	0.003
Environmental problems	-0.036	-0.026	-0.036
Social protection	-0.011	-0.009	-0.010
Livelihood opportunities	0.023*	0.015	0.023*
Observations	295	295	295

Table 105. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Erigavo (SOM1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.232***		
Return migrant		-0.294**	
Remittances			0.120*
Female	-0.070	-0.036	-0.065
Age	0.073	0.055	0.068
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.048	-0.046	-0.024
Household size	0.000	-0.002	0.001
Female household head	-0.029	-0.015	-0.032
Dependency ratio	-0.001	-0.001	0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.078	0.118	0.088
Secondary	-0.015	0.042	0.016
Tertiary	-0.080	0.028	-0.044
Respondent is working	0.137	0.158*	0.153*
Life satisfaction	0.508***	0.473***	0.508***
Linguistic minority	0.837**	1.203***	0.798**
COVID impacts	-0.202***	-0.163**	-0.182***
Environmental problems	-0.312***	-0.330***	-0.325***
Social protection	-0.164*	-0.218	-0.144
Livelihood opportunities	0.141**	0.120*	0.117*
Observations	489	483	480

Table 106. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Baidoa (SOM2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.009		
Return migrant		-0.174**	
Remittances			-0.074
Female	0.014	-0.003	0.009
Age	0.055*	0.055**	0.055**
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.059	0.056	0.059
Household size	0.005	0.005	0.005
Female household head	-0.065	-0.067	-0.065
Dependency ratio	0.026*	0.027**	0.027**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.005	-0.003	-0.001
Secondary	0.284***	0.292***	0.294***
Tertiary	0.200**	0.244***	0.235**
Respondent is working	0.038	0.023	0.032
Life satisfaction	0.009	0.028	0.008
Linguistic minority	0.134	0.164	0.131
COVID impacts	0.002	0.046	0.020
Environmental problems	-0.209***	-0.186***	-0.207***
Social protection	0.076	0.090*	0.080
Livelihood opportunities	0.137***	0.106**	0.129**
Observations	522	522	522

Table 107. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Enfidha (TUN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	0	D - 4	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.111		
Return migrant		0.008	
Remittances			0.167***
Female	0.000	0.002	0.010
Age	0.063**	0.060**	0.046
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.026	0.025	-0.000
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.002
Female household head	-0.016	-0.009	-0.040
Dependency ratio	0.067	0.064	0.081*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.072	-0.073	-0.079
Life satisfaction	0.209***	0.205***	0.192***
Linguistic minority	0.084	0.073	0.070
COVID impacts	-0.054	-0.045	-0.042
Environmental problems	-0.132*	-0.131*	-0.140**
Social protection	0.016	0.021	0.015
Livelihood opportunities	-0.035	-0.036	-0.044
Observations	494	494	493

Table 108. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Redeyef (TUN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.105*		
Return migrant		0.039	
Remittances			0.091*
Female	0.081	0.086	0.080
Age	0.010	0.010	0.002
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.046	-0.042	-0.031
Household size	-0.042**	-0.040**	-0.040**
Female household head	-0.045	-0.035	-0.041
Dependency ratio	0.082*	0.081*	0.083*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.087	-0.064	-0.096
Secondary	-0.079	-0.038	-0.060
Tertiary	-0.043	0.013	-0.023
Respondent is working	0.165***	0.158**	0.159**
Life satisfaction	0.149**	0.147**	0.145**
Linguistic minority	0.005	0.027	0.036
COVID impacts	-0.033	-0.034	-0.039
Environmental problems	-0.118**	-0.119***	-0.125**
Social protection	-0.062	-0.064	-0.065
Livelihood opportunities	0.071	0.075	0.077
Observations	508	508	508

Table 109. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Hopa (TUR1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.070		
Return migrant		0.063	
Remittances			-0.062
Female	-0.017	-0.016	-0.022
Age	-0.009	-0.011	-0.009
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.092	-0.079	-0.090
Household size	-0.014	-0.016	-0.016
Female household head	0.013	0.013	0.023
Dependency ratio	-0.039	-0.044	-0.044
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.187	-0.162	-0.182
Secondary	-0.283	-0.252	-0.265
Tertiary	-0.264	-0.221	-0.239
Respondent is working	0.044	0.041	0.038
Life satisfaction	0.199***	0.202***	0.198***
Linguistic minority	0.115	0.101	0.103
COVID impacts	-0.015	-0.013	-0.008
Environmental problems	0.039	0.029	0.037
Social protection	-0.220**	-0.208**	-0.212**
Livelihood opportunities	0.164**	0.164**	0.169***
Observations	539	537	539

Table 110. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Yenice (TUR2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.047		
Return migrant		-0.002	
Remittances			-0.020
Female	0.059	0.054	0.054
Age	-0.096**	-0.094**	-0.094**
Age (squared)	0.002**	0.001**	0.002**
Married or cohabitating	0.149**	0.144**	0.143**
Household size	-0.009	-0.010	-0.010
Female household head	-0.060	-0.059	-0.060
Dependency ratio	-0.060	-0.061	-0.061
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.052	0.049	0.049
Life satisfaction	0.102*	0.099*	0.099*
Linguistic minority	-0.383*	-0.382	-0.379
COVID impacts	0.014	0.020	0.020
Environmental problems	0.007	0.010	0.011
Social protection	-0.160**	-0.158**	-0.155**
Livelihood opportunities	0.188***	0.195***	0.196***
Observations	536	535	536

Table 111. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Kilis (TUR3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.006		
Return migrant		0.023	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.010	-0.013	-0.014
Age	0.005	0.005	0.006
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.008	-0.007	-0.010
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.002
Female household head	-0.002	-0.005	-0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.004	-0.003	-0.005
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.004	-0.008	-0.005
Life satisfaction	0.051***	0.052***	0.055***
Linguistic minority	0.571*	0.546*	0.600*
COVID impacts	-0.023*	-0.023*	-0.025*
Environmental problems	-0.026*	-0.027**	-0.026*
Social protection	-0.037**	-0.038**	-0.038**
Livelihood opportunities	0.018	0.017	0.021
Observations	475	476	454

Table 112. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
0.023		
	0.007	
		0.010
0.020	0.025	0.022
-0.009	-0.009	-0.010
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.011	0.011	0.014
-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
-0.027	-0.029	-0.026
0.020	0.025	0.022
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.006	0.007	0.008
0.042**	0.047**	0.047**
0.139**	0.148**	0.147**
-0.003	-0.003	-0.005
0.118***	0.120***	0.121***
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.011	0.011	0.014
-0.023*	-0.024*	-0.024*
0.013	0.018	0.016
-0.005	-0.001	-0.001
512	512	510
	0.023 0.020 -0.009 0.000 0.011 -0.004 -0.027 0.020 0.006 0.042** 0.139** -0.003 0.118*** 0.000 0.011 -0.023* 0.013 -0.005	migrant migrant 0.023 0.007 0.020 0.025 -0.009 -0.009 0.000 0.000 0.011 0.011 -0.027 -0.029 0.020 0.025 0.000 0.000 0.0042** 0.047** 0.139** 0.148** -0.003 -0.003 0.118*** 0.120*** 0.001 0.001 -0.013 0.018 -0.005 -0.001

Table 113. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Behsud (AFG2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.060		
Return migrant		-0.016	
Remittances			-0.002
Female	-0.009	-0.010	-0.011
Age	-0.002	-0.006	-0.003
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.005	0.001	0.002
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.002
Female household head	0.013	0.011	0.011
Dependency ratio	-0.002	-0.001	-0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.035	-0.035	-0.036
Secondary	-0.001	0.010	0.012
Tertiary	0.011	0.025	0.022
Respondent is working	-0.011	-0.006	-0.005
Life satisfaction	0.181***	0.202***	0.199***
Linguistic minority	-0.009	-0.014	-0.013
COVID impacts	-0.024	-0.027	-0.030
Environmental problems	0.009	0.015	0.016
Social protection	-0.023	-0.022	-0.029
Livelihood opportunities	0.037	0.044	0.039
Observations	564	559	563

Table 114. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.066**		
Return migrant		-0.014	
Remittances			0.064***
Female	0.016	0.017	0.027
Age	0.011	0.014	0.011
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.028	-0.034	-0.034*
Household size	0.005**	0.005**	0.005***
Female household head	-0.099**	-0.104**	-0.102**
Dependency ratio	-0.008	-0.009	-0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.007	0.016	0.008
Secondary	-0.000	0.014	0.006
Tertiary	0.004	0.022	0.010
Respondent is working	0.002	0.004	0.011
Life satisfaction	0.043*	0.047*	0.041*
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.009	-0.008	-0.007
Environmental problems	-0.006	-0.010	-0.004
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	0.061**	0.069**	0.068***
Observations	529	529	526

Table 115. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.063***		
Return migrant		0.013	
Remittances			0.069**
Female	-0.026	-0.046	-0.045
Age	-0.010	-0.008	-0.002
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.000	0.014	0.008
Household size	-0.006**	-0.006**	-0.006**
Female household head	0.002	0.016	0.004
Dependency ratio	0.008	0.009	0.009
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.046**	0.062**	0.042*
Secondary	0.065**	0.075**	0.070**
Tertiary	0.242*	0.309**	0.254
Respondent is working	-0.046	-0.044	-0.047
Life satisfaction	0.103***	0.129***	0.116***
Linguistic minority	0.006	0.020	0.015
COVID impacts	-0.041*	-0.043	-0.045*
Environmental problems	-0.057	-0.051	-0.060
Social protection	-0.066	-0.071	-0.059
Livelihood opportunities	0.027	0.032	0.022
Observations	492	480	491

Table 116. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Youhanabad (PAK2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	.
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.051**		
Return migrant		0.048	
Remittances			0.055
Female	-0.014	-0.009	-0.015
Age	-0.021	-0.022	-0.021
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.008	-0.009	-0.007
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Female household head	-0.036	-0.036	-0.027
Dependency ratio	-0.037*	-0.037*	-0.037*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.007	0.011	0.008
Secondary	0.064*	0.069*	0.065*
Tertiary	0.257***	0.260***	0.250***
Respondent is working	0.017	0.022	0.015
Life satisfaction	-0.001	-0.001	-0.003
Linguistic minority	0.117	0.115	0.147
COVID impacts	-0.038*	-0.025	-0.037
Environmental problems	0.062	0.068	0.066
Social protection	-0.086**	-0.087**	-0.090**
Livelihood opportunities	0.022	0.019	0.021
Observations	532	531	532

Table 117. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.026		
Return migrant		-0.024	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.045	0.045	0.045
Age	0.003	0.004	0.004
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.017	-0.017	-0.016
Household size	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.068*	-0.068*	-0.069*
Dependency ratio	-0.003	-0.002	-0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.065*	0.065	0.065
Secondary	-0.007	-0.004	-0.004
Tertiary	0.049	0.070	0.066
Respondent is working	0.120***	0.120***	0.120***
Life satisfaction	0.045*	0.047*	0.047*
Linguistic minority	-0.101**	-0.119**	-0.112**
COVID impacts	0.016	0.017	0.018
Environmental problems	0.009	0.009	0.010
Social protection	-0.007	-0.005	-0.006
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.005	0.005
Observations	491	491	488

Table 118. Marginal effects: Subjective financial situation - Pooled

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.058***		
Return migrant		0.002	
Remittances			0.061***
Female	0.004	0.004	0.003
Age	-0.002	-0.000	-0.002
Age (squared)	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.013	-0.017**	-0.012
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	0.008	0.015*	0.007
Dependency ratio	0.001	0.000	0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.024***	0.031***	0.027***
Secondary	0.070***	0.084***	0.077***
Tertiary	0.122***	0.145***	0.132***
Respondent is working	0.010	0.008	0.010
Life satisfaction	0.124***	0.129***	0.124***
Linguistic minority	0.061***	0.076***	0.064***
COVID impacts	-0.046***	-0.044***	-0.041***
Environmental problems	-0.038***	-0.036***	-0.038***
Social protection	-0.014*	-0.013*	-0.017**
Livelihood opportunities	0.064***	0.061***	0.062***
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.162***	-0.155***	-0.167***
Observations	12,814	12,776	12,777

Dimension 1: Wealth and assets

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 119. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.410*			
Return migrant		0.008		
Remittances			0.060	
Female	-0.096	-0.085	-0.090	
Age	0.017	0.017	0.019	
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	
Married or cohabitating	0.035	0.044	0.035	
Household size	0.029**	0.027**	0.032**	
Female household head	-0.002	-0.009	-0.023	
Dependency ratio	-0.183**	-0.181**	-0.172**	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [0]				
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Secondary	0.076	0.083	0.079*	
Tertiary	0.238***	0.247***	0.238***	
Respondent is working	0.012	0.015	0.026	
Life satisfaction	0.190***	0.179***	0.160***	
Linguistic minority	-0.007	-0.027	-0.009	
COVID impacts	0.018	0.027	0.016	
Environmental problems	0.074	0.071	0.053	
Social protection	-0.073	-0.063	-0.080	
Livelihood opportunities	0.072	0.072	0.072	
Observations	500	499	498	

Table 120. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Boa Vista (CPV2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.392		
Return migrant		0.070	
Remittances			0.117*
Female	-0.151**	-0.137**	-0.147**
Age	-0.049	-0.050	-0.051
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.063	0.055	0.053
Household size	0.066**	0.067**	0.065**
Female household head	0.077	0.070	0.067
Dependency ratio	-0.095	-0.093	-0.090
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.009	0.003	-0.040
Secondary	0.184	0.192	0.132
Tertiary	0.473**	0.483**	0.443*
Respondent is working	0.045	0.045	0.044
Life satisfaction	0.141*	0.132*	0.124
Linguistic minority	0.536***	0.548***	0.513***
COVID impacts	-0.256*	-0.252*	-0.224*
Environmental problems	-0.076	-0.078	-0.089
Social protection	0.110	0.108	0.105
Livelihood opportunities	0.135*	0.136*	0.142*
Observations	512	513	511

Table 121. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.014		
Return migrant		0.005	
Remittances			0.031*
Female	0.008	0.008	0.007
Age	0.012	0.013	0.013
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.004	-0.005	-0.006
Household size	0.004***	0.004***	0.004**
Female household head	0.030	0.030	0.026
Dependency ratio	-0.013**	-0.012**	-0.012**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.002	0.003	0.001
Secondary	-0.023	-0.020	-0.022
Tertiary	-0.011	-0.007	-0.015
Respondent is working	-0.015	-0.014	-0.013
Life satisfaction	0.008	0.008	0.004
Linguistic minority	0.010	0.008	0.013
COVID impacts	0.023	0.023	0.021
Environmental problems	0.019*	0.019*	0.013
Social protection	0.012	0.013	0.012
Livelihood opportunities	0.009	0.009	0.008
Observations	509	509	507

Table 122. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.028*		
Return migrant		0.077**	
Remittances			0.061*
Female	-0.016	-0.016	-0.020
Age	0.008	0.007	0.008
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.025	0.031	0.028
Household size	0.002***	0.002***	0.002***
Female household head	0.017	0.017	0.018
Dependency ratio	-0.017	-0.015	-0.018
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.033	-0.036	-0.030
Secondary	-0.001	0.002	0.002
Tertiary	-0.130	-0.153	-0.116
Respondent is working	-0.024	-0.021	-0.024
Life satisfaction	0.015	0.008	0.009
Linguistic minority	0.106***	0.093***	0.112***
COVID impacts	-0.039**	-0.036**	-0.035*
Environmental problems	0.007	0.005	0.007
Social protection	-0.022	-0.017	-0.020
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.006	0.002
Observations	485	484	485
	.00	.01	

Table 123. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Gbane (GHA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.039*		
Return migrant		-0.001	
Remittances			0.110**
Female	-0.007	-0.004	-0.008
Age	-0.013	-0.010	-0.012
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.071***	-0.072***	-0.068***
Household size	0.011**	0.011**	0.011**
Female household head	-0.027	-0.031	-0.028
Dependency ratio	-0.021	-0.024	-0.020
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.065**	0.071**	0.070**
Secondary	0.043*	0.050*	0.049**
Tertiary	-0.048	-0.030	-0.041
Respondent is working	0.019	0.020	0.022
Life satisfaction	0.024	0.025	0.022
Linguistic minority	0.031	0.026	0.035
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.022	0.014	0.026
Social protection	0.037	0.037	0.037
Livelihood opportunities	0.099***	0.104***	0.100***
Observations	504	502	502

Table 124. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Golf City (GHA2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.201***		
Return migrant		0.227***	
Remittances			0.172**
Female	0.103	0.104	0.074
Age	-0.063	-0.056	-0.043
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.059	-0.063	-0.034
Household size	0.054***	0.056***	0.055***
Female household head	0.044	0.029	0.026
Dependency ratio	-0.092	-0.091	-0.082
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.243	0.224	0.219
Secondary	0.405***	0.402**	0.380**
Tertiary	0.697***	0.712***	0.663***
Respondent is working	-0.159*	-0.164*	-0.160*
Life satisfaction	0.268***	0.245***	0.266***
Linguistic minority	-0.103	-0.092	-0.055
COVID impacts	0.049	0.023	0.029
Environmental problems	-0.026	-0.030	-0.028
Social protection	0.079	0.106	0.077
Livelihood opportunities	0.120*	0.123*	0.129*
Observations	494	494	490

Table 125. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - New Takoradi (GHA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.260***		
Return migrant		0.002	
Remittances			0.334***
Female	0.098	0.090	0.085
Age	-0.007	-0.000	0.001
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.077	-0.052	-0.074
Household size	0.023*	0.025*	0.023*
Female household head	-0.009	-0.007	-0.029
Dependency ratio	-0.143**	-0.149**	-0.126**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.030	0.091	0.031
Secondary	0.303*	0.348**	0.290*
Tertiary	0.581***	0.635***	0.542***
Respondent is working	-0.056	-0.042	-0.057
Life satisfaction	0.195***	0.197***	0.190***
Linguistic minority	0.168	0.182	0.189
COVID impacts	0.235	0.283	0.289
Environmental problems	0.060	0.054	0.084
Social protection	-0.001	0.019	-0.027
Livelihood opportunities	0.009	0.020	-0.001
Observations	468	465	468

Table 126. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Down Quarters (NGA1)

	Current	Return	D '11
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.156*		
Return migrant		0.051	
Remittances			0.352***
Female	0.052	0.037	0.045
Age	-0.075*	-0.076*	-0.084**
Age (squared)	0.001**	0.001**	0.002**
Married or cohabitating	-0.121	-0.119	-0.125
Household size	0.033***	0.035***	0.032***
Female household head	-0.270**	-0.256*	-0.305**
Dependency ratio	-0.008	-0.024	-0.014
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.051	0.049	0.056
Life satisfaction	0.153***	0.141***	0.170***
Linguistic minority	0.302	0.297	0.277
COVID impacts	-0.128**	-0.143**	-0.110*
Environmental problems	0.017	0.024	0.008
Social protection	0.051	0.050	0.051
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.006	-0.002
Observations	477	477	474

Table 127. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Awe (NGA2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.082		
Return migrant		0.407**	
Remittances			0.152
Female	-0.031	-0.028	-0.026
Age	0.030	0.033	0.029
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.059	-0.031	-0.058
Household size	-0.003	-0.004	-0.002
Female household head	-0.236***	-0.244***	-0.236***
Dependency ratio	-0.029	-0.032	-0.031
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.024	0.029	0.023
Secondary	0.165*	0.166	0.165*
Tertiary	0.317***	0.309***	0.323***
Respondent is working	0.103	0.121**	0.105
Life satisfaction	0.062	0.054	0.063
Linguistic minority	0.510***	0.492***	0.508***
COVID impacts	-0.043	-0.046	-0.039
Environmental problems	0.092	0.099	0.090
Social protection	0.135**	0.126**	0.131**
Livelihood opportunities	0.197***	0.214***	0.194***
Observations	494	492	494

Table 128. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Ekpoma (NGA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.211***		
Return migrant		0.086	
Remittances			0.281***
Female	-0.015	0.006	-0.026
Age	-0.055	-0.057	-0.054
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.192*	-0.205**	-0.192**
Household size	0.018	0.015	0.017
Female household head	-0.110	-0.115	-0.091
Dependency ratio	0.115	0.113	0.127*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.153**	0.128*	0.146**
Life satisfaction	0.169***	0.207***	0.163***
Linguistic minority	0.241	0.240	0.236
COVID impacts	-0.086	-0.086	-0.103
Environmental problems	0.100	0.103	0.091
Social protection	-0.270	-0.246	-0.260
Livelihood opportunities	0.086	0.074	0.065
Observations	479	478	479

Table 129. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Batu (ETH2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.061		
Return migrant		0.049	
Remittances			0.073
Female	-0.019	-0.017	-0.016
Age	-0.017	-0.021	-0.018
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.051	-0.052	-0.051
Household size	0.071***	0.071***	0.071***
Female household head	0.017	0.009	0.018
Dependency ratio	-0.076*	-0.075**	-0.076**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.245	0.268	0.265
Secondary	0.280	0.306	0.297
Tertiary	0.273	0.305	0.294
Respondent is working	-0.085**	-0.082**	-0.089**
Life satisfaction	0.064	0.072	0.066
Linguistic minority	0.230	0.223	0.222
COVID impacts	0.082	0.083	0.083
Environmental problems	0.020	0.029	0.030
Social protection	0.172***	0.174***	0.175***
Livelihood opportunities	0.023	0.023	0.024
Observations	531	530	531

Table 130. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.068		
Return migrant		-0.075	
Remittances			0.182*
Female	-0.014	-0.010	-0.006
Age	-0.034	-0.031	-0.030
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.176***	-0.175***	-0.169**
Household size	0.037**	0.038**	0.036**
Female household head	-0.033	-0.035	-0.032
Dependency ratio	0.082**	0.082**	0.084**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.050	0.040	0.032
Secondary	0.100	0.084	0.060
Tertiary	0.180**	0.159*	0.111
Respondent is working	-0.040	-0.043	-0.046
Life satisfaction	0.205***	0.198***	0.180***
Linguistic minority	0.386***	0.388***	0.380**
COVID impacts	-0.073	-0.071	-0.070
Environmental problems	0.150**	0.149**	0.153**
Social protection	-0.006	0.004	0.015
Livelihood opportunities	0.018	0.024	0.020
Observations	527	527	526

Table 131. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.231***			
Return migrant		0.217*		
Remittances			0.297***	
Female	-0.044	-0.030	-0.057	
Age	-0.032	-0.036	-0.022	
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.000	
Married or cohabitating	-0.010	0.007	0.025	
Household size	0.019***	0.017**	0.019***	
Female household head	-0.103	-0.087	-0.112	
Dependency ratio	-0.031	-0.026	-0.028	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.053	0.034	0.079	
Secondary	0.084	0.101	0.104	
Tertiary	0.181**	0.216***	0.172**	
Respondent is working	0.115**	0.118**	0.123**	
Life satisfaction	0.087	0.130	0.110	
Linguistic minority	-0.615	-0.520	-0.686*	
COVID impacts	-0.023	-0.009	-0.031	
Environmental problems	-0.174**	-0.184***	-0.183**	
Social protection	0.180	0.078	0.172	
Livelihood opportunities	0.137**	0.128**	0.108*	
Observations	454	453	447	
-				

Table 132. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.093**		
Return migrant		0.195***	
Remittances			0.279***
Female	-0.042	-0.037	-0.033
Age	0.000	-0.004	-0.004
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.082	-0.070	-0.071
Household size	0.013**	0.012**	0.011**
Female household head	-0.123**	-0.113**	-0.108**
Dependency ratio	-0.030*	-0.030*	-0.021
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.013	0.027	0.014
Secondary	0.065*	0.072*	0.061
Tertiary	0.091	0.096	0.090
Respondent is working	-0.000	0.000	-0.001
Life satisfaction	0.010	-0.002	0.001
Linguistic minority	0.111	0.073	0.098
COVID impacts	0.126*	0.085	0.079
Environmental problems	-0.027	-0.048	-0.034
Social protection	-0.106	-0.096	-0.086
Livelihood opportunities	0.144**	0.147**	0.136**
Observations	522	522	522

Table 133. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Enfidha (TUN1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.170***		
Return migrant		0.147***	
Remittances			0.108**
Female	-0.080*	-0.076	-0.076
Age	0.022	0.006	0.007
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.056	-0.049	-0.063
Household size	0.043***	0.040***	0.040***
Female household head	-0.005	-0.002	-0.009
Dependency ratio	-0.070	-0.064	-0.064
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.113	0.184	0.192
Secondary	0.150	0.242	0.230
Tertiary	0.350	0.448	0.436
Respondent is working	-0.025	-0.028	-0.025
Life satisfaction	0.062	0.064	0.053
Linguistic minority	-0.244	-0.272	-0.265
COVID impacts	-0.046	-0.036	-0.032
Environmental problems	-0.008	-0.021	-0.014
Social protection	-0.004	0.007	0.006
Livelihood opportunities	-0.003	-0.020	-0.009
Observations	493	493	492

Table 134. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.117		
Return migrant		0.147**	
Remittances			0.202***
Female	-0.036	-0.022	-0.046
Age	-0.026	-0.028	-0.043
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.191*	-0.186*	-0.169*
Household size	-0.028	-0.025	-0.025
Female household head	-0.002	0.015	-0.013
Dependency ratio	0.098	0.089	0.105
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.335*	-0.374*	-0.404**
Secondary	-0.004	-0.017	-0.032
Tertiary	0.102	0.094	0.066
Respondent is working	0.046	0.045	0.027
Life satisfaction	0.115*	0.118**	0.114*
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.032	-0.034	-0.032
Environmental problems	-0.029	-0.038	-0.043
Social protection	0.161	0.172	0.160
Livelihood opportunities	0.212***	0.208***	0.213***
Observations	497	497	497

Table 135. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.033		
Return migrant		0.042	
Remittances			0.019
Female	-0.021	-0.024	-0.023
Age	-0.031	-0.030	-0.031
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.032	-0.019	-0.030
Household size	0.046**	0.045**	0.046**
Female household head	0.015	0.014	0.019
Dependency ratio	-0.124**	-0.126***	-0.126***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.025	-0.013	-0.034
Secondary	0.048	0.067	0.046
Tertiary	0.151	0.180	0.154
Respondent is working	0.080	0.078	0.079
Life satisfaction	0.152***	0.154***	0.153***
Linguistic minority	-0.047	-0.052	-0.051
COVID impacts	-0.054	-0.054	-0.050
Environmental problems	0.126***	0.117***	0.127***
Social protection	-0.029	-0.029	-0.028
Livelihood opportunities	0.111**	0.106**	0.114**
Observations	533	531	533

Table 136. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Yenice (TUR2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.095*		
Return migrant		0.188**	
Remittances			-0.104
Female	0.075	0.057	0.062
Age	-0.139***	-0.125***	-0.135***
Age (squared)	0.002***	0.002**	0.002***
Married or cohabitating	-0.081	-0.088	-0.088
Household size	0.016	0.015	0.014
Female household head	-0.109**	-0.090	-0.107*
Dependency ratio	0.055	0.062	0.051
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.110**	0.082**	0.099**
Life satisfaction	0.112	0.095	0.101
Linguistic minority	-0.137	-0.138	-0.110
COVID impacts	0.039	0.034	0.048
Environmental problems	0.204***	0.203***	0.214***
Social protection	-0.079*	-0.072*	-0.070
Livelihood opportunities	0.124*	0.119*	0.137**
Observations	523	523	523

Table 137. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Kilis (TUR3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.039		
Return migrant		0.111	
Remittances			0.219
Female	-0.107**	-0.099**	-0.083*
Age	0.004	0.002	-0.005
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.126	-0.120	-0.108
Household size	-0.004	-0.007	-0.006
Female household head	-0.155*	-0.179*	-0.174*
Dependency ratio	-0.056**	-0.051*	-0.051*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.153***	0.156***	0.141***
Secondary	0.230***	0.228***	0.228***
Tertiary	0.310***	0.312***	0.316***
Respondent is working	-0.071	-0.079	-0.061
Life satisfaction	0.086*	0.089*	0.082*
Linguistic minority	3.769**	3.895**	4.023**
COVID impacts	-0.050	-0.044	-0.064
Environmental problems	0.090	0.071	0.098
Social protection	-0.067	-0.071	-0.075
Livelihood opportunities	0.153***	0.150***	0.159***
Observations	499	500	496

Table 138. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.045		
Return migrant		0.021	
Remittances			-0.129*
Female	-0.034	-0.025	-0.039
Age	-0.052	-0.050	-0.051
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.092	-0.094	-0.092
Household size	-0.008	-0.008	-0.005
Female household head	-0.099	-0.101	-0.079
Dependency ratio	-0.029	-0.030	-0.033
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.070	0.070	0.077
Secondary	0.185***	0.193***	0.197***
Tertiary	0.444***	0.451***	0.456***
Respondent is working	-0.052	-0.053	-0.050
Life satisfaction	0.197***	0.195***	0.207***
Linguistic minority	0.024	0.029	0.030
COVID impacts	0.046	0.047	0.026
Environmental problems	-0.022	-0.023	-0.016
Social protection	-0.147	-0.140	-0.107
Livelihood opportunities	0.092	0.100	0.110
Observations	523	523	521

Table 139. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current	Return	.
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.223***		
Return migrant		0.019	
Remittances			0.187
Female	0.097	0.110	0.112
Age	-0.070**	-0.061*	-0.063*
Age (squared)	0.001*	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.036	0.027	0.023
Household size	0.014***	0.016***	0.015***
Female household head	-0.021	-0.050	-0.055
Dependency ratio	-0.032	-0.031	-0.033
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.244***	0.271***	0.266***
Secondary	0.199***	0.243***	0.226***
Tertiary	0.368***	0.399***	0.379***
Respondent is working	-0.053	-0.017	-0.014
Life satisfaction	0.129**	0.170***	0.163***
Linguistic minority	-0.143	-0.166	-0.160
COVID impacts	-0.078	-0.073	-0.096
Environmental problems	0.015	0.040	0.042
Social protection	-0.112	-0.081	-0.075
Livelihood opportunities	0.168*	0.172**	0.167*
Observations	558	553	557

Table 140. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.195***		
Return migrant		0.015	
Remittances			0.091
Female	-0.050	-0.041	-0.039
Age	-0.048	-0.044	-0.036
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.042	-0.050	-0.062
Household size	0.041***	0.040***	0.039***
Female household head	-0.174*	-0.182*	-0.194*
Dependency ratio	-0.058**	-0.058**	-0.056**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.155*	0.179**	0.180**
Secondary	0.150*	0.169**	0.174**
Tertiary	0.283***	0.302***	0.302***
Respondent is working	-0.061	-0.044	-0.042
Life satisfaction	0.168***	0.171***	0.179***
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.065	-0.047	-0.047
Environmental problems	-0.012	-0.016	-0.012
Social protection	-0.150	-0.117	-0.104
Livelihood opportunities	0.124	0.099	0.107
Observations	535	535	532

Table 141. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.281***		
Return migrant		0.121	
Remittances			0.399**
Female	0.047	0.016	0.051
Age	0.045	0.038	0.053
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.246**	-0.208**	-0.239**
Household size	0.008	0.008	0.008
Female household head	-0.040	-0.000	-0.085
Dependency ratio	0.023	0.018	0.023
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.396***	0.431***	0.392***
Secondary	0.381***	0.415***	0.405***
Tertiary	0.509***	0.547***	0.507***
Respondent is working	-0.179*	-0.176**	-0.142
Life satisfaction	0.336***	0.378***	0.359***
Linguistic minority	-0.203	-0.132	-0.161
COVID impacts	-0.119	-0.142	-0.126
Environmental problems	-0.102	-0.074	-0.065
Social protection	-0.054	-0.082	-0.054
Livelihood opportunities	0.022	0.001	0.001
Observations	489	477	489
-			

Table 142. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.105		
Return migrant		0.050	
Remittances			0.274**
Female	-0.218**	-0.207**	-0.216**
Age	-0.056	-0.055	-0.049
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.007	-0.009	-0.014
Household size	0.000	0.002	0.001
Female household head	0.169	0.165	0.184
Dependency ratio	0.020	0.015	0.018
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.145*	0.155*	0.142*
Secondary	0.240***	0.246***	0.235***
Tertiary	0.300**	0.306**	0.278**
Respondent is working	0.038	0.045	0.033
Life satisfaction	0.250***	0.254***	0.248***
Linguistic minority	-0.257	-0.243	-0.226
COVID impacts	0.003	0.016	-0.004
Environmental problems	-0.314**	-0.298**	-0.309**
Social protection	0.202**	0.199**	0.206**
Livelihood opportunities	0.101*	0.091*	0.102*
Observations	531	530	531

Table 143. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.635		
Return migrant		0.660	
Remittances			0.100
Female	-0.108	-0.110	-0.106
Age	0.044	0.047	0.043
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.194**	-0.195**	-0.191**
Household size	0.010	0.011	0.011
Female household head	0.093	0.098	0.096
Dependency ratio	-0.104***	-0.099***	-0.097***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.225***	0.231***	0.236***
Secondary	0.213***	0.225***	0.235***
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.138	0.139	0.140
Life satisfaction	0.078	0.087	0.083
Linguistic minority	0.563*	0.467	0.396
COVID impacts	0.059	0.061	0.060
Environmental problems	0.087	0.081	0.085
Social protection	-0.018	-0.011	-0.010
Livelihood opportunities	0.034	0.043	0.043
Observations	472	472	472

Table 144. Marginal effects: Dimension 1 - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.112***		
Return migrant		0.068***	
Remittances			0.180***
Female	-0.013	-0.011	-0.014
Age	-0.025***	-0.022**	-0.026***
Age (squared)	0.000***	0.000***	0.000***
Married or cohabitating	-0.056***	-0.064***	-0.057***
Household size	0.017***	0.017***	0.017***
Female household head	-0.053***	-0.043***	-0.059***
Dependency ratio	-0.047***	-0.047***	-0.044***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.141***	0.158***	0.148***
Secondary	0.169***	0.197***	0.179***
Tertiary	0.286***	0.317***	0.295***
Respondent is working	-0.001	-0.005	-0.002
Life satisfaction	0.099***	0.107***	0.100***
Linguistic minority	0.165***	0.176***	0.167***
COVID impacts	-0.030**	-0.031**	-0.020
Environmental problems	0.060***	0.061***	0.060***
Social protection	0.033**	0.030**	0.026*
Livelihood opportunities	0.111***	0.104***	0.106***
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.179***	-0.181***	-0.181***
Observations	12,630	12,600	12,598

Education

MIGNEX Background Paper

All secondary-aged children in the household are enrolled in school

Dimension 2: Education

Table 145. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.343	mgrane	Kennetanoes
Return migrant		0.018	
Remittances			0.025
Female	0.018	0.015	0.014
Age	0.079	0.081	0.080
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.002*	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.079	0.066	0.066
Household size	-0.073***	-0.072***	-0.072***
Female household head	0.020	0.026	0.023
Dependency ratio	-0.334***	-0.326***	-0.323***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	-0.024	-0.034	-0.035
Tertiary	0.092	0.079	0.074
Respondent is working	-0.010	-0.012	-0.012
Life satisfaction	-0.042	-0.037	-0.040
Linguistic minority	-0.133	-0.112	-0.112
COVID impacts	-0.190*	-0.199*	-0.196*
Environmental problems	0.060	0.067	0.062
Social protection	0.085	0.075	0.071
Livelihood opportunities	-0.040	-0.042	-0.043
Observations	501	500	499

Table 146. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Boa Vista (CPV2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.216		
Return migrant		-0.022	
Remittances			0.046
Female	-0.010	-0.015	-0.008
Age	0.103**	0.103**	0.106**
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.036	0.040	0.050
Household size	-0.057***	-0.057***	-0.054***
Female household head	-0.044	-0.042	-0.034
Dependency ratio	-0.225***	-0.226***	-0.230***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.235	0.226	0.206
Secondary	0.182	0.175	0.152
Tertiary	0.132	0.116	0.101
Respondent is working	-0.030	-0.029	-0.024
Life satisfaction	-0.030	-0.026	-0.026
Linguistic minority	-0.579**	-0.586**	-0.595**
COVID impacts	0.055	0.051	0.067
Environmental problems	0.034	0.035	0.034
Social protection	-0.035	-0.034	-0.042
Livelihood opportunities	-0.035	-0.035	-0.033
Observations	515	516	514

Table 147. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Boffa (GIN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.011		
Return migrant		0.082	
Remittances			0.024
Female	0.006	0.014	0.009
Age	-0.011	-0.012	-0.012
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.201***	0.212***	0.213***
Household size	-0.032***	-0.033***	-0.033***
Female household head	-0.040	-0.048	-0.047
Dependency ratio	-0.380***	-0.379***	-0.387***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.122*	0.112*	0.126**
Secondary	0.318***	0.311***	0.313***
Tertiary	0.287*	0.276*	0.276*
Respondent is working	0.052	0.055	0.042
Life satisfaction	-0.158***	-0.164***	-0.168***
Linguistic minority	-0.034	-0.020	-0.046
COVID impacts	0.020	0.010	0.012
Environmental problems	0.048	0.039	0.049
Social protection	0.019	0.016	0.016
Livelihood opportunities	-0.216***	-0.221***	-0.224***
Observations	510	510	508

Table 148. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Dialakoro (GIN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.003		
Return migrant		0.011	
Remittances			0.007
Female	0.012	0.015	0.011
Age	0.009	0.008	0.010
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.011	0.013	0.011
Household size	-0.003**	-0.003**	-0.003**
Female household head	-0.016	-0.017	-0.016
Dependency ratio	-0.012	-0.014	-0.012
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.001	-0.004	-0.001
Secondary	0.007	0.007	0.008
Tertiary	0.025	0.019	0.027
Respondent is working	-0.004	-0.009	-0.004
Life satisfaction	0.003	0.002	0.002
Linguistic minority	-0.019	-0.022	-0.018
COVID impacts	-0.005	-0.006	-0.004
Environmental problems	0.010	0.011	0.010
Social protection	0.012	0.013	0.013
Livelihood opportunities	0.007	0.007	0.006
Observations	496	493	496

Table 149. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Gbane (GHA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.109**	inigiant	Kennetanoes
	-0.109	0.000	
Return migrant		-0.020	
Remittances			-0.130
Female	0.047	0.047	0.072
Age	0.063*	0.059	0.046
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001*
Married or cohabitating	0.325***	0.309***	0.305***
Household size	-0.046***	-0.045***	-0.052***
Female household head	-0.041	-0.046	-0.093
Dependency ratio	-0.262***	-0.255***	-0.250***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.120*	-0.119*	-0.143**
Secondary	-0.165*	-0.173*	-0.180**
Tertiary	0.112	0.104	0.136
Respondent is working	0.160**	0.153**	0.150**
Life satisfaction	-0.050	-0.061	-0.071
Linguistic minority	0.045	0.059	0.034
COVID impacts	0.203	0.198	0.202
Environmental problems	-0.233	-0.220	-0.233
Social protection	-0.124	-0.110	-0.118
Livelihood opportunities	0.067	0.071	0.067
Observations	508	506	506

Table 150. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Golf City (GHA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.158**	inigiant	Kennetanoes
	-0.156	0.007	
Return migrant		-0.007	
Remittances			0.046
Female	-0.064	-0.058	-0.072
Age	0.089***	0.088**	0.098***
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.178*	0.185*	0.189*
Household size	-0.027*	-0.028*	-0.028*
Female household head	-0.016	-0.004	0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.306***	-0.293***	-0.285***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.061	0.088	0.088
Secondary	0.077	0.087	0.078
Tertiary	0.006	-0.013	-0.038
Respondent is working	0.015	0.018	0.020
Life satisfaction	-0.070	-0.067	-0.065
Linguistic minority	0.217	0.213	0.210
COVID impacts	-0.287	-0.272	-0.280
Environmental problems	-0.112*	-0.087	-0.091
Social protection	-0.219***	-0.247***	-0.258***
Livelihood opportunities	0.045	0.039	0.036
Observations	505	505	501

Table 151. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - New Takoradi (GHA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	0	Datum	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.041		
Return migrant		-0.019	
Remittances			0.038
Female	-0.216***	-0.215***	-0.218***
Age	0.150**	0.153**	0.149**
Age (squared)	-0.003**	-0.003**	-0.003**
Married or cohabitating	0.309***	0.313***	0.315***
Household size	-0.084***	-0.084***	-0.085***
Female household head	0.124*	0.124*	0.123*
Dependency ratio	-0.166	-0.168	-0.166
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.175	-0.161	-0.161
Secondary	-0.177	-0.165	-0.167
Tertiary	-0.249	-0.232	-0.241
Respondent is working	-0.016	-0.013	-0.017
Life satisfaction	-0.000	0.000	-0.001
Linguistic minority	-0.163	-0.166	-0.159
COVID impacts	0.071	0.078	0.077
Environmental problems	-0.029	-0.027	-0.027
Social protection	-0.088	-0.086	-0.088
Livelihood opportunities	0.046	0.046	0.043
Observations	487	484	486

Table 152. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Down Quarters (NGA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.040		
Return migrant		0.137	
Remittances			0.041
Female	-0.069	-0.074	-0.079
Age	0.037	0.031	0.041
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.516***	0.526***	0.507***
Household size	-0.017	-0.017	-0.016
Female household head	0.116	0.109	0.115
Dependency ratio	-0.352***	-0.358***	-0.353***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.762***	0.759***	0.762***
Secondary	0.612***	0.607***	0.616***
Tertiary	0.665***	0.664***	0.680***
Respondent is working	0.001	0.012	-0.014
Life satisfaction	0.038	0.040	0.033
Linguistic minority	0.336*	0.355**	0.359**
COVID impacts	-0.018	-0.012	-0.026
Environmental problems	0.009	0.007	0.004
Social protection	-0.163*	-0.171*	-0.167*
Livelihood opportunities	-0.127**	-0.134**	-0.131**
Observations	494	495	491

Table 153. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Awe (NGA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.075		
Return migrant		0.070	
Remittances			0.055
Female	-0.032	-0.030	-0.028
Age	0.024	0.029	0.022
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.053	0.048	0.054
Household size	-0.025	-0.025	-0.025
Female household head	0.088	0.079	0.086
Dependency ratio	-0.163***	-0.164***	-0.164***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.009	-0.013	-0.011
Secondary	0.039	0.027	0.040
Tertiary	0.116	0.109	0.127
Respondent is working	0.041	0.046	0.041
Life satisfaction	0.178**	0.170**	0.182**
Linguistic minority	-0.168	-0.164	-0.168
COVID impacts	0.038	0.044	0.037
Environmental problems	0.023	0.032	0.022
Social protection	-0.159*	-0.161*	-0.161*
Livelihood opportunities	0.092*	0.097**	0.091*
Observations	497	495	497

Table 154. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Ekpoma (NGA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.004		
Return migrant		-0.094**	
Remittances			0.002
Female	-0.022	-0.019	-0.023
Age	0.045	0.048*	0.045
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.010	-0.022	-0.009
Household size	-0.013**	-0.012**	-0.013**
Female household head	0.031	0.026	0.032
Dependency ratio	-0.145**	-0.145**	-0.145**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.058	0.063	0.058
Life satisfaction	0.005	0.003	0.004
Linguistic minority	0.131	0.123	0.130
COVID impacts	-0.023	-0.016	-0.023
Environmental problems	0.014	0.022	0.013
Social protection	-0.051	-0.044	-0.051
Livelihood opportunities	0.051	0.047	0.051
Observations	493	491	493

Table 155. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Batu (ETH2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.082**		
Return migrant		-0.014	
Remittances			-0.048
Female	0.025	0.013	0.013
Age	0.055*	0.061**	0.058*
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.163***	0.162***	0.169***
Household size	-0.037***	-0.037***	-0.036***
Female household head	0.020	0.035	0.027
Dependency ratio	-0.095**	-0.091**	-0.095**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.009	-0.007	-0.016
Secondary	0.003	-0.033	-0.028
Tertiary	0.024	-0.016	-0.010
Respondent is working	0.050	0.053	0.052
Life satisfaction	0.087**	0.084**	0.082*
Linguistic minority	0.020	0.052	0.038
COVID impacts	0.074	0.066	0.069
Environmental problems	0.065	0.048	0.050
Social protection	-0.007	-0.005	-0.008
Livelihood opportunities	0.037	0.029	0.034
Observations	536	535	536

Table 156. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Moyale (ETH3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	0	D - L	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.040		
Return migrant		-0.062	
Remittances			-0.065
Female	-0.057	-0.061	-0.059
Age	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.418***	0.414***	0.412***
Household size	-0.047	-0.046	-0.046
Female household head	0.179**	0.178**	0.179**
Dependency ratio	-0.086**	-0.087**	-0.088**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.039	0.045	0.046
Secondary	0.060	0.074	0.079
Tertiary	0.143	0.151	0.161*
Respondent is working	0.006	0.009	0.008
Life satisfaction	-0.045	-0.031	-0.029
Linguistic minority	-0.277	-0.267	-0.272
COVID impacts	-0.009	-0.011	-0.008
Environmental problems	-0.098	-0.104	-0.101
Social protection	0.056	0.052	0.048
Livelihood opportunities	-0.041	-0.034	-0.041
Observations	529	529	528

Table 157. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Erigavo (SOM1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

-			
	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.053		
Return migrant		-0.181*	
Remittances			-0.012
Female	0.040	0.039	0.035
Age	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Age (squared)	0.032	0.025	0.022
Married or cohabitating	-0.072***	-0.071***	-0.071***
Household size	-0.185**	-0.185**	-0.176**
Female household head	-0.041	-0.043	-0.039
Dependency ratio	0.040	0.039	0.035
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.225	0.245*	0.230
Secondary	0.203**	0.205**	0.201**
Tertiary	0.187**	0.182**	0.175**
Respondent is working	0.029	0.034	0.049
Life satisfaction	-0.046	-0.064	-0.035
Linguistic minority	0.358	0.345	0.334
COVID impacts	-0.040	-0.032	-0.028
Environmental problems	0.006	0.008	-0.000
Social protection	-0.103	-0.053	-0.096
Livelihood opportunities	-0.077	-0.079	-0.077
Observations	495	489	485

Table 158. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Baidoa (SOM2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.057		
Return migrant		0.022	
Remittances			-0.062
Female	0.059	0.068	0.062
Age	-0.048	-0.046	-0.046
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.314***	0.299***	0.301***
Household size	-0.054***	-0.055***	-0.054***
Female household head	-0.082	-0.087	-0.088
Dependency ratio	-0.194***	-0.195***	-0.198***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.022	0.019	0.020
Secondary	0.009	-0.002	0.002
Tertiary	0.313***	0.294***	0.305***
Respondent is working	0.031	0.039	0.033
Life satisfaction	-0.012	-0.020	-0.012
Linguistic minority	0.351*	0.348*	0.351*
COVID impacts	-0.118	-0.142	-0.114
Environmental problems	-0.104	-0.107	-0.099
Social protection	-0.101	-0.110	-0.109
Livelihood opportunities	-0.088	-0.076	-0.086
Observations	522	522	522

Table 159. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Enfidha (TUN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

			Domittonese
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.066		
Return migrant		0.057	
Remittances			0.097**
Female	-0.027	-0.018	-0.010
Age	-0.007	-0.014	-0.016
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.328***	0.329***	0.310***
Household size	-0.010	-0.010	-0.009
Female household head	0.030	0.030	0.009
Dependency ratio	-0.489***	-0.487***	-0.476***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.225	0.273	0.254
Secondary	0.450	0.498*	0.449
Tertiary	0.440*	0.496**	0.446*
Respondent is working	-0.040	-0.040	-0.048
Life satisfaction	-0.076	-0.075	-0.080*
Linguistic minority	0.105	0.080	0.073
COVID impacts	0.075*	0.078**	0.079**
Environmental problems	0.079	0.081	0.069
Social protection	0.030	0.032	0.026
Livelihood opportunities	0.062*	0.056	0.062*
Observations	497	497	496

Table 160. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Redeyef (TUN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.004		
Return migrant		0.039	
Remittances			0.029
Female	-0.038	-0.032	-0.038
Age	0.101**	0.101***	0.098**
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.176	0.171	0.178
Household size	-0.063***	-0.062***	-0.062***
Female household head	-0.009	-0.009	-0.012
Dependency ratio	-0.255***	-0.256***	-0.256***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.053	-0.053	-0.054
Life satisfaction	-0.061	-0.059	-0.060
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.003	0.001	0.003
Environmental problems	-0.009	-0.010	-0.009
Social protection	0.008	0.008	0.007
Livelihood opportunities	0.070*	0.066*	0.068
Observations	501	501	501

Table 161. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Hopa (TUR1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.037	9	
Return migrant	0.007	0.077	
Remittances			0.004
Female	-0.040	-0.033	-0.041
Age	0.104***	0.103***	0.102***
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.308***	0.324***	0.309***
Household size	-0.083***	-0.084***	-0.083***
Female household head	-0.016	-0.017	-0.011
Dependency ratio	-0.460***	-0.465***	-0.461***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.191	-0.175	-0.200
Secondary	0.001	0.020	0.000
Tertiary	-0.077	-0.049	-0.070
Respondent is working	0.067	0.069	0.066
Life satisfaction	0.017	0.016	0.018
Linguistic minority	-0.056	-0.079	-0.059
COVID impacts	0.010	0.011	0.012
Environmental problems	-0.018	-0.025	-0.018
Social protection	0.023	0.024	0.026
Livelihood opportunities	-0.001	-0.005	0.001
Observations	539	537	539

Table 162. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Yenice (TUR2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.038		
Return migrant		0.006	
Remittances			0.285*
Female	-0.015	-0.021	-0.017
Age	0.181***	0.182***	0.187***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	0.169*	0.168*	0.181*
Household size	0.000	-0.001	0.000
Female household head	-0.046	-0.048	-0.041
Dependency ratio	-0.496***	-0.497***	-0.496***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.175	-0.178	-0.154
Secondary	-0.201*	-0.197	-0.197
Tertiary	-0.077	-0.072	-0.083
Respondent is working	-0.037	-0.040	-0.040
Life satisfaction	0.097	0.094	0.093
Linguistic minority	-0.263	-0.281	-0.306
COVID impacts	0.058	0.061	0.059
Environmental problems	0.014	0.017	0.004
Social protection	0.026	0.031	0.004
Livelihood opportunities	0.064	0.067	0.061
Observations	539	538	539

Table 163. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Kilis (TUR3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.074*		
Return migrant		0.046	
Remittances			0.080
Female	0.013	-0.020	0.005
Age	0.126***	0.128***	0.125***
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.120	0.136	0.124
Household size	-0.030	-0.027	-0.027
Female household head	-0.079	-0.021	-0.080
Dependency ratio	-0.116***	-0.120***	-0.125***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.060	-0.047	-0.051
Secondary	-0.176	-0.148	-0.171
Tertiary	-0.140	-0.104	-0.108
Respondent is working	0.149**	0.135*	0.149**
Life satisfaction	0.074	0.063	0.078
Linguistic minority	0.702	0.548	0.667
COVID impacts	0.005	0.007	-0.009
Environmental problems	-0.188**	-0.181**	-0.176**
Social protection	-0.046	-0.037	-0.043
Livelihood opportunities	0.011	0.014	0.027
Observations	506	507	502

Table 164. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

			-
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		illigrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	-0.091*		
Return migrant		-0.005	
Remittances			0.003
Female	-0.030	-0.038	-0.033
Age	0.150***	0.147***	0.150***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	0.016	0.023	0.024
Household size	-0.029**	-0.029**	-0.028**
Female household head	0.064	0.068	0.061
Dependency ratio	-0.107**	-0.106**	-0.103**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.114	0.107	0.102
Secondary	0.039	0.020	0.019
Tertiary	-0.012	-0.029	-0.029
Respondent is working	-0.081	-0.081	-0.078
Life satisfaction	-0.103**	-0.101**	-0.101**
Linguistic minority	0.237**	0.222*	0.223*
COVID impacts	-0.089	-0.089	-0.091
Environmental problems	-0.085	-0.087	-0.090
Social protection	0.046	0.031	0.024
Livelihood opportunities	0.020	0.004	-0.000
Observations	528	528	526

Table 165. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Behsud (AFG2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	-0.132**	9		
Return migrant	0.102	0.010		
Remittances			-0.127	
Female	0.091**	0.094**	0.087**	
Age	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.001**	
Age (squared)	0.049	0.055	0.058	
Married or cohabitating	-0.008*	-0.008	-0.008	
Household size	0.282*	0.301*	0.307*	
Female household head	-0.087**	-0.090**	-0.085**	
Dependency ratio	0.091**	0.094**	0.087**	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.348***	0.334***	0.335***	
Secondary	0.199***	0.163**	0.176***	
Tertiary	0.325***	0.281**	0.316**	
Respondent is working	-0.062	-0.085	-0.093*	
Life satisfaction	0.046	0.020	0.024	
Linguistic minority	-0.103	-0.093	-0.096	
COVID impacts	0.075	0.079	0.098	
Environmental problems	-0.053	-0.062	-0.070	
Social protection	0.119	0.115	0.114	
Livelihood opportunities	0.105	0.099	0.117	
Observations	565	560	564	

Table 166. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.155**		
Return migrant		-0.045	
Remittances			-0.023
Female	0.181**	0.163*	0.175*
Age	0.057	0.049	0.052
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.168**	0.174**	0.177**
Household size	-0.047***	-0.047***	-0.045***
Female household head	-0.207**	-0.191**	-0.184**
Dependency ratio	-0.136*	-0.134*	-0.132*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.129	0.114	0.114
Secondary	0.076	0.058	0.050
Tertiary	0.122	0.108	0.104
Respondent is working	0.130**	0.117*	0.123*
Life satisfaction	0.030	0.023	0.020
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.030	-0.037	-0.038
Environmental problems	0.112*	0.112*	0.109*
Social protection	0.007	-0.024	-0.017
Livelihood opportunities	0.029	0.045	0.035
Observations	535	535	532

Table 167. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		illigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.022		
Return migrant		-0.003	
Remittances			0.011
Female	-0.182**	-0.181**	-0.178**
Age	0.113***	0.112***	0.113***
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.210***	0.206***	0.205***
Household size	-0.035***	-0.035***	-0.036***
Female household head	0.140	0.137	0.134
Dependency ratio	-0.189***	-0.192***	-0.189***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.059	0.051	0.051
Secondary	0.099	0.091	0.094
Tertiary	-0.044	-0.059	-0.059
Respondent is working	0.133*	0.136*	0.134*
Life satisfaction	-0.030	-0.024	-0.036
Linguistic minority	0.038	0.033	0.031
COVID impacts	0.021	0.025	0.022
Environmental problems	-0.026	-0.031	-0.031
Social protection	0.024	0.014	0.028
Livelihood opportunities	0.122**	0.117*	0.121**
Observations	493	481	492

Table 168. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Youhanabad (PAK2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.073		
Return migrant		-0.069	
Remittances			-0.145*
Female	-0.099	-0.103	-0.098
Age	0.161***	0.163***	0.158***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	0.028	0.027	0.031
Household size	-0.009	-0.009	-0.009
Female household head	-0.109	-0.107	-0.120
Dependency ratio	-0.276***	-0.275***	-0.275***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.011	-0.020	-0.013
Secondary	0.020	0.011	0.020
Tertiary	0.033	0.026	0.042
Respondent is working	-0.041	-0.040	-0.037
Life satisfaction	-0.013	-0.018	-0.014
Linguistic minority	-0.126	-0.125	-0.154
COVID impacts	-0.005	-0.009	-0.001
Environmental problems	0.053	0.041	0.048
Social protection	-0.144**	-0.150**	-0.147**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.046	-0.037	-0.047
Observations	530	529	530

Table 169. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.344*	9	
Return migrant		-0.143	
Remittances			-0.097
Female	-0.003	0.004	0.003
Age	0.073	0.082	0.080
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.048	0.048	0.049
Household size	-0.048***	-0.048***	-0.047***
Female household head	-0.038	-0.042	-0.042
Dependency ratio	-0.242***	-0.233***	-0.233***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.088	-0.074	-0.076
Secondary	0.018	0.043	0.041
Tertiary	-0.051	0.045	0.023
Respondent is working	0.132	0.141	0.140
Life satisfaction	0.052	0.065	0.063
Linguistic minority	0.224	0.021	0.067
COVID impacts	0.086	0.087	0.087
Environmental problems	0.085	0.081	0.080
Social protection	-0.100	-0.090	-0.092
Livelihood opportunities	-0.063	-0.047	-0.046
Observations	490	490	490

Table 170. Marginal effects: Secondary-school enrolment / Dimension 2 - Pooled

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.025*		
Return migrant		0.005	
Remittances			0.004
Female	-0.034**	-0.035**	-0.033**
Age	0.092***	0.091***	0.091***
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.146***	0.151***	0.149***
Household size	-0.035***	-0.035***	-0.035***
Female household head	0.004	0.003	0.001
Dependency ratio	-0.208***	-0.207***	-0.207***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.047**	0.042**	0.042**
Secondary	0.050**	0.042**	0.042**
Tertiary	0.067***	0.056**	0.060**
Respondent is working	0.018	0.018	0.020
Life satisfaction	-0.006	-0.010	-0.009
Linguistic minority	-0.056*	-0.060*	-0.061*
COVID impacts	0.011	0.010	0.010
Environmental problems	-0.021	-0.022*	-0.023*
Social protection	-0.048***	-0.046***	-0.049***
Livelihood opportunities	0.012	0.014	0.013
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.004	-0.004	-0.009
Observations	12,821	12,783	12,783

Health and nutrition

MIGNEX Background Paper

Access to healthcare

Table 171. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.031	granc	Keimetanoes
Return migrant		-0.019*	
Remittances			0.008
Female	-0.002	-0.005	0.001
Age	0.015***	0.015***	0.014***
Age (squared)	-0.000***	-0.000***	-0.000***
Married or cohabitating	-0.001	0.001	0.001
Household size	0.003*	0.004**	0.004**
Female household head	-0.002	-0.004	-0.006
Dependency ratio	-0.007	-0.006	-0.007
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	-0.013	-0.007	-0.011
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.021	-0.017	-0.020
Life satisfaction	0.028**	0.024**	0.027**
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.019	-0.014	-0.020
Environmental problems	0.002	0.001	0.002
Social protection	-0.009	-0.006	-0.008
Livelihood opportunities	-0.009	-0.010	-0.012
Observations	425	424	423

Table 172. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Boa Vista (CPV2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.024	
Remittances			-0.013
Female	-0.003	-0.002	-0.005
Age	0.005	0.005	0.005
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.014	-0.013	-0.014
Household size	0.000	0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.020	-0.019	-0.019
Dependency ratio	0.022	0.020	0.022
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.004	0.003	0.003
Life satisfaction	0.003	0.002	0.004
Linguistic minority	0.028	0.032	0.032
COVID impacts	-0.040*	-0.036	-0.041*
Environmental problems	-0.005	-0.004	-0.004
Social protection	0.010	0.008	0.011
Livelihood opportunities	0.024	0.023	0.022
Observations	507	511	509
	•		

Table 173. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
 Current migrant	-0.009	inigiant	Remittances
Return migrant	-0.009	0.018	
Remittances		0.016	-0.010
	0.000	0.005	
Female	0.002	0.005	0.003
Age	-0.011	-0.010	-0.012
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.028	-0.025	-0.026
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Female household head	-0.049	-0.051*	-0.048
Dependency ratio	-0.012	-0.011	-0.012
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.014	-0.017	-0.014
Secondary	-0.028	-0.029	-0.027
Tertiary	-0.080	-0.088	-0.077
Respondent is working	0.004	0.005	0.005
Life satisfaction	-0.026	-0.026	-0.025
Linguistic minority	-0.034	-0.030	-0.033
COVID impacts	-0.016	-0.019	-0.016
Environmental problems	-0.005	-0.008	-0.003
Social protection	0.030	0.029	0.029
Livelihood opportunities	-0.022	-0.023	-0.021
Observations	509	509	507

Table 174. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.007		
Return migrant		0.039**	
Remittances			0.007
Female	-0.003	-0.000	-0.003
Age	-0.006	-0.006	-0.006
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Household size	0.000	0.000	0.000
Female household head	0.014	0.015	0.016
Dependency ratio	0.004	0.005	0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.010	-0.022	-0.013
Secondary	-0.057	-0.045*	-0.058*
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.023	-0.018	-0.023
Life satisfaction	0.002	0.003	0.002
Linguistic minority	-0.036	-0.030*	-0.033
COVID impacts	0.005	0.000	0.003
Environmental problems	-0.012	-0.012	-0.012
Social protection	0.016	0.014	0.016
Livelihood opportunities	0.023*	0.018	0.022
Observations	479	477	479

Table 175. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Gbane (GHA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant*	Remittances
Current migrant	0.019		
Return migrant [0]			
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.005		0.007
Age	-0.006		-0.007
Age (squared)	0.000		0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.011		0.017
Household size	0.001		0.001
Female household head	0.000		0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.007		-0.009
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000		0.000
Primary	-0.009		-0.010
Secondary	0.002		0.003
Tertiary	0.000		0.000
Respondent is working	-0.005		-0.007
Life satisfaction	-0.003		-0.003
Linguistic minority	0.000		0.001
COVID impacts	0.000		0.000
Environmental problems	0.000		0.000
Social protection	-0.008		-0.010
Livelihood opportunities	0.001		0.002
Observations	388		359
	•	<u> </u>	•

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: mxs-mix-d071-katrin-2023-10-05. [R]: Reference category. [0]: Output omitted. Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1 *Results for return migrant not estimated as there is no respondent with a return migrant that does not have access to healthcare.

Table 176. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Golf City (GHA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.002		
Return migrant		0.000	
Remittances			0.003
Female	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Age	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.008	-0.008	-0.007
Household size	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	0.001	0.002	0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.002	0.001	0.001
Life satisfaction	0.000	0.000	0.000
Linguistic minority	0.012	0.013	0.012
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.003	0.004	0.003
Social protection	0.004	0.003	0.003
Livelihood opportunities	-0.000	-0.001	-0.000
Observations	252	216	250
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Table 177. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - New Takoradi (GHA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001		
Return migrant		0.001	
Remittances			-0.002
Female	0.000	0.000	0.000
Age	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.001	0.000	0.001
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.001
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.005	-0.004	-0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.001	0.001	0.001
Life satisfaction	-0.001	-0.001	-0.000
Linguistic minority	0.002	0.002	0.001
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.003	-0.002	-0.001
Social protection	0.001	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Observations	168	166	168

Table 178. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Batu (ETH2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.000	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Age	0.000	0.000	0.000
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Household size	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Dependency ratio	0.000	0.000	0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Life satisfaction	0.000	0.000	0.000
Linguistic minority	-0.000	-0.000	-0.001
COVID impacts	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Environmental problems	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Social protection	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	272	508	430
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Table 179. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare – Down Quarters (NGA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		-0.000	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Age	0.000	0.000	0.000
Age (squared)	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.000	0.000	0.000
Household size	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Female household head	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.000	0.000	0.000
Life satisfaction	0.000	0.000	0.000
Linguistic minority	0.000	-0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.000	0.000	0.000
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	214	214	213

Table 180. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Awe (NGA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
<u></u>		illigrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	0.039*		
Return migrant		-0.025	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.013	0.015	0.016
Age	0.002	0.003	0.003
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.020	0.019	0.022
Household size	-0.001***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Female household head	-0.003	-0.002	-0.004
Dependency ratio	-0.008*	-0.009*	-0.010*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.042	-0.047	-0.048
Secondary	0.016	0.021	0.017
Tertiary	0.031	0.037	0.034
Respondent is working	0.004	0.001	0.005
Life satisfaction	0.013	0.019	0.015
Linguistic minority	0.014	0.017	0.016
COVID impacts	-0.004	-0.005	-0.004
Environmental problems	-0.009	-0.012	-0.011
Social protection	0.000	0.001	-0.001
Livelihood opportunities	0.055***	0.055***	0.061***
Observations	493	491	482

Table 181. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Ekpoma (NGA3)

	Current	Return	D
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.002		
Return migrant		-0.002	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.000	-0.000	-0.005
Age	-0.000	-0.002	0.001
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.010	-0.008	-0.013
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.003
Female household head	0.002	0.004	0.007
Dependency ratio	0.013	0.010	0.019
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.004	-0.000	-0.003
Life satisfaction	0.002	0.000	-0.001
Linguistic minority	-0.004	-0.000	-0.014
COVID impacts	-0.000	-0.001	0.000
Environmental problems	0.006	0.004	0.005
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	0.002	0.002	0.004
Observations	318	316	227

Table 182. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Batu (ETH2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.000	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Age	0.000	0.000	0.000
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Household size	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Dependency ratio	0.000	0.000	0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Life satisfaction	0.000	0.000	0.000
Linguistic minority	-0.000	-0.000	-0.001
COVID impacts	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Environmental problems	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Social protection	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	272	508	430

Table 183. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.008		
Return migrant		-0.021	
Remittances			-0.012
Female	-0.023	-0.025	-0.026
Age	0.012	0.011	0.011
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.014	0.013	0.014
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Female household head	0.023	0.022	0.023
Dependency ratio	0.006	0.006	0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.019	0.020	0.021
Secondary	0.012	0.014	0.014
Tertiary	0.000	0.001	0.005
Respondent is working	0.020	0.020	0.019
Life satisfaction	0.038***	0.042***	0.041***
Linguistic minority	0.088**	0.090**	0.088**
COVID impacts	-0.003	-0.004	-0.004
Environmental problems	-0.055***	-0.057***	-0.056***
Social protection	-0.032**	-0.032**	-0.033**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.017	-0.015	-0.018
Observations	529	529	528

Table 184. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Erigavo (SOM1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.011		
Return migrant		-0.001	
Remittances			-0.019*
Female	-0.015	-0.017	-0.019*
Age	0.016**	0.017**	0.012**
Age (squared)	-0.000**	-0.000**	-0.000**
Married or cohabitating	-0.016	-0.016	-0.015
Household size	0.000	0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.001	-0.002	0.002
Dependency ratio	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.027	0.027	0.028
Secondary	0.002	-0.000	0.006
Tertiary	0.023	0.022	0.027
Respondent is working	0.003	0.003	-0.002
Life satisfaction	0.050**	0.051**	0.046***
Linguistic minority	0.031	0.031	0.043*
COVID impacts	-0.018	-0.020*	-0.014
Environmental problems	0.004	0.007	0.009
Social protection	0.012	0.014	0.013
Livelihood opportunities	0.018*	0.018	0.018*
Observations	490	484	481

Table 185. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Baidoa (SOM2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	0	D - 1	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.017*		
Return migrant		-0.019	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.008	-0.006	0.005
Age	-0.006	-0.001	-0.003
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.007	0.001	-0.005
Household size	0.004	0.005	0.005*
Female household head	0.000	0.003	-0.001
Dependency ratio	-0.006*	-0.008*	-0.008**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.005	0.002	0.001
Secondary	0.007	0.003	0.001
Tertiary	-0.081	-0.101	-0.360
Respondent is working	-0.009	-0.010	-0.003
Life satisfaction	0.004	0.008	0.013
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.008	0.007	0.002
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	127	127	119

Table 186. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Enfidha (TUN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.008		
Return migrant		-0.012	
Remittances			0.006
Female	0.011	0.008	0.010
Age	0.020	0.021*	0.019
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000*	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.007	0.008	0.007
Household size	0.006	0.005	0.006
Female household head	-0.007	-0.004	-0.008
Dependency ratio	-0.006	-0.007	-0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.030*	-0.030*	-0.030*
Life satisfaction	0.005	0.005	0.005
Linguistic minority	0.087*	0.086*	0.086*
COVID impacts	-0.031*	-0.030*	-0.031
Environmental problems	-0.017	-0.017	-0.017
Social protection	0.045**	0.046**	0.045**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.009	-0.009	-0.010
Observations	495	495	494

Table 187. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Redeyef (TUN2)

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001		
Return migrant		0.007	
Remittances			-0.001
Female	-0.016	-0.015	-0.016
Age	0.016*	0.016*	0.016*
Age (squared)	-0.000*	-0.000*	-0.000*
Married or cohabitating	0.004	0.003	0.004
Household size	0.005	0.005	0.005
Female household head	0.017	0.017	0.017
Dependency ratio	0.010	0.011	0.010
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.034**	-0.034**	-0.034**
Life satisfaction	0.035***	0.035***	0.035***
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.020	-0.021	-0.020
Environmental problems	-0.016	-0.015	-0.015
Social protection	0.009	0.009	0.009
Livelihood opportunities	0.029*	0.029**	0.029*
Observations	500	500	500

Table 188. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Hopa (TUR1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.004		
Return migrant		0.007	
Remittances			-0.020*
Female	0.005	0.003	0.003
Age	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.025	0.024	0.024
Household size	0.003	0.003	0.002
Female household head	-0.009	-0.011	-0.008
Dependency ratio	-0.008	-0.006	-0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.018	0.016	0.016
Life satisfaction	0.003	0.004	0.004
Linguistic minority	0.018	0.020	0.018
COVID impacts	-0.013	-0.015	-0.012
Environmental problems	0.012	0.011	0.011
Social protection	-0.009	-0.005	-0.008
Livelihood opportunities	0.011	0.011	0.009
Observations	537	535	537

Table 189. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Yenice (TUR2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.006		
Return migrant		-0.004	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.006*	-0.007**	-0.009**
Age	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.008	0.009	0.010
Household size	0.000	0.000	0.001
Female household head	0.000	0.001	0.002
Dependency ratio	0.005	0.005	0.005
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.024	0.031	0.032
Tertiary	0.024	0.030	0.032
Respondent is working	0.002	0.002	0.001
Life satisfaction	-0.002	-0.002	-0.003
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.006**	-0.006*	-0.007*
Environmental problems	0.005	0.007	0.007
Social protection	-0.005	-0.006	-0.006
Livelihood opportunities	0.006	0.009	0.009
Observations	459	458	434

Table 190. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Kilis (TUR3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.035*	J	
Return migrant		-0.038	
Remittances			-0.071**
Female	0.032*	0.037*	0.029*
Age	0.002	0.001	0.005
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.067**	0.068**	0.068**
Household size	0.003	0.003	0.003
Female household head	-0.015	-0.024	-0.023
Dependency ratio	0.003	0.005	0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.043	0.029	0.039
Secondary	0.016	-0.002	0.006
Tertiary	0.049	0.032	0.032
Respondent is working	0.040*	0.046*	0.040*
Life satisfaction	0.009	0.009	0.009
Linguistic minority	0.060	0.129	0.050
COVID impacts	0.016	0.017	0.025
Environmental problems	0.000	0.006	-0.001
Social protection	-0.012	-0.013	-0.011
Livelihood opportunities	0.033	0.035	0.026
Observations	507	508	503

Table 191. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001		
Return migrant		0.013	
Remittances			-0.046*
Female	-0.005	-0.002	-0.010
Age	0.024	0.024	0.025
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.070	-0.070	-0.073
Household size	-0.006	-0.006	-0.006
Female household head	-0.043	-0.043	-0.041
Dependency ratio	-0.045**	-0.045**	-0.046***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.008	-0.010	-0.005
Secondary	0.024	0.023	0.025
Tertiary	-0.026	-0.027	-0.027
Respondent is working	-0.009	-0.008	-0.008
Life satisfaction	0.030	0.029	0.032
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.049	-0.050	-0.060
Environmental problems	-0.058*	-0.059**	-0.055*
Social protection	-0.050	-0.048	-0.050
Livelihood opportunities	0.056	0.055	0.051
Observations	510	510	508

Table 192. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.109**			
Return migrant		0.092*		
Remittances			0.136	
Female	0.272***	0.257***	0.275***	
Age	-0.030	-0.019	-0.024	
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Married or cohabitating	-0.035	-0.034	-0.039	
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	-0.003	
Female household head	-0.075	-0.083	-0.101	
Dependency ratio	0.024	0.025	0.021	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.034	0.029	0.037	
Secondary	0.006	0.027	0.020	
Tertiary	0.075	0.077*	0.080*	
Respondent is working	0.087**	0.095***	0.105***	
Life satisfaction	0.106***	0.138***	0.134***	
Linguistic minority	-0.094**	-0.110**	-0.099**	
COVID impacts	-0.062	-0.075	-0.089	
Environmental problems	-0.033	-0.019	-0.014	
Social protection	-0.024	-0.015	-0.014	
Livelihood opportunities	0.024	0.024	0.020	
Observations	564	559	563	

Table 193. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.027		
Return migrant		0.030	
Remittances			0.038
Female	0.136**	0.140**	0.143**
Age	-0.020	-0.021	-0.022
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.074*	0.075*	0.075
Household size	0.001	0.002	0.002
Female household head	-0.071	-0.067	-0.072
Dependency ratio	-0.007	-0.006	-0.007
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.001	-0.006	-0.004
Secondary	0.034	0.026	0.029
Tertiary	0.036	0.025	0.033
Respondent is working	0.011	0.009	0.016
Life satisfaction	-0.009	-0.012	-0.014
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.096	-0.097*	-0.098*
Environmental problems	0.027	0.030	0.030
Social protection	-0.161	-0.161	-0.160
Livelihood opportunities	0.010	0.003	0.017
Observations	535	535	532

Table 194. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
0		Illigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.034		
Return migrant		-0.026	
Remittances			-0.051*
Female	0.049*	0.055*	0.048*
Age	-0.024	-0.025	-0.027
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.026	0.021	0.026
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Female household head	0.069**	0.061	0.077*
Dependency ratio	-0.003	-0.003	-0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.071	-0.078	-0.065
Secondary	-0.038	-0.043	-0.043
Tertiary	-0.003	-0.009	-0.009
Respondent is working	0.028	0.028	0.022
Life satisfaction	0.046*	0.039	0.045*
Linguistic minority	-0.130**	-0.135*	-0.130**
COVID impacts	0.012	0.015	0.015
Environmental problems	-0.038	-0.044*	-0.042*
Social protection	0.020	0.026	0.017
Livelihood opportunities	0.045**	0.049**	0.048**
Observations	492	480	491

Table 195. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Youhanabad (PAK2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

0 1		
		Remittances
	9	- Normetanious
0.010	-0.045*	
	0.0 .0	-0.031
0.005	-0.002	-0.000
-0.005	-0.006	-0.008
0.000	0.000	0.000
-0.010	-0.010	-0.009
0.000	-0.000	-0.000
-0.016	-0.013	-0.020
-0.003	-0.001	0.001
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.007	-0.002	0.006
0.018	0.011	0.017
0.006	-0.004	0.002
0.001	-0.004	-0.002
0.005	0.003	0.006
0.052	0.051	0.055
-0.010	-0.026*	-0.017
0.007	-0.006	-0.004
0.025	0.035	0.038
0.006	0.013	0.013
530	529	530
	-0.005 0.000 -0.010 0.000 -0.016 -0.003 0.000 0.007 0.018 0.006 0.001 0.005 0.052 -0.010 0.007 0.025 0.006	migrant migrant -0.040** -0.045* 0.005 -0.002 -0.005 -0.006 0.000 0.000 -0.010 -0.010 0.000 -0.000 -0.016 -0.013 -0.003 -0.001 0.000 0.000 0.007 -0.002 0.018 0.011 0.006 -0.004 0.001 -0.004 0.002 0.051 -0.010 -0.026* 0.007 -0.006 0.025 0.035 0.006 0.013

Table 196. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Command asimumat		illigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.079		
Return migrant		-0.395	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.129	0.125	0.131
Age	-0.099**	-0.100**	-0.105**
Age (squared)	0.002**	0.002**	0.002**
Married or cohabitating	0.176**	0.180**	0.174**
Household size	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001
Female household head	-0.045	-0.043	-0.044
Dependency ratio	-0.026	-0.024	-0.030
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.005	-0.004	-0.006
Secondary	-0.149	-0.143	-0.155
Tertiary	-0.151	-0.133	-0.191
Respondent is working	-0.094	-0.091	-0.096
Life satisfaction	0.083	0.082	0.080
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.008	0.009	0.002
Environmental problems	-0.117	-0.111	-0.120
Social protection	0.031	0.032	0.032
Livelihood opportunities	0.157***	0.150**	0.153**
Observations	483	483	481

Table 197. Marginal effects: Access to healthcare - Pooled

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.015***		
Return migrant		0.010	
Remittances			0.014**
Female	0.027***	0.028***	0.028***
Age	0.003	0.003	0.003
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.005	0.004	0.005
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	-0.003	-0.002	-0.003
Dependency ratio	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.008	0.011	0.010
Secondary	0.015*	0.019**	0.018**
Tertiary	0.023**	0.027***	0.026***
Respondent is working	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Life satisfaction	0.008*	0.009*	0.008*
Linguistic minority	-0.005	-0.002	-0.003
COVID impacts	-0.032***	-0.033***	-0.031***
Environmental problems	-0.019***	-0.019***	-0.019***
Social protection	-0.008	-0.009*	-0.009*
Livelihood opportunities	0.042***	0.041***	0.042***
Linguistic fractionalisation	0.065***	0.067***	0.065***
Observations	12,804	12,766	12,767

Subjective health status

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 198. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.097		
Return migrant		0.016	
Remittances			0.036
Female	-0.107*	-0.107*	-0.098*
Age	0.009	0.009	0.005
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.027	-0.027	-0.021
Household size	-0.011	-0.011	-0.014
Female household head	-0.011	-0.010	-0.012
Dependency ratio	-0.002	-0.005	-0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.094*	0.098*	0.094*
Tertiary	0.112*	0.113*	0.108*
Respondent is working	0.017	0.013	0.017
Life satisfaction	0.058	0.058	0.058
Linguistic minority	-0.311	-0.321	-0.320
COVID impacts	-0.026	-0.026	-0.017
Environmental problems	0.020	0.015	0.019
Social protection	-0.013	-0.013	-0.009
Livelihood opportunities	-0.009	-0.004	-0.007
Observations	501	500	499

Table 199. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Boa Vista (CPV2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
0.130		
	0.021	
		0.011
-0.131**	-0.129**	-0.130**
0.030	0.032	0.035
-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
-0.058	-0.059	-0.046
0.014	0.015	0.017
-0.063	-0.066	-0.052
-0.054**	-0.057**	-0.060***
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.052*	0.048	0.057**
0.050	0.054	0.054
-0.066	-0.065	-0.070
-0.040	-0.037	-0.042
-0.061	-0.065	-0.057
0.057	0.059	0.052
0.087**	0.090**	0.083**
510	511	509
	migrant 0.130 -0.131** 0.030 -0.001 -0.058 0.014 -0.063 -0.054** 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.052* 0.050 -0.066 -0.040 -0.061 0.057 0.087**	migrant migrant 0.130 0.021 -0.131** -0.129** 0.030 0.032 -0.001 -0.001 -0.058 -0.059 0.014 0.015 -0.063 -0.066 -0.054** -0.057** 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.052* 0.048 0.050 0.054 -0.066 -0.065 -0.040 -0.037 -0.061 -0.065 0.057 0.059 0.087** 0.090**

Table 200. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.070*		
Return migrant		-0.004	
Remittances			0.031
Female	-0.018	-0.020	-0.023
Age	-0.044	-0.039	-0.038
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.092	-0.099	-0.107
Household size	-0.001	0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.006	0.004	0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.063*	-0.060*	-0.059*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.050	-0.038	-0.045
Secondary	-0.023	-0.005	-0.014
Tertiary	-0.027	-0.007	-0.014
Respondent is working	0.019	0.024	0.024
Life satisfaction	0.049	0.051	0.048
Linguistic minority	0.039	0.029	0.038
COVID impacts	0.067	0.066	0.069
Environmental problems	-0.034	-0.026	-0.033
Social protection	0.033	0.038	0.039
Livelihood opportunities	0.063	0.063	0.065
Observations	510	510	508

Table 201. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Dialakoro (GIN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.143**		
Return migrant		0.016	
Remittances			0.128
Female	-0.003	-0.022	-0.024
Age	0.063	0.073	0.068
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.148	-0.148	-0.140
Household size	-0.008***	-0.008***	-0.008***
Female household head	-0.030	-0.016	-0.027
Dependency ratio	-0.065	-0.072	-0.068
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.068	0.079	0.076
Secondary	-0.053	-0.023	-0.034
Tertiary	-0.110	-0.036	-0.087
Respondent is working	-0.036	-0.025	-0.036
Life satisfaction	0.087	0.091	0.084
Linguistic minority	0.172	0.163	0.190
COVID impacts	0.034	0.050	0.057
Environmental problems	0.134	0.125	0.133
Social protection	-0.059	-0.033	-0.041
Livelihood opportunities	0.079	0.080	0.072
Observations	494	492	494

Table 202. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Gbane (GHA1)

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.028		
Return migrant		0.038	
Remittances			0.067
Female	-0.062	-0.060	-0.059
Age	-0.010	-0.008	-0.013
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.130**	0.136**	0.134**
Household size	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	0.138*	0.140**	0.131*
Dependency ratio	-0.025	-0.027	-0.023
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.012	0.013	0.016
Secondary	0.078	0.079	0.082
Tertiary	0.078	0.079	0.086
Respondent is working	-0.009	-0.010	-0.006
Life satisfaction	0.072	0.072	0.072
Linguistic minority	0.082	0.078	0.083
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.005	-0.003	0.007
Social protection	-0.028	-0.034	-0.031
Livelihood opportunities	0.133**	0.134**	0.136**
Observations	505	503	503
·			

Table 203. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Golf City (GHA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.028		
Return migrant		0.021	
Remittances			-0.001
Female	-0.057**	-0.057**	-0.059**
Age	0.020	0.019	0.023
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.028	0.028	0.026
Household size	-0.004	-0.003	-0.003
Female household head	-0.003	-0.005	-0.006
Dependency ratio	0.024	0.023	0.025
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.094	-0.099	-0.103
Secondary	0.016	0.016	0.016
Tertiary	-0.024	-0.017	-0.015
Respondent is working	-0.028	-0.028	-0.026
Life satisfaction	0.052	0.049	0.051
Linguistic minority	-0.006	-0.004	-0.005
COVID impacts	-0.136	-0.140	-0.139
Environmental problems	0.015	0.014	0.012
Social protection	-0.041	-0.037	-0.039
Livelihood opportunities	0.028	0.028	0.028
Observations	507	507	503

Table 204. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - New Takoradi (GHA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

0	Datum		
		Remittances	
0.029			
	-0.045*		
		-0.026	
-0.060**	-0.060*	-0.061*	
0.006	0.010	0.007	
-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	
0.002	-0.000	0.004	
0.010	0.010	0.010	
0.032	0.028	0.033	
-0.025	-0.024	-0.026	
0.000	0.000	0.000	
-0.050	-0.043	-0.043	
-0.076**	-0.073*	-0.071*	
-0.058	-0.052	-0.046	
-0.010	-0.008	-0.007	
0.010	0.011	0.016	
0.068	0.069	0.071	
-0.081	-0.076	-0.083	
-0.041	-0.031	-0.043	
-0.048	-0.041	-0.043	
0.019	0.020	0.021	
483	480	482	
	-0.060** 0.006 -0.000 0.002 0.010 0.032 -0.025 0.000 -0.050 -0.076** -0.058 -0.010 0.010 0.068 -0.081 -0.041 -0.048 0.019	migrant migrant 0.029 -0.045* -0.060** -0.060* 0.006 0.010 -0.000 -0.000 0.010 0.010 0.032 0.028 -0.025 -0.024 0.000 0.000 -0.050 -0.043 -0.076** -0.073* -0.058 -0.052 -0.010 -0.008 0.010 0.011 0.068 0.069 -0.081 -0.076 -0.041 -0.031 -0.048 -0.041 0.019 0.020	

Table 205. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Down Quarters (NGA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.082	illigrant	Keilittailes
Current migrant	0.082	0.447	
Return migrant		0.146	
Remittances			0.060
Female	-0.078*	-0.083*	-0.083*
Age	-0.013	-0.019	-0.014
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.002	-0.004	-0.004
Household size	-0.006	-0.006	-0.005
Female household head	0.042	0.028	0.044
Dependency ratio	0.121***	0.113**	0.113**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.392***	-0.403***	-0.402***
Secondary	-0.158***	-0.157***	-0.150**
Tertiary	-0.134*	-0.129	-0.131
Respondent is working	-0.005	-0.002	-0.007
Life satisfaction	-0.149**	-0.142**	-0.147**
Linguistic minority	-0.331**	-0.309**	-0.334**
COVID impacts	0.057	0.055	0.052
Environmental problems	-0.175***	-0.172***	-0.174***
Social protection	0.004	-0.000	0.009
Livelihood opportunities	0.039	0.038	0.041
Observations	494	495	491
UDSEI VALIUIIS	474	470	471

Table 206. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Awe (NGA2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.045		
Return migrant		-0.072	
Remittances			-0.062
Female	-0.062	-0.054	-0.058
Age	-0.049	-0.054	-0.049
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.079	-0.079	-0.081
Household size	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
Female household head	-0.097	-0.101	-0.101
Dependency ratio	0.068	0.068	0.068
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.047	0.033	0.047
Secondary	0.128	0.127	0.130
Tertiary	0.255**	0.263**	0.263**
Respondent is working	0.056	0.052	0.055
Life satisfaction	0.230***	0.241***	0.234***
Linguistic minority	0.039	0.038	0.037
COVID impacts	0.027	0.024	0.024
Environmental problems	0.000	-0.004	-0.000
Social protection	-0.108**	-0.113**	-0.109**
Livelihood opportunities	0.049	0.038	0.048
Observations	497	495	497

Table 207. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Ekpoma (NGA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		illigrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	0.090**		
Return migrant		0.047	
Remittances			0.048
Female	-0.086	-0.079	-0.085
Age	-0.056*	-0.063*	-0.056*
Age (squared)	0.001*	0.001*	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.051	0.051	0.053
Household size	0.014***	0.014***	0.015***
Female household head	0.081	0.089*	0.086*
Dependency ratio	-0.007	-0.008	-0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.028	0.029	0.023
Life satisfaction	0.026	0.041	0.037
Linguistic minority	-0.103	-0.061	-0.070
COVID impacts	0.041	0.040	0.043
Environmental problems	-0.012	-0.014	-0.011
Social protection	0.080	0.079	0.082
Livelihood opportunities	0.034	0.038	0.034
Observations	493	491	493

Table 208. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Batu (ETH2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.047**		
Return migrant		0.021	
Remittances			0.103**
Female	0.011	0.015	0.013
Age	0.021	0.017	0.020
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.010	-0.010	-0.014
Household size	0.003	0.003	0.003
Female household head	-0.054	-0.063	-0.052
Dependency ratio	0.035	0.034	0.035
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.014	-0.004	-0.000
Secondary	0.041	0.061	0.049
Tertiary	0.041	0.065	0.052
Respondent is working	-0.021	-0.021	-0.021
Life satisfaction	-0.037	-0.032	-0.034
Linguistic minority	-0.091	-0.104	-0.092
COVID impacts	0.002	0.007	0.004
Environmental problems	-0.015	-0.006	-0.010
Social protection	0.025	0.025	0.027
Livelihood opportunities	0.091**	0.095**	0.091**
Observations	536	535	536

Table 209. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Moyale (ETH3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

Current migrant 0.013 Return migrant 0.084 Remittances -0.016 Female -0.005 -0.002 -0.006 Age -0.025 -0.026 -0.026 Age (squared) 0.000 0.000 0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.031 -0.028 -0.033 Household size -0.012** -0.013** -0.012** Female household head -0.105* -0.104* -0.106* Dependency ratio 0.084** 0.084** 0.084** Educational attainment 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** <th></th> <th>Current</th> <th>Return</th> <th></th>		Current	Return	
Return migrant 0.084 Remittances -0.016 Female -0.005 -0.002 -0.006 Age -0.025 -0.026 -0.026 Age (squared) 0.000 0.000 0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.031 -0.028 -0.033 Household size -0.012** -0.013** -0.012* Female household head -0.105* -0.104* -0.106* Dependency ratio 0.084** 0.084** 0.084* Educational attainment No formal education [R] 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** <th></th> <th>migrant</th> <th>migrant</th> <th>Remittances</th>		migrant	migrant	Remittances
Remittances -0.016 Female -0.005 -0.002 -0.006 Age -0.025 -0.026 -0.026 Age (squared) 0.000 0.000 0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.031 -0.028 -0.033 Household size -0.012** -0.013** -0.012** Female household head -0.105* -0.104* -0.106* Dependency ratio 0.084** 0.084** 0.084** Educational attainment 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** <t< td=""><td>Current migrant</td><td>0.013</td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Current migrant	0.013		
Female -0.005 -0.002 -0.006 Age -0.025 -0.026 -0.026 Age (squared) 0.000 0.000 0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.031 -0.028 -0.033 Household size -0.012** -0.013** -0.012** Female household head -0.105* -0.104* -0.106* Dependency ratio 0.084** 0.084** 0.084* Educational attainment 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection	Return migrant		0.084	
Age -0.025 -0.026 -0.026 Age (squared) 0.000 0.000 0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.031 -0.028 -0.033 Household size -0.012** -0.013** -0.012** Female household head -0.105* -0.104* -0.106* Dependency ratio 0.084** 0.084** 0.084** Educational attainment 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Remittances			-0.016
Age (squared) 0.000 0.000 0.000 Married or cohabitating -0.031 -0.028 -0.033 Household size -0.012** -0.013** -0.012** Female household head -0.105* -0.104* -0.106* Dependency ratio 0.084** 0.084** 0.084** Educational attainment 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Female	-0.005	-0.002	-0.006
Married or cohabitating -0.031 -0.028 -0.033 Household size -0.012** -0.013** -0.012** Female household head -0.105* -0.104* -0.106* Dependency ratio 0.084** 0.084** 0.084** Educational attainment	Age	-0.025	-0.026	-0.026
Household size	Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Female household head -0.105* -0.104* -0.106* Dependency ratio 0.084** 0.084** 0.084** Educational attainment 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Married or cohabitating	-0.031	-0.028	-0.033
Dependency ratio 0.084** 0.084** 0.084** Educational attainment 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Household size	-0.012**	-0.013**	-0.012**
Educational attainment No formal education [R] 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181*** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Female household head	-0.105*	-0.104*	-0.106*
No formal education [R] 0.000 0.000 0.000 Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Dependency ratio	0.084**	0.084**	0.084**
Primary 0.075 0.077 0.078 Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Educational attainment			
Secondary 0.135 0.138 0.141 Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary 0.256*** 0.259*** 0.260* Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Primary	0.075	0.077	0.078
Respondent is working 0.033 0.036 0.033 Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Secondary	0.135	0.138	0.141
Life satisfaction -0.075 -0.079 -0.072 Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Tertiary	0.256***	0.259***	0.260***
Linguistic minority -0.460** -0.463** -0.460* COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Respondent is working	0.033	0.036	0.033
COVID impacts -0.181*** -0.180*** -0.181** Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Life satisfaction	-0.075	-0.079	-0.072
Environmental problems -0.205** -0.201** -0.207* Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	Linguistic minority	-0.460**	-0.463**	-0.460**
Social protection 0.084 0.082 0.082	COVID impacts	-0.181***	-0.180***	-0.181***
	Environmental problems	-0.205**	-0.201**	-0.207**
	Social protection	0.084	0.082	0.082
Livelihood opportunities 0.124 0.121 0.125	Livelihood opportunities	0.124	0.121	0.125
Observations 529 529 528	Observations	529	529	528

Table 210. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Erigavo (SOM1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
0		illigrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	0.086**		
Return migrant		-0.027	
Remittances			0.036
Female	-0.041	-0.047	-0.049
Age	-0.000	0.001	-0.000
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.114**	-0.117**	-0.109**
Household size	-0.006	-0.006	-0.008
Female household head	-0.062	-0.061	-0.061
Dependency ratio	0.035	0.035	0.041
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.074	0.064	0.079
Secondary	-0.071	-0.067	-0.051
Tertiary	-0.036	-0.028	-0.011
Respondent is working	-0.042	-0.040	-0.042
Life satisfaction	0.242***	0.241***	0.236***
Linguistic minority	0.677***	0.623***	0.653***
COVID impacts	-0.012	-0.003	0.006
Environmental problems	-0.102*	-0.112**	-0.116**
Social protection	-0.124*	-0.109	-0.122*
Livelihood opportunities	-0.012	-0.010	-0.021
Observations	494	488	484

Table 211. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.055	- Ingranc	Keimetanoes
Return migrant	0.000	0.045	
Remittances		0.040	0.026
Female	0.024	0.024	0.023
	-0.001	-0.003	-0.003
Age Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.092**	0.099**	0.099**
Household size	0.092	0.002	0.002
Female household head	0.002	0.002	0.002
	-0.012	-0.039	-0.013
Dependency ratio Educational attainment	-0.012	-0.013	-0.013
	0.000	0.000	0.000
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.014	0.024	0.023
Secondary	0.053	0.061	0.060
Tertiary	0.057	0.067	0.069
Respondent is working	0.068**	0.067**	0.066**
Life satisfaction	0.007	0.008	0.011
Linguistic minority	0.291***	0.285***	0.293***
COVID impacts	0.005	0.004	0.012
Environmental problems	-0.049	-0.057	-0.054
Social protection	0.001	0.005	0.008
Livelihood opportunities	0.053*	0.051*	0.048
Observations	522	522	522

Table 212. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Enfidha (TUN1)

	0	D - 1	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.006		
Return migrant		0.085	
Remittances			0.108*
Female	0.088	0.095	0.093
Age	0.084*	0.080*	0.076*
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.111	-0.110	-0.124
Household size	-0.020	-0.019	-0.020
Female household head	-0.111	-0.120*	-0.131*
Dependency ratio	-0.013	-0.013	-0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.041	-0.046	-0.045
Life satisfaction	0.244***	0.246***	0.235***
Linguistic minority	-0.169	-0.171	-0.160
COVID impacts	-0.061	-0.067	-0.059
Environmental problems	0.000	-0.002	-0.003
Social protection	-0.059	-0.061	-0.065
Livelihood opportunities	0.041	0.036	0.041
Observations	496	496	495

Table 213. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Redeyef (TUN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.191***		
Return migrant		-0.075	
Remittances			0.190***
Female	-0.050	-0.071	-0.065
Age	0.065*	0.057	0.047
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.042	0.042	0.075
Household size	-0.012	-0.013	-0.009
Female household head	-0.042	-0.022	-0.040
Dependency ratio	-0.076	-0.057	-0.073
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.306	0.295	0.242
Secondary	0.345	0.386*	0.324
Tertiary	0.318	0.387*	0.300
Respondent is working	-0.086	-0.093	-0.103
Life satisfaction	0.081	0.066	0.077
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.118**	0.121**	0.109*
Environmental problems	-0.156***	-0.157***	-0.170***
Social protection	0.037	0.034	0.034
Livelihood opportunities	-0.086	-0.076	-0.081
Observations	503	503	503

Table 214. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Hopa (TUR1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Domittor
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.006		
Return migrant		0.072	
Remittances			-0.073
Female	-0.176***	-0.170***	-0.178***
Age	0.033	0.032	0.035
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.066	-0.063	-0.067
Household size	-0.019	-0.019	-0.020
Female household head	0.231***	0.227***	0.230***
Dependency ratio	0.098	0.106*	0.099
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.432	0.467	0.443
Secondary	0.308	0.342	0.323
Tertiary	0.272	0.304	0.282
Respondent is working	-0.087*	-0.088*	-0.091*
Life satisfaction	0.136***	0.134***	0.137***
Linguistic minority	0.159	0.146	0.152
COVID impacts	-0.021	-0.025	-0.021
Environmental problems	0.018	0.011	0.017
Social protection	-0.093	-0.091	-0.093
Livelihood opportunities	0.101**	0.099*	0.101*
Observations	539	537	539

Table 215. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Yenice (TUR2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		illigrafit	Remittances
Current migrant	0.022		
Return migrant		0.012	
Remittances			0.100*
Female	-0.008	-0.012	-0.010
Age	0.034**	0.036**	0.035**
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	-0.058*	-0.059*	-0.055*
Household size	0.015**	0.015*	0.015*
Female household head	-0.023	-0.021	-0.018
Dependency ratio	-0.015	-0.017	-0.016
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.022	0.023	0.025
Secondary	0.008	0.010	0.009
Tertiary	-0.001	0.002	-0.001
Respondent is working	-0.038	-0.040	-0.038*
Life satisfaction	0.051**	0.050**	0.049**
Linguistic minority	0.005	0.007	0.001
COVID impacts	0.008	0.008	0.008
Environmental problems	0.001	0.003	0.000
Social protection	-0.008	-0.007	-0.013
Livelihood opportunities	-0.033	-0.032	-0.032
Observations	539	538	539

Table 216. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Kilis (TUR3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.003		
Return migrant		-0.079	
Remittances			0.061
Female	-0.011	-0.034	-0.006
Age	-0.009	-0.009	-0.010
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.012	0.032	0.007
Household size	-0.005	-0.003	-0.006
Female household head	-0.171*	-0.131	-0.167*
Dependency ratio	0.021	0.015	0.030
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.093	0.096	0.086
Secondary	0.219*	0.230*	0.220*
Tertiary	0.226*	0.234*	0.224*
Respondent is working	-0.006	-0.014	-0.004
Life satisfaction	0.135***	0.127***	0.132***
Linguistic minority	0.101	0.117	0.149
COVID impacts	-0.032	-0.028	-0.032
Environmental problems	0.019	0.029	0.017
Social protection	-0.029	-0.023	-0.028
Livelihood opportunities	0.083	0.083	0.081
Observations	506	507	502

Table 217. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.105***		
Return migrant		-0.009	
Remittances			0.007
Female	0.014	0.018	0.024
Age	-0.024	-0.023	-0.022
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.018	0.014	-0.000
Household size	0.014*	0.013*	0.013*
Female household head	-0.100	-0.099	-0.106
Dependency ratio	-0.028	-0.029	-0.031
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.024	-0.015	-0.010
Secondary	-0.054	-0.029	-0.029
Tertiary	0.081	0.105	0.104
Respondent is working	-0.032	-0.033	-0.033
Life satisfaction	0.110**	0.110**	0.105**
Linguistic minority	0.278**	0.295***	0.297***
COVID impacts	0.031	0.033	0.032
Environmental problems	-0.151***	-0.144***	-0.144***
Social protection	-0.088	-0.075	-0.085
Livelihood opportunities	-0.030	-0.009	-0.015
Observations	528	528	526

Table 218. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Behsud (AFG2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.210***		
Return migrant		-0.039	
Remittances			0.124
Female	-0.567***	-0.537***	-0.545***
Age	0.026	0.025	0.032
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.050	0.038	0.042
Household size	-0.006	-0.005	-0.006
Female household head	-0.172	-0.200	-0.202
Dependency ratio	0.031	0.037	0.031
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.242**	0.255**	0.253**
Secondary	0.047	0.088	0.076
Tertiary	-0.035	0.035	-0.010
Respondent is working	-0.036	0.003	0.000
Life satisfaction	0.324***	0.365***	0.360***
Linguistic minority	-0.146	-0.162	-0.160
COVID impacts	-0.034	-0.024	-0.067
Environmental problems	-0.103	-0.071	-0.077
Social protection	0.194*	0.224*	0.220*
Livelihood opportunities	0.157	0.162	0.162
Observations	565	560	564

Table 219. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
O		illigranic	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.059		
Return migrant		-0.046	
Remittances			0.001
Female	-0.189***	-0.202***	-0.192***
Age	0.023	0.021	0.024
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.031	0.036	0.034
Household size	0.007	0.006	0.007
Female household head	0.008	0.015	0.018
Dependency ratio	-0.027	-0.026	-0.025
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.025	0.022	0.021
Secondary	-0.032	-0.033	-0.039
Tertiary	0.073	0.073	0.068
Respondent is working	0.065	0.057	0.063
Life satisfaction	0.112**	0.110**	0.113**
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.093	-0.099	-0.097
Environmental problems	-0.071	-0.071	-0.072
Social protection	0.105	0.090	0.097
Livelihood opportunities	-0.031	-0.015	-0.026
Observations	535	535	532

Table 220. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

_			
	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	-0.025		
Return migrant		-0.095	
Remittances			-0.011
Female	0.029	0.035	0.004
Age	0.025	0.018	0.027
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.035	0.031	0.042
Household size	0.007	0.009	0.007
Female household head	0.095	0.089	0.101
Dependency ratio	-0.027	-0.028	-0.026
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.089	0.085	0.083
Secondary	0.178**	0.181**	0.173**
Tertiary	0.237**	0.237**	0.270***
Respondent is working	0.089	0.093	0.068
Life satisfaction	0.163**	0.165**	0.158**
Linguistic minority	-0.120	-0.127	-0.116
COVID impacts	-0.059	-0.051	-0.059
Environmental problems	-0.021	-0.020	-0.028
Social protection	0.013	0.018	0.015
Livelihood opportunities	0.024	0.025	0.030
Observations	493	481	492

Table 221. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Youhanabad (PAK2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	0	D - 1	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.120**	g	
Return migrant	0.120	-0.055	
Remittances			-0.020
Female	-0.137**	-0.146**	-0.143**
Age	-0.008	-0.010	-0.011
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.014	-0.008	-0.007
Household size	0.004	0.002	0.002
Female household head	0.106*	0.112**	0.109**
Dependency ratio	-0.023	-0.018	-0.018
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.072	0.059	0.061
Secondary	0.056	0.045	0.047
Tertiary	-0.015	-0.027	-0.028
Respondent is working	-0.064	-0.071	-0.069
Life satisfaction	0.091**	0.084**	0.085**
Linguistic minority	0.412*	0.386*	0.378*
COVID impacts	-0.083***	-0.098***	-0.094***
Environmental problems	-0.240**	-0.260***	-0.261***
Social protection	0.120**	0.127**	0.129**
Livelihood opportunities	0.035	0.048	0.048
Observations	532	531	532

Table 222. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.025		
Return migrant		-0.191*	
Remittances			-0.219
Female	-0.020	-0.019	-0.020
Age	-0.018	-0.021	-0.018
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.033	-0.032	-0.031
Household size	0.008**	0.008*	0.008**
Female household head	-0.049	-0.049	-0.051
Dependency ratio	-0.018	-0.017	-0.018
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.046	-0.043	-0.048
Secondary	-0.067	-0.057	-0.069
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.004	-0.002	-0.005
Life satisfaction	0.002	-0.000	0.002
Linguistic minority	-0.059	-0.085	-0.103
COVID impacts	-0.015	-0.017	-0.012
Environmental problems	-0.009	-0.006	-0.008
Social protection	0.050*	0.051*	0.051*
Livelihood opportunities	0.028	0.026	0.032
Observations	475	475	475

Table 223. Marginal effects: Subjective health status - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.027**		
Return migrant		-0.007	
Remittances			0.038***
Female	-0.060***	-0.063***	-0.061***
Age	0.010	0.011	0.010
Age (squared)	-0.000*	-0.000**	-0.000*
Married or cohabitating	0.002	0.000	0.003
Household size	-0.005***	-0.005***	-0.005***
Female household head	0.003	0.008	0.003
Dependency ratio	0.007	0.006	0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.042**	0.046***	0.044***
Secondary	0.065***	0.073***	0.069***
Tertiary	0.087***	0.098***	0.092***
Respondent is working	0.014	0.011	0.014
Life satisfaction	0.085***	0.088***	0.086***
Linguistic minority	0.039	0.041	0.040
COVID impacts	-0.036***	-0.034***	-0.033***
Environmental problems	-0.019*	-0.018	-0.019*
Social protection	0.022*	0.022*	0.020
Livelihood opportunities	0.062***	0.060***	0.060***
Linguistic fractionalisation	0.110**	0.107**	0.106**
Observations	12,818	12,781	12,780

Subjective child health

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 224. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.086		
Return migrant		0.006	
Remittances			0.081
Female	-0.092	-0.088	-0.086
Age	0.032	0.032	0.029
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.127	0.130	0.134*
Household size	-0.012	-0.012	-0.016
Female household head	0.011	0.007	0.003
Dependency ratio	0.015	0.015	0.016
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	-0.071	-0.072	-0.071
Tertiary	0.093	0.096	0.086
Respondent is working	0.046	0.051	0.050
Life satisfaction	-0.193***	-0.196***	-0.195***
Linguistic minority	-0.035	-0.038	-0.059
COVID impacts	0.033	0.035	0.044
Environmental problems	-0.066	-0.064	-0.068
Social protection	0.130**	0.133**	0.131**
Livelihood opportunities	0.012	0.010	0.016
Observations	501	500	499

Table 225. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Boa Vista (CPV2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000	mgrant	Remittances
Return migrant	0.000	-0.005	
Remittances		0.000	0.021
Female	-0.051	-0.049	-0.048
Age	0.045	0.044	0.042
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
	-0.038	-0.046	-0.048
Married or cohabitating Household size	0.038	0.019*	0.048
Female household head	-0.055	-0.056	-0.059
Dependency ratio	-0.094**	-0.091**	-0.089**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.096	-0.096	-0.097
Secondary	-0.137	-0.135	-0.141
Tertiary	-0.334	-0.323	-0.324
Respondent is working	0.040	0.041	0.040
Life satisfaction	0.098*	0.094*	0.087*
Linguistic minority	-0.256*	-0.254*	-0.259**
COVID impacts	0.031	0.030	0.037
Environmental problems	0.005	0.006	0.003
Social protection	-0.017	-0.018	-0.018
Livelihood opportunities	-0.033	-0.036	-0.033
Observations	512	516	514

Table 226. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.017		
Return migrant		-0.072	
Remittances			-0.033
Female	-0.018	-0.025	-0.016
Age	-0.041	-0.041	-0.042
Age (squared)	0.000	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.063	0.055	0.065
Household size	0.005	0.006*	0.005
Female household head	0.024	0.030	0.025
Dependency ratio	-0.060*	-0.065**	-0.060*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.075	-0.068	-0.076
Secondary	-0.098	-0.099	-0.094
Tertiary	0.027	0.026	0.036
Respondent is working	0.066	0.062	0.068
Life satisfaction	0.065	0.066	0.069
Linguistic minority	0.176**	0.164**	0.178**
COVID impacts	-0.032	-0.024	-0.029
Environmental problems	-0.064	-0.060	-0.061
Social protection	-0.085*	-0.084*	-0.085*
Livelihood opportunities	0.013	0.016	0.018
Observations	510	510	508

Table 227. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Dialakoro (GIN2)

Current migrant	migrant	migrant	
Current migrant		migrant	Remittances
9	0.117		
Return migrant		0.055	
Remittances			0.132
Female	0.052	0.033	0.033
Age	-0.014	0.002	-0.010
Age (squared)	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.105	-0.101	-0.097
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	-0.003
Female household head	-0.260***	-0.244***	-0.252***
Dependency ratio	-0.051	-0.044	-0.053
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.119	-0.115	-0.112
Secondary	-0.017	0.001	-0.003
Tertiary	-0.348**	-0.305*	-0.332**
Respondent is working	-0.233**	-0.204*	-0.230**
Life satisfaction	-0.074	-0.073	-0.075
Linguistic minority	-0.219	-0.227	-0.204
COVID impacts	-0.084	-0.069	-0.062
Environmental problems	0.119*	0.111	0.121*
Social protection	0.011	0.033	0.023
Livelihood opportunities	0.176**	0.184**	0.166**
Observations	490	487	490

Table 228. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Gbane (GHA1)

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.036		
Return migrant		0.129	
Remittances			-0.070
Female	0.062	0.067	0.071
Age	0.005	0.004	-0.004
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.327***	0.329***	0.328***
Household size	0.020**	0.019**	0.019**
Female household head	0.026	0.031	0.019
Dependency ratio	-0.017	-0.015	-0.013
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.108	0.106	0.100
Secondary	0.186**	0.177**	0.178**
Tertiary	0.192	0.174	0.200
Respondent is working	0.046	0.044	0.045
Life satisfaction	0.080	0.074	0.079
Linguistic minority	-0.046	-0.040	-0.054
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.004	-0.005	-0.002
Social protection	-0.029	-0.037	-0.033
Livelihood opportunities	0.081	0.080	0.075
Observations	503	501	501

Table 229. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Golf City (GHA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

		·	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.110*	9	
Return migrant	0.110	-0.066	
Remittances			0.021
Female	-0.065	-0.061	-0.065
Age	0.034	0.032	0.038
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.188*	0.190*	0.194**
Household size	-0.003	-0.004	-0.004
Female household head	0.071	0.078	0.080
Dependency ratio	-0.138***	-0.135***	-0.126**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.019	-0.004	-0.001
Secondary	0.035	0.038	0.037
Tertiary	0.034	0.024	0.011
Respondent is working	-0.042	-0.041	-0.043
Life satisfaction	-0.121***	-0.116***	-0.117***
Linguistic minority	0.108	0.108	0.070
COVID impacts	-0.110	-0.089	-0.094
Environmental problems	-0.030	-0.015	-0.010
Social protection	-0.254***	-0.276***	-0.276***
Livelihood opportunities	-0.028	-0.032	-0.033
Observations	506	506	502

Table 230. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - New Takoradi (GHA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
O		illigiant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.015		
Return migrant		0.021	
Remittances			-0.110*
Female	-0.038	-0.035	-0.035
Age	0.070	0.071	0.069
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.205**	0.202**	0.210**
Household size	-0.011	-0.012	-0.010
Female household head	0.021	0.023	0.029
Dependency ratio	-0.029	-0.026	-0.037
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.031	-0.038	0.008
Secondary	-0.054	-0.059	-0.003
Tertiary	-0.037	-0.046	0.033
Respondent is working	0.058	0.055	0.064
Life satisfaction	-0.056	-0.056	-0.047
Linguistic minority	-0.210*	-0.212*	-0.219*
COVID impacts	0.172	0.173	0.162
Environmental problems	-0.082	-0.088	-0.089
Social protection	-0.032	-0.035	-0.017
Livelihood opportunities	0.079	0.077	0.085
Observations	487	484	486

Table 231. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Down Quarters (NGA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.067		
Return migrant		0.132	
Remittances			-0.036
Female	0.001	0.008	0.003
Age	0.083*	0.080	0.086*
Age (squared)	-0.002*	-0.002*	-0.002**
Married or cohabitating	0.241**	0.244**	0.236**
Household size	-0.029**	-0.031**	-0.029**
Female household head	0.054	0.040	0.055
Dependency ratio	-0.083	-0.076	-0.077
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.018	-0.029	-0.022
Secondary	-0.102	-0.133	-0.114
Tertiary	-0.077	-0.120	-0.086
Respondent is working	0.012	0.025	0.004
Life satisfaction	-0.117**	-0.109**	-0.119**
Linguistic minority	-0.288	-0.270	-0.269
COVID impacts	0.137	0.153*	0.134
Environmental problems	-0.080	-0.086	-0.083
Social protection	-0.231**	-0.246**	-0.235**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.069	-0.076	-0.074
Observations	494	495	491

Table 232. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Awe (NGA2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.027		
Return migrant		-0.047	
Remittances			0.074
Female	0.027	0.016	0.024
Age	-0.094**	-0.091**	-0.094**
Age (squared)	0.001**	0.001**	0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.040	0.030	0.044
Household size	-0.015***	-0.014***	-0.014**
Female household head	0.115	0.117	0.118
Dependency ratio	0.054	0.055	0.054
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.104	0.120	0.104
Secondary	0.103	0.106	0.101
Tertiary	0.132	0.136	0.123
Respondent is working	0.129	0.128	0.130
Life satisfaction	0.103*	0.096*	0.099*
Linguistic minority	0.119	0.129	0.121
COVID impacts	0.048	0.049	0.051
Environmental problems	0.034	0.034	0.035
Social protection	-0.148**	-0.137**	-0.148**
Livelihood opportunities	0.018	0.023	0.018
Observations	496	494	496

Table 233. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Ekpoma (NGA3)

Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
-0.009		
	-0.071	
		-0.000
-0.007	-0.005	-0.008
0.064***	0.068***	0.064***
-0.001***	-0.001***	-0.001***
0.054	0.040	0.055
-0.005	-0.005	-0.005
0.017	0.008	0.017
-0.119***	-0.119***	-0.119***
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.008	0.013	0.009
0.015	0.016	0.013
-0.024	-0.031	-0.025
-0.033	-0.030	-0.033
-0.027	-0.020	-0.027
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.043	0.042	0.044
473	471	473
	migrant -0.009 -0.007 0.064*** -0.001*** 0.054 -0.005 0.017 -0.119*** 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.008 0.015 -0.024 -0.033 -0.027 0.000 0.0043	migrant migrant -0.009 -0.071 -0.007 -0.005 0.064*** 0.068*** -0.001*** -0.001*** 0.054 0.040 -0.005 -0.005 0.017 0.008 -0.119*** -0.119*** 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.008 0.013 0.015 0.016 -0.024 -0.031 -0.033 -0.030 -0.027 -0.020 0.000 0.000 0.043 0.042

Table 234. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Batu (ETH2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.061		
Return migrant		0.024	
Remittances			-0.021
Female	-0.058	-0.072	-0.067
Age	0.046	0.049	0.050
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.266***	0.268***	0.268***
Household size	-0.023**	-0.023**	-0.023**
Female household head	0.019	0.023	0.024
Dependency ratio	0.016	0.017	0.017
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.223*	0.188	0.197
Secondary	0.193	0.154	0.164
Tertiary	0.268*	0.226*	0.236*
Respondent is working	0.026	0.030	0.028
Life satisfaction	0.049	0.044	0.045
Linguistic minority	0.406*	0.421*	0.416*
COVID impacts	-0.001	-0.004	-0.005
Environmental problems	0.023	0.012	0.013
Social protection	-0.068	-0.075*	-0.070
Livelihood opportunities	0.074	0.069	0.070
Observations	536	535	536

Table 235. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.118*		
Return migrant		0.071	
Remittances			0.030
Female	0.092	0.084	0.088
Age	-0.018	-0.024	-0.021
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.198**	0.192**	0.184**
Household size	-0.055***	-0.056***	-0.055***
Female household head	-0.243***	-0.245***	-0.246***
Dependency ratio	0.045	0.043	0.040
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.019	0.037	0.033
Secondary	0.114	0.145	0.139
Tertiary	0.040	0.081	0.050
Respondent is working	0.155**	0.160**	0.158**
Life satisfaction	0.007	0.021	0.027
Linguistic minority	-0.387**	-0.379**	-0.376**
COVID impacts	-0.057	-0.058	-0.055
Environmental problems	-0.212**	-0.210**	-0.221***
Social protection	-0.078	-0.094	-0.086
Livelihood opportunities	0.109	0.107	0.116
Observations	526	526	525
-			

Table 236. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.001		
Return migrant		0.118	
Remittances			-0.113
Female	0.016	0.015	0.026
Age	0.029	0.035	0.025
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.202**	0.203**	0.185**
Household size	-0.021**	-0.021**	-0.021**
Female household head	-0.209***	-0.210***	-0.200***
Dependency ratio	0.029	0.031	0.028
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.033	-0.048	-0.036
Secondary	-0.045	-0.056	-0.043
Tertiary	-0.080	-0.091	-0.065
Respondent is working	-0.019	-0.026	-0.007
Life satisfaction	0.005	0.021	0.021
Linguistic minority	0.554**	0.491**	0.600**
COVID impacts	-0.106*	-0.115*	-0.096
Environmental problems	-0.052	-0.051	-0.064
Social protection	-0.053	-0.072	-0.072
Livelihood opportunities	0.007	0.009	0.013
Observations	494	488	485

Table 237. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.090		
Return migrant		-0.142*	
Remittances			-0.116
Female	0.094	0.091	0.095
Age	0.090**	0.095**	0.092**
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.002**
Married or cohabitating	0.203*	0.188	0.188
Household size	0.010	0.009	0.010
Female household head	-0.041	-0.051	-0.051
Dependency ratio	-0.052**	-0.052**	-0.055**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.089	0.074	0.081
Secondary	0.101	0.090	0.095
Tertiary	0.160	0.152	0.153
Respondent is working	0.120*	0.120*	0.122*
Life satisfaction	-0.162***	-0.148**	-0.158***
Linguistic minority	0.312*	0.339*	0.316*
COVID impacts	0.009	0.040	0.025
Environmental problems	-0.025	-0.006	-0.018
Social protection	0.080	0.073	0.066
Livelihood opportunities	0.171**	0.163**	0.171***
Observations	522	522	522

Table 238. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Enfidha (TUN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.142**		
Return migrant		0.127*	
Remittances			0.105*
Female	-0.070	-0.057	-0.049
Age	0.060	0.046	0.044
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.435***	0.443***	0.424***
Household size	-0.011	-0.010	-0.010
Female household head	-0.025	-0.027	-0.045
Dependency ratio	-0.704***	-0.707***	-0.700***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.331	0.368	0.368
Secondary	0.386	0.423	0.408
Tertiary	0.353	0.408	0.396
Respondent is working	-0.066	-0.066	-0.070
Life satisfaction	-0.034	-0.030	-0.043
Linguistic minority	0.187	0.163	0.160
COVID impacts	0.053	0.059	0.062
Environmental problems	-0.017	-0.019	-0.027
Social protection	-0.049	-0.048	-0.052
Livelihood opportunities	0.130***	0.119**	0.130***
Observations	499	499	498

Table 239. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current	Return	_
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.032		
Return migrant		0.058	
Remittances			-0.026
Female	0.014	0.019	0.012
Age	0.139***	0.141***	0.141***
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.002**
Married or cohabitating	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
Household size	-0.083**	-0.083**	-0.084**
Female household head	-0.058	-0.054	-0.052
Dependency ratio	-0.496***	-0.498***	-0.494***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.197	-0.194	-0.198
Secondary	-0.218*	-0.217	-0.213
Tertiary	-0.297*	-0.294*	-0.284*
Respondent is working	-0.106	-0.107	-0.104
Life satisfaction	-0.020	-0.020	-0.022
Linguistic minority	0.521	0.493	0.530
COVID impacts	-0.027	-0.029	-0.026
Environmental problems	-0.015	-0.018	-0.015
Social protection	-0.008	-0.009	-0.009
Livelihood opportunities	0.068	0.069	0.071
Observations	508	508	508
Livelihood opportunities	0.068	0.069	0.071

Table 240. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.018		
Return migrant		0.046	
Remittances			0.050
Female	0.008	0.010	0.009
Age	0.152***	0.152***	0.151***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	0.304**	0.309**	0.306**
Household size	-0.057**	-0.058**	-0.057**
Female household head	0.006	0.004	0.007
Dependency ratio	-0.552***	-0.549***	-0.554***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.222	-0.211	-0.229
Secondary	-0.060	-0.048	-0.066
Tertiary	-0.151	-0.137	-0.153
Respondent is working	0.048	0.046	0.049
Life satisfaction	0.076*	0.077*	0.075*
Linguistic minority	0.017	0.007	0.016
COVID impacts	-0.019	-0.021	-0.018
Environmental problems	-0.096*	-0.102*	-0.095*
Social protection	-0.035	-0.027	-0.033
Livelihood opportunities	-0.025	-0.026	-0.023
Observations	539	537	539
-			

Table 241. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Yenice (TUR2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.072		
Return migrant		-0.048	
Remittances			-0.154
Female	-0.102	-0.112	-0.113
Age	0.239***	0.238***	0.237***
Age (squared)	-0.004***	-0.004***	-0.004***
Married or cohabitating	0.119	0.117	0.110
Household size	0.017	0.015	0.014
Female household head	-0.035	-0.040	-0.038
Dependency ratio	-0.653***	-0.658***	-0.653***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.011	0.004	0.003
Secondary	-0.043	-0.035	-0.027
Tertiary	-0.070	-0.055	-0.039
Respondent is working	-0.067	-0.069	-0.072
Life satisfaction	0.095	0.089	0.085
Linguistic minority	-0.617	-0.629	-0.607
COVID impacts	-0.045	-0.035	-0.035
Environmental problems	0.013	0.024	0.026
Social protection	-0.029	-0.023	-0.007
Livelihood opportunities	-0.077	-0.065	-0.066
Observations	540	539	540

Table 242. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Kilis (TUR3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.012		
Return migrant		0.280**	
Remittances			-0.056
Female	0.080	0.109	0.076
Age	0.056	0.048	0.059*
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001*	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.173**	0.150*	0.159*
Household size	-0.035***	-0.042***	-0.035***
Female household head	-0.110	-0.185**	-0.108
Dependency ratio	-0.067*	-0.053	-0.061
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.145	-0.157*	-0.139
Secondary	-0.194***	-0.215***	-0.186***
Tertiary	-0.205**	-0.216**	-0.198**
Respondent is working	0.097	0.098	0.096
Life satisfaction	0.090	0.100	0.089
Linguistic minority	0.188	0.110	0.169
COVID impacts	0.026	0.022	0.030
Environmental problems	-0.249***	-0.278***	-0.245***
Social protection	0.024	0.013	0.031
Livelihood opportunities	-0.010	-0.015	-0.012
Observations	495	496	491

Table 243. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

Current	Return migrant	Remittances
	Illigrant	Remittances
0.144	0.044	
	-0.044	0.000
		-0.020
-0.079	-0.078	-0.063
0.010	0.010	0.015
-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
0.040	0.030	0.033
-0.005	-0.004	-0.004
-0.003	-0.001	-0.011
-0.039	-0.040	-0.035
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.067	0.085	0.072
0.024	0.059	0.056
0.078	0.113	0.111
-0.024	-0.026	-0.019
0.036	0.040	0.041
0.439**	0.454**	0.450**
0.074	0.072	0.067
0.015	0.027	0.020
-0.096	-0.083	-0.079
0.133	0.159*	0.154*
520	520	518
	0.144*** -0.079 0.010 -0.000 0.040 -0.005 -0.003 -0.039 0.000 0.067 0.024 0.078 -0.024 0.036 0.439** 0.074 0.015 -0.096 0.133	migrant migrant 0.144*** -0.044 -0.079 -0.078 0.010 0.010 -0.000 -0.000 0.040 0.030 -0.005 -0.004 -0.003 -0.001 -0.039 -0.040 0.000 0.000 0.067 0.085 0.024 0.059 0.078 0.113 -0.024 -0.026 0.036 0.040 0.439** 0.454** 0.074 0.072 0.015 0.027 -0.096 -0.083 0.133 0.159*

Table 244. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.032		
Return migrant		-0.031	
Remittances			0.091
Female	-0.134*	-0.132*	-0.131*
Age	0.008	0.004	0.012
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.093	0.089	0.090
Household size	0.005	0.005	0.004
Female household head	0.068	0.055	0.059
Dependency ratio	0.028	0.030	0.026
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.095	-0.093	-0.091
Secondary	0.051	0.055	0.049
Tertiary	0.141	0.159	0.130
Respondent is working	-0.038	-0.034	-0.026
Life satisfaction	0.230***	0.230***	0.236***
Linguistic minority	0.098	0.103	0.094
COVID impacts	-0.341***	-0.354***	-0.350***
Environmental problems	-0.033	-0.032	-0.024
Social protection	0.054	0.059	0.055
Livelihood opportunities	-0.049	-0.049	-0.056
Observations	549	544	548

Table 245. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Our manufacture and		illigrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	-0.011	0.447444	
Return migrant		-0.147***	
Remittances			0.029
Female	-0.042	-0.071	-0.026
Age	0.097**	0.096**	0.097**
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.002**
Married or cohabitating	0.135**	0.141**	0.137**
Household size	0.017*	0.016	0.018*
Female household head	0.169	0.166	0.166
Dependency ratio	-0.096*	-0.101*	-0.091*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.014	0.024	0.014
Secondary	0.006	0.023	0.002
Tertiary	0.092	0.116	0.098
Respondent is working	0.111*	0.111*	0.122**
Life satisfaction	0.208***	0.213***	0.202***
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.003	-0.003	-0.002
Environmental problems	0.008	0.001	0.008
Social protection	-0.180	-0.200	-0.175
Livelihood opportunities	0.119	0.160*	0.131
Observations	534	534	531

Table 246. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.019		
Return migrant		0.036	
Remittances			-0.010
Female	-0.077	-0.083	-0.100
Age	0.068	0.070	0.070
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001*
Married or cohabitating	0.235***	0.234***	0.245***
Household size	0.004	0.004	0.004
Female household head	-0.085	-0.101	-0.076
Dependency ratio	-0.273***	-0.278***	-0.273***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.058	-0.051	-0.054
Secondary	-0.028	-0.034	-0.024
Tertiary	-0.219	-0.220	-0.180
Respondent is working	0.129	0.133*	0.114
Life satisfaction	0.049	0.068	0.056
Linguistic minority	0.037	0.043	0.048
COVID impacts	-0.017	-0.011	-0.018
Environmental problems	-0.148	-0.145	-0.148
Social protection	-0.072	-0.083	-0.073
Livelihood opportunities	0.048	0.049	0.052
Observations	493	481	492

Table 247. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Youhanabad (PAK2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.076		
Return migrant		-0.197	
Remittances			-0.012
Female	-0.198**	-0.210***	-0.202**
Age	0.157***	0.161***	0.155***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	0.167	0.166	0.171
Household size	0.004	0.004	0.003
Female household head	0.002	0.010	0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.257***	-0.259***	-0.253***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.032	-0.044	-0.039
Secondary	-0.068	-0.078	-0.072
Tertiary	0.084	0.086	0.077
Respondent is working	-0.104	-0.106	-0.106
Life satisfaction	-0.002	-0.010	-0.005
Linguistic minority	0.253	0.263	0.238
COVID impacts	-0.021	-0.034	-0.025
Environmental problems	0.013	0.011	-0.002
Social protection	0.003	-0.012	0.005
Livelihood opportunities	0.040	0.049	0.047
Observations	532	531	532

Table 248. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.059		
Return migrant		-0.140	
Remittances			-0.071
Female	-0.094	-0.094	-0.094
Age	0.019	0.021	0.020
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.118*	0.119*	0.119*
Household size	0.011	0.011	0.011
Female household head	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Dependency ratio	-0.028	-0.026	-0.027
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.094	-0.092	-0.093
Secondary	-0.043	-0.035	-0.039
Tertiary	-0.389***	-0.343***	-0.369***
Respondent is working	0.026	0.028	0.027
Life satisfaction	0.033	0.036	0.035
Linguistic minority	0.021	-0.063	-0.013
COVID impacts	0.027	0.030	0.029
Environmental problems	0.011	0.014	0.011
Social protection	-0.064	-0.061	-0.064
Livelihood opportunities	0.067	0.069	0.069
Observations	490	490	490

Table 249. Marginal effects: Subjective child health - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.008	J	
Return migrant		-0.020	
Remittances			0.003
Female	-0.023*	-0.025**	-0.022*
Age	0.061***	0.061***	0.060***
Age (squared)	-0.001***	-0.001***	-0.001***
Married or cohabitating	0.085***	0.084***	0.085***
Household size	-0.004***	-0.003***	-0.004***
Female household head	-0.005	-0.005	-0.007
Dependency ratio	-0.082***	-0.081***	-0.081***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.030	0.031	0.027
Secondary	0.029	0.028	0.026
Tertiary	0.034	0.034	0.032
Respondent is working	0.051***	0.051***	0.051***
Life satisfaction	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002
Linguistic minority	-0.020	-0.022	-0.022
COVID impacts	-0.051***	-0.050***	-0.051***
Environmental problems	-0.017	-0.017	-0.019*
Social protection	-0.032**	-0.031**	-0.032**
Livelihood opportunities	0.071***	0.073***	0.072***
Linguistic fractionalisation	0.074*	0.070*	0.074*
Observations	12,777	12,739	12,740

Food security

Table 250. Marginal effects: Food security - Nicolau (CPV1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.110	g	- Hometanoo
	0.110	-0.104***	
Return migrant Remittances		-0.104	0.007
	0.054	0.074	0.007
Female	-0.054	-0.061	-0.059
Age	0.016	0.015	0.018
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.026	-0.004	-0.026
Household size	-0.010*	-0.012**	-0.007
Female household head	-0.006	-0.010	-0.016
Dependency ratio	-0.025	-0.025	-0.024
Educational attainment			
No formal education [O]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.037	0.051	0.038
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.046	-0.048	-0.038
Life satisfaction	0.080**	0.080**	0.069*
Linguistic minority	-0.241	-0.229	-0.226
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.024	0.010	0.008
Social protection	-0.076*	-0.055	-0.079**
Livelihood opportunities	0.078*	0.071*	0.074
Observations	420	419	418

Table 251. Marginal effects: Food security - Boa Vista (CPV2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
O		illigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.103		
Return migrant		0.002	
Remittances			0.039
Female	-0.017	-0.017	-0.017
Age	0.005	0.006	0.006
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.032	-0.029	-0.031
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.004
Female household head	0.026	0.028	0.025
Dependency ratio	0.006	0.005	0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.090	-0.090	-0.090
Secondary	-0.060	-0.061	-0.072
Tertiary	0.031	0.030	0.025
Respondent is working	0.064**	0.064**	0.061*
Life satisfaction	0.134***	0.135***	0.131**
Linguistic minority	0.135**	0.134**	0.124*
COVID impacts	0.022	0.022	0.032
Environmental problems	-0.087**	-0.087***	-0.091***
Social protection	0.043	0.044	0.043
Livelihood opportunities	0.045	0.046	0.048
Observations	515	516	514

Table 252. Marginal effects: Food security - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.024		
Return migrant		-0.088**	
Remittances			0.023
Female	0.016	0.006	0.014
Age	0.067**	0.071**	0.069**
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.089	0.075	0.083
Household size	-0.005	-0.004	-0.005
Female household head	0.090	0.108	0.091
Dependency ratio	-0.052	-0.057	-0.051
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.047	0.065	0.047
Secondary	0.060	0.069	0.059
Tertiary	-0.064	-0.049	-0.070
Respondent is working	-0.026	-0.030	-0.024
Life satisfaction	0.048	0.053	0.047
Linguistic minority	-0.061	-0.080	-0.058
COVID impacts	-0.052	-0.042	-0.053
Environmental problems	-0.070	-0.062	-0.074
Social protection	0.010	0.013	0.011
Livelihood opportunities	0.043	0.051	0.040
Observations	509	509	507

Table 253. Marginal effects: Food security - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.009		
Return migrant		-0.013	
Remittances			-0.067*
Female	-0.031	-0.031	-0.030
Age	0.002	0.001	0.003
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.022	-0.022	-0.021
Household size	0.000	0.000	0.000
Female household head	-0.031	-0.031	-0.031
Dependency ratio	-0.006	-0.008	-0.010
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.081	-0.079	-0.070
Secondary	-0.084	-0.086	-0.089
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.086**	-0.091**	-0.087**
Life satisfaction	0.041	0.043	0.046*
Linguistic minority	-0.029	-0.026	-0.044
COVID impacts	-0.036	-0.038	-0.037
Environmental problems	-0.055*	-0.054*	-0.055*
Social protection	0.085*	0.082*	0.082*
Livelihood opportunities	0.124***	0.121***	0.123***
Observations	473	471	473

Table 254. Marginal effects: Food security - Gbane (GHA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.155**		
Return migrant		0.080	
Remittances			0.142
Female	0.045	0.049	0.053
Age	-0.015	-0.009	-0.016
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.037	-0.016	-0.023
Household size	0.008	0.007	0.007
Female household head	0.118	0.118	0.091
Dependency ratio	-0.070	-0.075	-0.065
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.013	0.018	0.027
Secondary	0.194**	0.201**	0.207**
Tertiary	0.189	0.196	0.215
Respondent is working	0.117	0.118	0.122*
Life satisfaction	0.046	0.057	0.048
Linguistic minority	-0.096	-0.110	-0.099
COVID impacts	0.086	0.180	0.181
Environmental problems	-0.047	-0.069	-0.047
Social protection	0.132*	0.116*	0.122*
Livelihood opportunities	0.117**	0.115**	0.123**
Observations	508	506	506

Table 255. Marginal effects: Food security - Golf City (GHA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.054**		
Return migrant		0.066	
Remittances			0.052
Female	0.077**	0.081**	0.071**
Age	-0.027	-0.023	-0.022
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.012	0.012	0.016
Household size	0.008*	0.009*	0.009
Female household head	0.038	0.034	0.035
Dependency ratio	-0.051*	-0.047*	-0.047*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.267	0.260	0.261
Secondary	0.298	0.303	0.293
Tertiary	0.382*	0.392*	0.376*
Respondent is working	0.000	0.004	-0.000
Life satisfaction	0.088***	0.081***	0.090***
Linguistic minority	-0.121	-0.130	-0.116
COVID impacts	-0.249*	-0.263**	-0.252
Environmental problems	0.022	0.021	0.021
Social protection	0.069	0.075	0.070
Livelihood opportunities	0.012	0.013	0.012
Observations	505	505	501

Table 256. Marginal effects: Food security - New Takoradi (GHA3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.050		
Return migrant		-0.018	
Remittances			0.043*
Female	0.022	0.024	0.022
Age	-0.022	-0.023	-0.026
Age (squared)	0.000*	0.000*	0.001*
Married or cohabitating	-0.064*	-0.068**	-0.065**
Household size	-0.000	-0.001	-0.000
Female household head	0.007	0.007	0.006
Dependency ratio	-0.017	-0.016	-0.014
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.173	0.145	0.141
Secondary	0.286**	0.259*	0.249*
Tertiary	0.290**	0.261*	0.246
Respondent is working	0.028	0.025	0.023
Life satisfaction	0.073**	0.068*	0.065*
Linguistic minority	0.079**	0.073**	0.075**
COVID impacts	-0.004	-0.013	-0.023
Environmental problems	0.022	0.027	0.020
Social protection	0.001	0.001	-0.003
Livelihood opportunities	0.116***	0.117***	0.110***
Observations	487	484	486

Table 257. Marginal effects: Food security - Down Quarters (NGA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.088			
Return migrant		0.074		
Remittances			0.056	
Female	0.067	0.060	0.068	
Age	0.016	0.012	0.010	
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	
Married or cohabitating	-0.059	-0.058	-0.056	
Household size	-0.006	-0.005	-0.005	
Female household head	-0.109	-0.118	-0.113	
Dependency ratio	-0.096*	-0.107*	-0.108*	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Respondent is working	0.012	0.013	0.021	
Life satisfaction	0.052	0.056	0.056	
Linguistic minority	-0.104	-0.105	-0.134	
COVID impacts	-0.128*	-0.132*	-0.130*	
Environmental problems	0.193***	0.194**	0.193***	
Social protection	0.078	0.075	0.089	
Livelihood opportunities	0.119**	0.120**	0.126**	
Observations	488	489	485	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

Table 258. Marginal effects: Food security - Awe (NGA2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.080		
Return migrant		0.098	
Remittances			0.075
Female	0.024	0.043	0.029
Age	-0.023	-0.029	-0.025
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.009	0.011	-0.009
Household size	-0.023***	-0.024***	-0.023***
Female household head	-0.179	-0.183	-0.180
Dependency ratio	0.042	0.041	0.041
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.094	0.076	0.092
Secondary	0.239***	0.243***	0.239***
Tertiary	0.314***	0.320***	0.324***
Respondent is working	0.080	0.083	0.081
Life satisfaction	0.220**	0.236***	0.223***
Linguistic minority	0.162*	0.146*	0.161*
COVID impacts	-0.113	-0.120*	-0.113
Environmental problems	-0.179***	-0.183***	-0.181***
Social protection	-0.092	-0.109*	-0.094
Livelihood opportunities	0.109**	0.104**	0.106**
Observations	495	493	495

Table 259. Marginal effects: Food security - Ekpoma (NGA3)

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0.158** 0.065 -0.007 0.000 0.050
0.065 -0.007 0.000 0.050
0.065 -0.007 0.000 0.050
0.065 -0.007 0.000 0.050
-0.007 0.000 0.050
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0.050
* 0.000**
0.020**
0.028
-0.086
0.000
0.000
0.000
0.000
0.043
* 0.130**
0.422
-0.177**
-0.043
-0.271*
-0.271* 0.116

Table 260. Marginal effects: Food security - Batu (ETH2)

-	Current	Return		
	migrant	migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.051*			
Return migrant		0.038		
Remittances			0.023	
Female	0.144**	0.150**	0.150**	
Age	0.024	0.021	0.021	
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	
Married or cohabitating	-0.019	-0.021	-0.021	
Household size	0.016**	0.015**	0.015**	
Female household head	-0.062	-0.071	-0.067	
Dependency ratio	-0.039***	-0.038***	-0.039***	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	-0.198**	-0.186**	-0.188**	
Secondary	-0.015	-0.001	-0.002	
Tertiary	0.051	0.068	0.067	
Respondent is working	-0.010	-0.010	-0.015	
Life satisfaction	0.035	0.044	0.040	
Linguistic minority	-0.207	-0.221	-0.221	
COVID impacts	0.074**	0.074**	0.076**	
Environmental problems	-0.071	-0.065	-0.063	
Social protection	0.158***	0.162***	0.164***	
Livelihood opportunities	0.092	0.093*	0.098*	
Observations	535	534	535	

Table 261. Marginal effects: Food security - Moyale (ETH3)

Current migrant Return migrant Remittances	Current migrant 0.142**	Return migrant 0.091	Remittances
Return migrant		0.091	
		0.091	
Remittances			
Tron in trained			0.100
Female	0.117*	0.105	0.112
Age	0.039	0.031	0.036
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.000	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.204**	-0.203**	-0.214***
Household size	-0.013	-0.014	-0.014
Female household head	-0.200**	-0.198***	-0.197**
Dependency ratio	0.056	0.053	0.052
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.047	0.065	0.060
Secondary	0.160	0.191	0.184
Tertiary	0.233**	0.281***	0.233**
Respondent is working	0.020	0.026	0.024
Life satisfaction	0.271***	0.286***	0.288***
Linguistic minority	-0.306**	-0.297*	-0.294*
COVID impacts	-0.053	-0.058	-0.054
Environmental problems	-0.302***	-0.301***	-0.316***
Social protection	-0.018	-0.038	-0.025
Livelihood opportunities	0.050	0.046	0.060
Observations	529	529	528

Table 262. Marginal effects: Food security - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.163***		
Return migrant		-0.004	
Remittances			0.140***
Female	-0.022	-0.006	-0.021
Age	0.029	0.031	0.031
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.045	0.035	0.051
Household size	-0.001	-0.004	-0.003
Female household head	-0.054	-0.059	-0.057
Dependency ratio	-0.008	-0.002	-0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.126	-0.143	-0.116
Secondary	-0.081*	-0.067	-0.054
Tertiary	0.009	0.030	0.008
Respondent is working	0.052	0.067	0.068
Life satisfaction	0.183***	0.201***	0.196***
Linguistic minority	0.395***	0.464***	0.379***
COVID impacts	-0.096**	-0.085*	-0.096**
Environmental problems	-0.209***	-0.223***	-0.221***
Social protection	-0.133**	-0.165***	-0.105
Livelihood opportunities	0.082**	0.081*	0.057
Observations	482	477	473

Table 263. Marginal effects: Food security - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.028		
Return migrant		0.107	
Remittances			0.285***
Female	-0.077	-0.076	-0.060
Age	0.015	0.013	0.015
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.079	0.085	0.073
Household size	0.014	0.013	0.011
Female household head	-0.117*	-0.115*	-0.114*
Dependency ratio	-0.075***	-0.074***	-0.069***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.091	0.098	0.082
Secondary	0.351***	0.351***	0.327***
Tertiary	0.229*	0.225*	0.196*
Respondent is working	0.042	0.044	0.046
Life satisfaction	0.057	0.051	0.041
Linguistic minority	-0.131	-0.142	-0.142
COVID impacts	0.178**	0.146*	0.112*
Environmental problems	-0.217***	-0.229***	-0.213***
Social protection	-0.255***	-0.257***	-0.259***
Livelihood opportunities	0.089*	0.091*	0.100**
Observations	515	515	515

Table 264. Marginal effects: Food security - Enfidha (TUN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.099***		
Return migrant		-0.014	
Remittances			0.044**
Female	0.034	0.039	0.043
Age	0.022	0.019	0.015
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.025	-0.017	-0.023
Household size	0.015**	0.013*	0.012*
Female household head	-0.014	-0.003	-0.010
Dependency ratio	0.003	-0.001	0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.315	0.500**	0.447
Secondary	0.345	0.569**	0.500*
Tertiary	0.410*	0.641**	0.572**
Respondent is working	-0.049**	-0.044**	-0.043*
Life satisfaction	0.023	0.021	0.020
Linguistic minority	-0.165	-0.216	-0.207
COVID impacts	0.015	0.028	0.028
Environmental problems	-0.015	-0.018	-0.019
Social protection	-0.061**	-0.055**	-0.057**
Livelihood opportunities	0.042*	0.044	0.043
Observations	499	499	498

Table 265. Marginal effects: Food security - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.028		
Return migrant		0.013	
Remittances			0.029*
Female	0.004	0.001	-0.001
Age	-0.010	-0.010	-0.014
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.047	-0.049	-0.047
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	-0.022	-0.019	-0.021
Dependency ratio	-0.001	-0.001	0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.133	0.128	0.112
Secondary	0.193	0.202	0.181
Tertiary	0.188	0.203	0.178
Respondent is working	-0.012	-0.014	-0.015
Life satisfaction	0.027	0.028	0.026
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.008	-0.008	-0.009
Social protection	0.058	0.061	0.057
Livelihood opportunities	0.069***	0.072***	0.070***
Observations	506	506	506

Table 266. Marginal effects: Food security - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.008		
Return migrant		-0.012	
Remittances			-0.006
Female	-0.006	-0.006	-0.006
Age	0.005	0.005	0.005
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.007	-0.009	-0.006
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.002
Female household head	-0.005	-0.003	-0.003
Dependency ratio	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.001	0.002	0.000
Life satisfaction	0.017**	0.016*	0.017**
Linguistic minority	0.004	0.003	0.001
COVID impacts	-0.004	-0.002	-0.003
Environmental problems	0.002	0.004	0.002
Social protection	0.001	0.001	0.001
Livelihood opportunities	0.005	0.008	0.006
Observations	537	535	537

Table 267. Marginal effects: Food security - Yenice (TUR2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.006		
Return migrant		-0.013	
Remittances			-0.016
Female	0.008	0.010	0.018
Age	0.004	0.004	0.001
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000*	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.007	-0.011	-0.016*
Household size	0.004	0.006	0.006
Female household head	-0.002	-0.004	-0.011
Dependency ratio	-0.006	-0.010	-0.010
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.003	0.002	0.000
Secondary	0.003	-0.002	-0.000
Tertiary	0.002	0.001	-0.005
Respondent is working	0.007	0.013	0.019
Life satisfaction	0.000	0.001	0.005
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.007	-0.008	-0.008
Environmental problems	-0.008	-0.005	-0.010
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.010	0.011
Observations	117	117	117

Table 268. Marginal effects: Food security - Kilis (TUR3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	-0.018	mgranc	Remittances	
	-0.016	-0.159**		
Return migrant		-0.159***		
Remittances			0.097	
Female	-0.064	-0.064	-0.058	
Age	0.037**	0.041**	0.032*	
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001**	-0.001	
Married or cohabitating	0.001	-0.005	0.010	
Household size	0.015***	0.014**	0.015***	
Female household head	0.082	0.091	0.080	
Dependency ratio	-0.035**	-0.036**	-0.035**	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	-0.057	-0.052	-0.064	
Secondary	0.038	0.037	0.028	
Tertiary	0.027	0.027	0.017	
Respondent is working	0.048	0.055	0.049	
Life satisfaction	0.036	0.031	0.033	
Linguistic minority	0.399	0.401*	0.511	
COVID impacts	0.011	0.012	0.006	
Environmental problems	0.024	0.044	0.023	
Social protection	-0.048	-0.043*	-0.048*	
Livelihood opportunities	0.009	0.015	0.008	
Observations	501	502	498	

Table 269. Marginal effects: Food security - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.027		
Return migrant		0.058**	
Remittances			-0.026
Female	-0.001	0.018	-0.000
Age	-0.013	-0.011	-0.012
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.067	-0.068	-0.068
Household size	-0.012***	-0.013***	-0.012***
Female household head	-0.001	-0.008	0.001
Dependency ratio	0.013	0.014	0.012
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.070	0.064	0.075
Secondary	-0.006	0.002	0.005
Tertiary	0.192***	0.194***	0.200***
Respondent is working	0.048	0.050	0.049
Life satisfaction	0.059*	0.054	0.062*
Linguistic minority	0.080*	0.081**	0.086**
COVID impacts	-0.077	-0.075	-0.080
Environmental problems	-0.012	-0.014	-0.010
Social protection	0.099	0.111	0.104
Livelihood opportunities	0.166**	0.168**	0.169**
Observations	528	528	526

Table 270. Marginal effects: Food security - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.298***		
Return migrant		0.101	
Remittances			0.067
Female	-0.189**	-0.181**	-0.161**
Age	0.014	0.025	0.016
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.054	0.036	0.030
Household size	0.010**	0.011**	0.011*
Female household head	-0.162	-0.185	-0.198
Dependency ratio	-0.088***	-0.076***	-0.080***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.176**	0.192**	0.198**
Secondary	0.214***	0.259***	0.251***
Tertiary	-0.003	0.055	0.051
Respondent is working	0.083	0.111	0.125
Life satisfaction	0.414***	0.452***	0.443***
Linguistic minority	-0.114	-0.137	-0.131
COVID impacts	-0.138	-0.150	-0.163
Environmental problems	-0.223**	-0.176**	-0.175**
Social protection	0.082	0.129	0.125
Livelihood opportunities	0.207	0.218	0.205
Observations	562	557	561

Table 271. Marginal effects: Food security - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.026		
Return migrant		-0.037	
Remittances			0.093
Female	-0.122*	-0.128*	-0.109
Age	0.017	0.017	0.021
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.008	0.009	0.004
Household size	0.016**	0.016**	0.016**
Female household head	-0.049	-0.051	-0.062
Dependency ratio	-0.028	-0.029	-0.025
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.015	0.022	0.019
Secondary	0.037	0.044	0.040
Tertiary	0.080	0.089	0.087
Respondent is working	0.050	0.051	0.063
Life satisfaction	0.104***	0.105***	0.108***
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.003	0.002	0.002
Environmental problems	-0.100	-0.103	-0.096
Social protection	0.007	0.006	0.026
Livelihood opportunities	0.022	0.027	0.026
Observations	535	535	532

Table 272. Marginal effects: Food security - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

	Cumant	Datum	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.026		
Return migrant		-0.170***	
Remittances			-0.057
Female	-0.055	-0.030	-0.079
Age	0.042	0.029	0.041
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.038	-0.034	-0.028
Household size	-0.009	-0.006	-0.008
Female household head	-0.104***	-0.100***	-0.085**
Dependency ratio	-0.006	-0.010	-0.005
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.071	0.071	0.075
Secondary	0.080	0.097*	0.079
Tertiary	0.087	0.094	0.130*
Respondent is working	-0.010	0.011	-0.028
Life satisfaction	0.026	0.038	0.028
Linguistic minority	-0.112	-0.128	-0.108
COVID impacts	0.051	0.059	0.049
Environmental problems	-0.089	-0.082*	-0.091*
Social protection	-0.111**	-0.099**	-0.110**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.035	-0.034	-0.028
Observations	492	480	491

Table 273. Marginal effects: Food security - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.047		
Return migrant		-0.036	
Remittances			-0.124**
Female	-0.044	-0.055**	-0.040
Age	-0.009	-0.012	-0.012
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.015	-0.014	-0.016
Household size	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001
Female household head	-0.133**	-0.127**	-0.137**
Dependency ratio	-0.020	-0.016	-0.019
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.028	-0.031	-0.025
Secondary	-0.044*	-0.043	-0.040
Tertiary	-0.010	-0.011	0.004
Respondent is working	-0.031	-0.041	-0.026
Life satisfaction	0.055	0.053	0.055*
Linguistic minority	0.203**	0.184*	0.190**
COVID impacts	0.019	0.010	0.027
Environmental problems	0.038	0.028	0.035
Social protection	-0.009	0.003	-0.010
Livelihood opportunities	-0.026	-0.028	-0.028
Observations	532	531	532

Table 274. Marginal effects: Food security - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

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	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.062		
Return migrant		0.150	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.254**	-0.256**	-0.261**
Age	-0.039	-0.041	-0.039
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.009	0.008	0.002
Household size	0.008	0.009	0.009
Female household head	0.147	0.148	0.158
Dependency ratio	-0.076*	-0.078*	-0.079*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.212***	0.209***	0.212***
Secondary	0.178**	0.169*	0.169*
Tertiary	0.224	0.186	0.203
Respondent is working	0.056	0.054	0.059
Life satisfaction	0.019	0.017	0.019
Linguistic minority	0.018	0.090	0.152
COVID impacts	0.053	0.052	0.046
Environmental problems	-0.089	-0.091	-0.093
Social protection	0.062	0.059	0.061
Livelihood opportunities	0.009	0.007	-0.002
Observations	490	490	487

Table 275. Marginal effects: Food security - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.116***		
Return migrant		0.017	
Remittances			0.083***
Female	-0.011	-0.011	-0.012
Age	0.003	0.006	0.005
Age (squared)	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.005	-0.017	-0.013
Household size	0.003***	0.004***	0.004***
Female household head	-0.032**	-0.025**	-0.029**
Dependency ratio	-0.031***	-0.031***	-0.029***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.060***	0.080***	0.077***
Secondary	0.124***	0.156***	0.147***
Tertiary	0.137***	0.177***	0.165***
Respondent is working	0.022*	0.019	0.021*
Life satisfaction	0.117***	0.128***	0.123***
Linguistic minority	0.079***	0.094***	0.091***
COVID impacts	-0.036***	-0.034***	-0.029***
Environmental problems	-0.084***	-0.076***	-0.079***
Social protection	0.014	0.009	0.008
Livelihood opportunities	0.071***	0.063***	0.064***
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.255***	-0.253***	-0.256***
Observations	12,779	12,743	12,743

Dimension 3: Health and nutrition

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Table 276. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Nicolau (CPV1)

Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
0.000		
	-0.005	
		0.004
-0.014*	-0.013	-0.013**
0.007*	0.007*	0.007*
-0.000*	-0.000*	-0.000*
0.002	0.002	0.001
-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
0.002	0.002	0.001
-0.006	-0.005	-0.005
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.007	0.007	0.006
0.000	0.000	0.000
-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
0.005	0.004	0.003
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.000	0.000
-0.016**	-0.015**	-0.015**
-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
403	411	410
	0.000 -0.014* 0.007* -0.000* 0.002 -0.000 0.002 -0.006 0.007 0.000 -0.003 0.005 0.000 0.000 -0.016** -0.004 -0.001	migrant migrant 0.000 -0.005 -0.014* -0.013 0.007* 0.007* -0.000* -0.000* 0.002 0.002 -0.000 -0.000 0.002 0.002 -0.004 -0.005 0.000 0.000 0.007 0.007 0.003 -0.003 0.004 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 -0.016** -0.015** -0.004 -0.004 -0.001 -0.001

Table 277. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Boa Vista (CPV2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.000	
Remittances			0.006
Female	0.001	0.006	0.002
Age	0.002	0.003	0.002
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.022**	-0.029**	-0.022**
Household size	0.005*	0.006	0.005*
Female household head	-0.015	-0.020	-0.015
Dependency ratio	-0.009*	-0.014*	-0.009*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.030	0.040*	0.030
Life satisfaction	0.017	0.018	0.015
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.021	-0.002
COVID impacts	-0.021**	-0.026	-0.021**
Environmental problems	-0.026*	-0.031	-0.026*
Social protection	0.022	0.028	0.022
Livelihood opportunities	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	359	292	360

Table 278. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.005		
Return migrant		0.009	
Remittances			0.006
Female	0.016	0.016	0.016
Age	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.012	-0.010	-0.013
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.015	-0.014	-0.015
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.012	-0.012	-0.013
Secondary	0.007	0.009	0.007
Tertiary	-0.089	-0.085	-0.093
Respondent is working	-0.010	-0.010	-0.009
Life satisfaction	0.016	0.015	0.015
Linguistic minority	0.025	0.027	0.026
COVID impacts	-0.000	-0.002	-0.001
Environmental problems	-0.023	-0.022	-0.024
Social protection	-0.014	-0.014	-0.014
Livelihood opportunities	0.023	0.023	0.022
Observations	454	454	452

Table 279. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.012		
Return migrant		0.075**	
Remittances			0.017
Female	-0.028	-0.017	-0.029*
Age	-0.004	-0.005	-0.003
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.034*	-0.025*	-0.033*
Household size	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.001	0.001	-0.003
Dependency ratio	0.006	0.008	0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.021	-0.037	-0.021
Secondary	-0.051	-0.035	-0.047
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.023	-0.020	-0.022
Life satisfaction	-0.003	-0.002	-0.005
Linguistic minority	0.015	0.007	0.017
COVID impacts	-0.026**	-0.022**	-0.024*
Environmental problems	-0.001	-0.006	-0.001
Social protection	0.024	0.022	0.027
Livelihood opportunities	0.077***	0.062***	0.078***
Observations	465	464	465

Table 280. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Gbane (GHA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.053		
Return migrant		0.068	
Remittances			0.068
Female	0.022	0.026	0.024
Age	0.000	0.003	0.001
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.046	0.055*	0.052*
Household size	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	0.015	0.014	0.011
Dependency ratio	-0.020	-0.023	-0.020
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.043	0.048	0.052
Secondary	0.080*	0.085*	0.088*
Tertiary	0.026	0.023	0.036
Respondent is working	0.036	0.036	0.040
Life satisfaction	0.028	0.027	0.030
Linguistic minority	-0.013	-0.015	-0.015
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.059	0.048	0.060
Social protection	0.003	-0.003	0.001
Livelihood opportunities	0.055*	0.060**	0.059**
Observations	501	499	499

Table 281. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Golf City (GHA2)

	0	D - 1	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.000	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Age	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Household size	0.000	0.000	0.000
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	0.000	0.000	0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	-0.011	-0.002
Secondary	0.000	0.014	0.001
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.000	0.000	0.000
Life satisfaction	0.000	0.000	0.000
Linguistic minority	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
COVID impacts	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Environmental problems	0.000	0.000	0.000
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Observations	188	159	187

Table 282. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - New Takoradi (GHA3)

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	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.003		
Return migrant		0.000	
Remittances			-0.001
Female	0.001	0.001	-0.000
Age	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.002	-0.004	-0.003
Household size	0.001	0.001	0.001
Female household head	-0.001	-0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.002	0.006	0.005
Life satisfaction	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001
Linguistic minority	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001
Social protection	-0.001	-0.002	-0.001
Livelihood opportunities	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	245	190	245
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Table 283. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Down Quarters (NGA1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.029		
Return migrant		0.040	
Remittances			0.012
Female	-0.010	-0.011	-0.011
Age	-0.002	-0.001	0.001
Age (squared)	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.004	-0.005	-0.006
Household size	-0.006**	-0.005**	-0.006**
Female household head	-0.021	-0.018	-0.017
Dependency ratio	-0.013	-0.015	-0.016
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.054	0.060	0.065
Secondary	0.037	0.047	0.052
Tertiary	0.044	0.056	0.060
Respondent is working	-0.017	-0.017	-0.017
Life satisfaction	-0.048**	-0.049**	-0.051**
Linguistic minority	-0.154**	-0.151**	-0.158**
COVID impacts	0.027*	0.026*	0.025
Environmental problems	0.002	0.004	0.004
Social protection	-0.034*	-0.036*	-0.036*
Livelihood opportunities	-0.019	-0.021	-0.021
Observations	491	492	488

Table 284. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Awe (NGA2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.064		
Return migrant		-0.045	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.016	0.020	0.019
Age	-0.027	-0.029	-0.029
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.009	0.009	0.011
Household size	-0.006**	-0.006***	-0.007**
Female household head	0.009	0.013	0.009
Dependency ratio	0.018	0.019	0.018
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.007	-0.000
Secondary	0.075	0.092	0.079
Tertiary	0.138**	0.156**	0.146**
Respondent is working	0.018	0.010	0.017
Life satisfaction	0.103***	0.112***	0.108***
Linguistic minority	0.073*	0.070*	0.075*
COVID impacts	-0.004	-0.009	-0.004
Environmental problems	-0.024	-0.029	-0.027
Social protection	-0.049	-0.051	-0.054
Livelihood opportunities	0.062**	0.057**	0.064**
Observations	490	488	479

Table 285. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Ekpoma (NGA3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.020*		
Return migrant		-0.007	
Remittances			-0.004
Female	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Age	-0.003	-0.001	-0.002
Age (squared)	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.025*	-0.026	-0.025
Household size	0.001	0.000	0.000
Female household head	0.009	0.012	0.012
Dependency ratio	0.000	-0.004	-0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.016	0.022	0.023
Life satisfaction	0.000	0.000	0.000
Linguistic minority	-0.030	-0.032	-0.033
COVID impacts	0.013	0.017	0.017
Environmental problems	-0.003	-0.001	-0.003
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	-0.005	-0.011	-0.010
Observations	334	333	334

Table 286. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Batu (ETH2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.007		
Return migrant		0.018	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.002	-0.001	-0.001
Age	-0.005	-0.004	-0.007
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.012	0.009	0.013
Household size	0.000	0.000	0.001
Female household head	-0.010	-0.012*	-0.014
Dependency ratio	0.002	0.002	0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.016	-0.015	-0.018
Secondary	-0.004	-0.003	-0.004
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.002	0.002	0.004
Life satisfaction	0.001	0.003	0.001
Linguistic minority	0.000	-0.001	-0.001
COVID impacts	-0.005	-0.002	-0.006
Environmental problems	-0.017*	-0.012*	-0.020*
Social protection	0.010	0.005	0.014
Livelihood opportunities	0.011	0.008	0.016
Observations	397	396	346

Table 287. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Moyale (ETH3)

Current	Return	Remittances
_	illigrant	Remittances
0.030		
	0.034	
		0.004
-0.015	-0.017	-0.018
0.020	0.019	0.019
-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
0.009	0.010	0.010
-0.018***	-0.018***	-0.018***
-0.058	-0.058*	-0.059*
0.041*	0.041*	0.040*
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.000	0.006	0.005
0.020	0.026	0.026
0.046	0.054	0.051
0.002	0.002	0.001
0.065*	0.068*	0.071**
-0.347***	-0.343***	-0.342***
-0.103***	-0.104***	-0.105**
-0.157***	-0.158***	-0.162***
-0.012	-0.016	-0.016
-0.014	-0.014	-0.012
526	526	525
	migrant 0.030 -0.015 0.020 -0.000 0.009 -0.018*** -0.058 0.041* 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.020 0.046 0.002 0.046 0.002 0.065* -0.347*** -0.103*** -0.157*** -0.012 -0.014	migrant 0.030 0.034 -0.015 -0.017 0.020 0.019 -0.000 -0.000 0.009 0.010 -0.018*** -0.018*** -0.058 -0.058* 0.041* 0.041* 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.006 0.020 0.026 0.046 0.054 0.002 0.002 0.065* 0.068* -0.347*** -0.343*** -0.103*** -0.104*** -0.157*** -0.158*** -0.012 -0.016 -0.014 -0.014

Table 288. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Our and main and the		illigiant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.015	2 2 / 2 !	
Return migrant		0.062*	
Remittances			0.005
Female	-0.003	-0.005	-0.007
Age	0.010	800.0	0.010
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.010	-0.008	-0.010
Household size	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	-0.025*	-0.021*	-0.022
Dependency ratio	-0.004	-0.002	-0.005
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.001	-0.013	-0.003
Secondary	-0.002	-0.012	0.005
Tertiary	0.007	0.004	0.009
Respondent is working	0.009	0.001	0.004
Life satisfaction	0.055***	0.052***	0.056***
Linguistic minority	0.181***	0.160***	0.188***
COVID impacts	-0.013	-0.013	-0.007
Environmental problems	-0.032**	-0.024**	-0.033**
Social protection	0.004	-0.019	0.002
Livelihood opportunities	0.023**	0.027**	0.021*
Observations	478	473	470

Table 289. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.033*		
Return migrant		0.017	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.013	0.018	0.030*
Age	0.004	0.005	0.006
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.019	0.029*	0.046*
Household size	0.001	0.002	0.002
Female household head	-0.018	-0.019	-0.026
Dependency ratio	-0.004	-0.005	-0.007
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.010	0.019	0.029
Secondary	0.014	0.020*	0.032**
Tertiary	-0.047	-0.047	-0.086
Respondent is working	0.013	0.014	0.024
Life satisfaction	0.001	0.001	0.003
Linguistic minority	0.039*	0.039	0.062
COVID impacts	0.031	0.043	0.059**
Environmental problems	0.000	0.000	0.000
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.003	0.003
Observations	300	300	263

Table 290. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Enfidha (TUN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.004		
Return migrant		-0.018**	
Remittances			0.019**
Female	0.016	0.011*	0.013*
Age	0.009	0.009	0.007
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.005	-0.002	-0.004
Household size	0.001	0.001	0.001
Female household head	-0.013	-0.010	-0.013
Dependency ratio	-0.017	-0.017*	-0.015
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.575	0.611*	0.357
Secondary	0.562	0.600*	0.344
Tertiary	0.583	0.617*	0.361
Respondent is working	-0.034***	-0.029***	-0.028***
Life satisfaction	0.005	0.004	0.004
Linguistic minority	0.036	0.039	0.029
COVID impacts	-0.006	-0.003	-0.006
Environmental problems	-0.003	-0.002	-0.001
Social protection	0.004	0.004	0.003
Livelihood opportunities	-0.001	0.000	-0.002
Observations	498	498	497

Table 291. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.003		
Return migrant		0.005	
Remittances			0.006
Female	-0.011*	-0.009*	-0.010**
Age	0.001	0.000	-0.000
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.001	0.001	0.002
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.002*
Female household head	0.005	0.004	0.004
Dependency ratio	-0.012	-0.012	-0.012
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.006	-0.007	-0.006
Secondary	0.005	0.004	0.006
Tertiary	0.007	0.006	0.008
Respondent is working	-0.010	-0.009	-0.009
Life satisfaction	0.005	0.005	0.004
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Environmental problems	-0.000	0.000	-0.001
Social protection	0.014	0.014	0.015
Livelihood opportunities	0.018	0.016	0.017
Observations	501	501	501

Table 292. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.001		
Return migrant		-0.001	
Remittances			-0.002
Female	0.001	0.000	0.000
Age	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.002	-0.001	-0.002
Household size	-0.002	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	-0.003	-0.001	-0.002
Dependency ratio	0.001	0.000	0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.001	0.000	0.001
Life satisfaction	0.002	0.001	0.002
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.001	-0.000
COVID impacts	0.002	0.001	0.002
Environmental problems	0.001	0.001	0.001
Social protection	-0.002	-0.001	-0.002
Livelihood opportunities	0.002	0.001	0.002
Observations	537	535	537

Table 293. Marginal effects: Dimension 3- Kilis (TUR3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.013		
Return migrant		-0.033*	
Remittances			-0.032
Female	0.009	0.008	0.006
Age	-0.000	0.001	0.001
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.013	0.013	0.011
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.002
Female household head	0.019	0.020	0.015
Dependency ratio	-0.007	-0.007	-0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.032	0.028	0.029
Secondary	0.041	0.036	0.037
Tertiary	0.046	0.040	0.037
Respondent is working	0.018	0.022	0.016
Life satisfaction	0.017	0.015	0.017
Linguistic minority	-0.001	0.025	-0.013
COVID impacts	0.002	0.003	0.004
Environmental problems	-0.017	-0.009	-0.018
Social protection	-0.017	-0.015	-0.018*
Livelihood opportunities	0.021	0.020	0.019
Observations	487	488	484

Table 294. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.023		
Return migrant		0.004	
Remittances			-0.016
Female	-0.008	-0.006	-0.008
Age	-0.004	-0.004	-0.005
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.008	0.008	0.008
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	0.034	0.033	0.034
Dependency ratio	-0.011	-0.010	-0.010
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.019	0.023	0.023
Secondary	0.008	0.017	0.017
Tertiary	0.058**	0.066***	0.066***
Respondent is working	0.017	0.017	0.017
Life satisfaction	0.042**	0.042**	0.044**
Linguistic minority	0.092***	0.098***	0.098***
COVID impacts	0.020	0.021	0.018
Environmental problems	-0.049**	-0.049**	-0.048**
Social protection	-0.026	-0.021	-0.020
Livelihood opportunities	0.022	0.026	0.027
Observations	518	518	516

Table 295. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Behsud (AFG2)

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	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.122***		
Return migrant		-0.022	
Remittances			0.006
Female	-0.101**	-0.086**	-0.101**
Age	-0.016	-0.016	-0.016
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.015	0.016	0.015
Household size	0.001	0.002	0.001
Female household head	-0.061	-0.090	-0.061
Dependency ratio	0.002	0.005	0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.072	0.078	0.072
Secondary	0.029	0.060	0.029
Tertiary	0.065	0.110*	0.065
Respondent is working	0.090*	0.122**	0.090*
Life satisfaction	0.254***	0.276***	0.254***
Linguistic minority	-0.098	-0.111	-0.098
COVID impacts	-0.371***	-0.359***	-0.371***
Environmental problems	-0.078	-0.064	-0.078
Social protection	-0.004	0.018	-0.004
Livelihood opportunities	0.334**	0.358**	0.334**
Observations	546	541	545

Table 296. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.027		
Return migrant		-0.017	
Remittances			0.090*
Female	-0.062	-0.064	-0.051
Age	0.020	0.020	0.022
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.031	0.030	0.026
Household size	0.009**	0.009**	0.009**
Female household head	0.049	0.046	0.032
Dependency ratio	-0.031***	-0.031***	-0.028***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.005	0.000	-0.001
Secondary	0.018	0.023	0.020
Tertiary	0.046	0.053*	0.050*
Respondent is working	0.021	0.023	0.031
Life satisfaction	0.078***	0.079***	0.079***
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.063*	-0.064*	-0.063*
Environmental problems	-0.065	-0.068	-0.058
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	-0.003	-0.004	-0.007
Observations	528	528	525
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Table 297. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.008		
Return migrant		-0.047*	
Remittances			-0.020
Female	-0.027	-0.021	-0.047
Age	-0.008	-0.009	-0.006
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.015	0.014	0.021
Household size	-0.006	-0.005	-0.006
Female household head	0.014	0.019	0.027
Dependency ratio	-0.023**	-0.026**	-0.022**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.016	0.020	0.022
Secondary	-0.008	0.004	-0.004
Tertiary	-0.009	-0.007	0.030
Respondent is working	0.003	0.008	-0.014
Life satisfaction	0.011	0.022	0.016
Linguistic minority	-0.113	-0.103	-0.099
COVID impacts	0.015	0.020	0.015
Environmental problems	-0.046	-0.042	-0.045
Social protection	-0.001	-0.003	-0.002
Livelihood opportunities	0.002	-0.004	0.006
Observations	491	479	490

Table 298. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.017**		
Return migrant		-0.027**	
Remittances			-0.014
Female	0.000	-0.000	-0.001
Age	0.001	0.003	0.001
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.006	-0.006	-0.005
Household size	0.000	0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.006	-0.005	-0.008
Dependency ratio	-0.002	-0.002	0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.005	0.001	0.007
Secondary	0.006	0.003	0.005
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.000	0.001	-0.001
Life satisfaction	0.013**	0.012**	0.016*
Linguistic minority	0.021	0.019	0.021
COVID impacts	-0.002	-0.007**	-0.002
Environmental problems	0.008	0.010	0.008
Social protection	-0.005	-0.006	-0.006
Livelihood opportunities	0.013	0.015*	0.021**
Observations	479	478	479

Table 299. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.016		
Return migrant		-0.092	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.045*	-0.047*	-0.044
Age	-0.028	-0.028	-0.029
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.051*	0.053*	0.050
Household size	0.005**	0.005**	0.005**
Female household head	-0.037	-0.036	-0.038
Dependency ratio	-0.019	-0.017	-0.019*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.030	-0.029	-0.030
Secondary	-0.052	-0.045	-0.053
Tertiary	-0.054	-0.026	-0.072
Respondent is working	-0.037	-0.035	-0.037
Life satisfaction	0.013	0.013	0.012
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.002	0.004	0.001
Environmental problems	-0.055**	-0.052**	-0.056**
Social protection	0.025	0.026	0.025
Livelihood opportunities	0.039	0.035	0.038
Observations	481	481	479

Table 300. Marginal effects: Dimension 3 - Pooled

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.023***		
Return migrant		-0.003	
Remittances			0.021***
Female	-0.003	-0.004	-0.004
Age	0.003	0.004	0.003
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.002	-0.000	0.001
Household size	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Female household head	-0.003	-0.003	-0.004
Dependency ratio	-0.008***	-0.008***	-0.008***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.019**	0.024***	0.022***
Secondary	0.030***	0.038***	0.035***
Tertiary	0.041***	0.051***	0.047***
Respondent is working	0.012**	0.012**	0.012**
Life satisfaction	0.023***	0.026***	0.025***
Linguistic minority	0.012	0.016	0.015
COVID impacts	-0.025***	-0.025***	-0.024***
Environmental problems	-0.020***	-0.018***	-0.019***
Social protection	0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Livelihood opportunities	0.034***	0.033***	0.033***
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.018	-0.019	-0.019
Observations	12,690	12,655	12,655

Participation and social capital

MIGNEX Background Paper

Voting in last election

Table 301. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
O		illigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.065		
Return migrant		-0.043	
Remittances			-0.016
Female	0.037	0.031	0.039
Age	0.057**	0.058**	0.058**
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001*
Married or cohabitating	0.009	0.011	0.012
Household size	0.023**	0.022**	0.023**
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.001
Dependency ratio	-0.040	-0.043	-0.042
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.083	0.089*	0.087*
Tertiary	-0.041	-0.038	-0.034
Respondent is working	0.046	0.041	0.045
Life satisfaction	-0.063	-0.060	-0.062
Linguistic minority	0.181	0.173	0.183
COVID impacts	-0.107	-0.104	-0.107
Environmental problems	-0.002	-0.010	0.000
Social protection	0.015	0.021	0.020
Livelihood opportunities	-0.028	-0.027	-0.030
Observations	501	500	499

Table 302. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Boa Vista (CPV2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.145		
Return migrant		-0.022	
Remittances			0.100**
Female	-0.074	-0.078	-0.073
Age	0.106**	0.106**	0.105**
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001*
Married or cohabitating	-0.137***	-0.137***	-0.142***
Household size	0.015	0.015	0.013
Female household head	0.032	0.031	0.024
Dependency ratio	0.017	0.016	0.018
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.068	0.069	0.045
Secondary	0.117	0.118	0.072
Tertiary	0.088	0.086	0.060
Respondent is working	0.003	0.000	0.000
Life satisfaction	0.028	0.034	0.019
Linguistic minority	0.242**	0.238**	0.213*
COVID impacts	-0.049	-0.049	-0.025
Environmental problems	0.013	0.012	0.001
Social protection	0.066	0.067	0.067
Livelihood opportunities	0.007	0.008	0.019
Observations	514	515	513

Table 303. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Boffa (GIN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.063		
Return migrant		0.047	
Remittances			0.050
Female	-0.072	-0.069	-0.080*
Age	0.106**	0.109**	0.111**
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.002**
Married or cohabitating	0.094	0.092	0.075
Household size	0.013***	0.013***	0.013***
Female household head	-0.043	-0.039	-0.038
Dependency ratio	-0.014	-0.007	-0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.024	0.027	0.024
Secondary	-0.019	-0.006	-0.019
Tertiary	0.162*	0.172*	0.166*
Respondent is working	0.031	0.039	0.035
Life satisfaction	-0.025	-0.023	-0.027
Linguistic minority	-0.078	-0.082	-0.076
COVID impacts	0.063	0.058	0.068
Environmental problems	-0.064	-0.062	-0.069
Social protection	0.052	0.056	0.056
Livelihood opportunities	0.080	0.076	0.081
Observations	510	510	508
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Table 304. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Dialakoro (GIN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.078*		
Return migrant		0.026	
Remittances			0.053
Female	-0.018	-0.022	-0.029
Age	0.029	0.032	0.032
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.022	0.027	0.024
Household size	0.002	0.001	0.001
Female household head	0.006	-0.000	0.008
Dependency ratio	-0.026	-0.035	-0.030
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.021	-0.021	-0.015
Secondary	0.068	0.073	0.076
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.058	0.050	0.057
Life satisfaction	-0.027	-0.026	-0.030
Linguistic minority	0.028	0.032	0.043
COVID impacts	-0.012	-0.001	-0.002
Environmental problems	-0.106***	-0.107***	-0.107***
Social protection	-0.081**	-0.072*	-0.074*
Livelihood opportunities	-0.058*	-0.063*	-0.063*
Observations	480	478	480
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Table 305. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Gbane (GHA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return	
	g. ac	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.010		
Return migrant		0.246***	
Remittances			-0.024
Female	-0.115*	-0.109	-0.101*
Age	0.335***	0.325***	0.333***
Age (squared)	-0.005***	-0.005***	-0.005***
Married or cohabitating	0.120*	0.127**	0.112*
Household size	-0.005	-0.005	-0.007
Female household head	-0.185*	-0.180*	-0.214**
Dependency ratio	0.027	0.022	0.033
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.054	-0.049	-0.060
Secondary	-0.009	-0.015	-0.013
Tertiary	0.093	0.074	0.102
Respondent is working	0.031	0.041	0.028
Life satisfaction	-0.050	-0.049	-0.057
Linguistic minority	-0.041	-0.025	-0.052
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.257**	0.244**	0.254**
Social protection	0.157	0.143	0.152
Livelihood opportunities	-0.017	-0.033	-0.015
Observations	505	503	503

Table 306. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Golf City (GHA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.037		
Return migrant		0.142	
Remittances			0.057
Female	-0.018	-0.017	-0.022
Age	0.387***	0.385***	0.387***
Age (squared)	-0.006***	-0.006***	-0.006***
Married or cohabitating	0.128	0.146	0.142
Household size	-0.006	-0.006	-0.007
Female household head	-0.199***	-0.193**	-0.193**
Dependency ratio	0.041	0.041	0.040
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.266	0.278	0.291*
Secondary	0.429***	0.426***	0.438***
Tertiary	0.463***	0.445***	0.445***
Respondent is working	0.102	0.096	0.097
Life satisfaction	0.058	0.046	0.059
Linguistic minority	0.720***	0.718***	0.717***
COVID impacts	-0.618	-0.657	-0.598
Environmental problems	-0.021	-0.005	-0.011
Social protection	-0.062	-0.069	-0.073
Livelihood opportunities	-0.038	-0.046	-0.034
Observations	508	508	504
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Table 307. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - New Takoradi (GHA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.039		
Return migrant		-0.018	
Remittances			0.059
Female	-0.111*	-0.110	-0.117*
Age	0.254***	0.258***	0.254***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.004***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	-0.122	-0.123	-0.117
Household size	0.015	0.014	0.015
Female household head	0.002	0.002	-0.004
Dependency ratio	0.044	0.045	0.048
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.242	-0.232	-0.215
Secondary	0.039	0.047	0.063
Tertiary	-0.067	-0.060	-0.052
Respondent is working	0.074	0.074	0.075
Life satisfaction	-0.029	-0.026	-0.028
Linguistic minority	0.078	0.081	0.080
COVID impacts	-0.093	-0.082	-0.085
Environmental problems	-0.069	-0.063	-0.065
Social protection	0.062	0.066	0.056
Livelihood opportunities	0.031	0.031	0.024
Observations	485	482	484

Table 308. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Down Quarters (NGA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
		illigrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	-0.113**			
Return migrant		0.070		
Remittances			-0.314***	
Female	-0.015	-0.007	-0.007	
Age	0.266***	0.260***	0.271***	
Age (squared)	-0.004***	-0.004***	-0.004***	
Married or cohabitating	0.002	-0.002	0.008	
Household size	0.017*	0.014	0.020**	
Female household head	0.044	0.046	0.066	
Dependency ratio	-0.006	0.009	-0.005	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Respondent is working	0.080	0.086	0.092	
Life satisfaction	-0.065	-0.051	-0.083	
Linguistic minority	0.303	0.317	0.292	
COVID impacts	-0.040	-0.023	-0.050	
Environmental problems	0.042	0.041	0.056	
Social protection	0.017	0.007	0.024	
Livelihood opportunities	0.093	0.086	0.099	
Observations	487	488	484	

Table 309. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Awe (NGA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.193	J	
Return migrant		0.043	
Remittances			-0.074
Female	-0.181**	-0.163**	-0.167**
Age	0.186***	0.184***	0.183***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	0.139	0.141	0.139
Household size	-0.000	-0.000	-0.001
Female household head	-0.090	-0.101	-0.099
Dependency ratio	0.025	0.021	0.023
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.044	0.021	0.045
Secondary	-0.074	-0.084	-0.063
Tertiary	0.007	0.013	0.035
Respondent is working	0.140*	0.144	0.136
Life satisfaction	0.069	0.072	0.079
Linguistic minority	0.312***	0.300**	0.297***
COVID impacts	0.064	0.070	0.059
Environmental problems	-0.001	0.001	-0.006
Social protection	0.081	0.071	0.081
Livelihood opportunities	-0.025	-0.035	-0.033
Observations	496	494	496

Table 310. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Ekpoma (NGA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

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	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.091		
Return migrant		0.027	
Remittances			0.082
Female	-0.079	-0.070	-0.078
Age	0.205***	0.205***	0.209***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	0.032	0.027	0.033
Household size	0.014	0.013	0.014
Female household head	-0.207**	-0.205**	-0.200**
Dependency ratio	-0.049	-0.048	-0.045
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.127	0.121	0.124
Life satisfaction	0.128*	0.146**	0.132*
Linguistic minority	0.091	0.130	0.117
COVID impacts	0.032	0.028	0.028
Environmental problems	0.050	0.053	0.047
Social protection	0.023	0.020	0.028
Livelihood opportunities	-0.139***	-0.141***	-0.146***
Observations	492	490	492

Table 311. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Batu (ETH2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.104		
Return migrant		0.063	
Remittances			0.054
Female	-0.024	-0.016	-0.013
Age	-0.004	-0.015	-0.009
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.145	0.141	0.139
Household size	-0.012	-0.013	-0.013
Female household head	0.066	0.049	0.059
Dependency ratio	0.149***	0.147***	0.150***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.104	0.130	0.141
Secondary	0.029	0.069	0.071
Tertiary	0.212	0.258	0.259
Respondent is working	-0.005	-0.003	-0.012
Life satisfaction	0.030	0.042	0.039
Linguistic minority	0.055	0.022	0.027
COVID impacts	0.068	0.070	0.070
Environmental problems	0.039	0.054	0.055
Social protection	0.095	0.096	0.101
Livelihood opportunities	0.003	0.008	0.007
Observations	536	535	536

Table 312. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Moyale (ETH3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.005	9	
Return migrant	0.000	-0.219***	
Remittances		0.217	-0.095*
Female	-0.013	-0.016	-0.015
Age	0.040	0.041	0.040
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.168**	0.163**	0.168**
Household size	-0.010	-0.009	-0.010
Female household head	-0.113*	-0.115*	-0.113*
Dependency ratio	0.045	0.041	0.043
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.027	0.031	0.033
Secondary	-0.037	-0.027	-0.026
Tertiary	0.151*	0.148*	0.171*
Respondent is working	0.061	0.060	0.062
Life satisfaction	-0.067	-0.051	-0.059
Linguistic minority	0.193	0.237	0.202
COVID impacts	0.150**	0.150**	0.151**
Environmental problems	-0.234**	-0.265***	-0.235**
Social protection	0.005	0.006	0.001
Livelihood opportunities	0.009	0.029	0.007
Observations	529	529	528

Table 313. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Erigavo (SOM1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.064			
Return migrant		-0.046		
Remittances			-0.013	
Female	-0.046	-0.055	-0.041	
Age	-0.047*	-0.046**	-0.048**	
Age (squared)	0.001*	0.001**	0.001*	
Married or cohabitating	-0.016	-0.018	-0.018	
Household size	-0.009	-0.008	-0.009	
Female household head	-0.066	-0.061	-0.065	
Dependency ratio	0.066**	0.063**	0.069**	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.155**	0.149**	0.162**	
Secondary	0.152***	0.159***	0.167***	
Tertiary	0.034	0.050	0.063	
Respondent is working	0.060	0.059	0.063	
Life satisfaction	0.073	0.081	0.086	
Linguistic minority	0.361**	0.336***	0.392***	
COVID impacts	-0.024	-0.014	-0.020	
Environmental problems	0.037	0.026	0.029	
Social protection	-0.093*	-0.061	-0.105*	
Livelihood opportunities	-0.051	-0.051	-0.055	
Observations	483	479	474	
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Table 314. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Baidoa (SOM2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.000			
Return migrant		0.001		
Remittances			0.000	
Female	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	
Age	0.000	0.004	0.000	
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	
Married or cohabitating	0.000	0.003	0.000	
Household size	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Dependency ratio	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.024	0.037	0.000	
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Tertiary	0.014	0.026	0.000	
Respondent is working	-0.000	-0.001	-0.000	
Life satisfaction	-0.000	-0.002	-0.000	
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000	
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Environmental problems	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Social protection	0.000	0.002	0.000	
Livelihood opportunities	0.000	0.001	0.000	
Observations	79	79	79	

Table 315. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Enfidha (TUN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.365***		
Return migrant		0.012	
Remittances			0.022
Female	0.081	0.064	0.060
Age	0.169***	0.151***	0.151***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	-0.016	0.002	0.002
Household size	0.008	0.006	0.005
Female household head	-0.005	0.014	0.015
Dependency ratio	0.044	0.032	0.033
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.017	0.007	0.008
Life satisfaction	0.062	0.066	0.063
Linguistic minority	-0.124	-0.173	-0.178
COVID impacts	0.022	0.042	0.045
Environmental problems	0.081	0.068	0.069
Social protection	0.007	0.025	0.027
Livelihood opportunities	0.034	0.021	0.018
Observations	496	496	495

Table 316. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Redeyef (TUN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		Illigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.064		
Return migrant		-0.046	
Remittances			-0.058
Female	-0.127*	-0.132**	-0.123*
Age	0.118***	0.118***	0.123***
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.070	0.067	0.061
Household size	-0.016	-0.016	-0.017
Female household head	-0.110*	-0.115*	-0.110*
Dependency ratio	-0.074	-0.071	-0.075
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.360	-0.355	-0.349
Secondary	-0.202	-0.207	-0.200
Tertiary	0.032	0.022	0.033
Respondent is working	0.072	0.074	0.077
Life satisfaction	-0.080	-0.078	-0.076
Linguistic minority	0.836	0.864*	0.838
COVID impacts	0.017	0.018	0.020
Environmental problems	-0.072	-0.068	-0.065
Social protection	-0.189**	-0.185*	-0.187**
Livelihood opportunities	0.048	0.049	0.046
Observations	504	504	504

Table 317. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Hopa (TUR1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.002		
Return migrant		0.088	
Remittances			-0.003
Female	0.143**	0.147**	0.142**
Age	0.299***	0.282***	0.299***
Age (squared)	-0.004***	-0.004***	-0.004***
Married or cohabitating	-0.170	-0.137	-0.170
Household size	0.052**	0.047**	0.052**
Female household head	0.095	0.077	0.096
Dependency ratio	-0.166***	-0.169***	-0.166***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.028	-0.023	-0.028
Life satisfaction	-0.019	-0.014	-0.019
Linguistic minority	-0.174	-0.165	-0.174
COVID impacts	0.040	0.032	0.040
Environmental problems	0.046	0.027	0.046
Social protection	0.116*	0.110*	0.116*
Livelihood opportunities	0.092***	0.080**	0.093***
Observations	536	534	536

Table 318. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Yenice (TUR2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.014	mgranc	Remittanioes
Return migrant		-0.014	
Remittances			-0.141**
Female	-0.008	-0.006	-0.009
Age	0.162***	0.162***	0.144***
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.025	0.025	0.021
Household size	0.012**	0.012**	0.010**
Female household head	0.044	0.042	0.037
Dependency ratio	-0.024	-0.025	-0.022
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.386	0.372	0.351
Secondary	0.434	0.420	0.456*
Tertiary	0.454*	0.440*	0.471*
Respondent is working	-0.038	-0.037	-0.032
Life satisfaction	0.002	0.003	0.004
Linguistic minority	-0.026	-0.022	-0.005
COVID impacts	0.039	0.039	0.034
Environmental problems	0.047	0.048	0.046
Social protection	-0.038	-0.037	-0.025
Livelihood opportunities	-0.015	-0.016	-0.011
Observations	539	539	539

Table 319. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	-0.090*			
Return migrant		0.048		
Remittances			-0.168***	
Female	0.199**	0.203***	0.186**	
Age	0.140***	0.140***	0.143***	
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.002**	
Married or cohabitating	-0.084	-0.076	-0.087	
Household size	0.004	0.004	0.006	
Female household head	-0.122	-0.125	-0.109	
Dependency ratio	0.037	0.040	0.036	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.057	0.042	0.056	
Secondary	0.054	0.029	0.039	
Tertiary	0.150	0.128	0.140	
Respondent is working	0.006	0.009	0.011	
Life satisfaction	-0.062	-0.065	-0.051	
Linguistic minority	0.275	0.253	0.259	
COVID impacts	0.089	0.088	0.065	
Environmental problems	0.064	0.054	0.070	
Social protection	0.087	0.082	0.102	
Livelihood opportunities	0.186**	0.169*	0.182*	
Observations	527	527	525	

Table 320. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Behsud (AFG2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return	Remittances
		migrant	Reillittances
Current migrant	-0.065		
Return migrant		-0.062	
Remittances			0.078
Female	-0.130	-0.115	-0.130
Age	0.292***	0.286***	0.293***
Age (squared)	-0.005***	-0.004***	-0.005***
Married or cohabitating	0.014	0.009	0.013
Household size	0.005	0.005	0.004
Female household head	-0.130	-0.130	-0.131
Dependency ratio	-0.000	-0.002	-0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.153	0.158*	0.150
Secondary	0.125	0.111	0.105
Tertiary	0.314***	0.302***	0.284***
Respondent is working	0.102	0.110	0.101
Life satisfaction	0.055	0.047	0.044
Linguistic minority	-0.094	-0.100	-0.090
COVID impacts	0.097	0.127	0.094
Environmental problems	0.131**	0.132**	0.132**
Social protection	0.085	0.073	0.072
Livelihood opportunities	0.002	-0.004	-0.020
Observations	564	559	563

Table 321. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		illigrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	0.082		
Return migrant		0.060	
Remittances			-0.094
Female	0.063	0.077	0.047
Age	0.185***	0.188***	0.187***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	0.030	0.024	0.032
Household size	0.001	0.001	0.001
Female household head	-0.014	-0.017	-0.005
Dependency ratio	-0.066*	-0.066*	-0.071*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.018	0.025	0.031
Secondary	-0.047	-0.044	-0.033
Tertiary	0.214**	0.216**	0.225**
Respondent is working	0.051	0.060	0.048
Life satisfaction	0.015	0.017	0.020
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.062	0.069	0.069
Environmental problems	0.075	0.075	0.069
Social protection	0.082	0.107	0.082
Livelihood opportunities	0.143	0.124	0.125
Observations	528	528	525

Table 322. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.104		
Return migrant		0.094	
Remittances			0.007
Female	-0.182*	-0.203*	-0.194*
Age	0.146***	0.163***	0.147***
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002***	-0.002**
Married or cohabitating	0.190**	0.203**	0.198**
Household size	-0.002	-0.000	0.000
Female household head	0.156**	0.209***	0.168**
Dependency ratio	0.013	0.016	0.014
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.026	0.049	0.050
Secondary	0.036	0.062	0.060
Tertiary	0.145	0.187	0.182
Respondent is working	0.053	0.054	0.056
Life satisfaction	0.069	0.075	0.095
Linguistic minority	-0.067	-0.055	-0.043
COVID impacts	0.133*	0.126*	0.130**
Environmental problems	0.099***	0.107***	0.110***
Social protection	0.179*	0.167*	0.171*
Livelihood opportunities	0.066	0.066	0.068
Observations	491	479	491

Table 323. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Youhanabad (PAK2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.244**		
Return migrant		-0.270	
Remittances			-0.227
Female	-0.344***	-0.367***	-0.357***
Age	0.114**	0.111**	0.110**
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001*
Married or cohabitating	-0.071	-0.056	-0.058
Household size	0.013	0.011	0.010
Female household head	0.224*	0.234*	0.214
Dependency ratio	0.032	0.039	0.040
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.022	-0.004	0.013
Secondary	0.001	-0.016	-0.002
Tertiary	0.004	-0.008	0.009
Respondent is working	0.096	0.084	0.092
Life satisfaction	-0.083	-0.089	-0.075
Linguistic minority	-0.892*	-0.895*	-0.946**
COVID impacts	0.036	0.001	0.038
Environmental problems	0.245***	0.204**	0.200**
Social protection	0.272**	0.265**	0.266**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.002	0.011	0.008
Observations	531	530	531

Table 324. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
-0.019		
	-0.152	
		0.054
-0.138	-0.138	-0.138
0.204***	0.204***	0.204***
-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
0.062	0.063	0.061
-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
-0.198**	-0.199**	-0.198**
-0.087**	-0.087***	-0.088***
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.036	0.037	0.035
0.155*	0.160*	0.152*
0.112	0.124	0.108
0.010	0.011	0.010
-0.010	-0.009	-0.010
-0.224	-0.294	-0.201
-0.008	-0.007	-0.008
-0.040	-0.036	-0.039
0.164**	0.166**	0.164**
-0.014	-0.016	-0.015
491	491	491
	migrant -0.019 -0.138 0.204*** -0.003*** 0.062 -0.003 -0.198** -0.087** 0.000 0.036 0.155* 0.112 0.010 -0.010 -0.010 -0.224 -0.008 -0.040 0.164** -0.014	migrant migrant -0.019 -0.152 -0.138 -0.138 0.204*** 0.204*** -0.003*** -0.003*** 0.062 0.063 -0.003 -0.003 -0.198** -0.199** -0.087** -0.087*** 0.000 0.000 0.036 0.037 0.155* 0.160* 0.112 0.124 0.010 0.011 -0.010 -0.009 -0.224 -0.294 -0.008 -0.007 -0.040 -0.036 0.164** 0.166** -0.014 -0.016

Table 325. Marginal effects: Voting in last election - Pooled

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
 Current migrant	0.032**	9	
Return migrant		-0.011	
Remittances			-0.000
Female	-0.023	-0.025*	-0.024
Age	0.140***	0.141***	0.141***
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.046***	0.043***	0.043***
Household size	0.007***	0.007***	0.007***
Female household head	0.001	0.006	0.003
Dependency ratio	-0.010	-0.011	-0.010
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.086***	0.090***	0.090***
Secondary	0.052***	0.062***	0.061***
Tertiary	0.172***	0.184***	0.182***
Respondent is working	0.100***	0.099***	0.098***
Life satisfaction	0.007	0.010	0.010
Linguistic minority	0.066**	0.071**	0.071**
COVID impacts	0.012	0.014	0.013
Environmental problems	0.065***	0.067***	0.066***
Social protection	0.044***	0.043***	0.044***
Livelihood opportunities	0.033**	0.029**	0.030**
Linguistic fractionalisation	0.010	0.008	0.012
Observations	12,786	12,751	12,750

Participation in protests and political rallies

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 326. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Nicolau (CPV1)

igrant migı	ant Remittances
	ant Remittances
.092**	
-0.0	14
	0.003
.003 -0.00	07 -0.008
.018* 0.0	17* 0.019*
.000 -0.00	-0.000
.036 -0.04	42 -0.043
.002 0.00	0.003
.003 0.00	0.002
.021 -0.02	24 -0.022
.000 0.00	0.000
.025 0.02	20 0.020
.072 0.00	62 0.060
.025 0.02	23 0.025
.006 0.00	01 -0.003
.000 0.00	0.000
.000 0.00	0.000
.008 -0.0	06 -0.007
.001 -0.00	01 -0.004
.012 -0.0	14 -0.013
478	477
	-0.0° -0.0° -0.003 -0.00 -0.018* 0.0° -0.000 -0.00 -0.0036 -0.00 -0.003 0.00 -0.001 -0.00 -0.002 0.001 -0.002 0.001 -0.005 0.002 -0.005 0.001 -0.006 0.001 -0.006 0.001 -0.008 -0.001 -0.001 -0.001 -0.001 -0.001

Table 327. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Boa Vista (CPV2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.076*	
Remittances			0.042
Female	0.009	0.019	0.010
Age	0.003	0.004	0.004
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.025	-0.024	-0.020
Household size	0.005	0.006	0.005
Female household head	-0.021	-0.027	-0.019
Dependency ratio	0.004	-0.000	0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.001	-0.004	0.000
Life satisfaction	0.041	0.040	0.042
Linguistic minority	0.086	0.097	0.072
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.023	0.017	0.020
Social protection	0.106**	0.105**	0.104**
Livelihood opportunities	0.040	0.049	0.044
Observations	484	488	486

Table 328. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Boffa (GIN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.013	inigiant	Kennetanees	
	0.013	0.070*		
Return migrant		0.032*		
Remittances			0.019	
Female	-0.023	-0.014	-0.025	
Age	-0.010	-0.007	-0.009	
Age (squared)	0.000**	0.000	0.000**	
Married or cohabitating	-0.057**	-0.047**	-0.059***	
Household size	0.003**	0.002**	0.003**	
Female household head	-0.019	-0.022	-0.019	
Dependency ratio	-0.026	-0.024	-0.026	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	-0.016	-0.015	-0.016	
Secondary	-0.034	-0.030	-0.037	
Tertiary	-0.050	-0.046	-0.051*	
Respondent is working	0.008	0.012	0.006	
Life satisfaction	0.019	0.020	0.018	
Linguistic minority	0.035	0.043	0.036	
COVID impacts	0.008	-0.000	0.007	
Environmental problems	0.022	0.021	0.019	
Social protection	0.012	0.010	0.012	
Livelihood opportunities	0.051**	0.041**	0.045**	
Observations	508	508	506	

Table 329. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Dialakoro (GIN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.026		
Return migrant		0.040**	
Remittances			0.053**
Female	-0.026	-0.019	-0.028
Age	0.005	0.007	0.003
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.006	-0.004	-0.005
Household size	0.001*	0.001*	0.001*
Female household head	0.029	0.029	0.029
Dependency ratio	-0.028	-0.030	-0.023
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.044	0.031	0.033
Secondary	0.031	0.026	0.028
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.043*	-0.040*	-0.043**
Life satisfaction	-0.021	-0.028	-0.026
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.002	0.004	0.006
Environmental problems	0.039	0.036	0.039*
Social protection	-0.033	-0.018	-0.025
Livelihood opportunities	0.015	0.023	0.016
Observations	444	442	444

Table 330. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Gbane (GHA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		illigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001		
Return migrant		0.040	
Remittances			-0.049
Female	-0.059**	-0.058**	-0.061**
Age	0.033	0.031	0.035
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.017	0.018	0.023
Household size	0.004	0.004	0.004
Female household head	0.011	0.012	0.026
Dependency ratio	0.012	0.010	0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.014	-0.013	-0.013
Secondary	-0.038	-0.041	-0.035
Tertiary	-0.036	-0.039	-0.038
Respondent is working	0.017	0.018	0.018
Life satisfaction	0.043	0.043	0.048
Linguistic minority	-0.051	-0.048	-0.050
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.075*	-0.076*	-0.076*
Social protection	-0.031	-0.035	-0.030
Livelihood opportunities	0.009	0.010	0.005
Observations	480	478	478

Table 331. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Golf City (GHA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.000		
Return migrant		0.003	
Remittances			-0.008
Female	-0.021**	-0.021**	-0.020*
Age	0.004	0.004	0.003
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.012	0.013	0.010
Household size	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	0.011*	0.010*	0.011*
Dependency ratio	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.033	-0.034	-0.028
Secondary	-0.057	-0.060	-0.046
Tertiary	-0.056	-0.060	-0.043
Respondent is working	-0.002	-0.002	-0.001
Life satisfaction	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Linguistic minority	0.008	0.008	0.006
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.000	-0.000	-0.001
Social protection	-0.003	-0.003	-0.002
Livelihood opportunities	0.005	0.005	0.004
Observations	505	505	501

Table 332. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - New Takoradi (GHA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.005	
Remittances			-0.011
Female	-0.011	-0.009	-0.010
Age	0.027**	0.024**	0.021**
Age (squared)	-0.000**	-0.000**	-0.000**
Married or cohabitating	0.005	0.004	0.006
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.002
Female household head	-0.015	-0.011	-0.010
Dependency ratio	-0.016	-0.010	-0.015
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.011	-0.010*	-0.009*
Life satisfaction	-0.024*	-0.019*	-0.018*
Linguistic minority	0.009	0.001	0.004
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.005	0.004	0.005
Social protection	0.032	0.020	0.025
Livelihood opportunities	-0.019	-0.011	-0.011
Observations	380	462	465

Table 333. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Down Quarters (NGA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
O		illigiant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001		
Return migrant		0.016	
Remittances			-0.003
Female	-0.045**	-0.043**	-0.046**
Age	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005
Household size	0.001	0.000	0.001
Female household head	0.004	0.003	0.005
Dependency ratio	0.016*	0.016*	0.016*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.003	0.004	0.003
Life satisfaction	-0.033	-0.032	-0.034
Linguistic minority	0.003	0.005	0.005
COVID impacts	0.014	0.014	0.014
Environmental problems	0.011	0.009	0.011
Social protection	0.017	0.016	0.016
Livelihood opportunities	-0.004	-0.004	-0.005
Observations	486	487	483

Table 334. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Awe (NGA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Cumant	Datum	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		-0.020	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.060**	-0.053***	-0.058**
Age	0.010	0.008	0.011
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.003	0.007	0.002
Household size	0.001*	0.001*	0.001
Female household head	0.010	0.008	0.010
Dependency ratio	-0.006	-0.006	-0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.030	-0.033	-0.025
Secondary	-0.040	-0.031	-0.036
Tertiary	-0.039	-0.034	-0.037
Respondent is working	-0.009	-0.014	-0.010
Life satisfaction	0.004	0.008	0.003
Linguistic minority	0.068**	0.053**	0.062**
COVID impacts	-0.006	-0.010	-0.006
Environmental problems	0.012	0.009	0.012
Social protection	0.003	0.001	0.002
Livelihood opportunities	-0.000	-0.005	-0.001
Observations	463	492	483

Table 335. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Ekpoma (NGA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.011	9	
Return migrant	0.011	-0.002	
Remittances		0.002	0.023
Female	-0.082***	-0.082***	-0.082***
Age	0.007	0.007	0.007
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.013	0.012	0.012
Household size	-0.004*	-0.004	-0.004
Female household head	-0.027	-0.028	-0.026
Dependency ratio	-0.057**	-0.058**	-0.058**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.011	-0.010	-0.007
Life satisfaction	-0.038**	-0.042**	-0.045**
Linguistic minority	-0.047	-0.047	-0.046
COVID impacts	-0.005	-0.004	-0.003
Environmental problems	-0.025	-0.026	-0.027
Social protection	-0.072	-0.071	-0.065
Livelihood opportunities	0.016	0.016	0.017
Observations	490	488	490

Table 336. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Batu (ETH2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
0.049*		
	0.016	
		0.035
-0.100**	-0.097*	-0.096*
-0.028	-0.030	-0.029
0.000	0.001	0.001
0.084	0.083	0.080
0.012**	0.011*	0.011*
-0.024	-0.031	-0.027
-0.048	-0.048	-0.047
0.000	0.000	0.000
-0.100	-0.072	-0.070
-0.115	-0.080	-0.086
-0.119	-0.083	-0.087
-0.008	-0.008	-0.013
-0.010	-0.005	-0.006
0.134	0.121	0.119
-0.023	-0.020	-0.019
0.077**	0.086***	0.086***
-0.007	-0.004	-0.004
0.049	0.053	0.053
535	534	535
	migrant 0.049* -0.100** -0.028 0.000 0.084 0.012** -0.024 -0.048 0.000 -0.100 -0.115 -0.119 -0.008 -0.010 0.134 -0.023 0.077** -0.007 0.049	migrant migrant 0.049* 0.016 -0.100** -0.097* -0.028 -0.030 0.000 0.001 0.084 0.083 0.012** 0.011* -0.024 -0.031 -0.048 -0.048 0.000 -0.048 0.000 -0.072 -0.115 -0.080 -0.119 -0.083 -0.008 -0.008 -0.010 -0.005 0.134 0.121 -0.023 -0.020 0.077** 0.086*** -0.007 -0.004 0.049 0.053

Table 337. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Moyale (ETH3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.097*	inigiane	Komittanioos
	-0.097	-0.019	
Return migrant		-0.019	
Remittances			-0.008
Female	-0.063	-0.056	-0.058
Age	-0.070**	-0.068**	-0.070***
Age (squared)	0.001**	0.001**	0.001***
Married or cohabitating	0.132**	0.138**	0.142**
Household size	0.023***	0.024***	0.024***
Female household head	0.127***	0.128***	0.129***
Dependency ratio	-0.014	-0.013	-0.013
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.088*	0.080	0.081*
Secondary	0.154***	0.135**	0.136**
Tertiary	0.192*	0.152	0.166
Respondent is working	0.096	0.097	0.097
Life satisfaction	-0.029	-0.044	-0.045
Linguistic minority	-0.078	-0.082	-0.083
COVID impacts	0.136***	0.142***	0.140***
Environmental problems	0.030	0.035	0.038
Social protection	0.093**	0.111***	0.108**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.031	-0.031	-0.035
Observations	528	528	527

Table 338. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Erigavo (SOM1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.011		
Return migrant		0.012	
Remittances			0.019
Female	0.015	0.017	0.014
Age	-0.007	-0.008	-0.003
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.024	-0.023	-0.022
Household size	-0.003	-0.004	-0.003
Female household head	-0.032	-0.031	-0.030
Dependency ratio	0.002	0.003	0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.055	0.051	0.056
Secondary	0.061***	0.061***	0.053***
Tertiary	0.063**	0.067**	0.043**
Respondent is working	-0.012	-0.013	-0.010
Life satisfaction	-0.043**	-0.041**	-0.038**
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.005	-0.006	-0.014
Environmental problems	0.021	0.020	0.020
Social protection	0.065***	0.061***	0.067***
Livelihood opportunities	0.002	0.002	-0.002
Observations	455	454	447

Table 339. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Baidoa (SOM2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.013		
Return migrant		0.021*	
Remittances			0.014
Female	-0.010	-0.009	-0.011
Age	0.008	0.008	0.009*
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000*	-0.000*
Married or cohabitating	-0.005	-0.004	-0.002
Household size	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.006	-0.009	-0.006
Dependency ratio	0.003	0.002	0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.003	0.005	-0.002
Secondary	-0.007	-0.005	-0.006
Tertiary	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Respondent is working	-0.001	0.001	-0.001
Life satisfaction	-0.003	-0.005	-0.003
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.030**	0.023**	0.029***
Environmental problems	0.022*	0.017	0.021*
Social protection	0.001	0.000	0.002
Livelihood opportunities	0.003	0.004	0.003
Observations	485	485	485

Table 340. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Enfidha (TUN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	0	Datum	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.022		
Return migrant		-0.031	
Remittances			0.020
Female	-0.060***	-0.063***	-0.058***
Age	0.020*	0.021*	0.018
Age (squared)	-0.000*	-0.000*	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.007	0.009	0.005
Household size	-0.009	-0.010	-0.009
Female household head	0.038*	0.043*	0.035
Dependency ratio	-0.027	-0.027	-0.026
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.037	-0.036	-0.037
Life satisfaction	0.002	0.003	0.000
Linguistic minority	0.206	0.195	0.211
COVID impacts	0.040*	0.043*	0.041*
Environmental problems	0.042*	0.041*	0.042*
Social protection	-0.007	-0.007	-0.008
Livelihood opportunities	-0.028	-0.026	-0.028
Observations	494	494	493

Table 341. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Redeyef (TUN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.007		
Return migrant		-0.042	
Remittances			-0.040
Female	-0.139***	-0.141***	-0.136***
Age	0.024	0.023	0.026
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.109**	-0.113**	-0.114**
Household size	-0.010	-0.011	-0.010
Female household head	0.027	0.025	0.032
Dependency ratio	0.078**	0.082**	0.078**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.014	0.016	0.018
Life satisfaction	-0.076***	-0.079***	-0.075***
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.027	0.025	0.027
Environmental problems	0.001	0.003	0.004
Social protection	-0.051	-0.053	-0.052
Livelihood opportunities	-0.008	-0.007	-0.008
Observations	500	500	500

Table 342. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Hopa (TUR1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.062		
Return migrant		0.057	
Remittances			0.070
Female	0.010	0.016	0.012
Age	-0.051**	-0.050**	-0.052**
Age (squared)	0.001*	0.001*	0.001*
Married or cohabitating	-0.023	-0.011	-0.017
Household size	-0.007	-0.006	-0.004
Female household head	-0.003	-0.006	0.004
Dependency ratio	-0.089	-0.091	-0.098
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.092**	0.090**	0.094**
Life satisfaction	-0.043	-0.043	-0.041
Linguistic minority	-0.184***	-0.197***	-0.179***
COVID impacts	0.038	0.041	0.047
Environmental problems	0.028	0.015	0.023
Social protection	0.075**	0.083**	0.077**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.038*	-0.037*	-0.035
Observations	534	532	534

Table 343. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Yenice (TUR2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.017		
Return migrant		0.033**	
Remittances			0.030*
Female	-0.036***	-0.034**	-0.042***
Age	-0.008	-0.002	-0.005
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.022	0.018	0.023
Household size	-0.001	-0.000	0.000
Female household head	-0.015	-0.009	-0.010
Dependency ratio	-0.002	0.001	-0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.016	-0.021**	-0.021*
Life satisfaction	-0.004	-0.005	-0.007
Linguistic minority	-0.066	-0.066*	-0.075*
COVID impacts	0.011	0.009	0.012
Environmental problems	0.019*	0.015	0.020
Social protection	0.039**	0.038**	0.040**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.002	-0.007	-0.003
Observations	534	533	534

Table 344. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Kilis (TUR3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001		
Return migrant		0.000	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005
Age	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.004**	-0.004**	-0.004**
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	0.002	0.003	0.003
Dependency ratio	0.001	0.001	0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Life satisfaction	-0.000	-0.000	0.000
Linguistic minority	0.001	0.001	0.002
COVID impacts	-0.002	-0.001	-0.002
Environmental problems	-0.000	-0.000	0.000
Social protection	0.001	0.002	0.001
Livelihood opportunities	-0.005	-0.005	-0.005
Observations	467	445	447

Table 345. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.015	J	
Return migrant		0.011	
Remittances			-0.018
Female	-0.025	-0.025	-0.028
Age	-0.007	-0.007	-0.008
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.027**	0.028**	0.028*
Household size	0.001	0.001	0.001
Female household head	-0.020	-0.016	-0.012
Dependency ratio	-0.004	-0.003	-0.005
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.007	0.004	0.009
Secondary	0.002	-0.001	0.002
Tertiary	0.177**	0.174**	0.178**
Respondent is working	-0.021	-0.019	-0.020
Life satisfaction	0.025*	0.027*	0.027*
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.006	-0.004	-0.007
Environmental problems	0.019	0.017	0.020
Social protection	0.046**	0.042**	0.046***
Livelihood opportunities	-0.017*	-0.021*	-0.017*
Observations	509	509	507

Table 346. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Behsud (AFG2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	•		
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.005*	9	
Return migrant	0.000	-0.004	
Remittances			-0.010
Female	-0.019**	-0.018*	-0.018**
Age	0.006	0.005	0.005
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.011	-0.011	-0.011
Household size	0.001*	0.001*	0.001*
Female household head	0.022*	0.023*	0.024*
Dependency ratio	0.002	0.002	0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.010	0.012	0.010
Secondary	-0.008	-0.009	-0.008
Tertiary	-0.009	-0.009	-0.009
Respondent is working	-0.005	-0.004	-0.006
Life satisfaction	0.007	0.006	0.005
Linguistic minority	-0.021	-0.022	-0.021
COVID impacts	0.009	0.011	0.011
Environmental problems	0.006	0.006	0.004
Social protection	0.005	0.004	0.005
Livelihood opportunities	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	508	503	508

Table 347. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

-	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.003		
Return migrant		0.004	
Remittances			0.002
Female	0.003	0.005	0.003
Age	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.014	0.014	0.014
Household size	0.001	0.001	0.001
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	0.007	0.007	0.007
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.002	0.003	0.002
Secondary	0.019*	0.019*	0.020*
Tertiary	0.041	0.040	0.042
Respondent is working	0.030**	0.030**	0.031**
Life satisfaction	0.000	0.001	0.000
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.002	0.003	0.002
Environmental problems	0.021	0.022	0.021
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	0.017	0.015	0.017
Observations	478	478	475

Table 348. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.002		
Return migrant			0.001
Remittances			
Female	-0.005		-0.006
Age	0.002		0.003
Age (squared)	-0.000		-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.004		0.006
Household size	0.000		0.000
Female household head	0.006		0.009
Dependency ratio	-0.000		-0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000		0.000
Primary	-0.001		0.000
Secondary	-0.001		-0.001
Tertiary	0.000		0.000
Respondent is working	-0.001		-0.001
Life satisfaction	-0.002		-0.002
Linguistic minority	0.000		0.000
COVID impacts	0.001		0.002
Environmental problems	-0.001		-0.000
Social protection	0.003		0.004
Livelihood opportunities	0.000		0.000
Observations	428		428

Table 349. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Youhanabad (PAK2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.059	mgranc	Remittanes
	-0.037	0.007	
Return migrant		-0.086	
Remittances			-0.086
Female	0.000	0.000	0.000
Age	0.055	0.044	0.044
Age (squared)	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Married or cohabitating	0.591	0.579	0.579
Household size	0.035	0.034	0.034
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.134	-0.102	-0.102
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.000	0.000	0.000
Life satisfaction	-0.065	-0.073	-0.073
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.000	0.000	0.000
Social protection	0.068	0.052	0.052
Livelihood opportunities	0.000	0.000	0.000
Observations	19	19	19

Table 350. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

0	D - 1	
		Remittances
0.075		
	0.226*	
		0.163
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.076*	0.076**	0.076*
-0.001*	-0.001**	-0.001**
-0.131**	-0.134**	-0.131**
0.003	0.004	0.003
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.015	0.014	0.016
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.087	0.092	0.090
0.140**	0.129**	0.146**
0.094*	0.052	0.118**
-0.098	-0.104	-0.096
0.071	0.069	0.072
-0.051	-0.052	-0.057
0.134**	0.120*	0.129**
-0.043	-0.048	-0.040
0.064	0.069	0.064
0.000	0.000	0.000
294	294	294
	0.000 0.076* -0.001* -0.131** 0.003 0.000 0.015 0.000 0.087 0.140** 0.094* -0.098 0.071 -0.051 0.134** -0.043 0.064 0.000	migrant migrant 0.075 0.226* 0.000 0.000 0.076* 0.076** -0.001* -0.001** -0.131** -0.134** 0.003 0.004 0.000 0.000 0.015 0.014 0.000 0.000 0.087 0.092 0.140** 0.129** 0.094* 0.052 -0.098 -0.104 0.071 0.069 -0.051 -0.052 0.134** 0.120* -0.043 -0.048 0.064 0.069 0.000 0.000

Table 351. Marginal effects: Participation in protests and political rallies - Pooled

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.006		
Return migrant		0.022***	
Remittances			0.015**
Female	-0.046***	-0.045***	-0.046***
Age	0.005	0.004	0.004
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.006	-0.005	-0.006
Household size	0.000	0.000	0.000
Female household head	0.013	0.013	0.012
Dependency ratio	-0.007	-0.006	-0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.027***	0.026***	0.027***
Secondary	0.029***	0.028***	0.028***
Tertiary	0.037***	0.035***	0.036***
Respondent is working	0.007	0.006	0.007
Life satisfaction	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008
Linguistic minority	-0.010	-0.011	-0.011
COVID impacts	0.021***	0.019***	0.021***
Environmental problems	0.038***	0.037***	0.038***
Social protection	0.025***	0.025***	0.024***
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.004	0.004
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.046*	-0.046*	-0.046*
Observations	12,732	12,697	12,697

Emergency money

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 352. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.951**		
Return migrant		-0.052	
Remittances			0.220***
Female	-0.017	-0.019	-0.002
Age	-0.091	-0.085	-0.094*
Age (squared)	0.002	0.001	0.002*
Married or cohabitating	-0.006	0.005	0.005
Household size	-0.026	-0.026	-0.026*
Female household head	-0.131*	-0.137*	-0.173**
Dependency ratio	-0.073*	-0.074*	-0.054
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.167*	0.178**	0.166**
Tertiary	0.531***	0.532***	0.517***
Respondent is working	0.014	0.004	0.033
Life satisfaction	0.185**	0.180**	0.153*
Linguistic minority	0.126	0.101	0.052
COVID impacts	-0.148	-0.133	-0.150
Environmental problems	-0.130**	-0.133**	-0.156**
Social protection	0.021	0.036	0.004
Livelihood opportunities	0.189**	0.185**	0.189**
Observations	487	486	485

Table 353. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Boa Vista (CPV2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.259***	
Remittances			0.162***
Female	-0.294***	-0.258***	-0.295***
Age	0.040	0.046	0.051
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.006	-0.002	0.016
Household size	0.006	0.008	0.005
Female household head	0.074	0.057	0.088
Dependency ratio	0.009	-0.001	0.005
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.075	0.107	0.031
Secondary	0.330	0.342	0.268
Tertiary	0.648*	0.669	0.608
Respondent is working	0.146**	0.133**	0.156**
Life satisfaction	0.353***	0.358***	0.356***
Linguistic minority	0.356***	0.384***	0.321**
COVID impacts	-0.207*	-0.179	-0.170
Environmental problems	-0.131**	-0.147**	-0.147**
Social protection	0.066	0.070	0.055
Livelihood opportunities	0.067	0.086	0.076
Observations	509	512	510

Table 354. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		migrant	Reillittances
Current migrant	0.077		
Return migrant		0.099*	
Remittances			0.195***
Female	-0.063	-0.056	-0.084
Age	0.042	0.047	0.048
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.071	-0.065	-0.112
Household size	0.001	0.001	0.001
Female household head	-0.115	-0.113	-0.126
Dependency ratio	0.024	0.030	0.027
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.084	-0.086	-0.110
Secondary	0.091	0.106	0.053
Tertiary	-0.025	-0.009	-0.092
Respondent is working	0.005	0.016	0.005
Life satisfaction	0.139**	0.140**	0.125**
Linguistic minority	-0.092	-0.085	-0.065
COVID impacts	-0.096*	-0.108*	-0.099*
Environmental problems	0.027	0.026	-0.006
Social protection	0.160**	0.165**	0.167**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.021	-0.028	-0.040
Observations	507	507	505

Table 355. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Dialakoro (GIN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.043		
Return migrant		-0.043	
Remittances			0.027
Female	-0.034	-0.055	-0.040
Age	-0.004	-0.000	-0.003
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.131	0.108	0.134
Household size	-0.002	-0.003	-0.003
Female household head	0.122	0.119	0.122
Dependency ratio	0.045	0.052	0.044
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.045	-0.037	-0.042
Secondary	0.114	0.129	0.119
Tertiary	0.500***	0.454***	0.509***
Respondent is working	0.178*	0.171	0.177*
Life satisfaction	0.064	0.065	0.064
Linguistic minority	-0.152	-0.145	-0.149
COVID impacts	0.030	0.029	0.037
Environmental problems	0.092	0.097	0.092
Social protection	-0.058	-0.062	-0.052
Livelihood opportunities	0.163***	0.162***	0.160**
		490	493

Table 356. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Gbane (GHA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.170***		
Return migrant		0.103	
Remittances			-0.032
Female	-0.009	0.005	0.010
Age	-0.010	0.006	-0.002
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.065	0.095	0.052
Household size	-0.000	-0.002	-0.005
Female household head	-0.182*	-0.188*	-0.254**
Dependency ratio	0.067	0.056	0.064
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.102	0.125*	0.102
Secondary	0.167*	0.169*	0.181*
Tertiary	0.280**	0.281**	0.306**
Respondent is working	0.002	-0.015	-0.018
Life satisfaction	-0.015	-0.013	-0.020
Linguistic minority	0.277***	0.263***	0.251**
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.340**	-0.374**	-0.343**
Social protection	-0.055	-0.065	-0.061
Livelihood opportunities	0.259***	0.275***	0.281***
Observations	500	498	498

Table 357. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Golf City (GHA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.075	3	
Return migrant		-0.048	
Remittances			0.143**
Female	0.044	0.039	0.029
Age	-0.023	-0.023	-0.007
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.101*	-0.114*	-0.093*
Household size	-0.006	-0.006	-0.007
Female household head	0.006	-0.005	0.005
Dependency ratio	-0.026	-0.025	-0.009
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.237	0.229	0.238
Secondary	0.395**	0.403**	0.387**
Tertiary	0.631***	0.647***	0.602***
Respondent is working	0.021	0.017	0.017
Life satisfaction	0.186***	0.191***	0.192***
Linguistic minority	-0.250	-0.250	-0.230
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.068	-0.074	-0.066
Social protection	-0.039	-0.018	-0.046
Livelihood opportunities	0.194***	0.204***	0.194***
Observations	498	498	494

Table 358. Marginal effects: Emergency money - New Takoradi (GHA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Ourse at a factor at		illigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.116		
Return migrant		-0.026	
Remittances			0.199***
Female	-0.126**	-0.125**	-0.137**
Age	-0.002	0.004	-0.001
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.020	-0.014	-0.015
Household size	0.004	0.004	0.003
Female household head	-0.007	-0.006	-0.015
Dependency ratio	-0.040	-0.039	-0.030
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.047	0.093	0.006
Secondary	0.305*	0.341**	0.247
Tertiary	0.514***	0.557***	0.443**
Respondent is working	0.013	0.013	0.008
Life satisfaction	0.148**	0.155**	0.138**
Linguistic minority	0.117	0.130	0.131
COVID impacts	0.019	0.043	0.054
Environmental problems	-0.046	-0.043	-0.037
Social protection	0.035	0.041	0.018
Livelihood opportunities	0.119**	0.120**	0.113**
Observations	478	475	477

Table 359. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Down Quarters (NGA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.107*	migrant	Reillittalices
Current migrant	0.107"	0.400#	
Return migrant		0.190*	
Remittances			0.063
Female	-0.073	-0.077	-0.085
Age	-0.063	-0.072	-0.060
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.001	-0.000	0.000
Household size	0.018**	0.019**	0.020**
Female household head	0.061	0.044	0.059
Dependency ratio	-0.125**	-0.140***	-0.137**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.382	-0.394	-0.365
Secondary	-0.268	-0.279	-0.233
Tertiary	-0.031	-0.030	0.010
Respondent is working	0.044	0.056	0.035
Life satisfaction	0.101*	0.113**	0.095*
Linguistic minority	-0.157	-0.150	-0.152
COVID impacts	-0.062	-0.066	-0.077
Environmental problems	0.062	0.058	0.060
Social protection	0.123	0.105	0.119
Livelihood opportunities	0.176***	0.171***	0.170***
Observations	472	473	469

Table 360. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Awe (NGA2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.124*		
Return migrant		0.323**	
Remittances			0.189
Female	-0.035	-0.020	-0.028
Age	-0.034	-0.029	-0.038
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.067	0.084	0.071
Household size	-0.007**	-0.009***	-0.007**
Female household head	-0.095	-0.100	-0.097
Dependency ratio	0.032	0.029	0.032
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.086**	0.083**	0.081**
Secondary	0.166***	0.154***	0.163***
Tertiary	0.196*	0.192*	0.209*
Respondent is working	0.063	0.097*	0.067
Life satisfaction	0.184***	0.175***	0.186***
Linguistic minority	0.011	-0.019	0.010
COVID impacts	-0.063	-0.057	-0.061
Environmental problems	-0.025	-0.003	-0.025
Social protection	0.081	0.061	0.077
Livelihood opportunities	0.099**	0.121**	0.096**
Observations	464	462	464

Table 361. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Ekpoma (NGA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.265***		
Return migrant		0.097	
Remittances			0.228**
Female	-0.218***	-0.179**	-0.213***
Age	0.060	0.055	0.068
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.039	0.019	0.037
Household size	0.017*	0.015	0.017*
Female household head	0.128	0.129	0.148*
Dependency ratio	-0.154***	-0.142**	-0.142**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.011	-0.021	-0.015
Life satisfaction	0.411***	0.438***	0.415***
Linguistic minority	0.504**	0.539**	0.502**
COVID impacts	-0.093**	-0.101**	-0.104**
Environmental problems	0.099	0.094	0.090
Social protection	-0.353*	-0.325*	-0.330
Livelihood opportunities	0.139**	0.126*	0.116*
Observations	483	482	483

Table 362. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Batu (ETH2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.132**		
Return migrant		0.137*	
Remittances			0.009
Female	-0.154**	-0.149*	-0.134*
Age	-0.006	-0.021	-0.015
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.091	0.087	0.086
Household size	-0.006	-0.007	-0.006
Female household head	-0.007	-0.032	-0.021
Dependency ratio	-0.117**	-0.114**	-0.114**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.047	0.072	0.094
Secondary	0.161	0.200	0.221
Tertiary	0.323**	0.371**	0.389**
Respondent is working	-0.011	0.004	-0.016
Life satisfaction	0.130**	0.146**	0.142**
Linguistic minority	0.462**	0.439**	0.422**
COVID impacts	-0.026	-0.020	-0.018
Environmental problems	-0.104	-0.087	-0.077
Social protection	0.033	0.032	0.042
Livelihood opportunities	-0.010	-0.008	-0.002
Observations	535	534	535

Table 363. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.081**		
Return migrant		0.130***	
Remittances			0.082*
Female	0.036	0.032	0.029
Age	0.042	0.036	0.041
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.000	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.120***	-0.116***	-0.124***
Household size	-0.009	-0.011	-0.009
Female household head	-0.069	-0.066	-0.060
Dependency ratio	0.009	0.009	0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.079*	0.078**	0.086**
Secondary	0.144**	0.160***	0.160***
Tertiary	0.265**	0.313**	0.248**
Respondent is working	0.031	0.037	0.033
Life satisfaction	0.101**	0.108**	0.110**
Linguistic minority	-0.060	-0.082	-0.056
COVID impacts	-0.109***	-0.117***	-0.112***
Environmental problems	-0.095*	-0.086*	-0.104**
Social protection	0.058*	0.042	0.054
Livelihood opportunities	0.050*	0.036	0.060**
Observations	529	529	528

Table 364. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.178***			
Return migrant		0.077		
Remittances			0.350***	
Female	-0.142*	-0.115	-0.154*	
Age	-0.027	-0.031	-0.014	
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001	
Married or cohabitating	-0.017	-0.012	0.037	
Household size	0.010	0.007	0.010	
Female household head	-0.043	-0.049	-0.069	
Dependency ratio	-0.029	-0.023	-0.028	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.270**	0.249**	0.296***	
Secondary	0.181**	0.193**	0.207**	
Tertiary	0.311***	0.346***	0.295***	
Respondent is working	0.179**	0.183**	0.182**	
Life satisfaction	0.249**	0.252**	0.258**	
Linguistic minority	0.574**	0.696**	0.422	
COVID impacts	-0.021	-0.006	-0.048	
Environmental problems	0.004	-0.003	0.014	
Social protection	0.112	0.004	0.134	
Livelihood opportunities	0.014	0.009	-0.013	
Observations	478	473	469	
-				

Table 365. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.068		
Return migrant		0.125	
Remittances			0.106
Female	0.011	0.018	0.014
Age	0.053	0.048	0.051
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.027	0.039	0.037
Household size	0.008	0.008	0.007
Female household head	-0.105	-0.099	-0.097
Dependency ratio	0.028	0.029	0.031
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.106	0.118	0.110
Secondary	0.332***	0.340***	0.335***
Tertiary	0.194	0.201*	0.198*
Respondent is working	0.224***	0.229***	0.225***
Life satisfaction	-0.237***	-0.249***	-0.242***
Linguistic minority	-0.324	-0.351	-0.335
COVID impacts	0.141*	0.112	0.123
Environmental problems	-0.085	-0.101	-0.094
Social protection	-0.284***	-0.284***	-0.274***
Livelihood opportunities	0.312***	0.320***	0.314***
Observations	522	522	522

Table 366. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Enfidha (TUN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.198**		
Return migrant		0.026	
Remittances			0.279***
Female	-0.088	-0.087	-0.077
Age	0.063	0.052	0.036
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.005	0.014	-0.024
Household size	0.006	0.004	0.005
Female household head	0.016	0.025	-0.032
Dependency ratio	-0.077	-0.081	-0.068
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.065	0.148	0.088
Secondary	0.083	0.189	0.085
Tertiary	0.209	0.330	0.220
Respondent is working	-0.014	-0.014	-0.026
Life satisfaction	0.135**	0.132***	0.113**
Linguistic minority	-0.772	-0.820	-0.802
COVID impacts	-0.004	0.009	0.019
Environmental problems	-0.090*	-0.092**	-0.106**
Social protection	0.013	0.024	0.010
Livelihood opportunities	0.087*	0.079	0.087*
Observations	494	494	493

Table 367. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.074		
Return migrant		0.099*	
Remittances			0.067
Female	-0.120*	-0.109*	-0.125**
Age	-0.016	-0.017	-0.024
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.017	-0.014	-0.009
Household size	-0.040**	-0.038*	-0.038**
Female household head	-0.087	-0.078	-0.086
Dependency ratio	0.035	0.028	0.037
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.203	-0.220	-0.223
Secondary	-0.135	-0.142	-0.139
Tertiary	-0.107	-0.112	-0.110
Respondent is working	0.066	0.066	0.060
Life satisfaction	0.134***	0.135***	0.130***
Linguistic minority	0.417	0.360	0.439
COVID impacts	-0.019	-0.022	-0.020
Environmental problems	-0.025	-0.030	-0.031
Social protection	0.128	0.128	0.128
Livelihood opportunities	0.197***	0.196***	0.198***
Observations	505	505	505

Table 368. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.035		
Return migrant		-0.002	
Remittances			-0.031
Female	-0.039	-0.042	-0.044
Age	-0.009	-0.009	-0.008
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.019	-0.016	-0.014
Household size	0.005	0.005	0.004
Female household head	0.013	0.017	0.018
Dependency ratio	-0.041	-0.044	-0.044
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.194	0.183	0.191
Secondary	0.261	0.259	0.269
Tertiary	0.327	0.330	0.339
Respondent is working	0.063*	0.061*	0.059
Life satisfaction	0.134***	0.135***	0.136***
Linguistic minority	-0.018	-0.024	-0.027
COVID impacts	-0.021	-0.017	-0.017
Environmental problems	-0.018	-0.015	-0.016
Social protection	0.031	0.030	0.031
Livelihood opportunities	0.078**	0.084**	0.083**
Observations	532	530	532

Table 369. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Yenice (TUR2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.071**		
Return migrant		0.074	
Remittances			0.168
Female	-0.058	-0.070*	-0.073*
Age	-0.029	-0.025	-0.027
Age (squared)	0.001	0.000	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.024	0.025	0.028
Household size	-0.005	-0.006	-0.006
Female household head	-0.045	-0.038	-0.038
Dependency ratio	0.076	0.076	0.070
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.003	-0.008	-0.006
Life satisfaction	0.067**	0.060**	0.062**
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.020	0.025	0.029
Environmental problems	-0.020	-0.015	-0.015
Social protection	-0.037	-0.029	-0.036
Livelihood opportunities	0.154***	0.157***	0.156***
Observations	520	519	520

Table 370. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Kilis (TUR3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.054		
Return migrant		0.153**	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.056	-0.066*	-0.060
Age	-0.026	-0.026	-0.025
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.092**	-0.093**	-0.097**
Household size	0.004	0.006	0.007
Female household head	0.023	0.016	0.032
Dependency ratio	-0.012	-0.008	-0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.023	-0.026	-0.020
Secondary	0.036	0.037	0.040
Tertiary	0.099	0.130*	0.099
Respondent is working	0.067*	0.048	0.066*
Life satisfaction	0.087**	0.095**	0.081**
Linguistic minority	1.549***	1.354**	1.733***
COVID impacts	-0.049*	-0.037	-0.043
Environmental problems	0.135***	0.124***	0.127***
Social protection	-0.090**	-0.098**	-0.085**
Livelihood opportunities	0.066**	0.071**	0.062**
Observations	495	496	492

Table 371. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.074		
Return migrant		0.087	
Remittances			0.122
Female	-0.099	-0.072	-0.082
Age	-0.061	-0.058	-0.055
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.033	0.032	0.043
Household size	0.003	0.003	0.002
Female household head	-0.247***	-0.262***	-0.268***
Dependency ratio	0.049	0.052	0.057*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.080	0.071	0.065
Secondary	0.165***	0.174***	0.173***
Tertiary	0.461***	0.472***	0.470***
Respondent is working	0.046	0.049	0.047
Life satisfaction	0.155*	0.150*	0.150*
Linguistic minority	0.157	0.163	0.165
COVID impacts	0.075	0.079	0.094
Environmental problems	-0.043	-0.051	-0.051
Social protection	0.101	0.123	0.085
Livelihood opportunities	0.031	0.044	0.036
Observations	523	523	521

Table 372. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Behsud (AFG2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.220***		
Return migrant		0.232***	
Remittances			0.236**
Female	-0.024	-0.060	-0.006
Age	-0.026	-0.006	-0.024
Age (squared)	0.001	0.000	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.244**	-0.231**	-0.245**
Household size	0.010**	0.011**	0.010**
Female household head	0.063	0.059	0.016
Dependency ratio	-0.100***	-0.097***	-0.102***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.038	-0.046	-0.014
Secondary	0.067	0.124	0.092
Tertiary	-0.029	-0.008	-0.013
Respondent is working	0.083	0.087	0.127*
Life satisfaction	-0.002	0.056	0.042
Linguistic minority	-0.203	-0.224	-0.221
COVID impacts	-0.220***	-0.247***	-0.241***
Environmental problems	0.077	0.091	0.103*
Social protection	-0.017	0.005	0.011
Livelihood opportunities	0.381***	0.404***	0.372***
Observations	555	550	554

Table 373. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.130		
Return migrant		0.040	
Remittances			0.072
Female	-0.113	-0.101	-0.108
Age	-0.002	0.003	0.002
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.010	-0.015	-0.023
Household size	0.026**	0.026**	0.025**
Female household head	-0.127	-0.134	-0.147
Dependency ratio	-0.040	-0.041	-0.042
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.002	0.010	0.009
Secondary	-0.073	-0.062	-0.056
Tertiary	-0.023	-0.013	-0.012
Respondent is working	0.037	0.046	0.043
Life satisfaction	0.027	0.031	0.036
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.138*	-0.126	-0.125
Environmental problems	-0.108	-0.112	-0.105
Social protection	0.212	0.238	0.239
Livelihood opportunities	0.038	0.025	0.035
Observations	533	533	530

Table 374. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrent	0.149***	Illigiant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.149	0.115	
Return migrant		0.115	
Remittances			0.278***
Female	-0.098	-0.137**	-0.141**
Age	-0.039	-0.036	-0.017
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.023	-0.000	-0.026
Household size	-0.006	-0.006	-0.011**
Female household head	0.002	0.027	-0.036
Dependency ratio	0.034	0.036	0.038
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.109**	0.140**	0.076
Secondary	0.116*	0.124*	0.113*
Tertiary	0.365***	0.449***	0.375**
Respondent is working	-0.087	-0.093	-0.103*
Life satisfaction	0.152**	0.189***	0.159**
Linguistic minority	0.007	0.048	0.024
COVID impacts	-0.034	-0.045	-0.046
Environmental problems	-0.068	-0.058	-0.076
Social protection	-0.034	-0.057	-0.006
Livelihood opportunities	0.081	0.080	0.067
Observations	487	476	486

Table 375. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.118**		
Return migrant		0.099	
Remittances			0.074
Female	-0.009	0.004	-0.003
Age	-0.044	-0.045	-0.042
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.048	-0.051	-0.053
Household size	-0.007	-0.005	-0.006
Female household head	-0.090	-0.092	-0.082
Dependency ratio	-0.041	-0.045	-0.045
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.062	0.073	0.069
Secondary	0.119***	0.128***	0.124***
Tertiary	0.368***	0.370***	0.367***
Respondent is working	-0.012	-0.006	-0.012
Life satisfaction	0.055	0.060	0.057
Linguistic minority	-0.423**	-0.404*	-0.397*
COVID impacts	-0.061	-0.040	-0.053
Environmental problems	0.192***	0.216***	0.217***
Social protection	-0.152**	-0.145*	-0.153**
Livelihood opportunities	0.023	0.014	0.017
Observations	526	525	526

Table 376. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	O t	Datum	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.007		
Return migrant		-0.137	
Remittances			-0.137
Female	-0.190**	-0.190*	-0.190*
Age	0.034	0.035	0.034
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.022	0.024	0.024
Household size	0.009*	0.009	0.009*
Female household head	0.044	0.044	0.043
Dependency ratio	-0.004	-0.003	-0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.203***	0.203***	0.202***
Secondary	0.240**	0.244**	0.240**
Tertiary	0.281	0.307	0.284
Respondent is working	-0.056	-0.055	-0.057
Life satisfaction	0.091	0.092	0.091
Linguistic minority	-0.261	-0.304	-0.279
COVID impacts	0.083	0.083	0.085
Environmental problems	0.032	0.034	0.033
Social protection	-0.013	-0.011	-0.014
Livelihood opportunities	0.116*	0.115*	0.117*
Observations	488	488	488

Table 377. Marginal effects: Emergency money - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.178***		
Return migrant		0.134***	
Remittances			0.173***
Female	-0.070***	-0.065***	-0.072***
Age	-0.011	-0.005	-0.008
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.028*	-0.041***	-0.035**
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	-0.025	-0.011	-0.026
Dependency ratio	-0.013	-0.012	-0.009
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.038*	0.057***	0.050**
Secondary	0.170***	0.202***	0.192***
Tertiary	0.336***	0.372***	0.361***
Respondent is working	0.065***	0.059***	0.061***
Life satisfaction	0.130***	0.141***	0.134***
Linguistic minority	0.034	0.054	0.048
COVID impacts	-0.049***	-0.052***	-0.035**
Environmental problems	0.035**	0.038***	0.039***
Social protection	0.023	0.019	0.014
Livelihood opportunities	0.161***	0.150***	0.151***
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.137**	-0.128**	-0.133**
Observations	12,636	12,601	12,600

Participation in voluntary and community groups

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 378. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000	mgrant	Remittanees
Return migrant	0.000	0.006	
Remittances		0.000	0.023
	0.040*	0.047	
Female	-0.049*	-0.047	-0.048*
Age	0.016	0.016	0.017
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.009	0.010	0.010
Household size	-0.011*	-0.011*	-0.011*
Female household head	-0.022	-0.022	-0.025
Dependency ratio	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.057*	0.058*	0.058*
Tertiary	0.432***	0.432***	0.426***
Respondent is working	0.051	0.050	0.052
Life satisfaction	0.053	0.052	0.051
Linguistic minority	-0.063	-0.063	-0.075
COVID impacts	0.005	0.006	0.006
Environmental problems	0.051	0.050	0.049
Social protection	0.086**	0.084**	0.083**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.007	-0.007	-0.006
Observations	492	500	499

Table 379. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Boa Vista (CPV2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.050	
Remittances			0.036
Female	-0.122***	-0.112***	-0.121***
Age	0.004	0.005	0.005
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.044	0.046	0.045
Household size	-0.010	-0.009	-0.010
Female household head	0.008	0.004	0.007
Dependency ratio	0.038	0.033	0.038
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.162	-0.163	-0.187
Secondary	-0.076	-0.082	-0.107
Tertiary	0.228	0.219	0.210
Respondent is working	0.023	0.021	0.026
Life satisfaction	0.013	0.011	0.010
Linguistic minority	-0.092**	-0.085**	-0.100**
COVID impacts	0.043	0.044	0.053
Environmental problems	0.057*	0.055*	0.053*
Social protection	0.009	0.008	0.008
Livelihood opportunities	0.032	0.035	0.033
Observations	512	516	514

Table 380. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Boffa (GIN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.278***		
Return migrant		0.143*	
Remittances			0.140*
Female	-0.240***	-0.229***	-0.253***
Age	0.016	0.030	0.032
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.097	0.088	0.061
Household size	0.019***	0.020***	0.020***
Female household head	0.087	0.100	0.105
Dependency ratio	0.083*	0.105*	0.095*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.098	-0.067	-0.062
Secondary	-0.235**	-0.177*	-0.208*
Tertiary	0.080	0.149	0.109
Respondent is working	0.040	0.065	0.047
Life satisfaction	0.125***	0.125***	0.108**
Linguistic minority	0.030	0.005	-0.009
COVID impacts	0.015	-0.006	0.007
Environmental problems	0.223***	0.233***	0.221***
Social protection	-0.064	-0.049	-0.043
Livelihood opportunities	0.055	0.050	0.048
Observations	510	510	508

Table 381. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Dialakoro (GIN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

-	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.028		
Return migrant		-0.086	
Remittances			-0.145*
Female	-0.026	-0.032	-0.019
Age	0.012	0.014	0.009
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.349***	0.337***	0.348***
Household size	-0.003**	-0.003**	-0.003**
Female household head	-0.152	-0.173*	-0.156
Dependency ratio	-0.076*	-0.068*	-0.075*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.041	0.056	0.049
Secondary	0.088	0.083	0.083
Tertiary	0.300	0.253	0.298
Respondent is working	0.098*	0.091	0.096*
Life satisfaction	-0.045	-0.041	-0.044
Linguistic minority	0.121	0.129	0.107
COVID impacts	0.033	0.035	0.026
Environmental problems	-0.164***	-0.152***	-0.161***
Social protection	0.063	0.048	0.056
Livelihood opportunities	-0.006	-0.012	-0.002
Observations	494	491	494

Table 382. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Gbane (GHA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.005	<u>-</u>	
Return migrant		0.081	
Remittances			-0.013
Female	0.009	0.013	0.000
Age	-0.027	-0.023	-0.021
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.047	0.053	0.049
Household size	0.009	0.008	0.010
Female household head	-0.164**	-0.158**	-0.144*
Dependency ratio	0.062*	0.062*	0.057
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.019	-0.022	-0.017
Secondary	-0.000	-0.006	0.003
Tertiary	0.087	0.079	0.075
Respondent is working	0.032	0.031	0.032
Life satisfaction	-0.088	-0.092*	-0.083
Linguistic minority	0.067	0.066	0.068
COVID impacts	-0.330	-0.295	-0.343
Environmental problems	-0.205*	-0.218**	-0.207*
Social protection	-0.057	-0.068	-0.054
Livelihood opportunities	0.038	0.036	0.039
Observations	508	506	506

Table 383. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Golf City (GHA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.006		
Return migrant		0.016	
Remittances			0.073
Female	-0.063	-0.059	-0.068
Age	-0.044	-0.042	-0.046
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.031	-0.033	-0.021
Household size	0.011	0.011	0.010
Female household head	0.005	0.010	0.009
Dependency ratio	0.020	0.016	0.022
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.080	-0.081	-0.080
Secondary	0.089	0.084	0.091
Tertiary	0.188	0.185	0.163
Respondent is working	0.071	0.074	0.064
Life satisfaction	0.047	0.045	0.047
Linguistic minority	0.004	0.016	-0.002
COVID impacts	0.096	0.089	0.109
Environmental problems	-0.000	-0.002	0.011
Social protection	0.054	0.054	0.051
Livelihood opportunities	-0.076	-0.080	-0.072
Observations	508	508	504

Table 384. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - New Takoradi (GHA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.074		
Return migrant		0.004	
Remittances			0.058
Female	-0.027	-0.024	-0.029
Age	0.119**	0.125***	0.124***
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002***	-0.002**
Married or cohabitating	-0.088	-0.086	-0.085
Household size	-0.004	-0.004	-0.005
Female household head	0.017	0.017	0.013
Dependency ratio	0.065	0.066	0.065
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.106	-0.089	-0.145
Secondary	-0.015	0.001	-0.062
Tertiary	0.068	0.083	0.013
Respondent is working	-0.051	-0.050	-0.054
Life satisfaction	0.033	0.035	0.031
Linguistic minority	0.050	0.052	0.059
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.174***	0.171***	0.176***
Social protection	0.176**	0.178**	0.168**
Livelihood opportunities	0.049	0.052	0.049
Observations	481	478	480

Table 385. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Down Quarters (NGA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.015		
Return migrant		0.073*	
Remittances			0.084**
Female	-0.144***	-0.138***	-0.140***
Age	0.027*	0.026	0.028*
Age (squared)	-0.000*	-0.000	-0.000*
Married or cohabitating	0.024	0.022	0.024
Household size	0.003	0.003	0.003
Female household head	0.098*	0.088*	0.085*
Dependency ratio	0.006	0.005	0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.217	-0.264	-0.234
Secondary	-0.201	-0.251	-0.215
Tertiary	-0.189	-0.236	-0.222
Respondent is working	-0.018	-0.013	-0.018
Life satisfaction	-0.016	-0.008	-0.003
Linguistic minority	-0.057	-0.047	-0.057
COVID impacts	0.028	0.032	0.033*
Environmental problems	-0.015	-0.022	-0.022
Social protection	0.012	-0.004	0.010
Livelihood opportunities	0.029	0.026	0.026
Observations	494	495	491

Table 386. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Awe (NGA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	•		
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.013		
Return migrant		0.126**	
Remittances			-0.049
Female	-0.152***	-0.153***	-0.152***
Age	0.010	0.015	0.012
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.091***	0.097***	0.088***
Household size	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Female household head	-0.014	-0.009	-0.015
Dependency ratio	-0.000	-0.002	-0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.003	-0.002	-0.002
Secondary	0.027	0.020	0.029
Tertiary	0.042	0.022	0.043
Respondent is working	-0.031	-0.019	-0.031
Life satisfaction	0.042	0.028	0.042
Linguistic minority	0.059	0.044	0.058
COVID impacts	-0.042	-0.031	-0.043
Environmental problems	0.095***	0.108***	0.095**
Social protection	0.090***	0.081***	0.090***
Livelihood opportunities	0.067**	0.074**	0.067**
Observations	494	492	494

Table 387. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Ekpoma (NGA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.063*		
Return migrant		0.033	
Remittances			0.067**
Female	-0.040	-0.033	-0.041
Age	0.013	0.015	0.016
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.039	-0.042	-0.040
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.002
Female household head	-0.008	-0.013	-0.007
Dependency ratio	-0.034	-0.033	-0.029
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.003	-0.010	-0.008
Life satisfaction	0.036	0.050*	0.034
Linguistic minority	-0.038	-0.026	-0.038
COVID impacts	0.018	0.015	0.016
Environmental problems	-0.042	-0.042	-0.047
Social protection	0.101***	0.101**	0.104**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.051*	-0.053*	-0.055*
Observations	493	491	493

Table 388. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Batu (ETH2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
O		inigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.171***		
Return migrant		0.052	
Remittances			-0.026
Female	-0.403***	-0.382***	-0.375***
Age	-0.032	-0.042	-0.042
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.082	0.071	0.074
Household size	0.013	0.012	0.012
Female household head	0.171**	0.150*	0.151*
Dependency ratio	0.001	0.002	0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.101	-0.046	-0.035
Secondary	-0.123	-0.051	-0.036
Tertiary	0.019	0.105	0.119
Respondent is working	-0.000	-0.004	-0.011
Life satisfaction	-0.009	0.011	0.010
Linguistic minority	0.918***	0.838***	0.829***
COVID impacts	0.051	0.055	0.055
Environmental problems	0.171**	0.199***	0.202***
Social protection	-0.016	-0.005	-0.001
Livelihood opportunities	0.037	0.046	0.050
Observations	535	534	535

Table 389. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Moyale (ETH3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Cumant	Return	
	Current migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.040		
Return migrant		-0.003	
Remittances			0.189***
Female	-0.095	-0.097	-0.095
Age	0.006	0.005	0.007
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.036	0.034	0.035
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	-0.003
Female household head	0.073	0.072	0.078
Dependency ratio	0.008	0.007	0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.068	0.074	0.063
Secondary	0.058	0.069	0.046
Tertiary	0.373***	0.386***	0.314**
Respondent is working	0.040	0.042	0.039
Life satisfaction	0.113**	0.120**	0.104**
Linguistic minority	0.321**	0.326**	0.325**
COVID impacts	0.094	0.092	0.096
Environmental problems	-0.052	-0.054	-0.059
Social protection	0.235***	0.228***	0.242***
Livelihood opportunities	0.044	0.046	0.054
Observations	529	529	528

Table 390. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Erigavo (SOM1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return migrant	
	migrant		Remittances
Current migrant	0.120***		
Return migrant		0.141*	
Remittances			0.052
Female	0.023	0.029	0.036
Age	0.008	0.006	0.007
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.020	-0.018	-0.023
Household size	0.006	0.005	0.005
Female household head	0.141**	0.151***	0.144**
Dependency ratio	-0.041	-0.045	-0.044
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.052	0.018	0.033
Secondary	0.044	0.043	0.047
Tertiary	0.094	0.105	0.092
Respondent is working	0.105*	0.111**	0.122**
Life satisfaction	-0.033	-0.005	-0.014
Linguistic minority	0.006	-0.001	0.036
COVID impacts	0.120**	0.119**	0.128**
Environmental problems	-0.034	-0.055	-0.047
Social protection	0.183*	0.174**	0.184*
Livelihood opportunities	0.003	0.006	-0.003
Observations	492	486	482

Table 391. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Baidoa (SOM2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.065		
Return migrant		0.103*	
Remittances			0.053
Female	0.036	0.033	0.029
Age	0.029	0.024	0.028
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.000	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.100*	0.117*	0.114*
Household size	0.008	0.008	0.008
Female household head	-0.002	0.005	0.005
Dependency ratio	0.017	0.017	0.018
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.082*	0.090*	0.081*
Secondary	0.073	0.083	0.081
Tertiary	0.316***	0.324**	0.334***
Respondent is working	0.022	0.024	0.020
Life satisfaction	0.034	0.030	0.039
Linguistic minority	0.049	0.026	0.046
COVID impacts	0.195***	0.172***	0.193***
Environmental problems	0.141***	0.118***	0.133***
Social protection	0.098**	0.103**	0.108**
Livelihood opportunities	0.103***	0.111***	0.100***
Observations	522	522	522

Table 392. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Enfidha (TUN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.241***		
Return migrant		0.058	
Remittances			-0.020
Female	-0.008	-0.003	-0.016
Age	0.001	-0.009	-0.004
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.038	-0.029	-0.023
Household size	0.001	0.002	0.000
Female household head	0.112**	0.120**	0.134**
Dependency ratio	0.056	0.056	0.049
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.442**	-0.251	-0.214
Secondary	-0.313	-0.113	-0.073
Tertiary	-0.201	0.019	0.049
Respondent is working	-0.008	-0.010	-0.006
Life satisfaction	0.068	0.079	0.081
Linguistic minority	-0.082	-0.104	-0.116
COVID impacts	0.031	0.040	0.045
Environmental problems	0.063	0.070	0.074
Social protection	0.022	0.027	0.035
Livelihood opportunities	0.006	-0.005	-0.003
Observations	499	499	498

Table 393. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Redeyef (TUN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	0	Datama	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.097		
Return migrant		0.028	
Remittances			0.086**
Female	-0.076**	-0.074**	-0.080***
Age	-0.056**	-0.056**	-0.062**
Age (squared)	0.001*	0.001*	0.001**
Married or cohabitating	-0.077	-0.071	-0.062
Household size	0.008	0.010	0.010
Female household head	0.004	0.014	0.008
Dependency ratio	-0.009	-0.008	-0.007
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.111**	0.111*	0.105**
Life satisfaction	0.007	0.001	0.002
Linguistic minority	-0.642	-0.656	-0.668
COVID impacts	0.030	0.031	0.023
Environmental problems	-0.077*	-0.083*	-0.084*
Social protection	0.055	0.055	0.053
Livelihood opportunities	0.052	0.053	0.056
Observations	504	504	504

Table 394. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Hopa (TUR1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.086***	illigrant	Kemittances
Return migrant	0.000	0.102***	
Remittances			-0.029
Female	-0.080**	-0.077**	-0.087**
Age	0.002	0.005	0.007
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.050	-0.035	-0.045
Household size	-0.010	-0.013	-0.012
Female household head	0.028	0.020	0.034
Dependency ratio	0.017	0.024	0.013
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.064*	0.055	0.057
Life satisfaction	-0.062*	-0.062*	-0.064*
Linguistic minority	-0.113**	-0.134**	-0.116*
COVID impacts	-0.013	-0.011	-0.003
Environmental problems	0.110***	0.093***	0.109***
Social protection	0.023	0.035	0.023
Livelihood opportunities	0.011	0.012	0.017
Observations	535	533	535

Table 395. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Yenice (TUR2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.057***	illigrafic	Remittances
Return migrant	0.007	0.058***	
Remittances		0.000	0.102**
Female	-0.008	-0.011	-0.012
Age	-0.015	-0.010	-0.011
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.000	-0.008	0.005
Household size	-0.020***	-0.022***	-0.019**
Female household head	0.014	0.024	0.027
Dependency ratio	0.016	0.021	0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.013	0.004	0.011
Life satisfaction	0.011	0.003	0.011
Linguistic minority	0.096*	0.091	0.084
COVID impacts	0.004	0.001	0.008
Environmental problems	0.030*	0.034	0.038
Social protection	-0.002	-0.001	-0.017
Livelihood opportunities	-0.007	-0.004	-0.001
Observations	536	535	536

Table 396. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Kilis (TUR3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	
Current migrant	0.019		
Return migrant		0.034	
Remittances			0.035
Female	-0.024	-0.032*	-0.024
Age	-0.012	-0.012	-0.012
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.026	-0.022	-0.030
Household size	0.001	0.002	0.002
Female household head	0.040*	0.043*	0.045*
Dependency ratio	0.015*	0.016	0.015
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.028*	0.019	0.027*
Life satisfaction	-0.016	-0.017	-0.018
Linguistic minority	0.294	0.199	0.242
COVID impacts	0.001	0.008	-0.000
Environmental problems	0.019	0.017	0.022
Social protection	0.025*	0.024*	0.020
Livelihood opportunities	0.021*	0.023**	0.024**
Observations	380	381	376

Table 397. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

-	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.033		
Return migrant		0.001	
Remittances			0.018
Female	-0.028	-0.024	-0.025
Age	-0.031*	-0.031*	-0.033*
Age (squared)	0.001*	0.001*	0.001*
Married or cohabitating	0.011	0.010	0.011
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Female household head	0.007	0.004	0.008
Dependency ratio	0.002	0.003	0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.054*	0.054*	0.055*
Secondary	0.065**	0.071**	0.071***
Tertiary	0.189**	0.198***	0.196***
Respondent is working	-0.010	-0.010	-0.013
Life satisfaction	-0.007	-0.010	-0.011
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.092**	0.093**	0.098**
Environmental problems	0.030	0.031	0.031
Social protection	-0.076	-0.074	-0.073
Livelihood opportunities	0.023	0.030	0.030
Observations	512	512	510

Table 398. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Behsud (AFG2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.115*		
Return migrant		-0.049	
Remittances			-0.035
Female	-0.140**	-0.129*	-0.143**
Age	-0.015	-0.017	-0.014
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.131*	-0.134*	-0.130
Household size	0.004	0.004	0.004
Female household head	0.072	0.086	0.097
Dependency ratio	-0.035	-0.039	-0.038
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.158*	0.164*	0.154
Secondary	0.120	0.096	0.102
Tertiary	0.287**	0.253**	0.250**
Respondent is working	-0.026	-0.027	-0.038
Life satisfaction	-0.218***	-0.236***	-0.238***
Linguistic minority	-0.037	-0.042	-0.034
COVID impacts	0.040	0.070	0.047
Environmental problems	0.167***	0.163***	0.159***
Social protection	-0.007	-0.015	-0.032
Livelihood opportunities	-0.115	-0.119	-0.139
Observations	564	560	563

Table 399. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.081		
Return migrant		-0.032	
Remittances			0.073***
Female	-0.022	-0.026	-0.009
Age	-0.037**	-0.035*	-0.036*
Age (squared)	0.001**	0.001**	0.001**
Married or cohabitating	-0.021	-0.024	-0.031
Household size	0.011***	0.011***	0.011***
Female household head	-0.027	-0.035	-0.046
Dependency ratio	-0.019	-0.022	-0.020
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.031	0.033	0.032
Secondary	0.064*	0.079***	0.069**
Tertiary	0.123*	0.146**	0.135**
Respondent is working	0.007	0.012	0.018
Life satisfaction	-0.021	-0.017	-0.018
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.063	0.067	0.067
Environmental problems	0.065*	0.064*	0.069*
Social protection	-0.046	-0.042	-0.029
Livelihood opportunities	0.059	0.066*	0.065*
Observations	535	535	532

Table 400. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	0	Datama		
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.004			
Return migrant		-0.019		
Remittances			-0.030*	
Female	-0.045**	-0.045**	-0.038**	
Age	-0.006	-0.005	-0.006	
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Married or cohabitating	0.001	0.002	0.001	
Household size	0.001	0.001	0.001	
Female household head	-0.006	-0.002	-0.007	
Dependency ratio	0.013**	0.014**	0.013**	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.003	0.005	0.007	
Secondary	0.036	0.039**	0.035*	
Tertiary	0.353***	0.362***	0.353***	
Respondent is working	0.007	0.010	0.011	
Life satisfaction	0.011	0.017	0.018	
Linguistic minority	-0.029*	-0.028*	-0.022	
COVID impacts	0.007	0.008	0.009	
Environmental problems	-0.011	-0.011	-0.012	
Social protection	0.020	0.019	0.015	
Livelihood opportunities	-0.004	-0.003	-0.001	
Observations	491	479	490	

Table 401. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Youhanabad (PAK2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	0	D - 1	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.010		
Return migrant		0.003	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.004	0.002	0.006
Age	0.002	0.001	0.004
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.002	-0.000	-0.004
Household size	0.000	0.000	0.001
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.002	-0.001	-0.005
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.016	-0.002	-0.018
Secondary	-0.011	-0.001	-0.013
Tertiary	-0.014	-0.002	-0.011
Respondent is working	0.007	0.002	0.015
Life satisfaction	-0.002	-0.001	-0.006**
Linguistic minority	0.009	-0.003	0.064
COVID impacts	-0.001	0.001	0.003
Environmental problems	0.011	0.003	0.019
Social protection	-0.006	-0.001	-0.012*
Livelihood opportunities	-0.001	-0.000	-0.002
Observations	503	502	503

Table 402. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.081***		
Return migrant		0.047	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.000	0.000	0.000
Age	0.092***	0.094***	0.096***
Age (squared)	-0.001***	-0.001***	-0.001***
Married or cohabitating	-0.021	-0.018	-0.014
Household size	0.007**	0.007**	0.006*
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dependency ratio	-0.006	-0.003	0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.074*	0.078*	0.075*
Secondary	0.126***	0.133***	0.130***
Tertiary	0.411***	0.468***	0.527***
Respondent is working	-0.169**	-0.173**	-0.171**
Life satisfaction	-0.040	-0.034	-0.030
Linguistic minority	0.049	0.031	0.014
COVID impacts	0.007	0.009	0.012
Environmental problems	-0.020	-0.021	-0.016
Social protection	-0.008	-0.008	-0.009
Livelihood opportunities	0.001	0.000	-0.001
Observations	294	294	292

Table 403. Marginal effects: Participation in voluntary and community groups - Pooled

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.078***		
Return migrant		0.067***	
Remittances			0.070***
Female	-0.079***	-0.078***	-0.081***
Age	0.001	0.004	0.002
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.024**	0.019*	0.022**
Household size	0.003***	0.003***	0.003***
Female household head	0.036***	0.042***	0.037***
Dependency ratio	0.011*	0.010*	0.011*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.006	-0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.008	0.020*	0.017
Tertiary	0.140***	0.157***	0.152***
Respondent is working	0.035***	0.034***	0.034***
Life satisfaction	-0.009	-0.004	-0.006
Linguistic minority	0.052**	0.060**	0.058**
COVID impacts	0.018*	0.016*	0.023**
Environmental problems	0.073***	0.073***	0.076***
Social protection	0.078***	0.075***	0.074***
Livelihood opportunities	0.015	0.013	0.012
Linguistic fractionalisation	0.274***	0.278***	0.283***
Observations	12,811	12,774	12,773

Dimension 4: Participation and social capital

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 404. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Nicolau (CPV1)

Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
0.109		
	-0.014	
		0.191***
-0.023	-0.025	-0.018
0.004	0.004	-0.001
0.000	0.000	0.000
-0.010	-0.008	-0.011
-0.001	-0.001	0.001
-0.077	-0.077	-0.109**
-0.083	-0.085	-0.071
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.207**	0.212**	0.202**
0.356***	0.358***	0.337***
0.123**	0.118*	0.143**
0.145**	0.145**	0.118*
0.790**	0.785**	0.742**
-0.206	-0.204	-0.225
-0.041	-0.046	-0.070
-0.006	-0.004	-0.031
0.089	0.092	0.092
487	486	485
	0.109 -0.023 0.004 0.000 -0.010 -0.001 -0.077 -0.083 0.000 0.207** 0.356*** 0.123** 0.145** 0.790** -0.206 -0.041 -0.006 0.089	migrant migrant 0.109 -0.014 -0.023 -0.025 0.004 0.004 0.000 0.000 -0.010 -0.008 -0.001 -0.001 -0.077 -0.077 -0.083 -0.085 0.000 0.000 0.207** 0.212** 0.356*** 0.358*** 0.123** 0.118* 0.790** 0.785** -0.206 -0.204 -0.041 -0.046 -0.006 -0.004 0.089 0.092

Table 405. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Boa Vista (CPV2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000	3	
Return migrant		0.168**	
Remittances			0.104*
Female	-0.225***	-0.204***	-0.224***
Age	0.099**	0.101**	0.106***
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.002**
Married or cohabitating	-0.047	-0.051	-0.036
Household size	-0.004	-0.002	-0.004
Female household head	0.003	-0.012	0.011
Dependency ratio	0.035	0.029	0.029
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.113	0.131	0.094
Secondary	0.342*	0.342	0.309
Tertiary	0.544**	0.553**	0.528**
Respondent is working	0.066	0.055	0.069
Life satisfaction	0.241***	0.243***	0.242***
Linguistic minority	0.110	0.126	0.079
COVID impacts	-0.310**	-0.300**	-0.283*
Environmental problems	-0.063	-0.073	-0.071
Social protection	0.073	0.078	0.065
Livelihood opportunities	0.061	0.074	0.066
Observations	506	509	507

Table 406. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.228***		
Return migrant		0.186***	
Remittances			0.157*
Female	-0.208***	-0.195***	-0.229***
Age	0.110***	0.122***	0.128***
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	-0.058	-0.055	-0.112
Household size	0.016***	0.016***	0.017***
Female household head	-0.057	-0.046	-0.042
Dependency ratio	-0.006	0.016	0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.088	-0.076	-0.079
Secondary	-0.111	-0.064	-0.103
Tertiary	0.105	0.158	0.114
Respondent is working	0.037	0.063	0.047
Life satisfaction	0.154***	0.155***	0.146***
Linguistic minority	-0.064	-0.070	-0.073
COVID impacts	0.003	-0.020	0.004
Environmental problems	0.096	0.099	0.086
Social protection	0.100*	0.109*	0.116*
Livelihood opportunities	0.068	0.060	0.062
Observations	505	505	503

Table 407. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.033		
Return migrant		0.070	
Remittances			0.086
Female	-0.038	-0.042	-0.044
Age	0.011	0.016	0.012
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.336***	0.325***	0.338***
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Female household head	0.040	0.032	0.044
Dependency ratio	-0.086	-0.079	-0.086
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.048	0.034	0.048
Secondary	0.184*	0.188**	0.188*
Tertiary	0.488***	0.462***	0.491***
Respondent is working	0.084	0.083	0.085
Life satisfaction	0.047	0.037	0.042
Linguistic minority	-0.007	-0.009	0.009
COVID impacts	0.052	0.058	0.059
Environmental problems	-0.025	-0.030	-0.026
Social protection	-0.086	-0.077	-0.080
Livelihood opportunities	-0.012	0.005	-0.014
Observations	484	481	484

Table 408. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Gbane (GHA1)

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	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.068	9	
Return migrant		0.253**	
Remittances			-0.134
Female	-0.077	-0.066	-0.064
Age	0.226***	0.241***	0.236***
Age (squared)	-0.004***	-0.004***	-0.004***
Married or cohabitating	0.116	0.140*	0.092
Household size	0.007	0.006	0.004
Female household head	-0.154	-0.151	-0.210*
Dependency ratio	0.085*	0.083*	0.085*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.001	0.017	-0.002
Secondary	0.069	0.067	0.085
Tertiary	0.101	0.073	0.125
Respondent is working	0.077	0.072	0.062
Life satisfaction	-0.109*	-0.114**	-0.120*
Linguistic minority	0.005	0.007	-0.023
COVID impacts	-0.092	0.023	-0.019
Environmental problems	-0.142	-0.180	-0.123
Social protection	0.005	-0.011	0.004
Livelihood opportunities	0.165***	0.162**	0.178***
Observations	481	479	479

Table 409. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Golf City (GHA2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.039		
Return migrant		0.043	
Remittances			0.067
Female	-0.039	-0.042	-0.043
Age	0.136**	0.136**	0.135**
Age (squared)	-0.002*	-0.002*	-0.002*
Married or cohabitating	0.026	0.022	0.030
Household size	0.005	0.006	0.004
Female household head	-0.034	-0.033	-0.034
Dependency ratio	-0.032	-0.036	-0.026
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.164	0.158	0.168
Secondary	0.289**	0.282*	0.292**
Tertiary	0.389**	0.387**	0.378**
Respondent is working	0.143*	0.139	0.137
Life satisfaction	0.191***	0.190***	0.193***
Linguistic minority	0.239	0.247	0.235
COVID impacts	-0.063	-0.069	-0.065
Environmental problems	-0.046	-0.045	-0.039
Social protection	-0.024	-0.016	-0.024
Livelihood opportunities	0.038	0.040	0.041
Observations	501	501	497

Table 410. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - New Takoradi (GHA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.105		
Return migrant		0.045	
Remittances			0.111*
Female	-0.163***	-0.164***	-0.167***
Age	0.204***	0.205***	0.211***
Age (squared)	-0.003***	-0.003***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	-0.108	-0.096	-0.102
Household size	0.008	0.008	0.007
Female household head	0.006	0.011	0.002
Dependency ratio	0.018	0.018	0.017
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.215	-0.192	-0.305
Secondary	0.033	0.047	-0.081
Tertiary	0.108	0.131	-0.015
Respondent is working	-0.053	-0.052	-0.060
Life satisfaction	0.111*	0.117*	0.104*
Linguistic minority	0.220**	0.227**	0.232**
COVID impacts	-0.071	-0.051	-0.029
Environmental problems	0.078	0.061	0.085
Social protection	0.124	0.123	0.106
Livelihood opportunities	0.083	0.082	0.082
Observations	474	471	473
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Table 411. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Down Quarters (NGA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.035		
Return migrant		0.210**	
Remittances			0.033
Female	-0.192**	-0.190**	-0.199**
Age	0.103***	0.095***	0.106***
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.065	0.062	0.066
Household size	0.021**	0.019*	0.021**
Female household head	0.169	0.154	0.172
Dependency ratio	-0.063	-0.063	-0.066
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.452	-0.489	-0.444
Secondary	-0.301	-0.347	-0.287
Tertiary	-0.229	-0.273	-0.214
Respondent is working	0.031	0.050	0.023
Life satisfaction	0.087	0.106*	0.085
Linguistic minority	-0.072	-0.046	-0.060
COVID impacts	0.096**	0.112**	0.093**
Environmental problems	0.023	0.014	0.023
Social protection	0.194**	0.171**	0.190**
Livelihood opportunities	0.222***	0.215***	0.216***
Observations	468	469	465
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Table 412. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Awe (NGA2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.068		
Return migrant		0.368**	
Remittances			0.177
Female	-0.212***	-0.196***	-0.210***
Age	0.033	0.032	0.030
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.135**	0.174**	0.138**
Household size	-0.005	-0.008**	-0.005
Female household head	-0.009	-0.008	-0.008
Dependency ratio	0.057	0.051	0.056
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.057	0.039	0.054
Secondary	0.101	0.091	0.097
Tertiary	0.241*	0.222*	0.243**
Respondent is working	0.015	0.051	0.019
Life satisfaction	0.140**	0.135**	0.139**
Linguistic minority	0.133	0.090	0.136
COVID impacts	-0.090	-0.089	-0.086
Environmental problems	0.056	0.073	0.056
Social protection	0.139**	0.114**	0.136**
Livelihood opportunities	0.110**	0.129**	0.110**
Observations	461	459	461

Table 413. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Ekpoma (NGA3)

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	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.175***		
Return migrant		0.065	
Remittances			0.180***
Female	-0.163**	-0.149*	-0.169**
Age	0.151***	0.147***	0.158***
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	-0.035	-0.041	-0.037
Household size	0.013**	0.012**	0.013**
Female household head	-0.177**	-0.171**	-0.168*
Dependency ratio	-0.129*	-0.125*	-0.118*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.001	-0.012	-0.009
Life satisfaction	0.231***	0.267***	0.238***
Linguistic minority	0.080	0.115	0.102
COVID impacts	-0.044	-0.049	-0.057
Environmental problems	0.032	0.037	0.025
Social protection	-0.247**	-0.226*	-0.232
Livelihood opportunities	-0.054	-0.056	-0.070
Observations	480	479	480

Table 414. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Batu (ETH2)

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.249***		
Return migrant		0.201***	
Remittances			0.029
Female	-0.260***	-0.243***	-0.218***
Age	0.000	-0.026	-0.017
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.086	0.070	0.072
Household size	0.005	0.003	0.005
Female household head	0.084	0.039	0.058
Dependency ratio	0.020	0.021	0.018
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.077	-0.021	0.010
Secondary	-0.017	0.060	0.089
Tertiary	0.134	0.234	0.256*
Respondent is working	0.032	0.044	0.019
Life satisfaction	0.032	0.060	0.055
Linguistic minority	0.638***	0.580***	0.547***
COVID impacts	0.041	0.045	0.044
Environmental problems	0.027	0.061	0.075
Social protection	0.037	0.037	0.051
Livelihood opportunities	0.030	0.040	0.045
Observations	534	533	534

Table 415. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Moyale (ETH3)

migrant		Damittanasa
	migrant	Remittances
0.076		
	0.018	
		0.161
-0.092	-0.097	-0.094
0.036	0.034	0.035
-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
0.133	0.131	0.129
0.012	0.011	0.011
0.069	0.069	0.071
0.009	0.007	0.009
0.000	0.000	0.000
0.144**	0.154**	0.146**
0.207**	0.224**	0.210**
0.505***	0.521***	0.484***
0.188**	0.189**	0.191**
0.153*	0.166**	0.153*
0.153	0.158	0.157
0.188**	0.183**	0.185**
-0.096	-0.099	-0.103
0.273***	0.261***	0.270***
0.041	0.044	0.050
528	528	527
	-0.092 0.036 -0.000 0.133 0.012 0.069 0.009 0.000 0.144** 0.207** 0.505*** 0.188** 0.153* 0.153 0.188** -0.096 0.273*** 0.041	0.018 -0.092 -0.097 0.036 0.034 -0.000 -0.000 0.133 0.131 0.012 0.011 0.069 0.069 0.009 0.007 0.000 0.000 0.144** 0.154** 0.207** 0.224** 0.505*** 0.521*** 0.188** 0.189** 0.153 0.158 0.188** 0.183** -0.096 -0.099 0.273*** 0.261*** 0.041 0.044

Table 416. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.184***		
Return migrant		0.268*	
Remittances			0.224***
Female	-0.037	-0.032	-0.039
Age	0.016	0.014	0.024
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.049	-0.033	-0.019
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.002
Female household head	0.028	0.039	0.009
Dependency ratio	-0.054*	-0.055*	-0.053*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.315***	0.277***	0.320***
Secondary	0.211***	0.219***	0.225***
Tertiary	0.225**	0.243***	0.217**
Respondent is working	0.111	0.108	0.107
Life satisfaction	0.161	0.206*	0.170
Linguistic minority	0.538	0.429	0.521
COVID impacts	0.029	0.028	0.020
Environmental problems	-0.000	-0.024	0.001
Social protection	0.271**	0.262**	0.271**
Livelihood opportunities	-0.052	-0.046	-0.075
Observations	465	461	456

Table 417. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.058*		
Return migrant		0.097**	
Remittances			0.091***
Female	0.044	0.041	0.039
Age	0.035	0.029	0.035
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.053	0.068*	0.068*
Household size	0.006	0.007	0.006
Female household head	-0.003	0.001	0.004
Dependency ratio	0.003	0.003	0.008
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.088*	0.097**	0.082*
Secondary	0.100**	0.111**	0.107**
Tertiary	0.302**	0.303**	0.308**
Respondent is working	0.043	0.047	0.045
Life satisfaction	0.007	0.005	0.007
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.166***	0.140***	0.150***
Environmental problems	0.112***	0.088***	0.098***
Social protection	0.010	0.008	0.015
Livelihood opportunities	0.076***	0.085**	0.083***
Observations	481	481	481

Table 418. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Enfidha (TUN1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.373***		
Return migrant		0.045	
Remittances			0.041
Female	-0.108*	-0.113	-0.117*
Age	0.108**	0.093*	0.093*
Age (squared)	-0.002**	-0.002*	-0.002*
Married or cohabitating	-0.038	-0.022	-0.027
Household size	-0.010	-0.010	-0.012
Female household head	0.052	0.065	0.065
Dependency ratio	0.050	0.039	0.043
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.267	-0.084	-0.082
Secondary	-0.156	0.049	0.049
Tertiary	0.104	0.331	0.320
Respondent is working	-0.097	-0.105	-0.102
Life satisfaction	0.180***	0.182***	0.175***
Linguistic minority	-0.135	-0.171	-0.175
COVID impacts	0.038	0.060*	0.066*
Environmental problems	0.060	0.062	0.062
Social protection	0.022	0.037	0.038
Livelihood opportunities	0.006	-0.002	-0.002
Observations	492	492	491

Table 419. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.001		
Return migrant		-0.003	
Remittances			-0.025
Female	-0.175***	-0.175**	-0.174**
Age	0.019	0.019	0.021
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.011	0.011	0.008
Household size	-0.032	-0.032	-0.033
Female household head	-0.073	-0.073	-0.071
Dependency ratio	-0.011	-0.011	-0.011
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.315	-0.314	-0.308
Secondary	-0.221	-0.220	-0.214
Tertiary	-0.004	-0.003	0.007
Respondent is working	0.170***	0.170***	0.171***
Life satisfaction	-0.039	-0.039	-0.039
Linguistic minority	0.527	0.529	0.525
COVID impacts	0.063	0.063	0.064
Environmental problems	-0.067	-0.067	-0.065
Social protection	-0.152	-0.152	-0.152
Livelihood opportunities	0.157**	0.158**	0.157**
Observations	499	499	499

Table 420. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.084**		
Return migrant		0.136*	
Remittances			-0.043
Female	0.048	0.047	0.039
Age	0.147***	0.143***	0.147***
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	-0.083	-0.053	-0.075
Household size	-0.003	-0.005	-0.003
Female household head	-0.045	-0.044	-0.028
Dependency ratio	-0.117	-0.120*	-0.125*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.055	0.100	0.034
Secondary	0.230	0.291	0.233
Tertiary	0.360*	0.442**	0.374*
Respondent is working	0.103	0.099	0.097
Life satisfaction	0.029	0.034	0.030
Linguistic minority	-0.178*	-0.196*	-0.193*
COVID impacts	-0.021	-0.025	-0.014
Environmental problems	0.004	-0.019	0.005
Social protection	0.165***	0.176***	0.170***
Livelihood opportunities	0.130**	0.125**	0.139**
Observations	526	524	526

Table 421. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Yenice (TUR2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.081		
Return migrant		0.104	
Remittances			-0.144
Female	-0.063	-0.074	-0.073
Age	0.192***	0.198***	0.199***
Age (squared)	-0.003**	-0.003**	-0.003***
Married or cohabitating	-0.005	-0.006	-0.012
Household size	0.003	0.002	0.001
Female household head	-0.154*	-0.141*	-0.154*
Dependency ratio	0.081	0.079	0.079
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.048	-0.062	-0.052
Life satisfaction	0.092	0.080	0.081
Linguistic minority	-0.022	-0.005	-0.018
COVID impacts	0.097*	0.102**	0.106**
Environmental problems	0.101	0.104	0.108
Social protection	0.054	0.058	0.063
Livelihood opportunities	0.190**	0.194***	0.205***
Observations	527	527	527

Table 422. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Kilis (TUR3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.013		
Return migrant		0.020	
Remittances			0.001
Female	-0.007	-0.014	-0.013
Age	0.001	0.001	0.001
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.001	-0.003	-0.002
Household size	0.001	0.002	0.002
Female household head	0.016	0.020	0.021
Dependency ratio	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.018	0.016	0.017
Life satisfaction	0.012	0.014	0.013
Linguistic minority	1.176	1.247*	1.213
COVID impacts	-0.010	-0.009	-0.010
Environmental problems	0.013	0.015	0.016
Social protection	-0.003	-0.007	-0.005
Livelihood opportunities	0.005	0.008	0.007
Observations	451	452	448

Table 423. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.036		
Return migrant		0.049	
Remittances			-0.040
Female	-0.020	-0.005	-0.018
Age	0.010	0.012	0.012
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.028	-0.030	-0.022
Household size	0.002	0.003	0.003
Female household head	-0.132*	-0.142*	-0.130*
Dependency ratio	0.027	0.029	0.028
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.113**	0.107*	0.110*
Secondary	0.103*	0.106*	0.109**
Tertiary	0.372***	0.376***	0.381***
Respondent is working	-0.037	-0.036	-0.035
Life satisfaction	0.038	0.037	0.044
Linguistic minority	0.134	0.139	0.140
COVID impacts	0.223**	0.224**	0.214**
Environmental problems	0.026	0.021	0.027
Social protection	0.050	0.061	0.066
Livelihood opportunities	0.092	0.100	0.103
Observations	519	519	517

Table 424. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.019		
Return migrant		0.019	
Remittances			0.135
Female	-0.088	-0.087	-0.081
Age	0.095**	0.097**	0.102**
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001*
Married or cohabitating	-0.164	-0.163	-0.168
Household size	0.004	0.004	0.003
Female household head	0.059	0.061	0.048
Dependency ratio	-0.067**	-0.067**	-0.073**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.057	0.058	0.063
Secondary	0.130	0.134	0.122
Tertiary	0.294**	0.296**	0.277**
Respondent is working	0.040	0.045	0.055
Life satisfaction	-0.194***	-0.186***	-0.194***
Linguistic minority	-0.153*	-0.161**	-0.156*
COVID impacts	0.059	0.071	0.044
Environmental problems	0.192***	0.197***	0.204***
Social protection	-0.068	-0.065	-0.074
Livelihood opportunities	0.043	0.046	0.025
Observations	545	541	544

Table 425. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.209***		
Return migrant		0.083	
Remittances			0.039
Female	-0.006	0.020	0.004
Age	0.046	0.056	0.051
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.003	-0.012	-0.014
Household size	0.028***	0.029***	0.027**
Female household head	-0.154	-0.164	-0.174
Dependency ratio	-0.083**	-0.083**	-0.085**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.001	0.014	0.017
Secondary	-0.042	-0.030	-0.019
Tertiary	0.141	0.153*	0.166**
Respondent is working	0.088*	0.105**	0.102*
Life satisfaction	-0.070	-0.065	-0.063
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.046	-0.029	-0.031
Environmental problems	0.073	0.071	0.071
Social protection	-0.022	0.018	0.011
Livelihood opportunities	0.171**	0.144**	0.165**
Observations	525	525	522

Table 426. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.111***		
Return migrant		0.102**	
Remittances			0.132***
Female	-0.085**	-0.115***	-0.111***
Age	0.014	0.020	0.029
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.017	0.033	0.027
Household size	0.004	0.003	0.003
Female household head	0.070*	0.076	0.060
Dependency ratio	0.026	0.030	0.026
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.036	0.068**	0.034
Secondary	0.075*	0.087**	0.083**
Tertiary	0.274***	0.367***	0.304***
Respondent is working	0.055*	0.045	0.054**
Life satisfaction	0.083**	0.108**	0.101***
Linguistic minority	-0.071	-0.034	-0.050
COVID impacts	0.028	0.012	0.019
Environmental problems	-0.090**	-0.088**	-0.081**
Social protection	0.060	0.040	0.074*
Livelihood opportunities	0.044**	0.042**	0.034*
Observations	478	468	478

Table 427. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.004		
Return migrant		0.044	
Remittances			-0.018
Female	0.024	0.027	0.025
Age	-0.014	-0.015	-0.015
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.001	0.001	-0.001
Household size	0.005*	0.005*	0.006*
Female household head	-0.010	-0.012	-0.013
Dependency ratio	-0.019	-0.017	-0.019
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.026	0.028	0.026
Secondary	0.049**	0.052**	0.049**
Tertiary	0.100*	0.094*	0.105*
Respondent is working	0.060***	0.060***	0.062***
Life satisfaction	-0.009	-0.007	-0.009
Linguistic minority	-0.126	-0.124	-0.123
COVID impacts	-0.009	-0.003	-0.006
Environmental problems	0.165***	0.159***	0.168***
Social protection	-0.042	-0.037	-0.043
Livelihood opportunities	-0.001	0.002	-0.002
Observations	525	524	525

Table 428. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.103		
Return migrant		0.281**	
Remittances			0.293
Female	-0.371***	-0.366***	-0.364***
Age	0.123***	0.128***	0.125***
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	-0.044	-0.047	-0.046
Household size	0.006	0.007	0.006
Female household head	0.046	0.044	0.047
Dependency ratio	0.012	0.013	0.014
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.178***	0.179***	0.181***
Secondary	0.235**	0.237**	0.248**
Tertiary	0.291**	0.287***	0.327***
Respondent is working	-0.124	-0.123	-0.117
Life satisfaction	0.083*	0.085*	0.086*
Linguistic minority	-0.181	-0.143	-0.179
COVID impacts	0.032	0.032	0.028
Environmental problems	0.087	0.079	0.083
Social protection	-0.045	-0.047	-0.042
Livelihood opportunities	0.052	0.058	0.052
Observations	487	487	487

Table 429. Marginal effects: Dimension 4 - Pooled

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.143***		
Return migrant		0.118***	
Remittances			0.104***
Female	-0.092***	-0.088***	-0.094***
Age	0.068***	0.072***	0.070***
Age (squared)	-0.001***	-0.001***	-0.001***
Married or cohabitating	0.020	0.010	0.012
Household size	0.004***	0.004***	0.004***
Female household head	0.015	0.027	0.016
Dependency ratio	-0.014*	-0.014*	-0.013
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.063***	0.074***	0.074***
Secondary	0.127***	0.151***	0.148***
Tertiary	0.324***	0.353***	0.349***
Respondent is working	0.090***	0.085***	0.085***
Life satisfaction	0.072***	0.081***	0.077***
Linguistic minority	0.055	0.070**	0.069**
COVID impacts	0.008	0.003	0.016
Environmental problems	0.101***	0.101***	0.106***
Social protection	0.076***	0.071***	0.069***
Livelihood opportunities	0.097***	0.089***	0.090***
Linguistic fractionalisation	0.084*	0.083	0.091*
Observations	12,504	12,473	12,469

Security

No theft

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Table 430. Marginal effects: No theft - Nicolau (CPV1)

-	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		-0.034	
Remittances			0.011
Female	0.012	0.012	0.013
Age	-0.032	-0.031	-0.031
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.012	0.014	0.011
Household size	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002
Female household head	0.013	0.013	0.012
Dependency ratio	0.001	-0.001	0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	-0.038	-0.036	-0.038
Tertiary	-0.253***	-0.251***	-0.258***
Respondent is working	0.024	0.024	0.022
Life satisfaction	0.026	0.026	0.028
Linguistic minority	0.052	0.045	0.050
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.018	-0.016	-0.016
Social protection	-0.014	-0.010	-0.015
Livelihood opportunities	0.022	0.018	0.021
Observations	479	487	486

Table 431. Marginal effects: No theft - Boa Vista (CPV2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.010	
Remittances			-0.012
Female	0.027	0.029	0.027
Age	-0.053*	-0.053*	-0.055*
Age (squared)	0.001*	0.001*	0.001**
Married or cohabitating	-0.022	-0.023	-0.027
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.002
Female household head	-0.018	-0.016	-0.020
Dependency ratio	-0.016	-0.014	-0.012
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.012	0.012	0.017
Secondary	-0.075	-0.073	-0.068
Tertiary	-0.089	-0.085	-0.082
Respondent is working	-0.036	-0.032	-0.036
Life satisfaction	0.103**	0.097**	0.100**
Linguistic minority	-0.015	-0.010	-0.010
COVID impacts	-0.024	-0.024	-0.027
Environmental problems	-0.034	-0.032	-0.033
Social protection	0.038	0.036	0.040
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.004	0.004
Observations	511	515	513

Table 432. Marginal effects: No theft - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.121		
Return migrant		-0.054	
Remittances			-0.166***
Female	0.168**	0.166**	0.185**
Age	-0.024	-0.032	-0.033
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.134**	-0.129*	-0.099*
Household size	-0.005	-0.006	-0.006
Female household head	0.010	-0.001	0.015
Dependency ratio	-0.053	-0.061	-0.059
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.001	-0.012	0.006
Secondary	-0.036	-0.063	-0.019
Tertiary	-0.008	-0.035	0.039
Respondent is working	0.152**	0.140**	0.151**
Life satisfaction	-0.064	-0.067	-0.050
Linguistic minority	0.195***	0.204***	0.188**
COVID impacts	0.044	0.051	0.049
Environmental problems	-0.200***	-0.208***	-0.180**
Social protection	0.066	0.059	0.057
Livelihood opportunities	0.155*	0.156*	0.172*
Observations	510	510	508

Table 433. Marginal effects: No theft - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
		Illigrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.104*		
Return migrant		0.074	
Remittances			0.004
Female	0.059	0.081	0.074
Age	-0.025	-0.034	-0.030
Age (squared)	0.000	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.093	-0.103	-0.104
Household size	0.005***	0.005***	0.006***
Female household head	-0.136**	-0.133**	-0.133**
Dependency ratio	-0.012	-0.007	-0.010
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.054	-0.089	-0.072
Secondary	-0.039	-0.051	-0.052
Tertiary	-0.232	-0.361	-0.275
Respondent is working	-0.089	-0.106*	-0.096*
Life satisfaction	0.042	0.058	0.053
Linguistic minority	-0.060	-0.067	-0.054
COVID impacts	-0.130***	-0.147***	-0.146***
Environmental problems	0.015	0.007	0.012
Social protection	0.028	0.004	0.010
Livelihood opportunities	0.098**	0.103**	0.103**
Observations	494	491	494

Table 434. Marginal effects: No theft - Gbane (GHA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.016		
Return migrant		-0.018	
Remittances			-0.069
Female	0.097*	0.098*	0.110*
Age	-0.047	-0.044	-0.054
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.002	-0.000	-0.009
Household size	0.000	0.000	-0.001
Female household head	0.111	0.116	0.085
Dependency ratio	-0.019	-0.018	-0.015
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.022	0.018	0.015
Secondary	-0.003	-0.005	-0.008
Tertiary	0.101	0.101	0.114
Respondent is working	-0.018	-0.022	-0.022
Life satisfaction	-0.048	-0.051	-0.054
Linguistic minority	0.178*	0.176	0.168
COVID impacts	0.190	0.193	0.200
Environmental problems	-0.151	-0.155	-0.152
Social protection	0.039	0.037	0.035
Livelihood opportunities	0.005	0.004	0.003
Observations	502	500	500

Table 435. Marginal effects: No theft - Golf City (GHA2)

	0	Datum	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.090		
Return migrant		-0.017	
Remittances			-0.101
Female	-0.006	-0.007	0.025
Age	0.050*	0.045	0.033
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.045	-0.033	-0.055
Household size	0.000	-0.000	0.002
Female household head	0.003	0.007	-0.016
Dependency ratio	0.009	0.010	-0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.053	-0.043	-0.049
Secondary	-0.050	-0.050	-0.052
Tertiary	-0.082	-0.099	-0.072
Respondent is working	0.048	0.047	0.054
Life satisfaction	0.148**	0.148**	0.157**
Linguistic minority	0.244*	0.230	0.267
COVID impacts	0.072	0.077	0.073
Environmental problems	-0.013	-0.006	-0.025
Social protection	0.010	-0.008	0.013
Livelihood opportunities	0.056	0.051	0.050
Observations	507	508	503

Table 436. Marginal effects: No theft - New Takoradi (GHA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.050		
Return migrant		0.036	
Remittances			-0.053
Female	-0.016	-0.022	-0.015
Age	0.007	-0.002	0.005
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.094	0.097	0.092
Household size	-0.022**	-0.023**	-0.022**
Female household head	0.019	0.021	0.023
Dependency ratio	-0.012	-0.014	-0.013
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.063	-0.076	-0.051
Secondary	-0.128	-0.139	-0.109
Tertiary	-0.204*	-0.212*	-0.178
Respondent is working	0.071	0.070	0.073
Life satisfaction	0.100	0.101	0.103
Linguistic minority	0.153**	0.153**	0.147**
COVID impacts	0.067	0.051	0.049
Environmental problems	-0.009	-0.018	-0.012
Social protection	-0.064	-0.065	-0.059
Livelihood opportunities	0.090	0.088	0.091
Observations	483	480	482
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Table 437. Marginal effects: No theft - Down Quarters (NGA1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.067		
Return migrant		-0.300***	
Remittances			-0.140*
Female	0.108	0.114	0.109
Age	-0.134***	-0.125***	-0.129***
Age (squared)	0.002***	0.002**	0.002**
Married or cohabitating	0.071	0.074	0.073
Household size	-0.017**	-0.017**	-0.017**
Female household head	-0.004	0.025	0.006
Dependency ratio	-0.118**	-0.118**	-0.112**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.371	0.427	0.367
Secondary	0.062	0.120	0.056
Tertiary	0.124	0.175	0.132
Respondent is working	0.059	0.039	0.057
Life satisfaction	0.047	0.031	0.034
Linguistic minority	-0.369**	-0.416***	-0.350**
COVID impacts	0.016	0.001	0.012
Environmental problems	-0.115*	-0.119*	-0.108
Social protection	-0.039	-0.013	-0.043
Livelihood opportunities	0.098*	0.114**	0.096*
Observations	492	493	489

Table 438. Marginal effects: No theft - Awe (NGA2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.072		
Return migrant		0.001	
Remittances			-0.063
Female	0.151***	0.136***	0.145***
Age	0.040	0.045	0.042
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.105	-0.114*	-0.106
Household size	-0.005*	-0.005	-0.005*
Female household head	-0.095	-0.091	-0.092
Dependency ratio	0.013	0.014	0.014
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.114*	-0.100	-0.114*
Secondary	-0.042	-0.046	-0.044
Tertiary	-0.010	-0.022	-0.020
Respondent is working	0.118*	0.120*	0.118*
Life satisfaction	0.055	0.043	0.053
Linguistic minority	0.141*	0.149*	0.142*
COVID impacts	-0.041	-0.036	-0.041
Environmental problems	-0.132***	-0.125***	-0.129***
Social protection	-0.067	-0.058	-0.064
Livelihood opportunities	0.129*	0.136**	0.130**
Observations	492	490	492

Table 439. Marginal effects: No theft - Ekpoma (NGA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.054		
Return migrant		-0.084	
Remittances			-0.064
Female	-0.010	-0.013	-0.008
Age	-0.060	-0.055	-0.063
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.052	-0.057	-0.053
Household size	0.008	0.008	0.008
Female household head	-0.031	-0.039	-0.035
Dependency ratio	0.068	0.067	0.065
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.053	-0.050	-0.051
Life satisfaction	0.036	0.026	0.039
Linguistic minority	-0.252	-0.252	-0.259*
COVID impacts	0.049	0.053	0.052
Environmental problems	-0.141**	-0.139**	-0.138**
Social protection	0.030	0.031	0.026
Livelihood opportunities	0.050	0.045	0.051
Observations	492	490	492

Table 440. Marginal effects: No theft - Batu (ETH2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001		
Return migrant		0.014	
Remittances			-0.007
Female	-0.056	-0.057	-0.056
Age	-0.003	-0.002	-0.003
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.020	0.018	0.021
Household size	-0.019**	-0.019**	-0.019**
Female household head	-0.013	-0.010	-0.013
Dependency ratio	0.036	0.038	0.035
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.205**	-0.201**	-0.206**
Secondary	-0.138*	-0.139*	-0.137*
Tertiary	-0.133	-0.134	-0.132
Respondent is working	-0.061	-0.057	-0.061
Life satisfaction	0.076	0.079	0.076
Linguistic minority	0.096	0.099	0.096
COVID impacts	-0.026	-0.029	-0.026
Environmental problems	-0.098*	-0.101*	-0.098*
Social protection	-0.003	-0.001	-0.003
Livelihood opportunities	-0.039	-0.042	-0.038
Observations	533	532	533

Table 441. Marginal effects: No theft - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.017		
Return migrant		-0.074	
Remittances			-0.040
Female	-0.047	-0.046	-0.045
Age	0.008	0.011	0.010
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.018	0.014	0.016
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Female household head	-0.043	-0.044	-0.044
Dependency ratio	0.003	0.004	0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.078**	-0.078**	-0.080**
Secondary	-0.062	-0.058	-0.062
Tertiary	-0.079*	-0.086**	-0.076*
Respondent is working	-0.091	-0.091	-0.092
Life satisfaction	0.028	0.030	0.029
Linguistic minority	0.118*	0.124*	0.116*
COVID impacts	-0.071*	-0.070*	-0.069*
Environmental problems	0.036	0.033	0.036
Social protection	-0.029	-0.025	-0.028
Livelihood opportunities	0.054	0.063	0.052
Observations	529	529	528

Table 442. Marginal effects: No theft - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.005		
Return migrant		-0.194***	
Remittances			-0.072
Female	0.041	0.042	0.042
Age	0.028	0.019	0.022
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.045	-0.057	-0.049
Household size	-0.009	-0.010*	-0.010
Female household head	-0.068	-0.076	-0.060
Dependency ratio	0.012	0.014	0.015
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.177**	-0.161*	-0.186**
Secondary	-0.087	-0.081	-0.082
Tertiary	-0.113*	-0.096*	-0.082
Respondent is working	0.001	0.013	-0.004
Life satisfaction	0.137**	0.114*	0.127**
Linguistic minority	0.285*	0.359***	0.301*
COVID impacts	-0.086**	-0.071	-0.077*
Environmental problems	-0.001	0.006	-0.007
Social protection	-0.159**	-0.159**	-0.161**
Livelihood opportunities	0.084*	0.082*	0.091*
Observations	480	477	472

Table 443. Marginal effects: No theft - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.022		
Return migrant		0.002	
Remittances			-0.040
Female	-0.012	-0.010	-0.012
Age	-0.005	-0.004	-0.004
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.074**	0.073**	0.072**
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Female household head	0.035	0.031	0.031
Dependency ratio	-0.002	-0.003	-0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.027	0.026	0.027
Secondary	-0.003	-0.007	-0.003
Tertiary	0.020	0.015	0.019
Respondent is working	-0.016	-0.014	-0.017
Life satisfaction	-0.021	-0.024	-0.019
Linguistic minority	0.171***	0.175***	0.170***
COVID impacts	0.032	0.022	0.043
Environmental problems	-0.128***	-0.129***	-0.123***
Social protection	-0.020	-0.024	-0.023
Livelihood opportunities	0.029	0.032	0.028
Observations	522	522	522

Table 444. Marginal effects: No theft - Enfidha (TUN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.063		
Return migrant		-0.027	
Remittances			-0.054*
Female	0.014	0.011	0.008
Age	0.010	0.008	0.011
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.008	0.012	0.019
Household size	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	0.022	0.030	0.037
Dependency ratio	-0.013	-0.018	-0.021
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.013	-0.011	-0.012
Life satisfaction	0.024	0.024	0.031
Linguistic minority	0.271	0.259	0.255
COVID impacts	-0.018	-0.013	-0.016
Environmental problems	-0.084***	-0.083**	-0.083***
Social protection	-0.055*	-0.049	-0.044
Livelihood opportunities	0.041	0.041	0.037
Observations	495	495	494

Table 445. Marginal effects: No theft - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.030		
Return migrant		0.002	
Remittances			-0.014
Female	-0.027	-0.029	-0.030
Age	-0.044	-0.045	-0.044
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.131**	0.135**	0.133**
Household size	-0.016	-0.016	-0.017
Female household head	0.009	0.014	0.016
Dependency ratio	-0.123***	-0.122***	-0.121***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.069*	-0.068*	-0.067*
Life satisfaction	0.029	0.028	0.027
Linguistic minority	0.486**	0.486**	0.487**
COVID impacts	-0.028	-0.029	-0.028
Environmental problems	-0.052	-0.053	-0.053
Social protection	0.142**	0.141*	0.140*
Livelihood opportunities	-0.015	-0.013	-0.013
Observations	504	504	504

Table 446. Marginal effects: No theft - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.015		
Return migrant		-0.004	
Remittances			-0.082**
Female	0.023	0.024	0.021
Age	0.019	0.018	0.020
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.001	-0.003	-0.002
Household size	0.004	0.004	0.002
Female household head	0.043	0.044	0.044
Dependency ratio	-0.053*	-0.053*	-0.052**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.024	-0.022	-0.027
Life satisfaction	0.002	0.002	-0.000
Linguistic minority	0.021	0.022	0.011
COVID impacts	-0.007	-0.008	-0.008
Environmental problems	-0.056*	-0.055*	-0.057*
Social protection	0.015	0.014	0.013
Livelihood opportunities	0.010	0.010	0.009
Observations	535	533	535

Table 447. Marginal effects: No theft - Yenice (TUR2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.024		
Return migrant		-0.065***	
Remittances			-0.088***
Female	0.045***	0.044**	0.049***
Age	0.032**	0.024*	0.026**
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.000**	-0.000**
Married or cohabitating	-0.005	0.002	-0.012
Household size	0.004	0.003	0.003
Female household head	-0.031	-0.039	-0.039
Dependency ratio	-0.016	-0.021	-0.013
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.095	0.067	0.090
Secondary	0.068	0.046	0.072
Tertiary	0.039	0.023	0.053
Respondent is working	0.004	0.012	0.007
Life satisfaction	0.004	0.009	0.004
Linguistic minority	0.043	0.047	0.059
COVID impacts	0.014	0.017	0.013
Environmental problems	-0.045**	-0.039**	-0.042**
Social protection	-0.013	-0.010	0.002
Livelihood opportunities	-0.007	0.000	-0.002
Observations	538	537	538

Table 448. Marginal effects: No theft - Kilis (TUR3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.037		
Return migrant		-0.004	
Remittances			-0.020
Female	0.024	0.040	0.030
Age	-0.030	-0.032	-0.032
Age (squared)	0.000	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.022	0.018	0.031
Household size	-0.003	-0.005	-0.004
Female household head	-0.066	-0.088	-0.073
Dependency ratio	-0.020	-0.018	-0.021
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.018	-0.026	-0.025
Secondary	-0.068	-0.082	-0.077
Tertiary	-0.042	-0.060	-0.061
Respondent is working	-0.057	-0.054	-0.056
Life satisfaction	0.022	0.027	0.021
Linguistic minority	-1.620**	-1.505**	-1.477**
COVID impacts	-0.028	-0.027	-0.026
Environmental problems	-0.034	-0.043	-0.041
Social protection	-0.012	-0.015	-0.011
Livelihood opportunities	0.012	0.012	0.006
Observations	498	499	494

Table 449. Marginal effects: No theft - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.015		
Return migrant		0.007	
Remittances			-0.035
Female	0.007	0.010	0.005
Age	0.014	0.014	0.013
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.067	-0.067	-0.061
Household size	0.011	0.011	0.011
Female household head	-0.016	-0.017	-0.009
Dependency ratio	0.025	0.025	0.026
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.094	-0.094	-0.096
Secondary	-0.265***	-0.262***	-0.262***
Tertiary	-0.302***	-0.299***	-0.296***
Respondent is working	-0.051	-0.051	-0.050
Life satisfaction	0.043	0.042	0.048
Linguistic minority	0.106	0.108	0.108
COVID impacts	-0.226***	-0.226***	-0.232***
Environmental problems	-0.078	-0.078	-0.076
Social protection	-0.057	-0.055	-0.041
Livelihood opportunities	0.032	0.035	0.039
Observations	528	528	526

Table 450. Marginal effects: No theft - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.122*		
Return migrant		-0.156***	
Remittances			-0.253**
Female	0.021	0.045	0.010
Age	0.048	0.039	0.045
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.053	0.041	0.056
Household size	-0.004	-0.003	-0.002
Female household head	0.064	0.066	0.100
Dependency ratio	0.027	0.023	0.034
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.216**	0.214**	0.207**
Secondary	-0.020	-0.054	-0.019
Tertiary	-0.202**	-0.241**	-0.201**
Respondent is working	-0.051	-0.053	-0.084
Life satisfaction	-0.071	-0.108**	-0.095**
Linguistic minority	0.017	0.026	0.035
COVID impacts	-0.144	-0.134	-0.114
Environmental problems	-0.024	-0.039	-0.045
Social protection	-0.107	-0.126	-0.137*
Livelihood opportunities	-0.013	-0.011	-0.021
Observations	565	560	564

Table 451. Marginal effects: No theft - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.047		
Return migrant		0.014	
Remittances			0.036
Female	-0.058	-0.056	-0.056
Age	-0.067*	-0.068*	-0.071*
Age (squared)	0.001*	0.001*	0.001*
Married or cohabitating	0.055	0.057	0.059
Household size	-0.006	-0.006	-0.006
Female household head	-0.093	-0.089	-0.093
Dependency ratio	-0.002	-0.001	0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.032	0.025	0.026
Secondary	-0.116	-0.123	-0.124
Tertiary	-0.145	-0.155	-0.152
Respondent is working	-0.014	-0.017	-0.013
Life satisfaction	-0.044	-0.046	-0.044
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.149	-0.152*	-0.153*
Environmental problems	-0.039	-0.037	-0.037
Social protection	-0.394	-0.399	-0.396
Livelihood opportunities	-0.117	-0.117*	-0.111
Observations	535	535	532

Table 452. Marginal effects: No theft - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.028		
Return migrant		-0.016	
Remittances			0.011
Female	0.041	0.046**	0.051**
Age	0.007	0.003	0.007
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.003	-0.005	-0.004
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.002
Female household head	-0.048**	-0.052**	-0.056**
Dependency ratio	0.005	0.003	0.004
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.019	-0.031	-0.029
Secondary	-0.026	-0.034	-0.031
Tertiary	-0.103	-0.133*	-0.151*
Respondent is working	0.028*	0.026	0.029*
Life satisfaction	-0.021	-0.019	-0.031
Linguistic minority	0.015	0.010	0.006
COVID impacts	-0.008	-0.008	-0.007
Environmental problems	-0.052**	-0.053**	-0.056**
Social protection	-0.042**	-0.038*	-0.038*
Livelihood opportunities	-0.020	-0.023	-0.022
Observations	491	480	490

Table 453. Marginal effects: No theft - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.027*		
Return migrant		-0.014	
Remittances			-0.012
Female	-0.033*	-0.037*	-0.036*
Age	-0.002	-0.005	-0.005
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.002	-0.002	-0.001
Household size	0.001	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.003	-0.002	-0.003
Dependency ratio	0.003	0.003	0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.018	0.014	0.015
Secondary	0.009	0.006	0.007
Tertiary	0.007	0.005	0.006
Respondent is working	-0.037**	-0.041**	-0.040**
Life satisfaction	0.034**	0.035**	0.035**
Linguistic minority	0.089*	0.083	0.082
COVID impacts	0.014	0.011	0.013
Environmental problems	-0.066***	-0.073***	-0.073***
Social protection	-0.009	-0.007	-0.006
Livelihood opportunities	-0.004	-0.001	-0.000
Observations	531	530	531

Table 454. Marginal effects: No theft - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.072		
Return migrant		0.023	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.031	0.033	0.033
Age	0.006	0.006	0.007
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.017	-0.019*	-0.020*
Household size	0.000	0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.029	-0.032	-0.031
Dependency ratio	-0.001	-0.000	-0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.001	0.002	0.002
Secondary	-0.030	-0.033	-0.033
Tertiary	-0.058	-0.039	-0.030
Respondent is working	-0.039	-0.040	-0.039
Life satisfaction	0.018	0.021	0.022*
Linguistic minority	0.062*	0.043	0.040
COVID impacts	-0.001	-0.000	-0.001
Environmental problems	-0.074***	-0.078***	-0.078***
Social protection	-0.003	-0.003	-0.002
Livelihood opportunities	0.005	0.007	0.007
Observations	490	490	487

Table 455. Marginal effects: No theft - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.077***		
Return migrant		-0.067***	
Remittances			-0.057***
Female	0.019*	0.018*	0.021**
Age	-0.006	-0.008	-0.007
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.005	-0.001	-0.001
Household size	-0.002**	-0.002**	-0.002**
Female household head	-0.006	-0.012	-0.008
Dependency ratio	-0.017***	-0.018***	-0.018***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.002	-0.004	-0.004
Secondary	-0.048***	-0.062***	-0.058***
Tertiary	-0.075***	-0.093***	-0.088***
Respondent is working	-0.015	-0.014	-0.014
Life satisfaction	0.044***	0.039***	0.040***
Linguistic minority	0.059***	0.052**	0.052**
COVID impacts	-0.055***	-0.053***	-0.059***
Environmental problems	-0.083***	-0.085***	-0.086***
Social protection	-0.012	-0.010	-0.009
Livelihood opportunities	0.053***	0.056***	0.057***
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.237***	-0.239***	-0.239***
Observations	12,773	12,740	12,737

Subjective safety

Table 456. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Nicolau (CPV1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.061		
Return migrant		-0.008	
Remittances			0.013
Female	-0.051*	-0.048	-0.048
Age	0.016	0.015	0.014
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.030*	0.033**	0.034**
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Female household head	-0.005	-0.007	-0.010
Dependency ratio	0.015	0.011	0.015
Educational attainment			
No formal education [O]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.077**	0.082**	0.078**
Tertiary	0.077*	0.081**	0.079**
Respondent is working	0.002	0.000	0.004
Life satisfaction	-0.047**	-0.044**	-0.051**
Linguistic minority	0.031	0.020	0.024
COVID impacts	0.018	0.022	0.032
Environmental problems	-0.024	-0.031	-0.029
Social protection	0.004	0.007	0.008
Livelihood opportunities	-0.006	-0.000	-0.002
Observations	501	500	499

Table 457. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Boa Vista (CPV2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.351		
Return migrant		-0.070	
Remittances			0.036
Female	-0.112**	-0.124**	-0.113**
Age	0.095**	0.094**	0.094**
Age (squared)	-0.002***	-0.002***	-0.002***
Married or cohabitating	-0.002	0.001	-0.002
Household size	-0.013	-0.014	-0.015
Female household head	0.029	0.028	0.022
Dependency ratio	0.002	0.001	0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.227	0.228	0.222
Secondary	0.357	0.360	0.340
Tertiary	0.455*	0.452*	0.441*
Respondent is working	0.012	0.008	0.006
Life satisfaction	0.022	0.034	0.021
Linguistic minority	-0.030	-0.040	-0.043
COVID impacts	-0.104	-0.108	-0.092
Environmental problems	-0.077	-0.077	-0.084
Social protection	0.071	0.072	0.074
Livelihood opportunities	0.007	0.006	0.013
Observations	512	513	511

Table 458. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Boffa (GIN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.095		
Return migrant		0.046	
Remittances			0.064
Female	-0.070	-0.061	-0.067
Age	-0.036	-0.043	-0.042
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.038	-0.026	-0.035
Household size	0.001	-0.000	-0.000
Female household head	0.241	0.224	0.221
Dependency ratio	-0.039	-0.039	-0.043
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.127**	-0.145**	-0.143**
Secondary	-0.109*	-0.127**	-0.144**
Tertiary	-0.050	-0.071	-0.096
Respondent is working	0.031	0.030	0.020
Life satisfaction	0.037	0.032	0.023
Linguistic minority	0.005	0.030	0.023
COVID impacts	0.015	0.011	0.009
Environmental problems	-0.204***	-0.214***	-0.220***
Social protection	-0.020	-0.027	-0.028
Livelihood opportunities	0.036	0.031	0.024
Observations	509	509	507

Table 459. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Dialakoro (GIN2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.016		
Return migrant		0.201*	
Remittances			-0.169
Female	0.016	0.021	0.015
Age	-0.004	0.004	-0.002
Age (squared)	0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.218*	-0.218*	-0.223*
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.002
Female household head	-0.174***	-0.179***	-0.182***
Dependency ratio	-0.030	-0.012	-0.036
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.074	-0.123	-0.062
Secondary	-0.031	-0.037	-0.029
Tertiary	0.177***	0.154**	0.181***
Respondent is working	-0.070	-0.051	-0.071
Life satisfaction	0.119	0.103	0.134
Linguistic minority	0.073	0.050	0.047
COVID impacts	0.042	0.044	0.041
Environmental problems	-0.182***	-0.195***	-0.181***
Social protection	-0.097	-0.072	-0.099
Livelihood opportunities	0.028	0.056	0.031
Observations	489	486	489

Table 460. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Gbane (GHA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.125*	9	
Return migrant		0.187*	
Remittances			0.175
Female	-0.041	-0.042	-0.059
Age	-0.043	-0.050	-0.031
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.057	-0.048	-0.036
Household size	-0.002	-0.002	0.000
Female household head	0.058	0.056	0.088
Dependency ratio	-0.046	-0.053*	-0.054
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.104	-0.101	-0.083
Secondary	-0.060	-0.054	-0.041
Tertiary	-0.102	-0.107	-0.108
Respondent is working	-0.032	-0.015	-0.021
Life satisfaction	0.055	0.071	0.068
Linguistic minority	-0.028	-0.031	-0.019
COVID impacts	0.525*	0.595*	0.573*
Environmental problems	-0.053	-0.068	-0.056
Social protection	0.038	0.022	0.042
Livelihood opportunities	0.082	0.072	0.088
Observations	503	501	501

Table 461. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Golf City (GHA2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.085		
Return migrant		-0.000	
Remittances			-0.061
Female	-0.069	-0.069	-0.052
Age	-0.010	-0.012	-0.024
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.074	-0.068	-0.079
Household size	0.003	0.002	0.003
Female household head	0.030	0.038	0.028
Dependency ratio	0.033	0.036	0.027
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.019	-0.009	-0.013
Secondary	-0.231	-0.233	-0.229
Tertiary	-0.189	-0.209	-0.188
Respondent is working	0.019	0.018	0.022
Life satisfaction	-0.012	-0.013	-0.008
Linguistic minority	0.366**	0.360**	0.366**
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.040	-0.031	-0.042
Social protection	0.145	0.132	0.143
Livelihood opportunities	0.022	0.020	0.017
Observations	498	498	495

Table 462. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - New Takoradi (GHA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.119*		
Return migrant		0.059	
Remittances			0.023
Female	-0.043	-0.047	-0.048
Age	0.019	0.017	0.019
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.010	0.002	0.002
Household size	0.009	0.011	0.010
Female household head	0.032	0.035	0.032
Dependency ratio	-0.020	-0.025	-0.023
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.125*	-0.115	-0.100
Secondary	-0.102*	-0.098	-0.083
Tertiary	-0.132*	-0.115	-0.106
Respondent is working	0.054	0.064	0.063
Life satisfaction	0.012	0.020	0.019
Linguistic minority	-0.026	-0.015	-0.015
COVID impacts	-0.063	-0.044	-0.044
Environmental problems	-0.010	-0.024	-0.012
Social protection	0.018	0.022	0.025
Livelihood opportunities	-0.044	-0.037	-0.042
Observations	476	473	475

Table 463. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Down Quarters (NGA1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.077*	migrant	Kemittanees
	-0.077	0.004	
Return migrant		0.021	
Remittances			0.002
Female	-0.094***	-0.084**	-0.087**
Age	-0.012	-0.010	-0.009
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.058	0.054	0.054
Household size	0.014***	0.012***	0.012***
Female household head	-0.120	-0.132	-0.133
Dependency ratio	0.003	0.013	0.014
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.223	-0.247	-0.241
Secondary	-0.231	-0.269	-0.259
Tertiary	-0.216	-0.270	-0.258
Respondent is working	-0.009	-0.003	-0.006
Life satisfaction	0.010	0.012	0.009
Linguistic minority	0.042	0.037	0.042
COVID impacts	0.068**	0.079**	0.078**
Environmental problems	-0.009	-0.018	-0.015
Social protection	0.024	0.025	0.024
Livelihood opportunities	-0.053	-0.053	-0.054
Observations	488	489	485

Table 464. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Awe (NGA2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.445***		
Return migrant		-0.220	
Remittances			-0.269
Female	-0.058	-0.080	-0.074
Age	0.044	0.041	0.051
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.045	-0.044	-0.045
Household size	0.003	0.004	0.004
Female household head	-0.113	-0.088	-0.100
Dependency ratio	-0.003	-0.001	-0.002
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.059	0.074	0.062
Secondary	0.028	0.040	0.023
Tertiary	0.039	0.013	-0.015
Respondent is working	-0.066	-0.083	-0.069
Life satisfaction	0.037	0.032	0.022
Linguistic minority	0.227*	0.233*	0.220*
COVID impacts	0.086	0.088	0.093
Environmental problems	0.082	0.065	0.081
Social protection	0.093	0.104	0.093
Livelihood opportunities	0.232***	0.224***	0.234***
Observations	476	474	476

Table 465. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Ekpoma (NGA3)

-			
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.029		
Return migrant		-0.032	
Remittances			-0.036
Female	-0.090	-0.086	-0.082
Age	0.085**	0.085**	0.084**
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	-0.012	-0.019	-0.020
Household size	0.005	0.004	0.004
Female household head	-0.020	-0.021	-0.026
Dependency ratio	-0.046	-0.046	-0.048
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.070	0.076	0.070
Life satisfaction	0.048	0.052	0.060
Linguistic minority	-0.064	-0.040	-0.050
COVID impacts	-0.107	-0.109*	-0.107*
Environmental problems	-0.026	-0.023	-0.021
Social protection	-0.191*	-0.193*	-0.192*
Livelihood opportunities	0.171***	0.170***	0.170***
Observations	487	485	487
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Table 466. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Batu (ETH2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.038	mgrant	Kemittanees
Return migrant	0.000	0.048	
Remittances		0.0 10	-0.050
Female	-0.079	-0.089	-0.082
Age	-0.111**	-0.110**	-0.111**
Age (squared)	0.002**	0.002**	0.002**
Married or cohabitating	0.074	0.073	0.077
Household size	0.007	0.006	0.007
Female household head	0.052	0.053	0.052
Dependency ratio	-0.018	-0.016	-0.018
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.064	0.046	0.054
Secondary	0.001	-0.024	-0.007
Tertiary	0.035	0.007	0.024
Respondent is working	0.069	0.078	0.071
Life satisfaction	0.057	0.055	0.054
Linguistic minority	0.547*	0.569*	0.556*
COVID impacts	0.077*	0.075*	0.075
Environmental problems	-0.059	-0.072	-0.065
Social protection	-0.076	-0.080	-0.077
Livelihood opportunities	0.067	0.062	0.067
Observations	528	527	528

Table 467. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.079		
Return migrant		-0.102	
Remittances			0.037
Female	-0.253***	-0.249***	-0.251***
Age	0.045	0.048	0.045
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.019	0.016	0.030
Household size	0.010	0.011*	0.010*
Female household head	0.109*	0.107*	0.109*
Dependency ratio	0.011	0.013	0.014
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.009	-0.000	-0.003
Secondary	-0.037	-0.053	-0.061
Tertiary	-0.103	-0.128	-0.124
Respondent is working	0.040	0.037	0.037
Life satisfaction	-0.061	-0.067	-0.079
Linguistic minority	0.158	0.162	0.153
COVID impacts	-0.165**	-0.160**	-0.163**
Environmental problems	-0.101	-0.104	-0.094
Social protection	0.101*	0.113*	0.111*
Livelihood opportunities	-0.012	-0.005	-0.018
Observations	528	528	527

Table 468. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Erigavo (SOM1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.005		
Return migrant		0.177	
Remittances			-0.022
Female	-0.064	-0.062	-0.062
Age	-0.025	-0.026	-0.025
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001	0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.053	-0.044	-0.056
Household size	-0.016	-0.017*	-0.015
Female household head	0.116**	0.115**	0.119**
Dependency ratio	0.067*	0.071*	0.069*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.072	0.043	0.081
Secondary	0.186**	0.171**	0.194**
Tertiary	0.126	0.114	0.140
Respondent is working	-0.063	-0.066	-0.063
Life satisfaction	0.070	0.090	0.072
Linguistic minority	0.359	0.309	0.367
COVID impacts	0.168**	0.152**	0.169**
Environmental problems	-0.038	-0.035	-0.043
Social protection	-0.087	-0.118	-0.093
Livelihood opportunities	0.029	0.036	0.029
Observations	483	480	476

Table 469. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.018		
Return migrant		0.170**	
Remittances			0.101
Female	0.008	0.012	0.010
Age	0.032	0.029	0.031
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.000	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.001	0.001	-0.001
Household size	0.006	0.006	0.006
Female household head	0.007	0.008	0.006
Dependency ratio	-0.006	-0.005	-0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.063	0.064	0.060
Secondary	0.139**	0.133**	0.134**
Tertiary	0.147**	0.136*	0.140*
Respondent is working	0.054	0.056	0.054
Life satisfaction	-0.073**	-0.079**	-0.075**
Linguistic minority	0.505***	0.466**	0.502***
COVID impacts	0.210***	0.152***	0.181***
Environmental problems	-0.154***	-0.158**	-0.154**
Social protection	-0.054	-0.052	-0.050
Livelihood opportunities	-0.034	-0.022	-0.031
Observations	522	522	522

Table 470. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Enfidha (TUN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.093		
Return migrant		-0.191**	
Remittances			0.097
Female	-0.335***	-0.359***	-0.325***
Age	0.002	0.007	-0.009
Age (squared)	0.000	-0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.084	0.084	0.071
Household size	0.026	0.022	0.026
Female household head	0.042	0.068	0.023
Dependency ratio	-0.150*	-0.160*	-0.143
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.452*	-0.371	-0.436*
Secondary	-0.144	-0.046	-0.137
Tertiary	-0.105	-0.002	-0.087
Respondent is working	0.023	0.028	0.018
Life satisfaction	0.041	0.040	0.034
Linguistic minority	-0.156	-0.183	-0.146
COVID impacts	-0.068	-0.048	-0.063
Environmental problems	-0.165**	-0.162**	-0.170**
Social protection	-0.031	-0.020	-0.036
Livelihood opportunities	0.179***	0.197***	0.180***
Observations	498	498	497

Table 471. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.055		
Return migrant		0.017	
Remittances			0.035
Female	-0.259***	-0.253***	-0.256***
Age	0.027	0.029	0.026
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.012	0.012	0.016
Household size	0.000	0.000	0.001
Female household head	0.039	0.034	0.030
Dependency ratio	0.021	0.016	0.016
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.201	0.208	0.205
Secondary	0.240	0.232	0.229
Tertiary	0.287	0.270	0.264
Respondent is working	-0.096	-0.094	-0.095
Life satisfaction	0.072	0.076	0.075
Linguistic minority	0.301	0.284	0.285
COVID impacts	-0.050	-0.051	-0.053
Environmental problems	-0.046	-0.045	-0.047
Social protection	-0.067	-0.065	-0.065
Livelihood opportunities	0.004	0.002	0.003
Observations	506	506	506

Table 472. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.098*		
Return migrant		0.095	
Remittances			0.078
Female	-0.077	-0.072	-0.079
Age	-0.021	-0.022	-0.022
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.150*	0.159*	0.155*
Household size	0.019	0.018	0.019
Female household head	0.006	0.009	0.015
Dependency ratio	-0.178*	-0.176**	-0.186**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.190	-0.172	-0.213
Secondary	-0.042	-0.011	-0.053
Tertiary	-0.011	0.036	-0.004
Respondent is working	-0.009	-0.015	-0.009
Life satisfaction	0.058	0.057	0.059
Linguistic minority	-0.191	-0.220	-0.196
COVID impacts	-0.073**	-0.065**	-0.063**
Environmental problems	0.046	0.038	0.048
Social protection	0.066	0.072	0.071
Livelihood opportunities	0.144***	0.151***	0.153***
Observations	535	533	535

Table 473. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Yenice (TUR2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.022		
Return migrant		-0.062	
Remittances			-0.235***
Female	-0.035	-0.034	-0.039
Age	0.047	0.041	0.037*
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.072	-0.066	-0.070*
Household size	-0.011	-0.011	-0.011
Female household head	0.087	0.078	0.076
Dependency ratio	0.042	0.038	0.044
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.026	-0.016	-0.019
Life satisfaction	0.117***	0.121***	0.116***
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.015	-0.014	-0.012
Environmental problems	-0.029	-0.027	-0.019
Social protection	-0.044	-0.046	-0.015
Livelihood opportunities	0.060*	0.064**	0.067**
Observations	521	520	521

Table 474. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Kilis (TUR3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.085*		
Return migrant		-0.005	
Remittances			-0.397*
Female	-0.020	-0.013	-0.024
Age	-0.012	-0.016	-0.001
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.062	0.074	0.044
Household size	0.015*	0.013	0.012
Female household head	0.094	0.073	0.099
Dependency ratio	-0.011	-0.008	-0.012
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.075	0.047	0.082
Secondary	0.231*	0.204	0.239*
Tertiary	0.174	0.138	0.126
Respondent is working	-0.073	-0.075	-0.073
Life satisfaction	0.013	0.012	0.017
Linguistic minority	-4.904**	-4.570**	-5.000***
COVID impacts	-0.051	-0.051	-0.023
Environmental problems	-0.222***	-0.227***	-0.259***
Social protection	0.110	0.108	0.112
Livelihood opportunities	-0.135**	-0.146**	-0.176***
Observations	483	484	480

Table 475. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.081*	mgranc	Remittanees
Return migrant	0.001	-0.004	
Remittances		0.00.	0.071
Female	-0.149***	-0.143***	-0.134***
Age	0.023	0.026	0.029
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.036	-0.043	-0.053
Household size	-0.004	-0.004	-0.005
Female household head	-0.018	-0.019	-0.043
Dependency ratio	0.015	0.014	0.016
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.054	-0.044	-0.045
Secondary	-0.082	-0.064	-0.067
Tertiary	0.050	0.069	0.063
Respondent is working	-0.062	-0.060	-0.060
Life satisfaction	0.095*	0.095*	0.085
Linguistic minority	0.385*	0.396*	0.397*
COVID impacts	-0.079**	-0.079**	-0.073*
Environmental problems	-0.017	-0.014	-0.019
Social protection	-0.075	-0.064	-0.103
Livelihood opportunities	0.003	0.017	0.002
Observations	526	526	524

Table 476. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.242***		
Return migrant		-0.021	
Remittances			0.206*
Female	-0.278***	-0.270***	-0.268***
Age	0.007	0.007	0.016
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.209**	0.190*	0.188*
Household size	0.004	0.005	0.004
Female household head	0.020	-0.009	-0.018
Dependency ratio	0.061**	0.063**	0.057*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.328***	-0.309***	-0.307***
Secondary	-0.196***	-0.148**	-0.170***
Tertiary	-0.211**	-0.164	-0.185*
Respondent is working	0.049	0.081	0.089
Life satisfaction	0.300***	0.335***	0.339***
Linguistic minority	-0.057	-0.073	-0.080
COVID impacts	-0.112	-0.137	-0.147*
Environmental problems	-0.094	-0.076	-0.069
Social protection	0.100	0.113*	0.142**
Livelihood opportunities	0.051	0.063	0.064
Observations	563	558	562

Table 477. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.029		
Return migrant		0.007	
Remittances			0.042*
Female	-0.089***	-0.089***	-0.087***
Age	0.003	0.003	0.003
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.005	-0.002	-0.007
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.004
Female household head	-0.061	-0.062	-0.070
Dependency ratio	0.044**	0.043**	0.043**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.030	-0.038	-0.041
Secondary	0.026	0.017	0.013
Tertiary	-0.023	-0.032	-0.037
Respondent is working	-0.029	-0.031	-0.030
Life satisfaction	0.032	0.031	0.033
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.021	-0.023	-0.024
Environmental problems	0.023	0.025	0.026
Social protection	0.021	0.017	0.021
Livelihood opportunities	0.085***	0.086***	0.090***
Observations	535	535	532

Table 478. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.022		
Return migrant		-0.097	
Remittances			0.012
Female	-0.019	-0.020	-0.015
Age	-0.009	-0.010	-0.008
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.135	0.145	0.133
Household size	-0.000	0.002	-0.000
Female household head	0.103	0.124	0.102
Dependency ratio	0.027	0.025	0.026
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.073	0.082	0.076
Secondary	0.125*	0.146**	0.129**
Tertiary	0.325**	0.347***	0.317**
Respondent is working	-0.009	0.004	-0.002
Life satisfaction	0.077	0.089	0.082
Linguistic minority	-0.161	-0.148	-0.157
COVID impacts	0.090	0.093	0.088
Environmental problems	-0.014	-0.014	-0.012
Social protection	-0.099	-0.096*	-0.100
Livelihood opportunities	0.123**	0.128**	0.120**
Observations	482	471	481

Table 479. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.101*		
Return migrant		0.111	
Remittances			0.019
Female	-0.152**	-0.158**	-0.158**
Age	-0.004	-0.012	-0.006
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.025	-0.016	-0.020
Household size	-0.004	-0.006	-0.005
Female household head	-0.040	-0.043	-0.038
Dependency ratio	0.034	0.044	0.039
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.029	0.028	0.021
Secondary	0.094*	0.091	0.085
Tertiary	0.108	0.094	0.095
Respondent is working	0.082	0.074	0.078
Life satisfaction	0.184**	0.182**	0.178**
Linguistic minority	-0.433	-0.491	-0.451
COVID impacts	0.054	0.046	0.043
Environmental problems	0.040	0.015	0.020
Social protection	0.193**	0.221**	0.197**
Livelihood opportunities	0.125***	0.133***	0.138***
Observations	529	528	529

Table 480. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.159		
Return migrant		-0.133	
Remittances			-0.275
Female	0.006	0.008	0.008
Age	0.025	0.028	0.028
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.068	0.069	0.071
Household size	0.010	0.010	0.010
Female household head	-0.086	-0.087	-0.089
Dependency ratio	-0.042	-0.039	-0.038
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.050	0.056	0.054
Secondary	-0.021	-0.007	-0.010
Tertiary	0.147	0.199**	0.187*
Respondent is working	0.009	0.011	0.009
Life satisfaction	-0.052	-0.048	-0.048
Linguistic minority	0.267	0.158	0.172
COVID impacts	-0.001	0.001	0.004
Environmental problems	-0.071	-0.070	-0.070
Social protection	-0.001	0.004	0.001
Livelihood opportunities	0.123**	0.128**	0.131**
Observations	490	490	490

Table 481. Marginal effects: Subjective safety - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	0.032**			
Return migrant		-0.016		
Remittances			0.076***	
Female	-0.115***	-0.117***	-0.117***	
Age	0.017*	0.018**	0.016*	
Age (squared)	-0.000*	-0.000**	-0.000*	
Married or cohabitating	0.018	0.014	0.020	
Household size	0.008***	0.008***	0.008***	
Female household head	0.081***	0.084***	0.076***	
Dependency ratio	0.017**	0.017**	0.018**	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.034	0.038*	0.035	
Secondary	0.038*	0.047**	0.037*	
Tertiary	0.007	0.018	0.006	
Respondent is working	0.043***	0.041***	0.043***	
Life satisfaction	0.078***	0.082***	0.077***	
Linguistic minority	0.095***	0.102***	0.094***	
COVID impacts	-0.094***	-0.093***	-0.091***	
Environmental problems	-0.065***	-0.063***	-0.065***	
Social protection	0.093***	0.092***	0.092***	
Livelihood opportunities	0.081***	0.078***	0.080***	
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.261***	-0.260***	-0.260***	
Observations	12,687	12,653	12,654	

Dimension 5: Security

MIGNEX Background Paper

Table 482. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current	Return	Remittances
	migrant	migrant	
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		-0.000	
Remittances			0.001
Female	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Age	-0.003	-0.003	-0.002
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.000	0.000	0.000
Household size	0.000	0.000	-0.000
Female household head	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Dependency ratio	0.000	0.000	0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.003	0.003	0.001
Tertiary	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Respondent is working	0.006	0.006	0.004
Life satisfaction	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	0.000	0.000	0.000
Social protection	0.002	0.002	0.002
Livelihood opportunities	0.002	0.002	0.002
Observations	232	238	237

Table 483. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Boa Vista (CPV2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		-0.004	
Remittances			0.027
Female	0.015	0.015	0.016
Age	-0.016	-0.016	-0.015
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.016	-0.016	-0.018
Household size	0.005	0.005	0.005
Female household head	-0.023	-0.022	-0.025
Dependency ratio	-0.013	-0.012	-0.013
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.014	0.015	0.013
Life satisfaction	0.032	0.031	0.027
Linguistic minority	-0.044	-0.044	-0.049
COVID impacts	-0.004	-0.005	0.001
Environmental problems	-0.019	-0.018	-0.020
Social protection	0.027	0.026	0.026
Livelihood opportunities	0.007	0.007	0.007
Observations	503	507	505

Table 484. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Boffa (GIN1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.100***		
Return migrant		0.002	
Remittances			-0.032
Female	-0.008	-0.003	-0.001
Age	-0.042*	-0.050**	-0.051**
Age (squared)	0.001*	0.001**	0.001**
Married or cohabitating	-0.028	-0.025	-0.013
Household size	0.001	0.000	0.000
Female household head	0.148**	0.150**	0.146**
Dependency ratio	-0.042**	-0.047**	-0.048**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.058*	-0.072**	-0.064**
Secondary	-0.036	-0.055	-0.048
Tertiary	-0.039	-0.059	-0.046
Respondent is working	0.053*	0.054	0.051
Life satisfaction	-0.006	-0.009	-0.006
Linguistic minority	0.073	0.090	0.079
COVID impacts	-0.014	-0.015	-0.018
Environmental problems	-0.065*	-0.077**	-0.066*
Social protection	0.021	0.018	0.016
Livelihood opportunities	-0.014	-0.020	-0.019
Observations	509	509	507

Table 485. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.021		
Return migrant		0.085**	
Remittances			-0.027
Female	0.004	0.012	0.008
Age	-0.020**	-0.021*	-0.020**
Age (squared)	0.000*	0.000*	0.000**
Married or cohabitating	-0.083*	-0.073*	-0.087*
Household size	0.001	0.001**	0.001
Female household head	-0.047**	-0.039*	-0.047**
Dependency ratio	-0.009	-0.008	-0.009
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.016	0.002	0.017
Secondary	-0.046	-0.041	-0.048
Tertiary	0.016	-0.002	0.017
Respondent is working	-0.062	-0.056	-0.064
Life satisfaction	-0.004	0.002	-0.001
Linguistic minority	0.012	0.003	0.008
COVID impacts	-0.026**	-0.026**	-0.031***
Environmental problems	-0.043	-0.042	-0.042*
Social protection	-0.024	-0.019	-0.027
Livelihood opportunities	0.019*	0.017	0.020*
Observations	487	484	487

Table 486. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Gbane (GHA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.004		
Return migrant		0.024	
Remittances			-0.043
Female	0.076*	0.077*	0.085*
Age	-0.010	-0.009	-0.013
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.038	-0.035	-0.044
Household size	-0.006	-0.007	-0.008
Female household head	0.085	0.087	0.061
Dependency ratio	-0.015	-0.015	-0.013
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.024	-0.025	-0.028
Secondary	0.021	0.020	0.020
Tertiary	-0.017	-0.020	-0.006
Respondent is working	0.051	0.050	0.048
Life satisfaction	-0.055	-0.056	-0.060
Linguistic minority	0.116	0.115	0.108
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.075	-0.080	-0.077
Social protection	0.019	0.016	0.016
Livelihood opportunities	0.050	0.049	0.052
Observations	495	493	493

Table 487. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Golf City (GHA2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.090	9	
Return migrant		-0.019	
Remittances			-0.110**
Female	0.016	0.016	0.046
Age	0.009	0.004	-0.017
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.110	-0.099	-0.117
Household size	-0.002	-0.003	-0.001
Female household head	-0.037	-0.032	-0.051
Dependency ratio	0.034	0.036	0.013
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.070	0.078	0.074
Secondary	0.038	0.037	0.040
Tertiary	0.049	0.032	0.065
Respondent is working	0.024	0.023	0.028
Life satisfaction	0.075	0.075	0.079
Linguistic minority	0.227	0.212	0.238
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.073*	-0.066	-0.084*
Social protection	0.023	0.005	0.030
Livelihood opportunities	0.010	0.006	0.008
Observations	497	498	494

Table 488. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - New Takoradi (GHA3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.007		
Return migrant		0.024	
Remittances			-0.009
Female	-0.023	-0.024	-0.023
Age	0.005	0.004	0.005
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.001	0.003	0.001
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	0.033	0.035	0.034
Dependency ratio	-0.004	-0.004	-0.005
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.019	0.020	0.020
Life satisfaction	0.001	0.001	0.003
Linguistic minority	0.095***	0.095***	0.095***
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.016	-0.021	-0.017
Social protection	-0.056	-0.057	-0.054
Livelihood opportunities	-0.003	-0.002	-0.003
Observations	453	450	453

Table 489. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Down Quarters (NGA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.111*		
Return migrant		-0.231***	
Remittances			-0.164**
Female	0.018	0.028	0.021
Age	-0.125***	-0.118***	-0.120***
Age (squared)	0.002***	0.002***	0.002***
Married or cohabitating	0.130*	0.128*	0.131*
Household size	-0.002	-0.003	-0.002
Female household head	0.045	0.066	0.054
Dependency ratio	-0.119*	-0.110*	-0.107*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.102	0.122	0.099
Secondary	-0.105	-0.087	-0.114
Tertiary	-0.100	-0.094	-0.095
Respondent is working	0.057	0.045	0.055
Life satisfaction	0.080	0.061	0.062
Linguistic minority	-0.199	-0.231	-0.176
COVID impacts	0.022	0.016	0.021
Environmental problems	-0.121	-0.123*	-0.115
Social protection	-0.016	0.004	-0.023
Livelihood opportunities	0.073	0.083*	0.069
Observations	486	487	483

Table 490. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Awe (NGA2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.075		
Return migrant		-0.055	
Remittances			-0.102
Female	0.054	0.044	0.046
Age	0.049***	0.049***	0.050***
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001***	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	-0.057	-0.063	-0.060
Household size	-0.004**	-0.004**	-0.004**
Female household head	-0.054	-0.049	-0.052
Dependency ratio	0.004	0.007	0.007
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.066*	-0.066*	-0.066*
Secondary	-0.020	-0.021	-0.025
Tertiary	0.003	-0.005	-0.011
Respondent is working	0.035	0.032	0.035
Life satisfaction	0.019	0.022	0.019
Linguistic minority	0.190***	0.200***	0.195***
COVID impacts	-0.040	-0.041	-0.041
Environmental problems	-0.034	-0.034	-0.030
Social protection	-0.030	-0.024	-0.025
Livelihood opportunities	0.135***	0.135***	0.137***
Observations	471	469	471

Table 491. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Ekpoma (NGA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.001		
Return migrant		-0.044	
Remittances			-0.079**
Female	-0.047	-0.047	-0.038
Age	-0.015	-0.011	-0.019
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.060	-0.064	-0.066
Household size	0.002	0.001	0.001
Female household head	-0.037	-0.043	-0.042
Dependency ratio	0.053	0.051	0.048
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.036	-0.039	-0.036
Life satisfaction	0.045	0.044	0.061
Linguistic minority	-0.142	-0.125	-0.120
COVID impacts	0.050	0.050	0.051
Environmental problems	-0.096*	-0.094*	-0.090*
Social protection	0.049	0.048	0.040
Livelihood opportunities	0.092**	0.087*	0.093**
Observations	487	485	487

Table 492. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Batu (ETH2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.001		
Return migrant		0.032	
Remittances			0.005
Female	-0.060	-0.063	-0.060
Age	-0.005	-0.006	-0.005
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.036	0.033	0.035
Household size	-0.011*	-0.012*	-0.011*
Female household head	-0.019	-0.018	-0.018
Dependency ratio	0.000	0.002	0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.084	-0.080	-0.083
Secondary	-0.112**	-0.113**	-0.112**
Tertiary	-0.063	-0.063	-0.063
Respondent is working	-0.003	0.005	-0.003
Life satisfaction	0.053	0.056	0.053
Linguistic minority	0.221***	0.222***	0.221***
COVID impacts	0.020	0.018	0.021
Environmental problems	-0.077*	-0.081**	-0.077*
Social protection	-0.034	-0.032	-0.034
Livelihood opportunities	-0.033	-0.036	-0.033
Observations	527	526	527

Table 493. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.007		
Return migrant		-0.027	
Remittances			-0.017
Female	-0.049*	-0.049**	-0.049**
Age	-0.002	-0.001	-0.002
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.035	0.032	0.033
Household size	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Female household head	-0.009	-0.009	-0.010
Dependency ratio	0.030*	0.031*	0.030*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.085***	-0.084***	-0.085***
Secondary	-0.069*	-0.064	-0.066*
Tertiary	-0.122***	-0.121***	-0.114***
Respondent is working	-0.016	-0.015	-0.016
Life satisfaction	0.007	0.009	0.010
Linguistic minority	0.104**	0.107**	0.104**
COVID impacts	-0.032	-0.032	-0.032
Environmental problems	0.035	0.032	0.034
Social protection	-0.015	-0.015	-0.016
Livelihood opportunities	0.031	0.035	0.031
Observations	528	528	527

Table 494. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.004		
Return migrant		0.006	
Remittances			-0.021*
Female	-0.007	-0.006	-0.003
Age	0.001	-0.001	-0.000
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.004	0.004	-0.000
Household size	-0.004*	-0.004**	-0.003**
Female household head	-0.017*	-0.017*	-0.014
Dependency ratio	0.022**	0.020**	0.021***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.023	-0.028	-0.026
Secondary	-0.012	-0.014	-0.012
Tertiary	-0.024	-0.022*	-0.013
Respondent is working	-0.009	-0.010	-0.009
Life satisfaction	0.017	0.018	0.020*
Linguistic minority	0.111**	0.098**	0.119**
COVID impacts	0.012	0.011	0.013
Environmental problems	-0.011	-0.010	-0.012
Social protection	0.000	0.000	0.000
Livelihood opportunities	0.024*	0.023*	0.022*
Observations	444	442	438

Table 495. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.006		
Return migrant		0.000	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.003	0.006	0.006
Age	-0.005	-0.009	-0.010
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.013	0.021	0.022
Household size	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002
Female household head	0.003	0.005	0.006
Dependency ratio	-0.002	-0.004	-0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.014**	0.022**	0.024**
Secondary	0.008	0.011	0.012
Tertiary	0.002	-0.013	-0.002
Respondent is working	0.005	0.007	0.008
Life satisfaction	-0.012*	-0.020**	-0.020**
Linguistic minority	0.045*	0.065**	0.074**
COVID impacts	0.038**	0.038*	0.044*
Environmental problems	-0.025**	-0.042**	-0.042**
Social protection	-0.005	-0.007	-0.006
Livelihood opportunities	0.008	0.013	0.012
Observations	522	448	449

Table 496. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Enfidha (TUN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.072**		
Return migrant		-0.036**	
Remittances			-0.038**
Female	0.003	-0.003	-0.001
Age	0.017	0.021	0.022
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.041	0.043	0.045
Household size	0.004	0.003	0.004
Female household head	0.006	0.011	0.012
Dependency ratio	-0.047	-0.052*	-0.049*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.004	-0.006	-0.004
Life satisfaction	0.015	0.016	0.019
Linguistic minority	0.134*	0.144**	0.143**
COVID impacts	0.024	0.022	0.018
Environmental problems	-0.013	-0.016	-0.014
Social protection	-0.015	-0.012	-0.013
Livelihood opportunities	0.032	0.038	0.035
Observations	495	495	494

Table 497. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.055**		
Return migrant		0.031	
Remittances			-0.016
Female	-0.046	-0.038	-0.043
Age	-0.051**	-0.051**	-0.050**
Age (squared)	0.001**	0.001**	0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.087*	0.083*	0.081*
Household size	-0.016**	-0.016	-0.017*
Female household head	-0.003	-0.011	-0.008
Dependency ratio	-0.058**	-0.065**	-0.061**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.054*	-0.060*	-0.058**
Life satisfaction	0.003	0.006	0.004
Linguistic minority	0.306*	0.306*	0.321*
COVID impacts	-0.005	-0.003	-0.003
Environmental problems	-0.039	-0.037	-0.037
Social protection	0.086	0.095	0.093
Livelihood opportunities	0.023	0.020	0.022
Observations	469	469	469

Table 498. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.002		
Return migrant		0.009	
Remittances			-0.018
Female	-0.017	-0.016	-0.017
Age	0.005	0.005	0.006
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.002	-0.002	-0.001
Household size	-0.003	-0.004	-0.004
Female household head	0.013	0.012	0.013
Dependency ratio	-0.018	-0.017	-0.018
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	-0.022	-0.022	-0.023
Life satisfaction	0.002	0.002	0.001
Linguistic minority	0.015	0.013	0.012
COVID impacts	0.002	0.002	0.003
Environmental problems	-0.028	-0.029	-0.028
Social protection	0.032	0.032	0.031
Livelihood opportunities	0.011	0.011	0.011
Observations	531	529	531

Table 499. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Yenice (TUR2)

nittances
0.013
0.009
0.004
0.000
0.004
0.003*
0.000
0.004
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0.004
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Table 500. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Kilis (TUR3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001		
Return migrant		0.039	
Remittances			-0.033
Female	-0.004	-0.003	-0.004
Age	-0.014	-0.015	-0.014
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.027	0.031	0.027
Household size	0.003	0.003	0.003
Female household head	-0.035	-0.035	-0.035
Dependency ratio	-0.006	-0.006	-0.007
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.033	-0.034	-0.030
Secondary	-0.021	-0.021	-0.021
Tertiary	-0.057	-0.056	-0.062
Respondent is working	-0.054*	-0.055*	-0.053*
Life satisfaction	0.032	0.032	0.033
Linguistic minority	-0.825	-0.831	-0.830
COVID impacts	-0.018	-0.016	-0.015
Environmental problems	-0.029	-0.034	-0.033
Social protection	-0.022	-0.021	-0.021
Livelihood opportunities	-0.052**	-0.053**	-0.055**
Observations	479	480	476

Table 501. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.012		
Return migrant		0.013	
Remittances			-0.021
Female	-0.014	-0.011	-0.008
Age	0.043	0.043	0.048
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.098	-0.098	-0.105
Household size	0.005	0.005	0.006
Female household head	-0.062	-0.064	-0.072
Dependency ratio	0.052*	0.052*	0.055*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.091	-0.092	-0.094
Secondary	-0.198***	-0.196**	-0.196**
Tertiary	-0.157**	-0.155**	-0.154**
Respondent is working	-0.078	-0.077	-0.073
Life satisfaction	0.074	0.074	0.075
Linguistic minority	0.157	0.158	0.163
COVID impacts	-0.221***	-0.220***	-0.230***
Environmental problems	-0.032	-0.033	-0.033
Social protection	-0.044	-0.041	-0.053
Livelihood opportunities	0.039	0.042	0.034
Observations	526	526	524
·			

Table 502. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Behsud (AFG2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.016		
Return migrant		-0.119***	
Remittances			0.007
Female	-0.110	-0.084	-0.108
Age	0.010	0.004	0.011
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.076	0.062	0.075
Household size	0.003	0.005	0.003
Female household head	0.096	0.075	0.093
Dependency ratio	-0.000	-0.004	-0.001
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.106**	0.107***	0.108***
Secondary	-0.095	-0.100	-0.091
Tertiary	-0.134*	-0.130*	-0.133*
Respondent is working	-0.004	0.010	0.000
Life satisfaction	0.084**	0.074*	0.086**
Linguistic minority	-0.101	-0.100	-0.102
COVID impacts	-0.125*	-0.137**	-0.128*
Environmental problems	-0.056	-0.060	-0.054
Social protection	-0.054	-0.056	-0.055
Livelihood opportunities	-0.001	0.002	-0.004
Observations	563	558	562

Table 503. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.052		
Return migrant		0.023	
Remittances			0.060
Female	-0.090	-0.088	-0.087
Age	-0.068*	-0.069*	-0.072*
Age (squared)	0.001*	0.001*	0.001*
Married or cohabitating	0.093	0.094	0.095
Household size	-0.004	-0.003	-0.004
Female household head	-0.093	-0.088	-0.096
Dependency ratio	0.024	0.025	0.027
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.029	0.021	0.022
Secondary	-0.049	-0.058	-0.058
Tertiary	-0.109	-0.120	-0.116
Respondent is working	-0.038	-0.042	-0.037
Life satisfaction	-0.052	-0.054	-0.052
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.150*	-0.153*	-0.153*
Environmental problems	-0.035	-0.032	-0.031
Social protection	-0.253	-0.258	-0.253
Livelihood opportunities	0.026	0.023	0.034
Observations	535	535	532

Table 504. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.007		
Return migrant		-0.012*	
Remittances			-0.005
Female	0.026*	0.025*	0.028*
Age	0.004	0.001	0.003
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.004	0.003	0.004
Household size	0.001	0.002	0.001
Female household head	-0.021	-0.020	-0.022
Dependency ratio	0.006	0.005	0.006
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.006	-0.010	-0.007
Secondary	-0.003	-0.006	-0.003
Tertiary	-0.005	-0.009	-0.008
Respondent is working	0.014	0.014	0.014
Life satisfaction	-0.029	-0.022	-0.031*
Linguistic minority	0.013	0.010	0.012
COVID impacts	-0.005	-0.006	-0.005
Environmental problems	-0.018*	-0.017	-0.018
Social protection	-0.027**	-0.024*	-0.026**
Livelihood opportunities	0.003	-0.000	0.003
Observations	482	471	481

Table 505. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Youhanabad (PAK2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances	
Current migrant	-0.016*			
Return migrant		-0.005		
Remittances			-0.007	
Female	-0.011	-0.013	-0.013	
Age	0.002	0.002	0.001	
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000	
Married or cohabitating	0.002	0.004	0.004	
Household size	0.002*	0.003*	0.002*	
Female household head	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Dependency ratio	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002	
Educational attainment				
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Primary	0.015	0.013	0.014	
Secondary	0.014	0.011	0.012	
Tertiary	0.015	0.010	0.011	
Respondent is working	-0.011	-0.012	-0.012	
Life satisfaction	0.013*	0.014	0.014	
Linguistic minority	0.023	0.019	0.019	
COVID impacts	0.008	0.007	0.007	
Environmental problems	-0.018*	-0.025***	-0.025**	
Social protection	-0.009	-0.010	-0.010	
Livelihood opportunities	0.003	0.006	0.006	
Observations	500	499	500	

Table 506. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.018		
Return migrant		0.000	
Remittances			0.000
Female	0.006	0.006	0.006
Age	-0.011*	-0.011*	-0.011*
Age (squared)	0.000*	0.000*	0.000*
Married or cohabitating	-0.007	-0.007	-0.008
Household size	0.001	0.001	0.001
Female household head	-0.020*	-0.020*	-0.020*
Dependency ratio	-0.003	-0.003	-0.003
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.012	-0.012	-0.011
Secondary	-0.051	-0.054	-0.053
Tertiary	-0.002	-0.006	0.002
Respondent is working	-0.017	-0.017	-0.016
Life satisfaction	0.016	0.016	0.016
Linguistic minority	0.051*	0.050*	0.047*
COVID impacts	-0.002	-0.003	-0.003
Environmental problems	0.000	0.000	0.000
Social protection	-0.012	-0.012	-0.012
Livelihood opportunities	0.022	0.021	0.022
Observations	392	384	389

Table 507. Marginal effects: Dimension 5 - Pooled

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.035***		
Return migrant		-0.031***	
Remittances			-0.014
Female	-0.011	-0.012*	-0.010
Age	-0.005	-0.006	-0.006
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.002	0.004	0.004
Household size	0.000	0.000	0.000
Female household head	0.009	0.007	0.006
Dependency ratio	-0.007	-0.007	-0.007
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.001	-0.001	-0.002
Secondary	-0.030***	-0.036***	-0.035***
Tertiary	-0.052***	-0.060***	-0.060***
Respondent is working	-0.002	-0.002	-0.002
Life satisfaction	0.030***	0.028***	0.027***
Linguistic minority	0.077***	0.074***	0.074***
COVID impacts	-0.046***	-0.045***	-0.048***
Environmental problems	-0.059***	-0.061***	-0.062***
Social protection	0.008	0.008	0.009
Livelihood opportunities	0.044***	0.045***	0.046***
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.106***	-0.106***	-0.103***
Observations	12,651	12,619	12,618

Multi-dimensional well-being

MIGNEX Background Paper

Multi-dimensional well-being index

Table 508. Marginal effects: MWI - Nicolau (CPV1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.003	9	
Return migrant		0.004	
Remittances			0.028
Female	-0.041	-0.041	-0.044
Age	0.056**	0.056**	0.056**
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.022	0.021	0.014
Household size	-0.013**	-0.013**	-0.011*
Female household head	-0.005	-0.005	-0.015
Dependency ratio	-0.092***	-0.092***	-0.087***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [0]			
Primary [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.064*	0.064	0.058
Tertiary	0.073	0.073	0.064
Respondent is working	0.011	0.011	0.013
Life satisfaction	0.047	0.047	0.038
Linguistic minority	0.079	0.079	0.093
COVID impacts	-0.070	-0.070	-0.071
Environmental problems	-0.017	-0.017	-0.027
Social protection	0.005	0.005	-0.001
Livelihood opportunities	0.042	0.042	0.040
Observations	486	485	484

Table 509. Marginal effects: MWI - Boa Vista (CPV2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.000		
Return migrant		0.014	
Remittances			0.060**
Female	-0.116***	-0.117***	-0.116***
Age	0.049*	0.051*	0.050*
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001*
Married or cohabitating	0.023	0.024	0.026
Household size	-0.010	-0.010	-0.012
Female household head	-0.009	-0.013	-0.011
Dependency ratio	-0.095***	-0.099***	-0.099***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.197	0.209	0.170
Secondary	0.285	0.289	0.242
Tertiary	0.313	0.320	0.278
Respondent is working	0.030	0.022	0.022
Life satisfaction	0.095***	0.104***	0.095***
Linguistic minority	-0.123	-0.127	-0.150
COVID impacts	-0.038	-0.034	-0.019
Environmental problems	-0.059*	-0.065*	-0.066*
Social protection	-0.030	-0.027	-0.032
Livelihood opportunities	0.052	0.057	0.058
Observations	499	502	500

Table 510. Marginal effects: MWI - Boffa (GIN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.031		
Return migrant		0.086*	
Remittances			0.085*
Female	-0.054	-0.047	-0.058
Age	-0.049	-0.049*	-0.050*
Age (squared)	0.001	0.001*	0.001*
Married or cohabitating	-0.033	-0.025	-0.037
Household size	-0.008*	-0.009**	-0.008*
Female household head	0.102	0.098	0.096
Dependency ratio	-0.092**	-0.086**	-0.094**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.030	-0.039	-0.033
Secondary	0.079	0.084	0.066
Tertiary	-0.043	-0.033	-0.076
Respondent is working	0.069	0.076	0.062
Life satisfaction	0.012	0.009	-0.000
Linguistic minority	0.154*	0.168**	0.150*
COVID impacts	0.005	-0.002	0.002
Environmental problems	-0.073	-0.075	-0.081
Social protection	-0.005	-0.005	-0.003
Livelihood opportunities	0.068	0.068	0.060
Observations	501	501	499

Table 511. Marginal effects: MWI - Dialakoro (GIN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.015		
Return migrant		0.164	
Remittances			-0.133
Female	-0.045	-0.028	-0.045
Age	0.005	0.002	0.006
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.034	0.036	0.039
Household size	0.000	0.000	0.000
Female household head	-0.278***	-0.275***	-0.286***
Dependency ratio	-0.076	-0.073	-0.080
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.156	-0.191*	-0.143
Secondary	-0.015	-0.017	-0.013
Tertiary	0.024	-0.005	0.042
Respondent is working	-0.164*	-0.165*	-0.165*
Life satisfaction	0.069	0.060	0.077
Linguistic minority	-0.115	-0.131	-0.135
COVID impacts	-0.046	-0.046	-0.047
Environmental problems	0.016	0.001	0.019
Social protection	0.056	0.060	0.053
Livelihood opportunities	0.144**	0.155**	0.145**
Observations	460	460	460

Table 512. Marginal effects: MWI - Gbane (GHA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.004		
Return migrant		0.064	
Remittances			-0.003
Female	0.061	0.058	0.074
Age	-0.004	-0.012	-0.012
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.255***	0.251***	0.249***
Household size	-0.017**	-0.016*	-0.019**
Female household head	-0.036	-0.036	-0.061
Dependency ratio	-0.088**	-0.087**	-0.082**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.081	0.079	0.074
Secondary	0.144*	0.145*	0.138*
Tertiary	0.210**	0.201**	0.218**
Respondent is working	0.112	0.120*	0.110
Life satisfaction	-0.054	-0.049	-0.064
Linguistic minority	0.073	0.074	0.066
COVID impacts	0.000	0.000	0.000
Environmental problems	-0.345*	-0.344*	-0.346*
Social protection	-0.015	-0.017	-0.018
Livelihood opportunities	0.123**	0.115*	0.127**
Observations	472	470	470

Table 513. Marginal effects: MWI - Golf City (GHA2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.093*		
Return migrant		0.015	
Remittances			0.074
Female	-0.015	-0.014	-0.028
Age	0.072**	0.069**	0.080**
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.052	0.063	0.070
Household size	-0.016	-0.016	-0.016
Female household head	-0.080	-0.072	-0.063
Dependency ratio	-0.090**	-0.085**	-0.079*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.343	0.355	0.354
Secondary	0.401	0.401	0.387
Tertiary	0.450	0.434	0.403
Respondent is working	0.046	0.047	0.046
Life satisfaction	0.115**	0.115**	0.118**
Linguistic minority	0.289	0.264	0.264
COVID impacts	-0.287*	-0.287*	-0.289
Environmental problems	-0.105**	-0.093*	-0.082*
Social protection	-0.065	-0.083	-0.093
Livelihood opportunities	0.104**	0.101**	0.101*
Observations	472	473	469

Table 514. Marginal effects: MWI - New Takoradi (GHA3)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.053	mgrane	Kermitarioes
Return migrant	0.000	-0.038	
Remittances		0.000	0.048
Female	0.013	0.015	0.016
Age	0.086***	0.087***	0.086***
Age (squared)	-0.001***	-0.001***	-0.001***
Married or cohabitating	-0.074*	-0.070	-0.067
Household size	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008
Female household head	-0.033	-0.033	-0.032
Dependency ratio	-0.067**	-0.068**	-0.066**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.224***	-0.217***	-0.212***
Secondary	-0.102***	-0.105***	-0.103***
Tertiary	-0.079**	-0.074*	-0.082**
Respondent is working	0.011	0.014	0.009
Life satisfaction	0.015	0.020	0.013
Linguistic minority	0.011	0.018	0.020
COVID impacts	0.054	0.062	0.066
Environmental problems	0.023	0.033	0.026
Social protection	-0.034	-0.034	-0.037
Livelihood opportunities	0.114**	0.116**	0.113**
Observations	440	437	440

Table 515. Marginal effects: MWI - Down Quarters (NGA1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.000		
Return migrant		-0.032	
Remittances			0.004
Female	-0.040	-0.040	-0.048
Age	-0.006	-0.005	-0.000
Age (squared)	0.000	0.000	0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.235**	0.235**	0.234**
Household size	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Female household head	-0.162	-0.159	-0.158
Dependency ratio	-0.241***	-0.241***	-0.238***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.512*	0.513*	0.510*
Secondary	0.318	0.321	0.319
Tertiary	0.485**	0.489**	0.491**
Respondent is working	0.048	0.046	0.038
Life satisfaction	0.012	0.010	0.006
Linguistic minority	0.092	0.090	0.122
COVID impacts	-0.021	-0.023	-0.023
Environmental problems	0.001	0.002	0.003
Social protection	0.004	0.005	-0.005
Livelihood opportunities	-0.000	0.000	-0.007
Observations	456	456	453

Table 516. Marginal effects: MWI - Awe (NGA2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.143		
Return migrant		0.239*	
Remittances			-0.124
Female	-0.101	-0.085	-0.089
Age	0.074	0.072	0.071
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.028	0.048	0.023
Household size	-0.021**	-0.022**	-0.021**
Female household head	-0.107	-0.117	-0.114
Dependency ratio	-0.058*	-0.062*	-0.059*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.102	0.080	0.106
Secondary	0.212*	0.199*	0.220*
Tertiary	0.240*	0.231**	0.268**
Respondent is working	0.096	0.108	0.094
Life satisfaction	0.305***	0.303***	0.314***
Linguistic minority	0.364***	0.339***	0.358***
COVID impacts	-0.043	-0.041	-0.047
Environmental problems	0.019	0.024	0.014
Social protection	-0.047	-0.065	-0.050
Livelihood opportunities	0.141**	0.146**	0.134**
Observations	441	439	441

Table 517. Marginal effects: MWI - Ekpoma (NGA3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.044		
Return migrant		0.014	
Remittances			0.042
Female	-0.151**	-0.144**	-0.149**
Age	0.025	0.026	0.026
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.028	-0.034	-0.027
Household size	-0.004	-0.004	-0.004
Female household head	0.051	0.046	0.054
Dependency ratio	-0.105*	-0.105*	-0.105*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Secondary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.068	0.062	0.066
Life satisfaction	0.095	0.103	0.096
Linguistic minority	0.321**	0.329**	0.327**
COVID impacts	-0.080	-0.079	-0.082
Environmental problems	-0.022	-0.021	-0.023
Social protection	-0.127	-0.127	-0.124
Livelihood opportunities	0.027	0.024	0.022
Observations	464	463	464

Table 518. Marginal effects: MWI - Batu (ETH2)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.031		
Return migrant		0.046*	
Remittances			-0.006
Female	-0.023	-0.032	-0.029
Age	0.005	0.006	0.007
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.143***	0.141***	0.145***
Household size	-0.009	-0.009	-0.009
Female household head	0.027	0.032	0.031
Dependency ratio	-0.050**	-0.046**	-0.049**
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.116	0.090	0.095
Secondary	0.148	0.111	0.123
Tertiary	0.175	0.139	0.149
Respondent is working	-0.015	-0.009	-0.015
Life satisfaction	0.085**	0.084**	0.083**
Linguistic minority	0.113	0.120	0.122
COVID impacts	0.029	0.025	0.027
Environmental problems	0.036	0.024	0.031
Social protection	0.014	0.012	0.013
Livelihood opportunities	-0.000	-0.008	-0.002
Observations	520	519	520

Table 519. Marginal effects: MWI - Moyale (ETH3)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.007		
Return migrant		-0.047	
Remittances			-0.052
Female	-0.033	-0.033	-0.033
Age	0.034	0.034	0.035
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.238***	0.237***	0.236***
Household size	-0.019	-0.019	-0.019
Female household head	0.041	0.040	0.041
Dependency ratio	-0.006	-0.007	-0.007
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.057	0.056	0.058
Secondary	0.174**	0.174**	0.177**
Tertiary	0.284***	0.281***	0.289***
Respondent is working	0.030	0.031	0.029
Life satisfaction	0.049	0.052	0.053
Linguistic minority	-0.117	-0.113	-0.117
COVID impacts	-0.114**	-0.116**	-0.113**
Environmental problems	-0.237***	-0.240***	-0.238***
Social protection	0.069	0.071	0.068
Livelihood opportunities	-0.023	-0.019	-0.025
Observations	522	522	521

Table 520. Marginal effects: MWI - Erigavo (SOM1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.089**		
Return migrant		-0.063	
Remittances			0.112***
Female	0.014	0.018	0.013
Age	0.004	0.001	0.007
Age (squared)	-0.000	0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	-0.030	-0.034	-0.019
Household size	-0.018**	-0.018**	-0.018**
Female household head	-0.071**	-0.066**	-0.071**
Dependency ratio	0.000	0.001	0.000
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.108	0.124	0.115
Secondary	0.092	0.118	0.099
Tertiary	0.085	0.127*	0.090
Respondent is working	0.029	0.034	0.027
Life satisfaction	0.106***	0.111***	0.107**
Linguistic minority	-0.164**	-0.114	-0.169
COVID impacts	-0.047*	-0.036	-0.051*
Environmental problems	-0.035	-0.040	-0.042
Social protection	-0.005	-0.014	-0.007
Livelihood opportunities	0.046	0.042	0.032
Observations	435	434	429

Table 521. Marginal effects: MWI - Baidoa (SOM2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.012		
Return migrant		0.118*	
Remittances			0.067
Female	-0.037	-0.033	-0.034
Age	0.073***	0.074***	0.075***
Age (squared)	-0.001***	-0.001***	-0.001***
Married or cohabitating	0.117	0.116	0.114
Household size	-0.008	-0.008	-0.008
Female household head	-0.039	-0.041	-0.043
Dependency ratio	-0.075***	-0.076***	-0.074***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.063	-0.061	-0.066
Secondary	0.150***	0.141***	0.141***
Tertiary	0.190***	0.174***	0.180***
Respondent is working	0.082*	0.086**	0.084*
Life satisfaction	-0.069*	-0.083*	-0.078*
Linguistic minority	0.471***	0.453***	0.474***
COVID impacts	0.104*	0.057	0.078
Environmental problems	-0.146**	-0.158**	-0.149**
Social protection	-0.120*	-0.126*	-0.121*
Livelihood opportunities	0.054	0.069	0.062
Observations	511	511	511

Table 522. Marginal effects: MWI - Enfidha (TUN1)

MIGNEX Background Paper

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.139***		
Return migrant		0.043	
Remittances			0.119***
Female	-0.039	-0.031	-0.025
Age	0.071***	0.061**	0.054**
Age (squared)	-0.001***	-0.001**	-0.001*
Married or cohabitating	0.015	0.014	0.010
Household size	0.007	0.007	0.007
Female household head	0.031	0.041	0.017
Dependency ratio	-0.142***	-0.143***	-0.136***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.194	-0.058	-0.099
Secondary	0.129	0.295	0.204
Tertiary	0.153	0.339	0.238
Respondent is working	-0.025	-0.022	-0.026
Life satisfaction	0.052	0.052	0.042
Linguistic minority	0.137	0.104	0.088
COVID impacts	-0.034	-0.022	-0.015
Environmental problems	-0.063	-0.066*	-0.063
Social protection	0.029	0.040	0.036
Livelihood opportunities	0.068*	0.061	0.058
Observations	484	484	483

Table 523. Marginal effects: MWI - Redeyef (TUN2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.045		
Return migrant		0.033	
Remittances			0.130***
Female	-0.054	-0.055	-0.056
Age	0.058**	0.057**	0.040*
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	-0.053	-0.049	-0.035
Household size	-0.043***	-0.042***	-0.038***
Female household head	-0.061*	-0.054	-0.067*
Dependency ratio	-0.075*	-0.076*	-0.074*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.054	-0.060	-0.064
Secondary	-0.058	-0.052	-0.054
Tertiary	-0.064	-0.054	-0.071
Respondent is working	-0.027	-0.026	-0.030
Life satisfaction	0.004	0.004	0.006
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.054	-0.055	-0.052
Environmental problems	-0.028	-0.032	-0.030
Social protection	-0.015	-0.014	-0.013
Livelihood opportunities	0.091*	0.092*	0.079*
Observations	480	480	480

Table 524. Marginal effects: MWI - Hopa (TUR1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.022		
Return migrant		0.020	
Remittances			-0.015
Female	-0.018	-0.018	-0.020
Age	0.040	0.040	0.040
Age (squared)	-0.001*	-0.001*	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.025	0.031	0.028
Household size	-0.026**	-0.027**	-0.026**
Female household head	-0.037	-0.034	-0.032
Dependency ratio	-0.047	-0.048	-0.050
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.248	0.266	0.243
Secondary	0.325	0.351	0.331
Tertiary	0.357	0.387	0.367
Respondent is working	0.012	0.011	0.010
Life satisfaction	0.026	0.027	0.028
Linguistic minority	-0.054	-0.062	-0.059
COVID impacts	0.019	0.020	0.021
Environmental problems	-0.014	-0.015	-0.014
Social protection	0.017	0.017	0.018
Livelihood opportunities	0.028	0.029	0.031*
Observations	517	515	517

Table 525. Marginal effects: MWI - Yenice (TUR2)

	0	D - 1	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.011		
Return migrant		0.040	
Remittances			0.034
Female	-0.018	-0.020	-0.021
Age	0.013	0.014	0.013
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.005	0.003	0.006
Household size	0.002	0.002	0.002
Female household head	-0.013	-0.009	-0.011
Dependency ratio	-0.055***	-0.049**	-0.058***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.009	0.012	0.010
Secondary	-0.005	-0.001	-0.004
Tertiary	0.012	0.016	0.012
Respondent is working	0.002	-0.002	0.001
Life satisfaction	0.032***	0.029***	0.031**
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.002	-0.000	-0.001
Environmental problems	0.035**	0.031**	0.034**
Social protection	-0.016	-0.013	-0.017
Livelihood opportunities	0.038***	0.034**	0.038**
Observations	503	503	503

Table 526. Marginal effects: MWI - Kilis (TUR3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.042		
Return migrant		0.241	
Remittances			0.013
Female	-0.010	-0.014	-0.013
Age	0.036	0.030	0.037
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.162*	0.154*	0.151
Household size	-0.018	-0.017	-0.017
Female household head	0.006	0.019	0.016
Dependency ratio	-0.117***	-0.110***	-0.117***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.008	0.014	0.022
Secondary	-0.088	-0.083	-0.071
Tertiary	0.085	0.102	0.104
Respondent is working	0.114	0.109	0.116
Life satisfaction	0.253***	0.259***	0.256***
Linguistic minority	1.023*	0.941*	0.954*
COVID impacts	-0.056	-0.057	-0.054
Environmental problems	-0.165**	-0.188**	-0.161**
Social protection	-0.069	-0.075	-0.066
Livelihood opportunities	0.158**	0.165**	0.161**
Observations	439	440	437

Table 527. Marginal effects: MWI - Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.083		
Return migrant		0.014	
Remittances			-0.069
Female	-0.088	-0.077	-0.077
Age	0.057	0.059	0.063
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.032	0.027	0.023
Household size	-0.031***	-0.029***	-0.027***
Female household head	-0.176*	-0.173*	-0.172
Dependency ratio	-0.032	-0.033	-0.032
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.151	0.156	0.155
Secondary	0.063	0.082	0.085
Tertiary	0.276**	0.292**	0.295***
Respondent is working	-0.086*	-0.086*	-0.078
Life satisfaction	0.147***	0.146***	0.152***
Linguistic minority	0.591***	0.594***	0.598***
COVID impacts	-0.053	-0.052	-0.070
Environmental problems	-0.037	-0.035	-0.031
Social protection	-0.010	0.003	0.003
Livelihood opportunities	0.145	0.158	0.153
Observations	502	502	500

Table 528. Marginal effects: MWI - Behsud (AFG2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.095		
Return migrant		-0.045	
Remittances			-0.005
Female	-0.186**	-0.178**	-0.183**
Age	0.007	0.007	0.008
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.000	-0.000
Married or cohabitating	0.091	0.079	0.084
Household size	0.004	0.005	0.004
Female household head	0.171	0.147	0.155
Dependency ratio	-0.094***	-0.091***	-0.091***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.300***	0.306***	0.305***
Secondary	0.166**	0.180**	0.183**
Tertiary	0.313***	0.327***	0.332***
Respondent is working	-0.044	-0.030	-0.029
Life satisfaction	0.369***	0.378***	0.386***
Linguistic minority	-0.150	-0.145	-0.152
COVID impacts	-0.440***	-0.463***	-0.442***
Environmental problems	-0.043	-0.042	-0.036
Social protection	0.067	0.073	0.074
Livelihood opportunities	0.163	0.165	0.161
Observations	520	516	519

Table 529. Marginal effects: MWI - Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.001		
Return migrant		0.003	
Remittances			0.128
Female	0.019	0.020	0.040
Age	0.038	0.039	0.043
Age (squared)	-0.001	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.130	0.129	0.124
Household size	-0.018*	-0.018*	-0.018*
Female household head	-0.207**	-0.207**	-0.220**
Dependency ratio	-0.108*	-0.108*	-0.099*
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.117	0.116	0.119
Secondary	0.131*	0.130*	0.128*
Tertiary	0.189	0.188	0.197*
Respondent is working	0.065	0.065	0.083
Life satisfaction	0.150**	0.150**	0.153**
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	-0.157*	-0.157*	-0.161*
Environmental problems	-0.011	-0.010	-0.007
Social protection	-0.161	-0.160	-0.137
Livelihood opportunities	0.172	0.172	0.190*
Observations	524	524	521

Table 530. Marginal effects: MWI - Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

	Current	Return	
	migrant	migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.019		
Return migrant		-0.161	
Remittances			0.007
Female	-0.112	-0.109	-0.113
Age	0.071**	0.071**	0.072**
Age (squared)	-0.001**	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	0.162**	0.167**	0.163**
Household size	-0.013	-0.009	-0.013
Female household head	0.260*	0.301**	0.261*
Dependency ratio	-0.110***	-0.119***	-0.110***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.185**	0.210**	0.189**
Secondary	0.262***	0.285***	0.265***
Tertiary	0.327***	0.342***	0.330***
Respondent is working	0.024	0.042	0.025
Life satisfaction	0.094	0.123	0.098
Linguistic minority	-0.171	-0.174	-0.168
COVID impacts	-0.020	-0.005	-0.021
Environmental problems	-0.150*	-0.142*	-0.148*
Social protection	0.023	0.012	0.022
Livelihood opportunities	0.113**	0.111*	0.113**
Observations	465	455	465

Table 531. Marginal effects: MWI - Youhanabad (PAK2)

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	-0.044		
Return migrant		0.003	
Remittances			-0.081
Female	-0.148***	-0.151***	-0.149***
Age	0.085***	0.086***	0.083***
Age (squared)	-0.001***	-0.001**	-0.001**
Married or cohabitating	-0.035	-0.036	-0.031
Household size	-0.010	-0.010	-0.010
Female household head	-0.063	-0.065	-0.068
Dependency ratio	-0.152***	-0.150***	-0.151***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	-0.010	-0.013	-0.010
Secondary	-0.038	-0.043	-0.038
Tertiary	0.100**	0.095*	0.105*
Respondent is working	-0.068	-0.068	-0.066
Life satisfaction	0.089	0.087	0.089
Linguistic minority	-0.265	-0.275	-0.292
COVID impacts	0.011	0.009	0.013
Environmental problems	0.013	0.002	0.009
Social protection	0.092	0.090	0.090
Livelihood opportunities	0.052	0.058	0.053
Observations	517	516	517

Table 532. Marginal effects: MWI - Keti Bandar (PAK3)

		D - L	
	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
Current migrant	0.500*		
Return migrant		-0.064	
Remittances			0.000
Female	-0.196***	-0.174**	-0.174**
Age	0.030	0.037	0.037
Age (squared)	-0.000	-0.001	-0.001
Married or cohabitating	0.078*	0.067	0.067
Household size	-0.012**	-0.011**	-0.011**
Female household head	-0.016	-0.018	-0.018
Dependency ratio	-0.140***	-0.135***	-0.136***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.029	0.041	0.041
Secondary	-0.104	-0.068	-0.070
Tertiary	0.000	0.000	0.000
Respondent is working	0.011	0.028	0.027
Life satisfaction	0.069	0.072	0.072
Linguistic minority	0.000	0.000	0.000
COVID impacts	0.107*	0.099*	0.098*
Environmental problems	-0.064	-0.060	-0.061
Social protection	0.000	0.005	0.005
Livelihood opportunities	0.058	0.070	0.070
Observations	458	458	457

Table 533. Marginal effects: MWI - Pooled

	Current migrant	Return migrant	Remittances
 Current migrant	0.039***	9	
Return migrant		0.009	
Remittances			0.076***
Female	-0.053***	-0.053***	-0.053***
Age	0.041***	0.041***	0.041***
Age (squared)	-0.001***	-0.001***	-0.001***
Married or cohabitating	0.055***	0.051***	0.054***
Household size	-0.005***	-0.005***	-0.005***
Female household head	0.008	0.011	0.004
Dependency ratio	-0.093***	-0.093***	-0.091***
Educational attainment			
No formal education [R]	0.000	0.000	0.000
Primary	0.089***	0.096***	0.091***
Secondary	0.109***	0.120***	0.110***
Tertiary	0.167***	0.180***	0.169***
Respondent is working	0.042***	0.043***	0.043***
Life satisfaction	0.095***	0.098***	0.093***
Linguistic minority	0.073***	0.079***	0.072***
COVID impacts	-0.071***	-0.070***	-0.067***
Environmental problems	-0.038***	-0.035***	-0.039***
Social protection	0.010	0.008	0.007
Livelihood opportunities	0.107***	0.104***	0.104***
Linguistic fractionalisation	-0.094**	-0.091**	-0.096**
Observations	12,116	12,091	12,087