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MIGNEX Background Paper

Migration and alternative responses to dissatisfaction

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MIGNEX (Aligning Migration Management and the Migration-Development Nexus) is a five-year research project (2018–2023) with the core ambition of creating new knowledge on migration, development and policy. It is carried out by a consortium of nine partners in Europe, Africa and Asia: the Peace Research Institute Oslo (coordinator), Danube University Krems, University of Ghana, Koç University, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Maastricht University, ODI, the University of Oxford and Samuel Hall.

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MIGNEX Background Papers

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Migration and alternative responses to dissatisfaction

People who are dissatisfied with their current life can respond in various ways. We examine the factors that are associated with different types of responses in the form of economic initiative, civic or political engagement, or wanting to leave their local area – for somewhere else in the country or abroad.

—

Those who experience livelihood hardships are more likely to take a migration response than an economic response.

—

Those who are discontent with public services are more likely to take a migration response, but less likely to take a political one.

—

Trust in others is more strongly associated with addressing grievances through local action, compared to the option of leaving.

Introduction

This paper is part of our broader effort within the MIGNEX project to understand how migration comes about. As in other analyses, we focus on understanding the steps preceding actual migration – the factors that make people see migration as desirable or necessary.

In this paper we examine a specific part of the causation of migration, namely the role of migration as one possible response to dissatisfaction, among several others. Among individuals who express dissatisfaction with their lives, we examine what makes them respond in ways that make them improve the circumstances, either for themselves and their families, or for society more broadly. Specifically, we measure eight possible responses:

1. Is actively seeking new work
2. Plans to open a new business
3. Has participated in community group
4. Voted in the most recent election, if eligible
5. Has protested or would protest
6. Has participated in pre-election meetings or rallies
7. Has internal migration aspirations
8. Has international migration aspirations

The analysis springs directly from the conceptual framework that formed part of the foundation for the project: a causal chain from underlying causes of migration to a diversity of migration outcomes (Figure 1). We will be referring to the figure as we lay out three premises that inform our analysis.

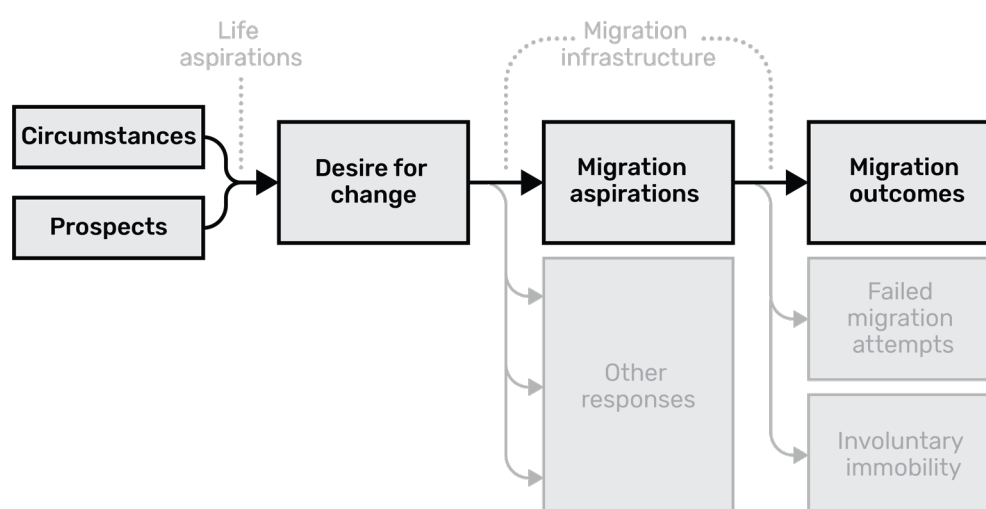


Figure 1. Sequential causation of migration

Adapted from Carling and Talleraas (2016) and Carling (2017).

1. Much migration is driven by dissatisfaction

Many people see migration as a potential pathway to a better future. Referring to Figure 1, we can distinguish between two drivers of such a wish for change. First, there could be adverse current circumstances. Second, there could be discouraging prospects – either in the sense that things seem posed to get worse, or that current difficulties seem likely to last without improvement. A prominent example is the difficulty that many people experience in earning a living, combined with the sense that better options are unlikely to be found in the local labour market. These circumstances and prospects can relate to diverse factors, including economic, political, security-related and environmental ones. There is also great variation in the *severity of situations* that spur a wish for change. One person might fear for their life, another might feel constrained in their professional career. Both could have desire for change, as reflected in Figure 1.

In our current analysis, we slightly shift the focus from ‘desire for change’ to ‘dissatisfaction’. This is largely a pragmatic choice, since it is dissatisfaction that we are able to measure. If the sources of dissatisfaction are widely

experienced, they might represent ‘root causes’ of migration (Carling et al. 2023). However, the dissatisfaction could also have more personal causes, such as having failed an exam, being in an unhappy relationship, or feeling pressured by family expectations. The personal and the societal also often intersect, of course, such as when high levels of crime take the form of personal victimisation, which in turn might be a trigger of migration aspirations.

We can assume that people who are dissatisfied with their current situation want their situation to change. But by focusing on dissatisfaction, we are excluding the cases of people who are generally happy but would still like to see a change for something better. This situation could also be a driver of migration, for instance in the context of developing a professional career, but that is beyond the scope of the current paper. There is also extensive migration that is *not* driven by dissatisfaction, but by a desire for experience and adventure, for instance. This is a fact that is often overlooked in debates and analyses of global migration. Migration that is driven by dissatisfaction has different policy implications and is an important object of study, if it is clearly delimited. The current analysis therefore does not apply to migration in general, but migration that is, in one way or another, driven by dissatisfaction.

Whether or not a given set of circumstances and prospects create a dissatisfaction depends on peoples’ *life aspirations*, as illustrated in Figure 1. As scholars have argued, poverty can be prohibitive for people to develop the capacity to imagine, aspire to and actively pursue a better life (Appadurai, 2004). The growth of traditional media, social media and migration networks all increase exposure to the better lives of others. Inequality within a society can have the same effect. If a country experiences rapid but uneven growth, the improvement of actual circumstances for most people could be outpaced by the rise in life aspirations amidst other people’s visible wealth. This could create a feeling of dissatisfaction.

2. People can respond to dissatisfaction in diverse ways

A classical framework for examining responses to adverse circumstances is Hirschman’s (1978) notion of *exit, voice and loyalty*. In our context, *exit* corresponds to migration, *voice* corresponds to political or other attempts at changing the societal circumstances, and *loyalty* corresponds to efforts to improve one’s situation within the societal status quo. Not all responses can be neatly mapped onto one of these three labels, but they provide a valuable framework for considering the type of responses that are possible.

Migration is an exit in a very literal sense, and it has been examined in the context of Hirschman’s framework by several scholars (Duquette-Rury, 2020; Gammage, 2004; Hoffmann, 2010). Migration is an exit in a very literal sense, though the social ramifications of leaving are not given. Some people leave a society of origin with the intention of establishing a new life under better circumstances elsewhere. Others leave with the intention of returning when circumstances allow, for instance when an armed conflict or repressive regime has come to an end. Still others see migration as a strategy for improving the situation for themselves and their families *at home* through remittances or savings.

Engagement in civil society or politics could, depending on the context, take the form of either voice or loyalty. Individuals can use political arenas for expressing discontent and demanding change, but politics and civil society organisations can also provide avenues for ascending within the current society.

3. Migration should be explored in light of other responses

In the context of migration research, the entire range of possible responses to dissatisfaction matters. This is illustrated in Figure 1 by the paths that extend from dissatisfaction to both migration aspirations and a series of unidentified other responses. If dissatisfaction is due to a dysfunctional government and failing public services, for instance, one response could be to emigrate and another response could be to mobilise politically for change. If opportunities for such mobilisation are minimal, then migration becomes more attractive *in relative terms*. In this sense, opportunities for responding to dissatisfaction in other ways become part of the explanation for migration.

The appeal of migration as a response to dissatisfaction is also shaped by *migration infrastructure* (Figure 1), a concept introduced by Xiang and Lindquist (2014) to describe the array of factors that impede, facilitate or direct migration. Migration infrastructure has five dimensions: the commercial (brokers, smugglers), the regulatory (state apparatus and procedures), the technological (communication, transport), the humanitarian (non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international organisations), and the social (migrant networks). Migration outcomes are shaped by the interaction of these elements.

Structure of the paper

In the following section we place our analysis within the context of the MIGNEX project and briefly account for the MIGNEX survey as the data source. We then explain how we have measured dissatisfaction as the starting point for analyses. This is fundamental, since the paper as a whole is concerned with the behaviour and attitudes of individuals whom we have classified as dissatisfied.

Next, we describe the eight potential responses to dissatisfaction, explain how they are measured, and show how their frequencies vary. Thereafter we do the same for the determinants we believe might affect the likelihood of a specific response. We then account for our empirical modelling strategy and present the results, before ending with a brief discussion and conclusion.

Context and data

The MIGNEX project

MIGNEX is a collaborative research project, with the full name Aligning Migration Management and the Migration–Development Nexus (MIGNEX). It is carried out by a consortium of eight institutions, supported by seven

subcontractors. The project's overall objective is to contribute to more effective and coherent migration management through evidence-based understanding of the linkages between development and migration.

A key aspect of the project design is the focus on local-level processes. We have collected data in 26 local areas in ten countries across Asia, Africa and the Middle East (Figure 2). The research areas were systematically selected to ensure a *theoretically relevant diversity* of experiences. Some areas experience economic stagnation while others are flourishing, some are insecure while others are peaceful, some are lively while others are quiet. It is this kind of diversity that allows us to examine the effect of each type of influence on migration, or in the case of this paper, different responses to dissatisfaction.

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 10,000–100,000 people. The research areas are not necessarily administrative units. For the sake of comparability, we rely only on primary data.



Figure 2. MIGNEX research areas

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

The MIGNEX survey

This paper draws primarily on the MIGNEX survey data, supplemented with input from qualitative fieldwork. The survey was conducted by means of face-to-face interviews between October 2020 and February 2022 and covered more than 13,000 young adults (aged 18–39) across 26 local areas in ten countries. The survey covers a range of topics related to migration and development. It was designed to allow for comparison across local areas, with more than 95% of survey items being directly comparable, both in terms of wording of the survey item and response options.

The survey is approximately representative of the 18–39-year-old population in each research area. This was achieved by applying a three-stage probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) cluster sampling strategy with systematic random walks. Weights were calculated at the individual level and used in the analysis. This means that the survey sample represents all young adults in the research area, those who have a connection with migration, and those who do not.

The survey focuses on young adults who were living in the research area at the time of the survey. This means that our survey does not include young adults who have moved out of the research area and have not yet returned, though we do cover former or return migrants.

We use the MIGNEX survey dataset restricted-access variant, Version 1 (Hagen-Zanker et al., 2024). 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).

Measure of dissatisfaction

Individual's well-being can be measured in objective terms (e.g., income, consumption) or in subjective terms that measure a respondent's own evaluation of their life and feelings. The advantage of subjective well-being indicators is that individuals are 'the best judges of their own conditions' (Stiglitz et al., 2009: 42), rather than researchers assuming which dimensions (e.g., income, security) are more relevant to them. Subjective well-being indicators also reflect factors that are not otherwise easily measured in quantitative terms.

Some subjective well-being indicators measure short-term feelings, such as happiness (e.g., 'How happy did you feel yesterday'), while others try to capture the long-term evaluation that individuals make of their whole life. We are interested in these types of long-term measures of subjective well-being, as these are more likely to generate behavioural responses that require time and effort, such as considering migration, changing jobs or engaging in political movements. We focus on survey item B17, which inquires: All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

The responses to this question follow the standard of the literature on subjective well-being (Diener et al., 1985) and are given in a 1 to 10 scale in which '1' means that the respondent is 'completely dissatisfied' and '10' means that the respondent is 'completely satisfied'. Research in the subjective well-being literature tends to use the full scale of values in the analysis (Helliwell et al., 2020). Any cut-off point in the analysis is arbitrary and reduces the amount of information provided by the life satisfaction variable.

However, in our analysis we are interested in the dissatisfied rather than life satisfaction in general. While we accept that the use of thresholds to define low levels of well-being is always arbitrary, we need a cut-off point for dissatisfaction to identify this group.

There is no *a priori* rule determining the appropriate cut-off point and there is substantial variation in the subjective well-being literature. Some studies use 0–5 (low) vs 6–10 (high), others 0–8 (low) and 9–10 (high) (Due et al., 2019).

To determine a cut-off point in the analysis, we looked at the distribution of responses to life satisfaction, for the whole sample and across research areas.

Figure 3 and Figure 4 provide the distribution of the life satisfaction variable across all research areas. There is substantial variation in life satisfaction, but in many cases the value of 3 or less seemed to be an appropriate way of splitting the sample. Above that value, there seems to be more marked changes in the distribution of satisfaction across research areas.

We created a dummy variable which takes the value of ‘1’ for those answering 3 or less and ‘0’ for those answering 4 to 10. Only 30 respondents did not provide an answer to this question.



Figure 3. Distribution of life satisfaction for selected research areas

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,943 (12,943 for 'Is satisfied with life'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.



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Figure 4. Distribution of life satisfaction for selected research areas (continuation)

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,943 (12,943 for 'Is satisfied with life'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

In order to verify the validity of this threshold, we conducted regressions using as dependent variables dummies which indicate that the level of life satisfaction was 2 or less, 3 or less (our preferred measure) and 4 or less, and using as independent variables a series of indicators that we would expect to predict life dissatisfaction (e.g., experiencing hunger). A simple way of exploring the validity of our dissatisfaction indicator is if these indicators can explain our dependent variable at least as well as an alternative (i.e., dummies with cut-off values of 2 or 4).

As shown in Figure 5, while there was not an abrupt loss of statistical significance as we moved from the '2 or less' dummy or the '4 or less' dummy to our preferred '3 or less' indicator, the R^2 indicator was slightly higher for the regression with the '3 or less' indicator as the dependent variable. Therefore, we defined the dissatisfied group as those with a value of 3 or less in the question regarding life satisfaction.

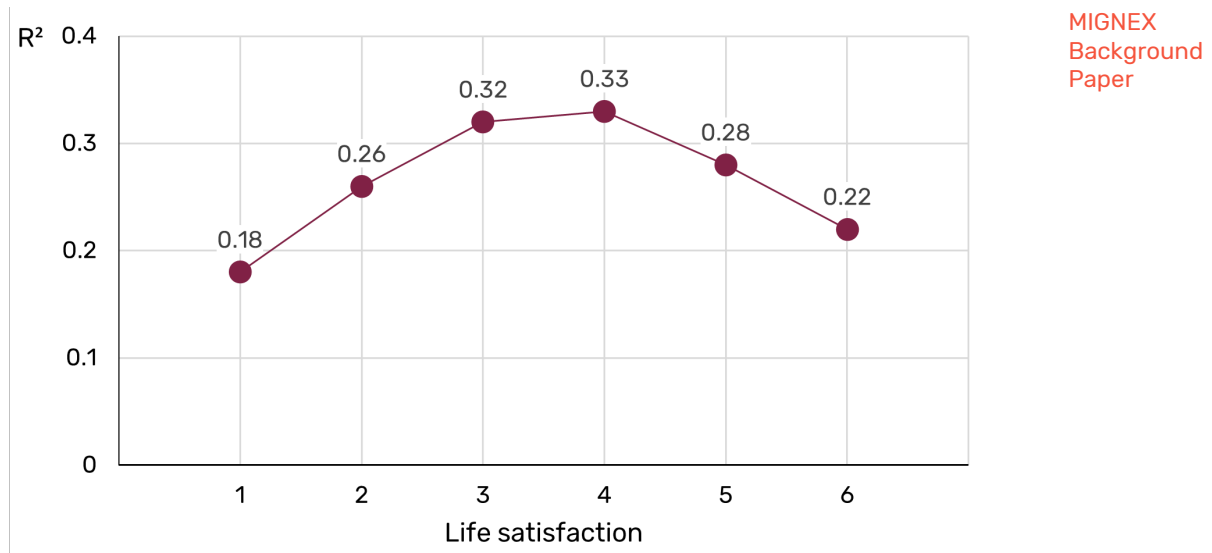


Figure 5. R^2 associated with regressions on life dissatisfaction

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,943 (12,943 for 'Is satisfied with life'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Table 1 provides the mean of the dissatisfaction variable in each research area. On average, 31% of respondents are categorised as dissatisfied given our definition. This varies from 4% in Erigavo (SOM1) to 70% in Dialakoro (GIN2).

Table 1. Life dissatisfaction mean per research area

Research area	Is dissatisfied with life (8 or higher in the life dissatisfaction scale)
São Nicolau (CPV1)	16%
Boa Vista (CPV2)	18%
Boffa (GIN1)	52%
Dialakoro (GIN2)	70%
Gbane (GHA1)	50%
Golf City (GHA2)	22%
New Takoradi (GHA3)	19%
Down Quarters (NGA1)	56%
Awe (NGA2)	44%
Ekpoma (NGA3)	52%
Batu (ETH2)	29%
Moyale (ETH3)	47%
Erigavo (SOM1)	4%
Baidoa (SOM2)	19%
Enfidha (TUN1)	27%
Redeyef (TUN2)	26%
Hopa (TUR1)	20%
Yenice (TUR2)	13%
Kilis (TUR3)	34%
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	25%
Behsud (AFG2)	25%
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	24%
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	30%
Youhanabad (PAK2)	19%
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	21%
Total sample	31%
Minimum	4%
Maximum	70%
N	12,943

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,943 (12,943 for 'Is dissatisfied with life'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Measures of responses

As laid out in the conceptual framework in the Introduction, people may respond to dissatisfaction in diverse ways. They may decide to look for a new job or they may migrate internally or join a community group. We consider eight potential responses to dissatisfaction, grouping them into three broad categories: economic responses, civic and political responses, and migration responses.

Economic responses are those responses that relate to making a change in terms of livelihoods. Conceptually, they relate to the idea of loyalty discussed above, to doing the best you can within the parameters of society (Hirschman, 1978).

We have two variables that capture economic responses. The first draws on survey item B04, which asked respondents whether they are actively seeking new work right now. This question was asked to all respondents, whether they are employed, or not, or even if currently not in the workforce. It is a binary variable, so we have employed it as a dummy. In terms of missing values, less than 1% of the sample did not provide a clear answer to this question.

On average, 50% of young adults across all research areas were actively seeking new work at the time of the survey. The two lowest shares are both in Pakistani research areas, with 13% and 18% in Youhanabad (PAK2) and Chot Dheeran (PAK1) respectively, while in Erigavo (SOM1), which has the highest share, three-quarters of young adults (74%) were searching for new work at the time of the survey.

The second variable asked whether respondents or another household member planned to open a new business in the next 12 months, indicating whether people are considering self-employment. This variable is based on survey item B12, which is a categorical variable. For ease in the analysis, we created a dummy which is '1' for those who answered 'Yes' and '0' for those who answered 'No' or 'Possibly'. In terms of missing values, 1% of the sample did not provide a clear answer to this question.

On average, a third (33%) of respondents indicated plans to open a business. The lowest share is found, again, in Youhanabad (PAK2) at 10%, while the highest is in Boffa (GIN1), where 63% of respondents indicated plans to open a business.

Table 2. Economic responses summary statistics per research areaMIGNEX
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Research area	Economic responses	
	Is actively seeking new work	Plans to open a new business in the next 12 months
São Nicolau (CPV1)	50%	17%
Boa Vista (CPV2)	44%	26%
Boffa (GIN1)	57%	63%
Dialakoro (GIN2)	67%	40%
Gbane (GHA1)	69%	49%
Golf City (GHA2)	45%	38%
New Takoradi (GHA3)	45%	49%
Down Quarters (NGA1)	55%	30%
Awe (NGA2)	47%	21%
Ekpoma (NGA3)	47%	42%
Batu (ETH2)	70%	55%
Moyale (ETH3)	49%	53%
Erigavo (SOM1)	74%	43%
Baidoa (SOM2)	72%	36%
Enfidha (TUN1)	50%	28%
Redeyef (TUN2)	48%	22%
Hopa (TUR1)	29%	23%
Yenice (TUR2)	22%	14%
Kilis (TUR3)	40%	10%
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	64%	29%
Behsud (AFG2)	62%	25%
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	63%	28%
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	18%	21%
Youhanabad (PAK2)	13%	10%
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	59%	50%
Total sample	50%	33%
Minimum	13%	10%
Maximum	74%	63%
N	12,938	12,832

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,938 (12,938 for 'Is actively seeking new work'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

People who are dissatisfied might also become politically active or become engaged within a community group instead. This corresponds with the idea of using voice to express dissatisfaction (Hirschman, 1978). We group four responses as political or civic responses.

The first response included is based on survey item E12, which asked whether respondents participated in a voluntary or community group in the past year, which can be a way to find new meaning or new connections with people. This was measured as a binary variable and is included in the analysis as such. In terms of missing values, only 0.2% of the sample did not provide a clear answer to this question.

A fifth of young adults (20%) across the entire sample have participated in a community group. In Youhanabad (PAK2), only 4% have participated in a community group, potentially because, as a largely Christian minority area,

church groups are more important forms of association. Meanwhile, in Gbana (GHA1) and Boffa (GIN1), participation in a community group is closer to half of the sample at 46% and 45%, respectively.

The second response is voting, which might also be a direct mechanism to express dissatisfaction, though this depends on the cultural context. For instance, voter turnout tends to be lower in Africa and Asia, compared to Europe (Solijonov, 2016). We drew on the binary survey item J05, which asked if the respondent voted in the most recent election. It was only asked to those who answered 'Yes' to survey item J04, which asked if they are eligible to vote. This response thus excludes those not eligible to vote, for instance those who were still under-age at the time of the survey or those who do not have the right to vote for other reasons, such as foreign citizenship. As not all respondents were eligible to vote at the time of the latest election before the MIGNEX survey was conducted, this variable captures responses from only 71% of the whole sample. The analysis for this response is thus limited to the sub-sample who were eligible to vote.

Amongst those eligible to vote in the last election, a total of 78% of the entire sample exercised this right. The share of having voted in the last election, if eligible, is closer to 50% in three research areas: Ekpoma (NGA1) at 51%, Enfidha at 52% (TUN1) and Redeyef (TUN2) at 54%. Meanwhile, in the three research areas in Turkey, shares of having voted are over 90%, reaching 98% in Yenice (TUR2); it should be noted that voting is *not* compulsory in Turkey.

Protesting at a demonstration or march is a third response and another direct mechanism to express dissatisfaction. We constructed a binary variable that is '1' if respondents participated in demonstrations or protest marches in the past year or if respondents stated they would have participated if they had heard about a demonstration on an issue they cared about. This variable is based on three survey items:

- J01 asked whether the respondent heard of any demonstrations or protest marches in the past year, with responses being 'Yes' or 'No'.
- J02, restricted to those who answered 'Yes' for J01, asked if they participated in any demonstrations or protest marches in the past year, with responses being 'Yes' or 'No'.
- J03, restricted to those who answered 'No' for J01, asked if they would participate in a demonstration or a protest march if they heard about it and cared about the issue, with responses being 'Yes' or 'No'.

We created a variable that is '1', so 'Yes' for those who answered 'Yes' to J01 and J02, or 'Yes' for J03, and 'No' otherwise, thus giving us a measure of who has participated in demonstrations and protests and would be willing to. This variable has no missing values.

Just under half of the overall sample (47%) stated that they did or would protest. The share is lowest for Youhanabad (PAK2) at 8%, potentially because, being in a Christian minority area in a Muslim country, people feel they have to be more careful about protesting. Indeed, the share is considerably higher for the other Pakistani research areas (21% in Chot Dheeran and 33% in Keti Bandar), and highest for the two research areas in Cabo Verde: in São Nicolau (CPV1), 89% of respondents indicated they did or would protest, and in Boa Vista (CPV2) 90% indicated this.

Finally, we include participating in pre-election meetings or rallies as a fourth response to dissatisfaction. This variable is based on the binary survey item J06, 'Did you participate in any party meetings or political rallies in the lead-up to the election?'. We made no adjustments. In terms of missing values, 0.2% of the sample did not provide a clear answer to this question.

Overall, only 17% of the sample indicated that they participated in pre-election meetings or rallies. This share is as low as 5% in Chot Dheeran (PAK1) and Kilis (TUR3) and reaches a maximum of 55% in Gbane (GHA1). Overall, this indicates relatively low levels of political activism.

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Table 3. Civic and political responses summary statistics per research area

Research area	Civic and political responses			
	Has participated in voluntary/community group (past year)	Voted in most recent election (if eligible)	Has protested or would protest if aware of protest	Has participated in party meetings/rallies before most recent election
São Nicolau (CPV1)	14%	85%	89%	17%
Boa Vista (CPV2)	14%	76%	90%	23%
Boffa (GIN1)	45%	81%	45%	17%
Dialakoro (GIN2)	25%	89%	22%	32%
Gbane (GHA1)	46%	86%	78%	55%
Golf City (GHA2)	27%	72%	38%	11%
New Takoradi (GHA3)	43%	74%	30%	15%
Down Quarters (NGA1)	10%	75%	31%	12%
Awe (NGA2)	15%	83%	20%	20%
Ekpoma (NGA3)	13%	51%	40%	11%
Batu (ETH2)	42%	76%	64%	17%
Moyale (ETH3)	30%	87%	59%	18%
Erigavo (SOM1)	23%	90%	33%	48%
Baidoa (SOM2)	21%	94%	34%	9%
Enfidha (TUN1)	20%	52%	56%	7%
Redeyef (TUN2)	18%	54%	64%	10%
Hopa (TUR1)	16%	94%	55%	24%
Yenice (TUR2)	10%	98%	41%	8%
Kilis (TUR3)	7%	91%	19%	5%
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	10%	74%	63%	10%
Behsud (AFG2)	28%	74%	66%	14%
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	12%	74%	72%	13%
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	6%	84%	21%	5%
Youhanabad (PAK2)	4%	68%	8%	6%
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	10%	90%	33%	17%
Total sample	20%	78%	47%	17%
Minimum	4%	51%	8%	5%
Maximum	46%	98%	90%	55%
N	12,948	9,337	12,973	12,946

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,973 (12,973 for 'Has protested or would protest if aware of protest'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Finally, those who are dissatisfied might aspire to migrate internally or to another country, referring to the idea of ‘exit’ (Hirschman, 1970). We include two migration aspirations responses based on the respondents’ preference to leave the research area to another place within the country or to a different country.

We define those having internal migration aspirations as those who have both considered internal migration and those who would prefer to leave. It is based on two binary survey items:

- C05, which asked respondents whether, if they were to stay in their country, they would prefer ‘Staying in the research area’ (coded as ‘0’) or ‘Moving somewhere else’ (coded as ‘1’).
- C07, which asked respondents if they had thought seriously in the past year about going to live or work somewhere else in the country, with responses being ‘Yes’ (‘1’) or ‘No’ (‘0’).

We created the internal migration aspirations variable as being equal to ‘1’, that is ‘Yes’ for those where the response value is ‘1’ for both C05 and C07. It is ‘0’ otherwise. In terms of missing values, around 2% of the sample did not provide a clear answer to these questions.

We define international migration aspirations as those who have considered leaving the country and would prefer to do so. It is also based on two binary survey items:

- C03, which asked respondents if they would like to go to another country some time in the next five years or would prefer staying in their country (coded as ‘0’ for ‘Stay’) or ‘1’ for ‘Go’.
- C06, which asked respondents if they had thought seriously in the past year about leaving their country to live or work in another country, with responses being ‘Yes’ (‘1’) or ‘No’ (‘0’).

We created the international migration aspirations variable as being equal to ‘1’, that is ‘Yes’ for those where the response value is ‘1’ for both C03 and C06. It is ‘0’ otherwise. Missing values are again at around 2% of the sample.

As Table 4 shows, migration aspirations are clearly amongst the least common responses. Both economic and civic and political engagement responses tend to be much more common. For both internal and international migration aspirations, the average across the entire sample is 23%. For both, we also find research areas where only 2% of the sample has migration aspirations. This is the case for internal migration aspirations in Youhanabad (PAK2) and international migration aspirations in Keti Bandaar (PAK3). The highest share for both types of migration lies in Ekpoma (NGA3) in both cases, with 63% for internal migration aspirations and 48% for international migration aspirations.

Table 4. Migration aspirations responses summary statistics per research areaMIGNEX
Background
Paper

Research area	Migration aspirations responses	
	Has internal migration aspirations	Has international migration aspirations
São Nicolau (CPV1)	30%	29%
Boa Vista (CPV2)	24%	29%
Boffa (GIN1)	33%	40%
Dialakoro (GIN2)	24%	19%
Gbane (GHA1)	46%	28%
Golf City (GHA2)	47%	39%
New Takoradi (GHA3)	53%	43%
Down Quarters (NGA1)	43%	34%
Awe (NGA2)	14%	9%
Ekpoma (NGA3)	63%	48%
Batu (ETH2)	24%	18%
Moyale (ETH3)	8%	8%
Erigavo (SOM1)	9%	14%
Baidoa (SOM2)	4%	7%
Enfidha (TUN1)	31%	47%
Redeyef (TUN2)	29%	35%
Hopa (TUR1)	28%	29%
Yenice (TUR2)	25%	16%
Kilis (TUR3)	17%	12%
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	5%	21%
Behsud (AFG2)	5%	22%
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	8%	21%
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	4%	6%
Youhanabad (PAK2)	2%	5%
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	5%	2%
Total sample	23%	23%
Minimum	2%	2%
Maximum	63%	48%
N	12,699	12,670

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,670 (12,670 for 'Has international migration aspirations'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Potential determinants

Based on the information available from the MIGNEX survey, we have identified 16 variables we believe to be determinants of any of the eight potential responses we outline in the previous section. From these 16 variables, four constitute indexes, one is a constructed categorical variable and 12 are included without any transformation.

In the remainder of this section, we describe each one of these potential determinants. We accompany the descriptions with summary statistics, disaggregated by each MIGNEX research area. We group these 16 variables in three categories: livelihoods and socioeconomic status, governance and social cohesion and personal traits.

Livelihoods and socioeconomic status

Livelihoods hardships

We have constructed a livelihoods hardships index with the aim to capture livelihoods hardships experienced by individuals that can result in migration aspirations or other responses to dissatisfaction. We operationalise livelihoods by means of two main dimensions: *the labour market* and *meeting basic needs*. Each dimension is represented by one item in the MIGNEX survey. The livelihoods hardships index is then the arithmetic mean of these two items.

- Labour market: we consider perceptions with regard to the ease of finding a job in the area. While, conceptually, we would have also liked to include other aspects – such as perceptions of the quality of jobs in the area or perceptions of job creation efforts – we did not have any data on this. As such, this dimension refers exclusively to perceptions of current job prospects within the research area, drawing on survey item B1, which asks ‘How easy or difficult is it to find a good job in [RESEARCH AREA]?’, with ‘1’ referring to ‘Very easy’ and ‘4’ referring to ‘Very difficult’. Given this is an ordinal variable, we included the variable unchanged in the calculation of the livelihoods index. As shown in Table 5, the average value for this variable across research areas is 3.4, suggesting that, on the whole, respondents find it difficult to find a job. It ranges from 2.6 in Erigavo (SOM1) to 3.7 in Gbane (GHA1), suggesting that respondents in Erigavo perceive it to be easier to find a job compared to respondents in the latter research area.
- Meeting basic needs: we consider perceptions on the current conditions to earn a living and feeding a family in the research area. We draw on survey item B6, which asks ‘In general, do you find that earning a living and feeding a family in [RESEARCH AREA] is...’, with ‘2’ referring to ‘Easy’ and ‘3’ referring to ‘Difficult’.

While the answers are already coded so they would denote hardships, the answers had to be rescaled to 1 to 4 points so both dimensions (labour market and meeting basic needs) are on the same scale before calculating the arithmetic mean between them. As shown in Table 5, the average value for the livelihoods hardships index is 3.3, suggesting that respondents tend to find it difficult to find a good job and meet basic needs. It ranges from 2.6 in Yenice (TUR2) to 3.8 in Behsud (AFG2), indicating that most respondents in Behsud find it difficult to earn a living and feed a family, whereas in Yenice, on average, respondents perceive this to be easier.

When we encountered missing values in any of these two survey questions, we included only the available information for one of the two questions; if both questions contained a missing value, then the value of the livelihoods index was missing.

Table 5 summarises the mean value of the livelihoods hardships index per research area, together with the value of both of the survey items that were used to construct it.

Table 5. Livelihoods hardships index summary statisticsMIGNEX
Background
Paper

Research area	Dimensions of livelihood		Livelihoods hardships index
	Labour market	Meeting basic needs	
São Nicolau (CPV1)	3.2	3.5	3.3
Boa Vista (CPV2)	2.9	3.6	3.3
Boffa (GIN1)	3.6	3.6	3.6
Dialakoro (GIN2)	3.6	3.0	3.3
Gbane (GHA1)	3.7	3.4	3.6
Golf City (GHA2)	3.5	3.0	3.2
New Takoradi (GHA3)	3.6	3.2	3.4
Down Quarters (NGA1)	3.5	3.3	3.4
Awe (NGA2)	3.4	3.1	3.3
Ekpoma (NGA3)	3.4	3.3	3.3
Batu (ETH2)	3.2	3.5	3.3
Moyale (ETH3)	3.6	3.5	3.5
Erigavo (SOM1)	2.6	2.8	2.7
Baidoa (SOM2)	3.0	3.1	3.1
Enfidha (TUN1)	3.3	3.2	3.2
Redeyef (TUN2)	3.6	3.3	3.4
Hopa (TUR1)	3.0	2.5	2.8
Yenice (TUR2)	3.1	2.0	2.6
Kilis (TUR3)	3.6	3.5	3.5
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	3.3	3.7	3.5
Behsud (AFG2)	3.7	3.8	3.8
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	3.7	3.8	3.7
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	3.1	3.1	3.1
Youhanabad (PAK2)	3.2	3.2	3.2
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	3.5	3.6	3.5
Total sample	3.4	3.3	3.3
Minimum	2.6	2.0	2.6
Maximum	3.7	3.8	3.8
N	12,844	12,926	12,924

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,926 (12,926 for 'Meeting basic needs'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Hunger experience

We include a measure of hunger as food (in)security, which might be an important determinant of both the desire and the decision to migrate but also be correlated with decisions of joining the labour force or engaging in local politics.

To operationalise food (in)security, we draw on the survey item I08, in which we asked '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?', with possible answers 'Never', 'Sometimes', 'Often', 'Always', 'Don't know' or 'Refuse to answer'. Based on this survey item, we constructed a binary variable that captures whether the respondent or anyone in their household has gone to sleep without having had enough to eat that day sometimes, often, or always. This variable resulted in 57 missing values.

As Table 6 shows, food security remains a challenge in many of the research areas. In some countries, specifically Nigeria, the proportion of respondents or household members that have experienced hunger (sometimes, often, or always) over the past month is, on average, 56% of the sample. This means that in Down Quarter (NGA1), Awe (NGA2) and Ekpoma (NGA3), at least one in every two respondents or someone else in their household has gone to sleep without having had enough to eat over the past month. And while the proportion of food insecurity is particularly high for the three areas in Nigeria, we also observe high values in other places like Moyale (ETH3) (59%), Keti Bandar (PAK3) (45%), Behsud (AFG2) (44%) and Gbane (GHA1) (40%). On average, a quarter of the whole sample (or members of their household) has gone to sleep without having had enough to eat over the past month. In only a few research areas occurrence of this issue is low, namely Hopa (TUR1) (2%), Yenice (TUR2) (3%), Redeyef (TUN2) (8%) and Youhanabad (PAK2) (9%).

Table 6. Experience of hunger summary statistics

Research area	Respondent or household member has experienced hunger (sometimes, often, or always)
São Nicolau (CPV1)	11%
Boa Vista (CPV2)	16%
Boffa (GIN1)	24%
Dialakoro (GIN2)	12%
Gbane (GHA1)	40%
Golf City (GHA2)	16%
New Takoradi (GHA3)	13%
Down Quarters (NGA1)	55%
Awe (NGA2)	57%
Ekpoma (NGA3)	55%
Batu (ETH2)	21%
Moyale (ETH3)	59%
Erigavo (SOM1)	23%
Baidoa (SOM2)	32%
Enfidha (TUN1)	12%
Redeyef (TUN2)	8%
Hopa (TUR1)	2%
Yenice (TUR2)	3%
Kilis (TUR3)	12%
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	20%
Behsud (AFG2)	44%
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	25%
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	18%
Youhanabad (PAK2)	9%
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	45%
Total sample	25%
Minimum	2%
Maximum	59%
N	12,916

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,916. Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Employment and workforce participation

Being part of the working force and current employment status are very likely to trigger different responses in terms of participation in the job market, civic and political engagement, and migration aspirations.

We constructed a measure of workforce participation to directly evaluate the effects of employment and workforce status on our three groups of responses. Based on the available survey items, we classify respondents in the following three categories:

1. In the workforce and working
2. In the workforce but unemployed
3. Not in the workforce

We have constructed this categorical variable by drawing on two survey items. We combine survey item B2, which asks ‘What is your own current work situation? Are you...’ (for which possible response options are: Employed and receive a salary; Farming, fishing, rearing animals; Working on your own account running a business; Studying; Unemployed; Not working because of long-term sickness disability; Unpaid housework looking after children or other persons; Casual work; (Other) Volunteer and (Other) Apprenticeship), with B4, which asks ‘Are you actively looking for new work?’ (Actively means asking around for work, looking online or in newspapers, applying for work). We first created binary variables capturing those who are in the workforce, those who are working and those who are unemployed, as detailed in Table 7.

Table 7. Workforce participation relevant variables

Variable	What is your own current work situation? Are you...	Are you actively looking for new work?
Working	1) Employed and receive a salary; 2) Farming, fishing, rearing animals; 3) Working on your own account running a business; 8) Casual work.	N/A
Unemployed	5) Unemployed.	Yes
Not in the workforce	4) Studying; 6) Not working because of long-term sickness disability; 7) Unpaid housework looking after children or other persons; 8) Casual work; 9) (Other) Volunteer; 10) (Other) Apprenticeship and 5) Unemployed and not actively looking for new work.	No
In the workforce	Working or Unemployed, as defined above	Yes

We then created our categorical variable by combining these different groups into: ‘1’, which is ‘In the workforce and working’; ‘2’, which is ‘In the workforce but unemployed’; and ‘3’, which is ‘Not in the workforce’.

Table 8 summarises the distribution of these categories across the 25 research areas. Overall, half of the sample (52%) is in the workforce and working; however, this percentage is as low as 26% in Chot Dheeran (PAK1)

and as high as 82% in Dialakoro (GIN2). The level of unemployment for the whole sample is 15%, but it is as low as 1% in Youhanabad (PAK2) and as high as 33% in Erigavo (SOM1). Finally, about a third (33%) of the sample is not in the workforce, with a great variability between research areas (14% in Dialakoro (GIN2) and 70% in Chot Dheeran (PAK1)). In all our analyses we include this categorical variable by

Table 8. Workforce participation summary statistics

Research area	In the workforce and working	In the workforce but unemployed	Not in the workforce	Total
São Nicolau (CPV1)	56%	28%	16%	100%
Boa Vista (CPV2)	58%	28%	15%	100%
Boffa (GIN1)	61%	6%	33%	100%
Dialakoro (GIN2)	82%	4%	14%	100%
Gbane (GHA1)	57%	19%	24%	100%
Golf City (GHA2)	67%	11%	22%	100%
New Takoradi (GHA3)	55%	18%	27%	100%
Down Quarters (NGA1)	67%	15%	18%	100%
Awe (NGA2)	73%	8%	18%	100%
Ekpoma (NGA3)	46%	10%	44%	100%
Batu (ETH2)	66%	11%	24%	100%
Moyale (ETH3)	44%	20%	36%	100%
Erigavo (SOM1)	28%	33%	39%	100%
Baidoa (SOM2)	40%	27%	33%	100%
Enfidha (TUN1)	39%	17%	44%	100%
Redeyef (TUN2)	36%	22%	42%	100%
Hopa (TUR1)	52%	10%	38%	100%
Yenice (TUR2)	61%	5%	34%	100%
Kilis (TUR3)	43%	13%	44%	100%
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	35%	28%	37%	100%
Behsud (AFG2)	45%	18%	37%	100%
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	38%	13%	50%	100%
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	26%	3%	70%	100%
Youhanabad (PAK2)	51%	1%	48%	100%
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	80%	2%	18%	100%
Total sample	52%	15%	33%	100%
Minimum	26%	1%	14%	
Maximum	82%	33%	70%	
N	12,957			

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,957. Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Household wealth

Objective and subjective measures of economic status and well-being can trigger different responses. On the one hand, higher socioeconomic status can lead to higher professional ambitions and desires to migrate, while individuals from lower socioeconomic status might benefit the most from migrating by gaining access to a different pool of opportunities and therefore aspire to migrate (Aslany et al., 2021).

We include a measure of household wealth to capture the effect of economic well-being on economic, civic and political engagement and migration aspirations responses. 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 and land ownership to experiencing hunger. We have constructed a household wealth index following the methodology employed by Smits and Steendijk (2015) for estimating the International Wealth Index (IWI). This index allows us to identify households' material well-being or economic status 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 to rank the economic well-being of households within geographic areas (ibid.).

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 high quality
- 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 measures, we employed a Polychoric Principal Component Analysis (PPCA) from which we extracted the first component and obtained a wealth score. We later rescaled this score from 0 to 100. The wealth score used in this analysis is based on the distribution of scores across the 25 research areas, not within each research area. Because of the above, we can compare household wealth across research areas. The wealth index has an intuitive interpretation, where higher values signify higher economic well-being of a household. For further detail on the estimation of the wealth index, refer to section 10.11.5 of MIGNEX Handbook Chapter 10 on Survey data collection (Hagen-Zanker et al., 2023). We also include the squared value of the household wealth index to account and model for non-linearities in the relationship between household wealth and migration aspirations. To facilitate the interpretation of the coefficients resulting from our regressions, we rescaled the original MIGNEX household wealth index from 0–100 to a 0–10 index for our analyses.

As shown in Table 9, research areas exhibit, on average, a household wealth index score close to the midpoint of 5. There is quite some variation across research areas, where Keti Bandar (PAK3) shows the lowest index score of 1.52, whereas Enfidha (TUN1) exhibits the highest ranking at 8.18. Within countries, there are research areas that are more homogeneous in terms of economic wealth index, such as the two research areas in Tunisia showing indices between 7.82 to 8.18 and the three research areas in Turkey with indices between 6.46 and 7.69. Conversely, there are research areas within countries that are quite heterogeneous. For instance, in Ghana, Gbane (GHA1) presents one of the lowest scores of 2.61 points whereas Golf City's (GHA2)

score is more than double that with 5.90. Thus, respondents across our 25 research areas of analysis exhibit different levels of economic well-being, which will likely lead to diverse economic, civic and political engagement and migration aspirations responses.

Table 9. Wealth and education status summary statistics

Research area	Household wealth index	Years of completed formal education
São Nicolau (CPV1)	5.76	8.92
Boa Vista (CPV2)	5.75	9.33
Boffa (GIN1)	3.48	5.80
Dialakoro (GIN2)	2.83	2.41
Gbane (GHA1)	2.61	5.89
Golf City (GHA2)	5.90	11.87
New Takoradi (GHA3)	4.88	10.94
Down Quarters (NGA1)	4.88	12.46
Awe (NGA2)	3.42	8.95
Ekpoma (NGA3)	5.05	12.79
Batu (ETH2)	4.67	9.67
Moyale (ETH3)	3.43	5.20
Erigavo (SOM1)	4.79	9.24
Baidoa (SOM2)	3.99	5.33
Enfidha (TUN1)	8.18	12.72
Redeyef (TUN2)	7.82	12.72
Hopa (TUR1)	7.69	12.63
Yenice (TUR2)	7.61	11.55
Kilis (TUR3)	6.46	8.75
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	5.28	7.68
Behsud (AFG2)	3.40	6.16
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	4.43	7.36
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	4.44	6.46
Youhanabad (PAK2)	5.79	9.59
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	1.52	4.31
Total sample	4.96	8.75
Minimum	1.52	2.41
Maximum	8.18	12.79
N	12,873	12,967

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,873. Data are weighted.

Years of completed formal education

A person's formal education level can be related to their economic, civic and political engagement or migration aspirations responses in different ways. Higher education, for example, can lead to better employment opportunities and reduce the need or incentive to migrate. We include a measure of years of completed formal 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

MIGNEX
Background
Paper

Based on each country's education systems, we determined the number of years each level of formal education corresponds to. Quranic recitation and religious schooling are not considered formal education categories. For all research areas within each country, we specify the number of years per education level as shown by Table 10.

Table 10. Number of years per education level by countryMIGNEX
Background
Paper

Country	Incomplete primary	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	Bachelor or other basic tertiary	Masters	PhD
Turkey ¹	2	4	4	4	4	2	4
Ethiopia ²	3	6	2	4	3	2	4
Somalia ³	3	6	2	4	4	2	4
Afghanistan ⁴	3	6	3	3	4	2	4
Cape Verde ⁵	3	6	3	3	4	2	4
Ghana ⁶	3	6	3	3	4	2	4
Nigeria ⁷	3	6	3	3	4	2	4
Tunisia ⁸	3	6	3	4	3	2	4
Guinea ⁹	3	6	4	3	4	2	4
Pakistan ¹⁰	4	8	4	2	4	2	4

As shown in Table 9, respondents have on average 8.8 years of completed formal education. The research areas with the lowest number of years of education are Dialakoro (GIN2) and Keti Bandar (PAK3), where respondents reported on average 2.4 and 4.3 years of completed formal education, respectively. At the other end of the spectrum, in Enfidha (TUN1), Redeyef (TUN2), Hopa (TUR1), Yenice (TUR2), Ekpoma (NGA3), Golf City (GHA2) and Down Quarters (NGA1), the average number of years of education is around 12–13 years.

¹ Turkey education system data: [https://eurydice.eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-education-systems/turkiye/overview#:~:text=The%20first%20stage%20is%204,school%20\(9th%2010th%2011th\).](https://eurydice.eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-education-systems/turkiye/overview#:~:text=The%20first%20stage%20is%204,school%20(9th%2010th%2011th).)

² Ethiopia education system data: <https://www.nuffic.nl/en/education-systems/ethiopia/primary-and-secondary-education#secondary-education-before-2021>

³ Somalia education system data: https://www.epdc.org/sites/default/files/documents/EPDC_NEP_2018_Somalia.pdf

⁴ Afghanistan education system data: <https://www.epdc.org/index.html>

⁵ Cape Verde education system data: <https://www.epdc.org/>

⁶ Ghana education system data: <https://www.nuffic.nl/sites/default/files/2020-08/education-system-ghana.pdf>

⁷ Nigeria education system data: <https://nigeria.shardauniversity.org/lets-take-a-look-at-how-nigerian-education-system-works#:~:text=The%20formula%20for%20the%20education,4%20years%20of%20graduate%20education>

⁸ Tunisia education system data: <https://www.tunisiaeducation.info/education-system>

⁹ Guinea education system data: <https://uis.unesco.org/en/country/gn>

¹⁰ Pakistan education system data: <https://www.nuffic.nl/en/education-systems/pakistan/primary-and-secondary-education#:~:text=The%20Higher%20Secondary%20School%20Certificate,grade%2011%20and%20grade%2012>

Governance and social cohesion

Discontent with public services

We have constructed a discontent with public services index that aims to capture the quality of public services as perceived by each respondent. We operationalise public services quality by the means of two dimensions: the *perceived quality of schools* and the *perceived quality of formal health care*. Each of these two dimensions is represented by one survey item. The discontent with public services index is then generated from the arithmetic mean of these two items.

- Quality of schools: we use survey item A31, ‘Overall, would you say schools in [RESEARCH AREA] are...’ with ‘1’ referring to ‘very bad’ and ‘5’ referring to ‘very good’. Following our operationalisation principles, we reversed the scale so it denotes hardships. As shown in Table 11, the average value for this variable across the research areas is 2.7, suggesting that, on the whole, respondents find the quality of schools in their research areas fair. It ranges from 2.0 in Golf City (GHA2) to 3.7 in Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) and Keti Bandar (PAK3), suggesting that respondents in Golf City perceive the quality of their schools to be more good than bad, compared to respondents in the latter research areas who find the quality of the schools in their area somewhere between bad and very bad.
- Quality of formal health care: we draw on survey item D4, ‘Generally speaking, would you say formal health care in [RESEARCH AREA] is...’, with ‘1’ referring to ‘Very bad’ and ‘5’ referring to ‘Very good’. Following our operationalisation principles, we reversed the scale so it denotes hardships. As shown in Table 11, the average value for this variable across the research areas is 3, suggesting that, on the whole, respondents find the quality of health care in their research areas fair, but slightly worse than education. It ranges from 2.2 in Awe (NGA2) to 4.1 in Keti Bandar (PAK3), suggesting that respondents in Awe perceive the quality of health care to be more good than bad, compared to respondents in Keti Bandar, who find the quality of health care very bad.

While the scale for both survey items was already reversed to denote hardships, the discontent with public services index still had to be rescaled to a 1-to-4 points scale as both variables were originally coded on 1-to-5 points scales.

As shown in Table 11, the average value for the discontent with public services index is 2.4 points – suggesting that respondents tend to find the quality of public services across all research areas more bad than good, though not drastically bad. Keti Bandar (PAK3) is the research area with the worst average perception of public services (3.1 points) while Golf City (GHA2), New Takoradi (GHA3) and Awe (NGA2) have the most positive perceptions with average assessments of 1.9 points.

Table 11. Discontent with public services index summary statisticsMIGNEX
Background
Paper

Research area	Dimensions of public services		Discontent with public services index
	Schooling quality	Health care quality	
São Nicolau (CPV1)	2.4	3.3	2.4
Boa Vista (CPV2)	2.7	3.7	2.7
Boffa (GIN1)	2.4	2.4	2.1
Dialakoro (GIN2)	3.0	3.3	2.6
Gbane (GHA1)	2.5	2.7	2.2
Golf City (GHA2)	2.0	2.5	1.9
New Takoradi (GHA3)	2.1	2.3	1.9
Down Quarters (NGA1)	2.6	2.7	2.2
Awe (NGA2)	2.2	2.2	1.9
Ekpoma (NGA3)	2.5	2.7	2.2
Batu (ETH2)	2.5	2.4	2.1
Moyale (ETH3)	2.8	3.0	2.4
Erigavo (SOM1)	2.6	3.0	2.4
Baidoa (SOM2)	2.1	2.5	2.0
Enfidha (TUN1)	3.3	3.6	2.8
Redeyef (TUN2)	3.2	4.0	3.0
Hopa (TUR1)	3.0	3.2	2.6
Yenice (TUR2)	2.8	3.0	2.4
Kilis (TUR3)	2.7	2.7	2.2
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	2.8	2.9	2.4
Behsud (AFG2)	3.3	3.8	2.9
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	3.7	3.5	3.0
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	2.2	2.7	2.1
Youhanabad (PAK2)	2.6	3.3	2.4
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	3.7	4.1	3.1
Total sample	2.7	3.0	2.4
Minimum	2.0	2.2	1.9
Maximum	3.7	4.1	3.2
N	12,685	12,836	12,935

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,935 (12,935 for 'Public Services Index'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Distrust in institutions

We have created a distrust in institutions index that aims to capture the trust in public institutions by each respondent. We operationalise governance through four dimensions: *trust in courts of law*, *trust in police*, *trust in armed forces* and an *overall assessment of corruption* in the research area. Each of these four dimensions is represented by one survey item. We constructed the distrust in institutions index with the first component resulting from a PPCA of these four variables. Below we detail each component:

- Trust in the police: we use survey item J8, 'How much do you trust the police? Do you trust them...', for which '1' is 'Completely', '2' is 'Mostly', '3' is 'Don't know', '4' is 'A little' and '5' is 'Not at all'. For this question, we recoded the 'Don't know' answers as the middle category, instead of a missing value as it represents neither agreement nor disagreement.

- Trust in courts of law: we use survey item J9, ‘How much do you trust the courts of law?’, for which ‘1’ is ‘Completely’, ‘2’ is ‘Mostly’, ‘3’ is ‘Don’t know’, ‘4’ is ‘A little’ and ‘5’ is ‘Not at all’. As before, we recoded the ‘Don’t know’ answers as the middle category.
- Trust in armed forces: we use survey item J10, ‘And how much do you trust the armed forces?’, for which ‘1’ is ‘Completely’, ‘2’ is ‘Mostly’, ‘3’ is ‘Don’t know’, ‘4’ is ‘A little’ and ‘5’ is ‘Not at all’. As before, we recoded the ‘Don’t know’ answers as the middle category.
- Assessment of corruption: we use survey item J13, ‘In [RESEARCH AREA], how much of a problem is corruption nowadays? Is it...’, with ‘1’ referring to ‘Not at all a problem’, ‘2’ ‘A small problem’ or ‘Don’t know’ and ‘3’ ‘A serious problem’. As with the trust questions, we decided to code ‘Don’t know’ as a neutral, middle response, given the respondent was not inclined to agree with either of the extreme statements.

The distrust in institutions index is then the resulting first component, rescaled to a 1-to-4 points scale.

As Table 12 shows, trust in institutions varies greatly between institutions and research areas. While, generally, the police is the least trusted institution, with an overall average of 3.2 points, the armed forces are the most trusted institution with an average of 2.3 points.

While the police is distrusted the most in Ekpoma (NGA3), where most people only trust them ‘a little’ (average of 4.4 points), it is *mostly* trusted in Kilis (TUR3) with an average of 1.4 points. The lowest and highest trust levels in the courts of law are found in Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) and Kilis (TUR3), with average scores of 4.0 and 1.8 points respectively. Finally, the highest level of trust is found in the armed forces in Kilis (TUR3), with an average score of 1.3 points, while in Ekpoma (NGA3) people the lowest level of 3.2 points is found.

In terms of the perception of corruption as a problem, results between research areas do not vary as much as trust in institutions. With a minimum value of 1.5 and maximum value of 2.8 points, on average respondents think that corruption is a relatively small problem (average of 2.4 points).

The resulting distrust in institutions index, which ranges between 1 and 4 points, shows that, overall, distrust in institutions can be quite high in places like Ekpoma (NGA3) (with an average score of 3.0 points) or relatively low in places like Kilis (TUR3), where the distrust in institutions index takes its lowest average value of 1.6 points.

Table 12. Distrust in institutions index summary statisticsMIGNEX
Background
Paper

Research area	Dimensions of governance				Distrust in institutions index
	Trust in police	Trust in courts of law	Trust in armed forces	Assessment of corruption	
São Nicolau (CPV1)	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.5
Boa Vista (CPV2)	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.5
Boffa (GIN1)	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8
Dialakoro (GIN2)	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.2	2.7
Gbane (GHA1)	3.6	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.5
Golf City (GHA2)	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.5
New Takoradi (GHA3)	3.8	3.4	2.2	2.2	2.6
Down Quarters (NGA1)	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.5
Awe (NGA2)	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6
Ekpoma (NGA3)	4.4	3.6	3.2	2.6	3.0
Batu (ETH2)	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6
Moyale (ETH3)	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.9
Erigavo (SOM1)	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.9
Baidoa (SOM2)	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.7	2.2
Enfidha (TUN1)	3.3	2.8	1.6	2.7	2.4
Redeyef (TUN2)	2.9	2.8	1.5	2.7	2.3
Hopa (TUR1)	3.0	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.5
Yenice (TUR2)	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.8
Kilis (TUR3)	1.4	1.8	1.3	2.5	1.6
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.7
Behsud (AFG2)	3.0	3.8	2.4	2.6	2.7
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	3.7	4.0	3.1	2.5	2.9
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	3.6	3.3	1.8	1.6	2.4
Youhanabad (PAK2)	3.6	2.8	1.4	2.3	2.3
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	4.0	2.9	1.7	1.9	2.4
Total sample	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.5
Minimum	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.6
Maximum	4.4	4.0	3.2	2.8	3.0
N	12,941	12,931	12,938	12,947	12,873

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,947 (12,947 for 'Assessment of corruption'). Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Corruption experience

While we include a general assessment of how often corruption is experienced in the research area as part of the distrust in institutions index, we also include a measure of experiences of corruption as this might trigger responses related to economic activities, civic and political engagement, and migration aspirations. For example, high levels of corruption might be correlated with lower willingness to start a business in a community or higher desires to leave.

To operationalise experience of corruption, we draw on survey item J14, in which we asked 'In the past year, has anyone in [RESEARCH AREA] asked you, or expected you, to pay a bribe for his or her services?', with possible answers 'No', 'Yes', 'Don't know' or 'Refuse to answer'. This variable has 420 missing values.

As Table 13 shows, levels of experience of corruption vary greatly between research areas, with only 2% of the sample in São Nicolau (CPV1), Boa Vista (CPV2) and Yenice (TUR2) and a highest level of 38% in Ekpoma (NGA3).

Table 13. Corruption experience summary statistics

Research area	Has been asked or expected to pay a bribe (past year)
São Nicolau (CPV1)	2%
Boa Vista (CPV2)	2%
Boffa (GIN1)	38%
Dialakoro (GIN2)	16%
Gbane (GHA1)	24%
Golf City (GHA2)	21%
New Takoradi (GHA3)	21%
Down Quarters (NGA1)	31%
Awe (NGA2)	30%
Ekpoma (NGA3)	38%
Batu (ETH2)	24%
Moyale (ETH3)	21%
Erigavo (SOM1)	10%
Baidoa (SOM2)	16%
Enfidha (TUN1)	23%
Redeyef (TUN2)	22%
Hopa (TUR1)	6%
Yenice (TUR2)	2%
Kilis (TUR3)	6%
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	20%
Behsud (AFG2)	29%
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	24%
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	4%
Youhanabad (PAK2)	4%
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	7%
Total sample	18%
Minimum	2%
Maximum	38%
N	12,553

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1). N=12,553.

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Experiences of assault or physical violence

Experiences of physical violence can be traumatic episodes in one's life that might correlate with different economic, civic and political engagement and migration aspirations responses. We therefore account for personal experiences of violence by including one variable that captures whether the respondent or anyone in their household has experienced an assault or physical violence in the past five years. To account for these experiences, we draw on survey item K04, in which we asked whether the respondent has personally experienced any of these types of violence over the past five years. The question had as possible answers 'No', 'Yes', 'Don't know' or 'Refuse to answer'. The resulting variable has 60 missing values.

Table 14 presents the proportions of the respondents or household members who have had experiences of physical violence in the past five years per research area. As can be seen from Table 14, the proportions of the sample who have experienced this varies between 2% (CPV1) and 26% (AFG2). And while there are several research areas where less than 5% of the sample have experienced this (São Nicolau (CPV1), Yenice (TUR2), Kilis (TUR3), Chot Dheeran (PAK1), Youhanabad (PAK2) and Ketī Bandar (PAK3)), in places like Behsud (AFG2) the proportion is as high as 26%.

Table 14. Experiences of physical violence summary statistics

Research area	Respondent or household member has experienced physical violence (past 5 years)
São Nicolau (CPV1)	2%
Boa Vista (CPV2)	9%
Boffa (GIN1)	14%
Dialakoro (GIN2)	18%
Gbane (GHA1)	15%
Golf City (GHA2)	6%
New Takoradi (GHA3)	9%
Down Quarters (NGA1)	19%
Awe (NGA2)	14%
Ekpoma (NGA3)	18%
Batu (ETH2)	10%
Moyale (ETH3)	11%
Erigavo (SOM1)	10%
Baidoa (SOM2)	6%
Enfidha (TUN1)	11%
Redeyef (TUN2)	9%
Hopa (TUR1)	5%
Yenice (TUR2)	2%
Kilis (TUR3)	4%
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	15%
Behsud (AFG2)	26%
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	19%
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	2%
Youhanabad (PAK2)	2%
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	3%
Total sample	10%
Minimum	2%
Maximum	26%
N	12,913

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,913. Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Trust

We include a measure of trust, as people's ability to trust their local community might trigger different responses. For example, high levels of trust might be correlated with higher willingness to start a business in a community or lower levels of trust might fuel a desire to leave.

To operationalise trust, we draw on survey item E11, ‘Would you say that...’ (1) ‘Most people in [RESEARCH AREA] can be trusted’, (2) ‘You can’t rely on anybody’, (3) ‘Don’t know’ or (4) ‘Refuse to answer’. Based on this question, we created a binary variable with a value ‘1’ if the respondent thinks that, ‘Most people in [RESEARCH AREA] can be trusted’ and ‘0’ if not. This variable has 467 missing values.

As Table 15 shows, levels of trust vary greatly between research areas. While in places like Ekpoma (NGA3) in Nigeria only one out of ten respondents (11%) think that they can trust most of the people there, in Yenice (TUR2) (Turkey) almost eight out of ten respondents (75%) think they can trust the people in the research area. It is also worth noticing that trust levels are not something necessarily shared ‘within a country’, as trust levels differ between research areas within the same country. For instance, in Nigeria they are as low as 11% in Ekpoma (NGA3), compared to 41% in Awe (NGA2).

Table 15. Trust summary statistics

Research area	Most people in research area can be trusted
São Nicolau (CPV1)	44%
Boa Vista (CPV2)	27%
Boffa (GIN1)	58%
Dialakoro (GIN2)	70%
Gbane (GHA1)	37%
Golf City (GHA2)	24%
New Takoradi (GHA3)	31%
Down Quarters (NGA1)	16%
Awe (NGA2)	41%
Ekpoma (NGA3)	11%
Batu (ETH2)	34%
Moyale (ETH3)	17%
Erigavo (SOM1)	59%
Baidoa (SOM2)	53%
Enfidha (TUN1)	24%
Redeyef (TUN2)	34%
Hopa (TUR1)	58%
Yenice (TUR2)	75%
Kilis (TUR3)	43%
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	58%
Behsud (AFG2)	58%
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	40%
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	66%
Youhanabad (PAK2)	34%
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	67%
Total sample	43%
Minimum	11%
Maximum	75%
N	12,506

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,506. Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Personal characteristics

Gender

Gender can affect how people relate to joining the labour force, starting a new business, their civic and political engagement or migration aspirations. We therefore also include as an independent variable a binary variable that measures the respondent's sex. Table 16 presents the distributions and averages for several individual characteristics per research area. While, overall, the sample is quite balanced with 53% of the respondents being female, the distribution varies greatly between research areas. In Keti Bandar (PAK3), for example, the proportion of female respondents is relatively low (34%) in comparison to Erigavo (SOM1) where 73% were female respondents. However, such extremes happen only in a handful of the research areas and the vast majority has a balanced distribution.

Age

Age is a key determinant of migration aspirations, participation in the job market, and civic and political engagement. Our survey focuses on young adults between the ages of 18 to 39. We focus on this group to shed further light on the dynamics and processes shaping migration aspirations and other responses for a group that is the most likely to possess migration aspirations and effectively migrate, but also most likely to take active part in the job market and other civic activities. Age is asked 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 have included age as a continuous variable but also in its square form. By including the square value of age, we can more accurately model the effect of age on our dependent variables of interest, which may not have a linear relationship (Czaika and Vothknecht, 2014). For instance, age could have a positive effect on our dependent variable until a specific age threshold and this relationship can become negative thereafter. Age is a mandatory survey item, hence there are no missing values for this variable.

As can be seen from Table 16, the average age of respondents does not vary much between research areas. While the oldest sample was obtained in Boa Vista (CPV2) (29.3 years) and the youngest in Ekpoma (NGA3) (25.3 years), the average age across research areas is around 27 years.

Marital/cohabitational status

Marital and cohabitational status can influence an individual's or household responses to the job market, civic and political engagement, and migration aspirations. For example, having a partner can hinder or drive someone's decision to migrate depending on the partner's own settlement preferences and desires, job opportunities abroad, length of migration and cultural differences (Aslany et al., 2021). For our analysis, we created a binary measure, where we compare being married or cohabiting to being single, divorced or widowed. A combination of three survey items allowed us to construct this composite binary measure. The relevant survey items are:

1. 'Are you married, or living together with a partner as if married?'
2. 'Have you ever been married?'

3. 'Does your spouse/partner live in the same household as you?'

We used different combinations of these three survey items to construct the binary measure of marital/cohabitational status which equals '1' if the respondent is married or cohabiting with a partner living in the household, elsewhere in research area, elsewhere in the country or abroad; and '0' if the respondent is single and was never married or is single due to being divorced or widowed.¹¹

Cohabital status is one of the independent variables that varies the most between the research areas. As can be seen in Table 16, in Redeyef (TUN2) only a quarter (24%) of the sample is married or cohabits, while in Dialakoro (GIN2) the majority of the sample (90%) is married or cohabiting with a partner.

Parenthood

We created a binary measure capturing whether a respondent is a parent of children aged 17 years or younger or not, drawing on the two following survey items:

- A25: 'Thinking about all the children in the household now – so everyone who is aged 17 years or younger – how many of them are your own children?'
- 'Do you have any children aged 17 years old or younger who do not live in the same household as you?'

Our binary variable takes the value of '1' if the respondent is a parent, which happens in two cases: 1) if respondents indicated they have one or more children aged 17 years or younger in the household who are their own or 2) if they responded 'Yes' to having any children aged 17 or younger who do not live in the same household. The variable takes the value of '0' when the respondent indicated they have no children living in the same household or outside the household.

Very similarly to the cohabitational status, the parenthood variable varies greatly between research areas. Research areas with a high proportion of couples have a high proportion of parents (see Table 16). And while both variables tend to move in the same direction, we also observe areas with low levels of cohabitation and higher levels of parenting (like São Nicolao (CPV1) and Boa Vista (CPV2) in Cape Verde) or places with high levels of cohabitation but lower levels of parenting (like Ketī Bandar (PAK3) in Pakistan).

¹¹ The MIGNEX survey did not collect information on whether a respondent was divorced or widowed due to the sensitivity of eliciting such personal information and because it was not required for the analysis. Instead, we have been able to construct this category based on the combination of responding 'No' to being currently married but indicating 'Yes' to having been married before, which leads to the category of being single due to divorce or death of a partner, which are the logical alternatives; or responding 'No' to being currently married and 'No' to be married before, which leads to the alternative of being single and never married.

Linguistic minority status

MIGNEX Background Paper

Identities with respect to social, cultural and economic groups – such as ethnicity, religious constructs, caste and class – can affect individuals' sense of belonging to a specific area and, in turn, influence their responses to the job market, political and civic responses, and aspirations to migrate. These identities can be self-ascribed or ascribed by others, and, particularly in the case of the latter, they can determine basis for discrimination.

In our analysis, we measure the degree of belonging to a minority group by constructing a measure of linguistic minority status for each respondent and evaluating how it influences any of our proposed responses. In order to measure minority group identification between individuals within each research area, we created a composite measure of linguistic minority status at the individual level, by research area. We constructed 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 for each research area. For instance, in the case of the three research areas in Afghanistan, the options provided are Dari and Pashto, whereas in the three research areas in Ghana, 19 language options were provided.¹²

The original variable was automatically generated as a 'string' variable with multiple codes to capture the different responses of languages spoken as a child. We created a dichotomous variable for each language spoken as a child which equals '1' if a 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 that specific research area. In the case of 'Don't know', 'Refuse to answer' and 'Other language', we recorded these responses under separate dummy variables, whereas the number of missing values is negligible, accounting for fewer than five observations.

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

The linguistic minority status measure 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, the higher the likelihood that they belong 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 is a continuous variable that ranges from 0.002 to 1 and shows whether respondents are part of a linguistic minority given the research area's level of language heterogeneity. Table 16 shows that, on

¹² 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 (see Hagen-Zanker et al., 2023).

average, a quarter (25%) of respondents across the 25 research areas belong to a linguistic minority group. The highest linguistic minority status indices are in Golf City (GHA2), where 71% of respondents exhibit a linguistic minority status, followed by Down Quarters (NGA1), Ekpoma (NGA3), Batu (ETH2) and Moyale (ETH3) where between 50-58% of respondents have a linguistic minority status. Conversely, nine research areas exhibit average linguistic minority status indices lower than 5%, including São Nicolau (CPV1), Erigavo (SOM1), Baidoa (SOM2), Enfidha (TUN1), Redeyef (TUN2), Yenice (TUR2), Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1), Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3) and Ketī Bandar (PAK3). This reflects high homogeneity in terms of languages spoken in those research area.

Table 16. Personal characteristics summary statistics

Research area	Gender (female)	Age	Is married or cohabits	Is a parent	Linguistic minority status
	%	Years	%	%	%
São Nicolau (CPV1)	55	27.6	31	54	2
Boa Vista (CPV2)	60	29.3	49	74	14
Boffa (GIN1)	43	25.9	49	49	37
Dialakoro (GIN2)	38	28.2	90	97	9
Gbane (GHA1)	58	26.3	75	70	36
Golf City (GHA2)	42	28.4	34	36	71
New Takoradi (GHA3)	59	26.7	32	44	36
Down Quarters (NGA1)	45	27.3	34	37	58
Awe (NGA2)	54	28.0	65	58	34
Ekpoma (NGA3)	56	25.3	24	22	58
Batu (ETH2)	43	27.2	64	57	53
Moyale (ETH3)	63	26.6	73	71	50
Erigavo (SOM1)	73	25.3	46	44	3
Baidoa (SOM2)	63	28.3	70	67	4
Enfidha (TUN1)	48	26.1	26	24	2
Redeyef (TUN2)	49	28.2	24	26	0
Hopa (TUR1)	48	26.6	34	23	22
Yenice (TUR2)	53	28.0	51	44	1
Kilis (TUR3)	54	28.0	64	52	49
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	64	27.3	70	70	5
Behsud (AFG2)	41	26.0	53	62	39
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	57	26.6	59	62	0
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	77	27.9	63	50	9
Youhanabad (PAK2)	42	27.3	58	49	35
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	34	29.1	72	54	2
Total sample	53	27.3	52	52	25
Minimum	34	25.3	24	22	0
Maximum	77	29.3	90	97	71
N	12,973	12,970	12,969	12,973	12,972

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,973 for 'Is female'. Data are weighted to reflect the survey design.
Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Uncertainty acceptance

The willingness to accept uncertainty and to take risks is a key personal trait that shapes job market participation, the willingness to engage in a local business and migration aspirations. Using a unique set of survey items, we created a composite measure that captures the level of uncertainty respondents are willing to take. It is based on the following three survey items:

1. 'Imagine that a kind man came to give you a gift. He said that "you can choose between either receiving [AMOUNT AND CURRENCY] right now or playing a game of tossing a coin. If we play and it's heads, you receive nothing. But if we play and it's tails, you receive [3 x AMOUNT AND CURRENCY]." Would you play the game or take the [AMOUNT AND CURRENCY]?'
2. 'Now imagine that he gave you a different choice. He said that "either you can receive [AMOUNT AND CURRENCY] right now, or you can receive [3 x AMOUNT AND CURRENCY] in one year." What would you choose?'
3. 'Finally, imagine a different type of choice. He said that "you can choose between either receiving [AMOUNT AND CURRENCY] right now or playing a game of tossing a coin. If we play and it's heads, you receive nothing. But if we play and it's tails, you receive [6 x AMOUNT AND CURRENCY] in one year." Would you play the game or take the [AMOUNT AND CURRENCY]?'

The base amount was £100, which was shown in the survey in the local currency at the 2019 average exchange rate.

The response options are: 'a) Take the certain amount', and 'b) Play the game'. These survey items are measured as binary responses, where playing the game corresponds to '1' and taking the certain amount corresponds to '0'. It is important to note that each survey item measures different dimensions of uncertainty. In our analysis here, we do not seek to capture the type of uncertainty the respondent is willing to accept, i.e., present value vs future value or level of magnitude of loss. Instead, we capture the number of instances the respondent would be willing to accept an uncertain outcome when confronted with different scenarios.

We created a measure of uncertainty by adding up the responses to these three survey items. As a result of this summation of values, our measure ranges from 0, when the respondent was not willing to play any of the three risk games, to 3, when the respondent was willing to play the three risk games. We rescaled this measure to 1–4 so that it is consistent with other indices and to aid interpretation. The resulting variable has the following four possible values: '1) Would never accept uncertainty'; '2) Would sometimes accept uncertainty'; '3) Would often accept uncertainty'; and '4) Would always accept uncertainty'.

As shown in Table 17, on average, most of the respondents would never accept uncertainty (58%). Yet, levels of acceptance of uncertainty vary greatly both between and within different research areas. In some research areas (Boffa (GIN1) and Awe (NGA2)), more than 80% of the respondents would actually never accept uncertainty. However, in some research areas,

there are larger proportions of the sample that would be more inclined to accept uncertainty. For example, 22% of the sample from Keti Bandar (PAK3) would always accept uncertainty and 32% of the sample from Erigavo (SOM1) would often do so.

Table 17. Uncertainty acceptance summary statistics

Research area	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	Total
São Nicolau (CPV1)	50%	29%	14%	6%	100%
Boa Vista (CPV2)	61%	24%	11%	4%	100%
Boffa (GIN1)	83%	10%	5%	1%	100%
Dialakoro (GIN2)	73%	15%	6%	6%	100%
Gbane (GHA1)	65%	21%	10%	4%	100%
Golf City (GHA2)	59%	18%	16%	7%	100%
New Takoradi (GHA3)	68%	19%	5%	8%	100%
Down Quarters (NGA1)	76%	15%	7%	3%	100%
Awe (NGA2)	88%	6%	3%	3%	100%
Ekpoma (NGA3)	70%	15%	9%	6%	100%
Batu (ETH2)	52%	19%	15%	14%	100%
Moyale (ETH3)	69%	19%	9%	4%	100%
Erigavo (SOM1)	29%	29%	32%	11%	100%
Baidoa (SOM2)	48%	25%	21%	6%	100%
Enfidha (TUN1)	57%	23%	15%	4%	100%
Redeyef (TUN2)	60%	24%	11%	4%	100%
Hopa (TUR1)	40%	25%	21%	14%	100%
Yenice (TUR2)	38%	24%	19%	19%	100%
Kilis (TUR3)	66%	17%	10%	7%	100%
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	36%	18%	28%	18%	100%
Behsud (AFG2)	74%	15%	5%	6%	100%
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	46%	26%	16%	13%	100%
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	57%	14%	17%	12%	100%
Youhanabad (PAK2)	35%	31%	25%	9%	100%
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	38%	17%	23%	22%	100%
Total sample	58%	20%	14%	8%	100%
Minimum	29%	6%	3%	1%	
Maximum	88%	31%	32%	22%	
N	12,657				

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: N=12,657. Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Modelling approach

The main aim of this paper is to uncover how different factors (namely our ‘potential determinants’) affect how people who are dissatisfied with life exhibit responses within three different realms (economic, civic and political engagement, and migration aspirations).

To do so, we have run eight independent analyses on each one of our proposed responses and have examined the statistical significance and the

magnitude of each potential determinant on each response. To obtain an effect of how each potential determinant relates to each response, we have run our regressions by interacting each potential determinant with the binary variable that represents whether a respondent is *not* dissatisfied with life. From this, we can obtain coefficients estimates that represent the effect of each potential determinant on the possible responses for the group of the sample who are dissatisfied with life. While we are interested in the effects of dissatisfaction on each potential response, we must include an interaction term that captures the non-dissatisfied with life to obtain the precise coefficients for each determinant for the group of dissatisfied respondents.

Each one of our linear regressions can be represented as follows:

$$Y_{i,j} = \beta_0 + \beta_x X_{i,j} + \beta_{xz} (Z_{i,j} * X_{i,j}) + \beta_z Z_{i,j} + \varepsilon_{i,j}$$

where Y denotes any of the potential eight responses for a respondent 'i' in research area 'j'. β_0 represents the constant of that linear regression, β_x is the coefficient associated with $X_{i,j}$ which denotes whether a respondent 'i' in research area 'j' is *not* dissatisfied with life, β_{xz} is the coefficient associated with the interaction between a potential determinant Z for an individual 'i' in research area 'j' ($Z_{i,j}$) and $X_{i,j}$, β_z is the coefficient associated with a potential determinant Z for a respondent 'i' in research area 'j' and $\varepsilon_{i,j}$ is the error associated with the linear estimation.

We have run eight linear regressions with the pooled dataset and 200 separate research area regressions to examine the effects of each potential determinant on each response separately per local area. When running the pooled linear regressions, we opted to include research area fixed effects to avoid the research area-level omitted variable bias.

This means that, ultimately, to answer our research question, we are only interested in looking at the values of β_z as this captures the effect of each potential determinant on each possible response for the group of respondents who are dissatisfied with life.

Results

In this section we present and discuss the findings of how the determinants are associated with the eight different responses, based on pooled and research area-level regressions. After discussing the findings by type of response, we give an overview in the Summary of findings section.

Economic responses

Table 18 reports how the different variables of interest are associated with economic responses (i.e., seeking new work and planning for a new business) among those who are dissatisfied. The numbers in the table are the coefficients from the regressions which reflect the situation of those who we deem as dissatisfied in our analysis.

The first thing to note is that, except for the dummy indicating livelihood hardships, all coefficients that are statistically significant for both dependent variables have the same sign. Moreover, the coefficients for the same

variables tend to be statistically significant and are of similar size. This suggests that our two dependent variables are likely to be capturing similar dynamics in terms of economic responses.

The one variable that leads to different coefficient signs suggests that livelihood hardships associate with a greater likelihood of looking for new work, but a lower likelihood of planning for entrepreneurship. Looking at socioeconomic status, the results suggest that an additional year of education is associated with a 1-percentage point higher likelihood of looking for a new job or planning a new business during the next year. Other factors related to socioeconomic status, such as household wealth, are not significantly associated with the economic responses.

Factors related to governance seem to play a small role in terms of economic responses for those who are dissatisfied. The exception is distrust in institutions, which is associated with a 3-percentage point lower likelihood of actively looking for a new job.

The results also suggest that experiences of assault or physical violence are associated with an 8-percentage point higher likelihood of seeking a new job and a 6-percentage point higher likelihood of planning for a new business.

Looking at the demographic characteristics of respondents, we see that dissatisfied women are less likely to pursue extra engagement with economic activity, which corresponds well to a large literature on the gender gap related to economic activity (Goldin, 2014). Yet, while the coefficient is similar in size for both dependent variables, it is only statistically significant for the entrepreneurship indicator. Age plays a role, with an additional year of age being associated with a 4-percentage point higher likelihood of looking for new work and a 2-percentage point higher likelihood of planning to start a new business during the upcoming year. Finally, notice that the coefficient for linguistic minority status is large in both regressions, but it is statistically significant only for the likelihood of planning a new business. Belonging to a linguistic minority is associated with a 9-percentage point higher likelihood of planning a new business.

Table 18. Pooled regressions results on economic responsesMIGNEX
Background
Paper

	Is actively seeking new work	Plans to open a new business
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.08	-0.08
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status		
Livelihoods hardships	0.04**	-0.03*
Has experienced hunger	-0.01	-0.03
Workforce participation		
<i>In the workforce and employed (Reference)</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Is in the workforce but unemployed</i>	0.41***	0.06**
<i>Is not in the workforce</i>	-0.27***	-0.03
Years of schooling	0.01***	0.01***
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00	-0.00
Household wealth	0.01	0.01
Household wealth, squared	-0.00**	-0.00
Governance and social cohesion		
Discontent with public services	0.02	0.00
Distrust in institutions	-0.03**	0.00
Corruption experience	0.02	0.02
Experiences of assault or violence	0.08***	0.05*
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.02	-0.02
Personal characteristics		
Is female	-0.03	-0.03*
Age	0.04***	0.02***
Age, squared	-0.00***	-0.00***
Is married or cohabiting	-0.01	0.02
Is a parent	0.01	-0.01
Linguistic minority status	0.06	0.09**
Uncertainty acceptance	-0.00	0.01
Observations	12,266	12,170
R ²	0.32	0.12

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do. Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

So far, we have considered only the overall effects for the pooled dataset, covering all 25 research areas. However, the determinants of economic responses to dissatisfaction may differ across research areas. Figure 6 summarises the research area-level effects on the likelihood of actively seeking new work, while Figure 7 does the same for the likelihood of planning to start a new business. As in the other analyses, we only consider individuals who, in the first place, have identified as being dissatisfied. We first explain how to read the figures.

Each bubble represents one potential determinant. These are generally the same as the determinants in Table 18, except the squared terms for years of schooling, household wealth, and age. For the analysis of seeking new work, we also exclude the effects of labour market status.

Each bubble summarises three aspects of how the determinant affects the likelihood of actively seeking new work or planning to start a new business across the 25 research areas. First, the *higher up* in the figure a bubble is

located, the more statistically significant the effects, on average. This is measured by the mean p -value for the 25 research area effects. The lower the p -value, the less statistical uncertainty is associated with the estimate being different from zero. A lower p -value typically means that the effect is larger, other things being equal.

There is always a number of research areas where the effect is small and insignificant, with a large p -value. Consequently, the *mean* p -value is commonly 0.5–0.3 for regressions with both dependent variables, which is far from the levels typically regarded as statistically significant (e.g., 0.1 or 0.05). But a mean value in the lower range suggests there is pronounced effect in a greater number of research areas. In Figure 6, we see the effects of age (labelled 13) have the lowest mean p -value. The same is true of not being in the workforce in Figure 7 (4). A reasonable interpretation is that age and workforce status matter more than other determinants in the respective regressions. But we cannot tell from the mean value if this is because age and workforce status have a relatively strong effect in all research areas, or a weak effect in some and a very strong effect in others.

Second, the *bubble size* represents the number of research areas where the effect has a p -value of <0.05 . This is an arbitrary threshold, but a convenient complement to the mean p -value. Since the bubbles for age (13) and workforce participation (4) are relatively large, we know that the effect is highly significant in several research areas.

Third, the *sideways placement* of the bubble represents the direction and consistency of the effects across the research areas. The left edge represents only negative effects and the right edge represents only positive effects. The vertical line in the centre represents an even mix of positive and negative effects. The measure of consistency is weighted, so that effects with a lower p -value have a greater impact on the balance.

In the case of age (13), the effects are quite consistently positive, meaning that older individuals are more likely to respond to dissatisfaction by looking for new work. The effect is positive in 19 out of 25 research areas, and more strongly skewed among the effects with $p < 0.005$, with eight out of nine being positive. (These numbers are not visible from the figure.) In the case of workforce participation (4) in Figure 7, the effect is negative in most cases, but this is not consistently the case across research areas.

Corruption experience (9) in Figure 6 and Figure 7 is close to the central line, with a more even mix of positive and negative effects. That is, in some research areas, people who have experienced corruption are more likely to seek new work or are planning to open a new business, while in other areas they are less likely to do so. This explains why corruption appears to be insignificant in the pooled sample (Table 18). But by examining effects at the research area level, we see that it is in fact an important determinant of the likelihood to seek new work – it just matters in divergent ways.

In Figure 6 we also see that, apart from age, experiences of assault or violence (10) have highly consistent effects. Victims of assault or violence are more likely to be seeking new work. In Figure 7, regressors are less likely to have highly consistent effects. The one that has the most consistent effect is age, but it comes relatively low in the average p -value scale.

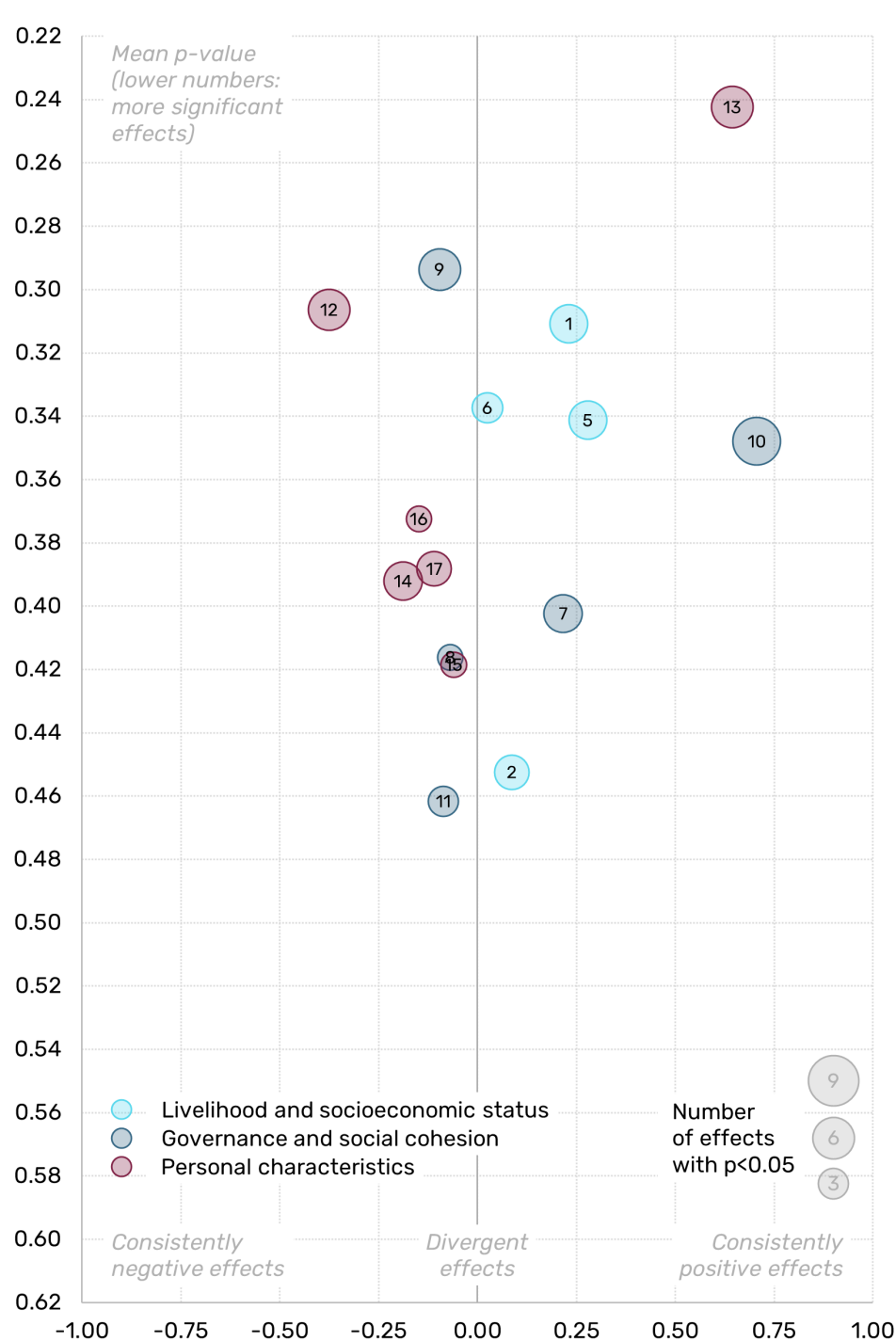


Figure 6. Research area-level effects on actively seeking new work

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Legend

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Livelihoods hardships | 9 Corruption experience |
| 2 Has experienced hunger | 10 Experiences of assault or violence |
| 3 Is in the workforce but unemployed | 11 Thinks most people can be trusted |
| 4 Is not in the workforce | 12 Is female |
| 5 Years of schooling | 13 Age |
| 6 Household wealth | 14 Is married or cohabiting |
| 7 Discontent with public services | 15 Is a parent |
| 8 Distrust in institutions | 16 Linguistic minority status |
| | 17 Uncertainty acceptance |

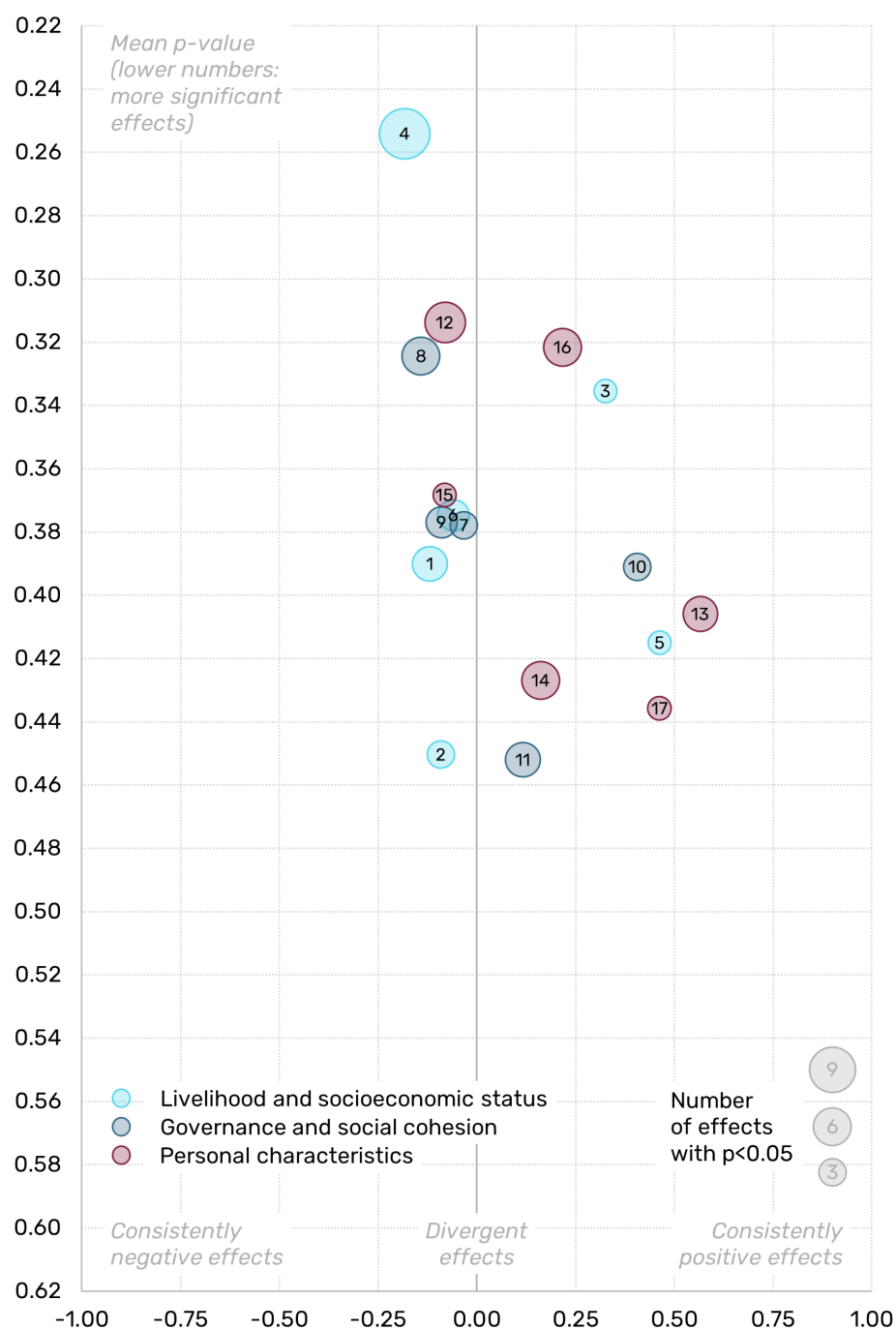


Figure 7. Research area-level effects on planning to start a new business

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Legend

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Livelihoods hardships | 9 Corruption experience |
| 2 Has experienced hunger | 10 Experiences of assault or violence |
| 3 Is in the workforce but unemployed | 11 Thinks most people can be trusted |
| 4 Is not in the workforce | 12 Is female |
| 5 Years of schooling | 13 Age |
| 6 Household wealth | 14 Is married or cohabiting |
| 7 Discontent with public services | 15 Is a parent |
| 8 Distrust in institutions | 16 Linguistic minority status |
| | 17 Uncertainty acceptance |

Civic and political responses

Table 19 shows the pooled regression results for the four outcomes included as civic and political responses among those who are dissatisfied.

There is some inconsistency in terms of statistical significance and signs of variables across different responses, which is not surprising given that the dependent variables capture quite different responses. Broadly speaking, the included determinants show the strongest and most associations with participation in community groups and having protested or being willing to protest, and the weakest for having voted in the most recent election, if eligible. As noted in the section on Measures of responses, voter turnout across Africa and Asia tends to be lower and in the pooled regression we do not account for these cultural differences. The disaggregated analysis at the research area level discussed further below sheds more light on such local patterns.

Determinants in the livelihoods and socioeconomic status category are generally poor predictors of civil and political responses. None of the determinants are statistically significant for all responses and the magnitude of effects tends to be small. Livelihood hardships are only associated with having participated in pre-election meetings or rallies, with the coefficient being negative. Here, a one-unit increase in the Livelihood hardships index is associated with a 2-percentage points *lower* likelihood of having participated in party pre-election meetings or rallies. This suggests there may be some kind of link between poverty and the capacity (or resources) to engage politically. Meanwhile, having experienced hunger is not statistically significant for any response.

In terms of workforce participation, those in the workforce but unemployed are more likely to have protested or to be willing to protest, with an effect size of 5%. Not being in the workforce is negatively associated with participation in community groups, having voted in the most recent election, if eligible, and participation in pre-election meetings or rallies, suggesting that those not in the workforce are also more generally disengaged from civic and political life.

Years of completed formal education seems to make little difference to civic and political responses, with the magnitude of coefficients generally zero or near-zero. However, those with more years of education are statistically less likely to have participated in community groups and more likely to have participated in pre-election meetings or rallies. Household wealth, meanwhile, is not statistically significant for any response.

One would expect that governance and social cohesion determinants are particularly important for civic and political responses and, compared to livelihoods and socioeconomic status, they are. Yet many effects are still not statistically significant and most have small effect sizes. Surprisingly, being discontent with public services is associated with a *lower* likelihood of having voted in the most recent election, if eligible, and having participated in pre-election meetings or rallies. This suggests that people who are discontent with public services become disillusioned and disengage from political life. Meanwhile, the distrust in institutions index is not statistically significant for any response. Corruption experience is only statistically

significant for participation in community groups, where, with an effect of 16%, it is the largest effect for this response, indicating that those who have experienced corruption are 16 percentage points more likely to participate in a community group. As we are not able to identify causal relationships, it is unclear why we identify this association. It is possible that people feel more supported about everyday stresses like corruption in community groups.

Experiences of assault or physical violence appears to be a key determinant. It is positively associated with participation in community groups, protesting and participation in pre-election meetings or rallies. With an effect of 11%, it is the largest effect for the participation in pre-election meetings or rallies response. It is unclear what the mechanism at play is.

Thinking that most other people in the community can be trusted is positively associated with participation in community groups, having voted in the most recent election, if eligible, and having participated in pre-election meetings or rallies, indicating that when people do not feel they can trust other people in the community, they are less likely to engage in civic or political responses.¹³

Personal traits are mostly statistically significant and fairly consistent in terms of their effect across responses. Female respondents are less likely to engage in all four civic and political responses. At -10%, it is the biggest effect for having protested or being willing to protest. The older the respondent, the more likely they are to have voted in the most recent election, if eligible, and to have participated in a pre-election meeting or rally.

Those married or cohabiting are more likely to have voted in the most recent election, if eligible, but less likely to have protested or be willing to protest. Being a parent is positively associated with having voted in the most recent election, if eligible.

Meanwhile, linguistic minority status is negatively associated with having voted in the most recent election, if eligible, and with protesting, suggesting dissatisfied minorities do not seek support in political structures. At -8%, it is the biggest effect for having voted in the most recent election.

Finally, uncertainty acceptance is only statistically significant for having protested or being willing to protest, with a positive association of 4%. In other words, those more willing to accept uncertainty and thus a higher risk, are more likely to protest.

¹³ Interestingly, this determinant is not relevant for economic responses and only one of the migration responses.

Table 19. Pooled regressions results on civic and political responsesMIGNEX
Background
Paper

	Has participated in community group	Voted in most recent election, if eligible	Has protested or would protest	Has participated in pre-election meetings or rallies
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.15**	0.03	0.11	0.05
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status				
Livelihoods hardships	0.02	-0.00	0.01	-0.02*
Has experienced hunger	-0.02	0.01	-0.01	0.01
Workforce participation				
<i>In the workforce and employed (Ref.)</i>			0.00	0.00
<i>Is in the workforce but unemployed</i>	-0.00	0.02	0.05**	0.01
<i>Is not in the workforce</i>	-0.05**	-0.05**	-0.00	-0.05***
Years of schooling	-0.01**	-0.00	0.00	0.01**
Years of schooling, squared	0.00***	0.00	-0.00	-0.00
Household wealth	-0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
Household wealth, squared	0.00	-0.00	-0.00*	0.00
Governance and social cohesion				
Discontent with public services	0.02	-0.05***	0.01	-0.02**
Distrust in institutions	-0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Corruption experience	0.16***	0.01	0.01	-0.00
Experiences of assault or violence	0.09***	0.02	0.08***	0.11***
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.06***	0.05***	0.01	0.05***
Personal characteristics				
Is female	-0.08***	-0.05***	-0.10***	-0.06***
Age	0.00	0.02*	-0.01	0.01**
Age, squared	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	-0.00
Is married or cohabiting	0.03	0.05**	-0.05*	0.01
Is a parent	0.02	0.06**	0.04	0.02
Linguistic minority status	-0.02	-0.08**	-0.07*	0.01
Uncertainty acceptance	0.01	0.00	0.04***	0.01
Observations	12,277	8,863	12,291	12,275
R ²	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.14

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do. Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

So far, we have considered only the overall effects on civic and political responses for the pooled dataset, covering all 25 research areas. However, the determinants of civic and political responses to dissatisfaction may differ across research areas, which is what the following four figures summarise.

We start with the determinants of participation in community groups – Figure 8 summarises the research area-level effects. As in the other analyses, we only consider individuals who, in the first place, have identified as being dissatisfied.

What stands out straightaway is that there are only a handful of determinants that are statistically significant at the 5% level for six or more research areas (larger bubbles), indicating that most effects are only found in

a few research areas. This is not a surprise, given that the pooled effects are mostly small, so when disaggregating by research area there is not enough statistical power with the small sample size to detect these effects.

These more common effects mostly fall in the governance and social cohesion category, with livelihoods and socioeconomic status determinants being the least relevant in explaining the likelihood of participation in community groups. Most effects are close to the middle line, pointing to divergent effects across research areas.

The two determinants with the lowest average p -value and for which the most research areas show as statistically significant at the 5% level are corruption experience (9) and experience of assault and violence (10). Both are right of the middle line, indicating that, in most (but not all) research areas, those who have experienced corruption or assault and violence are more likely to join a community group. Also noteworthy within this group of determinants is being discontent with public services (7). It is statistically significant at the 5% level for six research areas, with a positive effect for four of them, indicating that being discontent with public services has disparate effects across research areas.

In the personal traits category, being female (12) is statistically significant at least at the 5% level or below for seven research areas and mostly has a negative effect. In other words, in most research areas, women are less likely to join a community group. The marital/cohabiting status of a respondent (14) is statistically significant at least at the 5% level for five research areas. Being close to the middle line, we see that in some research areas those married/cohabiting are less likely to join a community group, while in almost as many areas they are more likely to join a community group.

More generally, we see a limited number of variables that are consistently statistically significant across several research areas and a general clustering of effects near the middle line. This suggests that the determinants of participation in community groups amongst the dissatisfied depend on the specific context of the research area.

Moving on to the next response, Figure 9 summarises the research area-level effects on the likelihood of having voted in the most recent election, if eligible. As in the other analyses, we only consider individuals who, in the first place, have identified as being dissatisfied.

The generally small bubbles and their placement towards the bottom of the chart indicates that few determinants are statistically significant at the 5% level across many research areas and that the average p -value tends to be quite high (so determinants are mostly not statistically significant within research areas). This suggests that the likelihood of having voted in the most recent election, if eligible, follows different patterns across different research areas. This finding is reinforced by the general clustering of effects near the middle line, indicating positive effects in some research areas and negative in others.

Nevertheless, we can draw a few tentative conclusions. The clearest pattern is for being discontent with public services (7), which is statistically significant at least at the 5% level in six research areas and has a negative

effect in five of them. This indicates that being discontent with public services reduces the likelihood of having voted in the most recent election in several research areas. This finding may seem counter-intuitive at first, but it could indicate that when public services are poor, there is also weaker faith in the democratic process and the belief that voting does not make any difference anyway. Such a finding indicates that we need to more closely explore experiences at the local level in further analyses. Distrust in institutions (8), meanwhile, has a negative effect in two research areas and a positive one in two others.

Finally, being in the workforce but unemployed (3) also stands out, being statistically significant at least at the 5% level in five research areas. With a positive effect in three of them, we can conclude that whether unemployment increases or decreases the likelihood of voting depends on the research area.

Figure 10 shows the likelihood of having participated in a protest or being willing to protest at the research area level. The somewhat larger bubbles, the higher placing of some on the Y-axis and the fact that some of the bubbles are placed more towards the left and right edges of the X-axis, suggests that there are somewhat more consistent patterns across research areas.

Two determinants in the governance and social cohesion domain have fairly consistent effects across research areas. Having experienced an assault or violence (10) has a fairly low average *p*-value and is statistically significant at least at the 5% level in five research areas. In four of these, the effect is positive. In other words, those who have experienced an assault or violence are more likely to protest. Likewise, for distrust in institutions (8) the effect is largely positive. This effect is statistically significant at least at the 5% level in seven research areas.

The determinants in the personal traits that are statistically significant at least at the 5% level in five research areas also show fairly consistent effects. Female respondents (12) are less likely to protest across all five of these research areas, while those from linguistic minorities (16) are less likely to protest in four of the five research areas. While patterns are more consistent here, it is worth bearing in mind that in the other 20 variables these determinants are not statistically significant at the 5% level, so there are clearly still divergent patterns across research areas.

Meanwhile, patterns are less consistent for the determinants within the livelihood and socioeconomic status category that are statistically significant at least at the 5% level for a sizeable number of research areas. Being in the workforce but unemployed (3) is split across two positive and two negative effects. In the pooled effects model this effect is positive (Table 18), showing the value of disaggregating the local-level effects that together make up the overall effect. Not being in the workforce (4) is the effect that has one of the smallest average *p*-values and is statistically significant at least at the 5% level for nine research areas. We observe no statistically significant effect at the pooled level, but here we see that for seven of the research areas the effect is negative, indicating that those who are not in the workforce are also less likely to protest in several of the local areas. Having experienced hunger

(2) is statistically significant at least at the 5% level in six research areas, with mixed patterns again.

Figure 9 summarises the research area-level effects on the likelihood of having participated in pre-election meetings or rallies for dissatisfied individuals. The strong clustering of determinants around the middle line indicates disparate effects across research areas, thus highlighting the value of looking at research area effects in addition to pooled effects. Moreover, most determinants are statistically significant at least at the 5% level for only a handful of research areas, indicating that there are few clear trends that explain participation in pre-election meetings or rallies amongst the dissatisfied.

There are a few exceptions where we see somewhat clearer patterns. The effect is positive for all four research areas where having experienced an assault/violence (10) is statistically significant at least at the 5% level. This indicates that those who have experienced an assault/violence are more likely to participate in a pre-election meeting or rally. Indeed, this is also the strongest effect found for the pooled regressions. Meanwhile, the effect is negative for three of the four research areas where being discontent with public policies (7) is statistically significant at least at the 5% level. Trusting others in the research area (11) has a positive effect on participation in pre-election meetings or rallies in four of the six research areas where the determinant is statistically significant at least at the 5% level.

Finally, women (12) are less likely to participate in a pre-election meeting or rally in four research areas where the effect is statistically significant at least at the 5% level. However, while the effect is negative where statistically significant, it is not statistically significant at least at the 5% level or below in the vast majority of research areas. This precludes us from drawing general conclusions that women are always less like to participate in this civic or political response or, by extension, in other civic and political responses. Once again, this highlights the need to investigate local contexts to understand what might be driving these patterns.

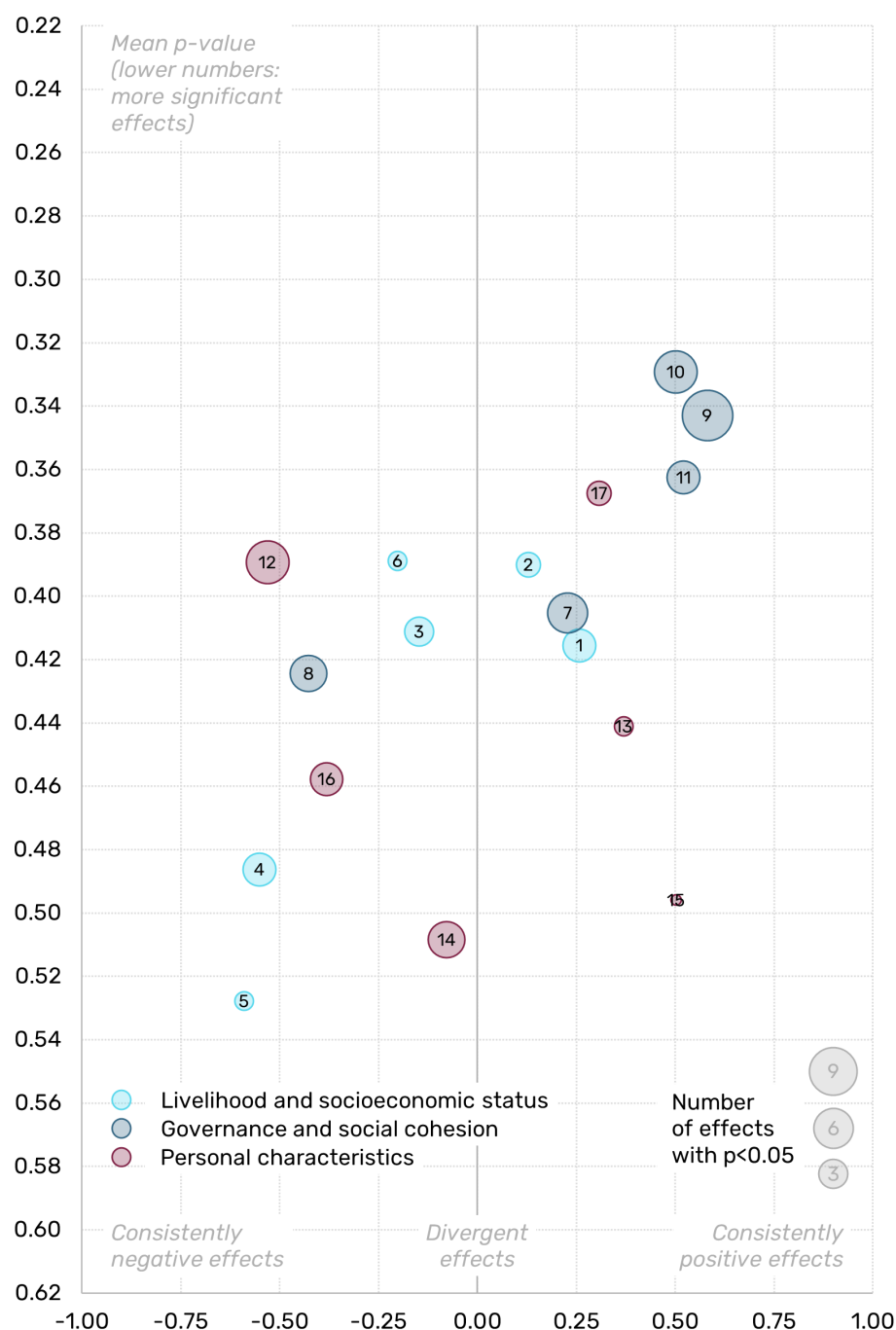


Figure 8. Research area-level effects on participation in community group

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Legend

- 1 Livelihoods hardships
- 2 Has experienced hunger
- 3 Is in the workforce but unemployed
- 4 Is not in the workforce
- 5 Years of schooling
- 6 Household wealth
- 7 Discontent with public services
- 8 Distrust in institutions

- 9 Corruption experience
- 10 Experiences of assault or violence
- 11 Thinks most people can be trusted
- 12 Is female
- 13 Age
- 14 Is married or cohabiting
- 15 Is a parent
- 16 Linguistic minority status
- 17 Uncertainty acceptance

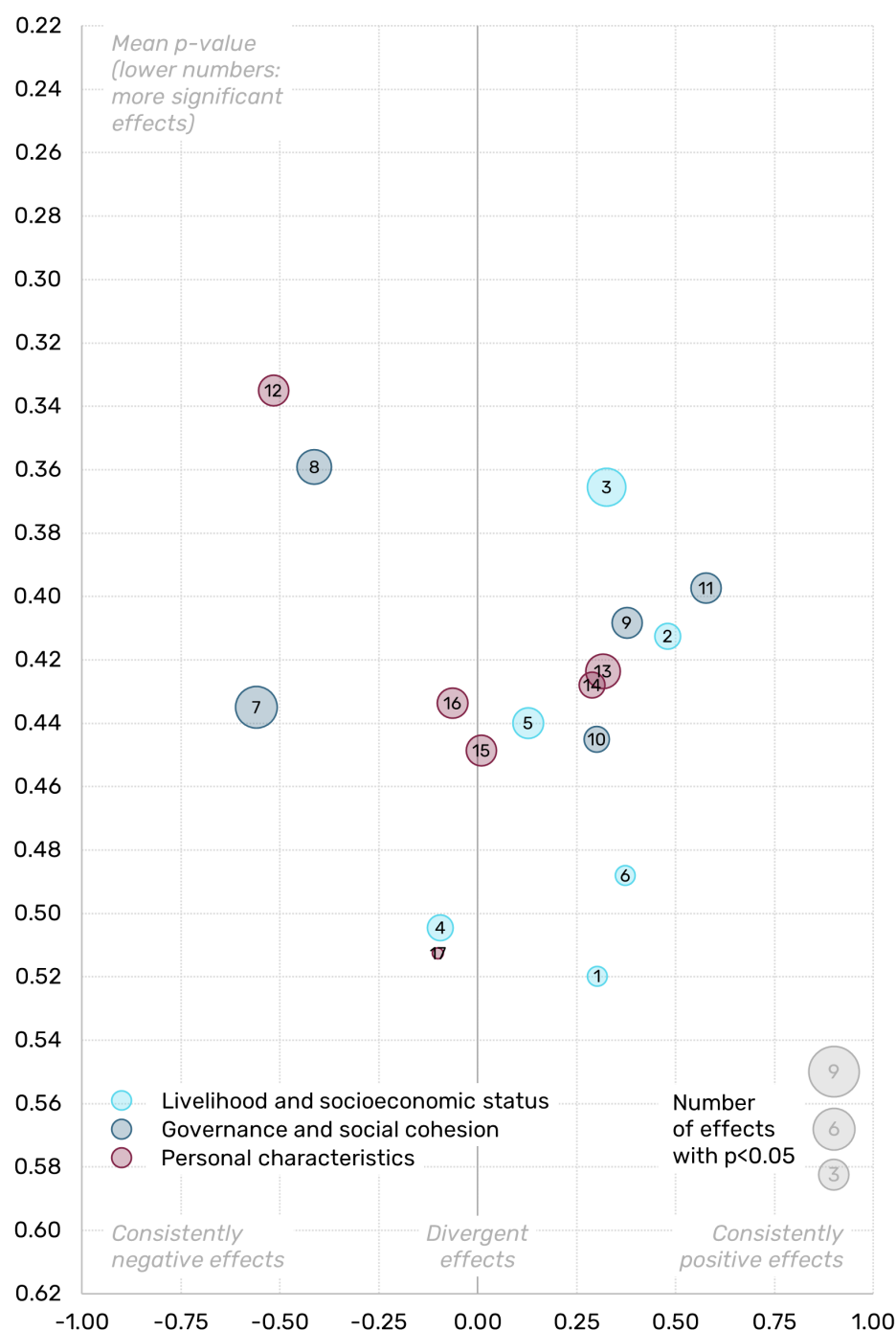


Figure 9. Research area-level effects on voting in most recent election, if eligible

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Legend

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Livelihoods hardships | 9 Corruption experience |
| 2 Has experienced hunger | 10 Experiences of assault or violence |
| 3 Is in the workforce but unemployed | 11 Thinks most people can be trusted |
| 4 Is not in the workforce | 12 Is female |
| 5 Years of schooling | 13 Age |
| 6 Household wealth | 14 Is married or cohabiting |
| 7 Discontent with public services | 15 Is a parent |
| 8 Distrust in institutions | 16 Linguistic minority status |
| | 17 Uncertainty acceptance |

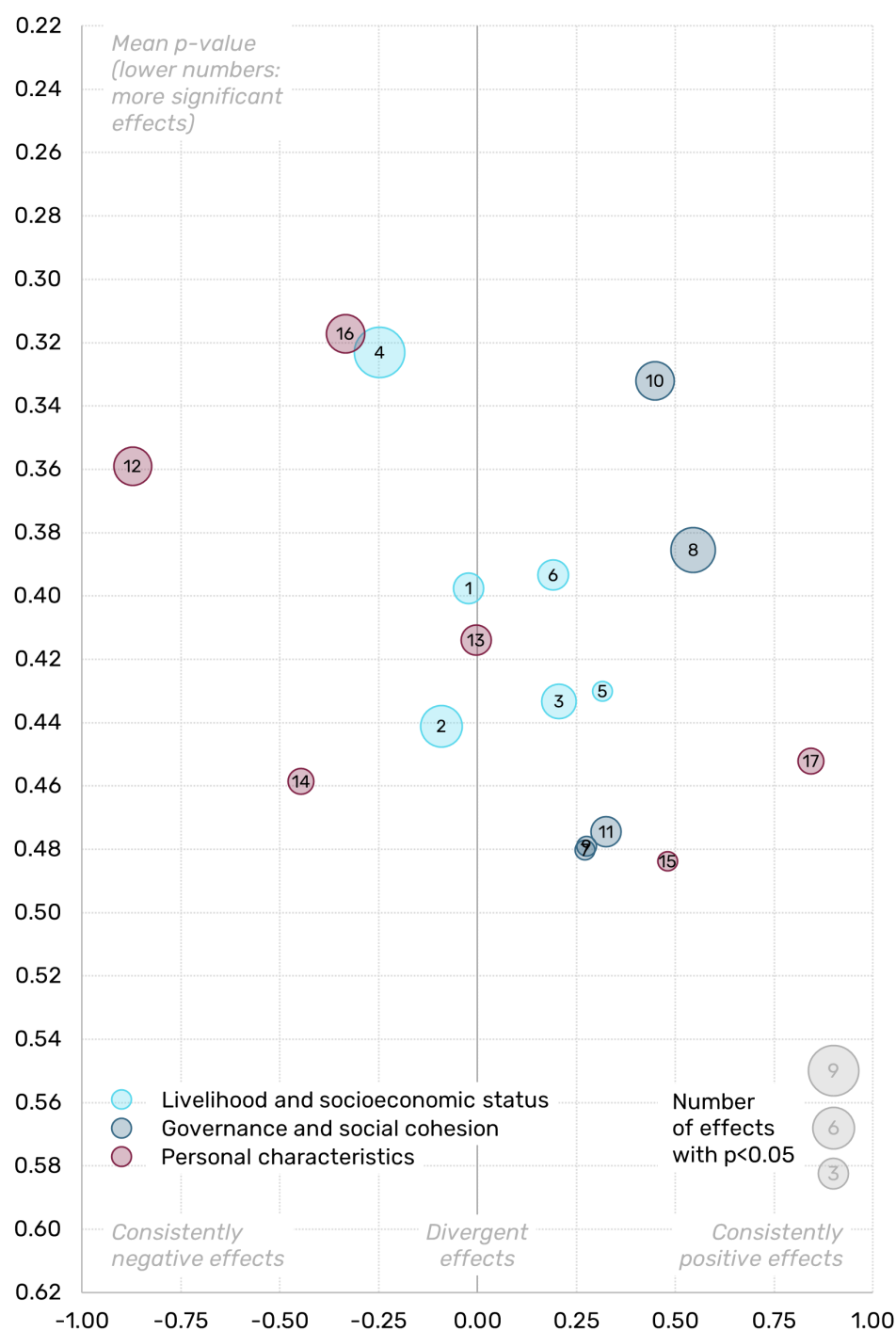


Figure 10. Research area-level effects on participation in protest

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Legend

- 1 Livelihoods hardships
- 2 Has experienced hunger
- 3 Is in the workforce but unemployed
- 4 Is not in the workforce
- 5 Years of schooling
- 6 Household wealth
- 7 Discontent with public services
- 8 Distrust in institutions

- 9 Corruption experience
- 10 Experiences of assault or violence
- 11 Thinks most people can be trusted
- 12 Is female
- 13 Age
- 14 Is married or cohabiting
- 15 Is a parent
- 16 Linguistic minority status
- 17 Uncertainty acceptance

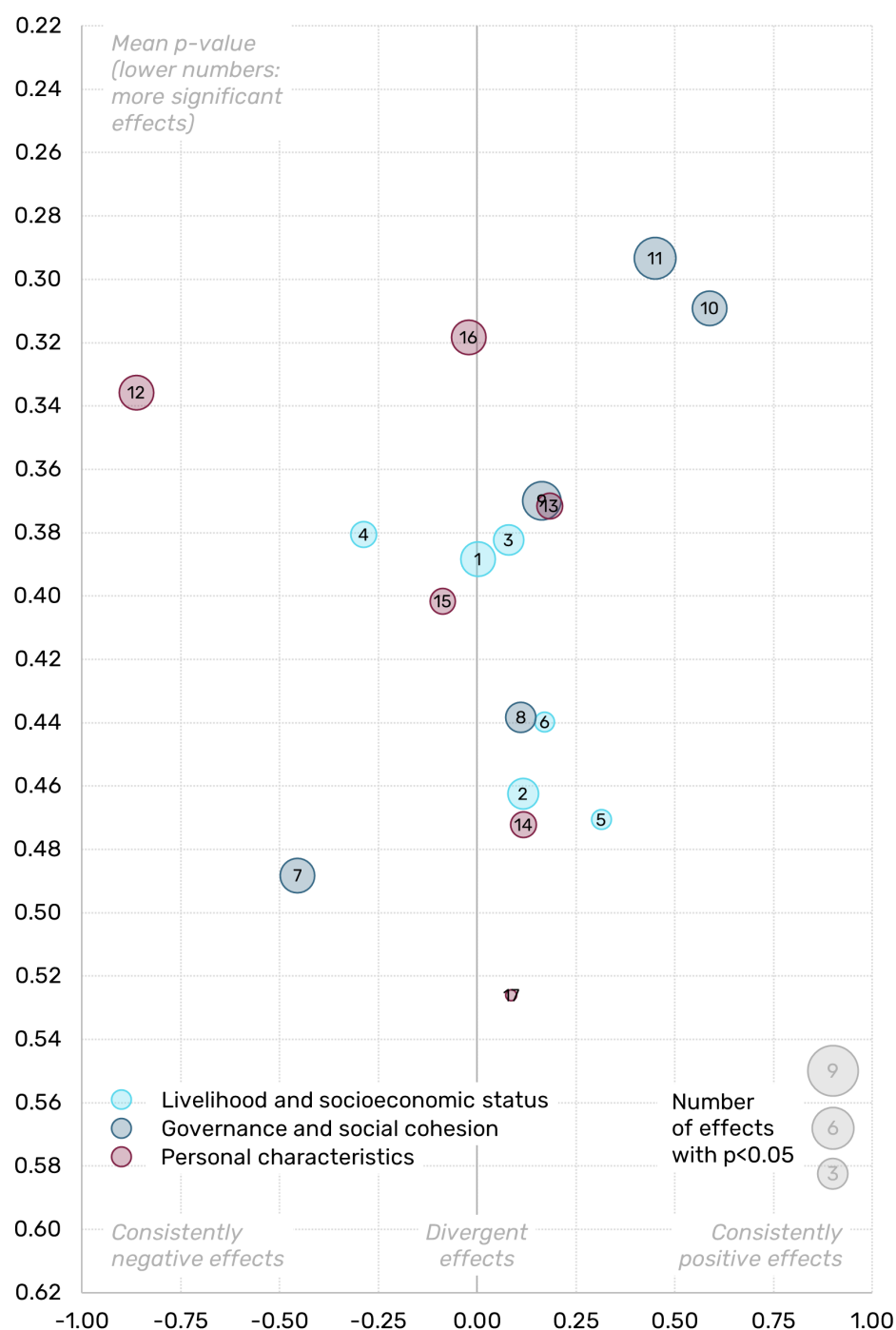


Figure 11. Research area-level effects on participation in pre-election meetings or rallies

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Legend

- 1 Livelihoods hardships
- 2 Has experienced hunger
- 3 Is in the workforce but unemployed
- 4 Is not in the workforce
- 5 Years of schooling
- 6 Household wealth
- 7 Discontent with public services
- 8 Distrust in institutions

- 9 Corruption experience
- 10 Experiences of assault or violence
- 11 Thinks most people can be trusted
- 12 Is female
- 13 Age
- 14 Is married or cohabiting
- 15 Is a parent
- 16 Linguistic minority status
- 17 Uncertainty acceptance

Migration responses

In this section we focus on the effects of the potential determinants on two migration responses: internal migration aspirations and international migration aspirations. Table 20 reports how the independent variables (potential determinants) are associated with internal and international migration aspirations among those who are dissatisfied, at the pooled level.

Overall, it is worth noting that even though our selection of potential determinants shows similar associations with internal and international migration aspirations, several differences can be observed depending on the nature of the potential determinants.

First, the livelihoods and socioeconomic status variables relate differently to the formation of internal and international migration aspirations. As can be seen from Table 20, four variables (*livelihoods hardships*, *hunger experience*, *unemployment* and *wealth*) have a significant and positive association with internal migration aspirations. On the other hand, three variables (*livelihoods hardships*, *unemployment* and *years of schooling*) show a significant and positive association with international migration aspirations. More specifically, a one-unit increase in the livelihood hardships index is associated with a 3- and 4-percentage points increase in the likelihood of having internal and international migration aspirations respectively. Experiencing hunger is only associated with internal migration aspirations, increasing them by 4 percentage points. In addition to this, being in the workforce, but unemployed, is also positively associated with internal and international migration aspirations, with increases of 5 and 4 percentage points respectively. Lastly, wealth, measured by means of the HWI, seems to increase internal migration aspirations by 2 percentage points while it does not show a statistically significant effect on international migration aspirations.

Governance and social cohesion determinants also influence internal and international migration aspirations in similar ways, with a few exceptions. While being discontent with public services and experience of corruption are associated with a 3- and 6-percentage points higher likelihood of having internal migration aspirations, distrust in institutions does not seem to affect internal migration aspirations. In turn, distrust in institutions is associated with higher international migration aspirations (effect of 2%). International migration aspirations also tend to be higher if respondents are discontent with public services (effect of 5%) and have experienced corruption (effect of 4%). Experiences of assault or physical violence are associated with a 4- and 8-percentage points higher likelihood of having internal and international migration aspirations, respectively. Interestingly, trust seems to act as a *local* ‘retaining factor’, as respondents who think that most people can be trusted are 4 percentage points less likely to have internal migration aspirations.

While being married or cohabiting tends to decrease both internal (-8%) and international migration aspirations (-10%), women and older respondents are less likely to have international migration aspirations too. In the opposite direction, higher levels of uncertainty acceptance relate to higher likelihoods of having both internal and international migration aspirations.

Finally, being part of a linguistic minority is associated with a 6-percentage points higher likelihood of having internal migration aspirations; however, it does not show an association with international migration aspirations.

Table 20. Pooled regressions results on migration aspirations

	Has internal migration aspirations	Has international migration aspirations
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.01	0.07
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status		
Livelihoods hardships	0.03**	0.04***
Has experienced hunger	0.04**	-0.02
Workforce participation		
<i>In the workforce and employed (Reference)</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>Is in the workforce but unemployed</i>	0.05**	0.04*
<i>Is not in the workforce</i>	0.03	-0.02
Years of schooling	0.00	0.01*
Years of schooling, squared	0.00***	0.00
Household wealth	0.02**	0.01
Household wealth, squared	-0.00	-0.00
Governance and social cohesion		
Discontent with public services	0.03**	0.05***
Distrust in institutions	-0.01	0.02*
Corruption experience	0.06***	0.04*
Experiences of assault or violence	0.04*	0.08***
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.04**	-0.02
Personal characteristics		
Is female	-0.00	-0.09***
Age	0.00	0.01**
Age, squared	-0.00	-0.00**
Is married or cohabiting	-0.08***	-0.10***
Is a parent	0.00	0.00
Linguistic minority status	0.06*	0.02
Uncertainty acceptance	0.02***	0.02**
Constant	0.00	-0.21*
Observations	12,050	12,076
R ²	0.20	0.16

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do. Significance levels: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

While above we have provided results of our analysis for the pooled sample, these determinants of migration aspirations to dissatisfaction may differ across research areas. The following two figures summarise the research area-level effects on the likelihood of having internal and international migration aspirations. As in the other analyses, we only look at the effects of the determinants on the group of respondents who are dissatisfied with life (by interacting each determinant with the non-dissatisfied dummy).

We start by describing the major findings on internal migration aspirations. As can be seen from Figure 12, most of the included determinants have a positive association with having internal migration aspirations. We can

deduce this by observing that 14 out of the 17 included determinants are positioned in the right side of the figure.

We find the greatest consistency for the governance and social cohesion group of variables. Four of the five variables included have a statistically significant effect at least at the 5% level for a relatively large group of research areas (bubble sizes are big in comparison to other figures). The experience of corruption and assaults or physical violence (10), alongside being discontent with public services (7), seem to have the more consistent positive effects, thus increasing internal migration aspirations. While the statistical significance of distrust in institutions (8) is relatively high, there is also a higher divergence of the effects, meaning that while distrust in institutions is usually a relevant predictor of internal migration responses, the effects can be both negative and positive, depending on the research area.

Aligned with the pooled results, livelihood hardships (1) and experience of hunger (2) are positively associated with internal migration aspirations for the group of dissatisfied people. Their effects are among the most consistent and significant across all research area analyses. Moving in the opposite direction, years of schooling (5) tends to decrease internal migration aspirations quite consistently, but the effect is quite weak in statistical terms. Finally, we observe the largest divergence in the results for the determinant capturing whether a respondent is not in the workforce (4) and household wealth (6). Their effects are often not highly (statistically) significant and with opposite effects, depending on the research area.

Most of the other personal characteristics included as potential determinants show divergent effects. However, two exceptions stand out. First, being married or cohabiting (14) tends to decrease desires to leave to other places within the same country. Secondly, the more uncertainty a respondent is willing to accept (17), the more likely they are to have internal migration aspirations. Finally, being part of a linguistic minority (16) seems to be the variable that is most strongly (in terms of its statistical significance) associated with internal migration aspirations; however, its effects are quite divergent across research areas.

Moving forward to the interpretation of the effects of the 25 regressions on international migration aspirations (Figure 13), we can also observe some clear patterns.

First and foremost, compared to the figure that summarises the effects on internal migration aspirations, we observe that the effects tend to be more significant (higher in the figure), more consistent (further away from the 'divergent effects' line) and in more research areas (larger bubble sizes). However, we also observe greater dispersion in terms of their grouping categories, meaning that different variables in the different categories (*livelihoods and socioeconomic status*, *governance and social cohesion* and *personal characteristics*) tend to be more distant between each other in comparison to the summary figure on the effects on internal migration aspirations.

In terms of livelihoods and socioeconomic status, the livelihoods hardships index (1) stands out as having great significance and a large consistency

across research areas. This means that, generally, livelihoods hardships (1) are associated with a higher likelihood of having international migration aspirations. In contrast to internal migration aspirations, wealth (6) and education (5) seem to be more positively associated with having international migration aspirations although this is not the case in all research areas. In general, workforce participation (4), unemployment (3) and the experience of hunger (2) do not seem to be strongly associated with having international migration aspirations in all research areas.

In terms of governance and social cohesion, the results are quite consistent. First, all indicators have a relatively high significance and positive effect across a large group of research areas. The only variable that shows a negative association with international migration aspirations is whether the respondent thinks most people in their research area can be trusted (11), meaning (as previously argued) that trust might act as a retaining factor, although only in few research areas. Overall, higher levels of distrust in institutions (8), corruption (9) and experiences of violence (10) are associated with higher international migration aspirations.

Finally, personal characteristics show associations moving in different directions, depending on the nature of the characteristic. Nevertheless, most of the personal characteristics seem to be quite consistent across research areas even though they are statistically significant less often.

Of all personal characteristics, being part of a linguistic minority (16) seems to have the great statistical significance. The results show that members of a linguistic minority are more often more likely to have international migration aspirations.

While women (12) or being married/cohabiting (14) stand out as having very consistent effects on reducing international migration aspirations, being a parent is associated with higher international migration aspirations, even though this effect is less significant and is found only in a few research areas. Older respondents with higher levels of acceptance of uncertainty are more likely to have international migration aspirations. However, their effects are less significant and are found in fewer research areas in comparison to the effects found for other personal characteristics.



Figure 12. Research area-level effects on internal migration aspirations

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Legend

- 1 Livelihoods hardships
- 2 Has experienced hunger
- 3 Is in the workforce but unemployed
- 4 Is not in the workforce
- 5 Years of schooling
- 6 Household Wealth
- 7 Discontent with public services
- 8 Distrust in institutions

- 9 Corruption experience
- 10 Experiences of assault or violence
- 11 Thinks most people can be trusted
- 12 Is female
- 13 Age
- 14 Is married or cohabiting
- 15 Is a parent
- 16 Linguistic minority status
- 17 Uncertainty acceptance

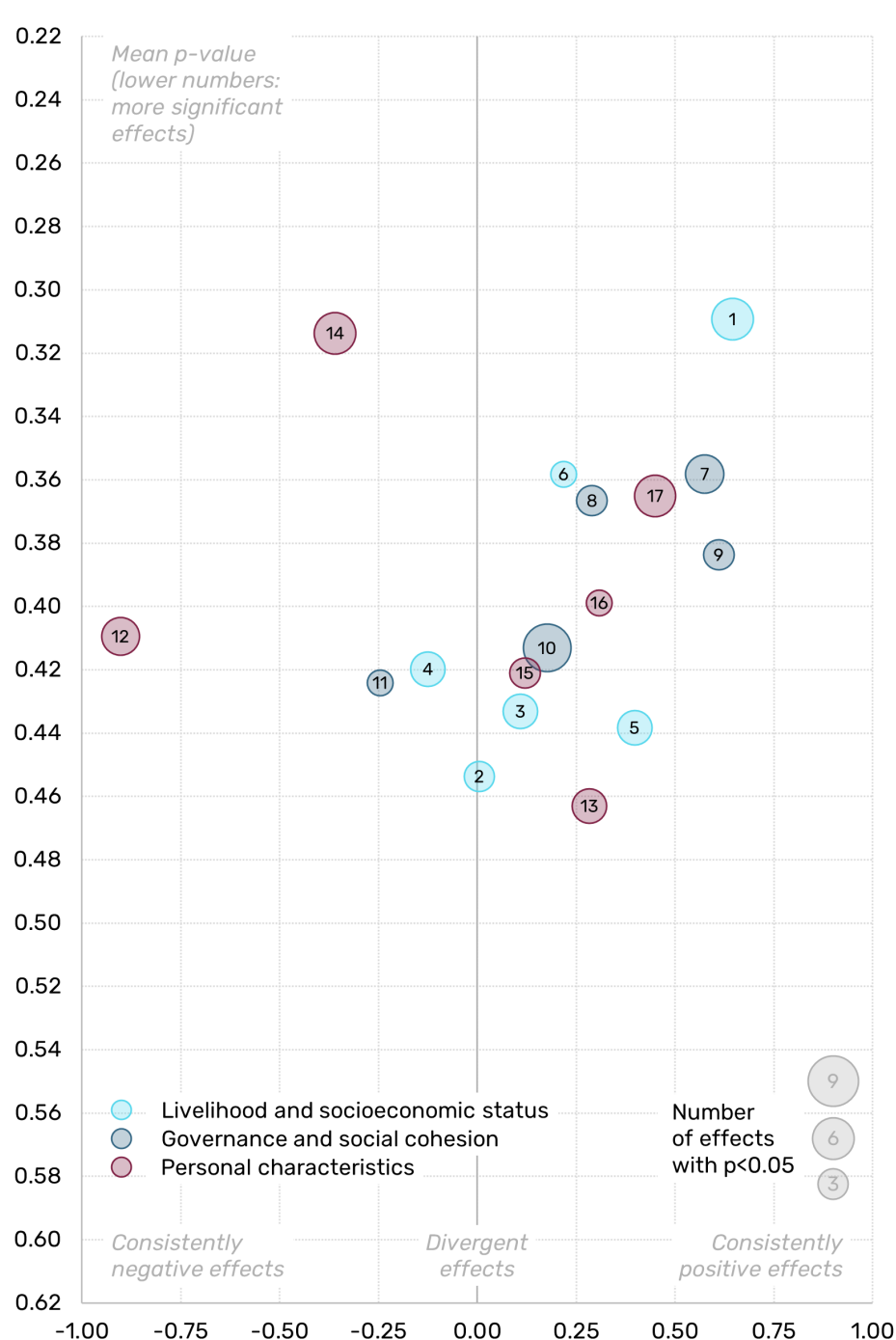


Figure 13. Research area-level effects on international migration aspirations

Data source: MIGNEX survey dataset (restricted variant, v1).

Notes: Data are weighted to reflect the survey design. Specifications: Responses-to-dissatisfaction.do.

Legend

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Livelihoods hardships | 9 | Corruption experience |
| 2 | Has experienced hunger | 10 | Experiences of assault or violence |
| 3 | Is in the workforce but unemployed | 11 | Thinks most people can be trusted |
| 4 | Is not in the workforce | 12 | Is female |
| 5 | Years of schooling | 13 | Age |
| 6 | Household Wealth | 14 | Is married or cohabiting |
| 7 | Discontent with public services | 15 | Is a parent |
| 8 | Distrust in institutions | 16 | Linguistic minority status |
| | | 17 | Uncertainty acceptance |

Summary of findings

We now turn to considering patterns across the three realms to address the original question: what makes people who are dissatisfied opt for different responses? To facilitate this summary discussion, Table 21 condenses key aspects of the results from the pooled regressions and Table 22 of the research area-level regressions.

In Table 21, the colour and the number of symbols (+ or -) within each cell denote the direction and level of significance of effects in the pooled regressions. They range from dark red '---' (negative effect with $p < 0.01$) to dark blue '+++' (positive effect with $p < 0.01$). Cells without a symbol represent effects that have a low level of significance (p -values of 0.1 or above). Likewise, in Table 22, the symbols denote the direction and consistency of effects in research area-level regressions, from most consistently positive '+++' to most consistently negative '---'. Cells with no symbol represent the least consistent effects.

The tables show that some of the effects that are highly significant in the pooled regressions can also be quite consistent across research areas (e.g., experience of assault and violence), though there are many exceptions to this pattern. In considering which determinants matter, it is pertinent to consider both the level of significance in the pooled sample and the degree of consistency across research areas.

Some factors are clearly associated with *the likelihood of responding in terms of any of the responses* – in the ways that we measure – rather than with choosing a particular response. First, responding to dissatisfaction is more likely among people who have experienced assault or violence. Second, it is less likely among women. Third it is more likely among older respondents. These are the clearest and most consistent overall findings.

Some additional factors also affect the likelihood of responding across all three domains, though not quite as clearly as these three. Being unemployed, having experienced corruption, and having a higher acceptance of uncertainty are also associated with a higher likelihood of responding at all.

Then there are clearly a number of factors that are associated with one response but not with others, for instance, livelihood hardships are mainly associated with migration aspirations but not with other responses. We consider some of these differences in more detail in the Discussion and conclusion.

Table 21. Direction and significance of effects – pooled dataset level regressionsMIGNEX
Background
Paper

	Is actively seeking new work	Plans to open a new business	Has participated in community group	Voted in most recent election, if eligible	Has protested or would protest	Has participated in pre-election meetings or rallies	Has internal migration aspirations	Has international migration aspirations
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status								
Livelihoods hardships	++	-				-	++	+++
Has experienced hunger							++	
Workforce participation								
<i>In the workforce and employed (Ref.)</i>								
<i>Is in the workforce but unemployed</i>		++			++		++	+
<i>Is not in the workforce</i>			--	--		---		
Years of schooling	++	++	--			++		+
Household wealth							++	
Governance and social cohesion								
Discontent with public services				---		-	++	+++
Distrust in institutions	--							+
Corruption experience			+++				+++	+
Experiences of assault or violence	+++	+	+++		+++	+++	+	++
Thinks most people can be trusted			+++	+++		+++	--	
Personal characteristics								
Is female		-	---	---	---	---		---
Age	+++	+++		+		+		+
Is married or cohabiting				++	-		---	---
Is a parent				++				
Linguistic minority status		++		--	-		+	
Uncertainty acceptance					+++		+++	++

Notes: Colours denote the direction and symbols the level of significance of effects in the pooled regressions, from dark red (negative effect) to dark blue (positive effect). The number of '-' or '+' denote the significance level, from $p < 0.01$ being '---' or '+++', to $p < 0.1$ being '-' or '+'. No colour or symbol denotes no statistically significant effects (p -values greater than 0.1)

Table 22. Consistency of effects – research area-level regressionsMIGNEX
Background
Paper

	Is actively seeking new work	Plans to open a new business	Has participated in community group	Voted in most recent election, if eligible	Has protested or would protest	Has participated in pre-election meetings or rallies	Has internal migration aspirations	Has international migration aspirations
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status								
Livelihoods hardships			+	+			++	++
Has experienced hunger				+			+	
Workforce participation								
<i>In the workforce and employed (Ref.)</i>								
<i>Is in the workforce but unemployed</i>		+		+				
<i>Is not in the workforce</i>			--			-		
Years of schooling	+	+	--		+	+	-	+
Household wealth				+				
Governance and social cohesion								
Discontent with public services				--	+	-	+	++
Distrust in institutions			-	-	++			+
Corruption experience			++	+	+		+	++
Experiences of assault or violence	++	+	++	+	+	++	+	
Thinks most people can be trusted			++	++	+	+		
Personal characteristics								
Is female	-		--	--	---	---		---
Age	++	++	+	+				+
Is married or cohabiting				+	-			-
Is a parent			++		+			
Linguistic minority status			-		-			+
Uncertainty acceptance		+	+		+++		++	+

Notes: Colours and symbols denote the direction and consistency of effects in research area-level regressions, from consistently positive in dark blue (++++) to consistently negative in dark red (---). Cells with no symbol represent the least consistent effects. The consistency is estimated based on the mean *p*-value for each variable across the 25 research areas. There are always several research areas where the effect is small and insignificant, with a large *p*-value. Consequently, the mean *p*-value is commonly between 0.5 and 0.3, which is far from the levels typically regarded as statistically significant (e.g., 0.1 or 0.05). A mean value in the lower range still suggests that there is a pronounced effect in a greater number of research areas. Therefore, the thresholds to define mean *p*-values that are highly consistent ('---' or '++++') are ± 0.25 , medium consistent ('--' or '+++') ± 0.50 , and low consistent ('-' or '+') ± 0.75 . See text on Figure 6 (on page 41) for details.

Discussion and conclusion

In this paper we set out to uncover how different factors affect the likelihood of people who are dissatisfied with life taking economic, civic and political, and/or migration responses.

The preceding sections have examined the various potential responses in turn, starting with economic responses, continuing with civic and political responses, and ending with migration responses. In each of the three realms, results from the pooled regressions show that some determinants have a consistent effect across outcomes. For instance, educational attainment and age have a strongly significant positive effect on each of the two economic responses: actively searching for new work, and planning to start a business. Similarly, higher tolerance for uncertainty is associated with a higher likelihood of both internal and international migration aspirations. Such parallels suggest that different indicators in the same domain capture trends in inclinations to particular types of responses.

We also find some determinants that are associated with the dissatisfied responding at all, that is, where the determinants have similar effects for economic responses, civic and political responses, and migration responses. For example, responding to dissatisfaction is more likely among people who have experienced assault or violence. It is less likely among women, while it is more likely among older respondents.

Some additional determinants also affect the likelihood of responding across all three domains, though not as consistently. Being unemployed, having experienced corruption and having a higher acceptance of uncertainty are also associated with a higher likelihood of responding at all.

Overall, there are four determinants that stand out in the ways that they distinguish between migration and other responses:

1. **Livelihood hardships** are consistently and significantly associated with migration aspirations, both internal and international. The effects on other responses to dissatisfaction are comparatively weak and inconsistent. In particular, it is striking that economic hardships appear to most clearly inspire migration, rather than local economic responses. In the pooled sample, there is an effect on the likelihood of looking for new work, but there is no consistent pattern across research areas.
2. **Discontent with public services** appears to raise migration aspirations and reduce political engagement. This is a remarkable result. Among those who are dissatisfied, discontent with public services appears to shift the focus of the response towards migration in general, and international migration in particular. A possible interpretation is that the perception of public services also reflects faith in local society more broadly, especially the prospects for improvement. However, we would then expect to see similar effects for trust in institutions, but this is not so clear.
3. **Trust in other people** raises the likelihood of civic and political engagement but has no clear effect on other domains of responses. It is

expected that trust has this effect, and it suggests that interpersonal trust can be decisive for whether grievances are addressed locally or result in a wish to leave. Except for being married or cohabiting, interpersonal trust is the only factor that decreases the likelihood of internal migration aspirations. This result illustrates the potential importance of social cohesion. What we don't know from the current results is whether part of the explanation might be that respondents who have (recently) moved to the research area are more wary of others, and also more likely to have a desire to leave again.¹⁴

4. **Higher educational attainment** has a pronounced positive effect on the likelihood of economic responses but it has divergent effects on responses in the other realms. It is noteworthy, but not surprising, that higher educational attainment only increases *international* migration aspirations.¹⁵

Two other factors also differentiate between migration and other responses, but these are factors that primarily serve as controls. Being married or cohabiting reduces the likelihood of migration aspirations and participation in protest, but it increases the likelihood of voting. These are unsurprising results without important implications. Being outside the workforce is associated with lower levels of civic and political engagement, but it has no clear effect on migration aspirations.

The analysis in this Background Paper has opened the door to a new area of migration scholarship – considering the determinants of migration alongside other potential responses to dissatisfaction. Conceptually, our work is grounded in the idea of sequential causation of migration (Carling and Talleraas, 2016; Carling, 2017) and our analysis has made a first attempt at measuring migration empirically alongside alternative responses to dissatisfaction. We hope this provides a fruitful foundation for future work.

¹⁴ This is something we would like to explore in future analysis.

¹⁵ The barriers to international migration are generally higher than for internal migration, as are the potential returns to education. In the context of MIGNEX, the differences between research areas also mean that the opportunities linked to internal migration are extremely diverse.

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Appendix 1. Pooled regression results

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Table 23. Pooled results on economic, civic and political responses

	Economic resp.		Civic and political resp.			
	Is actively seeking new work	Plans to open a new business	Has participated in a community group	Voted in the most recent election, if eligible	Has protested or would protest	Has participated in pre-election meetings or rallies
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.08 (0.10)	-0.08 (0.11)	0.15** (0.08)	0.03 (0.10)	0.11 (0.10)	0.05 (0.08)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.04** (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02* (0.01)
Has experienced hunger	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.41*** (0.02)	0.06** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.05** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Is not in the workforce	-0.27*** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.05** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.05*** (0.01)
Years of schooling	0.01*** (0.00)	0.01*** (0.00)	-0.01** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.01** (0.00)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)
Household wealth, squared	-0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	0.02 (0.01)	0.00 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.05*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.02** (0.01)
Distrust with institutions	-0.03** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Corruption experience	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.16*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.08*** (0.02)	0.05* (0.03)	0.09*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	0.11*** (0.02)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.06*** (0.02)	0.05*** (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.05*** (0.02)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.03* (0.02)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.05*** (0.02)	-0.10*** (0.02)	-0.06*** (0.02)
Age	0.04*** (0.01)	0.02*** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.02* (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01** (0.01)
Age, squared	-0.00*** (0.00)	-0.00*** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.05** (0.02)	-0.05* (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)
Is a parent	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)

Linguistic minority status	0.06 (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)
Uncertainty acceptance	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Research area fixed effects (Reference = São Nicolau (CPV1))						
Boa Vista (CPV2)	-0.08** (0.03)	0.07** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	0.06** (0.02)
Boffa (GIN1)	0.14*** (0.04)	0.45*** (0.05)	0.30*** (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.44*** (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)
Dialakoro (GIN2)	0.27*** (0.05)	0.28*** (0.04)	0.07 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.68*** (0.04)	0.16*** (0.04)
Gbane (GHA1)	0.16*** (0.04)	0.30*** (0.05)	0.34*** (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.03)	0.42*** (0.04)
Golf City (GHA2)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.15*** (0.05)	0.12*** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.04)	-0.48*** (0.04)	-0.07** (0.03)
New Takoradi (GHA3)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.30*** (0.04)	0.29*** (0.04)	-0.10*** (0.04)	-0.58*** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Down Quarters (NGA1)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.06 (0.06)	-0.08** (0.03)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.59*** (0.04)	-0.07** (0.03)
Awe (NGA2)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.68*** (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
Ekpoma (NGA3)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.20*** (0.05)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.29*** (0.05)	-0.48*** (0.05)	-0.05* (0.03)
Batu (ETH2)	0.22*** (0.05)	0.31*** (0.05)	0.27*** (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.25*** (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)
Moyale (ETH3)	0.00 (0.05)	0.33*** (0.05)	0.20*** (0.04)	0.08* (0.05)	-0.28*** (0.06)	0.05 (0.04)
Erigavo (SOM1)	0.25*** (0.04)	0.23*** (0.05)	0.06 (0.04)	0.06* (0.03)	-0.58*** (0.04)	0.32*** (0.04)
Baidoa (SOM2)	0.25*** (0.04)	0.19*** (0.04)	0.07** (0.03)	0.08 (0.08)	-0.55*** (0.04)	-0.06** (0.03)
Enfidha (TUN1)	0.15*** (0.05)	0.10** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.34*** (0.04)	-0.31*** (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.02)
Redeyef (TUN2)	0.08** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.06* (0.03)	-0.32*** (0.04)	-0.24*** (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.03)
Hopa (TUR1)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.06** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	-0.33*** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)
Yenice (TUR2)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.14*** (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)	-0.46*** (0.05)	-0.11*** (0.03)
Kilis (TUR3)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.09*** (0.03)	0.09** (0.04)	-0.61*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.02)
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	0.15*** (0.04)	0.10*** (0.04)	-0.07*** (0.03)	-0.12*** (0.03)	-0.28*** (0.06)	-0.06*** (0.02)
Behsud (AFG2)	0.11** (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.11** (0.05)	-0.08* (0.04)	-0.26*** (0.05)	-0.02 (0.03)
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	0.21*** (0.04)	0.10*** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.21*** (0.04)	-0.01 (0.02)
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.13*** (0.05)	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.61*** (0.04)	-0.08*** (0.03)
Youhanabad (PAK2)	-0.20*** (0.04)	-0.08** (0.04)	-0.11*** (0.03)	-0.17*** (0.05)	-0.81*** (0.03)	-0.09*** (0.03)
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	0.18*** (0.05)	0.33*** (0.05)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.60*** (0.04)	0.00 (0.04)
Constant	-0.21 (0.14)	-0.11 (0.15)	-0.07 (0.12)	0.52*** (0.15)	0.88*** (0.14)	-0.05 (0.11)
Observations	12,266	12,170	12,277	8,863	12,291	12,275
R-squared	0.32	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.22	0.14

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 24. Pooled results on migration aspirations responsesMIGNEX
Background

	Migration aspirations responses	
	Has internal migration aspirations	Has international migration aspirations
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.01 (0.09)	0.07 (0.09)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status		
Livelihoods hardships	0.03** (0.01)	0.04*** (0.01)
Has experienced hunger	0.04** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Workforce participation		
In the workforce and employed (Reference)		
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.05** (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)
Is not in the workforce	0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Years of schooling	0.00 (0.00)	0.01* (0.00)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00*** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.02** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Household wealth, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Governance and social cohesion		
Discontent with public services	0.03** (0.01)	0.05*** (0.01)
Distrust with institutions	-0.01 (0.01)	0.02* (0.01)
Corruption experience	0.06*** (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.04* (0.03)	0.08*** (0.03)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.04** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)
Personal characteristics		
Is female	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.09*** (0.02)
Age	0.00 (0.01)	0.01** (0.01)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.10*** (0.02)
Is a parent	0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)
Linguistic minority status	0.06* (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.02*** (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)
Research area fixed effects (Reference = São Nicolau (CPV1))		

Boa Vista (CPV2)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)
Boffa (GIN1)	0.01 (0.04)	0.09* (0.05)
Dialakoro (GIN2)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.08* (0.04)
Gbane (GHA1)	0.16*** (0.04)	0.01 (0.05)
Golf City (GHA2)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.04 (0.05)
New Takoradi (GHA3)	0.18*** (0.04)	0.13*** (0.04)
Down Quarters (NGA1)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.05)
Awe (NGA2)	-0.17*** (0.03)	-0.20*** (0.04)
Ekpoma (NGA3)	0.18*** (0.04)	0.09* (0.05)
Batu (ETH2)	-0.11*** (0.03)	-0.14*** (0.04)
Moyale (ETH3)	-0.25*** (0.03)	-0.22*** (0.04)
Erigavo (SOM1)	-0.22*** (0.03)	-0.11*** (0.04)
Baidoa (SOM2)	-0.22*** (0.02)	-0.15*** (0.04)
Enfidha (TUN1)	-0.07* (0.04)	0.12*** (0.04)
Redeyef (TUN2)	-0.10*** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.04)
Hopa (TUR1)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.03 (0.05)
Yenice (TUR2)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.09** (0.04)
Kilis (TUR3)	-0.14*** (0.03)	-0.16*** (0.04)
Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	-0.28*** (0.02)	-0.09** (0.04)
Behsud (AFG2)	-0.31*** (0.03)	-0.12*** (0.04)
Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	-0.27*** (0.02)	-0.12*** (0.04)
Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	-0.22*** (0.03)	-0.15*** (0.04)
Youhanabad (PAK2)	-0.30*** (0.02)	-0.25*** (0.04)
Keti Bandar (PAK3)	-0.22*** (0.03)	-0.25*** (0.04)
Constant	0.00 (0.13)	-0.21* (0.12)
Observations	12,050	12,076
R-squared	0.20	0.16

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Appendix 2. Research area regression results

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Table 25. Results on 'Is actively seeking new work'

	Is actively seeking new work						
	São Nicolau (CPV1)	Boa Vista (CPV2)	Boffa (GIN1)	Dialakoro (GIN2)	Gbane (GHA1)	Golf City (GHA2)	New Takoradi (GHA3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	1.30*** (0.44)	-0.79* (0.44)	-0.87** (0.40)	1.06** (0.48)	-0.05 (0.34)	-0.65 (0.44)	-0.88* (0.49)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status							
Livelihoods hardships	0.15* (0.08)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.10 (0.06)	0.12 (0.11)	-0.13 (0.10)
Has experienced hunger	0.14 (0.11)	0.07 (0.08)	-0.13* (0.07)	0.02 (0.12)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.14 (0.12)	0.18** (0.09)
Workforce participation							
In the workforce and employed (Reference)							
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.64*** (0.07)	0.57*** (0.09)	0.28*** (0.09)	0.36*** (0.08)	0.29*** (0.06)	0.39*** (0.13)	0.45*** (0.08)
Is not in the workforce	- (0.09)	- (0.09)	- (0.06)	0.06 (0.12)	- (0.08)	-0.09 (0.11)	-0.54*** (0.10)
Years of schooling	-0.05** (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.00 (0.02)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.07 (0.07)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.09 (0.09)	0.10 (0.16)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.10* (0.05)	-0.11 (0.07)
Household wealth, squared	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.00)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01* (0.00)	0.01** (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion							
Discontent with public services	0.09 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.09** (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.11 (0.11)	-0.03 (0.06)
Distrust with institutions	0.05 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.06)	-0.10** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.07)	0.00 (0.06)
Corruption experience	-0.39* (0.19)	-0.13 (0.07)	0.01 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.19 (0.12)	0.17** (0.08)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.26 (0.34)	0.02 (0.12)	0.10 (0.10)	0.15 (0.10)	0.07 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.10)	-0.14 (0.11)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.05 (0.09)	0.13** (0.06)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.14* (0.07)	0.03 (0.07)	-0.25** (0.11)	0.07 (0.08)
Personal characteristics							
Is female	0.02 (0.15)	0.11 (0.07)	-0.15* (0.08)	-0.06 (0.07)	0.06 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.11)	0.01 (0.08)
Age	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.05)	0.16*** (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	- (0.00)	- (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.10 (0.13)	-0.00 (0.06)	0.15 (0.12)	0.11 (0.11)	0.06 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.14)	-0.33** (0.14)

Is a parent	-0.07 (0.18)	-0.17 (0.12)	-0.14 (0.09)	0.05 (0.10)	-0.01 (0.08)	0.08 (0.15)	-0.01 (0.12)
Linguistic minority status	-0.14 (0.15)	-0.15 (0.11)	-0.12 (0.10)	0.08 (0.10)	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.20 (0.24)	0.13 (0.13)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.01 (0.07)	- 0.17*** (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.06* (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.05)
Constant	-0.97 (0.65)	0.49 (0.35)	0.87* (0.46)	-0.19 (0.69)	- 1.66*** (0.58)	-0.56 (0.80)	0.78 (0.74)
Observations	497	509	508	456	498	474	463
R-squared	0.48	0.61	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.31	0.42

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Is actively seeking new work (continued)						
	Down Quarters (NGA1)	Awe (NGA2)	Ekpoma (NGA3)	Batu (ETH2)	Moyale (ETH3)	Erigavo (SOM1)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.11 (0.41)	-0.39 (0.57)	-0.19 (0.59)	0.10 (0.45)	-0.04 (0.23)	1.42*** (0.34)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.02 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)	-1.28*** (0.08)
Has experienced hunger	0.02 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.09)	0.09* (0.05)	-0.17** (0.07)	-0.09 (0.06)	0.66*** (0.08)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.44*** (0.06)	0.52*** (0.08)	0.37*** (0.05)	0.27*** (0.09)	0.48*** (0.06)	-1.31*** (0.13)
Is not in the workforce	-0.13 (0.08)	-0.13 (0.11)	-0.53*** (0.06)	-0.08 (0.09)	- 0.36*** (0.07)	- 2.24*** (0.10)
Years of schooling	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.03*** (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.03 (0.08)	0.06 (0.08)	0.20* (0.11)	-0.00 (0.07)	-0.12* (0.07)	0.20** (0.08)
Household wealth, squared	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.02** (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	0.03 (0.05)	0.12 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.74*** (0.11)
Distrust with institutions	0.07* (0.04)	0.06 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.08 (0.05)	0.56*** (0.05)
Corruption experience	0.09 (0.06)	0.34*** (0.10)	-0.08 (0.07)	0.07 (0.09)	-0.05 (0.05)	-1.70*** (0.15)
Experiences of assault or violence	-0.08 (0.08)	0.01 (0.13)	-0.03 (0.06)	0.08 (0.07)	0.25** (0.09)	1.10*** (0.10)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.07 (0.05)	0.08 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.08)	0.03 (0.08)	0.03 (0.08)	-0.79*** (0.07)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.10 (0.08)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.25** (0.09)	-0.17** (0.08)	0.42*** (0.12)
Age	0.09** (0.03)	0.07 (0.04)	0.09** (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.10*** (0.03)

Age, squared	-0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.04 (0.07)	0.19** (0.08)	-0.04 (0.10)	-0.19 (0.12)	0.06 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)
Is a parent	-0.02 (0.08)	0.05 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.11)	0.23** (0.09)	0.11 (0.08)	-0.08 (0.05)
Linguistic minority status	0.33** (0.15)	0.03 (0.15)	-0.03 (0.20)	-0.08 (0.29)	0.28* (0.14)	-0.14 (0.09)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.11*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)
Constant	-1.26* (0.61)	-0.99 (0.66)	-1.24 (0.78)	0.65 (0.52)	0.38 (0.46)	-1.09* (0.57)
Observations	493	471	486	527	522	454
R-squared	0.37	0.30	0.41	0.23	0.51	0.37

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Is actively seeking new work (continued)						
	Baidoa (SOM2)	Enfidha (TUN1)	Redeyef (TUN2)	Hopa (TUR1)	Yenice (TUR2)	Kilis (TUR3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.60 (0.48)	-0.16 (0.49)	-0.49 (0.72)	-0.44 (0.50)	1.13 (0.68)	0.55 (0.55)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.18** (0.07)	0.08 (0.07)	0.08 (0.07)	0.01 (0.04)	0.26*** (0.06)	0.10 (0.08)
Has experienced hunger	-0.02 (0.07)	0.05 (0.11)	0.07 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.13)	0.06 (0.18)	- 0.32*** (0.08)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.01 (0.07)	0.39*** (0.13)	0.36*** (0.06)	0.55*** (0.09)	0.61*** (0.09)	0.47*** (0.09)
Is not in the workforce	- 0.50*** (0.10)	-0.36** (0.13)	-0.43*** (0.11)	-0.19** (0.09)	0.20 (0.14)	- 0.31*** (0.10)
Years of schooling	-0.02** (0.01)	0.04* (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.02)	- 0.04*** (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00*** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.06 (0.05)	0.16 (0.28)	0.12 (0.15)	0.55* (0.28)	-0.17 (0.40)	0.25** (0.10)
Household wealth, squared	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	- 0.04** (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02** (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.13 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.09)	-0.09 (0.06)	0.04 (0.08)	-0.04 (0.10)	0.10** (0.05)
Distrust with institutions	-0.02 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)
Corruption experience	-0.01 (0.13)	0.24** (0.09)	0.15** (0.07)	-0.09 (0.18)	- 0.67*** (0.22)	-0.08 (0.12)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.62*** (0.12)	-0.07 (0.10)	-0.12 (0.12)	0.08 (0.15)	0.75*** (0.27)	-0.02 (0.23)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.01	0.10	0.08	-0.09	-0.14	-0.05

	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.09)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	0.25*** (0.07)	-0.22** (0.10)	0.06 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.08)	-0.11 (0.12)	0.16* (0.08)
Age	0.12*** (0.03)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.06* (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)
Age, squared	- 0.00*** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.24** (0.09)	0.01 (0.08)	0.31*** (0.11)	-0.17 (0.13)	0.18 (0.19)	-0.00 (0.10)
Is a parent	-0.08 (0.08)	0.07 (0.11)	-0.21* (0.11)	0.30* (0.16)	-0.26 (0.23)	0.12 (0.08)
Linguistic minority status	0.26 (0.17)	0.61 (0.86)	-1.59*** (0.38)	-0.19 (0.21)	-0.09 (0.06)	0.73 (0.87)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.11** (0.04)	0.01 (0.05)	0.05 (0.04)	- 0.09** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.05)
Constant	-0.96* (0.47)	0.64 (1.32)	-0.59 (1.13)	-2.41** (1.06)	-0.47 (1.49)	-0.51 (0.66)
Observations	514	475	501	516	487	450
R-squared	0.41	0.35	0.45	0.38	0.31	0.43

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Is actively seeking new work (continued)						
	Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	Behsud (AFG2)	Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	Youhanabad (PAK2)	Keti Bandar (PAK3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.66 (0.56)	-0.90 (0.57)	-0.85** (0.41)	1.52*** (0.39)	-0.35 (0.41)	-0.71* (0.41)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.21* (0.10)	-0.02 (0.08)	-0.10 (0.06)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.11 (0.08)	- 0.25*** (0.08)
Has experienced hunger	0.05 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.09)	0.08 (0.06)	0.04 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.11)	-0.01 (0.09)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.19*** (0.07)	0.16*** (0.05)	0.20** (0.09)	0.45*** (0.12)	0.81*** (0.21)	0.50*** (0.17)
Is not in the workforce	-0.38*** (0.09)	-0.32** (0.12)	-0.03 (0.11)	-0.05 (0.10)	-0.02 (0.12)	-0.28** (0.13)
Years of schooling	0.01 (0.01)	- 0.04*** (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.03* (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.12 (0.10)	0.03 (0.07)	-0.08 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.30** (0.13)	0.12* (0.07)
Household wealth, squared	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.03** (0.01)	-0.01* (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.03 (0.09)	-0.12 (0.07)	0.06 (0.07)	0.17** (0.07)	-0.20** (0.08)	0.03 (0.08)
Distrust with institutions	0.08* (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.12* (0.06)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.04)

	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Corruption experience	-0.14	0.07	0.10	0.33	-0.21	-0.13
	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.32)	(0.18)	(0.13)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.03	0.07	0.22**	0.44***	0.28**	0.45***
	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.15)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.11	0.01	-0.04	0.02	0.13	0.00
	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.11)	(0.10)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.13*	-0.18	-0.19**	-0.10	-0.20*	-0.02
	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.11)
Age	-0.02	-0.05*	-0.03	0.07*	-0.02	0.03
	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Age, squared	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00	-0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.10	-0.05	-0.04	0.11	-0.15	-0.27**
	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Is a parent	0.06	-0.09**	-0.06	-0.07	0.01	0.17
	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.16)
Linguistic minority status	-0.25	-0.05	-0.35	0.09	-0.11	0.44*
	(0.24)	(0.14)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.34)	(0.24)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.03	0.08	-0.02	-0.00	0.03	-0.04
	(0.03)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Constant	0.45	2.05***	2.07***	-1.84**	1.64**	0.98
	(0.75)	(0.59)	(0.60)	(0.66)	(0.64)	(0.68)
Observations	521	547	531	362	522	482
R-squared	0.42	0.51	0.28	0.40	0.25	0.18

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 26. Results on 'Plans to open new business'

	Plans to open a new business						
	São Nicolau (CPV1)	Boa Vista (CPV2)	Boffa (GIN1)	Dialakoro (GIN2)	Gbane (GHA1)	Golf City (GHA2)	New Takoradi (GHA3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.30	-0.24	-0.09	-0.93	0.76	-0.44	1.04
	(0.65)	(0.66)	(0.59)	(0.55)	(0.48)	(0.64)	(0.70)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status							
Livelihoods hardships	-0.02	-0.21*	-0.10	0.01	0.12*	-0.08	0.22***
	(0.09)	(0.11)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.09)	(0.08)
Has experienced hunger	0.25**	0.05	0.04	-0.03	0.04	0.04	0.08
	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.10)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(0.12)
Workforce participation							
In the workforce and employed (Reference)							
Is in the workforce but unemployed	-0.01	0.25*	-0.15	0.24*	0.22**	0.18	-0.20
	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.15)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.12)
Is not in the workforce	-0.18	-0.05	-0.21**	0.34***	0.16	0.10	-0.41***
	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.17)	(0.14)
Years of schooling	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.03	-0.01	0.04	-0.00
	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00	-0.00	0.00**	-0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Household wealth	0.00	-0.07	-0.10	-0.05	0.09	-0.07	0.07
	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.07)	(0.17)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.11)
Household wealth, squared	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)

Governance and social cohesion							
Discontent with public services	0.01 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.11)	0.04 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.11 (0.08)	-0.10 (0.14)	0.33*** (0.08)
Distrust with institutions	0.03 (0.06)	0.06 (0.09)	- 0.18*** (0.06)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.06)	0.09 (0.08)	0.02 (0.08)
Corruption experience	-0.34** (0.14)	0.28 (0.21)	0.17** (0.08)	0.07 (0.09)	0.11 (0.11)	-0.19* (0.10)	0.01 (0.11)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.24 (0.31)	0.03 (0.14)	0.02 (0.10)	-0.01 (0.06)	0.15* (0.09)	-0.14 (0.17)	-0.13 (0.13)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.01 (0.08)	0.21 (0.17)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.40*** (0.08)	0.05 (0.07)	0.13 (0.08)	0.02 (0.10)
Personal characteristics							
Is female	0.17** (0.08)	-0.01 (0.11)	-0.11 (0.06)	-0.08 (0.06)	-0.11 (0.08)	0.27*** (0.09)	0.13 (0.09)
Age	0.04 (0.03)	0.00 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.08** (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.11*** (0.04)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00*** (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.06 (0.10)	0.27** (0.11)	-0.05 (0.08)	0.26** (0.10)	-0.04 (0.11)	-0.11 (0.14)
Is a parent	-0.15 (0.11)	0.23* (0.13)	-0.12 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.12)	0.03 (0.13)	0.16 (0.14)	0.11 (0.09)
Linguistic minority status	0.67*** (0.15)	0.11 (0.21)	-0.21 (0.14)	0.06 (0.18)	-0.19 (0.16)	-0.35 (0.30)	0.06 (0.21)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.12 (0.08)	0.06 (0.07)	0.09 (0.06)	-0.06** (0.03)	0.03 (0.06)	0.02 (0.05)	0.06 (0.06)
Constant	-0.79 (0.89)	0.38 (0.90)	1.87*** (0.54)	-0.30 (0.62)	-0.79 (0.61)	0.10 (0.80)	-2.40** (0.89)
Observations	491	509	506	449	488	469	455
R-squared	0.14	0.11	0.24	0.44	0.17	0.12	0.20
Standard errors in parentheses							
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1							

Plans to open a new business (continued)						
	Down Quarters (NGA1)	Awe (NGA2)	Ekpoma (NGA3)	Batu (ETH2)	Moyale (ETH3)	Erigavo (SOM1)
Is not dissatisfied with life	-0.20 (0.41)	-0.76** (0.36)	-1.01 (0.64)	0.52 (0.57)	-0.29 (0.48)	- 2.45*** (0.61)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.02 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)	0.11 (0.08)	-0.13** (0.06)	1.93*** (0.32)
Has experienced hunger	-0.02 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.14* (0.07)	0.12 (0.11)	-0.15** (0.06)	-0.37 (0.24)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.12* (0.06)	0.10 (0.10)	-0.14 (0.08)	-0.11 (0.17)	-0.07 (0.10)	2.59*** (0.20)
Is not in the workforce	-0.05 (0.08)	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.14 (0.10)	0.17* (0.09)	-0.15** (0.06)	1.40*** (0.25)
Years of schooling	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02* (0.01)	0.09** (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.03** (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00** (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)

Household wealth	-0.05 (0.06)	0.12** (0.05)	-0.30*** (0.09)	- 0.24*** (0.07)	0.07 (0.08)	-0.10 (0.14)
Household wealth, squared	0.01 (0.01)	-0.02** (0.01)	0.02*** (0.01)	0.02** (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.00 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.10)	0.11* (0.06)	-1.94*** (0.19)
Distrust with institutions	0.14*** (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.13*** (0.03)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.11** (0.05)	-0.25** (0.10)
Corruption experience	-0.01 (0.07)	0.08 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.07)	0.10 (0.12)	0.03 (0.06)	1.18*** (0.37)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.06 (0.08)	0.15 (0.23)	0.06 (0.08)	-0.09 (0.13)	0.36*** (0.10)	-0.29 (0.22)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.05 (0.07)	0.14** (0.06)	0.08 (0.09)	-0.21** (0.10)	0.14 (0.10)	1.96*** (0.20)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.02 (0.06)	0.01 (0.05)	0.12 (0.07)	-0.17* (0.09)	0.08 (0.08)	0.81*** (0.16)
Age	0.05 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.08* (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	- 0.20*** (0.06)
Age, squared	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.04 (0.08)	0.01 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.11)	-0.04 (0.11)	0.05 (0.09)	0.02 (0.08)
Is a parent	0.12 (0.11)	-0.16 (0.10)	-0.08 (0.13)	0.05 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.08)
Linguistic minority status	-0.31 (0.19)	0.14 (0.10)	0.20 (0.26)	0.04 (0.39)	0.26* (0.15)	-0.27 (0.58)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.02 (0.05)	0.02 (0.03)	0.07* (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)
Constant	-0.78 (0.61)	0.15 (0.48)	-0.18 (0.71)	0.34 (0.84)	0.47 (0.66)	3.34*** (1.14)
Observations	491	454	478	526	522	455
R-squared	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.13	0.22	0.11

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Plans to open a new business (continued)

	Baidoa (SOM2)	Enfidha (TUN1)	Redeyef (TUN2)	Hopa (TUR1)	Yenice (TUR2)	Kilis (TUR3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.17 (0.50)	-0.76 (0.61)	-1.38* (0.68)	-0.22 (0.55)	0.67 (0.68)	0.39 (0.59)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	-0.09 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.13)	0.11** (0.05)	0.05 (0.05)	0.02 (0.06)
Has experienced hunger	-0.03 (0.14)	-0.01 (0.14)	0.01 (0.14)	0.14 (0.16)	-0.49** (0.23)	-0.05 (0.09)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	-0.22* (0.11)	0.01 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.11)	-0.07 (0.11)	0.26 (0.18)	0.09 (0.06)
Is not in the workforce	-0.03 (0.14)	0.05 (0.09)	-0.38*** (0.13)	-0.18** (0.08)	0.26** (0.12)	0.01 (0.07)

Years of schooling	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.06* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	- 0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	- 0.00** (0.00)
Household wealth	0.08 (0.06)	-0.33 (0.34)	-0.16 (0.15)	0.53 (0.34)	0.32 (0.24)	-0.14 (0.12)
Household wealth, squared	-0.01** (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	0.22 (0.13)	-0.10 (0.09)	-0.13 (0.09)	-0.11* (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)	0.02 (0.02)
Distrust with institutions	0.12 (0.10)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.10 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)	0.09* (0.05)
Corruption experience	-0.29* (0.15)	-0.09 (0.10)	0.07 (0.12)	-0.01 (0.13)	-0.12 (0.23)	0.06 (0.08)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.22 (0.20)	-0.04 (0.15)	0.17 (0.20)	0.32* (0.18)	-0.06 (0.20)	-0.13* (0.07)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.21** (0.09)	-0.04 (0.12)	-0.06 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.10)	-0.07 (0.07)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	0.04 (0.11)	-0.17** (0.07)	0.12 (0.11)	- 0.23*** (0.06)	0.15 (0.10)	-0.00 (0.04)
Age	0.09* (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.06** (0.02)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	- 0.00*** (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.10 (0.11)	0.12 (0.14)	0.18 (0.20)	0.25** (0.10)	0.22 (0.19)	-0.03 (0.10)
Is a parent	-0.15 (0.13)	-0.01 (0.12)	-0.19 (0.18)	0.02 (0.13)	-0.41* (0.20)	0.12** (0.06)
Linguistic minority status	0.68*** (0.14)	1.66*** (0.21)	-1.00** (0.40)	0.39** (0.18)	0.10 (0.20)	0.62 (0.81)
Uncertainty acceptance	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.05 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.05 (0.05)
Constant	-1.26* (0.73)	1.85 (1.38)	1.88** (0.84)	-1.91 (1.36)	-2.03** (0.95)	-0.79 (0.50)
Observations	513	476	498	515	487	451
R-squared	0.22	0.10	0.14	0.17	0.24	0.18

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Plans to open a new business (continued)						
	Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	Behsud (AFG2)	Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	Youhanabad (PAK2)	Keti Bandar (PAK3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	-0.33 (0.60)	-1.28* (0.62)	0.04 (0.92)	0.95** (0.45)	-0.43 (0.38)	-0.99 (0.58)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.05 (0.12)	-0.16 (0.18)	-0.08 (0.15)	-0.00 (0.09)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.24** (0.09)
Has experienced hunger	-0.05 (0.09)	0.05 (0.13)	0.11* (0.05)	0.20* (0.10)	-0.11 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.11)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						

Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.06 (0.11)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.11)	0.24* (0.13)	-0.07 (0.18)	0.26 (0.26)
Is not in the workforce	0.17* (0.09)	0.27** (0.11)	-0.15 (0.12)	-0.31*** (0.11)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.13 (0.16)
Years of schooling	-0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.03* (0.02)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.00 (0.11)	0.02 (0.07)	0.08 (0.10)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.07)	0.17*** (0.05)
Household wealth, squared	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.06 (0.09)	0.18 (0.11)	-0.14** (0.05)	0.13 (0.08)	-0.13* (0.07)	0.02 (0.08)
Distrust with institutions	-0.06 (0.06)	0.03 (0.08)	0.01 (0.08)	0.02 (0.07)	-0.10* (0.05)	-0.11** (0.05)
Corruption experience	-0.06 (0.10)	-0.12 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.09)	0.35 (0.32)	-0.17* (0.09)	-0.28** (0.12)
Experiences of assault or violence	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.14)	0.10 (0.12)	0.29** (0.14)	0.39*** (0.06)	0.41* (0.22)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.03 (0.11)	0.09 (0.10)	0.07 (0.09)	0.04 (0.09)	-0.02 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.10)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.37*** (0.10)	-0.25** (0.11)	-0.10 (0.11)	0.15 (0.15)	-0.07 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.13)
Age	-0.02 (0.03)	0.09* (0.05)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.04)
Age, squared	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.13 (0.16)	0.07 (0.13)	0.08 (0.09)	0.65*** (0.14)	-0.22** (0.10)	- (0.11)
Is a parent	0.08 (0.08)	-0.11 (0.12)	-0.05 (0.12)	-0.20* (0.10)	0.06 (0.09)	0.34*** (0.10)
Linguistic minority status	-0.11 (0.17)	0.30 (0.18)	-0.16 (0.20)	0.28** (0.11)	-0.28 (0.33)	-0.25 (0.20)
Uncertainty acceptance	-0.01 (0.03)	0.17 (0.11)	0.08** (0.03)	0.01 (0.06)	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)
Constant	1.10 (0.67)	-1.02 (1.02)	0.79 (0.76)	0.81 (0.59)	0.98** (0.45)	1.49* (0.78)
Observations	515	530	532	357	521	482
R-squared	0.17	0.26	0.17	0.31	0.15	0.21
Standard errors in parentheses						
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1						

Table 27. Results on 'Has participated in a community group'

	Has participated in a community group						
	São Nicolau (CPV1)	Boa Vista (CPV2)	Boffa (GIN1)	Dialakoro (GIN2)	Gbane (GHA1)	Golf City (GHA2)	New Takoradi (GHA3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.39 (0.43)	-0.97 (0.57)	0.10 (0.48)	1.31** (0.47)	-0.70 (0.45)	1.03* (0.52)	0.55 (0.67)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status							
Livelihoods hardships	0.02 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.14)	0.03 (0.07)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.06)	0.16 (0.10)	-0.02 (0.12)

Has experienced hunger	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.08 (0.07)	0.01 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.09)	-0.10 (0.07)	-0.20 (0.12)	-0.06 (0.09)
Workforce participation							
In the workforce and employed (Reference)							
Is in the workforce but unemployed	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.16 (0.15)	-0.05 (0.16)	0.04 (0.10)	0.02 (0.12)	0.23 (0.14)
Is not in the workforce	-0.04 (0.07)	0.00 (0.09)	-0.07 (0.06)	-0.22*** (0.06)	-0.05 (0.11)	0.06 (0.15)	0.24* (0.12)
Years of schooling	0.00 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00*** (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.14** (0.06)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.15* (0.08)	0.20 (0.14)	-0.12* (0.06)	0.03 (0.05)	0.08 (0.09)
Household wealth, squared	0.01** (0.00)	0.01 (0.00)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion							
Discontent with public services	0.05 (0.05)	-0.12* (0.07)	-0.07 (0.05)	0.02 (0.03)	0.11* (0.07)	0.19** (0.09)	-0.03 (0.05)
Distrust with institutions	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.08* (0.04)	-0.14** (0.06)	0.13** (0.05)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.08)
Corruption experience	1.15*** (0.07)	0.11 (0.24)	0.50*** (0.07)	0.22*** (0.07)	0.26*** (0.09)	0.11 (0.12)	0.30*** (0.11)
Experiences of assault or violence	-0.14*** (0.04)	0.05 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.10)	0.29 (0.21)	0.02 (0.14)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.05 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.05)	0.19*** (0.05)	-0.12 (0.08)	0.20 (0.12)	-0.06 (0.11)
Personal characteristics							
Is female	-0.00 (0.07)	-0.19** (0.09)	- (0.06)	-0.03 (0.07)	0.07 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.10)	0.00 (0.08)
Age	0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.10*** (0.03)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	0.16** (0.06)	0.02 (0.07)	0.11** (0.04)	0.22*** (0.06)	0.00 (0.07)	0.11 (0.12)	-0.26 (0.15)
Is a parent	-0.13 (0.11)	0.15 (0.11)	0.08 (0.08)	0.03 (0.10)	0.00 (0.10)	-0.20* (0.11)	0.11 (0.10)
Linguistic minority status	-0.02 (0.16)	-0.02 (0.12)	-0.00 (0.12)	-0.07 (0.08)	-0.17* (0.09)	-0.02 (0.25)	0.40** (0.18)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.04 (0.04)	- (0.03)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.05)
Constant	-0.19 (0.56)	1.35** (0.63)	0.72 (0.51)	-1.13 (0.66)	0.95 (0.56)	-0.31 (0.78)	-1.57** (0.63)
Observations	497	509	508	455	499	474	465
R-squared	0.21	0.23	0.37	0.25	0.17	0.14	0.14
Standard errors in parentheses *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1							

Has participated in a community group (continued)

	Down Quarters (NGA1)	Awe (NGA2)	Ekpoma (NGA3)	Batu (ETH2)	Moyale (ETH3)	Erigavo (SOM1)
Is not dissatisfied with life	-0.15	0.11	-0.94**	-0.17	-0.05	4.40***

	(0.32)	(0.27)	(0.43)	(0.45)	(0.47)	(0.32)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.03 (0.10)	-0.09 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.16)
Has experienced hunger	0.01 (0.06)	0.10** (0.05)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.15 (0.11)	0.07 (0.05)	0.25** (0.11)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	-0.01 (0.07)	0.10 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.07)	0.03 (0.22)	-0.13* (0.07)	-0.40** (0.16)
Is not in the workforce	0.06 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.07)	- 0.58*** (0.16)
Years of schooling	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.09 (0.07)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.09)	0.04 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.09)	0.07 (0.08)
Household wealth, squared	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.06 (0.03)	-0.21** (0.09)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.48*** (0.14)
Distrust with institutions	0.01 (0.03)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.08* (0.04)	0.06 (0.06)	-0.10* (0.05)	0.34*** (0.05)
Corruption experience	0.02 (0.05)	0.02 (0.05)	0.12* (0.06)	0.00 (0.12)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.39** (0.18)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.16** (0.06)	0.19 (0.13)	0.10 (0.07)	0.12 (0.16)	0.32*** (0.10)	1.18*** (0.09)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.04 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.15)	0.25** (0.11)	0.56*** (0.11)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.15** (0.06)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.05)	- 0.37*** (0.07)	-0.05 (0.07)	-0.05 (0.12)
Age	0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	0.06* (0.03)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.04 (0.06)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.09)	0.04 (0.14)	0.05 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.06)
Is a parent	0.05 (0.06)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.08 (0.10)	0.00 (0.12)	0.05 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.05)
Linguistic minority status	-0.05 (0.12)	0.01 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.22)	- 0.94*** (0.26)	-0.24 (0.14)	-0.18 (0.27)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.04)	0.03 (0.02)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)
Constant	0.27 (0.37)	-0.14 (0.36)	0.36 (0.43)	0.98 (0.58)	0.71 (0.63)	- 4.29*** (0.61)
Observations	495	473	486	526	522	455
R-squared	0.14	0.32	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.19

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Has participated in a community group (continued)

[illegible]

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Background

	Has participated in a community group (continued)					
	Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	Behsud (AFG2)	Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	Youhanabad (PAK2)	Keti Bandar (PAK3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.42 (0.46)	-0.53 (0.78)	0.77** (0.30)	0.05 (0.25)	0.77* (0.43)	-0.85** (0.36)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.09 (0.09)	0.09 (0.18)	0.10** (0.05)	0.05 (0.04)	0.08** (0.04)	-0.27** (0.10)
Has experienced hunger	-0.02 (0.05)	0.08 (0.11)	0.10 (0.07)	0.04 (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)	0.06 (0.04)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.07 (0.09)	-0.22* (0.12)	0.06 (0.09)	-0.18** (0.07)	0.12 (0.12)	0.02 (0.12)
Is not in the workforce	0.05 (0.07)	-0.21 (0.14)	0.04 (0.08)	-0.04 (0.06)	-0.10*** (0.03)	0.02 (0.06)
Years of schooling	0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.02** (0.01)	-0.01* (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.07 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.08)	0.03 (0.08)	0.03 (0.05)	0.01 (0.06)	0.08* (0.04)
Household wealth, squared	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.00)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.07 (0.05)	0.12** (0.06)	0.00 (0.06)
Distrust with institutions	0.01 (0.03)	-0.19*** (0.05)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.08 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.05)
Corruption experience	0.25** (0.10)	0.12 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.09)	-0.05 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.14** (0.05)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.15 (0.09)	0.18* (0.09)	0.01 (0.11)	0.01 (0.10)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.19** (0.09)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.02 (0.06)	0.26** (0.10)	0.12 (0.09)	0.07 (0.04)	0.03 (0.06)	0.09 (0.06)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.20 (0.16)	-0.09 (0.09)	0.08 (0.07)	0.03 (0.04)	- 0.20*** (0.07)
Age	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.04* (0.02)
Age, squared	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.03 (0.09)	- 0.25*** (0.07)	0.01 (0.15)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.26** (0.10)	-0.07 (0.10)
Is a parent	0.03 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.09)	-0.03 (0.14)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.18* (0.10)	0.17 (0.12)
Linguistic minority status	-0.00 (0.09)	0.22 (0.16)	-0.05 (0.19)	-0.05 (0.13)	-0.32 (0.26)	- 0.35*** (0.12)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.01 (0.02)	0.05 (0.09)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.06* (0.03)	-0.05** (0.02)

Constant	0.10 (0.53)	0.37 (0.80)	-0.46 (0.40)	0.04 (0.47)	-0.78* (0.40)	0.35 (0.46)
Observations	521	548	532	361	522	481
R-squared	0.12	0.35	0.13	0.33	0.35	0.36
Standard errors in parentheses						
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1						

Table 28. Results on 'Voted in the most recent election, if eligible'

	Voted in the most recent election, if eligible						
	São Nicolau (CPV1)	Boa Vista (CPV2)	Boffa (GIN1)	Dialakoro (GIN2)	Gbane (GHA1)	Golf City (GHA2)	New Takoradi (GHA3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	-0.33 (0.39)	0.44 (0.72)	1.45*** (0.42)	-0.30 (0.57)	-0.23 (0.41)	-1.20* (0.63)	-0.97 (0.62)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status							
Livelihoods hardships	-0.10 (0.07)	0.07 (0.12)	-0.00 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	0.09 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.13)
Has experienced hunger	0.03 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.13)	0.12 (0.09)	0.08 (0.06)	0.10 (0.07)	0.13 (0.10)	0.18 (0.14)
Workforce participation							
In the workforce and employed (Reference)							
Is in the workforce but unemployed	-0.00 (0.11)	-0.26** (0.11)	0.00 (0.15)	0.02 (0.09)	0.01 (0.11)	0.29** (0.12)	0.12 (0.16)
Is not in the workforce	0.04 (0.08)	-0.22 (0.14)	0.04 (0.09)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.20)	-0.32 (0.19)
Years of schooling	0.01 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	- (0.02)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.05* (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.02 (0.07)	-0.10* (0.05)	0.09 (0.06)	0.05 (0.09)	0.02 (0.05)	0.05 (0.07)	0.03 (0.10)
Household wealth, squared	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion							
Discontent with public services	0.05 (0.06)	- (0.09)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.12 (0.14)	-0.05 (0.10)
Distrust with institutions	0.06 (0.07)	0.00 (0.04)	0.15** (0.06)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.14* (0.07)	-0.14 (0.09)
Corruption experience	0.11 (0.08)	0.39* (0.19)	0.03 (0.08)	0.01 (0.05)	0.00 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.10)	0.13 (0.11)
Experiences of assault or violence	-0.22 (0.17)	-0.24 (0.20)	-0.01 (0.09)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.10 (0.09)	0.05 (0.09)	-0.16 (0.19)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.08 (0.08)	0.08 (0.11)	0.03 (0.06)	0.15*** (0.05)	-0.12* (0.06)	0.21*** (0.07)	0.02 (0.10)
Personal characteristics							
Is female	0.09 (0.08)	0.06 (0.13)	-0.10 (0.07)	-0.07* (0.03)	0.00 (0.06)	-0.22* (0.13)	-0.10 (0.13)
Age	0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.03 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)	0.04 (0.05)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	0.10* (0.08)	-0.19* (0.11)	0.06 (0.06)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.09 (0.06)	0.42*** (0.07)	-0.25* (0.10)

	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(0.12)
Is a parent	-0.17*	0.59***	0.09	0.13	0.05	-0.09	-0.01
	(0.09)	(0.19)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.12)
Linguistic minority status	0.12	-0.08	0.09	-0.05	-0.17	-0.42**	-0.16
	(0.17)	(0.16)	(0.12)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.19)	(0.19)
Uncertainty acceptance	-0.02	-0.06	-0.05	-0.01	-0.00	-0.02	-0.05
	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Constant	0.74	1.28	-0.03	0.29	0.37	0.43	0.41
	(0.65)	(0.83)	(0.42)	(0.62)	(0.91)	(0.95)	(0.91)
Observations	472	425	390	436	361	370	350
R-squared	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.23	0.28

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Voted in the most recent election, if eligible (<i>continued</i>)						
	Down Quarters (NGA1)	Awe (NGA2)	Ekpoma (NGA3)	Batu (ETH2)	Moyale (ETH3)	Erigavo (SOM1)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.33 (0.37)	0.78** (0.34)	-1.41* (0.76)	0.69 (0.49)	-0.45 (0.34)	-0.24 (0.36)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	-0.05 (0.05)	0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.06)	0.12 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.63*** (0.17)
Has experienced hunger	-0.13*** (0.04)	-0.01 (0.07)	0.07 (0.07)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.39*** (0.11)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.07 (0.15)	-0.18 (0.14)	-0.19 (0.15)	0.05 (0.05)	1.28*** (0.11)
Is not in the workforce	-0.05 (0.10)	0.13* (0.07)	-0.17 (0.13)	-0.12 (0.09)	0.00 (0.08)	0.92*** (0.14)
Years of schooling	0.02 (0.02)	-0.03* (0.01)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.02 (0.06)	0.05 (0.06)	0.03 (0.10)	0.17 (0.11)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.09** (0.04)
Household wealth, squared	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.01** (0.00)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.06)	-0.13* (0.07)	0.21*** (0.07)	-0.12** (0.06)	- 0.85*** (0.12)
Distrust with institutions	0.09** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.05)	- 0.12*** (0.04)	-0.07* (0.04)	- 0.29*** (0.05)
Corruption experience	-0.01 (0.05)	0.09 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.09)	0.07 (0.05)	0.24 (0.14)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.04 (0.07)	0.01 (0.12)	0.13* (0.07)	-0.14 (0.12)	-0.17 (0.12)	0.78*** (0.11)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.07 (0.07)	0.10* (0.06)	-0.16 (0.12)	0.10 (0.07)	-0.07* (0.04)	0.89*** (0.12)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.08 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.04)	- 0.34*** (0.12)

Age	0.16*** (0.04)	0.10** (0.04)	0.13** (0.06)	0.00 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.04)	- 0.06*** (0.02)
Age, squared	-0.00*** (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.07 (0.12)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.05 (0.13)	0.27** (0.12)	0.15* (0.07)	0.07 (0.05)
Is a parent	0.12 (0.12)	0.06 (0.08)	0.13 (0.14)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.13** (0.05)
Linguistic minority status	-0.33* (0.17)	0.04 (0.12)	-0.33 (0.34)	0.01 (0.28)	-0.01 (0.08)	-0.27 (0.34)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.03 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)
Constant	-1.50** (0.62)	-0.97 (0.59)	-1.19 (1.00)	-0.13 (0.72)	1.42** (0.64)	1.73*** (0.34)
Observations	415	404	360	453	417	410
R-squared	0.29	0.22	0.29	0.18	0.23	0.21

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Voted in the most recent election, if eligible (<i>continued</i>)						
	Baidoa (SOM2)	Enfidha (TUN1)	Redeyef (TUN2)	Hopa (TUR1)	Yenice (TUR2)	Kilis (TUR3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	1.00*** (0.00)	-1.03 (0.92)	1.62 (0.96)	-0.36 (0.51)	-0.34* (0.17)	-0.88 (0.77)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.00 (0.00)	0.06 (0.09)	-0.02 (0.08)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.12* (0.06)
Has experienced hunger	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.22)	-0.03 (0.16)	0.05 (0.13)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.24 (0.24)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	-0.00 (0.00)	0.18 (0.11)	0.31** (0.14)	0.11 (0.07)	0.01 (0.01)	0.10 (0.10)
Is not in the workforce	-0.00 (0.00)	0.02 (0.12)	0.04 (0.14)	0.03 (0.06)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.08)
Years of schooling		-0.04 (0.04)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared		0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth		0.41 (0.38)	0.03 (0.29)	0.34 (0.33)	-0.02 (0.12)	0.33 (0.25)
Household wealth, squared		-0.02 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.03 (0.02)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.23** (0.10)	0.00 (0.11)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.04)
Distrust with institutions	0.00 (0.00)	-0.13* (0.08)	0.06 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.03)
Corruption experience		0.10 (0.14)	-0.16* (0.09)	0.13 (0.08)	0.06** (0.03)	-0.26** (0.12)
Experiences of assault or violence	-0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.21)	0.11 (0.14)	0.20* (0.11)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.21 (0.21)
Thinks most people can be trusted		-0.00 (0.16)	0.16 (0.10)	0.07 (0.08)	0.00 (0.01)	0.04 (0.05)

Personal characteristics

Is female		0.17 (0.16)	-0.18* (0.09)	0.02 (0.06)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.10* (0.06)
Age		-0.09 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.04* (0.02)	0.09* (0.05)
Age, squared		0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting		-0.20 (0.22)	-0.10 (0.15)	-0.00 (0.14)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.15 (0.13)
Is a parent		-0.04 (0.15)	-0.01 (0.15)	0.13 (0.14)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.05 (0.07)
Linguistic minority status		1.88*** (0.41)	0.46 (0.41)	0.22 (0.21)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.24)
Uncertainty acceptance		0.04 (0.07)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.03)
Constant	-0.00 (0.00)	0.75 (1.80)	-0.24 (1.38)	0.11 (1.43)	0.47 (0.44)	-0.91 (1.47)
Observations	9	333	385	388	376	175
R-squared	1.00	0.18	0.20	0.13	0.09	0.39

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Voted in the most recent election, if eligible (continued)

	Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	Behsud (AFG2)	Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	Youhanabad (PAK2)	Keti Bandar (PAK3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.24 (0.65)	0.84 (1.42)	0.04 (0.54)	0.42 (0.45)	-2.08** (0.94)	0.16 (0.34)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.07 (0.13)	0.16 (0.34)	-0.04 (0.10)	0.06 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.08)
Has experienced hunger	0.09 (0.09)	0.21* (0.12)	0.01 (0.09)	-0.08 (0.10)	-0.25 (0.20)	0.15* (0.08)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	-0.06 (0.12)	-0.21* (0.11)	0.20* (0.10)	0.37 (0.23)	0.21 (0.17)	-1.14*** (0.19)
Is not in the workforce	-0.21 (0.14)	-0.05 (0.14)	0.08 (0.16)	0.15 (0.19)	0.62*** (0.10)	-0.13 (0.12)
Years of schooling	-0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.02)	0.02 (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.03*** (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.14 (0.13)	0.13 (0.08)	0.09 (0.13)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.13)	-0.06 (0.07)
Household wealth, squared	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.23** (0.09)	0.00 (0.09)	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.07 (0.11)	0.02 (0.10)	0.08 (0.08)
Distrust with institutions	0.00 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.08)	0.06 (0.08)	-0.23* (0.12)	-0.04 (0.05)
Corruption experience	-0.01 (0.16)	0.09 (0.12)	-0.10 (0.12)	0.46*** (0.15)	-0.29 (0.24)	-0.07 (0.12)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.10	0.20**	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12

	(0.11)	(0.09)	(0.14)	(0.11)	(0.20)	(0.11)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.03	0.25	0.07	0.01	0.16	0.05
	(0.13)	(0.20)	(0.11)	(0.11)	(0.10)	(0.12)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	0.23*	-0.44**	-0.02	-0.35	-0.69***	0.25*
	(0.13)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.23)	(0.14)	(0.12)
Age	-0.02	0.04	0.01	-0.03	-0.05	0.02
	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.03)
Age, squared	0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	0.02	-0.02	0.15	0.21	0.17	-0.15
	(0.20)	(0.12)	(0.18)	(0.18)	(0.14)	(0.13)
Is a parent	0.04	0.04	-0.00	0.20	-0.32**	-0.11
	(0.17)	(0.07)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.12)	(0.10)
Linguistic minority status	-0.44***	0.05		0.69	0.73	-0.07
	(0.15)	(0.16)		(0.42)	(0.46)	(0.12)
Uncertainty acceptance	-0.05	0.05	0.01	0.11*	0.02	0.00
	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.02)
Constant	0.66	-0.95	0.72	0.90	2.72**	0.28
	(0.98)	(1.41)	(1.21)	(1.07)	(1.24)	(0.62)
Observations	358	377	366	224	291	318
R-squared	0.12	0.22	0.07	0.29	0.23	0.17

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 29. Results on 'Has protested or would protest'

	Has protested or would protest						
	São Nicolau (CPV1)	Boa Vista (CPV2)	Boffa (GIN1)	Dialakoro (GIN2)	Gbane (GHA1)	Golf City (GHA2)	New Takoradi (GHA3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.06	1.19**	0.16	-0.25	0.41	0.84*	-0.26
	(0.51)	(0.46)	(0.37)	(0.34)	(0.29)	(0.48)	(0.86)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status							
Livelihoods hardships	-0.04	0.29**	-0.03	-0.02	-0.05	0.23*	-0.07
	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.15)
Has experienced hunger	0.13	0.06	-0.01	-0.02	0.06	0.01	0.00
	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.11)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(0.15)
Workforce participation							
In the workforce and employed (Reference)							
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.13**	0.02	-0.08	-0.00	0.13	0.01	0.04
	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.18)	(0.11)
Is not in the workforce	-	-0.09	-	0.01	0.20***	0.07	-0.15
	0.29***	(0.13)	0.13**	(0.13)	(0.06)	(0.12)	(0.17)
Years of schooling	-0.01	0.01	-0.02	0.04*	-0.02	-0.01	0.01
	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00	-0.00	0.00**	-0.00*	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Household wealth	0.10	0.05	-0.11	-0.17	-0.03	-0.09	0.04
	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.10)	(0.19)	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Household wealth, squared	-0.01	-0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01*	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Governance and social cohesion							
Discontent with public services	-0.03	0.06	0.04	0.07	-0.00	0.10	0.16
	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.13)	(0.12)

Distrust with institutions	0.20*** (0.06)	0.05 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.07)	0.10** (0.05)	0.08** (0.04)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.08 (0.09)
Corruption experience	0.02 (0.19)	0.08 (0.09)	-0.13* (0.07)	0.01 (0.08)	-0.04 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.13)	-0.06 (0.12)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.02 (0.06)	0.04 (0.05)	0.04 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.09 (0.09)	0.14 (0.12)	-0.15 (0.18)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.17*** (0.05)	0.06 (0.10)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.09)	0.05 (0.08)	-0.08 (0.13)	-0.03 (0.13)
Personal characteristics							
Is female	-0.13 (0.09)	-0.07 (0.04)	-0.21** (0.09)	-0.01 (0.06)	-0.15** (0.06)	0.06 (0.13)	-0.34** (0.12)
Age	0.00 (0.02)	-0.05** (0.02)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.06* (0.03)	-0.07 (0.05)	0.08 (0.05)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.11 (0.10)	-0.00 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.09)	0.12 (0.08)	0.18* (0.10)	-0.01 (0.08)	0.18 (0.18)
Is a parent	0.02 (0.06)	0.09 (0.10)	-0.08 (0.09)	0.03 (0.12)	-0.00 (0.09)	0.09 (0.10)	-0.07 (0.11)
Linguistic minority status	-0.05 (0.10)	-0.10 (0.13)	-0.18* (0.10)	-0.08 (0.09)	-0.29** (0.14)	-0.43 (0.27)	0.23 (0.17)
Uncertainty acceptance	-0.05 (0.06)	0.06 (0.05)	0.03 (0.05)	0.00 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.06)	0.06 (0.09)
Constant	0.51 (0.71)	0.14 (0.61)	1.85*** (0.59)	0.35 (0.77)	0.07 (0.44)	0.98 (0.88)	-0.58 (1.03)
Observations	497	509	508	456	499	474	465
R-squared	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.16

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Has protested or would protest (continued)						
	Down Quarters (NGA1)	Awe (NGA2)	Ekpoma (NGA3)	Batu (ETH2)	Moyale (ETH3)	Erigavo (SOM1)
Is not dissatisfied with life	-0.24 (0.43)	0.54 (0.33)	-0.55 (0.65)	-0.97** (0.46)	0.21 (0.47)	3.03*** (0.44)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	-0.04 (0.06)	0.01 (0.06)	0.08 (0.07)	-0.14 (0.08)	0.02 (0.08)	-0.70*** (0.19)
Has experienced hunger	0.05 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.08)	-0.19** (0.07)	-0.08 (0.12)	0.11 (0.12)	-0.30** (0.14)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.19** (0.08)	-0.07 (0.09)	0.13 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.09)	-0.15 (0.10)	-1.05*** (0.16)
Is not in the workforce	0.11 (0.08)	-0.11* (0.06)	0.09 (0.10)	-0.33*** (0.11)	-0.03 (0.08)	-1.22*** (0.16)
Years of schooling	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	0.09* (0.05)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)	0.04** (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.13* (0.06)	0.03 (0.06)	0.09 (0.12)	0.12 (0.08)	-0.00 (0.09)	-0.18* (0.10)

Household wealth, squared	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.02 (0.06)	0.03 (0.05)	0.06 (0.08)	-0.10 (0.10)	0.07 (0.09)	0.53*** (0.13)
Distrust with institutions	-0.09** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.06)	0.11* (0.05)	-0.04 (0.08)	0.68*** (0.06)
Corruption experience	0.18*** (0.05)	0.01 (0.07)	0.13* (0.07)	0.08 (0.09)	-0.06 (0.10)	0.19 (0.22)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.13 (0.08)	0.32** (0.14)	0.06 (0.09)	0.01 (0.13)	0.16 (0.11)	0.76*** (0.11)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.05 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.04 (0.11)	0.01 (0.10)	0.04 (0.11)	0.33** (0.13)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.23*** (0.07)	-0.05 (0.07)	-0.14 (0.09)	-0.16* (0.10)	-0.06 (0.10)	- 0.55*** (0.13)
Age	0.01 (0.03)	0.05 (0.03)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.10** (0.04)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.04 (0.08)	-0.12 (0.08)	0.03 (0.11)	- 0.30** (0.12)	-0.16 (0.12)	-0.15** (0.05)
Is a parent	-0.01 (0.07)	0.09 (0.07)	0.05 (0.09)	0.10 (0.10)	0.22* (0.11)	-0.03 (0.05)
Linguistic minority status	0.21 (0.16)	-0.15 (0.09)	-0.20 (0.17)	- 1.03*** (0.26)	0.01 (0.15)	-0.72** (0.32)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.10* (0.05)	0.09** (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.00 (0.03)	0.05 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.02)
Constant	0.72 (0.59)	-0.41 (0.48)	-0.69 (0.78)	2.18*** (0.55)	0.51 (0.69)	-2.17*** (0.74)
Observations	495	476	486	527	522	455
R-squared	0.26	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.24

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Has protested or would protest (continued)						
	Baidoa (SOM2)	Enfidha (TUN1)	Redeyef (TUN2)	Hopa (TUR1)	Yenice (TUR2)	Kilis (TUR3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.34 (0.72)	-0.65 (0.55)	0.36 (0.54)	-0.39 (0.68)	-1.64 (1.10)	-0.21 (0.57)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	-0.25** (0.11)	-0.08 (0.06)	0.13 (0.08)	0.06 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.08)	0.04 (0.06)
Has experienced hunger	0.24** (0.11)	-0.11 (0.15)	0.26*** (0.09)	-0.19 (0.33)	-0.70** (0.32)	-0.11 (0.08)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.11 (0.09)	-0.19 (0.12)	0.07 (0.10)	0.14 (0.19)	0.19 (0.18)	-0.02 (0.10)
Is not in the workforce	0.23** (0.09)	-0.28** (0.12)	-0.27** (0.12)	0.13 (0.10)	0.30 (0.18)	0.05 (0.08)
Years of schooling	0.00 (0.01)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.02)

Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.23*** (0.05)	-0.96*** (0.33)	0.01 (0.18)	0.84** (0.34)	0.34 (0.42)	0.09 (0.12)
Household wealth, squared	-0.03*** (0.00)	0.06*** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.06** (0.02)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	0.15 (0.14)	-0.08 (0.08)	0.02 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.07)	0.01 (0.08)	0.06 (0.04)
Distrust with institutions	-0.00 (0.13)	-0.02 (0.06)	0.07 (0.05)	0.13** (0.06)	0.16** (0.07)	0.09 (0.08)
Corruption experience	-0.09 (0.15)	-0.04 (0.12)	0.05 (0.07)	0.18 (0.15)	0.25 (0.23)	-0.02 (0.19)
Experiences of assault or violence	-0.41** (0.19)	0.36* (0.18)	0.12 (0.08)	0.11 (0.14)	-0.34 (0.38)	-0.14 (0.10)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.14* (0.08)	0.18 (0.14)	0.09 (0.10)	0.06 (0.13)	0.10 (0.15)	0.08 (0.08)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.01 (0.10)	-0.11 (0.09)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.18 (0.12)	-0.21 (0.14)	-0.10 (0.07)
Age	0.09*** (0.03)	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	-0.05* (0.02)
Age, squared	-0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.17 (0.12)	0.04 (0.17)	-0.06 (0.15)	-0.30 (0.18)	-0.10 (0.23)	-0.06 (0.10)
Is a parent	-0.26*** (0.07)	-0.04 (0.13)	0.21 (0.13)	0.39 (0.24)	0.30 (0.29)	0.11 (0.08)
Linguistic minority status	-0.07 (0.22)	-0.07 (0.71)	0.38 (0.29)	0.07 (0.26)	0.17 (0.27)	-1.09 (0.74)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.20*** (0.06)	0.07 (0.05)	0.07 (0.06)	0.03 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.07* (0.04)
Constant	-0.87 (0.73)	5.46*** (1.24)	0.04 (1.17)	-2.52 (1.48)	-0.01 (1.65)	0.75 (0.75)
Observations	514	480	502	517	488	453
R-squared	0.27	0.15	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.16

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Has protested or would protest (continued)						
	Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	Behsud (AFG2)	Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	Youhanabad (PAK2)	Keti Bandar (PAK3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.45 (0.51)	0.86 (1.05)	-0.02 (0.74)	0.62 (0.56)	0.26 (0.25)	-0.97 (0.60)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.05 (0.15)	0.21 (0.22)	0.10 (0.14)	-0.05 (0.10)	0.07 (0.05)	-0.18 (0.14)
Has experienced hunger	0.06 (0.10)	-0.08 (0.14)	-0.02 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.11)	0.07 (0.08)	-0.22*** (0.06)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.07	0.11	-0.35***	0.16	0.02	0.18

	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.10)	(0.26)	(0.15)	(0.31)
Is not in the workforce	0.10	0.06	-0.32**	0.01	-0.03	0.01
	(0.15)	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.04)	(0.13)
Years of schooling	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00	0.01
	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Household wealth	0.25*	-0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.13*
	(0.14)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Household wealth, squared	-0.02*	0.01	-0.01	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00
	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.19*	-0.02	0.02	-0.13	-0.01	-0.02
	(0.10)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.03)	(0.08)
Distrust with institutions	0.10	-0.04	-0.04	0.01	-0.02	-0.00
	(0.06)	(0.13)	(0.09)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Corruption experience	0.23*	-0.10	0.03	-0.11	0.13	-0.02
	(0.13)	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.17)
Experiences of assault or violence	-0.06	0.33**	0.08	-0.19	-0.05	0.55**
	(0.10)	(0.14)	(0.09)	(0.14)	(0.05)	(0.20)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.24**	-0.09	0.05	0.08	0.05	-0.11
	(0.11)	(0.13)	(0.08)	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.10)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.08	-0.02	0.19	0.02	0.00	-0.12
	(0.10)	(0.19)	(0.14)	(0.15)	(0.05)	(0.15)
Age	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.04
	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Age, squared	-0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.00	0.00	-0.00
	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	0.20	-0.12	-0.06	0.00	-0.02	-0.25
	(0.15)	(0.16)	(0.09)	(0.13)	(0.11)	(0.16)
Is a parent	-0.04	0.01	-0.08	0.02	0.03	0.14
	(0.13)	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.14)	(0.10)
Linguistic minority status	0.62***	0.16	-1.43***	0.73	-0.40	0.18
	(0.15)	(0.21)	(0.19)	(0.49)	(0.25)	(0.21)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.04	-0.04	-0.03	0.09*	0.01	0.01
	(0.05)	(0.15)	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Constant	-0.28	0.22	1.11	0.03	0.10	0.58
	(0.71)	(1.03)	(1.01)	(0.73)	(0.53)	(0.69)
Observations	521	549	532	362	522	482
R-squared	0.17	0.12	0.10	0.25	0.14	0.26
Standard errors in parentheses						
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1						

Table 30. Results on 'Has participated in pre-election meetings or rallies'

	Has participated in pre-election meetings or rallies						
	São Nicolau (CPV1)	Boa Vista (CPV2)	Boffa (GIN1)	Dialakoro (GIN2)	Gbane (GHA1)	Golf City (GHA2)	New Takoradi (GHA3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	1.30*	1.19*	0.93**	-0.80	-0.04	0.15	-0.78
	(0.63)	(0.58)	(0.37)	(0.51)	(0.35)	(0.38)	(0.62)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status							
Livelihoods hardships	0.11	0.18*	0.01	-0.13**	0.02	-0.05	-0.16
	(0.09)	(0.10)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.04)	(0.10)
Has experienced hunger	0.20*	-0.08	0.01	0.21***	0.03	-0.02	0.14

	(0.10)	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.07)	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.10)
Workforce participation							
In the workforce and employed (Reference)							
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.18* (0.09)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.11)	-0.02 (0.17)	0.32*** (0.07)	0.17 (0.12)	-0.13 (0.14)
Is not in the workforce	0.18 (0.13)	0.03 (0.16)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.08)	0.02 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.07)	-0.06 (0.06)
Years of schooling	-0.03 (0.03)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	- (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.03 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.07)	-0.25 (0.17)	0.10 (0.09)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.09)
Household wealth, squared	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion							
Discontent with public services	0.17*** (0.04)	0.01 (0.09)	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.09* (0.05)	0.15* (0.08)	0.01 (0.05)
Distrust with institutions	-0.03 (0.08)	0.04 (0.05)	0.05 (0.04)	0.00 (0.06)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.13*** (0.05)	-0.06 (0.07)
Corruption experience	- (0.13)	0.13 (0.21)	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.16* (0.08)	-0.02 (0.06)	0.14* (0.07)	0.05 (0.08)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.34* (0.17)	0.01 (0.14)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.07 (0.08)	0.15 (0.09)	0.04 (0.11)	0.25* (0.13)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.04 (0.09)	0.11 (0.11)	0.10*** (0.03)	0.22** (0.08)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.09* (0.05)	0.07 (0.08)
Personal characteristics							
Is female	-0.14 (0.08)	-0.17* (0.09)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.07)	0.05 (0.09)	-0.09 (0.10)
Age	0.01 (0.03)	- (0.04)	0.05 (0.03)	0.07* (0.03)	0.10** (0.04)	0.02 (0.02)	0.06* (0.03)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	0.07 (0.10)	0.00 (0.09)	- (0.07)	-0.04 (0.15)	0.08 (0.09)	-0.02 (0.08)	-0.09 (0.11)
Is a parent	-0.07 (0.10)	0.40*** (0.13)	0.09* (0.05)	0.25 (0.15)	0.11 (0.10)	0.02 (0.10)	-0.13 (0.12)
Linguistic minority status	-0.31** (0.13)	0.34* (0.19)	0.16* (0.09)	-0.28*** (0.06)	-0.09 (0.12)	0.29 (0.21)	0.03 (0.13)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.04 (0.05)	0.05 (0.07)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.05 (0.03)	0.00 (0.04)	0.03 (0.03)	0.10* (0.06)
Constant	-0.94 (0.78)	0.76 (0.67)	-0.93* (0.53)	-0.10 (0.66)	-1.31* (0.65)	-0.28 (0.42)	0.04 (0.75)
Observations	497	509	508	454	498	474	465
R-squared	0.14	0.13	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.12	0.15
Standard errors in parentheses							
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1							

Has participated in pre-election meetings or rallies
(continued)

	Down Quarters (NGA1)	Awe (NGA2)	Ekpoma (NGA3)	Batu (ETH2)	Moyale (ETH3)	Erigavo (SOM1)

Is not dissatisfied with life	0.41 (0.38)	0.51* (0.27)	0.08 (0.48)	-0.18 (0.31)	0.02 (0.39)	0.12 (0.50)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	-0.10*** (0.03)	0.08* (0.05)	0.04 (0.04)	0.02 (0.10)	-0.12** (0.05)	1.88*** (0.20)
Has experienced hunger	-0.01 (0.05)	0.03 (0.07)	0.06 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.08)	0.11** (0.05)	-0.67*** (0.15)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.03 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.09)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.05 (0.12)	-0.11* (0.06)	2.46*** (0.19)
Is not in the workforce	-0.01 (0.05)	0.01 (0.08)	-0.06 (0.04)	-0.14 (0.10)	-0.11* (0.05)	3.44*** (0.18)
Years of schooling	0.02 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.03*** (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.05 (0.05)	0.21*** (0.05)	0.05 (0.07)	0.07 (0.06)	-0.09* (0.05)	-0.08 (0.07)
Household wealth, squared	0.00 (0.00)	- 0.03*** (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01* (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.02 (0.04)	0.01 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.03)	- 0.23*** (0.07)	-0.00 (0.04)	-2.75*** (0.15)
Distrust with institutions	0.00 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.16*** (0.05)	-0.04* (0.02)	0.10 (0.07)
Corruption experience	0.12** (0.05)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.08 (0.12)	-0.02 (0.05)	2.61*** (0.20)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.04 (0.06)	0.00 (0.13)	0.21*** (0.06)	-0.19 (0.13)	0.13 (0.08)	0.75*** (0.14)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.09** (0.04)	0.11 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.05)	0.18* (0.09)	0.35*** (0.07)	1.99*** (0.14)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.12*** (0.04)	- 0.18*** (0.06)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.16 (0.09)	0.03 (0.04)	-2.31*** (0.15)
Age	-0.05* (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.07* (0.03)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)
Age, squared	0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	0.12 (0.10)	0.09 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.07)	0.16 (0.15)	-0.01 (0.04)	-0.10 (0.08)
Is a parent	-0.10 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.07)	0.12* (0.06)	-0.03 (0.08)	-0.10** (0.04)	-0.10* (0.05)
Linguistic minority status	0.04 (0.09)	-0.07 (0.11)	-0.13 (0.13)	-0.46* (0.25)	0.10 (0.06)	0.36 (0.43)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.00 (0.02)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.04)	0.01 (0.02)	-0.04 (0.03)
Constant	1.12** (0.47)	-0.17 (0.46)	0.24 (0.45)	1.13* (0.64)	0.64 (0.41)	0.94 (0.68)
Observations	492	476	485	524	522	454
R-squared	0.19	0.31	0.24	0.20	0.24	0.21

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

	Has participated in pre-election meetings or rallies (continued)					
	Baidoa (SOM2)	Enfidha (TUN1)	Redeyef (TUN2)	Hopa (TUR1)	Yenice (TUR2)	Kilis (TUR3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	-0.33 (0.25)	-0.15 (0.30)	0.53 (0.43)	0.42 (0.55)	-0.14 (0.39)	0.06 (0.53)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	-0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	0.07 (0.07)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.05)
Has experienced hunger	-0.01 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.02 (0.11)	-0.01 (0.14)	-0.13 (0.10)	0.11 (0.07)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.03 (0.06)	0.14** (0.07)	-0.11* (0.06)	-0.15* (0.08)	-0.14* (0.08)	-0.05 (0.05)
Is not in the workforce	-0.07 (0.04)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.13 (0.09)	-0.08 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)
Years of schooling	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)
Household wealth	0.03 (0.03)	0.25 (0.16)	0.18* (0.09)	-0.17 (0.40)	0.07 (0.20)	-0.01 (0.07)
Household wealth, squared	0.00 (0.00)	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.03 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.12** (0.05)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.07 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)
Distrust with institutions	-0.02 (0.10)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.07 (0.06)	0.05 (0.04)	0.11** (0.05)	0.03 (0.03)
Corruption experience	0.15 (0.13)	0.07 (0.06)	0.16 (0.10)	0.45*** (0.15)	-0.26** (0.10)	0.01 (0.08)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.21* (0.11)	-0.06 (0.04)	0.23 (0.14)	0.03 (0.15)	0.24* (0.13)	-0.01 (0.05)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.05 (0.03)	0.07 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.07)	0.15* (0.07)	-0.16** (0.07)	-0.04 (0.05)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	0.01 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.05)	0.06 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.09)	-0.10* (0.05)	-0.03 (0.04)
Age	0.02 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.02 (0.04)	0.17* (0.09)	-0.09 (0.10)	-0.06 (0.12)	0.13 (0.17)	-0.00 (0.05)
Is a parent	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.10 (0.06)	-0.08 (0.08)	0.20 (0.14)	-0.01 (0.16)	0.01 (0.04)
Linguistic minority status	-0.04 (0.05)	0.13 (0.12)	-0.66** (0.28)	0.46** (0.18)	-0.04 (0.19)	-0.51 (0.62)
Uncertainty acceptance	-0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.08* (0.04)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.03 (0.02)
Constant	-0.23 (0.36)	-0.70 (0.62)	-1.21** (0.44)	0.40 (1.61)	0.33 (0.88)	0.18 (0.47)
Observations	514	480	502	515	488	452
R-squared	0.23	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.26	0.17

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Paper

	Has participated in pre-election meetings or rallies (<i>continued</i>)					
	Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	Behsud (AFG2)	Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	Youhanabad (PAK2)	Keti Bandar (PAK3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	-0.32 (0.40)	0.63 (0.46)	-0.06 (0.42)	0.27* (0.14)	0.25 (0.26)	-0.70* (0.37)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	-0.12 (0.14)	0.24 (0.15)	-0.00 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.08 (0.05)	-0.19* (0.11)
Has experienced hunger	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.08 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.07 (0.09)	-0.03 (0.05)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.01 (0.07)	-0.09 (0.07)	0.08 (0.08)	0.11 (0.13)	0.06 (0.15)	0.27 (0.25)
Is not in the workforce	0.13 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.06)	0.13** (0.06)	-0.04 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.04)	0.14* (0.08)
Years of schooling	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.00 (0.06)	0.07 (0.05)	0.03 (0.08)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.09)	0.06 (0.06)
Household wealth, squared	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.03 (0.06)	-0.10 (0.08)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.05)
Distrust with institutions	0.03 (0.04)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)
Corruption experience	-0.15* (0.08)	-0.09 (0.08)	0.04 (0.06)	0.06 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.03 (0.15)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.07 (0.08)	0.15** (0.06)	0.18* (0.09)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.05)	0.56** (0.20)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.01 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.06)	0.09 (0.07)	0.04 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.04 (0.06)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.04 (0.08)	-0.10* (0.06)	-0.13* (0.07)	-0.15 (0.09)	0.01 (0.05)	- 0.23*** (0.08)
Age	-0.02 (0.02)	0.06 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.02 (0.04)
Age, squared	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.01 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.08)	0.27* (0.13)	0.09** (0.04)	-0.05 (0.11)	-0.13 (0.09)
Is a parent	0.00 (0.06)	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.16 (0.11)	0.00 (0.03)	0.03 (0.13)	0.06 (0.07)
Linguistic minority status	0.04 (0.11)	0.13 (0.12)	0.15 (0.13)	-0.18 (0.19)	-0.38 (0.23)	0.17 (0.27)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.01 (0.02)	-0.07 (0.05)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.00 (0.01)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)

Constant	0.69 (0.45)	-1.34** (0.60)	-0.63 (0.51)	0.08 (0.24)	-0.33 (0.39)	0.43 (0.59)
Observations	521	549	532	362	520	482
R-squared	0.13	0.19	0.12	0.13	0.23	0.20
Standard errors in parentheses						
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1						

Table 31. Results on 'Has internal migration aspirations'

	Has internal migration aspirations						
	São Nicolau (CPV1)	Boa Vista (CPV2)	Boffa (GIN1)	Dialakoro (GIN2)	Gbane (GHA1)	Golf City (GHA2)	New Takoradi (GHA3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	1.04 (1.53)	0.10 (0.67)	-0.94* (0.46)	0.27 (0.58)	0.47 (0.51)	0.70 (0.69)	-0.03 (0.74)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status							
Livelihoods hardships	0.33 (0.19)	0.11 (0.13)	- 0.16** (0.06)	0.04 (0.05)	0.19*** (0.05)	0.05 (0.08)	0.18 (0.11)
Has experienced hunger	0.21 (0.13)	0.18 (0.11)	0.17** (0.07)	0.08 (0.07)	-0.04 (0.08)	0.17 (0.15)	0.24* (0.12)
Workforce participation							
In the workforce and employed (Reference)							
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.34** (0.16)	-0.05 (0.13)	-0.30* (0.16)	-0.15 (0.13)	0.29** (0.13)	0.07 (0.13)	-0.16 (0.13)
Is not in the workforce	0.02 (0.17)	0.02 (0.13)	-0.13 (0.09)	0.29*** (0.10)	0.16 (0.12)	0.29* (0.16)	-0.06 (0.15)
Years of schooling	-0.07** (0.03)	-0.04* (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.06 (0.06)	-0.06 (0.08)	-0.08 (0.08)	-0.13 (0.18)	0.03 (0.07)	-0.08 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.10)
Household wealth, squared	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion							
Discontent with public services	0.11 (0.14)	0.10 (0.10)	- 0.08* (0.04)	0.03 (0.05)	0.05 (0.07)	0.16** (0.07)	-0.08 (0.11)
Distrust with institutions	0.05 (0.18)	0.03 (0.07)	- 0.13** (0.05)	0.06** (0.03)	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.08 (0.07)	-0.18*** (0.06)
Corruption experience	-1.06*** (0.28)	-0.29** (0.13)	0.11 (0.08)	0.08 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.08)	0.02 (0.17)	0.10 (0.13)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.16 (0.16)	-0.21 (0.16)	0.02 (0.08)	0.12* (0.07)	0.16* (0.09)	0.11 (0.11)	0.21 (0.15)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.07 (0.14)	-0.13 (0.11)	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.22** (0.09)	-0.12 (0.09)	-0.00 (0.09)	0.10 (0.10)
Personal characteristics							
Is female	0.18 (0.13)	0.05 (0.11)	-0.01 (0.08)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.08 (0.07)	0.35*** (0.12)	0.17* (0.09)
Age	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.04)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.07* (0.04)	-0.04 (0.05)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)

[illegible]

Is female	0.02 (0.08)	0.02 (0.06)	0.04 (0.06)	0.06 (0.09)	0.02 (0.03)	0.49*** (0.06)
Age	-0.00 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.06 (0.04)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.16*** (0.02)
Age, squared	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.02 (0.10)	0.03 (0.10)	-0.07 (0.10)	-0.21 (0.23)	0.04* (0.02)	-0.08** (0.03)
Is a parent	-0.23** (0.09)	0.01 (0.07)	-0.12 (0.11)	0.11 (0.14)	0.05 (0.03)	0.09* (0.05)
Linguistic minority status	0.39* (0.20)	0.18 (0.12)	-0.18 (0.24)	0.22 (0.24)	0.15** (0.05)	-0.18* (0.09)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.04 (0.06)	0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.03* (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)
Constant	-0.46 (0.87)	-0.73 (0.46)	-0.55 (0.68)	-0.75 (0.51)	-0.58** (0.26)	2.43*** (0.27)
Observations	485	456	477	526	522	452
R-squared	0.17	0.24	0.24	0.19	0.15	0.14

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Has internal migration aspirations (continued)

	Baidoa (SOM2)	Enfidha (TUN1)	Redeyef (TUN2)	Hopa (TUR1)	Yenice (TUR2)	Kilis (TUR3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	-0.60 (0.52)	1.34* (0.76)	-0.21 (0.74)	0.48 (0.75)	0.74 (0.91)	-0.64 (0.98)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	-0.03 (0.06)	0.17** (0.07)	0.05 (0.08)	0.02 (0.07)	0.06 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.08)
Has experienced hunger	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.08)	0.26 (0.15)	0.62*** (0.16)	0.02 (0.23)	-0.01 (0.09)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.07 (0.06)	0.22** (0.09)	0.09 (0.13)	0.11 (0.13)	0.16 (0.19)	0.00 (0.08)
Is not in the workforce	0.06 (0.05)	0.13 (0.11)	-0.03 (0.14)	-0.02 (0.09)	0.02 (0.20)	-0.03 (0.08)
Years of schooling	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.00 (0.03)	0.37 (0.25)	-0.16 (0.18)	0.56 (0.39)	-0.45 (0.40)	-0.08 (0.16)
Household wealth, squared	0.00 (0.00)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	0.00 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.10 (0.10)	0.10 (0.08)	0.03 (0.09)	0.06 (0.08)	0.13 (0.10)	0.07 (0.05)
Distrust with institutions	0.03 (0.09)	0.01 (0.07)	-0.07 (0.08)	0.08 (0.08)	-0.07 (0.08)	0.16*** (0.06)
Corruption experience	0.02 (0.03)	0.07 (0.09)	0.14 (0.11)	0.32* (0.19)	-0.31 (0.33)	-0.04 (0.19)
Experiences of assault or violence	-0.01 (0.20)	0.15 (0.14)	-0.24* (0.12)	-0.19 (0.19)	-0.74* (0.41)	-0.04 (0.14)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.08 (0.05)	0.09 (0.14)	-0.06 (0.14)	-0.16 (0.11)	-0.11 (0.14)	0.04 (0.06)

Personal characteristics

Is female	-0.02 (0.05)	-0.07 (0.13)	0.03 (0.09)	-0.12 (0.13)	-0.05 (0.14)	- 0.22*** (0.07)
Age	-0.00 (0.02)	-0.07* (0.03)	0.01 (0.04)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.05* (0.03)
Age, squared	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	0.02 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.21)	0.32* (0.18)	-0.31* (0.17)	0.05 (0.25)	-0.28* (0.14)
Is a parent	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.10 (0.15)	-0.17 (0.14)	-0.04 (0.12)	-0.21 (0.23)	0.10 (0.08)
Linguistic minority status	-0.04 (0.06)	0.28 (0.75)	1.13** (0.55)	0.21 (0.31)	0.32 (0.29)	0.29 (0.94)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.03 (0.04)	0.07 (0.05)	0.11* (0.06)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.09** (0.04)
Constant	0.40 (0.57)	-1.42 (0.95)	0.84 (1.01)	-2.41 (1.57)	1.37 (1.53)	-0.49 (0.90)
Observations	513	471	491	512	475	436
R-squared	0.11	0.21	0.20	0.18	0.23	0.29

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Has internal migration aspirations (continued)

	Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	Behsud (AFG2)	Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	Youhanabad (PAK2)	Keti Bandar (PAK3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.04 (0.45)	-1.71*** (0.56)	-0.16 (0.19)	0.04 (0.17)	0.15 (0.17)	0.07 (0.29)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.08 (0.08)	- 0.46*** (0.14)	-0.00 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)
Has experienced hunger	-0.06 (0.06)	0.03 (0.02)	0.03 (0.03)	0.06 (0.06)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.05* (0.03)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.09 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.02)	-0.07* (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.08 (0.10)
Is not in the workforce	-0.09 (0.08)	-0.04 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.05)	0.02 (0.03)	0.00 (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)
Years of schooling	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00** (0.00)
Household wealth	0.06 (0.05)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.07 (0.07)	-0.02 (0.03)	0.00 (0.05)	0.00 (0.03)
Household wealth, squared	-0.01 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.04 (0.03)
Distrust with institutions	-0.07* (0.03)	0.04* (0.03)	-0.00 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Corruption experience	0.12 (0.12)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.05 (0.03)	0.02 (0.04)	0.16 (0.17)	-0.02 (0.04)

Experiences of assault or violence	0.17** (0.08)	0.03 (0.03)	0.05 (0.05)	0.36** (0.13)	-0.00 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.05)
Thinks most people can be trusted	0.13 (0.08)	0.05 (0.03)	0.06 (0.06)	-0.04 (0.03)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.10* (0.06)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	0.03 (0.11)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.03 (0.03)
Age	0.00 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.02)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.02** (0.01)	0.03 (0.02)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00* (0.00)	0.00** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.13 (0.10)	0.04 (0.04)	0.04 (0.04)	0.12*** (0.04)	0.02 (0.01)	-0.15 (0.09)
Is a parent	0.05 (0.08)	0.01 (0.02)	0.03 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.00 (0.01)	0.06 (0.07)
Linguistic minority status	-0.20 (0.14)	0.05* (0.02)	-0.12 (0.14)	-0.08 (0.13)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.88*** (0.11)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.06*** (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.04** (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)
Constant	-0.27 (0.47)	1.82*** (0.57)	0.12 (0.38)	0.53** (0.23)	0.31** (0.15)	-0.50 (0.42)
Observations	516	524	520	352	510	476
R-squared	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.28	0.08	0.27

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table 32. Results on 'Has international migration aspirations'

	Has international migration aspirations						
	São Nicolau (CPV1)	Boa Vista (CPV2)	Boffa (GIN1)	Dialakoro (GIN2)	Gbane (GHA1)	Golf City (GHA2)	New Takoradi (GHA3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	-1.16 (1.47)	0.10 (0.75)	-0.48 (0.41)	-0.34 (0.55)	-0.51 (0.39)	0.09 (0.73)	-0.49 (0.77)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status							
Livelihoods hardships	-0.03 (0.23)	0.28** (0.12)	-0.03 (0.07)	0.02 (0.04)	0.07 (0.06)	0.08 (0.10)	-0.03 (0.11)
Has experienced hunger	0.35* (0.17)	0.05 (0.14)	0.11 (0.07)	0.02 (0.08)	-0.11 (0.07)	0.29** (0.14)	-0.03 (0.13)
Workforce participation							
In the workforce and employed (Reference)							
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.03 (0.14)	-0.06 (0.12)	-0.24* (0.12)	0.13 (0.17)	-0.01 (0.11)	0.19 (0.15)	-0.04 (0.16)
Is not in the workforce	-0.52** (0.19)	0.18 (0.14)	- 0.27*** (0.06)	0.08 (0.07)	0.00 (0.10)	-0.01 (0.20)	0.17 (0.18)
Years of schooling	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.02)	0.02* (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.04 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.03)
Years of schooling, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	0.12 (0.10)	0.06 (0.08)	0.05 (0.08)	-0.14 (0.15)	0.01 (0.08)	0.12 (0.07)	-0.12 (0.12)
Household wealth, squared	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)

Governance and social cohesion							
Discontent with public services	-0.25** (0.10)	-0.02 (0.09)	0.01 (0.05)	0.05 (0.06)	0.07 (0.06)	0.14 (0.15)	-0.09 (0.08)
Distrust with institutions	0.07 (0.15)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.05 (0.04)	0.00 (0.05)	0.07 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.07)
Corruption experience	0.56*** (0.15)	-0.05 (0.27)	0.05 (0.08)	0.05 (0.08)	-0.09 (0.12)	-0.11 (0.13)	0.20* (0.10)
Experiences of assault or violence	-0.38** (0.16)	0.02 (0.18)	0.35*** (0.08)	0.01 (0.07)	0.18* (0.10)	0.15 (0.16)	0.05 (0.15)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.20 (0.12)	-0.22* (0.13)	-0.06 (0.05)	-0.15** (0.07)	-0.00 (0.08)	-0.14 (0.17)	0.20* (0.11)
Personal characteristics							
Is female	-0.17 (0.20)	0.11 (0.13)	- 0.25*** (0.06)	-0.19*** (0.05)	-0.13 (0.08)	0.02 (0.13)	-0.07 (0.15)
Age	0.10*** (0.03)	-0.06 (0.06)	-0.04* (0.02)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.02 (0.05)	0.02 (0.02)	0.12** (0.04)
Age, squared	- 0.00*** (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00** (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	0.14* (0.07)	-0.10 (0.14)	-0.10 (0.08)	0.00 (0.12)	-0.17 (0.12)	-0.08 (0.14)	-0.21 (0.14)
Is a parent	-0.16 (0.24)	-0.10 (0.23)	0.04 (0.06)	0.05 (0.14)	0.11 (0.11)	0.02 (0.14)	-0.05 (0.14)
Linguistic minority status	0.49 (0.31)	0.07 (0.15)	0.17 (0.12)	0.13 (0.14)	-0.14 (0.12)	-0.33 (0.32)	-0.19 (0.23)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.14 (0.10)	-0.05 (0.08)	0.01 (0.04)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.13* (0.07)
Constant	-0.66 (1.49)	0.29 (1.02)	1.28*** (0.43)	0.42 (0.52)	-0.19 (0.66)	-0.77 (0.71)	-0.22 (1.02)
Observations	493	501	504	435	489	464	443
R-squared	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.18	0.13	0.18	0.21
Standard errors in parentheses							
*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1							

Has international migration aspirations (continued)						
	Down Quarters (NGA1)	Awe (NGA2)	Ekpoma (NGA3)	Batu (ETH2)	Moyale (ETH3)	Erigavo (SOM1)
Is not dissatisfied with life	1.92*** (0.62)	-0.39 (0.25)	0.06 (0.54)	0.83* (0.44)	0.67** (0.30)	-0.20 (0.58)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.12** (0.04)	-0.04 (0.04)	0.08 (0.06)	0.07 (0.06)	0.04 (0.05)	1.19*** (0.27)
Has experienced hunger	-0.08 (0.06)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.17** (0.07)	0.07 (0.07)	0.06 (0.03)	-0.57*** (0.19)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.14** (0.05)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.08 (0.06)	-0.03 (0.11)	-0.09** (0.03)	0.86*** (0.12)
Is not in the workforce	0.06 (0.08)	0.02 (0.03)	-0.12 (0.09)	-0.08 (0.07)	0.01 (0.05)	1.01*** (0.19)
Years of schooling	0.01 (0.03)	-0.03*** (0.01)	0.08** (0.04)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00 (0.00)	0.00*** (0.00)	-0.00* (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)

Household wealth	0.07 (0.07)	-0.03 (0.05)	-0.18* (0.11)	0.10** (0.04)	0.07** (0.02)	0.06 (0.05)
Household wealth, squared	-0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.00)	-0.01** (0.00)	-0.00 (0.01)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	0.06 (0.05)	0.04 (0.03)	0.10* (0.05)	0.11 (0.07)	0.08*** (0.03)	-0.51*** (0.16)
Distrust with institutions	0.04 (0.04)	-0.04 (0.02)	0.06 (0.06)	0.03 (0.04)	0.04 (0.03)	- (0.07)
Corruption experience	0.08 (0.06)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.05)	0.05 (0.08)	-0.01 (0.06)	1.31*** (0.27)
Experiences of assault or violence	-0.05 (0.07)	0.01 (0.03)	0.14* (0.07)	0.21** (0.09)	0.29** (0.13)	- (0.15)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.06 (0.07)	-0.07* (0.04)	-0.09 (0.11)	0.02 (0.08)	0.08 (0.05)	0.70*** (0.18)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.10 (0.07)	0.01 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.08)	-0.02 (0.06)	-0.02 (0.04)	-0.16 (0.14)
Age	0.03 (0.03)	0.00 (0.02)	0.05 (0.04)	0.00 (0.03)	-0.02 (0.02)	- (0.03)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	0.01 (0.06)	-0.13*** (0.04)	0.10 (0.14)	-0.12** (0.05)	-0.05 (0.05)	-0.04 (0.04)
Is a parent	-0.18** (0.06)	0.11* (0.05)	-0.14 (0.13)	0.07 (0.06)	-0.00 (0.04)	0.05 (0.04)
Linguistic minority status	0.33** (0.13)	0.05 (0.05)	-0.14 (0.23)	0.29 (0.29)	0.05 (0.05)	0.44 (0.59)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.08 (0.05)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.12*** (0.03)	-0.08*** (0.02)	-0.02 (0.02)	0.04** (0.02)
Constant	-1.48*** (0.51)	0.21 (0.37)	-0.43 (0.64)	-0.95* (0.52)	-0.23 (0.28)	0.41 (0.55)
Observations	478	442	471	526	520	449
R-squared	0.24	0.35	0.21	0.15	0.17	0.08

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Has international migration aspirations (continued)

	Baidoa (SOM2)	Enfidha (TUN1)	Redeyef (TUN2)	Hopa (TUR1)	Yenice (TUR2)	Kilis (TUR3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	1.02* (0.59)	0.49 (0.76)	1.16* (0.64)	1.37** (0.57)	1.52* (0.73)	0.77 (0.80)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.10* (0.06)	0.13** (0.06)	0.18* (0.10)	-0.10 (0.06)	0.10 (0.06)	0.09* (0.05)
Has experienced hunger	-0.05 (0.06)	-0.11 (0.14)	0.09 (0.22)	0.18 (0.23)	-0.08 (0.22)	0.03 (0.11)
Workforce participation						
In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	0.15** (0.06)	0.09 (0.07)	0.10 (0.11)	0.04 (0.12)	0.12 (0.18)	-0.03 (0.08)
Is not in the workforce	0.21*** (0.05)	-0.02 (0.09)	-0.13 (0.15)	-0.02 (0.09)	0.03 (0.16)	-0.10 (0.07)
Years of schooling	0.01	0.09***	-0.05**	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

	Has international migration aspirations (<i>continued</i>)					
	Shahrake Jabrael (AFG1)	Behsud (AFG2)	Shahrake Mahdia (AFG3)	Chot Dheeran (PAK1)	Youhanabad (PAK2)	Keti Bandar (PAK3)
Is not dissatisfied with life	0.35 (0.69)	-1.56** (0.71)	0.18 (0.64)	0.27 (0.18)	-0.44 (0.27)	-0.19* (0.09)
Livelihoods and socioeconomic status						
Livelihoods hardships	0.30** (0.14)	-0.54*** (0.15)	0.09 (0.07)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.04)	0.00 (0.01)
Has experienced hunger	0.02 (0.09)	-0.07 (0.09)	0.00 (0.12)	0.03 (0.02)	-0.00 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
Workforce participation						

In the workforce and employed (Reference)						
Is in the workforce but unemployed	-0.03 (0.10)	-0.12 (0.08)	-0.10 (0.11)	0.01 (0.03)	0.08 (0.10)	-0.04 (0.07)
Is not in the workforce	-0.14 (0.10)	-0.12 (0.13)	-0.03 (0.11)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.06* (0.03)	0.04 (0.03)
Years of schooling	-0.00 (0.01)	0.02 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.00)
Years of schooling, squared	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Household wealth	-0.15 (0.13)	-0.03 (0.05)	0.11* (0.07)	0.01 (0.03)	0.07 (0.05)	0.00 (0.02)
Household wealth, squared	0.01 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	-0.02* (0.01)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.00)
Governance and social cohesion						
Discontent with public services	-0.03 (0.08)	0.15*** (0.04)	-0.01 (0.11)	0.02 (0.02)	-0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)
Distrust with institutions	-0.00 (0.06)	0.18*** (0.06)	0.12 (0.08)	0.01 (0.01)	-0.03 (0.03)	0.01 (0.01)
Corruption experience	0.13 (0.09)	-0.07 (0.10)	0.15* (0.08)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.05)	0.02 (0.02)
Experiences of assault or violence	0.05 (0.14)	0.03 (0.13)	-0.11 (0.07)	0.37** (0.17)	-0.01 (0.03)	-0.01 (0.02)
Thinks most people can be trusted	-0.13 (0.11)	0.04 (0.11)	0.03 (0.07)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.05)	-0.06 (0.05)
Personal characteristics						
Is female	-0.04 (0.13)	-0.28*** (0.09)	-0.09 (0.10)	-0.01 (0.02)	-0.02 (0.03)	-0.04 (0.03)
Age	0.02 (0.03)	0.01 (0.03)	0.03 (0.03)	-0.03 (0.03)	-0.00 (0.02)	0.02 (0.02)
Age, squared	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)	-0.00 (0.00)
Is married or cohabiting	-0.31** (0.15)	0.05 (0.09)	0.06 (0.11)	0.08** (0.03)	-0.13 (0.09)	-0.11 (0.09)
Is a parent	0.12 (0.09)	-0.15** (0.07)	-0.23* (0.13)	-0.01 (0.02)	0.14 (0.10)	0.07 (0.07)
Linguistic minority status	0.24* (0.13)	-0.17 (0.19)	-0.26 (0.18)	-0.09 (0.11)	-0.02 (0.25)	0.04 (0.03)
Uncertainty acceptance	0.00 (0.04)	0.09 (0.06)	0.03 (0.03)	0.02** (0.01)	0.01 (0.02)	0.01 (0.01)
Constant	-0.59 (0.69)	1.71** (0.74)	-0.77 (0.73)	0.34 (0.41)	0.12 (0.31)	-0.24 (0.28)
Observations	516	538	529	359	517	482
R-squared	0.14	0.22	0.13	0.32	0.14	0.14

Standard errors in parentheses

*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1