6. APPENDICES

6.1. TRIP REPORT

6.1.1. Lists of Organizations, Acronyms, and People.

List of Organizations and Acronyms Cited

Africa Project Development Facility	APDF
Africa Enterprise Fund	AEF
Antigo Combatentes.	EOSEAC
Aquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	AIDS
Assoc Agro-Pecuaria Comercial e Industrial de Huila	APCIL
Associaçao de Beneficiencia Luso-Alema	ORA
Associaçao de Juventude Malanjina	AJUMA
Associaçao dos Desmobilizados Militares de Angola	ADESMA
Associaçao dos Mutilados da Guerra Angolana	AMMIGA
Africare	AFRICARE
Associaçao de Desenvolvimento Rural e Ambiente	ADRA
Associaçao de Juventude Malanjina	AJUMA
Centro Estatistica de Angola	CEA
Central Mine Action Centre	CMAC
Cooperaçao e Desenvolvimento	OIKOS
Catholic Relief Services	CARITAS
Caminho de Ferro de Benguela	CFB
Concern NGO	CONCERN
Care NGO	CARE
Comunidade Economica Europeia	CEE/EU/UE
Cruz Vermelha Angolana	CVADevelopment Aid
People to People	DAPP/ADRA
Demobilization & Reintegration Office	DRO
Estatuto Organico da Secretaria de Estado dos Fundo do Apoio Social	FAS
Forcas Armadas Angolana	FAA
Forças Armadas de Libertaçao de Angola	FALA
Forças Armadas Populares Libertaçao de Angola	FAPLA
Guarda Segura	GS
Gabinete de Apoio aos Desmobilizados de Guerra Angolan	GIAMDA
Government Republic of Angola	GRA
High Frequency	HF
Instituto Nacional de Estatistica	INE
International Finance Corporation	IFC
Improve Your Business (ILO)	IYB
Institute of Agrarian Research	INIA
Instituto de Desenvolvimento das Florestas Angolana	IDFA

Instituto de Desenvolvimento Agraria	IDA
Instituto Desenvolvimento Industrial de Angola	IDIA
Lutheran World Federation/Federaçao Luterana	LWF
Lunda Transport Corridor	CFL
Ministerio do Plano	MP
Medicines San Frontieres	MSF
Movimento Popular para Libertaçao de Angola	MPLA
Ministerio da Assistencia e Reinserçao Social	MINARS
Non Governmental Organisation	NGO/ONG
National Institute of Agrarian Research	INIA
Office Demobilisation & Reintegration	DRO
Office of Transitional Initiatives	OTI
Programme Alimentar Mundial	PAM
Programma de Acçao de Formaçao para Desmobilizados	PAFDE
Quartering Areas	QAs
Quick Impact Project	QIP
Reintegration Institute	RI
Referral Centre	RC
Start Your Business (ILO)	SRB
Swedish International Development Agency	ASDI/SIDA
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	STD
Social Promotion & Assistance Programme	SPA
United Nationals Development Programme	UNDP
United Nations Angola Verification Mission	UNAVEM
Uniao para Independencia Total de Angola	UNITA
Unidade de Coordenacao para Assistencia Humanitaria	UCAH
United Nations Childrens Fund	UNICEF
Unidade Tecnica Administrativa	UTA
Unidade Economica Estatal	UEE
United States Agency for International Development	USAID
Ultra High Frequency	UHF
Very High Frequency	VHF
World Food Programme	WFP
World Vision/Visao Mundial	WV/VM

List of People Interviewed

Major Kalunga	GIAMDA, Lubango
Gen. Joao Traquedo	FAA, Luanda
Gen. Antonio Andrade	GIAMDA, Luanda
Col. Helder Diogenes	FAA
Gen. Melo Javier	FAA, Cuartel Central
Brig. Leitao	FAA, Cuartel Central

Mr Abel Chibukubuku	UNITA, Luanda
Ms Celestina Van Dunem	Fundo do Apoio Social, Luanda
Mr Carlos Veloso	UCAH, Luanda
Mr Segio Menezes	UCAH
Mr Fernando Larrauri	UCAH
Mr Charles Akin	UCAH
Ms Josse Lemieux	UCAH
Mr Yvon Madore	UCAH
Mr Gustavo Gonzales	UCAH
Major Arnaldo Fernandes	ADESMA, Luanda
Mr Antonio Leal	"
Mr Paulo Prezas	"
Mr Antonio Job	"
Mr Pedro Mateus	"
Mr Joao F Teles	"
Mr Mateus Lopes Antonio	AMMIGA, Luanda
Mr Ojedro Elisionero	"
Mr Inoque Bernardo	"
Mr Antonio Domingao Manuel	"
Mr Svend Thomsen	GUARDA SEGURA, Luanda
Ms Barabara Pesce	UNDP, Luanda
Mr Mario de Souza	INE, Luanda
Dr Else Nunes	"
Mr Ricardo Assef	LWF, Luanda
Dr Ana De Carvalho	Consultant, Luanda
Mr Kenneth McGhee	Africare, Res Rep, Luanda
Ms Jocelyn Pridgen	" Project Officer
Mr Pedro Chituko	" Field Worker
Mr Pinto Adriano	" Field Worker
Mr Antonio Pedro	" Field Worker
Mr Keven Lowther	Africare Director, USA
Ms Manuela Gonzalez	OIKOS, Malanje
Dr Eugenia Vaz	OIKOS, Luanda
Mr Luis Augusto Monteiro "Sila"	ADRA Angola, Malanje
Mr Domingos Joao	Administrator, Massango
Mr Rafael Sicondo	" Marimba
Mr Francisco Manuel	" Caculama
Mr Antonio Manuel	" Kunda
Mr Moises Zuza	" Luquembo
Mr Joao Domingos	" Kiwaba N'zogi
Mr Domingos Mudiz	" Cangandala
Mr Joao Quinango	" Kirima/Qurima
Mr Ferrina Roxu	" Kacuso/Cacuso
Mr Miguel Senotegio	" Cahombo

Mr Doneito Duxouw	" Calandula
Ms Filomena Andrade	ADRA National, Luanda
Mr Antonio Manuel	CFP Lubango
Mr Lamiro Moleiro Pack-Lean	CFP Lubango
Dr Walter Viegas	ADRA Lubango
Mr Antonio Jose Chitanda	Vice Governor, Huila
Ms Maria Alina Lopes	ADRA Humpata, Huila
Mr Manuel Celestino de Freitas	Farmer, Humpata
Mr Salvador Rodriques	UTA, Lubango
Mr Rafael Loureiro	WFP Lubango
Mr Alfredo Sipreste	UNICEF Lubango
Mr Marc Gagnon	Care, Lubango
Mr Willy Serfoce	Director of EDA, Lubango
Mr Daniel Canbangula	Lubango, Health
Mr Agostinho Ferreira	ADRA, Lubango
Mr Manuel Neves	Admin. Communal, Lubango
Mr Jose Camilo Gonçalves	Admin. Muncipal, Lubango
Mr Adao Sebastiao Cesar	Admin. Municipal de Quelengues
Mr Luqueno Tchigui	"Soba Grande"
Mr Tchichique Joao	"Soba Pequeno"
Mr Sapalalo Guilherme	"Soba Pequeno"
Mr Francisco Pacheco	"Soba Pequeno"
Mr Jacob Gole	Admin. Comunal de Dinde
Mr Elias Gando Cahite	Rep. MINARS, Lubango
Mr Herculano Manuel Jose	Monitor CE, Lubango
Mr Miguel Domingos Faris	EDA, Lubango
Mr Jose F. Antonio	Admin. Adj. Quelengues
Mr Hamilton Carlos Amaral Lopes	President of APCIL, Lubango
Mr Victor Manuel Rodriques Granado	Vice Pres. Agro-Pecuaria
Mr Leonel Gouveia Figueira	Secretary General
Mr Fernando Fernandes Pires	Pres. General Assembly
Mr Allouina Manuel Alves	Commercial-Retailer
Mr Joaquim Cunha de Lima	Agro-Pecuaria
Mr Victor Manuel de Castro Oliveria	Member of APCIL
Mr Lourenco Nicholau	Construction industry
Mr Louis Chagas Gonçalves	Food Industry
Mr Joaquim de Almeida Dias	Wholesaler
Mr Armindo Lopes Simoes	Construction Industry
Mr Jose Elisio Lobo	Executive Secretary
Ms Anneli Barregren	DAPP, Benguela
Mr Januario Victoriano	ADRA, Benguela
Ms Maria Alice dos Santos Cabral	ADRA, Benguela
Major Alberto Duema Francisco	EOSEAC, Benguela
Mr Quintino Augusto Tomaz	GIANDA

Mr Caicombo Mendes	GIANDA
Mr Antonio dos Santos	ADESMA
Mr Joao Lengo	ADESMA
Mr Francisco Branco	GIANDA
Mr Jose Marcelino	WFP/PAM, Lubango
Dr Luis Ramalho	OIKOS, Lubango
Ms Ariana Lins	OIKOS, Lubango
Mr Solomao Hossi	"Soba" from Huambo province
Mr Augusto Kachitipololo	"Soba" from Huambo province
Mr Cadivunga	ORA, Lobito
Mr Manuel Frederico	ORA, Lobito
Pastor Jorge Domingos	Baptist Church, Lobito
Pastor Natanael Paulino	Baptist Church, Lobito
Mr Jose Antonio Neves	RED Cross, Benguela
Mr Antonio Lourenco Reis Esteves	Vice Governor, Benguela
Mr Fernando Pacheco	President of ADRA
Ms Maria Conceiçao Neto	Historian
Mr Julio Morais	UTA, Luanda
Ms M J Conway	Care International, Luanda
Mr Tim Rudkins	Care, Consultant,Luanda
Mr Paulo Barcia	UNDP/ILO Industry advisor
Dr Rita Carneiro	UNDP Industry, Luanda
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Ana de Carvalho	WORLD VISION

6.1.2. Detailed Schedule and Itinerary. The team made two trips to Angola to conduct this study. During the first trip (October-December 1994) the team was unable to interview active soldiers and concentrated on interviewing demobilized ex-soldiers and other war-affected sectors of Angolan society in Benguela, Lobito, Luanda, Lubango, and Malanje. UNITA was not willing at that time to have their active soldiers be interviewed, and the FAA only agreed as the

team was leaving the country. During the second trip (April-May 1995) the team was able to travel to UNITA bases in three cities (Bailundo, Mavinga, and Negage) and FAA bases in four cities (Luanda, Lubango, Luena, and Menongue) and interview active soldiers.

First Trip: October-December 1994. The team represented four specialties and four countries. The team leader (Art Hansen, U.S. anthropologist) arrived in Luanda on 24 October 1994. Two other members (Marcelo Fabre, information systems specialist from El Salvador and Henrik Ellert, Zimbabwean economist) arrived on 29 October. The fourth member (David Tavares, Portuguese sociologist) arrived on Monday, 1 November. Three members of the team (Hansen, Ellert, and Tavares) formed the basic multidisciplinary team; they remained in Angola until the completion of their mission on 7 December. Mr. Fabre was participating as a short-term specialist to incorporate "as much information as possible...on experiences from other parts of the world." Mr. Fabre left Luanda on 9 November, returned on the 28th, and left Luanda shortly after the rest of the team.

Week 1. The first week (24-29 October) was spent in clarifying the purpose and objectives of the study and in introducing the team leader within UCAH and to various organizations in Luanda. There were meetings with ADESMA, Africare, World Vision, ADRA Angolana, and Lutheran World Federation.

Week 2. The second week (31 October - 6 November) was spent in working out a schedule, coordinating activities, and interviewing ex-soldiers who were demobilized in 1991-92. There were meetings with a UNITA representative (Mr. Abel Chibukubuku) in Luanda and with FAA (General Joao Traguedo) to get permission to interview soldiers. Other meetings were with the Ministry of Planning (Ms. Cesaltina Van-Dunem), ADESMA, AMMIGA, UNDP, GIAMDA (General Andrade), the National Institute of Statistics, Lutheran World Federation, Africare, and a World Vision researcher (Mrs. Ana de Carvalho). Meetings with ADESMA, AMMIGA, and Guarda Segura (private security company) were to interview ex-combatants.

Week 3. Four days (7-10 November) of the third week were spent in Malange. The UCAH field adviser (Mr. Fernando Larrauri) arranged meetings with representatives from WFP, UNICEF, and various NGOs (World Vision, OIKOS, ADRA Angolana, Concern). ADRA and OIKOS set up formal and informal interviews with demobilized soldiers, and the team began testing its questionnaire. National Independence Day was Friday, so the team returned to Luanda and analyzed the data it had collected.

Week 4. The fourth week (14-20 November) was spent in Lubango, where meetings were arranged by ADRA Angolana, and Lobito-Benguela, where meetings were arranged by the UCAH field adviser (Josee Lemieux). The team returned to Luanda on Saturday, 19 November.

Weeks 5-7. Almost all of the last two and a half weeks (21 November - 7 December) was spent in Luanda. Monday and Tuesday, 21-22 November, the team conducted interviews in Luanda with demobilized soldiers arranged by ADESMA and Africare.

Week 6. The sixth week (28 November - 3 December) was also spent in Luanda processing and analyzing data and writing the preliminary report. On Wednesday, 30 November, a flight to Luena was aborted because of bad weather. On Saturday, 3 December, the team conducted an in-house debriefing with UCAH staff.

Week 7. The last week (3 December-7 December) included a public debriefing arranged by UCAH and attended by UN agencies, representatives of various governments, and NGOs. Some FAA soldiers were interviewed in Luanda on Wednesday, 7 December, the same day that the team departed Luanda at the end of the assignment. The first draft of this report was presented in Luanda on 7 December 1994. That draft was later revised in response to comments and suggestions from UCAH and then revised again to incorporate the survey material collected in the second trip.

Second Trip: April-May 1995. Two members of the original team (Drs. Hansen and Tavares) returned to Luanda on Friday, 14 April. David Tavares stayed until Friday, 28 April, and Art Hansen left on Monday, 1 May.

Week 1. During the first week the team revised the questionnaire and visited UNITA bases in Bailundo, Mavinga, and Negage to interview active troops using formal and informal methods.

Week 2. During the second week the team visited FAA bases at Luanda, Lubango, Luena, and Menongue to interview active troops, still using both formal and informal methods. The rest of the second week was spent processing and analyzing data.

Week 3. David Tavares left at the beginning of this week. Art Hansen continued to process and analyze data and wrote two preliminary reports. These were presented to UCAH on 1 May. After Hansen returned to Florida, he contracted Dr. Hholly Williams to load, check, and analyze the statistical data. The final report was revised by Art Hansen in Florida in collaboration with David Tavares in Lisbon and was shipped to UCAH on Monday, 24 July.

2. APPENDIX: STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES OF FAA AND UNITA TROOPS

is is an appendix to a 1995 report from UCAH (Angola) entitled:
"The Identification of Social and Economic Expectations of Soldiers to be Demobilized."
at report is one product of an UCAH-sponsored study entitled:
"The Study of Social and Economic Expectations and Processes during Demobilization and Reintegration Consequent to the Lusaka Protocol"

ıe Demobilization and Reintegration Office (DRO) of the United Nations Humanitarian ssistance Coordinating Unit (UCAH) is preparing for the demobilization of Angolan troops nd their reintegration into postwar society and economy) consequent to the implementation of e Lusaka Protocol. As part of their process of preparation, the DRO is conducting several udies.

his particular study includes learning about the needs, desires, and viewpoints of the soldiers ıd officers of both armies. A team of social scientists was contracted to conduct this study for ıe DRO. In April 1975 the team interviewed soldiers and officers who were serving with the AA and with UNITA. The team employed both a formal survey method (questionnaires) and n informal method (small focus groups). The same methods were used with both armies, except ıat the interviews were conducted in different cities.

This appendix presents a detailed statistical analysis of some of the data collected from the uestionnaires. The more qualitative report to which this is appended presents this material in broader context. The authors of this report emphasize that the samples do not necessarily epresent accurately the populations of soldiers serving with UNITA and the FAA. These amples were not randomly selected by the social scientists, but were selected by their armies. The soldiers were still in uniform and on active duty, thus still following orders. Information eceived from the soldiers is a combination of what the soldiers believe and what they have been old, or influenced, to say. Therefore, readers should not use the statistics in this appendix to draw direct comparisons between the two populations (UNITA and FAA).

Even with these reservations, the information received from the interviews is valuable. This is the first survey of UNITA's and FAA's soldiers, although there was an earlier study conducted by FAPLA (the previous governmental army) in 1991-92. Information received from these troops provides many important insights into soldiers' perspectives, background, and expectations.

The sample of active soldiers serving with UNITA was interviewed in three sites (Bailundo, Mavinga, and Negage) during a period of six days (15-20 April 1995). Total sample size was 300 people. This was later reduced to 250 for detailed analysis. UNITA selected the sample of soldiers, sergeants, and officers to be interviewed. The DRO asked UNITA to provide a total

of 250-300 people in three sites (Bailundo, Mavinga, and Negage) around the country. The sample was to consist mostly of soldiers with some officers, both sets being subdivided by years (less than five, more than five) of experience in the army. Also, UNITA was asked to ensure that the sample included soldiers with little or no formal education to counterbalance the preponderance of relatively highly-educated people in the first site.

The authors of this report emphasize that the sample of UNITA troops is not necessarily representative in a proportional sense of the entire population of troops serving with UNITA. For example, although 42% of the UNITA sample were officers, that does not mean that 42% of UNITA's troops are officers. Although 77% of the UNITA sample want to leave the army (be demobilized), this does not mean that 77% of all UNITA troops want to be demobilized.

The sample of active soldiers serving with the FAA was interviewed in four sites (Luanda, Lubango, Luena, and Menongwe) during a period of four days (22-25 April 1995). Total sample size was 295 people. This was later reduced to 250 for detailed analysis. The FAA selected the sample of soldiers, sergeants, and officers to be interviewed. The DRO asked the FAA to provide a total of 250-300 people in four sites (Luanda, Lubango, Luena, and Menongue) around the country. The sample was to consist mostly of soldiers with some officers, both sets being subdivided by years (less than five, more than five) of experience in the army. Also, the FAA was asked to ensure that the sample included soldiers with little or no formal education.

The authors of this report emphasize that the sample of FAA troops is not necessarily representative in a proportional sense of the entire population of troops serving with the FAA. For example, although 37% of the FAA sample were sergeants, that does not mean that 37% of FAA's troops are sergeants. Similarly, although 76% of the FAA sample want to leave the army (be demobilized), this does not mean that 76% of all FAA troops want to be demobilized.

Questions about representativeness have to be resolved either through a complete census of FAA and UNITA troops, which is planned to occur when the troops have been collected in mustering areas (quartering areas or barracks), or through random sampling.

This appendix begins by presenting a comparison of the frequency distributions of the variables collected from the two samples. This is followed by presenting selected relationships between variables for the FAA sample, and then for the UNITA sample. The relationships were selected because they were statistically significant for one or both of the samples. This significance shows that the variables are closely linked in some way.

6.2.1. COMPARISON OF THE FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTIONS

The following tables compare the frequency distributions of the answers to questions in the formal questionnaires administered by a team of social scientists from the United Nations to samples of troops belonging to the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

The samples of troops were not randomly selected from the two armed forces, so the following statistics should not be construed to represent accurately the total armed forces.

The tables are ordered to facilitate this discussion. They are not arranged in the order in which the questions appear in the questionnaire, but the variables (P numbers) are numbered in that order (P1 to P32) for easier reference.

1. The first set of tables presents basic social and demographic data about the men who were interviewed:
   - A. age (in categories).
   - B. education (including literacy).
   - C. ability to speak Portuguese.
   - D. feelings about ethnicity.
   - E. average age, average number of languages spoken, and average number of provinces in which lived during military service.

2. The second set of tables presents data about their military careers:
   - A. rank.
   - B. years of service (in categories).
   - C. geographic mobility and experience (number of provinces in which they have lived during their military service).
   - D. whether learned a skill or trade during military service that could be applied in civilian life.
   - E. civilian occupations to which could apply skill or trade learned while in military service.

3. The third set of tables presents social and economic data about demobilization and reintegration:
   - A. desire to demobilize.
   - B. perceived priorities for help in reintegrating.
   - C. desired civilian occupation after demobilization.
   - D. whether had any training or experience that was relevant for their desired future occupation, and source of training or experience.
   - E. preference for civilian work status or environment.
   - F. location where desire to live after leaving the military.
   - G. perception of possibility of living together with demobilized soldiers from other army.
   - H. comparing thetrends in residential location from birth through recruitment to post-demobilization.

4. The fourth set of tables presents social and economic data about the man's pre-military life:
   A. natal (birthplace) location.
   B. location when recruited (pre-military) into military.
   C. pre-military social and residential status.
   D. pre-military occupation.
   E. occupation of father when son recruited (pre-military).

The percentages in each table reflect the total number of respondents who answered that question. Those who failed to answer, or whose answer cannot be counted, were considered to be missing data and were not counted.

6.2.1.1. BASIC SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

TABLE 6.2.1.1.A
AGE OF TROOPS (P19) - FAA AND UNITA

AGE OF TROOPS	FAA	UNITA
LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD	4 %	0 %
18 TO 25 YEARS OLD	51 %	32 %
26 TO 35 YEARS OLD	43 %	48 %
MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD	1 %	20 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	249	250

The UNITA sample is older; one-fifth of their sample is over 35 years of age, whereas this is true for almost no one in the FAA sample. This means that the men interviewed in the UNITA sample have many more years of experience, which may result in their having served in more provinces and in being less well equipped (and more uncertain) to start again in civilian life. See Table 1.E for the mean ages of the two samples; the UNITA sample is five years older on average than the FAA one.

TABLE 6.2.1.1.B YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) - FAA AND UNITA		
YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION	FAA	UNITA
ILLITERATE, NO SCHOOLING	14 %	20 %
DID NOT COMPLETE PRIMARY (1-3 YEARS)	7 %	19 %
COMPLETED PRIMARY (4TH GRADE)	8 %	26 %
MIDDLE SCHOOL (5TH-6TH GRADES)	33 %	21 %
SECONDARY SCHOOL (7TH-12TH GRADES)	37 %	13 %
POST-SECONDARY (MORE THAN 12 YEARS)	0	0 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	249	249

There are important differences between the two samples in terms of formal education. Overall, the general level of education is lower for the UNITA sample, but both samples have about the same percentage of illiteracy, which is more unexpected for the FAA troops. Whereas more than two-thirds of the FAA military have gone beyond primary school, this is true for only one-third of the UNITA troops. The percentage of FAA troops attending secondary school is three times higher than for the UNITA troops.

TABLE 6.2.1.1.C WHETHER TROOPS SPEAK PORTUGUESE (P17) - FAA AND UNITA		
ABILITY TO SPEAK PORTUGUESE	FAA	UNITA
YES, RESPONDENT DOES SPEAK PORTUGUESE	96 %	91 %
NO, RESPONDENT DOES NOT SPEAK PORTUGUESE	4 %	9 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250

The two troops are relatively similar in this respect; more than 90% on both sides speak Portuguese. Even though a larger proportion of the FAA troops speak Portuguese, it is more surprising to find monolingual (only the home African language) non-Portuguese speakers among the FAA troops. Either all, or almost all, of these on both sides were Umbundu speakers.

TABLE 6.2.1.1.D TROOPS' PERCEPTION THAT THEIR ETHNICITY HAS ADVANTAGES COMPARED TO OTHER ETHNICITIES (P15) - FAA AND UNITA		
PERCEPTION OF ETHNIC ADVANTAGES	FAA	UNITA
YES, MY ETHNICITY HAS MANY ADVANTAGES	23 %	50 %
YES, MY ETHNICITY HAS A FEW ADVANTAGES	47 %	25 %
NO, MY ETHNICITY HAS NO ADVANTAGES	29 %	26 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	247	222

The two sides agree in that slightly more than three-quarters believe that their ethnicity has some advantages over other ethnicities; less than one-quarter believe that their ethnicity does not have any advantages. This is in spite of the common refrain that "We are all Angolans" ("Todos somos Angolanos"). The two sides disagree in the intensity of that belief. Half of the UNITA troops believe their ethnicity has many advantages, whereas this is true foe less than one-quarter of the FAA troops.

TABLE 6.2.1.1.E MEANS OF INTERVAL DATA (P16, P11-28, P16-29) - FAA AND UNITA		
AGE, PLUS LANGUAGES AND PROVINCES	FAA	UNITA
EXACT AGE IN YEARS (P16-29)	25.3 (249)	29.7 (250)
NUMBER OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN (P16)	2.3 (249)	2.4 (250)
NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN WHICH LIVED DURING MILITARY SERVICE (P12-28)	2.7 (249)	3.1 (250)

The UNITA sample is older. Both sides are about even in terms of languages spoken, commonly Portuguese plus one African language. The UNITA people have served in more provinces on average, although this may well be explained by the differences in age.

6.2.1.2. DATA ABOUT MILITARY CAREER AND CURRENT STATUS

TABLE 6.2.1.2.A MILITARY RANK OF INTERVIEWED TROOPS (P5) - FAA AND UNITA		
MILITARY RANK	FAA	UNITA
RESPONDENT IS SOLDIER, OR CORPORAL	48 %	49 %
RESPONDENT IS A SERGEANT	37 %	9 %
RESPONDENT IS AN OFFICER	15 %	42 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250

The distribution of ranks shows how the samples do not accurately express the actual armed forces; the samples under-represent what must be the actual proportion of soldiers in both armed forces.

The two samples are very different in terms of the proportions of different ranks, even though almost one-half of each consists of soldiers. Amost 40% of the FAA sample consists of sergeants, whereas more than 40% of the UNITA sample are officers. To the extent that there are significant differences among people in the three rank categories, the differential presence of sergeants versus officers means it is impossible to simply compare the two samples.

TABLE 6.2.1.2.B YEARS SERVED IN MILITARY (P4) - FAA AND UNITA		
YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE	FAA	UNITA
FEWER THAN TWO (2) YEARS	8 %	5 %
TWO TO FIVE (2-5) YEARS	26 %	34 %
SIX TO TEN (6-10) YEARS	38 %	19 %
ELEVEN TO FIFTEEN (11-15) YEARS	21 %	14 %
MORE THAN FIFTEEN (15) YEARS	7 %	28 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250

The two samples are very different in terms of length of military service, but both sides show a large (26-34%) set of recently-recruited troops who have served only two to five years. The FAA troops include only a few soldiers who have served more than 15 years, while this category

comprises more than one-quarter of the UNITA sample. This means that the UNITA troops are generally older and more experienced. There is undoubtedly a strong correlation between this variable and the older mean age of the UNITA troops.

TABLE 6.2.1.2.C NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN WHICH TROOPS LIVED DURING MILITARY SERVICE (P12) FAA AND UNITA		
NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN WHICH SERVED	FAA	UNITA
SERVED IN ONLY ONE PROVINCE	32 %	17 %
SERVED IN TWO PROVINCES	25 %	28 %
SERVED IN THREE OR MORE PROVINCES	43 %	55 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250

Comparing the samples, the UNITA troops have been more mobile, serving in more provinces during their military careers. This is obviously related to the length of military service.

TABLE 6.2.1.2.D WHETHER TROOPS HAD LEARNED A SKILL OR TRADE IN MILITARY THAT THEY COULD APPLY IN CIVILIAN LIFE (P10) - FAA AND UNITA		
WHETHER LEARNED USEFUL SKILL OR TRADE	FAA	UNITA
YES, HAD LEARNED USEFUL TRADE	45 %	30 %
NO, HAD NOT LEARNED USEFUL TRADE	55 %	69 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	249

In both troops the majority thought that they had not learned a skill or trade that would be useful in a civilian career, but the FAA troops were much more positive than the UNITA troops.

TABLE 6.2.1.2.E SELECTED (10% OR MORE NOTED) OCCUPATIONS IN WHICH COULD APPLY SKILL OR TRADE LEARNED IN MILITARY (P11) - FAA AND UNITA		
OCCUPATIONS WHERE COULD APPLY SKILL OR TRADE LEARNED IN MILITARY	FAA	UNITA
DRIVER	23 %	19 %
MECHANIC	18 %	31 %
HEALTH WORKER	7 %	18 %
GENERAL SERVICE INDUSTRY WORKER	18 %	0
MIDDLE-LEVEL PROFESSIONAL	17 %	3 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	111*	74*
KEY: * Respondents could answer this only if had noted that they had learned a skill or trade in military that could be applied in civilian economy.		

Becoming a driver or a mechanic was popular with those on both sides who thought that they had learned a useful skill or trade. UNITA troops also thought that they had learned something useful about the health field, while FAA troops thought they had more of a background for becoming technicians, accountants, and various other middle-level occupations. The UNITA preference for being health workers parallels their fathers' work before the respondents entered the military (see Table 4.E).

6.2.1.3. DATA ABOUT DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION

TABLE 6.2.1.3.A DEMOBILIZATION PREFERENCE, OR DECISION (P3) - FAA AND UNITA		
DEMOBILIZATION DECISION	FAA	UNITA
WANT TO CONTINUE IN MILITARY LIFE	24 %	23 %
WANT TO DEMOBILIZE AND LEAVE MILITARY	76 %	77 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250

The two samples are very similar in this respect - three-fourths want to demobilize and leave the military for civilian life. This is a fact to be considered if the Government of Angola (GOA) or the FAA wants all of these troops to remain in the military (global incorporation) for perhaps several years. That might result in a lot of desertion (auto-demobilization).

TABLE 6.2.1.3.B TROOPS' PRIORITIES IN TERMS OF REINTEGRATION PROGRAMS (P21) - FAA AND UNITA		
PRIORITIES FOR REINTEGRATION PROGRAMS	FAA	UNITA
PROGRAMS THAT HELP FIND EMPLOYMENT	36 %	35 %
TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS	43 %	52 %
PROGRAMS SUPPLYING HOUSING MATERIALS	16 %	12 %
PROGRAMS SUPPLYING TOOL KITS	5 %	2 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	190	184

Both sides emphasize training, with the second choice being help in finding employment. Housing is third, and receiving tool kits is a distant fourth. The emphasis on education and training is similar in both samples. This emphasis was anticipated among the FAA troops, based on interviews with troops that were demobilized during the Bicesse period. The UNITA emphasis contradicts the widely-held assumption that most UNITA troops are rural-oriented and want only help in re-establishing themselves as farmers.

TABLE 6.2.1.3.C SELECTED (DESIRED BY 10% OR MORE OF TROOPS) DESIRED FUTURE CIVILIAN OCCUPATIONS AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P23) - FAA AND UNITA		
SELECTED DESIRED FUTURE OCCUPATIONS	FAA	UNITA
FARMER	13 %	6 %
DRIVER	20 %	10 %
MECHANIC	22 %	17 %
TEACHER	5 %	12 %
HEALTH WORKER	4 %	15 %
BUSINESSMAN (INFORMAL ECONOMY)	14 %	2 %
MIDDLE-LEVEL PROFESSIONAL	10 %	1 %
HIGH-LEVEL PROFESSIONAL	9 %	25 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	190	191

Probably the biggest surprise here is the unpopularity of farming, which is even more unpopular among UNITA troops. This may reflect the purposeful selection of the sample (more politically aware, more urban-oriented) by the two armies, or may reflect a generally widespread disinclination among troops to go to rural areas to farm.

Both sides favor becoming mechanics or drivers, but the similarities stop there. UNITA troops favor becoming health workers and teachers. Both careers can utilize military-related experience or training, and there are also family precedents for these careers, as many of the UNITA troops' fathers were health workers and teachers when their sons entered the military (see Table 4.E).

A highly unrealistic ambition is that one-quarter of the UNITA troops want to become high-level professionals, such as physicians or engineers. This ambition requires a lot of formal schooling, which the UNITA troops lack. On the other hand, FAA troops favor becoming businessmen or middle-level professionals (accountants, journalists, telecommunications technicians, etc.). Few UNITA troops favor business as an occupation.

TABLE 6.2.1.3.D.1
WHETHER TROOPS HAD ANY PREVIOUS TRAINING OR EXPERIENCE IN THEIR DESIRED FUTURE OCCUPATIONS (P24) - FAA AND UNITA

WHETHER HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE OR TRAINING	FAA	UNITA
YES, HAD PREVIOUS TRAINING OR EXPERIENCE	60 %	51 %
NO, NO PREVIOUS TRAINING OR EXPERIENCE	40 %	49 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	190	191

The two samples were about equal here with slightly more than half believing that they had some experience or training that would help them in their chosen future occupation. Some of their perceptions seemed unrealistic, as when they thought that they had learned something about being physicians or engineers from their farming families.

TABLE 6.2.1.3.D.2 FOR THOSE WHO THOUGHT THEY HAD PREVIOUS TRAINING OR EXPERIENCE IN THEIR DESIRED FUTURE OCCUPATIONS, WHERE HAD THEY ACQUIRED THAT TRAINING OR EXPERIENCE (P25) - FAA AND UNITA		
SOURCE OF EXPERIENCE OR TRAINING	FAA	UNITA
FROM THEIR FAMILY	31 %	24 %
AT SCHOOL	6 %	8 %
DURING THEIR MILITARY SERVICE	39 %	46 %
DURING PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT	24 %	23 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	114*	93*
KEY: * Only includes those respondents who were going to demobilize and thought they had already acquired some relevant training or experience.		

In both samples the majority thought they had learned something in the military that would help them. Next was learning from the family, followed by previous employment.

TABLE 6.2.1.3.E DESIRED FUTURE WORKING STATUS (P26) - FAA AND UNITA		
DESIRED FUTURE WORKING STATUS	FAA	UNITA
SELF-EMPLOYED, OR WORK ALONE	30 %	31 %
SALARIED EMPLOYEE FOR COMPANY	61 %	50 %
WORK AS MEMBER OF COOPERATIVE	9 %	19 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	188	191

Half or more of both sides thought it was best to become employed by someone else, followed on both sides by a preference for being self-employed. The UNITA troops were more receptive to working in cooperatives, but even for them it was the last choice.

TABLE 6.2.1.3.F.1 LOCATION WHERE TROOPS DESIRE TO LIVE AFTER LEAVING MILITARY (P22) - FAA AND UNITA		
DESIRED FUTURE RESIDENTIAL LOCATION	FAA	UNITA
SUMMARY: LIVE IN RURAL MUNICIPALITY	49 %	47 %
LIVE IN SMALLER PROVINCIAL CAPITAL	23 %	9 %
LIVE IN ONE OF FIVE LARGE CITIES	25 %	34 %
LIVE IN CITY OF LUANDA*	4 %	9 %
SUMMARY: PROVINCIAL CAPITALS AND CITIES	52 %	52 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	190	192

The two samples show a lot of similarities here, slightly more than half on both sides wanting to live in an urban area. This does not agree at all with the hypothesis that UNITA troops will show a preference for living and working in rural areas. The only major difference here is that many more FAA troops want to live in the smaller provincial capitals, while more UNITA troops want to live in the larger cities (especially Huambo) and Luanda.

Luanda* numbers may be under-estimates; answers about destinations were coded as rural municipality if they noted municipalities in Luanda province other than the city itself, but the expansion of the city may mean that some of those "rural" municipalities are now suburban.

TABLE 6.2.1.3.F.2 NUMBER OF TROOPS WHO DESIRE TO RETURN TO LIVE IN THEIR NATAL PROVINCE AFTER DEMOBILIZING (P31) - FAA AND UNITA		
DESIRE TO RETURN HOME	FAA	UNITA
YES, WILL RETURN TO PROVINCE OF BIRTH	69 %	67 %
NO, WILL NOT RETURN TO PROVINCE OF BIRTH	31 %	33 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	190	190

Here the two samples are almost identical in their desire (two-thirds) to return to their natal province after demobilization. This shows again the similarities between the UNITA and FAA troops who were interviewed.

TABLE 6.2.1.3.F.3 NUMBER OF TROOPS WHO DESIRE TO LIVE IN CURRENT PROVINCE (WHERE WERE INTERVIEWED) AFTER DEMOBILIZING (P32) - FAA AND UNITA		
DESIRE TO REMAIN HERE TO LIVE	FAA	UNITA
YES, WILL REMAIN IN CURRENT PROVINCE	24 %	6 %
NO, WILL MOVE TO OTHER PROVINCE	76 %	94 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	190	192

This shows major diferences between the two samples. Whereas one-fourth of the FAA troops will remain in their current province after demobilization, almost all of the UNITA troops will leave. This discrepancy is largely explained by comparing this and the previous variable (returning to the natal province). Many more of the FAA troops are serving in their natal province than are the UNITA troops, so the number of FAA troops willing to remain in the current province is largely explained by the fact that they are serving now in their natal province. This is contrary to the hypothesis that UNITA troops are more likely to be serving in their home province. Of course, the sample is not necessarily representative of the whole force.

TABLE 6.2.1.3.G HOW RESPONDENTS PERCEIVE POSSIBILITY OF LIVING TOGETHER WITH DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS FROM OTHER ARMY (P13) - FAA AND UNITA		
POSSIBILITY OF LIVING TOGETHER	FAA	UNITA
LIVING TOGETHER WOULD BE EASY	28 %	19 %
LIVING TOGETHER WOULD BE POSSIBLE	37 %	65 %
LIVING TOGETHER WOULD BE DIFFICULT	31 %	9 %
LIVING TOGETHER WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE	4 %	6 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	249	226

The troops on both sides agree in several respects about the possibility of living together (peacefully) after demobilization. Approximately the same percentage in both samples believes it will be easy. The majority preceives that it will be possible or easy. Only a few people on both sides think that it will be impossible.

However, the UNITA troops are more optimistic than the FAA in that almost one-third of the FAA (compared with one-tenth of UNITA) believes living together will be difficult.

TABLE 6.2.1.3.H.1
COMPARING THE TRENDS IN RESIDENTIAL LOCATION FROM BIRTH THROUGH RECRUITMENT TO POST-DEMOBILIZATION FOR FAA SAMPLE (PERCENTAGES)*

RESIDENTIAL LOCATION	LOCATION AT BIRTH	LOCATION WHEN RECRUITED	DESIRED POST-DEMOBILIZATION LOCATION
RURAL MUNICIPALITIES	69 %	62 %	49 %
SMALLER PROVINCIAL CAPITALS	16 %	19 %	23 %
FIVE LARGE CITIES: BENGUELA, HUAMBO, LOBITO, LUBANGO, AND MALANGE	13 %	16 %	25 %
CITY OF LUANDA**	1 %	3 %	4 %
URBAN MUNICIPALITIES	30 %	38 %	52 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250	190

KEY: * Percentages are used because the number of respondents changes from one question to another; 250 gave their location at birth and when recruited, but only 190 gave desired location after demobilization.
** Luanda urban total may be under-estimated, as municipalities that were coded as rural in Luanda Province may now be part of the expanded city.

TABLE 6.2.1.3.H.2
COMPARING THE TRENDS IN RESIDENTIAL LOCATION FROM BIRTH THROUGH RECRUITMENT TO POST-DEMOBILIZATION FOR UNITA SAMPLE (PERCENTAGES)*

RESIDENTIAL LOCATION	LOCATION AT BIRTH	LOCATION WHEN RECRUITED	DESIRED POST-DEMOBILIZATION LOCATION
RURAL MUNICIPALITIES	76 %	71 %	47 %
SMALLER PROVINCIAL CAPITALS	6 %	10 %	9 %
FIVE LARGE CITIES: BENGUELA, HUAMBO, LOBITO, LUBANGO, AND MALANGE	17 %	16 %	34 %
CITY OF LUANDA**	2 %	4 %	9 %
URBAN MUNICIPALITIES	25 %	30 %	52 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250	192

KEY: * Percentages are used because the number of respondents changes from one question to another; 250 gave location at birth and when recruited, but only 192 gave desired location after demobilization.
** Luanda urban total may be under-estimated, as municipalities that were coded as rural in Luanda Province may now be part of the expanded city.

4. DATA ABOUT PRE-MILITARY LIFE

TABLE 6.2.1.4.A LOCATION WHERE TROOPS WERE BORN (P18) - FAA AND UNITA		
LOCATION WHERE BORN	FAA	UNITA
BORN IN RURAL MUNICIPALITY	70 %	75 %
BORN IN SMALLER PROVINCIAL CAPITAL	16 %	6 %
BORN IN A LARGE CITY (BENGUELA, HUAMBO, LOBITO, LUBANGO, OR MALANGE)	13 %	17 %
BORN IN CITY OF LUANDA*	1 %	2 %
BORN IN URBAN AREA, RANGING FROM SMALLER PROVINCIAL CAPITALS TO LUANDA	30 %	25 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250

Both samples are similar in their origins, with approximately three-fourths being born in rural municipalities, and about the same percentages being born in the large cities and Luanda. The only sizable difference is in the larger percentage of FAA troops being born in the smaller provincial capitals. This difference is repeated in the post-demobilization destinations, when more FAA troops want to go to the smaller provincial capitals.

Luanda* numbers may be under-estimates; answers about birthplaces were coded as rural municipality if they noted municipalities in Luanda province other than the city itself, but the size of the city may mean that some of those "rural" municipalities are actually suburban.

TABLE 6.2.1.4.B TROOPS' PRE-MILITARY LOCATION (P6) - FAA AND UNITA		
LOCATION WHEN RECRUITED INTO MILITARY	FAA	UNITA
LIVED IN RURAL MUNICIPALITY	62 %	70 %
LIVED IN SMALLER PROVINCIAL CAPITAL	19 %	10 %
LIVED IN A LARGE CITY (BENGUELA, HUAMBO, LOBITO, LUBANGO, OR MALANGE)	16 %	16 %
LIVED IN CITY OF LUANDA*	3 %	4 %
LIVED IN URBAN AREA, RANGING FROM SMALLER PROVINCIAL CAPITALS TO LUANDA	38 %	30 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250

Both samples show the same trend of moving from rural to urban municipalities in the time between birth and recruitment. All urban categories gained in both samples, showing that the rural-urban migration was into smaller provincial capitals, the five large cities, and Luanda itself.

Luanda* numbers may be under-estimates; answers about location were coded as rural municipality if they noted municipalities in Luanda province other than the city itself, but the size of the city may mean that some of those "rural" municipalities are actually suburban.

TABLE 6.2.1.4.C PRE-MILITARY SOCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL STATUS (P7) - FAA AND UNITA		
PRE-MILITARY SOCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL STATUS	FAA	UNITA
UNMARRIED BACHELOR, LIVED ALONE	8 %	2 %
WAS MARRIED, LIVED WITH WIFE	13 %	16 %
UNMARRIED, LIVED WITH PARENTS	68 %	77 %
UNMARRIED, LIVED WITH OTHER RELATIVES	12 %	3 %
LIVED IN OTHER SITUATION	0	1 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250

The majority of both samples were unmarried and living with their parents before entering the military. Approximately one-seventh of the troops were married before entering the military. The differences between UNITA and FAA are less significant than the similarities.

TABLE 6.2.1.4.D SELECTED (10% OR MORE NOTED) PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATIONS (P8) - FAA AND UNITA		
SELECTED PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATIONS	FAA	UNITA
STUDENT	50 %	69 %
FARMER	14 %	14 %
MECHANIC	10 %	2 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250

The most popular pre-military occupation for both samples was being a student, but significantly more UNITA troops were students. The same percentage of both (only one-seventh) were farmers. More of the FAA troops were established already as mechanics.

The differences between the student and mechanic numbers may show that the UNITA troops sampled were less established than the FAA troops as independent adult workers before being recruited. This also corresponds to the somewhat larger percentage of students among UNITA troops at the time of recruitment. This could indicate as well that the UNITA troops were somewhat younger on average at the time of recruitment, but this cannot be ascertained for certain from these data.

TABLE 6.2.1.4.E SELECTED (10% OR MORE NOTED) FATHER'S OCCUPATION WHEN SON ENTERED MILITARY (P9) - FAA AND UNITA		
SELECTED FATHERS' OCCUPATIONS WHEN RECRUITED	FAA	UNITA
FARMER	53 %	41 %
CARPENTER	4 %	10 %
TEACHER	2 %	10 %
HEALTH WORKER	4 %	12 %
GENERAL MANUAL AND BLUE-COLLAR WORKER	11 %	5 %
TOTAL NUMBER FOR THIS QUESTION	250	250

In terms of these samples, the father's occupation indicates that more of the FAA troops had farming origins. This is contrary to the general perception of the UNITA troops being more rural and tied to the land.

On the other hand, more of the UNITA troops came from families where fathers were health workers, teachers, and carpenters. The differences between FAA and UNITA in the soldiers' choice of future occupations mirrors the differences in fathers' occupations when the troops were recruited and shows the influence of fathers (and family experience) over sons in this regard.

6.2.2. SELECTED RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VARIABLES - FAA SAMPLE

Relationships between many pairs of variables were checked to see if changes in one tended to correlate with changes in the other (co-variation). Co-variation is a strong indication that two variables are related in some way. However, co-cariation does not demonstrate that one variable causes the other (causality). Both could be responding to the influence of another factor.

This section presents tables showing those relationships in the FAA sample in which co-variation was statistically significant (using a Chi-square at 0.05 level, or Fisher's Exact Test), as well as some relationships that showed important (even though not statistically significant) interaction or tendencies. When the notation (*) appears in the following list, it means that the Chi-square test may not be accurate for that relationship because there were too many cells that had very few respondents.

Sometimes the co-variation was significant for both the FAA and UNITA samples, showing strong similarities between the two samples. At other times, the co-variation within a relationship was significant for only one of the two samples, revealing differences between them. If a

relationship was significant only for UNITA, the relationship is also shown for the FAA sample to facilitate comparison.

6.2.2.A. THE DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3)

Both the FAA and UNITA samples show a statistically significant relationship between the Demobilization Decision (P3) and Current (Interview) Location (P2).

The FAA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between the Demobilization Decision (P3) and:

1. Pre-military residence, i.e., where the respondent lived before he was recruited into the military (P6)
2. Pre-military occupation, i.e., respondent's occupation (including being a student) before he was recruited into the military (P8)*
3. Age (categories) of respondent (P19)
4. Current (interview) location (P2)

The UNITA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between the Demobilization Decision (P3) and:

5. Rank (military) of respondent (P5)
6. Whether the respondent thought that he had learned a skill or trade in the military that could be used in the civilian economy (P10)*
7. Number of provinces in which the respondent lived during his military service (P12)
8. Current (interview) location (P2)

Although there are no statistically significant relationships between the Demobilization Decision (P3) and either Years of Military Service (P4) or Pre-military Social and Residential Status (P7), these relationships are shown because they allow insights into the data-collection process and express differences between the FAA and UNITA samples.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.A1 (3x6) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY PRE-MILITARY RESIDENCE (P6) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
PRE-MILITARY RESIDENCE	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
RURAL IN CURRENT PROVINCE %	43 %	57 %	42
RURAL IN OTHER PROVINCE Row %	20 %	80 %	113
SMALL PROVINCIAL CAPITAL %	17 %	83 %	48
5 LARGE CITIES Row %	21 %	79 %	39
CITY OF LUANDA Row %	38 %	63 %	8
TOTALS Row %	24 %	76 %	250
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT		Probability 0.022	

The relationship between these two variables, pre-military residence and demobilization decision, is statistically significant for the FAA sample (but not for the UNITA sample. The pre-military residence is where the person lived when he was recruited into the army. This variable is coded to reveal differences between rural and urban, as well as among cities of different sizes. A rural location is defined here as any municipality that does not have a provincial capital or large city. These rural municipalities were divided between those in the province where the soldier is currently located (site of interview) and those in other provinces. Urban sites were divided into three categories: smaller provincial capitals, five large cities (Benguela, Huambo, Lobito, Lubango, and Malage), and the city of Luanda.

More than 60 per cent of the FAA troops were recruited from rural municipalities. The soldiers recruited from rural municipalities in the province of interview (implying that they are close now to the sites where they were originally recruited) are the least desirous of demobilizing; only 57% want out of the army. On the other hand, the soldiers recruited from rural municipalities in other provinces (implying that they are now far away from the sites where they were originally recruited) agree with soldiers from the other categories in wanting to demobilize (80%). The sample from Luanda (N=8) is so small that one should not read too much into its distribution.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.A2 (3x8) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION (P8) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION OF SOLDIER	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
STUDENT Row %	28 %	72 %	126
FARMER Row %	12 %	88 %	34
DRIVER Row %	50 %	50 %	6
MECHANIC Row %	40 %	60 %	25
CARPENTER Row %	100 %	0	1
ADMINISTRATIVE Row %	25 %	75 %	4
TEACHER Row %	0	100 %	10
HEALTH WORKER Row %	40 %	60 %	5
GENERAL TRADES AND CRAFTS %	0	100 %	5
GENERAL SERVICE INDUSTRY %	100 %	0	1
CONSTRUCTION Row %	0	100 %	4
ELECTRICIAN Row %	0	100 %	1
GENERAL MANUAL LABOR Row %	20 %	80 %	5
SAWYER Row %	0	100 %	3
MIDDLE-LEVEL PROFESSIONAL %	9 %	91 %	11
BUSINESSMAN Row %	0	100 %	1
UNEMPLOYED OR RETIRED Row %	13 %	88 %	8
TOTALS Row %	24 %	76 %	250
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*		Probability 0.053	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.			

The relationship between these two variables, the soldier's pre-military occupation and demobilization decision, is statistically significant for the FAA sample, but not for the UNITA sample.

This table shows there is a clear and strong relationship for the FAA troops between the soldier's occupational history and his desire to leave the military. This agrees with the qualitative information gathered during the survey about the importance of the soldiers' worry and uncertainty about their ability to earn a good living outside of the military life.

Hypothetically, those who already established themselves in an occupation before entering the military should be much more likely to be willing to demobilize and enter civilian life. This does not appear in the table above, perhaps because of the small cells in many of the professional categories.

Soldiers who were farmers (camponeses) before entering the army are very likely (88%) to want to leave the army. It needs to be investigated whether this reflects their belief that they can easily be re-absorbed into farming.

The student category, which is the largest single category (50%), is puzzling. They are normally desirous of demobilizing, i.e., the percentage of students who want to leave is about the same as the mean of the whole group (72% compared to 76%), yet the students were among the most vociverous in the informal interviews in explaining their need for further education before agreeing to demobilize.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.A3 (3x19)
DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY SOLDIER'S AGE CATEGORIES (P19)
FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 249)

AGE OF SOLDIER	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
LESS THAN 18 YEARS OLD Row %	45 %	55 %	11
18-25 YEARS OLD Row %	27 %	73 %	128
26-35 YEARS OLD Row %	18 %	82 %	107
MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD Row %	67 %	33 %	3
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*		Probability 0.065	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.			

The relationship between age and the demobilization decision is statistically significant for the FAA sample, but not for the UNITA sample.

Among the FAA troops, the oldest (more than 35 years old) are the most reluctant to demobilize. This is probably because they are the most concerned about their ability to earn a living in civilian life. A number of older soldiers commented during the informal interviews that

they did not know what they could do outside the military, and they felt too old to start looking for new employment.

Probably there is a strong relationship between a soldier's age and the number of years he has served in the military (although this relationship was not tested because of lack of time). The soldiers who have served the longest are also those who have been out of the civilian job market the longest.

Surprisingly, the youngest FAA soldiers (less than 18 years old) are fairly reluctant to leave, while the troops in the 18-25 and 26-35 year categories are the most eager to get out of the army.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.A4 (3x2) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY LOCATION WHERE SURVEYED (P2) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 250)		
INTERVIEW LOCATION	**CONTINUE IN ARMY**	**DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY**
LUANDA Row %	26 %	74 %
LUBANGO Row %	32 %	68 %
LUENA Row %	29 %	71 %
MENONGUE Row %	10 %	90 %
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT.		Probability 0.016

For both the FAA and UNITA samples, there is a statistically significant relationship between the location where the troops are currently stationed and their desire to demobilize.

The difference is most obvious for Menongue (Cuando Cubango Province), where a significantly larger proportion of troops want to leave the army. This province is also notable in the UNITA sample (at Mavinga), where again the highest proportion (100%) of troops wishes to demobilize from there.

Differences among the troops in the four locations will be noted again when discussing their choice of where to live after leaving the army.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.A5 (3x5) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY MILITARY RANK (P5) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
MILITARY RANK	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
SOLDIER Row %	21 %	79 %	119
SERGEANT Row %	30 %	70 %	93
OFFICER Row %	18 %	82 %	38
TOTALS Row %	24 %	76 %	250
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant		Probability 0.209	

Military rank is not strongly or directly related to the decision to demobilize, and the relationship between these two variables is not statistically significant for the FAA sample. There is an obvious difference among the ranks, however, with officers being most desirous of demobilizing and sergeants least desirous.

This survey did not explore this, so there are no data to explain these differences. An hypothesis is that the officers think that they have good opportunities in civilian life, whereas the sergeants and soldiers are less certain and positive about their civilian opportunities.

For the UNITA sample there is a strong, obvious, and inverse relatiionship that is statistically significant. For UNITA troops, the higher the rank, the less likely to choose to demobilize.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.A6 (3x10) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY WHETHER SKILL OR TRADE WAS LEARNED IN ARMY THAT COULD BE USED IN CIVILIAN LIFE (P10) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
WHETHER USEFUL SKILL OR TRADE WAS LEARNED IN ARMY	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
YES, DID LEARN Row %	23 %	77 %	112
NO, DID NOT LEARN Row %	25 %	75 %	138
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant		Probability 0.793	

The relationship between learning a useful skill or trade in the army and the demobilization decision is not statistically significant for the FAA sample. This is surprising because it seemed during the informal interviews as if there were such a relationship, and that soldiers who had

learned a skill or trade were more likely to demobilize because they had a useful skill or trade to depend on in civilian life. This relationship is statistically significant for the UNITA sample.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.A7 (3x12) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN WHICH SOLDIER SERVED (P12) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 249)			
NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN WHICH SOLDIER SERVED	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
ONLY ONE PROVINCE Row %	28 %	73 %	80
ONLY TWO PROVINCES Row %	27 %	73 %	63
THREE OR MORE PROVINCES %	19 %	81 %	106
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant.		Probability 0.136	

The relationship between these two variables, demobilization decision and the number of provinces in which the soldier has served during his military career, is not statistically significant for FAA troops in the sample, but is for the UNITA sample. This relationship addresses the hypothesis that greater mobility, which could be measured by knowing the number of provinces in which the soldier had served, would be related to a soldier being more likely to want to leave the army.

This table does show the high mobility of many FAA soldiers. Although one-third have served in only one province, almost one-half have served in three or more.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.A8 (3x4) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY YEARS OF SERVICE (P4) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
NUMBER OF YEARS OF SERVICE	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
FEWER THAN 2 YEARS Row %	33 %	67 %	21
2-5 YEARS Row %	28 %	72 %	65
6-10 YEARS Row %	23 %	77 %	94
11-15 YEARS Row %	19 %	81 %	53
MORE THAN 15 YEARS Row %	18 %	82 %	17
TOTALS Row %	24 %	76 %	250
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant		Probability 0.618	

Years of service are not strongly related to the decision to demobilize, and the relationship between these two variables is not statistically significant for either the FAA or UNITA sample. Although not strong, there is an obvious and direct relationship in the FAA sample - the older the soldiers, the more likely to demobilize. This is shown by the row percentages of those deciding to demobilize, varying from 67 for the youngest soldiers to 82 for the oldest. There is no such obvious relationship for the UNITA sample.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.A9 (3x7) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY PRE-MILITARY SOCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL STATUS (P7) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
PRE-MILITARY SOCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL STATUS	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
BACHELOR, LIVE ALONE Row %	30 %	70 %	20
MARRIED, LIVE WITH WIFE Row %	19 %	81 %	32
LIVE WITH PARENTS Row %	25 %	75 %	169
LIVE WITH OTHER RELATIVES %	17 %	83 %	29
TOTALS Row %	24 %	76 %	250
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant		Probability 0.615	

Pre-military social and residential status is not strongly or directly related to the decision to demobilize, and the relationship between these two variables is not statistically significant for either the FAA or UNITA samples. There are some obvious differences among the statuses, but there is no obvious theoretical reason for them.

The team tried to accomplish too much with this single question. For the demobilization survey in the quartering areas, this question should be subdivided into at least two questions.

One question would ask whether the soldier was married when he entered military service. By comparison with the marital status at the time of interview (in the quartering area), this will allow analysis of the extent to which soldiers become married while in service. Obviously, this means that the soldiers in the quartering areas should be asked about current marital status.

The other question could ask with whom the soldier lived at the time of entering military service. This question really is asking about the recruit's residential independence and might be reworded to better capture this concept.

6.2.2.B. REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Both the FAA and UNITA samples show a strong co-variation between Reintegration Program Priorities (821) and two other variables: Years of Formal Education (P20) and Desired Future Occupation After Leaving the Military (Post-demobilization) (P23).

The FAA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between Reintegration Program Priorities (P21) and:

1. Rank (military) of respondent (P5)*
2. Years of formal education (P20)*
3. Location where respondent desires to live after leaving the military (post-demobilization) (P22)*
4. Desired future occupation after leaving the military (post-demobilization) (P23)*

The UNITA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between Reintegration Program Priorities (P21) and:

5. Respondent's pre-military occupation (P8)*
6. Whether the respondent thought that he had learned a skill or trade in the military that could be used in the civilian economy (P10)*
7. Years of formal education (P20)*
8. Desired future occupation after leaving the military (post-demobilization) (P23)*

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.B1 (21x5) REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY MILITARY RANK (P5) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 190)					
MILITARY RANK	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
SOLDIER %	46 %	30 %	19 %	5 %	94
SERGEANT %	32 %	57 %	8 %	3 %	65
OFFICER %	16 %	52 %	23 %	10 %	31
TOTALS Row %	36 %	43 %	16 %	5 %	190
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*			Probability 0.004		
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.					

The relationship between the two variables, soldier's priorities for reintegration program assistance and military rank, is statistically significant for the FAA sample, but not for the UNITA sample. For the FAA sample, the relationship is obvious. Employment programs are the most important to soldiers (46%), while training programs are the most important to both sergeants (57%) and officers (52%). These two types of reintegration programs are the most important to all ranks. Housing is less important, and tool kits are least important.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.B2 (21x20) REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 189)					
YEARS OF EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
ILLITERATE %	66 %	21 %	14 %	0	29
1-3 YEARS %	41 %	35 %	18 %	6 %	17
4TH GRADE %	43 %	21 %	29 %	7 %	14
5-6 GRADES %	30 %	48 %	16 %	5 %	56%
7-12 GRADES %	28 %	54 %	13 %	6 %	72%
POST-12 YEAR	0	0	100 %	0	1
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*			Probability 0.000		
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.					

This relationship is statistically significant for both the FAA and UNITA samples. In this FAA sample, the relationship is clear, understandable, and linear. Those with less education (illiterates up through those who completed primary school) are most concerned about getting immediate employment. Those with more education (middle school and up) are most concerned about getting more education. The more educated are aware of their opportunities for better employment with more training. Based on this relationship, it looks as if the less well educated have lower aspirations for their future.

The higher aspirations of the more well educated among the FAA troops seem to be more realistic than among the UNITA troops, where many seeking further education have unrealistic aspirations (becoming physicians or engineers, etc.). Among the FAA troops, there is more emphasis on middle-level or technical positions or becoming drivers or businessmen.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.B3 (21x22) REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY LOCATION WHERE DESIRE TO LIVE AFTER LEAVING MILITARY (P22) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 190)					
DESIRED LOCATION	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
RURAL, THIS PROVINCE %	41 %	35 %	12 %	12 %	17
RURAL OTHER PROVINCE %	42 %	32 %	18 %	8 %	76
SMALL CITY %	35 %	49 %	12 %	5 %	43
LARGE CITY %	30 %	55 %	15 %	0	47
LUANDA CITY	14 %	57 %	29 %	0	7
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*			Probability 0.000		
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.					

This relationship is statistically significant for the FAA sample, but not for the UNITA sample. For the FAA troops the relationship is clear, linear and understandable. Either variable can be assumed to be influencing the other.

Troops who wish to return to rural areas are most concerned about finding employment, or, restated, troops who are most concerned about immediate employment wish to go to rural municipalities or areas. Troops who wish to go to urban areas are most concerned about receiving more education or training, or, restated, those who want more education or training wish to go to urban areas (where such programs are more likely to be found or started).

For FAA troops this relationship is similar to the relationship between education and the priorities for reintegration programs. This probably means that higher education and the desire to go to urban areas are related.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.B4 (21x23)
REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY DESIRED FUTURE OCCUPATION AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P23) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 190)

DESIRED OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
STUDENT %	0	100 %	0	0	1
FARMER %	54 %	17 %	21 %	8 %	24
DRIVER Row %	32 %	50 %	18 %	0	38
MECHANIC %	40 %	38 %	17 %	5 %	42
CARPENTER %	25 %	50 %	0	25 %	4
ADMINISTR. %	33 %	67 %	0	0	3
TEACHER %	22 %	22 %	44 %	11 %	9
HEALTH Row %	50 %	50 %	0	0	8
GEN. TRADE %	50 %	50 %	0	0	2
SERVICE %	33 %	67 %	0	0	3
CONSTRUC. %	67 %	0	0	33 %	3
ELECTRIC. %	67 %	17 %	17 %	0	6
MANUAL %	20 %	40 %	20 %	20 %	5
HIGH-LEVEL PROFESSION %	12 %	65 %	12 %	12 %	17
SAWYER %	33 %	33 %	33 %	0	3
MID-LEVEL PROFESSION %	37 %	58 %	5 %	0	19
BUSINESS %	0	67 %	33 %	0	3
TOTAL IN SAMPLE %	69 36 %	81 43 %	30 16 %	10 5 %	190 100 %
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*			Probability 0.000		
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.					

This relationship is statistically significant for both the FAA and UNITA samples. Within the FAA troops, looking at only those occupations for which there is significant demand, farming is the only occupation in which the desire for help with employment is obviously stronger than for help with education. Those who wish to be mechanics are split between employment and education. The others (drivers and professionals) emphasize education.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.B5 (21x8)
REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION (P8) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 190)

PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
STUDENT %	30 %	47 %	18 %	5 %	91
FARMER %	47 %	20 %	20 %	13 %	30
DRIVER Row %	0	100 %	0	0	3
MECHANIC %	53 %	40 %	7 %	0	15
ADMINSTRA. %	0	67 %	33 %	0	3
TEACHER %	30 %	40 %	30 %	0	10
HEALTH Row %	67 %	33 %	0	0	3
TRADES Row %	40 %	60 %	0	0	5
CONSTRUC. %	50 %	25 %	0	25 %	4
ELECTRIC. %	100 %	0	0	0	1
MANUAL %	50 %	50 %	0	0	4
SAWYER %	0	67 %	33 %	0	3
MID PROFES %	30 %	50 %	20 %	0	10
BUSINESS %	100 %	0	0	0	1
MILITARY %	57 %	43 %	0	0	7
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC not significant.			Probability 0.339		

This relationship is not statistically significant for the FAA sample, although it is for the UNITA sample. In this FAA sample there are interesting correlations that parallel the relationship with desired future occupations. Those who were farmers before entering the

military are most interested in employment programs. Those who were mechanics are split almost evenly, as are those who were teachers.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.B6 (21x10) REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY WHETHER SKILL OR TRADE WAS LEARNED IN MILITARY THAT COULD BE USEFUL IN CIVILIAN ECONOMY (P10) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 190)					
WHETHER SKILL/TRADE WAS LEARNED	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
YES Row %	34 %	45 %	14 %	7 %	86
NO Row %	38 %	40 %	17 %	4 %	104
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC not significant.			Probability 0.764		

This relationship is not statistically significant for the FAA sample, but is for the UNITA sample. There are only apparently minor differences among the FAA troops (in terms of choosing a reintegration program) whether the person thinks that he already has learned a useful trade or skill.

6.2.2.C. DECISION TO RETURN TO NATAL PROVINCE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION

The decision to return home (province where born) after demobilization is an important dependent variable. Sixty-nine per cent of the troops who wanted to demobilize also wanted to return to their natal province to live.

Only two variables were strongly enough related to this decision to be statistically significant. These were the person's rank and education. Essentially, soldiers were more likely to want to return home than either sergeants or oficers. Similarly, those with less education (especially those with only some years of primary school and the illiterates) were more likely to want to return home.

Twenty-four per cent (N=46) of the people who want to demobilize want to remain living in the province where they were at the time of the interview. There were several hypotheses to explain this, largely based on the idea that the troops had experience living there, and could have established friends and connections (even gotten married) that could assist them after demobilization, thereby lessening any anxiety that the troops might feel about their economic future after demobilization.

There seems to be a simpler explanation for this; two-thirds (67%) of those who want to remain in their current province after demobilization are stationed now in their home province. If these people are considered as "going home" to live, that leaves only 8% (N=15) of those who want to demobilize. Textual information written on the questionnaires notes that many of those 15 are really moving to live with family, but the family has moved from the province where the person was born.

Both the FAA and UNITA samples show a strong relationship between the Desire to Return to Natal Province to Live After Demobilization (P31) and three variables: Current (Interview) Location (P2), Military Rank (P5) and Desire to Remain in the Current Province to Live after Demobilization (P32).

The FAA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between the Desire to Return to Natal Province (Return Home) to Live After Demobilization (P31) and:

1. Rank (military) of respondent (P5)
2. Years of formal education (P20)*
3. Desire to remain in the current province (where interviewed) to live after demobilization (P32)*
4. Current (interview) location (P2)

The UNITA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between the Desire to Return to Natal Province (Return Home) to Live After Demobilization (P31) and:

5. Rank (military) of respondent (P5)*
6. Number of provinces in which the respondent lived during his military service (P12)*
7. Desire to remain in the current province (where interviewed) to live after demobilization (P32)*
8. Current (interview) location (P2)

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.C1 (31x5) TROOPS' DESIRE TO RETURN TO NATAL PROVINCE TO LIVE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P31) BY MILITARY RANK (P5) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 190)		
MILITARY RANK	RETURN HOME	NOT GO HOME
SOLDIER Row %	82 %	18 %
SERGEANT Row %	60 %	40 %
OFFICER Row %	52 %	48 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	69 %	31 %
CHI-SQUARE IS SIGNIFICANT.	Probability 0.001	

The relationship between these two variables is statistically significant for both samples. For the FAA sample the relationship is obvious and inverse. As rank increases, the men are less likely to desire to return to their natal province to live after demobilization. About four of every five soldiers (80%) want to return to their home province, while this is true for only about three of every five sergeants (60%), and only about half of the officers (50%).

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.C2 (31x20) TROOPS' DESIRE TO RETURN TO NATAL PROVINCE TO LIVE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P31) BY YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 189)		
YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION	RETURN HOME	NOT GO HOME
ILLITERATE, NO SCHOOLING Row %	90 %	10 %
NOT COMPLETE PRIMARY (1-3 YEARS)	100 %	0
COMPLETE PRIMARY (4TH GRADE) %	79 %	21 %
MIDDLE SCHOOL (5TH-6TH GRADES) %	68 %	32 %
SECONDARY SCHOOL (7-12 GRADES)	54 %	46 %
POST-SECONDARY (PAST 12 YEARS)	0	100 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE %	131 - 69 %	58 - 31 %
CHI-SQUARE IS SIGNIFICANT*	Probability 0.000	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.		

The relationship between education and the desire to return to the person's home province is statistically significant for the FAA sample, but not for the UNITA sample.

For the FAA troops the relationship is obvious and inverse. As education increases, desire to return home to live decreases. There is a slight inconsistency here between the first two educational categories, the illiterates and those who did not complete primary school. If those are lumped together into a category in which 90-100% of the men want to go home, then the inverse relationship is perfect. Whereas almost all of those who did not go to school or did not complete primary want to go home, this is true for only slightly more than half of those who went to secondary school.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.C3 (31x32)
TROOPS' DESIRE TO RETURN TO NATAL PROVINCE TO LIVE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P31) BY DESIRE TO REMAIN IN THE CURRENT PROVINCE (WHERE INTERVIEWED) (P32) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 190)

DESIRE TO STAY HERE	GO HOME	NOT GO HOME	TOTAL
STAY IN CURRENT PROVINCE %	67 %	33 %	24 %
MOVE TO OTHER PROVINCE %	70 %	30 %	76 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	69 %	31 %	190
CHI-SQUARE IS SIGNIFICANT	Probability 0.000		

The relationship between these two variables is statistically significant. Although one-fourth of FAA troops wish to stay in their current province after demobilization, this overstates the attraction of the current location. Two-thirds of those who wish to remain in their current province are probably motivated by the fact that they are now stationed in their home (natal) province.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.C4 (31x32x2)
COMPARING THE DESIRE TO RETURN TO THE NATAL PROVINCE TO LIVE (P31) VERSUS THE DESIRE TO REMAIN IN THE CURRENT PROVINCE TO LIVE (P32) BY LOCATION WHERE SURVEYED (P2) FOR FAA SAMPLE (EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF TROOPS SURVEYED IN THAT LOCATION)

GO HOME OR STAY HERE	LUANDA	LUBANGO	LUENA	MENONGUE
LIVE IN NATAL PROVINCE	78 %	67 %	69 %	64 %
LIVE IN CURRENT PROVINCE	16 %	40 %	38 %	15 %

For both the FAA and UNITA samples, there are statistically significant relationships between the current location (at the time of interview) and each of the two post-demobilization residence variables:

1) the desire to return to live in the home (natal) province) and
2) the desire to remain living in the current province.

This means that there is a lot of variation among the interview sites in troops' desires to return home or stay where they were. In both samples the troops are much more oriented toward returning home than staying where they were, although the intensity of the difference varied among sites. The troops in both samples scored almost the same in their desire to return home (64-67%). There was a big difference between the samples in terms of their desires to stay where they were at the moment. Only 6% of the UNITA troops would stay en situ, whereas more than double that (15%) of the FAA troops would remain where they were.

In the FAA sample the desire to return home to live was fairly stable (64-78%) across the four sites where the FAA troops were surveyed. This stability is understandable and can be explained in terms of a general cultural attachment to family and a general uncertainty about living in an unfamiliar location. However, this stability runs counter to the hypothesis that troops staying in the biggest cities (Luanda and Lubango) will be most likely to remain there and not return home.

There is approximately the same amount of variation among the four sites for the FAA sample in terms of the troops' interest in remaining in their current province (where interviewed) after demobilization. Both Cuando Cubango and Luanda Provinces are not favored by FAA troops as provinces in which to live after being demobilized. As was already noted, most (67%) of the people who want to stay in their current province to live happen to be stationed in their home province.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.C5 (31x12) TROOPS' DESIRE TO RETURN TO NATAL PROVINCE TO LIVE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P31) BY NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN WHICH THEY LIVED DURING MILITARY SERVICE (P12) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 190)		
NUMBER OF PROVINCES SERVED	RETURN HOME	NOT GO HOME
SERVED IN ONE PROVINCE Row %	79 %	21 %
SERVED IN TWO PROVINCES Row %	67 %	33 %
SERVED IN THREE OR MORE Row %	64 %	36 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	69 %	31 %
CHI-SQUARE is not significant	Probability 0.149	

This relationship is not statistically significant for the FAA sample, but there is a significant

inverse relationship between these two variables for the UNITA sample. For the UNITA troops, the more mobility (more provinces served in) during military service, the less likely the man is to return home to live after demobilization. Although this same trend is evident in the FAA sample, it is not as strongly pronounced.

6.2.2.D. DECISION TO REMAIN IN CURRENT PROVINCE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION

Only 15% of FAA troops are desirous of remaining in their current province after leaving the military. This is an important variable because it impacts on the need for transporting troops after demobilization and on the possibility of starting reintegration programs earlier, in Quartering Areas or barracks. Less transportation is required for those troops who are going to remain in their current provinces, and there exists the possibility of beginning locally-oriented reintegration programs while these troops are still in the military.

There are only a few statistically significant relationships between this variable and others. As was shown in an earlier table, two-thirds of the FAA troops who want to stay where they are currently stationed are stationed in their natal province.

Both the FAA and UNITA samples show a strong relationship between the Desire to Remain in Current Province to Live After Demobilization (P32) and Current (Interview) Location (P2).

The FAA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between the Desire to Remain in Current Province to Live After Demobilization (P32) and:

1. Current (interview) location (P2)

The UNITA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between the Desire to Remain in Current Province to Live After Demobilization (P32) and:

2. Rank (military) of respondent (P5)
3. Number of provinces in which the respondent lived during his military service (P12)*
4. Current (interview) location (P2)

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.D1 (32x5) TROOPS' DESIRE TO REMAIN IN CURRENT PROVINCE TO LIVE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P32) BY MILITARY RANK (P5) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 190)		
MILITARY RANK	REMAIN HERE	LEAVE HERE
SOLDIER Row %	20 %	80 %
SERGEANT Row %	31 %	69 %
OFFICER Row %	23 %	77 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	24 %	76 %
CHI-SQUARE is not significant	Probability 0.246	

The relationship between these two variables is not statistically significant for the FAA sample, but is for the UNITA sample. The same trend is noted in both samples that sergeants are more likely (compared to soldiers or officers) to want to remain where they are currently stationed. Both soldiers and officers are about the same in their desire to leave the current province. This relationship cannot be explained now.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.D2 (31x12) TROOPS' DESIRE TO REMAIN IN CURRENT PROVINCE TO LIVE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P32) BY NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN WHICH THEY LIVED DURING MILITARY SERVICE (P12) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 192)		
NUMBER OF PROVINCES WHERE SERVED	REMAIN HERE	LEAVE HERE
SERVED IN ONE PROVINCE Row %	28 %	72 %
SERVED IN TWO PROVINCES Row %	15 %	85 %
SERVED IN THREE OR MORE Row %	27 %	73 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	24 %	76 %
CHI-SQUARE is not significant	Probability 0.227	

This relationship is not statistically significant for the FAA sample, but is for the UNITA sample. In neither sample is there an obvious linarity. In both samples the troops with the least and the most mobility are more likely to remain in their current province after demobilization.

This probably reflects an underlying combination of factors. Probably some of those who have served in only one province are recently recruitied and are still stationed in their home province. Staying for them means staying home. Pehaps some of those with the most experience have been able to return to their home province, or have in some way attached themselves in their current location.

6.2.2.E. YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION

This was thought to be an important explanatory variable that could cause, or influence, people in various ways. Since formal education would have stopped before military service started, the relationship is one-way, i.e., education influencing military life.

Surprisingly, there was no statistically significant relationship between years of formal education and the desire to demobilize.

Both the FAA and UNITA samples show a strong co-variation between Years of Formal Education (P20) and two variables: Pre-military Occupation (P8) and Current (Interview) Location (P2).

The FAA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between Years of Formal Education (P20) and:

1. Rank (military) of respondent (P5)
2. Pre-military occupation, i.e., respondent's occupation (including being a student) before he was recruited into the military (P8)*
3. Current (interview) location (P2)

The UNITA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between Years of Formal Education (P20) and:

4. Pre-military occupation, i.e., respondent's occupation (including being a student) before he was recruited into the military (P8)*
5. Perceived ethnic advantages (P15)*
6. Current (interview) location (P2)

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.E1 (20x5) YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) BY MILITARY RANK (P5) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 249)							
MILITARY RANK	NONE	1-3 YRS	4th YR	5-6 YRS	7-12 YRS	MORE YRS	TOTAL (N)
SOLDIER (%)	29 %	13 %	13 %	28 %	16 %	0	118
SERGEANT (%)	2 %	1 %	3 %	41 %	53 %	0	93
OFFICER (%)	0	3 %	0	32 %	63 %	3 %	38
TOTALS Row %	14 %	7 %	8 %	33 %	37 %	0	249
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*					Probability 0.000		
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cases.							

There is a statistically significant relationship between these two variables, formal education and military rank, for the FAA sample (not for the UNITA sample). There is a direct and obvious relationship for FAA troops; higher ranks have more education.

This is heavily weighted by the large number of illiterates (coded as having no schooling) among the soldiers; 29 per cent of the soldiers were illiterate. Only two sergeants and no officers were illiterate. This illiteracy was masked, or hidden, during the interviews. Although everyone was asked whether they could read and write, or whether they wanted some assistance, no one admitted at the beginning that they were illiterate. Only during the formal survey, when the soldiers had to read and fill out a written questionnaire, did it become obvious that certain people were having major problems with the questionnaire, or were only sitting and staring.

This finding of large-scale illiteracy among FAA soldiers is a surprise. Earlier studies conducted in 1991-1992 showed very high levels of literacy among FAPLA soldiers. However, the discrepancy may be partially explained by the fact that the earlier study conducted by the Ministry of Defense only reported on some of the troops. It is highly likely that illiterates who are trying to disguise that fact have become good at explaining ways to be absent when writing is required.

Even with the illiteracy, the troops have high levels of formal education considering the Angolan context. Primary school in Angola ends with the fourth grade. Almost half (44%) of the soldiers advanced beyond primary school, as did almost all sergeants (94%) and officers (95%). Primary school is followed by a middle school (or preparatory cycle) of two years (5th and 6th grades). Most of the sergeants (53%) and officers (66%) had advanced past middle school into secondary school (7th through 12th grades). Even one-sixth of the soldiers had reached secondary school.

These data show the extreme heterogeneity within the FAA troops in terms of their educational