

background and possibilities for further study - 29% of soldiers are illiterate, while 16% have some high school education. The sergeants and officers are more homogeneous, but one out of every 18 sergeants has not gone beyond primary school.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.E2 (20x8)							
YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) BY PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION							
(P8) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 249)							
PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION	NONE	1-3 YRS	4th YR	5-6 YRS	7-12 YRS	MORE YRS	TOTAL (N)
STUDENT Row %	0	7 %	7 %	45 %	40 %	0	126
FARMER Row %	53 %	21 %	12 %	12 %	0	0	34
DRIVER Row %	0	17 %	0	50 %	33 %	0	6
MECHANIC %	12 %	4 %	16 %	44 %	24 %	0	25
CARPENTER %	0	0	0	0	100 %	0	1
ADMINSTRA. %	0	0	0	0	100 %	0	4
TEACHER Row %	0	0	0	0	90 %	10 %	10
HEALTH Row %	0	0	0	60 %	40 %	0	5
TRADES Row %	40 %	0	20 %	20 %	20 %	0	5
SERVICE Row %	0	0	0	100 %	0	0	1
CONSTRUCT. %	50 %	0	25 %	25 %	0	0	4
ELECTRICIAN %	0	0	0	0	100 %	0	1
MANUAL Row %	60 %	0	0	20 %	20 %	0	5
SAWYER Row %	0	0	0	0	100 %	0	3
MID PROFES. %	0	0	0	9 %	91 %	0	11
BUSINESS %	0	0	0	0	100 %	0	1
UNEMPLOYED %	100 %	0	0	0	0	0	8
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*						Probability 0.000	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.							

The relationship between these two variables, formal education and pre-military occupation, is

statistically significant for both the FAA and UNITA samples. It is more useful to concentrate on the occupations that were held by 10 or more men. This is because it is dangerous to extrapolate too much for many of the occupations that are represented in this sample by only a few men. This is a complex set because each of the two variables has many values, but the table shows how the different occupations require or correlate with different educational levels. This gives some guidance about what level of education demobilizing soldiers will need to work in these fields.

SITE OF INTERVIEW	NONE	1-3 YRS	4th YR	5-6 YRS	7-12 YRS	MORE YRS	TOTAL (N)
LUANDA	3 %	17 %	12 %	30 %	38 %	0	69
LUBANGO	24 %	1 %	7 %	22 %	43 %	1 %	67
LUENA	13 %	2 %	7 %	49 %	29 %	0	45
MENONGUE	18 %	6 %	4 %	37 %	35 %	0	68
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*					Probability 0.001		
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.							

This relationship is statistically significant for both the UNITA and FAA samples. There is a lot of variation in education among the sites, at least as expressed by the troops interviewed in this survey, but there does not seem to be any obvious trend. Although there are very few illiterates in the Luanda subsample, there are many who did not complete primary education.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.E4 (20x15) YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) BY PERCEIVED ETHNIC ADVANTAGES (P15) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 246)						
PERCEIVED ETHNIC ADVANTAGES	NONE	1-3 YRS	4th YR	5-6 YRS	7-12 YRS	MORE YRS
YES, MANY (Column %)	20 %	39 %	26 %	21 %	23 %	100 %
YES, A FEW (Column %)	43 %	33 %	37 %	48 %	54 %	0
NO, NONE (Column %)	37 %	28 %	37 %	32 %	23 %	0
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC not significant.				Probability 0.811		

The relationship between education and perceived ethnic advantage is statistically significant only for the UNITA sample, not for the FAA sample. The absence of an obvious relationship tends to disprove (or not to support) the hypothesis that more educated people would have less sense of ethnicity and more of a sense of being "todos Angolanos" (all citizens being alike).

There is a methodological concern here; to what extent were the illiterates' answers distorted by the fact that they had to verbally communicate their answers to an interviewer from the United Nations? The others were able to answer in private and were perhaps able to better express a feeling that was repressed in the orally-communicated illiterates' responses.

#### 6.2.2.F. LOCATION WHERE SURVEYED (INTERVIEW LOCATION)

The samples of UNITA and FAA troops are heterogeneous. One of the ways in which that variety is shown is in comparing the troops who were interviewed at the different locations. There is a lot of variation in key indicators from one site to another.

It has been noted already that both the FAA and UNITA samples show significant relationships with four variables: the Demobilization Decision (P3), Years of Formal Education (P20), Desire to Return to Natal Province (Return Home) to Live After Demobilization (P31), and the Desire to Remain in the Current Province (Where Interviewed) to Live After Demobilization (P32).

The FAA sample also shows a significant relationship between the Interview Location (P2) and:

1. Number of years served in the military (P4)\*

The UNITA sample also shows a significant relationship between the Interview Location (P2) and:

2. Location where respondent desires to live after leaving the military (post-demobilization) (P22)\*

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.F1 (2X4) LOCATION WHERE SURVEYED (P2) BY YEARS OF SERVICE (P4) FOR FAA SAMPLE (N = 250) (EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF TROOPS SURVEYED IN THAT LOCATION)				
YEARS OF SERVICE	LUANDA	LUBANGO	LUENA	MENONGUE
FEWER THAN 2 YEARS	9 %	6 %	13 %	7 %
2-5 YEARS	33 %	24 %	22 %	24 %
6-10 YEARS	32 %	46 %	33 %	38 %
11-15 YEARS	13 %	25 %	29 %	21 %
MORE THAN 15 YEARS	13 %	0	2 %	10 %
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is almost significant			Prob. 0.051	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.				

This relationship is almost statistically significant for both the FAA and UNITA samples. There are no major differences in the composition of the FAA troops at the four sites. Luanda and Menongue have the most experienced (served more than 15 years) troops, but 25-31% of the troops at all four sites have ten or more years of experience.

TABLE CORRELATION.FAA.F2 (22x2)				
LOCATION WHERE TROOPS DESIRE TO LIVE AFTER LEAVING MILITARY (P22) BY LOCATION WHERE SURVEYED (P2) FOR FAA SAMPLE (EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF TROOPS SURVEYED IN THAT LOCATION)				
DESIRED LOCATION	LUANDA	LUBANGO	LUENA	MENONGUE
RURAL, THIS PROVINCE	10 %	20 %	6 %	2 %
RURAL, OTHER PROVINCE	53 %	35 %	16 %	46 %
SMALLER PROVINCIAL CAPITALS	14 %	20 %	47 %	20 %
FIVE LARGE CITIES	18 %	26 %	28 %	28 %
CITY OF LUANDA	6 %	0	3 %	5 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE	51	46	32	61
CHI-SQUARE IS SIGNIFICANT*		Probability 0.000		
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.				

This relationship is statistically significant for both the FAA and UNITA samples, but the relationship is not obviously linear. The troops at Luena are less oriented toward living in rural municipalities, but most oriented toward smaller provincial capitals.

### 6.2.3. SELECTED RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VARIABLES - UNITA 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-variation does not demonstrate that one causes the other (causality). Both could be responding to the influence of another factor.

This section presents tables showing those relationships in the UNITA 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 FAA, the relationship is also shown for the UNITA sample to facilitate comparison.

### 6.2.3.A. THE DEMOBILIZATION DECISION

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

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

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

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

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

Although there is no statistically significant relationship between the Demobilization Decision (P3) and Years of Military Service (P4), this relationship is shown because there were differences between the two samples.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.A1 (3x5) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY MILITARY RANK (P5) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
MILITARY RANK	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
SOLDIER Row %	11 %	89 %	122
SERGEANT Row %	26 %	74 %	23
OFFICER Row %	36 %	64 %	105
TOTALS Row %	23 %	77 %	250
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT		Probability 0.000	

This relationship is statistically significant for the UNITA sample, but not for the FAA sample. For this UNITA sample there is a strong, obvious, and inverse trend - the higher the rank the less likely to want to demobilize. Almost 90% of the soldiers want to demobilize, but only about 75% of the sergeants and 65% of the officers. This is opposite the weaker relationship in the FAA sample, where the FAA officers are the ones most desirous of demobilizing and sergeants least desirous.

This important difference needs to be explained. One hypothesis is that perhaps this difference between the two samples is based on the strength of political leadership, in which the UNITA officers are more strongly bound to stay in military service. It seems as if UNITA might have difficulties in mobilizing enough soldiers to provide its half (as per the terms of the Lusaka Protocol) of the reconstituted FAA. There may be more pressure in the UNITA army to stay in, which would be expressed most in the officer levels.

<b>TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.A2 (3x10)</b> <b>DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY WHETHER SKILL OR TRADE</b> <b>WAS LEARNED IN ARMY THAT COULD BE USED IN CIVILIAN LIFE (P10)</b> <b>FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 249)</b>			
<b>WHETHER USEFUL SKILL OR</b> <b>TRADE WAS LEARNED IN ARMY</b>	<b>CONTINUE</b> <b>IN ARMY</b>	<b>DEMOBILIZE</b> <b>FROM ARMY</b>	<b>TOTALS</b> <b>(N)</b>
<b>YES, DID LEARN Row %</b>	<b>11 %</b>	<b>89 %</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>NO, DID NOT LEARN Row %</b>	<b>29 %</b>	<b>71 %</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT</b>		<b>Probability 0.006</b>	

The relationship between learning a useful skill or trade in the army and the demobilization decision is statistically significant for the UNITA sample, but not for the FAA sample.

During the informal focus group interviews with UNITA troops, it seemed that soldiers who had learned a skill or trade were more likely to demobilize because they had less uncertainty about entering the civilian economy. They had learned a useful skill or trade to depend on in civilian life.

In informal focus group interviews with FAA troops, some of those who intended to remain in the military really intended to remain only until they received some training. This meant that training would not keep them in the military for a long time, only until the training was completed.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.A3 (3x12)			
DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN WHICH SOLDIER SERVED (P12) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN WHICH SOLDIER SERVED	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
ONLY ONE PROVINCE Row %	7 %	93 %	43
ONLY TWO PROVINCES Row %	25 %	75 %	69
THREE OR MORE PROVINCES %	28 %	72 %	138
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT.		Probability 0.019	

The relationship between these two variables, demobilization decision and the number of provinces in which the soldier has served during his military career, is statistically significant for UNITA troops in the sample, but not for the FAA sample.

There is the hypothesis that greater mobility, which could be measured by asking 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. Looking at the UNITA sample, there is a clear relationship between those who have served in only one province (where they are currently) and the desire to demobilize. Almost all (93%) of these want to demobilize.

This may reflect a strong relationship between unbroken ties to the pre-military life and society and the desire to return to that life, i.e., leave the military and rejoin civilian life. Rephrased, this may indicate a link between relative inexperience in the army, or a relatively unbroken tie with the pre-military society, and the desire to demobilize. There may also be a relationship between serving in only one province and feeling less uncertain about the economic future.

These tables show the high mobility of UNITA and FAA soldiers. For UNITA, only one-sixth have served in only one province, and more than half have served in three or more. For the FAA troops, one-third have served in only one province, and almost one-half have served in three or more. Further studies should examine the relationship among the variables: serving in only one province, number of years in military, age, education, and other variables about ethnicity or future occupation.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.A4 (3x2) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY LOCATION WHERE SURVEYED (P2) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 250)		
LOCATION	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY
BAILUNDO Row %	11 %	89 %
MAVINGA Row %	0	100 %
NEGAGE Row %	58 %	42 %
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT.		Probability 0.000

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.

In the UNITA sample there are obvious differences among the three locations. The desire to demobilize ranges from 100% in Mavinga to below half in Negage. For the FAA this is most obvious for Menongue, where a significantly larger proportion of troops want to leave the army.

Later, 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.UNITA.A5 (3x6) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY PRE-MILITARY RESIDENCE (P6) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
PRE-MILITARY RESIDENCE	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
RURAL IN CURRENT PROVINCE %	21 %	79 %	14
RURAL IN OTHER PROVINCE Row %	26 %	74 %	162
SMALL PROVINCIAL CAPITAL %	24 %	76 %	25
5 LARGE CITIES Row %	13 %	87 %	39
CITY OF LUANDA Row %	20 %	80 %	10
TOTALS Row %	23 %	77 %	250
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant			Probability 0.537

For the UNITA sample, the relationship between the two variables, pre-military residence and demobilization decision, is not statistically significant, but this relationship is statistically significant for the FAA 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.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.A6 (3x8) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION (P8) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION OF SOLDIER	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
STUDENT Row %	25 %	75 %	173
FARMER Row %	15 %	85 %	34
DRIVER Row %	0	100 %	4
MECHANIC Row %	40 %	60 %	5
CARPENTER, ETC. Row %	0	100 %	6
ADMINISTRATIVE Row %	50 %	50 %	2
TEACHER Row %	40 %	60 %	5
HEALTH WORKER Row %	0	100 %	1
GENERAL TRADES AND CRAFTS %	33 %	67 %	3
CONSTRUCTION Row %	0	100 %	5
ELECTRICIAN Row %	0	100 %	1
MIDDLE-LEVEL PROFESSIONAL %	67 %	33 %	3
UNEMPLOYED Row %	13 %	88 %	8
TOTALS Row %	23 %	77 %	250

Though the relationship between soldiers' pre-military occupation and demobilization decision is statistically significant for the FAA sample, it is not significant (probability of 0.351) for the UNITA sample.

AGE OF SOLDIER	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
18-25 YEARS OLD Row %	25 %	75 %	79
26-35 YEARS OLD Row %	22 %	78 %	120
MORE THAN 35 YEARS OLD Row %	25 %	76 %	51
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant.			Probability 0.835

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. They are the most concerned about their ability to earn a living in civilian life. The 18-35 year olds are the most eager to get out of the army. Surprisingly the youngest soldiers (less than 18 years old) are fairly reluctant to leave.

The UNITA sample is different. First, there are no soldiers under 18 years old in the UNITA sample. Second, the UNITA sample (with an average age of 30 years old) is older than the FAA sample (average age of 25). Third, the distribution between those deciding to stay in the army or leave is almost even among age categories for the UNITA sample, the decision to stay varying within a narrow range (22-25%).

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.A8 (3X4) DEMOBILIZATION DECISION (P3) BY YEARS OF SERVICE (P4) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
NUMBER OF YEARS OF SERVICE	CONTINUE IN ARMY	DEMOBILIZE FROM ARMY	TOTALS (N)
FEWER THAN 2 YEARS Row %	17 %	83 %	12
2-5 YEARS Row %	22 %	78 %	85
6-10 YEARS Row %	27 %	73 %	48
11-15 YEARS Row %	22 %	78 %	36
MORE THAN 15 YEARS Row %	23 %	77 %	69
TOTALS Row %	23 %	77 %	250
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant		Probability 0.945	

Years of service are not strongly related to the decision to demobilize, and the relationship between these two variables is not statistically significant. The relationship for the UNITA sample differs from that of the FAA sample, where there is an obvious and direct relationship - the older the FAA soldiers, the more likely to demobilize. In the UNITA sample, there is no such obvious relationship. This is shown by the row percentages of those deciding to demobilize, which is relatively stable (varying from 17% to 27%) with no apparent linear trend.

#### 6.2.3.B. REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Both the UNITA and FAA samples show a strong co-variation between Reintegration Program Priorities (1081) and two other variables: Years of Formal Education (P20) and Desired Future Occupation After Leaving the Military (Post-demobilization) (P23).

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

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

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

5. Rank (military) of respondent (P5)\*
6. Years of formal education (P20)\*
7. Location where respondent desires to live after leaving the military (post-demobilization) (P22)\*
8. Desired future occupation after leaving the military (post-demobilization) (P23)\*

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.B1 (21x8) REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION (P8) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 184)					
PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
STUDENT %	26 %	60 %	14 %	0	112
FARMER %	54 %	29 %	7 %	11 %	28
DRIVER Row %	100 %	0	0	0	4
MECHANIC %	100 %	0	0	0	3
CARPENTER %	50%	33 %	17 %	0	6
ADMINISTR. %	0	0	100 %	0	1
TEACHER %	33 %	67 %	0	0	3
HEALTH Row %	0	100 %	0	0	1
TRADES Row %	100 %	0	0	0	2
CONSTRUC. %	60 %	40 %	0	0	5
ELECTRIC. %	0	100 %	0	0	1
MID PROF. %	0	100 %	0	0	1
UNEMPLOY %	14 %	71 %	14 %	0	7
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*				Prob. 0.010	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.					

Although this relationship is not statistically significant for the FAA sample, it is for the UNITA sample.

**TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.B2 (21x10)**  
**REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY WHETHER SKILL OR TRADE WAS LEARNED IN MILITARY THAT COULD BE USEFUL IN CIVILIAN ECONOMY (P10) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 183)**

WHETHER SKILL/TRADE WAS LEARNED	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
YES Row %	51 %	42 %	7 %	0	67
NO Row %	25 %	58 %	15 %	3 %	116
<b>CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*</b>				<b>Prob. 0.016</b>	
<b>KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.</b>					

This relationship is not statistically significant for the FAA sample, but is for the UNITA sample. For the UNITA sample, the relationship is obvious and understandable. Those people who think that they have learned a useful skill want help finding employment; more than half chose this type of program as their priority. Those who do not think that they already have learned a useful skill are more likely (70% and higher) to want programs that focus on training, housing, or tool kits.

**TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.B3 (21x20)**  
**REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 184)**

YEARS OF EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
ILLITERATE %	50 %	38 %	5 %	7 %	42
1-3 YEARS %	29 %	54 %	17 %	0	35
4 GRADE %	49 %	39 %	12 %	0	49
5-6 GRADES %	21 %	61 %	18 %	0	33
7-12 GRADES %	8 %	83 %	8 %	0	24
<b>CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*</b>				<b>Probability 0.002</b>	
<b>KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.</b>					

This relationship is statistically significant for both the UNITA and FAA samples. For the

UNITA sample, the relationship is clear and generally understandable, although less linear than in the FAA sample.

Those UNITA troops with no formal education (illiterates) 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 that they have opportunities for better employment with more training.

There is a slight anomaly in this relationship, i.e., there is a reversal of expected priorities between those who have not yet completed primary school and those who have. Those who have not completed primary school are shown here to be more concerned about further education, whereas those who have completed primary school seem to be more concerned about immediate employment. This reverses the general trend shown in the rest of this table and in the results for the FAA troops.

Based on the general trend of this relationship, it looks as if the less well educated have lower aspirations for their future. More pessimistically, since many of those seeking further education have unrealistic aspirations (becoming physicians or engineers, etc.), perhaps those with less education could be said to have more realistic aspirations for the future.

**TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.B4 (21x23)  
REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY DESIRED FUTURE  
OCCUPATION (P23) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 183)**

DESIRED OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
FARMER %	30 %	40 %	20 %	10 %	10
DRIVER Row %	74 %	26 %	0	0	19
MECHANIC %	66 %	25 %	9 %	0	32
CARPENTER %	33 %	67 %	0	0	4
ADMINISTR. %	100 %	0	0	0	1
TEACHER %	29 %	62 %	10 %	0	21
HEALTH %	26 %	52 %	15 %	7 %	27
GEN TRADES %	100 %	0	0	0	1
CONSTRUC. %	50 %	50 %	0	0	4
ELECTRIC. %	18 %	64 %	18 %	0	11
GEN MANUAL	25 %	50 %	25 %	0	4
HIGH-LEVEL PROFESSION %	9 %	76 %	16 %	0	45
SAWYER %	100 %	0	0	0	1
MID-LEVEL PROFESSION %	0	100 %	0	0	2
BUSINESS %	0	100 %	0	0	2
TOTAL IN SAMPLE %	64 35 %	95 52 %	21 11 %	3 2 %	184 100 %
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*					Prob. 0.007
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.					

This relationship is statistically significant for both the FAA and UNITA samples.

**TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.B5 (21x5)  
REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY MILITARY RANK (P5) FOR  
UNITA SAMPLE (N = 184)**

MILITARY RANK	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
SOLDIER %	37 %	47 %	15 %	1 %	106
SERGEANT %	47 %	35 %	12 %	6 %	17
OFFICER %	28 %	64 %	7 %	2 %	61
TOTALS Row %	35 %	52 %	12 %	2 %	184
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant					Prob. 0.156

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.

In the FAA sample, the relationship is obvious. Employment programs are the most important to soldiers, while training programs are the most important to both sergeants and officers.

For the UNITA sample, training programs are obviously most important to the officers; almost two-thirds of the officers choose that as their top priority. Sergeants are the only ones who prefer employment programs. There is a question whether that reflects a difference of situation or perspective for sergeants, or just that only a small number of sergeants were surveyed.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.B6 (21x22)					
REINTEGRATION PROGRAM PRIORITY (P21) BY LOCATION WHERE DESIRE TO LIVE AFTER LEAVING MILITARY (P22) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 184)					
DESIRED LOCATION	EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	TRAINING PROGRAM	HOUSING PROGRAM	TOOL KITS	TOTAL (N)
RURAL, THIS PROVINCE %	33 %	67 %	0	0	6
RURAL OTHER PROVINCE %	45 %	37 %	15 %	4 %	82
SMALL CITY %	17 %	72 %	11 %	0	18
LARGE CITY %	30 %	62 %	8 %	0	61
LUANDA CITY	24 %	59 %	18 %	0	17
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant*				Prob. 0.107	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.					

This relationship is statistically significant only for the FAA sample, not for the UNITA sample. Among the FAA troops there is a clear relationship between, on the one hand, a rural destination and wanting priority assistance with employment and, on the other hand, an urban destination and wanting priority assistance with education. This is not evident with the UNITA troops, where the troops who want to settle in rural municipalities of the current province prefer training programs. Perhaps the small size of this subsample (N=6) allows the influence of idiosyncratic factors to bias or conceal the relationship.

### 6.2.3.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 officers. 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 UNITA and FAA samples show a strong relationship between the Decision to Return to Natal Province (Return Home) 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 UNITA sample shows a statistically significant relationship between the Decision to Return to Natal Province (Return Home) After Demobilization (P31) and:

1. Rank (military) of respondent (P5)\*
2. Number of provinces in which the respondent lived during his military service (P12)\*
3. Desire to remain in the current province (where interviewed) to live after demobilization (P32)\*
4. Current (interview) location (P2).

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

5. Rank (military) of respondent (P5)
6. Years of formal education (P20)\*
7. Desire to remain in the current province (where interviewed) to live after demobilization (P32)\*
8. Current (interview) location (P2).

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.C1 (31x5) TROOPS' DESIRE TO RETURN TO NATAL PROVINCE TO LIVE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P31) BY MILITARY RANK (P5) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 190)		
MILITARY RANK	RETURN HOME	NOT GO HOME
SOLDIER Row %	69 %	31 %
SERGEANT Row %	59 %	41 %
OFFICER Row %	66 %	34 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	67 %	33 %
CHI-SQUARE IS SIGNIFICANT*	Probability 0.001	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells, but Fisher's Exact Test (2 tail) also shows significance.		

For both the UNITA and FAA samples the relationship between these two variables is statistically significant. The relationship is not as obvious for the UNITA sample. Both soldiers and officers are about the same in their desire to return home. The sergeants are less desirous, but any differences may be due to the small size of the sergeant category.

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, about three of every five sergeants (60%), and about half of the officers (50%).

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.C2 (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 UNITA SAMPLE (N = 190)		
NUMBER OF PROVINCES SERVED	RETURN HOME	NOT GO HOME
SERVED IN ONE PROVINCE Row %	90 %	10 %
SERVED IN TWO PROVINCES Row %	69 %	31 %
SERVED IN THREE OR MORE Row %	57 %	43 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	67 %	33 %
CHI-SQUARE IS SIGNIFICANT*	Probability 0.000	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells, but Fisher's Exact Test (2 tail) also shows significance.		

There is a statistically significant inverse relationship between these two variables for the UNITA sample - the more mobility (more provinces served in) during military service, the less likely to return home to live after demobilization. This relationship is not significant for the FAA sample.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.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 UNITA SAMPLE (N = 190)			
DESIRE TO REMAIN HERE	GO HOME	NOT GO HOME	TOTAL
STAY IN CURRENT PROVINCE %	50 %	50 %	6 %
MOVE TO OTHER PROVINCE %	68 %	32 %	94 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	67 %	33 %	190
CHI-SQUARE IS SIGNIFICANT*	Probability 0.000		
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells, but Fisher's Exact Test (2 tail) also shows significance.			

The relationship between these two variables is statistically significant. Few (6%) UNITA troops wish to stay in their current province after demobilization. What this relationship shows is that even that low percentage overstates the attraction of the current location. Half

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.UNITA.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 UNITA SAMPLE (EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF TROOPS SURVEYED IN THAT LOCATION)				
GO HOME OR STAY HERE	BAILUNDO	MAVINGA	NEGAGE	TOTAL
LIVE IN NATAL PROVINCE	44 %	90 %	57 %	67 %
LIVE IN CURRENT PROVINCE	12 %	1 %	6 %	6 %

For both the UNITA and FAA samples, there are statistically significant relationships between the location at the time of interview and 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.

For the UNITA sample, Mavinga (Cuando Cubango Province) was strikingly different than the other two sites. Almost all of the troops in Mavinga wanted to return home, and almost none wanted to stay there. This difference between Cuando Cubango and other provinces was not as marked in the FAA sample, where both Cuando Cubango and Luanda Provinces were disfavored by FAA troops in terms of living there after being demobilized.

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 variation (14-15%) among the four sites in terms of the troops' interest in remaining in their current province (where interviewed) after demobilization. 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.

There are statistically significant relationships between the location where the interviews occurred (P2) and both returning home (P31) and staying in the current province (P32) to live (Chi-square probabilities of 0.000 to 0.038). More analysis would need to be done to determine whether the differential interest in going home or staying in the current province (where interviewed) reflects a FAA difference in where troops are recruited (fewer being recruited from Luanda and Cuando Cubango Provinces) or a difference in the attractiveness of the provinces. In terms of a location after demobilization, it is questionable whether Luanda has any special attraction to troops as compared to the five other large cities.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.C5 (31x20)		
TROOPS' DESIRE TO RETURN TO NATAL PROVINCE TO LIVE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P31) BY YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 190)		
YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION	RETURN HOME	NOT GO HOME
ILLITERATE, NO SCHOOLING Row %	75 %	25 %
NOT COMPLETE PRIMARY (1-3 YEARS)	58 %	42 %
COMPLETE PRIMARY (4TH GRADE) %	71 %	29 %
MIDDLE SCHOOL (5-6 GRADES) Row %	57 %	43 %
SECONDARY SCHOOL (7-12 GRADES) %	56 %	44 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	127 - 67 %	63 - 33 %
CHI-SQUARE is not significant.	Probability 0.096	

The relationship between education and the desire to return to the person's home province is only statistically significant for the FAA sample, not for the UNITA sample. In the UNITA sample the men who are illiterate or have completed primary school are most desirous of returning home.

For the FAA sample the relationship between education and the desire to return home 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.

In both samples the orientation of the category of men who have not completed primary school is anomalous. If these men in the UNITA sample were more desirous of returning home, there would have been a consistent, strong inverse relationship between education and returning home. There were questions about coding the education data; perhaps the anomaly in this relationship reveals a coding problem.

#### **6.2.3.D. DECISION TO REMAIN IN CURRENT PROVINCE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION**

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 Quartersing 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.

Unfortunately for these plans, very few (6%) UNITA troops are desirous of remaining in their current province after leaving the military. There are only a few statistically significant relationships between this variable and others. As was shown in an earlier table, half of those who want to stay where they are currently stationed are stationed in their natal province.

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

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

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

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

1. Current (interview) location (P2)

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.D1 (32x5) TROOPS' DESIRE TO REMAIN IN CURRENT PROVINCE TO LIVE AFTER DEMOBILIZATION (P32) BY MILITARY RANK (P5) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 192)		
MILITARY RANK	REMAIN HERE	LEAVE HERE
SOLDIER Row %	5 %	95 %
SERGEANT Row %	12 %	88 %
OFFICER Row %	7 %	93 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	6 %	94 %
CHI-SQUARE IS SIGNIFICANT	Probability 0.000	
KEY: * Fisher's Exact Test (2 tail) also shows significance.		

For the UNITA sample the relationship between these two variables is statistically significant. Sergeants are twice as likely (as 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 and is not significant for the FAA sample.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.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 %	5 %	95 %
SERVED IN TWO PROVINCES Row %	0	100 %
SERVED IN THREE OR MORE Row %	10 %	90 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE Row %	6 %	94 %
CHI-SQUARE IS SIGNIFICANT*	Probability 0.008	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells, but Fisher's Exact Test (2 tail) also shows significance.		

For the UNITA sample there is a statistically significant relationship between these two variables. This relationship is not significant for the FAA sample.

There is no obvious linearity in the relationship in either sample. Those 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 recruited and are still stationed in their home province. Staying for them means staying home. Perhaps 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.

#### 6.2.3.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 for either sample.

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

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

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

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

**TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.E1 (20x8)**  
**YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) BY PRE-MILITARY**  
**OCCUPATION (P8) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 249)**

PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION	NONE	1-3 YRS	4th YR	5-6 YRS	7-12 YRS	TOTAL (N)
STUDENT Row %	1 %	23 %	33 %	26 %	18 %	172
FARMER Row %	88 %	6 %	3 %	3 %	0	34
DRIVER Row %	25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	0	4
MECHANIC %	20 %	20 %	40 %	20 %	0	5
CARPENTER %	50 %	0	50 %	0	0	6
ADMINISTRA. %	0	100	0	0	0	2
TEACHER Row %	20 %	0	0	80 %	0	5
HEALTH Row %	0	0	100	0	0	1
TRADES Row %	67 %	33 %	0	0	0	3
CONSTRUCT. %	40 %	40 %	20 %	0	0	5
ELECTRICIAN %	0	0	0	0	100	1
MID PROFES. %	0	0	33 %	33 %	33 %	3
UNEMPLOYED %	100%	0	0	0	0	8
<b>CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*</b>					<b>Prob. 0.000</b>	
<b>KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.</b>						

The relationship between these two variables, formal education and pre-military occupation, is statistically significant for both the samples. Note that almost all of the troops who were farmers and all who were unemployed are illiterate.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.E2 (20x15)					
YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) BY PERCEIVED ETHNIC ADVANTAGES (P15) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 221)					
PERCEIVED ETHNIC ADVANTAGES	NONE	1-3 YRS	4th YR	5-6 YRS	7-12 YRS
YES, MANY (Column %)	9 %	54 %	56 %	51 %	56 %
YES, A FEW (Column %)	18 %	29 %	20 %	25 %	31 %
NO, NONE (Column %)	73 %	17 %	24 %	25 %	13 %
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT*				Probability 0.000	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.					

This relationship is statistically significant for the UNITA sample, but not for the FAA sample. There is a commonly believed hypothesis that more highly educated people will be less oriented toward ethnicity. That hypothesis is not supported by these data.

This table shows that the only obvious major variation is between the illiterates and the others. Three-fourths of the illiterates think that there is no advantage to their ethnicity, whereas only one-quarter or less of the others (13-25%) think so. Similarly, fewer than one-tenth of the illiterates think that there are many advantages, while more than half (51-55%) of the others think that there are many advantages.

There is a methodological concern here: to what extent were the illiterates' answers distorted by the fact that they had to verbally communicate their answers to a non-Mbundu interviewer? The others were able to answer in private and were perhaps able to better express a feeling that was repressed in the orally-communicated illiterates' responses.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.E3 (20x2)						
YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION (P20) BY LOCATION WHERE SURVEYED (P2) FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 249)						
SITE OF INTERVIEW	NONE	1-3 YRS	4th YR	5-6 YRS	7-12 YRS	TOTAL (N)
BAILUNDO	0	33 %	30 %	23 %	14 %	83
MAVINGA	45 %	12 %	28 %	12 %	4 %	83
NEGAGE	14 %	13 %	22 %	29 %	22 %	83
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC IS SIGNIFICANT					Prob. 0.000	

This relationship is statistically significant for both the UNITA and FAA samples. There is a lot of variation in education among the sites, at least as expressed by the troops interviewed in this survey. The subsample of troops interviewed at Bailundo, the headquarters for UNITA troops, and Negage are the most-educated. There are no illiterates in the former and a high percentage of people with secondary school education in the latter. The troops interviewed at Mavinga are obviously the least-educated. Almost half are illiterate, and almost none have attended secondary school.

MILITARY RANK	NONE	1-3 YRS	4th YR	5-6 YRS	7-12 YRS	TOTAL (N)
SOLDIER (%)	22 %	21 %	26 %	20 %	11 %	122
SERGEANT (%)	35 %	22 %	17 %	22 %	4 %	23
OFFICER (%)	13 %	16 %	29 %	23 %	18 %	104
TOTALS Row %	20 %	19 %	27 %	21 %	13 %	249
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC not significant*					Prob. 0.254	
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells						

This is not a statistically significant relationship in the UNITA sample, so the table is printed without column percentages. This is a surprising finding, since one would normally expect higher ranks to have higher education. More than one-eighth of the UNITA officers in this sample are illiterate, as are more than one-third of the sergeants. Only 41% of the officers are educated beyond primary school, and most of them did not progress beyond middle school. This is a major difference between the samples.

There is a statistically significant relationship between these two variables, formal education and military rank for the FAA sample. There is a direct obvious relationship; higher ranks in FAA have more education. In the FAA sample 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 background and possibilities for further study - 29% of soldiers are illiterate, while 16% have some high school education. The sergeants and officers are more homogeneous, but one out of every 18 sergeants has not gone beyond primary school.

#### **6.2.3.F. LOCATION WHERE SURVEYED (INTERVIEW LOCATION)**

The samples of UNITA and FAA troops are heterogeneous. One of the ways in which that variety is shown is in comparing the troops who were interviewed at the different locations. There is a lot of variation in key indicators from one site to another.

It has been noted already that both the UNITA and FAA samples show significant relationships with four variables: the Demobilization Decision (P3), Years of Formal Education (P20), Desire to Return to Natal Province (Return Home) to Live After Demobilization (P31), and the Desire to Remain in the Current Province (Where Interviewed) to Live After Demobilization (P32).

The UNITA sample also shows a significant relationship between the Interview Location (P2) and:

1. Location where respondent desires to live after leaving the military (post-demobilization) (P22)\*

The FAA sample also shows a significant relationship between the Interview Location (P2) and:

2. Number of years served in the military (P4)\*

**TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.F1 (22x2)**  
**LOCATION WHERE TROOPS DESIRE TO LIVE AFTER LEAVING MILITARY**  
**(P22) BY LOCATION WHERE SURVEYED (P2) FOR UNITA SAMPLE**  
**(EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF TROOPS SURVEYED IN THAT LOCATION)**

DESIRED FUTURE LOCATION	BAILUNDO	MAVINGA	NEGAGE	TOTAL
RURAL, THIS PROVINCE	5 %	1 %	3 %	3 %
RURAL IN OTHER PROVINCE	26 %	64 %	34 %	44 %
SMALLER PROVINCIAL CAPITALS	11 %	6 %	14 %	9 %
FIVE LARGE CITIES	43 %	28 %	31 %	34 %
CITY OF LUANDA	15 %	1 %	17 %	9 %
TOTAL IN SAMPLE	74	83	35	192
CHI-SQUARE IS SIGNIFICANT*		Probability 0.000		
KEY: * Questionable validity, many small cells.				

There is a statistically significant relationship between these two variables for both the UNITA and FAA samples. For the UNITA troops, the relationship is obvious. The troops at Mavinga are much more desirous of living in rural municipalities (and farming, presumably) after leaving the military, while the troops at both Bailundo and Negage are more urban-oriented. The Bailundo troops are more inclined to live in the larger cities, which corresponds to their current location.

The differences in post-demobilization destination parallel the differences in formal education, as the troops at Mavinga are much less educated.

TABLE CORRELATION.UNITA.F2 (2X4)			
LOCATION WHERE SURVEYED (P2) BY YEARS OF SERVICE (P4)			
FOR UNITA SAMPLE (N = 250)			
(EXPRESSED AS PERCENT OF TROOPS SURVEYED IN THAT LOCATION)			
NUMBER OF YEARS OF SERVICE	BAILUNDO	MAVINGA	NEGAGE
FEWER THAN 2 YEARS	10 %	2 %	2 %
2-5 YEARS	34 %	25 %	43 %
6-10 YEARS	18 %	20 %	19 %
11-15 YEARS	17 %	14 %	12 %
MORE THAN 15 YEARS	22 %	37 %	24 %
CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC is not significant		Probability 0.058	

This relationship is almost statistically significant for both the NITA and FAA samples. Again, Mavinga is distinguished from the other two UNITA sites, which are fairly similar. The troops at Mavinga are more experienced, over one-third having served more than 15 years, and just over one-half having served more than 10 years. The only major difference between the troops at Bailundo and at Negage is that the Bailundo troops contain a larger component (10%) of recently-recruited soldiers.

#### 6.2.4. CODEBOOK FOR SURVEYING ACTIVE TROOPS

P1: NUMBER OF INFORMANT  
 1-250 UNITA  
 301-550 FAA (GOVERNMENT)

P2: LOCATION OF INTERVIEW

UNITA sites:

1. Bailundo (BL)
2. Mavinga (MV)
3. Negage (NG)

FAA sites:

4. Luanda (LU)
5. Lubango (BG)
6. Luena (EN)
7. Menongue (MN)

**P3: DESIRE TO DEMOBILIZE**

- 1 = no, stay in army
- 2 = yes, leave army, demobilize

**P4: TIME IN MILITARY**

- 1 = less than 2 years
- 2 = 2-5 years
- 3 = 6-10 years
- 4 = 11-15 years
- 5 = more than 15 years

**P5: RANK IN MILITARY**

- 1 = soldier and corporal
- 2 = sergeant
- 3 = officer

**P6: PRE-MILITARY RESIDENCE (LOCATION) WHEN RECRUITED**

- 1 = rural municipality in current province  
(not provincial capital city)
- 2 = rural municipality in other province  
(not provincial capital city)
- 3 = smaller provincial capital city
- 4 = large city (means 5 cities of Benguela, Huambo,  
Lobita, Lubango, and Malange)
- 5 = Luanda city

**P7: PRE-MILITARY SOCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL STATUS**

- 1 = single, living alone
- 2 = married, living with spouse
- 3 = living with parents
- 4 = living with other relatives
- 5 = other

**P8: PRE-MILITARY OCCUPATION (note that skip some numbers)**

- 1 = student
- 2 = armer/peasant
- 3 = driver or chauffeur
- 4 = mechanic
- 5 = carpenter and cabinet-maker (wood-working)  
(not including sawyer, see 16)
- 6 = general: administrative and clerical  
(includes many office jobs)
- 7 = teacher

- 8 = health worker (includes nurse, pharmacist, etc.)  
(not physician, see 15)
- 9 = general: trades and crafts  
(includes tailor, sailor, etc)
- 10 = general: non-professional (or unlicensed) service  
industry (includes a range of jobs: shoemaker,  
barber, domestic servant, office-boy, workers in  
telegraph/telephone/communications, cook,  
watchman, etc.)
- 11 = construction (includes mason and plumber)  
(not electrician - see 12)
- 12 = electrician and electronics worker
- 13 = general: other manual labor (includes a range of  
jobs: fisherman, railroad worker, blacksmith,  
baker, gardener, machine/industrial operator,  
painter, goldsmith, industrial worker, solderer,  
demining)
- 15 = general: high-level professional (includes  
engineer, business owner or manager, agronomist,  
economist, judge, physician, pilot)
- 16 = sawyer, or lumber business
- 22 = general: middle-level professional and business  
(includes a range of jobs: accountant or book-  
keeper, *journalist*, navigator, veterinarian,  
radio/telecommunications technicians, *computer*  
operator, etc.)
- 27 = businessman
- 31 = unemployed and retired
- 39 = military and police
- 47 = religious or clergy

**P9:** PRE-MILITARY PROFESSION OF SOLDIER'S FATHER (see same codes  
that are used for P8)

**P10:** IN THE MILITARY, DID SOLDIER LEARN A USEFUL SKILL OR TRADE?

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no

**P11:** WHAT SKILL/TRADE WAS LEARNED IN THE MILITARY? (see same  
codes that are used for P8)

- 99 = not applicable (for those who answered no to P10)

**P12:** NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN WHICH SOLDIER LIVED DURING YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE (Russia as a province for one soldier)

1 = 1

2 = 2

3 = 3 or more

**(P12a) - P28:** NUMBER (ACTUAL) OF PROVINCES IN WHICH SOLDIER LIVED DURING YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE

**P13:** IN CIVILIAN LIFE, HOW POSSIBLE DOES SOLDIER PERCEIVE IT WILL BE TO LIVE (CO-EXIST) WITH SOLDIERS WHO WERE DEMOBILIZED FROM THE OTHER ARMY?

1 = easy

2 = possible

3 = difficult

4 = impossible

**P14:** DURING THE BICESSE PERIOD, WAS SOLDIER IN A QUARTERING AREA?  
(This question was asked only to UNITA soldiers)

1 = yes

2 = no

**P15:** DOES SOLDIER BELIEVE HIS ETHNICITY (OR ETHNIC GROUP) HAS ADVANTAGES OR BETTER FEATURES THAN OTHER ETHNICITIES (OR ETHNIC GROUPS)?

1 = yes, many

2 = yes, a few

3 = no, none

**P16:** NUMBER (ACTUAL) OF LANGUAGES SPOKEN BY SOLDIER

**P17:** DOES SOLDIER SPEAK PORTUGUESE?

1 = yes

2 = no

**P18:** BIRTHPLACE (see same codes that are used for P6)

**P19:** AGE CATEGORIES

1 = less than 18 years old

2 = 18-25 years old

3 = 26-35 years old

4 = more than 35 years old

**(P19a) P29: AGE: ACTUAL NUMBER OF YEARS**

**P20: YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION**

- 1 = illiterate, no schooling
- 2 = 1-3 grades (incomplete primary school)
- 3 = 4th grade (completed primary school)
- 4 = 5-6 grades (middle school, or preparatory cycle)
- 5 = 7-12 grades (secondary school)
- 6 = post-secondary education

**ONLY THOSE SOLDIERS WHO WISH TO DEMOBILIZE (LEAVE THE ARMY, ANSWER YES TO P3) ANSWERED THE REMAINING QUESTIONS**

Code 9 (not applicable) for these questions for all soldiers who do not wish to leave the army (answered no to P3)

**P21: WHAT ASSISTANCE IS MOST NEEDED AFTER DEMOBILIZATION?**

- 1 = help with employment
- 2 = help with training or education
- 3 = help with housing
- 4 = help with provision of tool kits

**P22: PLACE OF RESIDENCE AFTER LEAVING THE ARMY** (see same codes that are used for P6)

**P23: DESIRED FUTURE OCCUPATION** (see same codes that are used for P8)

**P24: DOES SOLDIER HAVE ANY PREVIOUS TRAINING OR EXPERIENCE IN THE DESIRED FUTURE PROFESSION?**

- 1 = yes
- 2 = no

**P25: WHERE DID SOLDIER ACQUIRE THAT TRAINING OR EXPERIENCE?**

- 1 = from family, at home
- 2 = at school
- 3 = in military
- 4 = in previous employment

**P26: PREFERENCE FOR EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

- 1 = self-employed
- 2 = salaried employee
- 3 = member of cooperative

**P27:** NUMBER (ACTUAL) OF PERSONS WHO SOLDIER BELIEVES WILL RESIDE WITH SOLDIER (IN HIS HOUSEHOLD) AFTER DEMOBILIZATION

**P30 - ARMY:** ARMY IN WHICH SOLDIER CURRENTLY SERVES

G = FAA (government) troops

U = UNITA troops

**P31 - HOME:** WILL POST-MILITARY RESIDENCE (P22) BE IN NATAL (BIRTHPLACE) PROVINCE (P18)?

1 = yes, same province, will return home

2 = no, different province, will not return home

**P32 - STAY:** WILL POST-MILITARY RESIDENCE (P22) BE IN CURRENT (WHERE INTERVIEWED) PROVINCE (P2)?

1 = yes, same province, will remain in current province

2 = no, different province, will not remain in current province

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