Baseline Report

Impact Evaluation of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Youth Opportunities Project, Uganda

Results from the Baseline Individual and Group Surveys

Preliminary Draft for Comments

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Acronyms

GOU	Government of Uganda
MEA	Monitoring and Extension Advisor
NDTO	NUSAF District Technical Officer
NUMU	NUSAF Management Unit
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
UBoS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
VTI	vocational training institute
VGS	Vulnerable Group Support
YOP	Youth Opportunities Program

1   Introduction

1.1   *Purpose*

This report presents the results of the baseline survey of the NUSAF YOP program, conducted by the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics (UBoS) in February through March 2008. We present here the descriptive results of the individuals interviewed, along with the means balance tests for the treatment and control selection, as well as the cross-cutting design selection.

We find that the balance of means are within tolerable limits. From the descriptive statistics it appears that, while a number of individuals are engaged in profitable economic activities, many are making very little income at this time. A number of individuals have also reported poor mental health. Most though show an interest in interacting with the groups and improving their situation. An intervention by NUSAF, if used by the individuals well, will likely have a significant impact on their livelihood.

1.2   *Background*

For two decades the bulk of Uganda has experienced robust economic growth, increased physical security and political stability, and improving levels of education and health. The 18 northern districts, however, have lagged behind the rest of the country on all counts. Commercial activity has historically been located in southwestern and central Uganda due to patterns of pre-colonial and colonial development, proximity to trading partners, and availability of infrastructure.

Moreover, two decades of civil war and insecurity in the north (and in neighboring nations) has de-stabilized the region's economy and society. Nearly all areas of the north have been experienced some form of physical insecurity—armed insurgency, internal displacement, cattle rustling, and so forth—over the past 20 years. In particular, a civil war in the ethnically-Acholi districts, a war which displaced the entire rural population of nearly 2 million people, is only now concluding. As the humanitarian emergency wanes, humanitarian aid is phasing out and national and international development assistance is increasing dramatically.

The objective of NUSAF is to empower communities in the 18 districts of northern Uganda by enhancing their capacity to systematically identify, prioritize, and plan for their needs within their own value systems and, ultimately, to improve economic livelihoods and social cohesion.

The objective of the NUSAF impact evaluation is to estimate the causal impact of participation in vocational training programs on youth's economic livelihoods and social integration. The specific intervention to be evaluated is the Youth Opportunities Program (YOP) under NUSAF. The targeted population consists of youth aged roughly 15 to 35 who live in conditions of poverty and are currently unemployed or underemployed.

YOP, the principal youth-focused program within NUSAF, has three main objectives. The first is to provide youth with specific vocational skills and tool kits to enable them earn incomes and improve their livelihood, to contribute towards community reconciliation and conflict management and to build capacity of NGOs, CBOs, and Vocational Training Institutes (VTIs) to respond to the needs of youth.

To accomplish these objectives, NUSAF has developed a highly decentralized, community and district driven system of youth vocational training. Under YOP, small groups of youth self-organize, identify a vocational skill of interest and a VTI, and apply to NUSAF District Technical Offices (NDTOs) for funding. The NDTOs process and recommend proposals to the District and the central NUSAF Management Unit (NUMU), who screen for incomplete or inappropriate proposals. Youth groups with successfully approved proposals receive a cash transfer of up to the equivalent of US$10,000 to a community bank account. These funds are used to enroll in the VTI, purchase training materials, and equip graduates with the tools and start-up costs for practicing the trade after graduation. NDTOs are supposed to provide supervision and technical assistance throughout.

The main hypotheses of the impact evaluation regard the average impact of participation in a training program on labor market success, educational attainment, leadership development, and psychosocial well-being.

Training is expected to increase the technical and professional skills of the trainee, skills that will be valued on the labor market. Therefore, youth that went through the training and acquired skills will find work more easily, be paid higher wages when finding a job, and have better quality of employment, as expressed in stability of employment.

Funds reserved for the acquisition of tools and enterprise start-up expenses will also increase the likelihood of self-employment. Thus youth that participate in the program should start a greater number of enterprises and earn greater net profits.

Training program graduates are also expected to be more likely to pursue higher levels of education and skills training, both because they have the background and the financial means (via any increased employment and incomes). Thus increased levels of educational attainment (beyond the duration of the training program) may be an additional consequence of participation.

Evidence from developed countries suggest that both education and income are strongly positively correlated with political and community participation. If this relationship is causal, then youth who participate in training programs will be expected to increase their community group and leadership activities.

The traditional role of the youth in northern Uganda is to be a net contributor to the kin network, and family, social and community status is closely tied to the ability to provide economically. Thus participation in the youth training program, by raising income, is expected to improve community integration and family/kin support.

Increased employment, incomes and social support (and diminished idleness) is also expected to directly improve self-esteem and self-actualization and reduce hostility, aggression, and the incidence spousal/child abuse.

The value of a baseline survey is that it can capture some of the primary determinants of individual success, including an individual's initial human capital, especially levels of prior education, an individual's initial social capital, in particular his or her ability to raise funds through kin networks and an individual's entrepreneurial abilities, including psychological traits (optimism, emotional stability, etc) and attitudes towards risk.

The baseline questionnaire was developed and pre-tested in July through September 2007 and presented to the NUSAF office for comments. In February 2008 one of the consultants participated with the UBoS training of the enumerators and the initial field work. During the field work a number of issues arose, the most important being that the UBoS enumerators were instructed to conduct the questionnaire in English as often as possible. This could potentially lead to issues of consistency within the data as many people will claim to speak English but have a very low grasp of the language.

A number of sensitive questions regarding abduction and violence were included in the questionnaire. The ability of a respondent to skip questions was stressed, and despite this compliance was very high, with only 3 individuals opting to skip questions.

Overall the baseline appears to have gone well, though the issues of the language used are still present.

2   Literature Review

Employment interventions are increasingly popular as interventions and come in many forms. As a recent summary of practices by Betcherman et al. (2007) note, there are at least eight approaches: bettering labor market conditions, improving entrepreneurship, skills training, improving training systems, improve networking of people, labor market regulations, overseas employment and a combination of these.
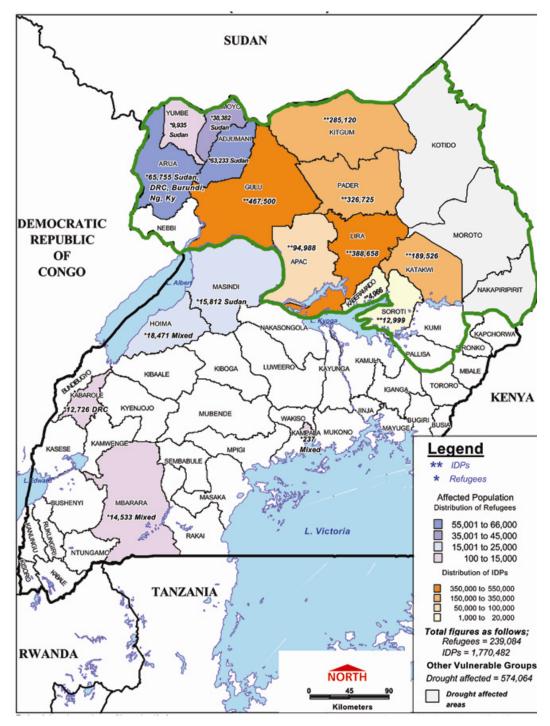
The majority of employment interventions are targeted in developing countries and Latin America, with relatively few in Africa. Employment options in Africa present a unique problem as most individuals are employed in the informal sector. Labor programs though have had a high level of success in developing countries as the return on employment improvement is very high.

There are though very few good evaluations of employment interventions, leading Betcherman et al. to conclude that the outcomes reported for these programs are likely overstated. The impact and cost effectiveness of such programs is thus in doubt.

3   State of Development in Northern Uganda

The current economic situation in northern Uganda is very poor. While Uganda as a whole has experienced very high levels of real per capita economic growth, averaging 3.4% from 1995 to 2004 (WDI 2009), the north, compromising just under one-third of the total population of Uganda, has lagged behind the southern areas.

A study commissioned by NUSAF from the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics in 2004 found that the literacy rate of those in the north was about 54 percent, compared to the national average of 68 percent. For those aged 6-25 years, 14 percent had received no formal schooling. This was even more pronounced in the region of Karamoja (Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts), where 60 percent of this population had never gone to school, most due to lack of interest in schooling.

Households in the north reported monthly consumption expenditures of only 72,800 USH (approximately $36), about half of the average national monthly consumption expenditure of 139,300 USH (approximately $70). Food composed 70% of this expenditure in the north, compared with the national average of only 44%.

Map of Uganda with IDP and refugee populations in 2005 from OCHA (2005). Districts in the green boundary are part of the NUSAF program. This impact evaluation includes all districts except the Acholi region of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts.

A significant part of this difference in development between the north and the south is due to a protracted civil war between the government and the rebel group the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) that has affected much of the north since 1986. The LRA operated a program of abduction in order to terrorize the local population and increase the size of its membership. In 1993, many of the more well-off civilian population voluntarily moved to towns to avoid the conflict, but most of the people were unable to leave and stayed behind. Starting in 2000, in an effort to better fight the rebel group, the government of Uganda, with the humanitarian support of the World Food Program (WFP), forced the majority of the population in the Acholi region of northern Uganda, along with some communities in Apac, Lira and Katakwi districts, into IDP camps. This movement caused a number of difficulties for the people as there are few means of making a living in the camps, and all dietary and health considerations are now handled by the international community. In 2005, UN OCHA estimated that 1.8 million people were officially IDPs in northern Uganda - up to 90% of the population in some areas. While the LRA has not ceased operations, it is now operating solely inside the Democratic Republic of the Congo and appears to no longer present a threat to the people of Uganda. Many of the people in IDP camps are now returning home, though the movement is slow due to lingering concerns about the violence returning.

In addition to Uganda's own civil war, the conflicts in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo has led to numerous security concerns in Uganda's bordering districts in the West Nile region (Adjumani, Arua, Moyo, Nebbi and Yumbe). Despite some difficulties, these districts are now seeing increased economic growth due to the improvement of trade routes and relations with neighboring countries.

The Karamoja region (Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts) faces a unique set of challenges in northern Uganda. While never affected by the LRA conflict, they have experience many years of conflict due to the prevalence of cattle rustling between communities. Karamoja is a very arid region and, due to numerous recent droughts, most communities rely almost entirely on cattle for food. This conflict has spilled over into the Soroti and Katakwi districts, where some of the population moved into IDP camps to avoid Karamoja raiding parties. These communities have now all moved home.

4   Detailed description of NUSAF program

4.1   *Background of NUSAF*

NUSAF is a US$100 million IDA credit from the World Bank to the GOU which became
effective in February of 2003. Its objective is to empower communities in the 18 (now 29)
districts of northern Uganda by enhancing their capacity to systematically identify, prioritize,
and plan for their needs within their own value systems and, ultimately, to improve
economic livelihoods and social cohesion.

NUSAF is expected to formally conclude its operations in February of 2009. The final
disbursements to component projects was made at the end of October 2008 to allow
adequate time for implementation and closure.

NUSAF has four original components: (1) Community Development Initiatives, which
provide health, education, transport and water/sanitation infrastructure to communities; (2)
Community Reconciliation and Conflict Management, including training and activities to
support peacebuilding, traditional systems, and psychosocial programs; and (3) Vulnerable
Groups Support (VGS), which provides a variety of group-based interventions designed to
reduce the vulnerability of especially poor and marginalized groups. VGS interventions
include income generating activities, vocational training, life-skills training, cash support to
families, and food security, among other activities.
A fourth component, the Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP), was added to NUSAF in
2005.

4.2   *Background of YOP*

YOP had begun as a $1.6 million Northern Uganda Youth Rehabilitation Fund (NUYRF)
with grant funding from the Japanese Social Development Fund. Its purpose was to pilot
vocational training interventions. The project selected vocational training institutions to train
unemployed youth in trade skills (accompanied by tool kits for the trade) in order to
improve their chances for employment. In some cases this training also provided life skills
and psychosocial counseling to the beneficiaries.

In March 2005, NUSAF decided to scale up this effort and committed roughly $6 million to YOP, with $9 million disbursed under VGS and $6 million under CDI.

YOP, the principal youth-focused program within NUSAF, has three main objectives:
- To provide youth with specific vocational skills and tool kits to enable them earn incomes and improve their livelihood;
- To contribute towards community reconciliation and conflict management; and
- To build capacity of NGOs, CBOs, and Vocational Training Institutes (VTIs) to respond to the needs of youth.

Youth also receive training and IGA support under the VGS programs, programs which have the additional objective of reaching the most vulnerable groups and increasing their ability to escape or ameliorate their vulnerability, whether this is extreme poverty, acute illness, social exclusion, and so forth.

To accomplish these objectives, NUSAF has developed a highly decentralized, community- and district-driven system of youth vocational training. Under YOP, small groups of youth self-organize, identify a vocational skill of interest and a vocational training institute (VTI), and apply to NUSAF District Technical Offices (NDTOs) for funding. The NDTOs process and recommend proposals to the District and the central NUSAF Management Unit (NUMU), who screen for incomplete or inappropriate proposals. Youth groups with successfully approved proposals receive a cash transfer of up to the equivalent of US$10,000 to a community bank account. These funds are used to enroll in the VTI, purchase training materials, and equip graduates with the tools and start-up costs for practicing the trade after graduation. NDTOs are supposed to provide supervision and technical assistance throughout.

Vocational training and IGA programs are also provided under the NUSAF Vulnerable Groups (VGS) program and follow the same appraisal, selection and implementation process. The principal differences between YOP and VGS programs are as follows: (1) VGS includes a broader range of support programs, (2) VGS targets persons of all ages and are

not limited to youth, and (3) VGS has the additional objective of reducing the vulnerability of specific groups.

A few aspects of the YOP and VGS youth programs are worth high-lighting.

- The criteria by which past YOP and VGS proposals have been selected for appraisal and approval in the Districts is not clear, and selection procedures appear to have varied over time and by District. There have also been allegations of corruption, mismanagement, and fraud aimed at many NUSAF, District, and community officials. Many of these allegations have been addressed head on by NUSAF management, with several improvements made in the past year.

- It is not clear that the Districts have been successful in targeting vulnerable youth. There are signs that urban and peri-urban youth, educated youth, and well-connected youth were more likely to receive funds than rural, uneducated, and dislocated youth.

- Demand for YOP and VGS programs at the community level has been much greater than the supply of funds and staff. Thousands more proposals have been received in the District offices than can be funded, and there is a one- to three-year backlog of proposals to be assessed and considered for funding. This, combined with the two above points, necessitated the use of a randomized experiment in order to identify the causal impact of the program.

- It seems a large number of individual youth projects have also suffered from poor planning, management and accountability. While there are some cases of corruption or fraud by the community facilitator, VTI, or youth themselves, the more common problem seems to be poor decisions and management of funds. According to program officers, the most important determinants of training success are good planning (e.g. reservation of funds for tools and enterprise start-up), good investment choices (e.g. oriented towards available markets), District or community monitoring and oversight, and provision of technical extension services where required. In order to test the importance of oversight for the youth groups, a cross-cutting design has been implemented.

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5   Impact Evaluation Design

5.1   *Experimental design*

Random assignment to treatment and control groups was done at the central NUMU level. To develop experimental treatment and control groups, NDTOs were asked to perform desk and field appraisals on a multiple of the normal number of targeted proposals per district, and select by lottery those that receive the program versus those that will be held as controls.

To understand the value of an experimental evaluation, where a random control group is maintained, consider the consequence of only surveying youth from funded proposals. NUSAF could survey these youth both before and after the program and compare the change over time. Any change would be due not only to the program, however, but also any other changes in the time period, such as peace, return from displacement, or normal economic growth and development. By surveying a control group who does not receive the program, NUSAF can estimate the average impact of the changes over time common to all youth, and thus avoid confusing the program impact with these other influences.

A non-random control group, however, might present problems. Those youth that propose sub-projects and are successful are likely to be different from those youth that do not propose a sub-project, or who fail along the way. A comparison of funded to unfunded youth would therefore confuse the program impact with pre-existing differences, such as lower education, lower motivation, or other factors that are difficult to observe. This is known as selection bias. A random control group avoids these difficulties, by ensuring that the youth that receive the program are no different than those that do not. This identification strategy is discussed in detail below.

Average treatment effects

When treatment assignment is randomized and compliance with treatment assignment is perfect—all those assigned to the training complete it, and all those in the comparison group do not pursue training by other means—then the average treatment effect, or ATE, is simply the difference in performance among the youth in the treatment versus control groups. With

baseline data on particular outcomes, one can also calculate an ATE on the differential improvement over time between treatment and control youth.

Note that these ATEs are only relevant and generalizable to the subpopulation of youth that became eligible for the training program—those who formed themselves into groups, applied for the training, and met the minimum criteria. Such youth may be a representative sample of all youth in the region, but it is more likely that they are the more motivated, organized, and educated youth. Where communities nominate their most vulnerable youth for the program, the subpopulation about which we can make statements may rather be underprivileged. In the absence of a population-based survey of youth in the north, however, we may not know who exactly is the target subpopulation. Even so, the ATE among the group of eligible applicants is still an important policy parameter of interest.

ATE under imperfect compliance

Some youth selected for training may not complete the program, of course, and those not selected may find alternative means to receive the "treatment", such as by finding other sources of funding for a training program. That is, there is imperfect or partial compliance. Under such circumstances, there are a variety of parameters that can be calculated, all of which estimate different but important parameters of interest.

For clarity, we should distinguish between a treatment assignment (or intention to treat) variable Z, which for each youth takes on a value of 1 if his or her group's proposal is funded, and takes on a value of 0 otherwise. Call the treatment (or receipt of training) indicator variable T, which takes on a value of 1 if the youth participates in a vocational training program, and 0 otherwise. If compliance among both treatment and control groups is perfect (that is, if youth assigned to the program always take and complete it, and if the control youth do not take any training) then Z and T are identical. Otherwise they differ.

In the case of the YOP program, compliance among the treated is expected to be close to perfect, and thus not a major concern. The major source of non-compliance may be among the control group, who may seek training by other means (or may receive training programs from NGOs). In the absence of the training program, control youth may also be more likely

to receive non-training assistance pro-grams from NGOs, which might be considered as further increasing non-compliance.

The intention to treat (or ITT) estimate of the ATE is simply the difference between those youth as-signed to the treatment and control groups, irrespective of compliance. This is not necessarily equal to the average impact of receipt of a training program on an average youth. It nevertheless may be an important parameter of policy interest. Policy-makers know that all youth will not necessarily take up an offered program, so knowing the average benefit of offering a program with a relatively fixed cost is an important outcome of interest.

To obtain something closer to the true ATE, the impact of actual participation, the ITT variable, Z, can be used as an instrument for whether or not a youth partook in a training program, T. This quantity will give us an estimate of the impact of training on those youth who are induced by assignment (Z) to take advantage of the training, but otherwise would not have done so—a group that is often referred to as the compliers. This is sometimes known as a local ATE, or LATE.

What the LATE estimate does not tell us is the impact of the program on youth who would have found a way to enroll in vocational training in any case, or those who would never enroll regardless of assignment. One might argue that the impact of treatment on the compliers is a key policy parameter of interest. It will not, however, be representative of the average impact on all participants, and so would not be appropriate to include in a cost-benefit analysis of training programs.

Externalities

Experimental programs may create spillover effects whenever untreated individuals are affected by the treatment program. In a village, for example, the introduction of several newly trained tailors or construction workers may lower the price of these services, and thus adversely impact the well-being of other tailors in the village. Conversely, if production increases in the village due to the new influx of skills, it could create a multiplier effect that benefits non-recipients.

Such broader social spillover effects will not be captured by the individual survey evaluation, a fact that must be kept in mind when using the results of the analysis to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the programs.

If control youth are affected by such spillovers, however, the estimated ATEs would misrepresent the true ATE. To avoid these concerns, it is recommended that treatment and control youth be drawn from different villages or parishes. This is unlikely to be problematic in this case, as one criteria for initial proposal selection by the NDTOs is usually an equitable geographic spread. Thus overlap within villages is unlikely to be substantial.

Treatment heterogeneity

Another set of policy parameters of interest are the conditional ATEs—the average impacts of the program on youth with different initial characteristics, such as illiteracy, high social capital, urban location, and so forth. Several hypotheses regarding such treatment heterogeneity are presented above.

To identify these heterogeneous impacts, treatment can be interacted with initial values of these characteristics and the conditional impact identified. In these cases, however, it will be important to recognize that many initial characteristics are inter-correlated (i.e. high education with urban presence and high family incomes), and so attribution of the conditional effect to a particular initial trait must be done with care, primarily by controlling for the maximum number of such interactions.

5.2 Sampling Strategy

As the demand from the districts for funding through NUSAF exceeded the total budget of the program, the targeting of which groups to fund was selected randomly from a pool of qualified projects. Each of the 10 districts in the study though faced their own budget constraint for funding, and so the sampling of the groups was done at the district level. In each district between 50% and 60% of the groups were selected for funding, depending on budget limits.

After selection there are 264 treatment and 258 control groups. From each of these groups 5 people were randomly selected to be interviewed, with 1313 individuals in the treatment and 1274 in the control groups.

At the beginning of the interview the entire group was assembled to answer a group questionnaire. The 5 individuals were then randomly selected from each group to be interviewed. The questionnaire took approximately 90 minutes to administer and was done in either the local language or English, whichever was determined by the UBoS enumerators to be appropriate.

5.3 Cross-Cutting Design

It is widely believed that the quality management, planning, and extension services provided by the District and the community facilitators are key determinants of individual youth group success. Thus evaluating the impact of these services (planning support, supervision, extension services, etc.) may be more important and interesting than the evaluation of a simple training program itself. Thus the process as well as the program can be evaluated, providing valuable management information.

According to NUSAF managers, proper facilitation and follow-up by local government, facilitators, or other local actors could avoid difficulties in the groups, such as lack of experience or expertise to budget appropriately for tools and business start-up costs, manage conflicts or failure to share decision-making and profits equitably, all of which will likely improve group performance. Unfortunately, under the current NUSAF system, there are no explicit incentives for local actors to perform these duties.

The YOP evaluation provides an opportunity not only to institute such incentives, but to test their effectiveness. The lessons learned from this exercise can help improve future implementation planning and processes in NUSAF and in local government more generally.

The youth groups have been given an additional payment to a monitoring and extension advisor (MEA) that has been chosen by the group of youth themselves. The MEA will provide monitoring and extension services to the group. This design is intended to improve

capacity and monitoring while still maintaining the independence and empowerment of the youth groups.

The MEA will be paid conditional on the quality of the services provided to the group. In the beginning, the group and the MEA will sign a contract specifying the responsibilities of the MEA, to be determined by the youth group and the MEA jointly.

The MEA responsibilities include:
- Advise in reviewing and adjusting the group's budget
- Provide business advice and link the group with sector specialists
- Advise on and assist with bookkeeping and accounting
- Advise on and assist with procurement of needed tools and assets
- Assist with group monthly and quarterly reports to NDTO
- Assist with conflict resolution and monitoring of group dynamics
- Advise on and monitor profit sharing within the group
- Advise on operations and maintenance of tools and assets
- Monitor and supervise group performance, including on spot visits and follow up support where advice is not followed

The projects that received funding have been divided into three groups of 100 projects each. Group 1 is treated as normal, group 2 has the NDTO run the evaluation of the MEAs and the remaining projects will be given the money up-front. In group 2, NUSAF will provide the additional money to the local authority for each sub-project to receive the additional treatment. This authority will then be responsible for collecting the reports from the MEA, as well as calling in the groups after 6 months to evaluate the performance of the MEA. This evaluation will be done with a short survey where the group members rank the performance of the MEA on a number of different categories, as outlined in the section "Role of the MEA" above. If the MEA receives a minimum ranking, then he or she will receive the money. In group 3, the sub-projects have been given the money up-front and instructed on how to make a contract that they will sign with an MEA detailing responsibilities and payment method. The group then decides whether to pay the MEA at the end of the 6 months, without any input from the local authorities.

6   Validity of the Sample

Balance of means tests are presented in Appendix B. Sampling groups at the district level creates a problem for testing the balance of the treatment and control samples, meaning a normal t-test is not appropriate. The appropriate balance test is a regression on the desired variable with treatment and district dummies and the standard errors clustered at the group level.

The t-statistics for a sample of key variables is presented in the appendix. The majority of the variables show a value near or below 1. Of concern though are the variables income in last 7 days without outliers dropped, whether the individual's mother is alive and the incidence of vocational training, which have t-statistics well above 1. Due to the lateness of receiving the baseline data and the programming difficulties of changing the sample, it was not possible to re-sample the treatment and control groups. This should not present too much of a difficulty for the eventual follow-up as these differences can be controlled for.

The balance of means tests for the cross-cutting design are presented in Appendix C.

7   Baseline Characteristics of the Individual and Household

The summary statistics for the baseline are presented in Appendix A.

7.1   Demographics
During the survey approximately 85 individuals were targeted as being over 35 and thus outside the program age limit. These individuals have been dropped from the survey. For those within the age range, the average is 24.5 years, with 33% being female. Each household contains on average 2 children below 14 years of age. 60% of the sample are either married or living with a partner, and 39% those that are living alone are responsible for children, with

on average 0.5 kids. Finally, 54% of those surveyed have a living father and 78% have a living mother.

7.2 Education

At this time we do not have data from the baseline on the highest level of schooling achieved. Only 4% of the sample are currently attending school, and 11% have ever received vocational training.

7.3 Household Assets

Individuals in northern Uganda have a variety of assets in their households. 20% of those surveyed live in a house or semi-detached building, with 80% living in huts. There is a wide variance in the number of animals in each household. 34% of individuals have some cattle. Those that own animals own a wide range.

95% of households own hoes for farming. 69% own a bicycle and 39% own a cellular phone. This is a high number given that are expensive items for people to own. 67% of people also own a radio.

7.4 Individual Income

In the week preceding the questionnaire, youth report making on average 8300 Ugandan Shillings (approximately $5). There is though a high variance among those in economic activities.

Many individuals do not engage in economic activities. 43% of those interviewed reported having no income in the 7 days preceding the interviews and 26% reported no income over the last 4 weeks.

7.5 Business Network

18% of all the youth report asking another person for advice on their economic activities, which is 32% of those that engaged in economic activities. Of those that asked for advice, they spent on average 1.7 hours speaking to someone in the last week.

7.6 Loans

Loans appear to be prevalent with the youth. 33% report having gotten a loan in the last year. 37% report that they could receive a loan of 100,000 Ugandan Shillings (approximately $70) and 11% report they could obtain a loan of 1 million Ugandan Shillings.

A number of youth have experience with savings. 12% report participating in a savings program, depositing on average 300,000 Ugandan Shillings.

7.7 Risk Preferences

At the end of the questionnaire, individuals were asked if they wanted to participate in a risk game conducted by a flip of a coin. This is a direct measure of their propensity to engage in a risky activity. 68% accepted the game with little difference between men and women.

7.8 Social Involvement

96% of the individuals report going to church often and 40% report going out on activities with their friends.

7.9 Baseline Adult Health

Very few of the youth report difficulties in physical activities. 9% report difficulty in walking for a long distance, working on their farms or for a half day.

7.10 Exposure to Violence

Only 3% of the youth report belonging to an armed group, though 16% report their home being shot at and 20% have witnessed a killing or had a family member abducted.

7.11 Emotional Distress

The incidence of reported emotional distress among the youth is high. 22% report being often or sometimes jumpy and 36% often or sometimes in fear of losing their family. 26% report often or sometimes feeling that they don't value their own life. Only 13% though are often or sometimes not confident about their future.

8 Baseline Group Characteristics

8.1   Skills

The majority of the groups have someone within the group that has some basic reading and language skills. Out of 522, 5 of the groups have no one that can speak English, 61 with less than 25% speaking English and 13 with less than 10%. Only 3 groups have no one that can read in any language, 5 have less than 10% who can read in any language and 19 have less than 25% that can read in any language.

8.2   Within Group Diversity

The two stated religions of the group members are either Muslim or Christian, with 90% of the members being Christian. Only 11 of the groups are entirely Muslim, while 173 groups have a composition of both Muslims and Christians, with an average of 6.4 Muslims per group.

8.3   Involvement of Facilitator

The role of the facilitator in the group is to assist with the application process and overcome any difficulties in organization. The facilitator is thus very important for the successful organization of the groups. 66% of the groups report meeting with their facilitator more than twice.

8.4   Individual Attitudes to Group

From individual survey, members were asked about their groups. All said they trust their group members somewhat or very much, and all but 2% said they don't expect there to be conflicts. Only 2% said they believed their voice was not heard, and 7% said they would prefer not to work with the same group if they could do it over again.

9   Simple Correlations

While it is difficult to make a causal discussion of the variables in the baseline, an exploration of the correlations across variables can give important information about the relationships between the indicators.

In order to make use of the numerous asset data, a principal components method is used to construct an asset index. Specifically, PC analysis extracts a linear combination of assets that best express the common information. Each variable is first normalized by its mean and standard deviation, and then, for the first principal component, a linear combination of all of the variables is found that maximizes the variance. This procedure then produces an index of assets with zero mean that is very robust to the specification of what assets are included. Such a method was made popular by Filmer and Pritchett (2001), who used the method to construct welfare indices for populations where income and consumption data are missing.

The correlation between assets and the two income measures, income in the last 4 weeks and income in the last 7 days, is 0.1567 and 0.1364 respectively, a small but non-trivial correlation.

For the mental health measures, assets and income measures are well correlated for distress only. Pro-social, hostility and a dummy for if hostile are near 0. Controlling for district effects, both income measures are negatively related to distress and significant at the 98% level. Assets are also negatively related and significant at the 99% level.

Advice networks, which may increase income from acquiring good business knowledge, or may be determined by another factor, such as education or age, is well correlated with income and assets. Controlling for districts, the number of people the individual asked for advice is positively associated with income and assets at the 99% level.

Surprisingly, income is not correlated with whether the individual's mother or father is alive. Assets are also not correlated with whether an individual's mother is alive, though they are negatively associated with whether the father is alive at the 98% level.

Income and assets are , as would be expected, both well correlated with whether the person has ever used a bank or savings group.

An interesting outcome of the survey is that attitudes to risk were asked in two different ways. Midway during the questionnaire, theoretical questions were asked about such things as whether the person would have unprotected sex, walk alone at night, whether they would invest in a business that may fail and different versions of money games involving a chance at making money or losing money in a business. At the end of the questionnaire, the respondent was asked if they want to play a game involving real money where a coin is flipped. The correlations between the actual game, individual questions, an index of questions, income and assets is presented in Appendix E.

Two things are apparent in these correlations. First, while the risk game is *not* well correlated across any of theoretical risk questions, controlling for district effects, the risk game is positively associated at the 99% level with the questions "Imagine that you have 200,000 USH. Would you like to invest the money in a business that has a good chance of making a high profit, even though the business could also fail (meaning that the 200,000 USH are gone)?", "Are you likely to invest your money in a business that could have high profits, but could also fail (50/50)?", "Are you likely to argue with a friend about an issue on which he or she has a very different opinion?" and the asset index.

Second, neither the risk game nor risk index is associated with assets, though the risk index is negatively associated at the 99% level with income.

These results suggest that the risk questions may have captured some information about risk taking, though the results are not consistent.

10 External Validity

In order to understand the generalizability of the sample used in this evaluation beyond the sample, the baseline characteristics are compared to other studies of similar design. As there is no current survey of the general conditions in northern Uganda, this comparison will focus on three surveys conducted before the YOP baseline in early 2008.

The studies include the 2004 Northern Uganda Survey (NUS), the 2006 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) and the 2006 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS). Each of these surveys was conducted by UBoS in random households using a similar questionnaire across all of the districts in northern Uganda. For each of these surveys we only look at comparable regions and age groups as the YOP members.

A comparison of the data between these surveys and the YOP baseline across a selection of variables is presented in Appendix D. Across all of the samples, YOP members own significantly more assets and are much more educated. Additionally, women are clearly highly unrepresented in YOP, accounting for only 33% of the YOP population.

The NUS was conducted as an exploration of the conditions in northern Uganda to help with the design of NUSAF. As the NUS is older than other surveys, it will capture both the change households have experienced since 2004 and whether NUSAF YOP participants are different than the general population. It is not possible to separate out these two effects.

The differences across the NUS and YOP samples is very striking and suggests that using the NUS as a baseline would be incorrect. Households in the YOP study are 5 times more likely to own a radio or bicycle and 3 times more likely to own a mobile phone or cattle. The rates of some primary and some higher education are similar, while NUS respondents were 15 times more likely to have no education and one fourth as likely to have secondary schooling.

This striking difference across groups suggests why a careful impact evaluation is necessary. Using the NUS as a baseline would greatly over-exaggerate the effect of the program as there are already major differences in the samples.

The DHS is an international standard survey conducted in numerous countries around the world. In 2006, the survey found that more households own radios and mobile phones than the 2004 NUS, though the number of assets is still half that of the YOP households. The difference in education levels is similar to NUS. This suggests that either all of the improvement of conditions was achieved in the 1 ½ years between the DHS and YOP

baseline, or, as is more likely, the YOP group individuals are in fact more educated and their households have more assets than the rest of the population.

Because of data limitations, the UNHS survey is only available for a few select variables. It confirms the DHS on the number of bicycles owned, though the number of mobile phones is similar to the NUS.

Finally, a principal component (PC) comparison across assets is included to determine whether general assets are higher in the YOP groups. The benefit of a PC analysis is that it takes a broad range of assets, including the number of radios, TVs, bicycles, other vehicles, mobile phones, cattle, chickens and pigs owned by the household and condenses these items into one value.

The results of t-tests across the NUS and DHS samples confirms that YOP households have a significantly greater number of assets than any of the other surveys.

11   Summary

This report has presented the results of the baseline individual and group survey of 2587 individuals in 522 groups across 10 districts in northern Uganda. In addition to providing an overview of the current situation of the participant, there are several issues raised by this data. First, while a number of individuals are engaged in profitable economic activities, many are making very little income at this time. A number of individuals have also reported poor mental health. Most though show an interest in interacting with the groups and improving their situation. An intervention by NUSAF, if used by the individuals well, will likely have a significant impact on their livelihood.

Appendix A:

Summary of Baseline Data

Description	Number Responding	Percent Responding	Percent Missing	Mean	Standard Deviation	Min Value	Max Value
1. BACKGROUND CHARATERISTICS OF RESPONDENT							
q1a: Location: District	2619	100%	0%	6.71	3.74	1	13
q1b: Urban/Rural	2619	100%	0%	1.79	0.41	1	2
q5d: Day of Interview	2618	100%	0%	13.60	9.96	1	29
q5m: Month of Interview	2618	100%	0%	2.61	0.50	1	8
q11: Age	2618	100%	0%	24.92	5.28	2	59
q12: Sex	2614	100%	0%	0.34	0.47	0	1
q13: Ethnic group	2594	99%	1%	49.17	11.54	3	68
q14i: Brothers and sisters living	2616	100%	0%	5.42	3.17	0	49
q14ii: Brothers and sisters dead	2592	99%	1%	1.48	1.78	0	20
q15a: Is biological father alive?	2617	100%	0%	0.54	0.51	0	4
q15b: Year last saw father alive?	1133	43%	57%	1995.96	8.04	1970	2008
q16: Education of father	2618	100%	0%	3.16	1.99	1	8
q17: Occupation of father	2462	94%	6%	2.78	2.99	1	10
q18i: Number of brothers father has living	2570	98%	2%	1.79	1.65	0	11
q18ii: Number of brothers father has dead	2502	96%	4%	1.53	1.58	0	12
q19i: Number of sisters father has alive	2574	98%	2%	1.79	1.52	0	10
q19ii: Number of sisters father has dead	2502	96%	4%	0.92	1.18	0	8
q20a: Is biological mother alive?	2618	100%	0%	0.77	0.42	0	4
q20b: Year last saw mother alive?	566	22%	78%	1997.28	8.01	1932	2008
q21: Education of mother	2618	100%	0%	2.08	1.66	1	8
q22: Occupation of mother	2551	97%	3%	1.54	1.64	1	10
q23i: Number of brothers mother has living	2574	98%	2%	1.96	1.72	0	18
q23ii: Number of brothers mother has dead	2493	95%	5%	1.28	1.43	0	11
q24i: Number of sisters mother has alive	2577	98%	2%	2.07	1.63	0	9
q24ii: Number of sisters mother has dead	2505	96%	4%	0.82	1.16	0	11
3. HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
q33: Type of housing unit	2613	100%	0%	4.45	1.11	1	6
q34: Number of rooms in home	2584	99%	1%	2.57	1.42	0	13
q35: Dweling status (rent, owned, etc)	2607	100%	0%	1.56	1.71	1	9
q36: Material for roof	2615	100%	0%	5.09	1.93	1	7
q37: Material for walls	2612	100%	0%	6.38	2.36	1	9
q38: Material for floor	2611	100%	0%	3.90	0.41	1	6
q39: Source of lighting	2602	99%	1%	4.01	0.86	1	7
q40: Type of toilet facility	2599	99%	1%	2.45	2.28	1	8
q41: Distance to nearest source of drinking water (km)	2613	100%	0%	0.77	1.18	0	20
q41b: Distance to nearest source of drinking water (10m)	2612	100%	0%	1.86	2.26	0	9
q42: Distance to nearest source of any water (km)	2613	100%	0%	0.68	1.08	0	20
q42b: Distance to nearest source of any water (10m)	2612	100%	0%	1.94	2.27	0	9
q43don: Number of donkeys	2608	100%	0%	0.02	0.32	0	8
q43oxe: Number of oxe	2614	100%	0%	0.38	1.62	0	65
q43cat: Number of cattle	2615	100%	0%	1.25	3.76	0	99
q43goa: Number of goats	2615	100%	0%	2.70	4.39	0	70
q43she: Number of sheep	2613	100%	0%	0.66	2.45	0	50
q43pig: Number of pigs	2614	100%	0%	0.29	1.17	0	16
q43chi: Number of chickens	2614	100%	0%	5.86	7.37	0	99
q43duc: Number of ducks	2608	100%	0%	0.59	2.53	0	43
q43dov: Number of doves	2613	100%	0%	0.39	2.29	0	40
q43man: Number of mango trees	2615	100%	0%	1.87	3.69	0	99
q43ban: Number of banana trees	2611	100%	0%	4.90	15.22	0	99
q43pin: Number of pineapple trees	2613	100%	0%	2.29	11.27	0	99
q43okt: Number of other trees	2615	100%	0%	4.51	12.66	0	99

q43hoe: Number of hoes	2614	100%	0%	3.19	2.87	0	99
q43pan: Number of pangas	2613	100%	0%	1.06	1.02	0	25
q43plo: Number of ploughs	2615	100%	0%	0.20	0.58	0	11
q43gra: Number of granary	2611	100%	0%	0.46	0.96	0	8
q43bic: Number of bicycles	2611	100%	0%	0.85	0.76	0	8
q43mot: Number of motorcycles	2613	100%	0%	0.05	0.25	0	4
q43mov: Number of cars or trucks	2611	100%	0%	0.02	0.17	0	4
q43tra: Number of tractors	2615	100%	0%	0.01	0.11	0	3
q43mob: Number of mobile phones	2615	100%	0%	0.50	0.78	0	7
q43wat: Number of watches	2614	100%	0%	0.45	0.89	0	13
q43sof: Number of sofas	2615	100%	0%	0.25	1.08	0	30
q43arm: Number of armchairs	2612	100%	0%	1.17	2.59	0	50
q43sbc: Number of other chairs	2613	100%	0%	2.47	2.98	0	50
q43lar: Number of large tables	2615	100%	0%	0.65	0.98	0	10
q43oth: Number of other tables	2613	100%	0%	1.76	1.76	0	34
q43mat: Number of mattresses	2615	100%	0%	2.27	2.08	0	50
q43ket: Number of kettles	2610	100%	0%	0.40	0.73	0	7
q43iro: Number of irons	2615	100%	0%	0.55	0.84	0	13
q43jer: Number of jerry cans	2615	100%	0%	3.16	2.08	0	20
q43pot: Number of pots	2615	100%	0%	5.16	3.20	0	44
q43sto: Number of stoves	2613	100%	0%	0.36	1.12	0	34
q43car: Number of car batteries	2612	100%	0%	0.05	0.31	0	8
q43gen: Number of generators	2611	100%	0%	0.02	0.15	0	3
q43sew: Number of sewing machines	2612	100%	0%	0.05	0.28	0	5
q43boa: Number of boats	2614	100%	0%	0.02	0.19	0	6
q43ben: Number of boat engines	2613	100%	0%	0.01	0.14	0	5
q43rad: Number of radios	2612	100%	0%	0.76	0.67	0	10
q43cas: Number of cassette players	2614	100%	0%	0.16	0.42	0	4
q43tel: Number of TVs	2614	100%	0%	0.02	0.28	0	11
q43vid: Number of VCRs	2612	100%	0%	0.01	0.09	0	1
q43lap: Number of Laptops	2614	100%	0%	0.01	0.14	0	4
q43otr: Number of others	2592	99%	1%	0.31	2.19	0	99
q44: Do you have land?	2588	99%	1%	0.94	0.24	0	1
5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILY AND KIN							
q52a: Is your HH caring?	2600	99%	1%	1.18	0.54	1	4
q53: Number of angry disputes with family in last 2 weeks	2607	100%	0%	0.11	0.60	0	14
q54: Number of angry disputes with non-family in last 2 weeks	2611	100%	0%	0.06	0.38	0	9
q55: Married or living with partner	2609	100%	0%	2.20	1.62	1	7
q56: Partners age	1501	57%	43%	25.84	6.42	0	77
q57: Year married/living together	1492	57%	43%	1994.15	111.21	1	2008
q58a: Any biological children?	2576	98%	2%	0.63	0.48	0	1
q58b: Number of children	1654	63%	37%	2.56	1.72	0	20
q59a: Any non-biological children?	2558	98%	2%	0.26	0.44	0	1
q59b: Number of non-biological children	720	27%	73%	1.81	1.26	0	8
q60: Total children taking care of	2590	99%	1%	2.02	2.04	0	14
q70a: Number of additional children helped with expenses	2571	98%	2%	0.29	0.89	0	8
q70b: Amount spent on these children	2541	97%	3%	10811.12	69660.51	0	1800000
q71: Hours per day caring for all children	2040	78%	22%	3.68	3.68	0	24
6. LITERACY AND EDUCATION							
q72: Can you read a poster in any language	2611	100%	0%	1.37	0.66	1	3
q73: Can you read a book in any language	2612	100%	0%	1.48	0.71	1	3
q74: How often do you read a newspaper in a week?	2219	85%	15%	0.84	1.37	0	10
q75: Can you write a letter in any language?	2599	99%	1%	1.44	0.70	1	3
q76: Can you have a long conversation in English?	2600	99%	1%	1.76	0.78	1	3
q77: Can you have a short conversation in English?	2602	99%	1%	1.45	0.73	1	3
q78a: Are you currently in school?	2600	99%	1%	0.04	0.20	0	1

q79: Highest school level?	144	5%	95%	9.06	4.75	1	53
q80: Last year in school	2487	95%	5%	1999.74	6.10	1957	2008
q81: Ever received education from a vocational program?	2596	99%	1%	0.12	0.32	0	1
q88dist: Distance to nearest primary school	2604	99%	1%	1.76	2.68	0	81
q88km_mil: Km or miles?	2579	98%	2%	1.09	0.29	1	2
q89dist: Distance to nearest secondary school	2605	99%	1%	4.76	6.59	0	90
q89km_mil: Km or miles?	2559	98%	2%	1.13	0.33	1	2
q90dist: Distance to nearest vocational inst	2500	95%	5%	12.80	15.81	0	95
q90km_mil: Km or miles?	2496	95%	5%	1.16	0.37	1	2

7. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

q91: Cash income in last 4 weeks	2609	100%	0%	31092.79	89788.40	0	2200000
q92: Cash income in last 7 days	2610	100%	0%	8875.44	33401.42	0	918500
q102: How many people have you asked advice to in last 7 days	2608	100%	0%	0.27	0.68	0	7
q103h: How many hours did you speak to these people in last 7 days	460	18%	82%	1.53	1.87	0	24
q103m: How many minutes did you speak to these people in last 7 days	460	18%	82%	9.65	14.38	0	52
q104: Do you speak to older or younger people?	458	17%	83%	1.46	0.97	1	4
q105a: How many times did you ask x for advice?	431	16%	84%	1.74	1.30	0	10
q105b: How many times did you ask x for advice?	144	5%	95%	1.92	1.32	0	7
q105c: How many times did you ask x for advice?	58	2%	98%	2.02	1.55	0	7
q107a: Gender of x	430	16%	84%	0.23	0.42	0	1
q107b: Gender of x	146	6%	94%	0.26	0.44	0	1
q107c: Gender of x	58	2%	98%	0.17	0.38	0	1
q108a: How do you know x?	347	13%	87%	3.75	4.97	1	40
q108b: How do you know x?	121	5%	95%	3.64	4.09	1	14
q108c: How do you know x?	53	2%	98%	4.49	5.57	1	23
q109aa: Age of x	362	14%	86%	34.25	14.04	3	78
q109ab: Age of x	121	5%	95%	32.06	12.23	2	65
q109ac: Age of x	49	2%	98%	32.16	14.34	2	75
q109ba: Age of x	84	3%	97%	3.96	1.05	2	6
q109bb: Age of x	34	1%	99%	3.65	1.01	2	6
q109bc: Age of x	14	1%	99%	3.57	1.22	2	6
q110a: Education of x	428	16%	84%	2.63	0.95	1	5
q110b: Education of x	145	6%	94%	2.64	1.10	1	7
q110c: Education of x	57	2%	98%	2.61	1.13	1	5
q111a: Economic status of x	429	16%	84%	1.23	0.54	1	3
q111b: Economic status of x	143	5%	95%	1.23	0.55	1	4
q111c: Economic status of x	57	2%	98%	1.30	0.63	1	3
q112a: Where does x stay?	429	16%	84%	2.30	0.72	1	4
q112b: Where does x stay?	144	5%	95%	2.30	0.71	1	4
q112c: Where does x stay?	58	2%	98%	2.41	0.68	1	4
q113a: Experience of x	431	16%	84%	1.38	0.65	0	8
q113b: Experience of x	145	6%	94%	1.45	0.64	0	3
q113c: Experience of x	58	2%	98%	1.53	0.63	1	3

8. LOANS AND SAVINGS

q114: Ever borrowed money?	2584	99%	1%	0.33	0.47	0	1
q118a: Could you get a loan of 100,000 USH?	2602	99%	1%	0.37	0.48	0	1
q119a: Could you get a loan of 1m USH?	2602	99%	1%	0.11	0.31	0	1
q120a: Do you ever deposit money in bank or savings group?	2597	99%	1%	0.13	0.33	0	1

9. GAUGING ATTITUDES TOWARD RISK

q121: Would you sleep under a mosquito net if there?	2608	100%	0%	1.12	0.35	1	3
q122: Would you walk alone at night if not sure it is safe	2608	100%	0%	1.75	0.49	1	3
q123: Invest in a business that is safe, but low	2608	100%	0%	1.43	0.57	1	3

returns

q124: Spend afternoon for free medical care	2607	100%	0%	1.31	0.52	1	3
q125: Would you tell your parents you disagree with them on a major issue	2608	100%	0%	1.41	0.55	1	3
q126: Would you invest in a business that could fail 50/50?	2605	99%	1%	1.53	0.61	1	3
q127: Take a boda-boda after dark	2607	100%	0%	1.84	0.46	1	3
q128: Argue with a friend on an issue	2605	99%	1%	1.38	0.54	1	3
q129: Engage in unprotect sex	2603	99%	1%	1.88	0.40	1	3
q130: Would you tell an elder you disagree with him?	2602	99%	1%	1.45	0.54	1	3
q131: Risk question	2604	99%	1%	1.32	0.66	1	8
q132: Risk question	2608	100%	0%	1.59	0.91	1	8
q133: Risk question	2600	99%	1%	2.72	1.56	1	5

10. BASIC HEALTH

q134: How many times do you take food in a day?	2601	99%	1%	2.14	0.63	1	8
q135: Last time taking alcohol?	2605	99%	1%	57.58	40.35	0	88
q135b: Days/weeks/months	2552	97%	3%	5.97	2.87	1	8
q136: If you could afford alcohol, how often would you take it?	852	33%	67%	2.51	2.26	0	8
q137: Do you usually take a little, or to get drunk?	783	30%	70%	1.13	0.34	1	2
q138a: Do you smoke?	2586	99%	1%	0.06	0.24	0	1
q138b: How many times?	150	6%	94%	4.27	2.76	1	20
q138c: Day or week	137	5%	95%	1.03	0.17	1	2
q139: Month born	2046	78%	22%	6.08	3.84	1	50
q139y: Year born	2600	99%	1%	1982.44	5.30	1948	1998
q140: Can you walk for 3 miles?	2608	100%	0%	1.13	0.46	1	4
q141: Can you carry a jerry can?	2608	100%	0%	1.09	0.40	1	4
q142: Can you farm?	2608	100%	0%	1.09	0.40	1	4
q143: Can you run?	2608	100%	0%	1.10	0.45	1	4
q144: Can you carry a small jerry can?	2608	100%	0%	1.04	0.28	1	4
q145: Can you work a half day?	2606	100%	0%	1.11	0.42	1	4
q146: Can you stand?	2603	99%	1%	1.04	0.28	1	4
q147: Can you squat?	2603	99%	1%	1.07	0.31	1	4
q148: Which finger is longer, ring or index	2596	99%	1%	2.52	0.68	1	3
q149: Condition of footware	2598	99%	1%	2.65	1.56	1	6
q150: Condition of clothing	2604	99%	1%	1.26	0.48	1	4
q151: Cleaniness of face and hands	2604	99%	1%	1.20	0.44	1	3

11. SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF THE YOUTH

q152: Do you play games with friends?	2604	99%	1%	2.42	1.05	1	4
q153: Do you think you can do most things like others?	2601	99%	1%	1.57	0.71	1	4
q154: Are you jumpy?	2598	99%	1%	3.18	0.89	1	4
q155: Are you in fear of losing your family?	2603	99%	1%	2.94	1.02	1	4
q156: Do you feel lonely?	2599	99%	1%	2.76	0.96	1	4
q157: Do you destroy things?	2599	99%	1%	3.68	0.59	1	4
q158: Do you like talking with others?	2603	99%	1%	1.44	0.63	1	4
q159: Do you feel sympathy for others?	2601	99%	1%	1.42	0.59	1	4
q160: Do you worry a lot?	2603	99%	1%	2.32	0.89	1	4
q161: Are you helpful to elders?	2597	99%	1%	1.46	0.63	1	4
q162: Do you value your life?	2602	99%	1%	3.11	1.03	1	4
q163: Are you quarrelsome?	2600	99%	1%	3.42	0.66	1	4
q164: Do you feel unloved?	2602	99%	1%	3.08	0.91	1	4
q165: Are you confident to do things on your own?	2599	99%	1%	1.60	0.76	1	4
q166: Do you think everything you do is wrong?	2602	99%	1%	3.24	0.81	1	4
q167: Do you lie?	2596	99%	1%	3.36	0.71	1	4
q168: Do you take things?	2600	99%	1%	3.62	0.62	1	4
q169: Do you disobey?	2599	99%	1%	3.38	0.87	1	4
q170: Do you enjoy doing things in the community?	2595	99%	1%	1.51	0.65	1	4
q171: Do you love your peers?	2597	99%	1%	1.29	0.51	1	4
q172: Are you satisfied with yourself?	2598	99%	1%	1.72	0.92	1	4

q173: Do you prefer being alone?	2597	99%	1%	3.15	0.92	1	4
q174: Do you share with others?	2602	99%	1%	1.49	0.65	1	4
q175: Do you curse?	2602	99%	1%	3.60	0.60	1	4
q176: Do you cry when remembering bad things?	2602	99%	1%	2.78	1.01	1	4
q177: Do you help younger ones?	2603	99%	1%	1.39	0.56	1	4
q178: Do you have difficulty concentrating?	2598	99%	1%	2.93	0.84	1	4
q179: Do you feel helpless?	2600	99%	1%	2.67	0.99	1	4
q180: Do you threaten others?	2597	99%	1%	3.62	0.62	1	4
q181: Do you share your feelings with others?	2597	99%	1%	1.62	0.67	1	4
q182: Do you keep to yourself?	2599	99%	1%	2.61	0.91	1	4
q183: Do you have restless nights?	2601	99%	1%	2.98	0.85	1	4
q184: Do you think about bad things from the past?	2598	99%	1%	2.57	0.85	1	4
q185: Are you easily irritated?	2601	99%	1%	2.93	0.82	1	4
q186: Do you have nightmares?	2597	99%	1%	3.05	0.87	1	4
q187: Do you have confidence in your future?	2599	99%	1%	1.72	0.83	1	4
q188: Do you have confidence to be resonsible for others?	2599	99%	1%	1.62	0.73	1	4
q189: Do you feel sad?	2596	99%	1%	2.51	0.82	1	4
q190: Do others associate with you?	2594	99%	1%	1.36	0.57	1	4
q191: Do you find life difficult?	2599	99%	1%	2.57	0.86	1	4
q192: Do you get pains from worrying?	2599	99%	1%	3.13	0.99	1	4
q193: Do you get headaches from worrying?	2601	99%	1%	2.94	1.01	1	4
q194: Do you shake from over thinking?	2602	99%	1%	3.48	0.85	1	4

12. ABDUCTION HISTORY

q195: Have you ever been a member of an armed group?	2609	100%	0%	0.03	0.17	0	1
q196a: Which group?	69	3%	97%	3.39	2.59	1	7
q196b: Which group?	6	0%	100%	2.67	1.51	1	5
q196c: Which group?	1	0%	100%	1.00		1	1
q197am: When did you join?	66	3%	97%	6.70	3.43	1	12
q197ay: When did you join?	76	3%	97%	1997.41	7.17	1971	2008
q197bm: When did you join?	5	0%	100%	3.80	2.59	1	7
q197by: When did you join?	6	0%	100%	1995.67	8.12	1980	2003
q197cm: When did you join?	1	0%	100%	4.00		4	4
q197cy: When did you join?	2	0%	100%	1002.00	1415.63	1	2003
q198a: Did you join voluntarily?	80	3%	97%	2.10	0.96	1	3
q198b: Did you join voluntarily?	6	0%	100%	1.67	1.03	1	3
q198c: Did you join voluntarily?	1	0%	100%	3.00		3	3
q199a: Age at time of joining	80	3%	97%	17.94	5.16	7	30
q199b: Age at time of joining	6	0%	100%	21.50	11.64	5	37
q199c: Age at time of joining	0	0%	100%				
q200am: When did you leave?	73	3%	97%	6.05	3.38	0	12
q200ay: When did you leave?	80	3%	97%	1999.44	6.71	1979	2008
q200bm: When did you leave?	6	0%	100%	6.33	4.55	1	12
q200by: When did you leave?	6	0%	100%	1999.17	2.93	1996	2003
q200cm: When did you leave?	1	0%	100%	4.00		4	4
q200cy: When did you leave?	1	0%	100%	2003.00		2003	2003
q201an: How long were you with the group?	79	3%	97%	3.61	3.21	0	18
q201a: How long were you with the group?	79	3%	97%	2.91	1.26	0	4
q201bn: How long were you with the group?	7	0%	100%	4.71	5.68	1	17
q201b: How long were you with the group?	6	0%	100%	2.83	1.17	1	4
q201cn: How long were you with the group?	1	0%	100%	1.00		1	1
q201c: How long were you with the group?	1	0%	100%	1.00		1	1
q202a: Did you ever carry a gun?	80	3%	97%	0.56	0.50	0	1
q202b: Did you ever carry a gun?	6	0%	100%	0.67	0.52	0	1
q202c: Did you ever carry a gun?	1	0%	100%	0.00		0	0
q203a: Did you leave voluntarily?	80	3%	97%	2.48	1.32	1	4
q203b: Did you leave voluntarily?	6	0%	100%	2.00	1.26	1	4
q203c: Did you leave voluntarily?	1	0%	100%	3.00		3	3
q205: What was your primary role in the group?	70	3%	97%	2.29	2.02	0	10

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q206: Were you ever a fighter with an armed group?	80	3%	97%	0.40	0.49	0	1
q207: Were you ever in a position to give orders?	80	3%	97%	0.14	0.35	0	1
q208a: Were you given as a forced wife?	19	1%	99%	0.11	0.32	0	1
q208b: In what year?	1	0%	100%	1989.00		1989	1989
q208c: How old were you?	1	0%	100%	17.00		17	17
q209a: Did you bear children?	17	1%	99%	0.06	0.24	0	1
q209b: How many?	1	0%	100%	1.00		1	1

13. EXPERIENCES DURING THE INSECURITY

q210: Did someone shoot bullets at your home?	2594	99%	1%	0.16	0.37	0	1
q211: Did you receive a beating?	2589	99%	1%	0.09	0.28	0	1
q212: Did someone attack you with a weapon?	2590	99%	1%	0.05	0.22	0	1
q213: Did you witness a killing?	2590	99%	1%	0.20	0.40	0	1
q214: Did you witness a rape?	2589	99%	1%	0.04	0.20	0	1
q215: Was a parent murdered?	2588	99%	1%	0.05	0.23	0	1
q216: Was another family member mudered?	2591	99%	1%	0.13	0.34	0	1
q217: Did you receive an injury duing a battle?	2592	99%	1%	0.02	0.16	0	1
q218: Did rebels raid your home?	2592	99%	1%	0.29	0.45	0	1
q219: Did you witness a massacre?	2590	99%	1%	0.05	0.21	0	1
q220: Did a parent disappear?	2591	99%	1%	0.06	0.23	0	1
q221: Was another family member abducted?	2592	99%	1%	0.19	0.40	0	1
q222: Were you forced to steal or destry?	2591	99%	1%	0.01	0.11	0	1
q223: Were you forced to kill a soldier?	2588	99%	1%	0.00	0.06	0	1
q224: Were you forced to beat someone?	2590	99%	1%	0.00	0.07	0	1
q225: Were you forced to kill a civilian?	2586	99%	1%	0.00	0.05	0	1
q226: Were you forced to have sex with someone?	2588	99%	1%	0.01	0.07	0	1
q227: Were you forced to abuse bodies?	2586	99%	1%	0.00	0.05	0	1

14. RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY

q228: Is there someone who has looked after your possesions?	2606	100%	0%	2.24	1.02	1	4
q229: Is there someone who sat with you while lonely?	2601	99%	1%	2.06	0.78	1	4
q230: Did someone help you to get your mind off of things?	2597	99%	1%	2.27	0.76	1	4
q231: Did someone speak well of you?	2597	99%	1%	1.74	0.61	1	4
q232: Did someone help you with future plans?	2599	99%	1%	2.03	0.66	1	4
q233: Did someone give you advice?	2601	99%	1%	1.96	0.62	1	4
q234: Did someone lend you some money?	2597	99%	1%	2.23	0.71	1	4
q235: Did someone listen to you?	2591	99%	1%	1.93	0.60	1	4
q236: Did someone lend you money or items?	2603	99%	1%	2.37	0.70	1	4
q237: Did someone teach you?	2598	99%	1%	2.14	0.66	1	4
q238: Did someone joke with you?	2604	99%	1%	2.04	0.70	1	4
q239: Did someone help you with chores?	2606	100%	0%	2.15	0.71	1	4
q245: What is your religion?	2581	99%	1%	2.30	1.34	1	6
q246: Do you attend services often?	2603	99%	1%	0.94	0.23	0	1
q247: Do you mobilize the community?	2598	99%	1%	0.46	0.50	0	1
q248: Do you participate in more groups?	2598	99%	1%	2.03	0.54	1	3
q249: How many people do you feel confortable telling your problems?	2596	99%	1%	3.00	2.74	0	80

16. YOP GROUP DYNAMICS

q250: Do you trust the people in your group?	2605	99%	1%	1.11	0.32	1	3
q251a: Do people in your group cooperate well?	2602	99%	1%	1.02	0.14	1	3
q252: Would you form the same group if you had to do it again?	2602	99%	1%	3.49	0.66	1	4
q254: Was your voice heard in the group?	2599	99%	1%	1.20	0.44	1	3
q255a: Would you want to work with the same s/c authority?	2605	99%	1%	1.05	0.24	1	3
q256a: Are you working with an implementing agency?	2602	99%	1%	0.14	0.35	0	1
q256b: Would you want to use the agency again?	391	15%	85%	1.12	0.34	1	3

q257: Will the project benefit all equally?	2598	99%	1%	1.08	0.29	1	3
q258: How many in the group will finish the training?	2601	99%	1%	1.18	0.42	1	3
q260: Did your group exist before NUSAF?	2601	99%	1%	0.43	0.49	0	1

17. COMMUNITY AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES

q261: Do your neighbors understand you?	2606	100%	0%	1.20	0.41	1	3
q262: Do you have trouble with your neighbors?	2604	99%	1%	2.80	0.49	1	3
q263: Do you feel an important part of your community?	2599	99%	1%	1.35	0.51	1	3
q264: Do you trust people in your village?	2603	99%	1%	1.34	0.49	1	3
q265: Should youth take advice from elders?	2601	99%	1%	1.19	0.40	1	3
q266: Do you respect elders?	2601	99%	1%	1.14	0.36	1	3
q267: Are members outside your tribe like brothers?	2601	99%	1%	1.11	0.33	1	3
q268: Are other people from the north like your brothers?	2606	100%	0%	1.24	0.49	1	3
q269: Are people from the south like brothers?	2606	100%	0%	1.35	0.59	1	3
q270: Did you attend any community meetings in the last month?	2582	99%	1%	0.49	0.50	0	1
q271: Have you participated in elections in the last 12 months?	2594	99%	1%	2.41	0.69	1	3
q272: Are you a community leader?	2599	99%	1%	0.22	0.42	0	1
q273: Have you ever been a community leader?	2592	99%	1%	0.11	0.31	0	1
q274: Are any of your family close to community leaders?	2586	99%	1%	0.22	0.41	0	1
q275: If nominated, would you be a community leader?	2605	99%	1%	1.35	0.52	1	3
q276: Is your LC1 accessible?	2595	99%	1%	1.06	0.27	1	3
q277: How do you feel about your communities leadership?	2604	99%	1%	1.79	0.78	1	5
q278: Can you tell me the name of your LC3?	2597	99%	1%	0.85	0.36	0	1
q279: Are you satisfied with s/c leadership?	2599	99%	1%	1.92	0.81	1	5
q280: Do you know the LC3 personally?	2602	99%	1%	4.06	1.14	1	6
q281: Do you know the CAO personally?	2605	99%	1%	4.69	0.72	1	6
q282: Can you tell me the name of your LC5?	2602	99%	1%	0.83	0.38	0	1

18. GOVERNANCE ISSUES

q290: Did you register to vote for 2006?	2604	99%	1%	0.79	0.41	0	1
q290b: If yes, did you successfully register?	2177	83%	17%	0.90	0.29	0	1
q291: Did you vote in 2006 presidential election?	2591	99%	1%	0.74	0.44	0	1
q292: Did you receive a gift for voting?	2586	99%	1%	0.12	0.32	0	1
q293: Did you vote in 2006 s/c election?	2587	99%	1%	0.70	0.46	0	1
q294: Did you vote in 2005 referendum?	2572	98%	2%	0.61	0.49	0	1
q295: Would you like to flip a coin, or take sure money?	2551	97%	3%	0.68	0.47	0	1

Difference in Means Tests between Treatment and Control for Full Sample

Description	Control Mean	Treatment Mean	Diff Mean	t-stat
1. BACKGROUND CHARATERISTICS OF RESPONDENT				
q1a: Location: District	6.350	6.945	-0.595	-0.380
q1b: Urban/Rural	1.766	1.802	-0.036	-0.540
q5d: Day of Interview	13.791	13.335	0.456	-0.680
q5m: Month of Interview	2.592	2.636	-0.044	-0.840
q11: Age	24.770	25.077	-0.306	-0.250
q12: Sex	0.350	0.323	0.027	-0.900
q13: Ethnic group	50.763	47.703	3.060	-2.140
q14i: Brothers and sisters living	5.284	5.599	-0.315	-1.930
q14ii: Brothers and sisters dead	1.851	1.641	0.210	-1.110
q15a: Is biological father alive?	1.501	1.494	0.007	-0.270
q15b: Year last saw father alive?	1996.540	1995.377	1.163	-0.774
q16: Education of father	3.185	3.160	0.025	-0.860
q17: Occupation of father	8.209	7.873	0.336	-0.480
q18i: Number of brothers father has living	3.248	3.759	-0.511	-0.870
q18ii: Number of brothers father has dead	5.693	5.680	0.013	-0.370
q19i: Number of sisters father has alive	3.068	3.703	-0.635	-1.200
q19ii: Number of sisters father has dead	5.210	5.004	0.206	-0.630
q20a: Is biological mother alive?	1.265	1.211	0.054	-2.290
q20b: Year last saw mother alive?	1997.754	1996.780	0.975	-1.23
q21: Education of mother	2.097	2.059	0.038	-0.330
q22: Occupation of mother	4.441	3.375	1.066	-1.950
q23i: Number of brothers mother has living	4.114	3.098	1.016	-2.140
q23ii: Number of brothers mother has dead	6.113	5.544	0.569	-1.000
q24i: Number of sisters mother has alive	3.824	3.377	0.447	-0.980
q24ii: Number of sisters mother has dead	5.587	4.159	1.428	-2.250
3. HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
q33: Type of housing unit	4.482	4.429	0.054	-0.540
q34: Number of rooms in home	2.568	2.560	0.008	-0.710
q35: Dweling status (rent, owned, etc)	1.691	1.889	-0.198	-1.400
q36: Material for roof	5.131	5.064	0.067	-0.600
q37: Material for walls	6.570	6.401	0.169	-1.070
q38: Material for floor	3.905	3.887	0.017	-1.400
q39: Source of lighting	4.536	4.411	0.125	-0.890
q40: Type of toilet facility	2.877	2.593	0.285	-2.030
q41: Distance to nearest source of drinking water (km)	0.731	0.815	-0.084	-1.740
q41b: Distance to nearest source of drinking water (10m)	1.861	1.870	-0.009	-0.810
q42: Distance to nearest source of any water (km)	0.668	0.693	-0.025	-0.680
q42b: Distance to nearest source of any water (10m)	1.940	1.943	-0.003	-0.900
q43don: Number of donkeys	0.030	0.015	0.015	-1.650
q43oxe: Number of oxe	0.305	0.438	-0.133	-1.490
q43cat: Number of cattle	1.100	1.320	-0.220	-0.810
q43goa: Number of goats	2.426	2.913	-0.487	-1.300
q43she: Number of sheep	0.589	0.714	-0.125	-0.230
q43pig: Number of pigs	0.281	0.303	-0.022	-0.540
q43chi: Number of chickens	5.544	6.215	-0.671	-1.840
q43duc: Number of ducks	0.621	0.551	0.070	-1.000
q43dov: Number of doves	0.358	0.411	-0.053	-0.320
q43man: Number of mango trees	1.765	1.907	-0.141	-0.830

q43ban: Number of banana trees	4.410	5.488	-1.079	-1.020
q43pin: Number of pineapple trees	2.258	2.348	-0.090	-0.390
q43okt: Number of other trees	4.383	4.664	-0.281	-0.170
q43hoe: Number of hoes	3.148	3.225	-0.077	-0.170
q43pan: Number of pangas	1.021	1.087	-0.065	-0.490
q43plo: Number of ploughs	0.165	0.234	-0.068	-2.070
q43gra: Number of granary	0.390	0.515	-0.125	-1.810
q43bic: Number of bicycles	0.834	0.869	-0.035	-1.700
q43mot: Number of motorcycles	0.039	0.058	-0.019	-1.930
q43mov: Number of cars or trucks	0.013	0.018	-0.005	-0.620
q43tra: Number of tractors	0.006	0.009	-0.004	-0.480
q43mob: Number of mobile phones	0.484	0.520	-0.035	-0.680
q43wat: Number of watches	0.443	0.457	-0.015	-0.250
q43sof: Number of sofas	0.226	0.274	-0.048	-0.760
q43arm: Number of armchairs	1.237	1.117	0.119	-1.010
q43sbc: Number of other chairs	2.574	2.367	0.207	-1.070
q43lar: Number of large tables	0.614	0.683	-0.069	-1.450
q43oth: Number of other tables	1.787	1.734	0.053	-0.690
q43mat: Number of mattresses	2.242	2.308	-0.066	-0.700
q43ket: Number of kettles	0.368	0.432	-0.065	-1.930
q43iro: Number of irons	0.529	0.574	-0.045	-1.370
q43jer: Number of jerry cans	3.064	3.261	-0.198	-0.990
q43pot: Number of pots	5.157	5.175	-0.018	-1.630
q43sto: Number of stoves	0.370	0.350	0.020	-1.190
q43car: Number of car batteries	0.035	0.056	-0.021	-1.690
q43gen: Number of generators	0.013	0.019	-0.007	-1.290
q43sew: Number of sewing machines	0.043	0.055	-0.012	-0.910
q43boa: Number of boats	0.022	0.015	0.007	-0.660
q43ben: Number of boat engines	0.002	0.015	-0.013	-2.160
q43rad: Number of radios	0.780	0.750	0.031	-0.640
q43cas: Number of cassette players	0.149	0.164	-0.015	-0.630
q43tel: Number of TVs	0.023	0.023	0.000	-0.180
q43vid: Number of VCRs	0.008	0.009	-0.001	-0.280
q43lap: Number of Laptops	0.009	0.005	0.005	-1.020
q43otr: Number of others	0.261	0.360	-0.099	-0.700
q44: Do you have land?	0.932	0.941	-0.009	-0.870
Principal components for all assets	-0.143	0.136	-0.279	-2.07
Principal components for animals only	-0.087	0.061	-0.148	-0.78
Principal components for all other assets	-0.105	0.109	-0.214	-1.94

5. RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILY AND KIN

q52a: Is your HH caring?	1.196	1.159	0.038	-0.810
q53: Number of angry disputes with family in last 2 weeks	0.118	0.102	0.016	-0.730
q54: Number of angry disputes with non-family in last 2 weeks	0.047	0.070	-0.022	-1.490
q55: Married or living with partner	2.391	2.216	0.175	-1.040
q56: Partners age	25.837	25.852	-0.015	-0.710
q57: Year married/living together	1994.800	1993.325	1.475	-0.640
q58a: Any biological children?	0.619	0.635	-0.016	-0.670
q58b: Number of children	2.459	2.634	-0.175	-1.080
q59a: Any non-biological children?	0.256	0.261	-0.005	-0.480
q59b: Number of non-biological children	1.844	1.763	0.081	-0.860
q60: Total children taking care of	1.971	2.063	-0.092	-0.770
q70a: Number of additional children helped with expenses	0.295	0.284	0.011	-0.490
q70b: Amount spent on these children	9995.183	11733.170	-	-0.680

			1737.987	
q71: Hours per day caring for all children	3.865	3.539	0.326	-0.620
6. LITERACY AND EDUCATION				
q72: Can you read a poster in any language	1.334	1.405	-0.072	-1.560
q73: Can you read a book in any language	1.435	1.528	-0.093	-1.750
q74: How often do you read a newspaper in a week?	0.809	0.864	-0.055	-0.190
q75: Can you write a letter in any language?	1.400	1.480	-0.080	-1.330
q76: Can you have a long conversation in English?	1.771	1.763	0.008	-0.730
q77: Can you have a short conversation in English?	1.445	1.462	-0.018	-1.170
q78a: Are you currently in school?	0.045	0.038	0.007	-0.780
q79: Highest school level?	9.316	8.716	0.599	-1.380
q80: Last year in school	2176.130	2294.053	-117.923	-0.980
q81: Ever received education from a vocational program?	0.102	0.128	-0.026	-2.520
q88dist: Distance to nearest primary school	1.740	1.775	-0.035	-0.820
q88km_mil: Km or miles?	1.094	1.092	0.003	-0.580
q89dist: Distance to nearest secondary school	4.682	4.815	-0.133	-0.450
q89km_mil: Km or miles?	1.128	1.125	0.003	-0.630
q90dist: Distance to nearest vocational inst	12.156	13.451	-1.296	-1.020
q90km_mil: Km or miles?	1.161	1.158	0.003	-0.780
7. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES				
q91: Cash income in last 4 weeks	29072.230	32383.700	-3311.470	-0.840
q92: Cash income in last 7 days	7253.639	10425.960	-3172.321	-2.050
q102: How many people have you asked advice to in last 7 days	0.238	0.299	-0.061	-2.050
q103h: How many hours did you speak to these people in last 7 days	1.443	1.590	-0.148	-0.830
q103m: How many minutes did you speak to these people in last 7 days	10.218	9.532	0.686	-0.640
q104: Do you speak to older or younger people?	1.394	1.518	-0.124	-1.040
q105a: How many times did you ask x for advice?	1.552	1.888	-0.336	-3.340
q105b: How many times did you ask x for advice?	1.745	2.056	-0.310	-1.580
q105c: How many times did you ask x for advice?	1.905	2.081	-0.176	-0.590
q107a: Gender of x	0.236	0.234	0.002	-0.350
q107b: Gender of x	0.308	0.231	0.077	-1.080
q107c: Gender of x	0.095	0.216	-0.121	-0.860
q108a: How do you know x?	20.038	22.647	-2.609	-1.330
q108b: How do you know x?	23.529	16.934	6.595	-0.650
q108c: How do you know x?	16.667	10.000	6.667	-0.910
q109aa: Age of x	34.143	34.915	-0.772	-0.260
q109ab: Age of x	31.413	32.694	-1.281	-0.370
q109ac: Age of x	29.167	33.903	-4.737	-0.690
q109ba: Age of x	3.889	4.044	-0.156	-0.910
q109bb: Age of x	3.900	3.609	0.291	-1.190
q109bc: Age of x	3.200	3.778	-0.578	-0.950
q110a: Education of x	2.654	2.595	0.059	-0.680
q110b: Education of x	2.538	2.722	-0.184	-0.600
q110c: Education of x	2.667	2.583	0.083	-0.820
q111a: Economic status of x	1.153	1.291	-0.138	-2.100
q111b: Economic status of x	1.212	1.239	-0.027	-0.200
q111c: Economic status of x	1.095	1.417	-0.321	-1.690
q112a: Where does x stay?	2.317	2.295	0.022	-0.100
q112b: Where does x stay?	2.288	2.315	-0.026	-0.680
q112c: Where does x stay?	2.381	2.432	-0.051	-0.320

q113a: Experience of x	1.268	1.469	-0.201	-2.910
q113b: Experience of x	1.385	1.500	-0.115	-0.890
q113c: Experience of x	1.476	1.568	-0.091	-0.120
8. LOANS AND SAVINGS				
q114: Ever borrowed money?	0.329	0.327	0.001	-0.160
q118a: Could you get a loan of 100,000 USH?	0.334	0.402	-0.067	-2.570
q119a: Could you get a loan of 1m USH?	0.100	0.118	-0.017	-0.620
q120a: Do you ever deposit money in bank or savings group?	0.121	0.137	-0.017	-0.500
9. GAUGING ATTITUDES TOWARD RISK				
q121: Would you sleep under a mosquito net if there?	1.127	1.123	0.004	-0.230
q122: Would you walk alone at night if not sure it is safe	1.767	1.726	0.040	-0.620
q123: Invest in a business that is safe, but low returns	1.435	1.418	0.017	-1.060
q124: Spend afternoon for free medical care	1.307	1.311	-0.004	-1.900
q125: Would you tell your parents you disagree with them on a major issue	1.439	1.376	0.063	-2.230
q126: Would you invest in a business that could fail 50/50?	1.509	1.545	-0.036	0.000
q127: Take a boda-boda after dark	1.863	1.818	0.044	-1.650
q128: Argue with a friend on an issue	1.385	1.382	0.004	-0.470
q129: Engage in unprotect sex	1.874	1.880	-0.006	-0.670
q130: Would you tell an elder you disagree with him?	1.479	1.418	0.061	-2.260
q131: Risk question	1.313	1.337	-0.024	-0.150
q132: Risk question	1.594	1.588	0.007	-0.200
q133: Risk question	2.710	2.706	0.005	-1.480
10. BASIC HEALTH				
q134: How many times do you take food in a day?	2.133	2.154	-0.021	-0.600
q135: Last time taking alcohol?	59.973	55.506	4.467	-2.270
q135b: Days/weeks/months	6.131	5.820	0.311	-1.960
q136: If you could afford alcohol, how often would you take it?	2.393	2.595	-0.202	-1.230
q137: Do you usually take a little, or to get drunk?	1.123	1.135	-0.012	-0.110
q138a: Do you smoke?	0.052	0.067	-0.015	-0.970
q138b: How many times?	3.952	4.500	-0.548	-1.420
q138c: Day or week	1.034	1.026	0.008	-0.190
q139: Month born	22.272	22.619	-0.347	-0.470
q139y: Year born	1982.599	1982.277	0.322	-0.330
q140: Can you walk for 3 miles?	1.125	1.127	-0.002	-0.860
q141: Can you carry a jerry can?	1.092	1.081	0.011	-0.990
q142: Can you farm?	1.098	1.087	0.010	-1.060
q143: Can you run?	1.116	1.086	0.030	-1.370
q144: Can you carry a small jerry can?	1.049	1.031	0.018	-1.240
q145: Can you work a half day?	1.104	1.121	-0.018	-0.020
q146: Can you stand?	1.047	1.040	0.007	-1.020
q147: Can you squat?	1.066	1.066	0.000	-0.500
q148: Which finger is longer, ring or index	2.532	2.517	0.015	-0.540
q149: Condition of footware	2.619	2.684	-0.065	-0.530
q150: Condition of clothing	1.237	1.283	-0.046	-0.720
q151: Cleaniness of face and hands	1.176	1.225	-0.049	-0.940
11. SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF THE YOUTH				
q152: Do you play games with friends?	2.472	2.380	0.092	-0.510
q153: Do you think you can do most things like others?	1.567	1.579	-0.013	-1.230
q154: Are you jumpy?	3.238	3.133	0.105	-0.670

q155: Are you in fear of losing your family?	2.992	2.895	0.097	-0.140
q156: Do you feel lonely?	2.755	2.773	-0.017	-1.470
q157: Do you destroy things?	3.680	3.674	0.006	-0.230
q158: Do you like talking with others?	1.456	1.430	0.026	-0.490
q159: Do you feel sympathy for others?	1.422	1.412	0.010	-0.480
q160: Do you worry a lot?	2.352	2.291	0.061	-0.830
q161: Are you helpful to elders?	1.470	1.452	0.018	-0.430
q162: Do you value your life?	3.100	3.104	-0.004	-0.270
q163: Are you quarrelsome?	3.431	3.404	0.027	-0.030
q164: Do you feel unloved?	3.075	3.082	-0.007	-0.800
q165: Are you confident to do things on your own?	1.601	1.606	-0.005	-0.340
q166: Do you think everything you do is wrong?	3.251	3.239	0.012	-0.370
q167: Do you lie?	3.379	3.345	0.034	-0.070
q168: Do you take things?	3.590	3.640	-0.051	-1.740
q169: Do you disobey?	3.342	3.423	-0.081	-2.230
q170: Do you enjoy doing things in the community?	1.529	1.486	0.043	-0.340
q171: Do you love your peers?	1.314	1.261	0.053	-1.520
q172: Are you satisfied with yourself?	1.687	1.759	-0.072	-0.950
q173: Do you prefer being alone?	3.116	3.173	-0.057	-0.010
q174: Do you share with others?	1.483	1.497	-0.015	-1.900
q175: Do you curse?	3.620	3.578	0.042	-0.030
q176: Do you cry when remembering bad things?	2.803	2.764	0.039	-0.860
q177: Do you help younger ones?	1.397	1.380	0.018	-0.380
q178: Do you have difficulty concentrating?	2.929	2.918	0.010	-0.530
q179: Do you feel helpless?	2.725	2.621	0.104	-0.400
q180: Do you threaten others?	3.631	3.613	0.018	-0.210
q181: Do you share your feelings with others?	1.654	1.600	0.054	-1.120
q182: Do you keep to yourself?	2.629	2.604	0.025	-0.460
q183: Do you have restless nights?	3.007	2.949	0.058	-0.520
q184: Do you think about bad things from the past?	2.605	2.548	0.057	-0.010
q185: Are you easily irritated?	2.946	2.926	0.020	-0.410
q186: Do you have nightmares?	3.085	3.024	0.061	-1.050
q187: Do you have confidence in your future?	1.735	1.716	0.019	-0.370
q188: Do you have confidence to be resonsible for others?	1.652	1.589	0.063	-1.250
q189: Do you feel sad?	2.536	2.500	0.035	-0.350
q190: Do others associate with you?	1.381	1.347	0.034	-0.320
q191: Do you find life difficult?	2.566	2.577	-0.011	-0.280
q192: Do you get pains from worrying?	3.090	3.171	-0.080	-2.220
q193: Do you get headaches from worrying?	2.960	2.931	0.030	-0.670
q194: Do you shake from over thinking?	3.498	3.464	0.034	-0.450
Mental distress	6.771	6.969	-0.198	-0.400
Mental prosocial	5.217	5.159	0.058	-0.060
Mental hostility	1.724	1.769	-0.045	-0.540
Mental hostile	0.600	0.614	-0.014	-0.640
Mental distress men only	6.480	6.737	-0.257	-0.020
Mental prosocial men only	5.135	5.124	0.011	-0.820
Mental hostility men only	1.666	1.716	-0.050	-0.520
Mental hostile men only	0.582	0.618	-0.036	-0.220

12. ABDUCTION HISTORY

q195: Have you ever been a member of an armed group?	0.032	0.029	0.003	-0.090

13. EXPERIENCES DURING THE INSECURITY

q210: Did someone shoot bullets at your home?	0.158	0.180	-0.023	-0.030
q211: Did you receive a beating?	0.091	0.104	-0.013	-0.120

q212: Did someone attack you with a weapon?	0.055	0.065	-0.009	-0.160
q213: Did you witness a killing?	0.188	0.233	-0.045	-1.760
q214: Did you witness a rape?	0.055	0.053	0.002	-0.840
q215: Was a parent murdered?	0.077	0.058	0.019	-1.870
q216: Was another family member mudered?	0.138	0.149	-0.012	-0.650
q217: Did you receive an injury duing a battle?	0.033	0.033	0.000	-0.460
q218: Did rebels raid your home?	0.292	0.297	-0.005	-0.180
q219: Did you witness a massacre?	0.054	0.052	0.002	-0.020
q220: Did a parent disappear?	0.068	0.059	0.010	-1.050
q221: Was another family member abducted?	0.218	0.185	0.033	-0.230
q222: Were you forced to steal or destry?	0.025	0.018	0.007	-1.230
q223: Were you forced to kill a soldier?	0.015	0.013	0.002	-0.690
q224: Were you forced to beat someone?	0.020	0.010	0.010	-1.760
q225: Were you forced to kill a civilian?	0.018	0.015	0.004	-1.130
q226: Were you forced to have sex with someone?	0.014	0.022	-0.007	-0.150
q227: Were you forced to abuse bodies?	0.017	0.012	0.006	-1.290

14. RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY

q228: Is there someone who has looked after your possesions?	2.299	2.185	0.114	-1.480
q229: Is there someone who sat with you while lonely?	2.076	2.049	0.027	-0.140
q230: Did someone help you to get your mind off of things?	2.318	2.219	0.099	-1.910
q231: Did someone speak well of you?	1.744	1.741	0.003	-0.320
q232: Did someone help you with future plans?	2.049	2.016	0.033	-0.060
q233: Did someone give you advice?	1.990	1.924	0.066	-1.020
q234: Did someone lend you some money?	2.242	2.222	0.019	-0.390
q235: Did someone listen to you?	1.940	1.922	0.018	-0.150
q236: Did someone lend you money or items?	2.387	2.354	0.033	-0.360
q237: Did someone teach you?	2.163	2.123	0.040	-0.670
q238: Did someone joke with you?	2.046	2.031	0.015	-0.850
q239: Did someone help you with chores?	2.176	2.123	0.054	-0.780
q245: What is your religion?	2.267	2.331	-0.064	-1.400
q246: Do you attend services often?	0.945	0.945	0.000	-0.910
q247: Do you mobilize the community?	0.452	0.465	-0.012	-0.510
q248: Do you participate in more groups?	2.036	2.022	0.014	-1.090
q249: How many people do you feel confortable telling your problems?	2.930	3.138	-0.208	-0.950

16. YOP GROUP DYNAMICS

q250: Do you trust the people in your group?	1.108	1.110	-0.002	-0.120
q251a: Do people in your group cooperate well?	1.013	1.021	-0.008	-0.920
q252: Would you form the same group if you had to do it again?	3.475	3.499	-0.024	-0.130
q254: Was your voice heard in the group?	1.203	1.201	0.002	-0.910
q255a: Would you want to work with the same s/c authority?	1.051	1.052	-0.001	-0.300
q256a: Are you working with an implementing agency?	0.133	0.156	-0.023	-2.190
q256b: Would you want to use the agency again?	1.135	1.095	0.040	-1.270
q257: Will the project benefit all equally?	1.092	1.066	0.026	-1.980
q258: How many in the group will finish the training?	1.174	1.194	-0.020	-1.040
q260: Did your group exist before NUSAF?	0.407	0.446	-0.039	-0.360

17. COMMUNITY AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES

q261: Do your neighbors understand you?	1.197	1.204	-0.007	-0.070
q262: Do you have trouble with your neighbors?	2.810	2.798	0.013	-0.230

q263: Do you feel an important part of your community?	1.345	1.344	0.001	-0.280
q264: Do you trust people in your village?	1.334	1.350	-0.015	-0.430
q265: Should youth take advice from elders?	1.178	1.202	-0.023	-0.630
q266: Do you respect elders?	1.134	1.150	-0.017	-0.040
q267: Are members outside your tribe like brothers?	1.110	1.113	-0.003	-0.030
q268: Are other people from the north like your brothers?	1.239	1.238	0.001	-0.110
q269: Are people from the south like brothers?	1.362	1.348	0.014	-0.380
q270: Did you attend any community meetings in the last month?	0.474	0.496	-0.022	-0.190
q271: Have you participated in elections in the last 12 months?	2.439	2.392	0.047	-0.300
q272: Are you a community leader?	0.228	0.218	0.009	-0.060
q273: Have you ever been a community leader?	0.102	0.110	-0.008	-0.330
q274: Are any of your family close to community leaders?	0.213	0.229	-0.016	-0.630
q275: If nominated, would you be a community leader?	1.348	1.358	-0.010	-0.260
q276: Is your LC1 accessable?	1.055	1.064	-0.009	-1.200
q277: How do you feel about your communities leadership?	1.792	1.782	0.010	-1.050
q278: Can you tell me the name of your LC3?	0.840	0.851	-0.010	-0.540
q279: Are you satisfied with s/c leadership?	1.901	1.938	-0.038	-0.190
q280: Do you know the LC3 personally?	4.119	4.011	0.108	-0.570
q281: Do you know the CAO personally?	4.716	4.657	0.060	-0.720
q282: Can you tell me the name of your LC5?	0.821	0.830	-0.009	-0.820

18. GOVERNANCE ISSUES

q290: Did you register to vote for 2006?	0.764	0.807	-0.042	-1.280
q290b: If yes, did you successfully register?	0.903	0.906	-0.003	-0.210
q291: Did you vote in 2006 presidential election?	0.722	0.765	-0.044	-1.150
q292: Did you receive a gift for voting?	0.106	0.123	-0.017	-0.600
q293: Did you vote in 2006 s/c election?	0.678	0.717	-0.039	-0.530
q294: Did you vote in 2005 referendum?	0.591	0.631	-0.040	-0.410
q295: Would you like to flip a coin, or take sure money?	0.663	0.695	-0.032	-0.540

Appendix C:

Difference in Means Tests between Treatment and Control for Cross-Cutting Design

Appendix D:

Comparison of Data from YOP Baseline and Other Surveys for Select Variables

Variable	YOP	NUS	DHS	UNHS
HH owns a radio	66%	13%	37%	-
HH owns a bicycle	69%	13%	37%	40%
HH owns a mobile phone	38%	13%	5%	17%
HH owns any cows	34%	13%	27%	-
Age of respondent	24.4	23	22.8	22.4
Percent of respondents female	33%	53%	55%	52%
Respondent has no education	2%	27%	21%	-
Respondent has some primary schooling	52%	58%	63%	-
Respondent has some secondary schooling	42%	11%	13%	-
Respondent has some higher education	4%	5%	2%	-

Principal Component Comparison	YOP	Other	P(YOP>Other)
DHS vs YOP			
Mean of first principal component for assets	0.561	-0.645	
Std. Dev. of first principal component for assets	0.033	0.020	
Probability that YOP better off than DHS			1.000
NUS vs YOP			
Mean of first principal component for assets	0.794	-0.434	
Std. Dev. of first principal component for assets	0.034	0.016	
Probability that YOP better off than NUS			1.000
DHS and NUS vs YOP			
Mean of first principal component for assets	0.969	-0.359	
Std. Dev. of first principal component for assets	0.037	0.013	
Probability that YOP better off than DHS and NUS			1.000

Appendix E:
Simple Correlations of Risk Measures

	income4weeks	income7days	aindex_full	q121	q122	q123	Q124	q125	q126	q127	q128	q129	q130	q131	q132	q133	Risk
income4weeks	1																
income7days	0.5101	1															
aindex_full	0.1484	0.125	1														
q121	-0.0047	0.0042	0.1024	1													
q122	-0.0683	-0.0531	-0.0025	0.3982	1												
q123	-0.0492	-0.0553	-0.0219	0.1215	-0.0116	1											
q124	-0.0668	-0.0655	-0.0127	0.2429	0.1259	0.2272	1										
q125	-0.0236	-0.0398	-0.0692	-0.1175	0.0063	-0.1116	-0.1753	1									
q126	-0.0337	-0.0166	0.0208	0.0289	0.1041	-0.1922	-0.0196	0.0401	1								
q127	-0.0365	-0.0294	0.002	0.4617	0.5249	-0.0067	0.0827	0.0056	0.1434	1							
q128	-0.033	-0.0283	-0.0567	-0.0673	0.0478	-0.1712	-0.2073	0.3261	0.1353	0.095	1						
q129	-0.02	-0.023	0.1186	0.5833	0.3122	0.0534	0.1585	-0.0833	0.0278	0.4187	0.0216	1					
q130	-0.0243	-0.047	-0.0882	-0.0442	0.0398	-0.1134	-0.1364	0.6127	0.0364	0.0539	0.2919	-0.0392	1				
q131	-0.0611	-0.0436	-0.0032	-0.0424	0.0816	0.0458	-0.0196	-0.0224	0.0456	0.086	-0.0007	-0.0084	-0.0189	1			
q132	-0.0432	-0.0208	0.0289	-0.0448	0.036	0.0555	0.0809	-0.1203	0.0374	0.032	-0.0885	0.0067	-0.1007	0.406	1		
q133	0.0011	0.0151	-0.0068	0.0369	0.0401	-0.0381	0.0668	-0.1022	0.3364	0.0765	-0.0144	-0.0087	-0.1186	0.0796	0.1101	1	
risk	0.0035	0.0075	0.0055	-0.0599	-0.0019	-0.0351	-0.041	0.0039	0.1153	-0.0033	0.1007	-0.0331	-0.0419	0.0601	0.0173	0.1792	1
riskindex	-0.0995	-0.0875	-0.0122	0.4533	0.5387	0.1753	0.2728	0.3108	0.387	0.5798	0.3202	0.4385	0.3496	0.3474	0.301	0.3246	0.0652