

Migration and Development: A World in Motion Morocco Country Report

Silja Weyel, Craig Loschmann and Melissa Siegel

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Executive summary

The IS Academy survey in Morocco collected data on migration and development in four regions of Morocco, each representing specific migration characteristics. In all regions, interviews were done with households as well as with community representatives. A total of 1,483 households were interviewed, representing a total of 5,616 individuals and including 345 current migrants and 110 return migrants. Many results are presented by comparing migrant, return-migrant and non-migrants households, as well as remittance receiving and non-remittance receiving household across several development indicators.

There is a strong gendered dimension in Moroccan migration, with 85% of current migrants being male. Migrants are 35 years old on average with half of them being married and a fifth having children. The majority of current migrants are staying in Italy and Spain, with France being the third most important destination country. Non-European destinations were uncommon in our sample. The majority of people had migrated for employment opportunities (79.07%) and with legal documents (77.02%). Migrant members of the households interviewed have on average been abroad for eight years and three months. Among the households interviewed, only around 5% had a member with future migration plans, which could be an effect of the economic crisis.

Fifty percent of households with a current migrant receive remittances. Remittances were received from both household members and non-household members. On the whole, household members sent more money per year and remitted more regularly. The main uses of remittances were daily needs (63.81%); around 9% use them for health care purposes. No business or community project investment funded by remittance money was reported. The majority of return migrants had returned within the last 11 years (71.88%) after an average duration of almost 10 years. Most of them returned from Italy, Spain and France. Most returnees stated that they came back to Morocco because they either missed their country or they wanted to be closer to family and friends. Around 11% returned because their documents had expired.

Upon return, more than 80% of migrants felt very much a part of their communities. A third were in paid employment back in Morocco and another third owned a business. Within the sample, 30% brought money upon return, which is mainly used for daily needs (42.11%), but also for investment and business (21.05%) and to buy housing or land (15.79%).

Several development indicators were compared between household groups with the following results being the most striking:

- Migrants are the most likely to be literate at 89%, followed by non-migrants and return-migrants (both around 69%).
- Home ownership and land ownership is higher among migrant and remittance-receiving households.

- Return migrant and remittance receiving households are more likely to own a computer than other households.
- For migrants and remittance receiving households, remittances from household members are the most important income source (17.10% and 27.18%).
- Migrant and remittance receiving households reported experiencing less economic or market shocks (0.21 and 0.25) in the past ten years than return (0.37), non-remittance receiving (0.41) and non-migrant households (0.44).
- The total amount saved during the last 12 months is highest in migrant households at USD 822.44. Non-migrant and return migrant households both save less than half of this amount. However, remittance-receiving households save much less than non-remittance receiving households (USD 313.31 vs USD 546.13).
- Around fifty percent of all households are coping with their economic situation. Overall, return-migrant households are the more likely to state that they are living comfortably (45.01%) or that their living situation has improved in the last five years (43.13%) than migrant or non-migrant households.

On the whole, the results indicate that migration is positively associated with households' income and subjective wellbeing in Morocco.

About the Authors

Silja Weyel is a PhD Candidate at Maastricht University working on sub-Saharan migration to Morocco. Silja supported the fieldwork in Morocco.

Craig Loschman is a PhD Candidate at Maastricht University and completed the tabulation of this report.

Melissa Siegel is an Associate Professor and Head of Migration Studies at the Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University and UNU-MERIT and Head of the IS Academy: Migration and Development Project.

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Section 1: Country background

Morocco is the most Western country of the North African Maghreb states, covering a land area of 446,550 square kilometres¹. It shares a border with Algeria and abuts with the territory of Western Sahara in the South. Morocco gained independence from France in 1956 after a 44 year protectorate and is today a constitutional monarchy. Like in other Arabic countries, political protests started in early 2011 as part of the Arab Spring but did not mobilize large parts of the population nor lead to major changes in the political landscape (Eibl, 2011). Morocco ranks 130 on the Human Development Index (HDI 2011) and is below the average of Arabic states.

Morocco is primarily an emigration country and the government puts many efforts in maintaining a high level of remittances. The Moroccan Diaspora comprises around 10% of the population, i.e. about 3 million people, with the largest representation being in European countries and growing populations in North America and other Arabic states. Morocco is also becoming a country of immigration, but immigration levels are still low and estimated to be under 1%. Many immigrants are from sub-Saharan countries, but the number of Europeans looking for work in Morocco has also risen since the economic crisis.

Section 2: IS Academy on Migration and Development

The “Migration and Development: A World in Motion” project² is a research initiative sponsored and promoted by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs within the context of the IS Academy. This five-year project, which was launched in 2009, investigates the relationship between migration and development in home countries and communities through the collection of data both in The Netherlands and in four countries of origin (Afghanistan, Burundi, Ethiopia, and Morocco). The information collected about the situation of these migrant households in the Netherlands—as well as their contributions to family and communities left behind—will help guide more robust, evidence-based migration and development policy in the future. The data collected from 1,005 households in the Netherlands as well as between 1,500 and 2,000 households in the origin countries enables migration to be understood as a holistic, multidimensional process. Within this project, there are five key focal areas:

- a. Remittances, development (local economic growth) and poverty alleviation
- b. Brain drain and development policy
- c. Return migration in the life cycle of migrants
- d. The Migration – development nexus in EU external relations
- e. EU Mobility partnerships: a comparative policy evaluation

¹ <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=MOROCCO>

² For more information and for more project outputs, see:

<http://www.merit.unu.edu/research/6-migration-and-development/is-academy/>

The main objective of the IS Academy is to strengthen the quality of policies in the area of development cooperation through interaction between policy makers and academia. The programme aims at stimulating new approaches to development cooperation using the available knowledge on sustainable development and poverty reduction and creating new evidence on effective policies. Making use of the different areas of expertise of academics and professionals enriches the insights on both sides. Evidence-informed policies are inspired by academic research, and vice-versa as the knowledge of professionals provides an important input for academic research.

The objectives of the IS-Academy on Migration and Development are based on the overall objectives of the IS-Academy:

- To strengthen the scientific foundation for Migration and Development policy making;
- To strengthen the policy relevance of research in the area of Migration and Development;
- To continue and strengthen the leadership role of the Netherlands in the area of Migration and Development;
- To increase the knowledge about Migration and Development among the Dutch society, policy makers in other sectors, as well as policy makers in developing countries;
- To raise interest among young researchers for Migration and Development research; and
- To broaden the perspective of civil servants and stimulate an outward looking orientation.

Four institutions are brought together under the consortium that act as partners for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the area of migration and development within the context of the IS Academy. The consortium partners offer a broad portfolio of academic research in the area of migration, training, supervision and collaboration with professionals and advisory activities for governments and international organizations. The Maastricht Graduate School of Governance at Maastricht University, is the lead partner. The consortium consists of the following partners:

- Maastricht University:
 - Maastricht Graduate School of Governance (MGSoG)
 - Faculty of Law (FoL)
 - Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASOS)
- International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)
- European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)
- European Institute for Public Administration (EIPA)

Section 3: Summary of the Implementation³

The fieldwork in Morocco was completed from November 2011 to February 2012. A total of 1,483 household surveys were completed at the different field sites in Morocco. The surveys were conducted in partnership with the *Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation* (E3R).

Surveys were conducted in four socio-geographical regions of Morocco: Tadla, the Tingitane Peninsula, the Atlantic Axis consisting of the agglomeration of Casablanca, Rabat and Kénitra, and the Rif Central. These regions were chosen to represent areas with different migration characteristics, such as old and new emigration areas, areas of origin for different destination countries and areas that attract return migrants and investments. A purposeful sampling strategy was used and after choosing the four regions to sample from, smaller units had to be selected. These would correspond to administrative units and would represent important characteristics of the area and be relevant to the topic of migration and development. The choice started at the level of *préfectures* (urban) and *provinces* (rural) and went down to the lowest administrative levels, the *annexes* (urban) and *communes* (rural).

In the chosen administrative units, the number of surveys to be implemented was calculated according to weight of inhabitants, where possible. In the case of *annexes*, exact numbers of inhabitants were not available (with the exception of Rabat) and the number of surveys was calculated according to the estimated weight of inhabitants (estimated by auxiliaries of the authorities). The next step consisted of defining clusters and deciding on the number of surveys to be conducted. The clusters corresponded to *quartiers* (neighbourhoods) in urban areas and *douars* in rural areas. The households that were interviewed were decided upon using the “random walk” method. Depending on the density of buildings, either every third or fifth household was interviewed.

In each of the four regions, community surveys were conducted, either during the collection of household data or at a later point in time. They were conducted by two members of the E3R team of Mohamed V University Agdal, Rabat; Mohammed Aderghal and Lahoucine Amzil. A total of 18 community surveys were completed.

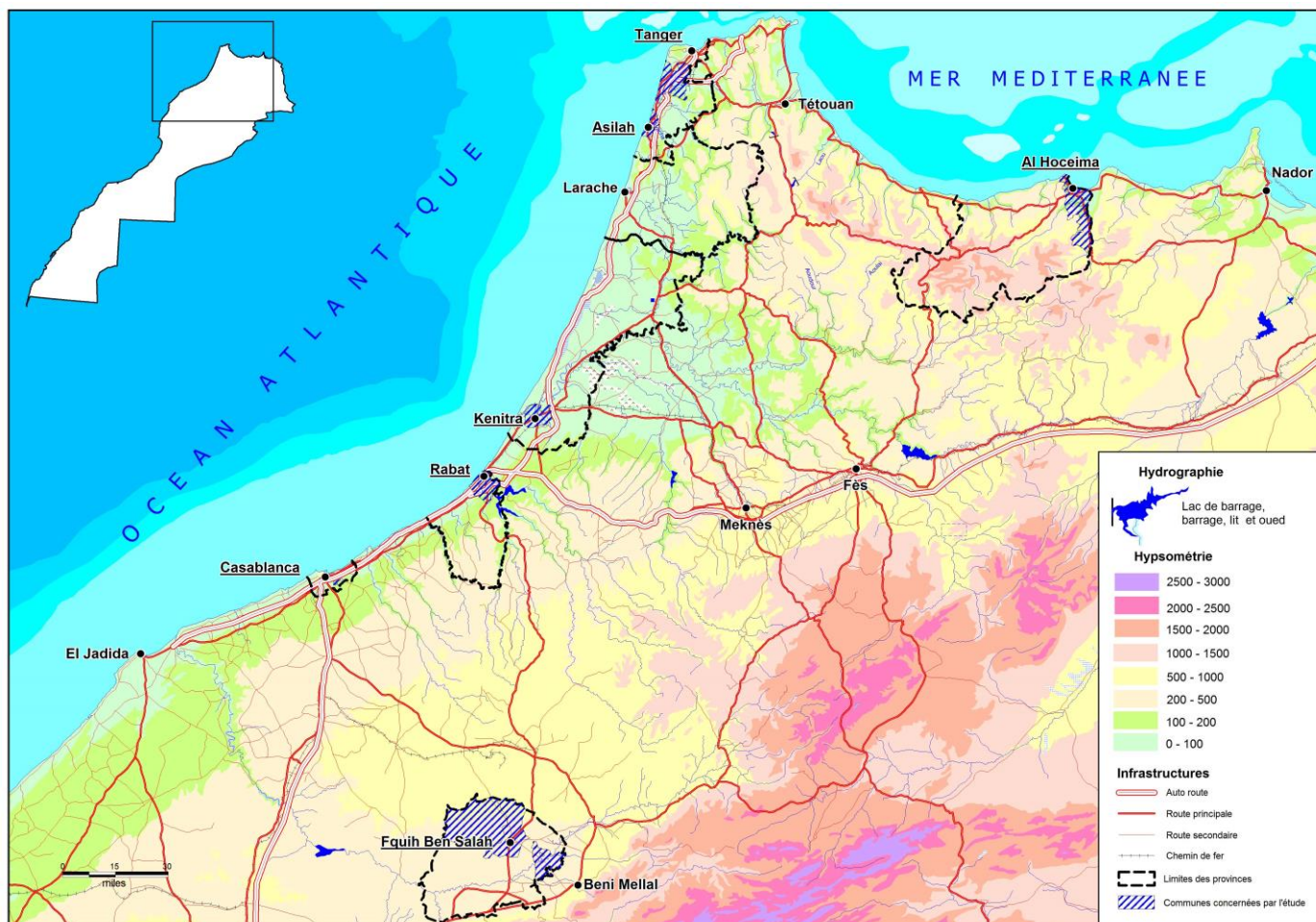
Section 4: General data description

A total of 1,483 households were interviewed, representing a total of 5,616 individuals. Within this sample, there were a total of 345 current migrants and 110 return migrants. **It is evident that there are significantly more current migrants than return migrants in Morocco. Compared to previous data on return migration, the number of return migrants is still**

³ For a more detailed account of the fieldwork please consult the Moroccan Fieldwork Report: http://mgsog.merit.unu.edu/research/docs/Morocco_fieldworkreport.pdf

considerable and might be an effect of the recent economic crisis. The vast majority of migrants were of working age (334) and represented a total of 7.5% of all working age individuals in the survey.

Map 1: Migration Survey Regions in Morocco



Source : Research Team: Regions and Regionalisation (E3R), Department of Geography University Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat (Equipe de Recherche sur la Région et la Régionalisation [E3R], Université Mohammed V, Agdal, Rabat)

At the household level, approximately one fifth of the households have a migrant abroad and 3.44% have a return migrant. A small number of households (37 or 2.49%) have both a migrant abroad and a return migrant. It is important to note, that for the purposes of this report in sections that compare migrant and return migrant households at the household level (as in Table 3), households that have both a current and a return migrant household will only be counted in the current migrant category. That is, for these comparatives the *n* for the return migrant households will be 51, not 88, so that overlapping households are not counted twice. In the total sample, 13.17% of the households receive remittances, yet approximately 46% of households with a current migrant receive remittances.

Table 1: Migration and remittances in the survey (frequencies)

	Frequency	% in data	Total
HH with migrant	310	20.90	1483
HH with return migrant	88	3.44	1483
HH with no migrant	1122	75.66	1483
HH overlapping current and return migrant	37	2.49	1483
HH receiving remittances	195	13.17	1481
HH with migrant, receiving remittances	157	50.65	1481

Table 2 highlights the average number of migrants, returnees, and remittance senders per household. The number of current migrants within the 310 migrant households is on average 1.27 per household and the maximum number of current migrants that a household has is five. The number of return migrants per household is slightly higher with an average of 1.63, although the maximum is still five. The households that receive remittances generally receive them from only one remittance sender (average of 1.13). Approximately 6% of households have concrete plans to live in another country in the future.

Table 2: Migration and remittances in the survey (summaries)

	Mean	Min	Max	N
# of migrants in hh (of migrant hhs)	1.27	1	5	345
# of return migrants in hh (of return migrant hhs)	1.63	1	5	110
# of remittances senders (of hh receiving remittances)	1.13	1	3	209
Future migration plans	247 (5.65%)	-	-	4371

Some noticeable differences can be discerned when comparing the regions in which the three types of households reside, as illustrated in Table 3. The number of households interviewed varies between 335 and 400, with the number of 335 in the Atlantic Axis. The percentage of current migrants is clearly higher in Fquih Ben Salah than in the other regions, Fquih Ben Salah being the region that has turned into an emigration region later than the three other regions represented in the survey, i.e. in the 1980s. Accordingly, Fquih Ben Salah is also the region with the lowest number of non-migrants households.

Most return migrants, in fact more than 50%, live in the Atlantic Axis with its urban centres of Casablanca, Rabat and Kénitra. Urban centres are known to attract return migrants more than rural areas. Casablanca represents the economic heart of Morocco and might therefore be specifically interesting for return migrants.

When comparing household size, migrant households have slightly more inhabitants on average (4.05 people) and non-migrant households have the smallest number of inhabitants (3.71).

While only 5.65% of the surveyed households indicated plans for migration in the future, future migration plans are slightly more common in migrant and in return-migrants households than in other non-migrant households.

Table 3: Household data

Variable	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	n
Region				
Central Rif Region (Al Hoceima, rural areas)	58 (18.71%)	6 (11.76%)	336 (29.95%)	400
Tingitane Peninsula (Tanger, Assilah)	45 (14.52%)	7 (13.73%)	336 (29.95%)	388
Atlantic Axis (Casablanca, Rabat, Kénitra)	65 (21.29%)	27 (52.94%)	243 (21.66%)	335
Tadla Region (Fquih Ben Salah, rural areas)	142 (45.81%)	11 (21.56%)	207 (18.45%)	360
Average household size	4.05	3.90	3.71	1483
# of adults in hh (18-64)	1150 (91.56%)	152 (76.38%)	3403 (81.78%)	4705
# of children in hh (<18)	106 (8.44%)	47 (23.62%)	758 (18.22%)	911
# of elderly in hh (>64)	87 (6.93%)	18 (9.05)	185 (4.45%)	290
Future migration plans	58 (7.06%)	10 (6.41%)	179 (5.27%)	247 (5.65%)

Table 4 shows literacy and employment rates of migrants, return-migrants and non-migrants (individuals, not by household types). Migrants themselves are the most likely to be literate at 89.24%. Non-migrants and return-migrants have almost the same literacy rate at 69.18 and 68.57%, respectively. This suggests that the majority of current migrants have, on average, higher levels of education.

There are also significant differences in individual employment rates between migrants, return migrants and non-migrants. A person is considered employed if he/she has paid work, is self-employed or is in community or military service, and is at least 18 years old. Main respondents report that the majority of current migrants are employed while non-migrants are

overwhelmingly unemployed. A much higher percentage of return-migrants are employed than non-migrants.

Table 4: Literacy rates and employment

Variable	Migrants	Return-Migrants	Non-Migrants	n
Literacy of individuals (aged 6+)	307 (89.24%)	48 (68.57%)	3,407 (69.18%)	3762
Employment of individuals (aged 18+)	216 (69.90%)	41 (56.94%)	1,397 (26.93%)	1654

Section 5: Migration

Tables 5 and 6 display current migrant characteristics. On average, migrants are fairly young at 35 years old and have had more than eight years of education. The average migrant has been abroad for a period ranging between three months and 60 years, with an average duration abroad of around 100 months, or eight years and three months.

Table 5: Migrant characteristics

	Mean	Min	Max	N
Age of migrant	35.31	1	82	345
Education (years)	8.71	0	22	338
Months abroad	99.96	3	720	345

Eighty-five percent of migrants are male and almost half of them are married. A little more than a fifth of migrants have children and the vast majority (69.90%) are employed in the country of migration. As noted previously, migrants tend to be literate, and more than half have a secondary education. However, 32% have only primary or no formal education and only 12% have a tertiary education. The majority of migrants are children of the household head (58.26%), and a quarter are heads of household (24.93%).

Table 6: Migrant characteristics: education and relationship to hh head

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	294	85.22
Married	162	47.00
Parent	81	21.83
Employed	216	69.90
Highest educational attainment		

No formal education	42	12.35
Any primary	67	19.71
Any secondary	186	54.71
Any tertiary	44	12.94
Relationship to household head		
Head of household	86	24.93
Spouse	16	4.64
Child	201	58.26
Adopted child	0	0
Brother/sister	34	9.86
Nephew/niece	0	0
Grand child	2	0.58
Brother/sister in law	1	0.29
Son/daughter in law	3	0.87
Father/mother	2	0.58

Table 7 displays the findings on the current and previous migration episodes of migrants and their transnational ties. Over three quarters of all migrants were motivated to migrate because of employment opportunities, which corresponds with the previous section that the majority of migrants are employed in the country of migration. **The decision to migrate was commonly made by the migrant themselves (41.67%), which illustrates that migrants had a high level of agency in their decision-making and that migration is not entirely a household strategy in Morocco.** The most common way to finance migration is savings (55.52%), followed by gifts from family or friends (18.90%) and informal loans from family or friends (9.01%). The majority of migrants migrated alone (64.24%) and half had a transit experience in a third country (50.58%).

The new destination countries Italy (43.02%) and Spain (29.94%) are dominant, putting the traditional destination of France in third place (11.92%). This is interesting to note, as France still hosts the largest number of Moroccan migrants with a little more than one million, followed by Spain and Italy.

Table 7: Current and previous migration episodes of household migrants and transnational ties

	Frequency	Percentage
Why did this person decide to migrate?		
Family reunification	29	8.43
Family formation (for marriage)	8	2.33
Security/political reasons	0	0
Employment opportunities	272	79.07
Education	22	6.40
Environmental disaster	1	0.29

Moving with the family	5	1.45
Health	1	0.29
Other	3	0.87
Who was involved in the decision to migrate?		
Migrant decided to move on their own	140	41.67
Someone else was involved in the decision	196	58.33
How was migration financed?		
Savings	191	55.52
Formal loans (bank)	12	3.49
Informal loans from family or friends	31	9.01
Other informal loans	1	0.29
Gift from family/friends	65	18.90
Employer paid	6	1.74
Scholarship	1	0.29
Came with family as dependent	17	4.94
Sold assets	3	0.87
Other	5	1.45
Migrated alone	221	64.24
Transit migration	174	50.58
Final destination region		
Spain	103	29.94
France	41	11.92
Germany	5	1.45
Italy	148	43.02
Netherlands	11	3.20
Belgium	15	4.35
United States/Canada	7	2.03
Other	9	2.62
Why was this specific country choice made?		
Easy country to gain access/entry	89	25.87
Could find employment there	76	22.09
Working conditions better there	44	12.79
Payment better there	41	11.92
Living conditions better there	9	2.62
Friends/family already there	63	18.31
Wanted to study there	11	3.20
Other	2	0.58
Migrated with legal documents	248	77.02

% of migrants with a previous migration episode	41	11.88
While abroad migrant has contact with household left behind	306	94.74
Number of times migrant returned for a visit in the last 12 months	Mean	Min-max
	1.20	0-24

Overall, most migrants from Morocco had migrated with legal documents (77.02%). A variety of factors were mentioned to have influenced destination country choice, including easy access or entry to the country (25.87%), the possibility of finding employment (22.09%), the presence of family or friends (18.31%), better working conditions (12.79%) and higher salaries (11.92%). Only a small percentage of current migrants have had a previous migration episode (11.88%), suggesting that circular and repeat migration is not a common trend at this time. Contact between current migrants and households left behind in Morocco is very common (94.74%) and migrants completed on average about one return visit per year. Given that most migration countries are in Southern Europe and thus not extremely far away from Morocco, these return visits seem affordable.

Section 6: Remittances (from household and non-household members)

This section reviews the remittance sending behaviour of current migrants according to whether they are considered to be part of the household or not. Table 8 discusses the monetary remittances from migrant household members. The majority of households that receive remittances receive these from household members (159 households) rather than from non-household members (57 households). Most households started receiving remittances from household members in the past five years, which is a little less than the average duration that a migrant spends abroad. Many households who receive remittances from non-household members started receiving them more than 10 years ago. Remittances from household members tend to be sent more regularly, with a smaller percentage reporting having received the remittances only once in the last 12 months (3.14% vs 11.11%). Nevertheless, more than 40% considered the receipt of remittances to have been irregular from both household and non-household members.

Forty-four percent of the remittances received from household members and almost 30% of remittances received from non-household members were intended for specific yearly celebrations like a birthday, Ramadan, Eid El-Fitr or Eid El-Adha. Almost 30% of households also reported having received remittances for another specific event like a wedding, funeral, illness or the beginning of the new school year.

Although household members seem to have sent a lower average amount per transaction (USD 497.50) compared to non-household members (USD 527.65), the total they sent in one year is substantially higher (USD 4171.84 vs. USD 1515.25). Remittances received from both household members and non-household members tend to be the same (40.25% and 40.74%), but were less for some receivers (20.75% and 14.81%) than in previous years. The amount of remittances

from non-household members is fluctuating over time slightly more often (27.78%) than that from household members (22.64%).

The remittance channels used by household members and non-household members are very similar. For both groups, money transfer operators are the main channel to send remittances through (79.25% and 83.33%). Household members tend to bring remittances themselves more often (8.81%) than non-household members (3.70%) and use other informal channels like shop keepers or call houses more often (3.77%) than non-household members (0.00%). A higher percentage of non-household members (5.56%) use the bank for sending remittances (0.63% for household members). Households who receive remittances tend to be satisfied with the transfer method and this satisfaction is even more pronounced among those who receive it from household members.

Table 8: Monetary remittances

	Household members (N=159)	Non-household members (N=57)
	Frequency %	Frequency %
Number of years migrant has been sending remittances		
0-5 year	60 (40.82%)	24 (42.11%)
6-10 years	50 (34.01%)	8 (14.04%)
>10 years	37 (25.17%)	25 (43.86%)
How often was money received in the last 12 months		
Irregularly	69 (43.40%)	26 (48.15%)
Once	5 (3.14%)	6 (11.11%)
Twice	4 (2.52%)	1 (1.85%)
Every 3 months	3 (1.89%)	2 (3.70%)
Every 2 months	1 (0.62%)	1 (1.85%)
Once per month or more	75 (47.51%)	18 (33.33%)
Money was received for a specific yearly celebration in past 12 months	70 (44.03%)	16 (29.63%)
Money was received for other special event in past 12 months	47 (29.38%)	15 (27.78%)
Average amount sent per transaction in US\$	497.50	527.65
Total amount received in last 12 months in US\$	4171.84	1515.25
Median of total amount received in the last 12 months in US\$	2262.60	1131.30
Was more or less received than in previous years		
Less	33 (20.75%)	8 (14.81%)
The same	64 (40.25%)	22 (40.74%)

More	17 (10.69%)	4 (7.41%)
Amount fluctuated over time	36 (22.64%)	15 (27.78%)
First year money was sent	2 (1.26%)	3 (3.70%)
Remittance channel		
Brought it him/her self	14 (8.82%)	2 (3.70%)
Friend/relative brought it	4 (2.52%)	2 (3.70%)
Money transfer operator (i.e. Western Union)	126 (79.25%)	45 (83.33%)
Shop keeper/call house/hawala (informal)	6 (3.77%)	0
Bank	1 (0.63%)	3 (5.56%)
Mail/post office	2 (1.26%)	0
Stored value card	1 (0.63%)	1 (1.85%)
Other	0	0
Satisfaction with transfer method		
Very unsatisfied	9 (5.84%)	2 (3.77%)
Unsatisfied	2 (1.30%)	1 (1.89%)
Neutral	2 (1.30%)	0
Satisfied	66 (42.86%)	33 (62.26%)
Very satisfied	73 (47.40%)	17 (32.08%)

Only 51 households receive goods from household members and 22 households receive goods from non-household members. Furthermore, most have received goods irregularly or only one time in the last 12 months. The type of good that is received is normally clothes or shoes and the total value of the goods received in the last year from household members was clearly higher (USD 1,920.54) than that received from non-household members (USD 1,043.94). Non-household members send electronic devices like mobile phones, television, computers or other devices more often than household members.

Table 9: Material remittances

	Household members (n= 55 sending persons)	Non-household members (n= 24 sending persons)
	Frequency %	Frequency %
How often were goods received in the last 12 months		
Irregularly	23 (41.82%)	6 (30.00%)
Once	24 (43.64%)	12 (60.00%)
Twice	7 (12.73%)	1 (5.00%)
Every 3 months	0	1 (5.00%)
Every 2 months	1 (1.82%)	0

Once per month or more	0	0
Kinds of goods received		
Food	11 (20.00%)	1 (5.00%)
Clothing/shoes	36 (65.45%)	14 (70.00%)
Mobile phone	3 (5.45%)	4 (20.00%)
Television	0	0
Computer/laptop	1 (1.82%)	1 (5.00%)
Other electronics	1 (1.82%)	0
Medication	3 (5.45%)	0
Books/CDs/DVDs	0	0
Other	0	0
Value of goods received in last 12 months in US \$		
	1920.55	1079.58

The most common purpose of monetary remittances is daily needs (66.20%), followed by health care (9.86%) and ceremonies (8.45%). The percentages were similar for the actual use of the remittances. The influence of the remittance senders on the way in which the household spends the money is low, 75% answered that the sender had no influence and 18% reported that they had very little say.

Table 10: Monetary remittances: purpose and usage

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary purpose of money		
Daily needs	47	66.20
Education	1	1.41
Business/investment	0	0
Savings	0	0
Agriculture	0	0
Leisure	3	4.23
Debt payments	1	1.41
Health care	7	9.86
Housing/land	1	1.41
To buy durable goods	3	4.23
Donations to community projects	0	0
Membership fees	0	0
Ceremonies	6	8.45
Other	1	1.41
Don't know	1	1.37
Total	71	100.00
Primary use of remittances received		

Daily needs	67	63.81
Education	4	3.81
Business/investment	0	0
Savings	0	0
Agriculture	0	0
Leisure	4	3.81
Debt payments	1	0.95
Health care	9	8.57
Housing/land	4	3.81
To buy durable goods	2	1.90
Donations to community projects	0	0
Membership fees	0	0
Ceremonies	5	4.76
Other	1	0.95
Don't know / no answer	7	6.67
Total	105	100.00

To what extent does the sending person(s) has/have a say over how this hh spends the money		
No say at all	79	75.24
Very little say	19	18.10
Some say	4	3.81
Total say	2	1.90

Less than 3% of remittance receivers sent part of the money that was received to another household in Morocco. Of those that did send money, all sent money to a blood relative and the average amount sent was USD 207 over the past 12 months. Less than 1% of the total sample sent remittances from Morocco to another country.

Section 7: Return Migration

The largest group of return migrants had migrated from Morocco between 2000 and 2009, followed by those who had left their country of origin between 1990 and 1999. The average number of months away shows that many migrants spent considerable time abroad; 116 months on average or slightly less than 10 years. Most migrants had been to Italy, Spain or France, while other European destinations like the Netherlands and Belgium were much less common. Only a small number of return migrants had been to the Middle East or North America. For slightly more than half of return migrants (51.56 %), migration was intended to be permanent and the majority had left due to employment opportunities abroad (70.31%). A wide variety of reasons for return were mentioned, with the most commonly reported reasons being missing the origin country (32.81%), a desire to be closer to family and friends (25%) and the expiration of documents (10.94%).

Table 11: Return migrants: migration history

	Frequency	Percentage
Year of Migration		
1950-1959	1	1.56
1960-1969	2	3.13
1970-1979	8	12.50
1980-1989	7	10.94
1990-1999	19	29.69
2000-2009	26	40.63
2010-2011	1	1.56
Country of Migration		
Spain	13	20.31
France	11	17.19
Italy	21	32.81
Netherlands	5	7.81
Belgium	2	3.13
United Arab Emirates	1	1.56
Saudi Arabia	2	3.13
USA	1	1.56
Canada	1	1.56
Other	7	10.94
Migration Was Intended to be Permanent		
	33	51.56
Reason for Emigration		
Family Reunification	7	10.94
Employment Opportunities	45	70.31
Education	5	7.81
Moving with family	1	1.56
Health	1	1.56
Seasonal migration, construction sector	2	3.13
Other	3	4.84
Migrated With		
Alone	47	73.44
Family	6	9.36
Friends	9	14.06
Broker/guide/smuggler	1	1.56
Other	1	1.56
Average Duration Abroad (months)		
	mean	min-max
	116.21	4 – 915

Year of Return		
1970-1979	3	5.69
1980-1989	4	6.25
1990-1999	10	15.63
2000-2009	36	56.25
>=2010	10	15.63

Reason for Return		
I missed my country and wanted to return home	21	32.81
I wanted to be closer to my family and friends	16	25.00
I wanted to be in my cultural environment	1	1.56
Employment opportunities	2	3.13
The political situation changed	1	1.56
To participate in the development of my country	2	3.13
My documents expired	7	10.94
I was unable to reach my intended destination	1	1.56
I was repatriated/deported	3	4.69
I did not like the country of migration	5	7.81
My work contract ended	1	1.56
Other	3	4.69

Table 12 indicates that 53.23% of return migrants in the sample made the decision to return alone. When asked how the original migration was financed, return-migrants most frequently report to have financed it with their own savings (61.29%), followed by informal loans from family or friends (9.68%) and gift from family or friends (8.06%). A destination was commonly chosen because it was easier to gain entry to the country (29.03%) or because of the better employment or working conditions (24.19%). A certain share had also chosen the destination country because family or friends were already there (16.13%). About a fifth had migrated without documents (19.35%), which is similar to the percentage reported for current migrants. The majority of the return migrants did not have information on the country of migration before they left Morocco (62.9%). For those that did have information on the country of migration, the main source was normally a friend or relative in the migration country (65.22%). Furthermore, 21% of them also reported to have obtained information through the media.

Table 12: Return migrants: migration decision

	Frequency	Percentage
Made the Decision to migration alone	33	53.23
Financing of Migration		
Savings	38	61.29
Formal Loans (Bank)	0	0
Informal Loans (Family/ Friends)	6	9.68
Gift from Family/ Friends	5	8.06
Employer Paid	3	4.84

Scholarship	2	3.23
Came with Family as a Dependent	3	4.84
Sold Assets	0	0
Other	0	0
Reason Migrated to Specific Country		
Easier to access/ gain entry	18	29.03
Better employment/ work condition	15	24.19
Better payment	2	3.23
Received job offer	7	11.29
Living conditions were better	0	0
Family/ Friends already there	10	16.13
Study	5	8.06
Other	2	3.23
Migrated without Documents	12	19.35
Had information on country of migration prior to departure	23	37.10
Obtained this Information (primary source)		
Moroccan friend/ Family member in country of migration	6	26.09
Friend/ Family member in country of migration	9	39.13
Government	1	4.35
Employer	2	8.70
Media	5	21.74
In contact with family/ friends living abroad prior to departure		
	32	51.61

In the country of migration, most return migrants had lived with family (27.42%) or in their own house (24.19%), as seen in Table 13. An equal number had lived in a rented room or shared apartment (17.74%) or on the work site (17.74%). Over 70% had been employed in the migration country. Only a small number of return migrants had received education (11.3%) or training (14.52%) abroad. Many migrants did not feel part of the destination society (70.97%) and less than 5% were a member of an association abroad.

A third of the return migrants bought a house in Morocco while abroad, while investments in other areas (land, business) were more limited. The large majority of those who invested still own this investment. The number of investments made in the country of migration was comparatively much smaller and only a small minority of investors still own their investment in land or houses. Furthermore, no return migrants who had invested in a business in the country of migration still own said business. A little more than one third of the return migrants had sent remittances while abroad with an average of USD 711, which was mainly sent for the purpose of daily needs (85.71%). No return migrants within the sample had sent remittances to non-household members. Around 30% had brought money back upon return; this is a considerable amount compared to the remittances sent, averaging USD 8,485. Although the primary use of

this money is daily needs (42.11%), it has also been used to make investments (21.5%) and to buy housing or land (15.79%).

Table 13: Return migrants: migration experiences

	Frequency	Percentage
Lived in the country of migration		
Asylum Centre	2	3.23
Charitable Centre/ Shelter	1	1.61
Motel/ Hotel/ Hostel	3	4.84
Work Site	11	17.74
Refugee Camp	0	0
Rented Room/ Shared Apartment	11	17.74
With Family	17	27.42
Own House	15	24.19
Other	1	1.61
Employed in the Country of Migration at any time	44	70.97
Received Education While Abroad	7	11.30
Received Training While Abroad	9	14.52
Member of an organization while abroad	3	4.84
Felt a part of the destination society	16	25.80
While Abroad Made an Investment in		
Land in Morocco	2	3.17
Still own the land	2	100
House in Morocco	21	33.87
Still own the house	19	90.48
Business in Morocco	7	11.48
Still own the business	7	100
Land in country of migration	2	3.39
Still own the land	1	50.00
House in country of migration	2	3.28
Still own the house	1	50.00
Business in country of migration	4	6.56
Still own the business	0	0
Sent Remittances to Household While Abroad	24	38.71
Average amount sent in US \$	mean	min-max
	711.41	90.50 – 7919.10
Primary Reason Sent Money		
Daily needs	12	85.71
Savings	1	7.14
Housing/land	1	7.14

Sent Remittances to Non-Household While Abroad	0	0
Brought Money upon Return	19	30.65
Average amount in US \$	mean 8485.37	min-max 8.71 – 45252
Primary Use of this Money		
Daily needs	8	42.11
Investment/business	4	21.05
Savings	1	5.26
Leisure	1	5.26
Housing/land	3	15.79

As is indicated in Table 14, maintaining transnational social ties with family or friends in Morocco while abroad was common amongst the returnees. More than 90% stayed in touch with family and friends while abroad and around half had temporarily returned to Morocco. These short-term trips home usually lasted longer than two weeks, with 33% staying for a period of three to four weeks and 23% staying for more than two months. The main purpose cited for the return trip was a vacation to see family and friends (80.00%).

Table 14: Return migrants: transnational social ties

	Frequency	Percentage
Maintained contact with family/ friends in Morocco	57	91.94
Temporarily Returned to Morocco	29	50.88
Duration of Stay in Morocco on last return trip		
Less than a week	5	16.67
1-2 weeks	4	13.33
3-4 weeks	10	33.33
1-2 months	3	10.00
More than 2 months	7	23.33
Primary Reason for Temporary Return		
Visit family/friends/vacation	24	80.00
Significant event (death/wedding)	2	6.67
Preparing for permanent return	4	13.33

Table 15 shows the return experiences of return migrants within the sample. The year of final return to Morocco was between 2000 and 2011 for the majority of migrants (73.77%). While in the majority of cases returnees made the decision to return by themselves (72.58%), other family members or friends, the employer in the country of migration or the authorities in the migration country were also involved less frequently. Similarly, the majority of return migrants did not receive any assistance (58.06%), while around 13% did receive assistance from their mother or father. No return migrant received assistance from the IOM, UNHCR or UNDP. A

third of return migrants are in paid employment since return and it took them, on average, 5.5 months to find such employment after return. Another third of return migrants own a business. Upon return, around 29% maintain contact with family or friends in the migration country.

Table 15: Return migrants: return experiences

	Frequency	Percentage
Year of Final Return to Morocco		
1970-1979	3	4.92
1980-1989	4	6.56
1990-1999	8	13.11
2000-2009	35	57.38
>=2010	10	16.39
Involved in Decision to Return		
No one other than the migrant	45	72.58
Father	3	4.84
Mother	1	1.61
Partner/spouse	3	4.84
Friends	2	3.23
Employer in the country of migration	2	3.23
Government/ Authorities in Country of Migration	3	4.84
Returnee Received Assistance From:		
Friends	3	4.84
Father/ Mother	8	12.90
Partner/spouse	2	3.23
Sisters/Brothers	2	3.23
Employer in the country of migration	2	3.23
IOM/UNHCR/UNDP	0	0
Government of Country of Migration	1	1.61
Government of Country of Origin	1	1.61
No one other than myself	36	58.06
Other	1	1.61
In Paid Employment Since Return	21	33.87
Average number of months to find a new job	mean	min-max
	5.52	0-15
Owns own business	21	33.87
Maintains contact with family/ friends in country of migration	18	29.03

The perspective of return migrants on the impact of their migration experience seems rather positive. **The large majority (82.26%) feels part of their community in Morocco upon return, indicating that the majority of returnees feel reintegrated.** The position in the household has either remained the same (45.16%) or improved (41.91%), while a small minority feels that their position in the household has declined (9.68%).

The majority of return migrants reported that both the household and individual living conditions have improved (50.00% and 51.61%) or at least stayed the same (37.10% and 29.03%). A majority of return migrants also feel that the migration experience improved their professional skills (77.42%) as well as their social status in Morocco (72.58%) and their ability to contribute to their community (64.52%). Most return migrants also feel that migration improved their mental health (66.13%) and benefited their family (70.96%).

In contrast, some negative effects of migration were also reported. **One quarter of returnees agreed that their migration had alienated them from their community.** A small percentage of return migrants reported that their migration had violated their human rights (8.07%), was a mistake (9.68%), placed them in distress (8.07%) or gave them less respect within their household (11.29%).

Table 16: Return migrants: perspectives

	Frequency	Percentage
Now that returned, feel a part of a community in Morocco		
Not a part of a community	5	8.06
Somewhat a part of a community	6	9.68
Very much part of a community	51	82.26
Compared to prior to migration my position in the hh has		
HH status has decreased	6	9.68
HH status has not changed	28	45.16
HH status has improved	26	41.94
Change in living conditions of the individual compared to prior to migration		
Became much worse	3	4.84
Became worse	7	11.29
Stayed the same	18	29.03
Improved	25	40.32
Very Much Improved	7	11.29
Change in living conditions of the household compared to prior to migration		
Became much worse	2	3.23
Became worse	6	9.68
Stayed the same	23	37.10
Improved	25	40.32

Very much Improved	6	9.68
Migration Improved Professional Skills		
Strongly disagree	3	4.84
Disagree	5	8.06
Neutral	6	9.68
Agree	38	61.29
Strongly Agree	10	16.13
Migration Improved My Social Status in Morocco		
Strongly disagree	5	8.06
Disagree	5	8.06
Neutral	6	9.68
Agree	33	53.23
Strongly Agree	12	19.35
Migration Increased My Ability to Contribute to my Community		
Strongly disagree	4	6.45
Disagree	7	11.29
Neutral	9	14.52
Agree	27	43.55
Strongly Agree	13	20.97
Migration Improved My Mental Health		
Strongly disagree	8	12.90
Disagree	5	8.06
Neutral	8	12.90
Agree	32	51.61
Strongly Agree	9	14.52
Migration Benefited My Family		
Strongly disagree	6	9.68
Disagree	7	11.29
Neutral	4	6.45
Agree	32	51.61
Strongly Agree	12	19.35
Migration Alienated Me From the Community		
Strongly disagree	25	40.32
Disagree	16	25.81
Neutral	5	8.06
Agree	11	17.74
Strongly Agree	5	8.06

Migration Placed me in Distress		
Strongly disagree	33	53.23
Disagree	18	29.03
Neutral	6	9.68
Agree	4	6.45
Strongly agree	1	1.61
Migration Violated my Human Rights		
Strongly disagree	39	62.90
Disagree	15	24.19
Neutral	3	4.84
Agree	4	6.45
Strongly Agree	1	1.61
Migration Was a Mistake		
Strongly disagree	38	61.29
Disagree	16	25.81
Neutral	2	3.23
Agree	0	0
Strongly Agree	6	9.68
Migration Gave Me More Decision Making Power in my Household		
Strongly disagree	14	22.58
Disagree	10	16.13
Neutral	9	14.52
Agree	23	37.10
Strongly Agree	5	8.06
Migration Gave Me Less Respect Within My Household		
Strongly disagree	43	69.35
Disagree	9	14.52
Neutral	3	4.84
Agree	0	0
Strongly Agree	7	11.29

Section 8: Development indicators by group

School attendance on average was around 84% in the week prior to the survey. School attendance is highest among children in households with a return migrant (96.67%) and lowest among children in households with a current migrant (76.92%). There is almost no difference in school attendance between children of remittance receiving and non-remittance receiving households. Children who were too young to attend school or who did not go to school because of school holidays were excluded from the calculations.

The majority of children receive average grades, while children residing in migrant and especially return migrant households are more likely to attain above average grades. Grades also tend to be slightly better for children in remittance-receiving households. Antisocial behaviour is present in approximately 6% of the children and is slightly more common with children in remittance receiving households. A very small minority (1.3%) of the children had worked in the last week and all of these children lived in non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households.

Table 17: Child outcomes: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
Child attended school in the last week	40 (76.92%)	29 (96.67%)	372 (84.93%)	441 (84.81%)
Child grades				
Below average (0-65%)	5 (7.94%)	0	26 (5.31%)	31 (5.30%)
Average (66-79%)	28 (44.44%)	13 (40.63%)	272 (55.51%)	313 (53.50%)
Above average (80-100%)	27 (42.86%)	19 (59.38%)	181 (36.94%)	227 (38.80%)
Child shows any anti-social behavior	3 (4.69%)	1 (3.13%)	33 (6.41%)	37 (6.06%)
Child involved in labor in last week	0	0	11 (1.56%)	11 (1.30%)

Table 18: Child outcomes: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiving	Non-remittance receiving	N
Child attended school in the last week	40 (84.60%)	401 (86.96%)	441 (84.81%)
Child grades			
Below average (0-65%)	1 (1.75%)	30 (5.68%)	31 (5.30%)
Average (66-79%)	25 (43.86%)	288 (54.55%)	313 (53.50%)
Above average (80-100%)	29 (50.88%)	198 (37.50%)	227 (38.80%)
Child shows any anti-social behaviour	5 (9.43%)	32 (5.73%)	37 (6.06%)
Child labour in last week (B8 dummy)	0	11 (1.46%)	11 (1.30%)

Tables 19 and 20 discuss various types of assets among the different types of households.

Land

The average percentage of people holding land tenures is low, at 8.72%. Among the different types of households, migrant households are the most likely to hold land tenures (13.23%) and non-migrant households the least likely (7.41%). However, non-migrant households that own some land are twice as likely to state that almost all their food consumption is provided by their land (24.10%) than migrant-households (12.20%). Remittance receiving households are more likely to own some land than are non-remittance receiving households (14.36% vs 7.85%) and less likely to say that almost all their food consumption is provided by their land (7.14 % vs 22.77%).

Housing

Home ownership is quite common in general, but lower among non-migrant households (79.29%) than return-migrant (82.35%) or migrant households (91.94%). The average number of rooms in a house (excluding bathroom and kitchen) is higher in migrant households (4.64) than in return-migrant (4.22) or in non-migrant households (3.65). Home ownership is more frequent among remittance receiving households (86.67%) than for non-remittance receiving households (79.32%) and remittance receiving households also tend to have more rooms in their houses (4.65 vs 3.76).

Livestock

The most common types of livestock owned by households are lamas, poultry, sheep and donkeys. Migrant households tend to own more lamas (3.3) and poultry (16) than non-migrant households (2.78 / 13.46), while the latter own more sheep (24.83) and donkeys (1.73) than migrant households (20.54 / 1.6). When comparing remittance and non-remittance receiving households, it is apparent that households receiving remittances own more poultry (24.43 vs 11.71), lamas (3.91 vs 2.67) and donkey (2.4 vs 1.47), while non-remittance receiving households own more sheep (25.09 vs 18).

Assets

The asset list demonstrates that the most common household goods are large pieces of furniture (97.92%), a phone (95.81%), a television (95.41%), a refrigerator or freezer (92.72%) and a stove or oven (92.44%) with differences in ownership of goods being negligible among migrant, return, non-migrant and remittance and non-remittance receiving households or rather small in the case of a refrigerator or freezer, phone and stove or oven. An interesting observation is that a *computer* is owned by almost 38% of remittance receiving households, but by only 25% of non-remittance receiving households. An even larger difference exists in the ownership of washing machines.

Agricultural assets in the form of a plough or hoe are owned by less than 1% of the households. The most common transportation asset is a car, van, truck or pick-up, with a little more than a fifth of households being owners of at least one of these. Migrant households (30.19%), return-migrant households (29.41%) and remittance receiving households (34.02%) are more likely to own a car than non-migrant (20.30%) and non-remittance receiving households (20.97%). The

same holds true for bicycles and motorboats, the second and third most commonly owned transportation assets. While a third of all households own jewellery, a difference can be seen between remittance receiving households (46.67%) and non-remittance receiving households (30.40%). Migrant households are also more likely to own jewellery than return-migrant and non-migrant households.

Expenditures

The total monthly household expenditure is higher among migrant households (USD 529.05) than in non-migrant households (USD 438.79). The same holds true when comparing remittance receiving and non-remittance receiving households.

Table 19: Assets: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
LAND				
Household owns land	41 (13.23%)	5 (9.80%)	83 (7.41%)	129 (8.72%)
Food consumption provided by land				
Nothing	8 (19.51%)	2 (40.00%)	21 (25.30%)	31 (24.03%)
Some	18 (43.90%)	2 (40.00%)	29 (34.94%)	49 (37.98%)
Quite a lot	2 (4.88%)	0	5 (6.02%)	7 (5.43%)
Almost all	5 (12.20%)	0	20 (24.10%)	25 (19.38%)
HOUSING				
Average number of rooms (w/out bathroom and kitchen)(mean)	4.64	4.22	3.65	1480
Home ownership	285 (91.94%)	42 (82.35%)	888 (79.29%)	1215
LIVESTOCK				
Number of relevant livestock				
Poultry	16	0	13.46	35
Goats	4.67	0	7	11
Sheep	20.54	0	24.83	31
Horses	1	0	1.3	15
Mules	1	0	1.29	10
Donkeys	1,6	0	1,73	20
Camels	0	0	0	0
Lama	3.3	0	2.78	47
Cows	2.17	0	2.13	14

Oxen	0	0	0	0
Assets				
<i>Large household goods</i>				
Large pieces of furniture	304 (97.75%)	50 (98.04%)	1104 (97.96%)	1458 (97.92%)
Refrigerator/freezer	305 (98.39%)	49 (96.08%)	1022 (91.01%)	1376 (92.72%)
Radio	100 (32.26%)	14 (27.45%)	310 (27.70%)	424 (28.65%)
Television	303 (97.74%)	50 (98.04%)	1060 (94.64%)	1413 (95.41%)
Telephone/mobile phone	307 (99.35%)	50 (98.04%)	1060 (94.73%)	1417 (95.81%)
Computer/laptop	100 (32.26%)	19 (37.25%)	285 (25.47%)	404 (27.30%)
Stove/oven	301 (97.10%)	49 (96.08%)	1019 (90.98%)	1369 (92.44%)
Sewing machine	25 (8.06%)	5 (9.80%)	65 (6.41%)	95 (6.41%)
Washing machine/dryer	217 (70.00%)	37 (72.55%)	577 (51.56%)	831 (56.15%)
Dishwasher	13 (4.19%)	2 (3.92%)	12 (1.07%)	27 (1.82%)
<i>Agriculture</i>				
Plough or hoe	4 (1.29%)	0	10 (0.89%)	14 (0.95%)
<i>Transportation</i>				
Wagon/cart (wooden)	7 (2.27%)	0	10 (0.89%)	17 (1.15%)
Bicycle	77 (24.92%)	9 (17.65%)	178 (15.89%)	264 (17.84%)
Motorbike	59 (19.09%)	5 (9.80%)	148 (13.23%)	212 (14.33%)
Car/van/truck/pick-up	93 (30.19%)	15 (29.41%)	227 (20.30%)	335 (22.68%)
Boat	1 (0.32%)	0	7 (0.63%)	8 (0.54%)
Tractor	8 (2.60%)	0	7 (0.63%)	15 (1.02%)
Jewellery	112 (36.25%)	20 (29.22%)	349 (31.22%)	481 (32.54%)
Total Monthly Expenditure (USD)	500.69	617.39	429.20	1477

Table 20: Assets: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receivers	Non-remittance receivers	N
LAND			

Household owns land	28 (14.36%)	101 (7.85%)	129 (8.71%)
Food consumption provided by land			
Nothing	11 (39.29%)	20 (19.80%)	31 (24.03%)
Some	10 (35.71%)	39 (38.61%)	49 (37.98%)
Quite a lot	1 (3.57%)	6 (5.94%)	7 (5.43%)
Almost all	2 (7.14%)	23 (22.77%)	25 (19.38%)
HOUSING			
Average number of rooms (w/out bathroom and kitchen)	4.65	3.76	1480
Home ownership	169 (86.67%)	1020 (79.32%)	1189 (80.28%)
LIVESTOCK			
Number of relevant livestock			
Poultry	24.43	11.71	35
Goats	6	5.5	11
Sheep	18	25.09	31
Horses	1	1.27	15
Mules	1	1.25	10
Donkeys	2.4	1.47	20
Camels	0	0	0
Lama	3.91	2.67	47
Cows	2.25	2.1	14
Oxen	0	0	0
Asset index			
Large household goods			
Large pieces of furniture	194 (99.49%)	1264 (97.68%)	1458 (97.92%)
Refrigerator/freezer	192 (98.46%)	1184 (91.85%)	1376 (92.72%)
Radio	75 (38.46%)	349 (27.16%)	424 (28.65%)
Television	191 (97.95%)	1222 (95.02%)	1413 (95.41%)
Telephone/mobile phone	194 (99.49%)	1223 (95.25%)	1417 (95.81%)

Computer/laptop	74 (37.95%)	330 (25.68%)	404 (27.30%)
Stove/oven	191 (97.95%)	1178 (91.60%)	1369 (92.44%)
Sewing machine	17 (8.72%)	78 (6.07%)	95 (6.41%)
Washing machine/dryer	155 (79.49%)	676 (52.61%)	831 (56.15%)
Dishwasher	7 (3.59%)	20 (1.56%)	27 (1.82%)
Agriculture			
Plough or hoe	2 (1.03%)	12 (0.93%)	14 (0.95%)
Transportation			
Wagon/cart (wooden)	5 (2.56%)	12 (0.93%)	17 (1.15%)
Bicycle	53 (27.18%)	211 (16.42%)	264 (17.84%)
Motorbike	36 (18.46%)	176 (13.71%)	212 (14.33%)
Car/van/truck/pick-up	66 (34.02%)	269 (20.97%)	335 (22.68%)
Boat	1 (0.51%)	7 (0.54%)	8 (0.54%)
Tractor	5 (2.58%)	10 (0.78%)	15 (1.02%)
Jewellery	91 (46.67%)	390 (30.40%)	481 (32.54%)
Total Monthly Expenditure (USD)	529.05	438.79	1477

Income Tables 21 and 22 show the income situations of households. The most important sources of income are regular salaries (18.65%), unskilled day labour (16.22%) and receiving pensions (9.53%). However, remittances from family members were listed as the most important income source by 17% of migrant households and 27% of remittance receiving households. The most important source of income is generally received on almost a monthly basis by all types of households. The total average monthly income is considerably larger for migrant (USD 736.17) than for non-migrant households (USD 593.58). However, the average household income for non-remittance receivers is higher (USD 633.33) than that of remittance receivers (USD 552.82).

Table 21: Income: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
Most important source of income				
Crop production for home consumption	14 (4.52%)	0	46 (4.11%)	60 (4.05%)
Unskilled day labour	36 (11.61%)	8 (15.69%)	196 (17.52%)	240 (16.22%)

Skilled labour	16 (5.16%)	3 (5.88%)	100 (8.94%)	119 (8.04%)
Salary/Government job/Teacher/NGO/UN	35 (11.29%)	6 (11.76%)	235 (21.00%)	276 (18.65%)
Small business	18 (5.81%)	7 (13.73%)	41 (3.66%)	66 (4.45%)
Petty trade / shop keeping	27 (8.71%)	8 (15.69%)	89 (7.95%)	124 (8.38%)
Remittances from family members	53 (17.10%)	4 (7.84%)	36 (3.22%)	93 (6.28%)
Pension	46 (14.84%)	7 (13.73%)	88 (7.86%)	141 (9.53%)
Number of months household received most important income source	11.56	11.55	11.65	1463
Average household income per month (USD)	736.17	572.67	593.58	1480

Table 22: Income: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiver	Non-remittance receiver	N
Most important source of income			
Crop production for home consumption	4 (2.05%)	56 (4.36%)	60 (4.05%)
Unskilled day labour	17 (8.72%)	223 (17.35%)	240 (16.22%)
Skilled labour	11 (5.64%)	108 (8.40%)	119 (8.04%)
Salary/Government job/Teacher/NGO/UN	24 (12.31%)	252 (19.61%)	276 (18.65%)
Small business	10 (6.13%)	56 (4.36%)	66 (4.46%)
Petty trade / shop keeping	24 (12.31%)	100 (7.78%)	124 (8.38%)
Remittances from household members	53 (27.18%)	40 (3.11%)	93 (6.28%)
Pension	19 (9.74%)	122 (9.49%)	141 (9.53%)
Number of months household received most important income source	11.65	11.55	1463
Average household income per month (USD)	552.82	633.33	1480

Household Shocks Tables 23 and 24 refer to shocks experienced by the households within the past ten years. Migrant households reported a smaller number of all types of shocks than return or non-migrant households. Likewise, remittance receiving households experienced less economic/market shocks and less theft/crime shocks than non-remittance receiving

households. However, remittance receiving households are more likely to have experienced household shocks (0.24) or environmental/price shocks (0.52) than non-remittance receiving households (0.17 and 0.42). Return migrant households are more likely to have experienced household shocks (0.41) and environmental/price shocks (0.63) than other household types. Overall, these numbers are low with 0.63 shocks experienced in the last ten years being the highest number.

The most common types of shocks were the loss of a job (12.78%) and an increase in food prices (10.75%). Return migrant households were the most affected by job loss (15.69%) and migrant households the least affected (7.10%). The same holds true for shocks related to increases in food prices, although differences between the three household types are less pronounced. Return migrant households also experience serious illness of adult men and women and the death of an adult man more often than migrant or non-migrant households. The differences between migrant and non-migrant households in these shocks are minimal. Shocks related to weddings or funerals were mostly experienced by migrant households (2.26%) and to a lesser extent by non-migrant households (1.52%).

Remittance receiving households are less often affected by shocks through job loss (8.72%) than non-remittance receivers (13.40%), but more affected by increases in food prices (11.28% vs 10.67%) and the death of an adult man (5.64% vs 1.95%).

Table 23: Shocks: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
Average Number of household shocks in the past 10 years				
Economic/market shocks	0.21	0.37	0.44	1482
Theft/crime	0.01	0.04	0.04	1478
Household shocks	0.17	0.41	0.17	1479
Environmental/Price shocks	0.32	0.63	0.45	1477
Primary shock to the hh				
Job loss	22 (7.10%)	8 (15.69%)	159 (14.22%)	189 (12.78%)
Serious illness of adult man	5 (1.61%)	3 (5.88%)	16 (1.43%)	24 (1.62%)
Serious illness of adult woman	3 (0.97)	1 (1.96%)	13 (1.16%)	17 (1.15%)
Death of adult man	9 (2.90%)	3 (5.88%)	24 (2.15%)	36 (2.43%)
Wedding/Funeral	7 (2.26%)	1 (1.96%)	17 (1.52%)	25 (1.69%)
Increases in food prices	28 (9.03%)	6 (11.76%)	125 (11.18%)	159 (10.75%)

Table 24: Shocks: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiver	Non-remittance receiver	N
Number of shocks in the past 10 years			
Economic/market shocks	0.25	0.41	1481

Theft/crime	0.03	0.04	1478
Household shocks	0.24	0.17	1479
Environmental/Price shocks	0.52	0.42	1477
Primary shock to the hh (included >5%)			
Job loss	17 (8.72%)	172 (13.40%)	189 (12.78%)
Serious illness of adult man	3 (1.54%)	21 (1.64%)	24 (1.62%)
Serious illness of adult woman	3 (1.54%)	14 (1.09%)	17 (1.15%)
Death of adult man	11 (5.64%)	25 (1.95%)	36 (2.43%)
Wedding/Funeral	5 (2.56%)	20 (1.56%)	25 (1.69%)
Increases in food prices	22 (11.28%)	137 (10.67%)	159 (10.75%)

Savings Tables 25 and 26 illustrate the borrowing and saving activities of households. Migrant (75.16%) and return migrant households (68.63%) have a bank account more frequently than non-migrant households (63.81%) and this difference is also evident between remittance receiving (77.44%) and non-receiving households (64.67%). Around one third of households are saving, with return migrant households being the most likely to save (45.10%), followed by migrant households (41.29%). Non-migrant households are the least likely to save (29.85%). Interestingly, the reverse is found for remittance receiving and non-remittance receiving households. The latter are saving more frequently (34.79%) than receiving households (21.03%).

Borrowing The two most reported ways of generating money when it is needed are by using one's own cash or savings (59.59%) or through a loan from family or friends in Morocco (24.86%). Return migrants and remittance receiving households are more likely to use their cash or savings and less likely to take out a loan from family or friends in Morocco than migrant, non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households. Generating money through a gift from family or friends in Morocco (2.09%) or abroad (1.42%) is not very common, however migrant, return-migrant and remittance receiving households are more likely to generate money in this way than non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households. Presumably as a result of the higher amount saved by migrant, return and remittance receiving households, a larger percentage of these households are able to obtain USD 100 within a week if needed for an emergency.

Table 25: Borrowing and saving: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
HH member(s) has/have bank account	233 (75.16%)	35 (68.63%)	714 (63.81%)	982 (66.35%)
HH saves	128	23	334	485

	(41.29%)	(45.10%)	(29.85%)	(32.77%)
Total amount saved in past 12 months (USD)	822.44	273.94	391.26	486
How does hh generate money				
Sale of animals	8 (2.58%)	0	11 (0.98%)	19 (1.28%)
Own cash/savings	198 (63.87)	35 (68.63%)	649 (58.00%)	882 (59.59%)
Savings association	3 (0.97%)	0	34 (3.04%)	37 (2.50%)
Loan from family/friends in Morocco	43 (13.87%)	9 (17.65%)	316 (28.24%)	368 (24.86%)
Gift from family/friends in Morocco	9 (2.90%)	1 (1.96%)	21 (1.88%)	31 (2.09%)
Gift from family/friends abroad	17 (5.48%)	1 (1.96%)	3 (0.27%)	21 (1.42%)
If 100 USD are needed for emergency, hh could obtain it within a week	349 (80.32%)	43 (84.31%)	743 (67.29)	1045 (70.61%)

Table 26: Borrowing and saving: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiver	Non-remittance receiver	N
HH member(s) has/have bank account	151 (77.44%)	831 (64.67%)	982 (66.35%)
HH saves	41 (21.03%)	447 (34.79%)	488 (32.97%)
Total amount saved in past 12 months (USD)	313.31	546.13	486
Money generated by			
Sale of animals	3 (1.54%)	16 (1.25%)	19 (1.28%)
Own cash/savings	121 (62.05%)	761 (59.22%)	882 (59.59%)
Savings association	2 (1.03%)	35 (2.72%)	37 (2.5%)
Loan from family/friends in Morocco	39 (14.87%)	339 (26.38%)	368 (24.86%)
Gift from family/friends in Morocco	6 (3.08%)	25 (1.95%)	31 (2.09%)
Gift from family/friends abroad	14 (7.18%)	7 (0.54%)	21 (1.42%)
If 100 USD are needed for emergency, hh could obtain it within a week	167 (85.64%)	878 (68.33%)	1045 (70.61%)

Household Facilities Tables 27 and 28 refer to the facilities that households have access to. The main source of drinking water is a private tap in the house which is available to more than 90% of all households. Differences between different types of households are minimal. The second

and third most important source of drinking water are a tap shared within the community (3.18%) and a shared well (2.43%). These are more likely to be used by non-migrant and return-migrant households than by migrant households.

A private flush toilet is used by around 80% of households, while migrant, return-migrant and remittance receiving households are more likely to have this kind of toilet than non-migrant and non-remittance receiving households. The reverse is true for private pits or latrines, which are used by around 18% of households. Less than 0.5% of households do not have a toilet at all.

The primary type of fuel used for cooking is gas (95.61%) and there are no differences between types of households in using gas for cooking. The main type of lighting used is electricity from a public source (97.70%), with no substantial differences between household types.

Almost all households use a hospital (97.90%) and public transportation (91.17%) and many use post offices (70.91%), banks (69.45%), health centres/clinics (64.88%) and the internet (62.60%). With the exception of micro-finance institutions, all facilities are more often used by remittance receiving households than by non-remittance receiving households, but differences are most pronounced for money transfer operators (96.39% vs 34.09%), banks (82.99% vs 67.42%), internet cafés / connection (75.52% vs 60.67%) and health centres / clinics (76.68% vs 63.10%).

Table 27: Usage of and access to facilities: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
Primary source of drinking water for hh in rainy season				
Private tap in house	298 (93.13%)	47 (92.16%)	1029 (91.96%)	1374 (92.84%)
Tap shared within community	5 (1.61%)	2 (3.92%)	40 (3.57%)	47 (3.18%)
Private well	1 (0.32%)	0	8 (0.71%)	9 (0.61%)
Community/shared well	3 (0.97%)	2 (3.92%)	31 (2.77%)	36 (2.43%)
River, lake, pond, or stream	2 (0.65%)	0	10 (2.77%)	12 (0.81%)
Primary source of drinking water for hh in dry season				
Private tap in house	299 (96.45%)	49 (96.08%)	1028 (91.87%)	1376 (92.97%)
Tap shared within community	5 (1.61%)	0	42 (3.75%)	47 (3.18%)
Private well	1 (0.32%)	0	6 (0.53%)	7 (0.47%)
Community/shared well	3 (0.97%)	2 (3.92%)	33 (2.95%)	38 (2.57%)
River, lake, pond, or stream	2 (0.65%)	0	10 (0.98%)	12 (0.81%)
Type of toilet mainly used by hh				
Own flush toilet	270	45	878	1193

	(87.10%)	(88.24%)	(78.46%)	(80.61%)
Pit/latrine private	37 (11.94%)	4 (7.84%)	220 (19.66%)	261 (17.64%)
Shared flush toilet	2 (0.65%)	2 (3.92%)	12 (1.07%)	16 (1.08%)
No toilet	1 (0.32%)	0	6 (0.54%)	7 (0.47%)
Type of fuel mainly used for cooking by hh				
Electricity	10 (3.23%)	1 (1.96%)	18 (1.61%)	29 (1.96%)
Gas	297 (95.81%)	49 (96.08%)	1069 (95.53%)	1415 (95.61%)
Wood	3 (0.97%)	1 (1.96%)	30 (2.68%)	34 (2.30%)
Type of lighting mainly used by hh				
Electricity (public source)	306 (98.71%)	49 (96.09%)	1091 (97.50%)	1446 (97.70%)
Electricity (private source)	2 (0.65%)	0	11 (0.98%)	15 (1.01%)
Electricity (combination of public and private)	0	0	2 (0.18%)	2 (0.14%)
Kerosene, gas, candles	1 (0.32%)	0	13 (1.16%)	14 (0.95%)
Facilities used by hh member(s)				
Post office	264 (81.99%)	36 (70.59%)	770 (67.78%)	1070 (70.91%)
Health centre/clinic	220 (71.90%)	43 (84.31%)	694 (62.04%)	957 (64.88%)
Hospital	296 (96.10%)	46 (90.20%)	1008 (90.81%)	1350 (91.90%)
Public transportation	287 (93.79%)	46 (90.20%)	1010 (90.50%)	1343 (91.17%)
Internet café/connection	212 (69.06%)	34 (66.67%)	678 (60.64%)	924 (62.60%)
Bank	244 (78.71%)	36 (70.59%)	750 (66.84%)	1030 (69.45%)
Money transfer operator	253 (81.88%)	32 (62.75%)	340 (30.38%)	625 (42.26%)
Micro-finance institution	42 (13.77%)	5 (9.80%)	166 (14.91%)	213 (14.50%)

Table 28: Usage of and access to facilities: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiver	Non-remittance receiver	N
Primary source of drinking water for hh in rainy season (J1)			
Private tap in house	188 (96.41%)	1186 (92.30%)	1374

			(92.84%)
Tap shared within community	2 (1.03%)	45 (3.50%)	47 (3.18%)
Private well	1 (0.51%)	8 (0.62%)	9 (0.61%)
Community/shared well	3 (1.54%)	33 (2.57%)	36 (2.43%)
River, lake, pond, or stream	0	12 (0.93%)	12 (0.81%)
Primary source of drinking water for hh in dry season			
Private tap in house	188 (96.41%)	1188 (92.45%)	1376 (92.97%)
Tap shared within community	3 (1.54%)	44 (3.42%)	47 (3.18%)
Private well	1 (0.51%)	6 (0.47%)	7 (0.47%)
Community/shared well	3 (1.54%)	35 (2.72%)	38 (2.57%)
River, lake, pond, or stream	0	12 (0.93%)	12 (0.81%)
Type of toilet mainly used by hh			
Own flush toilet	164 (84.10%)	1029 (80.08%)	1193 (80.61%)
Pit/latrine private	27 (13.85%)	234 (18.21%)	261 (17.64%)
Shared flush toilet	4 (2.05%)	12 (0.93%)	16 (1.08%)
Pit/latrine shared	0	1 (0.08%)	1 (0.07%)
Pan/bucket	0	2 (0.16%)	2 (0.14%)
No toilet	0	7 (0.54%)	7 (0.47%)
Type of fuel mainly used for coking by hh			
Electricity	7 (3.59%)	22 (1.71%)	29 (1.96%)
Gas	188 (96.41%)	1227 (95.49%)	1415 (95.61%)
Wood	0	34 (2.65%)	34 (2.30%)
Type of lighting mainly used by hh			
Electricity (public source)	191 (97.95%)	1255 (97.67%)	1446 (97.70%)
Electricity (private source)	2 (1.03%)	13 (1.01%)	15 (1.01%)
Electricity (combination of public and private)	0	2 (0.16%)	2 (0.14%)
Kerosene, gas, candles	1 (0.51%)	13 (1.01%)	14 (0.95%)
Facilities used by hh member(s)			
Post office	175 (86.21%)	895 (68.53%)	1070 (70.91%)
Health centre/clinic	148 (76.68%)	809 (63.10%)	957 (64.88%)
Hospital	186 (96.37%)	1164 (91.22%)	1350

			(91.90%)
Public transportation	184 (95.83%)	1159 (90.48%)	1343 (91.17%)
Internet café/connection	145 (75.52%)	779 (60.67%)	924 (62.60%)
Bank	161 (82.99%)	869 (67.42%)	1030 (69.45%)
Money transfer operator	187 (96.39%)	438 (34.09)	625 (42.26%)
Micro-finance institution	26 (13.54%)	187 (14.64%)	213 (14.50%)

Subjective Wealth Tables 29 and 30 refer to households' perceptions of their economic situation. While half of households say that they are coping, 20% of households find the economic situation difficult or very difficult and 30% live comfortably or very comfortably. Migrant households are least likely to say that they have economic difficulties, while return-migrant households are most likely to state that they live comfortably. Observations are similar when comparing remittance receiving and non-remittance receiving households. Forty nine percent of both groups are coping, but non-remittance receiving households are more likely to find the economic situation (very) difficult and less often live (very) comfortably.

Mixed responses were given by respondents when asked to compare their current living conditions to those of five years ago, although **remittance receiving, migrant and specifically return migrant households tend to report that the situation has improved**. Many households reported that their current living conditions had stayed the same compared to five years ago, while migrant, return migrant and remittance receiving households are more likely to report that their situation improved compared to the past. When asked to compare their wealth to those of other households, a large majority situates themselves above average. However, slightly more migrant, return and remittance receiving households' wealth is above average. A similar picture is apparent for wealth of the household five years ago compared to the wealth of other households in the community. More than 95% of households never have difficulties in meeting food needs. Among those who have difficulties in meeting their food needs, non-remittance receiving, non-migrant and return-migrant households are more represented than other types of households.

Table 29: Subjective wealth: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
Current economic situation of hh				
Finding it very difficult	3 (0.97%)	5 (9.80%)	40 (3.57%)	48 (3.24%)
Finding it difficult	36 (11.61%)	4 (7.84%)	212 (18.95%)	252 (17.03%)
Coping (neutral)	158 (50.97%)	19 (37.25%)	560 (50.04%)	736 (49.80%)
Living comfortably	102	22	293 (26.18%)	417 (28.18%)

	(32.90%)	(43.14%)		
Living very comfortably	11 (3.55%)	1 (1.96%)	13 (1.16%)	25 (1.69%)
Living conditions of hh compared to 5 years ago				
Become much worse	4 (1.29%)	0	26 (2.32%)	30 (2.03%)
Become worse	35 (11.29%)	7 (13.73%)	135 (12.06%)	177 (11.96%)
Stayed the same	151 (48.71%)	22 (43.14%)	590 (52.73%)	763 (51.55%)
Improved	94 (30.32%)	17 (33.33%)	306 (27.35%)	417 (28.18%)
Very much improved	25 (8.06%)	5 (9.80%)	43 (3.84%)	73 (4.93%)
Current hh wealth compared to other hhs in community				
Amongst the poorest in the community	1 (0.32%)	0	15 (1.34%)	16 (1.08%)
Below average	11 (3.55%)	4 (7.84%)	100 (8.94%)	115 (7.77%)
About average	250 (80.65%)	38 (74.51%)	883 (78.91%)	1171 (79.12%)
Above average	26 (8.39%)	7 (13.73%)	69 (6.17%)	102 (6.89%)
Among the richest in the community	3 (0.97%)	0	9 (0.80%)	12 (0.81%)
HH wealth compared to other hhs in community 5 years ago				
Amongst the poorest in the community	1 (0.32%)	0	14 (1.25%)	15 (1.01%)
Below average	12 (3.87%)	4 (7.84%)	82 (7.33%)	98 (6.62%)
About average	242 (78.06%)	36 (70.59%)	874 (78.11%)	1152 (77.84%)
Above average	28 (9.03%)	8 (15.69%)	66 (5.90%)	102 (6.89%)
Among the richest in the community	4 (1.29%)	0	13 (1.16%)	17 (1.15%)
How often does hh have difficulty in meeting food needs				
Daily	0	1 (1.96%)	10 (0.89%)	11 (0.74%)
Weekly	0	1 (1.96%)	4 (0.36%)	5 (0.34%)
Monthly	6 (1.94%)	1 (1.96%)	19 (1.70%)	26 (1.76%)
Once every few months	0	1 (1.96%)	17 (1.52%)	18 (1.22%)
Never	304 (98.06%)	46 (90.20%)	1064 (95.08%)	1414 (95.54%)

Table 30: Subjective wealth: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiver	Non-remittance receiver	N
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Current economic situation of hh			
Finding it very difficult	1 (0.51%)	47 (3.66%)	48 (3.24%)
Finding it difficult	23 (11.79%)	229 (17.82%)	252 (17.03%)
Coping (neutral)	96 (49.23%)	641 (49.88%)	737 (49.80%)
Living comfortably	70 (35.90%)	347 (27.00%)	417 (28.18%)
Living very comfortably	5 (2.56%)	20 (1.56%)	25 (1.69%)
Living conditions of hh compared to 5 years ago			
Become much worse	2 (1.03%)	28 (2.18%)	30 (2.03%)
Become worse	21 (10.77%)	156 (12.14%)	177 (11.96%)
Stayed the same	90 (46.15%)	673 (52.37%)	763 (51.55%)
Improved	61 (31.28%)	356 (27.70%)	417 (28.18%)
Very much improved	20 (10.26%)	53 (4.12%)	73 (4.93%)
Current hh wealth compared to other hhs in community			
Amongst the poorest in the community	0	16 (1.25%)	16 (1.08%)
Below average	7 (3.59%)	108 (8.40%)	115 (7.77%)
About average	156 (80.00%)	1015 (78.99%)	1171 (79.12%)
Above average	17 (8.72%)	85 (6.61%)	102 (6.89%)
Among the richest in the community	3 (1.54%)	9 (0.70%)	12 (0.81%)
HH wealth compared to other hhs in community 5 years ago			
Amongst the poorest in the community	0	15 (1.17%)	15 (1.01%)
Below average	9 (4.62%)	89 (6.93%)	98 (6.62%)
About average	153 (78.46%)	999 (77.74%)	1152 (77.84%)
Above average	17 (8.72%)	85 (6.61%)	102 (6.89%)
Among the richest in the community	2 (1.03%)	15 (1.17%)	17 (1.15%)
How often does hh have difficulty in meeting food needs			
Daily	0	11 (0.86%)	11 (0.74%)
Weekly	0	5 (0.39%)	5 (0.34%)
Monthly	1 (0.51%)	25 (1.95%)	26 (1.76%)

Once every few months	3 (1.54%)	15 (1.17%)	18 (1.22%)
Never	191 (97.95%)	1223 (95.18%)	1414 (95.54%)

Opinions Tables 31 and 32 explore the opinions of the main respondent on emigrants, receiving remittances, and return migrants. The first part of the tables involves five statements about ‘when people leave the country’. These are then rated using a five point Likhert Scale. Opinions on whether emigration ‘makes life harder for those who stay’ vary considerably as a similar number of people seem to agree as disagree with this statement. Sixty-six percent of households (strongly) agree that emigrants still contribute to the origin country and this is slightly stronger among migrant, return migrant and remittance receiving households. Even more people (strongly) agree with the statement that emigrants are able to support families in their origin country, and this opinion is slightly stronger in migrant, return-migrant and remittance receiving households. These findings are in accordance with the general disagreement that emigrants abandon their country. These disagreements are stronger among migrant; return migrant and remittance receiving households. Thus in general, perceptions on the effects of emigration on the families left behind, and on Morocco, have a positive tendency with slightly more positive perceptions reported by migrant, return migrant and remittance receiving households. Over half of all households (strongly) agree that emigrants get rich.

The next four statements are about people receiving money from abroad. Opinions vary significantly on whether people who receive remittances become lazier, although slightly more people tend to (strongly) agree than (strongly) disagree (40.47% vs 37.09%). Answers on whether receiving remittances leads to resentment from others are more pronounced; 59% (strongly) agree with this statement and 21% (strongly) disagree. More than half believe that those who receive remittances get rich and remittance receivers agree even more often to this than non-remittance receivers (67.18% vs 55.18%). Seventy percent (strongly) believe that when people receive money from abroad it contributes to the development of the country and less than 13% do not agree with this. Among remittance receivers, 86% agree.

The final four statements concern return migrants. There is a widespread belief that return migrants help the country upon return (71.75%) and 67.5% think that return migrants bring new ideas, knowledge and technology. However, almost half believe that they do not fit into the community after return, 17% say they are neutral about this statement and more than half believe that return migrants receive preferential treatment.

Table 31: Opinions: migrant hh vs. return migrant hh vs. non migrant hh

	Migrant	Return	Non-Migrant	N
When people leave the country				
<i>It makes life harder for those who stay</i>				
Strongly disagree	89 (28.71%)	18 (35.29%)	317 (28.33%)	424 (28.65%)

Disagree	46 (14.84%)	3 (5.88%)	123 (10.99%)	172 (11.62%)
Neutral	54 (17.42%)	7 (13.73%)	219 (19.57%)	280 (18.92%)
Agree	75 (24.19%)	14 (27.45%)	296 (26.45%)	385 (26.01%)
Strongly agree	42 (13.55%)	9 (17.65%)	133 (11.89%)	184 (12.43%)
<i>They still contribute to the country of origin</i>				
Strongly disagree	16 (5.16%)	5 (9.80%)	75 (6.70%)	96 (6.49%)
Disagree	21 (6.77%)	4 (7.84%)	81 (7.24%)	106 (7.16%)
Neutral	53 (17.10%)	5 (9.80%)	209 (18.68%)	267 (18.04%)
Agree	138 (44.52%)	26 (50.98%)	516 (46.11%)	680 (45.95%)
Strongly agree	78 (25.16%)	11 (21.56%)	213 (19.03%)	301 (20.41%)
<i>They are able to support families in country of origin</i>				
Strongly disagree	12 (3.87%)	2 (3.92%)	52 (4.65%)	66 (4.46%)
Disagree	14 (4.52%)	1 (1.96%)	42 (3.75%)	57 (3.85%)
Neutral	42 (13.55%)	9 (17.64%)	201 (17.96%)	252 (17.03%)
Agree	147 (47.42%)	24 (47.06%)	546 (48.79%)	717 (48.45%)
Strongly agree	91 (29.35%)	15 (29.41%)	253 (22.61%)	359 (24.26%)
<i>They abandon their country</i>				
Strongly disagree	149 (48.06%)	24 (47.06%)	459 (41.02%)	632 (42.70%)
Disagree	37 (11.94%)	9 (17.64%)	137 (12.24%)	183 (12.36%)
Neutral	37 (11.94%)	4 (7.84%)	178 (15.91%)	219 (14.80%)
Agree	61 (19.68%)	11 (21.57%)	250 (22.34%)	322 (21.76%)
Strongly agree	24 (7.74%)	3 (5.88%)	73 (6.52%)	100 (6.76%)
<i>They get rich</i>				
Strongly disagree	17 (5.48%)	3 (5.88%)	57 (5.09%)	77 (5.20%)
Disagree	27 (8.71%)	9 (17.65%)	107 (9.56%)	143 (9.66%)
Neutral	75 (24.19%)	11 (21.57%)	302 (26.99%)	388 (26.22%)
Agree	136 (43.87%)	23 (45.10%)	455 (40.66%)	614 (41.49%)
Strongly agree	52 (16.77%)	5 (9.80%)	172 (15.36%)	229 (15.47%)
When people receive money from abroad				
<i>They become lazier</i>				
Strongly disagree	76 (24.52%)	9 (17.65%)	264 (23.59%)	349 (23.58%)
Disagree	46 (14.84%)	10 (19.61%)	144 (12.87%)	200 (13.51%)
Neutral	57 (18.39%)	7 (13.73%)	236 (21.09%)	300 (20.27%)
Agree	83 (26.77%)	17 (33.33%)	306 (27.35%)	406 (27.43%)
Strongly agree	45 (14.52%)	8 (15.69%)	150 (12.51%)	193 (13.04%)
<i>It leads to resentment from others</i>				
Strongly disagree	56 (18.06%)	11 (21.57%)	155 (12.88%)	211 (14.27%)
Disagree	22 (7.10%)	1 (1.96%)	86 (7.69%)	109 (7.37%)
Neutral	56 (18.06%)	7 (13.73%)	198 (17.71%)	261 (17.65%)
Agree	96 (30.97%)	15 (29.41%)	403 (36.05%)	514 (34.75%)
Strongly agree	77 (24.84%)	17 (33.33%)	267 (23.88%)	361 (24.41%)
<i>They get rich</i>				

Strongly disagree	21 (6.77%)	3 (5.88%)	90 (8.04%)	114 (7.70%)
Disagree	26 (8.39%)	8 (15.69%)	102 (9.12%)	136 (9.19%)
Neutral	76 (24.52%)	7 (13.73%)	275 (24.58%)	358 (24.19%)
Agree	137 (44.19%)	23 (45.10%)	474 (42.36%)	634 (42.84%)
Strongly agree	47 (15.16%)	10 (19.61%)	149 (13.32%)	206 (13.92%)
<i>It helps develop our country</i>				
Strongly disagree	11 (3.55%)	5 (9.80%)	67 (5.99%)	83 (5.62%)
Disagree	24 (7.74%)	3 (5.88%)	81 (7.24%)	108 (7.30%)
Neutral	37 (11.94%)	4 (7.84%)	180 (16.09%)	221 (14.93%)
Agree	159 (51.29%)	25 (49.02%)	551 (49.24%)	735 (49.66%)
Strongly agree	76 (24.52%)	14 (27.45%)	217 (19.39%)	307 (20.74%)
When people who have lived abroad come back they				
<i>Help the country</i>				
Strongly disagree	14(4.52%)	5 (9.80%)	67 (5.99%)	86 (5.81%)
Disagree	12 (3.87%)	2 (3.92%)	76 (6.79%)	90 (6.08%)
Neutral	36 (11.61%)	6 (11.76%)	171 (15.28%)	213 (14.39%)
Agree	167 (53.87%)	26 (50.98%)	550 (49.15%)	743 (50.20%)
Strongly agree	78 (25.15%)	12 (23.53%)	229 (20.46%)	319 (21.55%)
<i>Do not fit in</i>				
Strongly disagree	70 (22.58%)	12 (23.53%)	224 (20.02%)	306 (20.68%)
Disagree	36 (11.61%)	4 (7.84%)	128 (11.44%)	168 (11.35%)
Neutral	49 (15.81%)	8 (15.69%)	196 (17.52%)	253 (17.09%)
Agree	81 (26.13%)	11 (21.57%)	315 (28.15%)	407 (27.50%)
Strongly agree	71 (22.90%)	16 (31.37%)	230 (20.55%)	317 (21.42%)
<i>Bring new ideas, knowledge and technology</i>				
Strongly disagree	15 (4.84%)	3 (5.88%)	87 (7.77%)	105 (7.09%)
Disagree	19 (6.13%)	5 (9.80%)	89 (7.95%)	113 (7.64%)
Neutral	42 (13.55%)	5 (11.76%)	187 (16.71%)	235 (15.88%)
Agree	111 (35.81%)	12 (23.53%)	436 (38.96%)	559 (37.77%)
Strongly agree	121 (39.03%)	25 (49.02%)	294 (26.27%)	440 (29.73%)
<i>Receive preferential treatment</i>				
Strongly disagree	57 (18.39%)	13 (25.49%)	173 (15.46%)	243 (16.42%)
Disagree	32 (10.32%)	8 (15.69%)	78 (6.97%)	118 (7.97%)
Neutral	61 (19.68%)	6 (11.76%)	198 (17.69%)	265 (17.91%)
Agree	79 (25.48%)	10 (19.61%)	367 (32.80%)	456 (30.81%)
Strongly agree	79 (25.48%)	13 (25.49%)	275 (24.58%)	367 (34.80%)

Table 32: Opinions: remittance vs. non-remittance receiving hh

	Remittance receiver	Non-remittance receiver	N
Three statements			
When people leave the country			

<i>It makes life harder for those who stay</i>			
Strongly disagree	60 (30.77%)	364 (28.33%)	424 (28.65%)
Disagree	27 (13.85%)	145 (11.28%)	172 (11.62%)
Neutral	26 (13.33%)	254 (19.77%)	280 (18.92%)
Agree	58 (29.74%)	327 (25.45%)	385 (26.01%)
Strongly agree	23 (11.79%)	161 (12.53%)	184 (12.43%)
<i>They still contribute to the country of origin</i>			
Strongly disagree	6 (3.08%)	90 (7.00%)	96 (6.49%)
Disagree	6 (3.08%)	100 (7.78%)	106 (7.16%)
Neutral	23 (11.79%)	244 (18.99%)	267 (18.04%)
Agree	103 (52.82%)	577 (44.90%)	680 (45.95%)
Strongly agree	57 (29.32%)	245 (19.07%)	302 (20.41%)
<i>They are able to support families in country of origin</i>			
Strongly disagree	3 (1.54%)	63 (4.90%)	66 (4.46%)
Disagree	4 (2.05%)	53 (4.12%)	57 (3.85%)
Neutral	17 (8.72%)	234 (18.29%)	252 (17.03%)
Agree	98 (50.26%)	619 (58.17%)	717 (48.45%)
Strongly agree	73 (37.44%)	286 (22.26%)	359 (24.26%)
<i>They abandon their country</i>			
Strongly disagree	117 (60.00%)	515 (40.08%)	632 (42.70%)
Disagree	18 (9.23%)	165 (12.85%)	183 (12.36%)
Neutral	17 (8.72%)	202 (15.72%)	219 (14.80%)
Agree	28 (14.36%)	294 (22.88%)	322 (21.76%)
Strongly agree	15 (7.69%)	85 (6.61%)	100 (6.76%)
<i>They get rich</i>			
Strongly disagree	5 (2.56%)	72 (5.60%)	77 (5.20%)
Disagree	16 (8.21%)	127 (9.88%)	143 (9.66%)
Neutral	43 (22.05%)	345 (26.86%)	388 (26.22%)
Agree	98 (50.26%)	516 (40.16%)	614 (41.49%)
Strongly agree	33 (16.92%)	196 (16.25%)	229 (15.47%)
When people receive money from abroad			
<i>They become lazier</i>			
Strongly disagree	59 (30.26%)	290 (22.57%)	349 (23.58%)
Disagree	33 (16.92%)	167 (13.00%)	200 (13.51%)
Neutral	33 (16.92%)	267 (20.78%)	300 (20.27%)
Agree	48 (24.62%)	358 (27.86%)	406 (27.43%)
Strongly agree	22 (11.28%)	171 (13.31%)	193 (13.04%)
<i>It leads to resentment from others</i>			
Strongly disagree	39 (20.00%)	172 (13.40%)	211 (14.27%)
Disagree	13 (6.67%)	96 (7.48%)	109 (7.37%)
Neutral	32 (16.41%)	229 (17.83%)	261 (17.65%)
Agree	61 (21.28%)	453 (35.28%)	514 (34.75%)

Strongly agree	50 (25.64%)	311 (24.22%)	361 (24.41%)
<i>They get rich</i>			
Strongly disagree	8 (4.10%)	106 (8.25%)	114 (7.70%)
Disagree	17 (8.72%)	119 (9.26%)	136 (9.19%)
Neutral	39 (20.00%)	319 (24.82%)	358 (24.19%)
Agree	100 (51.28%)	534 (41.56%)	634 (42.84%)
Strongly agree	31 (15.90%)	175 (13.62%)	206 (13.92%)
<i>It helps develop our country</i>			
Strongly disagree	3 (1.54%)	80 (6.23%)	83 (5.61%)
Disagree	12 (6.15%)	96 (7.47%)	108 (7.30%)
Neutral	12 (6.15%)	209 (16.26%)	221 (14.93%)
Agree	111 (56.92%)	624 (48.56%)	735 (49.66%)
Strongly agree	57 (29.23%)	250 (19.46%)	307 (20.74%)
When people who have lived abroad come back they			
<i>Help the country</i>			
Strongly disagree	4 (2.05%)	82 (6.38%)	86 (5.81%)
Disagree	5 (2.56%)	85 (6.61%)	90 (6.08%)
Neutral	14 (7.18%)	199 (15.49%)	213 (14.39%)
Agree	116 (59.49%)	627 (48.79%)	743 (50.20%)
Strongly agree	56 (28.72%)	263 (20.47%)	319 (21.55%)
<i>Do not fit in</i>			
Strongly disagree	49 (25.13%)	257 (20.00%)	306 (20.68%)
Disagree	25 (12.82%)	143 (11.13%)	168 (11.35%)
Neutral	19 (9.74%)	234 (18.21%)	253 (17.09%)
Agree	57 (29.23%)	350 (27.24%)	407 (27.50%)
Strongly agree	44 (22.56%)	273 (21.25%)	317 (21.42%)
<i>Bring new ideas, knowledge and technology</i>			
Strongly disagree	6 (3.08%)	99 (7.70%)	105 (7.09%)
Disagree	10 (5.13%)	103 (8.02%)	113 (7.64%)
Neutral	23 (11.79%)	212 (16.50%)	235 (15.88%)
Agree	75 (38.46%)	484 (37.67%)	559 (37.77%)
Strongly agree	80 (41.03%)	360 (28.02%)	440 (29.73%)
<i>Receive preferential treatment</i>			
Strongly disagree	39 (20.00%)	204 (15.88%)	243 (16.42%)
Disagree	23 (11.79%)	95 (7.39%)	118 (7.97%)
Neutral	35 (17.95%)	230 (17.90%)	365 (17.91%)
Agree	48 (24.62%)	408 (31.75%)	456 (30.81%)
Strongly agree	49 (25.13%)	318 (24.75%)	367 (24.80%)

Section 9: Community level information

A. Basic characteristics

A total of 18 communities were surveyed in Morocco, representing both urban and rural communities (nine surveys each). In the Tadla region around Fquih Ben Salah, four communities were selected; six communities in the Atlantic Axis (Casablanca, Rabat and Kenitra), two in the Tingitane peninsula (Tangiers and Assilah) and six communities in the Central Rif region around Al Hoceima.

Community History Communities have existed for between 42 and 700 years, with an average of 161 years. The average age of marriage for males is almost four years higher than that of females (26 years old versus 22 years old). Interestingly, the age range within which males and females generally marry is larger for women, ranging from 16 to 32 years for females compared to 19 to 30 for males. These ranges apply to urban areas and are smaller for rural areas. On average, females are almost four years older (24.89 years) in urban communities upon marriage than in rural communities and males one and a half years older (27.56).

Table 33: Community history and culture

	Mean	Min	Max	N
Time of existence of the community (years)	161.00	42	700	13
Average age of marriage for males in this community	26.83	19	30	18
Average age of marriage for females in this community	22.50	16	32	18

Language The language that is used in daily communications is Arabic in all the communities that were interviewed.

Table 34: Language

	Frequency	Percentage
Language used in daily communication		
Arabic	18	100.00

Community Population The community population varies between 800 and 100,000 people, with an average of 22,150 people. The larger populations with 17,000 or more inhabitants are usually found in urban communities. The average population for rural communities is 11,522 while it is 32,778 for urban communities.

Table 35: Community population

	Mean	Min	Max	N
Number of people living in this community	22150	800	100,000	18

In almost all of the communities, the population has increased in the past five years with the exception of two. The reasons for the increase were rather varied, with migration to bigger cities like Rabat and the proximity to city centres (Casablanca and Tangiers) being among the most frequently cited. The availability of electricity and water was also mentioned by almost

18% of community leaders and less death at childbirth by around 12%, all of these communities being rural communities in the Rif Central. The two communities in which population had decreased were rural communities witnessing migration of its community members to other places in Morocco.

Table 36: Change in community population

	Frequency	Percentage
Change in community population in the past five years		
Increased	16	88.89
Decreased	2	11.11
Remained the same	0	0.00
Total	18	100.00
Primary reason for increase, decrease or lack of change in community population		
Moussem activities in summertime	1	5.88
Housing demand	1	5.88
Water-electricity	3	17.65
Internal migration	2	11.76
Migration to Rabat - equipment	3	17.65
Equipment	1	5.88
Taxes	1	5.88
Internal and external integration	1	5.88
Less death at childbirth	2	11.76
Proximity to the centre of Casablanca	1	5.88
Work	1	5.88
Proximity to Tangiers	1	5.88
Total	17	100.00

Female and Children Headed Households An average of 213 households per community are run by females and 101 households by children below the age of 18. There does not seem to be a big difference between rural and urban communities in the number of households run by females. Households run by children under the age of 18 occur more often in rural areas.

Table 37: Households run by females/children only

	Mean	Min	Max	N
Number of households run by females only	213.90	0	850	10
Number of households run by children <18 only	101.50	0	420	10

B. Community issues

The most common problem that affects the communities surveyed is a poor environment (44.44%) followed by security problems (16.67%) and lack of employment opportunities (11.11%). The poor environment and lack of employment opportunities is cited by an equal number of rural and urban communities. Lack of electricity and bad transportation were only mentioned in rural communities, while poor access to education was a problem in an urban community. Lacking security was more often mentioned in rural areas than in urban ones.

Table 38: Problems affecting community (most important)

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary problem affecting this community		
Lack of electricity	1	5.56
Poor access to education	1	5.56
Bad transportation	1	5.56
Poor environment	8	44.44
Lack of employment opportunities	2	11.11
Security/conflict	3	16.67
Other	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00

C. Infrastructure

Roads All roads to reach a community are paved (100%). The ratings of these roads differ, but more than 60% consider them to be very bad and only 16.67% consider them to be good. Differences between rural and urban are not very pronounced but urban communities are more likely to rate roads as good than are rural communities. There is a clear tendency to feel that roads stayed the same in the past five years (44%) or worsened a lot (33%). Only 22% believed that they had improved. There is no difference between rural and urban communities in the evaluation of changes of roads.

Table 39: Roads and transportation

	Frequency	Percentage
Main route that people take to reach this community		
Paved road	18	100.00
Rating roads to reach this community (in the rainy season)		
Very bad	11	61.11
Bad	1	5.56
Medium	3	16.67
Good	3	16.67
Very good	0	0
Total	18	100.00

Change of roads to this community in the past five years		
Worsened a lot	6	33.33
Worsened	0	0
Stayed the same	8	44.44
Improved	4	22.22
Improved a lot	0	0
Total	18	100.00

Community Facilities All but two communities have functional electricity and public lighting and all communities have piped water. On the other hand, in more than half of the communities, sewage/drains and garbage collection services are not available. This is more often the case in rural communities than in urban ones. Fifty-six percent of the communities consider the quality of electricity to be (very) good and almost two thirds find public lighting to be very good or medium. The majority rate the piped water to be of medium quality (75%) or better (18.75%) whereas the quality of sewage/drains and garbage collections is mostly judged to be poor (83.33% and 80.00%). With the exception of garbage collection, the quality of services is rated better in rural areas than in urban areas.

The portion of the community that is covered by these services differs. In a relatively high percentage of rural and urban communities almost all community members have access to electricity, public lighting and piped water. When looking at sewage/drains and garbage collection, the picture turns around. In all communities, less than half of community members have access to garbage collection and in 75% of communities less than half of the community members have access to sewage/drains.

In the majority of both rural and urban communities, the services for electricity, public lighting and piped water improved (a lot). Again, responses change when it comes to garbage collection and sewage/drains. Garbage collection had improved in none of the communities but stayed the same in 72.73%. Fifty percent of community representatives considered that sewage/drains had stayed the same, while around 21% thought they had worsened (a lot) and around 29% stated they had improved (a lot).

Table 40: Water, sanitation, electricity and lighting

	Frequency	Percentage
Availability in the community of:		
<i>Electricity</i>		
Yes, functional	16	88.89
Yes, but not functional	0	0
No	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
<i>Public lighting</i>		
Yes, functional	16	88.89
Yes, but not functional	0	0

No	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
<i>Piped water</i>		
Yes, functional	18	100.00
Yes, but not functional	0	0
No	0	0
Total	18	100.00
<i>Sewage/drains</i>		
Yes, functional	8	44.44
Yes, but not functional	0	0
No	10	55.56
Total	18	100.00
<i>Garbage collection</i>		
Yes, functional	7	38.89
Yes, but not functional	0	0
No	11	61.11
Total	18	100.00
Quality in the community of		
<i>Electricity</i>		
Very poor	2	12.50
Poor	4	25.00
Medium	1	6.25
Good	2	12.50
Very good	7	43.75
Total	16	100.00
<i>Public lighting</i>		
Very poor	1	7.14
Poor	4	28.57
Medium	2	14.29
Good	0	0
Very good	7	50.00
Total	14	100.00
<i>Piped water</i>		
Very poor	1	6.25
Poor	0	0
Medium	12	75.00
Good	2	12.50
Very good	1	6.25
Total	16	100.00
<i>Sewage/drains</i>		
Very poor	0	0
Poor	5	83.33

Medium	1	16.67
Good	0	0
Very good	0	0
Total	6	100.00
<i>Garbage collection</i>		
Very poor	0	0
Poor	4	80.00
Medium	0	0
Good	1	20.00
Very good	0	0
Total	5	100.00
Portion of the community covered by		
<i>Electricity</i>		
Almost no comm. members	0	0
Less than half of comm. members	1	5.56
Around half of comm. members	2	11.11
More than half of comm. members	0	0
Almost all comm. members	15	83.33
Total	18	100.00
<i>Public lighting</i>		
Almost no comm. members	0	0
Less than half of comm. members	1	6.25
Around half of comm. members	0	0
More than half of comm. members	4	25.00
Almost all comm. members	11	68.75
Total	16	100.00
<i>Piped water</i>		
Almost no comm. members	0	0
Less than half of comm. members	1	5.56
Around half of comm. members	2	11.11
More than half of comm. members	4	22.22
Almost all comm. members	11	61.11
Total	18	100.00
<i>Sewage/drains</i>		
Almost no comm. members	0	0
Less than half of comm. members	6	75.00
Around half of comm. members	0	0
More than half of comm. members	2	25.00
Almost all comm. members	0	0
Total	8	100.00
<i>Garbage collection</i>		
Almost no comm. members	0	0

Less than half of comm. members	5	100.00
Around half of comm. members	0	0
More than half of comm. members	0	0
Almost all comm. members	0	0
Total	5	100.00
Change in the past five years in		
<i>Electricity</i>		
Worsened a lot	0	0
Worsened	1	5.56
Stayed the same	2	11.11
Improved	12	66.67
Improved a lot	3	16.67
Total	18	100.00
<i>Public lighting</i>		
Worsened a lot	2	12.50
Worsened	1	6.25
Stayed the same	0	0
Improved	12	75.00
Improved a lot	1	6.25
Total	16	100.00
<i>Piped water</i>		
Worsened a lot	0	0
Worsened	1	5.56
Stayed the same	6	33.33
Improved	6	33.33
Improved a lot	5	27.78
Total	18	100.00
<i>Sewage/drains</i>		
Worsened a lot	2	14.29
Worsened	1	7.14
Stayed the same	7	50.00
Improved	2	14.29
Improved a lot	2	14.29
Total	14	100.00
<i>Garbage collection</i>		
Worsened a lot	2	18.18
Worsened	1	9.09
Stayed the same	8	72.73
Improved	0	0
Improved a lot	0	0
Total	11	100.00

Housing The availability of housing is rated as medium in about 55% of the communities and as (very) poor in almost 39%. In 72% of the communities, the availability of housing has improved (a lot) in the past five years, whereas in 16% it has worsened. One reason for the improvement might be the government housing programme through which a large number of apartments were constructed and offered for sale for a relatively modest price.

Land The availability of land is considered to be medium by 50% of community representatives. Almost 28% think it to be poor or very poor, but for around 22%, it is very good. The majority (55.56%) stated that it had stayed the same in the last five years and a third that it had improved (a lot).

Table 41: Housing and land

	Frequency	Percentage
Rating of availability of housing in this community		
Very poor	6	33.33
Poor	1	5.56
Medium	10	55.56
Good	0	0
Very good	1	5.56
Total	18	100.00
Change in availability of housing in the past five years		
Worsened a lot	0	0
Worsened	3	16.67
Stayed the same	2	11.11
Improved	8	44.44
Improved a lot	5	27.78
Total	18	100.00
Rating of availability of land in this community		
Very poor	4	22.22
Poor	1	5.56
Medium	9	50.00
Good	0	0
Very good	4	22.22
Total	18	100.00
Change in availability of land in the past five years		
Worsened a lot	2	11.11
Worsened	0	0
Stayed the same	10	55.56
Improved	1	5.56
Improved a lot	5	27.78

Total	18	100.00
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Facilities With the exception of hospitals, micro-finance institutions and police services which are present in a third of the communities, the other queried facilities exist in 50% of communities or more, as indicated in Table 42. This concerns primary schools (100.00%), public transportation (88.89%), a health centre or clinic (77.78%), a pharmacy (77.78%), water distribution, a public phone, an internet café or connection, and post offices (all 66.67%), as well as a pre- and secondary school (both 55.56%), banks (55.56%) and markets (50.00%). While urban communities have health centres/clinics, pre-schools, secondary schools and banks slightly more often, there is no difference in the presence of other facilities.

In the majority of communities, more than half of households have access to health centres, a hospital, pharmacy, primary school, secondary school, water distribution, a market, a public phone, internet connection, and police or security services. Services that are only available to less than half of the population in the majority of the communities include micro-finance institutions and pre-schools. In rural and urban communities, the same number of households has access to pharmacies and primary schools, and more households in rural communities have access to water distribution and post offices.

Table 42: Facilities

	Frequency	Percentage
Presence of this facility in the community		
Health centre/clinic	14	77.78
Hospital	6	33.33
Pharmacy	14	77.78
Pre-school	10	55.56
Primary school	18	100.00
Secondary school	10	55.56
Water distribution	12	66.67
Market	12	50.00
Public transportation	16	88.89
Public phone	12	66.67
Internet café/connection	12	66.67
Post office	12	66.67
Bank	10	55.56
Money transfer operator	12	66.67
Micro-finance institution	6	33.33
Security/police services	6	33.33
Number of households having access to this facility		
<i>Health centre/clinic</i>		
Almost no hhs	1	5.56

Less than half of hhs	7	38.89
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	8	44.44
Almost all hhs	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
<i>Hospital</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	6	33.33
Around half of hhs	0	
More than half of hhs	6	33.33
Almost all hhs	6	33.33
Total	18	100.00
<i>Pharmacy</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	0	0
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	6	33.33
Almost all hhs	12	66.67
Total	18	100.00
<i>Pre-school</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	11	61.11
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	5	27.78
Almost all hhs	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
<i>Primary school</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	0	0
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	10	55.56
Almost all hhs	8	44.44
Total	18	100.00
<i>Secondary school</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	3	16.67
Around half of hhs	1	5.56
More than half of hhs	14	77.78
Almost all hhs	0	0
Total	18	100.00
<i>Water distribution</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	0	0

Around half of hhs	1	5.56
More than half of hhs	14	77.78
Almost all hhs	3	16.67
Total	18	100.00
<i>Market</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	0	0
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	5	27.78
Almost all hhs	13	72.22
Total	18	100.00
<i>Public transportation</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	1	5.56
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	6	33.33
Almost all hhs	11	61.11
Total	18	100.00
<i>Public phone</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	1	5.56
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	5	27.78
Almost all hhs	12	66.67
Total	18	100.00
<i>Internet café/connection</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	2	11.11
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	15	83.33
Almost all hhs	1	5.56
Total	18	100.00
<i>Post office</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	9	50.00
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	6	33.33
Almost all hhs	3	16.67
Total	18	100.00
<i>Bank</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	4	22.22
Around half of hhs	8	44.44

More than half of hhs	5	27.78
Almost all hhs	1	5.56
Total	18	100.00
<i>Money transfer operator</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	6	33.33
Around half of hhs	7	38.89
More than half of hhs	4	22.22
Almost all hhs	1	5.56
Total	18	100.00
<i>Micro-finance institution</i>		
Almost no hhs	0	0
Less than half of hhs	6	54.55
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	4	36.36
Almost all hhs	1	9.09
Total	11	100.00
<i>Security/police services</i>		
Almost no hhs	1	8.33
Less than half of hhs	0	0
Around half of hhs	0	0
More than half of hhs	5	41.67
Almost all hhs	6	50.00
Total	12	100.00

Where facilities are not available in a community, the average travel time for each facility was requested. Facilities that take the longest to reach in case they are not available in a community are a pharmacy and a primary school. There is no rural urban difference for the required traveling time to primary schools outside of the community and only a very small difference for pharmacies. In both cases the longest time in rural, as in urban communities, to reach a pharmacy or a primary school is 480 minutes or eight hours. For all other facilities, the maximum time to reach them is either 30 or 60 minutes. Where they are not available in the community, water distribution and a public phones take longer to reach in urban communities than in rural ones. For money transfer operators, post offices, internet cafés, the market and pre-schools, average time to reach them is the same from rural and urban communities. Security/police services, micro-finance institutions, banks, secondary schools, hospitals and health centres/clinics are, on average, a little faster to reach from urban communities.

Table 43: Time to reach facility

	Mean	Min	Max	N
If not available in this community, time to reach this facility in minutes				

<i>In minutes</i>				
Health centre/clinic	37.50	15	60	8
Hospital	38.33	30	60	6
Pharmacy	262.5	30	480	4
Pre-school	30	30	30	2
Primary school	255	30	480	4
Secondary school	45	30	60	6
Water distribution	22.50	15	30	2
Market	30	30	30	2
Public transportation	30	30	30	1
Public phone	25	20	30	2
Internet café/connection	30	30	30	2
Post office	30	30	30	2
Bank	45	30	60	4
Money transfer operator	30	30	30	2
Micro-finance institution	40	30	60	6
Security/policy services	33.33	10	60	6

D. *Economic situation*

Economic Activities In more than half of rural communities, the principal economic activity for men was trade, followed by agriculture and animal breeding. In urban communities there was more variation of men being involved in trade (one third), fishing (about a fifth) and administration, construction and public work (all 11.56%). The same percentage of women in urban and rural communities do not have an economic activity (44.44%) or work as tailors (11.11%). In rural areas, agricultural work was more often the primary activity of women than in urban areas, while it was the other way around for housework. The most prevalent economic activity for children under the age of 12 was either “nothing” or professional, both being more common in urban communities. Animal breeding as an activity for children under 12 is only present in rural communities. In both types of communities a minority of children are working in industry or in mechanics. A minority of children between the age of 12 and 18 are also working in agriculture, mechanics and professions. Agriculture is more prominent in rural areas, while “not working” was only given in urban communities. Other economic activities were equally distributed in both rural and urban communities.

Table 44: Economic activities

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary economic activity for men in this community		
Administration	1	5.56
Agriculture	4	22.22

Trade	8	44.44
Construction	1	5.56
Animal breeder	1	5.56
Public worker	1	5.56
Fishing	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
Primary economic activity for women		
Agriculture	5	27.78
Women don't work	8	44.44
Housework	3	16.67
Tailor	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
Primary economic activity for children aged < 12		
Animal breeding	2	16.67
Industry	2	16.67
Mechanic	2	16.67
Professional	3	25.00
Nothing	3	25.00
Total	12	100.00
Primary economic activity for children between the ages of 12 and 18		
Agriculture	4	33.33
Mechanic	2	16.67
Professional	4	33.33
Nothing	2	16.67
Total	12	100.00

Working Age The average age at which males start working full time is 16, several months earlier than the age for females. In rural communities the average age to start working is several months lower for both men and women.

Table 45: Working age

	Mean	Min	Max	N
Average age at which males start working full time	16	13	20	18
Average age at which females start working full time	16.61	14	18	18

Children in Paid Employment It seems to be more common for male children under the age of 18 to be engaged in paid employed than for female children. In 50% of the communities, around half or more than half of males under the age of 18 are in paid employment. This percentage is much lower for females (12.50%). No clear differences exist between rural and

urban communities. In 37.5% of the communities, more than half of boys under the age of 12 are in paid employment but this is not the case for girls in any of the communities. There are slightly less children under the age of 12 working in rural communities.

Table 46: Children involved in paid employment

	Frequency	Percentage
Number of males <18 that are currently engaged in paid employment		
Almost none	0	0
Less than half of them	8	50.00
Around half	2	12.50
More than half	6	37.50
Almost all	0	0
Total	16	100.00
Number of females <18 that are currently engaged in paid employment		
Almost none	4	25.00
Less than half of them	10	62.50
Around half	0	0
More than half	2	12.50
Almost all	0	0
Total	16	100.00
Number of males <12 that are currently engaged in paid employment		
Almost none	7	43.75
Less than half of them	3	16.75
Around half	0	0
More than half	6	37.50
Almost all	0	0
Total	16	100.00
Number of females <12 that are currently engaged in paid employment		
Almost none	6	50.00
Less than half of them	6	50.00
Around half	0	0
More than half	0	0
Almost all	0	0
Total	12	100.00

Availability of Employment The availability of employment is rated as (very) low by two thirds of the communities, while one third rates it as very high. However, half of the community representatives state that the availability of employment has improved (a lot) in the past five years and even more so in rural communities. In around 29% of the communities,

representatives believe that employment availability has worsened (a lot) during the past five years, especially in urban areas.

Table 47: Employment

	Frequency	Percentage
Rating of availability of employment in this community		
Very low	9	50.00
Low	3	16.67
Medium	0	0
High	0	0
Very high	6	33.33
Total	18	100.00
Change of availability of employment in the past five years		
Worsened a lot	2	11.11
Worsened	5	27.78
Stayed the same	2	11.11
Improved	3	16.67
Improved a lot	6	33.33
Total	18	100.00

Subjective Well-Being Clear differences exist in the description of the economic situation of most households in the communities. In around 55% of communities, households are either coping with the economic situation or finding it difficult. On the other end, in a third of the communities, households are living very comfortably in both urban and rural communities. This also reflects when living conditions are compared to that in neighbouring communities. Forty-four percent of community representatives, especially those of urban communities, believe living conditions are better than in neighbouring communities, while 28% consider them the same and again 28% felt they are (much worse) than in neighbouring communities. Finally, 50% thought that living conditions had worsened in the last five years while the same percentage stated that they had improved (a lot).

Table 48: Subjective well-being

	Frequency	Percentage
Description of economic situation in most hhs in this community		
They are finding it very difficult	0	0
They are finding it difficult	8	44.44
They are coping (neutral)	2	11.11
They are living comfortably	2	11.11
They are living very comfortably	6	33.33
Total	18	100.00

Living conditions in this community compared to neighbouring communities		
Much worse than in other communities	2	11.11
Worse than in other communities	3	16.67
The same as in other communities	5	27.78
Better than in other communities	8	44.44
Total	18	100.00
Change in living conditions in this community compared to five years ago		
Worsened a lot	0	0
Worsened	9	50.00
Stayed the same	0	0
Improved	1	5.56
Improved a lot	8	44.44
Total	18	100.00

Differences between Community Members. Differences between the social status (class) of community members are very strong in both rural and urban communities. The same is true for differences in employment and education, but here the effect is even stronger in rural communities. Food security, wealth and landholdings are “somewhat” different between community members in most communities and differences are slightly stronger between inhabitants in rural areas. Differences are weakest in ethnicity and religion (both in rural and urban communities). Overall, social equality is slightly stronger in urban areas but the areas in which differences exist are the same in rural and urban communities.

Table 49: Differences between community members

	Frequency	Percentage
Differences in education		
Not at all	0	0
A little bit	0	0
Somewhat	4	22.22
Much	1	5.56
Very much	13	72.22
Total	18	100.00
Differences in wealth/material possessions		
Not at all	0	0
A little bit	4	22.22
Somewhat	8	44.44
Much	1	5.56
Very much	5	27.78
Total	18	100.00
Differences in landholdings		

Not at all	0	0
A little bit	4	22.22
Somewhat	8	44.44
Much	1	5.56
Very much	5	27.78
Total	18	100.00

Differences in social status (class)		
Not at all	2	11.11
A little bit	2	11.11
Somewhat	2	11.11
Much	2	11.11
Very much	10	55.56
Total	18	100.00

Differences in employment		
Not at all	0	0
A little bit	2	11.11
Somewhat	2	11.11
Much	7	38.89
Very much	7	38.89
Total	18	100.00

Differences in food security		
Not at all	2	11.11
A little bit	4	22.22
Somewhat	8	44.44
Much	4	22.22
Very much	0	0
Total	18	100.00

Differences in religion		
Not at all	12	66.67
A little bit	6	33.33
Somewhat	0	0
Much	0	0
Very much	0	0
Total	18	100.00

Differences in ethnicity		
Not at all	15	83.33
A little bit	2	11.11
Somewhat	0	0

Much	1	5.56
Very much	0	0
Total	15	100.00

Relationships between people from different ethnic groups in this community		
Bad	2	15.38
Neutral	0	0
Good	0	0
Very good	11	84.62
Total	13	100.00

E. Shocks

In the past five years, the most important shocks for community members were economic or market shocks, environmental or ecological shocks and theft or crime. On average, members of urban communities were more often affected by economic or market shocks than members of rural communities, whereas the opposite is true for environmental shocks and theft and crime.

Table 50: Shocks experienced by community

	Frequency	Percentage
Number of times this community has been affected by the following shocks in the past five years		
Environmental/ecological shocks	20	0.37
Economic/market shocks	32	0.59
Theft/crime	18	0.33

F. Safety and security

Current Problems in Community In terms of problems currently facing communities, the most commonly cited issues were alcohol abuse (88.89%), drug abuse (83.33%) and thefts or assaults (83.33%). Also cited by a large number of communities were land disputes (77.78%), disputes over housing (72.22%), child abuse (61.11%) and sexual assault or rape (61.11%). The situation in rural and urban areas is very similar. In urban areas, abuse such as drug abuse, child abuse and sexual assault or rape are slightly more frequently reported, while the issues slightly more often reported in rural areas were related to resources (theft or assault, disputes over housing, land disputes), with the exception of alcohol abuse.

Overall Community Security Ratings of the level of overall security tend to be either very good (33.33%) or very bad (61.11%). Urban communities are more likely to rate the security as very good. The security level of neighbouring communities is seen as worse or the same by around half of the communities while the other half considers them better or much better. A large majority (77.78%) did not see changes in the security situation in the last five years. There are no major differences between rural and urban communities for those comparisons.

Table 51: Safety and security

	Frequency	Percentage
Problems in community due to presence of the following issues:		
Gangs/rebel groups	0	0
Drug abuse	15	83.33
Alcohol abuse	16	88.89
Prostitution	2	11.11
Land disputes	14	77.78
Water disputes	2	11.11
Disputes on housing	13	72.22
Thefts/assaults	15	83.33
Child abuse	11	61.11
Sexual assaults/rape	11	61.11
Rating of level of overall security of this community		
Very bad	11	61.11
Bad	0	0
Medium	1	5.56
Good	0	0
Very good	6	33.33
Total	18	100.00
Overall level of security of this community compared to neighbouring communities		
Much worse than in other communities	1	5.56
Worse than in other communities	0	0
The same as in other communities	8	44.44
Better than in other communities	3	16.67
Much better than in other communities	6	33.33
Total	18	100.00
Overall level of security in this community compared to five years ago		
Worsened a lot	1	5.56
Worsened	0	0
Stayed the same	14	77.78
Improved	0	0
Improved a lot	3	16.67
Total	18	100.00

G. *Social ties*

Trust Overall, many communities reported a very high (50.00%) or high (11.11%) level of trust between community members. Approximately 28% feel the level of trust to be low. The majority consider the level of trust between community members to be worse than five years ago (72.22%) and the same as in neighbouring communities (66.67%). While tendencies are very much the same in rural and urban communities, ratings are more extreme in both directions in urban areas for level of trust and the comparison with neighbouring communities.

Participation Ratings for the spirit of participation in the community are similar in rural and urban communities. The perception of participation is diverse, but with a tendency to consider it low or very low (61.11%). Only about 28% feel it to be (very) high. Two thirds believe that the spirit of participation has become (much) worse in the past five years and 81% consider it the same as in neighbouring communities. The remaining 19% feel it to be higher than in the neighbouring communities. Impressions are more positive when it comes to trust between people in matters of lending and borrowing. In more than half of the communities, a lot of trust is reported and in 22%, some trust is reported. Only a small proportion of community representatives (11.11%) believe there is little or no trust at all.

Table 52: Trust and participation

	Frequency	Percentage
Level of trust between community members in this community		
Very low	0	0
Low	5	27.78
Average	2	11.11
High	2	11.11
Very high	9	50.00
Total	18	100.00
Change in the level of trust between community members in the last five years		
Much worse	0	0
Worse	13	72.22
The same	2	11.11
Better	0	0
Much better	3	16.67
Total	15	100.00
Level of trust between community members compared to neighbouring communities		
Much lower than in other communities	1	5.56
Lower than in other communities	0	0
The same as in other communities	12	66.67
Higher than in other communities	0	0
Much higher than in other communities	5	27.78
Total	18	100.00

Spirit of participation in this community		
Very low	5	27.78
Low	6	33.33
Average	2	11.11
High	3	16.67
Very high	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
Change in spirit of participation in the past five years		
Much worse	11	61.11
Worse	1	5.56
The same	2	11.11
Better	2	11.11
Much better	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
Spirit of participation compared to neighbouring communities		
Much lower than in other communities	0	0
Lower than in other communities	0	0
The same as in other communities	13	81.25
Higher than in other communities	3	18.75
Much higher than in other communities	0	0
Total	16	100.00
Trust between people in this community in matters of lending and borrowing		
No trust at all	1	5.56
Little trust	1	5.56
Neutral	2	11.11
Some trust	4	22.22
A lot of trust	10	55.56
Total	18	100.00

Community Associations Common associations found in the communities are trade associations or business groups, religious groups and sport, recreational, art or music groups. Other kinds of groups are much less common. Associations that are more often present in urban communities are credit and saving associations, women's or youth groups, labour unions, humanitarian or charitable organisations and school or health committees. To a lesser extent, political parties or groups, burial or funeral associations and traders' associations or business groups are also present. Associations that are more often present in rural than in urban areas are water or waste groups, agricultural cooperatives, sport, recreational, art or music groups and justice or reconciliations associations.

Table 53: Associations

	Frequency	Percentage
Presence of the following associations in this community		
Water or waste group	4	22.22
Agricultural cooperative	5	27.78
Trader's association/business group	15	83.33
Credit or savings association	6	33.33
Burial/funeral association	3	16.67
Religious group/organisation	14	77.78
Political party or group	5	27.78
Sport, recreational, art, music group	13	72.22
Women's group/youth group	5	27.78
School/health committee	3	16.67
Labour union	3	16.67
Humanitarian or charitable organisation/NGO	3	16.67
Justice/reconciliation associations	2	11.11

H. Children

Regrettably due to gaps in the data, it was not possible to comment on education related variables using the Morocco community survey.

I. Health

Major Health Problems The main health problems currently affecting women across the communities are stomach problems, diabetes and cancer. For men, cancer and diabetes represent the most important problems, followed by loss of memory. Both women and men are affected by insufficient infrastructure, but this is only mentioned as a primary problem in urban communities. Cancer, diabetes and an insufficient infrastructure were equally cited as problems for the health of people under the age of 18.

Table 54: Primary health problems affecting men, women and children

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary health problem that currently affects adult women in this community		
Cancer	2	11.11
Diabetes	6	33.33
Stomach	8	44.44
Insufficient infrastructure	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
Primary health problem that currently affects adult men in this community		
Cancer	8	44.44
Diabetes	6	33.33
Insufficient infrastructure	2	11.11

Loss of memory	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00

Primary health problem that currently affects children (<18) in this community		
Cancer	8	44.44
Diabetes	6	33.33
Insufficient infrastructure	2	11.11
Nothing	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00

Quality of Health Services Views on the quality of health care services are generally not very positive in both urban and rural communities. Only two urban and one rural community representatives considered health services to be of a medium quality and the rest judged them to be bad or very bad. The main issue that influences the quality of these services is a lack of medication and a lack of staff. In a certain part the quality of health care services had, however, improved (44.44%) in the last five years, but in a third it had gotten worse. The changes in the last five years were more positive in rural communities.

Table 55: Quality of health care services

	Frequency	Percentage
Quality of health care services in this community		
Very bad	6	33.33
Bad	9	50.00
Medium	3	16.67
Good	0	0
Total	18	100.00
Main issue influencing the quality of health care services in this community		
Lack of medication	11	61.11
Lack of staff	7	38.89
Lack of other resources (e.g. beds)	0	0
Other	0	0
Total	18	100.00
Change in the quality of health care services in this community in the past five years		
Much worse	0	0
Worse	6	33.33
The same	4	22.22
Better	8	44.44
Total	18	100.00

J. Migration

Current International Migrants When asked about the number of households in the community with a migrant abroad, most representatives (44.44%) state that less than 25 households have a migrant abroad. Only in about 17% of the communities do more than 100 households have a migrant abroad.

Current Internal Migrants Interestingly, the number of households with internal migrants seems to be lower than that with international migrants. There is no community that has more than 50 households with a family member living in another part of Morocco.

Current Return Migrants Only a small number of return migrants are present in the communities interviewed. More than 70% of the communities have less than 25 return migrant households. Only one urban community interviewed had between 50 and 75 return migrant households.

Table 56: Current migration stocks

	Frequency	Percentage
Number of hhs in this community with a migrant abroad		
Less than 25 households	8	44.44
Between 25 and 50 hhs	3	16.67
Between 50 and 75 hhs	4	22.22
Between 75 and 100 hhs	0	0
More than 100 hhs	3	16.67
Total	18	100.00
Number of hhs in this community with hh member living in another city or village in Morocco		
Less than 25 hhs	7	38.89
Between 25 and 50 hhs	7	38.89
Between 50 and 75 hhs	4	22.22
Between 75 and 100 hhs	0	0
More than 100 hhs	0	0
Total	18	100.00
Number of households in this community with a return migrant		
Less than 25 hhs	13	72.22
Between 25 and 50 hhs	4	22.22
Between 50 and 75 hhs	1	5.56
Between 75 and 100 hhs	0	0
More than 100 hhs	0	0
Total	18	100.00

Labour Migration Large flows of labour out-migration were reported in 100% of both urban and rural communities.

Table 57: Migration history: presence of labour migration

	Frequency	Percentage
Large flows of labour out-migration in the history of this community		
Yes	18	100.00
No	0	0
Total	18	100.00

Return Migration Large flows of return migration were present in about 55% of the rural and urban communities.

Table 58: Migration history: presence of return migration

	Frequency	Percentage
Large flows of return migration in the history of this community		
Yes	10	55.56
No	8	44.44
Total	18	100.00

Migration Perspectives Overall, community leaders' views on migration are positive; the perceptions of emigrants are frequently positive or very positive (72.22% combined). However, a little more than a quarter have a negative perception of migrants. There is a slightly less positive and more neutral perception of return migrants (46.15% each), but also less negative perception of return migrants than of migrants (0.00%).

The perception of the effects of internal migration on the community is more positive than the perception of the effects of international migration on the community. Seventy percent feel that internal migration effects the community positively or very positively, while only around 35% feel the same about international migration. Almost 43% of both rural and urban communities feel that the effect is negative. When judging the effects of international migration on the country, thoughts are more positive (61%). This positive perception of international migration and its effects on the country is even more pronounced in rural areas than it is in urban ones. In both rural and urban communities, only 11% have a negative perception.

Return migrants are not seen as different from other community members in just over half of the communities, but the effects of such differences are considered to be (very) positive by two thirds of communities. Exclusively urban community leaders have some negative perceptions of how return migrants and their possible differences affect the community. Two thirds believe that values and norms of return migrants are no different from that of other community members and the majority believes that existing differences in values and norms do not have an effect (neutral) on the community.

Table 59: Views on migration

	Frequency	Percentage
Perceptions of community members that leave this community to live elsewhere		
Very negatively	4	22.22
Negatively	1	5.56
Neutral	0	0
Positively	6	33.33
Very positively	7	38.89
This is mixed	0	0
Total	18	100.00
Perceptions on return migrants (who were abroad for at least 3 months) in this community		
Neutral	6	46.15
Very positively	6	46.15
This is mixed	1	7.69
Total	13	100.00
Perceptions on households with a current migrant in this community		
Very negatively	4	22.22
Negatively	0	0
Neutral	3	16.67
Positively	8	44.44
Very positively	2	11.11
This is mixed	1	5.56
Total	18	100.00
Thoughts on how international migration affects this community		
Negatively	6	42.86
Neutral	3	21.43
Positively	1	7.14
Very positively	4	28.57
Total	14	100.00
Thoughts on how internal migration affects this community		
Negatively	2	20.00
Neutral	1	10.00
Positively	3	30.00
Very positively	4	40.00
Total	10	100.00
Thoughts on how international migration affects this country in general		
Negatively	2	11.11
Neutral	5	27.78

Positively	1	5.56
Very positively	10	55.56
Total	18	100.00
Return migrants are different from other community members		
Yes, very different	7	38.89
Yes, a little bit	1	5.56
No	10	55.56
Total	18	100.00
How does this affect this community?		
Very negatively	2	12.50
Negatively	1	6.25
Neutral	2	12.50
Positively	9	56.25
Very positively	2	12.50
Total	16	100.00
Return migrants have different values and norms than other community members		
Yes, very different	1	5.56
Yes, a little bit	5	27.78
No	12	66.66
Total	18	100.00
How does this affect this community?		
Very negatively	0	0
Negatively	1	16.67
Neutral	4	66.67
Positively	1	16.67
Total	6	100.00

K. Children left behind

The presence of children, for whom at least one parent currently lives abroad, seems very limited, with all communities having less than 25 of such households. In almost all cases, the parent(s) left the community to seek better economic opportunities abroad. The most common type of support available for children left behind is emotional or psychological support. The perception on children left behind by other community members tends to be (very) positive (80.00%).

Table 60: Children left behind

	Frequency	Percentage
Number of hhs in this community that have children of which at least one parent currently		

lives abroad		
Less than 25 hhs	15	100.00
Between 25 and 50 hhs	0	0
Between 50 and 75 hhs	0	0
Total	15	100.00
Main reason why the parent(s) of these children left this community		
They left to seek better economic opportunities	13	86.67
Other	2	13.33
Total	15	100.00
Primary type of available support for children of which at least one parent lives abroad		
Emotional or psychological support	3	60.00
Social support	2	40.00
Total	5	100.00
Perception on children left behind by other community members		
Very negatively	1	6.67
Negatively	0	0
Neutral	2	13.33
Positively	10	66.67
Very positively	2	13.33
Total	15	100.00

L. Monetary remittances – money or goods

Number of Households Receiving Monetary Remittances The number of households in a community that receive international remittances seems to vary by community, with most communities reporting that around half of the households receive international remittances (38.89%). In around 22% of the communities, less than half of the households are receiving remittances. Receiving monetary remittances is more frequent in urban communities, as in one third of urban communities almost all households receive remittances.

Remittance Method The most common way in which households receive remittances is through formal channels such as money transfer operators (38.89%), followed by transfers through a bank (22.22%) and household members bringing remittances themselves (22.22%). These are almost the same for rural and urban communities. In one urban community the remittances are commonly received through a shop keeper, while this is not the case for rural communities.

Problems with Receiving Remittances The primary problem concerning international remittances is the high cost of sending remittances.

Remittance Dependency The overwhelming majority of households that receive remittances are dependent or very dependent on them. Only about 11% do not depend on the money and goods they are sent. This is the case for both rural and urban communities.

Table 61: Receiving international monetary remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
Number of hhs in this community that receive international remittances on a regular basis		
Almost all of the hhs	3	16.67
More than half of the hhs	4	22.22
Around half of the hhs	7	38.89
Less than half of the hhs	4	22.22
Total	18	100.00
Primary way hhs in this community receive money or goods from hh members living abroad on a regular basis		
The household members bring it themselves	4	22.22
Through a money transfer operator (formal)	7	38.89
Through a shop keeper/call house/ hawala (informal)	1	5.56
Through a bank	4	22.22
Through the mail	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
Primary problem hhs encounter when receiving international remittances		
The costs are too high	12	85.71
The system is insecure	1	7.14
Other	1	7.14
Total	14	100.00
Extent to which hhs, who receive money or goods from hh members living abroad, depend on this financial support		
Very dependent	9	50.00
Dependent	7	38.89
Neutral	0	0
Not dependent	2	11.11
Not dependent at all	0	0
Total	18	100.00

Internal Remittances Table 62 shows the reception of internal remittances and illustrates that a greater number of households receive internal remittances than international remittances. In more 70% of the urban communities, almost all households are thought to receive internal remittances, but only in about 42% of rural communities. In around 43% of the rural communities, less than half or almost no households are internal remittance recipients.

Households are much less dependent on internal than on international remittances. In one third of urban communities and only 12.5% of rural communities are households dependent on internal remittances.

Households in urban communities usually receive money or goods directly from household members who bring them themselves (71.43%). Other less common transfer methods include receiving the items through friends/relatives (14.29%) or through the mail (14.29%). In rural communities, receiving internal remittances through a money transfer operator (42.86%) or through household members who bring them (42.86%) are both common channels.

The predominant problem with internal remittances is that there are limited possibilities to send money or goods. In a third of urban communities and 12.5% of rural communities, households are dependent on internal remittances.

Table 62: Receiving internal monetary remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
Number of households in this community that receive money or goods from hh members living in other parts of Morocco on a regular basis		
Almost all	8	57.14
More than half of the hhs	2	14.28
Less than half of the hhs	3	21.43
Almost no hhs	1	7.14
Total	14	100.00
Primary way households in this community receive money or goods from hh members living in other parts of Morocco on a regular basis		
The household members bring it themselves	8	57.14
Friends or relatives bring it for the household members	2	14.28
Through a money transfer operator (formal)	3	21.43
Through the mail	1	7.14
Total	14	100.00
Primary problem hhs encounter when receiving internal remittances		
The costs are too high	2	20.00
There are limited possibilities to send money or goods	6	60.00
Other	2	20.00
Total	10	100.00
Extent to which hhs in this community depend on the financial support they receive from people living in another city/village in Ethiopia		
Very dependent	0	0
Dependent	3	21.43
Neutral	0	0

Not dependent	10	71.43
Not dependent at all	1	7.14
Total	14	100.00

As evidenced in Table 63, the views on the effects of receiving remittances are positive. The impact on the households that receive remittances is considered very positively by 87.5% of rural and urban community leaders. Remittances also seem to positively impact the community as a whole and no neutral or negative effects are reported at that level. Household members that receive remittances are perceived (very) positively by other community members (100.00%).

Table 63: Views on receiving remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
View on the effects of remittances on receiving hhs in this community		
Negatively	0	0
Neutral	1	6.25
Positively	1	6.25
Very positively	14	87.50
Total	16	100.00
View on the effects of remittances on this community as a whole		
Negatively	0	0
Neutral	0	0
Positively	10	71.43
Very positively	4	28.57
Total	14	100.00
View on perceptions of hh members that receive remittances by other community members		
Negatively	0	0
Neutral	0	0
Positively	12	85.71
Very positively	2	14.29
Total	14	100.00

Sending International Remittances There are a considerable number of households in the various communities interviewed that send international remittances. In more than two thirds of rural and about 57% of urban communities, more than half of the households send money or goods to other countries. In the remaining communities, less than half of the households do so. In 83% of rural communities, households send remittances through a money transfer operator and the rest through mail services. For urban households, the remittance channels are more varied; 43% send them through a money transfer operator, 29% through a household member, and around 14% each through a shop keeper or through the mail. Unsurprisingly, the main

problem faced by households when sending international remittances is the high costs (90.91%).

Table 64: Sending international remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
Number of hhs in this community that send money or goods to hh members living abroad on a regular basis		
More than half of the hhs	8	61.54
Less than half of the hhs	5	38.46
Almost no hhs	0	0
Total	13	100.00
Primary way hhs in this community send money or goods to hh members living in other countries		
The household members bring it themselves	2	15.38
Through a money transfer operator (formal)	8	61.54
Through a shop keeper/ call house / hawala (informal)	1	7.69
Through the mail	2	15.38
Total	13	100.00
Primary problem hhs encounter when sending international remittances		
The costs are too high	10	90.91
Other	1	9.09
Total	11	100.00

Sending Internal Remittances It is less common for both urban and rural households to send internal remittances than it is to send international remittances. In 29% of the communities, more than half of the households send internal remittances, but in more than 70% of the communities less than half of the households do so. The remittance channel of choice differs between urban and rural households. Two thirds of rural households use a money transfer operator for internal remittances but none of the urban households do so. In urban communities, a common way to send remittances is for household members bring them themselves, indicating that they are more mobile than members of rural communities.

Table 65: Sending internal remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
Number of hhs in this community that send money or goods to hh members living in other parts of Morocco on a regular basis		
More than half of the hhs	2	28.57
Around half of the hhs	0	0
Less than half of the hhs	5	71.43

Almost no hhs	0	0
Total	7	100.00
Primary way hhs in this community send money or goods to hh members living in other parts of Morocco on a regular basis		
The household members bring it themselves	4	57.14
Through a money transfer operator (formal)	2	28.57
Through the mail	1	14.29
Total	7	100.00
Primary problem hhs encounter when sending internal remittances		
The costs are too high	6	85.71
Other	1	14.29
Total	7	100.00

M. Migrants' investments and charitable activities

Migrants Investments and Charitable Activities In over 78% of communities, the members that live abroad only sometimes visit the community and all of those who visit often come from rural communities. Community level investment behaviour is equally low for migrants originating from rural and urban communities; only in 14.29% of the communities do community members living abroad invest in the community. Those who invest choose agriculture (rural community) or land (urban community) as a sector of investment. A larger proportion of community members living abroad are involved in humanitarian or charitable activities in the community (42.86% for both, urban and rural).

Table 66: Presence of migrants' investments and charitable activities

	Frequency	Percentage
Frequency of visits from community members that live abroad		
Never	0	0
Sometimes	11	78.57
Often	3	21.43
Total	14	100.00
Community members that live abroad invest in this community	2	14.29
Primary sector of investment of community members that live abroad		
Agriculture (incl. animals)	1	50.00
Land	1	50.00
Total	2	100.00
Community members that live abroad are involved in humanitarian or charitable (NGO) activities in this community	6	42.86

Views on Migration Effects Community leaders have differing views on the impact of emigration on people in their communities. More than 60% of the community leaders agree, but around 22 disagree that, when people leave the country, it makes it harder for those who stay. Many community leaders agree that emigrants do contribute to their county or origin while abroad (55.56%) and that they are able to support their families (66.67%). The majority do not feel that emigrants abandon their country when they go abroad (77.78%), but those who agree are more numerous in urban communities. Almost 56% of rural community leaders felt neutral about whether, when migrants go abroad, they get rich and around 44% agree. In urban communities, leaders more often felt neutral about this or strongly disagreed.

Table 67: Views on the effects of emigration

	Frequency	Percentage
When people leave the country		
<i>They make life harder for those who stay</i>		
Strongly disagree	9	50.00
Disagree	2	11.11
Neutral	3	16.67
Agree	4	22.22
Strongly agree	0	0
Total	18	100.00
<i>They still contribute to the country of origin</i>		
Strongly disagree	2	11.11
Disagree	2	11.11
Neutral	4	22.22
Agree	3	16.67
Strongly agree	7	38.89
Total	18	100.00
<i>They are able to support families in country of origin</i>		
Strongly disagree	0	0
Disagree	0	0
Neutral	6	33.33
Agree	5	27.78
Strongly agree	7	38.89
Total	18	100.00
<i>They abandon their country</i>		
Strongly disagree	14	77.78
Disagree	0	0
Neutral	0	0
Agree	2	11.11
Strongly agree	2	11.11
Total	18	100.00
<i>They get rich</i>		

Strongly disagree	2	11.11
Disagree	0	0
Neutral	11	61.11
Agree	4	22.22
Strongly agree	1	5.56
Total	18	100.00

Views on Remittance Receiving Effects The views on the effects of receiving remittances present a varied picture. In general, people who receive money from abroad are not considered to become lazier (62.59%), although 37.5% agree with the statement. There is a tendency for community leaders, specifically from urban communities, to agree that the reception of remittances leads to resentment from others (44.45%), although a third strongly disagree. Two thirds believe that remittance-receiving households get rich and two thirds are neutral about the statement that international remittances contribute to the development of Morocco. Overall, there was little difference between rural and urban communities on these statements.

Table 68: Views on the effects of receiving remittances

	Frequency	Percentage
When people receive money from abroad		
<i>They become lazier</i>		
Strongly disagree	4	50.00
Disagree	1	12.50
Neutral	0	0
Agree	3	37.50
Strongly agree	0	0
Total	8	100.00
<i>It leads to resentment from others</i>		
Strongly disagree	6	33.33
Disagree	0	0
Neutral	4	22.22
Agree	1	5.56
Strongly agree	7	38.89
Total	18	100.00
<i>They get rich</i>		
Disagree	0	0
Neutral	6	33.33
Agree	4	22.22
Strongly agree	8	44.44
Total	18	100.00
<i>It helps develop our country</i>		
Strongly disagree	3	16.67
Disagree	0	0
Neutral	12	66.67

Agree	0	0
Strongly agree	3	16.67
Total	18	100.00

Effects of Return Migration The views on return migrants were rather varied. Half of the community leaders believe that, when people who have lived abroad come back, they help the country. None of them agreed that return migrants do not fit in the community after return and only 11% believed that return migrants receive preferential treatment. More than 44% do not believe that they bring new ideas, knowledge and technology while at the same time almost 39% agreed to this in both urban and rural communities.

Table 69: Views on the effects of return migration

	Frequency	Percentage
When people who have lived abroad come back they		
<i>Help the country</i>		
Strongly disagree	2	11.11
Disagree	3	16.67
Neutral	4	22.22
Agree	3	16.67
Strongly agree	6	33.33
Total	18	100.00
<i>Do not fit in</i>		
Strongly disagree	1	12.50
Disagree	3	37.50
Neutral	4	50.00
Agree	0	40.00
Total	8	100.00
<i>Bring new ideas, knowledge and technology</i>		
Strongly disagree	6	33.33
Disagree	2	11.11
Neutral	3	16.67
Agree	7	38.89
Strongly agree	0	0
Total	18	100.00
<i>Receive preferential treatment</i>		
Strongly disagree	12	66.67
Disagree	2	11.11
Neutral	2	11.11
Agree	2	11.11
Strongly agree	0	0
Total	18	100.00

Section 10: Conclusion

The report highlights the following findings:

- **Morocco is much more of an emigration country than a return migration country.** Around one fifth of households interviewed had a current migrant, while return migrants were only present in about three percent of households. Moreover, migrants tend to remain abroad for a long period.
- **Migration from Morocco has a strong gendered dimension,** as 85% of migrants are male. These male migrants are mostly young and around half are married.
- **Findings of the survey support a trend of Moroccan migration towards newer destination countries such as Italy and Spain as opposed to France.** Main countries of destination of migrants in this survey are Italy and Spain with France in third place. This highlights the two southern European countries as destinations from newer Moroccan emigration regions like the Tadra.
- **The main purpose of migration from Morocco is for employment:** For the majority of both current migrants and return migrants, employment opportunities were the main reason to migrate abroad.
- **Households in Morocco are coping.** Half of households in Morocco are coping, while 30% say they are living comfortably. The rest find their economic situation to be difficult.
- **Return migration is specifically high in the Atlantic Axis with its cities of Casablanca, Rabat and Kénitra.** Return migrants tend to go back to Morocco after around 10 years abroad and prefer to resettle in economically vibrant regions.
- **Remittances are sent more commonly by current household members.** Fifty percent of households with a current migrant receive remittances. Household members send remittances more regularly than non-household members and they send higher amounts per year.
- **Remittances are primarily used for daily needs.** The large majority of households use remittances for daily needs and around 9% use them for health care purposes. Remittance senders usually do not have a say over how remittances are spent.
- **Migrant households are economically better off,** as they report a higher income than other household types, are more often house owners, have larger houses, report fewer household shocks and their monthly expenditures are higher than that of non-migrant households.