The 21st-Century Cross-Cultural Summarised Survey

Welcome to the 21st-Century Cross-Cultural Summarised Survey (21-CCCSS)!

Imagine if Earth scientists stopped using aerial photos in the '60s due to them not showing details, flattening reality. Now, they prefer to only use ground-level photography and tangible samples. We would say that they have lost perspective. This analogy mirrors the shift in anthropological methods from large-scale monographs and databases in the '60s-'80s to more focused, urban- or nation-centric studies. While this shift had its reasons, it also risked overlooking the broader spectrum of human diversity.

In response, this survey aims to bridge the gap between historical methods and modern sensitivities. There is some antecedent with the Human Relations Area Files, but by their admission, there is a "typical divide between those who cross-culturally study smaller-scale nonindustrial societies, and those who use countries as their units of analysis. Data for these two types of comparisons generally differ—ethnographic data based on participatory methods provides most of the information for nonindustrial societies; cross-national or cross-country comparisons tend to employ surveys with targeted questions on a few domains of life." (Ember & Kalodner, 2024) This survey is a response to that claim, and so I am revisiting the Standard Cross-Cultural Sample (SCCS) from 1969, transforming it into direct questions and updating it with contemporary insights and tools. By tracking the same societies or their closest living relatives, we aim to understand the evolution of human diversity in the 21st century.

If you are working with one of these societies, your input could illuminate crucial aspects of contemporary human life. You will encounter a series of questions selected from the vast SCCS dataset, carefully curated to capture the essence of each community.

Rest assured, you will not be inundated with 1780 questions; I have streamlined it to around 120, focusing on representative variables. Additionally, I have incorporated new questions to address modern research interests and cultural sensitivities, ensuring a comprehensive perspective.

Your participation in this analysis is crucial, even if some questions might seem unfamiliar. Please do not skip any questions, as missing data could compromise the quality of this study. It's understandable if you don't know the answers to certain questions, as it is rare nowadays to cover so many topics. However, you should try to find those answers through a little bit of fieldwork or an interview with a local, as the missing data should not reflect your personal interests. If you need to take a break, you can save your progress and come back later. You can also use the print version of the survey to get ready in advance. If you encounter cultural barriers that prevent data collection, please use the "Other" option and provide a brief explanation. Please use "Other" whenever you see that the available categories are not relevant to your community. If that option is not available (due to Google Forms limitations), please keep notes and add them to the final question, where you will also have some space to express any commentary you deem fit. Upon completion, your responses will contribute to the study of human diversity in the

21st century. Your insights may even lead to co-authorship in an eventual publication. Together, we're striving to create a more inclusive and nuanced understanding of human cultures, transcending traditional boundaries.

Thank you for your invaluable contribution to this endeavour.

* Indicates required question

1. Email *

   _____

   You

   For statistical control purposes, some demographic information about you is necessary.

2. Please select your gender identity. *

   Mark only one oval.

   ( ) Male

   ( ) Female

   ( ) Non-binary / Genderqueer

   ( ) Prefer not to say

   ( ) Other

3. What is your age? *

   _____

4. What is your nationality? *

   _____

5.   Are you a member of the community you are reporting on? *

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Yes, I was raised there and I am considered a local by other people of the community.

⬭ I have a personal connection to the community that motivated me to study it, like having relatives there or some other childhood link.

⬭ No, previously to studying it, I had no links to the community or my links came from other circumstances from adulthood, like marrying a local or having a job there.

Generalities of the community

6.   What is the official or commonly recognised name of the community you are researching?   *

_____

7.   Please provide the coordinates of the community location in Decimal Degrees format. Decimal Degrees are represented as latitude and longitude values separated by a comma. For example, 40.7128, -74.0060.   *

You can check them in Google Maps, then right-click the place on the map. This will open a pop-up window. You can find your latitude and longitude in decimal format at the top.

_____

8.   What is the population size of the community? *

For non-sedentary communities, use the mean size of the consumer group that camps together during the most aggregated phase of the yearly economic cycle. For sedentary ones, use the size of the contiguous settlement, not larger units like states or nations.

Mark only one oval.

⬭ 10 to 99 inhabitants

⬭ 100 to 999 inhabitants

⬭ 1,000 to 9,999 inhabitants

⬭ 10,000 to 99,999 inhabitants

⬭ 100,000 to 999,999 inhabitants

⬭ 1'000,000 to 9'999,999 inhabitants

⬭ More than 10'000,000 inhabitants

9.   Please specify the temporal frame or year when the data for your research was   *
recorded.

_____

10.   Please go to Google maps, take the closest possible screenshot that covers the   *
whole settlement and upload it below. The screenshot should only include
living areas and intervened ones (i.e., the settlement) but not include territorial
claims of natural spaces unless removing them would force you to crop the
settlement. It also should contain the lower corner where the scale is.

Files submitted:

11.   What is the approximate population density of the territory controlled by the   *
      community? Use your best estimate.

      Mark only one oval.

      ⬭ Less than 1 person per square mile (0.4 per square km)

      ⬭ 1 to 4.9 persons per square mile (0.4 to 1.9 per square km)

      ⬭ 5 to 24.9 persons per square mile (2 to 9.6 per square km)

      ⬭ 25 to 99.9 persons per square mile (9.7 to 38.6 per square km)

      ⬭ 100 to 499.9 persons per square mile (38.7 to 193 per square km)

      ⬭ 500 persons or more per square mile (193.1 per square km)

12.   1. Go to this link and scroll down to find the table of societies.   *
      2. Search for your community and click on the hyperlink of its name.
      3. In the table that appears, locate the last recorded focal time for **cultural**
      information. This will be used during the survey, so record it and keep it in
      mind.
      4. If the last recorded focal time is related to a geographical or ecological
      variable, such as distance to the coast, please ignore it. Instead, focus on the
      last variable with cultural or behavioural significance.

      If the last focal time is about a geographical or ecological variable, like distance to coast,
      ignore it and go for the focal time of the last variable that has cultural /behavioural
      meaning.

      _____

      Subsistence

13.   What is the primary way the community obtains food? *

Mark only one oval.

○ Exchange economy: Food products are mainly obtained through trade rather than subsistence techniques.

○ Advanced agriculture: The community uses techniques like irrigation, fertilization, crop rotation, or others to largely eliminate fallowing.

○ Horticulture: The community relies on semi-intensive agriculture, mainly through vegetable gardens or fruit tree groves rather than cultivating field crops.

○ Simple or shifting cultivation: New fields are cleared annually, cultivated for a year or two, and then left to revert to forest or brush for a long fallow period.

○ Domestic animals: The products from domestic animals are the major source of subsistence, as in a pastoral economy.

○ Fishing: This includes shellfishing and/or the pursuit of large aquatic animals, providing a major source of subsistence.

○ Gathering: Wild plants and/or small land fauna provide a major source of subsistence.

○ Hunting: This includes trapping and fowling, providing a major source of subsistence.

14. What is the major agricultural staple of the community? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Agriculture is not practised

◯ Agriculture is confined to non-food crops

◯ Buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentum)

◯ Wheat (all kinds of Triticum, especially T. aestivum)

◯ Barley (Hordeum vulgare)

◯ Millet (Paniceae, Eragrostideae, and Andropogoneae but not sorghum)

◯ Sorghum

◯ Maize (Zea mays)

◯ Dry or upland rice (Oryza)

◯ Wet, lowland or flooded rice (Oryza)

◯ Rye (Secale cereale)

◯ Teff (Eragrostis tef)

◯ Yam (Dioscorea)

◯ Taro (Colocasia esculenta)

◯ Potato (Solanum tuberosum)

◯ Cassava or manioc (Manihot esculenta)

◯ Sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas)

◯ Other tubers

◯ Bananas and plantains (Musa)

◯ Breadfruit (Artocarpus altilis)

◯ Coconut (Cocos nucifera)

◯ Ensete, false banana or Ethiopian banana (Ensete ventricosum)

◯ Another fruit tree

◯ A vegetable

◯ Other: _____

15.   What is the <u>second </u>most common agricultural staple of the community? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ There is no secondary crop

◯ Buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentum)

◯ Wheat (all kinds of Triticum, especially T. aestivum)

◯ Barley (Hordeum vulgare)

◯ Millet (Paniceae, Eragrostideae, and Andropogoneae but not sorghum)

◯ Sorghum

◯ Maize (Zea mays)

◯ Dry or upland rice (Oryza)

◯ Wet, lowland or flooded rice (Oryza)

◯ Rye (Secale cereale)

◯ Teff (Eragrostis tef)

◯ Yam (Dioscorea)

◯ Taro (Colocasia esculenta)

◯ Potato (Solanum tuberosum)

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◯ Other tubers

◯ Bananas and plantains (Musa)

◯ Breadfruit (Artocarpus altilis)

◯ Coconut (Cocos nucifera)

◯ Ensete, false banana or Ethiopian banana (Ensete ventricosum)

◯ Another fruit tree

◯ A vegetable

◯ Other: _____

16.   How much of the community's available land is used for the cultivation of the   *
       major crop?

Mark only one oval.

◯ None. Agriculture is not conducted there.

◯ Less than 10% per year.

◯ Between 10% and 30% per year

◯ Between 30% and 50% per year

◯ More than 50% but not all available land.

◯ All available land.

17. To what extent do the following activities contribute to the food supply? *

Mark only one oval per row.

	No such activity.	Contributes, but less than 10% of food supply.	Contributes more than 10% but less than the amount contributed by one or more other subsistence techniques.	Contributes more to the food supply than does any other subsistence activity but is not more than half of the food supply.	Contributes more to the local food supply than all other subsistence techniques combined.
Agriculture as a whole	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Hunting	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Gathering	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Animal husbandry (domestication of small animals)	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Fishing	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

18. What types of domestic animals are commonly raised in your community? *

Tick all that apply.

☐ Bees, cats, dogs, fowl (birds), guinea pigs, or similar small animals,

☐ Pigs,

☐ Sheep and/or goats,

☐ Equine animals, such as horses or donkeys,

☐ Deer, such as reindeer,

☐ Camels or similar animals, such as alpacas or llamas,

☐ Bovine animals, such as cattle, water buffaloes, or yaks,

☐ Other: _____

19. Please select one of the following food supply conditions that best fits the *
community:

Mark only one oval.

◯ The food resources utilized by the society are notably constant from year to year, season to season, and day to day, ensuring that an adequate supply for daily needs is regularly available with a reasonable amount of effort. *Skip to question 20*

◯ The food resources are constant from year to year and season to season, but there is substantial daily variation due to chance factors such as the success or failure of hunters on particular days. *Skip to question 21*

◯ The food resources, though relatively constant from year to year, vary markedly from season to season depending upon climatic and ecological factors, such as sharp contrasts between hot and cold or wet and dry seasons, and great differences in the seasonal availability of plant and/or animal foods. *Skip to question 22*

◯ The food resources, despite their diurnal and seasonal variation, are markedly variable from year to year owing to extreme annual differences in rainfall or other recurrent but unpredictable climatic changes. *Skip to question 23*

◯ The community is an advanced agricultural or mercantile society that largely depends on trade and imports from a distance for its food supply. The system of transport is adequate to assure the distribution of food in normal and even lean years, but it may break down in the face of calamities. *Skip to question 24*

Subsistence (continuation 2)

20. Which one of these storage and preservation conditions fits the community   *
better?

Mark only one oval.

◯ No storage or preservation of food.

◯ The community has a few simple techniques for storage or preservation of food,
which are sufficient to prevent food shortages not caused by natural disasters.

◯ The community has a variety of complex techniques for storage or preservation
of food, resulting in surpluses used for purposes other than subsistence, such as
potlatches, festivals, sacrifices, etc.

Skip to question 25

Subsistence (continuation 2)

21. Which one of these storage and preservation conditions fits the community   *
better?

Mark only one oval.

◯ No storage or preservation of food.

◯ The community has a few simple techniques for the storage or preservation of
food that help to even out the daily fluctuations in food supply.

◯ The community has a variety of complex techniques for the storage or
preservation of food that create surpluses used for purposes other than subsistence,
such as potlatches, festivals, sacrifices, etc.

Skip to question 25

Subsistence (continuation 2)

22.   Which one of these storage and preservation conditions fits the community   *
      better?

      Mark only one oval.

      ◯ There is barely adequate storage or preservation of food to sustain the
      community through seasonal fluctuations with some periods of scarcity or
      semistarvation.

      ◯ The community has sufficient storage to endure seasonal fluctuations without
      any discomfort.

      ◯ The community employs a variety of sophisticated food storage and preservation
      techniques, resulting in surpluses used for non-subsistence activities such as
      potlaches, festivals, sacrifices, etc.

      Skip to question 25

   Subsistence (continuation 2)

23.   Which one of these storage and preservation conditions fits the community   *
      better?

      Mark only one oval.

      ◯ The community barely has enough storage to sustain through yearly
      fluctuations, resulting in austerity during lean years and famine during streaks of
      lean years.

      ◯ The community has sufficient storage to withstand yearly fluctuations without
      any discomfort.

      ◯ The community uses various advanced storage and preservation techniques that
      generate surpluses used for non-subsistence purposes like potlatches, festivals, and
      sacrifices.

      Skip to question 25

   Subsistence (continuation 2)

24.   Which one of these commercial conditions fits the community better? *

Mark only one oval.

⬭ The transportation systems of the community are adequate to function during normal and lean years unless there is a natural disaster.

⬭ The transportation systems of the community can function even in the face of severe disasters.

Skip to question 25

Subsistence (continuation 3)

25.   What land transport methods does the community use for food? *

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Human carriers,

⬭ Pack animals,

⬭ Draft animals (sledges, travois, etc.),

⬭ Animal drawn wheeled vehicles,

⬭ Motorised vehicles.

26.   Who do people typically share food with? *

Mark only one oval.

⬭ They share food within the nuclear family.

⬭ They share food with kin residing in the local community.

⬭ They share food with kin, not restricted to the local community.

⬭ They share food with non-kin within the local community.

⬭ They share food with all members of the local community.

⬭ They share food with groups within the unit of maximal political authority or ethnic group.

⬭ They share food with other groups.

Economy

27.   Please indicate the time frame during which slavery was officially practised   *
        within the community based on the given technical description of slavery
        provided below. Ignore its illegal modern practice unless it is not recognised by
        that name but in practice authorities do recognise an activity that fits the
        technical description given below.

        Slavery refers to a relationship where a person is indefinitely and violently dominated,
        being stripped of any factual link to their lineage, heritage, and inheritance, and lacking
        any honour or respect.

        Mark only one oval.

        ◯ It never happened, as far as we are aware.

        ◯ Before 1500 A.D.

        ◯ 1500-1600

        ◯ 1600-1700

        ◯ 1800-1850

        ◯ 1850-1900

        ◯ 1900-1950

        ◯ 1950 up to modernity.

28.   How is the inheritance of real estate typically determined in your community? *

Mark only one oval.

⬭ There are no individual property rights in land, and no specific rules govern the inheritance of such rights.

⬭ Real estate is inherited by a sister's son or sons through matrilineal inheritance.

⬭ Real estate is inherited by matrilineal heirs, who have precedence over sisters' sons.

⬭ Children inherit real estate, but daughters receive less than sons.

⬭ Real estate is inherited by children of either sex or both equally.

⬭ Real estate is inherited by patrilineal heirs, who have precedence over sons.

⬭ Real estate is inherited by a son or sons through patrilineal inheritance.

⬭ Other: _____

Economy (3)

29.   What is the contribution of males and females in the community to... *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Male participation exclusively, or female contribution negligible.	Male participation appreciably greater.	Equal participation.	Female participation appreciably greater.	Female participation exclusively, or male contribution negligible.	c...
...agriculture in general?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	
...harvesting?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	
...milking?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	
...gathering?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	
...crop tending?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	
...animal husbandry (raising small domestic animals)?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	
...pottery?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	

Counting

30.   What is the largest number that your community uses as a metaphor for   *
      "many"?

      For instance, in English, we use "dozens", "hundreds", "thousands", and "millions" to
      mean "many". The answer in this case would be 1000000 since "millions" is the highest
      of them all.

      _____

Infancy and Childhood

31.   Besides their parents, who is responsible for disciplining... *

      Young children are those who are no longer treated as babies but are less than 4 or 5 years old.
      Late children are more than 5 years old but not teenagers.

      Tick all that apply.

	Older sibling	Grandparent	Uncle (mother's brother only)	Relative (including father's brother)	Another child	Nonrelative	Tea
... young boys?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
... young girls?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
... prepubescent boys?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
... prepubescent girls?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

32.   How restrictive is the control that <u>mothers </u>have on their... *

Mark only one oval per row.

	1 (No control)	2 (Lax control)	3	4 (Firm control)	5 (Restrictive)
...young girls?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
...young boys?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
...prepubescent girls?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
...prepubescent boys?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

33.   How restrictive is the control that <u>other caretakers (including the father)</u> have   *
on their...

Mark only one oval per row.

	1 (No control)	2 (Lax control)	3	4 (Firm control)	5 (Restrictive)
...young girls?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
...young boys?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
...prepubescent girls?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
...prepubescent boys?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

34. How frequent is affection and warmth from the <u>father</u> towards his... *

Mark only one oval per row.

	1 (No control)	2 (Lax control)	3	4 (Firm control)	5 (Restrictive)
...young girls?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
...young boys?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
...prepubescent girls?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
...prepubescent boys?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

35. How involved are non-parents in child discipline for... *

Mark only one oval per row.

	The child is only disciplined by parents	There is a single non-parent who occasionaly takes part.	Two or more non-parents occasionally take part.	There is a non-parent who constantly takes part but is less important than the parents.	There are two active non-parents less important than the parents.	A non-parent disciplines the child more than its parents.
... young boys?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
... young girls?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
... prepubescent boys?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
... prepubescent girls?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

36. How frequent is aggression and hostility towards children by their non-parental * caretakers?

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Rare	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Almost always

37.   How important is the role of <u>older siblings </u>in caretaking? *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Rare	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Almost always the major caretaker

38.   How important is the role of the <u>father </u>in caretaking? *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Rare	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Almost always the major caretaker

39.   Some cultures expect children to embody values that are different from those   *
        expected of adults. For example, while maturity, self-control, and seriousness
        are valued in adults, playfulness, spontaneity, and light-heartedness are
        encouraged in children. If this "encultural incontinuity" is present in your
        community, when do these expectations begin to shift?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Around age five (or slightly younger)

◯ Around age six

◯ Around age seven

◯ Around age eight

◯ Around age nine

◯ Around age ten

◯ Older

◯ Never, there is no distinction between values for children and values for adults.

40.   How common is corporal punishment for... *

Mark only one oval per row.

	1 (No punishment)	2	3	4	5 (Punishment is the main educational tool)
...prepubescent boys?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
...prepubescent girls?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

41.   Do children receive guidance on sexual restraint, including covering their   *
      genitals, refraining from masturbation, sexual play, and any other erotic
      behaviours?

Mark only one oval per row.

	1 (Condoned and not generally punished)	2	3	4	5 (Strictly and effectively prohibited)
Prepubescent girls	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Prepubescent boys	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

42. How strongly do parents inculcate aggression in... *

Mark only one oval per row.

	1 (Strongly Discouraged)	2	3 (Indifferent)	4	5 (Strongly Promoted)
... girls?	⬭	⬭	⬭	⬭	⬭
... boys?	⬭	⬭	⬭	⬭	⬭

43. Are children expected to tend to fires? *

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Yes, both girls and boys equally.

⬭ Yes, girls more than boys.

⬭ Yes, girls only.

⬭ Yes, boys more than girls.

⬭ Yes, boys only.

⬭ No, this is an adult's task.

44. What types of games are commonly played in your community?

Only games with a clear outcome, involving a winner and a loser, are considered.

Tick all that apply.

☐ Physical skill games: Games primarily involve physical skill, such as foot racing or wrestling.

☐ Games of chance: Games involve chance but no significant physical skill or strategy, such as dice games.

☐ Games of strategy: Games involve strategic thinking but no significant physical skill, such as chess or poker.

Family and settlement

45.   What is the settlement pattern of the community? *

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Fully migratory or nomadic bands: Communities that move continuously without a fixed settlement.

⬭ Seminomadic communities: Members wander in bands for at least half of the year but occupy a fixed settlement during some seasons.

⬭ Semisedentary communities: Members shift between different fixed settlements at different seasons or permanently occupy a single settlement, with a substantial proportion departing seasonally for shifting camps.

⬭ Compact but impermanent settlements: Villages whose location is shifted every few years.

⬭ Neighbourhoods of dispersed family homesteads: Homes are spread out across the area without a concentrated village or town.

⬭ Separated hamlets: Several hamlets form a more or less permanent single community.

⬭ Compact and relatively permanent settlements: Nucleated villages or towns.

⬭ Complex settlements: Nucleated villages or towns with outlying homesteads or satellite hamlets.

46.   What is roughly the mean size of the communities belonging to the society your *
       community belongs to?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Fewer than 50 persons

⬭ From 50 to 99 persons

⬭ From 100 to 199 persons

⬭ From 200 to 399 persons

⬭ From 400 to 1,000 persons

⬭ More than 1,000 persons in the absence of indigenous urban aggregations

⬭ One or more indigenous towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants but none of more than 50,000

⬭ One or more indigenous cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants

47.   What is the most common form of family organization in your community? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Large extended family: This type of family consists of at least two siblings or cousins in each of two adjacent generations, and embraces all families of procreation.

◯ Small extended family: This type of family usually includes only one family of procreation in the senior generation, but at least two in the next generation. These families often dissolve upon the death of the head.

◯ Stem family: This is a minimal extended family with only two related families of procreation in adjacent generations (excluding polygamous unions).

◯ Independent nuclear family: This is a single family of procreation. It could be made of multiple members of one sex and his/her multiple partners and children if polygamy is allowed.

◯ Other: _____

48.   What is the typical form of dwellings or houses in the community? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Conical: Conical dwellings with a pointed peak from which the roof slopes straight to the ground in all directions.

◯ Beehive: Dwellings of beehive shape with a pointed peak from which the roof (commonly but not necessarily of thatch) curves to the ground in all directions.

◯ Dome or hemispherical: Dome-shaped or hemispherical dwellings lacking a pointed peak, usually roofed with thatch, brush, bark, mats, or hides, but sometimes with wood (hogans) or snow (igloos), and occasionally also with an outer layer of earth.

◯ Wedge-shape roof: Dwellings with a wedge-shaped or two-slope roof extending from a ridge-pole straight to the ground, as in a pup tent or an elongated tipi, regardless of the roofing material.

⬭ Semicylindrical: Dwellings shaped like a half barrel or horizontal semicylinder, regardless of the roofing material and of whether the end walls are rounded or straight.

⬭ Cone-cylinder: with vertical cylindrical walls of adobe, wattle-and-daub, wood, or other materials and a conical or occasionally dome-shaped or beehive-shaped roof (commonly but not necessarily of thatch).

⬭ Rectangular on-ground, vegetal material walls: Rectangular dwellings built on or close to the ground with hip, gable, or shed roofs and walls of wood, bamboo, wattle, mats, or other vegetal materials.

⬭ Rectangular on piles: Rectangular dwellings raised on piles or posts with hip (4-sloped), gable (2-sloped), or shed (1-sloped) roofs, whatever the wall and roofing materials (commonly thatch, bamboo, mats, or wood). Pile dwellings of circular ground plan, which are rare, are otherwise classed (e.g., under cone-cylinder dwellings).

( ) Rectangular on-ground, mineral material walls: Quadrangular or rectangular dwellings built on or close to the ground with hip, gable, or shed roofs (commonly of thatch) and walls of adobe, stone, brick, plaster, or other mineral materials. If the roof is flat, it belongs to the next category.

( ) Dwellings with flat roofs (commonly of beaten earth) and substantial walls (commonly of adobe or stone masonry).

( ) Partially unenclosed shelters, e.g., caves, rock shelters, half-enclosed sheds, or open-sided windbreaks.

( ) Tents consisting of fabrics or hide stretched over a frame, especially if dismountable and portable, but excluding conical tipis and dome-shaped shelters.

◯ Semi-subterranean dwellings in which the main floor (excluding cellars or smaller excavations) is constructed, at least in part, below the surface of the ground, without regard to the shape or materials of the roof.

◯ Miscellaneous house types that deviate in important respects from any of the above definitions.

49.   What is the typical exterior wall material for dwellings? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Stone, stucco, concrete, drywall, or fired brick

◯ Plaster, mud and dung, or wattle and daub

◯ Wood, including logs, planks, poles, bamboo, or shingles

◯ Bark

◯ Hides or skins

◯ Felt, cloth, or other fabric

◯ Mats, latticework, or wattle

◯ Grass, leaves, or other thatch

◯ Adobe, clay, or dried brick

◯ Corrugated metal, plastic sheets, cardboard, tyres and other recycled modern materials.

◯ Open walls, including cases where they can be temporarily closed by screens

◯ Walls indistinguishable from the roof or merging into the latter

◯ Other: _____

50.   If the typical material is not available or one wants to build a house from   *
       another material, what is the most typical <u>alternative wall material</u> for
       dwellings?

       Mark only one oval.

       ◯ Stone, stucco, concrete, drywall, or fired brick

       ◯ Plaster, mud and dung, or wattle and daub

       ◯ Wood, including logs, planks, poles, bamboo, or shingles

       ◯ Bark

       ◯ Hides or skins

       ◯ Felt, cloth, or other fabric

       ◯ Mats, latticework, or wattle

       ◯ Grass, leaves, or other thatch

       ◯ Adobe, clay, or dried brick

       ◯ Corrugated metal, plastic sheets, cardboard, tyres and other recycled modern
        materials.

       ◯ Open walls, including cases where they can be temporarily closed by screens

       ◯ Walls indistinguishable from the roof or merging into the latter

       ◯ None. The community only uses one material for houses.

       ◯ Other: _____

       Leadership and politics

51. Rank the sources of political power in your community. *

Only rank one as the main, one as the second, and one as the third source. All other sources should go into "Another source".

Mark only one oval per row.

	Main source	Second source	Third source	Another source	It does not exist or is not a source of political power.
Warfare wealth	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Tribute or taxes	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Slaves	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Contributions of free citizens	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Large land-holdings	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Political Office	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Foreign Commerce	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Capitalistic enterprises	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
Religious services	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

52.   How is the community leadership passed down? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ The community doesn't have a headman or council.

◯ They are appointed by a higher political authority, not just by agreement.

◯ The order of succession is typically determined by age, as in gerontocracy.

◯ The succession is through divination, or similar methods.

◯ Leadership succession is determined by informal agreement based on personal qualities.

◯ The succession is through influence, wealth, or prestige.

◯ The succession is determined through a formal electoral process.

◯ The community leadership is hereditary through a son or other patrilineal relative,

◯ The community leadership is hereditary through a sister's son or other matrilineal relative,

◯ The community leadership is a member of a ruling lineage or other privileged group selected for their qualifications through an electoral or appointive procedure.

53.   What is the political authority structure beyond the local community? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ No political authority beyond the community: Each community operates autonomously.

◯ One level of political authority: Petty chiefdoms or similar structures oversee multiple communities.

◯ Two levels of political authority: Larger chiefdoms or similar structures with intermediate and higher levels of governance.

◯ Three levels of political authority: States or similar entities with three tiers of governance.

◯ Four levels of political authority: Large states or similar entities with four tiers of governance.

54.   Are there political specialists and how strongly do they differ from most   *
       people?

Mark only one oval.

◯ They are highly differentiated by wealth, special titles or life style.

◯ They are moderately differentiated.

◯ They may be somewhat wealthier but share much of their lifestyle with people of
similar age and gender.

◯ They have mostly the same lifestyle as slightly older generations and have
somewhat more prestige.

◯ Few of them exist but leadership roles are present and are wealthier than others.

◯ Few of them exist but leadership roles are present with same lifestyle.

◯ None exist. There are no permanent leadership roles.

55.   How is the executive power selected at the highest native level of political   *
       integration?

Executive power is the one that is responsible for doing what the law establishes a
government must do.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Absent

◯ Patrilineal, Father to Son

◯ Patrilineal, Father to Father's Brother, then to Son

◯ Matrilineal, Mother's Brother to Sister's Son

◯ Matrilineal, Mother's Brother to Mother's Brother

◯ Some other member of a Ruling Family

◯ Decision by limited power group

◯ Elected by council

◯ Informal recognition

◯ Formal elections

◯ Appointee of alien society

◯ Divination

56.   What is the source of legitimacy for the highest level of authority within the   *
       executive power?

       Tick all that apply.

       ☐ Office holder is thought to have supernatural powers
       ☐ Office holder has been installed by gods
       ☐ Office holder belongs to privileged descent group
       ☐ Office holder elected by the represented group
       ☐ Office holder elected by subordinate authorities
       ☐ Office holder is formal owner of the group's land
       ☐ Wealth based on possession of mobile property
       ☐ Office inherited
       ☐ Seniority
       ☐ Office holder installed by overarching administration, e.g. colonial power
       ☐ No formal political office present

       ☐ Other: _____

57.   How are advisory bodies established at the highest native level of political   *
       integration?

       Mark only one oval.

       ◯ Absence of sovereignty

       ◯ Absent

       ◯ Relatives of executive

       ◯ Favorites of executive

       ◯ Subordinate groups

       ◯ Hereditary

       ◯ Subordinate functionaries

58.   How are officials appointed immediately below the highest native level of   *
       political integration?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Absent

◯ Patrilineal succession

◯ Matrilineal succession

◯ Ruling lineage

◯ Seniority of age

◯ Personal qualities

◯ Formal election

◯ Appointment by executive

59.   How is the highest native judge or judicial body selected? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ There are no specialised judges

◯ Judges come from foreign communities.

◯ The executive plays the part of the judge.

◯ Judges are appointed by the executive.

◯ Judges come from religious charges.

◯ The role is hereditary.

◯ Judges are chosen through formal elections.

◯ Other: _____

60.   How frequent is warfare <u>inside </u>the community? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Warfare seems to be absent or rare   *Skip to question 63*

◯ Warfare seems to occur once every 3 to 10 years

◯ Warfare seems to occur at least once every 2 years

◯ Warfare seems to occur every year, during a particular season

◯ Warfare seems to occur constantly at any time of the year

Internal Warfare

61.   What is the typical outcome of internal warfare in the community concerning   *
land?

Mark only one oval.

◯ The defeated are never driven from their territory

◯ The defeated are sometimes driven from their territory, and the victorious rarely
use the land of the defeated

◯ The defeated are sometimes driven from their territory, and the victorious
sometimes use the land of the defeated

◯ The defeated are usually driven from their territory, and the victorious
sometimes use the land of the defeated

◯ The defeated are usually driven from their territory, and the victorious usually
use the land of the defeated

◯ Land is taken, but not used

62.		What is the typical outcome of internal warfare in the community with respect	*
		to other resources?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Nonland resources are never taken from the defeated

⬭ Nonland resources are sometimes taken from the defeated

⬭ Nonland resources are usually taken from the defeated

⬭ Nonland resources are always taken from the defeated

External Warfare

63.		How frequent is warfare with other communities? *

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Warfare seems to be absent or rare

⬭ Warfare seems to occur once every 3 to 10 years

⬭ Warfare seems to occur at least once every 2 years

⬭ Warfare seems to occur every year, during a particular season

⬭ Warfare seems to occur constantly at any time of the year

External Warfare

64.   *

What is the typical outcome of internal warfare in the community concerning
other resources?

Mark only one oval.

◯ The defeated are never driven from their territory

◯ The defeated are sometimes driven from their territory, and the victorious rarely
use the land of the defeated

◯ The defeated are sometimes driven from their territory, and the victorious
sometimes use the land of the defeated

◯ The defeated are usually driven from their territory, and the victorious
sometimes use the land of the defeated

◯ The defeated are usually driven from their territory, and the victorious usually
use the land of the defeated

◯ Land is taken, but not used

Couple dynamics and reproductive practices

65.   What are the most common practices to change the everyday appearance of   *
women?
This excludes practices for special occasions.

Tick all that apply.

☐ Paying attention to the amount, style, colour, or material of the garment worn.

☐ Wearing paraphernalia such as belts, footwear, headgear, and other accessories
(excluding jewellery).

☐ Wearing jewellery.

☐ Styling their hair, cutting it, or dying it.

☐ Using cosmetics like makeup, scents, body oils, body paints, or tooth blackeners.

☐ Removing body hair other than head hair.

☐ Modifying the body permanently, such as tattooing, cicatrization, cranial
deformation, or ear piercing.

66.   What are the most common practices to change the everyday appearance of   *
       men?

       This excludes practices for special occasions.

       Tick all that apply.

       ☐ Paying attention to the amount, style, colour, or material of the garment worn.

       ☐ Wearing paraphernalia such as belts, footwear, headgear, and other accessories
       (excluding jewellery).

       ☐ Wearing jewellery.

       ☐ Styling their hair, cutting it, or dying it.

       ☐ Growing and styling facial hair, like moustaches or beards

       ☐ Using cosmetics like makeup, scents, body oils, body paints, or tooth blackeners.

       ☐ Removing body hair, including facial hair, but excluding head hair.

       ☐ Modifying the body (except genitals) permanently, such as tattooing, cicatrization,
       cranial deformation, or ear piercing.

       ☐ Modifying the genitals permanently for cosmetic goals.

67.   During menstruation, what type of restrictions do women face? *

       Mark only one oval.

       ⚪ No restrictions - she can continue her activities as usual.

       ⚪ Restrictions on personal activities like cooking and eating, but no limitations on
       social contacts.

       ⚪ Few restrictions on personal activities and social contacts.

       ⚪ Moderate restrictions on movements and personal activities, such as being in a
       partitioned area of the dwelling or engaging in limited economic activities.

       ⚪ Severe restrictions on movements and personal activities, including isolation in
       a menstrual hut with limited contact with others and no ability to cook or feed
       herself.

68.   Where do sexually mature but unmarried women sleep? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Girls marry before or at puberty and live with their husbands.

◯ Girls sleep in the same dwelling as their parents and siblings with no separations.

◯ Girls sleep in their parents' dwelling but in a separate area.

◯ Girls sleep in their parents' dwelling but with their mothers.

◯ Girls sleep in their parents' dwelling but only with other girls.

◯ Girls sleep in their parents' dwelling but adolescent males live outside the main dwelling, like in a men's house.

◯ Girls sleep in their parents' dwelling with their own separate sections and additionally, adolescent males live outside the main dwelling, like in a men's house.

◯ There are two dwellings: one for females, and one for males.

◯ There are three dwellings: the parents' one, the adolescent females' one, and the adolescent males' one.

69.   Does marriage exist in your community? *

Any legal, social, and/or religious recognition of a union between individuals sharing rights and responsibilities is considered a marriage.

Mark only one oval.

◯ Yes   *Skip to question 70*

◯ No   *Skip to question 81*

Marriage

70.   What factors can limit whom a person can marry? *

Tick all that apply.

☐ Specifically, not marrying cross or parallel cousins.

☐ Not marrying some or all members of their matrilineal or matrilateral kin.

☐ Not marrying some or all members of their patrilineal or patrilateral kin.

☐ The locality where the potential spouse lives.

☐ The age or generation of the potential spouse.

☐ The status of the potential spouse.

71.   What types of transactions are done at marriage? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Bride-price or bride-wealth: substantial transfer from the groom or his relatives to the kin of the bride.

◯ Bride service: substantial services rendered by the groom to the bride's kin.

◯ Token bride price: a small or symbolic payment only.

◯ Gift exchange: reciprocal exchange of gifts of substantial value between the relatives of the bride and groom.

◯ Exchange: transfer of a sister or other female relative of the groom in exchange for the bride.

◯ Absence of any significant consideration, or bridal gifts only.

◯ Dowry: substantial transfer from the bride's relatives to the bride, the groom, or his kin.

72.   How do recently formed marriages decide where to live? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Avunculocal: Residence with or near the husband's maternal uncle or other matrilineal kinsmen of the husband.

◯ Ambilocal: Residence can be with or near either the husband's or the wife's kin.

◯ Avuncu-uxorilocal: Residence with the husband's maternal uncle or with the wife's kin.

◯ Avuncu-virilocal: Residence with the husband's maternal uncle or with the husband's kin.

◯ Matrilocal: Residence with or near the wife's mother or maternal kin.

◯ Neolocal: Residence away from the kin of both spouses, typically starting a new household.

◯ Separate: Residence of the married couple separately from both sets of kin.

◯ Patrilocal: Residence with or near the husband's father or paternal kin.

◯ Uxorilocal: Residence with or near the wife's family but not necessarily her mother's kin.

◯ Virilocal: Residence with or near the husband's family with no preference for his mother's kin (avunculocal), or his father's kin (patrilocal).

◯ Ambi-uxo: Residence can be with any kin but in two of three marriages, they end up with the wife's kin.

◯ Ambi-viri: Residence can be with any kin but in two of three marriages, they end up with the husband's kin.

73.   Do marriages continue living there when they are more established? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Yes   *Skip to question 75*

◯ No

Marriage

74. How do established marriages decide where to live? *

Mark only one oval.

( ) Avunculocal: Residence with or near the husband's maternal uncle or other matrilineal kinsmen of the husband.

( ) Ambilocal: Residence can be with or near either the husband's or the wife's kin.

( ) Avuncu-uxorilocal: Residence with the husband's maternal uncle or with the wife's kin.

( ) Avuncu-virilocal: Residence with the husband's maternal uncle or with the husband's kin.

( ) Matrilocal: Residence with or near the wife's mother or maternal kin.

( ) Neolocal: Residence away from the kin of both spouses, typically starting a new household.

( ) Separate: Residence of the married couple separately from both sets of kin.

( ) Patrilocal: Residence with or near the husband's father or paternal kin.

( ) Uxorilocal: Residence with or near the wife's family but not necessarily her mother's kin.

( ) Virilocal: Residence with or near the husband's family with no preference for his mother's kin (avunculocal), or his father's kin (patrilocal).

( ) Ambi-uxo: Residence can be with any kin but in two of three marriages, they end up with the wife's kin.

( ) Ambi-viri: Residence can be with any kin but in two of three marriages, they end up with the husband's kin.

Marriage

75.   Where do spouses sleep? *

Mark only one oval.

⚪ The wife sleeps with her husband in their own dwelling with no partitions between them.

⚪ The wife and her husband live in a dwelling that has more than one conjugal family. There are no partitions between married couples.

⚪ The wife and her husband live in a dwelling that has more than one conjugal family but each couple has its own partition.

⚪ The wife and husband live in different dwellings for most of the day except for sleep, when he goes to hers.

⚪ The wife and husband live in different sections of the same dwelling for most of the day except for sleep, when he goes to her room.

⚪ The wife and husband have different dwellings and they sleep separately unless they want intercourse.

76.   Where does the birth of the first child take place? *

Mark only one oval.

⚪ The woman gives birth wherever she happens to be.

⚪ The woman gives birth in her dwelling, but no special partitions are set up.

⚪ The woman gives birth in her dwelling in a partitioned area or room.

⚪ The woman gives birth in an area near her dwelling, but not inside the main living quarters.

⚪ The woman gives birth outside of her dwelling area, on the fringes or outside of the main dwelling.

⚪ The woman gives birth in a structure explicitly constructed for the purpose, such as a birth hut or hospital.

⚪ The woman gives birth in the dwelling of an affinal relative (related by marriage).

⚪ The woman gives birth in the dwelling of a consanguineal relative (related by blood)

77.   When celebrating a birth, who is considered normal to have in attendance? *

Mark only one oval.

⊙ Only the nuclear family or there is no celebration.

⊙ The husband's family.

⊙ Friends and neighbours.

⊙ The wife's relatives.

⊙ Friends of the spouses and their families.

⊙ Both the wife's and husband's extended families.

⊙ The community or larger social group to which the spouses belong.

78.   After divorce, who has the rights over the dissolved marriage's offspring? *

Mark only one oval.

⊙ There are no divorces in the community

⊙ Wife keeps all the children

⊙ Custody of children depends on age and who they want to be with

⊙ Each spouse has custody of some of the children

⊙ Custody depends on the circumstances of the divorce

⊙ The husband has custody of all of the children

79. What is considered reasonable grounds for a person to request a divorce within the community?

Leave empty if the community does not accept any reason for that person to ask for a divorce.

Tick all that apply.

	Reproductive problems, e.g., barrenness or impotence	Illicit sexual relationship, e.g., adultery	Physical violence, e.g., beatings	Personality incompatibility	Desertion or extreme neglect	Incompatib with in-la
Asked for by the wife	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Asked for by the husband	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

80.   What are the attitudes and possible consequences that people assign towards   *
        extramarital sex?

Tick all that apply.

	Allowed	Allowed in limited contexts	Allowed unless it results in pregnancy	Ridiculed or fined	Beating or short incarceration	Divorce	Permanent physical damage
Done by wife	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Done by husband	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Reproductive practices

81.   If infanticide happens in the community, what reasons do people give for that? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ There is no known infanticide.

◯ The mother's welfare, e.g., she does not want more children, she is afraid of losing her charms, etc.

◯ Revenge, e.g., due to an argument with the husband

◯ Concern for the child's welfare, e.g., the couple cannot support more children, or there is no one to suckle the child

◯ The child was born in an unusual position, exhibited some unusual behaviour or physical trait at birth, or was deformed, e.g., hair was already present on the child, or the child was born feet first

◯ The child was born out of a multiple birth.

◯ The child was a female.

◯ The child was born of an illicit sexual relationship, i.e., premarital, adulterous, or incestuous.

◯ Other: _____

82. If abortions happen in the community, what reasons do people give for them? *

Mark only one oval.

○ There are no known abortions.

○ The mother's welfare, e.g., she does not want more children, she is afraid of losing her charms, etc.

○ Revenge, e.g., due to an argument with the husband.

○ Concern for the child's welfare, e.g., the couple cannot support more children, or there is no one to suckle the child.

○ The child was conceived out of wedlock.

○ The child was conceived in an illicit sexual relationship, i.e., adulterous incestuous, or with a man of the wrong social class or ethnic group.

○ Other: _____

83. How frequent and available is information and use of contraceptive methods? *

Mark only one oval.

○ No contraception is known about or used.

○ Contraception is known to exist but information on any method is taboo and scarce.

○ Some taboos function as contraception methods at inconvenient moments, like a long post-partum sex taboo or abstention while nursing.

○ Couples intentionally schedule intercourse so that it does not coincide with fertile moments, or they pull out (coitus interruptus) to reduce the chances of getting pregnant.

○ Women intentionally use and share information on rites, drugs or devices (like IUDs) to prevent conception.

○ Both women and men intentionally use and share information on rites, drugs or devices (like condoms) to prevent conception.

84.   What are seen as possible causes of barrenness? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Barrenness is seen as an unfortunate physical condition that has befallen a woman through no fault of her own.

◯ Barrenness is regarded as the fault of others who bear malice towards the woman, for example, witches.

◯ Barrenness is regarded as the fault of others who break taboos that have ramifications for her fertility.

◯ Barrenness is regarded as the fault of supernatural forces or supernatural beings who are generally malevolent.

◯ Barrenness is regarded as the fault of the woman who is being punished for committing some non-sexual offence.

◯ Barrenness is regarded as punishment for a woman who has committed some sexual offence, for example, adultery or incest.

Ritual and religion

85.   What major religions are present in the community? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Traditional or native religious practices are predominant.

◯ Islam has deeply influenced the community's religious practices and beliefs.

◯ Christianity has deeply influenced the community's religious practices and beliefs.

◯ Islam has some influence on the community's religious practices and beliefs, but it is not deeply rooted.

◯ Christianity has some influence on the community's religious practices and beliefs, but it is not deeply rooted.

◯ The community practices Mahayana Buddhism.

◯ The community practices Theravada Buddhism.

◯ The community practices Vajrayana Buddhism.

◯ Hinduism is practised in the community.

◯ Other: _____

86.   How important is the control that morticians and other funerary ritual   *
       specialists take in the initial body disposal?

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
They	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	They take complete control of all aspects of the process.

87. How frequent is direct contact of the bereaved with the corpse during the   *
funerary process?

Bereaved: Those suffering the loss of a loved one.

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
No c	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	All handling is done by them

88. After a traditional mourning period, are people expected to still express grief at *
their dead?

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
No,	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	They are expected to constantly express grief indefinitely and intensely.

89. Is self-harm or mutilation something common when mourning in the   *
community?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Yes

◯ No

Mourning

90. Who is most likely to self-mutilate when mourning? *

Mark only one oval.

	1	2	3	4	5	
Wor	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	Men show much more of it than women

Kinship

91.   In the following diagram, there are many types of siblings numbered from 1 to   *
      8. Male siblings are depicted as triangles. Female siblings are depicted as
      circles. Ego (the person who is used as a point of reference) is blue. The first
      diagram depicts things from the point of view of a female ego. The second one
      is from the point of view of a male ego. Relative age relative to ego is depicted
      from left to right so that 1 and 2 are older than the female ego, and 3 and 4 are
      younger than her, and so on.

      Please, take this diagram and draw over it lines that show how siblings are
      grouped in the local language. Upload as a PDF, JPG, or PNG.
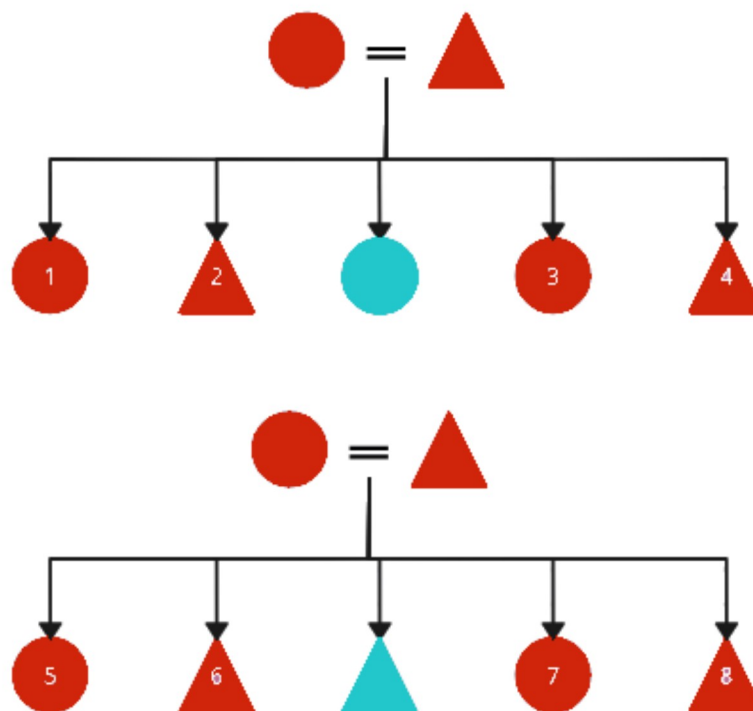
Files submitted:

92. The following diagram shows different kinds of siblings-in-law numbered from 1 to 16.
     The spouses of ego's siblings are in dark blue, and the family of ego's spouse are in
     orange. As before, triangles represent males and circles females. Red figures to the left
     represent siblings older than ego and to the right, younger than ego. Orange figures to
     the left are older than the ego's spouse and to the right, younger than the ego's spouse.
     The upper diagram represents things from the point of view of a female ego. The lower
     diagram represents them from the point of view of a male ego.

     Please, take this diagram and draw over it lines that show how siblings-in-law are
     grouped in the local language. Upload as a PDF, JPG, or PNG.
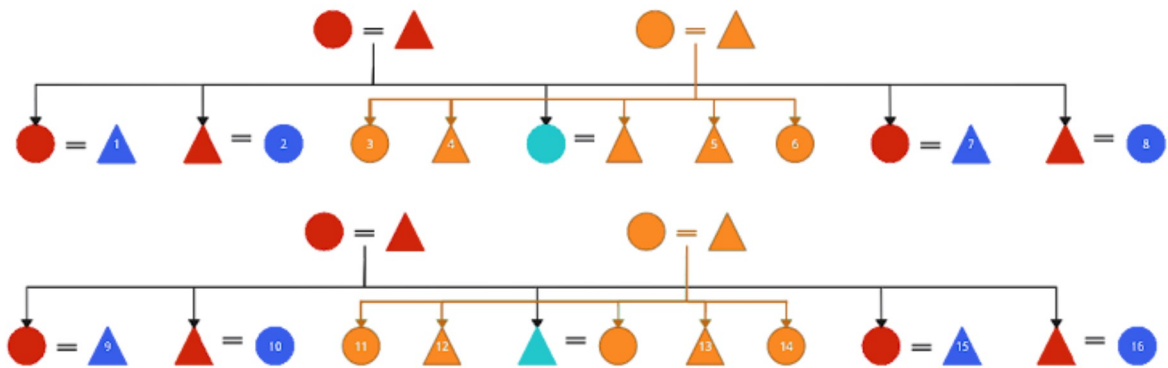
Files submitted:

93. The following diagram shows different kinds of nephews and nieces (plus ego's own
     daughters and sons) numbered from 1 to 10. Here, the ego is only male. The spouses of
     ego's siblings are in dark blue. As before, triangles represent males and circles females.
     Red figures to the left represent siblings older than ego and to the right, younger than
     ego.

     Please, take this diagram and draw over it lines that show how siblings-in-law are
     grouped in the local language. Upload as a PDF, JPG, or PNG.
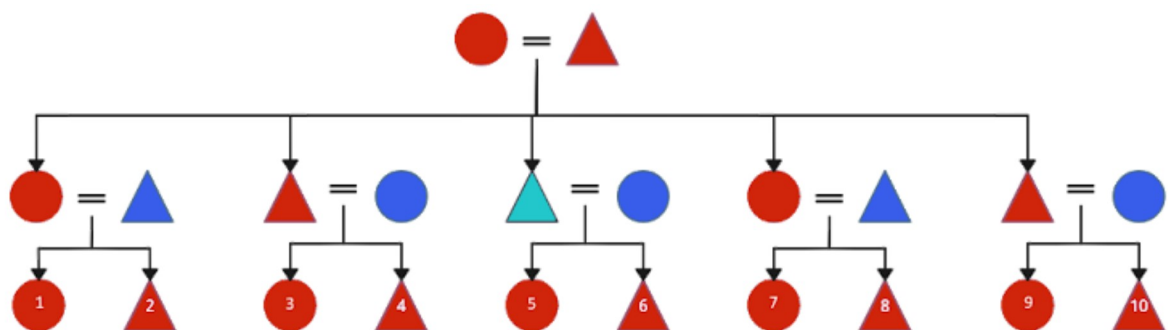
Files submitted:

94. How is family affiliation determined in the community? *

Mark only one oval.

◯ Through the mother's lineage, with residence typically not tied to the maternal uncle's household.

◯ Through the mother's lineage, with residence mainly linked to the maternal uncle's household.

◯ Without a specific emphasis on lineage, often involving extended family connections.

◯ Persons decide to what lineage they belong: their mother's or their father's

◯ With a transitional or declining emphasis on paternal lineage.

◯ Through the father's lineage.

◯ Through the father's lineage, with some secondary importance given to the mother's lineage.

◯ Through the mother's lineage, primarily tied to the maternal uncle's household, with some secondary importance given to the father's lineage.

95. Based on the family affiliation mentioned above, how many generations back *
can the average person trace their lineage without conducting further research?
In simpler terms, indicate "1" if they only know their parents, "2" if they know their grandparents, and so forth.

_____

96.   What is the most typical relationship between... *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Avoidance: They do not talk to each other	Respect: They address each other formally and punctually.	Informality: They are somewhat friendly but with no closeness.	Forbidden sex relations: Everything is licit as long as they do not have sex.	Joking: They tease each other constantly.	Sex-privileged relationship: Sex with each other is not considered extramarital.
… a man and his younger brother's wife, or a woman and her husband's older brother)?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
… a man and his older brother's wife, or a woman and her husband's younger brother)?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
… a man and his wife's older sister, or a woman and her younger sister's husband?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

Health

97.   Are the following diseases present in the community? *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Absent or with no recorded cases	Present, but not severe.	Present, serious, widespread, or endemic.
Leishmaniasis	◯	◯	◯
Trypanosomes	◯	◯	◯
Malaria	◯	◯	◯
Schistosomes	◯	◯	◯
Filariae	◯	◯	◯
Spirochetes	◯	◯	◯
Leprosy	◯	◯	◯

Modernisation

98.   Has the community experienced any of the following phenomena recently? *

Mark only one oval per row.

	Yes, since the previous focal time.	Yes, in the last two centuries, but not since the previous focal time.	No.
Adoption of new forms of transportation	⬭	⬭	⬭
Adoption of new agricultural tools more complex than the plough	⬭	⬭	⬭
Adoption of new house-building techniques	⬭	⬭	⬭
Adoption of new internal political systems	⬭	⬭	⬭
Political uprisings	⬭	⬭	⬭
Formation of new local religious movements with political motivations	⬭	⬭	⬭

Non-binary genders

99.   Does your community recognize only two genders, man and woman, or are   *
      there other gender categories accepted?

Mark only one oval.

○ Binary gender roles: In the community, only two genders, man and woman, are considered valid social categories. While there may be occasional individuals who deviate from traditional gender roles, they are generally seen as violating societal expectations. Intersex individuals are typically assigned to one of the two genders without exception.   *Skip to question 108*

○ Non-binary gender roles: In the community, other gender categories beyond man and woman are recognized and accepted. These gender categories have distinct roles within the community, and the expectations placed upon them differ from those associated with assigned biological sex. Intersex individuals may receive different treatment or have unique considerations within these gender categories.

Non-binary genders

100. Is there a gender mostly consisting of individuals assigned male at birth with   *
      feminine attributes and primarily performing tasks traditionally associated
      with women?

Mark only one oval.

○ Yes, the society recognises such a group.

○ No, there may be some feminine males, but they are either assigned to the gender of men or to another gender that is not assigned tasks associated with women.

101.   Under what group would you categorize these other genders? *

Tick all that apply.

☐ Effeminate males: Mostly consisting of individuals assigned male at birth with feminine attributes and primarily performing tasks traditionally associated with women.

☐ Masculine females: Mostly consisting of individuals assigned female at birth with masculine attributes and predominantly undertaking tasks traditionally associated with men.

☐ Non-binary people: Consisting of individuals of any sex assigned tasks that are not exclusively associated with either men or women.

☐ Intersex as gender: Mostly consisting of intersex individuals with tasks not exclusive to either men or women. Some non-intersex individuals may also belong to this category.

☐ Fluid gender: Consisting of individuals of any sex who fluctuate between traditional gender roles.

☐ Other: _____

102.   What is the criterion used by the community to assign gender within the   * community?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Gender is assigned based on physical traits, like genitalia or secondary sexual characteristics, like beards.

◯ Gender is assigned by the community based on behavioural features, like a perceived effeminate/masculine voice, mannerisms, tastes, possition in intercourse, or quirks that the community classifies as corresponding to a particular gender without input from the individual being classified.

◯ The individual is the one to determine their gender based on their own identity or perceived advantages of the gender role.

◯ Other: _____

103. What are the typical roles and responsibilities associated with each gender category? *

Tick all that apply.

	Same tasks as women except for reproduction and health treatments.	Same tasks as men, except for reproduction and health treatments.	Tasks symbolically associated with women but mostly performed by this gender.	Tasks symbolically associated with men but mostly performed by this gender.	Tasks not associated with any gender	Tasks exclusiv to this gender
Effeminate males	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Masculine females	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Non-binary gender	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Intersex as gender	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fluid gender	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

104. What are the typical aesthetic expressions associated with each gender category? *

Tick all that apply.

	Same apparel as women.	Same apparel as men.	Apparel symbolically associated with women but with unique characteristics for this gender.	Apparel symbolically associated with men but with unique characteristics for this gender.	Apparel acceptable for both women and men.	Apparel unique to this gender.	Th is su gen
Effeminate males	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Masculine females	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Non-binary gender	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Intersex as gender	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Fluid gender	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

105.   Are there any restrictions or limitations on the roles that individuals within   *
        each gender category can fulfil?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Yes, they can only fufill the tasks and roles mentioned in the previous question, any attempt to deviate from them is severely punished.

◯ Yes, they are supposed to only perform the tasks mentioned in the previous section but they only face mild disapproval if they deviate from them.

◯ No, they face no repercussions if they deviate from the tasks declared in the previous section. Those are only the typical course of action, but there is no formalisation or enforcement of them.

◯ The tasks mentioned above are just the tolerated status quo, but individuals are encouraged to take more traditional/binary roles according to their assigned sex.

◯ Other: _____

106.   Are there instances of gender-based discrimination or violence against non-   *
        binary people within the community?

Mark only one oval.

◯ No. Some of these genders are in the upper echelons of a gender hierarchy or take part in prestigious activities. (This option includes the possibility of some discrimination against a non-binary gender as long as any other is not).

◯ No, all genders are completely integrated within the social fabric and their roles are seen as legitimate by all.   *Skip to question 108*

◯ The community used to integrate them but colonisation or religious movements have made younger generations hostile towards them.
        Skip to question 108

◯ Older generations do not accept them while younger ones are moving towards acceptance.   *Skip to question 108*

◯ They are recognised as a part of the community but in the lower part of a gender hierarchy.

◯ Discrimination comes from all generations equally. There have been attempts to eradicate them from public life but unsuccessful.   *Skip to question 108*

◯ Other: _____

Non-binary genders

107. Please rank the genders according to the gender hierarchy. You can place multiple genders under the same number if there is no distinction among them. *

Mark only one oval per row.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	No such gender
Men	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Women	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Effeminate males	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Masculine females	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Non-binary gender	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Intersex as gender	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪
Fluid gender	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪	⚪

Language

108. Please specify the language(s) native to the community. *

A language is considered native if it originates from the community or if the community was established by speakers of that language. This includes languages that may now be extinct but were historically spoken within the community.

_____

109.   Please identify the most commonly spoken colonial or international   *
       language(s) within the community.

       This includes languages from outside the community, regardless of their origins,
       including non-European indigenous languages.
       If the community was already established with an international language or the
       international language originated there, write N/A here and write the name of the
       language as native in the previous question.

       _____

110.   Is a sign language used within the community? *

       Mark only one oval.

       ( ) Yes, there is a fully developed sign language used by many besides deaf
       individuals.

       ( ) Yes, there is a fully developed sign language used exclusively by deaf
       individuals.

       ( ) Some deaf individuals use home signs, but there's no evidence of a fully
       developed sign language for complex communication.

       ( ) No, there is no evidence of sign language use within the community.

111.   Please indicate the prevalence of each language in day-to-day use within the   *
        community.

        Mark only one oval.

        ◯ There are no speakers left of the native language in the community. The non-
        native language is used for everything.

        ◯ The native language's youngest speakers are grandparents and older, and they
        speak the language partially and infrequently. Most social functions are in the non-
        native language.

        ◯ The native language is frequently spoken by grandparents and older
        generations. While the parent generation may understand it, they do not speak it to
        children or among themselves, instead, they use the non-native language.

        ◯ Children no longer learn the native language as a mother tongue in the home,
        instead, they use the non-native language.

        ◯ Most children speak the native language, but it may be restricted to certain
        domains (e.g. home). Other domains use the non-native language.

        ◯ Most children speak the non-native language, but it may not be used in
        ordinary conversation, where the native language prevails.

        ◯ Most adults know the non-native language but use the native one for most
        domains.

        ◯ Only a small subset of people know the non-native language and they use it
        mostly for treating people from outside the community.

        Geographic isolation

112.   How challenging is it to travel to the nearest community using traditional   *
        (non-motorized) means?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Integrated community: The research community and the nearest community
have merged, forming a metropolitan area with unclear boundaries and seamless
social interaction.

⬭ Direct contact with distinct boundaries: The research community is in direct
contact with the nearest community, but clear boundaries and social distance still
exist, such as when one community is a ghetto or separated by a river, even with
bridges, leading to limited interaction.

⬭ Close proximity with easy access: The nearest community is easily accessible
from the research community, with minimal obstacles such as a short walking
distance or a well-maintained path.

⬭ Moderate proximity with some obstacles: The nearest community is
moderately accessible from the research community, requiring effort to navigate
through terrain like hills or forests, or crossing minor barriers like streams or
unpaved roads.

⬭ Distant proximity with significant obstacles: The nearest community is
somewhat difficult to reach from the research community, requiring substantial
time and effort due to long distances, rugged terrain, or major natural barriers like
mountains or rivers.

⬭ Remote proximity with severe obstacles: The nearest community is very
challenging to reach from the research community, requiring extensive planning,
physical endurance, or specialized equipment due to extreme distances, harsh
environments, or impassable obstacles like dense jungles or treacherous cliffs.

113. How challenging is it to travel to the nearest community by motorised   *
vehicles?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Integrated community: The research community and the nearest community have merged, forming a metropolitan area with unclear boundaries and seamless transportation networks, allowing easy access by motorised vehicles.

◯ Direct contact with distinct boundaries: The research community is in direct contact with the nearest community, but clear boundaries and limited infrastructure for motorized vehicles still exist, such as when one community is separated by physical barriers like rivers or mountains, requiring detours or specialized transportation.

◯ Close proximity with easy access: The nearest community is easily accessible from the research community by motorised vehicles, with well-maintained roads or paths, allowing for quick and convenient travel.

◯ Moderate proximity with some obstacles: The nearest community is moderately accessible from the research community by motorized vehicles, requiring navigation through moderate terrain or overcoming minor obstacles like unpaved roads or bridges in need of repair.

◯ Distant proximity with significant obstacles: The nearest community is somewhat difficult to reach from the research community by motorized vehicles, requiring extended travel time and effort due to long distances, challenging terrain, or occasional road closures or hazards.

◯ Remote proximity with severe obstacles: The nearest community is very challenging to reach from the research community by motorized vehicles, requiring extensive planning, specialized vehicles, or significant detours due to extreme distances, rugged environments, or impassable obstacles like dense forests or treacherous cliffs.

114. How frequently do residents of the research community interact with or   *
receive visitors from the nearest community?

Mark only one oval.

⚪ Integrated community: Residents of the research community and the nearest
community interact frequently, with seamless social integration and regular visits
between the two communities.

⚪ Direct contact with distinct boundaries: Residents of the research community
have some interaction with the nearest community, but clear boundaries and
limited social integration still exist, resulting in occasional visits or interactions
between the two communities, such as for specific events or transactions.

⚪ Regular interaction with easy access: Residents of the research community
interact regularly with the nearest community, with easy access facilitating frequent
visits for social, economic, or cultural purposes.

⚪ Moderate interaction with some obstacles: Residents of the research
community have moderate interaction with the nearest community, encountering
occasional obstacles or challenges that limit the frequency of visits or interactions,
such as transportation difficulties or cultural differences.

⚪ Limited interaction with significant obstacles: Residents of the research
community have limited interaction with the nearest community, facing significant
obstacles or barriers that restrict the frequency of visits or interactions, such as long
distances, difficult terrain, or social tensions.

⚪ Rare interaction with severe obstacles: Residents of the research community
have rare interaction with the nearest community, encountering severe obstacles or
challenges that severely restrict or prevent visits or interactions altogether, such as
extreme isolation, hostile environments, or ongoing conflicts.

115.   How frequently does the research community receive visitors from distant   *
        communities, such as national and international visitors?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Regular visits: The research community receives frequent visits from people of distant communities, with regular arrivals of national and international visitors for various purposes such as research, tourism, or cultural exchange.

⬭ Occasional visits: The research community occasionally receives visits from people of distant communities, with intermittent arrivals of national and international visitors for specific events or projects.

⬭ Rare visits: The research community rarely receives visits from people of distant communities, with infrequent arrivals of national and international visitors due to limited exposure or specific circumstances.

⬭ Very rare visits: The research community almost never receives visits from people of distant communities, with extremely rare arrivals of national and international visitors, typically under exceptional circumstances or for highly specialized purposes.

116. How do residents of the research community access information from various *
sources?

Mark only one oval.

◯ No access to external information: Residents of the research community have no access to news and information from external sources beyond their immediate surroundings, relying solely on local knowledge and communication.

◯ Limited access to information: Residents of the research community have limited access to news and information, relying mainly on sporadic updates from local or national sources, with minimal exposure to international news.

◯ Local sources only: Residents of the research community rely solely on local sources for news and information, primarily from within the community or the nearest community.

◯ Local and national sources: Residents of the research community receive news and information from both local and national sources, covering broader issues within the country.

◯ Local, national, and international sources: Residents of the research community have access to news and information from local sources, national sources, and international sources, allowing them to stay informed about global events and developments.

Final thoughts

117. Please write any additional information on what variables you were not able to record and why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

118.   Please write any additional commentary on the pertinence of this survey to your community, what you would modify, or any other suggestions you would like to share.

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