

**CEP-CPC 1994 Field Manual  
Individual and Household Data Collection in Nang Rong**

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**Annotated and Updated Since the Field Work (*in italics*) and Edited for Public Release**

**I. Introduction**

The **CEP-CPC** project's research purpose is to study the effect of rapid social and environmental change upon the lives of people living in Nang Rong, Thailand, as well as those who have migrated from Nang Rong. The data will provide a detailed account of villagers' lives between 1984 and 1994. Important aspects of the research are to understand migration processes, fertility and contraceptive behavior, and life course choices within the context of rapid social and economic change. Other important aspects are to examine a variety of social networks and analyze their effect on individuals. Finally, data are also designed to be integrated with geographic and environmental data to analyze the relationship between population and the environment.

**1. Complete Household Census of 76 Villages in Nang Rong**

The first goal of the project will be to conduct a household census of every household in the 51 Nang Rong 1984 study villages. The information collected during the census not only provides basic demographic data but also information about individual migration experiences (both temporary and permanent), life history events, and sibling relationships. The household census also includes data about household socio-economic status and labor exchange networks.

*Note: The 51 Nang Rong 1984 villages split into 76 villages by 1994.*

*Some of the village splits were discovered during the community profile work before the field work began. Other village splits were discovered during the household field work.*

**2. Matching Individuals found in 1984 Households to Individuals found in 1994**

The next goal of the project is to accurately match individuals between 1984 and 1994. This ability to match individuals is one of the most essential aspects of the **CEP-CPC project**. Successful matches across time will yield a longitudinal data set which can provide a valuable basis for understanding many different social phenomena during a period of very rapid social change.

In order to successfully match individuals across time, the interviewer needs to accurately record the values of the 1984 i.d. variables for each person in an old household (1984 household) with the right person in the 1994 household. When the interviewer conducts a household interview they will bring with them a copy of the 1984 household census. The first task the interviewer will have is to staple the 1984 form onto the 1994 form. Then the interviewer needs to write down the names of every member of the 1984 household on the 1994 household roster. Plus the interviewer will write down the names of any other household members who are currently residing in the household but who were not on the 1984 list. Then the interviewer will have to record the 1984 CEP numbers (i.d. information) for each 1994 household member. Any 1994 household members who were not in the 1984 household will be given new CEP numbers.

(This is an example of A CORRECTLY COMPLETED 1994 HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (FORMS 1 & 2) WITH THE MATCHING 1984 HOUSEHOLD ROSTER. *An example was included that is not being shown here for confidentiality reasons.*)

### **3. Following-up Migrants in Four Destinations:**

The third component of the **CEP-CPC project** will be to follow people who have migrated from the study's Nang Rong villages to four destination points in Thailand. These destination points will be the most popular destinations during the 1984 and 1994 period. The **CEP-CPC project** is unique in the size and scope of the effort to follow migrants. If successful, this data will provide very important insights on migration processes. In addition, the data will provide an important case study of migration which can be used in conjunction with the National Migration Survey conducted by the Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR) at Mahidol University from 1992-1994.

The success of this migration research will really depend on the ability of the interviewers to get accurate and detailed information about the location of each household member who has left the household for 2 or more months. For each migrant, interviewers will also be required to get the names and addresses of close friends or relatives who live in the village and who live in the destination place. These relatives and close friends may be asked to help locate migrants if there is any difficulty when we try to find migrants. In addition, during the migrant interview, migrants will be shown a list of migrants from their village and will be asked if they know where these other migrants live and work. This additional information will be used to locate the migrants who are the most difficult to find.

### **4. Individual, Household, Village and Province Identifiers**

In order for the **CEP-CPC project** to be a success, interviewers will have to consistently use four different types of identifiers during all interviews. Each set of identifiers represents a different level of observation and detail. These identifiers are for individuals, households, villages, and provinces. The first three identifiers provide the key to the most important mechanism for matching and linking people, households, and villages. The four different sets of identifiers include:

a. **CEP codes** - These are individual level identifiers found on the household roster. Each CEP code is a three digit number. The first digit identifies where each person comes from on the household roster. The second two digits represent the order of the listing of each individual.

**100-115 CEP codes** for individuals from the 1984 household who were listed on Form A-1 in 1984.

**200-215 CEP codes** for individuals from the 1984 household who were listed on Form A-2 in 1984.

*There was some confusion at the beginning of the field work about the CEP1 number because form A1 lists people 01, 02, 03, 04, 05.... and A2 lists people 01, 02,.... The interviewers have to add a 1 before the order number if the person came from A1 and a 2 before the order number if they came from A2.*

**400-415 CEP codes** for those household members who currently and usually live in this household but who did not live in the house in 1984.

**500-515 CEP codes** for individuals listed in a new 1994 household (Green Booklet).

**800-815 CEP codes** for individuals listed in a migrant household roster.

b. ***"ban lek ti"*** - There will be one list of all unique households within each village for each of the 76 villages.

*The literal translation of this term is "household number." It is usually the Thai Government's administrative number assigned to a physical household. For the purposes of the CEP-CPC data, ban lek ti should refer to a unique 1994 household in a village. Our objective during the fieldwork was to create a unique listing for each household in the village for which we would administer a questionnaire. The ban lek ti numbers for each household were originally obtained from an administrative list of households maintained by the village headman. Sometimes this administrative list had to be modified for the purposes of the CEP-CPC data collection because the headman's list was incomplete. Sometimes more than one household shared a ban lek ti and therefore one of these households was given a new ban lek ti value. Sometimes a household was not listed on the administrative list and had to be assigned a new ban lek ti. In a split village interviewers used the ban lek ti list from the two or three villages that were formally one*

village. Recording of *ban lek ti* information on survey forms in these villages included a village number and a *ban lek ti* so that there could not be duplicate numbers for different households. *Ban lek ti* information on survey forms from non-split villages did not require a corresponding village number.

In these cases, the assistant supervisors gave these households the next available sequential number. In addition, during the first and second days of work in a village previously unlisted households were discovered. These were added to each interviewer's *ban lek ti* list end of the day by the assistant supervisor and assigned a new number. If during an interview an interviewer was given the name of a household not on their list, they were instructed to first verify that the person did not live in any other house (showing the list to the respondent) and if not, write down the name of the household head in the margins for that question. Then they later came back to discuss the issue with the assistant supervisor. The assistant supervisors after making sure the household was a new household then assigned a new household number and name to the household list. The assistant supervisors tried hard to make sure the lists were complete by the second day so that there wouldn't have to be too much backtracking.

The final list of households with names of heads of households and assigned *ban lek ti* are found in Form H. One copy of Form H was carried by each interviewer during the field work. Form H was used during the interviews for any network questions regarding other village members. The *ban lek ti* values for network questions are derived from Form H.

Users of the data should note that even though village number and *ban lek ti* are to identify a 1994 household, a second household level identifier was introduced into the 1994 data after the completion of the field work. This second household level identifier, a single variable named HHID 94 present in all the 1994 files from the household and individual survey, contains the village number but has nothing to do with *ban lek ti*.

c. **Village ID** - A unique number is assigned to each village in the Nang Rong, Chamni, and Non Suwan districts (which in 1984 were all part of Nang Rong district). The village lists will be divided by district and subdistrict so that confusion over duplicate village names can be clarified by asking about location within a subdistrict or district. The list of village IDs will be the same for all interviewers during all interviews.

In split villages slightly more complex procedures were followed to insure matching of individuals and households. In any village which split from another since 1984, any code which requires a *ban lek ti* also needs a village number (may lek mooban). This is the case for questions on FORM 1, FORM 2, FORM 3, FORM 6: 1.6, 1.11, 1.12, 1.15, 2.6, 2.11, 2.12, 2.15, 3.6, 3.11, 3.12, 3.15, 4.5, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 5.5 (code 2), 6.3, 6.12 (rice mills), 6.13, 6.24, 6.45 (which village). This way we can combine and disentangle split villages without having overlapping *ban lek ti*'s.

d. **Province ID** - A unique number is assigned to each province in Thailand. The province list will be the same for all interviewers during all interviews. Although the province ID is not used for matching individuals between 1984 and 1994, it is used for the network questions.

e. **District IDs** - for Buriram were also used for some questions. But these IDs are not used for linking individuals.

f. Absolutely critical for the linking of 1984 data to 1994 data is the recording of the 1984 Questionnaire ID onto the top of all 1994 forms. The 1984 Questionnaire ID is unique for each household in 1984 and was used to derive the 1984 variables: VNVM and HOUSE.

## **5. Social and Kinship Networks**

The **CEP-CPC Project** also undertakes a difficult, but very innovative, task to identify both social and kinship networks among the residents, households and villages of Nang Rong. These networks include individual, household, and village ties to other individuals, households, villages, and provinces. These ties are measured directly through kinship, labor exchanges, and agricultural equipment exchanges. Other

ties are measured indirectly through the shared use of resources such as rice mills in the village, participation in community social groups, or the location of where the members grew up.

Social scientists have been asking for data on these types of social networks for several years. The reason is that many aspects of our everyday life are influenced by the people with whom we interact. Until now such information has been limited to anthropological studies.

In order to identify these networks, interviewers must consistently refer to the following three lists during the interviews: 1-a numbered list of all households in the village (including “ban lek ti” numbers and head of household name); 2-a list of all villages in Nang Rong, Chamni, and Non Suwan (including the village name and ID); 3-a list of all provinces in Thailand (including province name and ID). Successfully identifying networks depends on all interviewers using the same procedures across all interviews and households when referring to these lists and recording the codes during the interview.

## **6. Contextual Data**

Community data is collected from all of the villages in Nang Rong. This information is important for providing data about the social and physical context for the individual behaviors to be studied. There are 310 administratively distinct villages in Nang Rong district and community profiles are conducted in every one of them. For each of the Nang Rong study villages, the community profile is collected by the assistant supervisors and the interviewers responsible for that village. These community interviews serve as an introduction to the community for the assistant supervisors, interviewers, and the villagers. They also provide three important items for the household interviews: a list of rice mills (to be coded and numbered by the interviewers), the name of the most active group in the village, and the first version of the household list for ban lek ti. The remaining community interviews will be conducted by a separate team of interviewers during the household census.

*This procedure was not followed during the field work. In fact, supervisors and assistant supervisors conducted the community profiles for the first 58 known project villages for the household survey. These surveys were conducted the month before the household survey. The remaining 18 project village surveys were conducted by a team of supervisors and interviewers (specially trained to do the community survey). This same team conducted the other 234 non-project village community profiles during the time the household surveys were done in the project villages.*

## **C. Levels of Observation and Informant-Based Data Collection**

There are three levels of data for the **CEP-CPC project**. These levels of observation are at the community, household, and individual levels. At each level of observation, interviewers will collect information about social networks, migration, and socio-economic characteristics.

It is important to realize that at all levels of observation the data are gathered from informants. The quality of the data collection will depend on the ability of the interviewer to locate the best possible informants for each level of observation. For example, during the household census, interviewers will find at least one person (and preferably more than one person) from each household to provide information about all of the other household members and the household characteristics. During the community interview, a group of village informants (including the village headman, the headman’s helpers, and the head of the housewives group, and whomever else) will provide the information about village characteristics.

## **II. Important Definitions and Lists**

### **A. Village Households**

There are two different types of households to be interviewed in the 76 villages. The first type are those households that existed in the village in 1984; these households will be referred to as “1984 households.” The second type of households are those that were formed after 1984 and are considered

to be “new households.” The interviewers will use the village’s household list (Form H, including the household head’s name and the ban lek ti), identify 1984 households, and interview all 1984 households first. After each 1984 household is completed, the corresponding 1994 household on the village’s household list will be checked off. After all of the 1984 households are found, the remaining households on the village’s household list will be classified as new households.

### **1. 1984 Households (“Blue Booklet”)**

There should be one and only one 1994 household corresponding to each 1984 household. In the 10 years since the 1984 data collection, the 1984 households will have changed in numerous ways. If the 1984 household split into two or more households, then one and only one will be designated as the 1984 household. The others will be designated as a “new household” and will be administered the “new household” form. In order to identify the current household which corresponds with the 1984 household, we will proceed from the senior to the more junior generations, and from females to males, using the household roster from the 1984 round of data collection.

For example: A 1984 household has a married couple in their 60s, one married daughter, one unmarried son, one unmarried daughter, and three grandchildren. During the 1994 data collection, the interviewer first searches for the household that contains the senior married woman (by now in her 70s); if she is dead or has moved out of the village, then find the household that contains her 1984 husband; if he is dead or has moved out of the village, then find the household that contains the oldest daughter of this couple that was in the household in 1984; if she is dead or has moved out of the village, then continue with the next oldest daughter, and so forth; if need be, then start with the oldest son, and continue to the youngest son; if need be, go to the in-laws, cousins, and then the grandchildren. If there was an unrelated person in the household in 1984, such as a servant, this unrelated person should be the last person to define a link between the 1984 household and the current household.

*Note: there should be one and only one current household corresponding to each 1984 household. If the 1984 household split into two or more households, then using the rules outlined above, one will be designated as the 1984 household and the others will be designated as a “new household” and will be administered the “new household” form.*

Given the various ways that households can divide and recombine, it is possible, following the rules above, that a single current household (i.e., a household in 1994) will be designated as receiving the forms from two or more 1984 households. When this occurs, fill out a 1994 form 1 for each of the 1984 household forms, do one Form 2 for anyone not included in any of the Form 1 lists, and then complete the remainder of one of the booklets for an original 1984 household. Further, securely staple these two booklets together.

Should no members of the 1984 household still be in the village, then use key informants to determine which of the original members are still alive and where they are living. Their location information should be as detailed as possible so that we can trace them; they will be part of our migrant sample. Informant’s information as to the household’s whereabouts should be collected and recorded on the front of the blue (or 1984 household) booklet. Migrant booklets should then be prepared for this house. If informants know that a house has split, separate migrant booklets should be prepared for each new household known to exist.

### **2. New Household (“Green Booklet”)**

New households are those households that were formed after 1984. A household is defined as one or more people sharing the same eating and sleeping place. These households will be identified after the 1984 households are all identified in a village. Put differently, a new household is any household left over after all the “1984 households” have been identified in a village. This is why interviewing the new households cannot begin until all the 1984 households have been identified and interviewed.

*We had some resistance from the assistant supervisors during the field work regarding the procedure for interviewing all old households first and then new households. Assistant supervisors liked to control the situation and to them the issues of distance, efficiency, and heat were more important than being absolutely sure that we had accurately identified old and new households (part of the confusion was due to their reliance on the headman's and his/her assistants and the notion that our households are defined by past social and physical boundaries not current physical boundaries). During the first month of field work, supervisors tried hard to use lots of examples of why it was important and how by being "efficient" we might mistake an old household for a new one (e.g., the only remaining member of a household in a village is a nonhousehold head in a household that otherwise has all new village members—this is an old household not a new household).*

*Another situation that arose was when one old household combined with part or all of another old household. In this case, two blue books were completed where one blue book would be for one household (A) and Form 2 would include the members from the other old household (B) (listed as new members), then another blue book is filled out for the other old household (B) and members are coded 2 or 3 on Question 1.1. Code "2" tracking forms or form Ms are completed for these old household members.*

## **B. Study Migrant Definition**

The **CEP-CPC project** identifies a migrant as any household member from an original 1984 household who has left the village for 2 or more months prior to the date of the interview. Migrants may include anyone who has left for any reason and anyone who may or may not return to live in the village or the household. The only criterion is that the migrant should have been gone from the village for two or more months.

After all the 1984 household and new household interviews have been completed in all 76 villages, we then know the total number of migrants and their distribution across destinations. We then make a decision of regarding the number of migrants to be interviewed. Since we do not have the financial resources to follow all migrants, we will develop sampling rules for deciding which migrants to follow. Thus, it is crucial that detailed location information is obtained for all migrants during the interviews with 1984 households, even though we may be forced to interview only a sample.

Remember that a household can have members who are migrants but who are not study migrants. These people would include those members who moved into the household after the 1984 census. For example, a daughter may have gotten married in 1989 and her husband moved into the house. This man may be a household member but is currently a seasonal migrant to Bangkok. Since he was not present in 1984, we are not interested in following him.

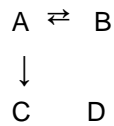
## **C. Social Network**

A social network is defined as a group of connections between two or more people based on any variety of relationships. The network connections we will measure are based on kinship, labor exchanges, using the same rice mill, sharing agricultural equipment, and membership in the most active community group. These networks mirror the way ideas or information flows between people, across households, and between villages. A typical social network is a kinship network, which are connections or ties based on relationships of blood or marriage. Other types of social networks are more loosely defined.

For example: household "A" might send some of their members to help household "B" harvest rice. When household "B" is finished harvesting rice then household "A" may need help harvesting rice and some members from household "B" may go to help. Household "A" may also send members to harvest rice with household "C." But, household "B" may not send their members to help household "C" with rice harvesting. Finally, household "D" may not use any labor from any other household. (See Figure 1: A DIAGRAM OF A RICE HARVEST NETWORK)



Figure 1: A Diagram of a Rice Harvest Network



In this example, household “A” has a direct connection with both household “B” and household “C” through rice harvesting. Household “B” only has a direct connection to household “A” and an indirect connection with household “C” (through household “A”). And, household “D” has no labor exchange connections to any household through rice harvesting. The ways each of these households are connected to one another through labor exchanges are different. These kinds of differences may be important for understanding individual behavior. For example, household “C” may have one member who is a migrant in Bangkok. Because household “A” has a direct connection to household “C,” they may have more information about the migrant’s experience than someone from household “B” or household “D.” This difference in access to information may affect the likelihood of migration to Bangkok. Similarly, household “D” may not know anything about the migrant from household “C” and will not have as much information about migration.

Importantly, this research effort will be able to compare the importance and influence of different kinds of networks upon individual behavior. For example, a kinship network may be more important than a labor exchange network in influencing migration behavior. Or, a labor exchange network may have more influence upon contraceptive choice than a kinship network. These are the types of hypotheses that this research will be able to test. The **CEP-CPC project** is unusual in terms of its ability to conduct these kinds of analyses.

The network in the above example of harvesting rice will be built from the individual household questionnaires within a village. No single questionnaire will contain all the network information. Rather, after the data has been entered in the computer, we will link across households, and sometimes villages, to establish the social networks. This is why it is absolutely critical that the CEP, ban lek ti, and village ID be recorded accurately and checked during the course of the interview.

#### **D. Lists Required for Fieldwork**

At numerous places in the village questionnaires, informants will be asked to provide a code for an individual CEP, a ban lek ti, a village ID, a district ID for Buriram province, or a province ID. These lists are found in four different places. The individual CEP refers to the column labeled CEP on every household roster; each person on the household roster has their own unique CEP. The ban lek ti refers to a unique list of households in the village on Form H. The name of the household head and their ban lek ti are recorded on this list, (see Section I.4.b. for more detail) and keep ban lek ti list. Similarly, each interviewer will have a list of village names in Nang Rong, Chamni, and Non Suwan where each village has its own unique number. The list is organized by subdistrict. The list has to be organized by subdistrict because some villages have the same name (see section I.4.c for more detail). Finally, each interviewer will also have a list of province names in Thailand with a unique code for each province.

If, during the fieldwork, interviewers notice any omissions or inaccuracies on any of these lists, interviewers should immediately notify their supervisors. The supervisors should take appropriate corrective action. Based on the pretest, special attention should be given to the ban lek ti list.

### **III. General Field Procedures**

#### **A. Number of personnel and organization**

**1. IPSR staff** - There are a number of IPSR researchers responsible for the project fieldwork both in

Bangkok and in Nang Rong. Their responsibilities include overall oversight of data collection and data entry, preparation of materials, training, and budgeting.

**2. Supervisors** - There were four supervisors during the field work in Nang Rong. The supervisors were responsible for overseeing the assistant supervisors during the data collection in the 76 project villages, the migrant follow-up and data entry. Supervisors are also responsible for supervising the collection of the community profile data in the 76 project villages.

*It should be noted that only one supervisor had a copy of the field manual during the field work. This supervisor was responsible for training and the substantive part of the data collection and therefore she had a copy of the manual. Other supervisors and assistant supervisors used a copy of the questionnaire and made notes in the margins.*

**3. Assistant Supervisors** - There were seven assistant supervisors who were responsible for four interviewers (or two pairs of interviewers). They were also responsible for keeping a hand tally of migrants and migrant destinations, correcting questionnaires as they are completed, and making sure linkage data were collected correctly.

*A group of supervisors and assistant supervisors conducted village interviews in all of the project villages ahead of the scheduled field work. They also made Form H, the villages' household lists (including the household head's name and "ban lek ti").*

**4. Interviewers** - There were about 28 interviewers. Interviewers were paired and each pair was responsible for four villages. Each pair worked together in the same village. They will be responsible for completing interviews in all households in "their" four villages, collecting migrant addresses, making sure accurate linkages are made between individuals and households, and keeping a tally of which households have been completed. Interviewers became very familiar with "their" villages. This familiarity was very important for increasing the quality of the network data..

*Actually, as mentioned earlier, the community profiles for the first 58 project villages were conducted by supervisors and assistant supervisors during the month before the field work (March). The remaining 18 community profiles in project villages were conducted by a subset of interviewers with one supervisor. For the household survey, as it turned out, the field work was conducted with four interviewers and one assistant supervisor per village. It proved too difficult for assistant supervisors to manage two villages at the same time given the travel distances between villages and within villages. As a result supervision was intense. In addition, because the number of project villages was underestimated, interview groups were responsible for almost twice as many villages. Also, many interviewers left after the first month and a half because they were hired away to other teaching jobs in the region.*

## **B. Fieldwork Schedule**

Field work will begin when the supervisors and assistant supervisors conduct the community profile interviews and create the village household (ban lek ti) lists, Form H. This will provide an opportunity for the supervisors and assistant supervisors to meet the village leaders for each of the villages they will be responsible for during the household census. These interviews will also serve as an introduction for the village leaders to project personnel and procedures. Arrangements for interviewer accommodations may also be made at that time. The first ten days of the household field work will be conducted in the three pre-test villages. Although this will begin our actual data collection effort, these first ten days will also serve as a training experience for the interviewers. After the first three villages are completed interviewers will be sent in pairs to their first village. It is expected that conducting a complete household census in each village will take approximately two weeks. All of the field work in Nang Rong should be completed two months after it is started.

*The community profile interviews in the project villages began in March 1994 and were finished by the middle of April. The household census began at the end of March with a training for interviewers at Buriram Teacher's College. Interviewers were all Teacher's College graduates, having just passed their*

exams.

*The interviewers were trained for five days and began data collection in a pre-test village on the sixth day. Data collection in the pretest village took two days with 28 interviews. Afterwards interviewers were given a weekend off and came back on Monday to Nang Rong to begin data collection.*

### **C. Priority of Informants for Household Census**

When interviewers conduct an interview at a household in the village it is important that they identify the best informant for the interview. This informant should be someone who is familiar with the lives of the majority of household members, who can answer questions about other household members even if they are not present during the interview, and who knows about the household's farming and economic characteristics. Through our pretests, we have identified a priority for selecting the best type of informant for the household census, (see Section II.A.1). Importantly, we have found that the more people present during an interview, the higher the quality of the data. So, whenever possible, interviewers should encourage participation of as many household members as possible. In addition, any information which cannot be obtained during the interview because of the informant's inability to answer the questions should be pursued with other household members at another time during the household census fieldwork. Informant selection priority is as follows, (see also Section I.A.1):

1. group interview with as many household members as possible,
2. a female household member, age 25-45 years old,
3. a male household member, age 25-45 years old,
4. whomever else is available, over 16 years old.

Interviewers need to CIRCLE the roster numbers of all those household members who are present during the interview.

### **D. Code "2" Tracking: Former 1984 Household Members Living in Different Households in the Same Village**

Some people who used to live in one household in 1984 will have moved to another household in the same village by 1994. This may be because they got married and set up a new house, or they got married and moved into their spouse's parents' house, or they were adopted into another house, or some other reason. In any case, interviewers will learn about these types of people during interviews with old households. These people should be coded "2" for question 1.1 in the blue booklet (i.e. "Old household questionnaire"). When these people currently live in another 1984 household they will be recorded as new household members with a CEP code in the 400's. When they currently live in a new household these people will have a CEP code in the 500's. The interviewer will collect information about these people in both types of households.

As a result of these inevitable movements and the field work procedures, some people will be listed twice in the village, and information about them collected twice in the village. This is intentional because it provides backup linking information and a mechanism for checking consistency of responses. In order to take advantage of this opportunity for checking consistency of responses, a tracking system will be implemented to insure that every individual coded "2" in response to question 1.1 in the old household questionnaire is found as a member of one, and only one, other household in the same village (See Figure 2: Code 2 Tracking Form).

After the completion of every old household interview, the completed schedule should be checked to see if there are any individuals with CEP codes in the 100's or 200's that are coded 2 in response to question 1.1. For each such individual, a "code 2 tracking form" will be filled out in Section A of the tracking form. This form will contain the individual's name, individual's CEP number in origin household, information on the origin household (household ban lek ti and village number), and information on the reported destination household (destination ban lek ti and village number).

During the course of the field work, the destination household will be interviewed, and it is at this point that section B of the tracking form is completed. When section B is being filled out, the supervisor or assistant supervisor should have both the origin and destination interview schedules in front of him or her.

Various characteristics such as age, sex, and education should be checked on both interview schedules to ensure that there is a match. If there is a match, complete section B. If there is not a match, go back to one or both households until the inconsistencies are resolved. Record in section D all the steps taken in this process.

*The code "2" tracking form took some work to complete correctly. There were situations where people were coded "2" in the blue booklet (old household) but not found in another house because they had become migrants and were no longer considered usual household members. Interviewers were instructed then to write the details of their location in part 4 of the form and to treat them as migrants with a Form M filled out for them. Assistant supervisors were responsible for completing the code "2" tracking form.*

## **E. Tracking Migrants**

Village interviewer procedures: a running list should be maintained of migrants and their destinations/addresses from each village. This list should be updated by assistant supervisors and interviewers after each day of interviewing.

*The Form M's were completed at the end of the field work in a village by the assistant supervisors with some help from the interviewers. At that time, if addresses were unclear (e.g., no more than the province of destination), some attempt was made to get more clear addresses. These forms were done alongside the code "2" tracking forms because any code "2" person who turned out to be a migrant in their 'new' house also had a Form M filled out. Code "2" tracking forms could only be done at the end of the field work in a village. The Form M's were then compiled and entered into a spreadsheet.*

## **IV. The "Blue" Booklet: The 1994 Survey Book for Following 1984 Households (Old Households)**

### **A. Introduction**

The "Blue" survey booklet is the interview booklet for the 1994 household corresponding to a 1984 household (an old household). This booklet includes:

1. a household roster for 1984 household members (Form 1) and for new household members (Form 2),
2. a sibling network form (Form 4),
3. life history calendars (Form 5),
4. a household characteristics form (Form 6).

The interviewer begins by attaching a copy of the 1984 interview to a blue booklet. The interviewer then reads the consent form to the respondent(s) and asks permission to conduct the interview.

*The interviewer tracking information was completed after the interview. On the second page the interviewer completes the 1994 information for the household: ban lek ti, our village number (may lek mooban). After the interview was completed, the interviewer wrote the informant's CEP code, and the total number of minutes used to complete all forms.*

**When the interview begins, the interviewer records the type of windows of the household. Be sure to circle all types.** Then the interviewer writes down the names of all of the 1984 household members on Form 1, including their CEP codes. The interviewer continues to write down the names of any new household members on Form 2. After the list of past and current household members is complete the interviewer can begin to ask questions from Forms 1 and 2 for each household member.

**The first page of the questionnaire is to help us keep track of the households that are found in**

1984 and 1994. We call this “following information.” In the first part, the interviewer should fill out the information about the household from the 1984 survey. This will include the ban lek ti in 1984, the village name in 1984, the village number in 1984 (which is the administrative number assigned to the village by the government—this is not the same number as our village number), the district name in 1984, and the province name in 1984. In addition, the interviewer should write the name of the household head in 1984 and questionnaire ID number in 1984. Then the interviewer should fill out the 1994 household information.

If none of the household members interviewed in 1984 is living in the village, be sure to ask as much information about their location and place of residence and record the information in question 1.34.

Next the interviewer should record the number of attempts to interview the household. Each attempt should be recorded, the time and date of the interview, the result of the interview, the interviewer’s name, and the supervisor’s name. The interviewer should record the total number of respondents present during the interview and then circle the names of all respondents on the household roster.

*During training it was clarified that all people present during the interview should be counted as participants, even if the person does not say anything. Their presence may promote more accurate or careful responses.*

Finally, the interviewer should feel free to write any comments about the interview or difficulties encountered attempting to conduct the interview on the back of the front sheet.

## **B. Form 1 and Form 2**

### FORM 1 QUESTIONS

*Note: The following descriptions were used to guide training sessions and provide references during the field work. Also, inserted in this text are notes about the field work. Data users should refer to the codebook for exact definition of values for each variable.*

These procedures were drilled during the training. Interviewer procedures for filling out Form 1:

- a. Fill out Form 1 using the information from the 1984 questionnaire.
- b. Find out the answers to question 1.1 and the age of each of the members listed.
- c. Circle those members that are 18-35 and coded 1 for question 1.1, also circle the spouse of someone 18-35 if they are coded 1 for question 1.1
- d. For each page in form 1, write the CEP code, code for 1.1, and circle the CEP for those in #3 above on the corresponding lines.
- e. Then go to Form 2 and find out who else is a current member of this household that wasn’t living there in 1984. Write down their names and ages.
- f. Circle those that are 18-35.
- g. Write the corresponding CEP and circled CEP on the following pages for Form 2.
- h. Then go back to Form 1 and ask question 1.3.....

*The preceding procedures must be followed in order to keep interviewers from filling out answers in the wrong places. This procedure is a result of the questionnaire design which splits form 1 and form 2 into separate parts of the questionnaire rather than displaying a complete household roster on one page.*

CEP—the identifying code for matching individuals in 1984 with individuals in 1994. For old household members, the CEP is composed of three digits. The first digit shows whether the individual was on form A-1 or from form A-2 in 1984. If the individual was in A-1 in 1984, they should have a “1” as the first digit. If the individual came from A-2 in 1984, they should have a “2” as the first digit. The second two digits represent the order number on the A-1 or A-2 list. So, the first person on A-1 should have a 101 as their CEP code. The second person on A-1 should have a 102 as their CEP code. The first person on A-2

should have a 201 as their CEP code. The 1984 questionnaires only have 2 digits for the ID numbers. Before starting the interview, for each person listed on the 1984 roster, write the leading "1" next to the ID numbers for those listed in A1 and a leading "2" for those listed in A2.

*Interviewers were responsible for writing in the 1 or the 2 preceding the order number for each person on the 1984 roster. This was slightly confusing at first but interviewers seemed to figure it out and do it correctly.*

**Name of the household member in 1984** - The written name of the household member.

**1.1 Member Status** - This is a question for identifying whether a household member is dead (0), alive and still living in the household **or gone for less than two months** (1), alive and not living in this household but living in this village (2), or alive and not living in this household and not living in this village for 2 or more months (3). This information is asked at this time and verified by subsequent questions. Any household member who is dead (code 0) should not be asked about in any more questions. Any member who is alive and not living in the household but living in the village (code 2) should be duly coded, and linking information should be noted on a separate form at the end of the day by the interviewers (see Code "2" Tracking Form).

*If there was a person who really did live in the household in 1984 but was not listed on the 1984 household roster, then their names should be written on Form 2. They will be treated as if they are new members.*

**1.2 Age** - The individual's age at last birthday. For any household member coded 1 on question 1.1 and aged 18-35, circle their age. This will provide a clear visual indicator of those household members who should be asked Form 4 (siblings) and Form 5 (life history).

**1.3 Sex** - Gender of the individual, male (1) or female (2).

**1.4 Relationship to Household Head** - Individual's kinship relationship to the head of the household, including: household head (1), spouse (2), child (3), child's spouse (4), adopted child (5), head's parent (6), spouse's parent (7), grandchild (8), sibling of head (9), sibling of spouse (10), head's nephew or niece (12), other relative (13), domestic helper (14).

*These codes were not in the questionnaire. During the training, interviewers were given this list which they wrote down in their copy of the questionnaire (their field manual). They were then told to not use these codes but to write down the details of the relationship of the person to the household head using the given codes as a guideline.*

**1.5 Marital Status** - Individual's marital status, including: single (1), married (2), widowed (3), or divorced (4). Interviewers should be certain that marriages which are not officially registered are included in all questions pertaining to marriage. Thus, if a man and a woman are acting as husband and wife, they should be considered "married." If there are multiple marriages, they all should be recorded. For example, if two wives are present in a house, both roster numbers should be recorded here and in 1.6.

**1.6 Spouse Location Information** - "Is the individual's spouse living in this house, in this village, in another village in Nang Rong, or outside Nang Rong?" If the individual's spouse is living in this house, record a "1" for this house and the spouse's CEP code (for example: 1-102). If the individual's spouse is living in a different house in the village record a "2" and the spouse's ban lek ti number. If the individual's spouse is not living in this village but living in a Nang Rong<sup>1</sup> village, record a "3" and the village ID number. If the individual's spouse is not living in a Nang Rong village, record a "4" and the province ID number.

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<sup>1</sup>Here and elsewhere, Nang Rong refers to the boundaries as of 1984. Thus, it currently includes Nang Rong, Chamni, and Non Suwan Districts.

*On Form 1 for question 1.6 if the spouse is not in the house and they died, a question arose about them. During the training interviewers were told to write "died." If the spouse used to be in the house and there is a CEP1 code for them and they have died then write their CEP1 code. If someone is divorced, separated or widowed the decision was made to collect spouse location. For widowed only the CEP code was written if the person was listed in the household roster. The directions on the questionnaire were unclear about the skip pattern for this question.*

**1.7 Age at First Marriage** - What is the age at first marriage for this individual? If the individual has never been married record "98" and ask about the next person.

**1.8 Usually Stay Here** - Does this individual usually stay here? Yes (1) or No (2). If yes (1) then skip to question 1.13.

**1.9 Slept Here Last Night** - Did this individual sleep in this household last night? Answers include: Yes (1) or No (2).

*There was a case where someone usually lives in the house but they sleep somewhere else (otherwise they share food and work with the household being interviewed). They may sleep at another house or they may sleep somewhere to guard some things. During the training session interviewers were told to write down the details of the situation and skip to question 1.13. Assistant Supervisors or Supervisors were told when it comes to coding, they should code the person 998 for question 1.9. A 998 code will mean that the person usually lives here but didn't sleep there last night because they slept somewhere else in the village.*

**1.10 How Long Since Stayed Here?** - How long has it been since this person stayed in this house? Record the number of days, months, or years (be sure to write down whether the number represents days, months, or years). If this person has been gone 2 or more months skip to question 1.12.

**1.11 Location of Absent Member Gone Less than 2 Months** - Where is this person who has been gone for less than 2 months? If this person is staying in the village, record a "2" and the ban lek ti number. If this person is staying outside the village and in a Nang Rong village, record a "3" and the village ID number. If this person is staying outside of Nang Rong, record a "4" and the province ID number. After completing this question, skip to question 1.13.

*Interviewers were told to add the following explanation "when the question is finished go to 1.13"*

**1.12 Location of Absent Member Gone 2 or More Months** - Where is this person who has been gone for 2 or more months? If this person is staying in the village, record a "2" and the ban lek ti number. If this person is staying outside the village in Nang Rong, record a "3" and the village ID number. If this person is staying outside of Nang Rong, record a "4" and the province ID number. Check to make sure that question 1.1 is correctly coded for this person. **If this person is a migrant, fill in 1.37 before going on to question 1.13.**

*Interviewers filled out question 1.37 after they filled out all of form 1 or at the end of the interview. For those who are migrants that have come back to visit, we had trouble defining them. The rule was clarified that if the respondent answers yes to question 1.8 then they are current members.*

**1.13 Father CEP Code** - Record CEP code belonging to this person's father. If the father does not live in this house, record "997."

**1.14 Mother CEP Code** - Record CEP code belonging to this person's mother. If the mother does not live in this house, record "997."

**1.15 Where Did they Grow Up?** - Where did this person grow up or where did this person live when they were about 10 years old? If the individual lived in this house, record a "1" for this house. If the individual lived in a different house in the village, record a "2". If the individual lived outside this village and in Nang

Rong, record a "3". If the individual lived outside Nang Rong, record a "4". If the individual is 18-35 years old and they live in another house in the village, write in the ban lek ti number for that house. If the individual is 18-35 years old and lives in another village in Nang Rong, fill in the village ID. If the individual is 18-35 and grew up in another province, or lived in another province when they were 10 years old then code the province ID. If the person is less than 10 years old, record "1" for this household.

**1.16 Highest Class Completed** - The highest level of education completed. If the person is currently in school, do not record the current level they are attending but the level of education they have successfully completed.

**1.17 Primary Occupation** - The main job that occupies most of their time or provides the primary source for their livelihood. A primary occupation is the one that the person spends the most time or the one that they earn the most income. Write as much information as possible about the occupation in the space provided. If the person is 11 years old or younger, skip to next person. Do not ask any more questions about people 11 years or younger.

**1.19 Secondary Occupation** - The next important job that occupies this person's time or provides the primary source for their livelihood.

*The numbering on the questionnaire got confused here and several sequenced numbers were missing but all questions are here.*

#### **QUESTIONS 1.21-1.24 ARE ONLY ASKED OF EVER MARRIED WOMEN**

**1.21 Number of Children Ever Born** - The total number of children born to this woman, including any children that have died since they were born.

**1.22 Number of Children Alive** - The total number of children born to this woman who are currently alive.

**1.24 Family Planning Method and Source** - Only ask ever married women 15-54 years old, and record the family planning method currently being used by this woman and the source for that method. Methods include: not using (1), condom (2), pill (3), IUD (4), injection (5), tubal ligation (6), vasectomy (7), rhythm/safe method (8), withdrawal (9), pregnant (10+ number of months pregnant).

*During the first week of field work we realized that interviewers were not writing the details on sterilization—e.g. male or female—they were told to go back and get that information for the interviews they had completed and to be sure to get that information for future interviews.*

**1.25 How many times have they gone somewhere else for 2 weeks to 2 months to work or look for work during the last 12 months?** - Ask only those people who are 18-35 years old. If they have never gone somewhere else to work or look for work in the last 12 months record "0", and skip to question 1.24.

*Interviewers were told to change 1.24 to 1.34. The "1.24" on the printed questionnaire was a mistake.*

**1.26 Where did they go and how many times did they go there?** - Record the number of times for each of the specific locations (Bangkok, Buriram, Korat, Rayong, Chonburi, Another Province). If another location record the province id and the number of times (for example if the person went to work in Kanchanaburi 3 times during the last 12 months record "71-3").

*Interviewers were told to skip to 1.35 for non-study migrants.*

#### **ASK QUESTIONS 1.27-1.30 ABOUT STUDY MIGRANTS ONLY**

**1.27 Has migrant sent or brought money back to this household in the past 12 months?** - Only ask about those people with a code "3" for question 1.1. Sending or giving money includes both mailing money to this household or bringing it back in person during a visit.



**1.28 Number of Times?** - The number of times the migrant has sent or brought money back to this household in the last 12 months. If there is more than one migrant in the household and they send or give money together then split the total amount equally between the migrants that pool their remittances. If they send goods together then the particular goods should be circled for all the migrants that contributed to sending the goods. This will overstate the number of goods that are sent and that is okay.

**1.29 Total amount received during the past 12 months from this migrant?** - Circle the correct category. If there is more than one migrant in the household and they send or give money together then split the total amount equally between the migrants that pool their remittances.

**1.30 Has migrant sent or brought any goods back to this household?** - Circle all applicable categories. If they send goods together then the particular goods should be circled for all the migrants that contributed to sending the goods. This will overstate the number of goods that are sent and that is okay.

**1.31 Has this household sent or given any money to this migrant in the last 12 months?** - Sending or giving money includes both mailing money to this household or bringing it back in person during a visit.

*Interviewers were told to change the wording from "accept from" to "sent to" (this was a typo in the Thai form).*

**1.32 Number of Times?** - The number of times this household has sent or given money to this migrant in the last 12 months.

**1.33 Has this household sent or given any goods to this migrant in the past 12 months?** - Remember, the value of food or anything else should be equivalent to 100 baht or more and can include rice. Circle all applicable categories. Be sure to write down the CEP and ban lek ti and village number of informants if that information is available.

**1.34 Migrant address** - Record all possible information about this migrant's address, including a residential address, a work address, a name and address of a person that can be contacted at the destination, and the name and ban lek ti number of a person in the village who knows how to find them at the destination. If phone numbers are known, also record them. If there are two household members who have migrated and reside in the same dwelling unit, the interviewer should indicate this (connect two persons with arrow/circle together).

**1.35 Do you expect that anyone from this household will leave this village and go somewhere else to work or live?** - Yes (1) or No (2), or Maybe (3).

**1.36 Where will they go?** - Bangkok (1), Buriram (2), Korat (3), Rayong (4), Chonburi (5), Other (6).

*Interviewers were told to change the skip instruction, from skip to Form 4 to Form 2.*

**1.37 Migrant Information** - This form reveals records the CEP, informant name, relationship to migrant, migrant's ban lek ti, migrant's neighborhood #, migrant's main road, migrants subdistrict/town, migrant's district, migrant's province.

*This question was not followed formally. Instead interviewers recorded information in detail and then filled out Form M. This question also followed after Form 2. This form is different than what was originally planned. Interviewers were instructed to fill in the CEP code for the first migrant in the CEP column. Then to fill in as much information as possible about the address, the address at the place of work, a telephone number etc. Then below that information the interviewers were instructed to fill in the information about the origin guide or person who knows the migrant's address, then below that the destination guides address information. Any additional information should be written down below the table, including a map if the informant can draw one. The next migrant's CEP code is written in the CEP column and their information is collected. Assistant supervisors transferred this information to a separate sheet of paper (called Form M).*

## **FORM 2 QUESTIONS**

**FORM 2 CEP** The CEP code for new household members begins with a "4" and then records their order on the Form 2 list (for example: the first new household member would be "401" and the second new household member would be "402").

**Name of New Household Member** - Write the name of people that currently and usually stay in this house but were not living in this household in 1984. These names should be written down at the very beginning of the household interview. New members cannot be migrants under our definition of migrant.

**2.1 Member Status** - A "1" was placed in this column.

*There was some confusion about who is listed in Form 2. The confusion was the result of having printed the code 1 number in the column for 2.1. This implied the same meaning as a 1 in form 1 for question 1.1. Everyone interpreted this to mean that we would not list people who have been gone from the household more than 2 months. If the person is not considered a usual household member they are not listed on the roster, (e.g. for question 2.8 and 3.8). However, if they are a usual member and they did not sleep here last night, we will find out how long it has been. Otherwise, it was proving too confusing for the interviewers since the question is most appropriate for Form 1 not for Forms 2 and 3, since we ask in the beginning on Form 2 and 3 to list those who are the usual household members. All household members should be coded "1" for this question.*

**2.2 Age** - The individual's age at last birthday.

**2.3 Sex** - Gender of the individual, male (1) or female (2).

**2.4 Relationship to Household Head** - Individual's kinship relationship to the head of the household, including: household head (1), spouse (2), child (3), child's spouse (4), adopted child (5), head's parent (6), spouse's parent (7), grandchild (8), sibling of head (9), sibling of spouse (10), head's nephew or niece (12), other relative (13), domestic helper (14).

**2.5 Marital Status** - Individual's marital status, including: single (1), married (2), widowed (3), or divorced (4). Interviewers should be certain that marriages which are not officially registered are included in all questions pertaining to marriage. Thus, if a man and a woman are acting as husband and wife, they should be considered "married." If there are multiple marriages, they all should be recorded. For example, if two wives are present in a house, both roster numbers should be recorded.

**2.6 Spouse Location Information** - "Is the individual's spouse living in this house, in this village, in another village in Nang Rong, or outside Nang Rong?" If the individual's spouse is living in this house, record a "1" for this house and the spouse's CEP code (for example: 1-102). If the individual's spouse is living in a different house in the village, record a "2" and the spouse's "ban lek ti" number. If the individual's spouse is not living in this village but living in a Nang Rong village, record a "3" and the village ID number. If the individual's spouse is not living in a Nang Rong village, record a "4" and the province ID number.

**2.7 Age at First Marriage** - What is the age at first marriage for this individual? If the individual has never been married, record "98" and ask about the next person.

**2.8 Usually Stay Here** - Does this individual usually stay here? Yes (1) or No (2). If yes (1) then skip to question 2.12.

**2.9 Slept Here Last Night** - Did this individual sleep in this household last night? Answers include: Yes (1) or No (2).

**2.10 How Long Since Stayed Here?** - How long has it been since this person stayed in this house? Record the number of days, months, or years (be sure to write down whether the number represents days,

months, or years).

**2.11 Location of Absent Member** - Where is this person who has been gone? If this person is staying in the village, record a "2" and the "ban lek ti" number. If this person is staying outside the village and in a Nang Rong village, record a "3" and the village ID number. If this person is staying outside of Nang Rong, record a "4" and the province ID number. After completing this question, skip to question 1.13

**2.13 Father CEP Code** - Record CEP code belonging to this person's father. If the father does not live in this house record "997."

**2.14 Mother CEP Code** - Record CEP code belonging to this person's mother. If the mother does not live in this house record "997."

**2.15 Where Did They Grow Up?** - Where did this person grow up or where did this person live when they were about 10 years old? If the individual lived in this house, record a "1" for this house. If the individual lived in a different house in the village, record a "2". If the individual lived outside this village and in Nang Rong, record a "3". If the individual lived outside Nang Rong, record a "4". If the individual is 18-35 years old, record more specific information for each type of location (for example: for a person who grew up in another household in the village, record the "ban lek ti"). If the person is less than 10 years old, record "1" for this household.

**2.16 Highest Class Completed** - The highest level of education completed. If the person is currently in school do not record the current level they are attending but the level of education they have successfully completed.

**2.17 Primary Occupation** - The main job that occupies most of their time or provides the primary source for their livelihood. Write as much information as possible about the occupation in the space provided. If the person is 11 years old or younger, skip to next person. Do not ask any more questions about people 11 years or younger.

**2.19 Secondary Occupation** - The next important job that occupies this person's time or provides the primary source for their livelihood.

## **QUESTIONS 2.21-2.24 FOR EVER MARRIED WOMEN ONLY**

**2.21 Number of Children Ever Born** - The total number of children born to this woman, including any children who have died since they were born.

**2.22 Number of Children Alive** - The total number of children born to this woman who are currently alive.

**2.24 Family Planning Method and Source** - Record the family planning method currently being used by this woman and the source for that method. Methods include: not using (1), condom (2), pill (3), IUD (4), injection (5), tubal ligation (6), vasectomy (7), rhythm/safe method (8), withdrawal (9), pregnant (10+number of months pregnant).

## **FOR CURRENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ONLY**

**2.25 How many times have they gone somewhere else for 2 weeks to 2 months to work or look for work during the last 12 months?** - Ask only those people who are 18-35 years old. If they have never gone somewhere else to work or look for work in the last 12 months, record "0" and skip to question 1.24.

**2.26 Where did they go and how many times did they go there?** - Record the number of times for each of the specific locations (Bangkok, Buriram, Korat, Rayong/Chonburi). If another location, record the province ID and the number of times (for example, if the person went to work in Kanchanaburi 3 times during the last 12 months, record "??-3").

**2.35 Will anyone in this house have the opportunity to leave this village and go somewhere else? -** Yes (1) or No (2). If no, skip to question 1.26.

**2.36 Where will they go?** - Bangkok (1), Buriram (2), Korat (3), Rayong/Chonburi (4), Other (5).

### **C. Sibling Network (Form 4)**

This form is filled out for every sibling set that contains at least one household member who is 18-35 years old and coded "1" for questions 1.1, 2.1, and 3.1. A "sibling set" consists of the individual aged 18-35 listed on the household roster and all of his or her brothers and sisters. "Brothers and sisters" include step brothers and sisters. If there are two or more brothers and/or sisters living in one household, then they share the same sibling set. In this case, collect the sibling set information with respect to the oldest member of that sibling set in the household and coded "1" for questions 1.1, 2.1, and 3.1 (begin with the person with the lowest CEP code).

The sibling set information should be completed for those aged 18-35 and their spouses. If the spouse is outside the 18-35 age range, collect the sibling information. For example, if there is a 33-year old female married to a 39-year old male, sibling set information should be collected for both the husband and wife (begin with the person with the lowest CEP code).

*During the pre-tests for the Assistant Supervisors, sometimes the informant did not know the answers for Form 4 and 5 for a son-in-law or daughter-in-law who were not present during the interview but lived in the village. During the field work, it was decided that it would be alright to go back and finish those forms when the persons were present. The interviewers were instructed to write a note on the front of the household questionnaire to say that they had to go back and finish the interview. Interviewers were encouraged to avoid doing this as much as possible. Once an interview is begun, it should be completed.*

**4.1 Name of 18-35 year old person in first sibling set** - For each sibling set record the name of the oldest person who is 18-35 years old.

**4.2 # of the person (CEP1)**

**4.3 How many siblings does this person have?** - Record the number of brothers and sisters. Do not count the person named in question 4.1. Record only the total number of living siblings including step and adopted siblings.

*This is written in Thai as: "How many living siblings do they have?"*

**4.4 Record the CEP code for every sibling recorded on the 1994 household roster** - Only record information about living siblings.

**4.5 Does this person have siblings who are not on this list? If this person does have other siblings not on the 1994 household roster, record their name, age, sex, and location** - Names of these siblings may be as simple as nicknames. Age can be recorded as an approximate age. Location information should follow the same method as other location questions (see questions 1.6 or 2.6). Only record information about living siblings.

**4.6 Name of another 18-35 year old who is a member of a different sibling set** - This may also include the resident spouse of an 18-35 year old member. The spouse does not have to be 18-35 years old.

**4.7 # of the person (CEP1)**

**4.8 How many siblings does this person have?** - Record the number of brothers and sisters. Do not count the person named in question 4.6. Only record information about living siblings.

#### **4.9 Record the CEP code for every sibling recorded on the 1994 household roster**

**4.10 Does this person have siblings who are not on this list? If this person does have other siblings not on the 1994 household roster, record their name, age, sex, and location.** - Names of these siblings may be as simple as nicknames. Age can be recorded as an approximate age. Location information should follow the same method as other location questions (see questions 1.6 or 2.6).

IF THERE IS A THIRD AND FOURTH SIBLING SET, REPEAT THE SAME PROCEDURE FOR QUESTIONS 4.11-4.15. INCLUDE ADDITIONAL SIBLING SHEETS IF NECESSARY.

#### **D. Life History Calendar Events (Form 5)**

The life history calendar is completed for every person 18-35 years old and their spouses (if the spouse is in the household). Information for each person's life history events is recorded from the age of 13 to their current age.

#### **QUESTIONS 5.2-5.3 FOR MEN ONLY**

**5.2 During which years were they ever buot pra?** - Write "buot pra" in cell of the age that they became buot pra. This buot pra does not include buot nain. Buot nain means to become ordained as a Buddhist monk. Buot nain means to become a child monk, usually for a very short time (1-5 days).

**5.3 During which years were they ever a soldier?** - Write in "soldier" for every age that the person was a soldier. Be sure to probe for more than one experience as a soldier. If the person was a soldier continuously for more than one year, write soldier in the first and last year and draw a line connecting the two across all the intervening years.

#### **FOR WOMEN ALREADY MARRIED ONLY**

**5.4 Child ever born between the ages of 18-35 years old?** - Ask this question of only ever married women. If the child was born between the ages of 13 and the woman's current age record the name of the child in the cell corresponding to the woman's age at the time of the birth. If the child lives in this house record their CEP code. Probe for all possible births. For each birth a CEP code is recorded if one exists. For children who have died since 1984, we will still have a CEP code. If a CEP code does not exist, interviewers will ask where is the child now (if in the village, record ban lek ti number, if in Nang Rong, record the village number, etc., if died, record dead (we will not determine when the child died).

**5.5 Record all the places this person stayed for 2 months or longer from age 13 years old until the present time** - Start with the first place they were staying when they were 13 years old. Where did this person stay first when they were 13 years old? Record a "1" next to the location. Ask about any other place they stayed for 2 months or more when they were 13 years old. Did this person stay anywhere else for two months or more when they were 13 years old? Probe for all places stayed for 2 months or longer when this person was 13 years old. Then ask about when they were 14 years old, and then 15 years old, etc. For each place that they lived for 2 months or longer, record a number in the correct sequence next to the location. So, for the second place they stayed, record a "2" next to the location, and for the third place they stayed, record a "3." The last number recorded in the cell for their current age should correspond to one minus the total number of moves made by this person between the ages of 13 and their current age. If the person has never moved from this house since they were 13 years old, a "1" should be recorded next to "this house" for every age until their current age.

**5.6 Record school level for each age from age 13 to their current age** - For every level of school studied, record the location number from question 5.5 which corresponds to where they were living at the time they were studying.

**5.7 Record occupation of this person at each location** - Circle the occupation that this person was

engaged in for every location that is recorded in question 5.5 and record the location number or numbers next to the occupation. Monks, soldiers, and professionals are included in the “other” category. If the respondent really doesn’t know the occupation, interviewers can write in a “don’t know” but this category is not included on the questionnaire.

The life history calendar should be consistent across questions 5.5, 5.6, and 5.7. Interviewers, Assistant Supervisors, and Supervisors will be able to check for inconsistencies to the responses across these questions.

*Initially interviewers were also writing in the secondary occupation. This was cleared up during the first two weeks of interviews. A clarification was added for interviewers: For a person who is gone to work on a construction site in Bangkok but usually lives in the village and plants rice—his primary occupation is farmer and secondary occupation is construction (in Form 1). However, in Form 5, his occupation in Bangkok is construction worker.*

*There was initial confusion during training concerning the location number to put next to the education and occupation selections. The location number is actually the move number associated with a location. So, if a person was in Bangkok (4) and it was the 5th place they lived and they were studying Maw 1, then a 5 is placed next to Maw 1 indicating they were studying in the 5th place which is in Bangkok.*

## **E. Household Characteristics (Form 6)**

### **1. Introduction**

This form is intended to gather information about both household and farming activities of this household. Explanations are provided for those questions which might be open to alternative explorations.

### **2. Form 6 Questions**

**6.1 Does this household have electricity?** - Yes (1) or No (2)

**6.1.1 When did this house get electricity?** - Record B.E. (*Buddhist Era*).

**6.2 Type of fuel used for cooking** - Firewood/Charcoal/Gas/Electricity/Other (Write in the details).

**6.3 Does this household use water piped into the house for its domestic water use?** - Domestic water use includes water used for cooking, cleaning, washing, drinking.

**6.4 Does your household participate in the following activities?** - This should refer to whether any member of this household participates in the following activities.

**6.5 Does your household have the following assets?** - If in the course of the interview the informant says they have such an asset but it is broken, just record that it is broken. Do not directly ask if the asset is broken. If a migrant sent or gave any of these goods, or the money to purchase these goods, check the right column. If the migrant sent or gave money, but the money was not enough to purchase the entire asset, but it was used to help purchase the asset, then the right hand column should also be checked.

*Tillers are always counted as tillers first never as generators even though they can generate electricity or pump water.*

**6.6 Which language do the members of this household usually speak at home?** - Circle only one. This should be the language that is used most often.

**6.7 Do members speak any other languages?** - Circle all that apply.

**6.8 Is any person in this household a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ group (the most active group in the village)?** - This group will be identified during the community interviews and the interviewer will ask about this specific group, using that group's name. If two clubs or groups meet equally often-the one that has the most members is the one that should be the one referred to.

**6.9 Did any members of this household work for wages anywhere in Nang Rong, Chamni, or Non Suwan districts during the past 3 months?** - Non Suwan and Chamni are included because they are part of the old Nang Rong district. Record the person's nickname, their CEP code, the type of work, the number of days, and the wage. Each job that they have had in the last 3 months should be recorded separately. If the person works everyday at the same place, record the type of work, the number of days should be everyday, and the salary. If the person receives a salary, record the number of baht per month or per year. When recording wages, also record the time unit (i.e. per day, per week, per month, or per year). If a person is paid by the week, month, or job calculate the average amount per day.

*Interviewers were told to consider it Amphoe Nang Rong and to include Chamni and Non Suwan.*

**6.10 Livestock owned by the household** - (The "no" column should be checked if the household does not own the livestock. Also, "farm use" refers to both work and consumption. Pigs are not used for farming but they are consumed by the household and this would count as "farm use".)

**6.11 What method of fetching water does this household use for rice cultivation?**

**6.12 Where does this household mill its rice?** - If the household mills its rice in the village, interviewers should refer to the list of mills provided from the community profile and record the mill number. If the household mills its rice in another village in Nang Rong, the interviewer should refer to the list of Nang Rong villages and record the village code. This is a network question. The answer to this question should refer to where the household usually mills its rice.

**6.13 Does this household use the following agricultural equipment?** - The far right hand column refers to the other households that the equipment is hired from, rented from, or shared with. Record the "ban lek ti" number for each household.

*Interviewers were told to write in details if the household did not do any agricultural work and to write "0" in the spaces.*

**6.14 How much land does this household own?** - Record the number of rai. The number should include all rice fields, land where the house is, garden land, cassava land, all other land.

**6.15 How many plots of land does this household use?** - Record the number of plots. A "plot" of land is a single parcel of land, bordered on all sides by land that is not used by this household. A plot of land can be quite small, such as those commonly used in rice farming. A plot of land may also be quite large, as is common when growing cassava. Then, for each plot, record the type of activity (rice, garden, cassava, forest, pasture, house, etc.). Record the number of rai for each plot. Record the type of ownership this household has for this plot (title type) (see Table 1), record whether or not the land has a lien to you or to someone else, then record whether or not the land is rented to anyone or rented from anyone. If the land is shared with anyone, record whether or not it is shared (1) or whether or not it has been given free (2) to this household.

*Interviewers were told that it is okay if the household says they own land in 6.14 but they then say in this question that they do not have any documentation. Also, note that some people do vegetable gardens on village land for free-in that case the coding is "9" for "ti sattarana".*

**Table 1: Legal Land Classifications****The following are the land classification documents that interviewers were familiarized with:**

<b><u>Document</u></b>	<b><u>Class</u></b>	<b><u>Thai Name</u></b>	<b><u>Restrictions or Stipulations</u></b>
NS-4	Title Deed	Chanod	Issued only for land outside forest reserves; ownership rights can be challenged by the government or other farmers if land lies fallow longer than 10 years.
NS-3	Certificate of Use	Nor-Sor Sam	Issued only for land outside of forest reserves; ownership rights can be challenged if land lies fallow longer than 5 years.
NS-3K	Exploitation testimonial	Nor-Sor-Sarm Kor	Issued only for land outside forest reserves; ownership rights can be challenged if land lies fallow longer than 5 years.
NS-2	Claim Cert.	Bai-Chong	Issued only for land outside forest reserves; validity of rights conditional on use within 6 months of issuance.
SK-1	Claim Cert.	Sor-Kor-Neung	Issued only for land outside forest reserves.
STK covers hectares); conversion NS-3 prohibited. right to revoke usufruct violated. Under the Department.	Temporary	Sor-Tor-Kor Cultivation Rights	Issued only for land inside forest reserves; only plots up to 15 rai (2.4 of certificate to NS-4 or Government reserves rights if restrictions jurisdiction of Forestry
NK-3		Nor-Kor-Sarm	Can be obtained after 5 years' possession of NK-2. Public Welfare Department jurisdiction.
NK-2		Nor-Kor-Song	Usufruct. Public Welfare Department jurisdiction
NK-1		Nor-Kor-Neung	Usufruct. Public Welfare Department jurisdiction.
SPK		Sor-Por-Kor	Usufruct. Land Reform Office.



**In addition, the following table explains the transfer rights and use as collateral.**

<b><u>Document</u></b>	<b><u>Transfer rights</u></b>	<b><u>Used as Collateral</u></b>
NS-4	Fully negotiable	Yes
NS-3	Because of boundary distortions proposed transfers must be advertised for 30 days.	Yes
NS-3K	Fully negotiables	Yes
NS-2	Only by inheritance	No
SK-1	Certificate transferable after transfer advertised	No
STK	Only by inheritance	No
NK-3	Subject to restrictions	Yes
NK-2,		
NK-1,		
SPK	Only by inheritance	No

## **Rice Crop and Rice Harvesting**

**6.16** - Record the number of plots of rice planted in the past 12 months.

**6.17** - Record the total number of rai planted in rice in the past 12 months.

**6.18** - During which month did this household plant rice?

**6.19** - How long did it take to plant rice?

**6.20** - If this household transplanted rice, how many people besides the current household members helped transplant rice?

**6.21** - Record the month that rice harvesting began and which month rice harvesting ended.

**6.22** - During this last year, how much rice was harvested and record the type of measurement unit (either gasop, thang, or kilo). Ask about any help received during the rice harvest.

**6.23** - First ask about any of the people with a code "3" on the household roster. Did any of them return to this household and help with rice harvesting?

**6.24** - Then ask about any members of other households in this village. Record the household "ban lek ti" and the number of members sent from each household.

**6.25** - Then ask if anyone else from outside this village came to help harvest rice and record the village number (refer to the village list).

*Since we do not ask about the number of times rice is planted in one year, there was some initial confusion among interviewers about which rice crop the questions referred to. This was clarified during the training as referring to the most recent harvest. Interviewers initially had some confusion about who was counted in question 6.24—this was clarified as anybody coded "2" or "3" in question 1.1.*

## **CASSAVA PLANTING**

**6.26** In the last year, did this household plant cassava or not?

**6.27** In the last year, when did this household plant cassava? - List the month.

**6.29** How many days did it take to plant cassava?

**6.30** In the last year, how many people did this household use to plant cassava?

**6.31** How many days did this household use for weeding cassava?

**6.32** This household harvested cassava during which months?

**6.33** This household used how many people for harvesting cassava?

**6.34** In the last year, this house harvested how much cassava (kilo or ton)?

## **SUGAR CANE PLANTING**

**6.35** In the last year, did this household plant sugar cane or not?

**6.36** In the last year, when did this household plant sugar cane? List the month.

**6.37 How many days did it take to plant sugar cane?**

**6.38 In the last year, how many people did this household use to plant sugar cane?**

**6.39 How many days did this household use for weeding sugar cane?**

**6.40 This household harvested sugar cane during which months?**

**6.41 This household used how many people for harvesting sugar cane?**

**6.42 In the last year, this house harvested how much sugar cane (kilo or ton)?**

**6.43 Does this household have any debt?** - Debt can include rice, money, or other. Yes (1) or No (2). If no, the interview is completed.

**6.44 Record what was borrowed, the year it was borrowed, the amount, the loan period, and from which lender** - Only record loan amounts of 1000 baht or more, or 3 or more bags of rice.

*This was a slightly touchy question. Respondents were a bit reluctant. They were particularly reluctant to discuss and identify local village lenders.*

## **V. The "Green" Booklet: The 1994 Survey Booklet for Households not found in 1984 (New Household)**

### **A. Introduction**

The green booklet is similar to the blue booklet. It is used for new households; that is, households in the village not identified as 1984 households. It differs in that all household members are recorded without a corresponding 1984 household. Also, migrant addresses are not collected for those household members that were gone for 2 or more months. We will not follow migrants who are members of new households. The green booklet contains the household roster (Form 3), sibling network form (form 4), life history calendars (form 5), and household characteristics (form 6).

### **B. New Household Roster (Form 3)**

Refer to explanations above for Form 2 questions. The format is the same.

*Questions 3.25-3.36 were clarified to be asked only of people who are current members and not gone for more than 2 months.*

*Interviewers were told to cross out question 6.23 since it does not apply to new households.*

*The last page of the questionnaire also has a code "2" tracking form. Interviewers were told to ignore it.*