

Nang Rong Projects 2000 CEP-CPC Survey

Rural to Rural Migrant Follow-Up Field Manual*

Overview and Key Concepts Question-by-Question Specifications

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*This document is the original field manual for the Migrant Follow Up that has been adapted for the Rural to Rural Migrant Follow Up component of the project. Updated material can be identified by the highlighted text.

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I INTRODUCTION

A. Follow-up migrants from previous waves of data collection

The Nang Rong Projects is a longitudinal study that documents demographic and sociological changes occurring over time in an economically changing environment in Nang Rong District, Thailand. The project began in 1984, with follow ups in 1994 and again in 2000.

The current round of data collection includes two interviewing phases. During the first phase, household interviews (including a household census and household characteristics) were conducted in the 92 study villages. Interviews were also conducted at a community level including village/community history, population, development, and wealth/assets. Phase I was completed between March and June, 2000.

The Migrant Follow-Up is phase II of this interviewing effort. In this phase, the project focuses on individuals and families that lived in selected Nang Rong study villages in 1984 and/or 1994 who were not living in that village when the 2000 household interviews were conducted. Following migrants provides data to describe changes that have been occurring outside Nang Rong to those who used to live in Nang Rong. The migrant data will be linked back to the household data for comparisons between those who migrated versus those who stayed in (or returned to) Nang Rong District.

B. Migrant List

The Migrant Follow-Up focuses on former residents of 22 1984/1994 origin villages (see definition below). For each of these villages, a list of all migrants to all destinations has been made based on data collected during March-June, 2000 in these origin villages. This list is the "migrant list." It is the starting point for the migrant fieldwork.

The supervisors will have a "master copy" of the migrant list. This copy of the list will be updated periodically as the fieldwork progresses and interviewers communicate more accurate information about a migrant's location back to the supervisors. The list will also have a place to mark whether or not that particular migrant has been interviewed.

II DEFINITIONS

A. Migrants (From the perspective of the household 2000 interviews)

Migrants are former residents of selected villages in Nang Rong. An individual can be defined as a 'migrant' in one of two ways based on household interview status during March - June 2000 data collection:

- the individual is coded 3 on Q1.1 - moved out of the village 2 or more months ago - in the 2000 Old Household questionnaire, or
- the individual is listed on a 2000 Form HM, which is completed for those 1984 and/or 1994 old households whose members are no longer living in the village. In other words, the individual was part of a 1984/1994 household that was not found and interviewed in 2000.

Note: A person who is coded 2 on Q1.1 - moved to another household within the village - in

the 2000 Old Household questionnaire is **not** considered a migrant for our study purposes.

B. Study Migrant

“Study migrants” are the focus of the migrant follow up. Study migrants are persons on the migrant list who come from one of 22 specific 1984/1994 origin villages. In addition, study migrants meet one or more of the following conditions:

- a) they were reported in the 2000 household interview to be living in a selected destination (see below);
- b) they were found to be living in a selected destination during the fieldwork for the migrant follow-up;
- c) they had returned to or were visiting the 1984/1994 origin village when interviewers were in those villages conducting interviews for the migrant follow-up.

As of May 2000, four **destinations** have been selected for migrant follow-up field work:

1. Bangkok (including: Bangkok, Samut Prakharn, Samut Sakhorn, Nakhom Prathom, Nonthaburi, and Prathumthani),
2. Eastern Seaboard (including: Charoensao, Chonburi, and Rayong),
3. Korat (Nakhorn Ratchasima), or
4. Buriram (provincial capital).

This selection is based on the preferences of migrants in the 1994 round of data collection. It will be reviewed in June 2000, when complete information about potential study migrants for the 2000 round of data collection is available. It is possible that some new destinations will be added if sufficient numbers of migrants choose them.

Fieldwork for the Migrant Follow-Up will begin in places of destination with the information about the migrant’s whereabouts provided by family members in the village of origin. However, during the fieldwork, any migrant on the migrant list who is found in any of these four destinations is to be considered a study migrant, and is to be interviewed if it is possible to do so. Note, a person on the Migrant List found in one of these four destinations is to be considered a study migrant even if that person’s destination on the Migrant List is not one of these 4 destinations.

As noted, some fieldwork will also take place in the origin village. When this occurs, then a study migrant is any individual listed on the Migrant List. Thus in the origin village, destination is not a consideration in defining study migrant. Study migrants would even include those who moved to another village within Nang Rong.

C. Form AF Study Migrant

The 'Form AF study migrant' is a study migrant that the interviewer is attempting to locate and interview. This person should be at least 18 years of age. The supervisor will choose the Form AF study migrants based on the availability of contact information (which is updated as the fieldwork progresses) and other fieldwork considerations. The name of the Form AF study migrant is written in the Migrant Follow-Up questionnaire on Form AF in AF1.0. Each attempt should focus on the person named in AF1.0. An "attempt" is defined below.

D. Primary Study Migrant

The 'primary study migrant' is the study migrant chosen to be the pivotal person in determining the makeup of the migrant household (which takes place at the beginning of the interview in "Form 7: Primary Study Migrant Form"). The primary study migrant is chosen before the interview formally begins, but after at least one study migrant has been found and indicated a willingness to be interviewed. The primary study migrant must be present at the time of the interview and must be at least 18 years of age.

The function of the 'primary study migrant' is to have someone around whom Form 7 is oriented. Form 7, in turn, is basically a 'traffic directing' form. This form is designed to determine who is living with the primary study migrant, who should be listed on Form 8, and how the people on Form 8 are connected into family-like groupings or as unrelated individuals.

The word 'primary' is used to indicate this pivotal or orienting function. It is not meant to connote oldest, biggest, strongest, richest, or the person with the most authority.

To determine the primary study migrant, please follow these two rules:

1. If the Form AF study migrant is **present**, then he/she is the primary study migrant.
2. If the Form AF study migrant is **not present**, and there is at least one other study migrant living with the Form AF study migrant (i.e., in the same C.K.T.) who is available to be interviewed, then the interviewer should choose one of the other study migrants as the primary study migrant. The choice should be based on whatever criteria the interviewer thinks will make the interview flow more smoothly.

In all instances, the Primary Study Migrant will be the person listed on line 1 of Form 8.

E. Interrelationships between the Form AF Study Migrant and the Primary Study Migrant

The Form AF Study Migrant and the Primary Study Migrant need not be the same person. When the interviewer starts an attempt to find a particular study migrant from the migrant list, that person's name is written in AF1.0 and is the Form AF Study Migrant. Before the end of the attempt, there are five possible scenarios.

- (1) All the information about the migrant's location (e.g. address & phone numbers provided by the household in the village of origin) is used and the interviewer has not found the Form AF Study Migrant or any other study migrant. At this point, the attempt is finished and another attempt started.

- (2) Following the information in this attempt, the interviewer finds the Form AF Study Migrant's residence (or somewhere he/she will be at some later time), but the Form AF Study Migrant is not present. In addition, there are no other study migrants present at the residence (whether or not there are any living with the Form AF Study Migrant). At this point, the attempt is not finished, but the interviewer must return later to find either the Form AF Study Migrant or a study migrant who lives with him or her.
- (3) Following the information in this attempt, the interviewer finds the Form AF Study Migrant. In this case the Form AF Study Migrant is identified as the Primary Study Migrant. If the Primary Study Migrant consents to the interview, the interviewer proceeds.
- (4) Following the information in the attempt, the interviewer finds the Form AF Study Migrant's residence, but the Form AF Study Migrant is not home. However, there is another study migrant home who lives with the Form AF Study Migrant. This other study migrant is then identified as the Primary Study Migrant and the interviewer conducts the interview.
- (5) In the course of an attempt to find a particular Form AF Study Migrant, the interviewer finds another study migrant by chance. This second study migrant does not live with the Form AF Study Migrant. This study migrant could be a neighbor or just someone that the interviewer encounters while looking for the Form AF Study Migrant. In this case, the interviewer brings out a new migrant questionnaire and lists this study migrant found by chance in the new booklet as both the Form AF Study Migrant and the Primary Study Migrant, circles 2 in AF1.2 in this new booklet, and then conducts the interview using the new booklet. The attempt to find the first Form AF Study Migrant will resume after interviewing this study migrant found by chance.

F. People with whom the migrant lives or "C.K.T."

Chamnuan khon ti yoo duai kab khun or **C.K.T.** is the total number of people living with the Primary Study Migrant in his/her place of residence at the time of the interview. This number includes **any** other study migrants and **all** other people who reside with the Primary Study Migrant. This number does **not**, however, include the Primary Study Migrant. This is a very important number and will be used in determining the following:

1. What names are listed on Form 8 - Household Roster and
2. Types and quantity of Form 9's (Family or Individual) to be filled out for names in #1 above.

It should be noted that we are using the Thai term chamnuan khon ti yoo duai kab khun or C.K.T. because there is no English equivalent that is both clear and unambiguous. The general idea is that we need to distinguish between those a) who are living on the site where the study migrant lives and b) who actually live with the study migrant. Consider a dormitory at a factory. There might be 67 people living in the dormitory building, but the study migrant might actually be living in a room with and sharing a kitchen with only 3 of those 67. For this particular study migrant, we are interested in those 3 (asking a variety of questions about them) and not the entire 67. It is likely that there are other study migrants among the remaining 63 people living in this dormitory. They would be interviewed using another Migrant Follow-Up questionnaire following the same guidelines above for determining a C.K.T.

G. Primary study migrant's household (Form 8)

The primary study migrant is listed on line one of Form 8. Other members of the primary study migrant's household are listed on the other lines of Form 8. Members of the primary study migrant's household are determined according to rules in Form 7. They include:

1. The spouse, parents, and children of the primary study migrant who are living with him or her
2. The spouse, parents, and children of any of those persons listed in #1 above and are in the C.K.T.
3. Any other study migrants unrelated to the primary study migrant who are in the C.K.T.
4. The spouse, parents, and children of the person(s) listed in #3 above, who are also listed in the C.K.T.
5. The spouse, parents, and children of any of those persons listed in #4 above, who are also in the C.K.T.
6. Individuals living in the C.K.T. who are not covered in categories 1 - 5 above, **as long as there are only one or two of them**

The number of persons listed in Form 8 will always be less than or equal to the number in the C.K.T. plus one (the primary study migrant).

H. Study migrant family

For purposes of the Migrant Follow-Up, a "study migrant's family" is defined by a relationship to focal or pivotal study migrants. The first focal or pivotal study migrant is the Primary Study Migrant. A Primary Study Migrant's family will consist of the spouse, parents, and children of the Primary Study Migrant who are residing with the Primary Study Migrant at the time of the interview. The Primary Study Migrant's family will also include the spouses, parents, and children of the Primary Study Migrant's spouse, parents and children. This refers to the people who would be listed in categories 1 and 2 in section G above plus the Primary Study Migrant him- or herself. This allows us to take into account complex family arrangements in the administration of Form 9.

Once it has been determined who is and who is not a member of the primary study migrant's family, it is necessary to check if there are other study migrants living in the primary study migrant's C.K.T. This refers to the people who would be listed in category 3 above. If there are, this (these) study migrant(s) might also have family members in the C.K.T. Again, family members would be the spouse, parents, and children of the study migrant (category 4 above),

and spouses, parents, and children of the study migrant's spouse parents, and children (category 5 above). A separate Form 9 will be administered for each "study migrant family" in the C.K.T.

I. Unrelated (Individual) study migrant

If the Primary Study Migrant does not live with his or her spouse, parents, or children, then he or she is designated as an "individual" for the purposes of Form 9. For example, a Primary Study Migrant who shares a room with a friend who is not one of our study migrants is designated "IND" in Form 8 and receives the "individual" version of Form 9. A separate Form 9 will be administered for each "individual study migrant" in the C.K.T.

J. 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, employment, contacts, actual and potential help and support, and friendship. These networks mirror the way ideas or information flows between people, across households, and even between villages or neighborhoods. They also represent potential patterns of influence.

For example, Migrants A, B, and C live in the same neighborhood. Migrant A knows Migrant B but does not know Migrant C. Migrant B and Migrant C live next door to one another. Migrant C helps Migrant B to get a job in the factory where he works. In turn, Migrant A discovers from Migrant B that there is a possibility of getting a better job at this factory. Even though Migrant A does not know Migrant C, through the network that they share, there has been an exchange of information and resulting change in thinking and actions.

In the Migrant Follow-Up, social network data almost always involve naming others. That is one reason why names and identifiers are so crucial.

III STUDY MIGRANT IDENTIFICATION

A. The Importance of Names.

Names will play an important role in the Migrant Follow-Up data collection. They will be used to help backstop the linking that will take place using ID codes and will be used in future data collection efforts. Thus it will be crucial at every stage to check the accuracy of the names that are being recorded and that have been recorded in previous rounds of data collection. It will be important to check the spelling of the first and last name. Perhaps while recording the name, the interviewer might spell it out loud to make it easy for the respondent or informant to correct as necessary. The interviewer should also inquire if the person has a name that is commonly used by family members or others in the village which is not part of the person's formal name. If yes that should also be recorded in parentheses. If it is a married woman, the interviewer should also obtain her maiden name, or inquire if she ever uses her maiden name. If a name has been spelled incorrectly on a form from an earlier round of data collection, the interviewer should note the correction on the Migrant Follow-Up form, but do not erase the information on the Migrant List or the earlier form.

B. Identifier Sets from the 1984, 1994 and 2000 Surveys

In order for the Migrant Follow-Up phase to be a success, interviewers will have to consistently use three different identifier sets during all interviews. These identifier sets link the study migrants back to the data collection efforts in 1984, 1994 and 2000.

The 1984, 1994 and 2000 identifier sets are each comprised of a village number, a house number and a CEP (individual) number, which link the study migrant back to his/her data in the corresponding survey year. The interviewer will find these identifier sets for each study migrant on the Migrant List. Please note that not all study migrants will have a set of identifiers for each of the three survey years, since not all study migrants participated in all three surveys. More specifically, there are six valid combinations of identifiers for a study migrant:

1. has all three sets of identifiers - 1984, 1994 and 2000
2. has 1984 and 1994 identifiers only
3. has 1984 and 2000 identifiers only
4. has 1984 identifiers only
5. has 1994 and 2000 identifiers only
6. has 1994 identifiers only

The only combination that would not be valid for a study migrant is to have a set of identifiers from the 2000 survey only. If this combination appears on the Migrant List, the supervisor should be notified immediately.

In the Migrant Follow-Up questionnaire, a request for the 1984, 1994 and 2000 identifier sets will always appear in a box or in columns as shown below:

1984			1994			2000		
Village #	House #	CEP #	Village #	House #	CEP #	Village #	House #	CEP #

Requests for these identifier sets appear in three of the migrant questionnaire forms - Form AF, Form 7 and Form 8. Each time the identifiers are requested, the interviewer will go to the Migrant List, find the name of the study migrant, locate the identifiers, and then copy the study migrant's identifiers into the appropriate columns on the questionnaire. Again, please note that there may not be identifiers for all three survey years, so the three columns in a given survey year may be left blank. However, if the study migrant has a set of identifiers for a given survey year, all three columns - village number, house number and CEP number - must be filled-in. For any years that there is not a set of identifiers for a study migrant, the interviewer should draw a line through those columns indicating that the identifiers do not exist.

C. Administrative/Geographic Units

Old Nang Rong

In 1984, when the overall study began, all villages were part of a single district—Nang Rong. Since 1984, Nang Rong district has been subdivided into four districts. See Figure 1. For the project objectives, Nang Rong District includes Nang Rong, Chamni, Chalaerm Pakhiet, and Non Suwan districts. “Old Nang Rong” refers to all four districts.

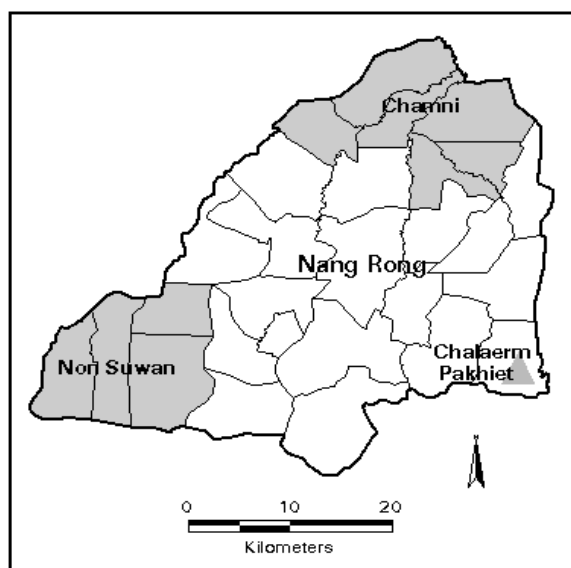


Figure 1. 1984 Nang Rong District Boundary

1984/1994 Origin Village

Just as Old Nang Rong was subdivided, many of the villages that existed in 1984 have split into several villages. For some purposes we are interested in the administrative villages that exist in 2000. For example, the community profile was administered to all of the administrative villages in 2000. For most purposes, we are interested in the villages that existed in 1984. We call these 1984/1994 origin villages for the purposes of the Migrant Follow-Up. The migrant lists and directories (bundled Form H's) refer to the 1984/1994 origin villages.

Figure 2 gives an example. A 1984 village has become three separate villages by 2000. One of the “daughter” villages is likely to have the same name as the 1984 village; the names of the other two “daughter” villages are likely to be different. When we ask migrants about the origin village, we want to make clear that we are interested in all three “daughter” villages, not just the one that happens to have the same name as the parent village. Figure 2 is a simplification, as splits have occurred throughout the 1984-2000 period. For example, the 1984 village might have split into two villages by 1994, and then into three villages by 2000.

We use the label “1984/1994 origin village” because the migrant might have lived in the village in 1984, or in 1994, or both.

It is important for interviewers to be able to translate between 1984 and 2000 villages. That is the purpose of the village translation list (see below). The interviewer should be able to identify the 2000 villages corresponding to the 1984/1994 origin village relevant for a particular migrant.

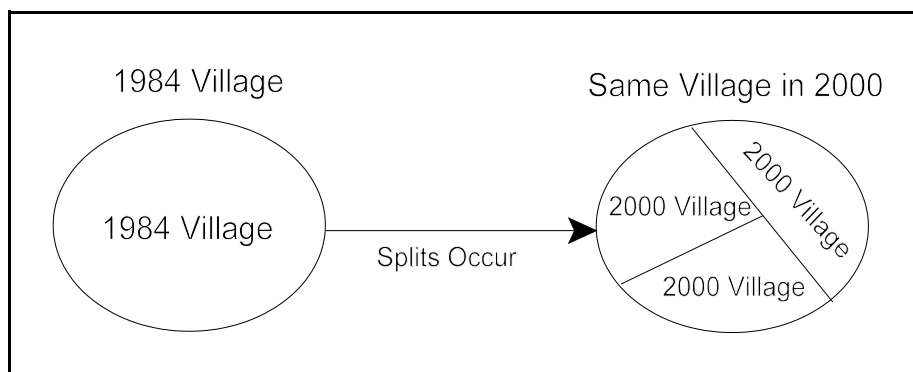


Figure 2. Split Villages

IV FIELDWORK AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERVIEW

A. Administration of the interview

The Migrant Follow-Up Interviews may take place in a variety of places in the place of destination or origin village. These interviews can take place at the workplace, the migrant residence, or somewhere else like a restaurant or coffee shop. It is also possible that these interviews might be conducted in the origin village while the migrant is visiting there or if the migrant has returned to the village to live when this phase of data collection begins.

B. Interview attempts (Form AF)

The general idea here is to chronicle the efforts to find a specific migrant. This information is important for a number of reasons. First it can provide some interesting social network information. Who is helpful in finding migrants? What kinds of migrants are found using which approaches? Second, it can help in understanding the effort involved in finding migrants which, in turn, will be helpful in fine-tuning future migration follow-up efforts. Third, it can help in understanding which Migrant Follow-Up procedures are successful and which are not.

Interview attempts (and form AF) revolve around a single individual, who is preselected to be a person that the interviewers and supervisors have selected to attempt to locate and interview. This person should be at least 18 years old. In some cases, the interviewers and supervisors will have been provided information that 2 or more study migrants are living together. In this case, only one should be designated the Form AF study migrant. The name of this person should be listed on the first line in the box at the bottom of the cover page as well as at the top of the first AF form in the migrant interview booklet. No matter what happens during the course of trying to find this person, for this interview booklet the name and ID information on form AF and on the first study migrant line on the cover page should not change.

Some scenarios:

1. Let Aphichat be a study migrant that is 27 years old and designated as a migrant for whom a search should begin. Then Aphichat's full name, including nickname or common name would be written on the first line of the cover page and in AF1.0 on the top of the first attempt in Form AF, along with the appropriate ID information. Assume that the first attempt fails, but Aphichat's dwelling place is found on the second attempt. Further assume that Aphichat is at home when his dwelling unit is found. An interview would be conducted, assuming he agrees to an interview. In this scenario, two attempts in Form AF would be completed.
2. Let Aree be a study migrant who is 22 years old and designated as a migrant for whom a search should begin. Then Aree's full name, including nickname or common name would be written on the first line of the cover page and in AF1.0 on the top of the first attempt in Form AF, along with the appropriate ID information. Assume in the first attempt, you found the place where Aree was reported to have worked. When you talked to people there, you discovered that Aree had moved to the United States. Since there will be no attempt to follow those who moved outside of Thailand, AF1.6 will be answered #4, other, and the details would be written.
3. In the second scenario, imagine that while at the factory where you were looking for Aree, you just happened to find Kriengsak, a study migrant from the same village as Aree and that he agrees to be interviewed. The procedure then would be to bring out a blank migrant interview booklet. Write Kriengsak's name on line one of the cover page and in AF1.0 on the top of the first attempt in Form AF, along with the appropriate ID information. The answer to AF1.2 would be "no, found by chance" and then the interview would proceed directly to form 7.

It is possible that a search had already begun for Kriengsak. In this case, a separate migrant interview booklet would already have been started. In this other migrant interview booklet, Kriengsak's name would already have been written on line one of the cover page and in AF1.0 on the top of the first attempt in Form AF, along with the appropriate ID information. Lets further imagine that three attempts had failed, which means that three AF attempts forms will have been filled out. Once the supervisor knows that Kriengsak has been found by chance and interviewed, she will take the booklet with three attempts to find Kriengsak and indicate on the front that he has been found by chance and that another migrant interview booklet has been completed for him. This means that information about attempts to find him will be in one migrant interview booklet and that all the other information on him will be in another migrant interview booklet. Both migrant interview booklets will be data entered, and then because the ID information will be the same we will be able to bring information from the two migrant interview booklets together analytically, as needed.

4. Let Napaporn be a study migrant who is 26 years old and designated as a migrant for whom a search should begin. Then Napaporn's name would be written on the first line of the cover page and in AF1.0 on the top of the first attempt in Form AF, along with the appropriate ID information. We will call this migrant interview booklet number 29. Further, let Chai be another study migrant who is 31 years old and designated as a migrant for whom a search should begin. Then Chai's name would be written on the first line of the cover page of another migrant interview booklet and in AF1.0 on the top of the first attempt in Form AF of that migrant interview booklet, along with the appropriate ID information. We will let this be migrant interview booklet number 83. Interviewer A has Napaporn's booklet and interviewer B has Chai's booklet. Lets suppose that interviewer B has attempted to find Chai twice and has recorded this information in his interview booklet. Further suppose that the next day interviewer A finds Napaporn and discovers that Chai is living in the same dwelling unit. Under these circumstances, the following would happen:

Chai would be listed on form 8 of Napaporn's interview booklet (booklet 29). He would also have been asked the questions on the appropriate forms and this would be in booklet 29. Napaporn would also be listed on form 8 of the same booklet (number 29), and would have been asked questions on the appropriate forms in this booklet.

For booklet 83, the one recording attempts to find Chai, the two attempts to find Chai would be recorded in this booklet and nothing else. The supervisor would record on the coverage page that Chai is found in form 8 in some other interview booklet. As in scenario 3 above, Chai would appear in both interview booklets 29 and 83. Both migrant interview booklets will be data entered, and then because the ID information will be the same for Chai in both booklets we will be able to bring information from the two migrant interview booklets together analytically, as needed.

C. Beginning and end of an attempt

The best way to think about an attempt is to imagine the attempt as one path where there are a series of clues leading to finding a migrant. The starting point is a set of information about the migrant's whereabouts that someone has provided. The attempt follows up on this information. Each clue would be linked to the next. If the path or trail of clues does not lead to the location of the migrant and a new set of clues is needed then this would be the beginning of a new attempt.

For example, an interviewer may have information from a respondent at the migrant's origin house in Nang Rong. That information may be that the migrant works in factory A in Bangkok. Then the interviewer finds the telephone number for factory A, calls factory A, talks to a personnel manager, and then the personnel manager tells the interviewer the migrant's home address and telephone number. The interviewer calls the home telephone number and talks to the migrant, makes a date for the interview and conducts the interview. This would be considered one attempt which uses a number of different ways to locate the migrant.

Thinking about the above example, suppose the telephone number is a wrong number. Or, the interviewer goes to the home address and cannot find the migrant. If the interviewer returns to factory A and finds someone else who can extend the path of clues, then the attempt continues. If the interviewer returns to factory A but cannot find out anything more about the study migrant, this would be the end of the attempt.

Sometimes an attempt will take only one day's time (even as short as a few minutes) and sometimes an attempt will take several days. So, remember that an attempt is a series of linked clues in the process of attempting to find the migrant. Call backs are not considered a separate attempt.

However, if an attempt is begun in the origin village and the next clue takes the interviewer to a destination, then one attempt (in origin village) is finished and another is begun (in destination). Similarly, if an attempt is begun in a destination and the next clue takes the interviewer to the origin village, then one attempt will have finished and another begun. Put differently, movement of the interviewer from origin (destination) to destination (origin) marks the end of one attempt and the beginning of another.

D. Informed consent

The interviewer then reads the consent form to the respondent(s) and asks permission to conduct the interview.

E. No proxy respondents

There will be no proxy respondents. Before form 7 can be filled out, at least one study migrant 18 or older must be present and serving as a respondent. The other forms that apply to study migrants, such as 9,10, 11, 12, and 13, must be completed when the appropriate study migrant is present. If necessary, the interviewer should call back as often as it takes to interview all the study migrants. The only exceptions are: Form 8, where proxy reports are allowed for household (C.K.T.) members who are not present during the interview; and Forms 10 and 11 for spouses of study migrants who are not themselves study migrants.

F. Only interview study migrants 18 and over

Only study migrants who are 18 and above will actually be interviewed. If a study migrant is less than 18 and living with another study migrant who is 18 or older (perhaps a parent or an older sibling), then the under 18 study migrant will appear on form 8 and appropriate information will be collected about him or her. If, on the other hand, there is a study migrant under 18 living alone or with others who are not study migrants, then there will be no interview with this person, even if this person is located.

G. Migration Experiences and Fieldwork Complexities

Based on previous fieldwork and our reading of the relevant research literature, it is clear that the migration experience is extremely varied, and that the living circumstances of migrants might not always conform to the usual expectations when questionnaires are being designed. Further, as discussed below, the actual process of searching for the migrant is of special interest, in its own right, and the migrant interview booklet has been designed to record this process. Thus in many ways the migrant interview booklet is more complex than the old or new household interview booklets.

The first two sections of the migrant interview booklet are designed to decipher and record this complexity. Form AF captures details of the search process. Unlike most components of questionnaires, information in this section is not obtained from the respondent. Rather, the interviewer(s) is keeping a record of the various attempts to find the designated migrant. It is perhaps analogous to keeping a diary.

Form 7 is designed to capture the types of living arrangements experienced by migrants. The possible diversity is endless. The migrant might be living with his or her spouse and children in a single family house. The migrant might be living alone in a college dormitory. The migrant might be living with 13 others in the back room of a factory. The migrant and his family might be sharing a dwelling unit with two other families. These are but a few examples. The problem is that we want to understand the migrant's current situation, but that questions that might work for one of these examples might not work for another. Form 7 elicits information so that it can be determined who is a member of the study migrant's household (form 8). Further, form 7 determines whether study migrants are living in a "family" like situation or as unrelated individuals so that the appropriate versions of form 9 can be used.

H. Lists for the Migrant Fieldwork

During the Migrant Follow-Up fieldwork the interviewer is required to refer to several different lists.

Migrant List

The Migrant List includes all of the study migrants from the respondent's 1984/1994 origin village. The list will include the study migrant's name, the three sets of identifiers from 1984, 1994 and 2000, and follow-up information which includes addresses and phone numbers. The Migrant List comes from Forms HM and 1 which were completed during the household interviewing phase, March - June 2000.

The interviewers will use the list of study migrants in Form 7 and in Form 13. In Form 7, a migrant list will be used to determine if there are other study migrants living with the primary study migrant. In Form 13, a migrant list will be used to ask study migrants whether they know how to find other study migrants from their own 1984/1994 origin village who are living at the place of destination. This will also provide some social network information at the place of destination.

Form H List

The household list refers to a unique list of households in the 1984/1994 origin village on Form H. This list comes from the Phase I household fieldwork. The name of the household head and assigned household ID are recorded on this list.

Village List

The village list refers to a unique list of village names in Nang Rong, Chamni, Chalaerm Pakhiet, 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. This list is based on the current or 2000 village structure.

Village Translation List

Many of the villages that existed in 1984 have split into several villages (see III C). For the most part we are interested in the villages that existed in 1984. For this reason, we have put together a list of villages as they existed in Nang Rong in 1984. Any splits to these 1984 villages that occurred during the 1994 follow up and during the 2000 follow up are listed under the original 1984 village; similar to a parent child relationship. Therefore, when we mention the 1984/1994 origin village, we are referring to the parent (village maintaining the same name as the 1984 village) and any child(ren) (splits) that had occurred prior to phase I of data collection in March - June 2000 .

District List

The district list refers to a unique list of districts. The name of the district and the assigned district ID are recorded on this list. This list also includes market towns in Nang Rong District, such as Nang Rong Town, Chamni Town, Non Suwan Town, and Chalaemprakeit Town.

Province List

The province list refers to a list of province names in Thailand with a unique code for each province.

Country List

The country list refers to unique list of countries where people from Nang Rong have migrated.

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.

V QUESTION BY QUESTION SPECIFICATIONS

A. Cover Page

If this interview is taking place in one of the 2000 study villages (n=92) and the primary study migrant is listed on the roster of a household survey, then record the household id in the space provided.

The “study migrant tracking box” at the bottom of the cover page is to be used by both interviewers and supervisors to keep track of the interview status of each study migrant in the migrant household.

The first three columns of the box should be **filled-in by the interviewer**.

Name In the first row of this column, the interviewer should record the first and last name of the Form AF study migrant who is in Form AF, question 1.0. For the remaining rows, the interviewer should record the first and last name of the other study migrant(s) listed in Form 8.

Notes This column is to be used by the interviewer to keep track of the progress of the fieldwork for each study migrant. The notes might indicate whether the study migrant has been interviewed or not, best times to call back, which forms need to be filled out, and if not interviewed, possibly the reason for not being interviewed.

The last three columns of the box are to be **filled-in by the supervisor only**.

Form AF 1.0 Study Migrant

The supervisor should record whether the study migrant is the Form AF study migrant who is in Form AF, question 1.0. Please note, there can only be one Form AF study migrant.

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

Primary Study Migrant

The supervisor should record whether the study migrant is the primary study migrant who is listed at the top of Form 7 and has M-CEP=01 on Form 8. Please note, there can only be one primary study migrant.

- (1) Yes
- (2) No

Final Interview Status

The supervisor should record the final interview status of each study migrant.

- (1) Interviewed in origin or destination.

This indicates:

- the study migrant's M-CEP is circled and the study migrant completed at least one of the individual forms (Form 10, 11, 12 or 13).
- the study migrant's M-CEP is not circled and the study migrant is included on a version of Form 9 - Family or Individual.
- the study migrant is less than 18 years old.

- (2) Found in Form 8 of another migrant questionnaire.

This indicates the study migrant was found living with another study migrant; and therefore is on Form 8 of another migrant questionnaire. **This code should only be used for the Form AF study migrant.**

- (3) Returned to the origin village to live.

This indicates, by the time of the interview, the study migrant has returned to their 1984/1994 origin village to live. The migrant questionnaire should have a code of '1' for question 7.2 on Form 7.

- (4) NOT interviewed

This indicates:

- the study migrant's M-CEP is circled and the study migrant **did not complete** at least one of the individual forms (Form 10, 11, 12 or 13).
- the study migrant's M-CEP is not circled and the study migrant **is not included** on a version of Form 9 - Family or Individual.

B. FORM AF: Attempts Form

Form AF will be used to chronicle the efforts to find a specific migrant. Interview attempts revolve around a **single** migrant (the person listed in AF1.0). This person is preselected by the interviewer and/or supervisor to be the person to attempt to locate for the interview. All other attempts in this interview booklet should reference the study migrant listed in AF1.0.

AF1.0 Record the name of the study migrant to be interviewed. This is the person you are originally looking to find. He/she may or may not be the Primary Study Migrant who will be listed on Form 7. If this person is located and is the first in the C.K.T. to be interviewed, then he/she will be the Primary Study Migrant. Similarly, if this person is not located, but someone else in this person's C.K.T. is located, then that person becomes the Primary Study Migrant.

Copy all 1984/1994/2000 identifiers from the Migrant List for the person named in AF1.0. See earlier discussion of identifier sets for more information.

AF1.1 Record the day, month, and year of the start of the attempt to find the person listed in AF1.0.

AF1.2 Record whether you were deliberately looking for this person. If you were trying to find this person, fill in the remaining questions on Form AF - 1st Attempt and go to Form 7.

If you were **NOT** looking for this person, but found them by chance record the date of this interview attempt in AF1.1, circle option 2 in AF1.2 and go to Form 7. See scenarios 2 and 3 for examples of finding a study migrant "by chance" described in the section on Interview Attempts.

AF1.3 Record whether you were attempting to find the person listed in AF1.0 in their 1984/1994 origin village - if so, go to AF1.4 - or in their place of destination - if so, go to AF1.5.

AF1.4 Record all the methods used to locate the person listed in AF1.0 **in their 1984/1994 origin village**. There can be a combination of methods used in an interview attempt. You could have the address and telephone number for the person listed in AF1.0. You could have the address and someone from Old Nang Rong took you to where the person listed in AF1.0 was located. Please note that for someone to **show you the way**, they must physically take you to where the study migrant is located. If they only provide directions or information (map, etc), then they **provided information** only. If this informant is from Nang Rong District, Non Suwan District, Chamni District, or Chalaermprakheit District, record their name, household id, village name and number on the lines provided.

- AF1.5 Record all the methods used to locate the person listed in AF1.0 **in their place of destination**. There can be a combination of methods used in an interview attempt. You could have the address and telephone number for the person listed in AF1.0. You could have the address and someone from the destination took you to where the person listed in AF1.0 was located. Again, please note that for someone to **show you the way**, they must physically take you to where the study migrant is located. If they only provide directions or information (map, etc), then they **provided information** only. If this informant is from Nang Rong District, Non Suwan District, Chamni District, or Chalaermparakheit District, record their name, household id, village name and number on the lines provided.
- AF1.6 Record whether the method(s) was/were successful. By success, we mean that there is confirmation that the study migrant listed in AF1.0 currently resides in the location provided by questions AF1.4 or AF1.5 above. If the study migrant listed in AF1.0 was found and interviewed, circle response category 1. If the study migrant was found and not interviewed circle category 2. Indicate the reason why the study migrant was not interviewed by circling the appropriate precoded subcategory. If none of the precoded categories are applicable, circle subcategory 3 "Other" recording all details about why the interview was not conducted. Finally, if the study migrant was NOT located, circle category 3 and go to the next attempt in Form AF.

Use as many attempts within the Form AF as necessary.

It is important to realize the Interview Attempts Form 1st Attempt is different from the 2nd - 6th Attempts in two ways. First, question AF1.0 "Name of study migrant" is omitted from attempts 2-6 because each attempt revolves around the study migrant listed in AF1.0. Second, there is no AF1.2 "Was there a deliberate attempt to find this person?". This question refers to migrants who are found by chance and by definition, there can't be a 2nd, 3rd, etc attempt to find a person you were not looking for/who was found by chance.

C. FORM 7: Primary Study Migrant Form (Traffic Control Form)

Record the Primary Study Migrant's name on line 1 in Form 8. Record the name and identifiers from the Migrant List of the Primary Study Migrant in the spaces provided. Remember, the 'Primary Study Migrant' is the study migrant chosen to be the pivotal person in determining the makeup of the migrant household. The Primary Study Migrant is chosen before the interview formally begins, but after at least one study migrant has been found and indicated a willingness to be interviewed. The Primary Study Migrant must be present at the time of the interview.

7.1 Record where the interview was conducted.

- (1) Anywhere in the Primary Study Migrant's destination village, **go to 7.3**,
- (3) Primary Study Migrant's 1984/1994 origin village,

If the interview was conducted someplace other than 1 or 3 above, record as much data as possible, such as place of employment, sidewalk, temple, restaurant, friend's house, etc. in (4) Somewhere else.

7.2 If the Primary Study Migrant is interviewed in his/her 1984/1994 origin village, determine if he/she has returned to the origin village to live. Read the names of the villages that currently make up the Primary Study Migrant's 1984/1994 origin village from the Village Translation List. If (1) Yes, record the household id and village number of the study

migrant. Also, circle on the Migrant List any other study migrants who have returned to the origin village and are currently living with the Primary Study Migrant.

Do not ask any more questions on Form 7. Only complete Forms 10 and 11 for the Primary Study Migrant if he/she is between the ages of 18 and 51 and all other eligible study migrants living with him/her.

If, on the other hand, the Primary Study Migrant is interviewed in his/her 1984/1994 origin village and **has not** returned to his/her study village to live, but is only visiting, complete all forms in the questionnaire.

- 7.3 Record all applicable address information for the Primary Study Migrant in the place of destination. If a piece of information is unavailable, leave the associated line blank and go to the next line. Be sure to ask for all phone numbers.
- 7.4 Record what activity occupies the majority of the Primary Study Migrant's time. If he/she is a student or not working go to 7.5. If the Primary Study Migrant states that he/she is working, follow up by asking and recording (7.4.1) what is his/her primary job, (7.4.1.1) whether or not the primary study migrant is self employed - go to 7.5 or employed by others - go to 7.4.2₁ and (7.4.2) employer name (could be a company name or last name of an entrepreneur) employer address and telephone numbers.
- 7.5 Record where the Primary Study Migrant currently lives keeping in mind that he/she may have more than one residence. For example, he/she may rent a room in the provincial capital but also return to the village on a regular basis, considering both places home. The purpose of this question is to identify all such places. Circle all appropriate categories OR write in the type of residence in (6) Other if none of the precoded choices apply.
- 7.6 Record where the Primary Study Migrant lives using the **Rules A and B** below:

Rule A. If the primary study migrant has **only one residence** in 7.5, please do the following:

- a. Circle the appropriate response. Only one answer is possible.

1. Live with the house owner or employer
2. Live in quarters at the construction site
3. Live in a dormitory or rented room
4. Live at the work place or factory
5. Live in a house, flat, or apartment
6. Other

- b. Ask the associated follow up question(s) regarding the number of people sharing the same C.K.T.

Rule B If the primary study migrant has **more than one residence** in 7.5, please do the following:

- a. Ask the Primary Study Migrant to choose the residence in which he/she spent the most time in the past 7 days.

If the interview is taking place at the Primary Study Migrant's 1984/1994 origin village, then ask the respondent to think about the most recent 7-day period that he/she spent in

the place of destination. For that period, ask the respondent to choose the residence in which he/she spent the most time.

b. Circle the appropriate response. Only one answer is possible.

1. Live with the house owner or employer
2. Live in quarters at the construction site
3. Live in a dormitory or rented room
4. Live at the work place or factory
5. Live in a house, flat, or apartment
6. Other

c. Ask the associated follow up question(s) regarding the number of people sharing the same C.K.T.

How many people...

For both types of “How many people...” questions described below, the primary study migrant should **NOT** be included in the count.

- For each residence situation, (1) house owner or employer, (5) house, flat, or apartment, and (6) other, we are interested in how many people live with the primary study migrant. This number will then be used for the next set of questions in 7.7.
 - In addition, for the (2) construction, (3) dormitory and (4) work place residences, there is a question that asks how many people live in the entire area. This number should include the people living with the primary study migrant plus all other people living at the site or building.
- 7.7 Recap the total number of people who are sharing the same C.K.T as the Primary Study Migrant. This number should not include the Primary Study Migrant. Record the full names of all the people living with the primary study migrant.. If there are no other people living with the Primary Study Migrant (C.K.T. = 0) then go to Form 8.
- 7.8 Record how many people enumerated in 7.7 are study migrants. Consult the Migrant List if necessary for clarification. **Record their ID information on Form 8 and then check off the study migrant’s name on the migrant list.**

D. FORM 8: Migrant Household Roster

Instruction: If the migrant's destination village is among the 2000 study villages (n = 92), only ask question 8.1 including all origin and destination id information. Destination id information can only be filled in for migrants who are being interviewed in a 2000 study village and their name appears on the roster of a completed household questionnaire.

FORM 8 M-CEP code - The M-CEP code is a two digit sequential number which is unique to each individual on the migrant household roster.

- 8.1 Question 8.1 should already be filled in for people that currently and usually stay in this C.K.T. The Primary Study Migrant will be listed on the first line of Form 8, i.e. M-CEP = 01.
- 8.2 Record the day, month, and year that this person was born.
- 8.3 Record this person's current age. For any study migrant aged 18-51 or the spouse of a study migrant regardless of age, circle their M-CEP. This will provide a clear visual indicator of those household members who should be asked Form 10 (siblings) and Form 11 (life history). Form 12 (migrant experiences), and Form 13 (contacts and support) will only be asked of study migrants aged 18 - 51, not spouses who are not study migrants.
- 8.4 Record whether the individual is,
- (1) male or
 - (2) female.
- 8.5 Relationship to Primary Study Migrant in Form 8 - we are interested in the individual's kinship relationship to the Primary Study Migrant. We are interested in biological or marital ties only. Because the first line is reserved for the Primary Study Migrant, we already know the relationship and have therefore grayed out this cell. The responses include:
- (1) household head,
 - (2) spouse,
 - (3) child,
 - (4) child's spouse,
 - (5) adopted child,
 - (6) head's parent,
 - (7) spouse's parent,
 - (8) grandchild,
 - (9) sibling of head,
 - (10) sibling of spouse,
 - (11) head's nephew or niece,
 - (12) other relative,
 - (13) domestic helper.
 - (14) other (Please specify this relationship).

8.6 Record the marital status of each person listed in Form 8; marital status responses include:

- (1) single,
- (2) married,
- (3) widowed, or
- (4) divorced or separated.

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 C.K.T., both roster numbers should be recorded in 8.7. **If single, the interviewer should cross out 8.7 and 8.8 for this person and go to 8.9**

8.7 Where does this person's spouse live?

- (0) Deceased
- (1) Listed on Form 8 (write M-CEP code)
- (2) Bangkok
- (3) Korat
- (4) Rayong
- (5) Chonburi
- (6) Other province (record province number)
- (7) Outside Old Nang Rong, but still within Buriram Province (record district number)
- (8) Village in Nang Rong (record village number) If the village is part of the study migrant's 1984/1994 origin village then write the hhid.
- (9) Other country (record country number)

8.8 What was the age at first marriage for this individual? Record at what age this person got married for the first time.

8.9 Where is this person's father? The responses are as follows:

- (0) Deceased
- (1) Listed on Form 8 (write M-CEP code)
- (2) Bangkok
- (3) Korat
- (4) Rayong
- (5) Chonburi
- (6) Other province (record province number)
- (7) Outside Old Nang Rong, but still within Buriram Province (record district number)
- (8) Village in Nang Rong (record village number) If the village is part of the study migrant's 1984/1994 origin village then write the hhid.
- (9) Other country (record country number)

8.10 Where is this person's mother? The response categories are the same as for the father in Q8.9.

8.11 Here we are interested in the person's mother's place of residence at the time of this person's birth. We are not interested in where the actual birth occurred, e.g. hospital. The possible responses are:

- (2) Bangkok
- (3) Korat
- (4) Rayong
- (5) Chonburi
- (6) Other province (record province number)
- (7) Outside Old Nang Rong, but still within Buriram Province (record district number)
- (8) Village in Nang Rong (record village number)
- (9) Other country (record country number)

8.12.1 - 8.12.3 What is 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. Record the name of the last Primary School attended by this person. If this person attended Secondary School, record the name of the last secondary school attended as well.

8.13 What is 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 go to next person. If this person's primary occupation is factory work, record the product produced by the factory.

8.14 Record the type of income, if any, from the occupation listed in 8.13. It is possible that there is no 'income' because the product of labor is consumed by the household. If the household receives a wage or compensation from this occupation circle the appropriate choice OR fill in the details in option (7) Other. More than one answer is possible.

8.15 What is the next job that occupies their time or provides the next source for their livelihood? Write as much information as possible about the occupation in the space provided. If this person's secondary occupation is factory work, record the product produced by the factory.

8.16 Record the type of income, if any, from the occupation listed in 8.15. It is possible that there is no 'income' because the product of labor is consumed by the household. If the household receives a wage or compensation from this occupation circle the appropriate choice OR fill in the details in option (7) Other. More than one answer is possible.

Questions 8.17.1 - 8.17.2 are only asked of women (or their spouse) who have ever been married, regardless of age, and currently live in the household

8.17.1 Record the total number of children born to this woman, including any children who have died since they were born.

8.17.2 Record the total number of children born to this woman who are currently alive.

Question 8.18 is only asked of women (or their spouse) who are currently married, are less than 50 years old, and currently live in the household.

- 8.18 Record the Family Planning Method and Source currently being used by this woman and the source for that method. Methods include:

Family Planning Methods:

- (1) pill,
- (2) condom,
- (3) IUD,
- (4) Injection,
- (5) tubal ligation,
- (6) vasectomy,
- (7) rhythm/safe method,
- (8) withdrawal,
- (9) other such as Norplant
- (10) pregnant (10+number of months pregnant).
- (11) proxy for person is unavailable

Sources for Family Planning Methods

- (1) Health center,
- (2) District hospital,
- (3) Province hospital,
- (4) Private hospital,
- (5) Private clinic,
- (6) Drug store,
- (7) Community primary health center,
- (8) VHC, VHV,
- (9) Government mobile clinic,
- (10) Private mobile clinic,
- (11) Drug fund,
- (12) Government hospital in Bangkok,
- (13) N/A, or
- (14) Other (specify)

A code of 13 for source of family planning can imply any of the following:

1. The woman is currently pregnant,
2. The couple uses a natural method (withdrawal),
3. The woman is single
4. The woman is age 55 or older, or
5. The woman does not use a family planning method.

E. FORM 9 Assets, Family and Individual

Family Form (FAM)

Only the Family Form 9 will be administered in the Rural to Rural Migrant Follow-up. If the migrant's destination village is among the 2000 study villages (N = 92) only ask questions 9.14 and 9.15.

Record in the box the name and M-CEP of the family member who is responding for this part of the questionnaire.

- 9.2 Record the type of windows found in the destination household. More than one answer is possible. If the interview is conducted in the dwelling unit of the migrant family at the place of destination, the question is not asked, but based on interviewer observation.
- 9.3 This question refers to piped water in dwelling units where the study migrant family lives. This does not include a spigot outside of the house. Running water must be inside. Circle the appropriate response:
- (1) Yes or
(2) No.
- 9.4 This question determines what kind of facilities are available for the migrant family to prepare/cook food. If the response does not match any of the precoded categories, record as much information about food preparation as possible in option 5 Other (specify). More than one answer is possible.
- 9.5 Record the type of fuel used to prepare food on a daily basis. More than one answer is possible. If the response does not match any of the precoded categories, record as much information as possible on type of fuel used to prepare food in option 5 Other (specify)
- 9.6 Record the type of bathroom facilities that this dwelling unit has. The interviewer should mention the type of dwelling unit in which the migrant family lives (apartment, house, dorm, flat, rooming house, or construction site). If the response does not match any of the precoded categories, write in an answer in option (5) Other (specify).
- 9.7 This question is designed to find out what assets a family owns in their place of destination. By family, we mean the primary study migrant and all of his/her family members living in this household. The interviewer will ask if the family owns the items in question. Write 'none' if the answer is no. If yes (9.7.1), determine how many the family owns and write the number. Finally (9.7.2), ask when the item was purchased. If the item was purchased less than one year ago, a '0' should be recorded for 9.7.2. Otherwise, record how many years ago the item was purchased.
- 9.8 Record only the language most frequently spoken by members of the family. This does not include others that might live in the dwelling unit but are not part of the (FAM#).
- 9.9 Record all other languages spoken by family members.
- 9.10 The purpose of the next few questions is to determine the extent of the migrant family's participation in agricultural activities. The questions (income, ownership, planting, animals) refers to place of destination as opposed to the village. The interviewer should mention the place of destination (Bangkok, Buriram, etc) when asking these questions. If half or more (50% or more) of family (FAM) income comes from agriculture, ask about crops. If not, circle "no" and go to 9.13.
- 9.11 Ask whether the migrant family has grown any crops in the past 12 months on land that they own or rent. If crops are grown **in the destination only**, ask what type, what area is used to plant this crop, and yield in kilograms. If no crops are grown, go to 9.12.

- 9.12 Ask if the migrant's family raises any of the listed animals and if so, ask the quantity. If no animals are raised, go to 9.13.

Questions 9.14 & 9.15 deal with remittances between the **migrant family** and any household(s) in the home village (1984/1994 origin village).

- 9.14 & 9.15 These questions are intended to provide network information. The charts record information about whether or not the **migrant family** has either sent or received money or goods (things) to/from any households in the home village (where this family lived in 1984 or 1994).

Reference the Village Translation List for the names of the villages that currently make up the migrant family's home village. The migrant family will be told what villages currently make up their original home village and asked with which households in those villages remittances are exchanged. Record the name of the head of household, household id, village name and number, and whether or not money was received/sent in the past 12 months. If money was exchanged between households in the past 12 months, record how much. Also, record whether or not goods were received/sent in the past 12 months. If goods were exchanged between households during the past 12 months record the type of goods. More than one answer is possible here.

F. FORM 10: Sibling Network of Migrant

Instruction: This form should only be asked if:

1. The interview is taking place in a NON-study village, or
2. The migrant is living in one of the 2000 study villages (N=92) AND it is his/her 1984/1994 origin village.

Introduction

This section of the questionnaire is intended to gather information about sibling networks or sibling sets. A sibling set consists of a study migrant aged 18-51 or his/her spouse listed on the household roster in Form 8 and all of his or her brothers and sisters, within or outside of the household. "Brothers and sisters" include step brothers and step 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.

This form is to be filled out for all of the following cases:

- a. All study migrants 18 - 51 years old in Form 8
- b. The resident spouse of (a) regardless of spouse's age or whether the spouse is a study migrant

Only study migrants or the spouse of a study migrant can answer sibling network questions. A study migrant may answer for his/her spouse.

Form 10 Questions

- 10.1 & 10.2 Name of 18-51 year old person in first sibling set. For each sibling set record the name of the oldest person who is 18-51 years old and their M-CEP code.

- 10.3 How many siblings does this person have? - record the number of living brothers and sisters. Do not count the person named in question 10.1. If this person is an only child, record a 0 here and the form is complete. Go to the next sibling set.
- 10.4 Record the M-CEP code for every sibling recorded on Form 8 - Household Roster
- 10.5 Does this person have siblings who are not on Form 8 - Household Roster?
- (1) Yes or
 - (2) No. If no, go to next sibling set

If this person does have other siblings not on Form 8, record their name, age, sex, level of education, and current location. Age can be recorded as an approximate age. Location information includes the following:

- (2) Bangkok,
- (3) Korat,
- (4) Rayong,
- (5) Chonburi,
- (6) Another province - record the province number,
- (7) Another district in Buriram (write District #),
- (8) Village in Nang Rong (write Village #). If the village is the study migrant's 1984/1994 origin village, then write the hhid as well, or
- (9) Another country - (write Country#).

REPEAT THIS PROCEDURE FOR ALL ADDITIONAL SIBLING SETS WHO MEET CRITERIA A AND B ABOVE AND WHO DO NOT ALREADY APPEAR ON A SIBLING SHEET. INCLUDE ADDITIONAL SHEETS IF NECESSARY

G. FORM 11: Life History Calendar

Instruction: This form should only be asked if:

1. The interview is taking place in a NON-study village, or
2. The migrant is living in one of the 2000 study villages (N=92) AND it is his/her 1984/1994 origin village.

Introduction

The life history calendar is completed for every study migrant 18-51 on Form 8 and the resident spouse, regardless of the spouse's age or whether the spouse is a study migrant. Information for each person's life history events is recorded from the age of 13 to their current age or age 51, whichever occurs first.

Form 11 Questions

Only study migrants or the spouse of a study migrant can answer life history questions. A study migrant may answer for his/her spouse.

Record the name of the study migrant who is between the ages of 18 and 51 or their spouse.

- 11.01 Record 'Yes' or 'No' for whether or not the person named in the box is present for this part of the interview.
- 11.02 The interviewer should record the total number of respondents present when the first life history questions were asked. All people present should be counted as participants, even if the person does not say anything. Their presence may promote more accurate or careful responses.
- 11.03 After this part of the interview is complete, the interviewer should record the total number of respondents who are actually contributing informant information.
- 11.04 After this part of the interview is complete, record the M-CEP and name of the respondent who gave the majority of the information about the respondent named in the box.

For men only

- 11.2 Write "Buot Pra" in the row corresponding to the year that this person became Buot Pra.
- 11.3 Write "Soldier" in the corresponding year that this person was a soldier.

For women ever married only

- 11.4 Record the child's name in the row for the age at which the woman had this child and specify the child's M-CEP if this child lives in this household. If the child died, write "died" in the space under the child's name. If the child doesn't live in this house, write Household ID / Village # / District # / Province # under the child's name.

For all men and women

- 11.5 Where did this person live at each age? (Start with age 13.) Record all residences where this person lived for 2 or more months. Start with the place where this person lived when he or she was 13 years old and enter the location code in the space numbered 1. When there is a new residence change, enter the location code in the space numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in chronological order of the number of residence changes.
- 11.6 For each age, ask this question "Did this person study or not?" If not, record a dash (-). If they studied, ask "Studied at what level?" Write the level in the column labeled 'Education Level.' Finally, ask "When studying, where did they reside?" Write the location code corresponding to where they were living while they studied in the column corresponding to the same residence from Q11.5.
- 11.7 Occupation of this person in each residence for each age. Enter the occupation code in the space number of the residence change corresponding to the space number in Q11.5. If more than one occupation, record all in the box corresponding to that residence.

I. FORM 13: Contacts and Other Support

This form is to be administered to every study migrant aged 18-51. Only the study migrant himself or herself should answer these questions. Do not ask these questions of resident spouses if they are not study migrants.

Record the name and M-CEP of the study migrant in the box at the top of the page.

- 13.1 Record whether or not the migrant has returned to his 1984/1994 origin village(s) and the number of visits in the last year. By 'visit' we mean a stay in your home village(s) of less than 2 months. If the interview is taking place in the migrant's home village, this visit should be included in the count. If they did not return to their home village(s) for a visit in the past year, go to Q13.3.
- 13.2 Record on what holidays and other occasions the migrant returned to his/her home village. There can be more than one answer chosen from the following choices.
1. New Year (January 1)
 2. Chinese New Year
 3. Thai New Year (Songkarn)
 4. Rice planting period
 5. The beginning of Buddhist lent
 6. Rice harvesting period
 7. Kathin Festival
 8. The end of Buddhist lent
 9. Loi Kratong festival
 10. Tod PaPa
 11. Other, please specify
- 13.8 Give the migrant the list of names of migrants who came from the same 1984/1994 origin village as the respondent, e.g. the Migrant List. Please ask about all migrants from the same village even if they have already been interviewed. Circle the names of the study migrants on the Migrant List whom the respondent knows how to contact. Count and record the number of study migrants the respondent knows how to contact. If the respondent does not know how to contact any study migrants on the Migrant List, record a "0" on the line and the **interview is complete**.
- 13.9 Ask the respondent for specific information about how to contact the study migrants circled on the Migrant List. Confirm that any information already reported on particular study migrant is correct. Update the information as necessary. Record contact information for each person on the Migrant List for whom the respondent knows how to contact.