

Nang Rong Projects 2000 CEP-CPC Survey

Migrant Follow-Up Field Manual

Overview and Key Concepts Question-by-Question Specifications

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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 (Nakhom 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.

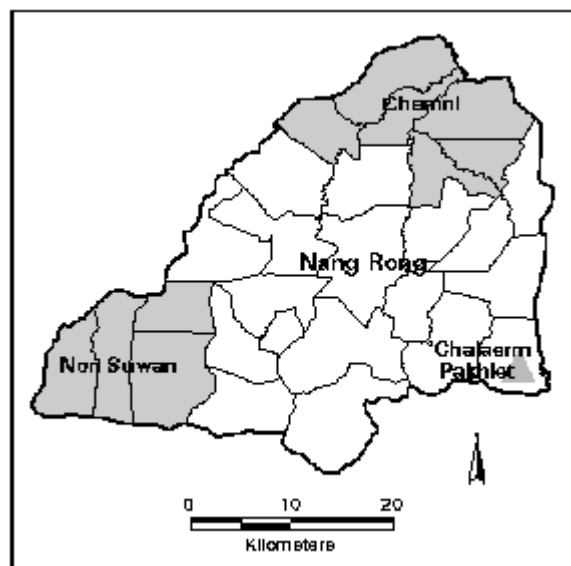


Figure 1. 1984 Nang Rong District Boundary

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.

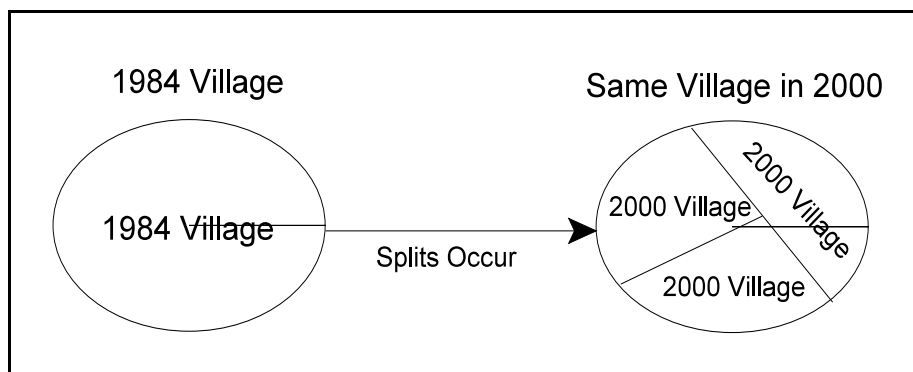


Figure 2. Split Villages

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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

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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 coverpage 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.

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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 Chalaermprakeit 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

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 Chalaermprakheit 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) the Primary Study Migrant's residence in place of destination, **go to 7.3**,
- (2) Some place else in Primary Study Migrant's place of destination
- (3) Primary Study Migrant's 1984/1994 origin village,

If the interview was conducted someplace other than 1, 2, 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 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. If there are no other people living with the Primary Study Migrant, then the C.K.T. = 0. Go to Form 8 and fill in IND1 in the "Form 9 Type" column and continue filling in Form 8.
- 7.8 Record how many people enumerated in 7.7 are study migrants. Consult the Migrant List if necessary for clarification.

Questions 7.9 - 7.17 are used to determine two things:

- a) The household roster of the primary study migrant which will be listed on Form 8.
 - b) The number and type of Form 9's to be filled-out for each study migrant.
- 7.9 Ask the Primary Study Migrant if any of the people living with him/her are a spouse, child(ren) or parent. If there **are** (response = 1. Yes) any of those people, record the total number in 7.9.1. Record each of their names on Form 8. If any of these people are study migrants, record their id information as well and check off the study migrant's name on the Migrant List from 7.8.

If there is no spouse, parent or child(ren) living with the Primary Study Migrant (response = 2. No), write IND1 in the "Form 9 Type" column next to the Primary Study Migrant's name and go to 7.11.

- 7.10 Following a response of "1. Yes" to 7.9, ask if any of the people counted in 7.9.1 have a spouse, parent, or child(ren) also living in this household. If there **are** (response = 1. Yes) any of those people, record the total number in 7.10.1. Record each of their names on Form 8. If any of these people are study migrants, record their id information as well and check off the study migrant's name on the Migrant List from 7.8. On Form 8, write FAM1 in the "Form 9 Type" column next to the Primary Study Migrant's name and next to each family member named in 7.9.1 and 7.10.1.

If there is no spouse, parent or child(ren) - (response = 2. No), write FAM1 in the "Form 9 Type" column next to the Primary Study Migrant's name and next to each family member named in 7.9.1. Then go to 7.11.

The next sequence of questions will help determine whether or not we have listed all study migrants living in this household.

- 7.11 Look at the Migrant List from 7.8 to see if there are any study migrants who have not been checked off. If all the study migrants have been checked off the list, then go to 7.15. If there are unchecked study migrants, do the following:
- A. Record the study migrant's name in 7.12 and on Form 8,
 - B. Check off the study migrant's name on the Migrant List from 7.8, and
 - C. Complete questions 7.13 - 7.14 for this study migrant.

7.12 Record the study migrant's name.

7.13 Record whether or not the study migrant has a spouse, parents, or children living in the household. **If Yes...**

- Record how many in box.
- Record their names on Form 8. If the person is a study migrant, record ID information and then check off the study migrant's name on the Migrant List from 7.8.

If No...

- Record '0' in box.
- Write **IND#** (where # is the next number in the **IND**-sequence) in the "Form 9 Type" column on Form 8 next to the study migrant's name. **Go back to 7.11.**

7.14 Of the names recorded in 7.13, record whether any of them have a spouse, parents, or children living in the household.

If Yes...

- Record how many in box.
- Record their names on Form 8.
- If the person is a study migrant, record ID information and then check off the study migrant's name on the Migrant List from 7.8.
- Write **FAM#** (where # is the next number in the **FAM**-sequence) in the "Form 9 Type" column on Form 8 next to the study migrant's name and next to each family member named in 7.13 and 7.14. **Go back to 7.11.**

If No...

- Record '0' in box.
- Write **FAM#** (where # is the next number in the **FAM**-sequence) in the "Form 9 Type" column on Form 8 next to the study migrant's name and next to each family member named in 7.13. **Go back to 7.11.**

Repeat these steps until all study migrants from the Migrant List in 7.8 have been checked off.

7.15 Write the C.K.T number on the line provided. This number can be taken from 7.7.

7.16 Record the number of names listed in Form 8 **excluding** the Primary Study Migrant.

7.17 Subtract the number in 7.16 from the number in 7.15. If this number is 1 or 2 record their names on Form 8. Place a dash (-) in the "Form 9 Type" column next to their names. If the number is greater than 2, do **not** record their names on Form 8.

D. FORM 8: Migrant Household Roster

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.

Form 9 Column Type: The "Form 9 Type" column should already be filled in. If there is a blank in this column next to an individual's name, go back to Form 7 and determine **if** a Form 9 should be filled out for this person. Form 9 will NOT be completed for persons who are not study migrants and not part of the (FAM#) of a study migrant. In this instance, put a dash in the "Form 9 Type" column. Note that siblings living away from parents are not in a (FAM#) by our definition.

- 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

There are two types of Form 9s: Individual (IND) and Family (FAM). The differences are 1) that the Family Form 9 references 'your family' in the questions and the Individual Form 9 references 'you' in the questions and 2) questions 9.10 - 9.12 are not asked in the Individual Form 9 because those questions refer to families only. They are bundled in sets of 2 Family Forms and 2 Individual Forms in the Migrant Questionnaire. Which Form 9 will be filled out for an individual is determined in Form 7 and recorded on the first page of Form 8 under the "Form 9 Type" column.

Family Form (FAM)

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

- 9.1 Slum refers to an urban slum situation and does not apply to rural settings. If the interview is conducted in the dwelling unit of the migrant family at the place of destination, the question is not asked, but is based on interviewer observation.
- 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. 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.
- 9.13 Ask whether or not the **respondent** provided help to any friends, relatives, or family members, other than his/her spouse in the place of destination in the last 12 months. By help, we mean did the respondent provide a place to stay, help finding a job, or help in setting up an entrepreneurial activity to any friends, relatives, or family members. If the **respondent** provided no help friends, relatives, or family members while living here in the destination for the past 12 months, go to Q9.14. If the **respondent** did provide help to other friends, relatives, family or others in the past 12 months, go to Q9.13.1 and record the names of all individuals who received help from the migrant family while living here in the place of destination first. After all names have been recorded, ask Q9.13.2 - 9.13.8.
- 9.13.2 Record whether or not this person is a current household member. If this person is a current household member, record the M-CEP code from Form 8 on the appropriate line in Q9.13.3 and go to 9.13.7. If this person is NOT a current household member, go to 9.13.4.
- 9.13.4 Ask whether this person is from the migrant family's village. By village we mean the 1984/1994 origin village. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.

- 9.13.5 Record the relationship of this person to the respondent for the migrant family. If the answer does not match a precoded answer, write the number '9' and record the relationship of this person to the respondent for the migrant family on the appropriate line.
- 9.13.6 Ask whether this person stayed in the migrant family's house, apartment, or dorm when he/she first arrived here in the destination. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.
- 9.13.7 Ask whether the migrant family helped this person find a job when he/she first arrived here in the destination. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.
- 9.13.8 Ask whether the migrant family helped this person set up an entrepreneurial activity, such as setting up a street side food stall or motor cycle taxi, when he/she first arrived here in the destination. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.

Questions 9.14 & 9.15 deal with remittances between the **migrant family** and any household(s) in the home village (1984/1994 origin village). The migrant family is the (FAM#) referenced in Form 7.

- 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.

Individual Form (IND)

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

- 9.1 Slum refers to an urban slum situation and does not apply to rural settings. If the interview is conducted in the dwelling unit of the study migrant at the place of destination, the question is not asked, but is based on interviewer observation.
- 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 study migrant 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 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 study migrant 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 study migrant 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 the study migrant owns in his/her place of destination. The interviewer will ask if the study migrant owns the items in question. Write 'none' if the answer is no. If yes (9.7.1), determine how many the study migrant 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 the study migrant.
- 9.9 Record all other languages spoken by the study migrant.

Questions 9.10 - 9.12 are asked of migrant families only and do not appear in the Individual Form 9.

9.13 Ask whether or not the study migrant provided help to any friends, relatives, or family members, other than his/her spouse in the place of destination in the last 12 months. By help, we mean did the respondent provide a place to stay, help finding a job, or help in setting up an entrepreneurial activity to any friends, relatives, or family members. Here, sibling groupings and unrelated migrants will be asked about help they provided as individuals. It is possible that each will report on the same help; thus, duplicate information. The possibility for redundancy/over reporting is noted. If the study migrant provided no help friends, relatives, or family members while living here in the destination for the past 12 months, go to Q9.14. If the study migrant did provide help to other friends, relatives, family or others in the past 12 months, go to Q9.13.1 and record the names of all individuals who received help from the study migrant while living here in the place of destination first. After all names have been recorded, ask Q9.13.2 - 9.13.8. .

9.13.2 Record whether or not this person is a current household member. If this person is a current household member, record the M-CEP code from Form 8 on the appropriate line in Q9.13.3 and go to 9.13.7. If this person is NOT a current household member, go to 9.13.4.

9.13.4 Ask whether this person is from the study migrant's village. By village we mean the 1984/1994 origin village. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.

9.13.5 Record the relationship of this person to the study migrant. If the answer does not match a precoded answer, write the number '9' and record the relationship of this person to the migrant on the appropriate line.

9.13.6 Ask whether this person stayed in the study migrant's house, apartment, or dorm when he/she first arrived here in the destination. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.

9.13.7 Ask whether the study migrant helped this person find a job when he/she first arrived here in the destination. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.

9.13.8 Ask whether the study migrant helped this person set up an entrepreneurial activity, such as setting up a street side food stall or motor cycle taxi, when he/she first arrived here in the destination. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.

Questions 9.14 & 9.15 deal with remittances between the study migrant 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 study migrant has either sent or received money or goods (things) to/from any households in the home village (where this individual lived in 1984 or 1994).

Reference the Village Translation List for the names of the villages that currently make up the migrant's home village. The study migrant will be told what villages currently make up his/her 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.

F. FORM 10: Sibling Network of Migrant

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

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.

H. FORM 12: Migration Experience

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.

- 12.1 Record the age in years of the migrant when he/she first came/went to the destination.
- 12.2 Ask whether or not the migrant moved here alone or came with others. If the migrant came alone, go to Q12.3. If the migrant came with others, go to Q12.2.1 and record the names of all individuals who moved to the destination with the migrant first. After all names have been recorded, ask Q12.2.2 - 12.2.4.
 - 12.2.2 Record whether or not this person is a current household member. If this person is a current household member, record the M-CEP code from Form 8 on the appropriate line in Q12.2.3 and GO TO THE NEXT PERSON. If this person is NOT a current household member, go to 12.2.4.
 - 12.2.4 Record the relationship of this person to the migrant. If the answer does not match a precoded answer, write the number '9' and record the relationship of this person to the migrant on the appropriate line.

Question 12.3 targets any sources of help that the migrant may have received upon his/her arrival in the destination the first time he/she came to the destination.

- 12.3 Ask whether or not the migrant had any friends, relatives, family, or others already living here in the place of destination when he/she first moved here. If the migrant had no friends, relatives, family, or others already living here in the destination, go to Q12.4. If the migrant did have other friends, relatives, family or others already living here in the destination when he/she first moved here, go to Q12.3.1 and record the names of all individuals who were already living here in the place of destination first. After all names have been recorded, ask Q12.3.2 - 12.3.8.
 - 12.3.2 Record whether or not this person is a current household member. If this person is a current household member, record the M-CEP code from Form 8 on the appropriate line in Q12.3.3 and go to 12.3.6. If this person is NOT a current household member, go to 12.3.4.
 - 12.3.4 Ask whether this person is from the migrant's 1984/1994 origin village. Remind the study migrant of the composition of his/her origin village using the Village Translation List. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.
 - 12.3.5 Record the relationship of this person to the migrant. If the answer does not match a precoded answer, write the number '9' and record the relationship of this person to the migrant on the appropriate line.

- 12.3.6 Ask whether the migrant stayed in this person's house, apartment, or dorm when he/she first arrived here in the destination the first time. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.
- 12.3.7 Ask whether the migrant received help finding a job from this person when he/she first arrived here in the destination the first time. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.
- 12.3.8 Ask whether the migrant received help setting up an entrepreneurial activity, such as setting up a street side food stall or motor cycle taxi, from this person when he/she first arrived here in the destination the first time. Record (1) Yes or (2) No.
- 12.4 Ask whether the migrant began working within two months of arriving in the destination. If the answer is (1) Yes and if this person is age 13 or older, check and record the information from the Life History Calendar reminding the migrant of this job. Go to Q12.5.
- If the answer is (1) Yes and if the migrant was less than age 13 when they first came to the destination, ask Q12.5.
- If the answer is (2) No, go to Q12.16.
- 12.5 Ask the migrant to give you as much detail as possible about the job discussed in Q12.4. Interviewer, write down enough detail to allow coding.
- 12.6 Record the amount of money the migrant made at the job discussed in Q12.4 in baht per day.
- 12.7 Record the hours worked per day at the job discussed in Q12.4.
- 12.8 Ask whether the migrant had more than one job at the same time when he/she first came to the destination. If he/she only had one job, go to Q12.15. If he/she had more than one job, record how many and ask 12.9 - 12.11 (same as 12.5-12.7).
- Check 12.8 to see if there is a third job, if yes, ask 12.12 - 12.14 (same as 12.5-12.7). If not, go to Q12.15.
- 12.15 Record the total amount of money the migrant was able to save while working the jobs described in 12.5, 12.9, and 12.12.

Questions 12.16 - 12.24 refer to the place where the study migrant lived the first time he/she came to the destination for two or more months.

- 12.16 Ask the migrant to describe the types of windows in the dwelling unit where he/she lived when he/she first came to the destination. More than one answer is possible.

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12.17 This question refers to piped water in the dwelling unit where the study migrant lived the first time he/she came to the destination. This does not include a spigot outside of the house. Running water must be inside. Circle the appropriate response:

- (1) Yes or
- (2) No.

12.18 This question determines what kind of facilities were available for the migrant to prepare/cook food in the household where he/she was living when he/she first came to the destination. More than one answer is possible. 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).

12.19 Record the type of fuel used to prepare food on a daily basis in the household where the migrant was living when he/she first came to the destination. 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)

12.20 Record the type of bathroom facilities that this dwelling unit had where the migrant was living when he/she first came to the destination. The interviewer should mention the type of dwelling unit in which the migrant lived (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 (3) Other (specify).

12.21 Ask whether there was garbage pickup in the area where the migrant lived when he/she first came to the destination. If there was garbage pickup, ask Q12.22 - How often per month? If there was no garbage pickup, go to Q12.23.

12.23 Ask the migrant to think about his/her neighbors where he/she first lived when he/she first came to the destination. By neighbor, we mean people who lived within 100 meters of where the migrant lived. Record what percent, if any, were from Isan (Northeastern Thailand). If none were from Isan, record '0' and go to Q12.25. If a percentage of the neighbors were from Isan, go to Q12.24.

12.24 Record what percent of the neighbors, if any, were from Buriram Province. If none were from Buriram Province, record '0'. If a percentage of the neighbors were from Buriram Province, record the percentage on the line provided.

Questions 12.25 - 12.28 refer to where the study migrant lives now.

12.25 Ask the migrant if he/she is living in the same place of residence where he/she lived when he/she first came to the destination. If the response is (1) Yes, go to the Interviewer Checkpoint before Q12.26.

If the answer is (2) No, skip the Interviewer Checkpoint and go directly to Q12.26.

Interviewer Checkpoint: We are interested in how composition of the migrant's neighborhood has changed over time. If the migrant has lived in the neighborhood for less than 5 years we will assume that the change is minor. If the migrant has lived in the same neighborhood for more than 5 years, we would like to document the change in composition.

In order to determine the length of time the migrant has lived in this neighborhood, subtract the age listed in Q12.1 from the respondent's current age (found on Form 8). If this number is less than 5 years, go to the Interviewer Checkpoint before Q12.29. If the answer is 5 years or more, go to Q12.27.

12.26 Record in kilometers how far away the migrant is now living from the first place he/she lived when he/she came to the destination for the first time for two or more months.

12.27 Ask the migrant to think about his/her neighbors now. Again, by neighbor, we mean people who live within 100 meters of where the migrant currently lives. Record what percent, if any, were from Isan (Northeastern Thailand). If none were from Isan, record '0' and go to the Interviewer Checkpoint before Q12.29. If a percentage of the neighbors were from Isan, record the percentage on the line provided and go to Q12.28.

12.28 Record what percent of the neighbors, if any, were from Buriram Province. If none were from Buriram Province, record '0'. If a percentage of the neighbors were from Buriram Province, record the percentage on the line provided.

Interviewer Checkpoint: The rest of the questions refer to the respondent's current job(s).

1. Look at Life History Calendar. If this person is working, say, "According to my understanding from the Life History Calendar, you are currently working. Is that correct?"

If the information is correct and the person is working, ask question 12.29.

If the information is not correct—i.e., the person is not currently working, make a correction to the Life History Calendar and then go to Form 13.

2. If the person is not working, say, "According to my understanding from the Life History Calendar, you are not currently working. Is that correct?"

If the information is correct and the person is not currently working, go to Form 13.

If the information is not correct—i.e., the person is currently working, make a correction to the Life History Calendar and then ask question 12.29.

- 12.29 Ask the migrant to give you as much detail as possible about the job discussed in the Interviewer Checkpoint. Interviewer, write down enough detail to allow coding. If the migrant states that he/she has more than one job, ask about the 'main' or 'most important' job. If the person is not working, go to Form 13.
- 12.30 Ask whether the migrant currently has more than one job at the same time. If he/she only had one job, go to Q12.32. If he/she had more than one job, record the total number of jobs currently held by the migrant in Q12.31.

The next questions refer to the migrant's main job - the job referenced in Q12.29. The other jobs will be discussed later.

- 12.32 Here we are looking to expand on the employment information collected in the Life History Calendar. We are interested in the industry in which the migrant works. Circle the appropriate response.
- 12.33 Record the amount of money the migrant makes at this job in baht per day.
- 12.34 Record the hours worked per day at this job.
- 12.35 Record whether or not the migrant owns the business or enterprise at which he/she works. If (1) Yes, continue with Q12.36. If (2) No, go to Q12.45.

Questions 12.36 - 12.44 refer to the enterprise or business owned by the study migrant.

- 12.36 Record the type of business or enterprise in as much detail as possible.
- 12.37 Ask if the migrant employs others at this business or enterprise. If (1) Yes, continue with Q12.38. If (2) No, go to Q12.41.
- 12.38 Record how many people the migrant employs. This number should include part-time as well as full-time workers.
- 12.39 Ask the migrant to think about his/her employees. Record what percent, if any, are from Isan (Northeastern Thailand). If none are from Isan, record '0' and go to Q12.41. If a percentage of the employees are from Isan, record the percentage on the line provided and go to Q12.40.
- 12.40 Record what percent of the migrant's employees, if any, are from Buriram Province within Isan. If none are from Buriram Province, record '0'. If a percentage of the employees are from Buriram Province, record the percentage on the line provided.
- 12.41 Ask if the migrant works with others such as subcontractors in addition to his/her employees. If (1) Yes, continue with Q12.42. If (2) No, go to the Interviewer Checkpoint before Q12.55.
- 12.42 Record the number of others - such as subcontractors - with whom the migrant works.

12.43 Ask the migrant to think about the other people with whom he/she works. Record what percent, if any, are from Isan (Northeastern Thailand). If none are from Isan, record '0' and go to the Interviewer Checkpoint before Q12.55. If a percentage of the employees are from Isan, record the percentage on the line provided and go to Q12.44.

12.44 Record what percent of other people with whom the migrant works, if any, are from Buriram Province within Isan. If none are from Buriram Province, record '0'. If a percentage of the employees are from Buriram Province, record the percentage on the line provided.

The next questions refer to migrants who do not own the business or enterprise in which they work.

12.45 Here we are looking to expand on the information collected in the Life History Calendar by determining or classifying the type of employment in which the migrant is engaged. Circle the appropriate response.

12.46 Record how many other people, if any, the migrant works with. If none, write '0' and go to Q12.50. If he/she works with others, continue with Q12.47.

12.47 Record how many people the migrant works with.

12.48 Ask the migrant to think about the people with whom he/she works. If the migrant works with a large number of people, in a factory for instance, ask about the 20 people that the migrant sees most frequently during the work day. Record what percent, if any, are from Isan (Northeastern Thailand). If none are from Isan, record '0' and go to Q12.50. If a percentage of the employees are from Isan, record the percentage on the line provided and go to 12.49.

12.49 Record what percent of other people with whom the migrant works, if any, are from Buriram Province within Isan. Again, for large numbers of people, we are asking about the 20 people that the migrant sees most frequently during the work day. If none are from Buriram Province, record '0'. If a percentage of the employees are from Buriram Province, record the percentage on the line provided.

The next questions refer to the boss or the person to whom you report on the job.

12.50 Ask whether the migrant's boss is from Isan. If (1) Yes, continue with 12.51. If (2) No, go to 12.52

12.51 Ask whether the migrant's boss is from Buriram Province within Isan and record (1) Yes or (2) No.

12.52 Ask whether the migrant's boss owns the business or enterprise in which the migrant works and record (1) Yes and go to the Interviewer Checkpoint before Q12.55 or (2) No and continue with Q12.53.

- 12.53 Ask whether the owner of the business or enterprise is from Isan. If (1) Yes, continue with Q12.54. If (2) No, go to the Interviewer Checkpoint before Q12.55.
- 12.54 Ask whether the owner of the business or enterprise is from Buriram Province within Isan and record (1) Yes or (2) No.
- 12.55 Check Q12.30 to see if the migrant has more than one job right now. If the migrant has only one job, go to Q12.61. If he/she has more than one job, continue with Q12.55 - Q12.60 (same as 12.5-12.7).
- 12.61 Record the amount of money in baht per month the migrant is able to save while he/she was working on (all of) his/her job(s).

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

13.3 Record whether or not the migrant has visited other villages besides his/her home village(s) in Old Nang Rong District in the past year. If they have visited other villages, circle (1) Yes and record which villages, village number, and number of times they visited that village in question 13.3.1.

If they did not visit any other villages in Old Nang Rong District, circle (2) No and go to question 13.4.

13.4 & 13.5 Sources of money/job information: The purpose of this question is to generate a list of names that represent a network of individuals at the place of destination from whom the migrant can seek help. It is important to generate all the names of the individuals that the migrant could turn to for financial help and information about jobs before asking any more information about these people. It is also important for the interviewer to let the respondent know that these questions refer just to people in the place of destination. The interviewer should ask about the first subject, money and then about jobs.

If the migrant states that there is no one to whom they would turn for financial help, circle (2) No and go to Q13.5 which refers to job information. If there is no one to whom the migrant would turn for employment help, circle (2) No and go to Q13.6.

If the respondent says there are people to turn to for financial help, get their names. Here, we are interested in financial assistance whether or not interest is charged on the principal. Then ask if there are people to turn to for help with jobs and get their names BEFORE asking any other questions about the people whose names you are given. If a person is listed in both Q13.4.1 AND Q13.5.1, only ask the questions in 13.4.1 about this person. Record this person's row number from Q13.4.1 along with their first and last name in Q13.5.1 and DO NOT ask 13.5.2 - 13.5.8. Thus, the interviewer would complete Q13.4.1 and Q13.5.1 before asking Q13.4.2 - Q13.4.9. If the migrant offers only one name, the interviewer should probe for other names, up to 3, for both Q13.4.1 and Q13.5.1.

For Q13.4.2 - Q13.4.9 the interviewer should mention the name of the person in question. For example, when asking Q13.4.2, say 'How many times have you met (mention name) in the past week?' and so on to Q13.4.9.

13.4.2 Record the number of times the migrant has seen/met the person listed in 13.4.1 over the past week.

13.4.3 Record the type of relationship that the migrant has with this individual. Only one answer is allowed, so probe for the one that best describes the relationship.

13.4.4 Record whether or not this person was ever an elementary schoolmate of the migrant.

13.4.5 Record whether the person is a

1. Neighbor
2. Co-worker
3. Employer
4. Other - write down as much detail as possible.

More than one answer is possible and all answers should be recorded.

13.4.6 Record whether or not this person is known as a money lender. By money lender, we mean someone who is known to lend money or is in the business of lending money, not just a friend or a parent or sibling that you can go to when you need money.

13.4.7 Record this person's age. If the migrant is unsure of the age, ask for the best estimate.

13.4.8 Record whether this person is male or female.

13.4.9 Record where this person grew up. If the migrant feels that there are two possible answers, ask the location for the person listed in 13.4.1 when they were age 10. If the respondent does not know where this person grew up, record '99' in the space provided.

For Q13.5.2 - Q13.5.8 the interviewer should mention the name of the person in question. For example, when asking Q13.5.2, say 'How many times have you met (mention name) in the past week?' and so on to Q13.5.8.

13.5.2 Record the number of times the migrant has seen/met the person listed in 13.5.1 over the past week.

13.5.3 Record the type of relationship that the migrant has with this individual. Only one answer is allowed, so probe for the one that best describes the relationship.

13.5.4 Record whether or not this person was ever a schoolmate of the migrant.

13.5.5 Record whether the person is a

1. Neighbor
2. Co-worker
3. Employer
4. Other - write down as much detail as possible.

More than one answer is possible and all answers should be recorded.

13.5.6 Record this person's age. If the migrant is unsure of the age, ask for the best estimate.

13.5.7 Record whether this person is male or female.

13.5.8 Record where this person grew up. If the migrant feels that there are two possible answers, ask the location for the person listed in 13.4.1 when they were age 10.

13.6 Record the percentage of the migrant's friends living in the destination who are from Isan. If the migrant has no friends living in the destination from Buriram Province, record '0' for Q13.6 and go to Q13.8.

13.7 Record the percentage of the migrant's friends living in the destination who are from Buriram Province. If the migrant has no friends living in the destination from Buriram Province, record '0' for Q13.7.

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.