

Coding Instructions for Sociomatrices
Help with the Cassava Harvest, 2000 Household Interview
November 12, 2003

file: coding_cassava.doc

This memo describes how the sociomatrices for help with the cassava harvest are constructed for the 2000 household data.

Instructions

The instructions for the cassava sociomatrices are identical to those for help with the rice harvest, except that variables on help with cassava are substituted for variables on help with the rice harvest. The correspondence between variables is shown in the table below.

Use the coding instructions for help with the rice harvest in the memo: "Coding Instructions for Sociomatrices: Help with the Rice Harvest, 2000 Household Interview," November 5, 2002, in the file coding_rice_help.doc, but substitute the appropriate variables, as indicated in the table.

Variables for Help with Rice and Cassava Harvests 2000 Household Survey

Rice	Cassava	Description of variable
RICE	CASSAVA	Did the household plant that crop
X6_84	X6_94	Former household members helped
X6_84C1...	X6_94C1...	2000 CEP Number
X6_84W1...	X6_94W1...	Type of labor
X6_85	X6_95	People from village helped
X6_85H1...	X6_95H1...	Household id
X6_85N1...	X6_95N1...	Number of people
X6_85W1...	X6_95W1...	Type of labor
X6_86	X6_96	People from another village helped
X6_86L1...	X6_96L1...	Location (district, province number)
X6_86N1...	X6_96N1...	Number of people
X6_86W1...	X6_96W1...	Type of labor

Relations and Sociomatrices

For each crop there are three relations, for different aspects of help. Each relation is coded in a separate set of sociomatrices:

- I. Whether help was received from a household in the village or from another location -- village, district, or province

Ties in the sociomatrix are coded as present (1) or absent (0).

- II. The number of individuals from the location (household, village, district, or province) who provided help

The number of helpers is accumulated for persons coming from the same location (household, village, district, or province). The values of the ties in the sociomatrix are counts of the number of individuals from each location who provided help to the household.

- III. The type(s) of labor arrangement for help received from the location (wage, free, or labor exchange).

The values of the ties in the sociomatrix represent specific combinations of types of labor (wage, free, exchange) received from the location.

- 0 no help received from that location
- 1 all helped for wages
- 2 all helped for free
- 3 all exchanged
- 4 some helped for wages and some helped for free
- 5 some helped for wages and some exchanged
- 6 some helped for free and some exchanged
- 7 some helped for wages, some helped for free, and some exchanged
- 9 is used for missing data

Sociomatrices are organized at the village level. There are 51 villages, corresponding to the 1984 villages. In all sociomatrices the rows are the households responding to the survey and the columns are the locations from which help could be received. Ties are recorded as help provided to household from other households in the village, other villages in Nang Rong district, other districts in Buriram province, or other provinces in Thailand (including ties abroad).

For each of the three relations (whether or not help was received, the number of helpers, and the labor arrangements) there are four sociomatrices:

X^v : household by household, for help received by households in village v from other households in village v

Y^v : household by village, for help received by households in village v from other villages within Nang Rong district

Z^v : household by district, for help received by households in village v from other districts in Buriram province

W^v : household by province, for help received by households in village v from other provinces outside Buriram province, including help from outside Thailand

Since there are three relations and ties from four kinds of locations (household, village, district, province), there are $3 \times 4 = 12$ matrices for each village.