

Data collection process

We will also describe the data collection method in detail, which we divided into two parts of the sample, for the survey question of the sample, we chose Masan Village, the Chinese origin of the minority Wa, a cross-border minority, and for the survey process, we first conducted a qualitative survey of 1,748 individuals in the village, we learned that the whole village Masan is divided into 11 groups based on the attributes of individual ethnicity, and then groups 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 are the minority Wa group, group 6 is the Han group, and group 4 is the minority Lahu group. Therefore, we conducted stratified sampling of the three different groups mentioned above, so as to include a representative sample of each categorical group in the target sample. For individuals who are in county Ximeng, the sample size is about 100 times that of village Masan, which is a huge sample size, and secondly the mobility of individuals who are in the area is also greater compared to village Masan. Further, we are qualitatively analyzing language use in counties and villages, so random sampling is a higher choice. Random sampling provides equal sampling opportunities, thus minimizing sampling error.