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Bangladesh Environment and Migration Survey (BEMS), 2019

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Interviewer's Manual

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Bangladesh Environment and Migration Survey: Households

Interviewer's Manual (HH)

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I. Project Background

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

The purpose of the Bangladesh Environment and Migration Survey (BEMS) is to understand patterns and processes of contemporary internal and international migration in Bangladesh. The project derives from a multi-disciplinary research effort that will generate data on the characteristics and behavior of Bangladeshi migrants and non-migrants and the communities in which they live, and examine whether and how environmental stressors (e.g., salinity, riverbank erosion) affect patterns of migration in this region. This multidisciplinary project is coordinated by researchers at the University of Colorado and involves collaborations with a diverse set of scholars throughout the world (for more information about the project please visit: http://www.vanderbilt.edu/ISEEBangladesh/). The BEMS is directed by of Dr. Amanda Carrico and Dr. Katharine Donato, and the project coordinator is Mr. Hafizur Rahaman.

We are particularly interested in factors that enhance mobility, stability and resilience. The project focuses on the southwest region of Bangladesh where communities vary in the ways that they depend on and interact with their environment, as well as in the environmental stressors that they face. The BEMS will collect household and community level data using an ethnosurvey approach to assess the impact of environmental stressors on the livelihoods, mobility, and well-being of people in Bangladesh. This is an issue of global concern and significance. Therefore, the results from this study will inform policy discussions about how to effectively adapt and mitigate harm to vulnerable populations in Bangladesh and worldwide.

B. BEMS HOUSEHOLD ETHNOSURVEY

The household ethnosurvey is administered to self-identified household heads and spouses in randomly selected households. After gathering social, demographic, and economic information on households and their members, interviewers will collect basic information on each person's first, 2nd to last, and last (or most recent) internal and international migration trips. From household heads and spouses, they will compile migration histories and administer a detailed series of questions about a selection of these trips, focusing on economic livelihoods, methods of moving, connections to other migrants, and use of health and school services. In addition to detailed migration histories, the BEMS will collect information about household wealth, physical conditions of households and communities, and perceptions of environmental conditions. It will also gather some self-reported health information about household members, such as recent illnesses, use of health services, height and weight, and diet. Interviewers will be asked to collect anthropometric measures of height and weight. We anticipate the entire interview process will take 60 minutes, and it may require several trips to the household to obtain all relevant information.

Many questions that appear on this survey ask the respondent to report their own attitudes, beliefs and perceptions of an existing situation or environmental event. It is critical to encourage the participant to tell you what they think, believe or perceive of a situation, even if there is an expert who could also provide that information.

II. Structure of the Ethnosurvey

The type of survey instrument being used in this project is referred to as an ethnosurvey. An ethnosurvey is less formal and less structured than a typical survey. The ethnosurvey approach is to train interviewers about what information needs to be gathered and how to obtain information through an informal interview, which is like a guided conversation. Thisethnosurvey is comprised of a series of tables organized within 20 Sections. The sections are labeled alphabetically A – T.

Most tables are designed so that the interviewer has a natural conversation with the respondent to enumerate the cells of the table. Therefore, for most of the tables in the BEMS there are no formally-worded questions and no specific order that questions must be asked.

In contrast, a few tables include structured questions that are intended to be administered formally. Instructions for how to administer each table are provided below.

The Tables are labeled according to the Section and/or Sub-section they appear within, as well as the number in which they appear (e.g., A1a, A1b, B1a, B2a). The tables and sections are grouped according to their content. A detailed explanation of each table is provided below.

A. ELEMENTS WITHIN A TABLE

The following types of information appear in each table:

1. Instructions

Some tables have instructions and others do not. When necessary, instructions are provided at the top of the table, under the table heading (for example, Tables A and M1). In some cases instructions are also provided in parenthesis within the table or list of codes (i.e., Table A, column: "Place of birth." **Instructions assist the interviewer and should never be read to the survey respondent.**

2. Numbered Rows

Numbered rows appear in many of the tables. For example in Table A, the numbers refer to the persons in the household, e.g. person number. In contrast, in Table F, the numbered rows refer to different economic activities that require investment. Similarly, in Table F1, each row refers to different livelihoods for the household head.

3. Response Cells

Response cells are used to record the respondent's answer to a question. The majority of answers in this survey are closed-ended, meaning that answers derive from an existing set of options chosen from a list. However, in some cases, interviewers may probe respondents for additional information.

There are five types of response options:

- Circled Responses – In many cases the interviewer can record a response by circling one of the response codes within the cell. For example, in Table A, filling out a person's gender involves circling "M" for male and "F" for female. Likewise, for "can you write a letter," codes are provided in the cells. Circle "1" for yes and "2" for no. A large number of questions in this ethnosurvey follow this format.

- Coded Responses – In some tables, a letter in parentheses appears next to a column or row heading, which signifies that a coded response is needed. The letter corresponds to a list of codes below the table from which the interviewer selects the correct code number and enters it into the cell. For example, in Table A for the column labeled "Religion," interviewers should find the list of codes under "a" in the list of the codes. Here, enter a "1" for householders who are Muslim

and "2" for householders who are Hindu and so on. Note that the code "5 = other _____" shows a line after the word, other. This signifies that when "other" is selected, the interviewer should write-in the religion (other than those listed) of that householder within the cell.

- Write-in Cell - Another response type is a write-in cell. For example, in Table A, for place of birth, we ask interviewers to write in the name of the village/post office that corresponds to the place of birth for each household member.

- Open-Ended Response - The last type is an open-ended response cell. Table D1a contains these cells for questions related to reasons why a respondent left their origin and why they preferred a specific destination. In the open-ended cells, record verbatim responses. Please use the margins of the page or extra paper (which will be provided) if needed to record the response verbatim and clearly indicate which cell this answer corresponds with.

- No response - Shaded cells are indicated with grey shading within a cell. In these cases, no response needs to be recorded. In most cases a shaded cell will be used to indicate that a response option does not apply to a particular question. For example, in Table G1, when a respondent's relation to the household head is mother, sex is not recorded.

B. CONVENTIONS

1. Locations
- Throughout the survey you will be asked to report information about locations. For example, this may be where the respondent was living at a particular time, where he migrated to, or where a business was located. Unless instructed otherwise, you should report the following location information: village/mohalla, union, upazila, and district. If the respondent provides a location that is the same as the present location (i.e., the village in which the interview is being collected), you may write "TV" or "this village".

2. Duration Responses
- Current: Write: "TP" which stands for "to the present"

- All other duration responses follow the format "yy.mm" where "yy" stands for years and "mm" for months. For example, "1.06" means one year and six months, "0.11" means eleven months, "12.00" means twelve years, "1.00" means one year. In the case of whole years, it is not necessary to write the zeros, so that one or twelve years may be simply written "1" or "12." It is important to maintain this format. If someone writes "0.1", it means ten months and not one month as any interviewer would understand it; thus it is better to write it as "0.10". For cases that have less than ten months, it is important to insert a zero before "0.05" to mean five months and not "0.5".

3. Missing Data
Missing data can cause major problems during analysis; therefore, all cells in the BEMS must have a response. If an answer is not provided by the respondent you should use one of the following non-response codes:

- **Not Applicable (NA)** - If a question or table does not apply to the respondent, indicate this by writing NA in the cell. For example, if a person listed in Table A is deceased, write NA for questions a.13 – a.16. If an entire table does not apply to the household, for example in Table D1 if neither the head nor spouse have migratory experience within Bangladesh, cross the entire table out. (*Code for data entry =9999*)

- **Don't know (DK)** - If the respondent does not know the answer to a question or cannot recall, use this code DK. For example, in Table D1c, if the respondent knows that a household member had a migratory experience but does not know the compensation he or she received for work during this trip, the interviewer would enter DK in the cells under compensation. *(Code for data entry = 9998)*

- **Refuses to Answer (REF)** - If the respondent chooses not to answer a question, indicate this with the code RA. You should never pressure the respondent to answer if he does not wish to answer a question. *(Code for data entry = 9997)*

- **Respondent not available (RNA)** –This code should be used in cases when questions are intended for a particular respondent, but that respondent is unavailable. For example, Table Q3 asks sensitive questions about an individual's psychological health. If the head or spouse is not available to answer these questions him or herself, use this code. If a question is not sensitive and another persona in the household can provide that information (such as in Table D2a), then you should collect this information from another household member. If the intended respondent is not available and nobody else in the household can answer a question, use RNA. *(For data entry: These instructions are given for the enumerators only. During data entry variables will be skipped if respondent is not available.)*

4. Other
- The ethnosurvey is designed to interview "family" as a unit. Thus, if the household has only one person or the family that lives there is only integrated by siblings, friends, cousins, but it does not have a household head such as a father or a mother, that household does not get interviewed.

- Households that currently live in India or other countries will be interviewed only if the household and/or spouse is living in the community at the time of the survey.

- If at the time of the survey there are people visiting temporarily from abroad (i.e., nephews, nieces, aunts, uncles, etc.) who do not belong to the directly family (such as head, spouse, and children), those persons should not be included in the survey because they are not part of the usual family unit which is being interviewed.

III. Ethnosurvey Protocol

A. APPROACHING PROSPECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS

Firstly we listed all households by doing community census in regarding villages. At this time we collected some information like name of household head, occupation, father/husband's name, household's landmark, bari's name, hh size, and GPS location. And make a sketch map including all households and environment of village.

Prior to your field visit, a supervising member of the research team will provide detailed information about the households who will be invited to participate in the survey following the community census . Interviewers will receive a list of names and addresses. Be sure to confirm this procedure prior to going out into the field.

Once you have identified the household selected for the survey, approach the household and seek out the household head. After introducing yourself, confirm that you are at the right household. If they are not the correct household, thank them for their time and move on.

Once you have confirmed that this is the correct household, it is necessary to obtain informed consent from both the household head and spouse prior to beginning the interview. Informed consent means that the potential participant has been informed about the details and risks of participating in the study and agrees, or consents, to participate. Informed consent is a key tool for protecting the welfare of research participants.

Consent will be obtained in written form. If the participant is literate, hand the participant a written consent form and read it aloud so that the participant can follow along. Ask him or her to sign the form if he or she agrees to participate.

If the participant is not literate, request that he or she select a witness and ask that witness to read the consent form to the potential participant. If he/she agrees to participate, then the witness should sign the consent form on his/her behalf.

The interviewer should clarify the consent form and answer other questions about the study, but under no circumstances should the interviewer influence the informed consent process. If you do not know the answer to a question, ask a field supervisor or senior member of the project team. If necessary, you can reschedule the interview to ensure that all of the participant's questions have been answered prior to starting the interview.

If the participant refuses to participate, thank them for their time and ask if they could give you a reason as to why they do not want to participate in the survey. Then move to the next household. Do not further encourage him or her to participate.

If the participant agrees to participate, ask him or her if now is a good time or if you should come back again later. If they wish to do the survey later, record the date and time that you should return on the cover sheet of the survey and return at that time.

Use Disposition Tables 1-3 to indicate if the respondents were available and if they consented to participate in the survey. If the family was not in the home after three visits, talk to the neighbors to gather more information about their whereabouts and indicate this in Disposition Table 1. If the family is not available after three visits to the home, mark the interview as incomplete on the cover sheet.

If the household head is not available or refuses to complete the interview, indicate his/her reason in Disposition Table 2. If others in the household are willing to be interviewed, you may proceed with the interview. Collect as much information as is possible from other knowledgeable members of the household (see individual table instructions).

If the spouse is not available or refuses to complete the interview, indicate his/her reason in Disposition Table 3. If others in the household are willing to be interviewed, you may proceed with the interview. Collect as much information as is possible from other knowledgeable members of the household (see individual table instructions).

B. ADMINISTERING THE SURVEY

Once the individual has consented to participate and a time has been arranged, ask the person where he or she would like to do the interview. Complete the cover sheet of the survey and Disposition Tables before beginning.

[IF YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO AUDIO RECORD THE INTERVIEW: Turn on the audio recorder prior to starting the interview. Speak into the audio recorder the date, time, the name of the village, and the householdID #.]

In most cases the key informant will be the household head. Instructions for identifying household heads can be found in Table A in this manual. However, data for some tables will be collected from both the household heads and their spouses. When information is needed from both the head and the spouse, it must be collected from each person separately. That means these questions must be asked of heads and spouses when they are not in the presence of one another.

Begin administering the survey starting with Table A and continuing through Table T. After you have asked all questions in the survey, tell the participant that the interview is over. Ask him or her if he has any questions about what you have discussed. After you have answered any remaining questions, thank the participant for the time.

Some specific issues related to administering the survey are provided below:

1. Jumping Ahead
The ethnographic interview/guided conversation may occur in any order. It need not occur in the order of the tables. If the conversation flows more naturally by jumping ahead, that is fine so long as all tables are covered and all cells are enumerated before the interview is concluded.

2. Skipping Questions
It is important that you ask the participant all questions and that you enumerate all cells that appear in the survey. If an answer is not provided, use the missing data codes described in section II-B. Some questions are similar and, therefore, may feel redundant. In these cases, simply explain to participants that we want to be sure that we understand the situation and then continue to ask the question.

If the participant chooses to end the survey early, indicate that point on the survey form that the participant ended the survey. Thank the participant for their time.

3. Dealing with Sensitive Material
Some questions in the BEMS may be difficult or painful for the respondent to discuss, such as thinking back to the last cyclone. Take care in interacting with respondents by showing compassion if they express discomfort in answering the questions. Also, use your best judgment if a respondent becomes upset during the interview. Respondents can skip any question they feel uncomfortable answering or can stop the interview at any time if they do not wish to continue. Remember to respect their decision to skip questions or stop interviews. Be concerned about the safety and well-being of respondents.

C. COMPLETING THE SURVEY FORM

The interviewer will record the participant's responses on the questionnaire form. Complete each cell in the tables, indicating NA, UNK, and RA responses where needed. If, for some reason, a response cannot be provided directly in a cell, use the extra paper that is provided and clearly indicate for which cell that content applies.

After the interview is complete, the interviewer should look over the survey form. Ensure that all responses are recorded correctly and all cells have been completed or indicate otherwise. If you have any clarification questions for the participant, you may return to ask him or her to provide clarification.

Once the survey form is complete, submit it to the field supervisor who will keep track of all completed surveys.

D. PROTECTING CONFIDENTIALITY

Some of the topics discussed are sensitive in nature, such as questions about income, health and psychological distress. It is of utmost importance to treat the data collected as confidential and ensure that only the interview team has access to these documents and recordings. Additionally, the list of participant IDs and GIS coordinates should be kept in separate folders from survey documents at all time.

If for some reason you lose or misplace a data sheet, report this to the field supervisor as soon as possible. After questionnaires are reviewed and approved by the supervisor, they will be kept in a secured location and then be transported to Dhaka for data entry.

IV. Detailed Explanation of Survey Tables

This section provides an overview of how to complete each table in the survey.

COVER PAGE

Before starting the survey, the interviewer should complete the cover page of the ethnosurvey. This sheet collects basic information on the location of the selected household and time/date of the interview. To begin with, fill out the date of the interview in the space provided. Then, record the village or city name, para or mohalla name, and union or ward number, whichever is applicable. Write NA in spaces that are not applicable. Then, make note of mauza, followed by police station/thana, upazila, district, and division, where the mauza is located. Write down the name of the interviewer in the separate space provided. It is important that the interviewer writes down the household number from the mauza census. The interviewer should then mark the status of the survey as complete, incomplete or refusal. Additional details regarding the number of attempts made to interview the selected household should be noted. Furthermore, the interviewer could take notes that may be relevant to the survey in the space provided. Finally, spaces to make note of when the interview started and ended are provided.

Also, there is a separate box on the cover page, which should be filled by the field supervisor. It should include village number and household number.

DISPOSITION TABLES

Use disposition Tables 1-3 to indicate whether you have made contact with someone from the household and if the household head and spouse have consented to be interviewed. If the family has traveled to somewhere outside of the village, gather more information from neighbors and enter this information into Disposition Table 1. If the head or spouse refuses or is unable to participate in the interview, indicate this in Dispositions Tables 2 and 3.

SECTION A

The table in Section A is designed to collect information on personal and family background, the make-up of the household, and the household's income/wealth. This information will help us to characterize the respondent's background, family support network, and access to financial resources.

Table A: Background Information
Table A seeks to identify and collect basic information about household members and all of the children of the household head, even when some may have died or are no longer living in the household.

Definition of the Head - Begin by identifying the head of the household. The interviewer determines who is the household head according to the following rules:

1. In the case of a couple, the head is the man unless he is incapable of responding (for example, he has Alzheimer's disease).

2. If a woman says she is married or in a union, but she does not live with her partner, then the head is chosen according to the following rules:

    a. The husband is the head if the wife knows enough about the life of her husband to answer the questions in Tables L, M, N and O.

    b. The wife is the household head when her husband is migrating and she does not know enough to reconstruct his labor and migration histories. In these cases, the husband appears in Table A (SPOUSE), but in the column HOUSEHOLD MEMBER fill in "no".

3. Elderly heads: If we can help it, we do not want very old people to be household heads, unless they have migration experience and can remember it enough to reconstruct their labor and migration histories. Often times, the interviewer finds a 70-year-old woman or man living with one or more of her children. In this case, the interviewer decides which of the children to make the head by asking general questions regarding who in the household makes most decisions. Between a son and a daughter, the male is preferred. However, between a migrant child and a non-migrant child, the migrant is preferred regardless of sex.

    NOTE: The head should be a native of the country under study.

People to include in Table A–Include the following people in Table A:

- All people currently living in the household dwelling;

- The head, spouse, or any children of the head who have moved out of the household dwelling;

- The head, spouse, or any children of the head who have died.

These people should be listed in order: number 1 is always the head, next is the spouse, then the children from oldest to youngest (including ones that have died), and finally other people that live in the house (in any order).

The respondent does not always name her/his children in order from oldest to youngest, in which case the interviewer should change the order of the numbers at the left of each cell, and make a note in the margin that will be clearly visible to the data entry specialist.

Table Components
- *Given Name* - The information the respondent provides is confidential; therefore it is preferable to avoid asking for people's names. However, if it is necessary to record a person's first name, then please do so in a way that ensures each household member is unique. Subsequently, during data entry a unique person number will be assigned to that individual and the name will be removed. It is good to emphasize to the respondent that the names are only being written down to avoid confusion during the interview.

- *Gender* - For this question, circle M (Male) or F (Female) that corresponds to the gender of participants from your observation. Do not ask the respondent for his/her gender.

- *Ethnicity* - Based on the response, interviewers should choose one of the options in the cell. For example, if the household head mentions that he or she is Bengali, circle 1 in the row corresponding to the household head.

- *Religion* - Based on the response, interviewers should choose one of the options provided and record its corresponding code in the cell. For example, if the household head mentions that he or she practices Islam, write 1 in the corresponding row under Religion column.

- *Relationship to Head* - Record the code number corresponding to the indicated relationship. This relationship is always specified with respect to the head such as spouse, son, daughter-in-law, etc. Regarding children, it is necessary to differentiate between biological children of the head and spouse together, adopted children, and those that are solely the biological children of the wife using the following terms: son/daughter, adopted son/daughter, and stepson/stepdaughter, respectively.

- *Currently living in the household*– Note whether or not the person currently lives in the household dwelling being surveyed. (See the section above titled: "People to Include in Table A."This describes all people who should be listed in Table A, including those that do not currently live in the household dwelling.) If the person is currently living in the household dwelling circle "Yes". If the person is living at a residence outside of the household dwelling circle "No".

- *Year of birth* - Sometimes it is more effective to ask the people's ages, especially for younger ones, and then calculate the years of birth. Elderly people tend to report their ages and the ages of others incorrectly. Elderly people are especially prone to be inconsistent. To facilitate the collection of these data it is important to help the respondent to relate dates to other events in her/his life or historical dates. This is a rule that should be taken into account in other parts of the questionnaire where we ask for dates. *Refer to the life history calendar if needed.*

- *Year of death* – Record the year of death of all household members who have passed away. This includes the deaths of infants or young children so that we can capture infant mortality. . Given the nature of the subject, it is important to be discrete when asking this question. It is preferable to ask the question in a positive way, by asking if all of the children are alive and leaving the respondent to answer "no" if a child has died. If a person has died, the interviewers must mark the cells corresponding to her/his marital status, years of education, and principal economic activity as NA.

- *Place of birth (Village & Post Office)* - For rural areas and towns it is very important to identify the village and post office that it belongs to since it is often difficult to find these communities on the map. For urban neighborhoods, it is important to specify in which city the household members live in order to locate them retrospectively.

- *Marital Status* – Definitions of the codes are as follows:

    o *Currently Married*: A married person is someone who has been formally united by a religious or civil marriage ceremony. In the case of women who say they are married but do not live with their husbands, the respondent should be asked to confirm: "If your husband doesn't live here, are you married or separated?" If the woman responds that she is not separated, record her response as married.

    o *Divorced/Separated/Deserted*: A divorced person is someone who has been granted a legal divorce and has not begun a new relationship since then. A separated person is someone who has physically separated from her/his spouse without being granted a legal divorce and has not begun a new relationship. A deserted person is someone who was abandoned by her/his spouse, but has not been granted a legal divorce and has not begun a new relationship.

    o *Widowed/widower*: A widow/widower is a person who has lost her/his partner and has not begun another relationship since the death of the partner.

    o *Never married*: Never married person is a single person who has never been formally united by a religious or civil marriage ceremony. Occasionally respondents identify themselves as single again after a divorce, separation, desertion or the death of their

partner. In these cases, even when the respondent identifies herself/himself as single or never married, it should be recorded as divorced/separated/deserted or widowed/widower, as appropriate.

- *If ever married, year of first marriage*- If respondent is or was married, enter the year of their first marriage (yyyy).

- *Can you write a letter if over the age of 9?* - This question captures the literacy status of the household members. The response codes are provided in the cell. Circle "1" if the respondent says he or she can write a letter and"2" if the respondent cannot. If household member is under the age of 9, code N/A.

- *Level of education* - Record the level of education by referring to the list of codes provided. For current students, record the highest level completed and not the level or degree currently pursuing.

- *Main livelihood/occupation if over the age of 9* – Record the appropriate code from the provided list at the bottom of the table. Keep in mind that we are interested in *main* livelihood although household members may engage in multiple and simultaneous livelihood activities. If someone considers himself to be a carpenter by profession but currently works as a fisherman, write-in fisherman. If a woman does not work because she stays home to take care of the household, her occupation is homemaker. If an elderly person does not work anymore, fill in retired, and use the term pensioner only if s/he receives a pension. Therefore, it is important in the case of elderly people to ask whether or not they receive a pension. For disabled people, fill in disabled, or if they receive some money every month because of their disability, write pension for disability. If the household member is a child under the age of 10 write NA in the cell for this question. Student should be included in this column.

- *Who informed?* - Write down the person number of the individual from Table A who is the principal informant in the interview.

SECTION B

The two tables in this section are meant to gather information about the marital history of the household head and his or her spouse. Refer to Table A for definition of response options for marital status.

Tables B1 – B2: Marital History of Household Head; Marital History of Spouse
These tables document the marital history of the household head (Table B1) and the spouse (B2). Each relationship occupies a line. The current union should contain NA in the cells corresponding to "year ended" and "reason ended." Record up to four unions for each of the respondents. If a head of household currently has more than one spouse complete Table B2 for his/her first spouse. IMPORTANT: This information should be collected from the head and spouse at a separate time and place.

Table Components
- *Starting year* - Record the year of the union. Refer to the life history calendar if needed.

- *Year ended* - Record the year in which the marriage ended either formally with divorce or informally through separation, desertion, death or remarriage.

- *Cause of dissolution* - Record the main reason the marriage ended using the response codes provided. If reasons other than those in the options are given, record "6" and specify in the space provided in the code list.

SECTION D

Section D collects critical information about migration experience within Bangladesh (internal migration), migration to India, and migration to other countries. All migration trips are defined by a change of residence to a destination outside of the Upazilla of the person's origin household for a period of three months or more.

The tables in Section D document the total number of trips taken by the household head and spouse listed in Table A, and include general information about the first, second to last, and last (most recent) trips. In addition, three tables in Section D (Tables D1c, D2c, and D3c) ask about trips made by other members of the household dwelling (i.e., not the head or spouse).

The tables in Section D are categorized as internal trips (made within Bangladesh), trips to India, and trips to other countries. Some general rules apply to all of these categories of tables.

1. A migrant trip is defined as when a person establishes a new residence at a destination outside of his/her origin community for at least three months. Cases in which the person travels to visit relatives, to go shopping or to obtain health services would not be considered a migrant trip because the person did not establish their residence at the destination.

2. The origin community is defined as the Upazilla where the mother was living at the time of the person's birth. If the mother traveled to another place like a maternal home or city hospital just to have her child, the origin community would be the Upazilla where the mother was living prior to giving birth, not the location of the maternal home or city hospital.

3. Return trips to the household's origin community are <u>not</u> counted as migrant trips.

4. Many households make seasonal migration trips in which they travel to a destination nearly every year to live and work. Each of these trips to the destination is a migrant trip.

Definition of internal migrant trip (Internal migrant trips are recorded in Tables D1 – D1c)
The definition of an internal migration trip is when someone changes her/his place of residence to a destination within Bangladesh that is outside of his or her origin community (i.e., origin Upazilla).

Example 1: A person moves from their origin community to another place outside of their origin Upazilla in Bangladesh, and then returns to their origin community one year later. This person has made one internal migrant trip.

Example 2: A person moves from their origin community to a destination outside of their origin (e.g., Dhaka) and sets up residence. Next this person moves from Dhaka to another destination outside of their origin (e.g.Sylhet) and sets up residence. This person has made two internal migrant trips.

Table D1: Migratory Experience of Household Head and Spouse within Bangladesh
<u>*Table Components*</u>
*   *Number in A* and *Given Name* - Household head and spouse are already included in table. If the head or spouse has not migrated within Bangladesh, write "NA" in this section.

*   *Total # of trips* - In this column, write down the total number of trips within Bangladesh the household head and spouse have undertaken so far. Here, we want the respondent to report the number of lifetime trips as accurately as possible and it is important that he or she is given sufficient time to recall earlier trips. You will need to have a conversation with the respondent to help him/her count the number of lifetime trips he/she has taken. Remember that return trips do not count, so ask the respondent to tell you how many times they have **<u>left</u>** their place of origin. *Refer to the life history calendar if needed.*

*   *Trip* - In this section of the table, collect information on the first, second to last, and last trip for household head and spouse. NOTE: In those cases with only one internal migration trip, this will

be recorded as the last trip and put a line through other trips. Floating labour trip will also counted as migrant trip and those who settle in destination anyhow, like floating labour hostel.

- *Place of destination (village and post office)* - Enter the **principal** place to which the respondent traveled. Fill in the [location information].

In some cases it is difficult to identify the principal place of destination. For example, a respondent may leave his origin and go to Khulna City to live and work. But, he may sometimes travel outside of Khulna City to work as a day laborer for a few days at a time. In this case the principal place of destination would be Khulna City. **You will need to prompt the respondent to determine if he had a principal place that he lived, despite the fact that he may have worked in multiple locations during this migrant trip.**

There may be rare cases in which you are truly unable to determine a principal place of destination. For example, a migrant leaves his Upazilla to work as an agricultural day laborer. He may move from farm to farm in different Upazillas every few days. In some cases he may even take work in his origin Upazilla. In this case you may enter "transient" as the principal place of destination.

- *Month and Year of arrival* - This refers to the month and year in which the respondent began to live in the place specified under PLACE OF DESTINATION.

- *Duration of stay* - Write down the amount of time (yy.mm) that the respondent stayed at the PLACE OF DESTINATION specified for the trip. See CONVENTIONS, at the beginning of this document regarding the notation used for duration. If the person is still living in the specified place, the duration is TP ("To the present.")

Important: Take the question literally. The question asks, "how long the person stayed" in the place in question since s/he arrived and until s/he left. Suppose a person arrived in Sylhet in 1970, left in 1980 for Malaysia, and returned to Sylhet in 1990. The duration of the internal migration trip corresponding to her/his arrival in Sylhet in 1970 is 10 years, from 1970-1980. If the person were to set up a residence in Sylhet after returning from Malaysia in 1990, this would be entered as a different internal trip than the previous one.

- *Main livelihood / Occupation* – Record the appropriate code from the provided list at the bottom of the table. Keep in mind that we are interested in *main* livelihood although household members may engage in multiple and simultaneous livelihood activities. If someone considers himself to be a carpenter by profession but currently works as a fisherman, write-in fisherman. If a woman does not work because she stays home to take care of the household, her occupation is homemaker. If an elderly person does not work anymore, fill in retired, and use the term pensioner only if s/he receives a pension. Therefore, it is important in the case of elderly people to ask whether or not they receive a pension. For disabled people, fill in disabled, or if they receive some money every month because of their disability, write pension for disability.

- *Compensation (in Taka)* - Under Taka, record the amount of wage or salary received from the main livelihood/occupation. If paid in form other than Taka, include description of the form of payment and amount received under "other" (e.g. 10 kg of rice, clothes, etc.). The unit refers to the frequency of the payment. Choose appropriate unit from the codes provided. For pensioners, we do not want to know the total sum of the pension, but rather what they were earning when they were working. For merchants or people without a fixed salary, ask them to estimate approximately how much they earn, for example, in a month's time (if they insist that they cannot estimate, fill in UNK.)

Note that compensation should be recorded according to the following rules:

1. For the first trip: Write down the initial compensation that the respondent received when s/he began to work at the specified job, in essence, her/his first compensation.

2. For the second to last trip: Write down the compensation that the respondent received when s/he stopped working at the specified job.

3. For the last trip: Write down the final compensation that the respondent received when s/he stopped working at the specified job. Or write down the current compensation if the person is still working at the same job.

Table D1c

This table collects information about migration experience within Bangladesh of household members, other than the household head and spouse. If no other household members have migrated within Bangladesh, write "NA" and skip to the next table.

Table Components

- *Number in A and Name* - List household members (besides household head and spouse) from Table A who have at least one internal migration experience.

- *Relation to head*- Record the code number corresponding to the indicated relationship from the response options provided. This relationship is always specified with respect to the head such as spouse, son, daughter-in-law, etc.

- *Total number of trips* – In this column, write down the total number of trips within Bangladesh each household member has undertaken so far. Here, we want the respondent to report the number of lifetime trips as accurately as possible and it is important that the respondent is given sufficient time to recall the earlier trips. *Refer to the life history calendar if needed.*

- *Trip* - In this section of the table, collect information on the first, second to last, and last trip NOTE: In those cases with only one internal migration trip, this will be recorded as the last trip and put a line through other trips.

- *Place of destination (village and post office)* - Enter the **principal** place to which the respondent traveled. Fill in the village name and post office to identify this place.

  In some cases it is difficult to identify the principal place of destination. For example, a respondent may leave his origin and go to Khulna City to live and work. But, he may sometimes travel outside of Khulna City to work as a day laborer for a few days at a time. In this case the principal place of destination would be Khulna City. **You will need to prompt the respondent to determine if he had a principal place that he lived, despite the fact that he may have worked in multiple locations during this migrant trip.**

  There may be rare cases in which you are truly unable to determine a principal place of destination. For example, a migrant leaves his Upazilla to work as an agricultural day laborer. He may move from farm to farm in different Upazillas every few days. In some cases he may even take work in his origin Upazilla. In this case you may enter "transient" as the principal place of destination.

- *Month and Year of arrival* - This refers to the month and year in which the respondent began to live in the place specified under PLACE OF DESTINATION.

- *Duration of stay* - Write down the amount of time (yy.mm) that the respondent stayed at the PLACE OF DESTINATION specified for the trip. See CONVENTIONS, at the beginning of this document regarding the notation used for duration. If the person is still living in the specified place, the duration is TP ("To the present.")

- Important: Take the question literally. The question asks, "how long the person stayed" in the place in question since s/he arrived and until s/he left. Suppose a person arrived in Sylhet in 1970, left in 1980 for Malaysia, and returned to Sylhet in 1990. The duration of the internal migration trip corresponding to her/his arrival in Sylhet in 1970 is 10 years, from 1970-1980. If the person were to set up a residence in Sylhet after returning from Malaysia in 1990, this would be entered as a different internal trip than the previous one.

- *Primary Purpose of trip* –Use the codes provided. Only choose one response. If the respondent provides a reason not in the list of codes enter that response verbatim in the margin of the page clearly indicating which cell it corresponds to.

- *Main livelihood / Occupation*– Record the appropriate code from the provided list at the bottom of the table. Keep in mind that we are interested in *main* livelihood although household members may engage in multiple and simultaneous livelihood activities. If someone considers himself to be a carpenter by profession but currently works as a fisherman, write-in fisherman. If a woman does not work because she stays home to take care of the household, her occupation is homemaker. If an elderly person does not work anymore, fill in retired, and use the term pensioner only if s/he receives a pension. Therefore, it is important in the case of elderly people to ask whether or not they receive a pension. For disabled people, fill in disabled, or if they receive some money every month because of their disability, write pension for disability.

- *Compensation*- UnderTaka, record the amount of wage or salary received from the main livelihood/occupation. The unit refers to the frequency of the payment. Choose appropriate unit from the codes provided. For pensioners, we do not want to know the total sum of the pension, but rather what they were earning when they were working. For merchants or people without a fixed salary, ask them to estimate approximately how much they earn, for example, in a month's time (if they insist that they cannot estimate, fill in UNK.). If the person was paid in a form other than Taka, indicate this by selecting "Yes" in the column labeled "Other (material).

  Note that compensation should be recorded according to the following rules:

  1. For the first trip: Write down the initial compensation that the respondent received when s/he began to work at the specified job, in essence, her/his first compensation.

  2. For the second to last trip: Write down the compensation that the respondent received when s/he stopped working at the specified job.

  3. For the last trip: Record the final compensation that the respondent received when s/he stopped working at the specified job, or record the current compensation if the person is still working at the same job.

SECTION D; TABLES D2 – D2C (TRIPS TO INDIA)

Definition of a trip to INDIA
The definition of a migrant trip to India is when someone changes her/his place of residence to a destination within India.

Example 1: A person moves from their origin community to a destination in India and sets up a residence. This person then returns to their origin community one year later. This person has made one migrant trip to India.

Example 2: A person moves from their origin community to a destination in India and sets up a residence. Next, this person moves to a destination in Bangladesh outside of his/her origin community, and sets up

a residence. Finally, this person returns to his/her origin community and sets up a residence. This person has made one migrant trip to India and one internal migrant trip.

Tables D2-D2ccollects information about migrant trip to India for all people listed in Table A. If no trip has been made by household head or spouse to India, write NA on these tables.

Many respondents in our study area travelled to India during the liberation war to take refuge in government-sponsored shelter or informal settlements. This would be counted as a trip to India and should be included in Tables D2 – D2c.

Table D2
Table D2 pertains only to household head and spouse if they have made a trip to India at some point in time. If the head or spouse have not traveled to the INDIA, that portion of the table may be crossed out and marked NA.

Most components of Table D2 are identical to D1. Please see instructions for Table D1 for how to complete Table D2 Some additional clarifications related specifically to Table D2 are offered below:

- *Destination* - In this table, write down the city and state corresponding to the place in India where the respondent spent the majority of the trip. For example, if the respondent arrived first in Calcutta in West Bengal state, and after two weeks moved to Patna in Bihar state where s/he found a job, write down Patna, Bihar as the destination. Neighborhood or other subdivision names smaller than city or town names are not acceptable.

- *Documentation* - This question refers to the type of documentation that the person had during the trip. Respondents may change their documentation status during their stay, but in this table we are interested in the type of documentation that the person had when they first entered the destination. In the "doc" column, make note of the travel document used when traveling to India using the codes provided. If travel documents other than those listed in the response options were used, code as 5 and specify the kind of document in the space provided. In the visa column, code the response based on the options provided. If the response does not match with one of the options provided, code as 5 and indicate the type in the space provided.

- *Main livelihood / Occupation* - As in the case of internal migration, this question refers to the occupation held during the majority of the time spent in the destination. We always prefer to document paid work rather than periods outside of the labor force (see the sub-paragraph about the ***Main Livelihood / Occupation*** in the notes on Table D1).

NOTE: When a person has only taken one trip to the INDIA, it should be record as first trip and draw line through other trips.

Table D2c
For DOCUMENTATION, SEE TABLE D2. FOR ALL OTHER TABLE COMPONENTS, SEE TABLE D1C.

SECTION D; TABLES D3 – D3C (TRIPS TO OTHER COUNTRIES)

Definition of a trip to OTHER COUNTRIES
The definition of another country migrant trip is when someone changes her/his place of residence to a destination within a country outside of Bangladesh or India.

Example 1: A person moves from their origin community to a destination in Saudi Arabia and sets up a residence. This person then returns to their origin community one year later. This person has made one other country migrant trip.

Example 2: A person moves from their origin community to Saudi Arabia and sets up a residence. Next this person moves to Malaysia and sets up a residence. This person has made two other country migrant trips.

Example 3: A person moves from their origin community to Malaysia, sets up a residence, and then returns home (origin community) after some time. Next this person moves to India and sets up a residence. Later this person moves to a community in Bangladesh outside of their origin community and sets up a residence. Finally, this person returns to their origin community and sets up a residence. This person has made one other country migrant trip, one migrant trip to India, and one internal migrant trip.

Table D3
SEE TABLE D1 AND D2.

*NOTE: DESTINATION SHOULD BE RECORDED AS COUNTRY/CITY

Table D3c
SEE TABLE D1C AND D2C

SECTION K: PLANNED BUT NOT EXECUTED MIGRATION TRIPS

This section records information about migration trips that the household head and spouse planned but did not execute. We define planned trips as those for which an individual had formulated a concrete plan (even if he plan was not yet complete) *and* had engaged in actions to prepare for that plan. For example, if the head was actively saving money to make a trip to Dhaka or had applied for a job at a garment factory in Khulna, both of these would qualify as planned trips because they both involve concrete plans and in both instances the head had taken steps to realize those plans (i.e., saved money or applied for a job).

Alternatively, instances for which the respondent did not have any concrete plans or had not taken any actions to realize those plans would not qualify as a planned trip for the purpose of this table. For example, if the head desires to move his family to India one day but has not developed any specific plans (e.g., location, a job, etc.) and/or the respondent had not begun taking action to prepare for this trip (e.g., saving money, arranging for a place to live) it would not be recorded in this section.

In addition, if the plans were completed (i.e., a migration trip was actually executed), it would not be recorded in this table.

If a planned trip is still in progress, i.e., the respondent is still preparing but has not yet completed the trip, you should record it in this table.

Table K1: Household head's planned but not executed migration within Bangladesh
All questions are asked for any current plans as well as the first plans that the respondent made.

Table Components
- *Start and end years of the plans to migrate* – Write in the year that the plans started and the year that the plans were abandoned. Use approximate years if the respondent cannot recall and use the life history calendar to assist. For current plans leave the end year blank.

- *Place within Bangladesh aimed for*– Enter the name of the planned destination city or town.

- *For what reasons did you want to leave the village/city where you were living at this time***?** – Allow the respondent to answer freely, without prompting. Probe for more detail or clarification

if needed. Use the codes provided to record their response. If the respondent provides a response not in the list of codes, enter that response verbatim in the cell or margin.

- *For what reasons did you prefer to go to the "Place aimed for" rather than to another city in Bangladesh*- "Place aimed for" refers to the planned destination in Bangladesh. SEE PREVIOUS INSTRUCTIONS.

- *What precise steps have you undertaken to reach "city aimed for"***?** – Use the codes under superscript "a". Multiple codes are allowed; indicate all that apply.

According to you, for what reasons have you not (yet) been successful in getting to this city? – Use the codes provided to record their response. If the respondent provides a response not in the list of codes, enter that response verbatim in the cell or margin.

Table K2: Household head's planned but not executed migration attempts outside Bangladesh
This table refers to any of the household head's planned but not executed migration trips outside of Bangladesh including, but not limited to, India.

FOR INSTRUCTIONS, SEE TABLE K1

SECTION F – LIVELIHOOD AND LABOR HISTORY

These tables document the labor histories of the head and the spouse and collect some basic data on other livelihood activities. These tables should document the livelihood history from its beginning at age 13 up until the time of the survey.

Table F1a and F1b Women's Work
This table is applicable when the respondent is female. We know that women sometimes choose not to report economic livelihood activities or they may not think that they work counts as a livelihood activity. These questions are designed to prompt and encourage female respondents to report this type of information. Use these questions to encourage the woman to report work other than housework. We define "housework" as work that does not receive a monetary or material wage.

For example, if the spouse makes some pottery in her spare time or during festivals and sells them to a local store in exchange for grocery, then pottery making falls under work and must be reported in Table F2b. In addition, if the spouse rears chickens to sell at market, this would also be reported in Table F2b.

You should ask the questions in F1a and F2a only if the respondent is female. If the respondent is male, skip to the next table (i.e., F1b or F2b).

Tables F1b - Livelihood history of household head including first job
Table F1b documents livelihood history of the household head.

Table Components

- *Source of Livelihood*–Begin this table by entering the appropriate code corresponding to the first job or source of livelihood that the respondent ever had. The list of occupations/sources of livelihood is provided at the bottom of the table. Then, list the subsequent livelihood activities using the code list in chronological order down the column such that the first row corresponds to the first livelihood activity and the last one to the current or most recent one.

Source of livelihood includes any activity for which the respondent received either monetary or non-monetary compensation. Examples of non-monetary compensation include payment in food, clothes and household goods as well as food wages from food-for-work programs.

NOTE: It is not necessary to create another line when the respondent simply changes jobs but remains within the same occupation unless something else has changed (place, formal/informal status, or visa status if abroad).For example, if the respondent worked in a garment factory and then changed jobs to doing the same thing in another factory, just add the durations spent in each job and write it in a single line.

For seasonal livelihood activities, the aforementioned rules apply as well. For example, if a person fished seasonally for 20 years but went at the same time every year and to the same place, that would be one entry. However, if the person fished for 10 years, stopped for 2 years, and then returned to fishing, that would be entered as two separate livelihoods. Also, if a fisherman fished in the Sunderban at the same time of year every year for 10 years and then in the 11th year started going North to fish, that would also be entered as two separate livelihoods in the table.

Gaps in the labor history must be avoided even when the person has been outside of the labor force for some period of time. In this case, write inactive and specify the cause in case it is due to an accident or physical or mental incapacity. If years are left unaccounted for in the labor history, the computer will automatically assign these periods to outside of the labor market. Therefore if a person has always worked but there are periods of time in which we cannot specify what kind of works/he was doing, then for these periods write UNK. If the person cares for the home, write "homemaker."

As in Table A, if someone is a pensioner, indicate this with the code pensioner, leaving the code retired only for those who no longer work and do not receive a pension. For pensioners, clearly we need to know the year in which the person began to receive a pension. If a person has a pension and also works, it is preferable to identify this person as just a pensioner, and fill in the salary of the last job held before receiving the pension in the corresponding cell.

- *Year Began* - In this column, record the year in which the respondent began the livelihood activity indicated in the corresponding row.

If a person held multiple jobs, code as follows. If the respondent was a farmer from 1976 to1990 and from 1987 to1990 was also a rickshaw driver, then code"2"on the first line for farmer with 1976 as the start year and end year as 1987. Then on the second line, enter code "7" for rickshaw driver with year started as 1987 and ended as 1990.

Source of Livelihood	Year Began	Age when began	Year Ended	Place(Sub-district & District)		….
2	1976	37	1987			Code
7	1987	48	1990			Code
15	1990	61	TP			Code

- *Age When Began*–Age is calculated under the assumption that the head was born on the first of January of her/his year of birth. For example, if someone who was born in July of 1960 says the she or he began to working in a brick factory at the beginning of 1980, we write that the respondent was20years old when she or he began this job even though in reality he began at the age of 19.*Refer to the life history calendar if needed.*

SUGGESTION: When beginning to reconstruct the livelihood history of the respondent, it is helpful to memorize her/his year of birth (that was noted down in Table A), or write it down in the margin in to aid in making calculations. The main idea here is to help the respondent to reconstruct her/his work history and not wear her/him out while trying to remember everything.

Constantly play with the year and ages or use one to confirm the other. If the respondent chooses to talk in terms of years, use age to verify the information ("so when you stopped working at the shoe store, you were about 34 years old…") or vice versa.

It may be easier for the respondent to speak in terms of age ("IstoppedworkingwhenIhadtheaccidentwhenIwas62yearsold;""ah, and this was, let'ssee,in1989…right?"). Agility and speed with calculations -- or a small calculator -- are helpful for completing this table.

- *Year Ended* - In this column, record the year in which the household head stopped engaging the specified livelihood activity. Ensure that taking a long leave from the job, holidays and seasonal work that resumes the following year are not confused with termination of the livelihood source. If example, a factory worker may take a leave from work due to accident or other illness for a month and head back to work upon recovery. In such case, do not record it as termination of livelihood activity since it is only temporary. If the business is still ongoing, write NA in this column.

- *Place*–Enter the principal place that the livelihood activity that took place. When referring to livelihood activities in the country of origin, write down the corresponding Village and Upazila. If the livelihood activity was in India, record India and the name of the state. For other countries, write down the name of the country and city.

  In some cases it is difficult to identify the principal place of livelihood. For example, a person may live in his place of origin and work as an agricultural worker in this Upazila. This person may travel outside of his place of origin for work from time-to-time, but the principal location of the livelihood activity is his origin Village and Upazila. **You will need to prompt the respondent to determine what is the principal location during this livelihood activity.**

  There may be rare cases in which you are truly unable to determine a principal location. For example, a person may work as an agricultural day laborer and may move from farm to farm in different Upazilas every few days. In this case you may enter "transient" as the principal place of destination. If "transient" is used enter a description of the country and district or state. If the Source of Livelihood or any other information about the livelihood activity changes during this period you should create a new entry.

- *Employment Status* - Here, we want to know how formal the job is. So, indicate whether the livelihood activity is full-time or part time entering the corresponding codes.

- *Seasonality* - In these columns, we want to capture the nature of livelihood activity, whether it is year round or seasonal. If the respondent answers yes to the question in column F2.7, then proceed to question F2.8. If the respondent answers no, then write NA in column F2.8.

- *Documents in Other Countries*–Circle appropriate code in the cell to indicate the kind of document the respondent had at the start of the livelihood activity. Like job formality, a change in documentation status implies a new line in the livelihood history even though nothing else changes. If documents other than those listed in the response set are reported, code 4 and note the kind of document in the space provided.

- *Compensation* - This cell refers to the compensation received by the person from the livelihood activity specified in the cell Source of Livelihood, and should be reported in Taka. Select yes or no to indicate if non-monetary compensation was provided. The unit refers to the frequency of

the payment. Choose appropriate unit from the codes provided. If the reported unit is not in the response code set, record the answer in the space provided.

For the livelihood activity, write down the initial compensation that the household head received when s/he began to work at the specified job, in essence, her/his first payment (monetary or non-monetary). For subsequent livelihood activities, write down the compensation that the person received when s/he ceased the specified livelihood activity. Write down the current compensation if the person is still working at the same job.

Table F2b Labor history of Spouse including first job
Table F3 corresponds to the spouse. Table F3 should be crossed out if there is no spouse. In case the spouse has not worked throughout her life, then write NA in this table. Remember, to consider the spouse as unemployed, she/he should have been looking for a job.

Student should be listed in table F3.

FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, SEE TABLE F1A.

SECTION E – HISTORY OF BUSINESSES

This section asks about the history of business or other activities that require economic investment from the head or spouse. A business is any kind of activity that implies the sale of goods or services and involves some type of capital investment, even if it is only a small amount. A little stand that sells anything is considered a business. If someone makes her/his own car a taxi, then this is also a business. Babysitting or caring for the elderly is not a business (these activities do not involve capital investment.) Businesses are ordered from the oldest one to the most recent one.

Table E: Information about the history of business or other activities that require economic investment from the head or spouse
<u>Table Components</u>

- *Type of Business* –A list of businesses is provided in the cell. Circle the appropriate code corresponding to the reported type of business. It is the interviewer's responsibility to assign the appropriate code to each business. If none from the list match closely to the reported business, circle "12" and write down the type of business.

- *Year started* (or established) - This refers to the year that the head (or the spouse) bought or set up the business (or the year the s/he bought a part of the business.) If the business is a family inheritance, fill in the year that it was inherited, or the year s/he became the owner. If it is a family business that has not yet been formally inherited but the head actually runs it, write down the year that s/he assumed full responsibility for the business.

- *Year closed / sold* - This refers to the year that the head (or the spouse) ended the business or her/his relationship with it by selling it or her/his part of it, even if the business continued to exist or was purchased by other relatives. If the business is still ongoing, write NA in this column.

- *Reason closed / sold* - In this column, use the codes to indicate the reason that the business closed. If the business did not close write NA. If the respondent provides a response that is not included in the codes, enter that response verbatim in the cell of the table.

- *Number of workers* (family members and other employees) - Fill in the number of workers who are family members and the number of workers who are outside of the family (other workers). If the number of workers fluctuates by season, enter the number of permanent workers for each category.

- *Location* – If the location of the business is the same location as the household is CURRENTLY located, write down 1. If the location of the business is not the same, enter location information.

- *How Financed* - This goal of this question is to find out the primary source of funding for starting up or buying the business. Circle the appropriate code listed in the cell based on the response. If the specified source does not match closely with any of the provided options, circle "8" and note the source in the space provided. Also, note that inheritances may also occur while the person is still alive.

SECTION I – PROPERTY STRUCTURES

Table I: Information about the current house being lived in and other property structures of the household head and/or spouse

Table I contains information about the house where the respondent lives and the history of other properties, past and present, owned by the head and the spouse. Each line refers to a different property, with the first line belonging to the house in which the survey is being conducted. The majority of the cells have a set of options listed at the bottom of the table. The data collected in this table serve as socio-economic indicators of the standard of living of the household being surveyed.

NOTE: This is not a history of the places that the head has lived, rather it is a history of the properties owned, except in the case of the house occupied at the time of the survey which may be either rented or borrowed.

Table Components
- *Type of Property* –Fill in the corresponding code. The code for the first line is always 1 (place of residence), since it refers to the place where the respondent is living at the time of the survey, whether it is a house or apartment that is owned, rented, or borrowed. Codes 2 and 3 are for other properties that may be owned by the head or the spouse in addition to the place of residence.

- *Tenancy* – Fill in the corresponding code. If the structure belongs to someone else who does not live there and the family is allowed to stay, but doesnotpayanyrent,write 4(guest/owned by other relative). If the house is not formally regulated by someone or is illegally inhabited, write "5" (squatter).

- *How financed?* –This question only applies to owned homes, not rented or borrowed from a family member (unless the property has been obtained through inheritance); in these cases the answer will be NA. It is acceptable to have more than one answer. If a property was bought with savings and dowry money, then codes 1 and 3 apply.

- *Year of establishment*– Fill in the year the property or structure was purchased, if the construction was paid for by the head herself/himself. If the property was inherited, fill in the year of death of the previous owner (here, the term that applies is year of purchase). For the current place of residence only, if the house is not owned (it is rented, borrowed, or owned by another relative), then fill in the year that the head began living there.

- *Located Outside village?* – Indicate whether the structure is located within or outside the village where the household is located and where the interview is taking place.

- *Primary Material of Wall Construction* – Fill in the corresponding code. The list of materials included is not exhaustive. Rather, it is a list of materials most commonly used for building houses in Bangladesh and suggests certain socio-economic levels. If the material used for the respondent's house or structure is not shown, record it as "7" and specify the kind of material.

Choose only one code. If more than one material is used, record the material that is primarily used.

- *Primary Material of roof construction* – Indicate the roof material using the codes provided or write in "7" and specify the kind of material. Choose only one code. If more than one material is used, record the material that is primarily used.

- *Primary Type of Floor* –Fill in the corresponding code. Choose only one code. If more than one material is used, record the material that is primarily used.

- *Number of rooms* –A room is any space in the house that is bound by four walls where some specific activity takes place. The following are counted as rooms: bedroom, living room, dining room, kitchen, study, etc. The following spaces are excluded: bathroom, hallway, and any exterior space. If the kitchen and the dining room are one and the same, then this space counts as one room.

- *If rebuilt/major repairs* – If the structure was ever rebuilt in approximately the same location or required major repairs (i.e., rebuilding a portion of the home) enter the year that it was rebuilt / repaired and use the codes to indicate why. If the respondent provides a response not in the list of codes, enter that response verbatim in the cell. If there is no room in the cell of the table use the margin of the page and clearly indicate which cell the response corresponds to.

Table I1: Toilet Facilities
Circle the appropriate code in the cell for the type of toilet facilities used by the ~~male~~ members of the household ~~as well as the female members of the household.~~ Circle"6" (other) none of the provided codes applies and specify the type in the space provided.

SECTION J – HOUSEHOLD SERVICES, AMENITIES, AND REMITTANCES

This section records amenities and services that are available to the household, such as energy sources, water sources, appliances, vehicle holdings, etc. These data will be used to assess the household's socioeconomic status as well as vulnerability associated with water and energy insecurity. Also in this section are questions about the household's perception of their water sources as well as the receipt of any remittances sent from relatives or friends who have migrated.

Table J1: Energy Sources
For each energy source, circle"1" for yes or "2" for no in the cell to indicate whether the source is used by the household. Then, in the following column, circle one or more codes corresponding to the reported purposes of the energy source. However, if a particular energy source is not used by the household, indicate that the purpose is not applicable by drawing a line through that cell and writing "NA."

If the household uses other energy sources that are not listed in this table, enter up to three of these in the rows labeled "Other" and complete the columns for each.

*note: all types of gas should be included in row 4 of the table

Table J2: House Services and Appliances
Observe whether the following appliances are available in the home. If the appliance can't be observed, ask the respondent. Indicate whether the household holds any of the appliances listed in table by circling the appropriate answer in the column labeled "Available?"

Table J3: Vehicle Holdings
List all vehicles held by the household by marking appropriate codes corresponding to the type of transport and how it was financed. If the code for "Other" is used in either column write in an appropriate explanation in the cell.

Table J5: Information about all water sources that migrant routinely uses for drinking, cooking, bathing and cleaning throughout the year.
This table provides information about the sources of water that are used by the household.

<u>*Table Components*</u>
- *Source-* Each water source used by the household for any reason should be listed in the rows 1-10. Types of water source and corresponding codes are listed in the cells. Be sure to distinguish between the type of well (e.g., dug well vs. tubewell/borehole) or pond (e.g., fresh water pond vs. pond used for fish/shrimp cultivation). If there is a water source used other than what is shown in this list, circle "10" for "Other" and enter a short description of the source.

- *Description of the location if not located in the household* – Code 1 if the location is outside the household but within the village. Code 2 if the location is outside the household and outside the village.

- *Mode of Transport*—Use the codes to determine which mode of transport is used to get to travel to the source.

- *Travel time to source* – Indicate approximately how long it takes (in minutes) for the household to travel to this water source. This is by using the mode of transport indicated in column J5.3.

- *Used for what?* – Use the codes provided in cell to indicate for what purposes water from each source is used for. If it is used for multiple sources, mark all codes that apply.

- *Who own?* – Use the codes to indicate who owns the water source. If "other" is selected write a brief explanation.

- *Water treated?* – Under the sub-column "How," circle"1" if not treated, "2" if treated with pond sand filter, "3" if treated using fitkiri, or "4" if boiled. If it is treated in some other way mark"5" for Other and record an explanation. If water is treated in multiple ways, multiple codes can be selected.

- *Is this water salty?* – Indicate whether the respondent thinks that this water source is typically salty during the times that the water is used by the household. In some cases a well may produce salty water during the dry season but this well is not used by the household during the dry season. In this case you would only circle "1" for yes if the well water tastes salty during the wet season when the well is used.

- *Ever tested* – Enter codes if the water source has ever been tested. Enter all codes that apply.

Table J6: Water Perceptions
This table includes questions about the respondents' perceptions of the water sources that they just described. Note that each water source that you entered in Table J5 is labeled a number 1- 10. Use these numbers to refer to these water sources in this table.

Enter open-ended responses verbatim to the extent possible. Use the margins or extra sheets of paper when necessary and clearly mark responses to it is understood to which question the response refers.

<u>*Table Components (appearing as rows)*</u>

Which of these sources is the main source of drinking water… - Indicate which source using the numbers from Table J5 that the household considers to be their main or primary source of drinking water, even if multiple sources are used.

Does your drinking water have a bad taste? – Indicate the respondent's perception of the taste of their primary source of drinking water (the source that was indicated in the first row).

Have you noticed any change in the quantity and/or quality of your water since living in this village? – This question is intended to understand whether the respond has perceived any changes to their water sources, regardless of what those changes are. Some examples that may be brought up are wells drying up, wells becoming salty, river water becoming polluted, etc.

Allow the respondent to respond freely; do not prompt him or her with the examples above so as not to bias their response. Once the respondent volunteered an answer use the codes provided to indicate the nature of the change. If the respondent provides a response not in the list of codes, enter that response verbatim in the cell. If there is no room in the cell of the table use the margin of the page and clearly indicate which cell the response corresponds to. You may need to probe for further information. For example, if the respond says that the water quality has become worse you may ask him or her to explain what they have noticed about the quality of the water.

When did you first start noticing these changes? – Indicate the approximate year or season when the changes were noticed. Use the life history calendar if necessary. If multiple changes were noticed answer this question for each change and clearly indicate for which change the date applies.

What do you think is the primary cause of these changes? – Ask the respondent the question and let him or her volunteer an answer. Use the codes provided to indicate their response. If the respondent provides a response not in the list of codes, enter that response verbatim in the cell or margin. You may need to probe with follow-up questions to understand the respondent' explanation.

How are you primarily managing these changes? – This question is about how the respondent and household are coping with the changes they have described. For example, if the nearby wells have become salty the household may be buying water from a vendor or using another source of water. Allow the respondent to answer freely without prompting them. Probe for clarification once a response is given if necessary. Use the codes provided to indicate their response. If the respondent provides a response not in the list of codes, enter that response verbatim in the cell or margin.

Do you think this will get better or worse in the next few years – Record the respondent's perception of whether the changes they have described will get better or worse. We would like the respondent's perception even if they are not sure.

SECTION P – INFORMATION ABOUT LAND HOLDINGS AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

Section P collects information about the household's land holdings and the use of land for agricultural activity.

Table P1a: Information about current land holdings of the household
In the numbered rows record any current land that is owned, leased, or occupied by the household regardless of whether it is located within the village or elsewhere. Use separate row for each separate piece of land.

Table Components
- *Amount* – Enter the size of the land holding in decimals

- *Type of land* –Choose appropriate code to indicate whether the land is used as cropland, aquaculture, homestead, or another purpose. If used for another purpose, circle "4" and specify what it is used for. Homestead is defined as the land that that the dwelling itself sits on.

- *Is this char land?* – Char land refers to any land that emerged because sediment was deposited in the river or along the banks of the river. Choose yes or no.

- *Tenancy* – This refers to the household's legal rights (if any) to the land. Use the codes provided. If *Other* is selected write-in the form of tenancy.

- *Year acquired*– Enter the year the land was acquired or obtained by the household. If the land was inherited, enter the year it was inherited or taken over by the household not the year that the family first acquired the land.

- *Location* - Enter the location of the land. If the land is located in India or another country enter the village or city and country.

- *How financed?* – Choose all codes that apply to indicate how the land was financed. If the land was not purchased or leased, enter NA to indicate that no financing was necessary. For example, if the land is rented, write NA.

Table P1b: Information about the usage of current land

This table collects additional information about inputs into land that is used for agricultural purposes. Only enter land that the household is currently using or managing, not land that has been given to someone as lease/mortgage/rent. Ask these questions about all land used for agriculture taken together. It is not necessary to distinguish between the different plots of land held by the household. The second part of this table asks about ownership of any animals.

Table Components
- *Number of family members who work on the land (head included)* – This refers to the number of family members who work on the land for agricultural purposes.

- *Number of non-family members who work on the land* – Same as above, referring to paid or not paid non-family members. Ask the respondent to give the average number of workers per year across all plots of land.

- *Use of agricultural machinery?* – This refers to any agricultural or aquaculture machinery that is powered by fuel (i.e., petrol, diesel, gasoline). Codes are provided in the cell.

- *Use of fertilizer, insecticides, pesticides* – Indicate yes with "1" or no with "2" for each of these questions.

  Information about the ownership of animals – For each animal shown, indicate how many are currently owned . If there are no animals in that category, enter 0.

Table P2: Past land holdings of the household head

In the numbered rows record any lands previously owned, leased, or occupied by this household regardless of whether it is located within the village or elsewhere. Use separate row for each separate piece of land.

FOR INSTRUCTIONS, SEE TABLE P1a

Table P3: Information about cultivation of major agricultural crops within the last 12 months.
  This table collects information on different types of crops cultivated on agricultural land, excluding crops grown in the home garden.

  Table Components

  - *Did household cultivate?* – Select applicable code. If the household did not cultivate this crop, write NA and draw a line through the rest of the row. Then skip to the next row.

  - *Number of harvests per year* –Number of times the crop is harvested (chopped off) per year.

  - *Area cultivated per harvest* – Insert the area cultivated in decimals each year. If a crop is grown during multiple seasons in a year, enter the average area cultivated for *each* season.

  - *Is the crop irrigated?*- Enter yes if irrigation is used for this crop at any time during the year (irrigation is the application of water to a crop other than rainwater)?

  - *Production per harvest* –Enter the amount and the unit used. If the respondent doesn't know the exact amount, give their best estimation. If multiple seasons are harvested in a year, give the average production per harvest.

  - *If sharecropper, what % of harvest is received?* – If the farmer is engaged in sharecropping, ask him to report the percent of the total annual harvest that he receives. If the farmer is not a sharecropper, write NA.

  - *Percentage of annual production consumed* –Enter the percent of the annual harvest that the household consumes over the course of the year. If the respondent is a sharecropper, ask him what proportion of the harvest that *he* receives is consumed by the household. If respondent doesn't know the exact amount, give their best estimation.

  - *Percentage of annual production sold or exchanged* – Enter the percentage sold over the course of the year. If the respondent is a sharecropper, ask him what proportion of the harvest that *he* receives is sold or exchanged. If respondent doesn't know the exact amount, give their best estimation*.*

Table P4: Questions about cultivation of crops on agricultural land (excludes home garden).
  This table records information about the household head's perceptions of changes to their agricultural yields. Complete this table for land that the household is using now, not land given to someone as lease/mortgage/rent. If the respondent has not noticed any changes to his or her yields since farming this land, indicate 'no' on the first question and skip ahead as indicated in the instructions. If the respondent has noticed changes ask the subsequent question and use the codes provided to record responses. If the respondent provides a response not in the list of codes, enter that response verbatim in the cell or margin.

Table P5: Information about aquaculture cultivation in the last 12 months.
  This table is similar to Table P3, but asks specifically about aquaculture cultivation.

  - *Does household cultivate aquaculture*? – Select yes or no. If household does not cultivate aquaculture, skip to next table.

  - *Total land given to aquaculture culture* - Enter the total amount of aquaculture land held by the household in decimals. If the respondent has multiple aquaculture plots, add all plots together and enter the total amount.

  FOR INSTRUCTIONS, SEE TABLE P3

Table P6: Questions about aquaculture.
   FOR INSTRUCTIONS, SEE TABLE P4

Table P7: Questions about Fishing
   FOR INSTRUCTIONS, SEE TABLE P4

Table P10: Natural disasters experienced by the household head or spouse since the household was formed.
   This table collects information about the household's experiences with natural disasters. By natural disaster, we mean an environmental event that caused damage, injury, or loss of life in the community where the respondent was residing at the time. Record information about a natural disaster even if was experienced in another location.

   - *Type* –For this column, make sure to code the best explanation for the type of event. Look for the root cause of the natural disaster. For example, if a drought caused crop failure, than code 6 for drought instead of 4 for crop failure.

   - *Name of event*- If applicable, put down the local name for the natural disaster (for example, Cyclone Aila). If an event does not have a name, enter NA.

   - *Location* – Record the location where the respondent experienced the event. If the respondent was living in the same village as where you are interviewing him, then select code 1. If the respondent was living or working outside the village at the time, then enter information about this location.

   - *How affected?*-Select all that apply from the available codes.

   - *Did any person in the household leave the union because of this event?*- This question captures whether one or more family members left the village because of this natural disaster. A household member may have left immediately (i.e., to escape flood waters) or they may have left after the event to find work to cope with the effects of the damage. Either of those examples should be coded as 1 (yes). If a person left temporarily and returned, this should also be coded as 1. If nobody left the village, skip to next row.

   - *Who left?*-Select applicable code.

   - *Where did they go?*-Enter the location code if person left outside of upazila.

   - *How long did they stay?*-Enter how long using format yyyy.mm. If have not yet returned, code N/A.

Table P11: Household's experience with gradual environmental crises.
   This table collects information about specific gradual environmental stressors affecting the household. Gradual environmental stressors refer to environmental problems that develop slowly (e.g., water logging, salinity) rather than those that happen quickly (like a cyclone or earthquake).

   - *Has the household been affected by _____?* – Select yes if the household has been affected by this problem at any point now or in the past. If the household has not been affected, skip to

the next row. If the household has been affected by another environmental problem that has not already been discussed, enter this information in the last row of the table.

- *Location* – Record where the household was when they faced this problem. If they faced this problem in the community where you are conducting the interview, use code 1. If they were located in another union during that time, record information about that location.

- *When did the impacts begin?*-Enter the year that the household began experiencing the event (yyyy).

- *When did the impacts end?* – Enter the year (yyyy) that the problem stopped for the household. If the problem stopped because the household moved away, enter the year that they moved.

- *How has it affected the household?*- Select appropriate code.

- *Did any person leave the union because of this event?* - This question captures whether one or more family members left the union because of this natural disaster. Select applicable code. If no, skip to next row.

- *Who left?*-Select applicable code.

- *Where did they go?*-Enter the location code if person left the union.

- *How long did they stay?*-Enter how long using format yyyy.mm. If have not yet returned, code N/A.

- *Has household experienced another environmental stressor not discussed?* –In this row, enter a description of environmental events that have not been discussed in either table P10 or P11.

Table P9: Past and Future Cyclone Responses
This table collects information about the household's response to the most recent cyclone and anticipated response should they be affected by another cyclone in the future. The questions are listed down the rows of the table. Administer each question as it is written. Use the codes provided to record their response. If the respondent provides a response not in the list of codes, enter that response verbatim in the cell or margin.

Table P12: Information about most recent flood.
This table collects information about the household's response to the most recent flood and anticipated response should they be affected by another flood in the future. The questions are listed down the rows of the table. Administer each question as it is written. Use the codes provided to record their response. If the respondent provides a response not in the list of codes, enter that response verbatim in the cell or margin. For question 2, respondent should show their best estimate for how deep the water was. Interviewer should enter in best estimate in centimeters.

Section Q1

Table Q1: Perceived Changes in the Environment
Table Q1 is to gain information about whether the respondent has noticed changes in their local environment over the past 20 years. Begin with the lead question and then gather the information needed to complete the table through a conversation with the participant. You can use the vertical

descriptors in the far left column to provide some direction to the conversation. Please try catch their general perception, if it not possible then write DK in this cell.

SECTION G – MIGRATORY EXPERIENCE OF HEAD'S FAMILY

Section G collects information about migration experience of relatives of the head and spouse. We are interested in getting information about relatives who have migrated to other parts of Bangladesh and to other countries even if they have since died or were born abroad. We are not interested in taking account of people who have only traveled to other parts of Bangladesh and abroad for brief visits. If the head and spouse do not have relatives that have migrated, the entire table can be crossed out and marked not applicable (NA).

It is very important to get the relevant information regarding the years of the first trip and the legal status for all relatives that have migration experience, including those who have since died.

For relatives born in India or abroad, even though they are not actually migrants, they are treated as if they are. The year of the first trip for people born abroad is the year that they were born.

Table G1: Household head's family with migratory experience within Bangladesh (outside of their region).
This table records migration experience of the relatives of the head *within Bangladesh but outside of the relative's region of origin.*

Table Components
- *Relation w/ Head* – Use the appropriate row for any relatives of the head who have migratory experience within Bangladesh. If a relative does not have migratory experiences mark it as not applicable with a line or NA.

- *Male or Female* – Circle the appropriate code.

- *Still alive* – Code if the relative is still alive or not at the time of the interview. If he is dead then write NA in rest of the cell.

- *Year of 1st Trip* – This is that the year that the relative took their first migratory trip. If the respondent is not sure of the exact year, record his/her best guess. If the respondent has no information, enter "Don't Know".

- *Destination* – Enter the destination (village and post office) within Bangladesh of the relative's first migratory trip.

- *Still living there?* – Circle YES if the relative is still living at the destination that was indicated, circle 'no' if the relative is no longer living at that location. If the relative is no longer alive indicate that this question is not applicable with a line or NA.

Table G2: Household head's family with migratory experience to India or other countries (includes any foreign born persons in the household).
This table collects similar information as Table G1, but refers to relatives that live or have migrated in other countries outside of Bangladesh.

Table Components
- *Country of Destination* –Indicate the country that the relative migrated to during their first trip. No additional location information (such as village or state) is needed.

- *Legal status* – Circle the response to indicate whether the relative was living or working in India legally (i.e., with the required visa) or illegally. If the respondent is not sure of their family member's legal status, than write "Don't Know" or "DK".

FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, SEE TABLE G1.

SECTION H – MIGRATORY EXPERIENCE OF THE HEAD'S EXTENDED FAMILY AND FRIENDS

Table H documents living personal contacts who have migrated that the head can rely on for help in life. This section should collect information about distant relatives (i.e., people that are not already reported in Section G) and close friends. We are interested in knowing how many people the head considers to be part of her/his social network that have migrated.

Table H1: Migration experiences to other places in Bangladesh among extended family and friends of household head.

Complete this table for relatives and friends who have migrated to locations within Bangladesh that are outside of the relative's location of origin.

Table Components

Here we include relatives and friends who are living in a destination in Bangladesh at the time of the survey.

- *Relation w/ Head* – Use the codes in Table A to write in the relationship to the household head.

- *Gender* – Circle M for male or F for female.

- *Still alive* – Code if the relative is still alive or not at the time of the interview. If he is dead then write NA in rest of the cell.

- *Year of 1ˢᵗ Trip* – This is that the year that the relative took their first migratory trip. If the respondent is not sure of the exact year, record his/her best guess. If this information is not known, enter "Don't Know" or "DK".

- *Destination* – Enter the destination (village and post office) within Bangladesh of the relative's first migratory trip.

- *Still living there?* – Circle YES if the relative is still living at the destination that was indicated, circle 'no' if the relative is no longer living at that location. If the relative is no longer alive indicate that this question is not applicable with a line or NA.

- *When was the last time you spoke to one of them?* - Use the codes to indicate the most recent time the respondent spoke to a relative within that category who has migrated and is currently living at a destination. This question does not apply to those who have returned to the community of origin.

Table H2: Migration experiences to other countries among extended family and friends of household head (includes those born in foreign countries)

Table Components

- *Legal status* – Circle the response to indicate whether the relative was living or working in India legally (i.e., with the required visa) or illegally. If the respondent is not sure of their family member's legal status, than do not circle either of the options.

Section J4

Table J4: Money sent to family from elsewhere
This table records the household's receipt of money sent from family or friends who have moved to locations outside of the community of origin. The questions for this table are listed down the rows and the column specifies the different sources of money by destination. That is, the column "Money from within Bangladesh" refers to money that friends or family members have sent from other destinations within Bangladesh, i.e. outside the household's community of origin. The next column refers to money sent from family/friends currently living in India, and the final column refers to money sent from family/friends currently living in other countries besides Bangladesh and India.

Table Components (appearing as rows)
- *From which countries* – For the last column only indicate all countries from where the household receives money from friends/relatives and include country code.

- *Who sends remittances?* – Indicate who sends money to the household for each category of money sent by choosing from the codes for relation to head.

- *Over the last 12 months, how often did you receive remittances?*– Write in a response to indicate approximately how many times the household received money from these sources.

- *Last month, what was the amount of remittances you received?* – Enter the approximate total amount of remittances the household received, within each category, last month. Even if the respondent cannot tell you the exact amount, encourage the resident to tell you an estimated amount (e.g., about 1,000 Taka).

- *Currency of money received* – write in the currency that the money is recorded in.

- *IF RECEIVED LAST MONTH: Compared to your monthly income, what's the size of these remittances* – Ask the respondent to compare the amount they received in remittances last month to their monthly income. That is, ask the respondent to indicate whether they amount they received was less than, equal to, or greater than their last month's income. This question will help us to understand to what extent the household relies on remittances for their income. If the household did not receive remittances last month mark out the cell or enter NA.

SECTION L: INFORMATION ABOUT INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD OR ANOTHER MIGRANT FROM THE HOUSEHOLD

Table L: Information about international migration of the household head or another migrant from the household
Table L collects information on authorized and unauthorized border crossing attempts (both successful and unsuccessful) over the life course of the household head or another member of the household. A crossing is considered to be unauthorized when the head tried to cross the border without taking proper legal migration documents that give her/him permission to enter the India or other foreign countries. It is very important to be sure that the head has already reconstructed her/his migration and labor/livelihood histories (Tables D and F) before trying to fill out this table. The information collected in those tables can serve to guide the interviewer.

In the heading of the table you see a box to indicate *Number of Person in "A".* This means to record the number of the household member as it appears in Table A for whom these data are recorded. These data should be recorded for the household head unless the head has not migrated internationally. If the household head did not migrate internationally, then record this information for the spouse. If the spouse did not migrate, then record this information for the oldest other member of the household who has migrated.

Table components

- *Crossing and year* – Each line refers to a crossing or an attempt to cross during a particular year. It is very important that years coincide with the trips reported in migration and work histories.

- *Documentation* –Use the codes in the cell to record the kind of travel document the respondent had when crossing the border. If documents other than those listed in the response set are reported, choose "5" and note the kind of document in the space provided. If the traveler had no documentation, skip to crossing place. If the traveler did have documentation, ask about visa. Likewise, for visa, choose one of the codes provided based on the response. For visas other than those listed are mentioned, choose "5" and note the kind of visa in the space provided.

- Crossing place – Fill in the city/village and upazilla in Bangladesh where the person tried to cross the border under *From*. If the person tried multiple times to cross in one place or in different places and was not successful,every crossing attempt should occupy a separate line even if the multiple attempts occurred in the same year. Under *To*, note the city/village and country name that respondent entered or intended to enter. Use the codes that are provided. For multiple modes of transport, select the one that covered the most distance or time.

- *Crossed with whom*? – In this column, we want to find out whether the respondent crossed the border by self or he or she was accompanied by someone. Fill in the corresponding code. For examples, if someone crossed alone, circle "1." In case that the respondent crossed with friends or family and strangers, then record multiple, correspondent codes (e.g. 4 & 5).

- *Agent used* – Migrants often use formal and informal agents to facilitate their migration trips. Use the provided codes to record the kind of agents or agencies that were used to help the respondent cross the border. If agents other than those mentioned in the response set are mentioned, make a note of the kind of agent or agency in the space provided.

- *Payment* – We want to find out whether the respondents paid some amount of money or made other form of payments (land, cattle, etc.) to fund their border crossing. Since it is an open-ended question, write down the amount in Taka or form of payment in case of non-monetary payments. Under *Who paid*, record the person or organization who made the payment for the border crossing. Codes are listed in the cell. Many times, especially for the first crossing or intended crossing, the migrant does not have enough money to cover the expense of hiring a smuggler so a relative or friend pays for the migrant. When this happens, usually the migrant pays back the debt later when s/he is able to get the money. Even though they respondent may say that his/her brother paid the smuggler but then s/he paid him back, write down that the *family* paid since we are interested in knowing who paid at the actual time of the crossing.

- *Successful crossing*? – In this last column, record whether each of the recorded crossings was successful or not. Remember, we want to record both successful and unsuccessful border crossings in this table.

SECTION M – MIGRATORY EXPERIENCE IN OTHER COUNTRIES

This section collects information about a variety of the experiences of the household head or another migrant from the household *after* they have migrated to India or other countries. All questions should be answered using the codes provided. If nobody in the household has migrated to another country indicate that these tables are NA.

This information should be recorded about the household head. If the household head has no migration experience to India, record this information about the spouse. If the spouse has not migrated to India, record this information about another migrant from the household. Regardless of whom this table collects information from, indicate the respondent's person number in the box provided. The head will also have person #1.

The table is divided into four sections that cover four different topics. Each question is asked about the first trip and the last trip that the household member has taken to this destination. If the household member has only taken one trip, record this as the *Last Trip* and cross out the column for *First Trip.*

Table M1: Information about the household head's migratory experience in another country, or another migrant from the household.
Table Components (appearing as rows)

- *Help with lodging* – In this section of the table, we want to gather information on the respondent's lodging situation in India. For the first question, circle the code in the cell that best describes the person with whom the respondent stayed with during the trips. The next two questions on whether other relatives or neighbors from home village lived in the same house as the respondent require yes or no response. For financial support, circle the appropriate code based on the response provided.

- *Social relations* – Questions in this section pertain to social interactions and relations that the respondent had during the first and last trips to India. For the first four questions that ask about relations with Bangladeshis, Indians, Hindus, and Muslims, a set of codes is provided. If the kind of relationship reported by the respondent does not appear in the response set, code as "5" and make a note of it in the space provided. The last question on whether the respondent participated in religious or other forms of social or cultural events requires a yes (circle "1") or no (circle "2") response.

- *Financial activity* – This section asks two yes/no questions. The first question is about banking and we want to find out whether the respondent had an account in a bank, credit union or cooperatives in India. The second question, we want to know whether the respondent paid taxes to the Indian government during the trip.

- *Languages spoken* – This set of questions is about the languages that the respondent spoke during his/her first and last trips to India. The first question asks whether the respondent speaks languages other than Bengali. It is a yes/no response question. For the second question, use the codes corresponding to the reported language(s) in the cell. In case of multiple languages, mark all corresponding codes. For languages other than Hindi/Urdu, and English, choose "4" and specify the language(s) in the space provided. The last two sets of questions pertain to the two other languages (besides Bangla) the respondent spoke during the first and last trips. Use the codes provided for these questions. If the respondent spoke only one other language, cross out the second set of questions and mark as NA.

- *Household conditions*—This set of questions asks about the conditions at the residence. The first question asks about the main source of drinking water. The second question asks about the main toilet facilities at the residence. In both cases, use the codes provided to answer.

SECTION N – INFORMATION ABOUT EMPLOYMENT AND FINANCIAL SITUATION DURING THE LAST TRIP WITHIN BANGLADESH, AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Tables in Section N collect information about the jobs and financial affairs of the head, the spouse or another migrant if the head is not a migrant during their last trip in Bangladesh and other countries. The tables are divided into two sections. The first section contains information about the last job of the head and the spouse or another migrant from Table A (note that, similar to Section M, information about a migrant other than the head is collected only if the head has not migrated). The second section asks questions about household expenses, savings and remittances sent to the country of origin. When the question does not require a monetary response, use the codes provided.

Table N1: Information about employment and financial situation during last trip within Bangladesh.
<u>Table Components (appearing as rows)</u>

- *Who helped you get the job?* – Choose the corresponding code for all applicable columns. Note that this question pertains to the most recent job held by the household head and spouse or another migrant from the household. If responses other than those provided are mentioned, circle "7" and make note of the response in the space provided.

- *Was the job contracted?* – Circle appropriate code in the cell.

- *Did you pay fee/commission?* – Circle appropriate code in the cell.

- *If fee/commission paid, how much was it?* – Specify the total amount reported in Taka. If no payment of this kind, write down NA.

- *To whom did you pay fee/commission?* – Circle the corresponding code. If responses other than those provided are mentioned, circle "5" and make note of the response in the space provided. If this question is not applicable, write down NA.

- *What much do (did) you get paid….?* – Record the reported salary in Taka. For wage unit, indicate whether the specified payment is disbursed daily, weekly or monthly in the space provided.

- *How many hours do (did) you work per week?* – Write down the number of hours the respondent worked per week. If the hours are not regular and vary by week, ask the respondent for the average number of hours that s/he worked.

- *How many months per year do (did) you work?* – Here, we want to find out whether the last job was year-round or seasonal. Write down the number of months the respondent worked.

- *How did you get paid?* – Fill in the corresponding code. If responses other than those provided are mentioned, code as 4 and make note of the response in the space provided.

- *Religion of employer and supervisor* – For the last two questions in this section of the table, use the response set provided for coding. If the employer or supervisor is the respondent herself/himself, write NA.

- *Rent per month* – Specify the amount of money spent on monthly rent. Note that this question and the all other remaining questions in this table are only asked to the household head.

- *Food budget per month* – Record the monthly food related expenses during the last trip within Bangladesh. If the respondent reports that it varies, ask for an average.

- *Average monthly remittances sent home*. Record the average amount of Taka that the respondent sent back home in the place of origin per month during the last trip. It is important to determine some quantityevenwhentherespondentsaysthatthefrequencyoftheseactivitiesvaried.Inthesecases, write down the figure and frequency stated by the respondent.

- *Purpose of remittances* – Circle the corresponding code(s). Choose multiple codes for multiple purposes. If responses other than those provided are mentioned, circle "16" and make note of the response in the space provided.

- *Saving brought back home* – Write down the amount of Taka that the respondent was able to save and bring back home. Some migrants return to their home country with consumer goods purchased in the destination instead of money. For these people, estimate the amount of money spent on these goods and treat this amount as money brought back to the country of origin.

- *Purpose of savings* – Circle the corresponding code(s). Choose multiple codes for multiple purposes. If responses other than those provided are mentioned, circle "16" and make note of the response in the space provided.

Table N2: Information about employment and financial situation during last trip to other countries.
This table collects information on employment and financial situation during the last trip to other countries of the household head or another migrant from the household

FOR INSTRUCTIONS, SEE TABLE N1.

SECTION O – INFORMATION ABOUT THE USE OF PUBLIC SERVICES DURING THE LAST TRIP WITHIN BANGLADESH AND OTHER COUNTRIES

This table collects information on employment and financial situation of the household head during the last trip within Bangladesh (Table O1), to India (Table O2) or to other countries (Table O3). For each table complete this information for the household head. If the household head has not migrated, complete the table for the spouse. If the spouse has not migrated, complete the table for another migrant from the household. For all tables clearly indicate the person number for whom the table is completed using the space provided.

In this section we are interested in knowing if the household head or another migrant in the household received any public benefits or services during their most recent trips within Bangladesh or to India or to other countries. Because there is sometimes a negative connotation associated with receiving help from the government, it is normal for the respondent to feel somewhat uncomfortable in answering these questions. It is very important, therefore, to treat this subject in a tactful manner. Ask the respondent ifs/he ever received assistance from the government during an emergency or especially difficult time, instead of simply asking directly ifs/he ever received food vouchers.

Table O1: Information about the use of public services within Bangladesh (during the last trip)
<u>*Table Components (appearing as rows)*</u>
- *Did you have one or more child under age 13 with you during your last trip within Bangaldesh*?–If no, skip to question 3. If yes, follow the instructions in questions 1a and 1b to record information about whether the child attended school and what type.

- *Did anyone go to see a doctor?* - Circle yes or no in the cell. This includes visiting the doctors, hospital or pharmacies for routine check-up or due to illness.

- *Was anyone ever hospitalized?* – Circle yes or no in the cell. Hospitalization refers to admittance into the hospital for extended treatment.

- *If someone went to the doctor or hospital, how paid?* – Fill in the corresponding code(s). If responses other than those provided are mentioned, code as 6 and make note of the response in the space provided

- *Have you received food aid?* Circle yes or no in the cell. If the respondent receives food aid, ask who provided the aid and use the codes provided.

- *Have you used other public services?* – Circle yes or no in the cell.

Table O2: Information about the use of public services in other countries (during the last trip)
This table collects information on the use of public services as reported by household head during the last trip to another country.

FOR INSTRUCTIONS, SEE TABLE O1.

SECTION Q– ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH PERCEPTIONS

Table Q2: Household Head and Spouse Health
In this table, collect information on the physical health and well-being of the household head and spouse. The interviewer will ask the respondent to assess their health status and behavior on various measures. All questions in this table should be filled based on the self-reported assessment of health status and health care seeking behavior, with the exception of the anthropometry (explained below). The anthropometric measurements will be taken by the interviewer(s).

Anthropometry refers to the measurement of the human body. In this survey, anthropometry refers solely to the measurement of a person's height (e.g. length) and weight. This information can be used to assess the nutritional status of a population. Necessary equipment and materials for the anthropometric measurements will be provided. During the training, the proper way of using the equipment will be demonstrated. Below are the details of the measurement equipment:

1. SECA 874 digital scale: for weighing children and adults. The scale has a 200 kg capacity and weighs in 0.01 kg increments. The scale is powered by six AA batteries and has an "ON-OFF" switch located at the side of the scale.
2. Short height board: for measuring the height (length) of children and adults.

The questions are listed in rows and responses for household head and spouse should be recorded separately in the respective columns.

Table Components
- *Height* – Record the height of the respondent in meters up to two decimal places (e.g. 1.54 m) in the space provided. Follow the procedures on using the height board closely while taking the measurement.

- *Weight* – Record the weight of the respondent in kilograms up to two decimal places (e.g. 48.45 kg) in the space provided. Follow the instructions provided on using the scale while taking the measurement.

- *Sought medical care in the last year?* – Circle one of the two options provided in the cell based on the response. Here, include any kind of medical care, formal or informal.

- o *If Yes where?* – If the respondent sought medical care in the previous year, record where he or she received medical care by circling appropriate codes listed in the cell. The respondent may have sought care from multiple providers; in this case, choose all codes that apply.

- *Do you feel that you have a health problem for which you need medical care but are unable to access it?*– Interviewer should circle one of the responses, yes/no, in the cell based on the response. In this question, we are trying to get a sense of barriers to healthcare.

- *Why are you unable to access medical care?* – Ask the respondent why he or she has not been able to access medical care. Interviewer should use the response options to code the response appropriately. In case of multiple responses, record all codes that apply.

- *Quality of health when you got married* – We want the respondent to remember his or her health status at the time of first marriage. Prompt the respondent to use one of the three options in the cell and circle the appropriate response. Interviewer should mark the appropriate option.

- *Quality of health last year* – Record the self-assessed quality of health last year as provided by the respondent. Interviewer should circle one of the options provided in the cell.

- *Current quality of health* – Here, we want to know the current state of health as assessed by the respondent. Again, interviewer should circle one of the options provided in the cell.

- *If report fairly healthy*: *What do you mean by fairly healthy?* – From this question, we want to know what "fairly healthy" means to the respondent when he or she reports one's health status as such. Interviewer should choose one of the responses provided.

- *Have you been diagnosed with?* – Use the codes to indicate whether the head or spouse currently has or has had a diagnosis in the past for the following health conditions.

  - o *Hypertension or high blood pressure*
  - o *Diabetes or high sugar levels*
  - o *Heart attack or cardiac problems*
  - o *Stroke*
  - o *Chronic lung conditions/respiratory problems*
  - o *Gastro-intestinal problems*
  - o *Psychiatric problems*
  - o *Cancer*

The following set of questions in this table is only applicable if the household head and/or spouse have migration experience within Bangladesh, to India or to other countries. If neither of them has not ever taken a migration trip, cross out the entire section, mark as NA and move to the next Table. To complete this section, for each question, read out the three options that are provided in the cell and circle the corresponding code. The options are "healthy" (H), "fairly healthy" (FH), and "unhealthy" (UH). Fill out the cells for both household and spouse. Write NA if the question is not applicable.

- *Quality of health prior to last migration within Bangladesh* – Ask the respondent to think about his or her health condition prior to the last migration trip within Bangladesh and then choose an appropriate code from those listed in the cell.

- *Quality of health after last migration within Bangladesh* – Ask the respondent to think about his or her health condition after last migration trip within Bangladesh and then choose an appropriate code from those listed in the cell.

- *Quality of health prior to last migration to other countries* – Ask the respondent to think about his or her health condition prior to the last migration trip to other countries and then choose an appropriate code from those listed in the cell.

- *Quality of health after last migration to other countries* – Ask the respondent to think about his or her health condition after last migration trip to other countries, besides India and then choose an appropriate code from those listed in the cell.

Table Q2a: Child Health

This table collects health information of household head's three youngest children, who are under 13 years of age living in the household at the time of the survey. Completing this table entails measuring height and weight and gathering information on various health conditions of the children. The questions should be preferably asked to the biological mother of the children. If biological mother is absent, ask these questions to the household head or another guardian (e.g. grandmother, aunt) in the household who are responsible for their care but indicate who that person is in the box at the top of the table. Record answers for each of the three children, starting with the youngest one, in the corresponding columns.

<u>Table Components</u>
- Person number of the informant. Preferably mother of the child.

- *Person number from Table A* – It is very important to record the person number of each of the three children from TABLE A in the respective columns. Start with the youngest in the first column; second youngest in the second, and third youngest in the last column.

- *Month and Year of birth* – Note the month and year of birth in MM/YYYY format. Refer to the life history calendar to help the respondent recall the dates if necessary.

- *Height* – Record the height of the children in centimeters in the space provided. Note that for infants and children younger than 2, they should be measured in lying down position. For children older than two, they should be measured in standing upright. For instructions on taking anthropometric measurements, see TABLE Q2.

- *Weight* – Record the weight of the children in kilograms, up to two decimal places (e.g. 15.42 kg) in the space provided. For instructions on taking anthropometric measurements, see TABLE Q2.

- *Birthweight* – This question seeks information on the child's weight at birth. If the mother cannot report from memory, ask if she has the child's health card such as vaccination card, antenatal card or birth certificate. Recording the birthweight from any of these documents is acceptable. If no information on birthweight can be obtained, write UNK.

- *Sought medical care in the last year*? SEE TABLE Q2 FOR INSTRUCTIONS

- *Do you feel that child has any such health problem*…? SEE TABLE Q2 FOR INSTRUCTIONS

- *Why are you unable to get this treatment?* SEE TABLE Q2 FOR INSTRUCTIONS

- *Quality of health at birth; Quality of health last year; Current quality of health; If report fairly healthy, what do you mean by fairly healthy* – SEE TABLE Q2 FOR INSTRUCTIONS

- *Has your child ever had….in the past 30 days?* – Circle Yes or No for each of the health conditions listed for the children in the respective columns. For other related questions, SEE TABLE Q2 FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

    o *Diarrhea* - If respondent is not sure what we mean by diarrhea, explain it as more than three runny stools per day. While reading this question, emphasize "in the last 30 days."

    o *Fever* – Explain, if necessary, as high body temperature and headache.

    o *Respiratory/breathing problems* – Explain, if necessary, as short, rapid breathing, difficulty breathing or asthma like symptoms.

The following set of questions in this table is only applicable if at least one of the parents has migration experience within Bangladesh, to India or to other countries. If neither of them has not ever taken a migration trip, cross out the entire section, mark as NA and move to the next Table.

- *Have you either left your child in this village when you migrated without both of his/her biological parents?* – With this question, we want to find out whether any of the children remained behind when one or both the parents made migration trips. Circle "1" for Yes or "2" for No.

- *If yes, when was the most recent time this occurred?* – Record the year the child remained behind. If there are multiple occasions, record the most recent time (year) this occurred. *Refer to the life history calendar if necessary.*

- *If yes, for how long?* – Record the duration in months if less than a year and in years for 1 or more years. Response may also be record as years and month (e.g. 2 years and 5 months).

- *Who did the child stay with?* – We want to find out who was the primary guardian of the child when both the parents were away. Use relationship to head codes for answer.

- *Quality of child's health prior to child's last migration?* – Only ask if child has migrated within Bangladesh or to another country. SEE TABLE Q2 FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON CODING.

- *Quality of child's health after child's last migration?* – Only ask if child has migrated within Bangladesh or to another country. SEE TABLE Q2 FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON CODING.

Table Q3: SRQ Measure of Psychological Distress in the last 30 days
This is a measure adapted by the World Health Organization to measure psychological distress and disturbances. The questions are asked both of the head and spouse. Because these questions are sensitive in nature it is important to ensure that the respondent is alone when the questions are asked. For example, an individual may be reluctant to respond honestly in front of a spouse, child, or other family member. It is also important that the administration of this table is done in a standard way so that the interviewer does not influence the respondent's answers. Note that these questions should be asked separately of the head and spouse.

To administer this table start by reading verbatim the introduction at the top, "The following questions are related to certain pains…" Notice that these questions refer to pains and problems experienced within the previous 30 days. Proceed by asking each question verbatim as they appear down the rows in the table and code the participant's response as a yes or no answer.

You should not discuss the questions with the participant during the administration of the table. If the respondent does not understand the question or has a hard time providing a yes or no answer, ask him or her to do the best they can based on their understanding of the question, and then move on. If the respondent cannot provide an answer use the appropriate codes for missing data.

If the participant would like to discuss these items or their responses further, you may do so after all questions in this table have been asked. It may be helpful to reassure the participant or to hear some of their concerns that are causing them distress. However, you should not change any of the participant's answers based on this follow-up discussion.

Table Q4: Social Support
This table assesses the respondent's social support network. We are interested in three types of social support, defined below:

- *Practical help* – This includes help with routine activities such as going to the market, helping to plant or harvest crops, helping with housework, etc.

- *Emotional help* –This includes emotional support or advice. This might include receiving consolation about a worry or concern.

- *Monetary or material help* – This includes financial support or help in the form of assets, goods, foods, etc.

Ask the head and the spouse whether he/she has asked for each of these forms of support in the previous 12 months. Select the code from the list in the cell that best corresponds to their response.

Table Q5: Gender Values
The series of questions in this table ask about gender norms in the household and attitudes toward intimate partner violence. These questions are asked to household head and spouse at a separate time or place, and responses to each of the questions should be recorded in their respected columns. Since this is a sensitive topic, it is important to ask this question tactfully. You may reassure the respondent that anything he or she says will remain confidential.

<u>Table Components</u>
- *Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself...?* – This question asks who the respondent thinks is responsible for making decisions regarding his or her health care. If the respondent is unsure, ask whether he or she had to ask for permission to seek medical care last time he or she was ill. Refer to the response options listed in the cell and circle the appropriate code. If the indicated person is not on the code list, mark "5" and make note of the response.

- *Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchase?* – Major household purchases involve substantial amount of money. Buying electronic appliances, cattle, jewelry, and land are few examples of major purchases. Refer to the response options listed in the cell and circle the appropriate code. If the indicated person is not on the code list, mark "5" and make note of the response.

- *Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?* – Record the response by circling one of the codes provided.

- *In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in following situations..?* – Read out the different scenarios, one at a time, and record the response by circling "1" for Yes or "2" for No.

Table Q6: Smoking Habit/Chewing Pan
These questions assess smoking, tobacco, and betel leaf habits. Collect the following information about each habit from the household head.

<u>Table Components</u>

- *Currently or ever used?* – Select "1" if the respondent is currently using the item or has ever used it in the past, even if they are not currently. Select "2" if the respondent has never used the item.

- *How frequently use/used per day?* – Enter the number of times per day, on average, that the respondent uses the item. If the respondent is no longer using the item refer to the last period of time that the product was used.

- *At what age did you start using on a regular basis?* – Enter the respondent's age in years.

- *Have you totally quit using?*–Circle "1" if the respondent is no longer using the product. Circle "2" if still using the product, even if only occasionally.

- *How many years ago did you totally quit?* – If the participant has quit using the product enter the number of years ago since they quit. Use the guidelines on recording duration in CONVENTIONS section in the manual. If they are still using it, enter NA.

SECTION R– FOOD SECURITY
The tables in Section R have to do with dietary habits and food security.

Table R1: Food Intake
Table R1 collects data on whether the household has recently consumed a variety of foods and, if so, who in the household consumed it and how it was acquired. Collect this information about each of the foods listed as *a* through *o* down the rows. You can see on the left side of the table that the foods are separated into various food groups as a guide to the interviewer.

Table Components
- *Has your household consumed any food falling under the food group… in the last 7 days* – Under the column heading "Response," circle "1" or "2" for yes or no, respectively, to indicate whether anyone in the household has consumed this food in the 7 days prior to the survey.

- *If yes, who in the household consumed*? – Use the codes provided in the cell to indicate who in the household consumed the food within the past 7 days. If the response is "other," specify whom the respondent is referring to in the space provided. If the household has not consumed that food in the past 7 days indicate that the question is not applicable by writing "NA."

- *How was the food acquired?* – If the household consumed the food in the past 7 days, record how it was acquired using the codes provided in the cell. If the food was not consumed indicate with "NA."

Table R2: Food Security
After administering Table R1 administer the question in Table R2 which records whether any adults in the household skipped or cut the size of their meals because there was not enough food. Use the response options provided. If the respondent answers yes use the codes provided to indicate how often and write in which seasons this happened.

Section S– Social Capital

Table S: SOCIAL CAPITAL
These questions ask information about the subjective, psychological experience of the respondent. We are interested in knowing the respondent's attitude, belief or opinion in these cases. The questions are asked of both the head and spouse and should be administered to each separately (i.e., at a separate time

or place so the other is not present when responses are given). Ask each question verbatim to the respondent. For each question, ask the respondent to give the answer that best reflects their point of view choosing from not at all, somewhat, and very much.

Some of these questions may be difficult for the respondent to answer and they may ask for clarification. Because these items should be asked in a standard way to all respondents in this sample, you should not discuss the items with the respondent during the administration of this table (you may discuss afterwards, but answers should not be changed). If the respondent has a difficult time providing an answer ask him or her to do the best he/she can based on his/he understanding of the question.

Section T– Government and Aid Distribution

Table T: Government and Aid Distribution
Similar to Table S, this question asks about the participant's subjective perception of the trustworthiness and effectiveness of government officials. The questions are asked both of local officials and national officials. These questions are not intended to refer to any specific government officials, but the respondent's general perception of officials in each category. In addition, the final questions refer to the respondent's perceptions of the fairness with which aid is distributed within the community.

For additional instructions, See Table S.

Section U– Names and Contact Information for Migrant Sampling Frame

Table U is included to collect the names of contact information of persons from this origin community who have migrated and are currently living in Dhaka or Khulna cities. You may have already discussed persons from within the household or from the community who have migrated. Now we would like you to request the contact information for these individuals. These migrants may be contacted and invited to participate in the BEMS-M (BEMS Migrant Survey).

It is important to reiterate that the information we are collecting is completely confidential and that we only ask for it with the intention of conducting interviews with the migrants.

There are two sections to Table U. Section 1 is for migrants who come from the household who are currently living in Dhaka or Khulna cities. These persons will have already been included in Table A. If the respondent agrees to share their contact information, record the individual's name, a contact address (if known), and phone number for the migrant. Also indicate the individual's person number from Table A. List all household members who are currently living in Dhaka or Khulna cities.

Section 2 is for migrants who do not come from the household, but who come from the community where the household is located. These individuals could be relatives, friends, neighbors, or acquaintances of the respondent. Enter the names, addresses (if known), and phone numbers of any individuals that the respondent mentions. Also indicate the migrant's relation to the head of household using the codes provided.

For each section of Table U, list up to five names and contact information.

Section V – Post-interview Information

After you have finished completing the BEMS thank the household members for their time and ask if there are any follow-up questions. When your interaction with the household is over you should complete Section V.

Table V1. Post-interview comment sheet.

This comment sheet will provide the researchers with the interviewer's own impression of quality of the data provided, the organization of the household, and the health of the respondent. Instructions are below.

Table Components

- *Duration of the interview* – Enter the approximate length of time of the interview in hours and minutes. If multiple visits were needed add them up to enter the total time for the interview across the multiple meetings.

- *Are there other households in the bari*? – Indicate whether this household was part of a bari.

- *If yes, how many households are in the bari*? – If the household is a part of a bari enter the number of households in the bari here.

- *Ability of people to recall* – Use the codes to indicate your impression of the respondent's ability to recall information.

- *Honesty of response* – Use the codes to indicate your impression of the respondent's honesty of responses.

- *Overall organization of the house* – Use the codes to indicate your impression of the organization of the home.

- *Willingness of people to be interviewed* – Use the codes to indicate your impression of the respondent's willingness to participate in the interview.

- *Health appearance of respondent* – Use the response options to indicate your impression of the health of the primary respondent and spouse in the respective columns.

- *Additional notes* – Feel free to add any additional information regarding the interview in the space provided.

Table V2. Respondent Availability

Table V2 has been designed to assist the data entry team. Indicate again if the head and spouse were available for the interview. If someone other than the head or spouse provided data on their behalf, enter this information in Table V2 as well.