

Principal Investigator HELEN HILTABLOE Trainee Investigator (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

Application No. 81-010(P) Supporting Agency (if non-ICDOR, B) \_\_\_\_\_

Title of Study DETERMINANTS OF RETURN MIGRATION IN THE DSS, MATLAB Project status:  
() New Study  
( ) Continuation with change  
( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Provide the appropriate answer to each of the following (If Not Applicable write NA).

- 1. Source of Population:
  - (a) Ill subjects Yes  No
  - (b) Non-ill subjects  Yes No
  - (c) Minors or persons under guardianship Yes  No
- 2. Does the study involve:
  - (a) Physical risks to the subjects Yes  No
  - (b) Social Risks Yes  No
  - (c) Psychological risks to subjects Yes  No
  - (d) Discomfort to subjects Yes  No
  - (e) Invasion of privacy Yes  No
  - (f) Disclosure of information damaging to subject or others Yes  No
- 3. Does the study involve:
  - (a) Use of records, (hospital, medical, death, birth or other)  Yes No
  - (b) Use of fetal tissue or abortus Yes  No
  - (c) Use of organs or body fluids Yes  No
- 4. Are subjects clearly informed about:
  - (a) Nature and purposes of study  Yes No
  - (b) Procedures to be followed including alternatives used  Yes No
  - (c) Physical risks Yes  No  NA
  - (d) Sensitive questions Yes  No  NA
  - (e) Benefits to be derived Yes  No  NA
  - (f) Right to refuse to participate or to withdraw from study Yes  No  NA
  - (g) Confidential handling of data Yes  No
  - (h) Compensation &/or treatment where there are risks or privacy is involved in any particular procedure Yes  No  NA

- 5. Will signed consent form be required:
    - (a) From subjects Yes  No
    - (b) From parent or guardian (if subjects are minors) Yes  No
  - 6. Will precautions be taken to protect anonymity of subjects  Yes No
  - 7. Check documents being submitted herewith to Committee:
    - NA Umbrella proposal - Initially submit overview (all other requirements will be submitted with individual studies).
    - Protocol (Required)
    - Abstract Summary (Required)
    - NA Statement given or read to subjects in nature of study, risks, types of questions to be asked, and right to refuse to participate or withdraw (Required).
    - NA Informed consent form for subjects
    - NR Informed consent form for parent or guardian
    - Procedure for maintaining confidentiality
    - NA Questionnaire or interview schedule
- If the final instrument is not completed prior to review, the following information should be included in the abstract summary:
1. A description of the areas to be covered in the questionnaire or interview which could be considered either sensitive or which would constitute an invasion of privacy.
  2. Examples of the type of specific questions to be asked in the sensitive areas.
  3. An indication as to when the questionnaire will be presented to the Cttee. for review.

I agree to obtain approval of the Ethical Review Committee for any changes involving the rights and welfare of subjects before making such change.

Principal Investigator

Trainee

*[Handwritten signatures]*

81-010 (A)  
Recd. 4/3/81

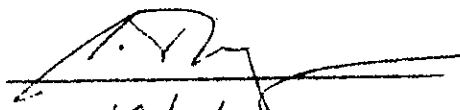
SECTION I - RESEARCH PROTOCOL

1. Title: Determinants of Return-Migration in the DSS, Matlab
2. Principal Investigator: Helen Hiltabidle
3. Starting Date: March 1, 1981
4. Completion Date: December 1, 1981
5. Total Direct Cost: To ICDDR,B, None
6. Scientific Program Head:

This protocol has been approved by the Community Services Research Working Group.

\*Signature of Scientific Program Head:

Date:

  
18/2/81

\*This signature implies that the Scientific Programme Head takes responsibility for the planning, execution and budget for this particular protocol.

7. Abstract Summary:

Patterns of migratory behaviour have important implications for rural villages in developing nations. Such villages suffer an irreparable loss if young, able, potential leaders leave permanently. On the other hand, they may gain long term benefits, if these same people are likely to return. While the importance is acknowledged and the level of return migration has been observed to be quite high (20) very little is known about either the characteristics of returnees or the duration of their absence. This study aims to establish the level of return migration in the DSS and to describe the characteristics of returnees. It will relate such characteristics to the duration of absence. It will show that, contrary to the situation in developed countries, duration of absence has only a weak effect on the probability of return.

8. Reviews:

- a) Ethical Review Committee \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Research Review Committee \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Director \_\_\_\_\_
- d) BMRC \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Controller/Administrator \_\_\_\_\_

ABSTRACT SUMMARY - PARTICULAR ITEMS

1. Not applicable
2. No risks, not applicable
3. Not applicable
4. VTS and Census numbers will be removed from the records at the time they are selected from the master file. Serial numbers will be assigned by the computer in their place. Only aggregate data will be analysed. There will be no possibility of identifying individuals.
5. The data to be used have already been collected following usual DSS data collection procedures; no new consent form will be necessary.
6. Not applicable.
7. No direct benefits to individual; study should provide better understanding of the phenomenon of return migration. Moreover, broader knowledge of patterns of male absence from the village may have implications for fertility behaviour and contraceptive practice.
8. Use of migration records and census records from the history file of the DSS.

## Determinants of Return-Migration In A Rural Area of Bangladesh

### A. INTRODUCTION

The long-term implications for a village are very different if the out-migration of young men is permanent than if it is temporary (20). Villages in Spain and South America have suffered drastically from the permanent exodus of young people. (6,7). On the other hand, villages in Yemen have received a tremendous in-pouring of cash because of the basic commitment of the male emigrants to their home and to returning there. (40).

Little is known, however, about the determinants of return migration, and almost no theoretical work has been done. There have been a number of studies which have observed a proportion of returnees among out-migrants much higher than expected. Simmons and Ramiro, (1972) found about 30% of out-migrants returned in their study area in Bogota. Speare, (1974), found a similar level in Taiwan but suggests the real figure could be as high as 50% with complete registration. Zachariah, (1966), found levels of 20-30% in Bombay.

A number of studies have described certain characteristics of individual return migrants. For example, both Zachariah (op.cit) and Caldwell(1969), found that returnees were either young or old. Men in the middle years did not return to the village. Both Speare (op.cit) and Simmons and Ramiro (op.cit) analyzed the education of returnees with conflicting results. While Speare found no educational difference, Simmons and Ramiro found that returnees had the highest education compared to those who did not return and those who did not migrate at all. Caldwell alone studied relationship to head of house, finding that eldest children were most likely to return, due to familial pressure. Marital status and occupation have not been analysed.

Family size has been described by Caldwell (op.cit) and Nelson (1976), the findings of both indicating larger families are apt to be able to afford the temporary absence of a member. Status of the migrants's father was analysed by Simmons and Ramiro (op.cit), who found that returnees were members of a sort of rural elite. However, Caldwell's work in Ghana suggests that returnees are likely to be from households of below average economic level.

Chaudhury and Curlin (1975) studied migration in the DSS. Their work laid the foundation for understanding the dynamics of migration by cross tabulating type of move by many different characteristics of the migrants. While they did not address the problem of return migration specifically, they did observe that the average age of male in-migrants was slightly higher than that of male out-migrants and attributed this to the return of men to their villages.

Theoretical work mostly concerns rural emigration but may readily be extended to return migration (26). The Cornell Model (27), which views migration, whether first time or subsequent, as a stochastic process dependent on duration of stay, was supported by Morrison using Dutch Data (45). The model has never been tested using data from developing countries. However, the behaviour of emigrants from Yemen (40) tends to suggest that the model may not fit very well. Recent work by Da Vanzo (14) may provide the reason. She has developed two concepts which, she hypothesizes, determine duration of stay. One is "location-specific Capital", the other is "imperfect information". The first concerns anything of value one owns in the area of origin, the second concerns the destination. Da Vanzo had only limited success attempting to support these concepts as determinants of duration using US data. However, they seem intuitively to be applicable to the case of Yemen and may prove useful in analyzing return migration in Bangladesh.

#### B. SPECIFIC AIMS

This thesis aims to establish the level of return migration, and to describe the characteristics of the returnees which distinguish them from non-returnees. The effect of these same characteristics on the duration of stay will also be described. Finally, the study aims to show that the probability of return migration in a rural area of Bangladesh is mainly a result of family characteristics and that duration of stay outside the village has little effect.

#### C. METHODS AND MATERIALS

Those who left the DSS area between 1968 and 1978 will be studied in the context of their families.

The data to be used for this study are from a master file whose records are arranged in chronological order for each person. The following list shows the types of records in the file.

<u>Record Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
B	Birth Registration
C	Census Record (1968,1970,1974)
D	Death Registration
MI	Registration of migration in
MO	Registration of migration out

A valid entry into the record keeping system could be a census record, a birth record or an in-migration record. Similarly, a valid exit would be a death, an out-migration or an end-of-period census record. Tabulation of individuals whose exit is invalid allows an estimate of the degree to which migration goes unreported.

The primary file for this study will be formed from the master file and will contain the records of all family members of anyone who migrated out of the area or may be presumed to have done so. The latter are those to whom an out-migration event may reasonably be imputed, although the date is unknown. For example, those whose record sequence is C-MI, B-MI or MI-MI and for whom age and sex codes are consistent, may be presumed to have an intervening out-migration. The ascribed sequence would then be, for example, C-MO-MI.

The second study file will be a subset of the first and will contain the family records of anyone who has migrated into the area after having migrated out. Individuals with certain record sequences (C-MO-C, B-MO-C, MI-MO-C, C-MO-D, B-MO-D, MI-MO-D) and whose age and sex codes are consistent will have an intervening in-migration event imputed.

The analysis will be carried out in phases and not every individual in the files described above will be eligible for inclusion in every phase. Males and females will be treated separately, and children under ten will be treated as a group, as will persons over age 59. Moves will be distinguished by whether they occur individually or as group events and persons will be distinguished as dependent or independent movers.

### ANALYSIS

Phase I of the analysis will determine the level of return migration, directly by calculating the proportion of all out-migrants formed by those who have returned by age group and sex. Indirect estimates of return migration will be made from the examination of the sex-ratios of the population over time. It is expected that the level of return migration will have increased during the period.

Phase 2 of the analysis will study the probability of return migration with reference to the following characteristics:

<u>Family</u>	<u>Individual</u>
Size	Age
Structure	Sex
Sex of Head	Marital status
Age of Head	Education and Occupation
Ed. and Occ of Head	Relationship to Head
Religion	Cause of move
Remittances	Destination
SES	

Phase 3 of the analysis will study the effect of duration of absence on

the probability of return migration. It is expected that the relationship is weak.

Phase 4 of the analysis will study the duration of absence with reference to the same variables as used in Phase 2.

D. FACILITIES REQUIRED

None

E. COLLABORATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

None

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ছয়বার পরক্ষা সমাপ্ত হলে সব ঢাকা আপনাকে নুসখায় দেয়া হবে।

(৭) আপনি গবেষণায় ব্যাপারে যে কোন প্রত্নাদি করতে পারবেন।

সব কিছু অবগত হবার পর যদি আপনি গবেষণায় অংশ গ্রহন করতে রাজী থাকেন তবে নিচিে আপনার নাম লিখুন। নামঃ-----

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