

## Household and Village Survey 2013

The survey in 2013 was a regular household panel survey and hence the 5<sup>th</sup> wave was carried out in all six provinces in the two countries. The survey was carried out earlier than in previous waves because an add-on risk experiment study was planned immediately after the household survey. However, the project was later postponed to July 2013 due to technical and administrative constraints. Nevertheless, the reference period remained the same (see Table 1).

For the household survey, two additional modules were added to the household questionnaire, namely social networks and taxation. Furthermore, in the risk section questions on respondents' perception of climate change were added and in the crop section, labour hours were asked for the first time since the commencement of the panel. Finally, financial literacy questions, including calculus exercises to be performed by the respondents, were added to the questionnaire.

**Table 1: Basic Parameters of the 2013 Survey wave**

Parameter	Thailand		Vietnam	
	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity
Sample Size				
	Households	1,996	Households	2,010
	Individuals	11,710	Individuals	11,295
	Villages	220		220
Reference Period	Month/year	05/2012 – 04/2013	Month/year	05/2012 – 04/2013
Survey Period	Week/month	03/05 – 03/06	Week/month	04/03 – 01/05
Survey Mode	PAPI		PAPI	
No. of Interviewers	Persons	50	Persons	45
Response Rate	%	94.82	%	95.76
Local Cooperation Partners	UBU; NPU, BRU		CRD,IRC	

Notes: UBU = Ubon Ratchathani University, Nakhon Phanom University, BRU = Buri Ram Ratchapat University; CRD = Center for Rural Development in Vietnam; IRC = Indochina Research Company, Hanoi

Source: Own calculations.

The village head questionnaire was the one used in 2011, but a module on taxation was added. The 2013 questionnaire was increased to 84 pages, as a result of the participation of the World Bank Office in Southeast Asia and the DFG Research Training Group (RTG) from Göttingen and Hannover, who requested specific additions to the questionnaire. Furthermore, the survey organisation and management had to be modified by bringing in more local collaborators. In Thailand, TVSEP cooperated with universities in the survey provinces, who provided students as interviewers. In Vietnam, an international research company covered the provinces of Ha Tinh and Dak Lak while the existing partner, CRD, facilitated survey permissions of Thua Thien Hue. The complexity of the collaborative arrangements made survey implementation more challenging with possible effects on data quality. Nevertheless, wave-to-wave response rates remained high and were around 95% (see Table 1).