

Selected descriptive statistics of household's characteristics in Thailand and Vietnam from the 2024 household survey

I. Household demographic characteristics

Table 1 shows the household demographic data of surveyed households across Thailand and Vietnam. At the country level, the survey encompasses 2,094 households in Thailand and 2,198 households in Vietnam. Three key aspects of household's demographic characteristics include:

- Gender and age patterns: Thailand exhibits 59% male-headed households compared to 79% in Vietnam. Vietnamese household heads are younger on average at 59.95 years compared to their Thai counterparts at 65.49 years. This age differential is reflected in the elderly population distribution, with Thai households maintaining more elderly members per household at 1.05 compared to Vietnamese households at 0.80.
- Educational level: Thailand exhibits substantially lower rates of advanced education across all educational levels. Most Thai household heads (84%) have primary education, while Vietnam shows significantly higher educational attainment, with 49% of household heads completing secondary education, 16% finishing high school, and 4% earning university degrees.
- Household structure: Both countries have similar household nucleus sizes, with Thailand averaging 3.7 members and Vietnam averaging 3.5 members per household.

Table 1: Gender, age, education of household heads, and household composition for Thailand and Vietnam

	Thailand (n = 2,094)	Vietnam (n = 2,198)
Gender of head (male = 1)	0.59	0.79
Age of head (years old)	65.49	59.95
<i>Educational level of head</i>		
- Below primary level	0.15%	0.90%
- Primary level	84.06%	26.22%
- Secondary level (or Lower-secondary level in Thailand)	4.45%	49.25%
- High school level (or Upper-secondary level in Thailand)	5.30%	16.35%
- Vocational school	0.80%	2.74%
- University	2.25%	4.04%
<i>Household nucleus size</i>		
- Number of children under 6	0.16	0.27
- Number of school-aged children	0.72	0.60
- Number of adults	1.78	1.82
- Number of elderly members	1.05	0.80

Note: The number of observations for education is 2,001 in Thailand and 2,006 in Vietnam.

Table 2 presents household demographic data from three provinces in each country, namely Buriram, Ubon Ratchathani, and Nakhon Phanom in Thailand and Ha Tinh, Thua Thien Hue, and Dak Lak in Vietnam.

- Gender and age patterns: Male-headed households demonstrate substantial variation, ranging from 55% to 60% across Thai provinces compared to 77% to 83% across Vietnamese provinces. Household heads exhibit consistently older age profiles in Thailand, ranging from 63.93 to 66.48 years, compared to Vietnam, where ages range from 56.91 to 62.90 years.
- Education: Thai provinces demonstrate a strong focus on primary education, with rates ranging from 82.10% to 85.97% of household heads, while Vietnamese provinces exhibit a significantly greater educational diversity. Ha Tinh province leads in secondary education attainment at 62.41% and high school completion at 21.84%, whereas Dak Lak province records the highest university graduation rate at 4.63% among all surveyed provinces.
- Household structure: Vietnamese households show greater variation in size, ranging from 2.96 to 3.83 members, compared to Thai households, which maintain more consistent sizes ranging from 3.69 to 3.72 members. Vietnamese provinces show higher numbers of children under 6 years of age and adults per household, while Thai provinces have more school-aged children per household.

Table 2: Gender, age and education of household heads, and household composition at provincial levels

	Thailand			Vietnam		
	Buriram (n = 774)	Ubon Ratchathani (n = 929)	Nakhon Phanom (n = 391)	Ha Tinh (n = 720)	Thua Thien Hue (n = 720)	Dak Lak (n = 758)
Gender of head (male = 1)	0.60	0.60	0.55	0.78	0.83	0.77
Age of head (years old)	66.48	65.32	63.93	62.90	60.21	56.91
<i>Educational level of head</i>						
- Below primary level	0.00%	0.22%	0.26%	0.71%	0.79%	1.20%
- Primary level	85.97%	82.10%	85.00%	7.23%	41.46%	31.84%
- Secondary level (or lower-secondary level in Thailand)	3.71%	4.81%	5.00%	62.41%	38.29%	45.74%
- High school level (or Upper-secondary level in Thailand)	3.85%	6.49%	5.26%	21.84%	13.77%	13.00%
- Vocational school	0.28%	1.23%	0.79%	3.12%	1.90%	3.14%
- University	2.06%	2.57%	1.84%	4.11%	3.32%	4.63%
<i>Household nucleus size</i>						
- Number of children under 6	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.27	0.32
- Number of school-aged children	0.74	0.70	0.71	0.49	0.62	0.69
- Number of adults	1.69	1.80	1.93	1.28	2.00	2.16
- Number of elderly members	1.13	1.05	0.91	0.98	0.77	0.65

Note: The number of observations for education in Buriram, Ubon Ratchathani and Nakhon Phanom, is 727, 894 and 380, respectively. For Ha Tinh, Thua Thien Hue and Dak Lak, the number of observations for education is 705, 632 and 669, respectively.

II. Shocks and losses caused by shocks

Table 3 describes the economic impact of shocks experienced by households in Thailand and Vietnam.

- Shock frequency: Among households reporting economic shocks, Thailand recorded 667 households with an average of 1.39 shocks per household, while Vietnam recorded 976 households with 1.36 shocks per household, showing comparable rates of reported shocks.
- Total economic impact: The total economic losses averaged PPP\$ 3,700 per affected household in Thailand, PPP\$ 4,475 per affected household in Vietnam.
- Loss component analysis: Income loss constituted the largest component in both countries: PPP\$ 1,760 (48%) in Thailand and PPP\$ 2,197 (49%) in Vietnam. Extra expenditures represented the second largest component at around PPP\$ 1,450 (39%) in Thailand and PPP\$ 1,406 (31.4%) in Vietnam. Asset losses accounted for about PPP\$ 490 (13.3%) in Thailand and PPP\$ 874 (19.5%) in Vietnam.

Table 3: Number and economic impact of shocks for Thailand and Vietnam

	Thailand (n = 667)	Vietnam (n = 976)
Number of reported shocks	1.39	1.36
Total losses caused by shocks (PPP\$)	3700.14	4475.48
- Income loss (PPP\$)	1760.00	2196.78
- Extra expenditure (PPP\$)	1449.79	1405.78
- Asset loss (PPP\$)	490.35	873.55

Note: All loss values have been converted to 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. Thai values were converted using factor 0.0442; Vietnamese values converted using factor 0.0715.

Table 4 presents provincial-level data on economic shock frequency and financial impacts across three provinces in Thailand (Buriram, Ubon Ratchathani, and Nakhon Phanom) and three provinces in Vietnam (Ha Tinh, Thua Thien Hue, and Dak Lak).

- Shock frequency patterns: Among Thai provinces, Ubon Ratchathani experienced the highest shock frequency with 1.43 shocks per household, followed by Buriram with 1.37 and Nakhon Phanom with 1.34. Vietnamese provinces showed more variation, with Dak Lak recording the highest frequency with 1.41 shocks per household, Thua Thien Hue with 1.34, and Ha Tinh with 1.29.
- Total economic losses: Within Thailand, Ubon Ratchathani recorded the highest total losses with PPP\$ 3,878 per affected household, while Buriram had the lowest with PPP\$ 3,512. Among Vietnamese provinces, Dak Lak experienced substantially higher losses with around PPP\$ 5,671 per household compared to Ha Tinh with PPP\$ 4,112 and Thua Thien Hue with PPP\$ 2,971.
- Loss component analysis: Income loss varied significantly across provinces, ranging from around PPP\$ 1,508 in Buriram to PPP\$ 2,013 in Nakhon Phanom within Thailand, and from

PPP\$ 1,240 in Thua Thien Hue to PPP\$ 3,390 in Dak Lak within Vietnam. Extra expenditures and asset losses showed similar provincial variations within each country.

Table 4: Number and economic impact of shocks at provincial levels

	Thailand			Vietnam		
	Buriram (n = 248)	Ubon Ratchathani (n = 312)	Nakhon Phanom (n = 107)	Ha Tinh (n = 279)	Thua Thien Hue (n = 271)	Dak Lak (n = 426)
Number of reported shocks	1.37	1.43	1.34	1.29	1.34	1.41
Total losses caused by shocks (PPP\$)	3512.03	3878.27	3616.72	4111.81	2971.14	5670.66
- Income loss (PPP\$)	1507.92	1873.66	2012.79	1303.49	1240.12	3390.40
- Extra expenditure (PPP\$)	1578.45	1399.72	1297.62	2003.39	997.71	1273.98
- Asset loss (PPP\$)	425.66	604.89	306.30	804.93	733.31	1007.72

Note: All loss values have been converted to 2005 purchasing power parity (PPP) dollars. Thai values converted using factor 0.0442; Vietnamese values converted using factor 0.0715.

Figures 1 and 2 reveal the most frequently reported shocks experienced by households across Thailand's and Vietnam's three surveyed provinces during 2024. Both countries were severely affected by agricultural-related shocks, with droughts, floods, and pest diseases appearing in both top ten lists. Vietnam showed higher absolute numbers of reported cases across most shock categories, with droughts being particularly severe. Thailand demonstrated greater diversity in shock types, including economic shocks related to price fluctuations and social obligations, while Vietnam's profile was more concentrated on environmental and health-related shocks.

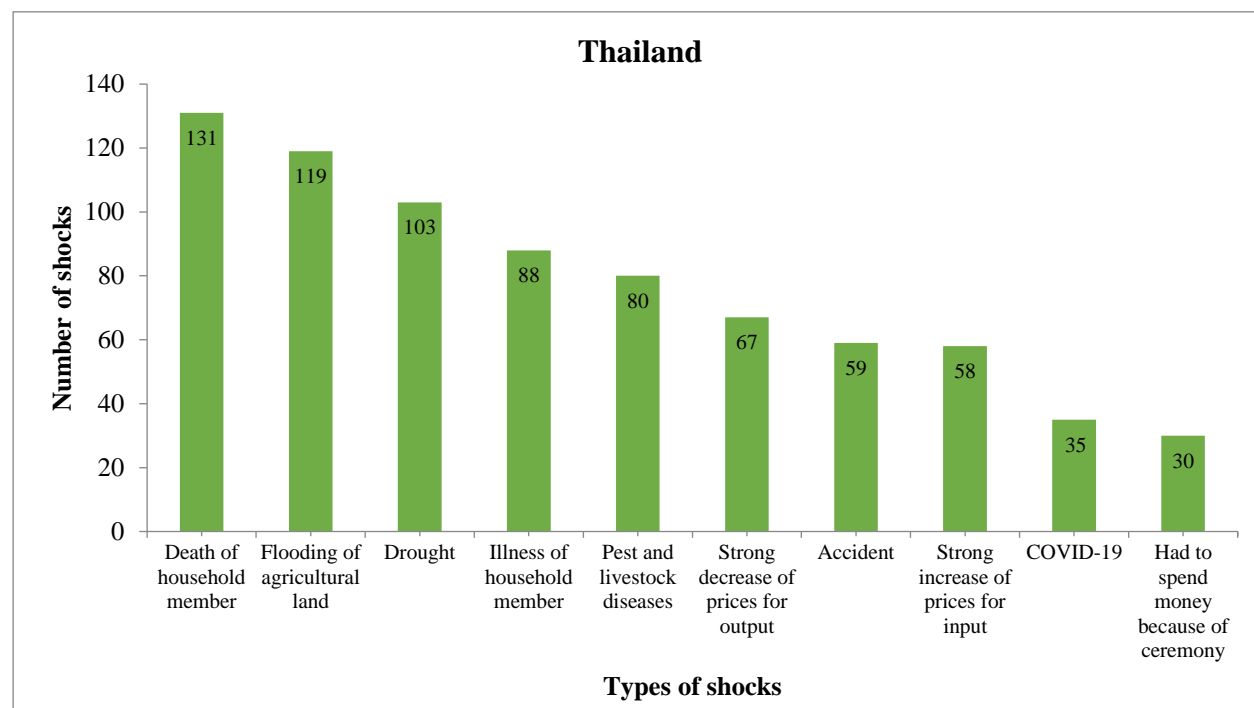
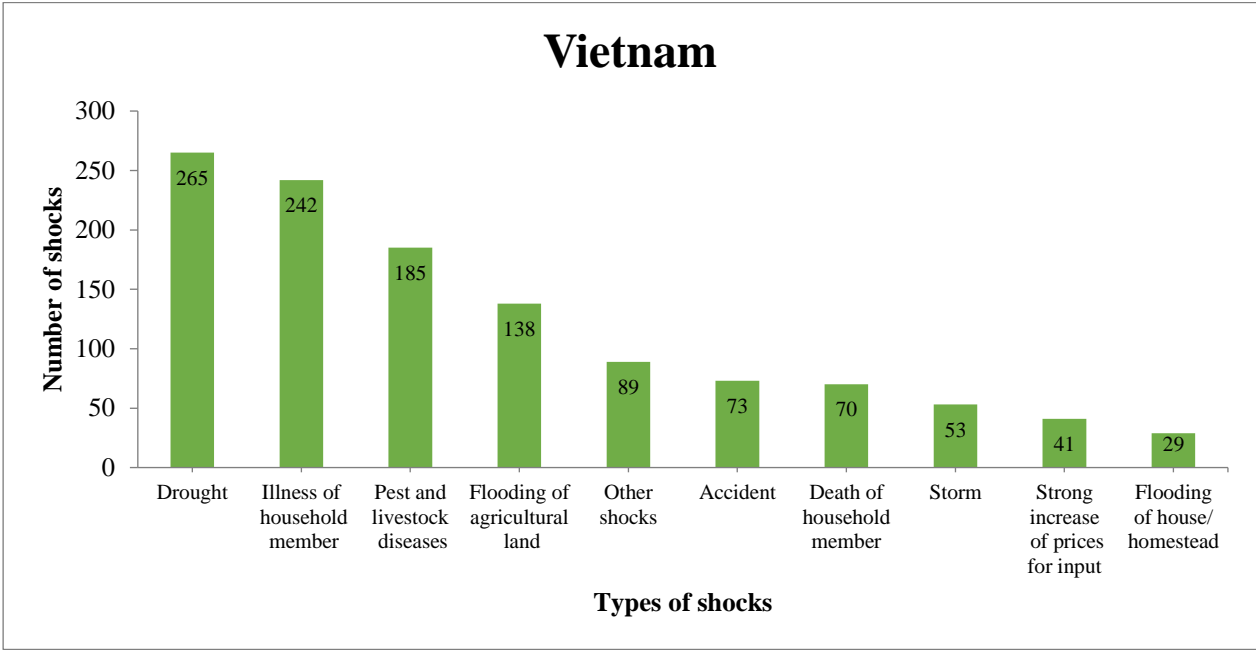


Figure 1: Top ten reported shocks in Thailand in 2024

In Thailand, Figure 1 shows that households primarily faced demographic and environmental challenges. The three most significant shocks were death of household member with 131 cases, flooding of agricultural land with 119 cases, and drought with 103 cases. Other notable shocks included illness of household member with 88 cases, pest and livestock diseases with 80 cases, and strong decrease of prices for output with 67 cases. The remaining shocks—accidents, strong increases of prices for input, COVID-19, and ceremonial expenditures—ranged between 30 and 59 cases.

In Vietnam, Figure 2 reveals a different pattern, with drought emerging as the dominant shock with 265 cases, followed by illness of household member with 242 cases and pest and livestock diseases with 185 cases. Flooding of agricultural land affected 138 households, while other shocks including unspecified categories, accidents, death of household member, storms, strong increase of prices for input, and flooding of house/homestead ranged from 29 to 89 cases.

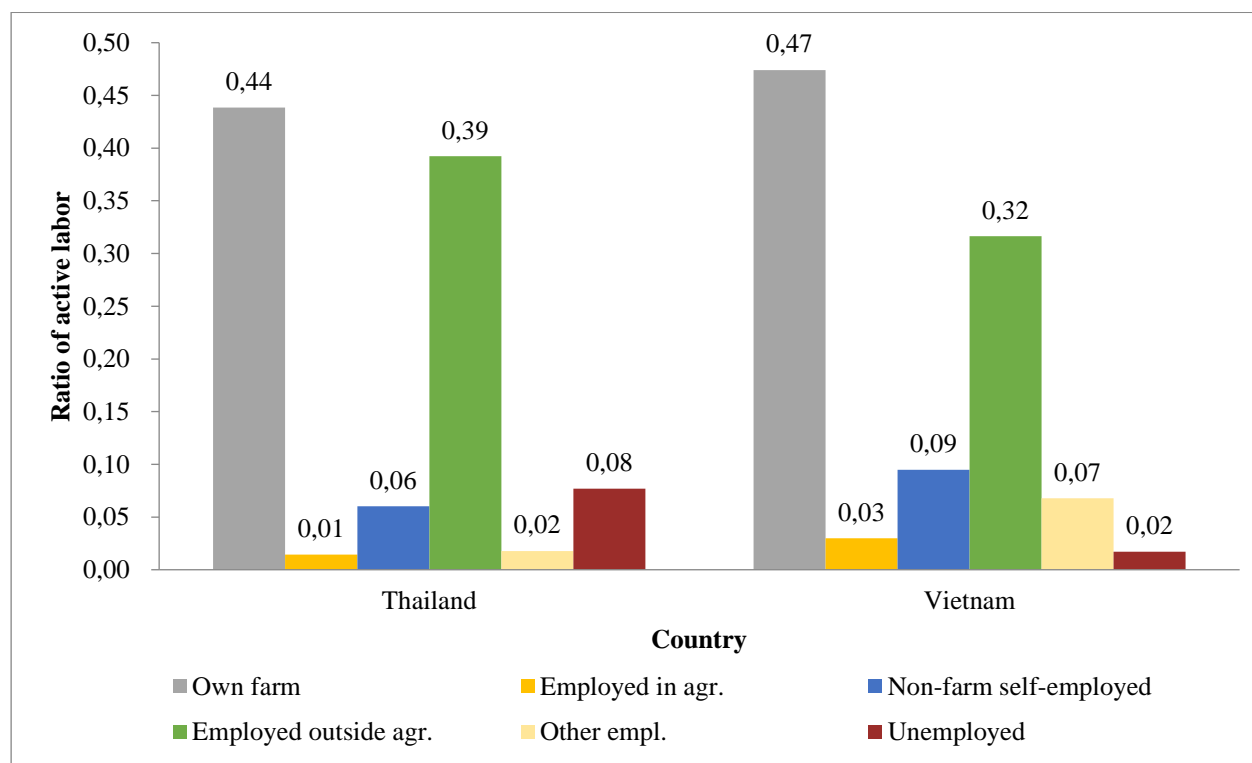


Note: Other shocks include unspecified categories.

Figure 2: Top ten reported shocks in Vietnam in 2024

III. Employment ratio

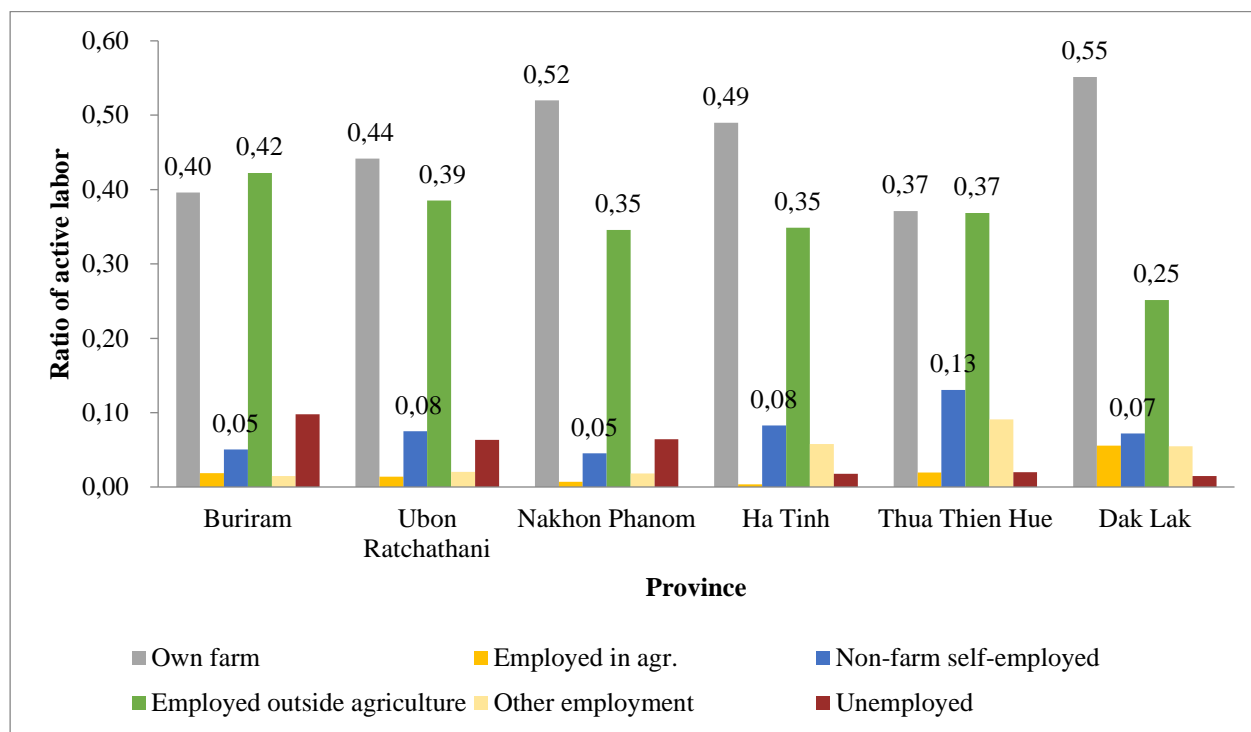
Figures 3 and 4 show the national and provincial comparisons of the employment rates of the active labor force (i.e., adults aged 15 to 65) at the household level in Thailand and Vietnam, respectively. Figure 3 shows that working on own farming dominates both countries, accounting for 44% in Thailand and 47% in Vietnam, followed by non-agricultural activities at 39% and 32% respectively. Non-farm self-employment accounts for 6% in Thailand versus 9% in Vietnam, while direct employment in agriculture remains minimal at 1% and 3%. The most significant difference appears in unemployment rates, with Thailand recording 8% compared to 2% in Vietnam, while other employment categories represent 2% in Thailand and 7% in Vietnam.



Note: Other jobs include being a monk, soldier, student; unemployed refers to housewives, light work or unable to work.

Figure 3: Comparing the proportion of active labor force in different main occupations at the household level in Thailand and Vietnam

Figure 4 shows that own farming demonstrates substantial provincial differences, ranging from 40% in Buriram to 52% in Nakhon Phanom within Thailand, and from 37% in Thua Thien Hue to 55% in Dak Lak within Vietnam. Employment outside agriculture shows corresponding inverse patterns, varying from 35% in Nakhon Phanom to 42% in Buriram across Thai provinces, and from 25% in Dak Lak to 37% in Thua Thien Hue across Vietnamese provinces. Non-farm self-employment reaches its peak at 13% in Thua Thien Hue, while remaining at or below 8% in all other provinces. Direct agricultural employment remains minimal at 0 to 2% across most locations, with Dak Lak showing the highest rate at 6%. Other employment categories range from 1% to 9%, with unemployment maintaining consistently low rates between 1 to 10% across provinces.



Note: Other employments include being a monk, soldier, student; unemployed refers to housewives, light work or unable to work.

Figure 4: Provincial comparison of the proportion of active labor force in different main occupations at the household level in Thailand and Vietnam