

Household, Village and Migrant Surveys 2010

The 3rd survey wave in 2010 differed substantially from the two previous waves. Firstly, new modules were added in the household questionnaire, i.e., an investment module, more details in the asset section, causal relationships between shocks, and a hypothetical risky investment question.

Secondly, a migrant tracking survey, using a separate questionnaire, was linked to the household survey. Hereby, TVSEP households in the villages were asked for address and phone number of their migrants and a representative of the rural household was asked to call his/her migrant(s). This information was relayed to a survey team in Bangkok and Ho Chi Minh City respectively, who undertook the migrant interviews. The migrant questionnaire contained questions regarding migration history, housing and living conditions in the city, wage and self-employment of the migrant, remittances sent or received, public transfers and insurance payments among others (please see survey instrument files).

Thirdly, in two provinces, namely Ubon Ratchathani in Thailand and Dak Lak in Vietnam, incentivized risk experiments were conducted immediately after the household interviews, conditional on agreement by the respondents to participate. The data of the risk experiments are not TVSEP public goods but are the property of the researchers who designed and financed the experiments. However, papers that have emerged from this data set are included in TVSEP's list of publications.

In addition, a three-page village head questionnaire was implemented, basically following the items of the 2007 survey.

As regards the household survey implementation, the procedure largely followed those of previous waves. In Thailand, interviewer training for both, rural households and migrants, took place in Bangkok prior to Thai New Year. The rural household survey started by the end of April. The migrant survey started a few days later. The rural household survey largely went according plan and was completed in early June. Attrition was small with still 2,105 households and 11,569 individuals remaining in the panel. The migrant tracking survey turned out to be very challenging. From over 1,500 migrants in the household list in Thailand, only 659 could be interviewed. Logistical difficulties and time constraints of migrants, were major problems. Hence, the migrant survey took more time than planned and was completed by July.

In Vietnam, the training took place during the 2nd week of April in Hue City and the survey started thereafter with some variance in time among the provinces, due to differing administrative requirements. There 2,099 households with 11,108 individuals were interviewed. In the migrant survey, among the 1,200 migrants in the household list, 95 % were in HCMC and its four satellite provinces. However, only 299 respondents could be interviewed.

The village survey covered all 220 villages per country (Table 1). As regards the organisation of the survey there are marked difference between the two countries. While in Thailand, the Kasetsart University remained the sole partner for both the rural household and migrant surveys, in Vietnam

TVSEP had to engage with several partners. First, the Institute for Policy and Strategy for Rural Development (IPSARD) in Hanoi. They were in charge for the provinces of Ha Tinh and Dak Lak. Second, the Centre for Rural Development (CRD) at Hue University for the rural household survey in Hue province and third the Southern Center of Agricultural Policy (S-CAP) in Ho Chi Minh City for the migrant survey. Notably, the concept of provincial teams, as practiced in Thailand since 2007, was adopted and the prior mobile team model was abolished.

Table 1: Basic parameters of the 2010 survey wave

Parameter	Thailand		Vietnam	
	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity
Sample Size				
	Households	2,105	Households	2,099
	Individuals	11,569	Individuals	11,108
	Villages	220	Villages	220
	Migrants	659	Migrants	299
Reference Period	Month/year	05/09 – 04/10	Month/year	05/09 – 04/10
Survey Period	Week/month	04/04 – 01/07	Week/month	04/04 – 01/08
Survey Mode	PAPI		PAPI	
No. of Interviewers	Persons	50	Persons	45
Response Rate (rural)	%	98.55	%	97.72
Response Rate (migrant)	%	43.93	%	24.9
Local Partner	KU		CRD Hue/IPSARD/S-CAP HCMC	

Notes: KU = Kasetsart University; CRD = Center for Rural Development in Central Vietnam in Hue; IPSARD = Institute for Policy and Strategy for Rural Development in Hanoi; S-CAP= Southern Center of Agricultural Policy in HCMC

Source: Own calculations.