

## Household Survey 2007

The first household survey was carried out from the end of April to the beginning of June in Thailand and from early June to early August in Vietnam. Table 1 below, summarizes the main features of the survey in 2007. The sequential scheduling of the survey implementation between the two countries was due to the intensive involvement of Leibniz University Hannover (LUH) headquarter staff in training and survey supervision. A four-day training started in Thailand for 36 interviewers prior to the Thai New Year (Songkran) holiday. In Vietnam, the training of 29 interviewers took place during the holidays in Thailand, so that the survey in principle could start about the same time. However, some administrative processes in Vietnam took more time so that the survey could only start in June. In the province of Dak Lak the survey lasted until August. Survey organisation also differed. In Thailand, provincial teams were formed with 20 interviewers, four sub team leaders and two data entry persons under the supervision of a provincial team leader. In Vietnam, six mobile teams with five interviewers each, supervised by a field leader and supported by a data entry person, were formed. Interviews were carried out using a paper and pencil interview (PAPI) approach and normally took between two to four hours. Provincial team leaders and sub-team leaders checked the questionnaires for completeness and logical errors prior to data entry.

The survey instruments included a comprehensive household questionnaire containing all livelihood measurements, i.e., assets, consumption and income. Further modules included household and household member characteristics, risks and shocks, borrowing and lending, government and insurance payments as well as some selected behavioural traits of development. In addition, a short village head questionnaire was administered. In the latter, questions about physical and social village infrastructure were asked.

The reference period for both countries for reporting information was 1 May 2006 to 30 April 2007. The reason for the choice of this reference period in the TVSEP project, is that it marks the agricultural year in the two countries, where rice planting starts around May with the onset of the rainy season. All information regarding income and consumption was related to this one-year reference period. In addition to the household questionnaire, a 3-page village head questionnaire mainly referring to physical and social village infrastructure was administered.

Survey implementation was undertaken by means of a PAPI questionnaire and data were entered by specially trained data entry personnel in the field. Prior to data entry, questionnaires were checked by field supervisors in order to minimise errors. Attrition was low during the 1<sup>st</sup> survey wave, which is due the fact that, in addition to the ten households per village, a maximum of four possible replacements were allowed, should households on the list not be available for the interview. Thus, the planned sample fell short of fourteen households in Thailand and only five in Vietnam, i.e., response rates of 99.4% and 98.8% respectively. In both countries, over 10,000 individuals were captured in the data base.

**Table 1: Basic Parameters of the 2007 Survey wave**

Parameter	Thailand		Vietnam	
	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity
Sample Size				
	Households	2,186	Households	2,195
	Individuals	10,627	Individuals	10,631
	Villages	220	Villages	220
Reference Period	Month/year	05/06 – 04/07	Month/year	05/06 – 04/07
Survey Period	Week/ month	04/04 - 01/06	Week/ month	02/06 – 02/08
Survey Mode	PAPI		PAPI	
No. of Interviewers	Persons	36	Persons	29
Local Partner	KU		IPSARD/CAP	
Response Rate	%	99.4	%	99.8

Note: KU = Kasetsart University; IPSARD = Institute for Policy and Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development; CAP = Center of Agricultural Policy

Source: Own calculations.