

Household Survey 2017

The 7th panel wave of the household panel followed the time frame of the previous year. Thus, there is an added value of the 2017 wave, as there are consistent data from two consecutive years. This opens up options for more research topics such as the analysis of carry-over effects, for example in agriculture (soil fertility, pest & disease effects, etc.), and shock effects whose impact lasts more than one year. The questionnaire, in principle, followed the design of the 2016 survey. However, a module on character traits was included, based on the popular “Big Five” model by Costa and McCrae (1997). The original English questions were translated and field tested in Thailand and Vietnam.

Table 1: Basic Parameters of the 2017 Survey wave

Parameter	Thailand		Vietnam	
	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Quantity
Sample Size				
	Households	1,914	Households	1,898
	Individuals	9,282	Individuals	8,510
Reference Period	month/year	05/2016 – 04/2017	month/year	05/2016 – 04/2017
Survey Period	week/month	04/06 – 01/08	week/month	01/07-02/08
Survey Mode		CAPI		CAPI
No. of Interviewers		50		45
Response Rate	%	98,61	%	100.26 ¹
Local Partner	UBU		HUAF	

Source: Own calculations.

Survey performance in terms of households and individuals in the panel are shown in Table 1. The number of households remained rather constant or even increased as in the case of Vietnam, where some households that had dropped out of the panel in the previous year, were able to be interviewed. Therefore, the wave-to-wave response rate was high, even greater than 100 % in Vietnam. However, there was a large decline in household member information which dropped below 10,000 individuals in

¹ In each wave, TVSEP attempted to re-interview households that had previously been unable to participate in order to ensure continuity. Therefore, the response rate was > 100% in 2017.

both countries. In Thailand, 9,282 individuals were included and in Vietnam only 8,510 (Table 1). The decrease in average number of household members, i.e., 1.27 in Thailand and 1.38 in Vietnam indicates that nonresponse regarding household members had increased during the 2017 survey.

Another special feature of the 2017 wave was the implementation of an add-on research project on data quality measurements (Brooks et al., 2020). The project was run parallel to the household survey. Some questions were added to the household questionnaire which reached 84 pages again (as in 2013) and thus may have impacted, to some extent, non-sampling errors and data quality.