

Thailand – Vietnam Socio-Economic Panel (TVSEP): Data users workshop

Manh Hung Do

Institute for Environmental Economics and World Trade
Leibniz University Hannover
Germany

University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City (UEH), 05.03.2025

- Some important notes of using TVSEP data
- Hands-on practice of extracting TVSEP data
- Introduction of an applied study using constructed variables from TVSEP data

Introduction

Dr. Manh Hung Do

EMAIL hung@iuw.uni-hannover.de

PHONE [+49 511 762 19567](tel:+4951176219567)

BUILDING [1503](#)

ROOM [166](#)

[Details](#)



<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7314-5089>

Why am I using STATA?

Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much easier to carry out data analysis and econometric estimations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Producing results is also easier - A wide range of statistical analyses. 	Not free!
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructions, technical explanations, and example syntax are available 	Some newly added command will not work in “out-of-date” versions.

Some important notes of using TVSEP data

Advantages of using TVSEP data

- Reliable dataset with scientific sampling procedures
 - The sampling process under TVSEP followed the guidelines of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/surveys/Handbook23June05.pdf>)
 - A three-stage stratified random sampling process was then used to draw samples.
- Rich dataset with a lot important information of rural households' livelihood and measurement of vulnerability to shocks and poverty
- Village data are also available (but with gaps)

Important notes of TVSEP data

- Merging information within waves (QID/hhid/interview__key for waves after 2017)
- Merging information across waves (QID/hhid)
- Always consult with the questionnaires from TVSEP website (<https://www.tvsep.de/en/survey-documents>)
- Location of variables in the dataset:
 - Household level variables: most likely included in the household general file (i.e., hh.dta for the wave before 2019; and “TVSEP2019.dta” or “TVSEP2022.dta”)
 - Individual or roster level variables: located in individual files (i.e., member.dta, Memberroster.dta...)

Important notes of TVSEP data (cont.)

- For the waves before 2019: Do pay attention to differentiate variables with the name “_xAAAAA” or “__AAAAA”:
 - Most of the monetary variables from these waves were converted into PPP\$ adjusted to 2005 prices (do check the label of each variable, i.e., PPP USD).
 - If aggregate income or consumption data are not included, you can easily calculate them by relying on the data cleaning guideline (https://www.tvsep.de/fileadmin/tvsep/Questionnaires_all/w7_2017/Data_Cleaning_Guidelines_2017_Fin.pdf)

Important notes of TVSEP data (cont.)

	(sub)sections	Data file
2.1-2.3	HH member, Education and Health	mem
2.4	HH dynamics	hhdyn
3.1a,b	Shocks	shock
3.1f	Aspirations	aspir
3.2	Risk	risks
4.1	Land	land
4.2	Agriculture	crops
4.3.1	Stocks	livest
4.3.2	Livestock Products	lstprod
4.4	Fishing, hunting, collecting, logging	hunting
5	Off-farm employment	offempl
6	Non-farm self-employment	selfempl
7.1C	Credit rationing	credrat
7.1D	Default history	defhist
7.1A	Borrowing	borr
7.1E	Savings	sav
7.2A	Public transfers	transf
7.2B	Insurances	insur
8	Household expenditure	exp
6.2	Investment	invest
6.2	Disinvestment	disinvest
9.1	Household Wealth	assets
9.2	Housing conditions	house
	Questions at household level	hh
	Household Income aggregate	hhinc
	Household Consumption aggregate	consagg
	Sampling weight variables	SWTH / SWVN

Important notes of TVSEP data (cont.)

<https://www.tvsep.de/en/survey-documents#c68719>

DOCUMENTS FOR SINGLE WAVES

The documents for single waves include the questionnaires implemented in Thailand and Vietnam, short descriptions of the main features of the waves and other documents (such as interviewer guidelines, data data cleaning guidelines or also summary reports).

Household Survey 2022	^
<p>Short description household survey 2022 (PDF)</p> <p>Household Survey Thailand questionnaire (PDF)</p> <p>Household Survey Vietnam questionnaire (PDF)</p> <p>Survey report TVSEP 2022 (PDF)</p>	
Covid-19 Special Survey 2020/21	v
Eighth wave 2019	v

Where and how to start?

1. Do check the Metadata to have an overview of the dataset:
https://www.tvsep.de/fileadmin/tvsep/Materials_ab_2023/Data/Metadata.pdf
2. Slowly and carefully check the variables in each wave by using the questionnaire and data files;
3. After identifying potential variables from the TVSEP that you can use as (i) dependent and independent variables of interests or (ii) control variables (e.g., the information is available for at least two waves (to have a panel))
 - Reading previous publications using the TVSEP data or conducting a literature review can be useful to identify necessary control variables.
4. Do use as many waves as possible, especially the most recent ones!

Where and how to start? (cont.)

5. Do use the do-file for recording your cleaning and extracting work
6. Do keep a copy of the original dataset in a safe place before diving into the data!
7. After extracting necessary variables, do check the descriptive summary before carrying out the estimation.
8. Working with data is tedious, however, it would be normal if you have to go back and forth (processing data and running estimation again and again)!

Hands-on practices of extracting TVSEP data

** Switch to STATA for practicing*

Introduction of an applied study using constructed variables from TVSEP data

Example of constructed variables



Climate and Development >
Latest Articles

Submit an article

Journal homepage

640
Views

0
CrossRef
citations to date

0
Altmetric



Research Article

Insights on household's resilience to shocks and poverty: evidence from panel data for two emerging economies in Southeast Asia

Manh Hung Do ✉, Trung Thanh Nguyen & Ulrike Grote

Received 28 Feb 2024, Accepted 16 Dec 2024, Published online: 01 Jan 2025

<https://doi.org/10.1080/17565529.2024.2446358>

Example of constructed variables (cont.)

Supplemental material

Insights on household's resilience to shocks and poverty: evidence from panel data for two emerging economies in Southeast Asia
Showing 1/4: tcl_d_a_2446358_sm5552.pdf

67
views

0
shares


46
downloads

Part I: Description of the replication package


Manuscript title:


Insights on household's resilience to shocks and poverty: Evidence from panel data for two emerging economies in Southeast Asia


The replication package includes (i) Readme document (this current file); (ii) STATA do-file for generating the results of the manuscript; and (iii) STATA data file of the manuscript. Brief description of these files as follows:


figshare

1 / 4




Share


Download

Supplemental Material

Example of constructed variables: Establishing the resilience capacity of rural households

Table 1: Household, village, and country characteristics for the estimation of resilience capacity

Level	Groups	Indicators
Household	Social capital (Absorptive + Adaptive + Transformative)	Ethnicity of head, membership in PSO, and head born in the village
	Economic capital (Absorptive + Adaptive + Transformative)	Asset value per capita and savings value per capita
	Human capital (Absorptive + Adaptive + Transformative)	Marital status of head, household size, and average schooling years of adult members
	Diversification of livelihoods (Adaptive)	Share of farm labourers in total labourers
	Exposure to information (Adaptive)	Number of phones and televisions (TVs)
Village	Access to markets and employment opportunities (Transformative)	Distance to the closest markets, distance to provincial centre, and number of enterprises
	Infrastructure development and access to services (Transformative)	Share of household with access to electricity, share of households with cable internet at home, having paved roads, and having bank/bank agency
Country	Exposure to external shocks (Transformative)	Trade as a share of the country's GDP
	Governance (Transformative)	Voice and accountability of governance, government effectiveness, and control of corruption

Establishing the resilience capacity of rural households (cont.)

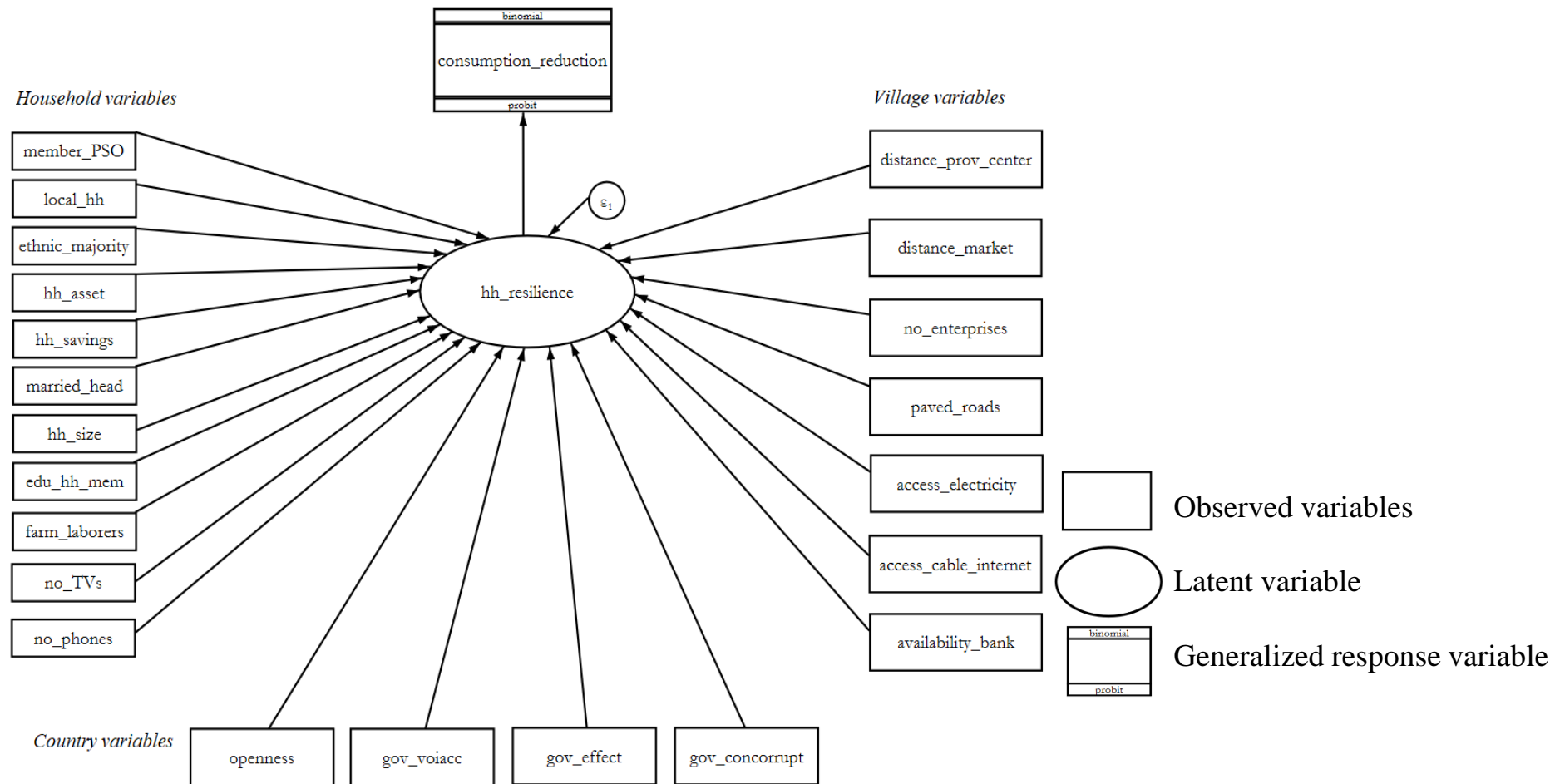


Fig. Generalized Structural Equation Model (GSEM) for estimating smallholder's resilience

$$RCI_{iw} = [HHR_{iw} - HHR_w^{min}] * 100 / [HHR_w^{max} - HHR_w^{min}]$$

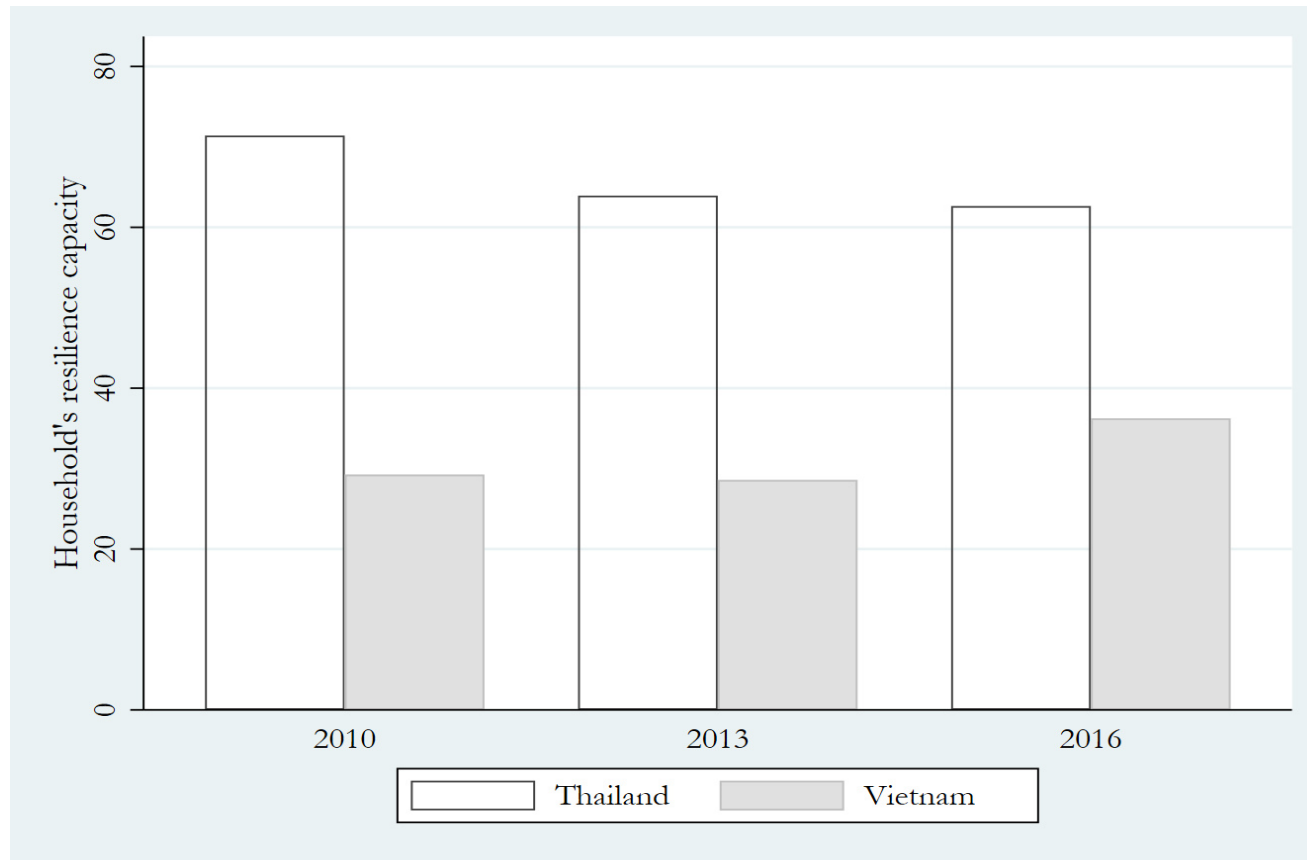


Fig. The normalized resilience capacity of rural households in Thailand and Vietnam between 2010 and 2016.

Calculating multidimensional poverty of rural households

Dimension	Parameter	Weight
Monetary dimension	Daily income per capita of the household is at or lower than PPP\$ 3.20	1/3
Educational dimension	The household has at least one school-age child up to the grade-8 age not enrolling in school	1/6
	The household has no adults at the grade-9 age or above completed a primary education	1/6
Access to basic infrastructure	Drinking water of the household comes from unsafe sources	1/9
	There is no improved sanitation (flush toilet) in the household	1/9
	There is no access to electricity for lighting in the household	1/9

World Bank (2020). Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2020: Reversals of Fortune. The World Bank Group. Washington, D.C.
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/34496/9781464816024.pdf>