



Does social trust increase support for free trade?

Evidence from a field survey experiment in Vietnam

Quynh Nguyen and Thomas Bernauer

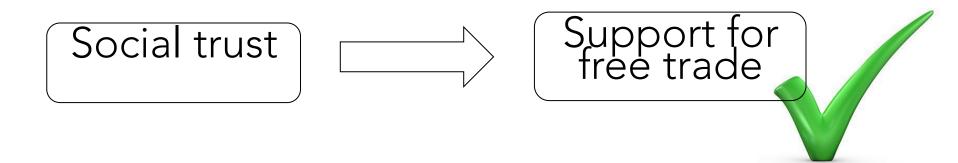




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Spilker, Schaffer and Bernauer (2012) Kaltenthaler and Miller (forthcoming)



Outline

- 1. Experimental Design
 - Conceptual background
 - Goal
- 2. Implementation
- 3. Results
- 4. Conclusion

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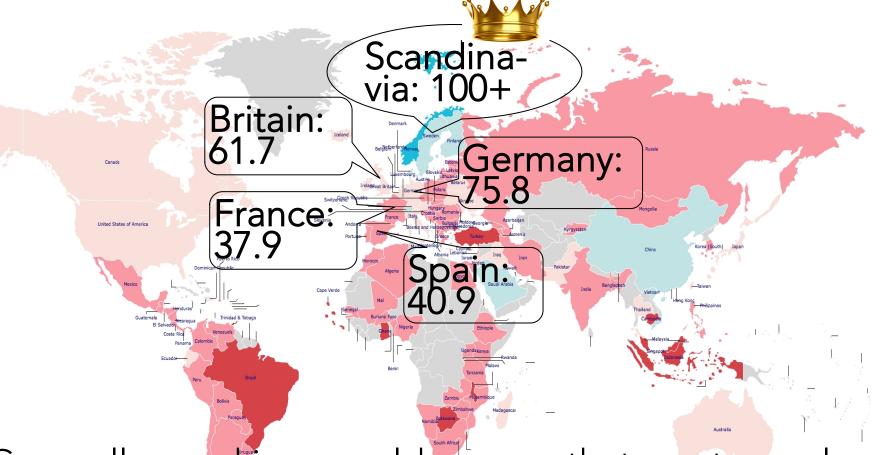
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Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted, or that you need to be careful in dealing with people?

■ More careful (less than 20) ■ 20-60 ■ 60-100 ■ 100-140 ■ More trusty (140 and up)

http://www.jdsurvey.net/jds/ShowMap.jsp?Idioma=I&MAPA=FCMap_WorldwithCountries&ID=2





Goal of experimental design

Experimental game with two treatment conditions

Positive trust	Negative trust
Environment with high	Environment with low
trustworthiness, high	trustworthiness, low
cooperation → Induce	cooperation → Induce
high trust	low trust

 Compare individuals' attitude towards trade between the two groups



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Implementation

- 702 participants
- Groups of 3 (= 234 games à 40-50 mins)
- Voluntary contribution game:
 - Total of individual contributions, doubling of contributions, three equal shares
 - Group would be best off if everyone contributes





Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

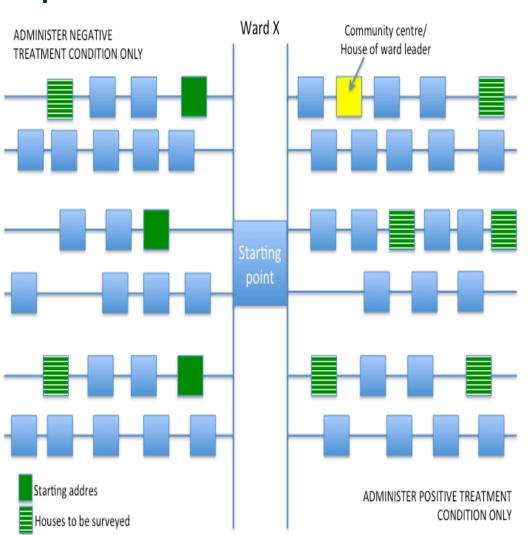
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Implementation





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Survey questionnaire

- 3 parts
 - ➤ Attitudes and opinions towards international trade → dependent variables
 - Trust attitudes
 - Demographics (e.g., gender, education, employment, age, rural-urban, etc.)



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Results

Manipulation check:

	Positive condition	Negative condition
Trust level	Higher	Lower
Contribution	Higher	Lower
Payoff	Higher	Lower



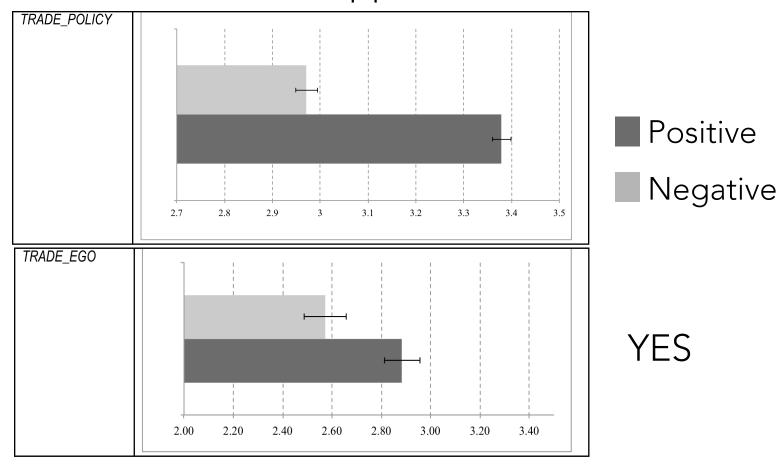


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Results

Does social trust increase support for free trade?





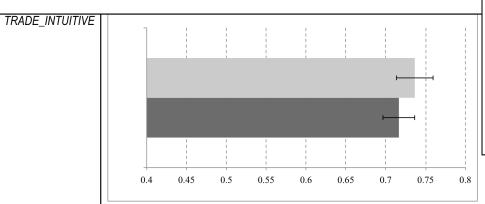
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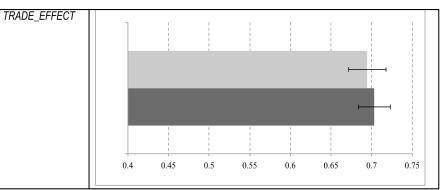
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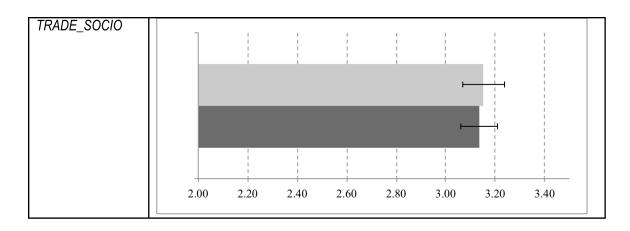
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Not really



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Conclusion

- Yes, there is a causal effect of social trust on how people think about international trade
- Mixed results
- Social trust has a positive causal effect on certain aspects of trade support



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Thank you for your attention.

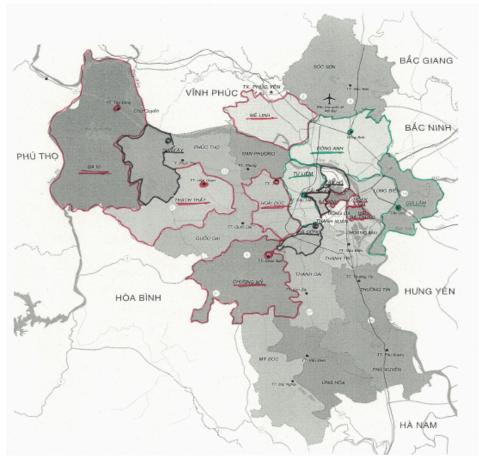


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Sampling strategy I

- Total sample size: 702 (= 234 three-person groups)
- Aim: Representative and proportionate sample of Hanoi's urban and rural residents



Hanoi	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	6,451,909	2,644,536	3,807,373
%	100	41.0	59.0
Nr of districts	29	11	18

SS	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	702	288	414
%	100	41.0	59.0
Nr of districts	15	7	8



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Sampling strategy II

Three-stage sampling design

Districts

- Random selection 7 urban districts
- Random selection of 8 rural districts

Wards/ Communes Selection of 2 wards from each district

Starting points/ househlds

- One starting point per ward/commune; divides ward into 2 blocks
- Positive condition: one starting address
- Negative condition: several starting addresses within "negative block"

11th June 2013 15



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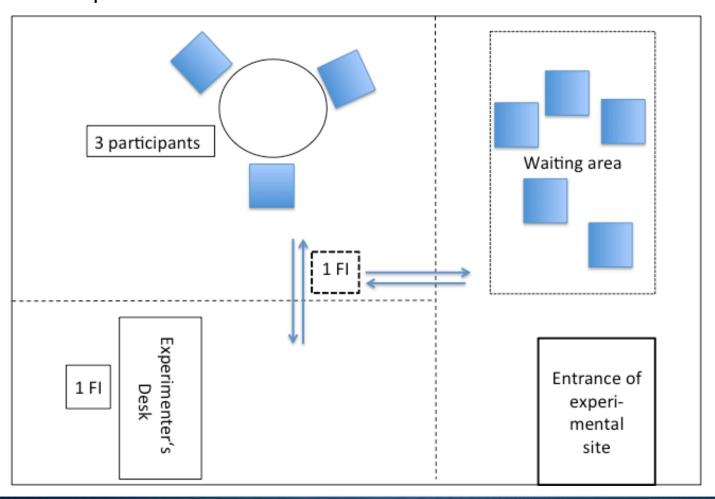
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Administering the POSITIVE game I

Sketch of experimental site





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Administering the POSITIVE game II

- FI distributes game instruction sheet to participants
- FI leaves the room; participants are permitted to speak to each other about anything they wish, including the game
- FI enters the room again after <u>2 minutes</u> to start the game
- FI calls up the first participant (=the group oldest), asks him how much he wants to contribute and asks him to place his contribution into an envelope





Administering the POSITIVE game III

- At the start of the next round participants receive the information about the group contribution and their individual payoff from the previous round before making their contribution for the next round
- After the fourth round, place participants in different corners of the room and ask them to take the questionnaire
- Calculate overall payoffs of each participant and convert into VND (1:1)



Administering the NEGATIVE game I

- The negative game is played simultaneously between 3 participants at each participant's home
- Once the participant agrees to take part in the survey experiment, FI notifies MI via SMS
- SMS contains SurveyID: Flxx-yy, OK
- As soon as MI has the information that <u>3 participants</u> are ready to start the game, MI informs the FIs that they may start the game
- Neither FIs nor the participants know whom they have been matched with to play the game



Administering the NEGATIVE game II

- FI asks how much participant wants to contribute to the group
- Each FI reports this amount via SMS to MI
- MI calculates the group and the individual payoff for each group member, and reports back to the FIs
- FIs inform participants about the group payoff, their individual payoff and the participant's current rank
- 1st: 100'000VND, 2nd: 25'000VND, 3rd: 20'000VND