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Title of Entry	: Dynamics in Risk preferences under climate change: A panel model approach using data from rural Bangladeshi rice farmers
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**Abstract** : Climate change has become a major threat for agriculture-dependent economies. In Bangladesh for instance, submergence, drought and salinity are three most common effects of climate change in rice farming. Exposure to climatic risks may influence farmer's risk preferences changes overtime. So far the empirical evidence is limited, as far as studies using panel data approach is concerned. The present paper examines farmers' behavior under risk and the determinants of change in risk preferences between two periods: 2014 and 2017. The paper also investigates whether exposure to climate-related stresses affects farmers risk taking behavior. We use panel data from survey and field experiment among 1485 rural Bangladeshi households. We find that the exposure to climate-related stress increases between 2014 and 2017. Results also indicate that when farmers experience just one of the climatic stresses (submergence, drought or salinity) they tend to be more risk averse overtime. However, when submergence is followed by salinity in coastal areas, farmers are less risk averse. We observed the same situation of submergence and drought, it changes farmers risk attitude to become risk tolerant. These results are robust across alternative model specifications. Understanding farmers' risk behaviors from these findings suggest that there is opportunity for acceptance of climate resistant crop varieties among farmers in stress-prone areas of Bangladesh where submergence, salinity and drought are frequent.

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