

QUESTIONNAIRE COMPONENTS

DATA ITEM 9: POVERTY INDICATORS

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Agricultural censuses can contribute to a better understanding of the causes of poverty and provide baseline data for the planning and monitoring of poverty alleviation programmes and policies. This section provides questionnaire examples that can be used to collect data on the well being of agricultural households. The examples focus on housing conditions, drinking water, energy, toilet facilities, household assets, livelihood constraints and other poverty indicators.

The table below highlights the type of sex-disaggregated data that can be obtained from the examples included in this section.

[illegible]

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Example 9.1 Housing conditions I (Tanzania)

Housing conditions such as the size of the house and the type of materials used for the construction of the floor, walls and roof can reflect the welfare status of the household. Households that are better off tend to live in larger houses which are made of more sustainable building materials. This example from Tanzania focuses on building materials used for the construction of the roof of the main dwelling and the number of rooms incorporated in the main building.

Q. 34.1 For the main dwelling, what are the main building materials used in the construction of the following:

34.1.1 Roof

34.1.2. Number of rooms

Roof material

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 = Iron sheets | 5 = Grass/leaves |
| 2 = Tiles | 6 = Grass and mud |
| 3 = Concrete | 8 = Other (specify) |
| 4 = Asbestos | |

Cross tabulation with the sex of the head of household will indicate whether significant differences exist between male and female-headed households in terms of their housing conditions.

Source: United Republic of Tanzania -- Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003 - Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 34

Example 9.2 Housing conditions II (Mali)

This example provides more detailed information on the housing conditions of commercial holders. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the holder will show whether differences exist between the housing conditions of male and female holders in relation to the type of materials used for the construction of the walls (135), roof (136) and floor (137), the tenure status of the accommodation (138) and the monthly rent paid if the accommodation is leased (139). The same questions can be asked with regard to the housing conditions of non-commercial holders.

11 Habitat et logement du gérant (exploitation moderne)

Matériaux de construction du bâtiment occupé par le chef d'exploitation

135 Murs latéraux :

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 = Dur | 3 = Banco simple | 5 = Agglomérés | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 = Brique en terre | 4 = Terre stabilisée | 6 = Autres (à préciser) | |

136 Couverture (nature du toit)

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1 = Pailles | 3 = Tuile | 5 = Dalle en banco | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 = Tôle | 4 = Dalle en ciment | 6 = Autres | |

137 Plancher bas (nature du sol)

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| 1 = Ciment | 3 = Bois | 5 = Carreaux | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 = Terre battue | 4 = Ciment et terre de barre | 6 = Autres | |

138 Statut d'occupation du logement du gérant

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 = Propriétaire | 4 = Gratuit | 7 = Autres (à préciser) | <input type="text"/> |
| 2 = Propriété familiale | 5 = Fonction | | |
| 3 = Copropriété | 6 = Locataire | | |

139 Si locataire, montant mensuel du loyer en F CFA

Source : République du Mali – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture 1999/ 2000 – Questionnaire 8 : Section 11

DRINKING WATER

Example 9.3 Source of drinking water I (Mali)

The type of water sources used by the household for household purposes can also be an indication of the households' well-being. Households that have access to protected water sources (such as private wells and potable water supply systems) are often better off compared to households who fetch water from unprotected springs, rivers or lakes. This example from Mali illustrates the main source of water used by households for household purposes. Cross tabulation with the sex of the manager will indicate whether differences exist between male and female-headed managers in this regard.

11.2 Eléments de confort

140 Principale source d'approvisionnement en eau (code)

□□

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 = Adduction d'eau | 5 = Rivière, marigot, fleuve ou lac | 9 = Borne fontaine |
| 2 = Pompe mécanique | 6 = Source | 10 = Autre à préciser |
| 3 = Puits aménagé | 7 = Retenue d'eau ou barrage | |
| 4 = Puits non aménagé | 8 = Citerne | |

Source : République du Mali – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture 1999/ 2000 – Questionnaire 8 : Section 11.2

Example 9.4 Source of drinking water II (Tanzania)

This example provides detailed information on drinking water sources used by the household. It allows for seasonal data collection on the main sources used, the distance to the source and time spent on fetching drinking water. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of the household will illustrate (seasonal) differences, if any, between male and female-headed households with regard to drinking water sources used, the distance to the source and time spent on fetching drinking water.

Main source of drinking water						
	Season	Main source of drinking water (code)	Distance to source (in km)	Time to and from the source (Hour: Minute)	Person mainly responsible for the fetching of drinking water	
					Sex	Position within the household
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(code)	(code)
34.1	Wet season	□□□□	□□□□.□□	□□:□□	□□	□□□
34.2	Dry season	□□□□	□□□□.□□	□□:□□	□□	□□□

Main source of drinking water

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 01 = Piped water | 06 = Unprotected spring | 10 = Tanker truck |
| 02 = Protected well | 07 = Surface water (lake/dam/river/stream) | 11 = Bottled water |
| 03 = Protected/covered spring | 08 = Covered rainwater catchments | 98 = Other (specify) |
| 04 = Unprotected well | 09 = Water vendor | |

NOTE – From a gender analysis point of view, it would also be interesting to determine who is mainly responsible for the fetching of drinking water, as this information provides greater insight into the gender division of tasks and responsibilities within the household regarding domestic activities.

Source: United Republic of Tanzania - Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003 – Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 34

ENERGY

Example 9.5 Energy use by the household (Tanzania)

The well-being of the household can also be determined based on energy sources used. Households which can afford more costly energy sources such as electricity and bottled gas are usually better off compared to households who live in the same area but use firewood, candles and charcoal for cooking and lighting purposes. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of the household will indicate whether differences exist between male and female-headed households in terms of energy sources used for cooking and lighting purposes.

Q. 34.3 Energy use and access by the household – main source of energy for:

34.3.1 Lighting (code)

34.3.2. Cooking (code)

Lighting energy

01 = Mains electricity	05 = Pressure lamp
02 = Solar	06 = Wick lamp
03 = Gas (biogas)	07 = Candles
04 = Hurricane lamp	08 = Firewood
	09 = Other (specify)

Cooking energy

01 = Mains electricity	05 = Paraffin/kerosene
02 = Solar	06 = Charcoal
03 = Gas (hh biogas)	07 = Firewood
04 = Bottled gas	08 = Crop residues
	09 = Livestock dung
	98 = Other (specify)

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003 - Small holder/Small Scale Farmer
Questionnaire: Section 34

NOTE - It would be interesting from a gender analysis point of view to also include questions about the collection and use of energy sources such as firewood, crop residues and livestock dung because this information provides greater insight into the gender division of tasks and responsibilities between household members in relation to these domestic activities.

TOILET FACILITIES

Example 9.6 Toilet facilities used by the household (Tanzania)

Toilet facilities used by the household can also be a reflection of their general well-being. This example from Tanzania provides greater insight into toilet facilities used by the household. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of the household will indicate whether differences exist between male and female-headed households in this regard.

Q. 34.5 What type of toilet does your household use? (code)

Type of toilet (code)

1 = No toilet/bush

2 = Flush toilet

3 = Pit latrine – traditional

4 = Improved pit latrine – household owned

5 = Other type (specify)

Source: United Republic of Tanzania –Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003 - Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 34

NOTE - It would also be interesting to know whether the facilities are private or public facilities. Households using private toilet facilities tend to be better off compared to households using public toilet facilities or the bush.

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Example 9.7 Assets owned by the household I (Tanzania)

Ownership of household assets can also be an indication of the well-being of the household. This example provides insight into assets owned by the household. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of household will indicate differences, if any, between male and female-headed households in terms of household assets owned.

Q. 34.2 Does your household own the following?

S/N	Asset*	Yes = 1, No = 2
34.2.1	Radio/cassette (music system)	☐
34.2.2	Telephone (landline)	☐
34.2.3	Telephone (mobile)	☐
34.2.4	Iron	☐
34.2.5	Wheelbarrow	☐
34.2.6	Bicycle	☐
34.2.7	Vehicle	☐
34.2.8	Television	☐

NOTE - The question should also indicate the number of assets owned (refer to Example 9.8). Moreover, from a gender analysis perspective, it would also be interesting to know which household members are allowed to use the specified assets as not all household members have equal access to assets owned by the household.

* The list of assets can be adjusted or expanded, depending on country specific circumstances.

Source: United Republic of Tanzania –Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003 - Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 34

Example 9.8 Assets owned by the household II (Mali)

This example provides insight into the availability of functioning household equipment and means of transportation owned by the managers of commercial holdings. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the manager will indicate differences that may exist between male and female holding managers in this regard. Similar questions can be asked for non-commercial holdings.

11.3	Equipement ménager et de transport en état fonctionnel appartenant au gérant	Nombre	11.3	Equipement ménager et de transport en état fonctionnel appartenant au gérant	Nombre
144	Moulin manuel	☐	152	Magnétoscope	☐
145	Moulin à moteur	☐	153	Groupe électrogène	☐
146	Foyer amélioré	☐	154	Réfrigérateur / congélateur	☐
147	Foyer traditionnel	☐	155	Mobylette / motocyclette	☐
148	Réchaud à gaz	☐	156	Bicyclette	☐
149	Réchaud à pétrole	☐	157	Automobile: camionnette	☐
150	Poste radio	☐	158	Animaux de déplacement	☐
152	Poste téléviseur	☐	159	Charrette	☐

NOTE - From a gender perspective it would be interesting to also know who *uses/has access* to the indicated assets and who *decides* upon the use of the equipment and modes of transportation.

Source : République du Mali – Recensement Général de l'Agriculture 1999/ 2000 – Questionnaire 8 : Section 11.3

LIVELIHOOD CONSTRAINTS

Example 9.9 Livelihood constraints (Tanzania)

Male and female-headed agricultural households may encounter different livelihood constraints due to differences in their access to and control over productive resources as well as their involvement in agricultural or farmer organisations. Such information is important to planners and policy makers aiming to improve the socio-economic conditions of agricultural populations (e.g. through poverty reduction programmes or food security programmes). This example from Tanzania provides detailed information on livelihood constraints faced by agricultural households. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of the household will indicate differences, if any, in livelihood constraints encountered by male and female-headed households.

16.0 Livelihood constraints

From the list of constraints below, select:

16.1	The 5 most important constraints		16.2	The 5 least important constraints	
	Order of most importance	Constraint (code)		Order of least importance	Constraint (code)
	(1)	(2)		(1)	(2)
16.1.1	Most important		16.2.1	Least important	
16.1.2	2 nd most important		16.2.2	2 nd least important	
16.1.3	3 rd most important		16.2.3	3 rd least important	
16.1.4	4 th most important		16.2.4	4 th least important	
16.1.5	5 th most important		16.2.5	5 th least important	

List of constraints (code)

1 = Access to land	9 = Extension services	17 = Processing
2 = Ownership of land	10 = Access to forest resources	18 = Market information
3 = Poor farm inputs	11 = Hunting and gathering	19 = Transportation costs
4 = Soil fertility	12 = Access to potable water	20 = Destruction by animals
5 = Access to improved seed	13 = Access to credit	21 = Stealing
6 = Irrigation facilities	14 = Harvesting	22 = Pests and diseases
7 = Access to chemical inputs	15 = Threshing	23 = Local government taxation
8 = Cost of inputs	16 = Storage	24 = Access to off farm income

Source: United Republic of Tanzania - Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003 - Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 16

OTHER POVERTY INDICATORS

Example 9.10 Households not having planted crops during the long rainy season for lack of money by sex of the head of household at national and sub-national level (Tanzania)

This example illustrates whether households did not plant crops during the long rainy season because of financial constraints. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of the household will illustrate whether differences exist between male and female-headed households in this regard.

7.2.1 Did the household plant any crops during the LONG RAINY season? (Yes = 1, No = 2) ☐

If the response is no, give main reason ☐

Main reason (Code)

01 = No rains

02 = No money

03 = Does not plant annual crops

04 = Rains came too late

05 = Illness/social problems

[06 = Other]

Source: United Republic of Tanzania –Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire- Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003- Section 7

NOTE – Similar questions can be asked with regard to crops planted during the short rainy season.

Example 9.11 Households cultivating a smaller area than planned for because of a lack of credit by sex of the head of household at national and sub-national level (Tanzania)

This example illustrates whether households cultivated a smaller area than planned for because of financial constraints. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of the household will illustrate whether differences exist between male and female-headed households in this regard.

7.2.3 Main reason for difference between Area Planned and Area Planted ☐

Reasons for difference between area planned and planted

01 = Drought

02 = Floods

03 = Access to land preparation tools

04 = Credit

05 = Access to seeds/planting material

06 = Access to other inputs

08 = Other

09 = Not applicable

Source: United Republic of Tanzania –Small holder/Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire- Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003- Section 7

Example 9.12 Households not using farm inputs for lack of finances by sex of the head of household at national and sub-national level (Tanzania)

This example illustrates whether households did **not use farm inputs** because of financial constraints. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of the household will illustrate whether differences exist between male and female-headed households in this regard.

12.1 Give details of farm inputs used during the 2002/03 agricultural year.

S/N	Input name	Used Yes = 1 No = 2	Source	Distance to the source	Source of finance	Reason for not using	Quality of input	Plan to use next year (Yes =1, No =2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
12.1.1	Chemical fertilizer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.1.2	Farm yard manure	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.1.3	Compost	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.1.4	Pesticide/fungicide	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.1.5	Herbicide	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.1.6	Improved seeds	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.1.7	Other	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Reason for not using (Col 6)

01 = Not available

02 = **Prices too high**

03 = **No money to buy**

04 = Too much labour required

05 = Do not know how to use

06 = Input is of no use

07 = Locally produced by the HH

08 = Other

09 = Not applicable

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 12

Example 9.13 Households not using farm equipment and assets for lack of finances by sex of the head of household at national and sub-national level (Tanzania)

This example illustrates whether households did not use farm equipment and assets because of financial constraints. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of the household will illustrate whether differences exist between male and female-headed households in this regard.

12.2 Give details of farm implements and assets used by the household during the 2002/ 2003 agricultural year

S/N	Equipment/ Asset Name	Number		Used in 2002/03 1 = Yes 2 = No	Source of Equipment	Source of finance	Reason for not using	Plan to use next year Yes = 1 No = 2
	(1)	Owned	Rented	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
12.2.1	Hand hoe	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.2.2	Hand Powered Sprayer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.2.3	Oxen	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.2.4	Ox plough	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.2.5	Ox Seed Planter	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.2.6	Ox Cart	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.2.7	Tractor	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.2.8	Tractor Plough	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.2.9	Tractor Harrow	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
12.2.10	Sheller/ threshers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Reason for not using (Col 7)

01 = Not available

02 = **Prices too high**

03 = **No money to buy/rent**

04 = Too much labour required

05 = Equipment/ asset of no use

06 = Other

07 = Not applicable

Source: United Republic of Tanzania – Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003: Small holder/ Small Scale Farmer Questionnaire: Section 12

Example 9.14 Households facing marketing problems because of high transportation costs by sex of the head of household at national and sub-national levels (Tanzania)

This example illustrates whether households did not sell crops because the transportation costs were too high. Cross-tabulation with the sex of the head of the household will illustrate whether differences exist between male and female-headed households in this regard.

- 10.1 Did the household sell any crops from the 2002/2003 agricultural year? (Yes = 1, No = 2) ☐ ☐
[If response is YES go to section 10.2, if NO go to section 10.4]
- 10.2 For each of the following crops, what is the main marketing problem faced by the household during 02/03

	Crop	Main problem
	(1)	(2)
10.2.1	Maize	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.2	Rice	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.3	Sorghum/millet	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.4	Wheat	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.5	Beans, peas etc.	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.6	Cassava	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.7	Bananas	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.8	Coffee	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.9	Vegetables	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.10	Tree Fruits	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.11	Cashew nut	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.12	Cotton	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.13	Tobacco	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.14	Groundnuts/bambara	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.15	Timber/ trees/poles	☐ ☐ ☐
10.2.16	Fish	☐ ☐ ☐

Market problems (Q 10.2 and 10.3 col. 2))

- 01 = Open market prices too low
02 = No transport
03 = Transport cost too high
04 = No buyer
05 = Market too far
06 = Farmer association problems
07 = Cooperative problems
08 = Trade union problems
09 = Government regulatory board problems
10 = Lack of market information
98 = Other
99 = Not applicable

- 10.3 From the list of marketing problems [highlighted above], for all produce rank the five most important problems

	1	2
10.3.1	Biggest problem	☐ ☐ ☐
10.3.2	2 nd problem	☐ ☐ ☐
10.3.3	3 rd problem	☐ ☐ ☐
10.3.4	4 th problem	☐ ☐ ☐
10.3.5	5 th problem	☐ ☐ ☐

Source: United Republic of Tanzania -- Agricultural Sample Census 2002/2003 -Small holder/Small Scale Farmer
Questionnaire: Section 10