

*Gender and Household
Dynamics: A Tool for
Analyzing Income and
Employment Data
from Surveys*



United States Agency for
International Development
Office of Women in Development

Preface

This Gender Analysis Tool Kit contains ten analytical tools which are intended to be clear, user-friendly devices for policy makers and project implementers to use in addressing gender issues in their development efforts. The tool kit was developed by the staff of the GENESYS (Gender in Economic and Social Systems) Project. GENESYS is a project funded by the USAID Office of Women in Development to support the Agency's efforts to institutionalize gender considerations in development assistance worldwide. The tool kit provides practical approaches to use in accomplishing that objective. Below are the titles of the ten tools.

GCID Framework

- GCID Framework: A Tool for Assessing Institutionalization of Gender Concerns in Development Organizations

Quantitative Tools

- Quantifying Gender Issues: A Tool for Using Quantitative Data in Gender Analysis (A Slide Presentation)
- Country Gender Profiles: A Tool for Summarizing Policy Implications from Sex-Disaggregated Data
- Gender and Household Dynamics: A Tool for Analyzing Income and Employment Data from Surveys

Diagnostic Tools

- Gender and Policy Implementation: A Tool for Assessment of Policy-Derived Impacts on Women and Men
- Sex and Gender—What's the Difference?: A Tool for Examining the Sociocultural Context of Sex Differences

Planning And M&E Tools

- Necessary and Sufficient Conditions for Sustainable Development: A Tool for Gender-Informed Project Planning
- Gender in Monitoring and Evaluation: A Tool for Developing Project M&E Plans
- Documenting Development Program Impact: A Tool for Reporting Differential Effects on Men and Women

Reference

- Gender Research Guide for the Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resource Sectors: A Tool for Selecting Methods

Gender and Household Dynamics: A Tool for Analyzing Income and Employment Data from Surveys

Based on *The Cochabamba Rural Household Survey: Preliminary Findings* Brochure. A report prepared for USAID/La Paz and the Office of Women in Development, USAID. GENESYS and LACTECH.

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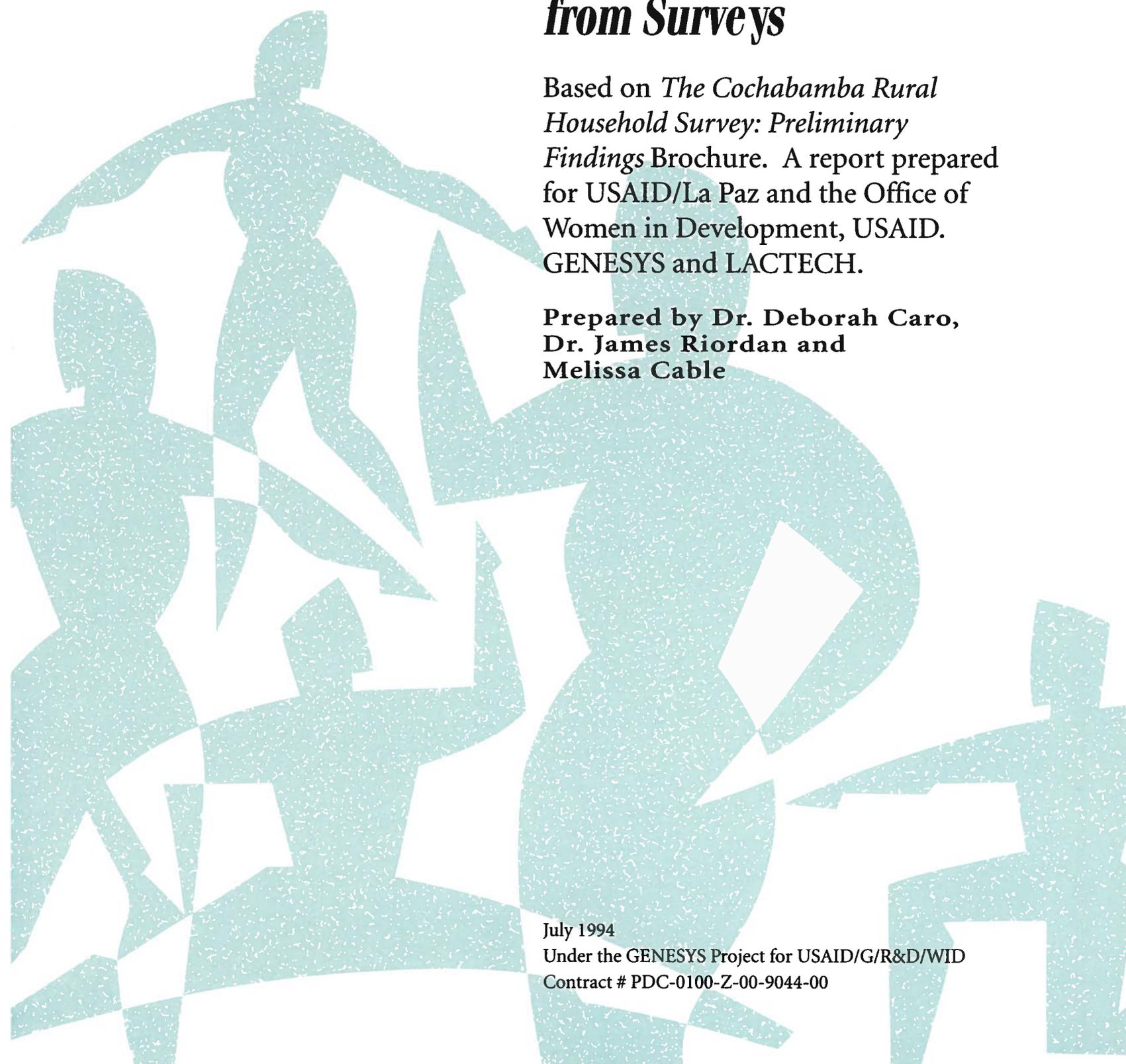




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I. Introduction

Reason for Developing the Tool

The *Gender and Household Dynamics* tool is included in the GENESYS tool kit as a model for presenting descriptive sex-disaggregated information on income and employment in rural areas. Its main purpose is to help formulate gender-informed questions for sectoral policy analysis. The Cochabamba Rural Household Survey (CRHS) Brochure, upon which this *Gender and Household Dynamics* tool booklet is based, was published originally in 1992 to present the initial survey findings to USAID/La Paz. The graphs and accompanying text were developed to highlight variables that indicate the relative impact of different policy instruments, as well as to make information on household members' (both women and men) labor, sources of income, financial responsibilities, and access to/control of resources accessible to policymakers.

The CRHS had several complementary objectives. It was designed to improve information on rural households, especially information on segments of rural populations previously overlooked by policy planners. Although much good qualitative data and analysis on Bolivia's rural households existed prior to the survey, it was not easily accessible or adaptable to the Bolivian Government's or international donors' needs for policy analysis and program and project impact assessment. Thus, the survey was developed explicitly to compensate for the lack of reliable quantitative information appropriate for making policy decisions about government and donor investments in the rural sector of Bolivia. According to the most recent national census (1992), 42% of Bolivia's population lives in rural areas. The survey responded to an expanding demand for program measurement and strategic planning by furnishing baseline information on income and employment in an area of the country where USAID had a department-wide rural development project. The survey, which was conducted in the Department of Cochabamba in rural population centers of less than 2,000 people during August 1991, also had the purpose of developing a quantitative method for counting people's activities. This quantitative research would complement good qualitative research in beginning to comprehend gender ideology and identity. These objectives responded simultaneously to demands of development planners for statistically valid data on rural populations, as well as to the frustration voiced by anthropologists and gender specialists who believe that sex-disaggregated data provides little understanding of work and decision-making, which are generally differentiated by gender in rural areas.

GENESYS contributed to the socioeconomic analysis of the household survey data by integrating gender considerations into the interpretation and application of the data. The initial presentation of the data and the design of the questionnaire contained in this tool, as well as more in-depth analyses listed in the bibliography, provide a model for improving descriptive presentations of statistics on women's and men's participation in local, regional, and national economies.

Purpose and Usefulness of the Tool

The purpose of the *Gender and Household Dynamics* tool is to provide researchers and development planners with illustrative elements for designing and interpreting a sex-disaggregated household employment and income survey. Included in the tool are: 1) a brochure format presenting descriptive survey findings (from the CRHS Brochure); 2) a short description of the CRHS methodology; 3) a translated copy of the CRHS questionnaire; and 4) a bibliography of more in-depth analyses of the CRHS data.

The objective of the Cochabamba survey was to allow rural development planners to assess the relative impact of various agricultural policies on the economic welfare of rural households in Cochabamba. Additionally, the survey provided descriptive information on these households and their members, disaggregated by age and sex, to make future development policies and activities inclusive of a wider cross section of rural household and community members. The survey contributes to correcting development planners' commonly held view of the household as a detached unit in which the principal income generator and decision-maker is the male household head. Unlike similar surveys conducted in 1978 in Bolivia and more recently in Peru, all questions in the 1991 Cochabamba Rural Household Survey were designed to gather information on non-farm income sources and farm and non-farm employment from all members of the household age 6 or older.¹

While not a tool in the usual sense of the term, *Gender and Household Dynamics* is an example of how sex-disaggregated information from a rural household employment and income survey can be presented and put into a wider socioeconomic context to make explicit significant differences between women's and men's participation in local and regional economies. Presentation of the data in this form is an initial step in gender analysis. The graphs and textual descriptions provide an observational base from which to formulate analytical questions about gender differences and their implications for assessing the outcomes of policies on different sectors of the population. For instance, the graphs on pages 10-11 show the primary and secondary activities that household heads and their spouses participated in during the year preceding the survey. The data reveals sex-based differences in the types of activities in which men and women routinely engage. From these graphs, policymakers might assume that women are chiefly responsible for domestic chores and less involved in agricultural tasks. It is not clear from the descriptive data, however, if these differences are attributable to sociocultural norms that ascribe certain tasks to men or women or to the different ways that policymakers (and researchers) and respondents (particularly women) interpret the category "care of household." Subsequent analysis presents convincing evidence that rural Cochabamba women probably selected "care of household" because it was the one category that encompassed the wide range of activities for which they are responsible and which are not easily distinguishable as discrete productive tasks (Caro 1994).

¹ Future surveys in the same area will be useful in measuring changes in the sources and types of rural employment and household income, and the degree to which farm household members derive their income from farm and non-farm economic activities. Repeated surveys have the added advantage of providing information on changes over time in the degree of market participation of different size farms through the sale of crops, other commodities, and household members' labor as well as measuring changes in levels of economic participation of all household members age 6 and over by sex and age.

Researchers and planners can use the *Gender and Household Dynamics* tool as a model for designing similar surveys to measure the impacts of agricultural development policies on households and their different members. The attached questionnaire provides the essential elements for gathering this information, and can be adjusted to the local sociocultural context and edited to further disaggregate information on ownership of resources and income. The brochure format also can be adapted to reflect those variables that policy analysts and researchers believe are critical for measuring policy impacts in a particular area. Finally, the bibliography provides the user with additional resources and models for interpreting the data.

Target Audience

The CRHS text and questionnaire are intended for a broad range of development professionals, national policymakers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and academics. It is an example of how to translate policy options into analytical categories to be tested and tracked over time. It also provides researchers and socioeconomic analysts with a method for gathering and describing income and employment information on rural populations, disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, and locale. The CRHS provides monitoring and evaluation specialists with a method for collecting baseline information at the departmental and national levels. The findings can help project managers and implementing organizations to formulate gender-sensitive objectives and indicators for tracking their projects' progress and impact. Finally, as a method, it provides gender specialists, who are often more comfortable within a qualitative analytical framework, with a quantitative language for describing, analyzing, and presenting gender-based differences and impacts of development policies and activities.

Strengths and Limitations of the Tool

The primary purpose of the CRHS is to measure levels of household income and types of employment in rural areas. It was not designed to measure absolute levels of crop production or land area under cultivation. It also does not fully gender- or age-disaggregate all information on income and ownership of resources. For instance, one major limitation of the CRHS is its failure to disaggregate ownership of livestock, which proved to be a key correlate of higher household incomes (Riordan 1994). This is a particularly significant oversight in terms of the potential gender implications, as women make up a majority of people who listed care of livestock as their primary or secondary economic activities.

A translated copy of the CRHS questionnaire is included as an annex to this tool. It can be used as a template and adapted to the relevant local or national context. Users are encouraged to refer to existing research on the participant populations in designing and disaggregating their own questionnaire. The CRHS's strength lies in its use of local terminology, including indigenous terms for agriculture, weights and measures, crops, and occupations and activities, as well as the composite structure for calculating income. The usefulness of more in-depth analyses is also based on the analysts' ability to examine the economic findings within the wider cultural and social context.

Acknowledgements

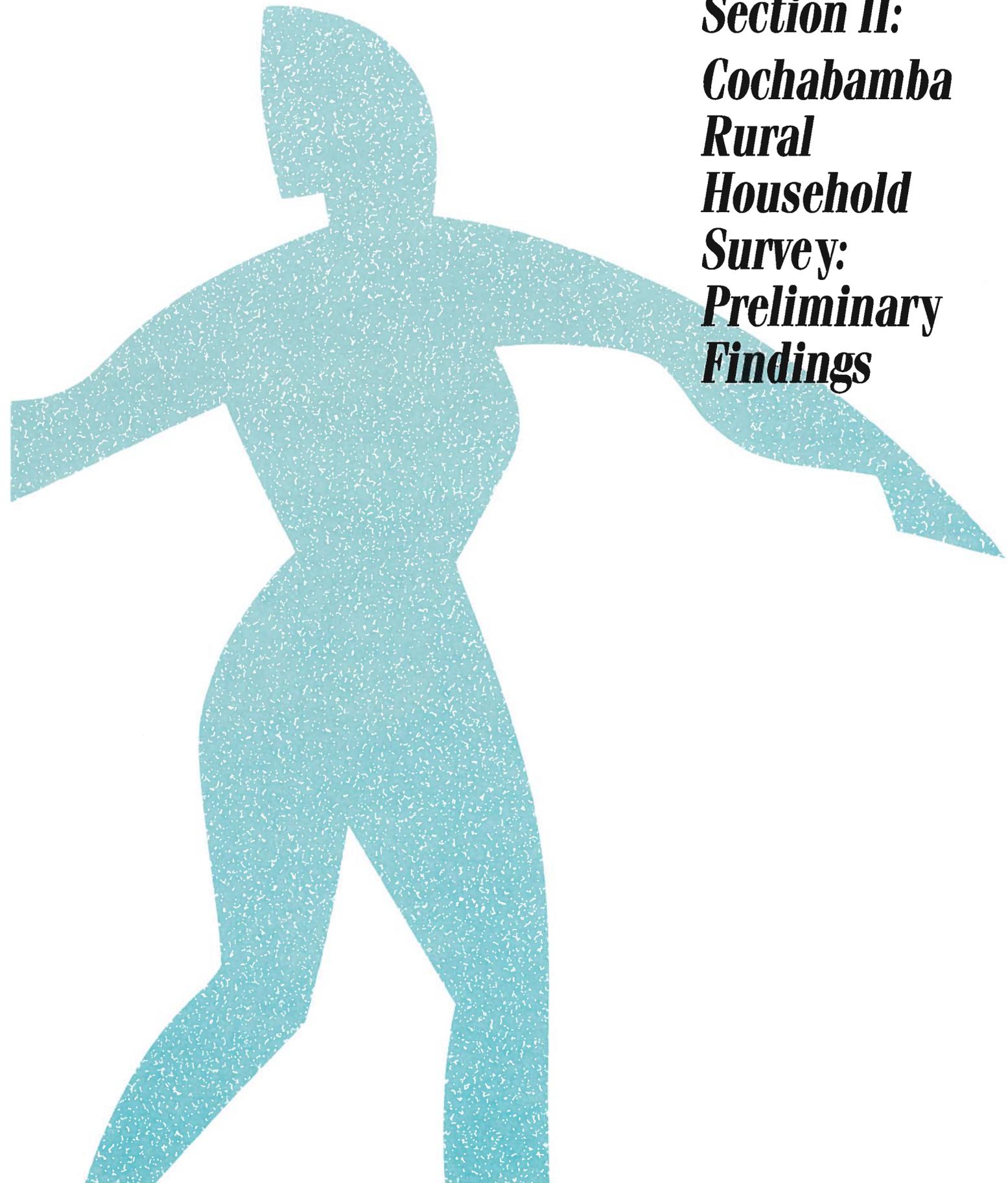
Many people contributed to the conceptualization and writing of the descriptive brochure. We extend to them our thanks and appreciation.

Jack Sleeper was largely responsible for initiating the effort, and persuading and guiding the Mission through the design of the National Rural Household Survey. The U.S. Bureau of the Census team, along with Roberta J. Warren from the GENESYS Project, provided stewardship in the design and conduct of the survey sample and questionnaire. Hernan Muñoz led, trained, and animated the committed team of enumerators.

Charley Hash was instrumental in getting the analysis off to a running start by breaking through many conceptual and logistical deadlocks. He also played a fundamental role in conceptualizing the form and content of the brochure. Fernando Mollinedo and Susana Flores pulled together much of the data presented in the brochure in tabular and graphic form. Stacia Cook and Lee Martinez of the GENESYS Project worked with incredible skill, patience, and perseverance to develop and refine the graphs and tables for presentation.

A special note of gratitude is due to Miguel Cuevas from the Bureau of the Census, who provided us with data, as needed, and responded to our eleventh-hour requests to correct tables.

***Section II:
Cochabamba
Rural
Household
Survey:
Preliminary
Findings***



Cochabamba Rural Household Survey: Preliminary Findings

Distribution of the Rural Population by Age and Sex

The Cochabamba Rural Household Survey results reveal a very young and growing population that will require jobs and reliable sources of income at an increasingly greater rate than currently contemplated. Based on interviews with members of 1,177 rural households in population centers of 2,000 or fewer inhabitants, it is estimated that there are 529,473 people in 112,148 rural households in the Department of Cochabamba; 100,896 are estimated to be located in the non-coca-growing area and 11,252 in the coca-growing region. Roughly 90% (476,341) of the population resides in the highlands and valleys and 10% (53,132) in the tropical lowlands.

According to the survey, 44.2 % of the rural population is estimated to be 14 years old or younger. The mean age of the rural population is 24, which is slightly younger than the mean age of the urban population in the Department.² Among the rural population in Cochabamba, the mean age for men is estimated to be 23.6, and for women, 24.4.

Many more rural households are estimated to be headed by men,

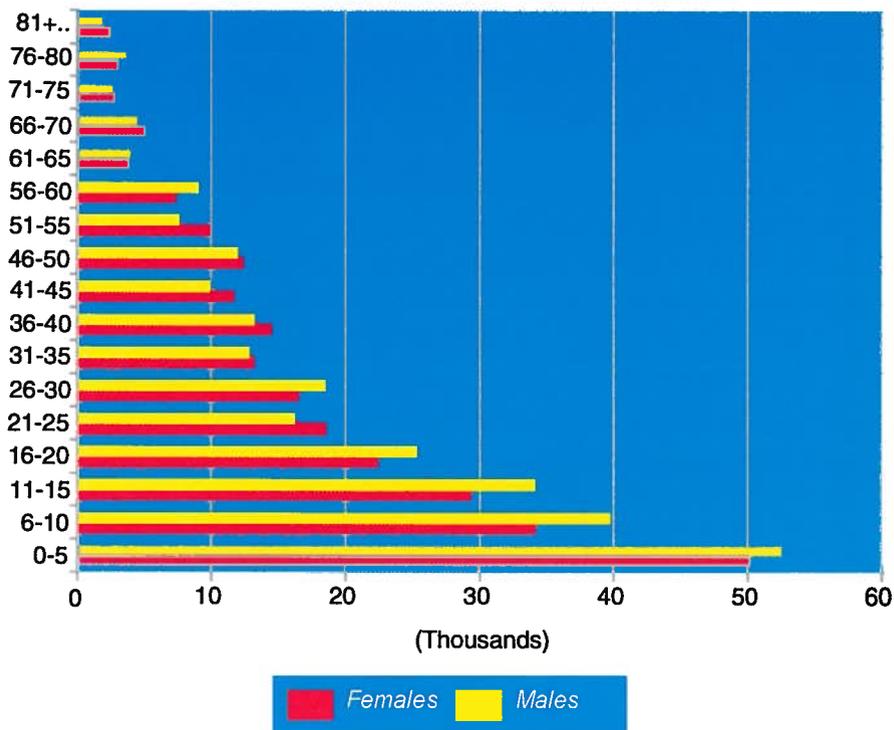
85% (95,588), than by women, 15% (16,561). In the tropics, an area of rapid growth and colonization, it is estimated that less than 4% of households are headed by women, in contrast to 16% in the highland and valley areas.

The survey results indicate that heads of households in the tropics tend to be younger than in the valleys and highlands. The average age of the heads of households is estimated to be 47 in the highlands and valleys and around 40 in the tropics. Among coca-producing households, the average age of heads of households is estimated to

be 39. There also appears to be a pronounced difference between the average age of female and male heads of households in rural Cochabamba. The average age of female heads of households is estimated to be 55, while the average age of male heads of households for the Department appears to be 45. Despite the apparent variations in age of household heads, the average size of households in the highlands, valleys, and tropics is uniformly 4.7 members.

² According to a 1988 population, employment, and migration survey conducted by the United Nations in the cities of Cochabamba, Quillacollo, and Sacaba, 35.8% of the population was 14 and under in 1988 and the mean age of the urban population was 25. Since 1976 there has been a progressive aging of the urban population in the Department.

Population by Sex and Age



Percentage Distribution of the Rural Population Six Years of Age and Older by Level of Education and Sex

The educational level of the rural population in the Department is a key determinant of whether it will be possible to attract new investments and jobs to the area and whether rural residents will qualify for these new jobs. New industries, improved agricultural technology, and new financial opportunities will demand increased levels of numeracy and literacy. As indicated by the results of the survey, one constraint to developing new sources of employment for rural inhabitants of Cochabamba is their limited attainment of formal education.

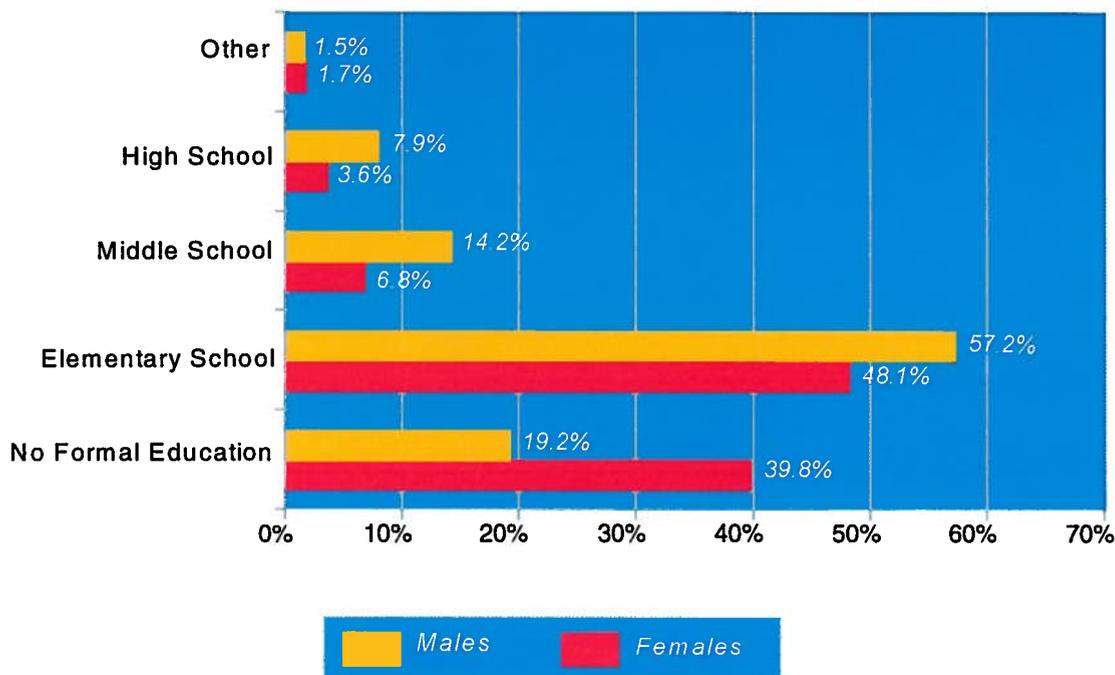
Current education levels are low among household members throughout rural Cochabamba, particularly women. The percentage of rural women who have no formal education (40%) is estimated to be double that of men. It appears that an even higher percentage of women are illiterate (45%), compared with men (24%).

The difference is even more pronounced in comparing the educational levels of male and female heads of rural households. As a group, rural heads of households average only 1.3 years of formal schooling. It is estimated that three times as many female heads of households (72%) as male household heads (24%) have no formal schooling. While educational levels are slightly higher for house-

hold members of both sexes in the tropics, the differences between females and males are still considerable.

A very small portion of the population has received schooling beyond primary school. Only an estimated 14% of males and 7% of females six years of age and older are estimated to have attended middle school. Less than 10% of males and about 5% of females in rural households are estimated to have attended high school, trade school, or post-secondary school. Additional analysis that disaggregates the data by age cohorts would provide information on educational attainment of school completers and their preparation for jobs that require increased numeracy and literacy skills.

Percentage of Population 6 Years and Older by Sex and Level of Education



Percentage Distribution of Rural Households by Source of Water, Water Provider, Source of Fuel, and Type of Lighting

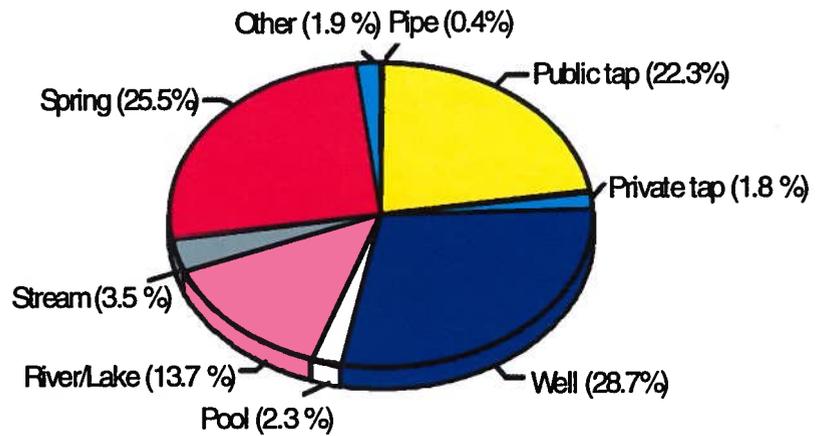
Access to basic services makes an enormous difference in the health and well-being of a population. In addition, access to electricity and a clean, reliable source of water is essential both for the development of rural industries and the application of new agropastoral and agro-processing technologies.

In the highland and valley areas of the Department, the lack of adequate water for productive and household activities is a major problem facing most rural households. Access to clean drinking water is a problem faced by households in all rural regions of Cochabamba. It appears that less than a quarter of all rural households have access to a public or private water tap or pump.

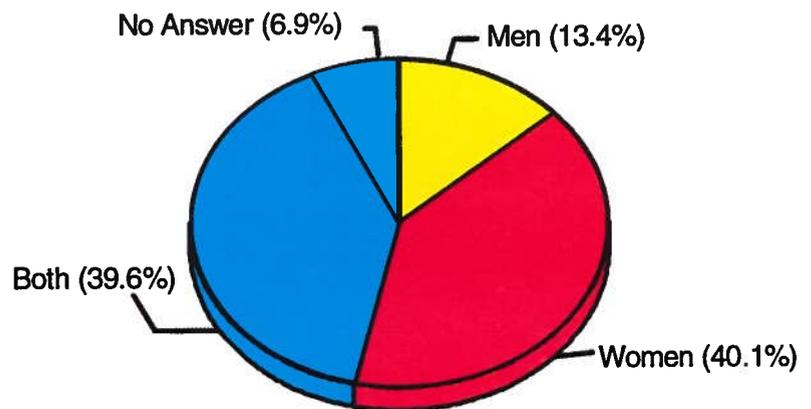
Approximately 45% get their water from a surface water source, such as a river, stream, spring, lake, or pool. Another estimated 29% get their water from wells of varying quality. Based on the survey results, it is estimated that 40% of the water is retrieved by women or girls, 13% by men or boys, and 40% by members of the household of both sexes.

The survey results also indicate that access to reliable and renewable sources of energy is a major need of rural households in the Department.

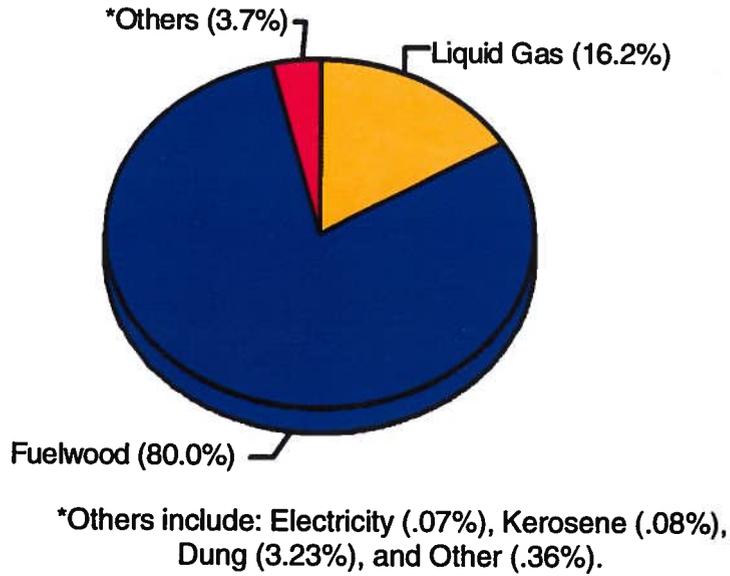
Water Source



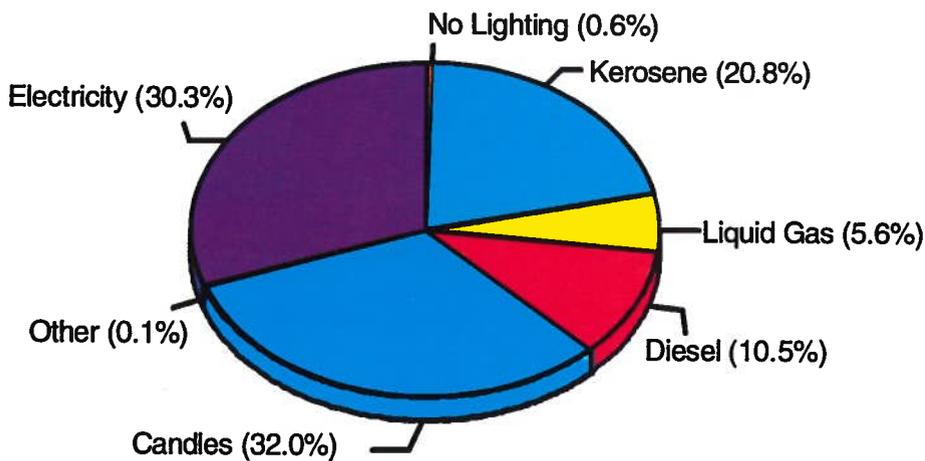
Transport of Water by Sex



Type of Cooking Fuel Used



Type of Household Lighting



Since roughly four out of five households in rural Cochabamba use wood for cooking, they are likely to face increasingly detrimental effects from deforestation, soil erosion, and scarcity of water. This is already evident in Campero Province, where an estimated 99% of all households use wood. This contrasts with an estimated 62% using liquid gas in Cercado Province. The difference is probably due to Cercado's proximity to Cochabamba City and access to distribution networks. Other factors such as competing uses of alternative fuels (e.g. use of manure for fertilizer), proximity to roads and markets, and costs also limit the number of viable alternatives.

Candles are the most common lighting source in rural households in Cochabamba. Electricity is the second most common. Cercado is estimated to have the highest use of electricity (83%). Kerosene also provides lighting for approximately 20% of rural households. Electricity appears to correlate positively with net household cash income. The average net cash household income of households with electricity is estimated to be Bs. 4,061, as compared with Bs. 3,048.41 for all rural households.³ Average monthly expenditures on electricity are estimated to be Bs. 15.29 or about 4.5% of the users' yearly income. Further analysis will be required to determine whether access to electricity increases household income or whether wealthier households are more likely to have access to electricity.

³ The exchange rate at the time of the survey was 3.64 Bolivianos to the U.S. dollar.

Percentage Distribution of Rural Heads of Households and Their Spouses by Primary and Secondary Economic Activities, Gender, and Location

The rural household survey conducted in the Department of Cochabamba is one of the first rural surveys to collect information on occupation and economic activity of all male and female household members age six and older. One of its major objectives was to record the types of economic activities household members had participated in

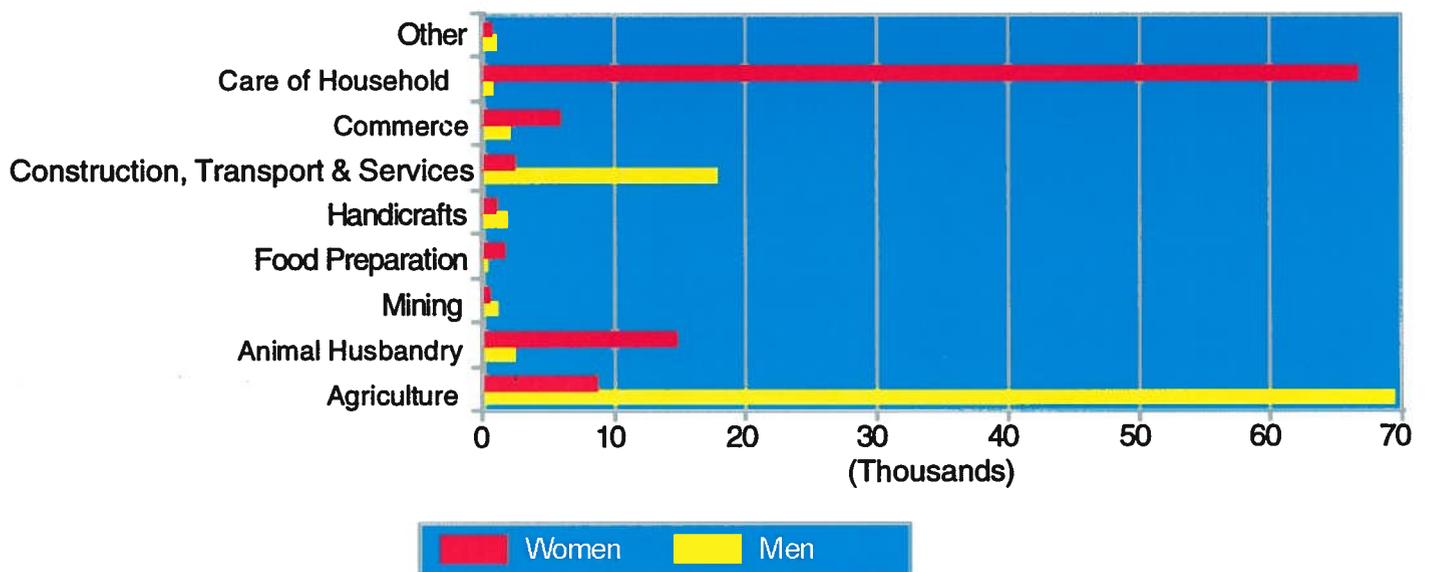
during the year preceding the survey.

The estimates for household heads and their spouses, presented in the graphs below, reveal interesting differences in men's and women's economic participation, as well as regional differences among household members of both sexes. While the survey provides substantial evidence of gender-based differences in occupation and economic activity, it also demonstrates a high degree of complementarity and interchange among men's and women's tasks and income sources. Sources of employment for rural households appear to be much more diverse in highland and valley areas

than in the tropics, where agriculture dominates the production system and employment structure.

Not surprisingly, the largest percentage of people in both regions (39%) are estimated to be involved in agriculture as their primary economic activity. Of these, 89% are estimated to be men and 11% women. A higher percentage of people in the tropics (54%) than in the highlands and valleys (38%) are engaged in agriculture as their primary economic activity. For approximately 65% of highland and valley women and 81% of women in the tropics, care of the household is estimated to be the primary activity. Together, construction,

Economic Activities by Sex
(Household heads and spouses only)
PRIMARY ACTIVITY



transport, and services rank third in importance as primary economic activities for household heads and their spouses (10%).

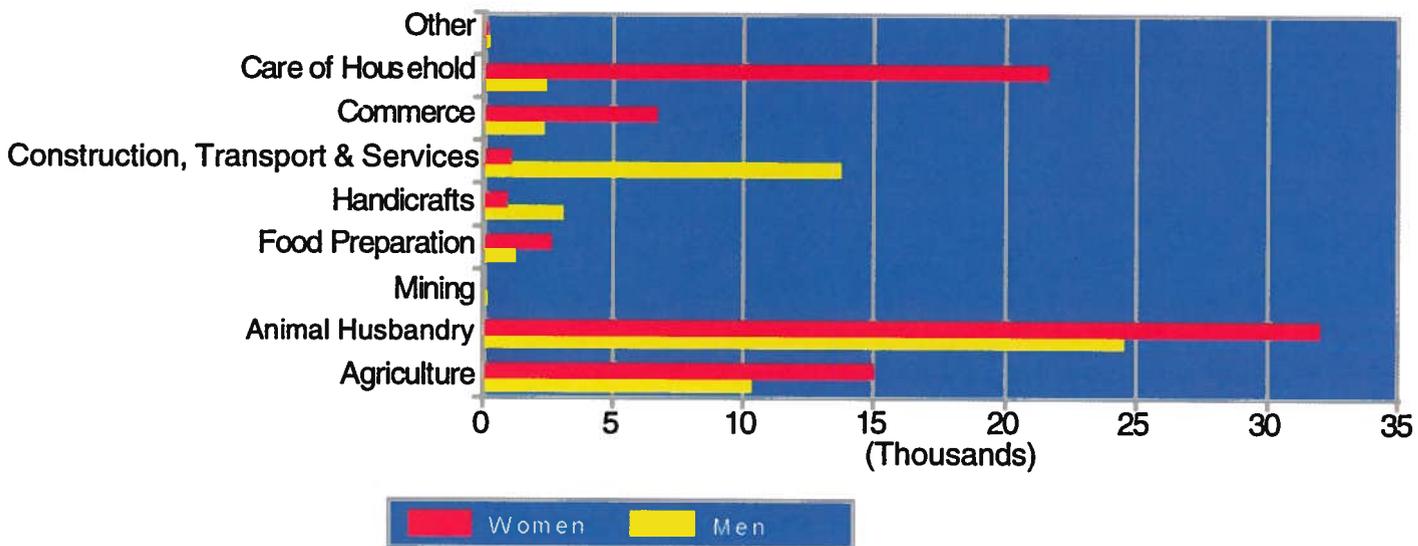
Construction, transport, and services are predominantly male (88%) occupations. In contrast, care of livestock, which is a primary economic activity for 9% of household heads and their spouses, is principally conducted by women. Women represent roughly three out of four people engaged in animal husbandry as their primary occupation. Women make up approximately the same proportion of people with commerce as their primary activity. In the tropics, women are

estimated to represent 100% of the people engaged in commerce as their principal occupation.

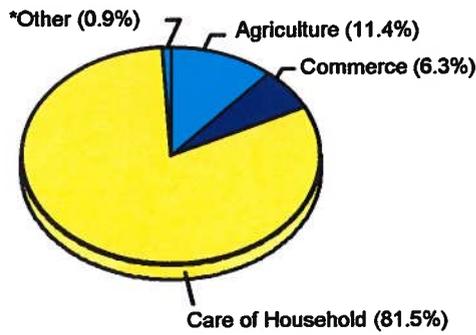
Considerable differences also seem to exist among the percentages of people involved in different types of secondary economic activities in each region. Many individuals with care of household as their primary activity are also engaged in secondary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, and commerce. In the highlands, animal husbandry ranks as the number-one secondary occupation, employing an estimated 42% of household heads and spouses. Of these individuals, a majority still appear to be women (57%), although

animal husbandry is also an important source of employment for men (43%). In the tropics, agriculture is estimated to be the predominant secondary activity, employing 36% of household heads and spouses. Women represent an estimated 48% of this group. Although only 17% of household heads and spouses in the highlands and valleys are engaged in agriculture as a secondary occupation, the majority are women (55%). The survey results indicate that an estimated 35% of men in the tropics and 24% of men in the highlands and valleys are engaged in construction, transport, or services as their secondary occupation.

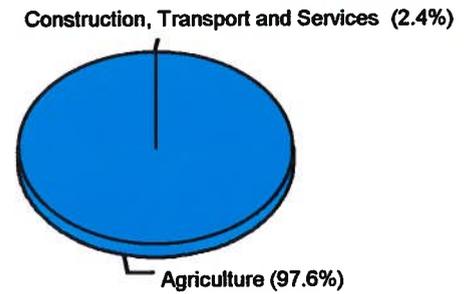
SECONDARY ACTIVITY



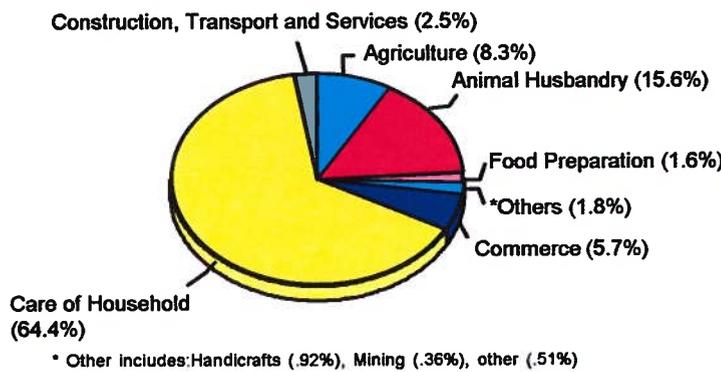
Primary Activity for Women in the Tropics



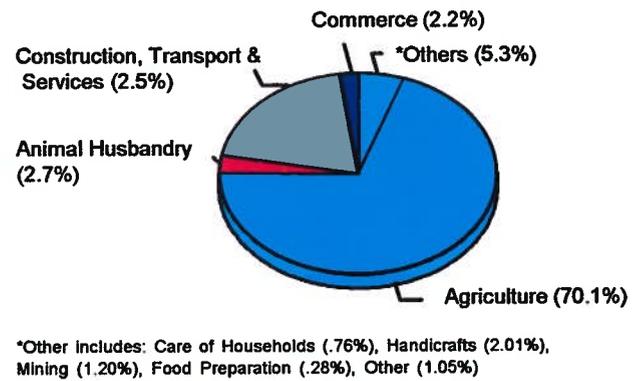
Primary Activity for Men in the Tropics



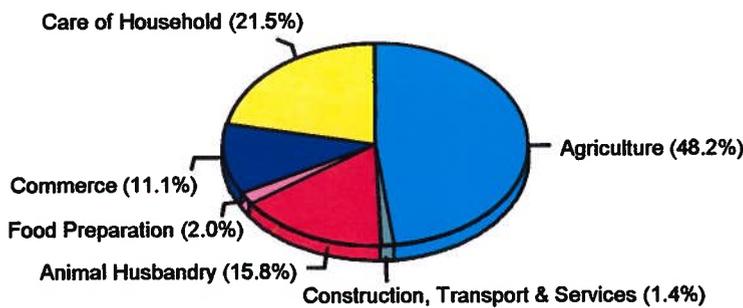
Primary Activity for Women in the Highlands



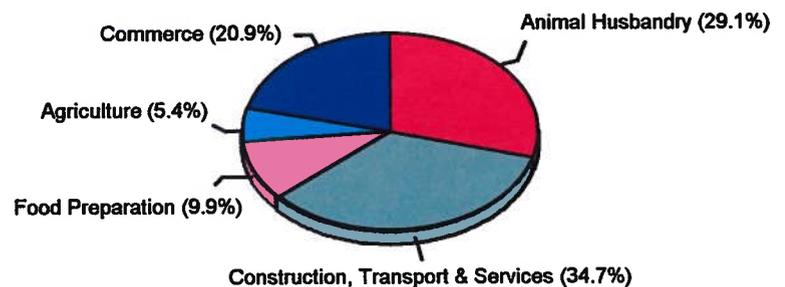
Primary Activity for Men in the Highlands



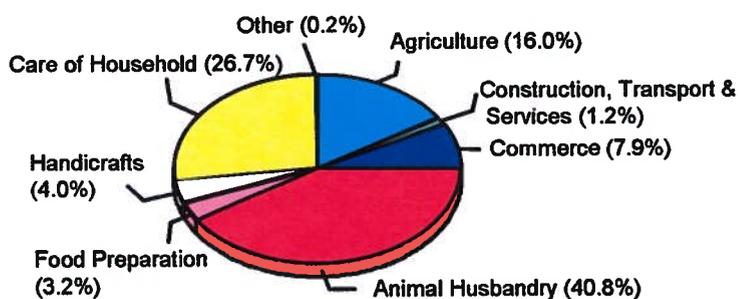
Secondary Activity for Women in the Tropics



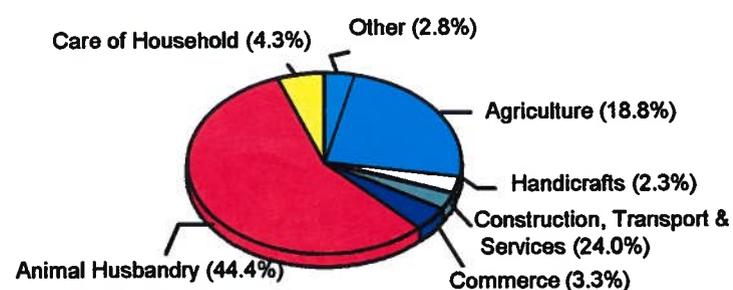
Secondary Activity for Men in the Tropics



Secondary Activity for Women in the Highlands



Secondary Activity for Men in the Highlands

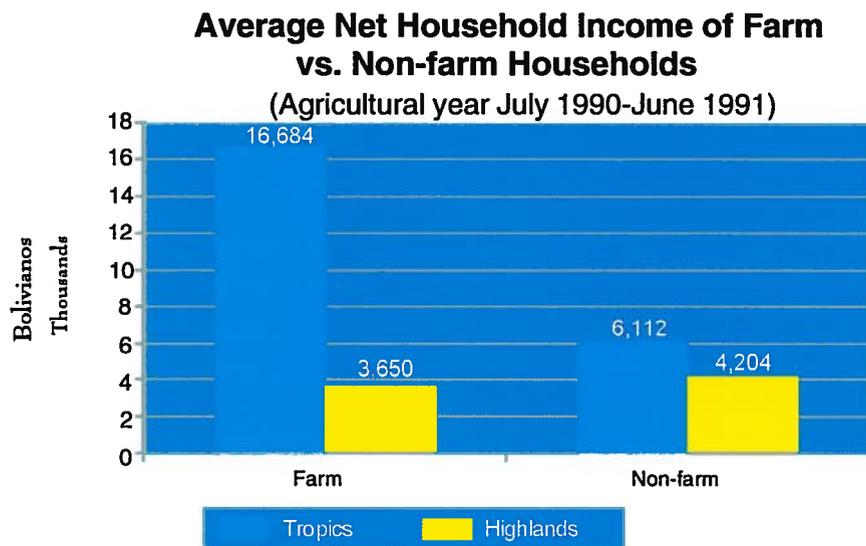
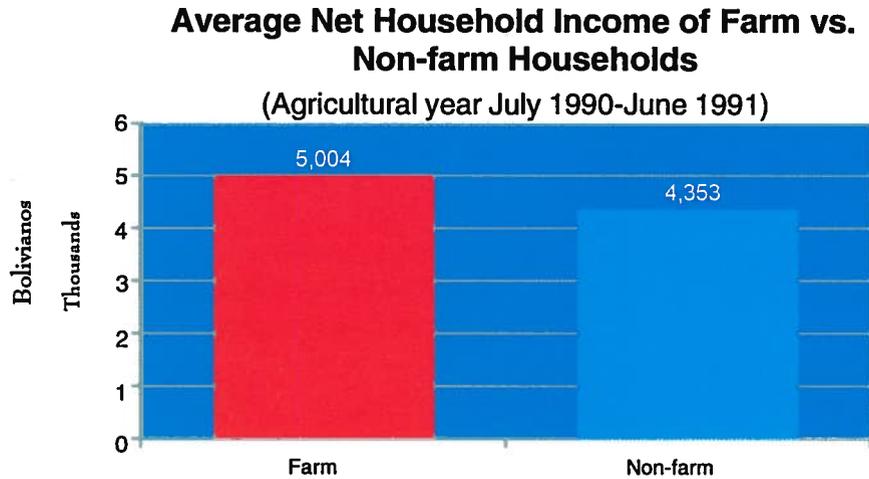


Average Net Income of Farm versus Non-Farm Households in the Tropics versus Highlands and Valleys

In the Department of Cochabamba, an estimated 96,667 households, or 86% of all rural households, are estimated to be farm households. The remaining 14% are classified as non-farm households. For the purposes of the survey, a farm household is one that has either or both of the following characteristics: cultivation of a minimum of 1,000 square meters or possession of a minimum number of certain kinds of animals (1 cow, bull, or ox; or 2 sheep, pigs, or goats; or 5 alpacas or llamas; or 20 poultry). According to this classification, approximately 7% of farm households are defined as farm households without land; they own sufficient numbers of animals to qualify as farms but own less than 1,000 square hectares of cultivated land. This accounts for the discrepancy between the estimated 96,667 households designated as farms and the estimated 88,984 households reported on in the tables on pages 15-17.

Farm households in the Department have higher incomes than non-farm households. The average net income is estimated to be Bs. 5,004 for farm households and Bs. 4,353 for non-farm households. The average net income of farm households in the Department is thus about 15% higher than that of non-farm rural households.

As demonstrated in the graphs on primary and secondary economic activities, there are considerable



differences between the production systems in the tropics and those in the highland and valley areas of the Department. According to preliminary tabulations, there are also marked regional differences between the farm and non-farm incomes. In the highlands, average net household income appears to be higher for non-farm (Bs. 4,204) than for farm households (Bs. 3,650), although the difference is only about 15% (Bs. 554). In the tropics the situation is reversed; farm households earn approximately 2.7 times the amount of non-farm households.

There is a pronounced difference in average net household income between farm households in the two regions. The average net household income of farm households in the tropics is estimated to be 4.6 times the average net income of highland and valley farm households. Interestingly, there seems to be less of a difference between the average net household income of non-farm households in the two areas; those in the tropics (Bs. 6,112) appear to earn only 1.5 times as much as non-farm households in the highlands (Bs. 4,202).

Income and Other Characteristics of Farm Households by Farm Size

A principal objective of the Cochabamba Rural Household Survey was to estimate the incomes of all rural households and to ascertain the degree to which farm households derive their income from farm and non-farm economic activities. As a planning and monitoring instrument, future applications of the Rural Household Survey will provide information on changes over time in the degree of market participation of different size farms through the sale of crops and other commodities, and on changes in household members' occupations. This first survey in Cochabamba provides some intriguing information on differences in farm income and market participation among farms of different sizes, and comparisons between farms in the coca-growing and non-coca-growing regions.

The survey data allow for the calculation of different measures of income. Net household income refers to income derived from cash and non-cash value of farm and off-

farm economic activities. Net cash income is derived from cash sales of farm and non-farm products as well as from earnings from off-farm employment. Net farm income refers to all sources (cash and non-cash) of income from farm activities. Net farm cash income is derived from the sale of farm products. The estimates of household incomes presented in the tables on the following pages are based on a sample of households with at least 1,000 square meters of cultivated land. The household incomes of the 7% of farm households without land were not factored into the income estimates presented in the accompanying tables.

An expected pattern would be for households with larger holdings to sell a larger percentage of their crops and to have corresponding higher net cash farm incomes. Initial observation of the data, however, does not support this hypothesis. According to the survey results, there are an estimated 88,984 households with land in the Department. Approximately nine out of ten households (an estimated 79,098) are located in the non-coca-growing valleys and highlands and one out of ten (an estimated 9,887) are in the coca-growing tropics and lower valleys. It is estimated that 63% (50,008) of the farm house-

holds in the non-coca-growing area have holdings of less than two hectares. The reverse is true in the coca-growing area, where it is estimated that 87% (8,636) of all households own holdings of 2 hectares or greater, and four out of five of those (an estimated 7,051) own farms of 5 hectares or more.

For the Department as a whole, the farm households with the highest average net farm income (an estimated Bs. 7,470) appear to be those with the largest holdings, of 20 hectares or more. This is also true of farm households in the coca-growing area, where the largest farms average an estimated Bs. 13,762 in net farm income, which is almost double that of the largest farms in the Department as a whole. In the non-coca-growing area, however, farm households with between 5 and 10 hectares of land are estimated to have the highest average net farm income (Bs. 4,591), while farm households with more than 20 hectares are estimated to have an average net farm income of only Bs. 2,973. Net farm income of farm households with more than 10 but less than 20 hectares is calculated to be Bs. 4,374.

Farm Household Characteristics by Farm Size

(Universe: Farm Households with Land)

TOTAL	All Farm Households	Hectares .10 x .49	Hectares .5 x .99	Hectares 1 x 1.99	Hectares 2 x 4.99	Hectares 5 x 9.99	Hectares 10 x 19.99	Hectares 20 and over
Number of Farm Households	88,984.00	15,516.00	16,833.00	18,910.00	20,442.00	9,117.00	6,486.00	1,680.00
Percentage of Farm Households	100.00	17.40	18.90	21.30	23.00	10.20	7.30	1.90
Average Net Cash Farm Income of Farms Households	1,087.00	126.00	251.00	303.00	799.00	3,812.00	3,694.00	5,853.00
Average Net Farm Income of Farm Households	3,139.00	984.00	1,945.00	2,630.00	3,349.00	6,369.00	6,557.00	7,470.00
Average Net Cash Household Income of Farm Households	2,509.00	1,453.00	1,227.00	1,346.00	1,995.00	4,498.00	6,897.00	16,725.00
Average Net Household Income of Farm Households	4,603.00	2,354.00	2,952.00	3,727.00	4,584.00	7,106.00	9,799.00	18,359.00
Average Farm Size of Farm Households	3.48	0.26	0.66	1.32	2.88	6.34	11.61	46.40
Average Value of Crop Production of Farm Households	2,620.00	585.00	1,170.00	1,954.00	2,705.00	5,801.00	7,198.00	7,482.00
Average Percentage of Crop Production Sold by Farm Households	49.70	18.40	30.00	24.40	42.40	66.00	64.20	87.00
Percentage of Farm Households with Crop Sales	58.70	29.50	52.00	52.70	70.40	84.90	82.90	86.50

A fairly standard pattern for the Department as a whole is that higher net cash incomes and higher net household incomes correlate positively with larger land holdings. The nexus between net household income and farm size in coca- and non-coca-growing areas, however, does not follow the expected patterns.

In the coca-growing area, farm households owning between 2 and 4.99 hectares have virtually the same average net cash household income (estimated at Bs. 9,205) as farm households owning between 5

and 9.99 hectares (estimated at Bs. 9,066). Curiously, farm households in the coca-growing zone with less than 1/2 hectare have a higher estimated average cash household income (Bs. 9,639) than any other farm households, except those with 10 hectares or more. The estimated average net farm income (Bs. 2,865) of small farmers with less than 1/2 hectare in the coca-growing zone is

also five times that of farm households with between 1/2 and 1 hectare and estimated to be more than 6.5 times that of farm households with between 1 and 1.99 hectares. Even more surprisingly, the average net cash farm income of farm households with less than 1/2 hectare is estimated to be six times that of households with between 1/2

Farm Household Characteristics by Farm Size

(Universe: Farm Households with Land)

COCA GROWING AREA	All Farm Households	Hectares .10 x .49	Hectares .5 x .99	Hectares 1 x 1.99	Hectares 2 x 4.99	Hectares 5 x 9.99	Hectares 10 x 19.99	Hectares 20 and over
Number of Farm Households	9,887.00	351.00	324.00	577.00	1,885.00	3,009.00	3,042.00	700.00
Percentage of Farm Households	100.00	3.60	3.30	5.80	19.10	30.40	30.80	7.10
Average Net Cash Farm Income of Farm Households	6,363.00	2,818.00	467.00	142.00	4,530.00	8,377.00	6,280.00	12,637.00
Average Net Farm Income of Farm Households	7,944.00	2,865.00	548.00	435.00	5,299.00	9,979.00	9,027.00	13,762.00
Average Net Cash Household Income of Farm Households	11,300.00	9,639.00	2,788.00	1,279.00	9,205.00	9,066.00	12,527.00	34,221.00
Average Net Household Income of Farm Households	12,900.00	9,747.00	2,869.00	1,572.00	10,001.00	10,690.00	15,293.00	35,345.00
Average Farm Size of Farm Households	11.43	0.13	0.52	1.35	3.17	6.32	11.50	74.40
Average Value of Crop Production of Farm Households	8,770.00	176.00	647.00	665.00	6,148.00	10,981.00	10,478.00	13,637.00
Average Percentage of Crop Production Sold by Farm Households	81.70	72.70	85.90	47.10	85.00	85.10	72.30	98.80
Percentage of Farm Households with Crop Sales	89.50	18.80	75.90	73.00	83.40	100.00	93.30	100.00

and .99 hectares and 19.8 times the average net cash farm income of farm households with between 1 and 1.99 hectares.

One can speculate on the reasons for these unexpected results, but only with the caution that the households represented in these

three categories come from a relatively small sample. One possible explanation is that farm households with less than 1/2 hectare are growing only coca, while slightly larger farm households are growing primarily subsistence crops or are involved in incipient dairying activities. It is also possible that the households with the smallest holdings are involved in transport or agroprocessing, which would

account for their higher household cash incomes. Further analysis will reveal differences in location, cropping patterns, and involvement in economic activities among households with holdings of different sizes. One or several variables may account for the unexpected discrepancies in household incomes.

In contrast to the much greater average incomes earned by large

Farm Household Characteristics by Farm Size

(Universe: Farm Households with Land)

NON-COCA GROWING AREA	All Farm Households	Hectares .10 x .49	Hectares .5 x .99	Hectares 1 x 1.99	Hectares 2 x 4.99	Hectares 5 x 9.99	Hectares 10 x 19.99	Hectares 20 and over
Number of Farm Households	79,098.00	15,165.00	16,509.00	18,334.00	18,557.00	6,108.00	3,444.00	981.00
Percentage of Farm Households	100.00	19.20	20.90	23.20	23.50	7.70	4.40	1.20
Average Net Cash Farm Income of Farm Households	428.00	63.00	246.00	308.00	420.00	1,563.00	1,409.00	1,007.00
Average Net Farm Income of Farm Households	2,539.00	940.00	1,972.00	2,699.00	3,151.00	4,591.00	4,374.00	2,973.00
Average Net Cash Household Income of Farm Households	1,410.00	1,263.00	1,197.00	1,348.00	1,263.00	2,247.00	1,924.00	4,224.00
Average Net Household Income of Farm Households	3,566.00	2,183.00	2,953.00	3,795.00	4,033.00	5,340.00	4,946.00	6,219.00
Average Farm Size of Farm Households	2.49	0.26	0.66	1.31	2.85	6.35	11.71	26.37
Average Value of Crop Production of Farm Households	1,852.00	594.00	1,180.00	1,995.00	2,356.00	3,249.00	4,300.00	3,082.00
Average Percentage of Crop Production Sold by Farm Households	30.70	18.00	29.40	24.10	31.10	34.00	46.80	50.00
Percentage of Farm Households with Crop Sales	54.90	29.70	51.50	52.10	69.10	77.50	73.60	76.80

farms in the coca-growing area as compared with large farms in the highlands, small farm households in the coca-growing area (those between 1/2 and 1.99 hectares) are estimated to have a lower average net farm income than farms of comparable sizes in the highlands.

In the non-coca-growing valley and highland areas, farm households with between 5 and 9.99 hectares are estimated to have both higher average net farm incomes and higher average net household

incomes than farm households with between 10 and 19.99 hectares. In addition, even though the average value of crop production of farm households with holdings of 10 to 19.99 hectares is greater than that of households with 5 to 9.99 hectares, all measures of their average incomes are estimated to be lower. No explanation is immediately apparent. It is likely that the house-

holds with larger holdings lack irrigated land and possess large expanses of pasture, fallow, or waste lands. Finally, households at the upper and lower extremes of land size derive a greater percentage of their household cash income from off-farm sources than do households with medium-size holdings.

Average Net Farm Income of Farm Households by Technical Assistance and Training, by Agricultural Credit, and by Land Tenancy

Other expected outcomes of the survey are analyses that will focus on the relative importance of key variables, such as market access; credit access and availability; access to technical assistance; and security of land tenure for increasing the value of agricultural production and rural incomes. Initial observations of the impact of three of these variables — technical assistance, agricultural credit, and land tenancy — suggest an association between access to these services and higher incomes. Further analysis is necessary to determine if there is a causal relationship between these factors and higher incomes, or if the association merely indicates that wealthier farm households have greater access to technical assistance, credit, and secure land titles.

It is estimated that 13% of farm households in Cochabamba receive technical assistance and that roughly

nine out of ten of these households are headed by men. The survey results indicate that the average net farm income of farm households that receive technical assistance (Bs. 5,406) is estimated to be approximately twice that of the average net farm income of farm households that do not receive technical assistance (Bs. 2,645).

Of the estimated 9,937 farm households that receive credit, about half receive credit for agricultural purposes. Approximately one in two of the men receiving credit and one in four of the women receiving credit acquire it for agricultural purposes. It is estimated that 74% of the credit borrowed by women is for other uses.

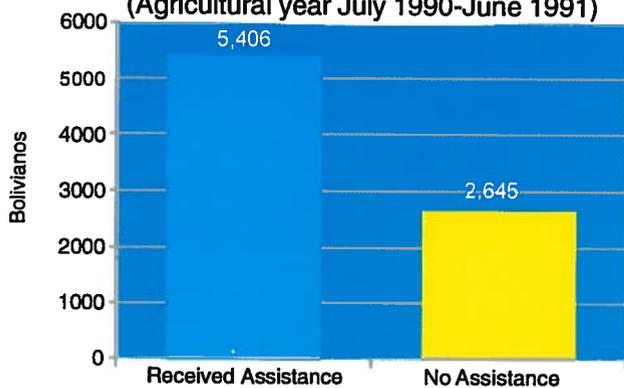
Approximately nine out of ten of the households receiving credit for agricultural purposes are male-headed. About half of the households that receive credit for agricultural purposes also receive technical assistance. Farm households acquire credit from a number of sources. It is estimated that 52% of the credit comes from family or friends; 13% from cooperatives; 11% from non-government organizations; 10% from agriculture banks; 9% from other sources; 2% from private banks; 2% from middle men; and less than 1% from state banks. The average net farm income of households receiving credit for agricultural

purposes is estimated to be 54% higher than the average net farm income of households that receive credit for other purposes.

A majority of farm households in the Department report having secure land titles. It is estimated that 62% of the farm households have definitive title and approximately 25% have title in process. Male- and female-headed households appear to have fairly comparable security of land tenancy. It is estimated that 65% of female-headed households have definitive title, as compared with 61% of male-headed households. Average net farm income is highest for those with definitive title. Average net farm income of households with definitive title is estimated to be 35% higher than that of households with a title in process, and almost twice that of households that rent land. It is estimated that 62% of the farm households with definitive title have crop sales. Possession of definitive land title does not seem to significantly influence the percentage of crop sales. The average percentage of crop production sold by farm households with title is estimated to be 53%, which is slightly higher than the percentage for all farm households, estimated to be 50%.

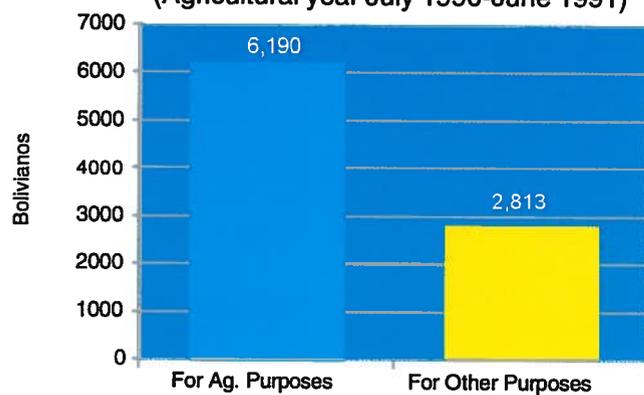
Average Net Farm Income of Households That Received Technical Assistance

(Agricultural year July 1990-June 1991)

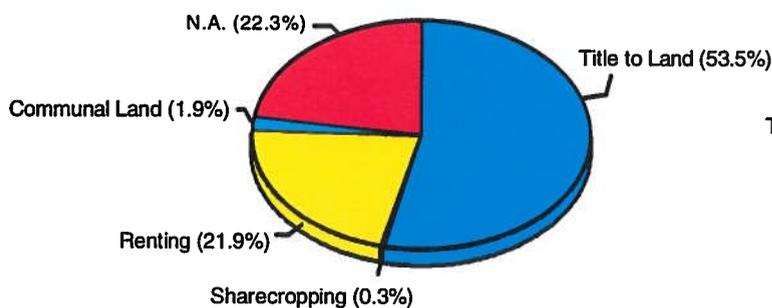


Average Net Farm Income of Households That Received Credit

(Agricultural year July 1990-June 1991)

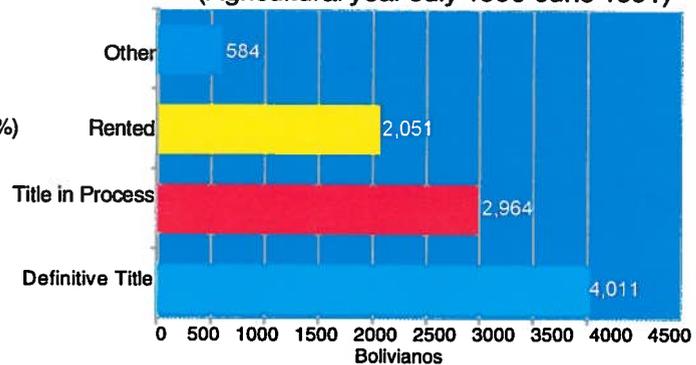


Land Tenancy by Household



Average Net Farm Income of Households By Tenancy

(Agricultural year July 1990-June 1991)



Average Household Income by Sex of Head of Household and Coca-Growing vs. Non-Coca-Growing Households

Average net household income varies considerably by farm and non-farm households, sex of the head of household, and by region. Farm households in the Department are estimated to have average net household incomes approximately 15% higher than those of non-farm households. The most noticeable differences with regard to average net household income appear between households headed by men and those headed by women and between households in the coca-growing and non-coca-growing regions.

The average net household income for the estimated 16,561 households headed by women (approximately 15% of all households) is estimated to be Bs. 2,851, which is about half of the Bs. 5,271 that male-headed households earn on average. It is estimated that a greater percentage of male-headed households (33.27%) have members

employed in non-farm activities than do female-headed households, (25%). In contrast, about 34% of all female-headed households are estimated to have members involved in non-farm economic activities on their own account, as compared with only an estimated 25% of male-headed households.⁴

There are also marked differences by provinces in the percentages of households headed by women. Punata is the province with the highest percentage of female-headed households (28%). Slightly more than a fifth of the households in the provinces of Arani, Capinota, and German Jordan also are headed by women. Survey results indicate that there are virtually no female-headed households in the provinces of Bolivar and Tapacari and that less than one in ten households are headed by women in the provinces of Esteban Arce and Chapare.

Even greater disparities exist between households in the coca-growing and non-coca-growing regions of the Department. The average net household income of all households in the coca-growing zone is estimated to be Bs. 15,547, and for all farm households in that region it is estimated to be Bs. 16,684. The average net household income of all households in the non-coca-growing area is approximately Bs. 3,728, which is less than a quarter of that of house-

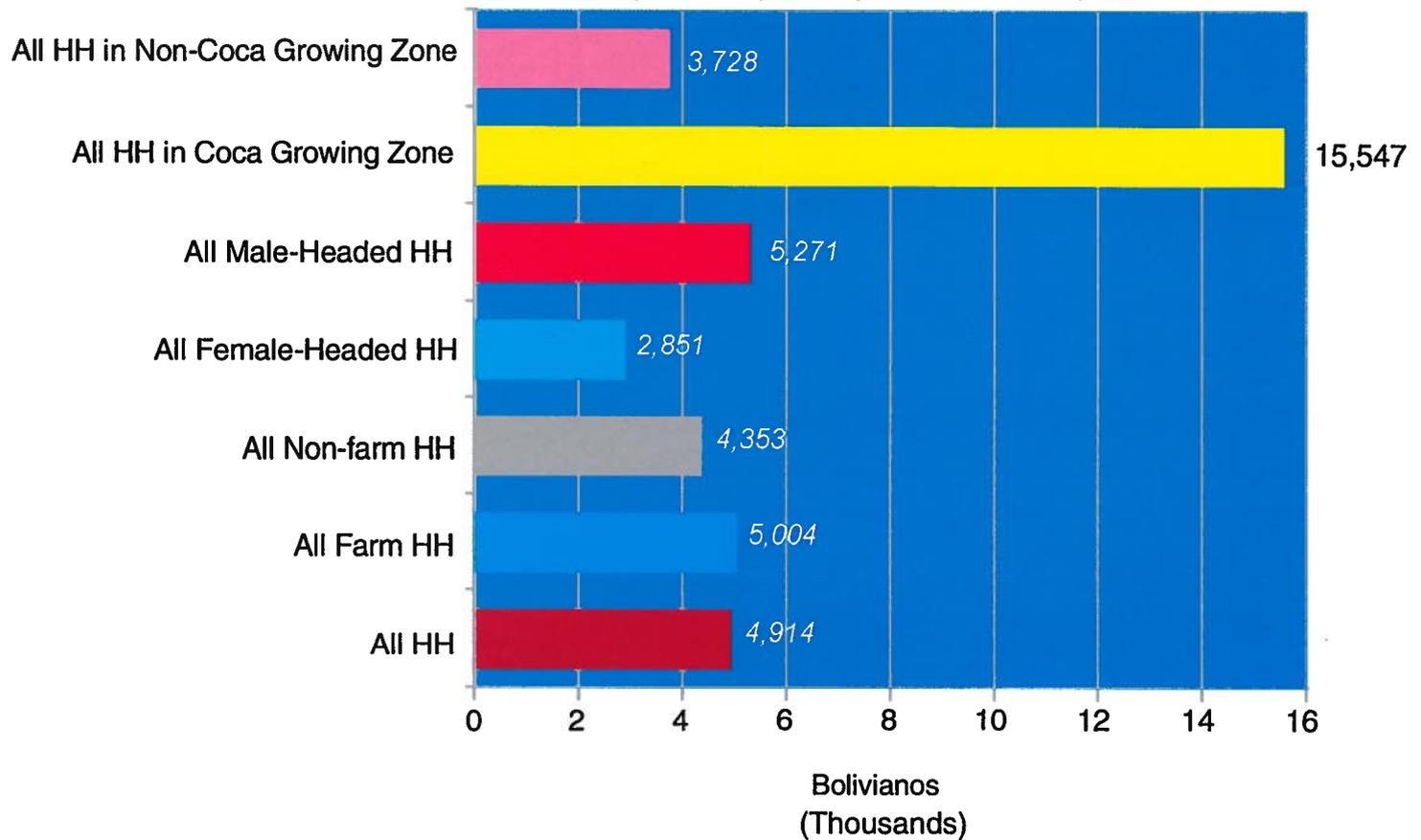
holds in the coca-growing region. Average net household income of farm households in the non-coca-growing region is estimated to be Bs. 3,650, which is only about a fifth of the household income of similar households in the coca-growing area.

Although a little less than a third of the households in both regions – 32% in the non-coca-growing and 28% in the coca-growing – have members involved in non-farm employment, it appears that income from these activities represents a larger proportion of household income in the non-coca-growing zone. Income generated from own account non-farm activities, however, are clearly more significant for households in the coca-growing area, both in terms of the percentage of households with members involved in these activities and in terms of average household income of households with members engaged in these activities.

⁴ "Own account" refers to non-farm sources of income derived from micro-enterprises where the income earner is also the business owner and not an employee.

Average Net Household Incomes

(Agricultural year July 1990-June 1991)

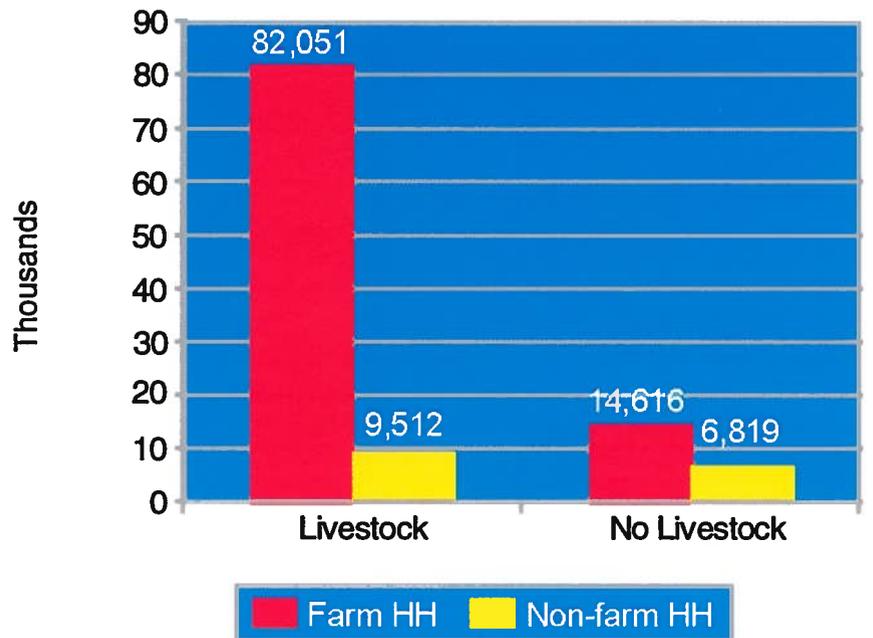


Percentage Distribution of Farm Households with Livestock by Types of Livestock

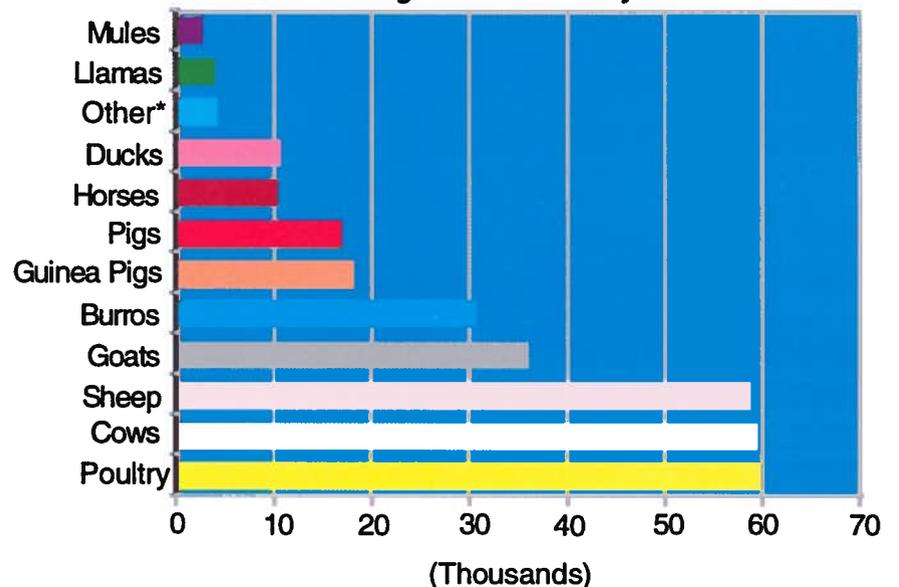
Animal production is a vital source of employment and income for rural households in the Department of Cochabamba, where an estimated 82% of rural households own livestock. According to survey results, one third of the rural population age 6 and older is involved in livestock production, as either a principal or secondary economic activity. Both farm and non-farm households own animals, although it is estimated that a greater percentage of farm households (85%) than non-farm households (61%) own some form of livestock or poultry.

Cattle, pig, and small ruminant (sheep, goats, llamas) production is of much greater importance to highland and valley households than it is to households in the tropics. It is estimated that three out of five households in the highland and

Number of Total Households with Livestock



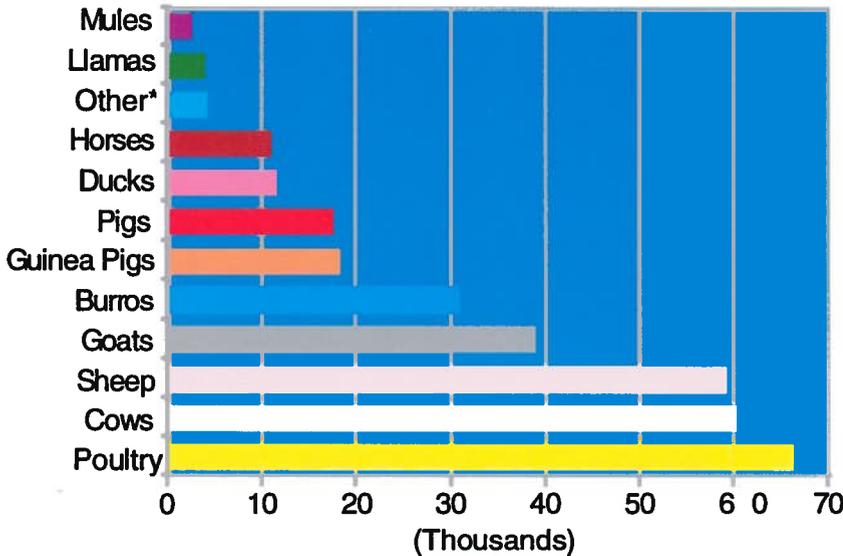
**Distribution of Livestock Among Rural Households
Highlands and Valleys**



Other* includes: Turkeys (1,238), Rabbits (2,102), and Bees (518).

Distribution of Livestock Among Rural Households

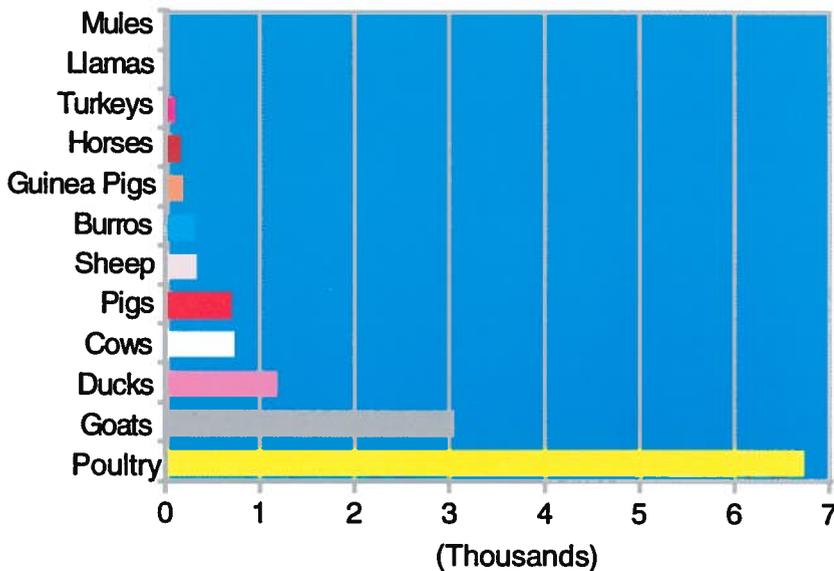
Department of Cochabamba (Rural Areas)



Other* includes: Turkeys (1,304), Rabbits (2,102), and Bees (518).

Distribution of Livestock Among Rural Households

Tropics



valley areas of the Department own cows (59%) or sheep (58%), as compared with 6% of households owning cows and 3% owning sheep in the tropics. Over a third of all households in the highlands and valleys own goats (35%), as compared with 26% of households in the tropics. The ownership of transport animals also appears to be more common in the highland and valley regions, where an estimated 30% of households own burros and 10% own horses. In the tropics, it is estimated that only 2% of households own burros and only 1% own horses.

Poultry ownership appears to be virtually identical in both regions, with an estimated 59% of households owning chickens and 10% owning ducks.

Further analysis of the survey data will reveal the extent to which livestock generates income for farm and non-farm households according to region and size of land holding.

Percentage Distribution of Farm Households by Time and Distance to Market and by Distance to a Trunk Road

One of the major policy questions that the survey was designed to address is whether proximity and access to markets correlates with higher incomes. An initial review of the data presents some surprising outcomes that remain to be explained by further analysis. It is estimated that approximately 40% of farm households do not sell any of their crops or livestock products. It appears that about one in two female-headed households and approximately one in three male-headed households have no crop sales. Virtually all of these households are in the highlands and valleys. The contrast between coca-growing and non-coca-growing households is even more pronounced: an estimated 45% of non-

coca-growing households have no products to sell, as compared with only 2% of coca-growing households.

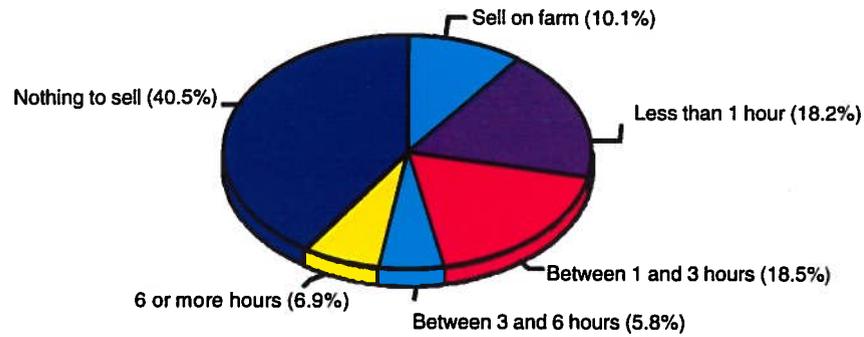
For the Department as a whole, preliminary analysis indicates that households with the highest average net farm income sell their crops at the farm. These households are estimated to represent 10% of all farm households. This pattern, however, does not hold for all regions of the Department. Curiously, the coca-growing households that appear to have the highest average net farm income (estimated at Bs. 22,954) are those that sell their products at markets that are six or more hours away. It is estimated that about 23% of coca-growing farm households sell their products on farm and have virtually identical average net farm incomes (Bs. 22,551). Aside from those who sell nothing, the coca-growing farmers with the lowest average net farm income appear to be those who live three to six hours away from the market.

The configuration for the highland/valley region appears to be somewhat different. The farm households estimated to earn the most from farm products (Bs. 4,760) are those that are less than one hour away from markets, followed by those who sell their products on

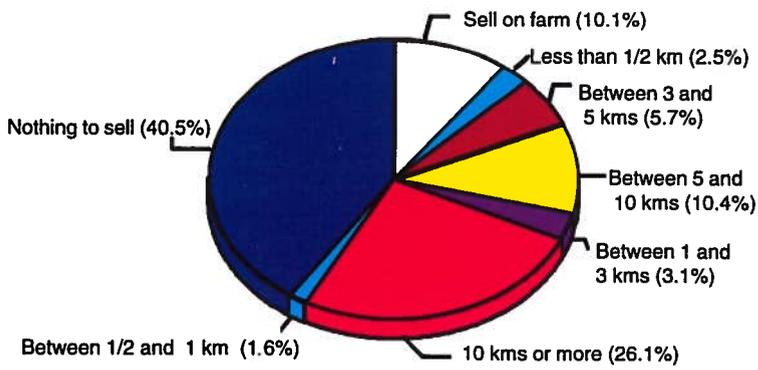
farm, with an income estimated at Bs. 4,498. What is most surprising, however, is that farm households with the third highest estimated average net farm income (roughly Bs. 4,436) are those that are located six hours or more away from markets. The farm households that sell at the farm and at markets six hours or more away appear to have the highest farm cash incomes in both the coca-growing and non-coca-growing regions.

Distance to trunk roads does not seem to be a major impediment to market access in the Department; an estimated 77% of households are located within three kilometers of trunk roads. This, however, does not provide insight into the type of terrain, much of it precipitous, that household members en route to market must negotiate while laden with farm products for sale. Aside from households that either sell on farm or have nothing to sell, which represent over half of the rural households in the Department, an estimated 13% of farm households are located within five kilometers of markets, 10% are located between five and 10 km from market, and 26% are located 10 km or more away from the site of sale.

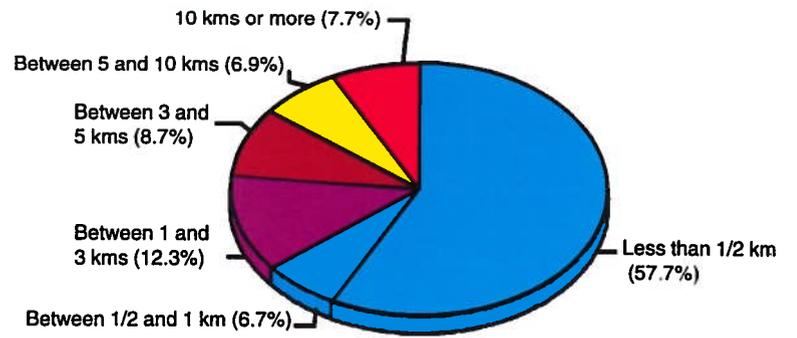
Travel Time from Households to Market (Includes households not traveling to market)



Distance from Households to Market (Includes households not traveling to market)



Distance to Trunk Roads



Percentage Distribution of Perceived Needs

Survey respondents were asked what they needed to improve their lives. The question was open-ended and produced a long list of responses. An estimated 94% of the households surveyed expressed specific needs. The most common responses are shown in the bar graph below. Improved access to and availability

of water was the primary need expressed by the largest number of respondents.

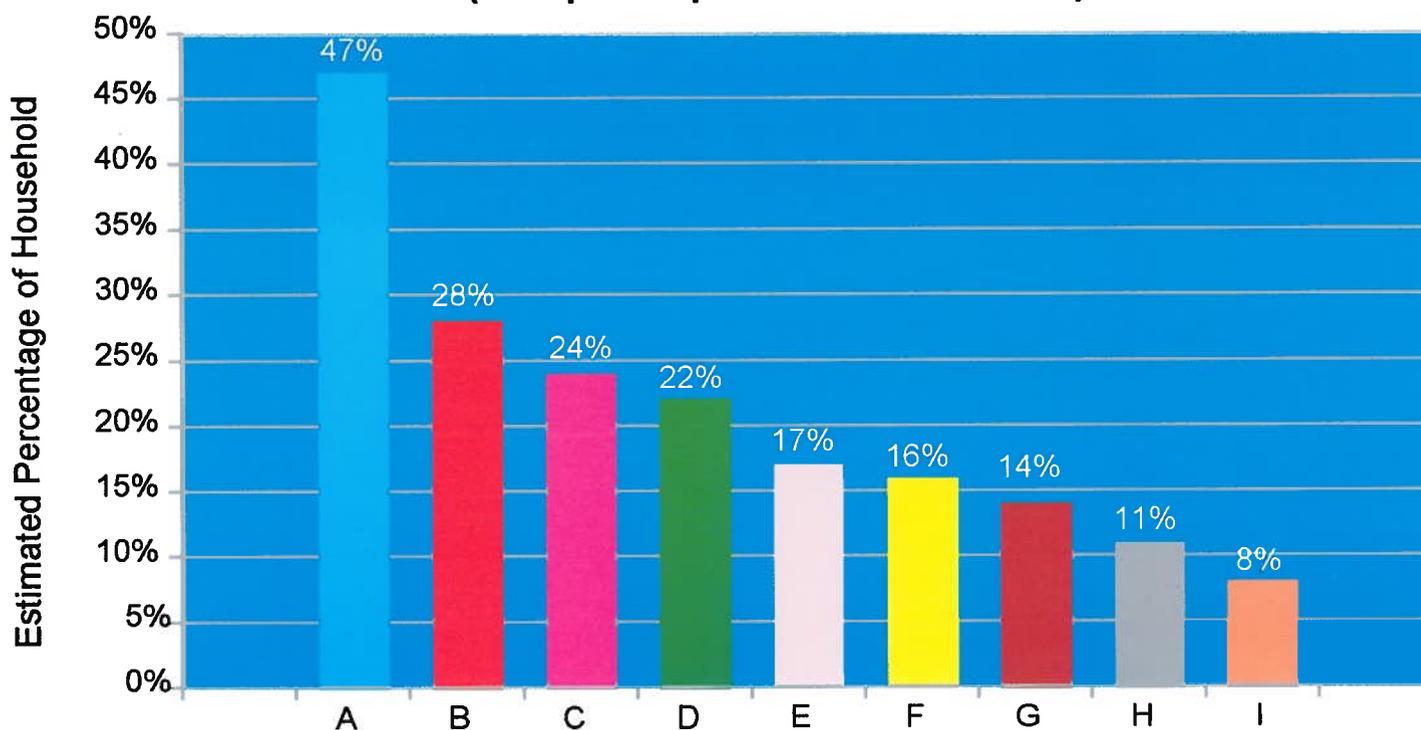
Access to improved health care ranked second in importance, especially better availability and access of health posts. Slightly less than one out of four households voiced a general desire for an increased standard of living. Technical assistance in agricultural and livestock production was cited by about 22% of all households interviewed. Access to improved infrastructure — roads

(17%), electricity (14%), housing (11%), and schools (8%) — also rated high in importance.

Approximately 22% of all rural households responding to this question cited the need for greater access to improved seed and fertilizer.

The rest of the list ranged from a need for agricultural machinery and tools to a desire for telephone service. Only about 5% of households cited the need for credit. No households mentioned land titling as a need, although 4% of households cited the need for agricultural land.

**Respondents' Perceived Household Needs
(Multiple responses were allowed)**



- A - Improved access to water.
- B - Construction & upgrading of health posts.
- C - Higher standard of living.
- D - Agricultural & pastoral (animal husbandry/vet.) technical assistance.
- E - Construction & upgrading of roads.

- F - Access to improved seed & fertilizer.
- G - Access to electricity.
- H - Construction & upgrading of housing.
- I - Construction & upgrading of schools.

Sample Design

The Cochabamba Rural Household Survey (CRHS) was a sample survey based on a sample of units in a defined universe. Information gathered from a small number of units in the defined universe and estimates from this sample are extrapolated to the whole universe.

The universe of interest for the CRHS was all housing units in rural areas as defined in the pre-census cartographic update conducted in 1990 and 1991. The unit of analysis was the household.

The “sample frame” employed a “stratified multi-stage design.” Rural areas within the Department of Cochabamba were divided into provinces. The provinces were further subdivided into two substrata: population centers with populations of less than 2,000 people and areas with dispersed housing units.

Within these substrata, primary sampling units (i.e., groupings of housing units) were listed by one of three ecological zones (altiplano, valles, and llanos) to create homogeneous groupings. This list of primary sampling units was used as a basis for the random systematic sampling of primary sampling units for the next phase of the survey.

The next phase of the survey involved the listing of all the housing units within the selected primary sampling units or segments. After the housing units contained within

each segment were listed, the housing units to be visited during the survey were selected from this list. Again, random systematic selection was utilized.

The sample design for the CRHS involved 96 segments. The sampling procedures allocated sample segments to the provinces in proportion to the number of housing units in each province. There are 16 provinces in Cochabamba, and the number of sample segments allocated by province varied from two to 17.

The sample design for Cochabamba attempted to produce survey estimates at the departmental level with a low to moderate level of precision (with a coefficient of variation (CV) within 15%) for common household characteristics. Results indicate that the coefficients of variation for many household characteristics are low to moderate at the departmental level. The estimates are much less precise at the provincial level.⁵

⁵ For those interested in a more in-depth overview of the methodology used in administering and analyzing the Cochabamba survey, see Cuevas, Miguel (1993) *Resumen Metodológico y Algunos Resultados Básicos de la Encuesta de Hogares Rurales en Cochabamba*.

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***Annex – Survey
Questionnaire
Form***

**(Translated from
Spanish)**



Instructions and Definitions

Household:

- The person or set of people who are or are not relatives that live together in a house, share meals and together contribute to fulfilling other basic and vital needs of the household.

Permanent Resident:

- A person is considered a permanent resident in a household if it serves as her/his permanent domicile (where one eats and sleeps) or if the person considers it as such.

Household Members:

- The household is composed of the people who consider it to be their principal residence.
- Included in this group are those people that the household head considers to be members.
- In the same sense, permanent household workers (who reside in the household) are considered household members.

The criteria for identifying household members are the following:

- The person has the household as his/her principal residence.
- The person, temporarily absent for reasons of work, health, education, vacation or other reasons, returns to the household and considers this place his/her principal residence.

The following people are not household members:

- Boarders who share food through payment and who may or may not share residence in the house.
- Permanent workers paid by the household (who sleep elsewhere).
- Family members who are visitors, but whose principal residence is somewhere else.

Section 1 Characteristics of Housing and the Household

<p>1.1 What is the main roofing material in your house?*</p> <p>Corrugated Tin 1 Ceramic Tile 2 Cement Tile 3 Straw 4 Palm thatch 5 Wood 6 Other (<i>specify</i>) 7</p>	<p>1.6 Source and use of household energy</p> <p>1.6a Generally, what is used to light the house at night?</p> <p>Electricity 1 Propane 2 Kerosene 3 Candles 4 Other (<i>specify</i>) 5 Diesel Gas 6 Batteries 7 No lighting 8</p>															
<p>1.2 What is the main material used for the interior walls of your house?</p> <p>Brick 1 Plastered adobe walls 2 Unplastered adobe walls 3 Stone 4 Wood 5 Cane, Palm, Trunk 6 Other (<i>specify</i>) 7</p>	<p>1.6b What do you routinely cook with?</p> <p>Electricity 1 Propane 2 Kerosene 3 Firewood 4 Manure 5 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>															
<p>1.3 What is the main material used for the floors of your house?</p> <p>Wood 1 Tile 2 Cement 3 Brick 4 Dirt 5 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>																
<p>1.4 Payment for Rent</p> <p>1.4a Do you pay rent for your house?</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p> <p>1.4b How much are you paying?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Amount in local currency:</td> <td>Period</td> <td>Number of Payments made in the last 12 months:</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Weekly</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Every two weeks</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Monthly</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Annually</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Amount in local currency:	Period	Number of Payments made in the last 12 months:		Weekly			Every two weeks			Monthly			Annually		<p>1.7 Source of Water</p> <p>1.7a What is the principal source of water for your house?</p> <p>Public Tap Private Tap</p> <p>Well Pool Pipe River/Lake Stream Spring</p> <p>1.7b Is it connected inside your household?</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p>
Amount in local currency:	Period	Number of Payments made in the last 12 months:														
	Weekly															
	Every two weeks															
	Monthly															
	Annually															
<p>1.5 Total Number of Rooms in the House</p> <p>1.5a Excluding the bathroom and kitchen, how many rooms do you have in your house? _____ Rooms</p> <p>1.5b Of these rooms, how many are used solely as bedrooms? _____ Rooms</p> <p>1.5c Does your house have a room that is used solely for cooking?</p> <p>Yes 1 No 2</p>	<p>1.7c How much time is spent looking for and carrying water to the house? _____ minutes</p> <p>1.7d The person who usually carries water is a:</p> <p>Man Woman Both carry</p>															

* Choices for all questions may vary according to locale. These are provided as examples only.

Section 2 Characteristics of the Cultivation and Use of Land

<p>2.12 Do you (or members of the household) use any land for crops or pasture that belongs to someone else or to the community?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>
<p>2.13 Do you use irrigation for your crops?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No (<i>Go on to 2.15</i>) 2</p>
<p>2.14 During the agricultural year, are you able to apply irrigated water at suitable times and in sufficient quantities?</p>	<p>Suitable and sufficient 1 Suitable, insufficient 2 Not suitable, but sufficient 3 Neither suitable nor sufficient 4</p>
<p>2.15 What is the distance between your household and the nearest trunk road?</p>	<p>Less than 1/2 Km 1 From 1/2 Km to 1 Km 2 From 1 Km to 3 Km 3 From 3 Km to 5 Km 4 From 5 to 10 Km 5 10 Km or more 6</p>
<p>2.16 How much time do you spend getting to the road when you bring out your produce?</p>	<p>Less than 1 hour 1 From 1 hour to 3 hours 2 From three hours to 6 hours 3 6 hours or more 4</p>
<p>2.17 During the rainy season, is this road passable by vehicles?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>
<p>2.18 Have you or any member of the household received any type of technical assistance for your crops?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No (<i>go on to 2.21</i>) 2</p>
<p>2.19 What organization or institution provided the technical assistance for the crops?</p>	<p>List Relevant Organizations:</p>
<p>2.20 List the members of the household who received technical assistance. Name and surname of those who received technical assistance:</p>	<p><i>For Official Use:</i> <i>Note the number of the person answering survey</i></p>
<p>2.21 What was the principal reason for leaving land in fallow?</p>	<p>Rotation 1 Lack of time 2 Lack of labor 3 Lack of inputs (<i>pesticides, seeds, fertilizer</i>) 4 Lack of water 5 Lack of credit 6 Other reason (<i>specify</i>) 7</p>

Section 3- Agricultural Production and its Use

Enumerator:

Ask the farmer to make a drawing of his/her agricultural and pasture lands with reference to the agricultural year [specify time frame]

Ask the farmer how many plots compose his/her holding. Draw each plot separately and make the following notations:

1. Outside the limits of each drawn plot:

- Assign a number to each plot and note the number on the side of the drawing of the plot.
- Ask the farmer how much area is covered by each plot and note the area underneath the number assigned to the plot.
- Note if the plot is under irrigation or dry farming.

2. Inside the limits of each drawing of a plot:

- Ask the farmer for the name of each crop harvested during the agricultural year. Begin with the crops harvested most recently from the first plot.
- For each crop or set of inter-cropped crops, write the month of harvest and the amount of area harvested.
- For inter-cropped crops in which one crop has not been harvested during the agricultural year, note all of the crops that form part of the set. For each crop not harvested, note the phrase "young stock" in place of the harvest month.
- For crops such as bananas, papayas, alfalfa, etc. that have constant production during the agricultural year, note "year-round" in place of the harvest month.
- Also note the name of planted permanent crops (not dispersed) that because they are growing are not harvested. For these crops record the amount of area. For month of harvest, mark "under cultivation".
- Record the crops that have been sown but not harvested as having been lost during the agricultural year. In these cases record the name of the crop and the land area lost.
- Circle the name of the crop if it was sharecropped with other people who are not in the farmer's household.
- Once the notations have been finalized for the first plot, follow the same procedures for the remainder of the plots that make up the agricultural holding.

FOR MONO-CULTURE CROPS:

- When you transfer the marked crops recorded in the drawing, keep in mind the following:
 - If crops exist that are harvested in the same month but from different plots, record the crop on one line. Add the area covered by this crop in the different plots and record this on the same line.
 - If the same crop is harvested during different months from the same plot or from different plots, record the name of the crop on different lines for each time it was harvested.

FOR INTER-CROPPED CROPS:

- Ask the farmer which is the principal crop in the set and record this on line 04 in the following table. The secondary crops should be recorded on the lines below, i.e. 05, 06, etc.
- Use one line for each crop in the set.

Mono-culture crops

Enumerator:

Add all of the mono-culture crops recorded on the reverse of this sheet and record below:

Mono-culture crops:

- A crop is considered a mono-cultured crop when the area of the plot contains only one crop.

Inter-cropped crops:

- A crop is considered inter-cropped when the area of the plot contains two or more crops that occupy the same physical area at the same time. This category includes any crops that are interspersed.

Primary crop:

- The primary crop in a sharecropped area is the crop the producer feels is the most important. Generally, it is the crop that is worth the most for the producer, and is consumed in the household or is for sale.

Secondary crop:

- Includes any crop sown with the primary crop.

Sharecropped crops

Enumerator:

Add all of the sharecropped crops, record on the back of this sheet, and record the total below:

MONO-CULTURE CROPS			3.1 Area under irrigation			3.2 What was the total production under irrigation?		
Number of crop	Name of crop and month of harvest	Month	Quantity	Unit of measure	Office use	Quantity	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure
01								
02								
03								
INTER-CROPPED CROPS			Area under irrigation			Production under irrigation		
Number of crop	Name of crop and month of harvest	Month	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Office Use	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Kilos per unit of measure
04								
05								
06								

3.3 Non-irrigated area			3.4 What was the total from non-irrigated land production?			3.5 Of the total production: How much belongs to the sharecrop partner? What part of the field did you pay for to rent?		
Number of crop	Unit of Measure	Office use	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Kilos per unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Kilos per unit of measure
01								
02								
03								
Non-irrigated area			Total non-irrigated land production			Only for crops produced on land that is sharecropped or rented for payment in kind		
Quantity	Unit of measure	Office use	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Kilos per unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Kilos per unit of measure
04								
05								
06								

PRODUCTION DESTINATION

MONO-CULTURE CROPS			3.6 Of the total production, how much was sold?			3.7 What is the price per unit of measure for each crop?
Number of crop	Number of crop and month of harvest	Month	Quantity	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure	
01						
02						
03						
04						
INTER-CROPPED CROPS						
Number of crop	Name of crop and month of harvest	Month	Quantity	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure	Unit price per crop (in local currency)
01						
02						
03						
04						

Enumerator:

Question 3.6- If the respondent answered with a unit of measure different from a kilogram, ask him/her how many kilos are in the unit he/she gave. Record in the column "Unit of measure" all the information that will help to determine the weight in kilograms

For example: If the respondent says that he sold 4 cargas of corn, mark "cargas" in the column "Unit of measure." Then ask him/her how many kilos are in a carga. If he/she does not answer how many cargas are in a kilo (because the carga is an indefinite quantity) and answers about 6 arrobas, mark 1 carga= 6 arrobas in the Unit of measure column also and ask him/her how many kilos are in an arroba. If he/she says that there are 11 kilos, mark 11 in the column "kilos per unit of measure."

Question 3.7- Refers to the price of the unit of measure that is marked in question 3.6. In the previous example, the price refers to the carga

3.8 Of the total production, how much was consumed by the household members?				3.9 Of the total production, how much was exchanged for other products consumed in the household?		
Number of crop	Quantity	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure
MONO-CULTURE CROPS						
01						
02						
03						
INTER-CROPPED CROPS						
Number of crop	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Kilos per unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of Measure	Kilos per unit of measure
04						
05						
06						

Permanent crops

Enumerator: Add all of the permanent crops recorded and mark the total below

Permanent crops:

- Permanent crops are any crops whose vegetative period lasts more than one year and which do not need to be re-planted after each harvest.

Dispersed permanent crops:

- Dispersed permanent crops are any plants or trees that are isolated or dispersed in such a manner that together they do not consist of the minimum area established for the survey, that is to say, 0.01 hectares.
- Dispersed permanent crops are not recorded. Only record those permanent crops that are on the farm that are recorded on the back of this sheet.

For permanent crops harvested on the farm:

- From the drawing, record the area covered by each of the permanent crops for questions 3.10 and 3.11- according to whether the crops are under cultivation or have been harvested.
- Only record the crops in mono-culture stands and not those that are dispersed.
- Permanent crops are those that do not need sowing or planting after each harvest.
- The permanent crops on the farm are those that are planted in a regular or systematic manner. Trees that form an irregular pattern but are of sufficient density to allow a determination of area should also be considered in mono-culture stands.

PERMANENT CROPS			AREA					
			3.10 Total young stock area			3.11 Total bearing stock area		
Number of crop	Name of crop and month of harvest	Month	Quantity	Unit of measure	Office use	Quantity	Unit of measure	Office use
07								
08								
09								

Total Production			Only for crops that are sharecropped or produced on lands rented for cash in kind			Production Destination		
3.12 During the agricultural year, what was the total production of...?			3.13 Of the production total... how much belongs to the sharecrop partner? what part of the production did you pay to rent the land?			3.14 Of the total production how much was sold?		
Number of crop	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure
07								
08								
09								

Enumerator:

Question 3.15 refers to the price received for one unit of the total quantity recorded in question 3.14. For example, if in question 3.14 15 sacks of oranges are sold, the price recorded in question 3.15 will be for one sack.

Question 3.16 refers only to that part of the production that is exchanged with other producers or merchants for products or animals that are consumed by the household.

The part of production that was exchanged for products or animals that were used for investment purposes was not counted. For example, if a producer receives a rooster that he/she is going to use to breed with his/her chickens and not to eat immediately, do not count this.

PERMANENT CROPS (on the farm)			PRODUCTION DESTINATION					
			3.15 What is the unit price for each crop? (record the amount in local currency)			3.16 Of the total production... how much was exchanged (traded) for other products that are consumed in the household?		
Number of crop	Name of crop and month of harvest	Month				Quantity	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure
10								
11								
12								

Section 4 Commercialization and Agricultural Production

<p>4.1 Where do you sell most of your crops?</p>	<p>They are not sold(<i>go on to 5.1</i>) 1 On farm 2 Off-farm 3 On and off-farm 4</p>
<p>4.2 What is the distance between the field and the place where the majority of your crops are sold?</p>	<p>Less than 1/2 Km 1 From 1/2 to 1 Km 2 From 1 to 3 Km 3 From 3 to 5 Km 4 From 5 to 10 Km 5 10 km or more 6</p>
<p>4.3 How much time does it take you to transport your products to the place where the majority are sold?</p>	<p>Less than 1 hour 1 From 1 to 3 hours 2 From 3 to 6 hours 3 6 hours or more 4</p>
<p>4.4 What is the principal mode of transportation used to take your products to where they are sold?</p>	<p>Personal vehicle 1 Personal animal 2 Borrowed animal 3 Own boat 4 On foot 5 (<i>go on to 4.6 if any of the top 5 are circled</i>) Public transportation 6 Rented animal 7 Rented boat 8 Other (<i>specify</i>) 9</p>
<p>4.5 During the agricultural year how much did you pay to transport your products?</p>	
<p>4.6 During the agricultural year how much did you pay for boxes, sacks, baskets or other containers in order to sell your products?</p>	<p>Didn't buy or:</p>
<p>4.7 Who bought your crops from you?</p>	<p>Sold retail at a market/fair 1 Sold retail outside of a market/fair 2 A shopkeeper 3 A wholesale merchant 4 Cooperative 5 A processing plant 6 Neighbors 7 Other buyer (<i>specify</i>) 8</p>
<p>4.8 Is one of the buyers a relative of any member of your household?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>
<p>4.9 From whom do you receive information about prices at which you sell your production?</p>	<p>From the buyer of your products 1 Extension service 2 Training program 3 Radio 4 Television 5 Newspapers 6 Neighbors 7 Household members 8 Store selling agriculture inputs 9 Community member 10 Other 11</p>
<p>4.10 Have you saved part of your production to sell later when prices are higher?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>

Section 5 Expenditures of Inputs for Harvested Crops

Enumerator reads to the respondent: Now we are going to speak about the inputs used for all of the harvested crops during the agricultural year (or selected time period)

5.1 Were improved or certified seeds or plants used for your crops?		Yes 1	
		No 2	
5.2 For which crops were improved or certified seeds or plants used?	Name of Crop		Office use
5.3 How much did you spend on the purchase of improved or certified seeds or plants? (If none were purchased, mark 0)			
5.4 Where did you obtain the improved or certified seeds and plants?		Store 1	
		Commercial Enterprise 2	
		Neighbors 3	
		NGO 4	
		Owned already 5	
		Other source (specify) 6	
5.5 Were local seeds or plants used for your crops?		Yes 1	
		No (go on to 5.7) 2	
5.6 How much did you spend on local seeds or plants? (If none were purchased, mark 0)			
5.7 Did you use organic fertilizer such as manure for your crops?		Yes 1	
		No (go on to 5.9) 2	
5.8 How much did you spend on organic fertilizer?			
5.9 Did you use chemical fertilizer?		Yes 1	
		No (go on to 5.12) 2	
5.10 How much did you spend on chemical fertilizer?			
5.11 Where did you obtain chemical fertilizer?		Store 1	
		Commercial enterprise 2	
		Neighbors 3	
		NGO 4	
		Other (specify) 5	
5.12 Did you use pesticides or herbicides for your crops?		Yes 1	
		No (go on to 5.14) 2	
5.13 How much did you spend on herbicides or pesticides?			
5.14 During the agricultural year, did you pay other people who were not members of the household for agricultural work?		Yes 1	
		No (go on to 5.23) 2	
5.15 How many people were contracted per day for:		5.16 How many days were hired help used for:	
preparing the land?		preparing the land?	
sowing?		sowing?	
hilling, weeding and/or pruning?		hilling, weeding and/or pruning?	
harvesting?		harvesting?	
other activities related to crops?		other activities related to crops?	
5.17 More or less, how much did you pay for a daily wage?			

5.18 Did the daily wage include food, such as meals and beverages?		Yes 1	
		No (go on to 5.20) 2	
5.19 If you did not provide food, how much did you pay for the daily wage?			
5.20 Did you contract with people who are not members of the household to complete agricultural tasks?		Yes 1	
		No (go on to 5.23) 2	
5.21 How many people were contracted for :		5.22 How much was paid for work per person?	
preparing the land?		preparing the land?	
sowing?		sowing?	
hilling, weeding and/or pruning?		hilling, weeding and/or pruning?	
harvesting?		harvesting?	
other activities related to crops?		other activities related to crops?	
5.23 How much did you spend renting tractors, machines and agricultural equipment used for crops?		Did not rent or: Amount:	
5.24 How much did you spend to rent animals for the crops?		Did not rent or: Amount:	
5.25 During the agricultural year, did you make payments for irrigation water?		Yes 1	
		No (go on to 5.27) 2	
5.26 How much did you pay?		Amount:	Time period: Per Month Per trimester Per Year Other
			Number of payments made in the last 12 months
5.27 Have you paid another person in cash for rent?		Yes 1	
		No (go on to 5.29) 2	
5.28 How much rent have you paid for those lands?		Amount:	Time period: Per month Per trimester Per semester Per year Other
			Number of payments made in the last 12 months
5.29 What are the names and surnames of all of the members of the household who are agricultural producers?		For Office Use: Note the number of the person	

Section 6 Animals, Animal Production and Their Use

6.1 During the agricultural year have you or some member of your household had:		6.2 How many...total have you or members of your household had?	<i>Enumerator: Determine if the household respondent had the minimum number of animals indicated in at least one of the following categories*</i>	6.3 Have any of these animals been used for household consumption by the household?	6.4 How many have you used?
Cows, bulls, oxen	Yes No		1 cow, or bull	Yes No (go on to 6.5)	
Sheep	Yes No		2 sheep	Yes No (go on to 6.5)	
Chickens	Yes No		20 chickens	Yes No (go on to 6.5)	
Horses	Yes No		<i>If the respondent has the minimum number of animals, continue for all of the species for which yes is indicated in 6.1. If the member does not have the minimum of any of the species indicated, go on to section 9, "Processed Products"</i>	Yes No (go on to 6.5)	
Other (specify)	Yes No			Yes No (go on to 6.5)	

* This is a specific criterion for Bolivia. This should be adjusted to the particular country/region where the questionnaire is administered.

6.5 During the agricultural year have you actually sold one of your... for cash, butchered, or for meat?		6.6 How many did you sell?	6.7 What is the total amount you received for the sale of your...? <i>(note the total received for each animal)</i>		6.8 During the agricultural year have you bought... in cash? <i>[specify type of live animal]</i>	6.9 How many... did you buy?	6.10 How much did you spend to buy... <i>(record the total received for each animal)</i>	
			Total Sum	Unit Price			Total Sum	Unit Price
Cows, bulls	Yes No (go on to 6.8)				Yes No			
Sheep	Yes No (go on to 6.8)				Yes No			
Chickens	Yes No (go on to 6.8)				Yes No			
Horses	Yes No (go on to 6.8)				Yes No			
Other (specify)	Yes No (go on to 6.8)				Yes No			

MILK PRODUCTION

Enumerator: Questions 6.11-6.27 are only for those who answered yes to question 6.1a or 6.1b

6.11 During the agricultural year were... milked in the field?		6.12 More or less, what month did you begin to milk the...	6.13 How many months per year did you milk...?	6.14 During those months, how many days per month, more or less, did you milk...?	6.15 More or less, how many... did you milk per day?	6.16 During the agricultural year, more or less, how much milk was produced daily during the milking season?			6.17 Did you sell all or part of the milk?	6.18 How much milk did you sell daily, more or less?			6.19 How much did you receive for that sale?	6.20 More or less, how much milk did you use daily for the consumption of your household?		
						Quantity	Unit of measure	Liters per unit of measure		Quantity	Unit of measure	Liters per unit of measure		Quantity	Unit of measure	Liters per unit of measure
Cows	Yes No												Cows			
Sheep	Yes No												Sheep			

DERIVATIVE MILK PRODUCTS

6.21 During the agricultural year, has... been manufactured in your home?		6.22 During the agricultural year was... produced every week?	6.23 How many months a year was ... produced?	6.24 More or less, how many weeks of the month was... produced?	6.25 How much was produced weekly, more or less?			6.26 Of this weekly production, how much was sold?			6.27 How much was received for the amount sold weekly? <i>(record the total amount received or the price per unit)</i>	
					Months	Weeks	Quantity	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure	Quantity	Unit of measure	Kilos per unit of measure
Cheese from cow milk	Yes No	Yes (go on to 6.25) No										
Butter from cow milk	Yes No	Yes (go on to 6.25) No										
Cheese from sheep milk	Yes No	Yes (go on to 6.25) No										

6.28 To whom belong the majority of the....	Name and surname:	Office use
a. cows, bulls		
b. sheep		
c. horses		
d. other (specify)		
EGG PRODUCTION <i>Enumerator: Questions 6.29-6.32 are for those who answered yes to question 6.1g</i>		
6.29 More or less, how many chicken eggs do you collect weekly?	Doesn't collect (go on to 7.1) or _____ # eggs per week	
6.30 More or less, how much do you receive for the weekly sale of the eggs?	Doesn't sell (go on to 6.32) or _____ Amount	
6.31 More or less, how many eggs are consumed weekly by the household?	Don't consume or _____ # eggs per week	
6.32 How many months a year do you collect eggs? <i>Enumerator: if the respondent says that he/she collects eggs only seasonally, ask for the number of months in each season and make the conversion to months</i>	Months:	

Section 7 Agricultural Business

<p>7.1 Where are the majority of your animals sold?</p>	<p>Don't sell (<i>go on to 8.1</i>) 1 On-farm(<i>go on to 7.6</i>) 2 Off-farm 3 On and off-farm 4</p>
<p>7.2 What is the distance between the field and the place where your animals are sold?</p>	<p>Less than 1/2 Km. 1 From 1/2 to 1 Km. 2 From 1 to 3 Km. 3 From 3 to 5 Km. 4 From 5 to 10 Km. 5 More than 10 Km. 6</p>
<p>7.3 How much time do you spend transporting animals to the place where they are sold?</p>	<p>Less than 1 hour 1 From 1 to 3 hours 2 From 3 to 6 hours 3 6 Hours or more 4</p>
<p>7.4 What is the principal mode used to transport animals to the place where they are sold?</p>	<p>Personal vehicle 1 Personal boat 2 On foot 3 <i>Go on to 7.6 if any of top-3 are circled</i></p> <p>Public transportation 4 Rented boat 5 Other (<i>specify</i>) 6</p>
<p>7.5 During the agricultural year, how much did you pay to transport your animals?</p>	
<p>7.6 To whom did you sell animals?</p>	<p>Buyer in market 1 Butcher 2 Merchant 3 A cooperative 4 Processing plant 5 Neighbors 6 Other buyer (<i>specify</i>) 7</p>
<p>7.7 Are any of the buyers related to a member of the household?</p>	<p>Yes 1 No 2</p>
<p>7.8 From whom do you receive information regarding prices at which you sell your animals?</p>	<p>The buyer of your animals 1 Extension service 2 Development group 3 Radio 4 Television 5 Newspapers 6 Pamphlets 7 Neighbors 8 Household members 9 Member of the community 10 Other (<i>specify</i>) 11</p>

Section 8 Animal Production Expenditures

<i>Enumerator: Remind the respondent that we are referring to expenditures during the agricultural year (or selected time period)</i>					
8.1 Did you buy food for the animals?	Yes 1 No 2				
8.2 How much in total did you pay for food bought in this period?	Don't remember or _____ Amount				
8.3 Did you contract for veterinary services?	Yes 1 No (go on to 8.5) 2				
8.4 How much did you pay for veterinary services during the agricultural year?	Don't remember or _____ Amount				
8.5 Did you buy veterinary products such as vaccines, vitamins, disinfectants, etc.	Yes 1 No 2				
8.6 How much did you pay in total for veterinary products?	Don't remember or _____ Amount				
8.7 Did you buy salt for the animals?	Yes 1 No (go on to 8.9) 2				
8.8 How much in total did you pay for salt in this period?					
8.9 Did you contract people who are not members of the family contracted to work with the animals? For example, for herding, milking, cleaning, castrating or feeding them?	Yes 1 No (go on to 8.13) 2				
8.10 How many people did you contract?					
8.11 More or less, for how long were they contracted? <i>Enumerator: if the respondent answers that more than one person was contracted, summarize the number of days, weeks or months worked for each one of the people and record the total in the column "number" and circle the correct time period</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Number</td> <td>Time period</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Days Weeks Months</td> </tr> </table>	Number	Time period		Days Weeks Months
Number	Time period				
	Days Weeks Months				
8.12 More or less, how much did you pay each person (or persons) contracted?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Amount</td> <td>Time period</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Per day Week Month</td> </tr> </table>	Amount	Time period		Per day Week Month
Amount	Time period				
	Per day Week Month				
8.13 Did you have some other expenditure related to the animals such as animal dips, maintenance of or construction of stables or corrals?	Yes 1 No (go on to 9.1) 2				
8.14 How much did you spend in total?	Don't remember or _____ Amount				

Section 9 Processed Products

<i>Enumerator: if the respondent answered yes to question 6.1b or 6.1e and/or 6.1f, ask the following questions. If he/she answered no to all of the previous questions, go on to question 10.1</i>	
9.1 During the agricultural year (or selected time period) did you sell sheep's wool?	Yes 1 No (go on to 9.3) 2
9.2 How much did you receive in total for the wool?	Total amount of sales:
9.3 During the agricultural year did you sell animal skins?	Yes 1 No (go on to 9.5) 2
9.4 How much did you receive for the sale of the skins?	Total amount of sales:
9.5 During the agricultural year, did you sell honey?	Yes 1 No (go on to 9.7) 2
9.6 How much in total did you receive for the honey?	Total amount of sales:
9.7 During the agricultural year did you sell other products processed in your household?	Yes 1 No (go on to 10.1) 2

NOTES:

<i>For office use: Total number of processed products-_____</i>					
9.8 What other products were made in the household?	<i>For office use</i>	9.9 During the agricultural year, how much...did you sell?		9.10 How much did you receive for the sale of...? Note total price received and or price for each	
		Quantity	Unit of measure	Total amount	Unit price
9.11 Which people in the household were in charge of processing the products?				Name and surname	<i>For office use</i>

Section 10 Other Income and Expenditures

EXPENDITURES OF THE HOUSEHOLD					
<p>10.1 When purchases are made for food for the household, more or less, how much is spent?</p> <p><i>Enumerator: Note the response in accordance with the period given by the respondent</i></p> <p>Daily:</p> <p>Weekly:</p> <p>Bi-weekly:</p>			<p>10.4 In the last 6 months, did you have any expenditures for clothes for members of the household?</p> <p>Yes 1</p> <p>No (go on to 10.6) 2</p> <p>10.5 In total, how much was spent?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Don't remember or _____ Amount</p>		
<p>10.3 How much did you spend on... If nothing was spent, mark an x in the correct box</p>			<p>10.6 In the past month how much was spent on...</p>		
10.3a Enrollment fees	Nothing spent	Amount:	10.6a Detergent, soap for clothes	Nothing spent	Amount:
10.3b Tuition and student fees	Nothing spent	Amount:	10.6b Refreshments, beer, chicha and others	Nothing spent	Amount:
10.3c School lunches	Nothing spent	Amount:	10.6c Shampoo, soap, toothpaste	Nothing spent	Amount:
10.3d School books and materials	Nothing spent	Amount:	10.6d Electricity	Nothing spent	Amount:
			10.6e Fuel for cooking	Nothing spent	Amount:
			10.6f Maintenance of vehicle	Nothing spent	Amount:
			10.7 In the last year, how much was spent on...		
			10.7a Furniture for the home	Nothing spent	Amount:
			10.7b Radio, television or electronic equipment	Nothing spent	Amount:
			10.7c Plates, silverware, vases, pots, sheets, towels	Nothing spent	Amount:
			10.7d Any repairs to improve dwelling	Nothing spent	Amount:
			10.7e Parties, festivals (marriages, town festivals, religious festivals)	Nothing spent	Amount:

Enumerator: If the respondent does not have an agricultural holding, go on to 10.19

*The questions 10.8-10.18 refer to the agricultural year (or selected time period)
Mention to the respondent the reference period before beginning with question 10.8*

10.8 Did you have expenditures for the purchase of fuel, repairs, replacement parts for agricultural machines?	Yes 1 No (go on to 10.10) 2
10.9 How much did you spend in total?	
10.10 Did you have expenditures for the purchase of tools, replacement parts and agricultural machines?	Yes 1 No (go on to 10.12) 2
10.11 How much did you spend in total?	
10.12 Did you have expenditures for construction or maintenance of irrigation ditches, wells, corrals, warehouses, sheds, or other construction in the field?	Yes 1 No (go on to 10.14) 2
10.13 How much did you spend in total?	
10.14 Did you rent out machinery, equipment or other inputs such as tractors, seeders, threshers, fumigators, or animals for plowing (such as oxen)?	Yes 1 No (go on to 10.16) 2
10.15 How much did you receive in rent?	
10.16 Did you contract people who were not members of the household for permanent work in the fields? For example, watchmen, administrators, foremen, etc.	Yes 1 No (go on to 10.19) 2
10.17 How many people worked for you permanently? <i>Enumerator: note only those workers who were contracted permanently</i>	
10.18 How much did you pay in total for salaries to permanent workers during the agricultural year? <i>Enumerator: add all of the salaries and write in the total</i>	

OTHER INCOMES IN THE HOUSEHOLD	
10.19 Do you or some member of your household belong to a cooperative?	Yes 1 No (go on to 10.23) 2
10.20 Which one? <i>Enumerator: Note the name of each cooperative by its full name</i>	Name of the cooperative(s):
10.21 Do you receive income from the distribution of the benefits of the cooperative?	Yes 1 No (go on to 10.23) 2
10.22 What was the total amount you received?	
10.23 Did you receive income from interest, dividends, rent on houses, buildings or machinery?	Yes 1 No (go on to 10.25) 2
10.24 What was the total amount you received?	
10.25 Did you receive income from retirement or unemployment pensions?	Yes 1 No (go on to 10.27) 2
10.26 What was the total amount you received?	
10.27 Did you rent land to others?	Yes 1 No (go on to 11.1) 2
10.28 For rented lands, how much did you receive? <i>Enumerator: if the respondent says that he/she receives rent in kind, ask him/her to calculate the actual amount.</i>	

Section 11 Characteristics of Members of the Household

Number of Person	11.1 What is the name and surname of the head of household? What are the names and surnames of the other members of the household that are habitual residents?	Sex 11.2 ... is?	Age 11.3 How old is ...in completed years	Kinship 11.4 What is the kinship relation that...has with the head of the household? wife/cohabitant 02 son/daughter 03 son-or daughter-in-law ... 04 grandson/granddaughter .. 05 brother/sister 06 brother-/sister-in-law 06 father/mother 07 father-/mother-in-law 07 other relative 08 employee who sleeps in the household .. 09 Other non-relative 10	11.5 What languages are spoken by...? <i>Enumerator: Circle the language that corresponds to the languages spoken by the member of the household</i>	11.6 Do you know how to read and write?
01		Male ... 1 Female . 2			Spanish Quechua Aymara Other (specify)	Yes ... 1 No 2
02		Male ... 1 Female . 2			Spanish Quechua Aymara Other (specify)	Yes ... 1 No 2
03		Male ... 1 Female . 2			Spanish Quechua Aymara Other (specify)	Yes ... 1 No 2
04		Male ... 1 Female . 2			Spanish Quechua Aymara Other (specify)	Yes ... 1 No 2

Number of person	Level of Instruction	11.8 In what department (state), province, and locality was... born?			For office use	11.9 For how long has...lived in this location? Less than 1 month 1 From 1 to 3 months 2 From 4 to 6 months 3 From 7 to 12 months 4 From 1 to 5 years 5 5 years or more
	11.7 What is the highest level and course of instruction ...completed? None 0 Primary 1 Middle school 2 Secondary 3 Technical high school 4 Post-secondary technical school ... 5 Teacher's college 6 University 7 Other 8	Department	Province	Locality		
	Level	Name of course	Department	Province	Locality	
01						Mark the code of the respondent
02						Mark the code of the respondent
03						Mark the code of the respondent
04						Mark the code of the respondent

ONLY FOR PEOPLE 6 YEARS OR OLDER MIGRATION					
Number of person	What is the name and surname of the head of the household? What are the names and surnames of the other members of the household that are habitual residents?	Sex of... is? Male 1 Female 2	Age How old is... in completed years?	11.10 During the last 12 months was... living in another place for more than 1 month? Yes 1 No (go on to 12.1) 2	11.11 How long has...been away from the household? 1 to 3 months 1 4 to 6 months 2 More than 6 months 3
01		Male 1 Female 2		Yes 1 No (go on to 12.1) 2	1 to 3 months 1 4 to 6 months 2 More than 6 months 3
02		Male 1 Female 2		Yes 1 No (go on to 12.1) 2	1 to 3 months 1 4 to 6 months 2 More than 6 months 3
03		Male 1 Female 2		Yes 1 No (go on to 12.1) 2	1 to 3 months 1 4 to 6 months 2 More than 6 months 3
04		Male 1 Female 2		Yes 1 No (go on to 12.1) 2	1 to 3 months 1 4 to 6 months 2 More than 6 months 3

ONLY FOR PEOPLE 6 YEARS OR OLDER MIGRATION					
Number of person	11.12 In which department, province, locality was... living for more time?			For office use	11.13 What was the reason that... was living in that location? Looking for work 1 Work transfer 2 Education 3 Health 4 Family reasons 5 Other 6 Don't know 7
	Department	Province	Locality		
01					
02					
03					
04					

Instructions and Definitions

Occupation, Office, or Profession (Questions 12.2 and 12.12)

The type of work, profession or office that was carried out by the person during the period of reference (the last 12 months)

Occupational Categories: (Questions 12.4-12.14)

Laborer: A person who performs an occupation that is predominantly manual labor

Employee: A person who performs an occupation that is predominantly office work or professional

Domestic Worker: A person who lends his/her paid services to another household

Own account: A self-employed person who works in his/her business or works for him/herself or office without any paid worker at his/her position

Employer: A person who works for his/her own business or office and has one or more paid workers

Family worker: A person who works for another member of the family without being paid for his/her work

Section 12 Occupation and Income

ONLY FOR PEOPLE 6 YEARS OR OLDER			
Number of the person	Sex of...is	How old is...in completed years?	12.1 During the last 12 months, what activities has...done? <i>Enumerator: Read all of the options and mark all that apply</i>
01	Male 1 Female 2		Agriculture 1 Animal husbandry 2 Mining 3 Food preparation 4 Handicrafts 5 Construction 6 Commerce 7 Transport 8 Services 9 Care of the household 10 Student 11 Retired 12 Pensioned 13 Disabled 14
02	Male 1 Female 2		Agriculture 1 Animal husbandry 2 Mining 3 Food preparation 4 Handicrafts 5 Construction 6 Commerce 7 Transport 8 Services 9 Care of the household 10 Student 11 Retired 12 Pensioned 13 Disabled 14
03	Male 1 Female 2		Agriculture 1 Animal husbandry 2 Mining 3 Food preparation 4 Handicrafts 5 Construction 6 Commerce 7 Transport 8 Services 9 Care of the household 10 Student 11 Retired 12 Pensioned 13 Disabled 14
04	Male 1 Female 2		Agriculture 1 Animal husbandry 2 Mining 3 Food preparation 4 Handicrafts 5 Construction 6 Commerce 7 Transport 8 Services 9 Care of the household 10 Student 11 Retired 12 Pensioned 13 Disabled 14

ONLY FOR PEOPLE 6 YEARS OR OLDER

Number of person	<p>12.2 Which are the activities that ...spent the most time doing?</p> <p><i>Enumerator: If the code is 01 or 02 go on to 12.3. Otherwise go on to 12.4</i></p> <p><i>If the code is 10-14 and the numbers 1-9 in question 12.1 are blank go on to the next person</i></p> <p><i>If the respondent gives more than one activity and the principal activity corresponds to the codes from 10-14, and the secondary activity corresponds to one of the codes from 1-9, go on to 12.11</i></p>	<p>12.3 In what agricultural or livestock activities did...participate?</p> <p><i>Enumerator: Read the options to the respondent that fit with the activity which he/she does. If he/she works in agriculture, read the first five options. If he/she raises livestock read the last five options.</i></p>	<p>12.4 In the job or position ...works as a:</p> <p>Laborer 1 Employee 2 Domestic Worker 3 Own account 4 Employer (go on to 12.9) 5 Family worker (go on to 12.11) ... 6</p>	<p>12.5 In the last 12 months, has..received food or clothing as part of his/her payment?</p>
01	Prepare ground 1 Sow 2 Weed/hill 3 Harvest 4 Sell product 5 Milk 6 Collect eggs 7 Sheer, fleece 8 Sell animals 9			Yes 1 No 2
02	Prepare ground 1 Sow 2 Weed/hill 3 Harvest 4 Sell product 5 Milk 6 Collect eggs 7 Sheer, fleece 8 Sell animals 9			Yes 1 No 2
03	Prepare ground 1 Sow 2 Weed/hill 3 Harvest 4 Sell product 5 Milk 6 Collect eggs 7 Sheer, fleece 8 Sell animals 9			Yes 1 No 2
04	Prepare ground 1 Sow 2 Weed/hill 3 Harvest 4 Sell product 5 Milk 6 Collect eggs 7 Sheer, fleece 8 Sell animals 9			Yes 1 No 2

ONLY FOR PEOPLE 6 YEARS OR OLDER					
Number of the person	Sex of...is	How old is...in completed years?	12.6 In general, how many hours a day do you dedicate to this occupation? <i>(Referring to the activity in 12.2)</i>	12.7 In general, how many days per week do you work at this? <i>(Referring to the activity in 12.2)</i>	12.8 During the last 12 months, how many months did you work at this? <i>(Referring to the activity in 12.2)</i>
01	Male 1 Female 2				
02	Male 1 Female 2				
03	Male 1 Female 2				
04	Male 1 Female 2				

ONLY FOR PEOPLE 6 YEARS OR OLDER					
<i>Enumerator: If the agricultural or livestock worker works for him/herself or as an employer or as a non-paid family worker, do not ask this question and go on to 12.11</i>		12.10 How much has... received in payment or wages for this work? <i>Enumerator: record the amount and mark an x on the correct period</i>		12.11 During the last 12 months has....worked under any cooperative, mutual help labor exchanges? (e.g. Ayñi, Minka, Faena or Minga?)	
Number of person					
	Yes 1 No 2		Day 1 Week 2 Month 3 Year 4	Yes 1 No 2	
	Yes 1 No 2		Day 1 Week 2 Month 3 Year 4	Yes 1 No 2	
	Yes 1 No 2		Day 1 Week 2 Month 3 Year 4	Yes 1 No 2	
	Yes 1 No 2		Day 1 Week 2 Month 3 Year 4	Yes 1 No 2	

ONLY FOR PEOPLE 6 YEARS OR OLDER SECONDARY ACTIVITY				
Number of the person	Sex of...is	How old is...in completed years?	<p><i>Enumerator: Refer to 12.1 in case the person had more than one activity and ask the following question:</i></p> <p>12.12 What was the secondary activity of...</p> <p><i>If the respondent answers 01 or 02 (agricultural or livestock work) go on to the next question. Otherwise go on to 12.14</i></p>	<p>12.13 Which livestock or agricultural work was done?</p> <p><i>Mark appropriate number</i></p>
01	Male 1 Female 2			Prepare ground 1 Sow 2 Weed 3 Harvest 4 Sell product 5 Herd 6 Milk 7 Collect eggs 8 Sheer, fleece 9 Sell animals 10
02	Male 1 Female 2			Prepare ground 1 Sow 2 Weed 3 Harvest 4 Sell product 5 Herd 6 Milk 7 Collect eggs 8 Sheer, fleece 9 Sell animals 10
03	Male 1 Female 2			Prepare ground 1 Sow 2 Weed 3 Harvest 4 Sell product 5 Herd 6 Milk 7 Collect eggs 8 Sheer, fleece 9 Sell animals 10
04	Male 1 Female 2			Prepare ground 1 Sow 2 Weed 3 Harvest 4 Sell product 5 Herd 6 Milk 7 Collect eggs 8 Sheer, fleece 9 Sell animals 10

ONLY FOR PEOPLE 6 YEARS OR OLDER					
Number of the person	12.14 In this job has ...worked as a:	12.15 In the last 12 months has... received clothes and/or food as part of his/her payment?	12.16 In general, how many hours a day does...dedicate to this occupation? <i>(Referring to the activity in 12.12)</i>	12.17 In general, how many days a week do you work in this job? <i>(Referring to the activity in 12.12)</i>	12.18 During the last 12 months, how many months did you work in this job? <i>(Referring to the activity in 12.12)</i>
	Laborer 1 Employee 2 Domestic worker 3 Own account 4 Employer 5 <i>(go on to 12.19)</i> Family worker 6				
01					
02					
03					
04					

ONLY FOR PEOPLE 6 YEARS OR OLDER SECONDARY ACTIVITY					
Number of the person	Sex of...is	How old is...in completed years?	12.19 Has...received payment for this work?	12.20 How much has... received in payment or wages for this work? <i>Enumerator: Record the amount in local currency and mark an x in the time period</i>	
				Amount	Time period
01	Male 1 Female 2				Day 1 Week 2 Month 3 Year 4
02	Male 1 Female 2				Day 1 Week 2 Month 3 Year 4
03	Male 1 Female 2				Day 1 Week 2 Month 3 Year 4
04	Male 1 Female 2				Day 1 Week 2 Month 3 Year 4

Section 14 Credit

RESPONSE FROM THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD					
14.1 Have you or some member of your household asked for credit or a loan during the agricultural year? <div style="text-align: right;"> Yes 1 No (<i>go on to 15.1</i>) 2 </div>					
Number of credits asked	14.2 Who asked for the credit? Record the number of the person	14.3 To whom did you go for credit? Agricultural Bank 1 State Bank 2 Private Bank 3 Finance Institution 4 Non-governmental organization 5 Cooperative 6 Friends and family 7 Other source 8	14.4 Did they give you the credit? Yes 1 No 2	14.5 What did you use the credit for? Purchase of fertilizers or pesticides 1 Purchase of machinery or tools 2 Purchase of animals 3 Payment for construction (<i>e.g. stables</i>) labor 4 Improvement of irrigation, drainage, well systems 5 Purchase of land 6 Education and Home improvement 7 Other use 8 Record only one answer	14.6 With what are you paying off the loan? With produce 1 With money 2
1			Yes 1 No 2		With produce 1 With money 2
2			Yes 1 No 2		With produce 1 With money 2
3			Yes 1 No 2		With produce 1 With money 2
4			Yes 1 No 2		With produce 1 With money 2

Section 15 Miscellaneous

15.1 During the last 3 years, have you or any member of your household participated in a course to improve crops or animals?	Yes 1 No (<i>go on to 15.3</i>) 2
15.2 Who in the household participated in the courses? Name and surname of those who attended the agricultural or livestock courses:	
15.3 Would you and the members of your family like to improve your standard of living?	Yes 1 No (<i>end of interview</i>) 2
15.4 What would you need to improve your standard of living? <i>Enumerator: Record the answers from respondent's own words</i>	Office use

**END OF INTERVIEW
THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION**

Note: Due to space and time limitations, we have omitted certain sections of the original survey form in this translated version. This may account for discrepancies.

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