

# Mozambique - Smallholder Household Survey - CGAP, 2015

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

MOZ\_2015\_SHS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The objectives of the Smallholder Household Survey in Mozambique were to:

- Generate a clear picture of the smallholder sector at the national level, including household demographics, agricultural profile, and poverty status and market relationships;
- Segment smallholder households in Mozambique according to the most compelling variables that emerge;
- Characterize the demand for financial services in each segment, focusing on customer needs, attitudes and perceptions related to both agricultural and financial services; and,
- Detail how the financial needs of each segment are currently met, with both informal and formal services, and where there may be promising opportunities to add value.

### KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

### UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

## Scope

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### NOTES

The CGAP national surveys of smallholder households used three questionnaires:

#### 1. HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Respondent: Head of the household, their spouse, or a knowledgeable adult

Content:

- Basic information on all household members (e.g. age, gender, education attainment, schooling status)
- Information about household assets and dwelling characteristics in order to derive poverty status.

#### 2. MULTIPLE RESPONDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Respondents: All household members over 15 years old who contributed to the household income and/or participated in its agricultural activities

Content:

- Demographics (e.g. land size, crop and livestock, decision-making, associations and markets, financial behaviours)
- Agricultural activities (e.g. selling, trading, consuming crops, livestock, suppliers)
- Household economics (e.g., employment, income sources, expenses, shocks, borrowing, saving habits, investments)

### 3. SINGLE RESPONDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Respondent: One randomly-selected adult in the household

Content:

- Agricultural activities (e.g. market relationships, storage, risk mitigation)
- Household economics (e.g. expense prioritization, insurance, financial outlook)
- Mobile phones (e.g., usage, access, ownership, desire and importance)
- Formal and informal financial tools (e.g. ownership, usage, access, importance, attitudes toward financial service providers)

#### TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Land (policy, resource management)	FAO	
Livestock	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Payment Systems	FAO	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Community Driven Development	FAO	
Social Development	FAO	
Information & Communication Technologies	FAO	
Trade	FAO	

## Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

#### UNIVERSE

The universe for the survey consists of smallholder households defined as households with the following criteria:

- 1) Household with up to 5 hectares OR farmers who have less than 50 heads of cattle, 100 goats/sheep/pigs, or 1,000 chickens
- 2) Agriculture provides a meaningful contribution to the household livelihood, income, or consumption.

## Producers and Sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Jamie Anderson	The World Bank (GFMGP - CGAP)

#### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Colleen Learch	InterMedia Survey Institute	Technical assistance

## Metadata Production

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### METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Data Group	DECDG	The World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

### DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

MOZ\_2015\_SHS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

### DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_MOZ\_2015\_SHS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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The CGAP smallholder household survey in Mozambique is a nationally-representative survey with a target sample size of 3,000 smallholder households. The sample was designed to provide reliable survey estimates at the national level and for the following regions:

1. North region, comprised of the provinces of Niassa, Cabo Delgado, and Nampula;
2. Centre region, comprised of Zambezia, Tete, Maica, and Sofala, Manica; and
3. South region, consisting of Inhambane, Maputo Province, Maputo City and Gaza.

### (a) SAMPLING FRAME

The sampling frame for the smallholder household survey is the 2009-2010 Census of Agriculture and Livestock (Censo Agro-Pecuário, CAP II) conducted by the Mozambique National Statistical Office (INE) and based on the 2007 Census of Population and Housing (2007 RGPH). CAP II is a large sample that was designed to be representative at the district level and its sample of enumeration areas (EAs) is considered as the master sample; for the national agricultural surveys. EAs with less than 15 agricultural households (mostly in urban areas) were excluded from the sampling frame for CAP II.

### (b) SAMPLE ALLOCATION AND SELECTION

In order to take non-response into account, the target sample size was increased to 3,158 households assuming a household non-response rate of 5% observed in similar national households. The total sample size was first allocated to the three regions based on the number of agricultural households. Within each region, the resulting sample was further distributed proportionally to urban and rural areas. The sample for the smallholder survey is a stratified multistage sample. Stratification was achieved by separating urban and rural areas within each region. Since the CAP II master sample that was used as the sampling frame for the survey is stratified by district, rural and urban areas, the rural strata of the individual districts for the CAP II master sample were collapsed up to the province level, and the same for the urban strata within each province. However, the district was still used as a sorting variable in order to provide implicit stratification by district. At the first sampling stage the CAP II sample EAs were selected systematically with PPS within each district, rural and urban stratum, where the measure of size was the number of agricultural households in the census frame.

The full description of the sample design can be found in the user guide for this data set.

## Response Rate

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85.8 percent for single respondent questionnaire and 92.5 percent for household questionnaire

## Weighting

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The sample for the smallholder household survey is not self-weighting, therefore sampling weights were calculated. The first component of the weights is the design weight based on the probability of selection for each stage of selection. The second component is the response rate at both household and individual levels. The design weights for households were adjusted for non-response at the household level to produce adjusted household weights. Sampling weights for the multiple respondent data file were derived from adjusted household weights by applying to them non-response rates at the individual level. For the single respondent data file, the same process was applied after considering the sub-sampling done within the household. Finally, household and individual sampling weights were normalized separately at the national level, so the weighted number of cases equals the total sample size. The normalized sampling weights were attached to the different data files and used during analysis.

## Questionnaires

No content available

## Data Collection

### Data Collection Dates

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Start	End	Cycle
2015-07-23	2015-09-04	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]

## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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During data collection, InterMedia received a weekly partial SPSS data file from the field which was analysed for quality control and used to provide timely feedback to field staff while they were still on the ground. The partial data files were also used to check and validate the structure of the data file. The full data file was also checked for completeness, inconsistencies and errors by InterMedia and corrections were made as necessary and where possible.



## Data Appraisal

### **Estimates of Sampling Error**

The sample design for the smallholder household survey was a complex sample design featuring clustering, stratification and unequal probabilities of selection. For key survey estimates, sampling errors considering the design features were produced using either the SPSS Complex Sample module or STATA based on the Taylor series approximation method.

### **Other forms of Data Appraisal**

Following the finalization of questionnaires, a script was developed using Dooblo to support data collection on smart phones. The script was thoroughly tested and validated before its use in the field.