

# Côte d'Ivoire - Smallholder Household Survey - CGAP, 2016

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# Overview

## Identification

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### ID NUMBER

CIV\_2016\_SHS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS

## Overview

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### ABSTRACT

The objectives of the Smallholder Household Survey in Cote d'Ivoire 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 Cote d'Ivoire 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
- 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	
Financial Sector	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Payment Systems	FAO	
Information & Communication Technologies	FAO	
Trade	FAO	
Social Development	FAO	
Community Driven Development	FAO	

## Coverage

#### GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National coverage

## Producers and Sponsors

#### PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

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

#### OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
Colleen Leach	InterMedia Survey Institute	Technical assistance

#### FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
CGAP		Financail assistance

## Metadata Production

## METADATA PRODUCED BY

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

## DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

CIV\_2016\_SHS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_v01

## DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI\_CIV\_2016\_SHS\_v01\_EN\_M\_v01\_A\_OCS\_FAO

# Sampling

## Sampling Procedure

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### (a) SAMPLING FRAME

The smallholder household survey in Cote d'Ivoire 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. In preparation for the 2014 population census, the country was divided into 22,600 census enumeration areas (EAs). For the ongoing 2015 agricultural census, the National Statistical Office (INS) has identified 18,321 EAs that contain agricultural households. The sampling frame for the smallholder survey is the list of these enumeration areas (EAs) containing agricultural households.

### (b) SAMPLE ALLOCATION AND SELECTION

In order to take nonresponse into account, the target sample size was increased to 3,333 households assuming a nonresponse rate of 10%. The total sample size was first allocated to the zones based on their population counts using the power allocation method. Within each zone, the resulting sample was then distributed to urban and rural areas in proportion to their population. Given that EAs were the primary sampling units and 15 households were selected in each EA, a total of 223 EAs were selected. The sample for the smallholder survey is a stratified multistage sample. Stratification was achieved by separating each zone into urban and rural areas. The urban/rural classification is based on the 2014 population census. Therefore, 6 strata were created, and the sample was selected independently in each stratum. In the first stage, EAs were selected as primary sampling units with probability proportional to size, the size being the population count in the EAs. A household listing operation was conducted in all selected EAs to identify smallholder households and to provide a frame for selecting smallholder households to be included in the sample. In the second stage, 15 smallholders were sampled in each EA with equal probability. In each sampled household, the household questionnaire was administered to the head of the household, the spouse, or any knowledgeable adult household member to collect information about household characteristics. The multiple respondent questionnaire was administered to all adult members in each sampled household to collect information on their agricultural activities, financial behaviours, and mobile money use. In addition, in each sampled household only one household member was selected using the Kish grid and was administered the single respondent questionnaire.

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

## Deviations from Sample Design

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After the selection of the EAs and the printing of the EA maps, it was necessary to reduce the number of EAs to be listed to 212 for budgetary reasons. Therefore, 212 EAs were randomly selected among the previously 223 sampled EAs and were finally included in the survey sample. The smallholder survey in Cote d'Ivoire is the fifth survey in the series, following the surveys in Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania and Bangladesh. Fieldwork in the first countries experienced a lot of failed call backs where identified eligible households and household members could not be interviewed during the time allocated to fieldwork in each country. As a result, the final sample size fell slightly short of the target. For this reason, in Cote d'Ivoire the number of households selected in each EA was increased from 15 to 17 following the household listing operation in all sampled EAs.

## Response Rate

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- A total of 3,415 households were selected for the survey, of which 3,109 were found to be occupied during data collection. Of these, 3,019 were successfully interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 97.1 percent.

- In the interviewed households, 6,659 eligible household members were identified for the Multiple Respondent questionnaire. Interviews were completed with 5,706 eligible household members, yielding a response rate of 85.7 percent for the Multiple Respondent questionnaire.

- Among the 3,019 eligible household members selected for the Single Respondent questionnaire, 2,949 were successfully interviewed yielding a response rate of 97.7 percent.

## 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. The second component uses the response rate at both household and individual levels. The design weights for households were adjusted for nonresponse 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 nonresponse rates at the individual level. For the single respondent data file, the same process was applied after considering the subsampling 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
2016-04-15	2016-12-09	N/A

### Data Collection Mode

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Computer Assisted Personal Interview [capi]



## Data Processing

### Data Editing

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The data files were checked for completeness, inconsistencies and errors by InterMedia and corrections were made as necessary and where possible. 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. The sample design for the smallholder household survey was a complex sample design featuring clustering, stratification and unequal probabilities of selection.

## Data Appraisal

### **Estimates of Sampling Error**

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.