



Crop rotation



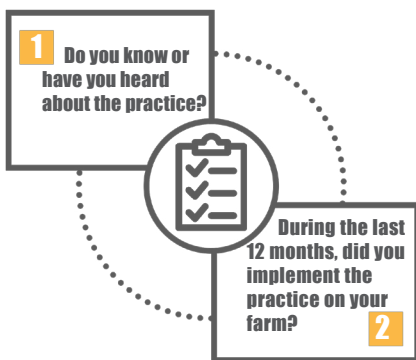
## Analyzing multiple household responses **Adoption of CSA practices**

Tuma-La Dalia, Nicaragua. 2015

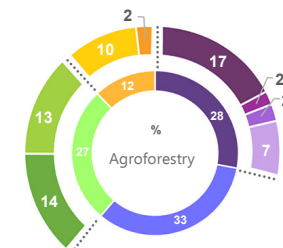
# Using two household responses to calculate adoption rates

Intra-household surveys permit us to recognize the individual preferences and perceptions of different household members. They also allow us to analyze gender gaps, bargaining power and empowerment. However, having multiple responses complicates household level analysis such as estimating agricultural yields and adoption rates. This infographic presents four ways of calculating household level adoption rates using two responses per household.

## QUESTIONS

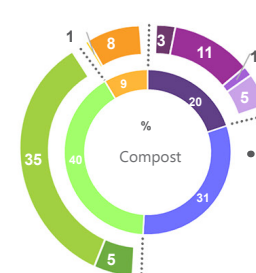
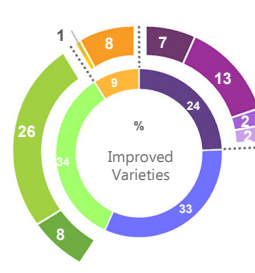
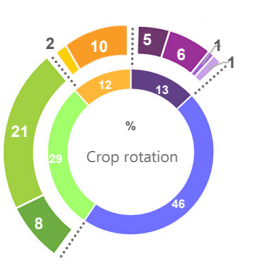
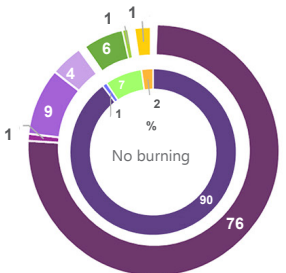
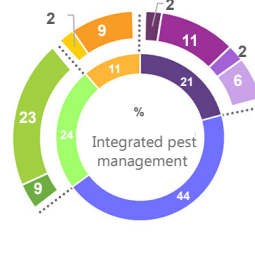
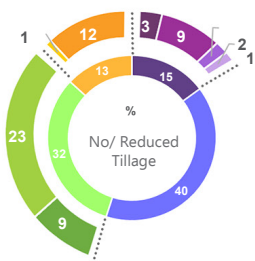
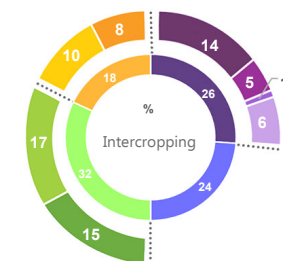
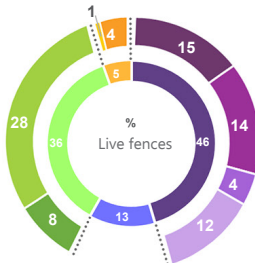
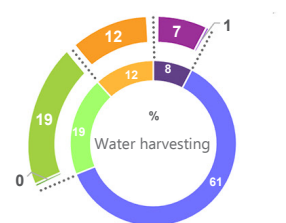


The inner circle represents the answers to question 1. The outer circle represents the answers to question 2.



## Knowledge and adoption of CSA practices

(N: 222 households)



## COMPOST: ADOPTION RATE

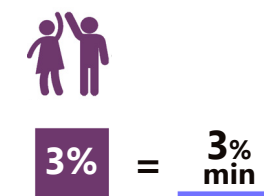
### MAXIMUM:

At least one respondent reports adopting the practice. This is the least restrictive calculation.



### MINIMUM:

Both respondents report adopting the practice. This is the most restrictive calculation.



### WOMEN'S PERCEPTION:

The female respondent reports adopting the practice.



### MAN'S PERCEPTION:

The male respondent reports adopting the practice.



**Data:** CCAFS intra-household gender survey in the Climate Smart Village (CSV), Tuma-La Dalia, Nicaragua (N: 222 households)

## LEGEND

- Both YES.** Number of households where both (man and woman) report knowing the practice
- Both NO.** Number of households where both (man and woman) report not knowing the practice
- Man YES.** Number of households where only the man reports knowing the practice
- Woman YES.** Number of households where only the woman reports knowing the practice

- Both YES.** Number of households where both (man and woman) report knowing the practice and both adopt it.
- Both NO.** Number of households where both (man and woman) report knowing the practice and NEITHER adopt it.
- Man YES.** Number of households where both (man and woman) report knowing the practice and ONLY THE MAN adopts it.
- Woman YES.** Number of households where both (man and woman) report knowing the practice and ONLY THE WOMAN adopts it.

- Man YES.** Number of households where only the man reports knowing and adopting the practice
- Man NO.** Number of households where only the man reports knowing the practice but do not adopts it.
- Woman YES.** Number of households where only the woman reports knowing and adopting the practice
- Woman NO.** Number of households where only the woman reports knowing the practice but DO NOT adopts it.

From this example, we see that men and women have different perceptions of adoption. By including both men's and women's perceptions we are valuing them equally rather than assuming or giving more credibility to men's perceptions, which is what generally happens in traditional household surveys that collect data from the household head, who is typically a man. The adoption rate resulting from men's perceptions would be most similar to such

traditional household surveys. The additional information from intra-household surveys indicates that adoption could be more or less than the man's perception. If we restrict adoption to consider only the cases in which both men and women agree about adoption, we get a minimum adoption rate. While if we consider that at least one of them reports adoption, we get a maximum adoption rate.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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For more information:

Please enter the QR code and visit the full report "CAAFS Gender Survey – Nicaragua Climate Smart Village"

