

## 2015 Liberia EFSA

### Household Questionnaire

Below is a table of the ways in which this questionnaire allows for gender-sensitive data collection and analysis that is directly relevant to WFP programmes and interventions.

Se c.	Questi on	Data	Why important
1	1.1	Sex and age of survey respondent, and relation to head of HH	It is important to collect information on the sex and age of the respondent as well as HH head. In many cases, it is not the HH head responding to the questionnaire. It may be relevant that responses were collected from a non-head of HH woman, if the head of HH is male, we may not know the respondent is female because respondent demographics were not collected.
1	1.2	Respondent relationship to head of HH (if not head of HH)	For the same reasons, as described above, it is also necessary to define who the respondent is in relation to the HH head.
1	1.3/1.3a	Sex and age of head of HH	The sex and age of the head of HH often have direct influence on the livelihoods, food security and vulnerability of a HH.
1	1.4	Marital status of head of HH	Marital status of head of HH (e.g. 1 = Single; 2 = Married (one spouse); 3 = Married (several spouses); 4 = Divorced/separated; 5 = Widowed) should be recorded as this often impacts levels of availability. In some context, for example, female headed HHs where the head is single or widowed are more vulnerable than others than where the head is married, or her partner has temporarily migrated for work.
1	1.6	Sex and age group information for all members of the HH	Composition of a HH can be equally important in understanding food vulnerability. A HH may be qualified as female-headed, but distort patterns of vulnerability levels of female-headed HHs because the composition includes one of more adolescent boys. Or rather, a HH of 1 adult and 8 young children is likely to suffer greater food security and nutrition challenges than a HH of 2 adults and 4 children over 15.
2	2.2	Sex and age group information for all HH members currently attending school	For the purposes of informing school feeding interventions, and for understanding gender disparities and empowerment of women and girls, it is important to collect data on school participation that can be disaggregated by sex and age.  In some contexts, and where possible, it can also be helpful to separate school attendance by primary and secondary school.  Data on retention rates, when collected, should also be disaggregated by sex and age group.
2	2.21, option 15	Added optional response : Stay home to work with family	In the context of EVD in Liberia, the illness/death of family members can mean children are taken out of school to provide the additional needed help at home (i.e. make up for lost income).
2	2.21	Sex and age of HH members not attending school	If only children at secondary school level are being removed from school, targeting strategies will be very different than if children in primary level are being removed, as is true if it is primarily boys suffering or primarily girls.
3	3.1	Yesterday, how many meals were eaten by: Children below 5, girls 6-12, boys 6-12, adult	This data provides information on any existing intra-household disparities in food consumption, by sex and age group. This can help to explain gender-specific trends in

		women over 13, adult men over 13	malnutrition that may not be well-understood using household-level data, and thus, supports targeting efforts.
<b>3</b>	3.2	Compared to April 2014, how different is the number of meals eaten in a day? (For: children below 5, girls 6-12, boys 6-12, adult women over 13, adult men over 13)	This data provides insights into intra-household disparities in use of the coping strategy to decrease food consumption.
<b>4</b>	4.1	Sex and age group information on HH members who have become chronically ill, disabled, died of EVD or other cause over past 12 months	Health information is critical for informing the design of targeted interventions. Identification of the most vulnerable populations necessitates sex- and age-disaggregated data collection, and subsequent analysis allows for appropriate response design and implementation.
<b>6</b>	6.1-6.14	Sex and age group information on members of the family who left the HH over the past 12 months, coupled with disaggregation by destination; by main reason for leaving; and items sent/brought back. Sex and age group information on members of the family arriving in the last 6 months, disaggregated by origin	Both out- and in-migration patterns impact HH capacities and vulnerabilities. Whether those migrating are old, young, female, male, going abroad, or moving one town away, all influences how vulnerabilities and capacities will be affected. If men are migrating away from the area, there will likely be a rise in female-headed HH, and vice versa, which will impact HH and community dynamics.
<b>8</b>	8.2	Who is involved [in contributing to income source] in terms of gender? Male(s);Female(s);Both male and female; children	This data can provide insights into the inequalities of decision-making and control of different HH members over access to, and utilization of food.