

Advancing Methodology on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective



Workshop on the Production of Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective through Household Surveys, 24-26 July 2018, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Outline



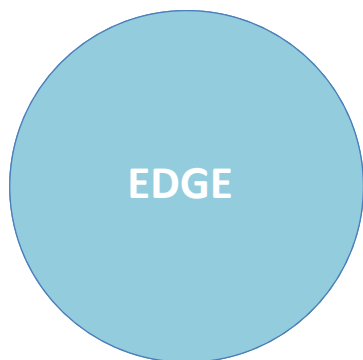
EDGE
Overview

the Guidelines

Methodological
innovations

the way
forward

EDGE overview



Joint collaboration of UNSD and UN Women that seeks to accelerate existing efforts to improve Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE)

Builds on the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)

Implemented in partnership with NSOs, ADB, FAO, ILO, OECD, and the World Bank

Funded by Governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Republic of Korea and USA

EDGE's major achievements



Dynamic data portal

For comparable gender indicators:
<http://genderstats.un.org/>

Guidelines on Asset Ownership

For the production of statistics on asset ownership from a gender perspective

Technical report on Entrepreneurship

Discussion of the results and lessons learned from the pilot survey on entrepreneurship

Capacity Development

For national statisticians on gender statistics in Africa, Asia, and Latin America

Innovations and research advancements

Innovations on measuring asset statistics and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective

Wide support

Received from NSOs, international & regional agencies, and experts in: household surveys, sampling design, gender statistics, SNA, and gender & property rights

Sustainability

Through training materials and an e-learning platform

Why collecting asset ownership data from a gender perspective is important?

Women's ownership and control of assets has long been recognized as a key element of women's empowerment, also associated with:

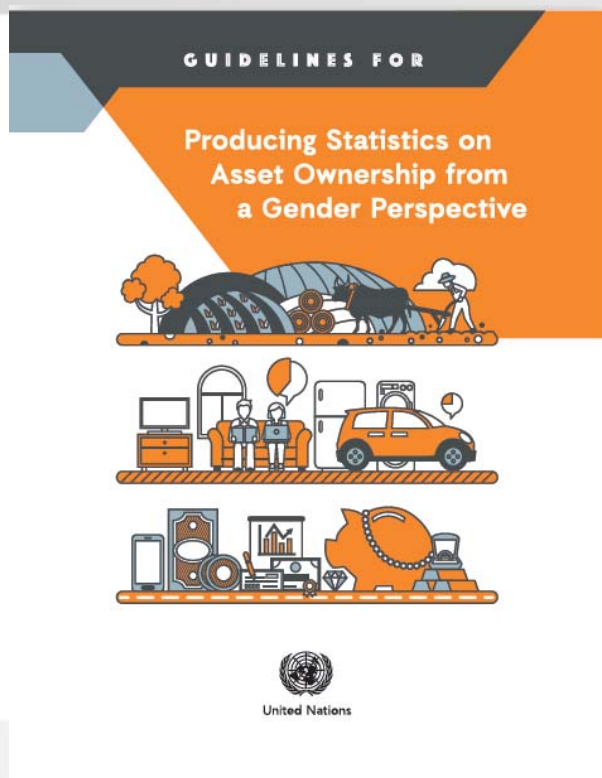
- Improved food security, child nutrition and education;
- Reduction in vulnerability when household dissolves;
- Increased bargaining power

However, very little information is available



1. Broader definition of asset ownership
2. From household-level ownership to individual-level ownership
3. From proxy to self-reported data
4. Gender lens integrated into each step of data collection (sample selection, interview protocol, gender matching, etc.)
5. Indicators responding to a variety of gender relevant policy questions

What's covered in the guidelines?



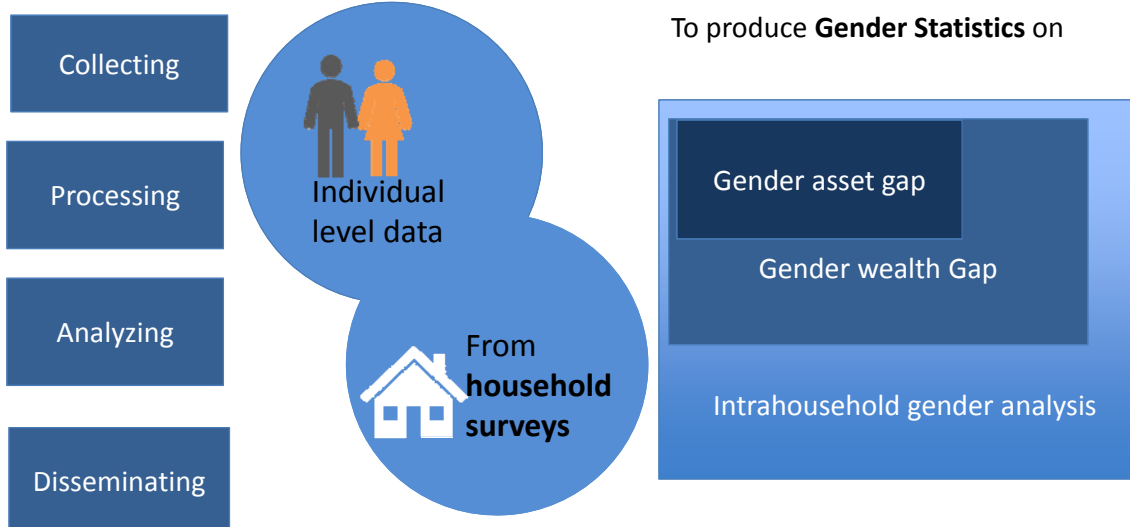
Conceptual framework

Sources of data

Guidance for implementation

Data processing, analysis and dissemination

Purpose of the Guidelines



Pilot surveys

Country	Dates of data collection	Data collection strategy	Sample size
Uganda (MEXA) ^a	June-August 2014	Stand-alone survey	2,720 households
Mexico	June-October 2015	Modules appended to National Household Survey (ENH)	An ENH subsample of 8,204 households
Georgia	September- October 2015	Stand-alone survey	2,783 households, nationally-representative
Philippines	September-October 2015	Stand-alone survey	1,536 households, representative for Cavite province
Mongolia	September-November 2015	Stand-alone survey	2,983 households, nationally representative
Maldives	May 2016	Module appended to Household, Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)	An HIES subsample of 272 households on 3 islands
South Africa	August-September 2016	Stand-alone survey	1,568 households in KwaZulu-Natal province

Overview of Guidelines



Users:

- Targeted to NSOs

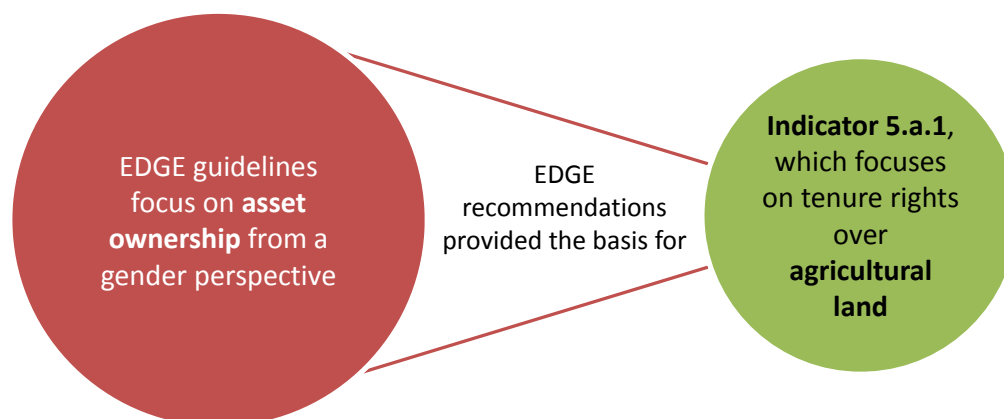
Consistent with existing internationally-agreed standards:

- System of National Accounts, 2008
- Principles & Recommendations for Population & Housing Censuses, 3rd rev.
- OECD Guidelines for Micro Statistics on Household Wealth

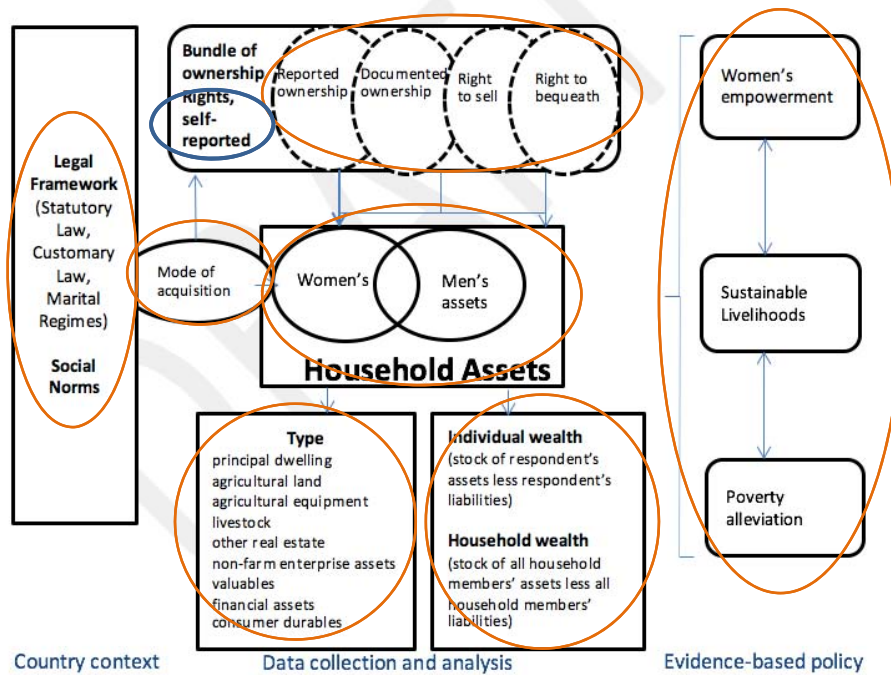
Consistent with structure of UNSD international statistical guidelines

- Covers all components of producing official statistics, from conceptual framework to data dissemination

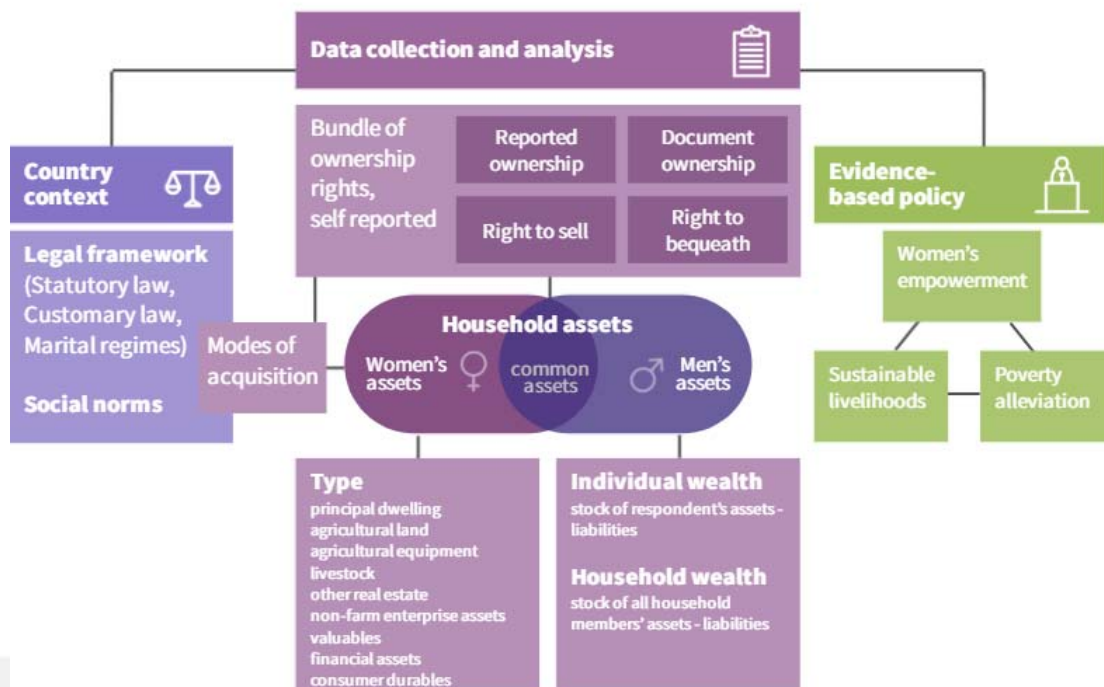
EDGE Guidelines and SDG indicators



Innovative Approach I: Conceptual Framework

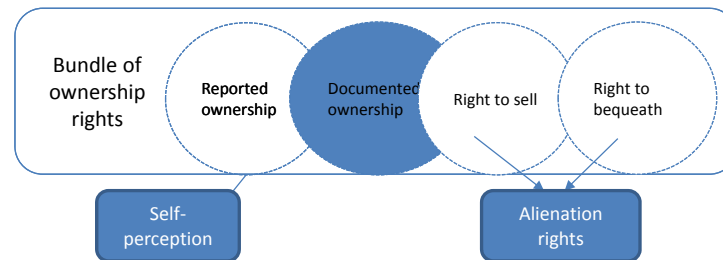


Innovative Approach I: Conceptual Framework



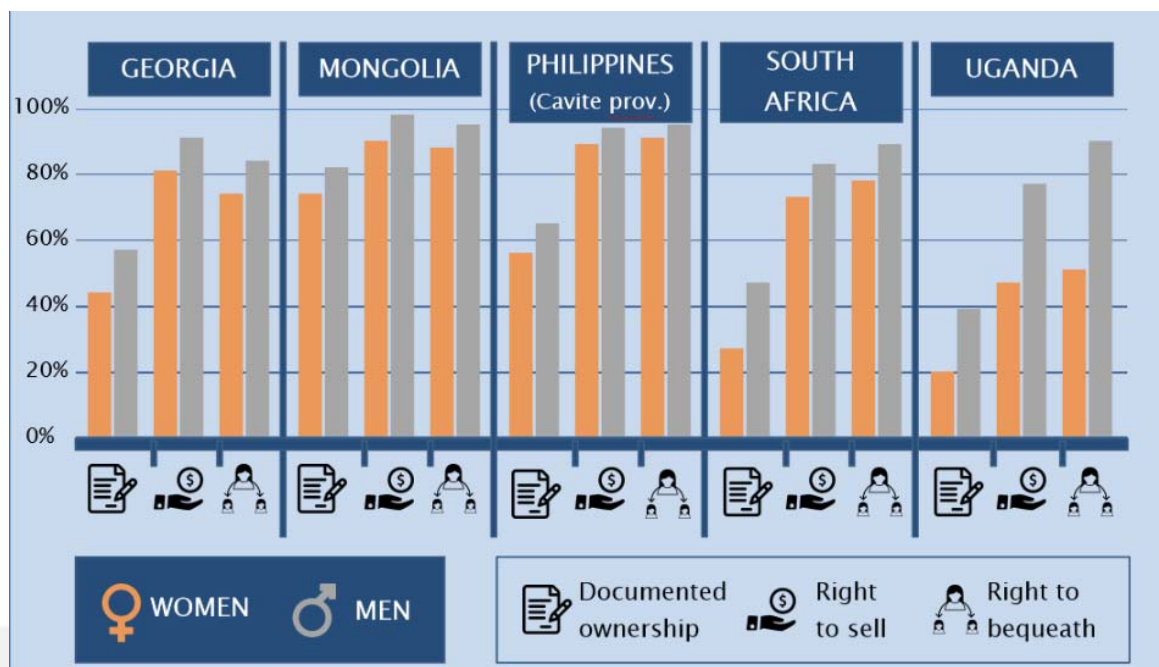
Why bundle of ownership rights?

There may be certain ownership rights to individuals hold due to the tenure systems governing property rights in a given country

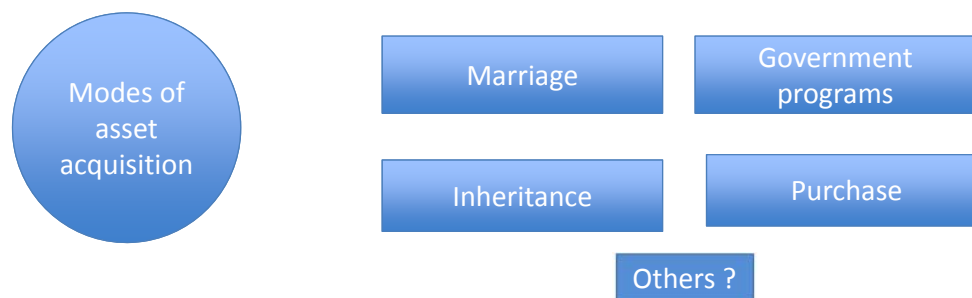


Why a bundle of ownership rights?

Percentage of reported owners of principal dwelling who also report:



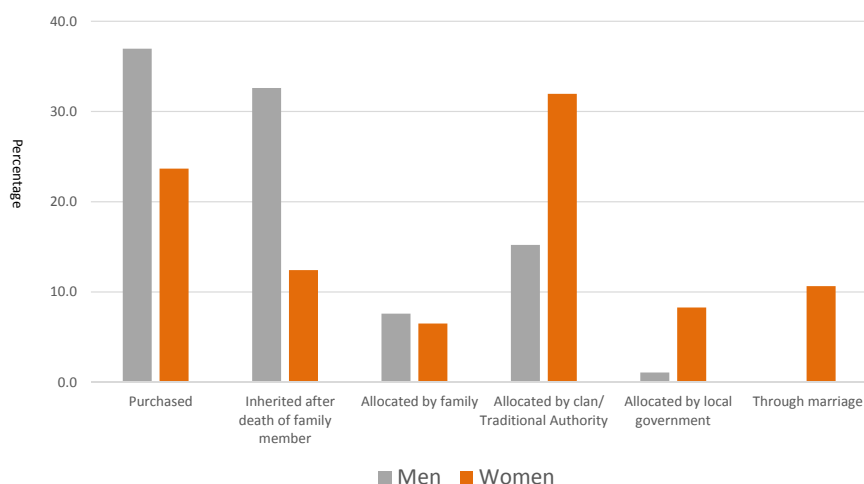
Acquisition of assets



- To develop policy and programme that promote women and men's accumulation of assets, data is needed to understand how men and women acquire assets and whether their modes of acquisition differ
- Countries are encouraged to customize their list of modes of acquisition according to their specific context

Mode of Acquisition of assets

Main methods of acquisition of agricultural land, by sex, South Africa (KwaZulu-natal province), 2016

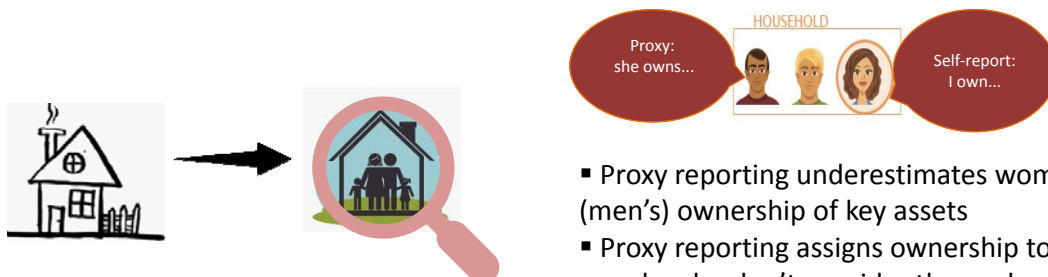


Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries

From household to individual

- From proxy to self-reporting



- Proxy reporting underestimates women's (men's) ownership of key assets
- Proxy reporting assigns ownership to people who don't consider themselves owners

- Sampling individual(s) within household, with sufficient number of
 - Women and men as individuals
 - Couples: intra-couple analysis

Proxy vs self-report

Percentage point increase in prevalence of asset ownership, by sex, when data is self-reported (not proxied)

Country	Sex of respondent owner	Percentage point increase, reported ownership of principal dwelling	Percentage point increase, reported ownership of agricultural land
Georgia	Men	2	7
	Women	4	3
Mongolia	Men	10	[n.a.]
	Women	5	[n.a.]
Philippines (Cavite Province)	Men	7	[n.a.]
	Women	6	[n.a.]
Uganda	Men	11	10
	Women	14	5

Implications of self-reported data

Collecting self-reported data has implications for how respondent are selected for interview within households:

- the selection of respondents within households needs to be dealt with carefully
- it is recommended that respondents are interviewed alone
- when more than 1 respondent per household is being interviewed, the interviews should be conducted consecutively

Innovative approach-3

Guided by key objectives related to gender and assets

Gender asset gap

Gender wealth Gap

Intrahousehold gender analysis

Appending
Minimum set
of questions

Appending
a module

Stand-alone
survey

Minimum set of questions

- **For priority assets only**



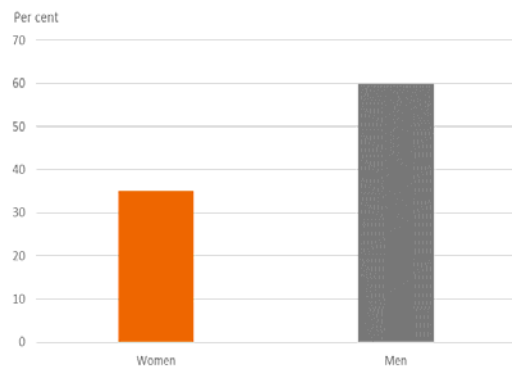
- “Do you own this dwelling?”
 - Yes, *exclusively* Yes, *jointly* No
- “Is there an ownership document for the dwelling? “
 - Yes No
- “Are you listed as owner on the ownership document for the dwelling?”
 - Yes, *exclusively* Yes, *jointly* No
- Do you have the rights to sell this dwelling?
 - Yes, *exclusively* Yes, *jointly* No
- Do you have the rights to bequeath this dwelling?
 - Yes, *exclusively* Yes, *jointly* No

- **Limitations**

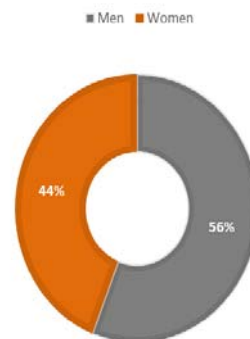
Measuring the gender asset gap

Distribution of reported principal dwelling owners, by sex of owners, Uganda, 2014

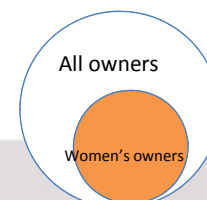
Prevalence of reported ownership of the principal dwelling



Share of women among owners of the principal dwelling

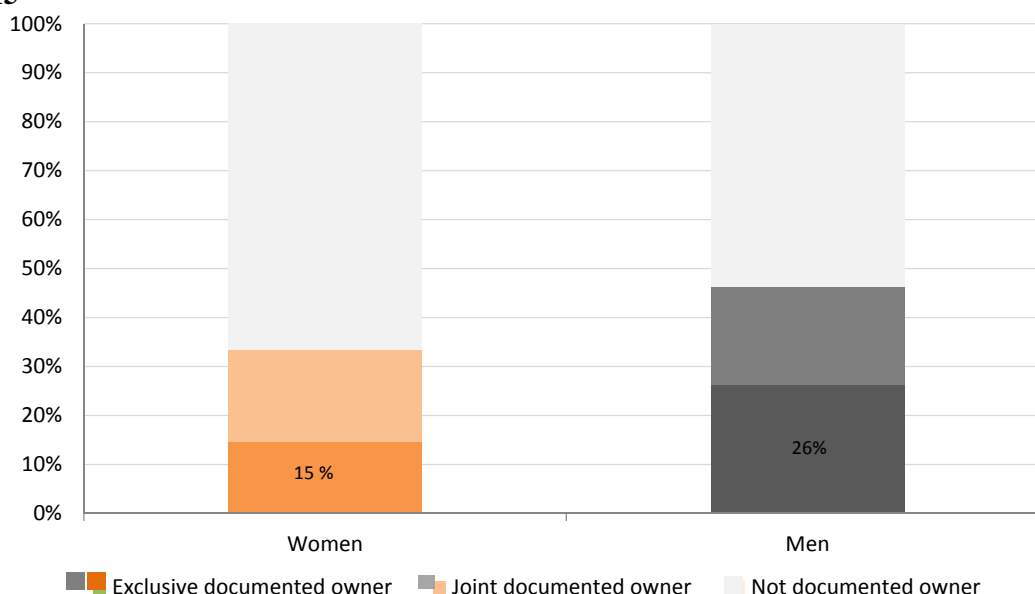


Source: EDGE pilot surveys



Forms of ownership

Population by forms of documented ownership and sex, principal dwelling, Georgia, 2015



Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries

Measuring the gender wealth gap

Prevalence of reported ownership and mean value of individual-level wealth among owners (in million Uganda shillings), by sex, Uganda (2014) and Mongolia (2015)

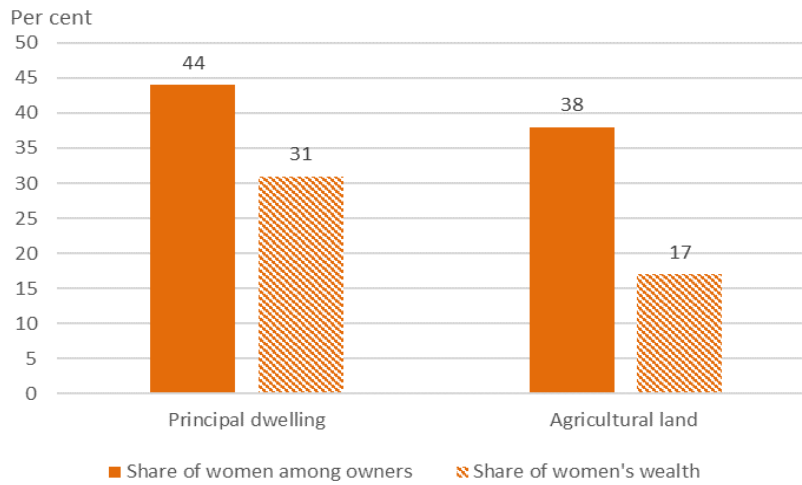
Principal dwelling	Prevalence of reported ownership (per cent)		Mean values of wealth among owners with 95% confidence interval	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Uganda	35	60	7.7	13.1
Mongolia	30	53	33.5	32.9

Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries

Gender wealth gap

Women's share of owners and women's share of wealth, Uganda, 2014

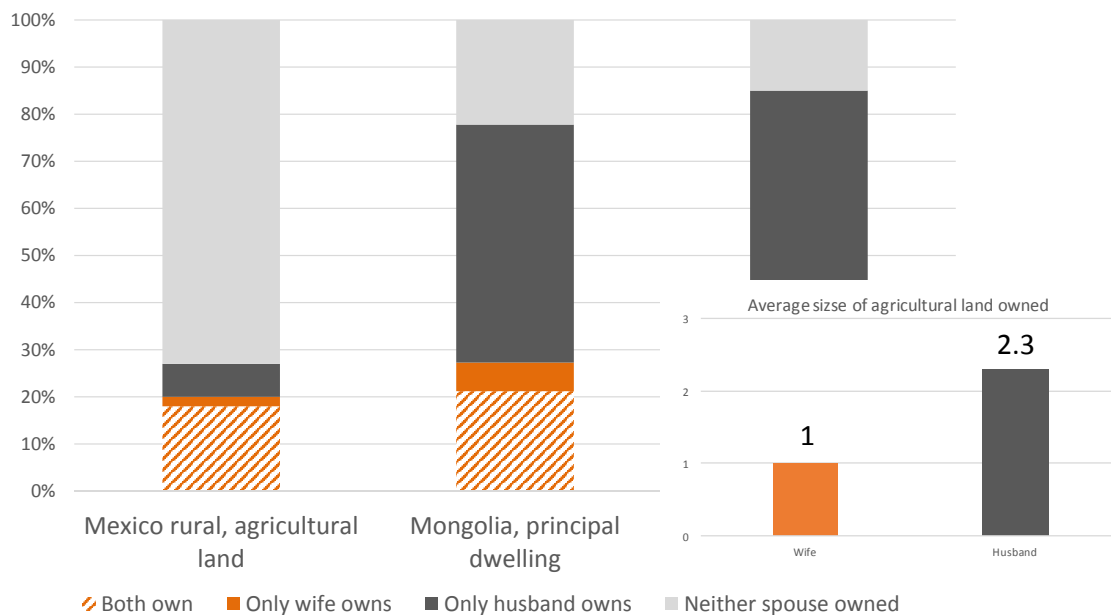


Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries

Intra-household analysis

Ownership of assets within a couple

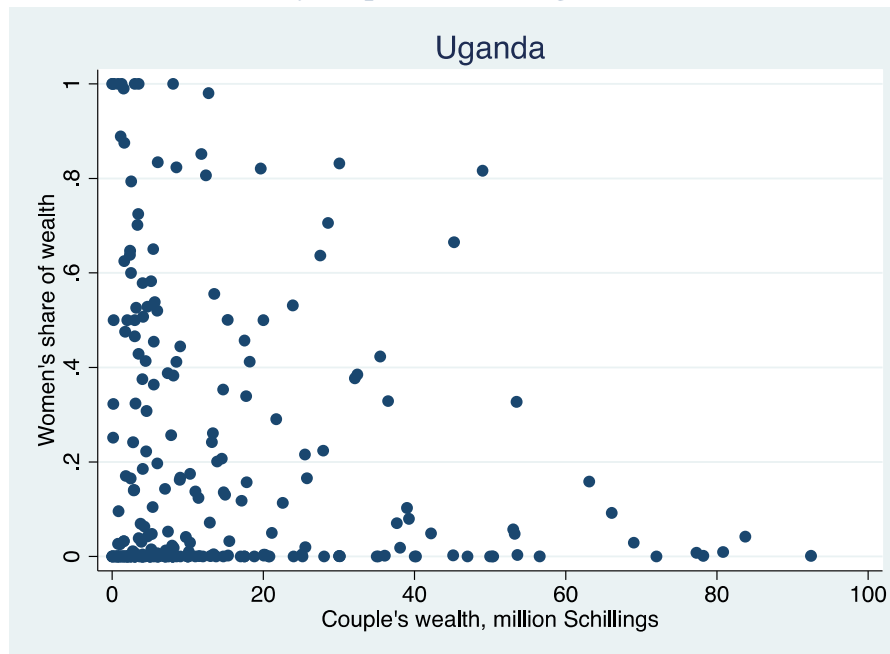


Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries

Intra-household analysis

Women's share of wealth by couple's wealth, Uganda, 2014



Innovative approach-3

- Strong backing of the countries and partners in testing different methodologies
- Testing of concepts and methods:
 - Should the list of assets be collected at the household or individual level?
 - How often do people hide their assets from others?
 - How important is gender matching between the enumerator and respondent?
 - How feasible is simultaneous interview?
- Sustainability: providing a basket of options for NSOs

Hidden assets

Proportion of respondents reporting at least one hidden asset, by sex of respondent and type of asset (%)

Asset type	Georgia		Mongolia		Philippines		South Africa		Uganda	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Ag. land	.2	.2	2	0	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ag. equipment	1	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enterprises	1	.5	0	.5	0	0	8	2	..	..
Other real estate	.3	0	.7	0	0	1	4	0	..	..
Financial assets	12	13	5	9	7	9	5	6	16	13
-Owed money	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	25	30
Liabilities	4	4	.5	.8	5	4	7	11	25	18

Gender matching

- Per customs and traditions – might be better to match the sex of the respondents and interviewers
- Gender matching experimented

Respondents matched with the interviewers of the same sex	Georgia	Mexico	Mongolia	Philippines (Cavite)	Uganda
Women	91%	68%	74%	76%	82%
Men	18%	31%	40%	24%	75%

Challenges in simultaneous interview



	Georgia	Mongolia	Philippines	Uganda	
				Arm 4	Arm 5
# 2-adult households interviewed	926	1285	622	237	248
% all eligible adults interviewed	84%	74%	89%	58%	54%
% all eligible adults interviewed simultaneously	71%	42%	57%	47%	38%
# 3-adult households interviewed	1399	1341	790	54	58
% all eligible adults interviewed	75%	39%	76%	37%	40%
% all eligible adults interviewed simultaneously	57%	27%	32%	22%	26%
# 4+-adult households interviewed	N/A (a maximum of 3 adult members were interviewed in these countries)			60	60
% all eligible adults interviewed				23%	25%
% all eligible adults interviewed simultaneously				8%	8%

EDGE: the way forward



- **EDGE = Evidence and Data for Gender Equality**
 - A widely recognized brand name for “research and methods to fill in gender data gaps”
- **Huge interest in EDGE Phase II among national statistical offices and other partners**
 - Focus on improving evidence on women’s “double work burden” (unpaid work)
 1. Develop and pilot “light” content for time use survey;
 2. Test mixed mode approach for data collection
 3. Update UN Guidelines to Produce Statistics on Time Use: Measuring Unpaid Work
 4. Build country capacity in collecting time use data
 - UNSD has secured the technical partners and is currently fundraising

EDGE E-Learning course



E-Learning course on

Producing Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective



Start course



United Nations
Statistics Division



Thank you

For additional information:

edgestat@un.org

<http://unstats.un.org/EDGE>

Key recommendations (1)

- ✓ At the national level, countries will need to assess the legal frameworks and social norms governing access to assets
 - ✓ Countries may want to measure the full set of ownership rights depending on policy objective
 - ✓ Countries may want to address all issues that are of policy relevant (joint/exclusive ownership, asset acquisition)

Key recommendations (2)

- For comparability at the international level, ownership of physical priority assets, i.e., principal dwelling, agricultural land, other real estate, including non-agricultural land, is best defined as **documented ownership or the rights to alienate the asset**

Exercise (1)

Questionnaire Design

- Which measures of ownership are relevant for dwellings in your country? Please identify these in relation to the national legal framework.
- How sensitive is it to collect data on the ownership of financial assets in your country through household surveys?
- Do you collect information on the value of financial assets through household surveys? What is the quality of this data? What protocols would you put in place to yield better quality data?

Exercise (2)

- **Questionnaire Design**
- Reviewing the *dwelling* module, reflecting on the questionnaire and whether similar questions have been asked in the countries before, how the module would need to be contextualised to the country contexts and whether the module warrants additional training for the enumerators

Exercise (3)

Data collection strategies

- Considering the household surveys to be conducted in the next 2 years within your country, which approach is most feasible for collecting individual-level data on asset ownership:
- 1) **appending a minimum set of questions** on dwellings and land to an existing household survey;
- 2) **appending a module** on a wider range of assets to an existing household survey; If so, the type of household survey which would be suitable for appending the survey in future data collection
- 3) conducting a **stand-alone survey** on the full range of assets? Explain why. If appending to a host survey, what criteria would you use to select the host survey?

Exercise (4)

Analysis

- Discuss the policy and programmatic relevance of individual-level data on asset ownership in your country such as for gender, housing and land policy/programming and discuss whether there is a demand for such data among different data users