

Advancing Methodology on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective



Objectives of seminar

- Present key recommendations from *UN Methodological Guidelines on the Production of Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective*
- Share lessons learned from the 3 Asian pilot countries that tested the methodology
- Solicit reflection and feedback from all countries

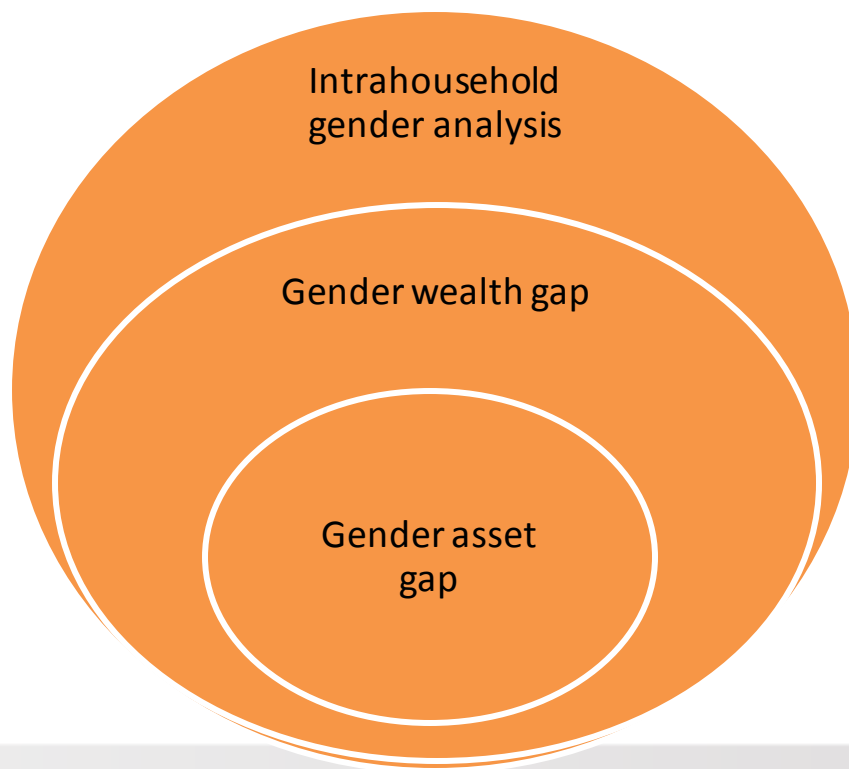
Outline of presentation

- **Conceptual framework**
 - Defining assets
 - Defining ownership
 - Respondent selection rules
 - Valuation of assets
- **Guidance for implementation**
 - Data collection strategies
 - Who to interview
 - Recommended indicators
 - Suggested analyses

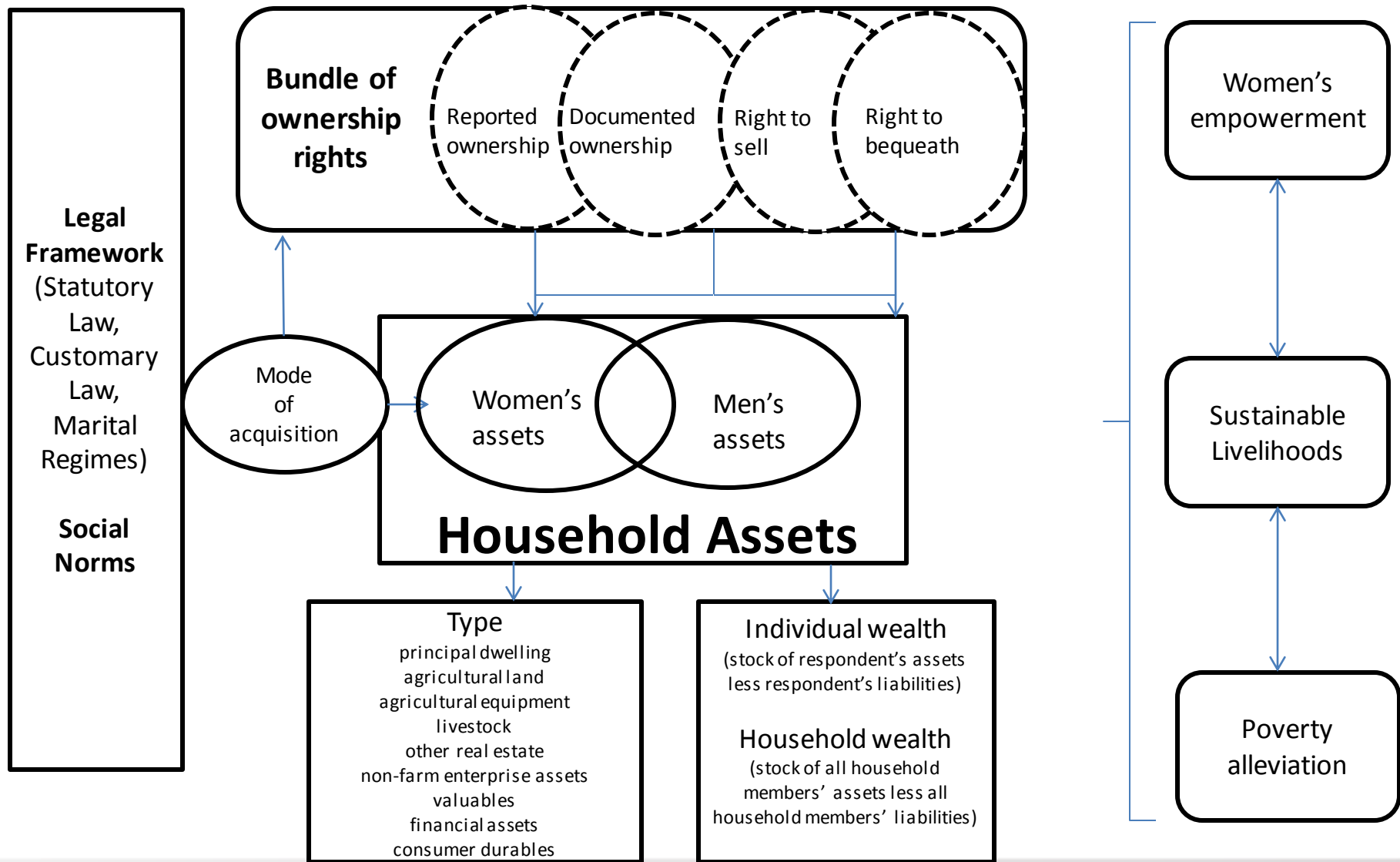
Overview of Guidelines

Purpose:

- Provide guidance on collecting, processing, analysing and disseminating individual-level data on asset ownership for the production of official gender statistics



Conceptual framework



Country context

Data collection and analysis

Evidence-based policy

Defining assets

Defining assets – anchored around the 2008 SNA

- An asset is “a store of value representing a benefit or a series of benefits accruing to the economic owner by holding or using the entity over a period of time” (2008 SNA)
 - Economic benefits: possible income or holding gains/losses by owning the asset for a period of time
 - Economic assets, not human or social assets

Defining assets – EDGE specific

- Limit to assets hold by households and individuals living in households, incl. unincorporated enterprises run by households
- Consumer durables: not in SNA (service provided not within SNA production boundary) but covered by EDGE
 - Its impact on measuring size and distribution of wealth across households
 - Balancing out with loans for major consumer durable items (e.g., cars)
 - Women’s empowerment, e.g., ownership of cellphone

Assets: priority and additional (1)

- Methodological guidelines distinguish between “priority” and “additional” assets:

- Principal dwelling
- Agricultural land
- Other real estate, incl. non-agricultural land
- Financial assets



Priority assets

- Livestock
- Agricultural equipment
- Other real estate
- Valuables
- Consumer durables
- Non-agricultural enterprise assets
- Liabilities for calculation of net wealth



Additional assets

Assets: priority and additional (2)

- Priority assets:
 - important for global monitoring (ag. and non-ag. land)
 - relevant across all countries (e.g. dwellings and financial assets).
- Countries are to determine the assets and sub-categories of asset most relevant for data collection by assessing
 - policy needs
 - The prevalence of the asset via existing data

Defining ownership

Defining ownership

- Deriving globally comparable definition of asset ownership that is:
 - Locally relevant
 - Applicable across a range of financial and physical assets
- Various tenure systems governing property rights complicates definitions of ownership
 - Freehold tenure: grants full ownership to the deed holder of the asset
 - Customary tenure: rights associated with land are derived from community rather than the State
 - State ownership: State is the nominal owner of land and may grant perpetual or long-term leases to individuals with the right to sell/bequeath

Bundle of ownership rights

Reported ownership	Documented ownership	Right to sell	Right to bequeath
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measures whether people consider themselves owners• Need not – & cannot – be objectively verified• Key measure for understanding people’s motivations and behaviors related to asset ownership as well as gaps between law and practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measures existence of document an individual can use to claim tenure rights in law over asset by virtue of individual’s name being listed as owner/rights holder on document• Type of document and rights conferred by document will vary by country but should be enforceable by law• Applicable only for some assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alienation right• Measures ability of individuals to permanently transfer asset for cash or in-kind benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alienation right• Measures ability of individuals to give asset by oral or written will to another person after his/her death

Bundle of ownership rights (2)

Two key tenets:

- There may be certain ownership rights no individuals hold due to the tenure systems governing property rights in a given country
- Even when the full set of ownership rights exists, they may not all be vested in one individual

Overlap of ownership rights

Percentage of reported owners of principal dwelling with documented ownership and alienation rights to dwelling, by sex of respondent owner

	Documented ownership (%)		Right to sell (%)		Right to bequeath (%)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Georgia	56	43	90	80	83	73
Mongolia	81	73	97	89	94	87
Philippines (Cavite Province)	64	55	93	88	94	90
South Africa (KZN)	46	27	82	72	88	77
Uganda	38	19	76	46	89	50

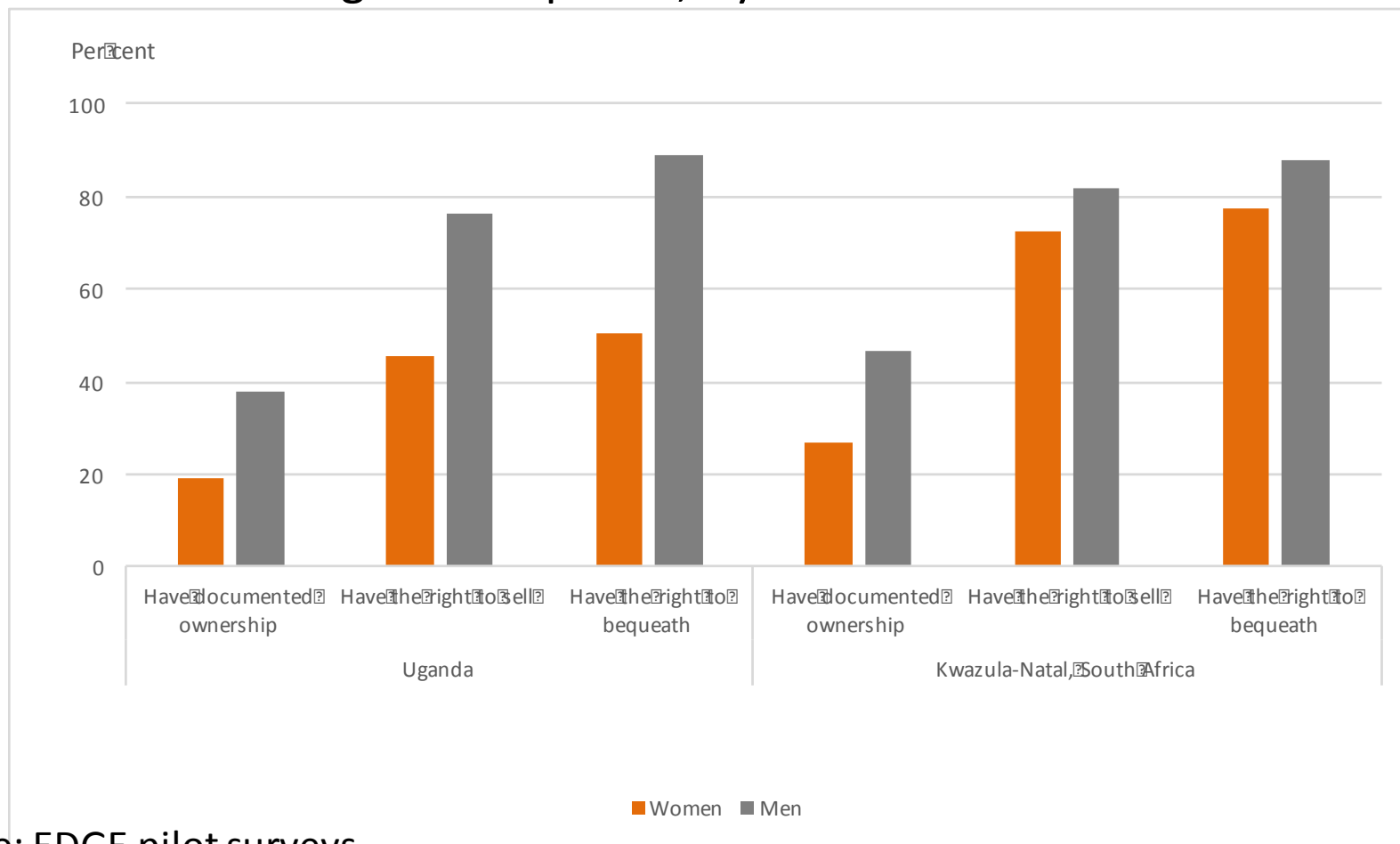
Forms of ownership (joint/exclusive)

- Rights and benefits associated with asset ownership may differ depending on whether the asset is owned jointly or exclusively
- Needs a better understanding of marital regimes in a country (common property regime, partial common property regime, separation of property regime)

- To develop policy and programme that promote women and men's accumulation of assets
- Common modes of asset acquisition:
 - Marriage
 - Inheritance
 - Purchase
 - Government programmes

Overlap of ownership rights

Proportion of reported owners who have documented ownership, the right to sell or the right to bequeath, by sex



Source: EDGE pilot surveys

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