Advancing Methodology on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective

Seminar on the UN Methodological Guidelines on the Production of Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective
Rome, 1-2 November 2017
Recommended indicators and analysis
## Recommended global indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Indicator</th>
<th>Rationale</th>
<th>Asset coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Proportion of total population with documented ownership of [asset] or the right to sell or bequeath the [asset], by sex | • Measures ability to claim ownership rights in law over an asset as well as right to sell or bequeath asset in absence of documentation  
• Comparable across countries with disparate rates of documentation | Principal dwelling, agricultural land, non-agricultural land                                           |
| Share of women among individuals with documented ownership of [asset] or with the right to sell or to bequeath [asset] |                                                                                                                                             |                                                      |
Key recommendations (1)

✓ For comparability at the international level, ownership of priority assets is best defined as documented ownership or the rights to alienate the asset
Global indicator construct

- Rights to sell
- Rights to bequeath
- Population (women/men)
- Documented
- Reported
Global indicator on dwelling ownership

Proportion of total population with documented ownership of principal dwellings or the right to sell or bequeath the dwelling, by sex

Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries
Key recommendations (2)

✓ 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)
<table>
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<th>Asset coverage</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Proportion of individuals with [type of ownership rights] of [asset], by sex</td>
<td>• Different types of ownership rights</td>
<td>All assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prevalence of ownership

Prevalence of reported ownership of the principal dwelling among the adult population, by sex, Uganda, 2014

Source: EDGE pilot surveys
Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries
Share of women among owners

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

Source: EDGE pilot surveys

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<tr>
<td>2. Distribution of individuals by forms of ownership (do not own, own exclusively, own jointly) and sex</td>
<td>• Useful for monitoring national policies and programs to increase women’s ownership of land and housing through joint titling</td>
<td>Principal dwellings, agricultural land, non-agricultural land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Forms of ownership

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

Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries
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<td>3. Proportion of individuals who acquired ownership of [asset] through [specific mode of acquisition], by sex of individuals.</td>
<td>• Useful for developing policies and programs promoting women’s and men’s accumulation of assets</td>
<td>Principal dwelling, agricultural land, non-agricultural land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main methods of acquisition of agricultural land (percent), by sex, Georgia, 2015

Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries.
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<td>4. Gender wealth gap</td>
<td>• Accounts for gender differentials in quantity and characteristics of assets owned by women and men</td>
<td>Principal dwelling, agricultural land, non-agricultural land and other real estate, non-agricultural enterprise assets, financial assets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal dwelling</th>
<th>Prevalence of reported ownership (per cent)</th>
<th>Mean values of wealth among owners with 95% confidence interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries
Figure 6: 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??
Intra-household analysis (1)

Women’s share of wealth among couple

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Primary or less</th>
<th>Secondary or higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EDGE pilot surveys
Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries
Ownership of assets within a couple

Source: EDGE pilot surveys
Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries
Thank you

For additional information:
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