#### Measuring asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective

EDGE pilot survey



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#### Introduction

EDGE aimed to undertake methodological work on the following key issues:

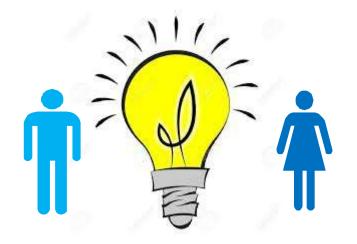
- Which assets should be measured?
- How should the ownership and control of assets be defined and measured?
- How should the value of assets be obtained?
- Who in the household should be interviewed about individual-level asset ownership and control?
- How should gender differentials in entrepreneurial participation, resources and constraints be measured?
- Which indicators on asset ownership/control and entrepreneurship should be proposed for regular measurement?

#### In South Africa

Aim...to systematically examine gender sensitive methodologies related to:

Individual Level Asset Ownership and Control Entrepreneurship





#### More specific objectives were to ...





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#### **Test questionnaire**

Questions /contextually relevant

Response categories adequate

Identify difficult/sensitive questions

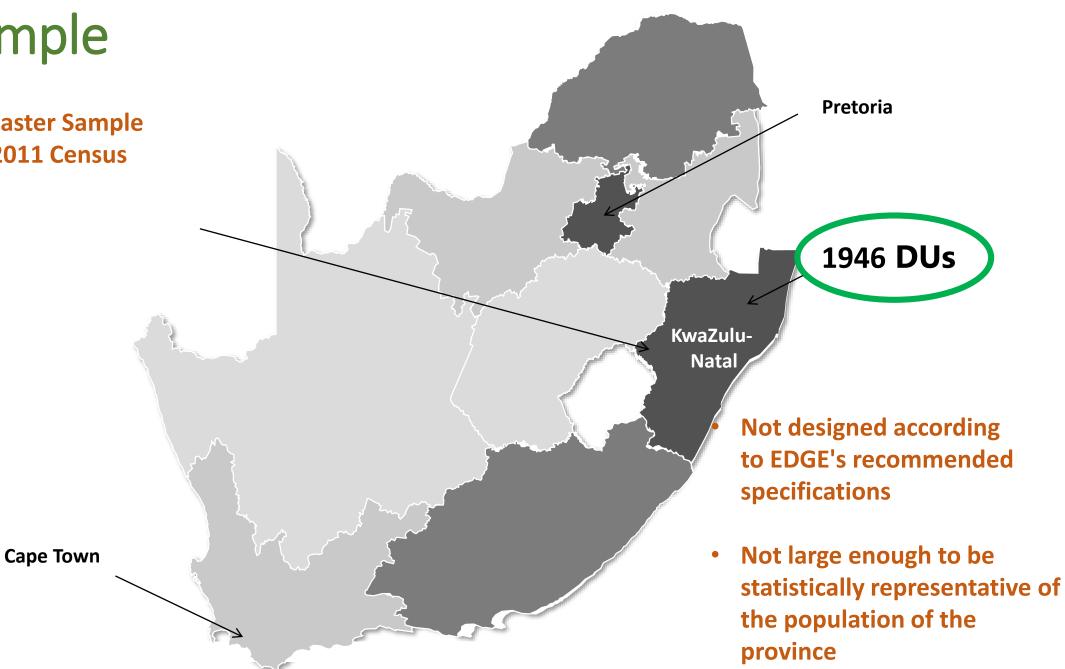
Concepts well understood

Test Protocols Stand-alone Pilot Survey Selected individuals Random individual (sample - I) Random individual + partner (sample C) Entrepreneur Gender matching interviews Produce key tabulations

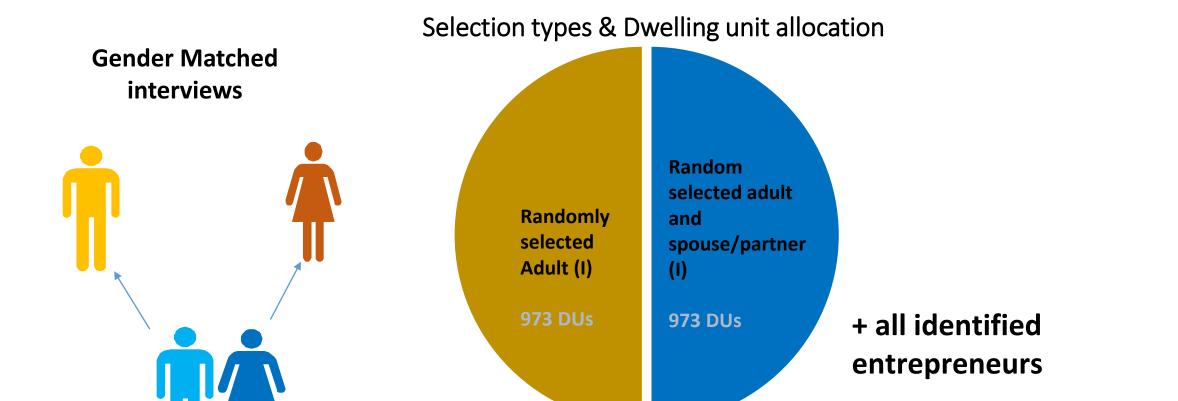
Inform selection of EDGE indicators

## The sample

- Stats SA Master Sample
- Based on 2011 Census
- 224 PSUs



The protocol



All sampled DUs and households found at sampled points were enumerated – no substitution

No proxy interviews – only selected individuals

## Training

Content workshops	Train the trainers	Primary training(1)	Primary training (2)
Questionnaire, methodology and other survey processes discussed Malawi exchange	Pre-test and training of trainers	Two week training (25 July – 7 August, Durban, South Africa): Week 1 Data collection processes Questionnaire content and translation processes	Week 2 The use of CAPI Field test

## Publicity

- Multiple level publicity

   Gatekeeper level publicity
   DU level publicity
- Fact sheet
- Gatekeeper approach letter
- Respondent approach letter



#### Data collection

• Households interviewed:

	Rural	Urban
Response rate of households in which randomly selected respondents were interviewed	98,0	97,6
Mean # of revisits to interview randomly selected respondents	3,14	3,22

- Household module: household roster and selection of individual adults
- Individual modules: collected data on assets owned and entrepreneurship

## Examples of modifications made to the questionnaire



#### **Household roster**

- Implemented the Stats SA's household membership eligibility status (4x4 rule)
- Aligned final result codes to Stats SA

#### Individual assets modules

 Contextualised response options to SA e.g. types of dwellings, financial liabilities, reasons for loosing agricultural land etc.

#### CAPI

• Random selection of selected respondents

#### Asset ownership

- Assets are considered as empowerment tools as they provide collateral to access credit, sustain livelihoods, generate income, and assist with poverty alleviation;
- High value assets such as land and livestock, and IOW value assets consumer durables and smaller agricultural equipment;
- EDGE explored some forms of ownership, i.e. exclusive or joint ownership;
- The most **COMMON** form of joint ownership is between spouses, but it can also occur between siblings, or other people

#### Data collection..



Data was collected for the following **assets**:

- Principal dwelling
- Agricultural land
- Livestock



- Large and small agricultural equipment
- No-agricultural enterprises and assets
- Other Real Estate
- Consumer durables
- Financial assets



#### Method of collecting assets

- EDGE focused on reported, documented, and economic ownership;
- The pilot also collected data on the value of each asset, using market value and construction cost as measures of valuation

#### Challenges with valuation of assets

Challenges in obtaining good measures of asset values were related to:

- Recalling of the original purchase price or lack of knowledge of the value of assets;
- Respondents not aware of market prices and cost to replace the asset (rural vs urban);
- Reluctance by the respondents to provide value of assets (affluent areas);
- A further challenge was capturing of values of assets by the fieldworker;

## Successes



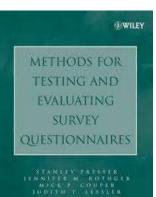
- CAPI implementation
- Digital assignment planning
- Automated random selection of respondents
- Remote quality monitoring
- Decentralised supervisor approvals (Dashboard Access)
- Field monitoring using digital control questionnaires
- Daily automated field progress reports

High response rates

## Lessons learnt

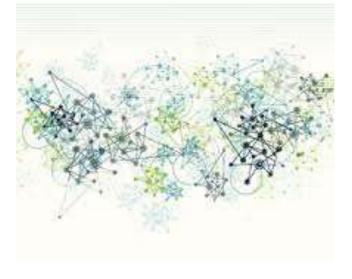
#### Adequate time and resources are required for CAPI implementation





#### EDGE methodology is complex and may be difficult to integrate into existing surveys

Questionnaire and data collection methodologies to be finalised at least one month prior to training



#### Way forward



Stats SA is committed to collect individual-level data through its household surveys

The General Household Survey introduced set of questions at an individuallevel on asset ownership (proxy reported)

Individual level data from a gender perspective is needed to inform policy including SDGs

## Thank You

# statssa.gov.za

