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 ...

**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

Not designed according to EDGE's recommended specifications

Not large enough to be statistically representative of the population of the province
The protocol

Gender Matched interviews

Selection types & Dwelling unit allocation

Randomly selected Adult (I)
973 DUs

Random selected adult and spouse/partner (I)
973 DUs

+ all identified entrepreneurs

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

No proxy interviews – only selected individuals
Training

**Content workshops**
- Questionnaire, methodology and other survey processes discussed
- Malawi exchange

**Train the trainers**
- Pre-test and training of trainers

**Primary training (1)**
- Two week training (25 July – 7 August, Durban, South Africa):
  - Week 1: Data collection processes
  - Questionnaire content and translation processes

**Primary training (2)**
- Week 2: The use of CAPI
- Field test

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**Week 1**
- Data collection processes
- Questionnaire content and translation processes

**Week 2**
- The use of CAPI
- Field test

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**Training**
Publicity

- Multiple level publicity
  - Gatekeeper level publicity
  - DU level publicity
- Fact sheet
- Gatekeeper approach letter
- Respondent approach letter
Data collection

• Households interviewed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Response rate of households in which randomly selected respondents were interviewed</td>
<td>98,0</td>
<td>97,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean # of revisits to interview randomly selected respondents</td>
<td>3,14</td>
<td>3,22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• 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 losing 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 low 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.
Stats SA is committed to collect individual-level data through its household surveys.

The General Household Survey introduced set of questions at an individual-level on asset ownership (proxy reported).

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

Way forward
Thank You

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