

# PRODUCTION OF STATISTICS ON ASSET OWNERSHIP WITHY A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

## Sample Household Surveys UGANDA

**25 July 2018**



# Outline



1. Background
2. Pilot Methodology (MEXA)
3. Sample Design for the EDGE
4. Expected outcome: Analytical Rigour
5. Sample Household Surveys in Uganda
6. Implications for Asset ownership measurement

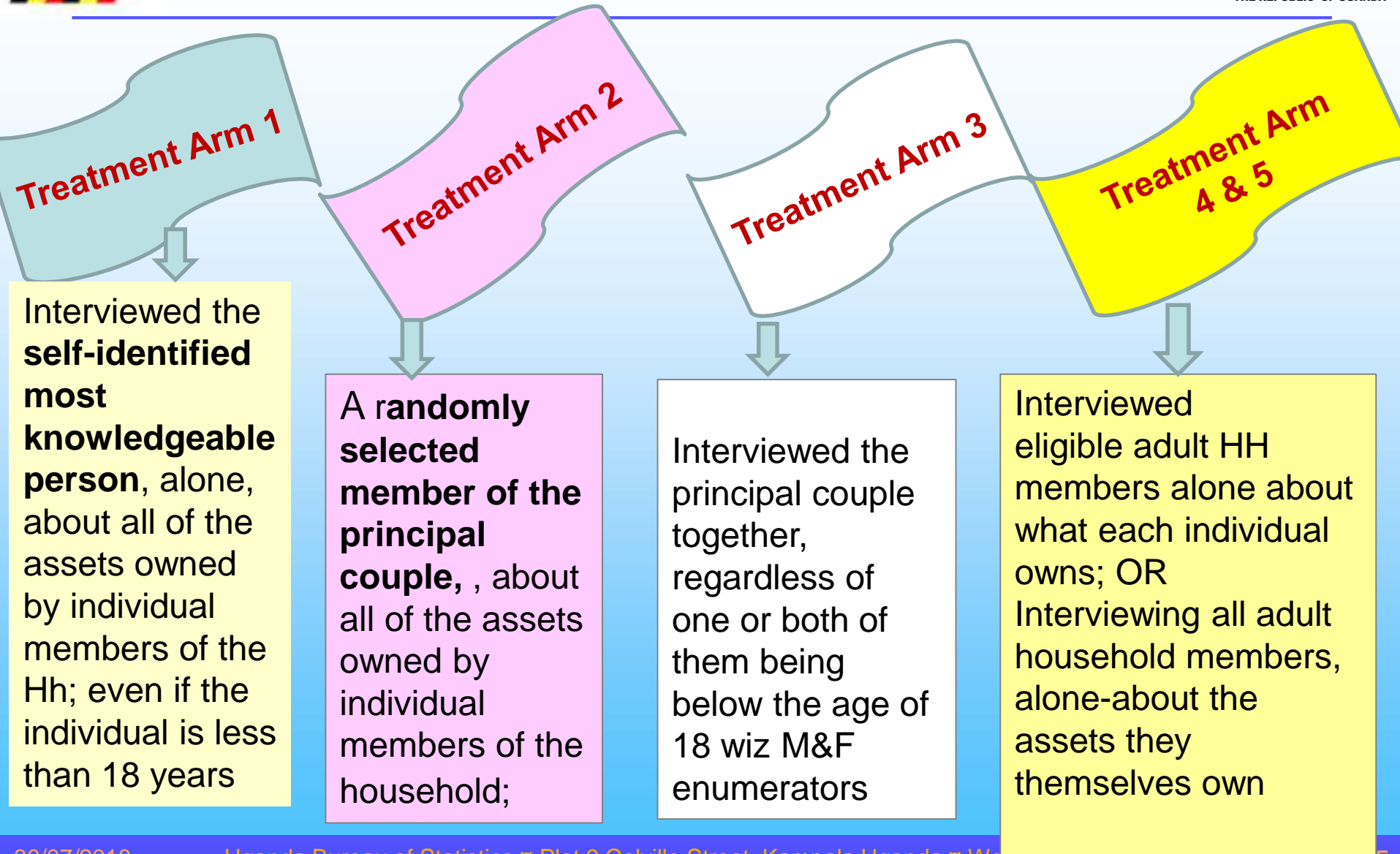
## The Bureau has collected some gender statistics in the past

- Through Surveys, Censuses and administrative data
- However, this has been largely limited to the social sectors eg. Education, Health and Agriculture.
- These efforts have been supported by development partners and Government.
- For example, the Social Institutions Gender Index (SIGI) used both qualitative and quantitative methods to determine the social constructs that affect women and men.

# Background ...

## Some of the SIGI findings showed that:

- Majority of homeowners are men (70%).
- Women enjoy greater access to livestock which has less discriminatory tendencies against women's ownership.
- Women have limited rights and access to housing.
- Discriminatory attitudes influence the possibilities that women can have access to land: eg. 25% of the respondents agreed that women should not have the same rights as men to own land.



# Sample Design

- Coverage was 140 enumeration areas (EAs) national level, but the actual EAs coverage was 137
- With a 84/56 rural/urban split, selected with probability proportional to size in urban and rural strata.
- 20 Hhs selected using systematic sampling with a random start, and 4 Hhs randomly allocated to each of the 5 treatment arms
- Total no. of Hhs was 560



# Expected outcome: Analytical Rigour

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- Synthesis of treatment effects for;
  - Male adult population
  - Female & male respondents' reporting regarding their ownership/rights
- Unpacking joint ownership patterns, mapping reported & economic ownership to rights, formal ownership dynamics (low incidence)



# Analytical Rigour (ii)



- Unpacking joint ownership patterns, mapping reported & economic ownership to rights, formal ownership dynamics (low incidence)
- Intra-household discrepancies in reporting – extent & correlates
- Hidden assets – extent & correlates
- Extending the analysis beyond the priority modules
- Moving from individual to asset level analysis



- Censuses and surveys are defined in the ten year Uganda Census and Survey Programme.
- Census and survey rules have been enacted into law and govern NSS national survey undertakings.

## **Surveys – include;**

- Uganda National Household Survey (3yearly)
- Uganda National Panel Survey (Annual)

## Surveys cont'd;

- National Labour force Survey
  - Urban labourforce survey
- Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (every 5 years)
- National Service Delivery Surveys (every 4 years)
- Governance surveys (every 3 years)
- Time Use Surveys (3 years)
  - Adhoc surveys are conducted upon request.

# Implications for Asset ownership measurement

- Some data on assets is currently being captured but questions may need to be rephrased to capture the current thinking.
- Important to identify indicators that change less frequently and include them as modules in existing surveys
- Beyond questions, there is need to develop a set of generic tables for countries to produce

# Implications for Asset ownership measurement .....

- Consider a sub sample of households where questions on assets are included and self reported.
- Need to explore the national policy framework that is being informed by the indicators (in addition to the SDGs) for easy buy-in.
- Integrating questions on assets into other surveys enriches the analysis as it goes beyond assets and into other aspects.

# THANK YOU



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**THANK YOU**