PRODUCTION OF STATISTICS ON ASSET OWNERSHIP WITH 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.
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.
Interviewed the self-identified most knowledgeable person, alone, about all of the assets owned by individual members of the Hh; even if the individual is less than 18 years.  

A randomly selected member of the principal couple, alone, about all of the assets owned by individual members of the household;  

Interviewed the principal couple together, regardless of one or both of them being below the age of 18 wiz M&F enumerators;  

Interviewed eligible adult HH members alone about what each individual owns; OR Interviewing all adult household members, alone-about the assets they themselves own.
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

- 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
Sample Hh Surveys in Uganda

➢ 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)
Sample Hh Surveys in Uganda

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
PLOT 9
COLVILLE STREET
P.O BOX 7186
KAMPALA

TEL.
041-706000

FAX
041-237553

E-MAIL
ubos@ubos.org

Website
www.ubos.org

THANK YOU