

Workshop on the Production of Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective through Household Surveys

25-27 June 2018
Tbilisi, Georgia

R-CDTA8243
Statistical Capacity Development
for Social Inclusion and Gender Equality

Key Results of ADB Pilot Surveys

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Outline of Presentation

- Overview of ADB's Technical Assistance
- Key Milestones
- Survey Design and Implementation
- Survey Results
- Lessons Learned
- Conclusion and Way Forward



Overview of ADB's Technical Assistance (R-CDTA 8243)

- ▶ **Supports Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE)**—joint initiative of UNSD, UN Women, and other development partners such as ADB, FAO, WB.
- ▶ Aims integration of gender issues into the regular **production of official statistics** for better evidence.



Overview of ADB's Technical Assistance (R-CDTA 8243)

▶ Objectives of R-CDTA 8243

- ▶ **Contribute to develop EDGE methodological guidelines** to measure individual-level asset ownership and entrepreneurship from a gender perspective.
- ▶ **Technical and financial assistance to countries** in adapting the standard methodology to conduct pilot surveys.
- ▶ **Conduct methodological research and documentation** of pilot surveys experience to inform the EDGE methodological guidelines.



▶ Participating countries – **Georgia, Mongolia, and the Philippines**

Overview of ADB's Technical Assistance (R-CDTA 8243)

- Country-driven and country-led
- Strong NSO leadership support
- Technical support from ADB and UNSD

Country Survey Team composition:

- Team leader
- Sampling expert
- Data processing expert
- Field survey management expert
- Gender statistics expert



Key Milestones

1 Inception Phase

- ▶ 3 regional Workshops and country missions preliminary preparations

3 Pre-Survey Phase

- ↻ Questionnaires customization,
- ↻ Pretesting of questionnaires,
- ↻ Training of trainers, supervisors, and enumerators;
- ↻ Finalization of survey instruments and guidelines.

5 Post-Survey Phase

- ↻ Data processing, data validation and preliminary tabulations,
- ↻ Country and regional workshop on data validation, generation of sampling weights, and tabulations,
- ↻ Providing inputs to UNSD's EDGE team for preparation of Methodological guidelines
- ↻ Analysis, report writing, publication

1

*Jul. 2013 –
Dec. 2014*

2

Apr. 2015

3

*Mar. –
Sep. 2015*

4

*Sep. –
Nov. 2015*

5

*Dec. 2015–
Apr. 2018*

2 Regional Technical Workshop

- ↻ Sampling design
- ↻ Questionnaires and operational guidelines, and
- ↻ Plans for country field operations and implementation

4 Survey Phase – Conduct of Pilot Survey

- ↻ Georgia (30 September – 20 October 2015)
- ↻ Mongolia (18 September – 15 November 2015)
- ↻ Philippines (15 September to 10 October 2015)



Key Milestones

Web release of ADB-EDGE Integrated Report (April 2018)

Home > Publications >

Measuring Asset Ownership and Entrepreneurship from a Gender Perspective: Methodology and Results of Pilot Surveys in Georgia, Mongolia, and the Philippines

Publication | April 2018



Data on women's ownership of assets are sparse, with no comparable data on individual-level asset ownership. This limits understanding on intra-household dynamics of asset ownership, rights, and preferences from a gender perspective.

Amid increasing demand for systematically collected sex-disaggregated statistics on asset ownership and control, the absence of standard guidelines and methods has constrained the collection and production of basic data. To fill this methodological gap, ADB, in collaboration with development partners, supports the efforts initiated under the global initiative Evidence and Data for Gender Equality, which aims to standardize methods of data collection for

comparable sex-disaggregated data and advocate for mainstreaming gender statistics on entrepreneurship and asset ownership. Documenting pilot surveys from three countries, this report outlines the importance of sex-disaggregated data on asset ownership and entrepreneurship and describes the intricacies and methodological challenges of producing these data through household surveys.

Download
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US\$25.00 (paperback)

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Related

- More on gender and development
- More on ADB's work in Georgia
- More on ADB's work in Mongolia
- More on ADB's work in the Philippines

<https://www.adb.org/publications/measuring-asset-ownership-entrepreneurship-gender-survey>

Key Milestones

☞ Inputs for Final EDGE Guidelines



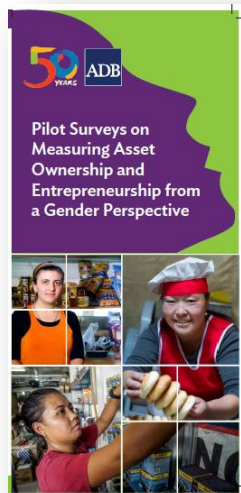
<https://unstats.un.org/edge/index.cshtml>

<https://unstats.un.org/edge/methodology/asset/>



Publication of Knowledge Products

Outputs related to EDGE



ADB-
EDGE
Brochure

Preliminary results as of **March 2017**, given to participants of the Regional Dissemination Workshop



Final version released in **April 2018**



Pilot Surveys on Measuring Asset Ownership and Entrepreneurship from a Gender Perspective

ADB

Section 2. Collecting Sex-Disaggregated Data on Asset Ownership: Evidence from Pilot Surveys

Introduction

The Beijing Platform for Action 1995, heralded as one of the most progressive frameworks for advocating gender equality, is more than 2 decades old. Since its inception, tremendous progress has been made in achieving gender equality globally, but significant gaps continue to exist. Bridging the inequalities with respect to women's access to productive resources is still a challenge in many parts of the world.

While the need to promote greater gender equality is recognized and addressed in both the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SDGs take on the issue by explicitly linking gender equality in economic resources to the sustainable development agenda. In particular, the importance of ensuring women's equal rights to economic resources, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property is mentioned under SDG targets 5.4, 5.5, and 5.6 (Box 7.1).

The importance of asset ownership and wealth for individual and household welfare has been documented in recent decades. There is a

resource allocation literature across diverse contexts suggests that women's asset ownership is associated with better nutrition and education for their children (Quisumbing and Maluccio 2000, Dow 2006). Increased bargaining power within the household as evinced by greater participation in household decision making and increased mobility (Garriguet 2009, Teyssan et al. 2005, Swaminathan et al. 2013), and protection against the experience of domestic violence (Panda and Agarwal 2007, Okoro et al. 2016, Benita et al. 2017). Research from Sub-Saharan Africa suggests that strengthening women's land rights and tenure security has implications for agricultural productivity and soil conservation practices (Goldstein and Udry 2008, Ali, Dattinger, and Goldstein 2014).

Despite this body of strong evidence linking women's asset ownership and development goals, such sex-disaggregated data needed for monitoring the progress on relevant targets in the 2030 Agenda is scarce. Conventional surveys, including those conducted by national statistical agencies, use the household as the unit of data collection. Information is obtained on household asset ownership (land,



**KEY INDICATORS
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2017**
48TH EDITION

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



KI 2017 Data Chapter

➤ **Section 2. Collecting Sex-Disaggregated Data on Asset Ownership: Evidence from Pilot Surveys**

➤ **Published September 2017**

ADB



Publication of Knowledge Products

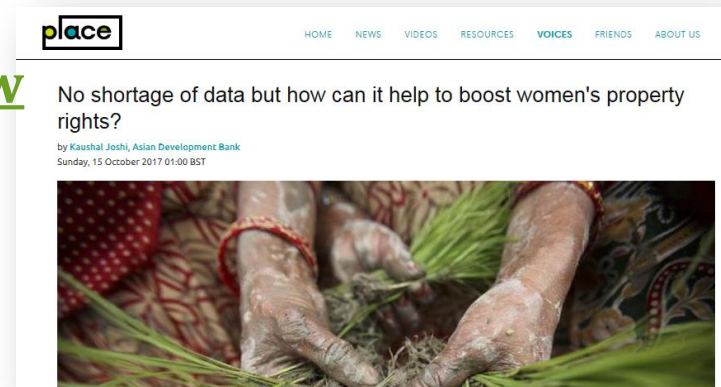
Outputs related to EDGE



Online Article **“The Power of Data for Women and Girls”** published 2 October 2017.



Op-Ed article **“No shortage of data but how can it help to boost women's property rights?”** published 15 October 2017.



ADB Blog **“Filling the gender gap on asset ownership data”** published 27 October 2017.



Publication of Knowledge Products



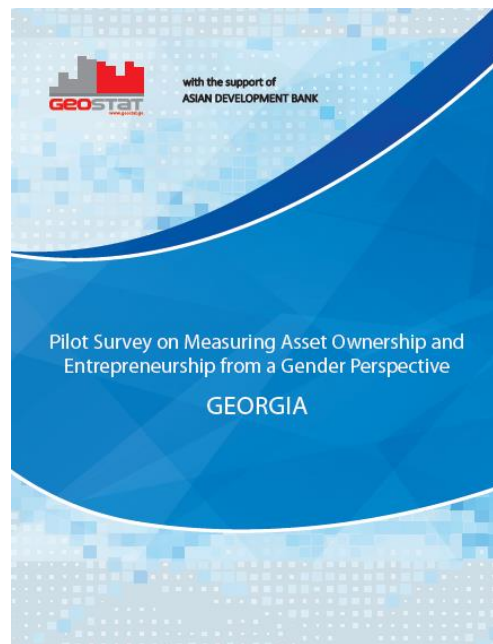
MEASURING ASSET OWNERSHIP AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP FROM A GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Methodology and Results of Pilot Surveys in Georgia, Mongolia, and the Philippines

APRIL 2018

Integrated Report

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK



with the support of
ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Pilot Survey on Measuring Asset Ownership and Entrepreneurship from a Gender Perspective

MONGOLIA



Country Reports



Survey Design and Implementation

Survey instruments and Assets coverage

Module	Respondent
(2) Household questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary Respondent• Primary Respondent, Spouse/partner of PR, third randomly selected household member
Individual questionnaire	
(3) Dwelling	
(4) Agricultural Land	
(5) Livestock	
(6) Agricultural Equipment (Small and Large)	
(7) Non-agricultural enterprises	
(8) Other real estate	
(9) Consumer Durables	
(10) Financial assets and (11) Liabilities	
(12) Valuables	



Survey Design and Implementation *(cont'd)*

Sampling Design Development

➤ **Sampling design** – A two-stage stratified sampling design was adopted for Georgia and Cavite, Philippines while three stage selection process for Mongolia.

Participating country	Coverage	Sample Size <i>(households)</i>
Georgia	Nationally representative	3,160
Mongolia	Nationally representative	3,008
Philippines	Province of Cavite only	1,536



Survey Design and Implementation *(cont'd)*

Data Collection Strategy



- Face-to-face paper based interviews
- Respondent selection protocol - administered to at most 3 adult (18+) members of the household
 1. Primary Respondent (PR)
 2. Spouse/partner (if available) together defined as the Principal couple
 3. Third adult randomly selected if there are more than 3 adults in a household
- Respondents were interviewed simultaneously and independently.



Survey Design and Implementation *(cont'd)*

Data Collection Strategy

- Team approach – each team comprising 2 to 5 members (enumerator/supervisor)
- **Intra-country technical trainings and ADB-UNSD missions** – provide guidance to pilot countries during field enumeration.



Survey Results

- ▶ Profile of Respondents and Households
- ▶ Incidence of Asset Ownership
- ▶ Distribution by Types and Forms of Ownership
- ▶ Alienation rights
 - ▶ Right to sell
 - ▶ Right to bequeath
- ▶ Modes of Acquisition
- ▶ Self- Assigned Ownership versus Ownership Assigned by Any Respondents



Profile of Respondents and Households

Number of Households and Respondents Actually Surveyed

Country	Number of Households			Number of Respondents		
	Urban	Rural	All	Urban	Rural	All
Georgia	1,495	1,288	2,783	3,182	2,755	5,937
Mongolia	1,873	1,089	2,962	3,495	2,097	5,592
Cavite, Philippines	928	608	1,536	2,064	1,392	3,456

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using Evidence and Data for Gender Equality pilot surveys.

➤ **Majority** of the surveyed households across the three pilot surveys live in **urban areas**.

➤ The **number of women respondents** are **generally higher** than the number of men respondents.

Number of Respondents by Characteristics

Country	Primary Respondent		Spouse of Primary Respondent		Other Respondents		Total Respondents	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Georgia	1,200	1,577	564	868	735	993	2,499	3,438
Mongolia	1,183	1,750	852	800	453	554	2,488	3,104
Cavite, Philippines	758	719	377	646	470	486	1,605	1,851

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using Evidence and Data for Gender Equality pilot surveys.



Profile of Respondents and Households

Distribution of Respondents
by Key Sociodemographic Characteristics

Sociodemographic characteristics	Georgia	Mongolia	Cavite, Philippines
Average household size	3.4	3.7	4.4
Average Age of Respondents			
Male	48	42	39
Female	50	42	40
Sex (%)			
Male	42.1	44.5	46.4
Female	57.9	55.5	53.6
Marital Status (%)			
Married	66.1	71.3	67.7
Widowed/Separated/Divorced	19.3	13.9	11.5
Never Married	14.6	14.8	20.8
Educational Level (%)			
Primary or lower	3.2	26.9	17.2
Secondary	43.4	45.3	46.1
Post secondary Non-tertiary	24.5	n.a.	n.a.
Tertiary or above	29.0	27.7	36.4
Status in Employment - past week (%)			
Employed	57.0	60.4	50.2
Not engaged in economic activity	43.0	39.6	49.8

n.a. = not applicable

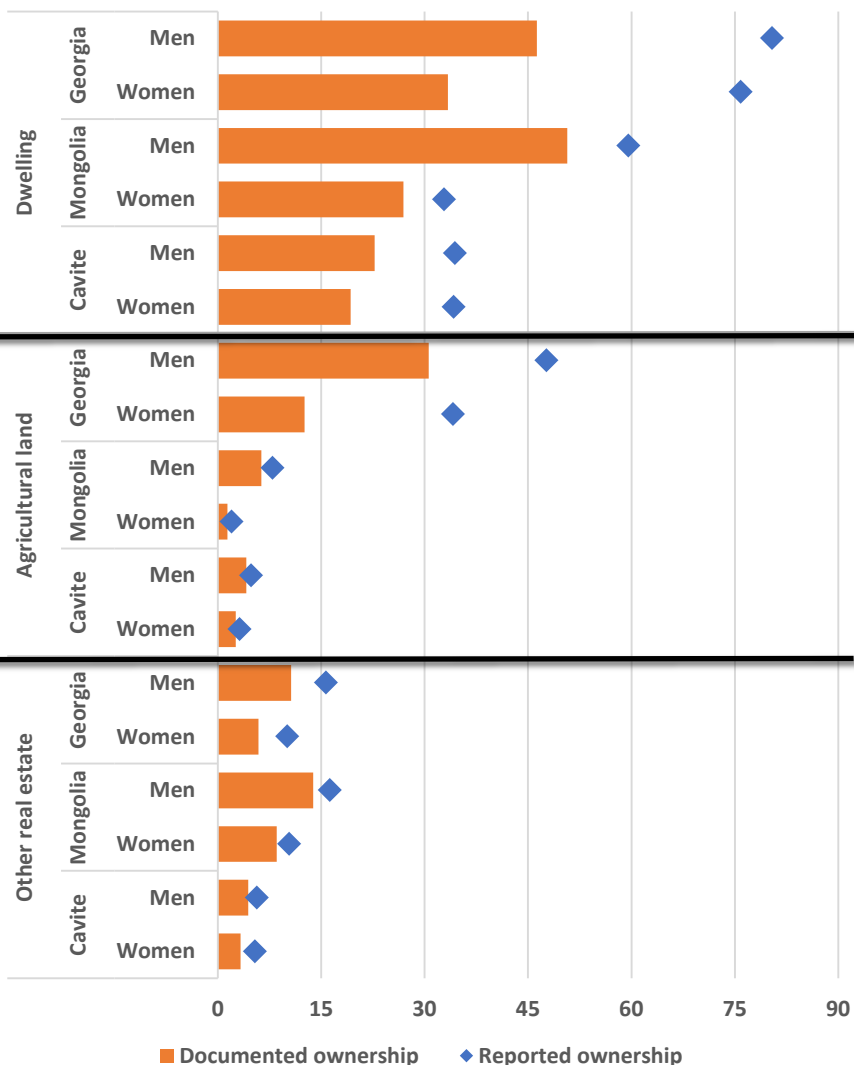
Source: Asian Development Bank estimates using Evidence and Data for Gender Equality pilot surveys.

- The average household size is between 3 to 4.
- Age of respondents ranges from 39 to 50 years old.
- About 7 in 10 respondents are married.
- More than 40% have attained secondary level education
- About 6 in 10 respondents are employed in Georgia and Mongolia and ha

Incidence of Ownership: Key Assets

Incidence of Ownership: Key Assets

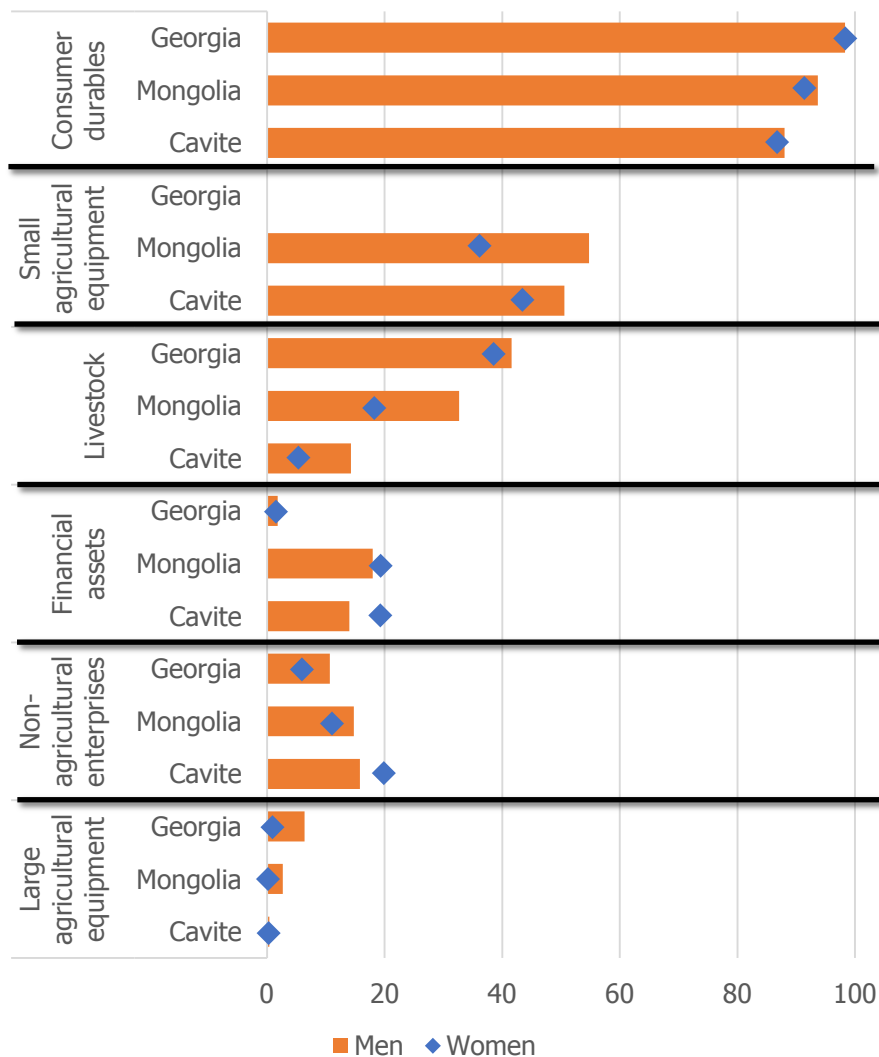
Self-Assigned Ownership, by Country, Sex, and Type of Ownership



- Men are more likely to be owners of the key assets.
- Dwelling has the highest incidence of ownership in the three pilot countries.
- The incidence of ownership of agricultural land is much lower in Mongolia and the Philippines compared to Georgia.
- Gender disparity is evident in Georgia and Mongolia but least evident in the Philippines.
- Incidence of reported ownership is generally higher than the incidence of documented ownership. This is particularly evident in Georgia.

Incidence of Ownership: Other Assets

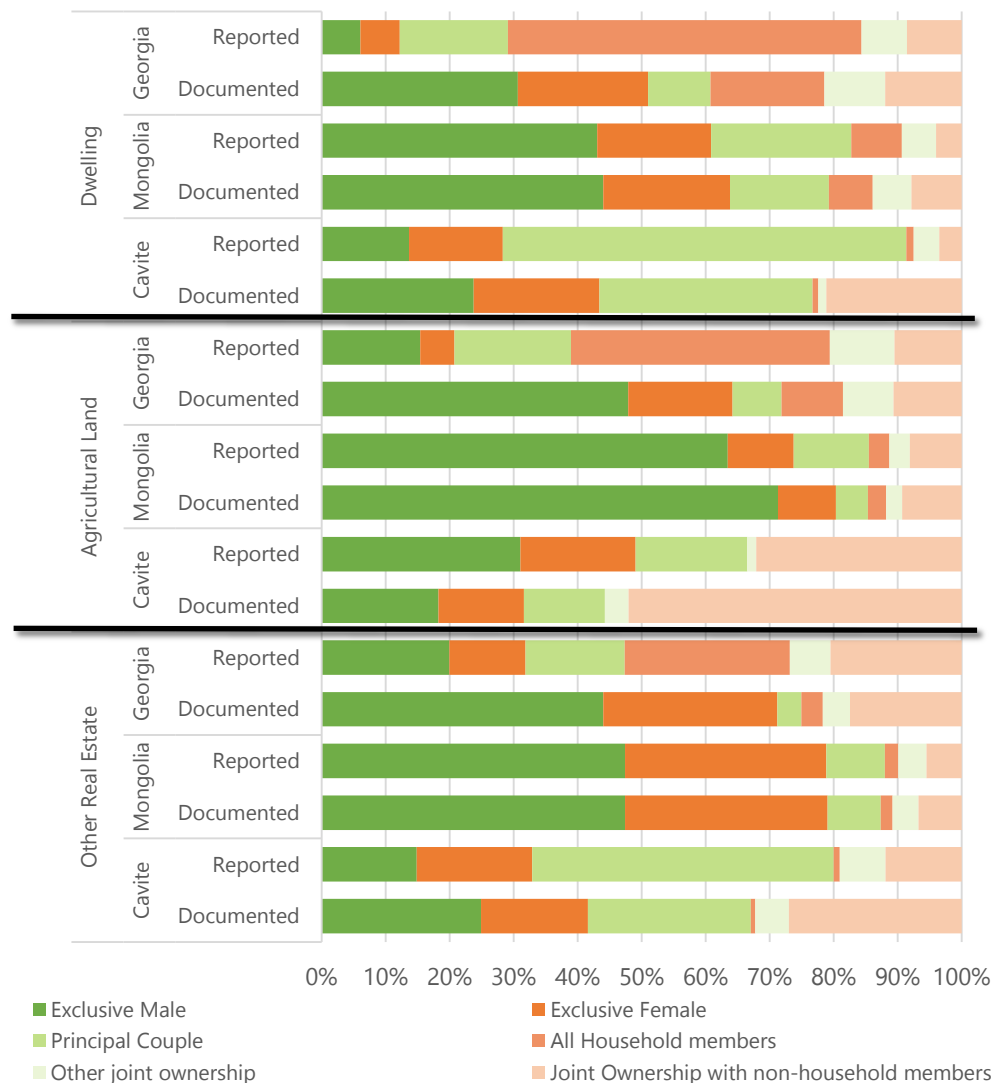
Incidence of Reported Ownership: Other Assets
Self-Assigned Ownership, by Country, and Sex



- The incidence of ownership of consumer durables is highest among all assets in all the three countries.
- Less than 7% of adults own large agricultural equipment and ownership in Mongolia and the Philippines is almost negligible.
- Incidence of ownership of financial asset is low in Georgia.
- Overall, men are more likely to be owners of the assets.
- Women are slightly more likely to own financial assets than men in Mongolia, and the Philippines.
- In the Philippines, women more likely to own non-agricultural enterprise than men.

Forms of Ownership: Key Assets

**Distribution of Reported and Documented Key Assets Owners
Self-Assigned Ownership, by Country and Forms of Ownership**

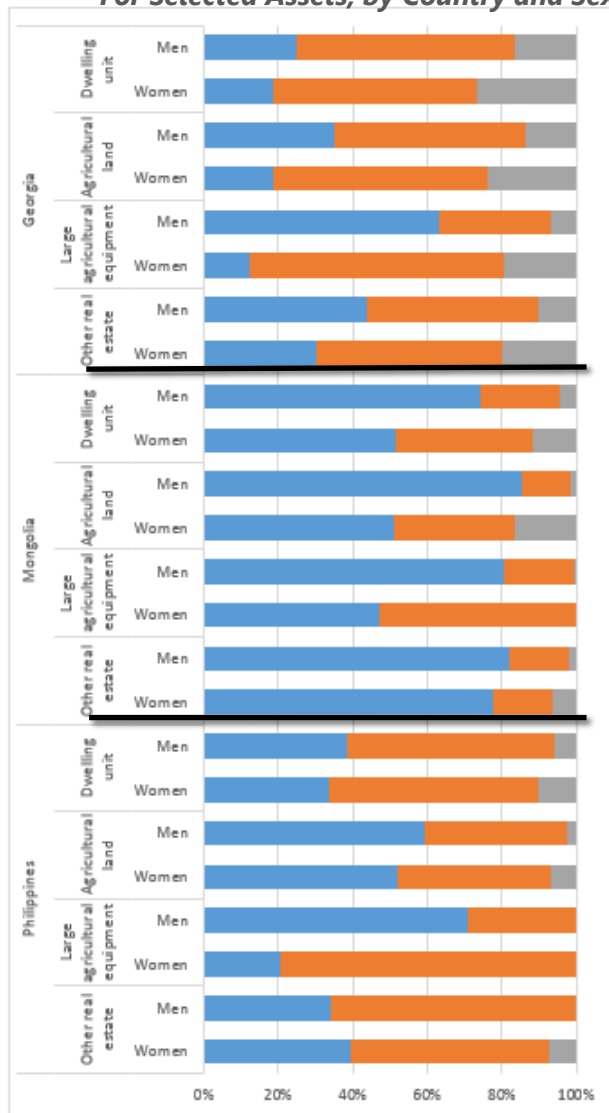
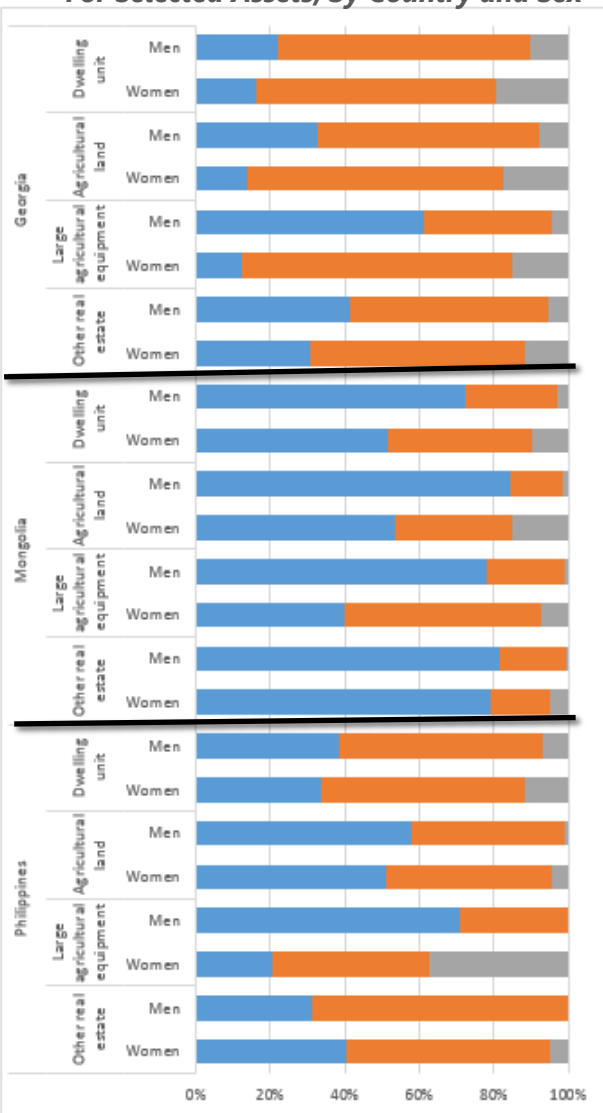


- Exclusive ownership by men is the dominant form of ownership for all assets in Mongolia.
- In Georgia, joint ownership by all members of the household is the most common among reported owners but this shifts to exclusive male owners for documented ownership.
- In the Philippines, ownership by the principal couple and joint ownership with non-household members are common.
- Gender disparity in exclusive ownership is highest in Mongolia for both reported and documented ownership

Alienation Rights

**Distribution of Right to Sell
For Selected Assets, by Country and Sex**

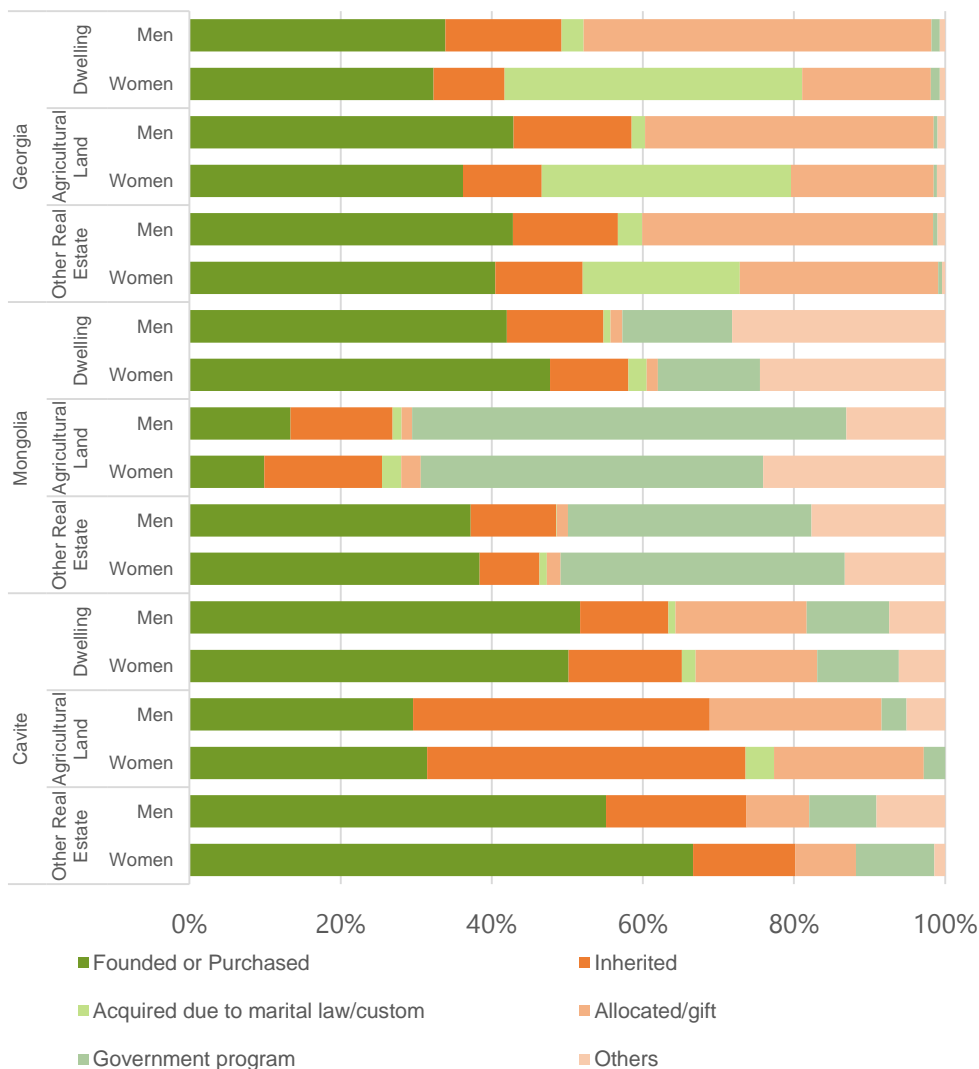
**Distribution of Right to Bequeath
For Selected Assets, by Country and Sex**



- A larger proportion of Mongolian men and women owners have exclusive economic rights over sale and bequeaths compared to owners in the other countries.
- In both Georgia and the Philippines, decision to sell or bequeath the asset is more consultative in nature
- More women as compared to men reported not having the right to sell or bequeath the assets that they owned

Mode of Acquisition

Distribution of Reported Asset Owners
Self-Assigned Ownership, by Country and Mode of Acquisition



- Dwelling Owners in Mongolia and the Philippines are most likely to purchase their dwelling. In Georgia allocation/ gift dominated men owners' acquisition while most women owners acquired the asset because of marital law/ custom.
- For both men and women, the dominant means to acquire land is through purchases in Georgia; via government programs in Mongolia and through inheritance in the Philippines.
- Other real estate and non-agricultural enterprises mostly purchased or founded in all three countries.
- Gender gap is apparent in Georgia, inheritance and allocation/gift favors men.

Self-Assigned Approach vs Ownership Assigned by Any Respondent Approach

Comparison of Reported and Documented Ownership Estimates (%), by type of approach and sex: Georgia, Mongolia, and the Philippines

Country	Asset	Reported			
		Ownership Assigned by Any Respondent		Self-Assigned Ownership	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Georgia	Dwelling unit	84.7	82.6	80.4	75.9
	Agricultural land	51	40.5	47.7	34.1
	Other real estate	17.2	12.8	15.7	10.1
Mongolia	Dwelling unit	54.9	34	59.6	32.8
	Agricultural land	8.4	2.4	8	2
	Other real estate	18	10.8	16.3	10.4
Philippines	Dwelling unit	35.6	35.9	34.4	34.2
	Agricultural land	4.6	3.7	4.8	3.2
	Other real estate	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4
Country	Asset	Documented			
		Ownership Assigned by Any Respondent		Self-Assigned Ownership	
		Men	Women	Men	Women
Georgia	Dwelling unit	52.3	40.6	46.3	33.4
	Agricultural land	32.2	16.5	30.6	12.6
	Other real estate	10.4	6.8	10.6	5.9
Mongolia	Dwelling unit	48.1	28.6	50.7	26.9
	Agricultural land	7.3	1.5	6.3	1.4
	Other real estate	15.3	9.5	13.8	8.5
Philippines	Dwelling unit	24.5	21.7	22.7	19.2
	Agricultural land	3.9	3.3	4.1	2.6
	Other real estate	4.9	4.1	4.4	3.3

- In general, incidence of reported and documented ownership are **generally higher** using the OAR approach.
- Reported and documented dwelling ownership for Mongolian men using the self-assigned approach is **higher by 5 and 3 percentage points**, respectively.
- Georgia shows the **largest difference** for reported and documented ownership, where the self-assigned approach gives lower estimates.

Lessons Learned

- ▶ **Country teams direct and active involvement played a pivotal role in achieving the objectives of the project.**
- ▶ **Support and ownership for the project from NSO leadership - Chief Statistician.**
- ▶ **Strong partnership among agencies involved is essential for successful implementation - UNSD, ADB and NSOs.**
- ▶ **Rigorous training at all levels - special emphasis should be given on new concepts (i.e., primary respondent, principal couple, etc) to ensure uniform understanding of concepts.**
- ▶ **Survey manual should contain more examples which may be encountered during the actual field operation.**
- ▶ **New challenges for survey design that is focused on individual males and females as respondents and implications of non-response bias.**

Conclusion and Way Forward

- ✓ The **extent of gender gaps varies by country and by asset type** in each country, but generally, **inequalities are higher in respect of the core assets such as dwelling, agricultural land, and other real estate.**
- ✓ Valuable lessons were learned on improving survey methods, questionnaire and survey design, interview protocols, field operations, and processing of data in the implementation of the field surveys.
- ✓ For institutionalization of such surveys in national statistics programs, commitment from NSOs and support from development partners is needed.



Conclusion and Way Forward



Pilot surveys have demonstrated feasibility of collecting individual-level asset data.



Pilot surveys produced rich inputs for the United Nations Guidelines on Producing Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective.



Pilot surveys quantified for the first time the incidence and related indicators of asset ownership by men and women.





Thank you.

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