

Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Project

Report of the Follow-up Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective

UNSD and UN Women

21 November 2013, New York

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and objective of the meeting

1. The Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Follow-up Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective took place in New York, 21 November 2013. The meeting was organized by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) in collaboration with UN Women.
2. The EDGE project seeks to accelerate existing efforts to have comparable gender indicators on health, education, employment, entrepreneurship and asset ownership. This project is a three-year initiative building on the work of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS), jointly managed by UNSD and UN Women and implemented in collaboration with the World Bank and OECD.
3. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Statistics Bureau of Uganda (UBoS), United States Department of Agriculture, UNSD, UN Women and the World Bank. Ms. Cheryl Doss, Senior Lecturer in Economics and Global Affairs, Yale University also attended the meeting as an expert in the field of measuring asset ownership at the individual level. (See Annex I for the list of participants)
4. The one-day meeting focused on issues related to “whom to interview” for collecting reliable data on individual-level asset ownership from a gender perspective. To answer this question, it was decided to conduct a scientific methodological experiment on measuring individual-level asset ownership from multi-purpose household surveys, including the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS). The purpose of the experiment is to develop a statistically sound, sustainable and well-tested methodology for planning the survey, including the sampling design, developing the questionnaire and the ‘interview settings’ to be used for larger-scale pilot country data collection activities and to be incorporated into the final EDGE methodological guidelines on measuring asset ownership from a gender perspective.
5. The meeting discussed the following items: (a) the main outcomes from the Technical Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective held in Bangkok in July 2013; (b) the purpose of the methodological experiment and five potential scenarios, or arms, for experimentation to meet that purpose; (c) sampling strategy and design of the experiment to ensure the comparability of the scenarios; and (d) field implementation of the experiment..

B. Organization of the meeting

6. The meeting was conducted according to the document “Agenda” (Annex II). The meeting commenced with an opening remark from Ms. Francesca Grum, Chief, Social and Housing Statistics Section, UNSD. Ms. Grum welcomed the participants and thanked them for their willingness to collaborate on the design of the methodological experiment. An introductory presentation was made by Ms. Haoyi Chen from UNSD, who provided

an overview of the EDGE project including some background information and the work plan of the project for the initial 3-year period (2013-2015). The introductory presentation was followed by remarks made by Ms. Cheryl Doss, highlighting the remaining key decisions to be made in regards to how to measure asset ownership at the individual level. Following a discussion of these issues, Mr. Talip Kalic, of the World Bank, discussed five potential scenarios for the methodological experiment. The remainder of the meeting was devoted to deliberating these arms and others that emerged during the course of discussion.

II. SUMMARY OF PRESENTATION

Introduction – the EDGE project

7. Made by UNSD, the presentation provided information on the EDGE project, including its objectives, work plan and progress made on measuring asset ownership from a gender perspective as well as the objective of today's meeting. The EDGE project is an initiative implemented by UNSD and UN Women. Designed to take place over a 3-year period, EDGE's overall objective is to improve the integration of gender issues into the regular production of official statistics for better evidence-based policies.

Specifically, EDGE seeks to compile at the international level comparable Tier 1 gender indicators on health, education and employment and to undertake methodological work on Tier 3 indicators, including developing methodologies for collecting data on assets and entrepreneurship and piloting these methodologies in selected countries.¹

8. As part of this work, EDGE will develop methodological guidelines for producing indicators on asset ownership and entrepreneurship, including for selected indicators of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, proposed by the International Agency Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) and approved by the UN Statistical Commission in 2013. The indicators are: the percentage of firms owned by women, by size; and the proportion of the adult population owning land, by sex. Currently, both indicators are classified as Tier-III, and the EDGE project will help move them into the group of Tier-II indicators. It was noted that the indicators on assets and entrepreneurship in the Minimum Set may change contingent upon the outcome of the EDGE project.

9. To date, EDGE has held two Technical Meetings on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective and developed a draft Technical Report on Measuring Individual Level Asset Ownership and Control.² At the second Technical Meeting, held in Bangkok, the draft methodology proposed in the Technical Report was discussed and national statistical offices provided feedback on their capacity for implementation of the methodology proposed in the technical Report..

¹ Tier-I indicators are conceptually clear, have agreed international definitions and are regularly produced by countries. Tier-II indicators are conceptually clear with agreed international definitions but are not yet regularly produced by countries. Tier 3 indicators lack international definitions and are not regularly produced by countries.

² The first meeting was held 24 February 2013 in New York. The second meeting was held 30 July- August 2 2013 in Bangkok.

10. One of the most debated issues at the Bangkok meeting was the number of persons to interview and whom to interview for ownership and valuation questions. The group agreed that the selection of the most appropriate interviewing setting should be based on the following criteria:

(a) Objective of the data collection. If the basic objective of the study is to estimate asset ownership at the individual level, then interviewing one man or one woman from the household might be sufficient. That is, a randomly selected adult man or woman from the household would provide sufficient information about individual level asset ownership including rights and decision-making regarding assets. However, if there is also an interest in understanding intra-household/couple decision-making power, then interviewing both members of the principal couple might be preferred.

(b) Sustainability of the methods. The proposed method should be easily integrated into existing national survey programmes;

(c) Comparability among countries. The proposed methodology should be applicable to countries with both developed and developing statistical systems to ensure international comparability of the indicators.

(d) Cost-effectiveness. Will the added complexity of interviewing two people from the same household (as per point 'a' above) provide relevant and easy to interpret information? Having multiple respondents from the same household will result in discrepancies in answers in terms of who owns/controls an asset that will require rules for reconciliation.

11. The group in Bangkok also discussed the possibility of using the EDGE project as a vehicle for a methodological experiment testing different interviewing settings (whom to interview), with the aim of feeding the results into the final EDGE methodological guidelines on measuring asset ownership from a gender perspective.

12. UNSD noted that the overall objective of the Follow-up Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective is to reach a tentative agreement on the design of the methodological experiment testing different interview settings for measuring individual level asset ownership using multipurpose household surveys. The proposed core assets for inclusion in the experiment were selected for their relevance to gender analysis and their international comparability. They are:

- Land
- Livestock
- Agricultural equipment
- Dwellings
- Household non-farm enterprise assets
- Financial assets, including savings accounts, stocks and bonds, pensions, credits, and liabilities
- Valuables

13. The statistical experiment will be implemented in 2014. The methodology and tool kit developed for the experimental study will inform larger-scale pilot country data collection activities in 2015. The methodological guidelines on measuring asset ownership from a gender perspective will be finalized and presented to the UN Statistical Commission for adoption in 2016.

III. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

Type of indicators to be measured in the experiment

14. The World Bank noted that prior to designing methodological experiments, it is desirable that the indicators to be derived from the results of the survey are selected. While the experiment will develop a methodology for measuring the core assets noted above, it was agreed that the indicator on the proportion of the adult population owning land, by sex, would be the easiest indicator to start with for developing the design of the experiment, followed by an indicator on the proportion of land owned by the adult population, by sex. The other core assets will be integrated into the questionnaire once the experiment has been developed.

Collecting information on all household assets versus individual assets

15. It was agreed that measuring women's empowerment is the key goal of the pilot data collection, but that the EDGE methodology on asset ownership also should be in line with the needs of the System of National Accounts (SNA), which would be most interested in information on all assets in the household. Moreover, while information on asset ownership is only needed for one woman per household for a national indicator on the proportion of women owning land, it was noted that asking one respondent about the asset ownership of all household members in the experiment would provide more data points on women.

Purpose of the statistical experiment

16. It was underscored that the overall goal of the experiment is to develop sources and methods for collecting reliable and accurate data through household surveys including 'whom to interview' on ownership and control of assets at the individual level. When weighing the potential scenarios for experimentation, the following items were considered:

- The message to be conveyed via the selected indicators;
- The 'gold standard' against which other options will be compared so that countries can be informed of the biases inherent in alternative scenarios;
- Inter-comparisons between arms; i.e. what would one option reveal versus another option?

- Whom to interview;
- Whether respondents are interviewed together.

Proposed experiment scenarios

17. Table 1 summarizes the initial experiment scenarios discussed in the meeting:

Table 1. Experiment Scenarios Originally Proposed

Options	Interview Whom	How	Respondent reports on:	Issues for consideration	Decision (include/exclude in experiment)
1*	Most knowledgeable household member identified (i.e. who knows the most about the land the household has)?	Solo	All assets owned by individual members of the household (self and proxy)	Easiest interview setting to implement; Implementation is very standard (usually this is the person who is willing to talk to you, not necessarily the most knowledgeable person)	Include , many countries use this approach so it should be tested
2	One randomly selected adult member of the household	Solo	All assets owned by individual members of the household (self and proxy)	Will be interviewing many people who don't know anything about assets that are owned by others within household (e.g. a young male)	Exclude , a portion of respondents will be same as in option 1.
3	One randomly selected adult member of the household	Solo	Assets owned by the respondent (self)	Easy to implement	Exclude
4*	One randomly selected adult member of the principal couple	Solo	All assets owned by individuals within the household (self and proxy)	May warrant a bigger arm (need to calculate size required)	Include , used in conjunction with option 7, will give interviewing effect. May require bigger arm, will do power calculation to determine.
5	One randomly	Solo	Assets owned	Biased estimates	Exclude due to

Options	Interview Whom	How	Respondent reports on:	Issues for consideration	Decision (include/exclude in experiment)
	selected adult member of the principle couple		by respondent (self)	(assets owned by men/women outside of marriage are not represented in data); excluding	bias
6	All household members	Together	All assets owned by individuals within the household (self and proxy)		Exclude
7*	All household members	Solo	All assets owned by individuals within the household (self and proxy)	Informs us how well the principle couple is telling us about assets owned by all other members in the household; also will be interviewing many people who don't know anything about assets that are owned by others within household (as in scenario 5) but more valuable in this approach overall	Include , gives us more data points to triangulate and with option 8 can tell us whether people claim less ownership of assets when also reporting on others assets (obvious verification effect and self effect hypotheses)
8*	All household members	Solo	Assets owned by the respondent (self)	May tell us whether people conceive of ownership differently when asked only about themselves	Include , with option 7 can tell us whether people claim ownership of more assets when reporting only on self (self-effect and obvious verification effect hypotheses)
9*	Principal couple	Together	All assets owned by individuals		Include , comparing collective reporting

Options	Interview Whom	How	Respondent reports on:	Issues for consideration	Decision (include/exclude in experiment)
			within the household (self and proxy)		to solo reporting is of high priority
10	Principal couple	Solo	All assets owned by individuals within the household (self and proxy)		Exclude because option 10 is subsumed within option 7.
11	Principal couple	Solo	Assets owned by respondent (self)	Biased estimates (assets belonging to men/women outside of marriage are not represented in data)	Exclude due to bias
12	Most knowledgeable person and randomly selected adult	Solo	Most knowledgeable person reports on all assets owned by individuals within the household (self and proxy); Random adult reports on his/her own assets (self)	Adds complication to implementation but tells us about interview effects	Exclude due to complication of implementation.

* Experiments selected to be conducted.

Experiment scenarios selected

18. It was thus agreed that the following five arms will comprise the experiment:
1. Standard practice of interviewing the most knowledgeable person, alone, about all of the assets owned by individual members of the household;
 2. Interviewing a randomly selected member of the principal couple, alone, about all of the assets owned by individual members of the household;
 3. Interviewing all household members, alone, about all of the assets owned by individual members of the household;
 4. Interviewing all household members, alone, about the assets they themselves own (not others)
 5. Interviewing the principal couple, together, about all of the assets owned by individual members of the household;

19. These five arms will provide three sources of data: self, other household member and group, allowing for comparisons across category.

20. It was also decided that:

- for each arm, all respondents will be asked who the most knowledgeable household member is and the answer will be recorded;
- approximately, 300 households per experiment arm, or 1,500 households in total, will be needed to capture reasonable differences between arms;
- the experiment will need to be divorced from existing surveys in Uganda because the national panel surveys already have a high workload and it is unlikely that another national survey will be implemented in 2014 due to the Census. Moreover, the value of the experiment depends on the quality in which it is implemented, and quality is more likely to be assured through a stand-alone experiment given competing constraints;
- the experiment cannot be nationally-representative and should not be pitched as providing nationally-representative information. Characteristics of enumeration areas will vary, however;
- the experiment may use the Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping to measure the size of the plots, which will be needed for an indicator on the proportion of land owned by women, and which requires parcels to be matched and measured correctly. Individual household members will do boundary walks with a GIS mapper for their parcels only, a few days after being interviewed.
- Incidence of land ownership measured at the individual level will be defined via one or two initial questions, followed by questions to measure aggregate quantities of land, followed by individual plot rosters and GIS mapping. (Questions should be carried out in this specific order so as not to contaminate answers).

Reconciling discrepancies:

21. It was agreed that the experiment must adopt an approach for reconciling respondents' reported discrepancies on asset ownership in order to verify whose response is most accurate. One way to do this is to identify an enforcer of property rights (e.g. an external institution such as a land administration board or the village council) that can serve as a verification source when a discrepancy in the ownership is reported. It was noted that external enforcers may have systematic gender bias, however, and that we will have to allow for some degree of discrepancy among respondents. Moreover, reconciling discrepancies via an external enforcer will only (potentially) be practical for the experiment, not the pilot data collection in 2015. It was decided that enforcers can be identified in qualitative work preceding the launching of the experiment and/or in the questionnaire (e.g. who would you go to if you have a dispute of ownership over a parcel of land?).

Deducing ownership

22. It was agreed that the experiment should resonate beyond Uganda, which is the proposed country for implementation, but that the meaning of ownership and ownership rights will vary by country. Country-specific ownership will need to be identified in the qualitative work preceding the experiment (and the larger scale pilot data collection in 2015). This will help inform the way in which questions on land ownership are written for inclusion in the questionnaire. For example, do we ask if the respondent owns land? Controls/manages land? Or do we use a more detailed question specifying what we mean by ownership?

Joint Ownership

23. It was agreed that more thought needs to be given to the notion of joint versus solo ownership and how this distinction informs the way the questionnaire is designed. “Joint ownership” and “joint ownership with whom?” should always be options on shorter and longer versions of the questionnaire, respectively. However, joint ownership poses a problem for the national statistic and the methodology will require guidance on how to translate it into the statistic.

Valuation of assets

24. Because of the inherent difficulties in valuation of land, it was decided that the experiment would exclude land valuation and instead focus on **area of land**, which can be measured objectively via GIS (although it was noted that the United States, a potential experiment country, would be more interested in questions on land value). Potential land area indicators include: percentage of total household land owned by adult population, by sex; and mean total acreage of household land owned by adult population, by sex.

IV. NEXT STEPS

25. The following tasks will be carried out:
- The draft report of the meeting will be sent to all participants of the meeting as well as relevant parties in the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS);
 - A meeting will be held as soon as possible with UBoS to discuss the feasibility of implementing the experiment in Uganda in 2014, including a proposed timeline and budget.
 - EDGE project team, in collaboration with UNSD and UN Women will prepare a proposal for developing the discussion for other core assets and circulate it to all participants of the meeting.

Annex 1. List of Participants

No.	Country / Organization		Contact Person Information
1.	UGANDA	1.	Ms. Diana BYANJERU Senior Officer, Gender Statistics Uganda Bureau of Statistics Kampala, Uganda
2.	UNITED STATES	2.	Ms. Krista Jacobs Program Analyst, Gender & Youth Advisor Foreign Agricultural Service Development Resources and Disaster Assistance Division United States Department of Agriculture
3.	UN WOMEN	3.	Mr. Papa SECK UN Women 220 East 42nd Street, 17th Floor
4.	UN STATISTICS DIVISION	4.	Ms. Francesca GRUM Chief, Social Statistics Section Demographic and Social Statistics Branch Statistics Division
.		5.	Ms. Haoyi CHEN Statistician, Social Statistics Section Demographic and Social Statistics Branch Statistics Division
		6.	Ms. Lauren PANDOLFELLI Statistician, Social Statistics Section Demographic and Social Statistics Branch Statistics Division
		7.	Ms. Harumi SHIBATA SALAZAR Statistician, Social Statistics Section Demographic and Social Statistics Branch Statistics Division
5.	WORLD BANK	8.	Ms. Kathleen BEEGLE Lead Economist Living Standards Measurement Study Poverty and Inequality Team Development Research Group The World Bank
		9.	Mr. Marcus GOLDSTEIN Practice Leader, Africa Region Gender Practice Senior Economist, Poverty and Inequality Group Development Research Group The World Bank
		10.	Mr. Talip KILIC Research Economist, Living Standards Measurement Study Poverty and Inequality Group Development Research Group The World Bank
6.	EXPERT	11.	Ms. Cheryl DOSS Senior Lecturer in Economics and Global Affairs Yale University

Annex 2. Agenda

Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Follow-up Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective

**United Nations Statistics Division and UN Women
New York, 21 November 2013**

- 9.30-10.00 **1. Welcome and overview**
The objectives of the session are to: provide a brief update on the work on measuring asset ownership from a gender perspective; highlight the outcomes of the July-August 2013 Technical Meeting on Measuring Women's Asset Ownership; discuss EDGE collaboration with LSMS; present objectives of the meeting; and introduce the meeting participants.
- 10.00-13.00
(with coffee break) **2. Experiment Scenarios**
The objectives of the session are to discuss: the purpose of the experiment and the four scenarios proposed for experimentation; sampling strategy and design to ensure comparability of scenarios; field implementation of the experiment; and data preparation and policy-relevant analysis once the data has been collected. Approximate timelines for each stage also will be discussed.
- 13.00-14.00 Lunch
- 14.00-16.30
(with coffee break) **2. Experiment Scenarios (cont'd.)**
- 16.30-17.00 **3. Other Business**
Time permitting, we will have a brief discussion on the questions proposed for the experiment.
- 17.00-17.30 **4. Wrap-up and the way forward**
The goal of the session is to determine a clear agenda for the experiment, including next steps to undertake.

Annex 3: Concept Note

Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) Follow-up Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective

New York, 21 November 2013

Background: The overall objective of the UN EDGE Follow-up Meeting on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective is to reach a tentative agreement on the broad recommendations on the design of the methodological survey experiments on measuring individual-level asset ownership from multi-purpose household surveys, including the Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), with financial and technical contributions from the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project.³ **The goal will be to develop by the end of the day a clear agenda for this work program and next steps.**

One experiment will be implemented in two different sub-Saharan African settings by the LSMS team, potentially linked with the on-going LSMS-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) project activities. Prior to the implementation of the experiment in each setting, the proposed design will be validated by a qualitative research study. The proposed experiment design will serve as a starting point for discussions with EDGE pilot countries, which are on board to implement/support similar survey experiments.

The data from the experiments will feed into three outputs. First, the UN Guidelines to Measure Asset Ownership and Control from a Gender Perspective, to be developed under the EDGE project and reviewed by the UN Statistical Commission. Second, a sourcebook produced by the LSMS team that will provide methodological guidance on the design and implementation of questionnaire modules measuring individual-level asset ownership as part of multi-topic household survey questionnaires. Third, an analytical background paper, jointly produced by the United Nations Statistics Division, UN Women and the World Bank, that will be submitted to the World Bank Policy Research Working Paper Series and a peer-reviewed academic journal.

Whenever possible, discussion will be built upon existing efforts, including the draft *Technical Report on Measuring Individual-level Asset Ownership and Control*, conclusions from the July-August 2013 Technical Meeting on Measuring Women's Asset

³ The **EDGE** project is executed jointly by the UNSD and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and seeks to accelerate existing efforts to generate comparable gender indicators on health, education, employment, entrepreneurship, and asset ownership. The project focuses on (i) the development of a platform for international data and metadata compilation covering education, employment and health indicators, (ii) the development of international definitions and methods for measuring gender-disaggregated entrepreneurship and asset ownership, and (iii) testing the newly developed methods in selected countries. The project is guided by a steering committee composed of national statistical offices that are members of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics, regional commissions, regional development banks, and key international agencies in the development of gender statistics, including the World Bank and OECD.

Ownership in Bangkok, as well as other relevant supplementary material including the questionnaires for the Gender Asset Gap Project and the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI).

Which assets to focus on?

The first point is to separate the need for unique identification of assets from the need to deduce individual-level ownership rights for each identified asset. Starting with the former need, Table 1 presents the common set-up of modules as part of a multi-topic household/agriculture questionnaire instrument for the purpose of *identifying ALL* assets owned by any of the household members. We are not yet delving into the individual-level ownership rights associated with each identified asset since the way this will be done will partially depend on the design of the experiment (i.e. whether it could be done as part of the household questionnaire or whether an individual questionnaire instrument will be called for).

The first question is whether we need to ask about individual-level ownership rights to ALL types of assets. Depending on that, other specific questions may include whether jewelry should be captured as part of the durable goods module, whether the experiment questionnaire should feature a short module on ownership rights and management responsibilities in the context of household non-farm enterprises, and whether there should be a separate module to capture household enterprise assets not captured in the durable goods module.

Table 1: Common Set Up of Survey Modules Identifying Assets Owned by Household Members

Asset Type	Survey Questionnaire	Questionnaire Module	Unit of Analysis
Current Residence/Dwelling Unit	Household	Housing	Household
Household Durables	Household	Durable Goods - Filter Module: Closed list of durable good categories for identifying current number owned by any of the household members in each category Durable Goods - Asset Registry: Open list of each durable good currently owned by any of the household members	Household-Durable Good Category Household-Durable Good
Other Apartment/House; Non-Agricultural Land	Household	Other Assets - Filter Module: Closed list of other asset categories for identifying current number owned by any of the household members in each category Other Assets - Asset Registry: Open list of each of the other assets currently owned by any of the household members	Household-Other Asset Category Household-Other Asset
Financial Assets	Household	Financial Assets - Filter Module: Closed list of financial asset categories for identifying current number owned by any of the household members in each category Financial Assets and Liabilities - Asset Registry: Open list of each financial asset currently owned by any of the household members, as well as loans given and taken out	Household-Financial Asset Category Household-Financial Asset

Agricultural Land	Agriculture	Parcel Roster - Main Season: Open list of each parcel owned and/or cultivated by any of the household members in the main reference agricultural season, identification of the tenure status of each parcel.	Household-Parcel
		Parcel Roster - Secondary Season: Open list of each ADDITIONAL parcel owned and/or cultivated by any of the household members in the secondary reference agricultural season that is NOT listed in the parcel roster for main reference agricultural season, identification of the tenure status of each parcel.	Household-Parcel
Agricultural Equipment	Agriculture	Agricultural Implements - Filter Module: Closed list of agricultural implement categories for identifying current number owned by any of the household members in each category	Household-Agricultural Equipment Category
		Agricultural Implements- Asset Registry: Open list of each agricultural implement currently owned by any of the household members	Household-Agricultural Equipment
Livestock	Agriculture	Animal Group Roster: Closed list of animal groups for identifying current number owned by any of the household members.	Household-Animal Group

Given the assets of interest, what should be the draft minimum set of questions beyond “Who owns...” that need to be included in the questionnaires to deduce ownership rights?

This will be important for verifying the internal consistency of reporting (with respect to a theoretical framework), particularly in instances where formal documentation is not available.

Who to interview, for what purpose, what would be the gold standard for that purpose?

One of the objectives of the EDGE project is to produce methodological guidelines on measuring asset ownership from a gender perspective, which can be integrated by national statistical offices into their regular production of gender statistics. The EDGE project also will help formulate, and provide guidance on producing, statistics for the two ownership-related indicators (Proportion of adult population owning land, by sex; and proportion of firms owned by women, by size) within the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, approved by the UN Statistical Commission in 2013. Currently both indicators are classified as Tier-III (i.e. indicators for which international standards still need to be developed and which are not regularly produced by countries).⁴ The EDGE project will help move these two Tier-III indicators into the group of Tier-II indicators.

The experiment is currently proposed as having multiple scenarios that will NOT vary in terms of (i) the initial identification of ALL assets owned by any of the household members (i.e. the range of survey modules capturing asset ownership – see below), and

⁴ Tier-II includes indicators that are conceptually clear with an agreed international definition but that are not yet regularly produced by countries, and Tier-I includes indicators that conceptually clear with an agreed international definition and that are regularly produced by countries.

(ii) the range of the subsequent questions identifying the household members with ownership rights to the registered assets (the exact sequence and scope is yet to be determined). The scenarios will vary in terms of the selection of the respondents identifying the household members with ownership rights to the registered assets in each module.

The following five scenarios are being proposed. Each scenario will be used in a distinct group of households in the same survey. At the end of the experiment, aggregated results on ownership by sex from each scenario will be compared to help decide on the optimal and sustainable interview settings to be implemented by the EDGE project. The five interviewing scenarios are:

1. Primary adult respondent (self-identified, deemed as the most knowledgeable household member) asked to identify (i) ALL assets owned by any of the household members, (ii) household members with ownership rights to the registered assets: The usual LSMS practice that may involve multiple individuals during the course of the interviews depending on the module.
2. ALL adult household respondents *together* during the interview, a singular answer is converged upon, the group is asked to collectively identify (i) ALL assets owned by any of the household members, (ii) household members with ownership rights to the registered assets.
3. Primary male and primary female respondent (self-identified in accordance with the module), interviewed *separately*, asked individually to identify (i) ALL assets owned by any of the household members, (ii) household members with ownership rights to the registered assets.⁵
4. Primary male and primary female respondent (self-identified in accordance with the module), interviewed *together*, asked to collectively identify (i) ALL assets owned by any of the household members, (ii) household members with ownership rights to the registered assets (similar to approach 2 above).
5. An adult household member *randomly selected* from the pool of ALL adult household members asked to identify (i) ALL assets owned by any of the household members, (ii) household members with ownership rights to the registered assets.

⁵ For instance, the WEAI-linked surveys attempt to interview primary and secondary respondents separately. The primary and secondary respondents are self-identified as the primary members responsible for the decision making, both social and economic, within the household. They are usually husband and wife, however can also be another member as long as there is one male and one female aged 18 and over. It may also be the case that there is only a primary respondent if that person is a female and there is no adult male present in the household, or vice versa.

What type of interview metadata to collect, if any?:

The proposal is to collect metadata on the date, start and end time and respondent for each module and identify other household members that may have been present during the module administration. Other aspects of metadata collection that should be part of the questionnaire design?