

Georgia: Production of Data on Asset Ownership and Entrepreneurship from a Gender Perspective



Tengiz Tsekvava

Deputy Executive Director, Geostat

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Outline



- EDGE Project in Georgia
- Survey Design and Implementation
- Survey Results
- Main findings
- Conclusions and Future Plans

EDGE Project in Georgia



- Geostat involved in the EDGE project from 2012
- Acceptance of the ADB's proposal to be part of the regional project together with Mongolia and the Philippines
- Memorandum of Understanding signed with the ADB on the implementation of the EDGE Pilot in Georgia
- During the project implementation Geostat benefited from the technical assistance of the ADB with continuous participation of the UNSD

Survey Design and Implementation: Survey Objectives



- Obtain data on individual asset ownership within households
- Study the gender-based incidence and other important aspects of asset ownership by different types of assets
- Learn about gender disparities by types of assets, incl. the attempt to study the gender wealth gap
- Key concepts specific to the survey: gender-based incidence of asset ownership, documented vs reported ownership, self-assigned approach vs ownership assigned by any respondent, rights to sell and bequeath, modes of acquisition, asset valuation

Survey Design and Implementation: Survey Instruments



Module	Respondent
(2) Household questionnaire	• Primary Respondent
Individual questionnaire	• Primary Respondent, Spouse/partner of PR, third randomly selected household member
(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: Sampling Design



- **Sample size:** 3,120 households (nationally representative)
- **Sample frame:** 2014 population census database
- **Sampling design:** two-stage stratified sampling

Survey Design and Implementation: Survey Design



- 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 Results: General Comments

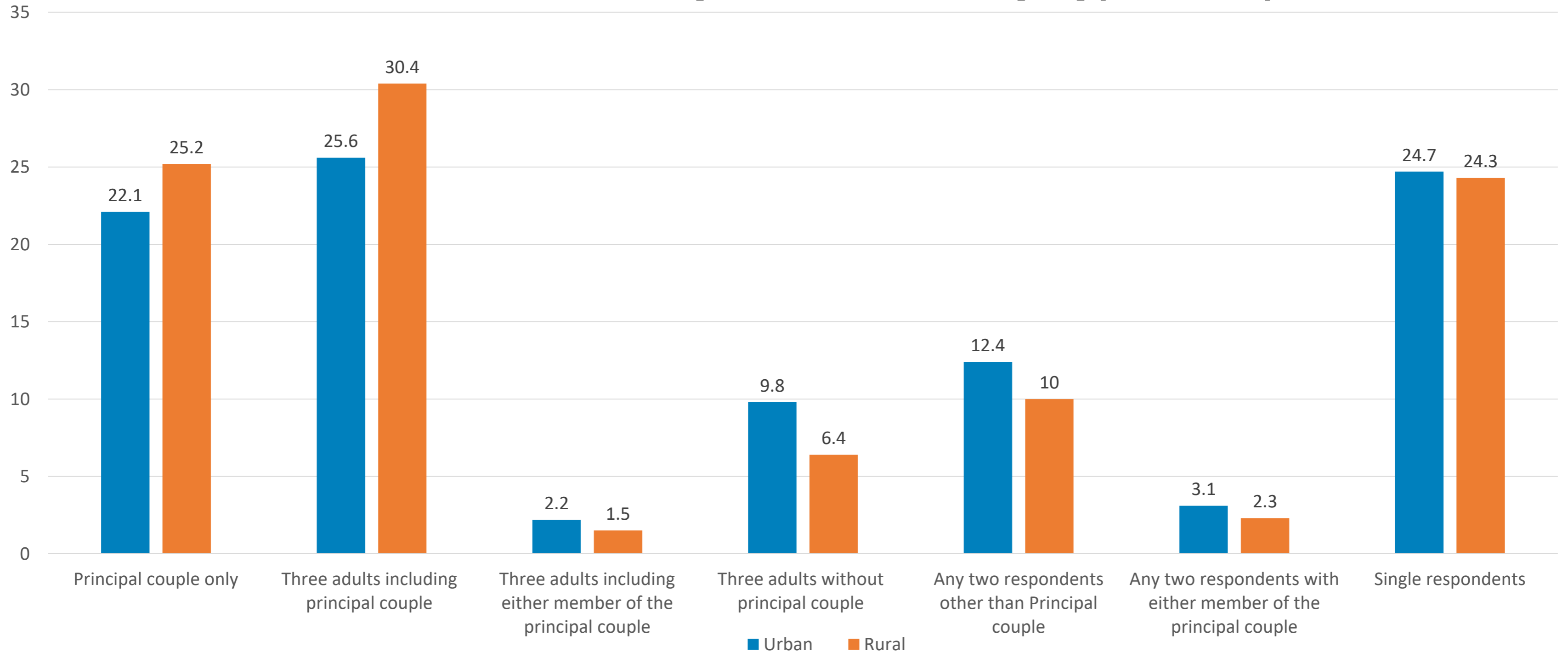


- Survey instruments were customized in order to take into account local specificities and expected feedback of respondents: some modules or questions were removed or reformulated
- Analysis of results was confined to the self-assigned approach
- Due to difficulties with asset valuation the gender wealth gap was analysed for the dwelling only

Profile of households and respondents



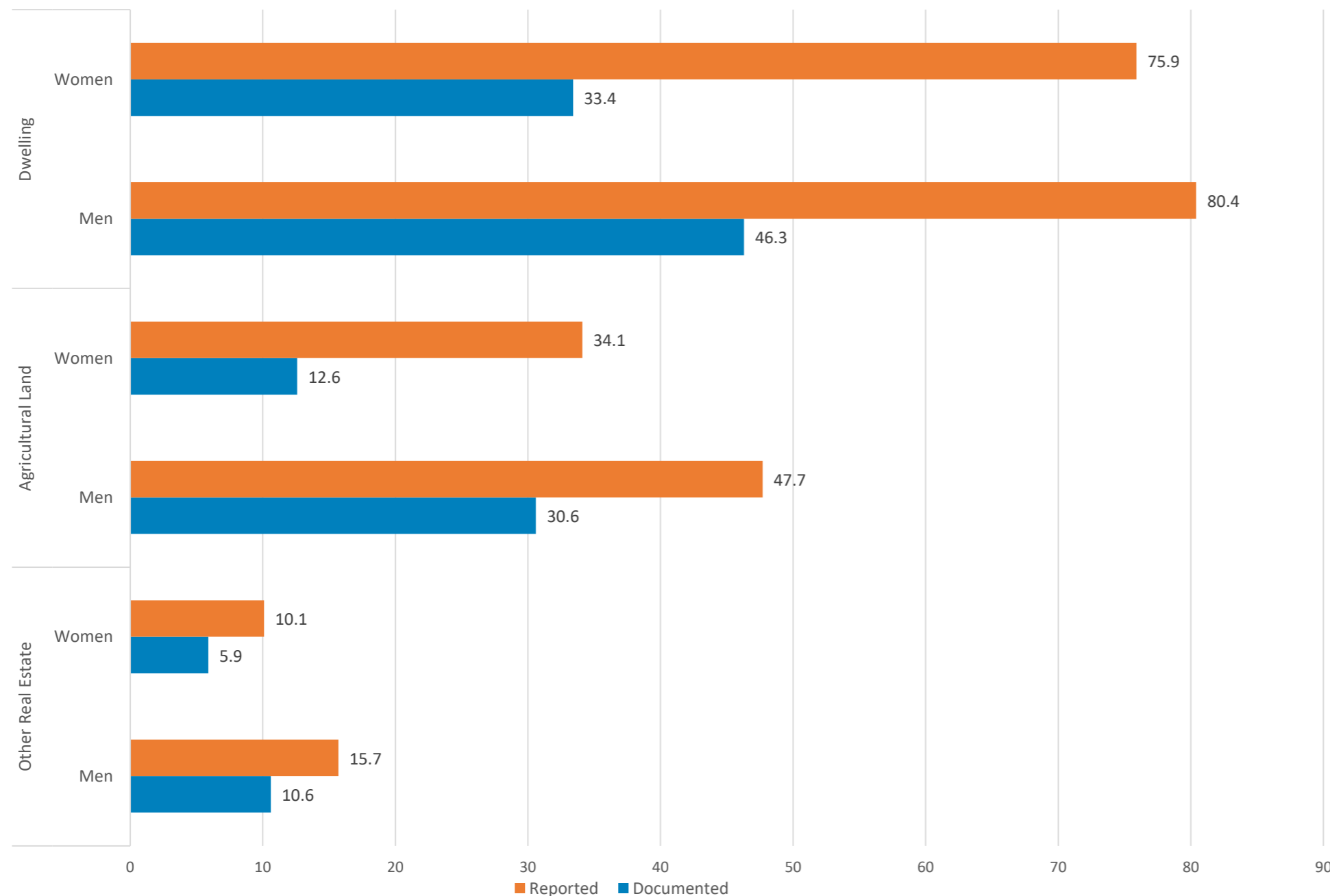
Distribution of Surveyed Households by Type of Respondent



Incidence of Ownership: Immovable Assets



Incidence of Ownership of Immovable (Core) Assets



- Ownership Incidence of core assets is higher for men in all asset categories
- More significant differences are observed for documented ownership
- The largest gender gap is reported for agricultural land ownership

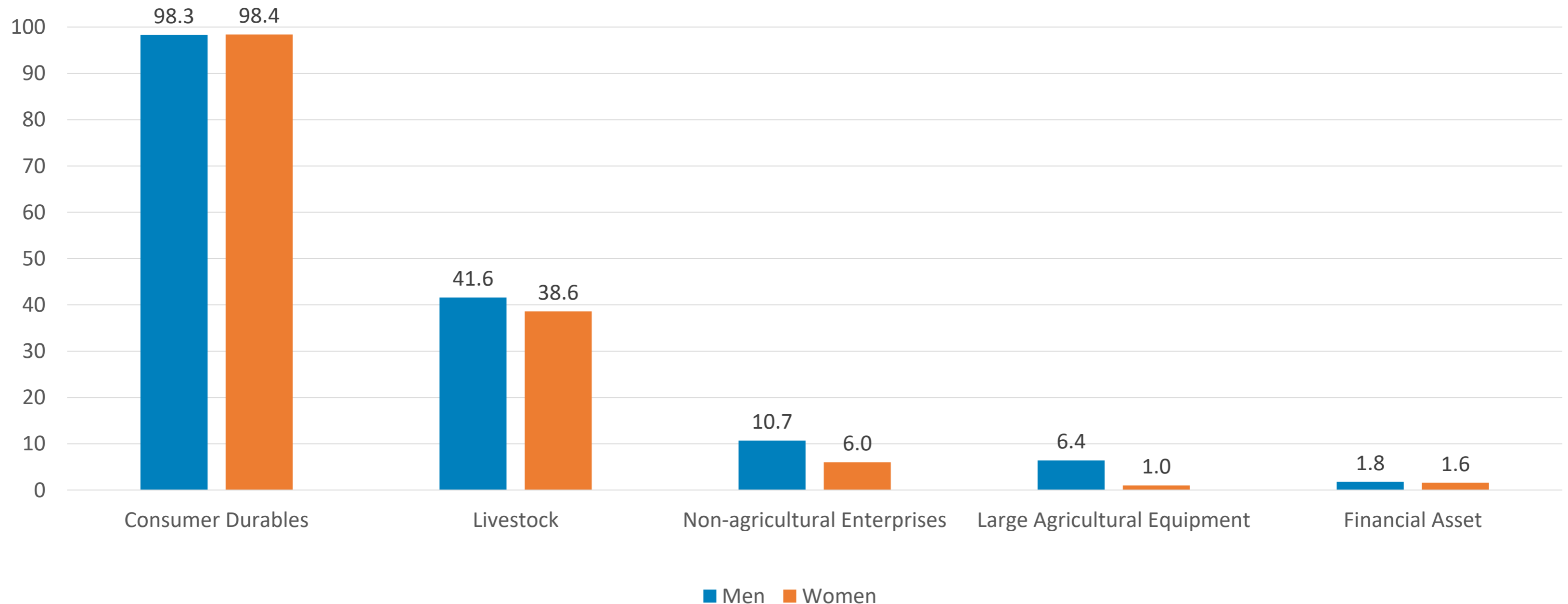
Incidence of Ownership: Immovable Assets

Socio-demographic characteristics	Dwelling			Agricultural Land			Other Real Estate		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Marital status									
Married	71.8	63.0	67.1	75.5	64.6	70.5	72.9	72.6	72.8
Widowed, Separated, or Divorced	7.6	27.8	18.3	8.0	27.4	16.9	6.3	17.0	10.9
Never married	20.7	9.2	14.6	16.5	8.1	12.6	20.8	10.4	16.3
Education level									
Primary or lower	2.2	3.4	2.8	3.2	4.0	3.6	0.7	0.4	0.6
Secondary	42.8	38.4	40.5	44.1	42.8	43.5	26.2	22.9	24.8
Post-secondary non-tertiary	23.0	25.4	24.3	24.6	26.0	25.2	18.8	19.3	19.1
Tertiary or above	32.0	32.8	32.4	28.1	27.2	27.7	54.2	57.3	55.6
Employment status									
Employed	66.2	47.9	56.5	76.8	61.7	69.9	71.1	51.1	62.5
Not engaged in economic activity	33.8	52.1	43.5	23.2	38.3	30.1	28.9	48.9	37.5
Age Group									
18–29	17.4	13.6	15.4	13.4	9.8	11.8	19.2	16.3	18.0
30–49	31.7	32.9	32.3	30.8	31.3	31.0	36.1	36.1	36.1
50–59	20.9	19.3	20.1	23.4	21.7	22.6	19.5	22.3	20.7
60 and above	29.9	34.2	32.2	32.4	37.2	34.6	25.2	25.3	25.2

Incidence of Ownership: Other Assets



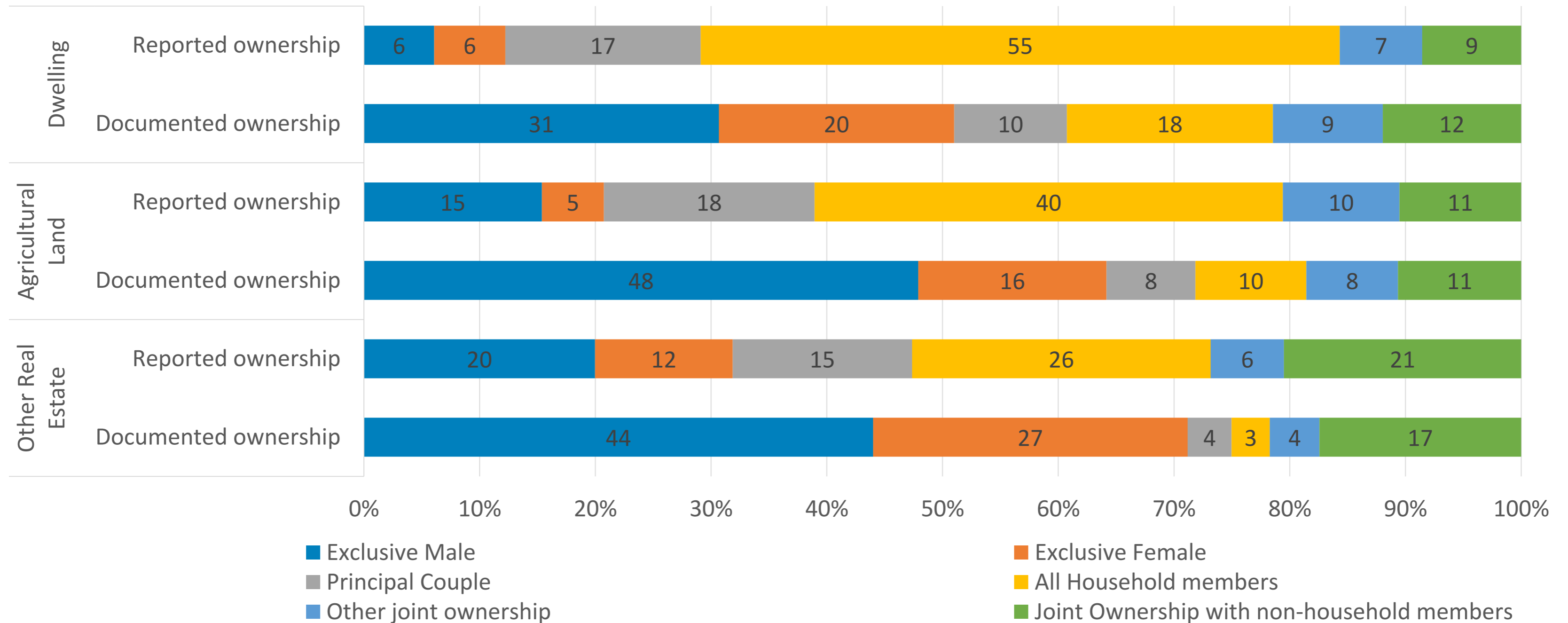
Incidence of Reported Ownership of Other Assets (%)



Forms of ownership



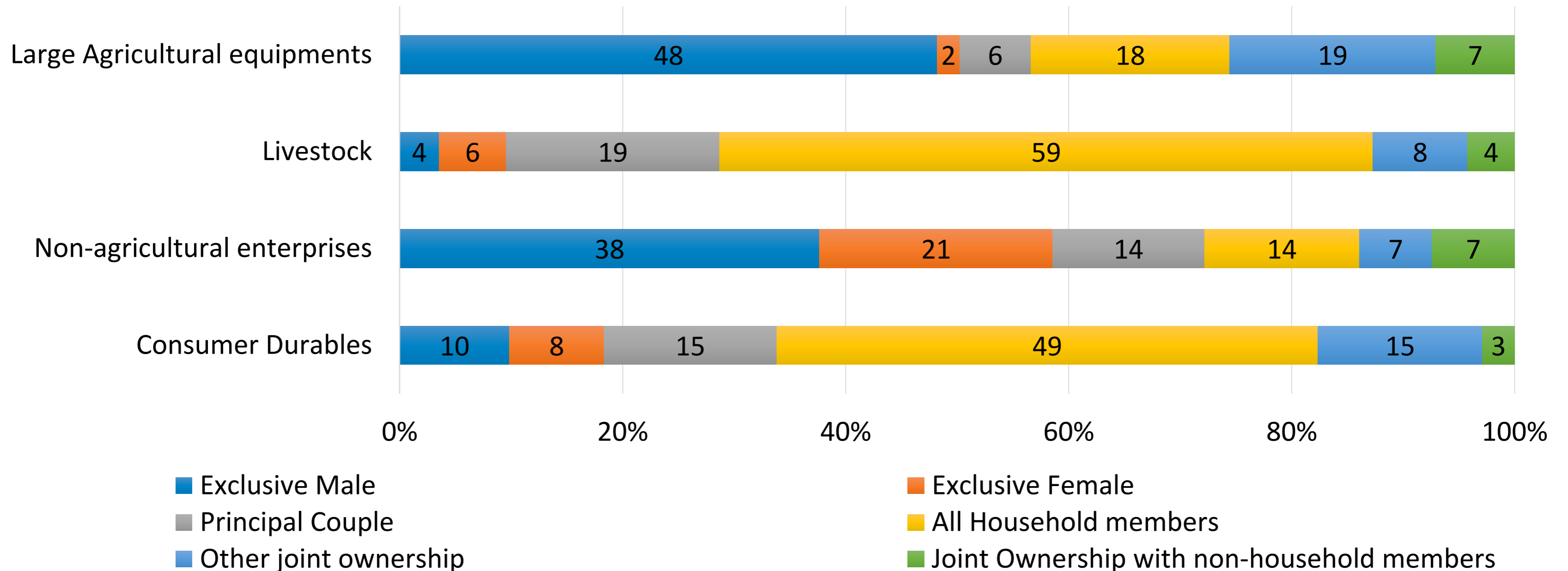
Incidence of Reported Ownership of Immovable Assets (%)



Forms of ownership



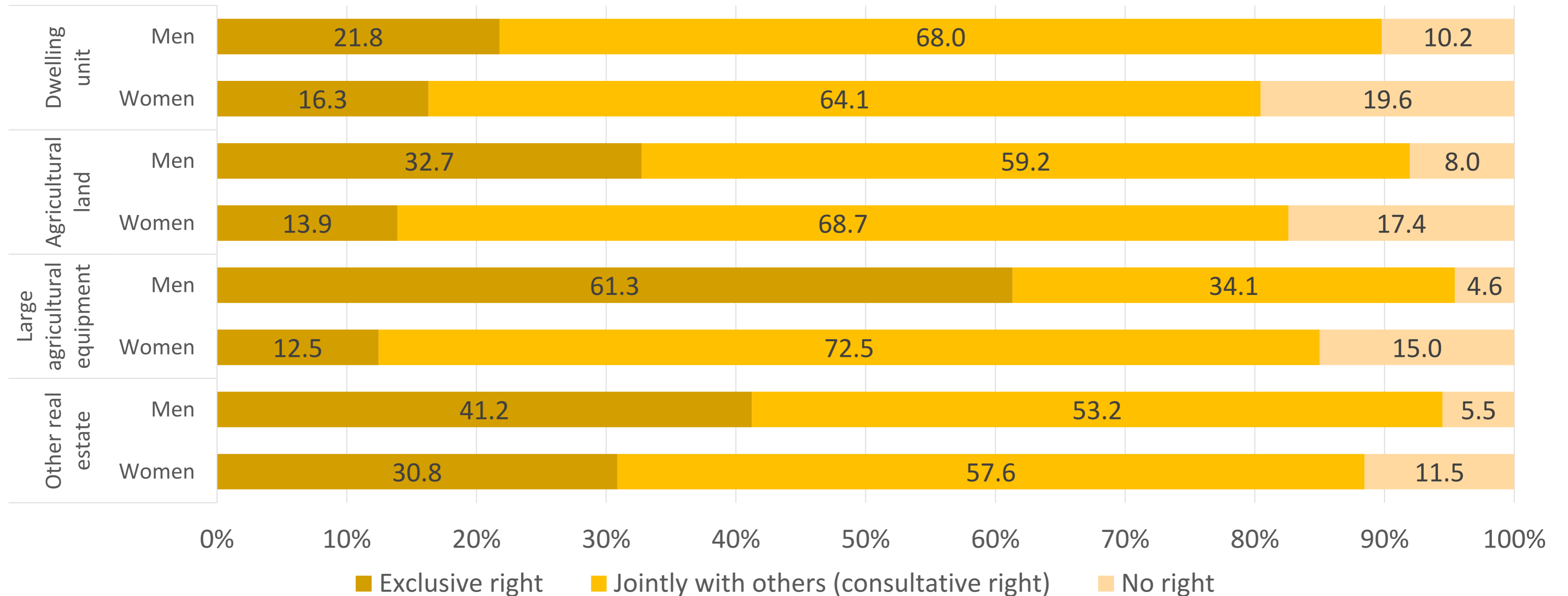
Incidence of Reported Ownership of Other Assets (%)



Alienation Rights



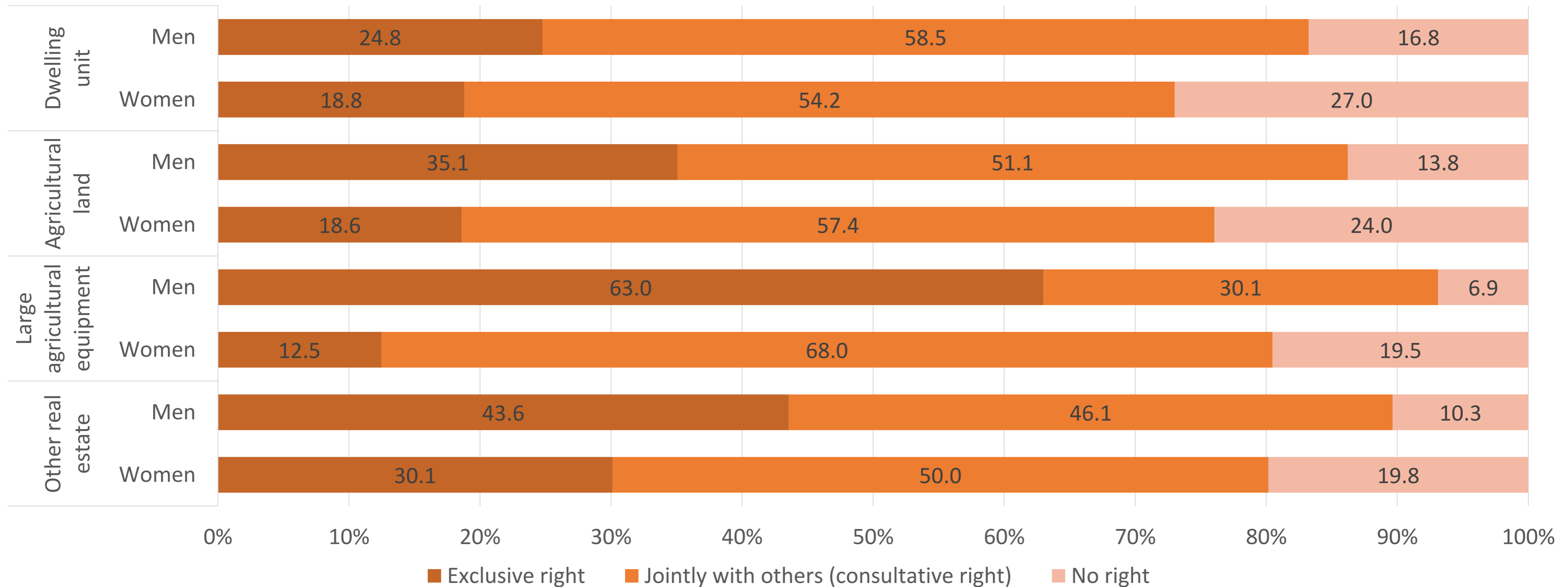
Distribution of Right to Bequeath (%)



Alienation Rights



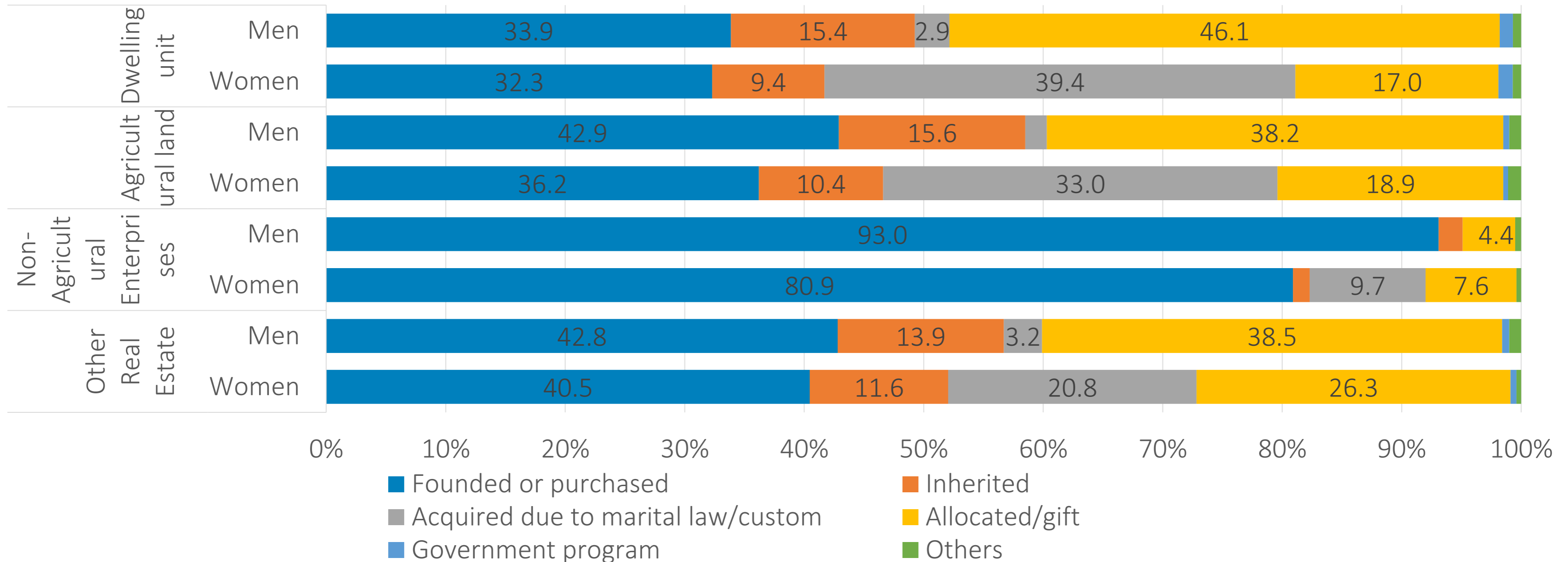
Distribution of Right to Sell (%)



Modes of Acquisition



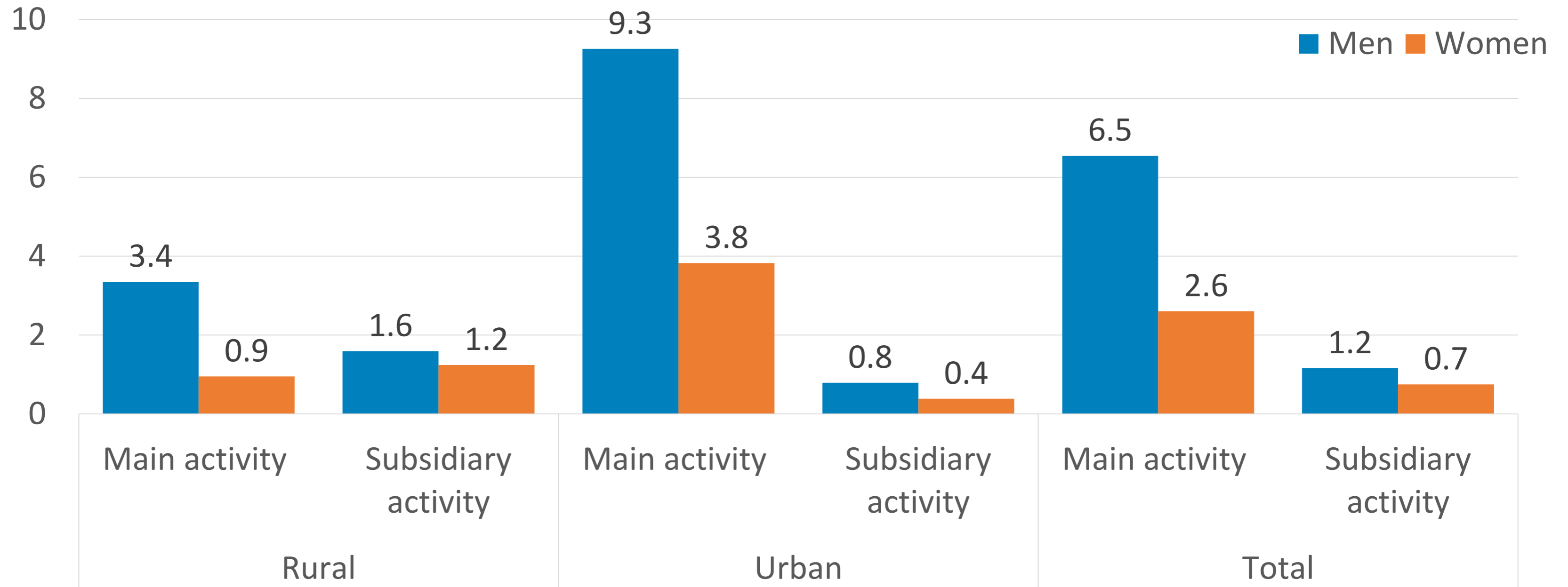
Distribution of Asset Ownership, by Sex and Mode of Acquisition (%)



Non-agricultural Enterprises



Incidence of Ownership of Enterprise as Main or Subsidiary Activity by Location and Sex (%)



Main Findings



- Men are more likely to own assets than women:
 - Dwelling has the highest incidence of ownership among core assets. Dwelling-related disparity is more pronounced in documented ownership (almost 13 percentage points) compared to that in reported ownership (5 percentage points).
 - The gender gap in the ownership of agricultural land is manifested in the fact that men are more than twice as likely to be documented owners as women. A 14-percentage point gender gap is observed for reported ownership of agricultural land.
 - Comparison of the incidence of immovable asset ownership by rural-urban residence revealed no significant differences for dwellings and other real estate. Overall, gender disparity related to owning immovable assets is more evident in rural areas.

Main Findings



- The incidence of ownership of livestock is 41.6% among men and 38.6% for women. The gender gap is relatively moderate since livestock in the households is not owned personally but mostly belongs to the household.
- Consumer durables manifest the highest and almost equal incidence of ownership between men and women among all other assets (98.3% men versus 98.4% women).
- Among all assets, the declared incidence of financial assets turned out to be the lowest: respondents were not comfortable in discussing their financial assets as well as possessed jewelry.

Main Findings



- Gender disparity in alienation rights:
 - The exclusive right to sell or bequeath the asset turned out higher among men than among women owners for all asset categories.
 - The gender gap favoring men was particularly evident in relation to alienation rights on agricultural land, large agricultural equipment and other real estate where the gender differences exceeds 10 percentage points.
 - More women as compared to men reported not having the right to sell or bequeath the assets that they owned.
 - It was found that in some cases even though women are considered owners, they still have limited influence on the decision to sell or bequeath the asset.

Conclusions and Future Plans



- The EDGE pilots conducted in different countries were aimed at providing inputs to the UNSD methodology of producing asset ownership statistics
- Along with being an input to the methodological work, the EDGE pilot in Georgia -a comprehensive nationally representative survey - represented the first attempt to measure individual data ownership in the country
- The respective UNSD methodological manual discusses alternative options on the production of asset ownership statistics either as a independent survey or as an added module to an existing survey
- SDG indicator 5.a.1 (secure rights over agricultural land) can be obtained from asset ownership indicators ensuring the definition of the agricultural population is in place



Thank you!