

Producing Statistics on Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective

Adopting an innovative approach



United Nations Statistics Division

UN Women

Why collecting asset ownership data from a gender perspective is important?

Women's ownership and control of assets has long been recognized as a key element of women's empowerment, also associated with:

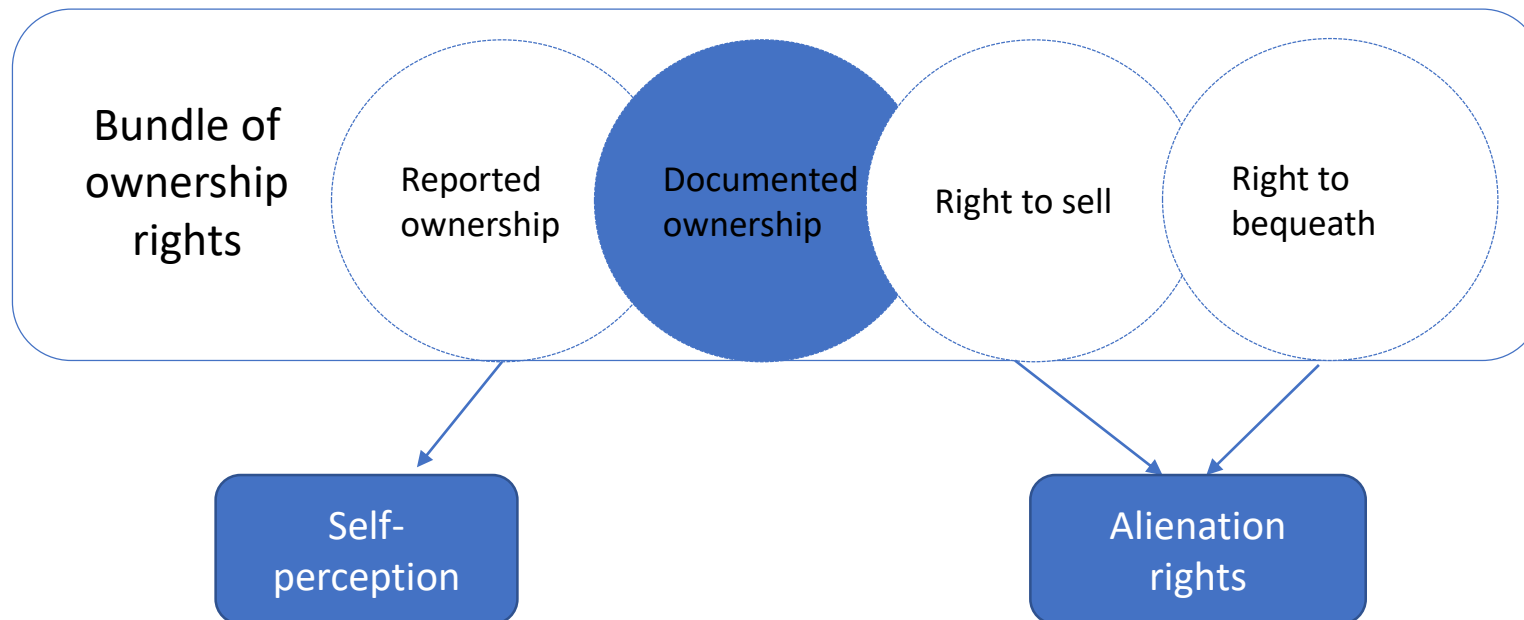
- Improved food security, child nutrition and education;
- Reduction in vulnerability when household dissolves;
- Increased bargaining power

However, very little information is available



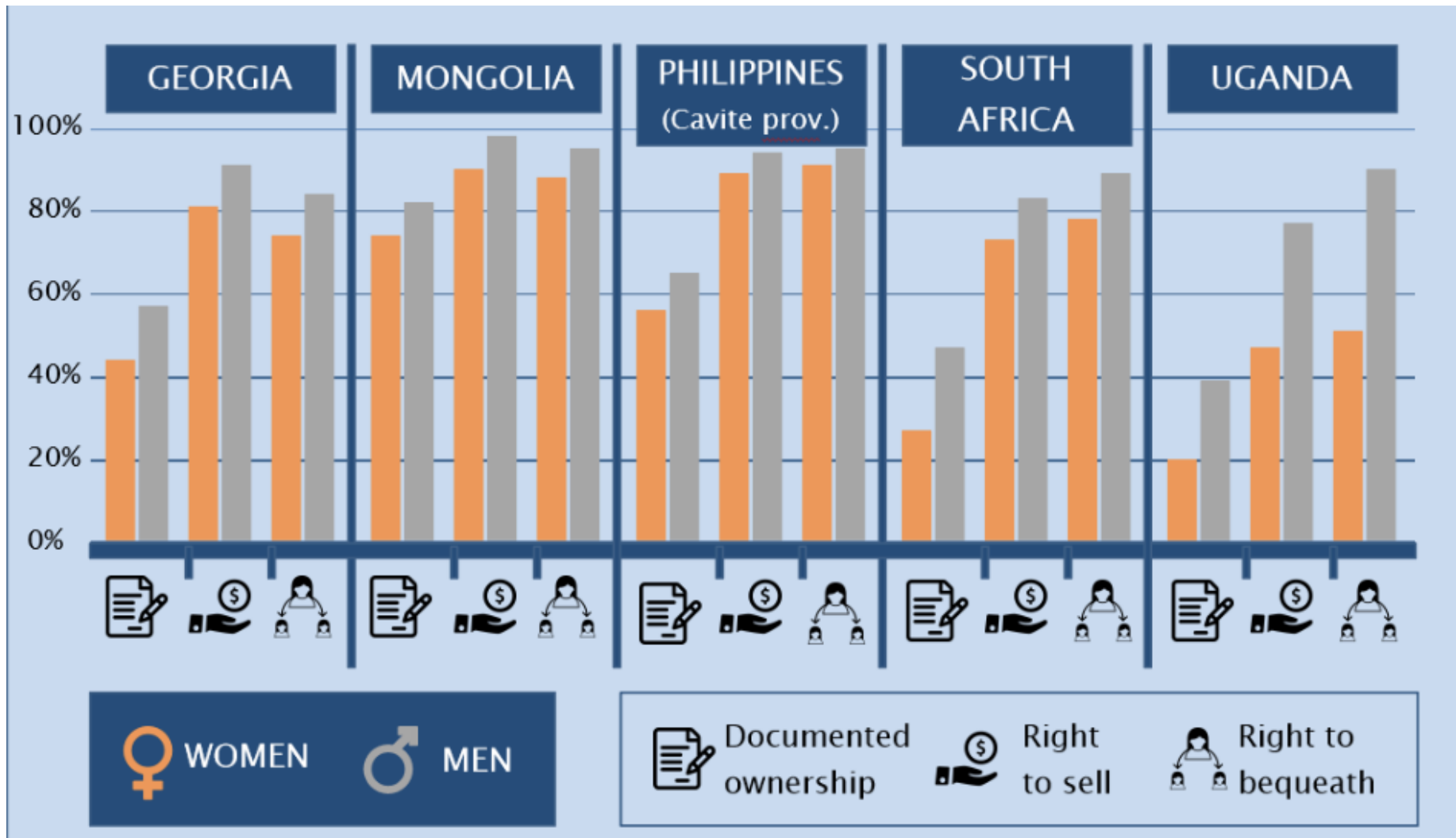
1. Broader definition of asset ownership
2. From household-level ownership to individual-level ownership
3. From proxy to self-reported respondent
4. Gender lens integrated into each step of data collection (sample selection, interview protocol, gender matching, etc.)
5. Indicators responding to a variety of gender relevant policy questions

From ownership to bundle of ownership rights

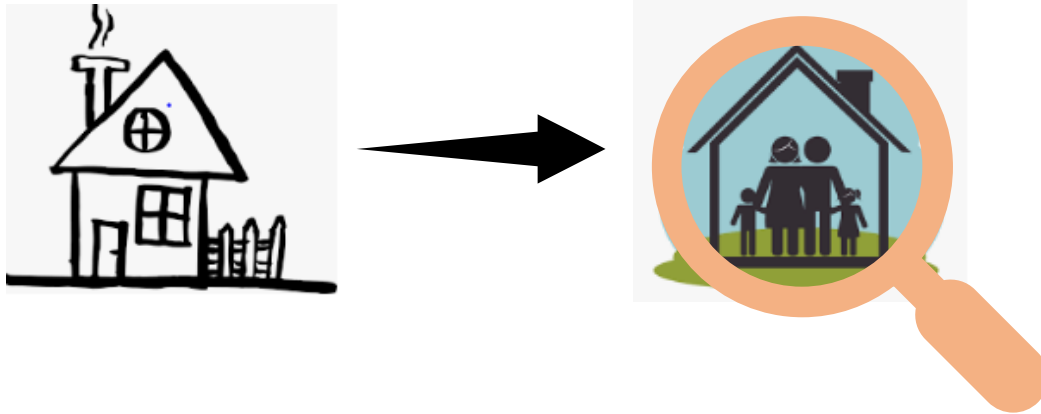


Why a bundle of ownership rights?

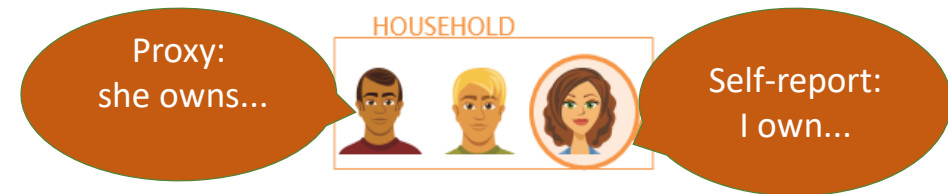
Percentage of reported owners of principal dwelling who also report:



From household to individual



- From proxy to self-reporting

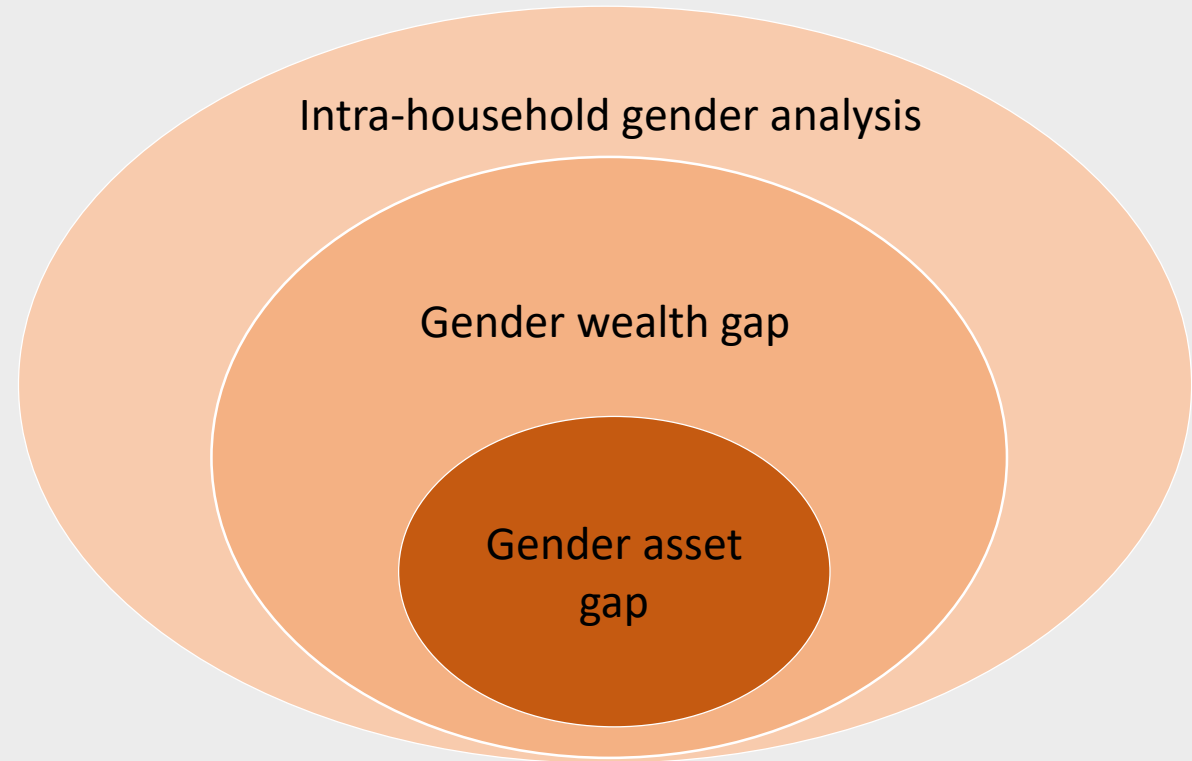


- Sampling individual(s) within household, with sufficient number of
 - Women and men as individuals
 - Couples: intra-couple analysis

Proxy vs self-report

Percentage point increase in prevalence of asset ownership, by sex, when data is self-reported (not proxied)			
Country	Sex of respondent owner	Percentage point increase, reported ownership of principal dwelling	Percentage point increase, reported ownership of agricultural land
Georgia	Men	2	7
	Women	4	3
Mongolia	Men	10	[n.a.]
	Women	5	[n.a.]
Philippines (Cavite Province)	Men	7	[n.a.]
	Women	6	[n.a.]
Uganda	Men	11	10
	Women	14	5

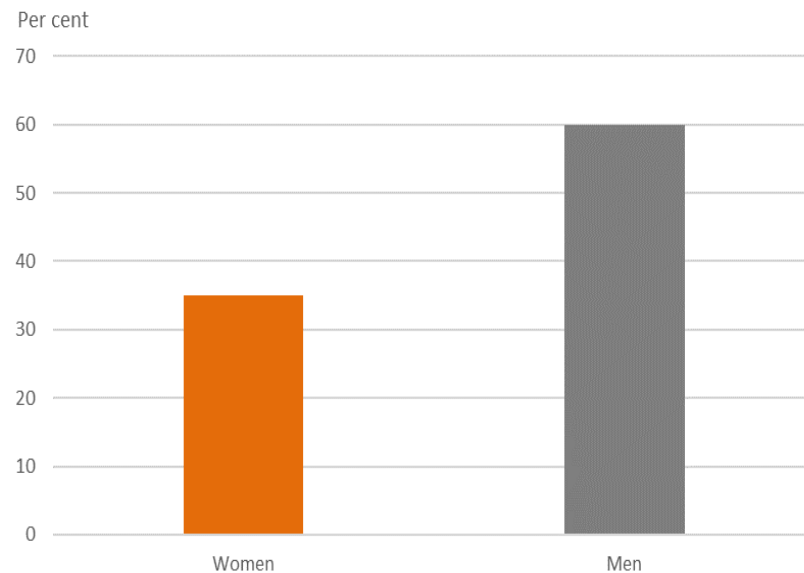
Providing
evidence on
many gender
issues



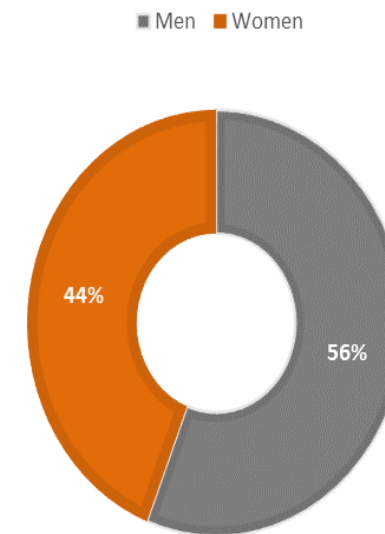
Measuring the gender asset gap

Distribution of reported principal dwelling owners, by sex of owners, Uganda, 2014

Prevalence of reported ownership of the principal dwelling



Share of women among owners of the principal dwelling



Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Measuring the gender wealth gap

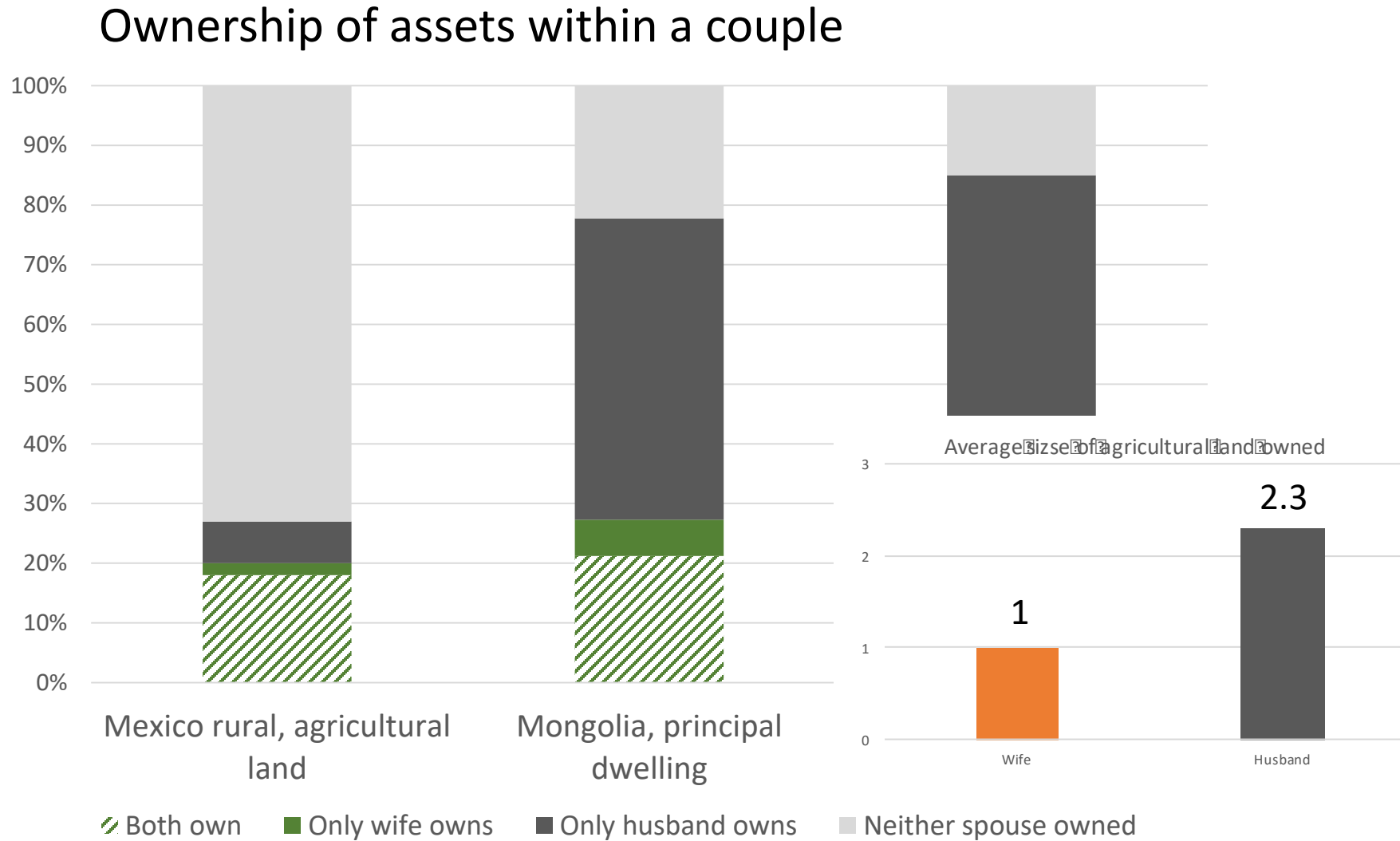
Mean values of principal dwelling owned by women and men, Mongolia (2015) and Uganda (2014)

Principal dwelling	Prevalence of reported ownership (per cent)		Mean values of principal dwelling among owners with 95% confidence interval	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Uganda	35	60	7.7	13.1
Mongolia	30	53	33.5	32.9

Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries

Intra-household analysis



Source: EDGE pilot surveys

Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries

Other innovations

- Testing of concepts and methods:
 - Should the list/roster of assets be collected at the household or individual level?
 - How often do people hide their assets from others?
 - How important is gender matching between the interviewer and respondent?
 - How feasible are simultaneous interviews?
- Providing a basket of options for NSOs
- Strong support from countries and partners in testing different methodologies

Appending

Minimum set of questions

Appending

a module

Stand-alone survey



Sustainability/usability of methods proposed

Thanks

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



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