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

- Bundle of ownership rights
- Reported ownership
- Documented ownership
- Right to sell
- Right to bequeath
- Self-perception
- Alienation 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
  
  Proxy: she owns...
  
  Self-report: I own...

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sex of respondent owner</th>
<th>Percentage point increase, reported ownership of principal dwelling</th>
<th>Percentage point increase, reported ownership of agricultural land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>[n.a.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>[n.a.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines (Cavite Province)</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>[n.a.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>[n.a.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Providing evidence on many gender issues

Intra-household gender analysis

Gender wealth gap

Gender asset gap
Measuring the gender asset gap

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

Source: EDGE pilot surveys
Measuring the gender wealth gap

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Principal dwelling</th>
<th>Prevalence of reported ownership (per cent)</th>
<th>Mean values of principal dwelling among owners with 95% confidence interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: EDGE pilot surveys
Note: for illustration purpose only, data are not comparable across countries
Intra-household analysis

Ownership of assets within a couple

- Mexico rural, agricultural land
- Mongolia, principal dwelling

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