

STRENGTHENING GENDER STATISTIC

Best Practices for Survey Design



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I. SGS Project Overview



Background on the SGS Project

Collaboration between World Bank **Gender Group, Poverty and Equity Global Practice, and Development Data Group's** Living Standards Measurement Study team

Funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Objective: partner with 10 countries over the next 2 years to **narrow gender data gaps in national statistical systems**, especially those related to economic status and outcomes

Create stronger capacity to produce, analyze, and interpret gender data

Focus is on survey design and post-survey dissemination

Not financing new surveys but improving existing systems





SGS Project Details

Premised on a **demand-driven model to close gender data gaps**, based on the WB's significant and repeated engagement with NSOs around the world

Provides strategic and **targeted technical assistance** to partner NSOs to improve the production of gender statistics prioritizing upcoming surveys, censuses, other data sources

Informed by **collaboration with internal and external experts** (WEDGE, Paris21, UN Women "Women Count" project)

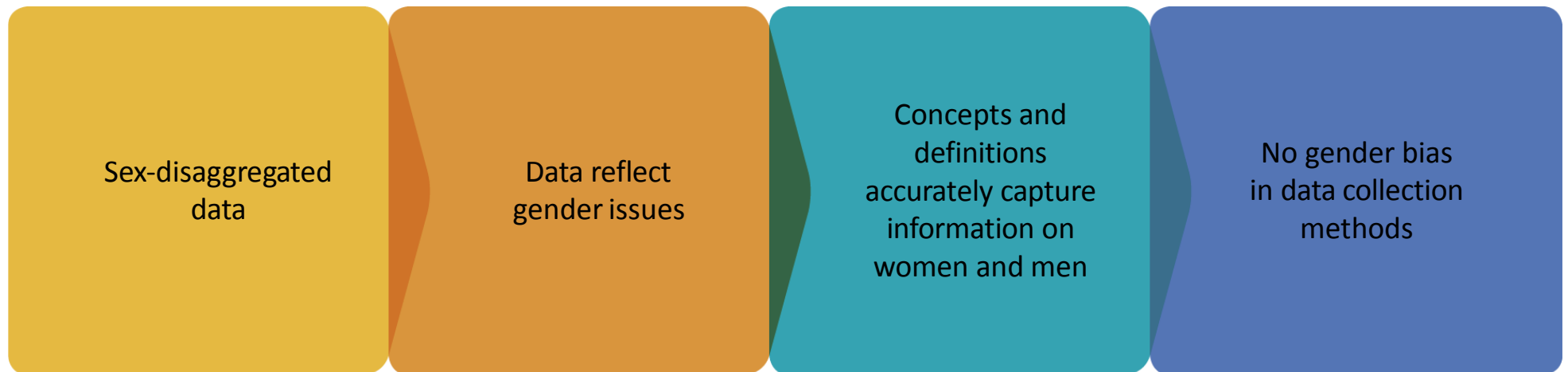
Leverages ongoing **WB statistical capacity projects** in partner countries and aligned with IDA-financed Data for Policy Framework

Will **tailor support based on country needs** taking into consideration the timing of survey operations and country priorities





What are gender statistics?



Focus often exclusively on two components...

...but also need to consider these





Landscape of Gender Statistics

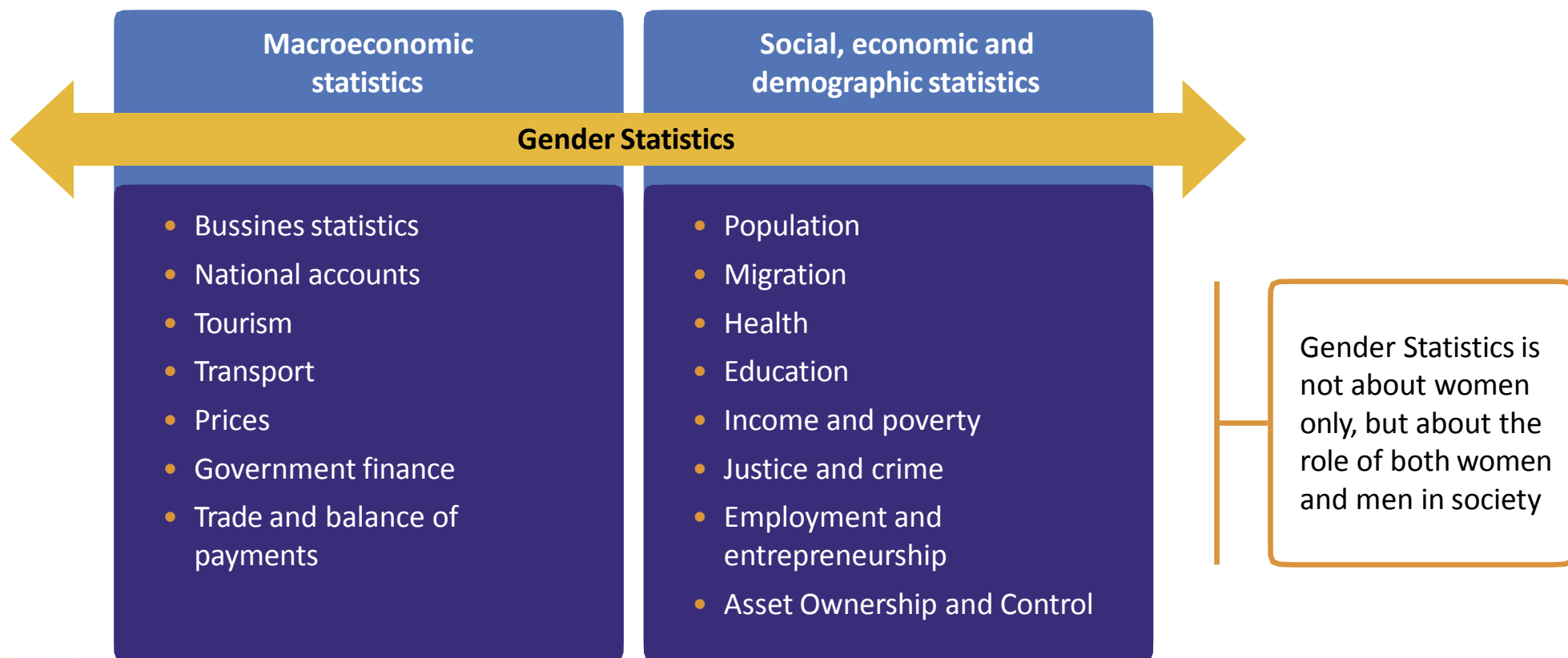
- Increased demand for gender statistics
 - » Sustainable Development Goals, national development strategies, and World Bank's priorities
- Many reports discuss the importance of gender data...but also the **significant gender data gaps**.
 - » Recent examples:
 - UNSD 2016 Integrating a Gender Perspective into Statistics
 - Data 2x Mapping Gender Data Gaps and Bridging the Gap
 - Only 22 % of the 54 gender-specific indicators in the SDGs are produced regularly worldwide
- SGS is a concerted effort to work at the country-level with partner NSOs to make specific, strategic, and targeted fixes to surveys and censuses to address gaps



SGS entry points for addressing gender data gaps

	Data not collected	Collected	Collected	Collected
		but methodologically weak	Methodologically strong	Processed & analyzed
			but not processed & analyzed	but not disseminated & used
Problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of surveys overall Lack of special topic surveys Insufficient administrative data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inappropriate or incomplete questionnaire design Flawed data collection approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No calculation of relevant indicators Limited tabulation No disaggregation by sex and other characteristics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of timely gender statistical abstracts and factbooks No communication and dissemination strategy
Proposed solution	Outside the scope of the project	SGS Component 1 Data Production	SGS Component 2 Data Analysis	SGS Component 3 Data Dissemination
SGS Project Offers		Review of questionnaires (insertion of questions or modules) and field protocols	Technical support for the production of relevant gender indicators	Support for the production and dissemination of gender statistics factbooks

What are gender statistics?

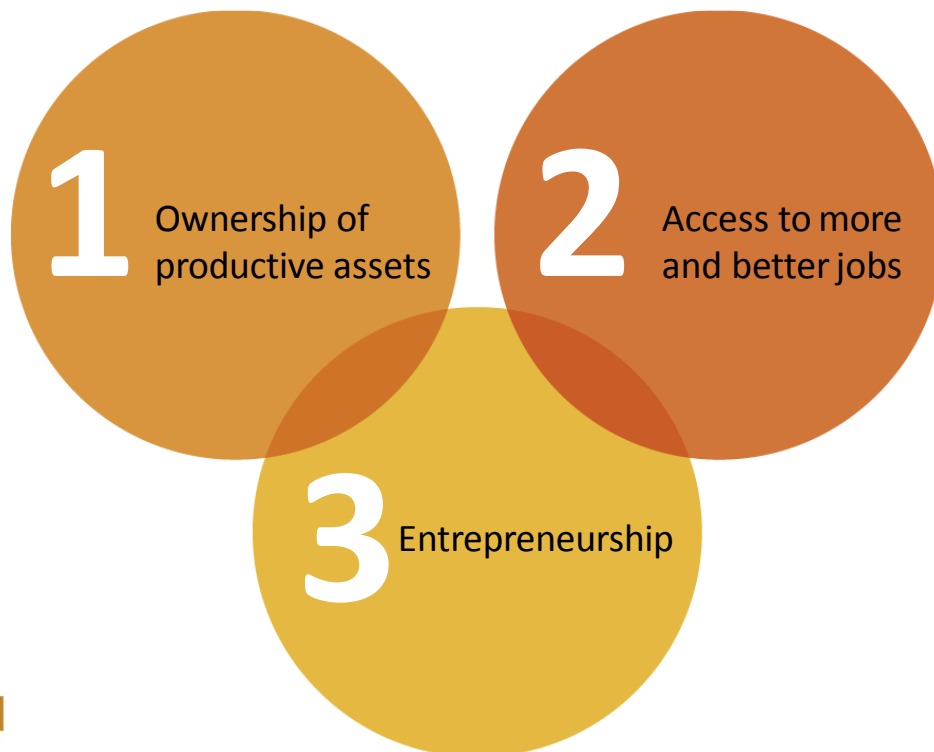




SGS Project Focus – Economic Domain

- Project targets

economic status indicators



Why this focus?

- Government international commitments
- Two of WB Gender Strategy pillars
- Instrumental to ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity (WB Twin Goals)
- Complementary to other partners' efforts in improving gender data (UN Women, 50x2030 initiative)





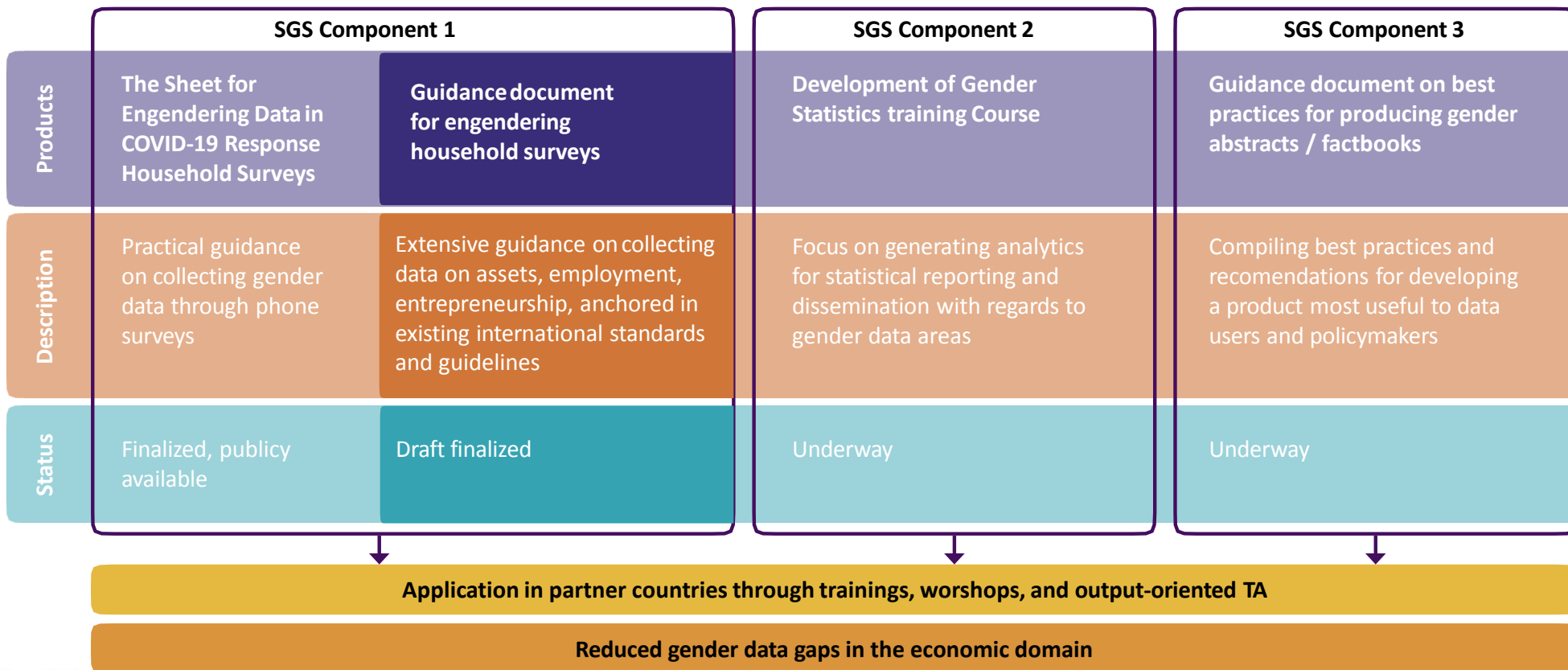
SGS Partner Countries



Spillover influence on closing gender data gaps in World Bank statistical capacity operations and production of guidance material as public goods

1. Bangladesh
2. Benin
3. Burkina Faso
4. Cameroon
5. Djibouti
6. Ghana
7. Laos
8. Madagascar
9. Mali
10. Republic of Congo
11. Somalia
12. Tanzania

Development of Guidance Documents





II. Questionnaire Design for Better Gender Statistics



New evidence and guidelines

- **New international guidelines** on how to address methodological concerns and practical challenges related to economic gender data.
- However, advances in measuring women's economic status are **often not translated into survey operations**.
 - » LSMS+ is the exception and was the first phase of the WB's efforts to mainstream advances into national household surveys
- Project will build on this momentum and provide targeted and strategic advice on how to **adapt existing data collection tools and processes**.

- Women's Work and Employment Partnership
- Gender Asset Gap Project
- Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE)
- Methodological Experiment on Measuring Asset Ownership from a Gender Perspective
- Measuring Individuals' Rights to Land
- Living Standards Measurement Study-Plus (LSMS+)
- WEDGE
- Women Count
- Paris21



Approach



- Present **rationale and importance** of adequately capturing information on asset ownership, employment and entrepreneurship
- Based on ***Guidance Note on Gender-Sensitive Survey Design and Implementation***
 - Present best practices for Asset, Employment, Entrepreneurship Questionnaire content (WHAT TO ASK)
 - Explain the importance of proper respondent selection (WHO TO ASK)
 - Cover best practices for fieldwork implementation

Combined, these recommendations present an opportunity to:

- **Accelerate progress towards measurement** of international policy commitments (SDG indicators)
- **Meet data requirements** for StatCap project progress reporting (UNSD indicators)



1. Economic Domain:
Asset Ownership and Control





Rationale – Asset ownership and control

Why does asset ownership and control matter?

- Can ease access to credit
- Help boost productivity and income
- Provide security amid income shocks
- Improve bargaining power and decision-making within households

Accurate data on assets is needed for:

- Policymaking
 - » Design of land reforms
 - » Initiatives on economic empowerment
- Monitoring of national and international goals such as the SDGs





SDG/UNSD asset-related indicators

#	Indicator Description	SDG Indicator	UNSD Minimum Indicator
1	<u>Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money service provider</u>	8.10.2	I.11
2	<u>Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</u>	5.b.1	I.18
3	<u>a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</u>	5.a.1	I.12
4	<u>Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure</u>	1.4.2	





What asset categories should be considered?

- Assets vary in nature and can include physical items such as housing, land, livestock, household durables, nonfarm business assets, as well as financial assets.
- The UN EDGE Guidelines recommend that countries collect, at a minimum, information on a “core” set of assets that has been found to comprise most of personal wealth. This core set of assets comprises:
 - principal dwelling,
 - agricultural land, and
 - other real estate.
- Additionally, UN EDGE Guidelines advise countries to determine additional assets on which to collect data based on policy needs and prevalence of assets within a given country.
- Asset categories to consider include nonagricultural enterprise assets, livestock, large and small agricultural equipment, financial assets and liabilities, valuables, and consumer durables such as vehicles.





Defining relevant asset classes and categories

- *Asset-related questions need to be informed by legal context and relevant asset types may differ by country.*

As you develop the questionnaire take into account:

- **Legal framework and customary norms** that govern property rights, including those related to marital and inheritance regimes;
 - **Regional and sub-national differences:** Remember that laws and norms may differ across different areas of the country;
 - Think about the **link between asset ownership and other development issues**, including poverty, livelihoods, entrepreneurship, agriculture, women's empowerment, and gender equality;
-
- Consider **government programs and policies regarding core assets**, including the distribution and titling of land and housing;
 - Review **existing quantitative studies** providing information on the prevalence of asset ownership, at both individual and household levels, and wealth distribution across different population groups; and studies related to land tenure systems across the country.





Ownership definitions

Reported Ownership

– refers to the persons who consider themselves to be owners of the asset in question, irrespective of whether they possess legal, or documented, ownership of the asset.

Economic Ownership

– refers to the persons who would have control over the proceeds of from the sale of an asset.

Documented Ownership

– documented ownership refers to the existence of any document recognized by the Government that an individual can use to claim ownership rights in law over an asset by virtue of the individual's name being listed as an owner on the document.

Bundle of rights to an asset

– includes the right to sell, right to bequeath, right to rent out, right to use as collateral, and right to make improvements/invest.



Scope of recommended asset data collection



Asset Classes	Reported Ownership	Economic Ownership	Documented Ownership	Bundle of Rights
Land	X	X	X	X
Financial Accounts	X		X	
Mobile Phones	X			
Livestock	X			
Durables	X			





Individual vs. joint ownership of assets

- ***Assets can be jointly or individually owned - this important distinction is sometimes overlooked in questionnaire design.***
 - Collecting information on exclusive or mutual ownership is particularly important to understand marital and inheritance regimes.
 - It is recommended (LSMS 2021) to ask who owns, manages, and inherits key assets, allowing for the identification of at least three individuals within the household for each question.
-
- The questionnaire should allow for a unique identification of any joint owners/right holders both inside and outside the household.
 - To capture individual-disaggregated microdata, specific questions in each module should be linked back to the household roster for the unique identification of individuals that are associated with specific phenomena, such as ownership of an asset or management of an agricultural plot.





Spotlight on land ownership

- ***Given its importance for wealth storage and accumulation, land is considered a core asset and as such deserves special attention in questionnaire design.***
 - To collect land data well, it is suggested to start with a listing of all the land owned by the household.
 - The recommendation is to collect data on all land – both agricultural and non-agricultural – to address the data needs for both SDG indicators 1.4.2 and 5.a.1. This covers all land owned or accessed via use rights and follows recent recommendations by the FAO, WB, and UN Habitat released in 2019.
-
- Importantly, this also includes the land/parcel on which the dwelling is located meaning that ownership/rights questions should be shifted from the housing module.





Spotlight on land ownership (continued)

- **If possible, ownership and rights questions should be asked separately to all adult individuals in the household for all parcels that they own.**
 - Develop a land roster to include all parcels used, owned, or accessed via use rights by any household member, irrespective of use (that is, including agricultural, residential, pastoral, forest, and commercial parcels).
 - This roster should be created with participation from as many household members as possible to ensure its completeness.
-
- The recommendation for land ownership is to provide identification of:
 - (a) respondent,
 - (b) reported owners (at least two individuals),
 - (c) documented owners (at least two individuals) along with information on formal document,
 - (d) bearers of right to sell (at least two individuals), and
 - (e) bearers of right to bequeath (at least two individuals).



Summary: Land Ownership



Standard Questionnaire:

Does your household own any parcel of land...?

Quick/Simple Fix:

Capture intrahousehold asset ownership and **ask for the ID of 2-3** household members who own the asset

Thoughtful Fix:

Ask about different ownership constructs:
Reported Ownership
Documented Ownership
Economic Ownership
Bundle of Rights

Allowing for up to 2-3 household members for each

Best Practice:

Ask about different ownership constructs:
Reported Ownership
Documented Ownership
Economic Ownership
Bundle of Rights

Allowing for up to 2-3 household members for each

Ask each joint owner to self-report full set of questions





Recommendations at a glance

Questionnaire Design: Asset Ownership and Control

- ✓ Define **relevant asset categories** for a country and ensure the inclusion of priority assets in the questionnaire.
- ✓ Allow for multiple owners to be recorded for the same asset: **exclusive versus joint ownership**.
- ✓ Ensure that **all types of land** are considered.
- ✓ For land include questions on **different ownership constructs** and the bundle of rights.



2. Economic Domain: **Work and Employment**





Rationale – Work and employment

Why does employment matter?

- Economic inclusion (income generation through market-based work)
- Capturing different types of work
- Improve bargaining power and decision-making within households

Accurate data on employment is needed for:

- Policymaking
 - » Design of labor policies and training programs
 - » Initiatives on employment generation
- Monitoring of national and international goals such as the SDGs





SDG/UNSD employment-related indicators

#	Indicator Description	SDG Indicator	UNSD Minimum Indicator
5	<u>Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</u>	5.4.1	I.1
6	<u>Average number of hours spent on total work (total work burden), by sex</u>		I.2
7	<u>Labor force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex</u>		I.3
8	<u>Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex</u>		I.4
9	<u>Proportion of employed who are contributing family workers, by sex</u>		I.5
10	<u>Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training, by sex and age</u>	8.6.1	I.7





SDG/UNSD employment-related indicators (continued)

#	Indicator Description	SDG Indicator	UNSD Minimum Indicator
11	<u>Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Service)</u>		I.8
12	<u>Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex</u>	8.3.1	I.9
13	<u>Unemployment rate, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities</u>	8.5.2	I.10
14	<u>Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age, and persons with disabilities</u>	8.5.1	I.13
15	<u>Proportion of employed working part-time, by sex</u>		I.14
16	<u>Prime-age employment-to-population ratio by sex, household type and presence of children</u>		I.15





SDG/UNSD employment-related indicators (continued)

#	Indicator Description	SDG Indicator	UNSD Minimum Indicator
17	<u>Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</u>	2.3.2	
18	<u>Proportion of women in managerial positions</u>	5.5.2	
19	<u>Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor, by sex and age</u>	8.7.1	
20	<u>Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status</u>	8.8.1	



Work and employment



- *The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS-19) overhauled the definitions of work and employment*

Intended destination of product	<i>For own final use</i>		<i>For use by others</i>				
Forms of work	Production work...		Employment (work for pay or profit)	Unpaid trainee work	Other work activities	Volunteer work...	
	...of services	...of goods				...in market and non-market units	...in households producing...
Relation to 2008 SNA		Activities within the SNA production boundary					
	Activities inside the SNA general production boundary						





Work and employment

Consistent adoption of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS-19) definitions of work and employment will enable a better picture of gendered differences in employment.

- The new international definitions for work and employment require survey instruments to be updated with a skilled understanding of the nuances of new concepts, without which countries will lag in producing new measures accurately.
 - In some questionnaires, “work” and “employment” continue to be used interchangeably, even though the definitions differ.
 - Employment includes wage and salaried work and any for-profit work in household enterprises or self-employment
-
- Key gender-relevant changes in the new framework are the classification of own-use production of goods as work (not employment) and the inclusion of own-use provision of services as work.



Gender implications of new work and employment definitions



The updated ICLS-19 standards offer several opportunities to better capture women's work and employment.

- First, the ICLS-19 standards recognize that individuals may be engaged in different forms of work simultaneously during a particular reference period. This is particularly relevant for women who often engage in more than one form of paid and/or unpaid work.
- Second, the revised labor standards define boundaries between market and own-use production. Importantly, **distribution of individuals across the different forms of work is not gender-neutral**. Broadly, women tend to perform more activities that fall under production of own-use services than do men, who tend to provide more own-use goods.
- From a gender perspective, it is important to ensure that people with small-scale or informal jobs or who help in family businesses or on farms are captured by the surveys as employed (if the work is for pay or profit) or engaged in the own-production of goods (if the work is intended for own use).
- Currently, employment figures in many countries still do not reflect this updated classification, thereby **undercounting women's work and employment, and ultimately their contribution to society**.





Screening questions to capture all forms of work

Employment screening questions and recovery questions can help to identify all forms of work undertaken by all household members.

- The LSMS+ guidance suggests adding a seven-day employment screening question for different activities at the beginning of the employment module to elicit a more complete answer because some activities may not be regarded as work.
 - These screening questions should include a broad range of activities reflecting different types of work.
 - It is recommended that the questionnaire list specific economic activities for respondents to choose from, rather than asking for a “yes or no” answer.
-
- Similarly, recent ILO and World Bank research shows that recovery questions to capture work and employment information for individuals who may not identify their activities as such can significantly improve the accuracy of employment and work classifications for both men and women.
 - Recovery questions are very context-specific and as such need to be carefully worded. When crafted thoughtfully, they are an important tool in correctly classifying people’s labor contributions.





Market or own use of agricultural goods

Agricultural production has a particularly large employment gap by gender

- Underreporting in agriculture is common because women are less likely than men to define their activities as work and because women tend to work longer hours than men.
- To properly capture women's involvement in agriculture, surveys should include a question on intended destination of agricultural production (market or own use).



Record the number of hours spent on specific activities such as preparing meals, childcare, and cleaning



Given women's outsized role in the provision of domestic and care work, the inclusion of own-use provision of services as work has significant implications.

- Unpaid domestic and care work is often inadequately accounted for in traditional survey design, which prevents a better understanding of gendered labor allocation patterns. This type of work can absorb many hours daily or weekly, particularly for women.
 - Persons who are employed, unemployed, and outside the labor force can engage in domestic and care work.
-
- Collecting these data can be achieved by asking survey participants to record the number of hours spent on specific activities such as preparing meals, childcare, and cleaning, or by including time diaries in household surveys or conducting specialized time-use surveys.





Collect information on primary and secondary wage jobs over the last seven days

A thorough understanding of the primary and secondary wage jobs is indispensable for meaningful gender analysis

- The international standards establish that the share of employed population, share of employment in different sectors, and employment in informality are all derived from information collected on the main and secondary jobs in the last seven days.
- The questionnaire should contain information on primary employment—including characteristics by industry, sector, working time, earnings, job attachment, and level of informality—to enable a nuanced subsequent analysis.
- If needed, for entrepreneurship and other indicators, a module on jobs held over the last 12 months can be added with questions that cannot be addressed with the seven-day module, for example when there is high seasonality.



Control over earnings



In addition to identifying all sources of income, investigate who gets to control the earnings.

- Labor income is an important determinant of women's economic empowerment. However, a woman's ability to earn income does not ensure that she has control over how it is spent, saved, or invested.
- The LSMS recommendation for labor/employment is to ask for identification of
 - (a) respondent and
 - (b) household member(s) (a minimum of two individuals) controlling the use of earnings—asked separately for each job listed for the individual during the reference period of interest.
- This recommendation extends to other sources of income such as agricultural income from crop sales, livestock production, or fishery and also should be applied to non-labor income such as social transfers and remittances.





Include questions on unemployment and job searching to understand labor underutilization

Measuring labor underutilization can help make more visible women's unmet need for employment and constraints to working more hours.

- LSMS+ recommends countries to include questions on unemployment and job searching over the last 30 days and to ask for information on whether individuals are searching for more or different work.
 - Underutilized labor is defined as the difference between the desire of individuals to work and their ability to do so. It is included as a new category in the ICLS-19 standards.
 - This category is particularly relevant when exploring gender differences in access to more and better jobs.
-
- Women often cite family responsibilities more than men as a reason for not searching for employment and almost four times as often as a reason for not being available to accept employment (Benes and Walsh 2018).
 - Similarly, among those employed, women are significantly more likely than men to mention family responsibilities as a reason for working fewer hours than a typical workweek.





Recap: Definition of work and employment

Work

Work refers to any **paid or unpaid activity** to produce goods and services (that is, any productive activity).

- This includes employment as well as time spent providing or creating services and goods for own use.
- This “own-use production” includes both goods (for example, farming, fishing, preserving foods for storage, sewing your own clothes) and services (for example, childcare, eldercare, food and meal preparation for immediate consumption, other household chores)

Employment

Employment is a specific **subset of work**, defined as **work performed for pay or profit**.

From a gender perspective it is critical to **capture all contributions of women and men**, to classify them correctly, and to **apply the same definitions and concepts** to both men and women





Recommendations at a glance

Questionnaire Design: Work and Employment

- ✓ Follow WWEP recommendations & ICLS-19 standards for definition of work and employment.
- ✓ Add a 7-day employment screening questions for different activities at the beginning of the employment module and include recovery questions to capture work and employment information.
- ✓ Collect information on primary and secondary wage jobs over the last 12 months.
- ✓ Record the number of hours spent on specific activities such as **preparing meals, childcare and cleaning**.
- ✓ Include a question on intended destination of agricultural production to distinguish between market and own use.
- ✓ Ask about the **control over earnings**.
- ✓ Include qxs on **unemployment and job searching** over the last 30 days & on whether individuals are **searching for more or different work**.



3. Economic Domain: **Entrepreneurship**





Rationale – Entrepreneurship

Why does entrepreneurship matter?

- Contributions to economic growth and poverty reduction
- Entrepreneurs boost employment by creating new jobs for themselves and others
- Generating income and professional opportunities
- Improve bargaining power and decision-making within households

Accurate data on entrepreneurship is needed for:

- Policymaking
 - » Design of business reform
 - » Initiatives on economic empowerment
- Fostering a business-friendly environment
- Broadening economic opportunities





UNSD entrepreneurship-related indicators

#	Indicator Description	SDG Indicator	UNSD Minimum Indicator
21	<u>Proportion of employed who are employer, by sex</u>		1.6



Entrepreneurship definition



A clear methodological definition can help to generate internationally comparable information on entrepreneurship.

- The EDGE project defined an entrepreneur as a person who has direct control over the activities of an enterprise they own alone or with other individuals.
 - Even though this definition is still broad, it allowed for the concept to be operationalized across the six participating pilot countries.
-
- **Selecting the right survey type is important to fully capture women's entrepreneurship.** For developing gender indicators on entrepreneurship, two data sources are particularly relevant: (a) data from household surveys; and (b) firm-level data from registers, enterprise surveys, and economic censuses with information on business owners.
 - Most women entrepreneurs are concentrated in micro or small enterprises, which are often household-based.





Few additional questions can greatly improve understanding of entrepreneurship

Include screening questions to identify potential entrepreneurship-related activities, and include data checks with labor module.

- Generally, it is recommended to work through existing national data collection instruments to ensure sustainability of data collection.
 - Adding a few questions or appending a module on entrepreneurship to an existing labor force or other household survey can help keep costs manageable.
-
- To capture the irregular nature of certain entrepreneurial activities, the survey reference period for entrepreneurship questions is often the last 12 months.



Business ownership does not always equal business management



From a gender perspective, this is an important distinction and needs to be reflected in the questionnaire.

- It is international best practice to consider ownership and management of the business separately, by gender, without assuming that ownership implies management or vice versa.
 - ***Collect information from the associated manager for each enterprise.***
 - Similarly, it is advised that individual and joint ownership of both the business and its assets be probed because owners of the business may not necessarily own some of the business's assets.
-
- Furthermore, computer-assisted personal interviewing applications should have embedded data quality controls to flag any internal inconsistencies between this module and the individual-level module on labor regarding household members who are enterprise laborers.



Recommendations at a glance



Questionnaire Design: Entrepreneurship

- ✓ Adopt a clear definition of entrepreneurship.
- ✓ Include screening questions to identify potential entrepreneurship-related activities, and include data checks with labor module.
- ✓ Reference period for entrepreneurship questions should be the last 12 months.
- ✓ Separate business ownership from management.
- ✓ Distinguish between ownership of business and ownership of assets.
- ✓ Collect information from the associated manager for each enterprise.
- ✓ Opt for self-reporting instead of proxy reporting for all questions regarding entrepreneurship.

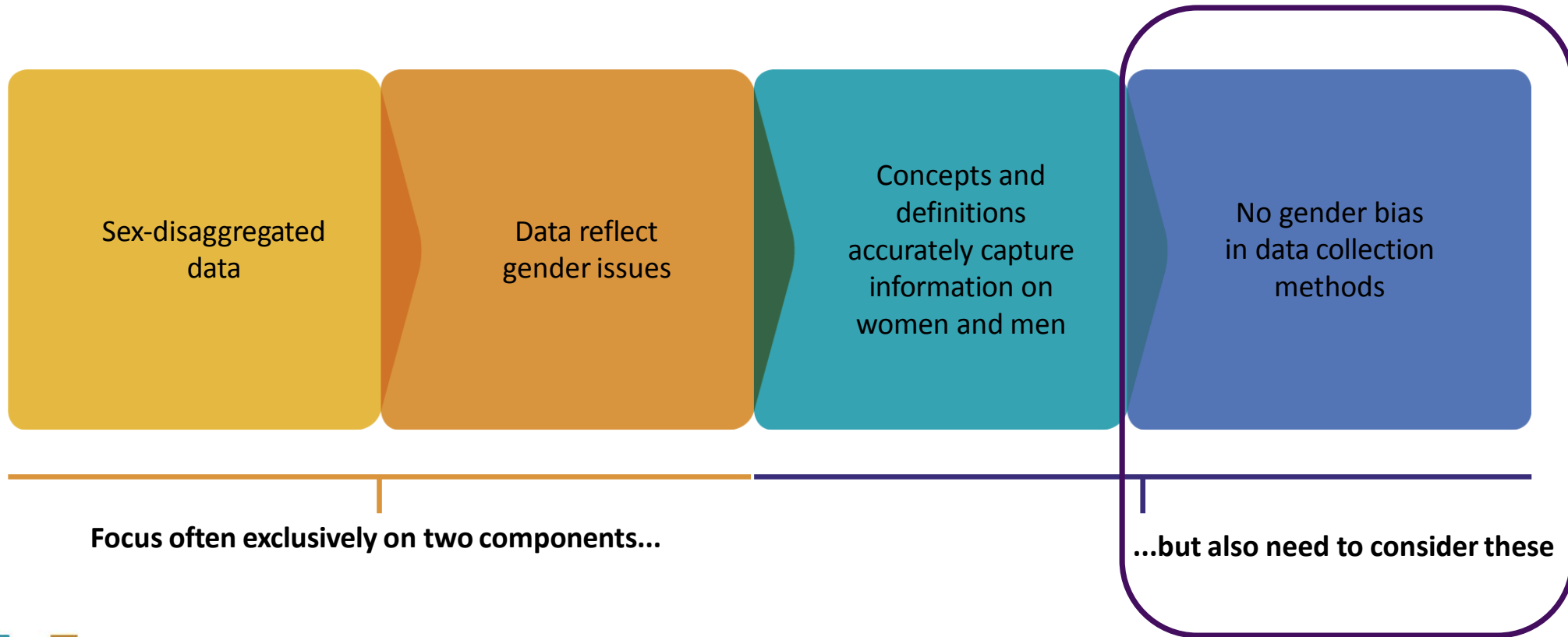




III. Data Collection Process for Better Gender Statistics



What are gender statistics?



1. Respondent Selection





What do we mean by proxy respondent?

Proxy Respondent

- If a respondent reports on the properties or activities of another person or group of persons (e.g. an entire household or a company), the respondent is said to be a **proxy respondent**.
- This is a common practice to keep the **cost of data collection manageable**.
- However, it can **negatively impact the quality of the data** collected.

Self-Reporting

- If a respondent answers on his or her on behalf, the respondent is said to be **self-reporting**.
- This practice can **significantly improve the quality of data** collected.
- However, it is **relatively more costly** to implement than proxy reporting.

There are **important trade-offs** when choosing the most suitable data collection approach.

Respondent selection is the process by which you decide who will provide answers to the questions in the questionnaire and should be clearly defined and described in the respondent selection protocol.





Why can proxy respondent use be problematic?

Relying on proxy respondents can be a source of bias in the collection and generate misleading results.

- Studies have shown that a proxy respondent may provide a different response than the actual individual, which can lead to bias in the analysis (see examples in box)
- The sex of the proxy, as well as their relationship to the target respondent, could also introduce additional bias.
- Proxy reporting aggravates issues of inaccuracy—particularly in settings with low rates of documented land ownership; widespread seasonal and informal employment; and social norms or regulatory barriers that can influence how proxy respondents provide information on other household members' economic roles and ownership of and rights to assets.

Employment:

Kilic, van den Broeck, Koolwal and Moylan (2020): the use of the “proxy respondent” leads to an underestimation of the employment rate among employees and those who work on their own account.

Access to agricultural land:

Kilic, Moylan and Koolwal (2020): The use of “proxy respondent” leads to greater exclusive and economic ownership of declared agricultural land among men. Among women, it leads to lower declared joint and economic property.





Every effort should be made to collect information directly from each household member

- **Ideally, each individual aged 18 years and older should self-report personal information on asset ownership and control, work and employment, and entrepreneurship**
 - Self-reporting in gathering entrepreneurship data is key because proxy reporters may have difficulty recalling other entrepreneurs in their households and may not have full information on entrepreneurial motivations and aspirations, entrepreneurial resource and constraints, and entrepreneurial performance of other household members on whom they report.
-
- Giving all age-eligible members of the household the opportunity to report their own labor activities increases data accuracy.
 - Proxy respondents may not provide accurate information on the income and labor inputs of others, including on that of their spouse.





What to do if self-reporting is not feasible?

- **Despite its potential drawbacks, proxy reporting can be a valid option when budget and time constraints do not allow for individual interviews with all household members.**
 - When individual interviews are not feasible, the use of proxy respondents is considered preferable to missing data.
 - Irrespective of self- or proxy reporting, **it is essential to ensure proper respondent identification.** A core problem in past surveys has been that the inability to attribute an answer to a certain individual.
-
- The questionnaire should provide specific instructions on who is supposed to answer the questions and include the respondent ID.
 - At the beginning of each new module, the questionnaire should clarify:
 - (a) whether the respondent is reporting for him/herself and
 - (b) who is responding on behalf of (name) to make sure each answer can be coded correctly.



2. Fieldwork Implementation



Recommendations at a glance: Fieldwork Implementation



- ✓ Careful planning and organization required for fieldwork set-up
- ✓ Raise awareness of gender concepts among interviewers – in training instructions, piloting, written guidance, and supervision
- ✓ To avoid transfer of information between respondents, consider interviews be conducted in private and simultaneously (or consecutively)
- ✓ Aim for gender match-up between enumerator and respondent, if appropriate in country context
- ✓ To achieve this, consider number of team members required & gender composition of teams



Thank you!





Annex

International Guidelines

Beegle, K., Buehren, N., Halim, D. and and Roberts, G. (2021). [Tip Sheet for Engendering Data in COVID-19 Response Household Surveys](#). World Bank Operational Note. February 5, 2021

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Recommended Sample Modules



ASSET OWNERSHIP & CONTROL

- A sample module covering the different types of asset ownership as well as different rights to an asset can be found in Annex 1 of the [LSMS+ operational guidance](#).
- On land specifically, see Questionnaire Module Version 4 of [FAO/WB/UN Habitat Guidance](#).

WORK & EMPLOYMENT

- A recommended sample labor questionnaire module is in Annex I of the [LSMS Guidebook on Employment and Own-Use Production in Household Surveys](#)

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

- A recommended sample is the EDGE sample survey instrument (see Annex 1 of [EDGE Entrepreneurship Report](#)).

