Citation:

VanderEnde, K.E., Cheong, Y.F., Salem, R., & Yount, K.M. (2013, Dec 2). *Measurement of Women's Agency in Rural Egypt.* Paper presented at the Doha International Family Institute: Impact of Changing Population Dynamics of the Arab Family, Doha, Qatar.

Measurement of Women's Agency in Rural Egypt

Kristin VanderEnde ¹, Yuk Fai Cheong ¹, Rania Salem², Kathryn Yount ¹

¹ Emory University; ² University of Toronto



(Kabeer 1999)

Enabling Resources



Agency



Achievements

(Kabeer 1999)

Enabling Resources

Human Economic Social

(Kabeer 1999)

Agency

"[women's] ability to define their own life choices and to pursue their goals, even in the face of opposition from others" (Kabeer 1999:438)

(Kabeer 1999)

Achievements

Improved well-being for women and their children

Women's Agency

Multidimensional

Family Decision Making

Freedom of Movement

Gender Attitudes

Women's Agency

Context Specific

Determinants of Women's Agency

Evidence primarily from studies in *South Asia* has shown varying associations with household poverty, schooling, and women's work.



Effects of Women's Agency

Evidence has focused mainly on outcomes related to women's fertility and contraceptive use.



Limitations of prior measures of *Women's Agency*

Unidimensional scale

Limitations of prior measures of *Women's Agency*

Unidimensional scale

Summary measures of single domains

Limitations of prior measures of *Women's Agency*

Unidimensional scale

Summary measures of single domains

Little use of advanced measurement techniques

Prevailing forms of classic patriarchy in Egypt may affect women's *decision making* within the family, *freedom of movement*, and *attitudes about gender*.

Prevailing forms of classic patriarchy in Egypt may affect women's *decision making* within the family, *freedom of movement*, and *attitudes about gender*.

Qualitative studies demonstrate *agency matters* to women in Egypt.

Prevailing forms of classic patriarchy in Egypt may affect women's *decision making* within the family, *freedom of movement*, and *attitudes about gender*.

Qualitative studies demonstrate *agency matters* to women in Egypt.

Some studies have *quantitatively measured* domains of women's agency, but evidence is limited.







Minya

Panel of 608 ever-married women 22-65 years

Data Collected



Ten items representing decision making within the family included women's responses to questions asking who in her family (1=someone else, 2=you and someone else, 3=you) has the final say in purchasing a range of household goods, including food, medicine, and large household purchases.

Four items representing freedom of movement asked whether the respondent was allowed to go (1=never, 2=not alone, 3=alone) to places such as the local market or the homes of friends in the neighborhood.

Eleven items representing *gender attitudes* included **five items** asking if, in her opinion, a **husband is justified in hitting his wife** (1=yes, 2=don't know, 3=no) in a range of situations such as if she **goes out without telling him** or if she **neglects the children**

Six items asking the respondent's **agreement** (or disagreement) with statements about gender roles and attitudes. **Three** of these statements represented *more equitable gender attitudes*.

Three other statements represented *patriarchal gender attitudes* and were coded so that disagreement represented higher levels of women's agency (1=agree, 2=don't know, 3=disagree).



Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

EFA with all 25 items

Removed items with *negative loadings* or *cross-loadings*.

Explored construct validity





Characteristics of the Sample

(N=608 ever-married women)

| | Mean |
|---|------|
| Age, in years | 38.4 |
| Highest grade completed (respondent) | 2.85 |
| Highest grade completed (husband) | 5.92 |
| Age at first marriage | 17.1 |
| Husband is paternal cousin | 31% |
| Husband is head of household | 83% |
| Engaged in market work in past month | 15% |
| Number of children <6 years | 61% |
| Lives in close proximity to natal family | 84% |
| First quartile of household wealth | 68% |
| Experienced physical violence before age 16 | 37% |

Characteristics of the Sample

(N=608 ever-married women)

| | Mean |
|---|-------------|
| Age, in years | 38.4 |
| Highest grade completed (respondent) | 2.85 |
| Highest grade completed (husband) | 5.92 |
| Age at first marriage | 17.1 |
| Husband is paternal cousin | 31% |
| Husband is head of household | 83% |
| Engaged in market work in past month | 15% |
| Number of children <6 years | 61% |
| Lives in close proximity to natal family | 84% |
| First quartile of household wealth | 68% |
| Experienced physical violence before age 16 | 37 % |

Indicators of Women's Agency, Minya, Egypt

(N=608 ever-married women)

| DECISION-MAKING | SOE | You & | You |
|------------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| | | SOE | |

Who in your family has the final say in purchasing the following things?

| Vegetables and fruit | 12% | 13% | 75% |
|---|-----|-----|-------------|
| Clothes for yourself | 20% | 22% | 57 % |
| Any kind of medicine for yourself | 24% | 28% | 48% |
| Toiletries for yourself (like hair oil, cream, or henna) | 21% | 19% | 60% |
| Large household purchases (like a TV or any other electronic appliances | 42% | 45% | 13% |

... and 5 more decision-making items

Indicators of Women's Agency, Minya, Egypt

(N=608 ever-married women)

| FREEDOM of MOVEMENT | Never | Not Alone | Alone |
|--|-------|--------------|-------------|
| Are you allowed to go to the following places | ? | | |
| To the local market to buy things | 2% | 23% | 75 % |
| To a local health center or doctor | 1% | 25% | 74 % |
| To the homes of your friends in the neighborhood | 1% | 22% | 77% |
| To a nearby mosque or church | 6% | 25% | 69% |

Indicators of Women's Agency, Minya, Egypt

(N=608 ever-married women)

| GEN | IDER | ATTIT | UDES |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|

Yes

Don't Know

No

In your opinion is a husband justified in hitting his wife in the following situations:

| If she goes out without telling him | 57% | 0% | 43% |
|-------------------------------------|-----|----|-------------|
| If she neglects the children | 46% | 0% | 53% |
| If she argues/debates with him | 34% | 0% | 66% |
| If she refuses to have sex with him | 54% | 4% | 42 % |
| If she burns the food | 24% | 1% | 75% |

Factor Correlation Matrix for Three Dimensions of Women's Agency, Minya, Egypt

(N=608 ever-married women)

| FACTOR | Decision Making | Freedom of Movement | Gender Attitudes |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Decision Making | 1 | | |
| Freedom of Movement | 0.410* | 1 | |
| Gender Attitudes | 0.211* | 0.307* | 1 |

^{*} Significant at $p \le 0.05$

Associations Between Women's Age and Three Dimensions of Women's Agency

(N=608 ever-married women)

| Women's Age (ref <30 years) | Decision Making | Freedom of Movement | Gender Attitudes |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 30-39 years | 0.165 | 0.170 | -0.017 |
| 40-49 years | 0.257† | 0.095 | -0.076 |
| 50+ years | 0.406* | -0.166 | -0.093 |

[†] Significant at $p \le 0.10$, * Significant at $p \le 0.05$



Measure of women's agency is *Multidimensional*

Measure of women's agency is Context Specific

Measurement of women's agency in rural Egypt may be improved

Creation of factor scores for *domains* of agency

Use of *structural equation modeling*

Future Directions

Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. Ray Langsten and Dr. Rania Roushdy for their outstanding management of the field activities; Dr. Sarah Zureick-Brown for contributions to the analysis; Ms. Tahra Hassan, Ms. Eman Shady, and Ms. Sally Dijkerman for their research assistance; Mr. Ali Rashed for his assistance with data entry and management; Ms. Amal Refaat, for her supervision of the fieldwork; Dr. Ragui Assaad for his advice on study design; Ms. Carol McMurtray for her assistance with research administration; and Mohammad Nizamuddin Khan for helpful comments on this manuscript. Finally, we express our heartfelt gratitude for the time and dedication of the office and field staff in Egypt and of the women who participated in this study, without whom this project would not have been possible.

Funding

This work was supported by research grants from the World Bank's Gender and Economic Research and Policy Action Program and the United Nations Development Program (PI K. M. Yount) as well as a post-doctoral fellowship to Dr. Kristin VanderEnde from the Hubert Department of Global Health, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University.