

# What Does the Data Tell Us?



Research Consortium

from Resource Equity



Increased joint **decision-making** with husband<sup>1</sup>

With the right to inherit, women gain:



Increased intra-household **bargaining power**, affecting:

- Greater labor force participation<sup>5</sup>
- Increase in educational attainment<sup>3,4</sup>
- Decrease in female circumcision<sup>4</sup>
- Delay in marriage and childbearing<sup>4</sup>



Increased **financial independence** including:

- More non-agricultural self employment<sup>5</sup>
- Higher savings rates<sup>5</sup>
- Higher individual and household expenditures<sup>5</sup>

**Higher investment** in areas where widows inherit agricultural land<sup>2</sup>



1. Mokerjee, S. (2017). Gender-neutral inheritance laws, family structure, and women's status in India. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 8017.
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3. Sapkal, R. (2016). From Mother to Daughter: Does Equal Inheritance Property Laws Reform Improve Female Labor Supply and Educational Attainments in India? Asian Journal of Law and Economics, 8(1).
4. Harari, M. (2016). Women's inheritance rights and bargaining power: evidence from Kenya. The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.
5. Peterman, A. (2011). Women's Property Rights and Gendered Policies: Implications for Women's Long-term Welfare in Rural Tanzania, The Journal of Development Studies, 47:1, 1-30.