Global policy efforts to increase women’s access to resources and decision-making power in the household abound, yet our capacity to measure their impacts lags behind. Recovering estimates of decision-making power and the division of resources within the family is a critical policy and research goal. And while new solutions to this problem are frequently presented, from proxies to Engel curve estimation (Dunbar, Lewbel, and Pendakur, 2013) to a method informed by bargaining models (Klein and Barham, 2018), it is not easy to tell which is best for any particular evaluation context. We aim to rectify that problem comparing and contrasting the methods available to researchers interested in measuring bargaining power. We analyze the assumptions required for each method, data requirements, and implementation strategies. This is an important exercise given how different contemporary methods are along these dimensions. We also estimate several methods and compare them with LSMS-style decision-making survey responses on empowerment using data from Malawi and Mexico. This article allows researchers to understand the predictive power of different bargaining power measures, as well as how to implement them in practice. We aim to increase the development community’s ability to measure women’s empowerment as decision-makers in the family and thus to improve program evaluation and design.