



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UGANDA NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 1999 / 2000

MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS

**UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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CHAPTER ONE

OBJECTIVES, COVERAGE AND SAMPLING DESIGN OF THE SURVEY

INTRODUCTION

The then Statistics Department of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, now constituted as the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS), started its programme of continuing annual household surveys with the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) in 1992/93. IHS was followed by two monitoring surveys in 1993/94 and 1994/95. From 1995/96, the survey series was renamed as the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) and this year the survey has the crop survey as the core module along with the continuing socio-economic and community surveys.

Although the intention was that the annual national household survey programme should include the crop survey as the core subject for some years to come, this could not be included in the UNHS 1997 due to lack of funds. Instead a pilot labour force survey along with other continuing subjects, was conducted with the objective of conducting a full-scale labour force survey in 1998. Unfortunately, during 1998, no survey could be conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics due to non-availability of funds. The survey series has been revived in 1999 with the establishment of the UNHS 1999 project which is on a slightly larger sample size aiming at providing some district level estimates.

The crop survey has been brought back as the core-module with the continuing socioeconomic and community surveys. All the modules will have revised and much wider subject-matter coverage. The specific objectives of the project and the survey will be as follows:

- (a) To plan, design and conduct a country-wide crop farming survey through the household approach and to prepare reports there-on providing estimates of area and production of major crops and other characteristics of enterprises at national and regional levels including separate estimates for some major districts;
- (a) To integrate household socioeconomic and LC 1 level community surveys in the total survey programme to provide an integrated data-set so as to understand the mechanisms and effects of structural adjustment programmes and other policy measures on a comparative basis over time;
- (a) To meet special data needs of users in the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Early Childhood Development Project (NECDP), National Council of Children and others to monitor the progress of their project activities and interventions aimed at improvement of child-health and mother care;
- (a) To fill in gaps in socioeconomic data to serve needs of planning and building social and economic indicators to monitor the progress towards social and economic

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development goals of the country; and

- (a) To consolidate efforts being made in building permanent national household survey capability in the then Statistics Department of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development and now the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS).

Area and Subject Coverage and Survey Questionnaires

Like the earlier household surveys, the Uganda National Household Survey 1999/2000, will aim at covering the entire country. This survey will cover the following subjects:

- (i) Household crop farming enterprise particulars with emphasis on area, inputs, outputs and other allied characteristics;
- (ii) Household socioeconomic characteristics including child health, mother-care and anthropometry;
- (iii) Community level data at LC 1 level covering information on markets, prices, infrastructure and facilities available to the community and similar other types of community statistics.

There will be 4 questionnaires for the UNHS-1999/2000 namely:

- (i) Listing questionnaire
- (ii) Crop-survey questionnaire
- (iii) Socio-economic Survey questionnaire and
- (iii) Community Survey questionnaire.

The listing questionnaire is meant for preparation of comprehensive lists of households and selection of a sample of households in the selected EAs/LC 1s. Through the other three questionnaires, data will be collected on three subject matter fields as mentioned in the previous paragraph. The methods of filling in the various sections of the questionnaires is given in the subsequent chapters of this manual, along with reference periods for data to be collected.

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Sampling Design of the Uganda National Household Survey, 1999/2000

It is proposed to continue with the same sampling design and sampling frame as adopted during the IHS (1992/93) survey followed by the subsequent monitoring surveys. The sampling design, will generally be stratified two-stage sampling except in some districts where the sample will be selected in three stages due to the lack of a sampling frame with maps.

The first stage unit (fsu) will be the Enumeration Areas (EAs) of the 1991 Population Census in districts with two stage sampling design and households as the second and ultimate stage unit. For districts with a three stage design, the first stage unit will be a parish, the second stage unit will be the LC 1 (the lowest local administration unit) and the third or the ultimate stage unit will be a household. For sample selection, each district will be treated as a separate stratum. Districts will be further stratified into 3 sub-strata except Kampala and Mpigi. Kampala district which has Kampala city only will have one sub-stratum and Mpigi will have 4 sub-strata namely: Entebbe Municipality, Mpigi town, Other Urban and Rural.

Other districts will have 3 sub-strata namely: District Town or Municipality, other urban and Rural. In reality, however, some districts which do not have other urban areas, will have two strata only. There will thus be a total of 116 strata as shown in Appendix Tables 1 - 4.

Based on consideration of cost and efficiency, it has been decided to have a total sample of about 1,400 fsus, It has been decided to select the total sample in two parts. The first part will be the panel sample which will be selected out of the 1,018 EAs in the IHS sample. The second part will be the new sample to be selected from the entire frame. Taking into consideration a number of factors, specially the prime necessity of getting reliable estimates of the crop survey characteristics at a district level, the proposed sample of 1,400 fsus have been allocated in Tables 1 to 4. which gives a total common panel sample of 637 and a new sample of 763 fsus.

The panel sample of fsus will be selected stratum-wise using the distribution given in Table 1, from the IHS sample on the basis of simple random sampling. The new sample will be an independently selected fresh sample with probability proportioned to the number of households from the current universe.

As mentioned earlier, there will be a three stage selection of the sample in seven districts of the Northern region, with the parish as the FSU and the LC 1 as the second stage unit (ssu). LC 1s in the panel sample of parishes will be first listed and thereafter the two LC 1s surveyed during 1992/93 will have to be located and treated as the panel second stage sample.

Tracing the parish may not pose any problem but finding the same LC 1 at the second stage may be difficult since lists and boundaries may have changed considerably since the IHS. Some have either merged fully or partly in a new LC 1s or have been split up. In this case the new LC 1 containing 50% or more of the old LC 1 will be taken in the panel sample.

If the LC 1 has been broken into a number of smaller units, all of those will be taken in the sample. If it cannot be traced at all, it will be replaced by a new sample.

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In the case of the new sample of parishes after listing all the LC 1s in the selected parishes, two LC 1s per parish will be selected as second stage units on the basis of simple random sampling.

The method of listing and selection of households for the crop and socioeconomic surveys will be described in the next chapter along with the instructions to complete the Listing Questionnaire.

For the community survey, in the EAs with two or more LC 1s, one LC 1 will be selected on the basis of simple random sampling and surveyed using the community survey questionnaire. In areas with parishes being the fsus, the selected LC 1s will both be surveyed for the community survey.

Your Job

Your job is to list, sample and interview the sampled households in the EA. Your task is to ask questions and to record the answers that are required. You must make every effort to obtain complete and accurate answers and then to record them correctly. The success of the Uganda National Household Survey, 1999/2000 depends on the respondents' willingness to help and it is your job to obtain it by being polite, patient and tactful.

The information you obtain is very confidential and will be used to compile national statistics. You are not permitted to discuss it, gossip about it or show your records to anyone not employed on the survey project. At no time should questionnaires be left lying around where unauthorized people may have access to them.

You may only ask such questions as are necessary to enable you to complete the questionnaire. It is the duty of all adults to give you such information about themselves and other members of the household.

How to Approach the Public

Act as though you expect to receive friendly cooperation from the public and behave as though you deserve it.

Before you start work, introduce yourselves to the LC 1 officials of your EA. Start interviewing only when you have identified yourself and exchanged greetings, having explained the purpose of the survey and what it is about, and having answered all the questions about the survey that people may ask.

During the interviewing, let people take their time. Do not suggest answers for them. Work steadily and make sure that answers are clear to you before you record them down. Do not accept at once any statement you believe to be mistaken but tactfully ask further questions to obtain the correct answers.

Someone may refuse to be interviewed. Almost always this is because of a

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misunderstanding. Remain courteous. Stress the importance of the survey and that it has nothing to do with taxation or any similar government activity. Further, point out that the information will be kept confidential and that the survey results will be published as numerical tables in such a way that it will be impossible to identify characteristics of individual persons and households.

You should be able to clear any misunderstandings, but if you cannot persuade a person to respond, or if his or refusal is deliberate, tell the person that you will report the matter to your supervisor and do so at the earliest opportunity.

CHAPTER TWO

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THE LISTING QUESTIONNAIRE AND SELECTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the purpose of the listing questionnaire is to obtain a comprehensive list of households in the selected EA/LC 1 and then to select a sample of households which will also be common for both the crop and socio-economic surveys. Instructions to complete the listing questionnaire are given section-wise in the following paragraphs.

Definition of a Household

A household is defined as a group of people who normally live and eat together. Very often the household will be a family living in the same house or compound and eating together, although in some instances a household may be different from a family. A household will normally consist of a head (male or female), a spouse, children and sometimes relatives and visitors.

If two or more people, each having his own separate housekeeping arrangements, live in the same dwelling, treat them as separate households. If a man has two or more wives and they and their children live and eat together, they form one household. If each wife and her children live and eat separately, then this family will form more than one household. A household may consist of one person who eats and lives on his/ her own or it may consist of several persons who are not related to each other. What matters is that they live in the same household or compound and eat together.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Names for items {1} to {5} and codes for items {1}, {4} and {5} for the selected EAs will be obtained from the headquarters and carried by the team-leaders before proceeding for field work. EAs generally do not have their own names but are known by the names of LC1s constituting them. As such, record the names of the LC1s covering the EA in the field. While recording the EA/LC1 code in Item {5}, the first box will be coded as "1" or "2" depending on whether the EA/LC1 is a panel or new EA respectively.

In the case of panel parishes, LC1s that were selected and surveyed during the 1992/93 survey should be identified and efforts made to locate them so that they are surveyed again. Items {6} to {8} will be applicable for the three-stage sample selection only, whether common or new.

A complete list of LC 1s in the sample parish will be made and names written out against item {6}. In the case of panel parishes, the two LC 1s surveyed during IHS, if found amongst the list, will be surveyed again. In case they are not found, it has to be determined

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through enquiry whether they have been fully or partly merged into one or more current LC 1s. Those that have been fully or partly merged (the new LC 1 which has taken most of the households from the previous one) will be taken for the current survey. If they cannot be traced at all, they will be replaced by new LC 1s.

For new parishes all the LC 1s within that parish will be listed in item {6} and two of them will be selected using simple random sampling. The serial numbers of the two selected LC 1s will be circled. Against item {7} the first box will indicate whether the LC 1 is a panel or new. The next three boxes will be the parish code, got from item {4}, the parish code. The last two boxes will be the serial number of the LC 1 selected. This is got from item {6}.

Against item {8}, after sampling, record the details of the random number tables used, while selecting the two LC 1s from the list in item {6}.

SECTION 2 A: LISTING SUMMARY

This section will be filled in after completing household listing, sample selection and enumeration. As a cross-checking mechanism, verify that the total number of households listed in all crop-farming classes is equal to the last serialisation in column (2).

Columns (3), (4) and (5) of item {1} will be filled in with reference to column (8) of section 3, the last serial number for each crop farming class. In column (6), Item {1} will be the last serial number of the household in column (2) of section 3. It should be checked that column (6) is also the total of columns (3) to (5) for all serial numbers.

Columns (3) to (6) of item {2} will be completed with reference to column (8) and column (9) of section 3, which will be the households with code "1" in column (9) distributed between crop farming classes 0, 1 and 2. The total number of common households traced at the listing stage will be completed on the basis of the sample selected as described in section 4 of the listing questionnaire.

If all the panel households selected in the sample as recorded against item 3, were surveyed, there will be no casualty or substituted panel households, thus record '0' in all the columns of items {4} and {5}. If on the other hand, one or more panel households could not be surveyed after repeated efforts, and the substituted panel households were instead surveyed, the substituted numbers should be recorded in columns (3) to (6) of item {4}.

Finally, if even after substitution one or more panel households could not be surveyed and all efforts to trace them having failed, these numbers should be treated as casualties and recorded in columns (3) to (6) of item {5}. Thus item {6} will be the difference between items {3} and {5}.

In a similar manner, items {7} to {11} are to be completed. Casualties in panel households should be substituted by new households class-wise and added to the sample size of the new households.

SECTION 2B: STAFF DETAILS AND LISTING TIME

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After completing the listing questionnaire, the enumerator should record his or her name, dates of listing against items 1 and 2 and sign at the bottom. Similarly, the supervisor should record his or her name and date of inspection against items 3 and 5 and sign at the bottom. The editor/scrutinizer should record his/her name against item No.4 whether in the field or at the headquarters. The time of starting and completion of the listing exercise should be recorded against items 6 and 7.

SECTION 3: LISTING AND SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS.

This is the section for the listing of houses and households and for the selection of sample households. The listing should be done in a manner so as to include all houses and households exhaustively without any omission or duplication. Every building, structure, hut, unconventional shelter etc., is a 'house' irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both or may even be vacant. Many times, especially in the urban areas one building structure defined as a 'house' may contain independent flats. These should be treated as sub-houses within a house and listed separately with all particulars. However other structures or buildings such as latrines, granaries, animal sheds, kitchen, and others which can not possibly be used for residential purposes should not be listed.

Column (1): House Serial Number

A running serial number starting from 001 should be given to each house in this column. If there are sub-houses in a house, serial numbers to these sub-houses are to be given suffix numbers 01 to 99 and details recorded in the following rows one by one. For example say the house with serial number 051 has 3 sub-houses'. The serial numbers to be given to these sub-houses will be 05101, 05102 and 05103. These serial numbers will be recorded in the rows following the main house serial number 051. Relevant entries in columns (2) to (11) will be recorded against each serial number.

Column (2): Household Serial Number

Columns (2) to (11) are relevant only for houses which are used partly or wholly for residential purposes. For vacant and non-residential houses record dash (-) in column (2) and vacant or non-residential across the line. One or more households may live in a house or sub-house. All of them will be listed one by one. The first household will be listed in the same row as the house or the sub-house and given serial number 001. The next household will be recorded in the next below line and given serial number 002 and so on till all the households in that house or sub-house have been listed. The next house or sub-house will be listed only after listing all the households in the previous house. Households in subsequent houses will be given a running serial number.

Columns (3) and (4): Name and Sex of the Head of the Household

The member of the household under whose authority, the activities of the household including expenditures are carried out and who is accepted as such by all the members of the household, will be termed as the Head of the Household. The name of the head will be recorded in column (3) and his or her sex in column (4).

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Columns (5) to (8): Crop Farming Details in the Household

In column (5), find out if one or more members of the household operate any crop-farming enterprise activity. If 'Yes' record code "1", otherwise enter code "2" for 'No'. In column (6), the estimated area under crops during the last cropping season in acres should be recorded. Classify each household by cultivated land size as 0 for no crop-farming, 1 for land that is less than or equal to 5 acres and 2 for land that is more than 5 acres and record the relevant codes in column (7).

In column (8), serially number within each size-class, namely 0001, 0002, and so on for non-farming, again 1001, 1002 and onwards for small-scale farmers and 2001,2002 for large-scale farmers.

Columns (9) and (10): Order of Sample Selection

These columns will only be applicable for panel EAs/LC 1s. From the headquarters, all the identification particulars of the panel households should be carried to the field to facilitate tracing them during the listing exercise.

If a household reports having been surveyed during 1992, record code "1", otherwise record code "2" in column (9). The panel households traced will be given a serially running number in column (10). The order of the sample selection for panel households class-wise is to be recorded in column (11). The sample of panel households selected will be serially numbered in column (11) as 101, 102, etc. In column (12), the order of the sample selection for new households class-wise is to be recorded and the sample will run serially from 201, 202, etc.

A total number of 10 households (panel+new) are to be selected from the total number of households listed. The first step is to proportionally allocate the 10 households listed irrespective of whether they are new or panel households.

The second step will be to proportionally allocate the 4 panel households out of the total number of households in each class. The third step will be the class-wise distribution of new households to be obtained by subtracting the allocation of panel households from the allocation of the 10 households in each class.

A Rule for Selecting Panel Households

*We have to survey 4 panel households in all the old EAs. In all cases the panel households take precedence over new households within each **class**, but only to the extent that this does not violate the proportional allocation of the 10 households within each crop farming class.*

Some Examples of Sampling

Example 1:

	Class '0'	Class '1'	Class '2'	Total
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1. Number of total households listed	7	143	34	184
2. Number of panel households traced	1	5	2	8
3. Proportional allocation of 10	$(7/184) \times 10$ = 0.38 = 0	$(143/184) \times 10$ = 7.8 = 8	$(34/184) \times 10$ = 1.8 = 2	10
4. Total sample of households to be selected	1	7	2	10
5. Proportional allocation of 4	$(7/184) \times 4$ = 0.15 = 0	$(143/184) \times 4$ = 3.1 = 3	$(34/184) \times 4$ = 0.7 = 1	4
6. Sample size for panel households	1	2	1	4
7. Sample size for new households	0	5	1	6

Example 2:

	Class '0'	Class '1'	Class '2'	Total
1. Number of total households listed	2	95	17	114
2. Number of panel households traced	0	0	3	3
3. Proportional allocation of 10	$(2/114) \times 10$ = 0.17 0	$(95/114) \times 10$ = 8.33 8	$(17/114) \times 10$ = 1.49 2	10
4. Total sample of households to be selected	1	7	2	10
5. Proportional allocation of 4	$(2/114) \times 4$ = 0.07 0	$(95/114) \times 4$ = 3.33 3	$(17/114) \times 4$ = 0.60 1	4
6. Sample size for panel households	0	0	2	2
7. Sample size for new households	1	7	0	8

Example 3:

	Class '0'	Class '1'	Class '2'	Total
1. Number of total households listed	0	195	7	202
2. Number of panel households traced	0	4	0	4
3. Proportional allocation of 10		$(195/202) \times 10$ = 9.65 10	$(7/202) \times 10$ = 0.35 0	10
4. Total sample of households to be selected	0	9	1	10
5. Proportional allocation of 4	0	$(195/202) \times 4$ = 3.86 4	$(7/202) \times 4$ = 0.14 0	4
6. Sample size for panel households	0	4	0	4
7. Sample size for new households	0	5	1	6

Example 4:

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	Class '0'	Class '1'	Class '2'	Total
1. Number of total households listed	156	19	2	177
2. Number of panel households traced	5	1	1	7
3. Proportional allocation of 10	$(156/177) \times 10$ = 8.81 9	$(19/177) \times 10$ = 1.07 1	$(2/177) \times 10$ = 0.11 0	10
4. Total sample of households to be selected	8	1	1	10
5. Proportional allocation of 4	$(156/177) \times 4$ = 3.52 = 4	$(19/177) \times 4$ = 0.43 = 0	$(2/177) \times 4$ = 0.05 = 0	4
6. Sample size for panel households	2	1	1	4
7. Sample size for new households	6	0	0	6

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SECTION 4: DETAILS OF SAMPLE SELECTION:

In this section, the complete details of the sample selection procedure adopted should also be recorded and should be thoroughly checked by the supervisor. If the space provided in the questionnaire is not sufficient, separate sheets should be used.

The table numbers of random number used along with rows and columns from which the selection was started must be given. Each field worker will be provided with 4 pages of random number tables 1, 2, 3, and 4. Each table is made up of 25 rows, 5 main columns and 4 sub-columns within each main column. Thus, the digit in row (2), column (4) and sub-column (3) of table 1 is '8' and so on.

The procedure to use random numbers for selection of a sample will be explained during the training programme.

SECTIONS 5 AND 6: REMARKS BY THE INVESTIGATOR AND SUPERVISOR

The field investigators and supervisors should use the space provided in the questionnaire to give an account of operational problems experienced, responses received from the households or make suggestions to improve upon the procedures or to incorporate changes in the manual or any aspect of survey work that may lead to better results.

CHAPTER THREE

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THE SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1A: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Items {1} to {5} will be copied from the listing questionnaire of the relevant EA/LC 1. It should be noted that each district has been given a four-digit code. The first digit is the region code: 1 for the Central region; code 2 for the Eastern region; code 3 for the Northern region; and code 4 for the Western region. The next two digits are the District codes starting with 01. Note that all the districts within each region have been arranged alphabetically. The last digit denotes the sub-stratum (1 for Urban, 2 for Other Urban, and 3 for Rural). Against items {2}, {3} and {4} record the names of the county, sub-county and parish.

The EA may consist of one or more LC 1s. The name of the LC 1 to which the household being surveyed belongs, is to be recorded against item {5} and the EA code is to be recorded in the box provided. This will be copied from item {5} of section 1 of the Listing questionnaire. The household serial number is to be recorded in item {6} from column (2) of section 3 of the listing questionnaire.

Item {7} (sample number) will be a 3-digit code. The first digit will indicate whether the household is a panel household (old - Surveyed in IHS) and will be given code '1', or if it is a new household and it will be given code '2'. The last two digits will be the sample number for the selected household to be copied from columns (10) or (11) of section 3 of the listing questionnaire.

Against item {8} household codes will be recorded as follows: -

In the first four boxes, record stratum code from item {1} of this section; In the next 6 boxes EA/LC 1 code is to be recorded from item {5} of this section, in the last 3 boxes record the sample number as recorded against item {7} of this section.

Against item {9}, the name of the head of the household is to be recorded. In case the name is different from what was recorded in column (3) of section 3 of the listing questionnaire, the reason should be explained in section 12 as remarks on the last page. An additional page can be used if more space is required, and attached to the questionnaire.

Against item (10) the location address of the household in a precise form has to be recorded to enable the investigator or any other member of the team to re-visit the household.

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Against item (11), Geographical Positioning System (G.P.S.) coordinates of the household will be recorded. These will be the co-ordinates north /south and east/west.

The Geographical Positioning System (G.P.S.) is a navigation tool that can locate you anywhere in the world. In this survey, each household, community centre, primary school and health care centre has to be geo-referenced. This will allow the linking the household information to secondary information (land use, roads and other infrastructure) at the analysis and tabulation stage. Additionally, it might ease the finding of the geo-referenced households in future follow-up surveys.

The G.P.S. unit is turned on through pressing the "light-bulb" button until the receiver turns on. The welcome page will appear while the unit conducts a self-test. Once testing is complete, the Satellite page will appear. When sufficient satellite signals have been acquired, the Position Page replaces the Satellite Page. The meaning of the symbols and numbers on these respective pages is briefly explained below.

1. *Satellite Page*

The Satellite Page shows satellite positions and signal strength. Satellite positions are displayed using two circles and a centre point which indicate the location of the satellites. The bottom of the page contains a row of signal strength bars corresponding to each satellite being used.

The Satellite Page displays the status of various receiver functions. The status information will help you understand what the G.P.S. is doing at any given time, and will tell you whether or not the receiver has calculated a position fix. The sky views and signal strength bars give you an indication of what satellites are visible to the receiver, whether or not they are being used to calculate a position fix, and the signal quality. When the receiver is looking for a particular satellite, the corresponding signal strength bar will be blank and the sky view indicator will be highlighted. Once the receiver has found the satellite, a hollow signal strength bar will appear, indicating that the satellite has been found and that the receiver is collecting data from it. The satellite number in the sky view will no longer appear highlighted. As soon as the GPS has collected the necessary data to calculate a fix, the status field will indicate a 2D or 3D status.

The receiver status is indicated at the top left of the page, with the current horizontal accuracy (estimated in position error, in feet or metres) at the top right. The status will be shown as one of the following conditions:

- "searching": the GPS is looking for any available satellites in view.
- "autolocate": the GPS is initializing and collecting new data. This process can take five minutes, depending on the satellites currently in view.
- "acquiring": the receiver is collecting data from available satellites, but has not collected enough data to calculate a fix

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- 2D Nav (2D Navigation): at least three satellites with good geometry have been locked onto and a 2-dimensional fix (longitude and latitude) is being calculated.
- 3D Nav (3D Navigation): at least four satellites with good geometry have been locked onto and your position is now being calculated in latitude, longitude, and altitude.
- Poor Cvg (Poor GPS coverage): the receiver is not tracking enough satellites for a 2D or 3D fix due to bad satellite geometry.
- Not Usable: the receiver is unusable, possibly due to incorrect initialization or abnormal satellite conditions. Turn the unit off and back on to reset, and reinitialize if necessary.

The Satellite Page features a battery level indicator, located to the left of the sky view, which displays the strength of the unit's batteries.

The Satellite Page also provides access to the Initialization Screen whenever a position fix has not been calculated (The Unit must be in searching, Autolocate, acquiring, or poor coverage mode). This page allows you to initialize the coordinates. To access the initialization page, press "enter" from the Satellite Page before any satellites are acquired. The GPS typically acquires a position fast enough that initialization is not required. However, initialization may be necessary after memory loss or when the receiver has been moved for a significant distance. Additionally, it may be necessary to initialize the unit the first time you use it, if it does not acquire a fix after the first few minutes. The Initialization Screen will appear automatically if the GPS is used for the first time.

In the situations described above, the initialization page may appear prompting you to select one of the two initialization methods:

- "Select country": allows you to initialize the receiver by selecting your present position from a list of countries in the GPS' internal database. This typically provides a position fix in under three minutes.
- "Autolocate": allows the GPS to initialize itself and calculate a position fix without knowing your present position. This usually provides a position fix in 3-5 minutes.

If one chooses autolocate, the GPS will begin searching the appropriate satellites for your location. You can verify that you have acquired a position by watching the Satellite Page transition to the Position Page (provided you haven't pressed any other buttons) or by looking for a "2D NAV" or "3D NAV" status at the top-left corner of the Satellite Page. If the initialization page has not automatically appeared on the Satellite Page, press the "Enter" key.

If you have trouble initializing the receiver or acquiring a position, check the following:

- Does the unit have a clear view of the sky? If there are large buildings or mountains

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nearby, or if there is heavy tree cover, the receiver may not be receiving enough satellite signals to calculate a position.

- Have you selected the right country (i.e. Uganda!) from the initialization list? Check for the correct approximate latitude/longitude on the Position Page, or re-select the appropriate country from the list to restart initialization.
- Have you moved over a significant distance since you last used the receiver? In this case you have to reinitialize the receiver.

2. Position Page

The Position Page shows you where you are, what direction you are heading and how fast you are moving. The top of the page contains a compass tape that is a graphic representation of your heading. Track is the compass direction representing your course over the ground, or the direction that you are moving. The speed is measured in miles per hour.

The rest of the page shows your current position in three dimensions: latitude, longitude, and altitude. The current latitude and longitude are expressed in degrees and minutes. The numbers that you will see are of the form: N 00°03.395' and E 032°27.928'. This is the information that has to be recorded against item 11 in the questionnaire. Altitude is expressed in feet above sea level (e.g. 3939 ft). You will notice that these numbers change continuously. Just record the number at the point where minor changes are noticed. The GPS unit takes some time, about three minutes to stabilize.

Three more pages exist on the GPS but we will not need those over the course of the survey. You can move between these five pages through pressing the "page" button.

The GPS is turned off through pressing the "light-bulb" button. The GPS 12 operates on 4 AA batteries that are installed at the base of the unit. These batteries provide up to 24 hours of use. To install the batteries:

- Remove the battery cover by turning the thumb loop at the bottom of the unit ¼ turn counter-clockwise.
- Insert the batteries into position. The battery pole you can still see should match the symbol (+ or -) marked on the case.
- Replace and secure the battery cover by turning the thumb loop ¼ turn clockwise.

Against item (12) record the name and code of the LC 1 for which the Community Survey has been done. The code will be filled in after selecting the LC 1 and must be similar to Item (10) of section 1 of the community questionnaire.

SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS AND SURVEY TIME

This will be filled by the respective persons giving relevant details. Against item 8, the

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response code will be recorded using the codes provided.

SECTION 2: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS' CHARACTERISTICS AND ACTIVITY STATUS.

Introduction

In this section, all the household members are to be listed and their characteristics are to be recorded in the different columns as explained in the following paragraphs. The category of household members who will be associated with the household and their codes are as follows:

- Usual members present on the date of survey 1
- Usual members not present on the date of survey 2
- Children and other regular members away from home for six months or more for education, search of employment, business transactions etc. but present on the date of survey 3
- Same as above but not present on the date of survey 4
- Non-members or guests staying temporarily on the date of survey 5
- Those who were usual members and have stayed abroad for six months or more 6

Usual members are those who have been living in the household for 6 months or more during the last 12 months. Members who have come to stay in the household permanently are to be included as usual members even though they have lived in this household for less than 6 months. Children born to usual members on any date during the last 12 months will be taken as usual members, and given code "1" or "2" depending upon whether they are present or absent on the date of the survey.

Regular members who are close relatives and would have been usual members of this household, but for having been away for more than six months during the last 12 months, for education purposes, search of employment, business transactions etc. and living in boarding schools, lodging houses or hostels etc. will be given code "3" or "4" depending upon presence or absence on the date of the survey.

There may be guests, visitors etc. present in the household on the date of the survey, they will be given code "5".

Persons considered members of the household who have lived outside the household for 6 months or more during the last 12 months and are abroad or overseas for reasons of schooling and other reasons will be given code "6".

Columns (1) and (2): ID No. and Name of Household Member

A three-digit identification number will be given to each category of the member of the household. The first digit will represent each category listed above. The other two digits will relate to the running number of the household members starting with 01.

The Identification Numbers (I.D. No.) of the household members will be recorded starting with the first category of Usual members present on the date of the survey. The head of the household will be recorded first if present on the date of survey. His/ her I.D. No. will be 101. He/she will be followed by the spouse if present on the date of survey, as I.D. No. 102.

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The eldest child, if present on the date of survey will get I.D. No. 103, and so on.

In case the head of the household is temporarily absent on the date of the survey he will be given code 2. The next person in command present will be given I.D. No. 101. The head of the household must be a usual member of the household. After completing listing the usual members present on the date of the survey, one row will be left blank and a horizontal line will be drawn across from column (1) to column (11).

Usual members temporarily absent on the date of the survey will be listed next, with I.D. No. starting with code 2. If the head of the household belongs to this category he/she will be listed first in this category. After listing all members in the category with code "2", again a horizontal line across will be drawn after a blank row. Household members with code "3," will be listed next. This process of recording ID Nos. and names has to follow until all the 6 categories of persons have been exhausted.

There may be members of the household who will have just joined the household permanently. These will be recorded under category 1 or 2 of the ID Nos., depending on whether they are present or absent on the date of the survey.

Those who will have left the household permanently will not be recorded in the roster.

For categories 1, 2, 3 and 4 all the columns (1 - 11) will be filled in whereas for categories 5 and 6 fill in only columns 1 and 2 will be filled in.

Column (3): Duration of Stay in the Household

In this column record the duration of stay in months in the household for categories 1 to 4 during the last 12 months.

Column (4): Relationship

The relationship to the head of the household should be recorded in this column only for categories 1,2,3 and 4. For categories 5 and 6, only columns (1) and (2) are applicable, and therefore dashes are to be recorded in columns 3-11. The relationship codes are given in the questionnaire.

Column (5): Survival of Parents:

This will be filled in for all I.D. categories 1 to 4. The relevant codes are given in the respective column.

Column (6): Sex

Record the sex of all persons in the household with I.D. categories 1 to 4.

Column (7): Age

The age at the last birthday should be recorded in complete years in two digits. For

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example, children who are aged less than one year are to be recorded "00", while some one aged seven but not yet eight is to be recorded as "07" and those aged 99 and above should be recorded as "99".

Where available and possible, documents like birth certificates, immunization cards and others that can be used to ascertain age should be referred to. Where this is not possible, age will be indirectly estimated based on the age of another member of the household, or by referring to important events of national or historical importance or as a last resort by looking at the person.

Column (8): Marital status

Marital status codes are included in the respective columns.

Columns (9), (10) and (11): Activity Status

This is divided into three groups: Usual Activity referring to the last 12 months, Secondary Activity in the last 12 months, and Current Activity referring to the last 7 days.

Gainful activities are work for pay, profit or family gain. Non gainful activities are activities without any value attached to them e.g. attending to domestic duties.

Usual activity status is defined as the normal activity situation pertaining to a person in respect to his or her participation in gainful or non-gainful activities during the last 365 days. A person might be engaged in more than one activity, in that case, the most important activity according to time spent, and not monetary gain is the main (usual) activity and will be recorded in column (9).

Secondary activity is the second most important activity in terms of time spent in the last 12 months. For example, if a teacher spends most of his time at school teaching, but he also has a retail shop where he works for a few hours in the evening, then the usual activity is teaching, and the secondary activity is retail trade.

Current Activity refers to the most important activity in terms of time spent during the last 7 days preceding the interview and is to be recorded in column (11).

Columns (9), (10) and (11), will each have a six-digit code. The first two digits will indicate the activity status during the relevant period. The codes are included in the relevant columns of activity status. The next two digits will be the industry code. The last two digits refer to the occupation of the household member. Notice that for activity status codes 01, 02, 03, 11 and 19, the Industry and Occupation codes are not relevant and therefore record "00" as the next four digits. Codes for the occupation and industry are on the right hand side of the roster.

SECTION 3: EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

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Column (1): Id. No.

This section is to be filled for all persons with I.D. Numbers from 1 to 4 in Section 2. First copy I.D. Nos 1 - 4 from Section 2 of the questionnaire.

Column (2): Literary Status

In column (2) record the literacy status of members using the codes provided in the questionnaire. Ask the respondent whether he or she can read and/or write in any language.

Column (3): Current Schooling Status

This will be for all persons with codes "1" to "4". For students out of school, on holidays, vacation or because of the temporary closure of the school or institution, the information will be collected in this column as on the last working day of the school/institution. If a person is temporarily absent from the school/institution due to illness or other unavoidable circumstances but will be going back, the information will relate to the school/institution attended before the illness.

Column (4): Reasons for Never Attending School

This column will be filled in for those who have never attended any formal schooling i.e. those with code '00' in column (3). Information is to be recorded using the codes provided in the relevant columns.

Column (5): Reasons for Dropping Out

Column (5) will be applicable to persons having codes "01" and "03" in column (3). For other codes, this column is not applicable and therefore record a dash. The reasons for dropping out are to be coded on basis of the codes that are provided in the questionnaire.

Column (6): Highest Education Level Attained

In this column, the highest level of education attained will be recorded according to the codes provided. "Completed" will mean having passed the formal examination at the end of the academic year. For example, for a pupil who drops out in P6 without completing the end of year exams, P5 will be the highest level attained, and thus record the relevant code in this column.

Columns (7) and (8): Highest Level of Education of the Father and Mother

These questions will be filled for the father and mother of each member of the household of categories (ID. Nos.1 to 4) in using the codes for highest level attained provided.

Column (9): Distance to the School

In this column fill in the distance to the School for those who are currently attending day

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school and have I.D. 1 and 2 in column (1).

Columns (10) - (15): Health of Household Members during the last 30 days

These columns relate to all those household members who fell sick or were injured during the last 30 days. Column (10) refers to whether someone (I.D. No.) fell sick during the last 30 days, codes are Yes = "1" and No = "2". Column (11) refers to the type of major illness or injury suffered during the last 30 days. In Columns (12) record the number of days lost due to the major illness or injury. Days lost will only be relevant to members of the household aged 5 years and above, and for those below five years record the number of days suffered. The type of medical attention sought for this illness is to be recorded in column (13). The distance to the health facility where medical attention was sought is to be recorded. In Column (15) record the reason for not consulting.

Columns (16) - (17): Health of Household Members During the last 6 months

In Columns (16) record the major illness or injury suffered in the last six months other than the illness suffered in the last thirty days. In column (17) record the number of days lost due to this illness.

If a patient sees a doctor first and is then referred to a pharmacist, then record doctor. Record pharmacist if the patient only consults the pharmacist. If he only buys from the pharmacist, then this is deemed as home treatment, and should be recorded accordingly.

In this section, if you fail to get the relevant information if the Id. No. is absent, then record the missing information with the code for 'others'.

SECTION 4: DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

The right codes should be circled in parts A, B, C and D.

The reason for using unprotected water codes "6" (Unprotected well/spring) and "9" (River/Lake/Stream) should be noted, ie. whether it is used for drinking or other purposes.

In Part D, questions 3-7 will be filled in for all households. If the household reports that the same water source was being used in 1992 and currently, then information for items 4 - 7 should be recorded for the current period only. If the water source is different, then record for both current period and 1992. The distance from the dwelling to the various water sources, and the amount of water used by the household should be recorded in the boxes provided. The distance should be recorded in kilometers up to 2 decimal places. For example fifteen and half kilometers should be recorded as 15 in the first two boxes and 50 in the last two boxes. Differences in distances reported by neighbouring households should be recorded. Record up to three members of the household who normally collect the water. Note that question 8 about who collects the water is inapplicable for the water source codes "1", "2" and "8". The ID. Nos. of persons who normally collect the water should be recorded in order of frequency.

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In Parts E and F circle the relevant codes. The 'pit latrine covered' refers to the latrines with a shelter and not covers of the pit or latrine holes. Ventilated Improved Latrine (VIP) means latrines with pipes inserted to help remove out the foul smell.

In Part G, questions 1 - 5 will be filled in for all households that use firewood for cooking. If the household reports that the same source of firewood was being used in 1992 and currently, then information for items 2 - 5 should be recorded for the current period only. If the firewood source is different, then record for both current period and 1992. The distance from the dwelling to the source of firewood, the amount of firewood in number of bundles used by the household per day should be recorded in the boxes provided. The *imputed* value of the amount of firewood per day should be recorded in question 4. In question 5 record the I.D. of the person(s) who normally collects the firewood. The ID. Nos. of persons who normally collect the firewood should be recorded in order of frequency.

SECTION 5: PAST EXPERIENCES OF THE HOUSEHOLD

PART A: MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT HISTORY OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Information will be collected on the migration history of the household head in the columns (3) to (7). Column (3), inquire whether the head of the household has always lived in that village. The relevant codes are provided in the respective columns in the questionnaire.

If the household head migrated to that village, record the complete year in four digits in which he/she arrived in the current place in column (4). In columns (5) and (6), record the name and 3-digit code of the *home* district of birth and the area whether Rural or Urban in column (7). For the purposes of this section, the home district will be the district where the respondent spent the early part of his/her life. This in most cases will be the district where one was born. People born outside Uganda will be given code "500". The district codes are provided in Table 6 of the Appendix of this Manual.

PART B: INHERITANCES RECEIVED BY THE HOUSEHOLD

If the household has received any inheritances, record the year in which that item was received and the current monetary value in columns (4) and (5) respectively. The enumerator should try to estimate the value of the inheritance by asking the question: "What would be the worth of that inheritance if received today?"

If a household inherited five cows in 1985 but these cows are all dead now, the total inheritance the household received is equal to the value of five cows today, i.e. if the value of a cow *now* is Shs. 200,000, the household received Shs. 1,000,000 (in today's value)

PART C: SHOCKS EXPERIENCED BY THE HOUSEHOLD DURING THE LAST 7 YEARS

Introduction

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Shocks are defined as significant changes in the welfare, assets, or income of the household, and thus will be asked at the household level. They do not include changes of the composition of the household except for separation or abandonment. Changes in household composition are recorded in section 12 of the socioeconomic questionnaire and are not dealt with here. If different shocks of the same nature occurred, they are to be recorded on different lines.

"Loss of productive assets" does not include the voluntary sale of these assets. They refer to losses due to major thefts, disease, etc of livestock, appropriation of land, loss of machinery due to theft, fire or other accidents

"Loss of a permanent job" refers to a job lost due to a closing of a factory or company or when somebody was laid off and did not find another job immediately. In case the person changed a permanent job and this did not affect his income or welfare in a significant way, this will not be reported. Shocks will only be reported when the income or welfare of the household was significantly affected.

In column (1) a number of shocks have been listed, record the relevant code. The year in which the shock happened is to be recorded in full, in column (2). In columns (3), (4) and (5) record the coping mechanisms in order of importance using the codes provided in the questionnaire. The persons who helped most to cope with the shock are to be recorded in column (6).

SECTION 6: HEALTH

Part A: HEALTH-CARE AND VACCINATION FOR WOMEN 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

Section 6 Part A records information on health-care and the vaccination status of mothers of children under five years. Data will be collected from women of 12 years of age and above, from among usual members (codes "1" and "2") and regular members (codes "3" and "4"). Columns (1) and (2) relate to the ID. No. and age respectively, to be copied from columns (1) and (7) of Section 2.

Column (3) relates to the status of pregnancy for all women aged 12 years and above during the last 12 months. These columns are to be completed using the codes given in the relevant columns. In column (3), if there are two occurrences, i.e some one who has delivered and is pregnant again, record the information on two rows.

In columns (4) to (6), the source of ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care should be recorded using the two-digit codes. The first digit relates to the person who provided the care and the second digit refers to the place where the care was sought from. The codes to be used are provided in the relevant columns. For women who have never been pregnant record "45" in all columns.

Columns (7) to (12) refer to only to women in column (1) who have children under 5 years and when that child or those children are present in the household. Column (7) relates to the symptoms which mothers should observe in children below 5 years with respiratory

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problems that may lead her to seeking medical attention. Record the relevant codes in the column provided.

Columns (8) to (12) refer to Tetanus toxoid injections given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus, a common cause of deaths among infants. For full protection, a pregnant woman needs two doses of the toxoid. However if a woman has been vaccinated during a previous pregnancy, she may only require one dose for the current pregnancy. Five doses are considered adequate to provide lifetime protection.

SECTION 6, PART B: VACCINATION, BREAST-FEEDING DIARRHOEA AND VITAMIN A FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

In this section, information regarding immunization against specified diseases and health-care will be recorded for children under 5 years of age, who are usual members of the household (codes "1" and "2") and regular members (codes "3" and "4"). In column (1) and (2) the ID. No. and age in completed months are to be recorded.

In columns (3) to (12) the vaccination and source codes will be recorded based on the codes provided. Whether partly or fully vaccinated, a two-digit code will be used. The first code refers to the vaccination status and the second code refers to the source of vaccination.

Columns (13) to (16) relate to breast-feeding and the relevant codes are provided. Columns (17) to (20) relate to children suffering from Diarrhoea during the last 2 weeks preceding the date of survey. The type of drink and food taken are to be recorded, allowing up to three multiple responses.

Columns (21) and (22) relate to the use of vitamin A capsules (to be shown) taken by children. Show the capsule and ask if it has ever been given. If yes, ask when it was last given. If the time here is less than one month, record "00". In Column (23) record the person responding to questions in this section.

SECTION 7: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

In this section, household consumption expenditure in cash, kind or through barter will be recorded for the household only. For bartered items record the value of the item paid for, and not the value one is getting in exchange. Food, Beverages and Tobacco served to other members and guests in the household during the reference period will, however, be included. Education expenses of regular dependent members residing in boarding schools will also be included.

Goods and services entering final consumption expenditure of household have been divided into three groups Parts A, B, and C depending upon the frequency of purchases and or/consumption. Part A, Part B and Part C will have 7 days, 30 days and 365 days as reference period, respectively.

Section 7 Part A: FOODS, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

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First record the number of people who on average were present in the last seven days separately for adults and children by sex. Children are persons who have not attained the age of 18.

All the important items of the Food, Beverages and Tobacco group have been listed in column (1) and their codes given in column (2). In column (3) record the unit of quantity, the codes are provided in the code-list. Data on the quantity and value of the purchased items as listed in column (1) are to be recorded in columns (4) and (5) respectively. In columns (6) and (7) record items that were purchased and consumed away from home.

A household that has an enterprise will sometimes consume some of the output from that enterprise. The quantity and value of that consumption will be recorded in Columns (8) and (9) respectively. The value to be recorded should be the market price.

In columns (10) and (11) record the quantity and value of items got from free collection and items received as gifts and consumed in the last seven days. These are valued at market prices.

The market price and the farmgate/producer prices of only the items that were consumed by the household should be recorded in columns 12 and 13 respectively. These prices should refer to the unit of quantity recorded in column (3).

The emphasis for this section is on actual consumption during the reference period of the last 7 days and not on actual expenditure.

Care should be taken where items are sourced separately. Two bunches of Matooke, for example, should be recorded in separate rows especially if they are of different sizes.

The consumption expenditure on other food, drinks and tobacco not listed in the questionnaire, if any, are to be grouped together and included under code 159.

Part B: NON-DURABLE GOODS & FREQUENTLY PURCHASED SERVICES

The actual expenditure data during the last 30 days on the items listed in column (1) will be collected as purchases, consumption out of household enterprise stocks, imputed values of free collection, gifts etc. The emphasis here should be on household and not enterprise expenditures. Rent (both actual as well as imputed), electricity bills, salaries and wages to houseboys etc. are to be converted to monthly values. Unit prices will be at market prices of the commodity consumed.

Section 7 Part C: SEMI-DURABLE GOODS & SERVICES

Data on expenditure on durable and semi-durable goods and service during the last 365 days will be collected. In column (3) record the actual expenditure on goods and services

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purchased during the last 365 days. In column (4) record goods and services received from the household enterprise, if any, and are to be valued at farm-gate prices. In column (5) record the market value for gifts and imputed value for free collections that the household received in the last 365 days.

Section 7 Part D: NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

To get a complete account of total household expenditure, data on non-consumption expenses during the last 12 months are to be collected in this section. The non-consumption expenses have been grouped in five categories as given in column (1), on which data relating to the last 12 months are to be recorded in column (3).

Disbursements that will not be included in this section are: additions to bank deposits and savings, amounts invested in stocks, shares, debentures etc., amounts invested in real estate, and amounts invested in corporate or household or other enterprises.

The five items are:

- (i) Taxes and duties paid by the household members: will comprise of Income Tax and other direct taxes; and duties, fees and other compulsory charges unrelated to the consumption of goods and services. Taxes paid by any enterprises will be excluded from this section.
- (ii) Pension, social security contribution and insurance premiums. These will cover pension, provident funds and other social security contributions made by household members; life insurance, health insurance, property insurance and all other insurance premiums paid by the household members.
- (iii) Remittances, gifts and other transfers to others: these will include current transfers from the household to other residents (within the country) and non-resident (outside the country) households in the form of gifts in cash or kind.
- (iv) Contributions to funerals and other social functions to other persons and other house-holds.
- (v) Others will include subscriptions, contributions and donations to trade unions, political associations, social organisations and interest paid on consumer debts.

SECTION 8: ENTERPRISE PARTICULARS

In this section, the particulars of enterprise activity of household members owned/ possessed singly or jointly are to be recorded. It will include all household enterprises and establishments in Uganda irrespective of whether they are in the selected EA or outside. Item {3} should be filled in for all other enterprises other than crop farming enterprises.

In column (1), serial numbers starting from 1 are to be recorded. The description of the enterprise is to be recorded in detail in column (2). In column (3), the corresponding 2 digit

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industry-codes are to be recorded. The codes are listed at the bottom of the page.

In column (4), the year in which the enterprise was started is to be recorded. The percentage of the start up capital that was from own savings shall be recorded in column (5). Ask whether there was a formal loan that has ever been received for the enterprise, and the response is to be recorded in column (6).

The most important problems faced in running the enterprise are to be recorded in Column (7). The relevant codes are provided in the questionnaire. In column (8) the problems faced in expanding the enterprise using the codes provided, and in column (9) record the Id. No. of the person in charge of the enterprise.

Columns' (10) and (11) refer to the labor in terms of man-months in the last 12 months for the household members and other employees separately.

SECTION 9: HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM ENTERPRISES, EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER ACTIVITIES DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS

An operational definition of household income is the sum of money income in cash and in kind. It consists of receipts which, as a rule, are of a recurring nature and accrue to the household or its members regularly at annual or more frequent intervals.

The components of the total household income have been given in sections 9A and 9B referring to the last 12 months.

Section 9A refers to all income from household enterprises, property income, and current transfers and other benefits. The entrepreneurial income will be collected separately for crop-farming, other agricultural enterprises, household and non-household non-agricultural enterprises. Household or cottage enterprises are those which are carried out in the household without an identifiable shop or establishment.

In columns (2) to (7) record the income of these persons by main, secondary, and other activities both in cash and kind.

Property Income:

This income consists of imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings and the actual payments received by the household from others for the use of buildings, land, financial assets and intangible assets such as copyrights and patents.

Imputed rents of owner-occupied dwellings should be calculated as the gross imputed rental value of the dwelling less the sum of expenditure on current maintenance and up-keep and mortgage interest paid. Receipts of rents on land and buildings should be net of taxes, current maintenance and expenditure on mortgage interest.

Income received as royalties is from copyrights and patents. Interest comprises actual receipts of interest on financial claims such as savings, deposits, bonds and loans etc. Dividends received are on shares of corporate enterprises.

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Current Transfers and other Benefits

This group consists of contracted transfers like pensions and life insurance annuity benefits and other social security benefits that are from public authorities to individual households. All other transfers, which are non- contractual are to be included in items 3.2 to 3.3.

Section 9B refers to the income from employment of the household members. Record the I.D. No of all people in Section 2 who earn any income as salary and wages. Wages and salaries cover all payments which employees receive in respect of their work, whether in cash or kind and before deductions to the National Social Security Fund, Withholding Tax, Pay As You Earn, etc. Contributions made by employers on account of their employees to social security schemes or to private pension funds should be included in wages and salaries.

SECTION 10A: HOUSEHOLD AND ENTERPRISE ASSETS

In this section, all household and enterprise assets as on date of survey are to be recorded. Assets include land, livestock, poultry, buildings, machinery and equipment including agricultural implements, and durable goods like furniture, transport equipment, electronic equipment such as televisions, radios etc. Only those assets which are operational and of at least average quality are to be included. Those which are not operational and cannot be repaired should not be considered.

An asset may be defined as a durable good used in production or in household activities. Changes in asset composition should be recorded in the following manner. If the asset is there on the date of the survey and was available a year ago, then record the quantity and value in columns (4) to (7) respectively. In column (8), use the rankings provided on the right hand side of this section.

SECTION 10B: OUTSTANDING LOANS.

In column 1 record the I.D. Nos of all persons above 15 years from Column (1) of Section 2. Ask if the person got a loan in the last 12 months and record the answer in column (2). For those who did not apply for a loan record the reason in column (3) using the codes provided. In column (4) ask for and record the reason for which the loan was sought for those who applied for the loan. In column (5) record the source of the loan using the codes provided.

The amount of money that was applied for is to be recorded in column (6), and the amount that was received in column (7). The security requirement for the loan will be recorded in column (8) using the codes provided in that column. The period of the loan repayment in months will be recorded in column (9). The outstanding amount of the loan as on the date of the survey will be recorded in column (10). In column (11) inquire whether the person has ever received any loan (those who received a loan during last 12 months will automatically have code "1" in this column). In column (12), inquire whether the person had any problem in meeting the repayment date for the loan received.

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SECTION 11: WELFARE INDICATORS

This section tries to investigate the level of poverty by examining some various poverty indicators as listed in this section. Care should be taken to check the consistency with similar information collected in earlier sections.

Sr. No. 1 should consider clothes in good or average condition only, tatters should be excluded. The response is to be coded Yes="1", No="2" as the case may be.

Against Sr. No. 2 to 6 the proper response will be recorded Yes = "1" and No = "2". The transport means referred to in Sr. No. 5 include motor-cycles, motorcars etc. for transporting household members as well as goods. Wheel barrows and makeshift equipment for carrying goods only will be excluded.

Against Sr. No. 7 consider towns with modern facilities such as a Post Office, Bank etc., and not merely trading centres. The period is to be recorded in days. If more than one member of the household travelled to the town on different occasions/days use a modal average.

Against Sr. No. 8 record the number of times the household ate meat and/or fish in the last seven days.

In Sr. No. (9) record the number of times in the last 12 months the household has suffered theft of its property, and in Sr. No. 10 record the reaction of the household to the theft. In column (11), record the number of physical attacks to any member of the household. Serial Numbers 12 to 16 are self-explanatory. Record the relevant codes.

SECTION 12: CHANGES (REDUCTIONS) IN THE HOUSEHOLD SINCE 1992.

This section will capture information for persons who have left the household since 1992. In column (1) record the Sr. no. and in column (2) the name of the person who have the household permanently since 1992. Against column (3) record the relationship to the current head of the household. In column (4) record the sex. In column (5) record the age in complete years. In column (6) record the year when the change occurred in the household. In column (7) record the cause of the change using the codes provided in the relevant column.

For dead members, record the age at the time of the death in column (5), for those who have left the household permanently, record the current age basing on the age of the person by the time he or she left the household.

SECTION 13: ANTHROPOMETRICS AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN 60 MONTHS AND BELOW

The section deals with children **aged 60 months and below**. From Section 2 copy the I.D. Nos and names of all children aged 60 months and below. Record the sex in column (3). Record the age in months in column 4.

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Measure and record in Column 5 the weight in kilograms up to 2 decimal places and record the height (for children 3 months and above) in centimeters in Column (6).

In some instances a child who is eligible for measurement may not be measured. Record the reason in Column (7) using the codes given. In column (8), the type of feeding has to be recorded using the codes provided while in column (9) the number of times the child was fed the previous day are to be recorded.

SECTION 14: REMARKS

Remarks or observations by the enumerator and supervisor, if any, are to be recorded in the space provided.

CHAPTER FOUR

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THE CROP SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1A: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Items 1 to 5 will be copied from the listing questionnaire of the relevant EA/LC 1. It should be noted that each stratum has been given a four-digit code. The first digit is the region code (1 for Central region; 2 for Eastern region; 3 for Northern region; and 4 for Western region). The next two digits are the District codes starting with 1 (all the Districts have been arranged alphabetically in each region). The last digit denotes the sub-stratum ("1" for Urban, "2" for Other Urban and "3" for Rural).

The EA may consist of one or more LC 1s. The name of the LC 1 to which the household being surveyed belongs, is to be recorded against item {5} and the EA code is to be recorded in the box provided. This will be copied from item {5} of section 1 of the listing questionnaire. The household serial number is to be recorded in item {6} from column (2) of section 3 of the listing questionnaire.

Item {7} will be a 1-digit code from Column (7) of section 3 of the Listing Questionnaire. This depicts the cropping class of the household. Item {8} will be a 3-digit code. The first digit will indicate whether the household is a panel (old) household and will be given code "1", or if it is a new household and will be given code "2". The last two digits will be the sample number for the selected household to be copied from columns (11) or (12) of section 3 of the listing questionnaire.

Against item {9} the household codes will be recorded as follows: In the first three boxes, record stratum code from item {1} of this section, in the next 6 boxes the EA/LC 1 code is to be recorded from item {5} of this section. In the last 3 boxes record the sample number as recorded against item {7} of this section.

The name of the head of the household is to be recorded against item {10}. In case the name is different from what was recorded in column (3) of section (3) of the listing questionnaire, the reason should be explained in section {7} as remarks on the last page. An additional page can be used if more space is required.

Record the name of the person in charge of the crop farming enterprise against item {11}. Against item {12}, the location address of the household in a very precise form has to be recorded to enable the investigator or any other member of the team to locate the household in the future.

In item (13), record "1" if the first visit is completed. In item (14), record "2" if the second visit is completed.

SECTION 1B: STAFF DETAILS AND SURVEY TIME

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This will be filled by the respective persons giving the relevant details. Against item {11}, the response code will be recorded using the codes provided, for both the first and second visits.

SECTION 2: GENERAL INFORMATION

In this section, general information on the use of agricultural extension services for 1992, 1994, 1996 and 1998 are to be recorded. In columns (3) to (6) write the proper responses accordingly using the codes provided at the bottom of the section. If the respondent does not remember record "0" for "Does not remember".

SECTION 3: AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

In general, there are two seasons in Uganda: the main or first season normally refers to the growing cycle of temporary crops that are planted and harvested in the first half of the year. Occasionally this extends up to the end of June, and sometimes beyond. The second season is generally the period between July and December. Due to delays in the beginning or closing of the rains, the seasons may change, and this may need to be taken due note of.

It should be noted that seasons are indirectly related to the growing cycle of crops. The first rains are generally longer than the second rains. Temporary crops grown and harvested during a specific period, once or twice (or even more), during an agricultural year will be treated as seasonal crops. Crops having successive harvests from the same standing crop will be termed as perennial. Permanent crops (e.g. trees) may bear fruit during specific periods or almost throughout the year.

SECTIONS 3A TO 3D: NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

Information will be collected on persons engaged and payments made to them during soil preparation, planting and weeding and harvesting during the first and second seasons, for both seasonal and perennial crops. For perennial crops information will relate to the period beginning March 1999 to the date of the first visit. It should be noted that the season is separated into two parts; the first part deals with soil preparation, planting and weeding while the second part deals with harvesting.

Information will be collected on number of persons dis-aggregated by sex, that are engaged in the crop farming enterprise, according to the categories listed in the questionnaire. Total payments for the whole season, in cash and/or kind will be recorded in that order. Payments in kind will be valued at farm-gate prices. Children are defined as those persons who are below 18 years.

The category of workers included in column (2) are explained as:

- ? **Working proprietors** (including working partners) are those owners of the enterprise who regularly work there but do not get any salary or wage from the enterprise. If they receive salaries/wages, they should be classified as employees.

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- ? **Regular Paid Employees** include all wage and salary earners i.e directors, managers, etc., who are working regularly and are on contract/understanding to work for a long term.
- ? **Paid Casual Workers** are paid workers taken for short term employment, and laid off as soon as the specified work is finished. All those household members who work for the enterprise without any payment will be termed as unpaid household members.
- ? **Other Unpaid Helpers** will include those persons who work for the enterprise and are not paid, excluding members of the household.

SECTION 3E: NON-LABOR INPUTS

In Section 3E information on non-labor inputs will be recorded for both the first and second visits. Manure refers to locally obtained fertilizers e.g cow dung, composite manure etc, and the inorganic fertilizers are the manufactured fertilizers e.g Nitrogen fertilizers. Information on Pesticides and seeds used is also to be recorded in this section. For the purposes of this section, improved seeds are seeds from Kawanda and are mostly packaged. Hybrid seeds are imported seeds.

SECTION 3F: LAND CHARACTERISTICS

In this section, information on land type possessed by the household including area under crops corresponding to the first season will be collected. In some instances data relating to the first season may be collected on the first visit by recalling since the season could be over by then. The types of land mentioned in Section 3A column (2) are described as follows:

- ? **Total Land owned:** All land owned legally, traditionally or conventionally by members of the household singly or jointly with other members of the same household or other households will be included in this item. Land owned jointly with other households will have to be allocated to this household basing on the legal ownership or any other form of agreement. This will not include land leased in or taken on rent but will include land obtained free, land leased out, or land given out on rent. The area in acres will be entered in column (3) on the first visit and in column (5) on the second visit.
- ? **Cultivable Land Owned:** Out of the total land, the land under actual cultivation and land not currently cultivated but arable will be covered in item 2. This item will exclude land under permanent pasture, wood or forest, and all other non-agricultural land put under residential use or for other enterprise activities. The area in acres will be entered in columns (3) and (5) on the first and second visits respectively.
- ? **Cultivated Land:** This relates to the total land under crops during the first and second seasons.

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- ? **Land under fallow:** refers to the portion of cultivable land owned that is left to rest for a period of time without any agricultural activity going on, with an intention of this land regaining its fertility.
- ? **Land for Cultivation Leased in, Taken on Rent, etc:** This item (Sr. No. 5) includes land taken from others either on lease, on rent or obtained free without ownership rights or through other means with the objective of cultivation. This will also include squatter land. The area (in acres) will be entered in column (3) on the first visit relating to cultivated land for the first season, and column (5) on the second visit relating to cropped area for the second season. Payments made either in cash or in kind for land rented or leased in are to be recorded in Column (4) and (6) for the first and second seasons respectively.
- ? **Land for cultivation leased out, given on rent, etc.** Out of land included in item {2}, the portion of land that is given to others on lease, on rent or otherwise, will be covered by item {6}. Payments in cash or kind that are received for land rented or leased out is to be recorded in Columns (4) and (6) for the first and second seasons respectively.
- ? **Parcel:** The number of un-divided blocks or pieces of land under cultivation during the first season are to be recorded on the first visit in column (3) and in column (5) on the second visit for the second season.

SECTION 4A: CROP PLOT AREAS

A **Plot** is defined as a piece of land under the same crop, or under a combination of crops. A parcel with the same type of crop, but of different stages will be treated as different plots.

In column (1) the parcel number is to be recorded. In column (2) record the time taken in minutes to visit the plot from the homestead. The parcel may have one or more plots on which crops are grown. The plots in the parcel are to be recorded in column (3).

Column (4): Stand

For each crop plot, record the crop stand in column (4) as follows: if it is pure stand, give it code "1", mixed cropping should be given code "2" and associated crops code "3". A pure stand refers to a plot where only one temporary crop or permanent crop is grown. A mixed stand is one with more than one crop with all crops being either temporary e.g. maize and beans, or with all crops being permanent e.g. coffee and bananas. An associated stand is a stand with one crop temporary and the other permanent, e.g. beans with coffee or Matooke with maize.

Column (5) and (6): Area Estimate

Gross Area refers to cropped area and other cultivated areas. It also includes uncultivated patches, bunds, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shoulders and shelter belts.

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The enumerator should ask the holder for an estimate of the plot area (in acres). If the farmer is able to give the area of the plot, perhaps using some local unit of measure such as 'Mugo' or 'Kipande', this should be converted to acres and recorded in column (5) to the nearest 0.05 acres. The enumerator should not disagree openly with the respondent. Then the enumerator should make an independent eye estimate of the plot area in acres and record this to the nearest 0.05 acres in column (6) using the following guidelines:

- (i) An acre is a measure on the ground of approximately 70 yd x 70 yd or half a standard foot ball field;
- (ii) By casually walking round a square of 50 steps by 50, one covers an area of approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ or 0.25 acre;
- (iii) An area measuring 22 yd x 22 yd covers 0.1 acres;
- (iv) An area measuring 16 yd x 16 yd covers 0.05 acres and,
- (v) Any plot less than 16 yd x 16 yd be recorded as 0.05 acres.

Net area is obtained by deducting patches, bunds, footpaths, ditches, headlands, shoulders and shelter belts from the gross areas. In Columns (5) and (6) the net area concept will be used for temporary crops and the gross area concept for permanent crops.

While estimating the total area possessed by the household in section 4B and to fill in section 4A and 4B, it will be necessary to know the number of parcels operated by different holders in the household. Starting with the parcel nearest to where the interview is taking place, find out how many crop plots there are. This should be recorded as parcel No. 1 which is to be entered in column (1) of section 4A or 4B as the case may be. Serially number the plots on this parcel in column (2).

Temporary crops, particularly grain such as sorghum and millet are typically grown and harvested as mixtures. It is best to estimate the area of the plot without attempting to estimate the area under each crop. Thereafter the three most important constituent crops in the plot will be enumerated.

In this survey, when a plot has two or more crops (mixed or associated) we shall enumerate up to three crops in the plot i.e. crop 1, crop 2, and crop 3 roughly according to their importance to the farmer. Thus, in column (7) write down the name of the crop and record the code in column (8). In column (9), inquire whether hybrid/improved seeds were used and record the necessary code. For codes "22", "29", "35" and "39" specify the type of crop in the questionnaire.

Similarly, for the second crop, enter the crop name and code in column (10) and (11), and whether hybrid/improved seeds were used, in column (12). Likewise, similar information will be recorded for crop 3 in columns (13) to (15). In Columns (16) and (17), inquire whether manure or inorganic fertilizers were used. In column (18), inquire about those who normally work on the plot and record the response using the codes provided at the bottom of the page. In columns (19) - (22), land characteristics of each crop plot area are to be recorded. In column (19) the year when that plot of land was acquired is to be recorded. How the land

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was acquired is to be recorded using the codes provided. The value of the plot is to be recorded at the going rates within the locality. Type of land tenure for the plot will be recorded in column (22) using the codes provided.

For long-duration crops such as cassava, coffee, bananas, etc, it is the area planted or harvested during the reference period that is to be recorded. In Column (7) record in full the crop name and its code in Column (8). The codes of the crops are provided at the bottom of the page.

For crops such as cassava which are continuously harvested, record date of complete harvest last carried out. When you have exhausted all plots in the first parcel, list and record serially for other parcels in increasing distances from parcel number one. If the next parcel is some 10-15 minutes of walk away, make all effort to visit it with the farmer. It will be useful for you to write down on a piece of paper the names of -the locations of the other parcels of the household using village or hill names. You will then ask the farmer to estimate the area of the other parcels and plots within those relative to the 'home parcel' or where you are currently standing with the farmer. Section 4B is to be similarly filled in for the second season.

Note that section 4A and 4B are to be entered for all plots regardless of whether the crop is seasonal or permanent, pure, mixed or associated. If the crop is in pure stand, put dashes in column (10) through (15), and if there is no third crop, put dashes in columns (13) to (15).

Columns (19) to (22): Land Characteristics

Information on Columns (19) to (22) refer to each **parcel** as recorded in Column (1). In Column (19) record the year (in four digits) when the parcel/plot was acquired. Column (20) refers to how the parcel/plot was acquired. The codes are provided at the bottom of the page. In Column (21) record the current market value of the parcel. The type of tenure of the parcel is to be recorded in Column (22). The codes for the different types of tenure are provided at the bottom of the page. Notice that if the land was leased-in in column (20), then column (22) will be leasehold.

Definitions for the different types of Land Tenure

- ? **Freehold Mailo: (Registered and Unregistered):** Mailo is the type of land tenure whereby the owner possesses all the legal documents, the sale deeds etc. If the land has been registered the Land Commission, this mailo will be termed registered and will be coded as "1". If the current owner possesses the sale deeds, etc but has not yet got this mailo land registered with the Land Commission, this will be termed as unregistered freehold mailo (Kibanja) and given code "2".
- ? **Leasehold:** All land with ownership rights up to a specified period usually 49 or 99 years with the lease documents or other legal agreements, etc will be termed as Leasehold and given code "3".

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- ? **Customary:** Land owned through prevailing customs, traditions or tribal laws not included under codes "1" to "3" will be defined as and given code "4".
- ? **Public:** Government land occupied by private households on the basis of verbal agreement from the concerned authority for a temporary period till the government decides to take it over for building roads, schools, hospitals or other public utilities will given code "5".
- ? **Squatter mailo and squatter (others):** Mailo land occupied by households other than the owners without any formal or informal agreement will be termed as squatter mailo and given code "6". Squatters on all other land will be given code "7".
- ? **Others:** All other types of tenure-ship will be given code 9.

In case the respondent does not know the tenure-ship of his/her land and the tenure-ship could not be ascertained from the LC 1 officials, then the land will be coded 8.

Section 4B

This section will be filled in during the second visit using the same concepts as in Section 4A.

SECTIONS 5A, 5B, 6A AND 6B: OUTPUT, STOCKS, SALES AND TRANSFERS

For the purposes of this survey, two distinct groups of crops have already been demarcated and termed 'seasonal' and 'perennial'. Sections 5A and 5B refer to seasonal crops, while Sections 6A and 6B refer to perennial crops. However, because coffee has two major harvesting seasons, it will be grouped with the seasonal crops in sections 5A and 5B while in sections 6A and 6B, data will be collected on bananas, sweet potatoes and cassava because of their nature of continuous harvesting.

Sections 5 and 6 will be used to record the respondent's estimates of crop production and other related characteristics. Data will be collected for major crops with codes "01" to "22" as listed at the bottom of the page. Combined estimates for all other crops taken together will be given code "99".

Sections 5A will be filled in during the first visit and Section 5B during the second visit. In section 5A information on temporary crops and coffee that were harvested in the first season will be recorded. It is expected that at the time of the first visit almost all the crops of the season would have been harvested. In columns (2) and (3) the description and code of the relevant crops are to be recorded.

In column (4), codes for the unit of quantity are to be recorded using the code-list booklet. In column (5), stocks (quantity) held at the beginning of the first season are to be recorded.

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In column (6) the total output of each crop from the harvests of the first season is to be recorded.

In columns (7) and (8), the quantity and value of sales of produce between the beginning of the first season and the date of the survey will be recorded.

The quantity consumed by the household will be recorded in column (9), the quantity transferred as seeds for the same crop farming enterprise will be recorded in column (10), the quantity given to hired labor as wages in kind will be recorded in column (11), and the quantity transferred to other enterprises of the same household, and all other transfers including payment as rent, gifts to others etc, are to be recorded in column (12). The quantity wasted will be recorded in column (13). Wastage here will refer to wastage only after harvest. Wastage on the field will not be considered.

In column (14), stocks on the date of the last harvest of the first season will be recorded. In column (15), the producer price of the unit of quantity that was recorded in Column (4) will be recorded.

The producer price is defined as the price at which bulk sales of the crop are carried out at the farm gate. Generally, the farmer should be able to provide precise data on these prices, but in some cases this is not possible. The LC officials and other knowledgeable farmers should be consulted.

In column (16), the number of times that the crop is normally grown and harvested in a year is to be recorded. Generally it should be once or twice a year. As far as possible, quantity data should be recorded in standard units (kilograms or 20 litre tins). Non-standard units should be converted to standard units to the extent possible, e.g., a sack of potatoes might contain 6 x 20 litre tins.

In section 5B similar information as recorded in section 5A, on the second visit. All the columns will be filled in, in the same way as section 5A.

Sections 6A and 6B relate to the continuously harvested crops. In section, 6A output will be collected for each month from March 1999 to February 2000. In Columns (2) (3) and (4) record the description, code of the crop, and the unit of quantity respectively. In column (5) record the stocks as at March 1999. In Column (6) record the output in March 1999. The quantity of sales in March 1999 will be recorded in Column (7), while the value is to be recorded in Column (8). Similar information will be recorded in Columns (9) to (23) for the months of April 1999 to February 2000.

In section 7, Investigators and Supervisors are to record their problems, deviations from instructions, if any and suggestions for improvement in future data gathering efforts. The dates here relate to dates of the first and second visits. All boxes for codes are to be left blank and will be completed at the Headquarters.

CHAPTER FIVE

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THE COMMUNITY SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

The community survey aims at collecting data on consumer markets, farm input markets and produce outlets, demographic information relating to communities residing in the sample EA's and various details on economic and social infrastructure as well as special events over the last decade in those areas. This information will be combined with the information of the socio-economic questionnaire and the crop questionnaire to ensure more in-depth analysis.

In EAs with one LC1, the community survey will be done in that LC1. In EAs with more than one LC1, the community survey will be carried out only in one LC1, selected on the basis of simple random sampling. Hence, all the questions with respect to the community refer to the administrative unit LC1. The community survey is to be done using group interviews of community leaders. As retrospective data are needed, it is necessary to include at least a couple of residents who have lived in the community for a number of years. It is recommended that the chairman of the LC1 is approached to help to organize this group of informants. Care should be taken to ensure that the number of respondents for the community survey include at least two men and two women leaders but that they do not exceed a total of 10 persons.

One problem with group interviews is that they might sometimes be hard to control. If the group of knowledgeable informants is composed of people with such different backgrounds that it is unlikely to reach consensus, it may sometimes be better to conduct separate interviews with individual informants for some parts of the questionnaire. If the members of the group represent different areas of expertise, the supervisor can encourage the most knowledgeable member to take the lead in answering the questions about his or her topic (for example a teacher on educational questions, someone active in extension services on the agricultural questions, etc.).

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

Items 1 to 5 should be copied from the relevant household listing questionnaire. After selecting one LC1 on the basis of simple random sampling from the EA, record the name and code of the LC1 against item 6. Against item 7 (i) record the characteristics of the LC1 being surveyed. The characteristics are about the settlement pattern and are given in the questionnaire. Item 7(ii) asks for the number of households in the LC1. This number should be copied from the listing questionnaire if possible. For EAs which consist of more than one LC1, record the number of households in the LC1 where the community survey is being conducted.

Item 8 asks for the G.P.S. coordinates of the center of the LC1. In item 9, distances are to be recorded as reported by the respondents. If necessary, the distances should be verified from the district offices. An estimate of the monetary cost of transportation for one person

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by taxi or bus from the center of the LC1 to Kampala should be included. In some cases, costs of different types of transport will have to be combined, e.g. if no regular taxis are available in the community, the cost by pick-up or truck to get to the nearest place where transport to Kampala is available, and the cost by taxi /bus from that place to Kampala should be added. Against item {10}, record the name and code of the LC 1 for which the Community survey is to be done. Section 1B is to be filled after completing all the sections of the questionnaire.

SECTION 2: MARKETS (GENERAL INFORMATION)

In this section, general information on consumer, inputs and producer markets will be collected from the community leaders of the LC1. Information on consumer markets selling goods and services will be recorded in rows 1 to 4, markets selling agricultural inputs in rows 5 to 11, and markets selling agricultural produce in rows 12 to 18.

General Consumer Market

A limited consumer market or outlet (Sr. No. 1) will be either a cluster of shops and traders (market) or one or a few scattered shops where generally only a limited number of fast selling commodities and services but with limited choice. *Periodic local markets* (Sr. No. 2) are held at fixed locations at fixed intervals where producers, traders, and buyers from around and from distant places converge and transact business. These markets are generally organized in open spaces with temporary structures built for the market-day and cater for the needs of both retailers and wholesalers. *Most common market* (Sr. No. 3) is the market where people of the LC1 would normally go for the purchase of consumer goods and services, on consideration of availability, price and variety of goods and services. *Others* (Sr. No. 4) will relate to any other market (to be specified) not covered by the above categories where people of the LC1 frequently go for the purchase of consumer items and services.

In column (4), the availability of types of markets mentioned in column (3) amongst the consumer market category is to be recorded as Yes = "1" or No = "2". Column (5) will be relevant only if the entry in column (4) is "2", otherwise dashes will be recorded in the columns (5) to (8). In column (5), the location code is to be recorded using codes provided in the questionnaire. In the case that the community members do not know where certain markets are available, code 7 ("not known") has to be recorded. In column (6), the distance of the location in column (5) should be recorded in kilometers. Columns 7 to 8 refer to common means of transport and time taken to reach the market. Time is to be expressed in minutes.

Agricultural Input Markets

Agricultural Input Markets will relate to the markets where farmers usually buy agricultural inputs (Sr. Nos. 5 to 11). *A trader selling at farm* (Sr. No. 5) relates to traders coming to farmers at the farm to sell farm inputs in cash or barter. If the trader provides inputs at the farm site on credit (to be recovered later through barter or cash) he will be included in Sr. No. 6 (generally referred to as inter-linked transactions). *General markets selling limited inputs* (Sr. No. 7) refer to markets that sell a variety of goods and services including farm

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inputs. These are not specialized farm-input markets and sell such goods to a limited extent only. *Local cooperatives* (Sr. No. 8) may be official cooperatives registered under the Co-operative Societies Act or informal cooperatives that are not registered but consist of a group of households/individuals that unite to buy or sell inputs and outputs and perform related activities jointly. *Periodic local market* (Sr. No. 9) is the same as Sr. No. 2. The *Most Common Market* that sells inputs widely (Sr. No. 11) is a specialized market where most of the needed farm-inputs are available for sale. Any other market or shops/outlets selling farm-inputs will be covered against Sr. No. 12, which, however, should be described in column (3) before filling in information in the subsequent columns.

Information pertaining to columns (4) to (6) will be recorded in the same way as for Sr. Nos. 1 to 4 described earlier.

Agricultural Producer Market

Agricultural Producer markets relates to markets/ traders where agricultural produce are sold or bought in bulk or/and small quantities. A *Trader at farm-gate* (Sr. No. 13) is similar to Sr. No. 5 except that this trader comes for purchasing farm produce. A *Creditor at farm-gate* (Sr. No. 13) will be a trader or money lender who would have sold inputs or consumer goods or given loans and would have come to the farm at the harvest time to recover their loans as a barter arrangement. Sr. Nos. 15 to 18 are similar to Sr. Nos. 8 to 11 except that these are concerned with purchasing the farm-produce.

Columns (5) to (8) are again to be filled in the same way as for Sr. Nos 1 to 04. It should be noted that Sr. Nos 5 to 18 relate to crop-farming activity only. If there is no crop-farming activity in the concerned LC1, draw a bracket covering all the serial numbers and record "No crop-farming activity" in the LC1.

SECTION 3: AVAILABILITY AND PRICE OF CONSUMER GOODS AND OTHER ASSETS

This section deals with availability and prices of some selected consumer goods in the village or at the most common market where the members of the community buy consumer goods. It is very important that the enumerator/supervisor collects prices at this level. Missing values for prices will only be accepted if the good can not be found in the village, the common market, or any market that is used by the members of the community! In terms of selecting informants for the price questionnaire, it is best to inquire about prices of informants who frequently make purchases and, if possible, to avoid relying on informants who are considerably poorer or wealthier than the average household respondents seem to be.

In column (4), record the unit of quantity using the codes provided in the code-list. It should be noted that prices are to be collected using the unit of quantity indicated on the form. As in some cases different units of quantity are used in different parts of the country, the enumerator/supervisor will record availability and price for the most common unit of quantity.

Column (5) and (6) relate to availability in the village or on the common market. If the

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common market is within the LC1, the same codes for both these columns will be used. If the good is available within the village and on the common market, the price within the village has to be recorded. If the good is not available in the village itself but it is in the common market, the price on the common market has to be recorded. If the good is not available in either of these markets, other possibilities for obtaining a price have to be explored and will be recorded in column (7). Only if a price can not be obtained at the village, or on common and nearby markets, missing values for prices can be recorded.

The most important items of animal proteins i.e. beef, fish, poultry (chicken, turkey) and eggs are listed in column (2) and information is to be recorded for columns (3) to (8). Similarly, other food items are to be covered against Sr. Nos. 8 to 11. Sr. No(s). 12 to 20 are intended for checking price reported in the socio-economic questionnaire. Important non-food items have been included from Sr. Nos 21 to 30. Note that Sr. No. 23 women's second hand dress will include both skirt and blouse, which women in that community buy and put on. Space has been provided for including other more important consumer goods, not specified elsewhere. Units of quantity are pre-codified if possible. All other items are self-explanatory.

SECTION 4: AVAILABILITY AND PRICE OF INPUTS

In this section, information on the availability and prices of crop farming inputs and other common input items will be collected during the planting and harvesting season. All input items are recorded in column (2). The price that is recorded in this section is related to the place of availability. If the product is available at the village level, the village price should be recorded. Otherwise common market prices or other prices should be used.

Note: For serial numbers 1 - 7, record current prices, while for serial numbers 8 through 15 prices will be recorded for both planting and harvesting periods.

In Column (10) the proportion of users of these agricultural inputs in the community should be recorded. In this community questionnaire, there are numerous questions referring to the proportion of users. The categories used are all, many, about half, few, and none. These questions are formulated in this way so that it is easy for the community members to be able to answer them. However, it should be kept in mind that the categories reflect tentatively different percentages, i.e. all (>95%), many (65-95%), about half (35-65%), few (5-35%), and none (<5%).

The information in this section should relate to the village or the most common input markets. In serial numbers 6 record the bulk sales or purchases for fertilizers. This should be in bags of 50 kgs. Sr. No. 7 record purchases/sales of fertilizers in small units of quantity of 1kg. Information collected for items 9 to 12 (seeds) should indicate the product using the code sheet. The price of diesel and engine oil is to be recorded by liter.

SECTION 5: AVAILABILITY AND PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

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This section deals with availability and price of agricultural produce. In column (2) the most important crops grown and consumed in Uganda are mentioned. Spaces are provided for other crops that might be important. They are to be recorded in column (3) using the code-list. Price and availability are to be recorded for the planting and harvesting season. The major month of planting and harvesting for all seasonal crops are to be recorded as well as prices during that period. If products are available throughout the year, the month that is recorded refers to the month that that particular price is applicable in that community. For example, Matooke might be available during the whole year but its price might differ throughout. In this case, the price in December (Month 12) and June (Month 6) could be used to reflect seasonal price movements.

The section starts with transformed agricultural products that are found on common markets. These products include maize flour, cassava flour, millet flour, rice, sorghum flour, and other important food products in the community (to specify). The availability and price during planting and harvesting season is to be recorded.

Rows 7 to 21 refer to the major agricultural crops in Uganda. Columns (4) to (8) are to be filled in the same way as for the transformed crops. Column (11) will relate to the farm-gate prices as reported by the community leaders. Column (13) refers to the problems that those crops experienced during the last agricultural season. This information will be linked with the information in the Crop Survey at the household level to help to explain exceptionally low yields in the community. In column (14), record the proportion of current producers and in column (15), record the percentage change in the number of producers. Yield defined as the total agricultural production per unit of land, is to be recorded in column (16), and the reasons for the changes in yields with respect to 1992, will be recorded in column (17).

SECTION 6: DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

A few demographic characteristics of the community (as a whole) residing in the LC1 is to be collected in this section. Item 1 refers to the age of the village or community living in the area covered by the current LC1. This will be numerically equivalent to the number of years since the first group of people came and settled in that village. Years 1 up to 99 will be recorded in the box provided. If the age is not known, record "00". Item 2 relates to in-migration and out-migration and is to be recorded using the codes provided. Item 3 asks for the major reasons of in- and out-migration in the case there has been in- or out-migration in the community (code 1 through 3 in question 2).

Item 4 relates to ethnic groups i.e. people distinguished by common culture and language. The percentage of the major ethnic groups out of the inhabitants in the LC1 is to be recorded and they should sum up to 100%. The situation has to be compared to the situation in 1992. Item 5 refers to the Inheritance practices of land and other assets in the LC1. You have to fill in the relevant information using the codes provided in the questionnaire.

SECTION 7: (PART A) GENERAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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Information is to be collected for the current period and 1992. Distance, common mean of transport, and time to the infrastructure will be recorded. All items are self-explanatory. In the case that the time traveled between dry and wet season differs, the time traveled during the dry season has to be taken.

If any item is within the LC1, record "00" as the distance. Distances are to be recorded in kilometers from 00 to 100. If the community leaders are not able to estimate distances because the distance exceeds 100 km or because they do not know where the infrastructure is available code "999" has to be recorded. It should be noted that if the LC1 is using All season feeder roads (Sr. No.2), then the Only dry season feeder roads (Sr. No.1) will not be applicable and dashes (-) are to be recorded in the columns that follow. The same reasoning holds for murrum roads or tarred roads.

SECTION 7: (PART B) ACCESS TO CREDIT FACILITIES

In this section access to credit facilities for community members of the LC1 is to be recorded. If the members of the community do not use these credit facilities but the facilities are within this distance, they should be recorded as available as members of the community could potentially use these facilities. The Items are self-explanatory. In column (3), record the availability of credit facilities given in column (2). If the credit facility is reported as not available, report if it was ever available and if so, the year it stopped. If the credit facility is reported available in column (3), state the year in which it became available in column (6). State the security requirement for the credit in column (7) based on the codes given below the section. In column (8) record the accessibility of credit facilities to women using the codes below the section. Against column (9), state if interest is required using the specified codes.

SECTION 8A: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE - AGRICULTURE

This section relates to the economic infrastructure with respect to agricultural activities of the community reporting the availability of land, seeds, farm implements, agricultural wages, etc.

Item 1 relates to land allocated to farmers for cultivation by administrative authorities (including the LC system), chief of tribes, statutory bodies, Mailo-owners, etc. or unattended land available for cultivation by anyone who intends to cultivate. The allocation may be with or without any terms and conditions. Item 2 relates to agricultural land for outright sale leading to change of ownership. Item 3 relates to land given for rent for a specified period to carry out agricultural activities. Item 4 relates to the most common type of land tenure and for the proportion of land under the most common form of land tenure. For these items information is to be collected for the current period and for the year 1992. The codes are provided in the questionnaire.

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For Items 5 to 16 information has to be recorded for the current situation and the changes with respect to 1992. The proportion of farmers in most questions has to be recorded in the categories "all", "many", "about half", "few", and "none". The Items are self-explanatory. Traditional staple food crops in Item 5 refer mainly to matooke, cassava, potatoes, maize, millet, and beans. The major three constraints on increased agricultural production and the main source of information on agricultural technology are recorded in Item 17 and 18 respectively.

SECTION 8B: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE – AGRICULTURE – cont'd

This section 8B continues with questions on agriculture. More specifically, they deal with the supply of veterinary services in the community, land sales and problems, and communal property. The questions on veterinary services refer only to the current situation. Access to and availability of veterinary services relates to the case where a veterinarian could easily be reached (i.e. within 10 km of the LC1) even if the members of that community would not use those services. In the case that the community has access, questions have to be answered on the number and type of veterinarians practicing, whether the veterinarian(s) offer(s) artificial insemination, and whether, in the case they are able to diagnose a disease rightly, the drugs for the diseases are available.

The Items on land prices, land sales transactions, and land conflicts are self-explanatory. The total number of conflicts in question (d) has to add up to the total number of conflicts in the community. Changes have to be recorded with the respect to the situation in 1992. The questions on communal land in the community refer to agricultural land, grazing land, and forest land. If there is no communal agricultural land in the community, one can go to question 12; if no communal grazing land, go to question 15; and if no forest land in the community, go to section 9. The different uses of forest have to be specified in terms of the percentage of users. The situation has also to be compared with the situation in 1992.

SECTION 9: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE - GENERAL

This will refer to the social infrastructure of the community in general, the appropriate codes are provided in the questionnaire.

SECTION 10: EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

This section information is to be collected on primary schools used by community; the schools may not necessarily be in the LC1. The information should be given by a knowledgeable school official preferably the Headmaster or some one nominated by him/her. Items are self explanatory. However, item (19) referring to formal education will mean teaching qualifications approved by the Ministry of Education in Uganda. Relevant codes for this section are provided in the questionnaire.

It should be noted that Primary school 1 refers to the most common primary school. This school might be within or outside the LC1. The G.P.S. coordinates to be recorded should be for the most common primary school. Primary School 2 will only be filled when there is a

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primary school in the LC 1 or nearest, but is not the most common school used by the community.

SECTION 11: HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is to be answered by an authorized and knowledgeable health official of one or two clinics as well as community leaders. Clinic/ Hospital will include Health centers and Pharmacies that in addition to selling medicines have qualified doctors/nurses/medical attendants for treating patients including dressing and emergency attention facilities. Individual doctors etc. for consultation only with very limited supply of medicines will be excluded. Doctors with moderate treatment and medical attention facilities will, however, have to be included.

Item 2 (type of clinic) will have two codes, the first one will refer to the ownership while the second to the type i.e. hospital, health center, pharmacy etc. For items (3) to (7) refer to clinic staff in their categories. Other items in this section are self-explanatory. Initial consultation fee (item 15) will include medical practitioners' charge for the first consultation to the patient. In case the consultation fee cannot be separated, the total fee should be recorded. Relevant codes for this section are provided in the questionnaire. For items which are not known by the community members, record code "999" instead of recording wild guesses.

SECTION 12: MAJOR EVENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED SINCE 1990 IN THIS COMMUNITY

This section seeks information on major events since 1990 that disrupted economic life in the community. Possibilities of disruptions are listed in column (2). From column (4) on, provision has been made to record repeated occurrences since 1990. For the first half of the table, indicate when the event occurred by using the code "1". If there was no incidence, leave boxes blank.

In the second part of the table, the percentage of the population affected has to be recorded. If there was no incidence, boxes should be left blank. In the case of crop and animal diseases, the type of crop or animal has to be recorded under column (3). Their codes are provided below the table (they are identical to the codes used in the Crop Questionnaire).

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TABLE 1: Stratum-wise distribution of sample of first sample units UNHS 1999 - Central Region

District	Sub-stratum	Stratum Code	No. of FSUS in Sub-Stratum	Proportional Allocation of Sample	UNHS' 99 Sample		
					Total	Panel	New
KALANGALA	Urban	1011	2	0	2	1	1
	Other Urban	1012	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	1013	46	2	6	3	3
	Total		48	2	8	4	4
KAMPALA	Urban	1021	1,495	78	32	16	16
	Other Urban	1022	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	1023	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		1,495	78	32	16	16
KIBOGA	Urban	1031	12	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	1032	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	1033	310	13	10	5	5
	Total		322	14	12	6	6
LUWERO	Urban	1041	21	1	4	2	2
	Other Urban	1042	35	2	2	1	1
	Rural	1043	619	30	44	16	28
	Total		675	33	50	19	31
MASAKA	Urban	1051	69	5	12	6	6
	Other Urban	1052	41	3	4	1	3
	Rural	1053	969	55	44	22	22
	Total		1,079	63	60	29	31
MPIGI (ENTEBBE)	Urban	1060	85	4	12	6	6
	Other Urban		-	-	-	-	-
	Rural		-	-	-	-	-
	Total		85	4	12	6	6
MPIGI	Urban	1061	4	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	1062	104	9	2	1	1
	Rural	1063	1,242	72	60	30	30
	Total		1,350	82	64	32	32
MUBENDE	Urban	1071	14	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	1072	33	3	2	1	1
	Rural	1073	760	42	46	20	26
	Total		807	46	50	22	28
MUKONO	Urban	1081	11	1	6	3	3
	Other Urban	1082	132	9	8	4	4
	Rural	1083	1,138	68	48	24	24
	Total		1,281	78	62	31	31
NAKASONGOLA	Urban	1091	9	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	1092	4	0	2	0	2
	Rural	1093	179	7	8	4	4
	Total		192	8	12	5	7
RAKAI	Urban	1101	11	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	1102	19	1	2	1	1
	Rural	1103	571	32	16	8	8
	Total		601	34	20	10	10
SEMBABULE	Urban	1111	6	0	2	0	2
	Other Urban	1112	6	0	2	1	1
	Rural	1113	210	12	8	4	4
	Total		222	12	12	5	7
Central Urban			2,113	121	104	49	55
Central Rural			6,044	333	290	136	154
Central Total			8,157	454	394	185	209

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TABLE 2: Stratum-wise distribution of sample of first sample units UNHS 1999 - Eastern Region

District	Sub-stratum	Stratum Code	No. of FSUS in Sub-Stratum	Proportional Allocation of Sample	UNHS' 99 Sample		
					Total	Panel	New
BUGIRI	Urban	2011	14	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	2012	1	0	-	-	-
	Rural	2013	311	19	12	6	6
	Total		326	20	14	7	7
BUSIA	Urban	2021	46	3	2	1	1
	Other Urban	2022	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	2023	255	11	8	4	4
	Total		301	14	10	5	5
IGANGA	Urban	2031	33	2	6	3	3
	Other Urban	2032	16	1	2	1	1
	Rural	2033	966	54	48	20	28
	Total		1,015	57	56	24	32
JINJA	Urban	2041	124	6	12	6	6
	Other Urban	2042	21	2	2	1	1
	Rural	2043	287	18	16	8	8
	Total		432	26	30	15	15
KAMULI	Urban	2051	14	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	2052	4	0	2	1	1
	Rural	2053	805	39	46	18	28
	Total		823	40	50	20	30
KAPCHORWA	Urban	2061	7	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	2062	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	2063	224	9	8	4	4
	Total		231	10	10	5	5
KATAKWI	Urban	2071	6	0	2	1	1
	Other Urban	2072	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	2073	414	12	12	6	6
	Total		420	12	14	7	7
KUMI	Urban	2081	10	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	2082	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	2083	214	18	16	8	8
	Total		224	19	18	9	9
MBALE	Urban	2091	82	5	12	6	6
	Other Urban	2092	2	0	2	1	1
	Rural	2093	1,251	58	50	25	25
	Total		1,335	63	64	32	32
PALLISA	Urban	2101	5	0	2	1	1
	Other Urban	2102	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	2103	546	27	20	10	10
	Total		551	27	22	11	11
SOROTI	Urban	2111	85	3	4	2	2
	Other Urban	2112	5	0	2	1	1
	Rural	2113	874	21	18	9	9
	Total		964	24	24	12	12
TORORO	Urban	2121	39	2	4	2	2
	Other Urban	2122	12	1	2	1	1
	Rural	2123	576	29	44	16	28
	Total		627	32	50	19	31
Eastern Urban			526	29	64	32	32
Eastern Rural			6,723	315	298	134	164
Eastern Total			7,249	344	362	166	196

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TABLE 3: Stratum-wise distribution of sample of first sample units UNHS 1999 - Northern Region

District	Sub-stratum	Stratum Code	No. of FSUS in Sub-Stratum	Proportional Allocation of Sample	UNHS' 99 Sample		
					Total	Panel	New
ADJUMANI	Urban	3011	3 (Parishes)	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	3012	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	3013	21 (Parishes)	8	6	2	4
	Total		24 (Parishes)	9	8	3	5
APAC	Urban	3021	7	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	3022	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	3023	1,353	39	48	18	30
	Total		1,360	40	50	19	31
ARUA	Urban	3031	22	1	6	3	3
	Other Urban	3032	4	0	2	1	1
	Rural	3033	865	40	42	16	26
	Total		891	41	50	20	30
GULU	Urban	3041	42	4	4	2	2
	Other Urban	3042	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	3043	100 (Parishes)	23	22	8	14
	Total		-	27	26	10	16
KITGUM	Urban	3051	12	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	3052	1	0	2	1	1
	Rural	3053	107 (Parishes)	28	16	6	10
	Total		-	29	20	8	12
KOTIDO	Urban	3061	17	0	2	1	1
	Other Urban	3062	13	0	2	1	1
	Rural	3063	57 (Parishes)	12	16	8	8
	Total		-	12	20	10	10
LIRA	Urban	3071	30	4	8	4	4
	Other Urban	3072	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	3073	137 (Parishes)	42	42	20	22
	Total		-	46	50	24	26
MOROTO	Urban	3081	41	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	3082	7	0	2	1	1
	Rural	3083	76 (Parishes)	13	14	6	8
	Total		-	14	18	8	10
MOYO	Urban	3091	12	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	3092	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	3093	15 (Parishes)	6	6	2	4
	Total		12	7	8	3	5
NEBBI	Urban	3101	10	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	3102	24	1	2	1	1
	Rural	3103	510	23	14	7	7
	Total		544	25	18	9	9
Northern Urban			-	16	42	21	21
Northern Rural			-	234	226	93	133
Northern Total			-	250	268	114	154

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TABLE 4: Stratum-wise distribution of sample of first sample units UNHS 1999 - Western Region

District	Sub-stratum	Stratum Code	No. of FSUs in Sub-Stratum	Proportional Allocation of Sample	UNHS' 99 Sample		
					Total	Panel	New
BUNDIBUGYO	Urban	4011	11	0	2	1	1
	Other Urban	4012	5	0	2	1	1
	Rural	4013	174	8	8	4	4
	Total		190	8	12	6	6
BUSHENYI	Urban	4021	32	1	4	2	2
	Other Urban	4022	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	4023	801	41	46	20	26
Total		833	42	50	22	28	
HOIMA	Urban	4031	10	0	4	2	2
	Other Urban	4032	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	4033	308	17	24	8	16
	Total		318	17	28	10	18
KABALE	Urban	4041	43	2	2	1	1
	Other Urban	4042	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	4043	608	31	32	12	20
	Total		651	33	34	13	21
KABAROLE	Urban	4051	54	3	8	4	4
	Other Urban	4052	6	0	2	1	1
	Rural	4053	1,056	60	48	24	24
	Total		1,116	63	58	29	29
KASESE	Urban	4061	47	2	4	2	2
	Other Urban	4062	34	2	2	1	1
	Rural	4063	433	22	16	8	8
	Total		514	26	22	11	11
KIBAALE	Urban	4071	5	0	2	1	1
	Other Urban	4072	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	4073	377	19	20	8	12
	Total		382	19	22	9	13
KISORO	Urban	4081	16	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	4082	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	4083	295	16	16	8	8
	Total		311	17	18	9	9
MASINDI	Urban	4091	10	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	4092	6	0	2	1	1
	Rural	4093	400	19	20	10	10
	Total		416	20	24	12	12
MBARARA	Urban	4101	78	4	12	6	6
	Other Urban	4102	8	0	2	1	1
	Rural	4103	1,078	54	44	22	22
	Total		1,164	58	58	29	29
NTUNGAMO	Urban	4111	6	0	2	0	2
	Other Urban	4112	-	-	-	-	-
	Rural	4113	431	21	16	8	8
	Total		437	21	18	8	10
RUKUNGIRI	Urban	4121	18	1	2	1	1
	Other Urban	4122	7	1	2	1	1
	Rural	4123	555	28	28	12	16
	Total		580	30	32	14	18
Western Urban			396	17	58	28	30
Western Rural			6,516	336	318	144	174
Western Total			6,912	353	376	172	204
Uganda Urban			-	182	268	130	138
Uganda Rural			-	1,218	1,132	507	625
Uganda Total			-	1,400	1,400	637	763

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Table 5: Codes for Units of Quantity

Sr. No.	UNIT	CODE	Sr. No.	UNIT	CODE
1	Kilogram (kg)	01	44	Buns (100 g)	44
2	Gram	02	45	Buns (50 g)	45
3	Litre	03	46	Bathing soap (Tablet)	46
4	Small cup with handle (Akendo)	04	47	Washing soap (Bar)	47
5	Metre	05	48	Washing soap (Tablet)	48
6	Square metre	06	49	Packet (2 kg)	49
7	Yard	07	50	Packet (1 kg)	50
8	Millilitre	08	51	Packet (500 g)	51
9	Sack (120 kgs)	09	52	Packet (250 g)	52
10	Sack (100 kgs)	10	53	Packet (100 g)	53
11	Sack (80 kgs)	11	54	Packet (Unspecified)	54
12	Sack (50 kgs)	12	55	Fish - Whole (Up to 1 kg)	55
13	Sack (unspecified)	13	56	Fish - Whole (1 - 2 kg)	56
14	Jerrican (20 lts)	14	57	Fish - Whole (Above 2 kg)	57
15	Jerrican (10 lts)	15	58	Fish - Cut piece (Up to 1 kg)	58
16	Jerrican (5 lts)	16	59	Fish - Cut piece (1 - 2 kg)	59
17	Jerrican (3 lts)	17	60	Fish - Cut piece (Above 2 kg)	60
18	Jerrican (2 lts)	18	61	Tray of 30 eggs	61
19	Jerrican (1 lt)	19	62	Ream	62
20	Tin (20 lts)	20	63	Crate	63
21	Tin (5 lts)	21	64	Heap (Unspecified)	64
22	Plastic Basin (20 lts)	22	65	Dozen	65
23	Bottle (750 ml)	23	66	Bundle (Unspecified)	66
24	Bottle (500 ml)	24	67	Bunch (Big)	67
25	Bottle (350 ml)	25	68	Bunch (Medium)	68
26	Bottle (300 ml)	26	69	Bunch (Small)	69
27	Bottle (250 ml)	27	70	Cluster (Unspecified)	70
28	Bottle (150 ml)	28	71	Gourd (1 - 5 lts)	71
29	Kimbo/Cowboy/Blueband Tin (2 kg)	29	72	Gourd (5 - 10 lts)	72
30	Kimbo/Cowboy/Blueband Tin (1 kg)	30	73	Gourd (Above 10 lts)	73
31	Kimbo/Cowboy/Blueband Tin (0.5 kg)	31	74	Gologolo (4 - 5 lts)	74
32	Cup/Mug (0.5 lt)	32	75	Calabash (1 - 5 lts)	75
33	Glass (0.25 lt)	33	76	Calabash (Above 5 lts)	76
34	Ladle (100 g)	34	77	Jug (2 lts)	77
35	Table spoon	35	78	Jug (1.5 lts)	78
36	Tea spoon	36	79	Jug (1 lt)	79
37	Basket (20 kg)	37	80	Tot (50 ml)	80
38	Basket (10 kg)	38	81	Tot (sachet)	81
39	Basket (5 kg)	39	82	Tot (Unspecified)	82
40	Basket (2 kg)	40	83	Tobacco leaf (Number)	83
41	Loaf (1 kg)	41	84	Pair	84
42	Loaf (500 g)	42	85	Number of Units (General)	85
43	Buns (200 g)	43	86	Acre	86
44	Buns (100 g)	44	87	Other Units (Specify)	99

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TABLE 6: District Codes

CENTRAL REGION			NORTHERN REGION		
REGION CODE	DISTRICT	DISTRICT CODE	REGION CODE	DISTRICT	DISTRICT CODE
1			3		
	KALANGALA	101		ADJUMANI	301
	KAMPALA	102		APAC	302
	KIBOGA	103		ARUA	303
	LUWERO	104		GULU	304
	MASAKA	105		KITGUM	305
	MPIGI	106		KOTIDO	306
	MUBENDE	107		LIRA	307
	MUKONO	108		MOROTO	308
	NAKASONGOLA	109		MOYO	309
	RAKAI	110		NEBBI	310
	SEMBABULE	111			
EASTERN REGION			WESTERN REGION		
REGION CODE	DISTRICT	DISTRICT CODE	REGION CODE	DISTRICT	DISTRICT CODE
2	BUGIRI	201	4	BUNDIBUGYO	401
	BUSIA	202		BUSHENYI	402
	IGANGA	203		HOIMA	403
	JINJA	204		KABALE	404
	KAMULI	205		KABAROLE	405
	KAPCHORWA	206		KASESE	406
	KATAKWI	207		KIBAALE	407
	KUMI	208		KISORO	408
	MBALE	209		MASINDI	409
	PALLISA	210		MBARARA	410
	SOROTI	211		NTUNGAMO	411
	TORORO	212		RUKUNGIRI	412