



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY (1994-95)

(SECOND MONITORING SURVEY)

SUMMARY ANALYTICAL REPORT

**WORLD BANK/UNOPS PROJECT
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**P.O. BOX 13,
ENTEBBE
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CER	Crude Enrollment Ratio
CPI	Consumer Price Index
EA	Enumeration Area
EFMP	Economic and Finance Management Project
FMS	First Monitoring Survey 1993 - 94
HBS	Household Budget Survey, 1989 - 90
IHS	Integrated Household Survey 1992 - 93
LC	Local Council
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
SD	Statistics Department
Shs	Shillings
SMS	Second Monitoring Survey 1994-95
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education

PREFACE

The Statistics Department of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development after a lapse of more than twenty years conducted the National Household Budget Survey (HBS) during 1989-90. The report of this survey was published in one volume in February, 1991. After another two years commencing from March 1992 to March 1993, the Uganda National Integrated Household Survey (IHS) was conducted. The report of the IHS was published in three volumes in December 1993, February 1994 and September 1994. While planning the integrated survey, it had been envisaged that periodic, preferably, annual monitoring surveys would be conducted to monitor the effects of the structural adjustment programmes as well as to provide time series data to measure economic growth and social development. Accordingly, the First Monitoring Survey (FMS) commenced from August, 1993 and ended in February, 1994, followed by the Second Monitoring Survey (SMS) from September, 1994 to May, 1995. The report of the FMS was published in two volumes in September, 1995 and June, 1996. The report of the SMS is also being published in two volumes. The first volume which is the main report containing technical details of the survey and detailed basic tables with a number of cross-tabulations has been published separately. This is the second volume of the report, which presents summary information on some key demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the households and its members and compares them with the results of the FMS and IHS.

There has been considerable delay in publishing the results of the SMS whose data collection ended in May, 1995, due to a number of reasons. Firstly, there was need to revise the tables in view of changes made in the estimation procedure to adjust for operational alterations made in the sample selection procedure. Secondly, there was the basic problem of inadequacy of resources, both manpower and equipment, in the Data Processing Section. Last but not the least, the printing of reports is also proving to be a bottleneck due to lack of financial support from the Government. All these matters are being urgently addressed and it is hoped that the reports in future will be published as quickly as possible.

The entire planning, designing and execution of the surveys, including data processing and writing of the report, were done by the staff of Statistics Department under the overall

guidance of Mr. S.K. Gupta. He was the Chief Technical Advisor and Programme Coordinator of the Project up to January, 1995. Thereafter he served as a Consultant to the Department from time to time. The main authors of the various chapters are given in Appendix I of this report.

The Statistics Department is grateful to the World Bank and the United Nations Operations for Project Services (UNOPS) for providing financial and technical assistance to the project. The Department would also like to thank the officials of the Local Government, District Administration and Local Council System and, in particular, all the households selected in the sample who cooperated with us and helped to bring the survey to a successful end.

(Dr. E.S.K. Muwanga-Zake)
Commissioner of Statistics,
Statistics Department,
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development,
Entebbe,
19th December, 1997

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

To obtain a complete account on the characteristics of household members, a household was defined as a person or a group of persons that usually live and eat together. The survey confirmed that the population of Uganda is young, with over fifty percent of the total population below 15 years. The majority of the household heads were also found to be young with 52 percent of them in the age range 20 to 39 years. The findings of the survey were in agreement with the earlier surveys on household size. Urban households were found to be of smaller size than the rural households. Over sixty percent of the urban households were reported with a family size of four or less, as compared to 48 percent in the rural areas. The central region reported the largest proportion of small households of size one and two persons. On the other hand Eastern with a percentage of 4.8 reported the largest proportion of large household size (Eleven and Over people).

EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Uganda's formal education system has four levels consisting of primary, secondary, higher secondary, and university. A parallel system consisting of technical or professional institutions takes care of primary, secondary or higher school leavers. Primary education normally takes seven years to complete, secondary six years and university three to five years. The recommended school starting age is 6. The population aged 6 years and above that never attended school as a percentage of the total population aged 6 years and above is a rough index measuring accessibility to education. This percentage has been dropping from 61.8 in 1969 to 22.7 in 1994.

The central region presents the highest percentages of people who had attained at least Primary Seven. The same region also showed the lowest percentage of people without education. Data on literacy status was not collected during the SMS (1994/95). The literacy rate of those aged 18 years and above also known as the adult literacy rate was 61.0 during the FMS (1993-94). The males indicated a higher figure (79.4) than their female counterparts (48.9). The lowest literacy rates were noted among the females in the northern region in all the surveys. This could be a result of low school enrollment since in Uganda literacy has a direct relationship with formal education.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

The usual activity of a person was defined as the normal activity situation of a person during the last 365 days in respect of his or her participation in gainful or non-gainful or no activities being unemployed or too young or old or disabled. The national estimated of the proportion of economically active household population to the total was about 40% with a

little variation over years which were not statistically significant. The proportion of economically active household population as helpers in the household enterprises has been increasing over time. The proportion of male helpers has not changed much but female helpers have increased sharply from 39.5% in 1992-93 to 52% in 1994-95. As expected, those with no education consistently indicate lower economic activity rates.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Income and expenditure data is useful in assessing the economic welfare of households and their members. In Uganda the income of entrepreneurial nature is a major contributor to the household income. The contribution of gross entrepreneurial income to total income ranged from 42.7 percent in central region to 62.1 percent in the northern region. Looking at the distribution of income, the highest percentage of households were reported in the lowest income class (Shs 50,000/= and below). There was a maskable decline in the percentage of persons in the lower per capita income between IHS and SMS from 74.3 percent in IHS to 48.1 percent in the SMS. This was consistent with other macro-economic indicators which showed positive growth rates in the economy.

The results of the survey revealed a higher proportion of expenditure on food in rural areas (65.1 percent) than in urban areas (52.5 percent). The pattern of expenditures remained more or less the same between IHS, FMS and SMS with the food drink and tobacco subgroup taking up the highest proportion out of the total household expenditure. On non-consumption expenditure, households from all regions reported spending more on remittances, gifts and transfers out of the total non consumption expenditure. The percentage ranged from 46.6 to 60.3 in the northern and central regions respectively. On the other hand, only few households reported spending on pensions, social security contribution and insurance premiums, mainly because such schemes are still not common in Uganda.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background Information

1.1 Administrative Divisions

At present, Uganda is divided into four statistical (not administrative) regions of Central, Eastern, Northern, and Western. The country is further divided into forty-five administrative districts¹. Districts are further divided into counties, sub counties and parishes. Parishes are further divided into sub parishes. The above system is administered by appointed chiefs.

There is a system of elected administrators which runs parallel to the above hierarchy called the Local Councils (LCs). Their equivalency is as follows:

District	- Local Council 5 (LC5)
County	- Local Council 4 (LC4)
Sub-county	- Local Council 3 (LC3)
Parish	- Local Council 2 (LC2)
Village or group of villages	- Local Council 1 (LC1)

The districts in each of the four regions are listed in Table 1.1 below. Districts below the dotted lines were created in April 1997, after the completion of field work. They were carved out of the districts that are indicated in the brackets.

¹ At the time of the survey design and during field work, Uganda had 39 districts. Six other districts have recently been gazetted making the number 45.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Table 1.1: DISTRICTS AT THE TIME OF FIELD WORK AND DISTRICTS WHICH WERE CREATED AFTER FIELD WORK

Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
1. Kalangala 2. Kampala 3. Kiboga 4. Luwero 5. Masaka 6. Mpigi 7. Mubende 8. Mukono 9. Rakai	1. Iganga 2. Jinja 3. Kamuli 4. Kapchorwa 5. Kumi 6. Mbale 7. Pallisa 8. Soroti 9. Tororo	1. Apac 2. Arua 3. Gulu 4. Kitgum 5. Kotido 6. Lira 7. Moroto 8. Moyo 9. Nebbi	1. Bundibugyo 2. Bushenyi 3. Hoima 4. Kabale 5. Kabarole 6. Kasese 7. Kibaale 8. Kisoro 9. Masindi 10. Mbarara 11. Ntungamo 12. Rukungiri
10. Nakasongola(Luwero) 11. Sembabule(Masaka)	10. Bugiri (Iganga) 11. Busia (Tororo) 12. Katakwi (Soroti)	10. Adjuman (Moyo)	

1.2 Economy

Uganda's economy is mainly rural-based with over 85 percent of the population living in rural areas. Over 90 percent of people depend on subsistence farming and light agro-based industries. The cash income of the farming households is earned from the sale of surplus food stuffs and cash crops. Cash crops grown mainly at household level are coffee, cotton and tobacco. Tea and sugarcane are the cash crops which are mainly grown on large commercial estates.

Since independence Uganda has gone through different phases of socio-economic development. The first phase was the immediate post independence period of 1962 to 1970 when the country enjoyed economic and social advancement which considerably improved the welfare of the people. The second phase was between 1970 and 1985 when the country experienced political and military instability which led to the destruction or stagnation of the economic and social infrastructure. During this period, agricultural development, which is the backbone of the economy, was seriously retarded. The growth of the other sectors of the economy, particularly the industrial and social sectors were also seriously affected.

The third phase of development which started in 1986 with the National Resistance Movement (NRM) Government has been one of political stability and socio-economic prosperity. In this period, the agricultural, manufacturing and social services sectors have registered positive growth.

The regional differences in climate and soil fertility are partly responsible for the different crop patterns in the country. The central and western regions have two rainy seasons and more fertile soils and practise more diversified agriculture. On the other hand, the eastern and northern regions which have lighter rains and less fertile soils practise less diversified agriculture.

1.3 Regional Demographic Characteristics

The northern region is the largest in size covering a land area of 82,099 square kilometers followed by western region with 49,551 square kilometers, central with 37,484 square kilometers and finally eastern with 27,957 square kilometers. When ranked by the population density, the reverse order is followed with northern region having the least density 38 (persons per square kilometer) followed by western with 92, then central with 129 and finally eastern region with 148. Other regional demographic characteristics are presented in Table 1.2.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Table 1.2: REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

INDICATOR	CENTRAL		EASTERN		NORTHERN		WESTERN		UGANDA		
	1969	1991	1969	1991	1969	1991	1969	1991	1969	1980	1991
Population ('000)	2,972	4,844	2,528	4,129	1,902	3,152	2,433	4,548	9,835	12,636	16,672
Intercensal Growth Rate ¹	-	2.7	-	2.2	-	2.4	-	2.7	3.9	2.7	2.5
Sex Ratio	113.6	99.2	99.7	96.3	96.3	93.9	96.6	95.5	101.9	98.2	96.5
Crude Birth Rate	42	51	49	51	52	53	53	55	50	50	52
Total Fertility Rate	6.3	6.9	6.7	6.8	8.0	6.8	8.2	7.9	7.1	7.2	7.1
Crude Death Rate	19.0	15.7	-	17.4	-	19.3	-	17.9	19.0	20.0	17.3
Infant Mortality Rate	-	105	-	122	-	141	-	125	120	115	122
Life Expectancy (Male) ²	48	48	46	46	44	42	48	46	46	-	46
Life Expectancy (Female) ²	48	53	46	51	47	47	48	51	47	-	50
Percentage Urban ³	-	24	-	8	-	5	-	5	8	9	12
Density ⁴	71	129	90	15	23	38	49	92	48	64	85

Source: Statistics Department (Population Census Data).

Dashes indicate non-availability of data.

Notes:

- ¹ This is an average growth rate for the intercensal period. The figure in the 1969 column refers to the period "1959 - 1969", in the 1980 column to "1969 - 1980", and in the 1991 column to "1980 - 1991".
- ² Life Expectancy is at Birth.
- ³ Percent Urban is based on all urban areas with 1,000 or more people.
- ⁴ Density is based on the land areas (Population per sq. km).

1.4 Household Surveys conducted by the Statistics Department during the last decade

During the period of political and military instability between 1970 and 1985, the government's administrative machinery was affected adversely and therefore it could not perform the services satisfactorily. The Statistics Department was no exception to this deterioration. The only large scale data collection exercise carried out by the Department during this period was the 1980 Population Census, which could only partially meet the statistical needs of the users. Immediately after coming to power, the NRM Government undertook the task of preparing and executing plans for social and economic development of the population. To serve the needs for planning, base-line and continuing time-series data on

UNHS 1994-95, (SMS) Report

demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population specially the household population were urgently required

Consequently the task of rehabilitating the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and re-building its capacity to undertake censuses and large scale sample surveys, was undertaken from 1988 with the financial and technical assistance of the World Bank and UNDP/UNOPS. During this rehabilitation and statistical development process which is still continuing, the Department since 1988 till to-date has conducted a 'Census of Business Establishments' (COBE) and a 'Census of Population and Housing' in 1991 and side by side a number of socio-economic household surveys. Objectives and other features of the household surveys, so far undertaken, are summarized in Table 1.3 as follows.

Table 1.3: OBJECTIVES AND MAIN FEATURES OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS (1989-1997)

Name of Survey and Survey Period	Objectives and Features
1. Household Budget Survey (HBS) [April 1989 to March 1990]	<p><u>Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) To provide the basic information needed to revise the consumption basket and weights of the Kampala Consumer Price Index and construct new indices for other major municipalities as well as overall rural/urban indices at the national and regional levels.(ii) To provide data for improving estimates of the household final consumption expenditure component of the Gross Domestic Product through expenditure approach. <p><u>Other Features</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Uni-subject survey with emphasis on household consumption expenditure.(ii) Covered all the districts in Uganda except five in the north (Gulu, Kitgum, Kotido, Lira and Moroto) and two in the east (Kumi and Soroti).(iii) The sample size was 4,465 households <p><u>Objectives</u></p>

Chapter 1: Introduction

2. Integrated Household Survey (IHS)

[March 1992 to March 1993]

- (i) To provide a complete and integrated data-set needed to understand the mechanisms and effects of structural adjustment
- (ii) To fill in gaps in socio-economic data and provide base-line data relating to key economic indicators to serve needs of planning for social and economic development of the country.
- (iii) To build a permanent national household survey capability in the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development to conduct continuing annual survey programmes on important aspects of the national economy.

Other Features

- (i) IHS was a multi-subject survey comprising three survey components, namely: Main Integrated socio-economic household survey, small scale establishment and household enterprise survey and a community survey. The main integrated survey covered all important socio-economic and demographic aspects of a household and its members. The enterprise survey covered structural data including value added data relating to household enterprise units and establishments employing less than five paid employees. Through the community survey, data were collected at LC1 level on access to infrastructural facilities and other amenities available to the community and on various social and economic characteristics of the community as a whole.
- (ii) IHS covered all the districts of the country. However a few parishes in Kabale, Kasese, Kisoro, Kotido and Moroto could not be covered due to insecurity.
- (iii) The sample size was 9,925 households.

3. Uganda National Household Survey, 1993-94.

(First Monitoring Survey-FMS)

[August 1993 to February 1994]

Objectives

- (i) To provide integrated socio-economic data needed to monitor the effects of the adjustment programmes at the household and community level.
 - (ii) To provide time-series data to measure economic growth and social development.
 - (iii) To improve the estimates of inputs, outputs and value added of the household and small scale enterprises by pooling IHS and FMS data.
 - (iv) To continue efforts in building permanent national household survey capability in the Statistics Department
-

UNHS 1994-95, (SMS) Report

4. Uganda National Household Survey, 1994-95. (Second Monitoring Survey - SMS) [September 1994 to May 1995]

Other Features

- (i) FMS like IHS was also a multi-subject survey but with almost half the sample size. Subjects covered in the FMS were more or less the same as in the IHS.
- (ii) Like IHS, FMS covered all the districts of the country. However, due to sudden conflicts and other security reasons, a few parishes in some districts could not be surveyed. Districts affected were: Kasese, Kisoro, Kitgum, Kotido, and Moroto.
- (iii) The sample size was 5,040 households

Objectives

- (i) To provide integrated socio-economic data needed to monitor the effects of the adjustment programmes at the household level.
- (ii) To provide time-series data to measure economic growth and social development.
- (iii) To examine the feasibility of getting reliable estimates of production of major crops through enquiry method at a much lesser cost than known objective methods.
- (iv) To continue efforts in building permanent national household survey capability in the Statistics Department.

Other Features

- (i) SMS was also like IHS and SMS a multi-subject survey but with a smaller sample size like FMS.
- (ii) SMS consisted of two modules: Main Socio-economic Survey Module and the Diagnostic Agricultural Crop Survey Module. Subject-wise, the first module consisted of important socio-economic characteristics of the household and its members and the second module covered inputs and outputs of major crops. There was no community survey.
- (iii) Like IHS and FMS, SMS had also been planned to cover the entire country but due to insecurity, the entire district of Kitgum and a few parishes of Kasese, Kisoro, Kotido and Moroto could not be covered.
- (iv) The sample size was 4,925 households.

5. Uganda National Household Survey 1995-96 (Third Monitoring Survey-TMS) [August 1995 to June 1996]

Objectives

- (i) To provide integrated socio-economic data needed to monitor the effects of the adjustment programmes at the household and community level.

Chapter 1: Introduction

- (ii) To provide additional indicator data on maternity and child care.
- (iii) To provide time-series data to measure economic growth and social development.
- (iv) To provide estimates of area and production of major crops through enquiry method.
- (v) To continue efforts in building permanent national household survey capability in the Statistics Department.

Other Features

- (i) TMS was also like FMS and SMS, a multi-subject survey with a smaller sample size.
- (ii) TMS consisted of three modules: Main Socio-economic Survey Module, Agricultural Crop-Survey Module and a Community Survey Module. The main socio-economic survey module contained additional questions on breastfeeding,, vaccination, mother care, water supply and on welfare indicators.
- (iii) TMS covered the entire country except Kitgum district and parts of Moyo district.
- (iv) The sample size was 5,526 households.

6. Uganda National Household Survey [March 1997 to November 1997]

Objectives

- (i) To provide an integrated socio-economic data set to understand the mechanisms and effects of the various socio-economic programmes and policies on a continuous basis at the household and community level.
- (ii) To meet specific data needs in the field of child-health and mother care.
- (iii) To test the methodology and procedures of conducting a labor force survey which is scheduled for the next round of surveys in 1998.
- (iv) To collect some broad statistics and information to assist in planning and executing a Mortality Survey in 1998.
- (v) To consolidate efforts made in building a permanent national survey capability in the Statistics Department.

Other Features

- (i) UNHS 1997 was also a multi-subject survey with a slightly larger sample size than the earlier monitoring surveys.
- (ii) UNHS 1997 had three modules: Main Socio-Economic

Module, Pilot Labour-Force Survey Modules and Community Survey Module. The first two modules had a combined questionnaire to be canvassed for the same set of sample households. The listing questionnaire included questions on the Pilot Mortality Survey and the socio-economic questionnaire also had additional questions on mother-and-child health care and on household consumption of sugar and salt.

- (iii) Geographically, it was planned to cover all the districts but due to insecurity, Bundibugyo, Kasese and Kitgum districts could not be covered at all. Gulu was also covered partly.
- (iv) A sample of 666 first stage units (fsu) with 10 households in each fsu were surveyed. This excludes districts which could not be surveyed due to insecurity but includes additional sample in Mpigi, Iganga, Mbale, Lira, Kabale and Masindi, surveyed at the request of USAID to generate district-level estimates.

1.5 Sampling Design of UNHS, 1994-95 (SMS)

The sampling design of UNHS, 1994-95 (SMS) was basically 'Stratified Multi-Stage Sampling', similar to that used in the previous surveys. Each district was a stratum with further sub-stratification as district town, other urban areas and rural areas. There were a total of 102 strata. In those districts where formation of Enumeration Areas (EAs) with the mapping exercise had been completed during the 1991 Population Census, a two-stage design with EAs as the first stage unit (fsu) and with 'households' as the second stage unit (ssu) was adopted. EAs in these districts were selected with probability proportional to number of households (pps) and households were selected on the basis of simple random sampling after preparing lists of households in the selected EAs. In other districts where EAs were not formed and not mapped, a three stage sampling design was adopted with a parish as the fsu, LC1 as the ssu and a household as the third or ultimate stage unit. Parishes were selected with probability proportional to the number of households but LC1s and households were selected on the basis of simple random sampling. More details of the sampling design and the estimation procedure used are given in the Main Report.

1.6 Other Survey Details

Other details of UNHS, 1994-95 (SMS) covering survey organization, field operations, survey response, budget and cost of the survey are given in the Main Report. The field work which was planned to start in July 1994 got delayed and ultimately started in September, 1994. While field data collection was completed in March 1995 in most of the areas of the country, in the northern region it dragged on until May 1995.

CHAPTER TWO

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

2.0 Introduction

As with the previous surveys, the 1994/95 Second Monitoring Survey collected data on the characteristics of the household members. A household was defined as a person or group of persons that usually live and eat together. Individual socio-economic characteristics of all usual residents in the selected households were recorded, including their ages and sex. The member of the household under whose authority the activities of the household including expenditure were carried out and who was accepted as such by all members was termed as the head of that household. The relationship of all other household members to the household head was recorded.

2.1 Population by Age and Sex

The age and sex distribution of a population is primarily determined by the past fertility and mortality experiences of the population. The most recent experiences have a more significant effect on the current age structure. Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the household population by 5-year age group, by sex and by residence. The survey confirmed that the population of Uganda is young, with over fifty percent of the total population below 15 years. According to the 1991 population and housing census, 47 percent of the population was below 15 years. The population of Uganda has experienced the scourge of AIDS in the recent past and two decades of civil strife. Although there is no data to show the magnitude of the effect, the most affected age-group is between 20 and 65 years.

The age-sex distribution of the population in age groups is also shown in Fig. 2.1 below. This can be seen clearly from the pyramid shape of the chart where the population in the lower age-groups far exceeds that in the higher age-groups.

Chapter 2: Demographic Characteristics

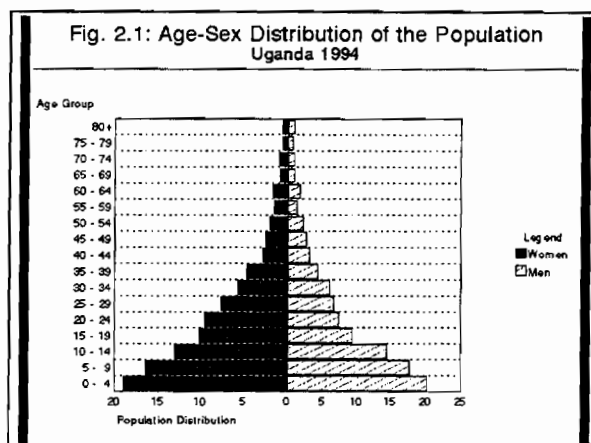


TABLE 2.1 PERCENTAGE OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY AGE, RESIDENCE AND SEX, UGANDA 1994/95

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	20.4	19.3	19.9	18.9	17.1	18.0	20.2	19.0	19.6
5-9	18.0	16.7	17.4	14.9	14.4	14.6	17.7	16.4	17.0
10-14	14.7	13.4	14.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	14.4	13.0	13.8
15-19	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.8	13.9	11.9	9.3	10.2	9.7
20-24	6.9	9.0	8.0	9.8	12.4	11.2	7.3	9.5	8.4
25-29	6.2	7.3	6.7	9.4	10.1	9.7	6.6	7.7	7.1
30-34	5.6	5.6	5.6	9.2	6.1	7.6	6.0	5.7	5.8
35-39	4.1	4.7	4.4	5.6	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.7	4.5
40-44	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9
45-49	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.6
50-54	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.1
55-59	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.4
60-64	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
65-69	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.0
70-74	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
75-79	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6
80+	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The population distribution by broad age groups is shown in Table 2.2 for three surveys, IHS, FMS, and the SMS. It can be seen that for the SMS more than half of the population was below 15 years in all rural areas in the four regions. The percentage ranges from 50.1 in eastern to 52.7 in the northern region. On the other hand, more than 50 percent of the urban population belongs to the age range of 15 to 64 years.

**Table 2.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION
BY BROAD AGE-GROUP, AND REGION - UGANDA 1992-95**

IHS: 1992-93										
Age Group	CENTRAL		EASTERN		NORTHERN		WESTERN		UGANDA	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
0-14	50.5	44.0	49.7	45.2	50.4	47.5	49.7	44.4	50.0	44.6
15-64	45.1	55.0	46.2	53.7	47.4	51.6	46.8	54.2	46.4	54.3
65+	4.4	1.0	4.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	3.5	1.4	3.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FMS: 1993-94										
Age Group	CENTRAL		EASTERN		NORTHERN		WESTERN		UGANDA	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
0-14	52.7	44.2	51.1	47.4	48.1	43.7	53.0	46.6	51.1	44.8
15-64	44.1	54.4	45.2	50.9	46.8	55.3	43.5	52.3	45.0	53.9
65+	3.3	1.4	3.7	1.7	5.2	1.0	3.5	1.1	3.9	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SMS: 1994-95										
Age Group	CENTRAL		EASTERN		NORTHERN		WESTERN		UGANDA	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
0-14	52.4	42.8	50.1	47.6	52.7	47.2	50.6	47.5	51.3	44.7
15-64	43.5	55.2	46.6	51.0	45.0	51.9	45.3	50.9	45.1	53.5
65+	4.1	2.0	3.3	1.4	2.3	0.9	4.1	1.6	3.6	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.2 Population by Age from Selected Sources

When the population distribution from previous censuses and surveys is compared with the Second Monitoring Survey, the distribution is similar (Table 2.3). The population is generally young as can be seen from the low median age. For a long time this young population has been a burden on the income of the parents, and also on the social services. Table 2.3 shows that the crude dependency ratio (CDR) was lower in 1969 than any other

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year. The 1995 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey indicated the highest CDR (122) and the lowest median age (14.4) than any other census or survey. The SMS had a CDR of 116 and a median age of 14.8. Generally, there have been more persons aged under 15 years and over 64 years in Uganda than those in the age range 15 to 64 years since 1969.

Table 2.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE FROM
SELECTED SOURCES, UGANDA 1969-1995

CENSUS OR SURVEY	AGE GROUP			MEDIAN AGE	CDR
	0-14	15-64	65+		
1969 CENSUS	46.2	50.0	3.8	17.2	100
1988 UDHS	49.0	48.6	2.4	N.A.	106
HBS 1989-90	50.5	46.3	3.2	14.8	116
1991 CENSUS	47.3	49.4	3.3	16.3	102
IHS 1992-93	49.7	47.0	3.3	15.7	113
FMS 1993-94	50.2	46.4	3.4	15.0	116
SMS 1994-95	50.4	46.3	3.3	14.8	116
UDHS 1995	50.4	45.0	3.3	14.1	122

- Notes: 1). A list of acronyms used is given at the first page following the cover page of this report.
- 2). The crude dependency ratio (CDR) is the ratio of all people aged less than 15 years and over 65 years to the number of people in the 15-64 age bracket. This ratio is an indicator of the burden on the physically stronger population likely to be potentially economically active.

2.3 Household Composition

During the survey information on household composition was collected basing on the household head. The relationship of other members to the head of the household was recorded. In section two of the questionnaire information on the characteristics of the household members was collected.

From Table 2.4 it can be noted that in Uganda over three quarters of the households were headed by males and the remaining portion by females as per the SMS. The table also reveals that the majority of household heads are young. For example, 52 percent of the household heads were in the age range 20 to 39 years. When rural-urban residence is considered, the percentages revealed are 49 and 68 for the rural and urban household heads respectively.

Table 2.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY AGE AND SEX, UGANDA SMS 1994/95

Age Group	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-19	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.9	0.7	2.6	1.1	0.2	1.4
20-24	8.1	1.2	9.3	8.6	3.6	12.1	8.1	1.5	9.7
25-29	12.2	1.4	13.6	14.7	4.9	19.6	12.5	1.9	14.4
30-34	12.0	2.7	14.7	16.6	4.9	21.5	12.6	3.0	15.7
35-39	9.5	2.3	11.8	9.8	4.6	14.5	9.5	2.7	12.2
40-44	7.2	2.4	9.6	5.9	3.3	9.2	7.0	2.5	9.6
45-49	6.1	2.2	8.3	4.6	2.2	6.9	5.9	2.2	8.1
50-54	5.3	1.8	7.1	2.6	1.6	4.2	4.9	1.8	6.7
55-59	3.3	2.1	5.4	1.7	0.5	2.2	3.1	1.9	5.0
60-64	4.1	2.2	6.3	1.5	0.6	2.1	3.8	1.9	5.7
65-69	2.5	1.4	3.8	1.2	0.5	1.7	2.3	1.2	3.5
70-74	2.5	1.3	3.8	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.3	1.3	3.6
75-79	1.5	0.7	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.6	2.0
80+	2.1	0.9	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.8	0.8	2.6
Total	77.3	22.7	100.0	71.1	28.9	100.0	76.4	23.6	100.0

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The distribution of households by size and rural-urban residence is given in Table 2.5 for the three surveys. The table shows that distribution of household size was largely unchanged between the surveys. In 1994 about half of the households were of size four and less. Urban households are generally smaller in size than rural households. Over sixty percent of the urban households were reported with a family size of four or less, as compared to 48 percent in the rural areas during the SMS. The 1991 Population and Housing Census revealed a percentage of 51.5 and 66.1 for rural and urban areas respectively. According to the 1995 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey, the mean household size was 4.8 in rural areas and 4.2 in the urban areas.

Table 2.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE AND RURAL /URBAN DISTRIBUTION, UGANDA, 1992-95

Household	IHS 1992-93			FMS 1993-94			SMS 1994-95		
	R	U	T	R	U	T	R	U	T
1	10.6	16.1	11.3	10.3	18.6	11.5	8.8	17.3	10.0
2	11.3	17.7	12.2	12.0	14.6	12.4	10.8	14.1	11.3
3 - 4	28.3	28.7	28.4	29.0	33.5	29.1	28.5	29.6	28.6
5 - 6	29.0	20.0	24.2	24.0	18.3	23.1	26.2	19.8	25.3
7 - 8	15.0	12.1	14.6	15.5	8.1	14.4	16.3	11.2	15.6
9 - 10	6.1	3.2	5.7	6.9	3.9	6.4	5.9	5.3	5.9
11+	3.9	2.5	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.6	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

During the IHS the most common household size was 5-6 in the rural areas and 3-4 people in the urban areas. This again reflects the fact that urban households are, by and large, smaller than rural households. Table 2.5 reveals a shift in the household size. The 1993/94 and the 1994/95 surveys revealed the most common household sizes as 3 to 4 people for both rural and urban areas. The 1995 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey also revealed that a family size of three to four people was common in Uganda. Over one third of the interviewed households fell in that category.

CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

3.1 Sources of Education Statistics

3.1.1 Administrative Records of Educational Institutions

The conventional source of education statistics in Uganda is the Ministry of Education and Sports which compiles them from the administrative records of educational institutions. Schools and other educational institutions at all educational levels record information on institutional characteristics including statistics relating to teachers/ instructors, pupil/students and others which they submit to the Ministry headquarters directly or through the District Education Offices. Until recently, the statistics finally compiled by the Ministry were very concise and lacked the important details on a number of characteristics.

3.1.2 Population Censuses

Population Censuses collect brief education statistics because the census questionnaires can only permit a few questions on education. The questions usually asked are whether one has ever been to school, whether one is still in school or not and the highest grade completed. Another shortcoming of the census statistics is that they are collected once in ten years only, which is a very long period. Census data, however, having been collected at household level, have a wider coverage of attendance in both the government and private schools, while administrative records of the Ministry of Education concentrate on the Government schools and government aided private schools.

3.1.3 National Household Surveys

The third source of education statistics is the National Household Survey Programme of the Statistics Department which also collects data at household level. They are more elaborate than the Census statistics because the survey questionnaires are more detailed. These statistics are collected more frequently than the censuses.

3.2 Characteristics of Educational Institutions

3.2.1 The Formal Schooling System and Ages at Entry and Completion

Uganda's formal education system has four levels consisting of primary, secondary, higher secondary and university. A parallel system consisting of technical or professional institutions take care of primary, secondary or higher school leavers. The post-primary institutions are gradually being phased out while the post-secondary institutions are on the increase.

Table 3.1 shows the four levels, their durations and the approximate ages at entry and completion of each level. It is not a precondition that one should attend nursery schools before admission to Primary One. However this requirement is currently generally observed in urban areas and is gradually spreading to the peripheries. Although there is no legal restriction, the recommended age for starting Primary One is 6 years. A small percentage of children enter school at the age of five because it is the generally accepted minimum age while others are delayed until age seven or more because of some constraints like fees and long distances to the nearest schools.

Figure 3.1: FORMAL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, THEIR DURATION, ENTRY AND COMPLETION AGES

Level	Duration (Years) ¹	Entry Age ²	Completion Age ²
Primary	7	5 [6] 7	12 [13] 14
Secondary	4	13 [14] 15	16 [17] 18
Higher	2	17 [18] 19	18 [19] 20
University	5	19 [20] 21	23 [24] 25

Notes: (i) ¹ Professional degrees like Engineering, Law and Medicine take 4, and 5 years respectively.

(ii) ² Brackets indicate recommended ages at entry and completion points. Figures outside brackets indicate other ages at which sizeable percentage of children enter/complete.

Considering that primary education takes seven years to complete, secondary six years and university three to five years, a child starting school at the recommended age of 6 will complete the fifth year of university at the age of 24. The formal school age range is therefore ages 6 to 24. Moreover the 1969 and 1991 censuses showed that the school going population aged 6-24 years constituted 99.4 and 99.8 percent respectively of the school going population of all ages.

Earlier on, there was a junior secondary level which was abolished in 1962. The duration of junior level was 2 to 3 years; two years if one attempted the secondary entry examinations in the second year and passed and three years if one failed in first attempt and attempted again in the third year. At that time the educational level consisted of five levels namely primary (6 years) junior (2 or 3 years), secondary (4 years), higher (2 years), and university (3 to 5) years. All the people who went through the junior system are now aged 50 years or more and are in the minority age bracket of the population. In this analysis they are categorized under primary and as having completed Primary Seven (P 7) if they completed junior 2 or 3.

Table 3.2 indicates that in 1992-93 the median age of pupils in P1 for Uganda as a whole was between 8 and 9 years. There was a small percentage of children (8.0%) who were in P1 at the age of 5. The implied entry-age was still higher than the recommended 6 years but is expected to be stream-lined with the introduction of Universal Primary Education, (UPE).

Table 3.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN P1 BY AGE AS PER THE IHS SURVEY, 1992/93

AGE	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PERCENTAGE	8.0	13.8	12.4	11.9	10.3	10.5	9.8	10.5	7.9	4.9

3.2.2 Enrollment in Primary and Secondary Schools

It is seen from Table 3.3 that recently the number of primary and secondary schools

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has been rising. In 1995, the number of Government aided secondary and primary schools were 619 and 8,531 respectively. This works out a ratio of one secondary school to fourteen primary schools. It can be seen from the 1994 figures that enrollment in secondary schools was only 9.5 percent of the enrollment in primary schools. Other post primary institutions absorb only a small number of P7 leavers because these institutions are gradually being phased out.

Table 3.3: NUMBER OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT: 1992 - 1995

Year	Primary Level		Secondary Level	
	Schools	Enrollment	Schools	Enrollment
1992	8,325	2,364,078	509	226,805
1993	8,430	2,462,309	508	231,430
1994	8,442	2,598,692	557	246,698
1995	8,531	2,634,409	619	255,163

Source: Planning Unit, Ministry of Education and Sports.

Column 3 of Table 3.4 gives the number of candidates who sat P7 exams by year and column 4 gives the number of students who were enrolled in S1 in the subsequent following years. Column 5 gives the percentage transition rate between P7 and S1. For example out of 131,607 students who sat P7 exams in 1980, only 23,212 of them were admitted in S1 in government schools in 1981. This implies a very low transition rate of 17.6 percent or a drop-out rate of 82.4 percent. These rates should be interpreted with caution because candidates in column (3) include those in private schools while column (4) excludes those admitted in private schools. The actual transition rates are therefore likely to be slightly higher because of the recent rise in the number of private secondary schools.

TABLE 3.4: SCHOOL LEAVERS AND ADMISSIONS IN GOVERNMENT-AIDED SCHOOLS, 1980-1994

YEAR	P1 ADMISSIONS	P7 CANDIDATES	S1 ADMISSIONS	% DROPOUT RATES	S4 SCHOOL CANDIDATES	S5 ADMISSIONS	% DROPOUT RATES	S6 SCHOOL CANDIDATES	UNIVERSITY ADMISSIONS	OTHER INSTI- TUTIONS	% DROPOUT RATES
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1980	286,539	131,607	17,883	82.4	18,118	3,592	77.1	3,922	1,188	837	32.3
1981	325,801	143,925	23,212	77.0	19,515	4,146	73.7	4,290	1,601	1,056	31.9
1982	375,221	153,595	33,088	46.2	20,799	5,142	75.6	4,848	1,890	1,032	33.2
1983	413,092	146,895	36,533	68.4	23,161	5,071	74.7	5,930	1,783	1,457	35.0
1984	450,064	159,227	46,465	68.1	28,106	5,859	76.8	7,091	2,003	1,849	34.1
1985	495,000	129,508	50,855	56.6	32,046	6,513	74.3	7,554	1,952	2,723	29.7
1986	523,508	127,399	56,228	54.4	33,886	8,221	75.5	9,054	2,168	3,144	42.9
1987	553,000	118,513	58,116	48.9	36,029	8,317	72.7	10,098	1,827	3,345	39.9
1988	583,000	146,649	60,501	57.7	39,761	9,851	72.0	11,878	1,838	4,227	37.3
1989	597,019	134,669	61,977	54.0	40,432	11,135	73.0	14,583	1,880	5,563	44.8
1990	555,742	144,122	62,008	58.1	43,988	10,900	74.6	15,944	2,041	5,274	52.1
1991	614,000	149,222	60,443	58.9	45,762	11,189	75.5	16,690	2,076	4,903	47.8
1992	563,027	156,135	61,294	60.3	47,862	11,229	76.4	19,601	2,189	6,131	58.4
1993	591,957	155,140	62,000	50.4	47,145	11,280	74.5	21,704	2,238	4,706	58.4
1994	628,223	175,368	77,000	-	53,540	12,000	-	-	2,125	6,031	58.4

NOTE: (1) Admissions refer to Government institutions.

(2) Leavers are equated to those taking public examinations.

(3) Data do not include admissions into Technical Schools, Technical Institutes, and part-time students in tertiary institutions. They also leave out admissions to all private institutions at all levels.

SOURCE: Planning Unit, Ministry of Education.

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3.2.3 Regional Distribution of Educational Facilities

According to the 1991 Census, the central region had the biggest proportion of the population, with 29.0% followed by western region with 27.3% then eastern with 24.8% and northern with 18.9%. Table 3.5 gives the distribution of Government-aided primary schools. The position as in 1995 indicates that the central and western regions had more or less the same proportionate number of primary schools, while the eastern and northern had lower proportion of primary schools.

It should be emphasized that some districts have a large number of private primary schools which are not reflected in Table 3.5. For example in 1996 out of the 829 primary schools in Mpigi district, 404 (or 49%) were private or run by NGO's. These non-government schools catered for 35 percent of the pupils. On the other hand in 1997 Kabarole district had 391 primary schools of which 92 (or 24%) were private. Table 3.5 may be misleading simply because private primary schools are not included. Central region is likely to have a much larger percentage of private schools and may thus have a larger share of overall primary schools. Another hidden anomaly is the existence of schools which do not run up to P7. This

Table 3.5: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY SELECTED YEARS

Region	1966		1980		1995	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Central	634	23.7	982	23.0	2,092	24.8
Eastern	761	28.4	1,071	25.0	2,118	24.8
Northern	594	22.2	843	19.7	1,658	19.5
Western	678	25.7	1,380	32.3	2,663	31.2
Uganda	2,676	100.0	4,276	100.0	8,531	100.0

Source: Uganda: Education Statistics, Ministry of Education (for 1966, 1980 and 1995).

encourages dropping out before completing P7. Mpigi had 496 (or 60%) complete P7 schools while Kabarole had 201 (or 51%) of such schools. Such differences may be a cause of regional differences in educational attainment¹.

Table 3.6 presents data on enrollment in primary schools by region. The regional shares in terms of percentages show some inconsistencies perhaps due to omissions and errors. Large gender imbalances in enrollment are also seen in eastern, northern and western regions in 1996. The central region registered a fairly gender balanced enrollment over the period. The eastern and western regions portray poor female enrollment of about 170 boys for every 100 girls around 1966 but have been steadily improving over the years. The situation in the northern region has been appallingly unbalanced. In this region, it is clear that there were over 260 boys for every 100 girls in school in 1966 although the sex ratio had declined to 168 by 1995.

3.2.4 Access to Education

The population aged 6 years and above that never attended school as a percentage of the total population aged 6 years and above is a rough index measuring accessibility to education. A decline in these percentages is an indication that relatively more people have had access to education although the absolute numbers may temporarily increase due to population growth.

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¹ Mpigi and Kabarole District Resource Endowment Study Report 1996 and 1997, Decentralisation Secretariat, Ministry of Local Government.

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Table 3.6: ENROLLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY REGION AND SEX

Enrollment By Sex and Year	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
1	2	3	4	5	6
1966¹					
Boys	88,097	115,567	105,407	90,512	399,583
Girls	75,931	67,511	39,494	51,027	233,963
Total	164,028	183,078	144,901	141,901	633,546
Regional Percentage	25.9	28.9	22.9	22.9	100.0
Sex Ratio	116.0	171.2	266.9	177.4	170.8
1980²					
Boys	167,114	189,271	174,177	203,420	733,882
Girls	170,213	145,074	88,844	154,364	558,495
Total	337,327	334,345	263,021	357,784	1,292,377
Regional Percentage	26.1	25.9	20.3	27.7	100.0
Sex Ratio	98.2	130.5	196.0	131.8	131.4
1995					
Boys	385,623	425,308	377,342	394,142	1,582,415
Girls	392,623	362,041	224,441	349,019	1,328,124
Total	778,246	785,699	601,783	746,745	2,912,473
Regional Percentage	26.7	27.0	20.7	25.6	100.0
Sex Ratio	98.2	117.5	168.1	112.9	119.1

Source: Uganda: Education Statistics, Ministry of Education, (for 1966, 1980 and 1995)

Notes: ¹ The 1966 figures include J1, J2 & J3.

² For Government Aided Schools only.

Table 3.7 shows that this percentage dropped from 61.8 in 1969 to 22.7 in 1994. The larger percentages for females is a sign that the females are disadvantaged. However, the gap between sexes is getting narrower indicating that accessibility for females is improving faster and catching up with that of the males.

The percentages for the population aged 10 years and above should give a better measure because relatively fewer people will join the formal school system after age 10, although the percentages are not very different. Recently due to the introduction of the UPE programme, there has been an increase in entry to schools at higher ages, but this influx is temporary and will iron out quickly.

Table 3.7: NON-ATTENDANCE RATIO¹ FOR POPULATION (AGE 6 AND 10 AND ABOVE) BY SEX AND CENSUS/SURVEY YEAR

Year of Census /Survey	% of Population Never Attended School (Aged 6 and Above)			% of Population Never Attended School (Aged 10 and Above)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Census (1969) ²	50.6	73.4	61.8	-	-	-
Census (1991) ³	28.2	45.7	37.2	-	-	-
IHS (1992/93)	19.7	37.0	28.6	17.3	38.1	28.1
FMS (1993/94)	20.4	35.3	28.0	16.7	34.8	26.0
SMS (1994/95)	16.5	28.5	22.7	15.7	32.8	24.5

Notes:

- ¹ The ratios are percentages of the population aged 6 years and above that never attended school to the total population aged 6 years and above.
- ² The 1969 percentages refer to the population aged 5 years and above.
- ³ These figures refer to 1990 school year.

3.3 Crude Enrollment Ratio

The Crude Enrollment Ratio (CER)² is a percentage of the total enrollment at all levels with the total population. Table 3.8 gives the CER as derived from the 1969 and the 1991

$$^2 \quad \text{Crude Enrollment Ratio (CER)} = \frac{E}{P} \times 100$$

E = Total Enrollment at all levels,

P = Total Population.

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population censuses and from the various subsequent surveys.

Only the regional and rural/urban CERs has been presented in this Table because the samples sizes of the surveys were not large enough to be disaggregated at smaller administrative units or other sub-groups. There was a continuous rise in the CER between 1969 and 1994 as indicated from the Census and survey results (see column 8 of Table 3.8). The CERs for females still lag behind although the gap is narrowing.

At the regional level, the central region had generally higher female CERs than other regions, and the eastern and the western region had almost the same female CERs. It should be noted that the 1994/95 male CER for the northern region was rather high, perhaps due to the exclusion of Kitgum district (see Table 1.3). As expected, the enrollment ratios are higher in urban areas than in the rural areas.

3.4 Educational Attainment

Referring to Table 3.7 it should be noted that according to the 1969 Census 61.8 percent of the population aged 6 years and above had never attended school. This percentage had declined to 37.2 as per the 1991 Census. The same table shows further that the percentages according to subsequent surveys in 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 declined and reached the level of 22.7 percent in 1994-95. Conversely, this means that the percentage of people who had ever attended school rose from 38.2 in 1969 to 77.3 in 1994-95.

As stated earlier these people completed different grades of the school system, most of them having dropped out before completing primary seven. Similar percentages for the population aged 10 years and above by region and rural/urban breakdown are presented in Table 3.9. From Tables 3.7 and 3.9, it is clear that differences in the national percentages based on the cut-off points of 6 and 10 years are not so big. However, the cut-off point at 10 years is considered to be more meaningful because it eliminates those children aged less than 10 years who did not have any education but still had a possibility of getting admitted to school.

UNHS 1994-95, (SMS) Report

Table 3.8: CRUDE ENROLLMENT RATIO BY REGION, RURAL/URBAN BREAKDOWN, SEX AND CENSUS/SURVEY YEAR

Census or Survey by Sex.	Regional				Rural/Urban		Uganda
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Census 1969							
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.1
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.6
Census 1991							
Male	21.9	21.0	21.2	20.4	20.4	22.5	21.2
Female	20.5	15.4	11.4	16.0	15.3	21.3	16.3
Total	21.2	18.1	16.1	18.1	17.8	21.9	18.7
IHS 1992/3							
Male	27.9	26.4	28.4	25.5	26.8	28.8	27.0
Female	25.7	20.3	15.6	19.7	19.7	26.9	20.6
Total	26.8	23.3	21.8	22.6	23.2	27.8	23.8
FMS 1993/4							
Male	30.2	27.4	28.1	26.3	27.9	29.1	28.0
Female	28.9	18.6	18.0	22.5	21.8	28.2	22.7
Total	29.5	23.1	23.1	24.4	24.9	28.6	25.4
SMS 1994/5							
Male	30.4	28.2	31.4	24.2	27.8	32.3	28.3
Female	26.4	21.2	18.2	21.8	21.8	27.5	22.5
Total	28.3	24.6	25.1	23.0	24.8	29.8	25.4

Notes: 1. Enrollment in IHS, FMS and SMS includes enrollment in non-formal institutions like Teacher Training Colleges and technical Institutions.

Chapter 3: Education Characteristics

In all the three surveys, the central region had the highest percentages of people who had attained at least P7. The eastern region takes the second position and the northern and western region follow with about the same level of educational attainment. Also, the central region had the lowest percentage of people without any education.

Females are seen as lagging behind particularly in the northern region where conspicuously high percentages were reported as having no education and very low percentages as having completed at least P7.

Table 3.9 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 10 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SEX, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, AND CENSUS/SURVEY YEAR

Survey Date by Residence Status	No Education			Incomplete Primary			At Least Complete P7		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>IHS 1992-93</i>									
Central	13.1	22.0	17.7	57.4	53.3	55.3	29.5	24.7	27.0
Eastern	17.5	38.0	28.1	57.5	48.0	52.6	25.0	14.0	19.3
Northern	17.1	53.4	36.2	58.3	39.0	48.1	24.6	7.6	15.7
Western	22.0	43.5	33.0	57.5	45.5	51.4	20.5	11.0	15.6
Rural	18.9	41.8	30.7	60.1	47.2	53.4	21.0	11.0	15.9
Urban	6.3	13.7	10.2	41.0	45.4	43.3	52.7	40.9	46.5
Uganda	17.3	38.1	28.1	57.7	47.0	52.1	25.0	14.9	19.8
<i>FMS 1993-94</i>									
Central	12.7	17.2	15.1	52.6	55.8	54.2	34.7	27.0	30.7
Eastern	19.8	42.0	30.9	55.8	44.2	49.9	24.4	13.8	19.2
Northern	17.1	51.7	34.8	54.9	40.3	47.4	28.0	8.0	17.8
Western	17.8	36.2	27.6	58.8	48.8	53.5	23.4	15.0	18.9
Rural	18.5	38.4	28.7	57.6	48.6	52.9	23.9	13.0	18.4
Urban	4.6	12.4	8.7	41.4	46.0	43.9	54.0	41.6	47.4
Uganda	16.7	34.8	26.0	55.5	48.2	51.7	27.8	17.0	22.3
<i>SMS 1994-95</i>									
Central	11.6	18.2	15.2	56.8	55.4	56.1	31.6	26.4	28.7
Eastern	15.0	33.8	24.7	57.4	50.2	53.6	27.6	16.0	21.7
Northern	16.4	48.7	32.4	61.4	43.4	52.5	22.2	7.9	15.1
Western	20.5	39.6	30.2	58.7	48.2	53.4	20.8	12.2	16.4
Rural	17.2	35.8	26.7	60.5	51.2	55.7	22.3	13.0	17.6
Urban	5.6	14.1	10.2	42.7	44.7	43.8	51.7	41.2	46.0
Uganda	15.7	32.8	24.5	58.2	50.3	54.1	26.1	16.9	21.4

The rural/urban differences are also sizeable with lower attainment levels in rural areas. The IHS shows that urban dwellers were as much as three times better off than their rural counterparts (15.9 compared to 46.5 in 1992). The gap is even bigger between females.

3.5 Literacy

Literacy may be defined as the ability to read (with understanding) and write (meaningfully) in any language. In Uganda, literacy is directly related to formal education because the impact of adult literacy programmes is known to be very small. Literacy is partly analysed for the population aged 10 years and above because of the following reasons:

- (1) The 1991 census asked questions on literacy to persons aged 10 years and above only. Thus for comparison purposes it is reasonable to adhere to this age group.
- (2) In Uganda, people are expected to acquire permanent literacy after completing the first three grades of formal primary school education. It is known that a sizeable percentage of people start school late after the age of seven. They would therefore complete the first three grades of formal schooling after the age of 10. It is therefore logical to analyze literacy for the population aged 10 years and above.
- (3) Age 10 is a good cut-off point because children who have not joined the formal school system by age 10 are not likely to do so later. They are likely to remain illiterate except for a small proportion which may acquire literacy through the thinly spread adult literacy programmes.

According to Table 3.10, the 1991 Census showed that the literacy rate for the population aged above 10 years was 54.0 percent, that of males being higher (63.5 percent) than that of females (44.9 percent). The Integrated Household Survey conducted in 1992/93 or just a year later estimated the rate at 61.7. The rates portrayed by the First Monitoring Survey 1993/94 and the Second Monitoring Survey 1994/95 are almost similar. These surveys do not express any marked differences because they were conducted very close to each other. The observed differences might be a result of sampling and non-sampling errors.

Chapter 3: Education Characteristics

Table 3.10: LITERACY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) AND ADULT POPULATION (18 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY SEX AND CENSUS/ SURVEY YEAR

Census or Survey Date by Sex	LITERACY STATUS (10 YEARS & ABOVE)				LITERACY STATUS (18 YEARS & ABOVE)			
	Neither able to read nor write	Able to read only or write only	Able to read and write	Total	Neither able to read nor write	Able to read only or write only	Able to read and write	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Census</i>	1991							
Male	-	-	63.5	100.0	-	-	67.0	
Female	-	-	44.9	100.0	-	-	41.9	
Total	-	-	54.0	100.0	-	-	53.9	
<i>IHS</i>	(1992/93)							
Male	25.0	2.3	72.7	100.0	22.6	1.2	76.2	100.0
Female	46.1	2.4	51.5	100.0	49.3	1.7	49.0	100.0
Total	36.0	2.3	61.7	100.0	37.1	1.4	61.5	100.0
<i>FMS</i>	(1993/94)							
Male	29.8	2.0	48.3	100.0	23.9	1.2	74.9	100.0
Female	50.3	1.3	50.2	100.0	50.2	0.9	48.9	100.0
Total	40.4	1.7	57.9	100.0	37.9	1.1	61.0	100.0

Note: During the SMS (1994-95) data on literacy status were not collected.

(-): Data with the breakdown not available.

The 1991 census which had universal coverage and the IHS which was a large national survey portray regional and rural/urban differences as seen in Table 3.11. The IHS literacy rates are generally higher than the census rates. As expected, the urban rates are higher than the rural ones. The rural/urban difference is more pronounced among females with 80.0 percent of the urban females being literate while only 47.2 percent of the rural females were literate. This rate is quite worrying knowing that close to 85 percent of the females live in rural areas.

The literacy rate of those aged 18 years and above is known as the "adult literacy rate" and is given in Column 8 of Table 3.10. The adult rates are similar to the overall rates given in column 4 because the impact of adult literacy programmes is very small.

Table 3.11: LITERACY RATES BY CENSUS/SURVEY, BY SEX, REGION AND BY RURAL/URBAN BREAKDOWN

Region	CENSUS (1991)			IHS (1992/93)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central	70.6	63.8	67.2	77.7	69.3	73.4
Eastern	60.0	40.3	49.9	70.4	48.3	58.9
Northern	60.8	27.1	43.2	71.6	33.5	51.5
Western	60.6	42.0	51.0	70.3	50.3	60.1
Rural	60.5	40.7	50.3	70.3	47.2	58.4
Urban	87.5	76.3	80.8	89.2	80.0	84.3
Uganda	63.5	44.9	54.0	72.7	51.5	61.7

It can be seen that the rates for the central region were much higher than the other three regions. Also, the differences between sexes were small in the central region for both the census and the IHS. The difference was also small for males in the other three regions but sizeable between sexes and amongst females. The difference between sexes was strikingly large in the northern region at 60.8 percent for males and 27.1 percent for females. It should be recalled from Table 3.6 that primary school enrollment in the northern region was considerably low amongst females. The low literacy rate among females in the northern region is therefore a result of their low school enrollment since in Uganda literacy has a direct relationship with formal education.

CHAPTER FOUR

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

4.0 Introduction

During the Integrated Household Survey (IHS), 1992-93, usual activity status of each and every member of the household, irrespective of age, was collected. Usual activity was defined as the normal activity situation of a person during the last 365 days in respect of his or her participation in gainful or non-gainful or no activities being unemployed or too young or old or disabled. Gainful activities were work for pay, profit or family gain. Also, information on activity status and time use for shorter reference period was collected. During the FMS, 1993-94 data were collected on usual and current activity status with a reference period of 365 and 7 days, respectively. Similar data were also collected during SMS, 1994-95 but with some details on hours worked and not worked by reasons for the current activity status. Due to financial constraints both for FMS and SMS, the sample size had to be reduced to almost half as well as the survey period to about six months. Consequently, estimates of current activity status to be derived from these two surveys will not be precise and also subject to seasonal effects. As a matter of fact the objective of including information on activity particulars in IHS and Monitoring surveys was not to derive precise estimates of labour force indicators but to use them as classificatory characteristics, cross-check data for other related characteristics and to study a conceptual framework suited to Ugandan conditions for conducting an efficient labour force survey in the near future. These surveys however, produced some useful results on usual activity status and indicators which are discussed in the following paragraph. The conceptual, definitional and measurement problems of labour force particulars will be discussed in detail in the 1997 UNHS report.

4.1 Usual/Main Activity Particulars

For all the three household surveys (IHS, FMS and SMS), information on usual (main) activity status was collected using ILO conceptual framework except the cut-off point for age to eliminate children below a certain age, who are not expected to perform any activity. ILO recommendations did not specify rigorously a cut-off point but left it open to countries to decide

Chapter 4: Economic Activity

on the basis of conditions prevailing internally. It is felt that a careful analysis of the survey data should provide a basis for deciding a cut-off age point for full scale labor surveys.

Table 4.1 gives percentage distribution of household population by sex and usual main activity status. It may be seen that national estimates of the proportion of economically active household population to the total household population was around 40% with a little variation

Table 4.1 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY SEX AND USUAL (MAIN) ACTIVITY STATUS AS GIVEN BY IHS, FMS AND SMS.

Usual Activity Status	IHS, 1992-93			FMS, 1993-94			SMS, 1994-95		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1. Economically active									
1.1 Self employed ¹	25.0	21.7	23.3	23.4	18.2	20.7	25.3	15.5	20.4
1.2 Govt. employees	3.1	1.1	2.1	2.7	0.9	1.8	2.5	0.9	1.7
1.3 Private employees	6.3	1.5	3.9	6.7	1.8	4.2	5.9	1.8	3.8
1.4 Helpers in HH Ent.	6.9	16.1	11.5	5.2	17.6	11.4	6.8	21.5	14.1
1.5 Unemployed	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0
1.6 Sub-total	41.8	40.7	41.2	39.5	39.4	39.4	41.6	40.6	41.0
2. Not Active									
2.1 Too young/old or disabled	27.2	26.1	26.6	29.4	26.2	22.8	26.8	25.1	26.0
2.2 Students	27.0	20.6	23.8	28.0	22.6	25.4	28.3	22.5	25.4
2.3 Attending domestic duties	3.7	12.6	8.2	2.9	11.8	7.4	3.2	11.8	7.5
2.4 Others	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
2.5 Sub-total	58.2	59.3	58.8	60.5	60.6	60.6	58.4	59.4	59.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: ¹ Self employed includes employees and own-account workers.

UNHS, SMS Report

Table 4.3: REGIONAL VARIATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS.

Region	1992/93			1993/94			1994/95		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
CENTRAL									
Employees	34.4	14.7	25.7	35.0	12.0	24.3	30.7	14.5	23.2
Self Employed	52.4	55.2	53.7	51.4	56.1	53.6	55.9	47.7	52.0
Helpers in H/hold Enterp.	11.8	28.5	19.2	9.0	27.6	17.7	8.5	31.7	19.3
Unemployed	2.4	1.6	1.5	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.0	6.1	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
WESTERN									
Employees	22.2	4.8	13.3	28.3	6.1	16.4	19.0	5.1	11.9
Self Employed	59.7	51.9	55.7	53.3	45.9	48.3	59.3	27.5	43.1
Helpers in H/hold Enterp.	16.4	42.5	29.7	14.2	45.1	31.0	20.0	66.3	43.6
Unemployed	1.7	0.8	1.4	3.5	3.0	3.2	1.7	1.1	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
EASTERN									
Employees	16.3	3.5	9.6	12.2	4.4	8.3	14.8	2.9	4.9
Self Employed	63.8	47.8	55.5	70.2	26.5	48.2	63.9	34.2	49.2
Helpers in H/hold Enterp.	19.2	48.7	34.5	16.4	68.4	42.6	19.6	62.7	40.1
Unemployed	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORTHERN									
Employees	13.5	3.8	8.3	11.7	2.9	7.3	10.4	2.1	6.0
Self Employed	66.0	60.5	63.0	68.2	60.3	64.3	69.6	49.5	59.0
Helpers in H/hold Enterp.	19.8	35.5	28.2	14.0	36.3	25.0	19.1	48.0	34.3
Unemployed	0.8	0.2	0.5	6.2	0.4	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

largest percentage share of urban areas. The 1991 Population census revealed that 24.4 percent of the central region residents were in urban areas.(See Table 1.2).

The economic activity rates (proportion of economically active household population to total population) by regions and selected socio-economic characteristics are given in table 4.4. Since the sampling errors of these rates are fairly large (C.V. ranging from 6 to 15), valid conclusions about the changes can not be made. However, it may be worth noting that the survey data indicated higher activity rates for all the three survey periods for those who were currently

Chapter 4: Economic Activity

married and no longer married (divorced/separated/widowed). The results appear to have got confounded with difference in age-groups. As expected, those with no education consistently indicate lower economic activity rates. These results might have also got mixed up with age differences.

Table 4.4: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATES BY REGION AND SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS.

Socio Economic	1992/93			1993/94			1994/95		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Region									
Central	42.3	33.0	37.6	40.4	35.0	37.7	41.0	33.0	36.9
Eastern	43.4	44.1	43.8	38.1	40.0	39.0	41.4	38.3	39.8
Western	42.0	44.0	43.0	32.9	33.0	33.0	35.5	42.6	38.9
Northern	37.3	41.2	39.3	38.3	42.7	40.5	42.0	45.1	43.5
Rural/Urban									
Rural	41.2	42.0	41.6	37.4	39.1	38.2	40.3	40.3	40.3
Urban	43.1	29.0	35.8	41.0	30.5	35.6	41.8	30.9	36.0
Marital Status									
Never Married	16.8	12.5	14.8	15.0	12.5	13.9	15.9	12.4	14.3
Currently married	95.4	80.2	87.2	95.1	79.8	87.1	95.4	80.1	87.9
No longer Married	85.0	75.0	77.2	71.1	69.4	69.8	86.9	77.5	79.9
Education									
None	24.4	37.6	32.0	19.7	31.8	26.4	22.0	35.0	29.3
Primary	54.2	47.2	51.0	52.5	45.5	50.6	56.2	48.6	52.3
Secondary	65.9	49.8	59.7	59.9	45.3	54.0	60.7	45.8	54.8
Secondary+	90.0	86.7	98.5	100.0	96.1	98.9	95.1	71.6	93.3
UGANDA	41.8	40.7	41.2	39.5	39.4	39.4	41.6	40.6	41.0

CHAPTER FIVE

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

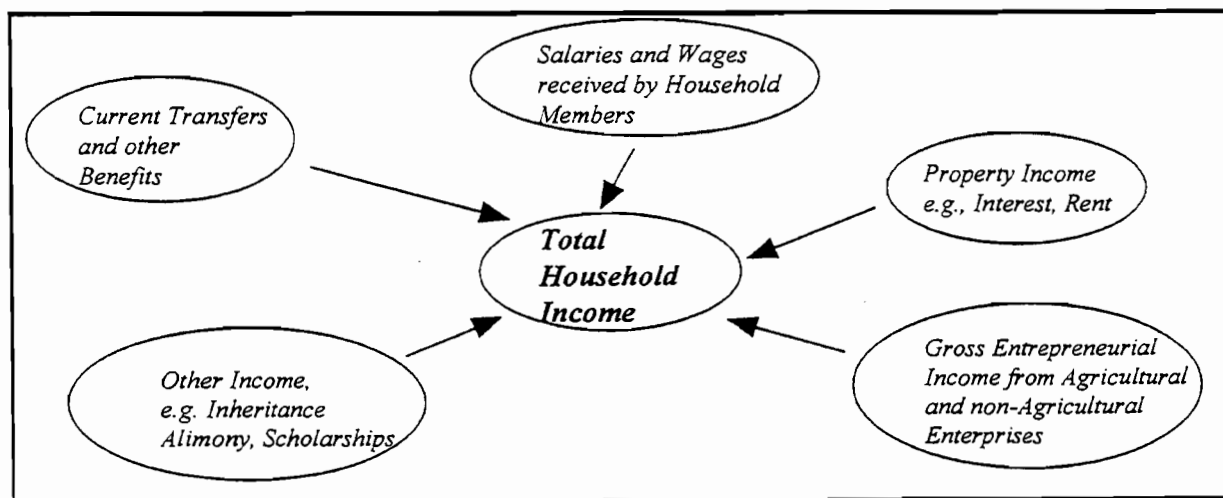
5.0 Introduction

The household income and expenditure survey data is useful in assessing the economic welfare of households and their members. The Statistics Department (SD) has conducted four household sample surveys with income and expenditure components. The income of individuals is always understated while the quality of expenditure data is affected by subsidies to individuals, variations in regional prices and the seasonal effects. Since expenditure is reported better than income, it is usually used as a proxy for income. Questions on income are also included in expenditure surveys to serve as cross-checks and to control over-stating of expenditures. Estimates of income should not commonly be derived from household surveys, but if done should be cautiously interpreted.

5.1 Income

The 1994/95 Second Monitoring Survey questionnaire like that of the 1992/3 Integrated Household Survey and the 1993/4 First Monitoring Survey included a section on the household income. The surveys used the International Labor Organization (ILO) definition of household

Fig 5.1: THE DIFFERENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO HOUSEHOLD INCOME



Chapter 5: Income and Expenditure

income which states: "household income is the sum of money income and in kind and consists of receipts which as a rule, are of recurring nature and accrue to the household or its members regularly at annual or more frequent intervals". The components of household income were enumerated as salaries and wages received by household members, gross entrepreneurial income, property income and current transfers and other benefits. These components of household income are summarized in Figure 5.1 below.

The SMS collected household income data at the household level, and Table 5.1 shows the results by region. It may be noted that income of the entrepreneurial nature is the major contributor to household income. The contribution of gross entrepreneurial income to total income ranges from 42.7 percent in the central region to 62.1 percent in the northern region. The pattern depicted from Table 5.1 is consistent with Uganda's economic setup since the majority of Ugandans depend on agriculture as their source of livelihood. For all regions, households reported crop farming as contributing most to the gross entrepreneurial income.

Table 5.1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY REGION,
SMS 1994/95

Item Description	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
Salaries & Wages	31.4	26.0	19.7	21.7
Gross Entrepreneurial Income	42.7	54.9	62.1	56.9
Property Income	8.5	3.5	5.8	5.5
Current Transfers & Other Benefits	17.4	15.6	12.4	15.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[During IHS and FMS, income data were not collected with the above break-downs]

5.1.1 Price Changes

To look at the changes in prices, Table 5.2 shows the monthly household income and percentage change in CPI between IHS, FMS and SMS. The monthly household income for the Second Monitoring Survey alone varied from Shs. 63,994 in the rural areas to Shs. 165,433 in the urban areas. Comparing this to the previous two surveys, IHS had a monthly household income of Shs 44,047 for rural and Shs 100,267 for urban whereas FMS had a

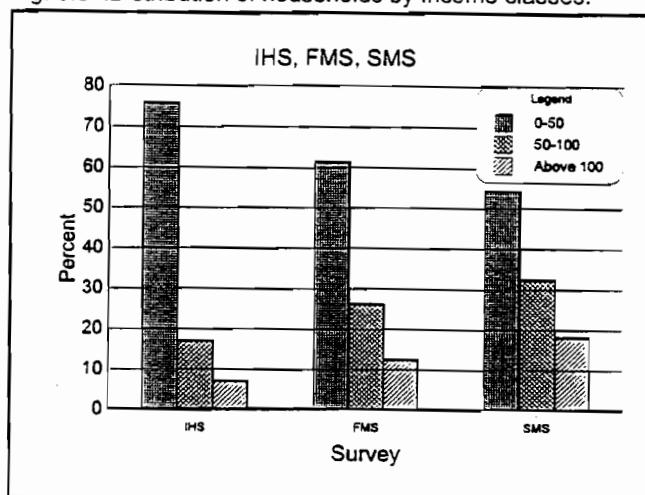
monthly household Income of Shs 48,405 for rural areas and Shs 146,122 for urban areas. Using IHS as the base period we find that monthly household Incomes increased by 9.8 and 45.7 percent for rural and urban respectively between IHS and FMS, and 32.2 percent and 13.2 percent between FMS and SMS. However changes in real incomes are obtained after adjustments have been made for price changes. During this period prices rose by 5.4 percent between IHS and FMS and 4.5 percent between FMS and SMS and 10.1 percent between IHS and SMS.

Table 5.2: MEAN MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN PRICES BETWEEN IHS, FMS AND SMS

MONTHLY INCOME	RURAL	IHS	FMS UNADJUSTED	SMS UNADJUSTED
	URBAN	44,047	48,405	63,994
		100,267	146,122	165,433
CHANGE IN CPI	RURAL	IHS TO FMS	FMS TO SMS	IHS TO SMS
		5.3	4.4	10.0
	URBAN	5.6	4.7	10.5
	TOTAL	5.4	4.5	10.1

Table 5.3 and Figure 5.3 show the changing distribution of households by monthly household income classes in the three surveys. What is clear is a shift of households from lower to higher income classes. In the Second Monitoring Survey, over fifty percent of the rural households fall below the lowest income class, this is also true in the other two surveys with IHS showing the highest percentage of house-holds

Fig. 5.3 :Distribution of households by Income classes.



Chapter 5: Income and Expenditure

(80.9 percent) below a monthly income of 50,000/= for rural areas. If changes in the value of money are put into consideration, the percentage of households in the lowest income group for FMS and SMS may as well go up. However without making adjustments in incomes for price changes, results show that whereas the percentage of households earning below 50,000/= declined from 75.9 percent in IHS to 61.4 percent in FMS and 54.3 percent in SMS for all Uganda, those earning above 100,000/= monthly income rose from 7.1 percent to 12.5 percent and 18.1 percent in IHS, FMS and SMS respectively, i.e., households moved from lower to higher income brackets.

TABLE 5.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME CLASSES (IN '000 SHS), UGANDA, IHS, FMS AND SMS

	IHS			FMS			SMS		
Class	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
0-50	80.9	50.9	75.9	67.8	24.9	61.4	54.3	19.2	54.3
50-100	15.1	28.4	17.0	25.1	32.7	26.3	32.8	29.4	32.3
100+	4.8	20.6	7.1	8.9	12.2	12.5	12.9	51.9	18.2
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Rural households depend mainly on subsistence farming as a source of livelihood. According to the 1991 population and housing census, 77.5 percent of the rural households reported subsistence farming as the main source of livelihood. With this kind of farming the rural households are sometimes not able to produce enough even for their own consumption. This may be due to poor rains and poor farming methods. On the other hand, over fifty percent of the urban households were reported with incomes of over Shs. 100,000/= per month. The main sources of income for urban households were employment and trading.

5.1.2 Distribution of Income Classes

Table 5.4 and Figure 5.4 look at the percentage of households in each income class and by regions during the Second Monitoring Survey. The highest percentage of households were reported in the lowest income class of Shs. 50,000/= and below for all regions. The

UNHS 1994-95, (SMS) Report

percentages range between 34.2 and 60.9 for central and northern region respectively. The high percentage (60.9 percent) observed for the northern region is 11.6 percentage points above the national average.

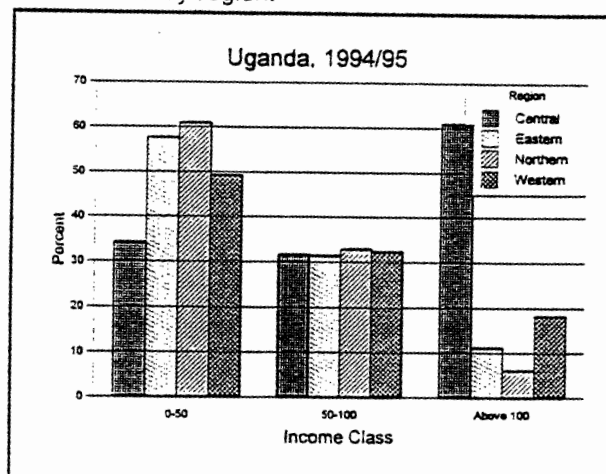
Table 5.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME CLASSES AND REGION, UGANDA, 1994/95

Income Class ('000)	Central	Eastern	Northern *	Western	Total
0 - 50	34.2	57.6	60.9	53.6	49.3
50 - 100	31.6	31.4	32.9	33.8	32.3
Above 100	34.2	11.1	6.1	12.5	18.2
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Northern region excluded Kitgum District.

In the Second Monitoring Survey, the mean monthly per capita income was UShs 14,800, 47,500 and 19,500 in rural and urban areas and for Uganda respectively. Almost half (48.1 percent) of the population at the time of the survey were in the lowest class (Table 5.5 and figure 5.4). The high percentage observed is consistent with the distribution of the rural lower income class (18.2 percent). The distribution of per capita income follows the same pattern as for the monthly household income on a rural-urban basis.

Fig. 5.4: Distribution of Households by Income Class and by region.



In the case of monthly household income, the percentage of persons in the lowest income class declined consistently between IHS and SMS from 74.3 percent to 48.1 percent in the Second Monitoring survey. This may be an indication that living standards have increased; it is also consistent with other macro-economic indicators such as growth rates in the economy. However the percentage of persons who are in the highest income class can be obtained after FMS and SMS figures are adjusted for inflation.

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Table 5.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA INCOME CLASSES, UGANDA 1992-95

Class ('000)	IHS			FMS			SMS		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
0 - 10	79.5	36.7	74.3	66.9	14.9	60.2	53.2	12.6	48.1
10 - 20	16.4	30.6	18.1	27.0	29.6	27.3	34.0	28.6	33.3
20 +	4.1	32.7	7.6	6.1	55.3	12.5	12.8	58.9	18.6
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

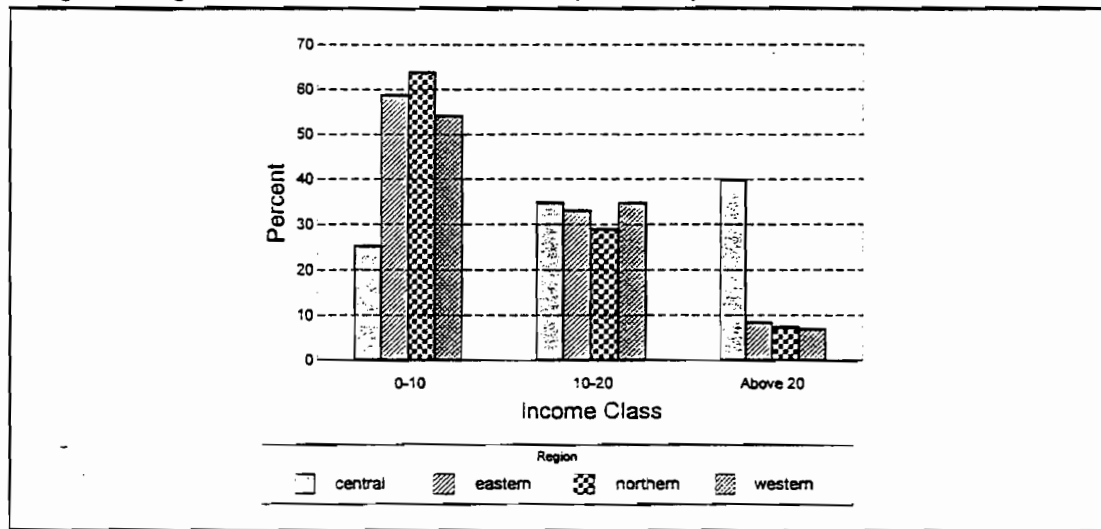
At the regional level, Table 5.6 which looks at SMS shows that the percentage of population in the lower class ranges from 25.2 percent to 63.8 percent in the central and northern regions respectively. The income of the central region is greatly inflated by the inclusion of Kampala, the capital city of Uganda. On the other hand, the income of the rural areas is affected by low farm yields due to poor agricultural infrastructural facilities.

Table 5.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY MONTHLY PER-CAPITA INCOME CLASSES AND REGION, UGANDA 1994/95

Income Class ('000 Shs)	Central	Eastern	Northern*	Western	Total
0 - 10	25.2	58.7	63.8	54.1	48.1
10 - 20	34.8	33.0	28.9	34.7	33.3
Above 20	39.8	8.4	7.4	6.9	9.2
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Northern region excludes Kitgum District

Fig. 5.6: Regional Distribution of Household Population by Income Classes, SMS, 1994-95.



5.2 Household Consumption Expenditure

During the three surveys household consumption expenditure in cash, kind or through barter exchange for the usual members of the household was recorded. The consumption expenditure was collected in three parts (i.e. Food, Beverages and Tobacco; non-durable goods and frequently purchased services; and semi-durable and durable goods and services not elsewhere stated). For purchased items the market price was recorded while for consumption out of home produce, the farm gate prices was estimated and recorded.

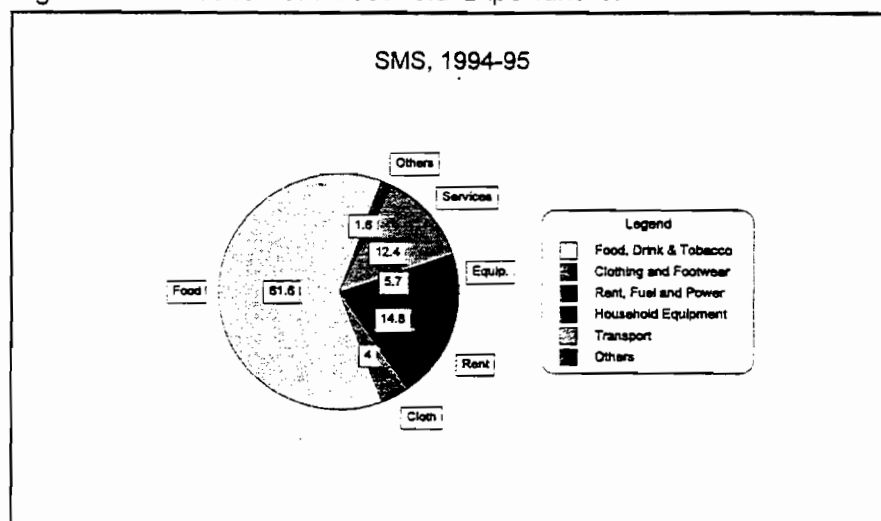
The distribution of household expenditure on items and by rural/urban distribution is given in detail in Table 5.7 below. It can be seen that about 65 percent of consumption expenditure in the rural areas is on food compared to about 53 percent in urban areas. The results from the Second Monitoring Survey show that Rent, Fuel and Power (13.0 percent) takes the second highest proportion out of household expenditure in the rural areas while for the urban dwellers rent comes second taking up about 19.3 percent of total household expenditure.

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Table 5.7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE IN THE SMS
BY ITEM GROUPS-UGANDA

Expenditure Group	Rural	Urban	Total
Food, Drink, Tobacco	65.1	52.5	61.5
Clothing and Footwear	4.0	4.1	4.0
Rent Fuel & Power	13.0	19.3	14.8
Household and Personal Equipment	5.6	6.0	5.7
Transport	2.2	4.9	3.0
Health & Medical Care	4.4	3.6	4.2
Education	4.4	7.4	5.2
Others	1.3	2.2	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fig. 5.7: Distribution of Household Expenditure.



At regional level the percentage of expenditure on food, drink and tobacco out of the total household expenditure during SMS varies between 53.1 percent for central to 66.8 percent for northern region (Table 5.8). It is interesting to note that the expenditures follow the same pattern observed for the household income with central region which indicated the higher average income (Table 5.4) showing less expenditure on food, drink and tobacco. In other words, the share of total expenditure going to food increases for the poorer households. All regions indicated low percentage expenditure (below 5 percent) for the four categories of clothing and footwear, Transport and communication, health and medical care, recreation and other services.

**Table 5.8: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN THE SMS
BY ITEM GROUPS-(Uganda Shillings)**

Item Group (Division Level)	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
Food, Drink, Tobacco	61,000	37,400	32,900	40,800	45,300
Clothing and Footwear	4,300	2,000	2,700	2,700	2,900
Rent Fuel & Power	19,300	6,400	7,000	6,900	10,900
Household Equipment	3,300	3,000	3,500	3,500	4,200
Transport	4,700	1,000	1,000	1,000	22,200
Health & Medical Care	4,500	1,900	3,400	3,400	3,000
Education	7,000	1,900	2,200	2,200	3,800
Recreation	2,300	800	700	700	1,100
Total	117,900	54,500	61,200	61,200	73,600

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Table 5.9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON SELECTED ITEMS FOR IHS, FMS AND SMS

Expenditure Group	IHS	FMS	SMS
Food, Drink and Tobacco	66.0	63.6	61.6
Rent, Fuel, Power etc.	12.1	14.4	14.8
Hh. Personal Equipment	6.5	5.1	5.7
Education	5.3	5.4	5.2
Others	10.1	11.5	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5.9 shows the proportions of household expenditure on selected items for the three surveys. As mentioned earlier, the pattern of expenditures remained more or less the same between IHS, FMS, and SMS with the food, drink, and tobacco subgroup taking up the highest proportion out of household expenditure in all the

three surveys. Rent, fuel and power etc, came second with 12.1 percent, 14.4 percent and 14.8 percent in IHS, FMS, and SMS respectively. Education and household personal equipment took up less than 10 percent each of household expenditure for the three surveys.

The average household and per capita expenditure is given in Table 5.10 below. Overall the average household expenditure increased by 11.7 and 18.3 percent between 1992 and 1994 and 1994 to 1995 respectively. During the same period the mean per capita

Table 5.10: AVERAGE MONTHLY PER HOUSEHOLD AND PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE, 1992-95

Region		Mean Per Household Exp.			% change		Mean Per Capita Exp.			% change	
		1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	92-93	93-94	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	92-93	93-94
CENTRAL	Rural	54,300	65,100	85,400	20.0	31.1	12,000	142,000	17,700	17.8	25.2
	Urban	129,400	161,800	171,900	25.1	6.3	32,000	39,300	38,600	22.6	-1.7
	Total	75,500	93,500	109,500	23.9	17.1	17,200	21,000	23,200	21.7	10.8
EASTERN	Rural	46,100	42,900	50,600	-7.1	18.0	9,400	9,200	9,600	-1.8	4.2
	Urban	73,800	80,700	95,200	9.3	18.0	18,300	20,200	19,100	10.2	-5.2
	Total	49,100	46,200	54,300	-6.0	17.6	10,200	10,100	10,400	-1.3	3.0
NORTHERN	Rural	38,600	38,800	45,600	0.4	17.5	7,500	7,700	9,000	2.3	17.2
	Urban	64,900	84,400	100,600	30.0	19.2	13,700	16,300	16,600	18.7	1.8
	Total	40,400	42,000	49,100	4.2	16.7	7,900	8,300	9,600	5.4	15.1
WESTERN	Rural	47,200	51,300	58,000	8.7	13.0	9,500	9,500	10,900	-0.4	15.2
	Urban	75,600	86,700	103,600	14.7	19.5	19,000	20,500	23,100	8.1	12.8
	Total	49,100	53,500	61,200	9.0	14.4	10,000	10,000	11,700	0.0	16.3
UGANDA	Rural	47,000	50,200	61,500	6.7	22.6	9,700	10,200	12,000	5.6	17.8
	Urban	107,000	133,800	146,600	25.0	9.6	26,100	31,800	31,500	21.6	-0.9
	Total	55,700	62,200	73,600	11.7	18.3	11,700	12,900	14,600	10.3	12.9

expenditure increased by 10.3 and 12.9 respectively. At regional level, the eastern region registered a decline in both mean household and per capita expenditure between 1992 and 1994. The decline is probably due to the famine which hit the rural areas of the eastern region during the same period.

Table 5.11 shows the distribution of households by expenditure classes and by region for SMS. The percentage of households in the category of Shs. 20,000/= and below ranges from 6.4 in the central region to 16.4 in the northern region. For all the regions, with the exception of the central, median expenditure which divides the households into two equal halves lies in the expenditure class of 40,000/= to 60,000/=. The median for the central region is in the Shs. 60,000/= to Shs. 80,000/= shillings class. The percentage of households in the highest income group (above Shs. 150,000/= per month) ranges between 18.5 for central region to 1.6 for the northern region.

Table 5.11 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE CLASSES
AND REGIONS, UGANDA 1994/95

Expenditure Class	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
0 - 20	6.4	12.6	16.4	8.4	10.1
20 - 40	19.4	30.3	30.2	31.5	26.9
40 - 60	16.5	28.2	27.0	25.0	23.3
60 - 80	14.6	12.8	16.1	13.0	14.0
80 - 100	8.4	6.6	4.4	10.1	7.8
100 - 150	16.2	6.1	4.3	7.2	9.4
Above 150	18.5	3.4	1.6	4.8	8.5
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households	1,220,050	950,510	571,780	926,060	3,668,400

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The distribution of household population by monthly per-capita expenditure classes and by region as shown in Table 5.12 follows a similar pattern to that of household expenditure. The proportion of household population in the lowest class varies between 21.5 percent for the central region to 63.7 percent for the northern region. Most households fall in the 'less than 10,000' income class in all regions except in the central region where the concentration is in the next higher class of 20,000 Shs. Overall 8.6 percent of the total household population was above the per capita expenditure of Shs. 30,000/= per month.

Table 5.12: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE CLASSES IN SMS (1994-95)

Expenditure Class ('000)	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
0 - 10	21.5	60.6	63.7	53.4	47.5
10 - 20	40.1	31.8	29.2	35.0	34.7
20 - 30	16.8	4.7	4.2	8.2	9.2
Above 30	21.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	8.6
All Classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.3 Non-Consumption Expenditure

Data on non-consumption expenditure was collected in order to get a complete account of total household expenditure. The non-consumption expenses were grouped in four categories, namely: taxes and duties paid; pension, social security contribution and insurance premiums; remittances, gifts and similar transfers; and other income.

Results from the section on non-consumption expenditure are given in Table 5.13 below. It can be seen that households from all regions reported spending more on remittances, gifts and transfers out of the total non-consumption expenditure. The percentage ranged from 46.6 to 60.3 in the northern and central regions respectively. On the other hand, only a few households reported spending on pensions, social security contribution and insurance premiums, mainly because such schemes are still not common in Uganda.

Table 5.13: DISTRIBUTION OF NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PER ANNUM
BY REGION, UGANDA 1994/95

Non-Consumption Expenditure	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
Taxes and Duties Paid ¹	13.3	21.6	22.5	25.4
Pension, NSSF Contributions	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3
Remittances, Gifts and Other transfers	60.3	53.8	46.6	47.3
Other	25.5	23.6	27.3	27.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: 1 It seems taxes and duties paid were not reported correctly in the Central region.

According to the SMS, non-consumption expenditure accounts for 3.7 percent of the total expenditure at the national level, (see Table 5.14 below). Analysis by rural-urban breakdown revealed that 6.1 percent of the total expenditure in the urban areas was on non-consumption expenditure while in the rural areas it was 2.7 percent. At the regional level the lowest expenditure on non-consumption items in rural areas was in the western region (2.2 percent), while in the urban areas it was in the northern region (3.3 %).

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**Table 5.14: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY CONSUMPTION AND
NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, UGANDA, 1994/95**

	Rural		Urban		Total	
Region	Total Exp	Non- Consumption Expenditure	Total Exp.	Non- Consumption Expenditure.	Total Exp.	Non- Consumption Expenditure.
Central	88,281 (100)	2,912 (3.3)	183,770 (100)	12,012 (6.5)	114,884 (100)	5,447 (4.7)
Eastern	51,817 (100)	1,207 (2.3)	100,016 (100)	4,745 (4.7)	55,973 (100)	1,504 (2.7)
Northern	46,781 (100)	1,230 (2.6)	103,988 (100)	3,466 (3.3)	50,576 (100)	1,373 (2.7)
Western	59,267 (100)	1,322 (2.2)	107,886 (100)	5,211 (4.8)	62,846 (100)	1,599 (2.5)
Total	63,178 (100)	1,719 (2.7)	155,620 (100)	9,443 (6.1)	76,398 (100)	2,819 (3.7)

Note: Figures in brackets show percentages.
Figures for the Northern region exclude Kitgum District.

CHAPTER SIX

QUALITY OF SECOND MONITORING SURVEY RESULTS

6.1 Sampling and Non-Sampling Errors

The estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling errors arise from the fact that the estimates have been obtained from the information collected from some units and not from all the units of the universe. Non-sampling errors arise from various sources such as defective sampling frame, ambiguity in definitions and procedures of data collection and tabulation errors. Similar to earlier surveys, efforts were made while planning the Second Monitoring Survey to minimise both sampling and non-sampling errors. Sampling errors were minimised by using an appropriate sampling design including stratification at various stages. The estimates of sampling errors of some of the results are given in the following paragraph. Non-sampling errors, however, were not measured but controlled by adopting a number of quality control procedures, namely:

- (a) Re-checking the lists of first stage units i.e. Enumeration Areas (EAs), their maps and the 1991 Census data on the number of households and procuring up-to-date lists of LC1s in districts for which EAs were not mapped;
- (b) Strengthening and intensifying training of all staff involved in the survey through a clear and detailed Manual of Instructions;
- (c) Introducing closer supervision of field work;
- (d) Undertaking more detailed scrutiny of filled-in questionnaires at the field level as well as at head-quarters;
- (e) Introducing complete verification of data entry, and undertaking careful post-tabulation scrutiny; and
- (f) Checking tabulations for consistency (both internal and external).

6.2 Estimation of Sampling Errors

Estimates of variances and consequently the coefficient of variation (CV) of the estimates have been worked out using the CENVAR module based on the PC CARP software

Chapter 6: Quality of Survey Results

developed by the Iowa State University. These estimates for SMS have been presented in Tables 6.1 to 6.5.

Table 6.1 ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION WITH C.V.s (COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES) FROM SMS, 1994-95

Regions	Household Population		Number of Households	
	Estimate (in millions)	C.V.	Estimate (in millions)	C.V.
Central - R	4.02	5.9	0.88	4.4
Central - U	1.37	7.3	0.34	7.3
Central - T	5.39	4.7	1.32	3.0
Eastern - R	4.45	3.8	0.87	2.8
Eastern - U	0.37	11.6	0.08	11.7
Eastern - T	4.82	3.6	0.95	2.6
Northern - R	3.09	8.0	0.63	7.4
Northern - U	0.23	11.3	0.04	11.5
Northern - T	3.32	7.5	0.67	6.2
Western - R	4.59	3.6	0.90	3.1
Western - U	0.28	9.2	0.07	8.5
Western - T	4.87	3.5	0.97	2.7
Uganda - R	16.15	2.8	3.30	2.3
Uganda - U	2.25	7.1	0.52	5.9
Uganda - T	18.40	2.3	3.82	1.9

Note: (1) Estimates of population and number of households for SMS have been adjusted taking into account the under-coverage of areas in some districts due to security reasons.

(2) R = Rural; U = Urban; T = Total.

UNHS 1994-95, (SMS) Report

Table 6.2: ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (CV) BY BROAD AGE GROUP AND REGIONS FROM SMS, 1994 - 95

Age Group	CENTRAL		EASTERN		NORTHERN		WESTERN		UGANDA	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
<u>0 - 14</u>										
P.D.		42.8	50.1	47.6	52.7	47.2	50.6	47.5	51.3	44.7
C.V.	52.4	3.2	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.9
	2.6									
<u>15 - 64</u>										
P.D.	43.5	55.2	46.6	51.0	45.0	51.9	45.3	50.9	45.1	53.5
C.V.	2.9	2.6	1.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.7
<u>65 +</u>										
P.D.	4.1	2.0	3.3	1.4	2.3	0.9	4.1	1.6	3.6	1.8
C.V.	12.4	20.4	8.1	29.5	14.2	33.8	10.8	18.0	25.7	15.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: 1) P.D. = Percentage Distribution

2) This table is related to Table 2.2 of Chapter 2.

3) CVs of percentages being ratio-estimates are much lower than CVs of absolute numbers.

4) CVs for age-group 65+ are very high due to small cell sample sizes.

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Table 6.3: PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL AND CRUDE ENROLLMENT RATIO WITH CVs BY SEX AND WITH RURAL/URBAN BREAKDOWN IN UGANDA FROM SMS, 1994-95

Indicator	Rural			Urban			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Percentage never attended school (6 years and above)	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	16.5	28.5	22.7
C.V.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	4.0	3.1	3.0
Percentage never attended school (10 years and above)	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	15.7	32.8	24.5
C.V.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	N.E.	4.5	3.2	3.1
Crude Enrollment Ratio	27.8	21.8	24.8	32.3	27.5	29.8	28.3	22.5	25.4
C.V.	3.1	3.6	2.9	4.0	4.4	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.5

- Notes: 1) N.E. = No testimated due to limitation of sample size.
 2) This table is related to Tables 3.7 and 3.8 of chapter 3.
 3) Regional estimates have not been derived due to limitation of sample size.

Table 6.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY SEX AND USUAL (MAIN) ACTIVITY STATUS WITH CVs IN UGANDA FROM SMS, 1994-95

Activity Status	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	P.D.	C.V.	P.D.	C.V.	P.D.	C.V.
1. Economically active						
1.1 Self employed	25.3	2.3	15.5	4.0	20.4	1.8
1.2 Govt. employees	2.5	9.0	0.9	13.9	1.7	8.2
1.3 Private employees	5.9	6.6	1.8	9.3	3.8	6.3
1.4 Helpers in HH Ent.	6.8	6.8	21.5	4.0	14.1	4.0
1.5 Unemployed	1.1	14.3	0.9	15.9	1.0	11.6
	41.6	1.7	40.6	2.0	41.0	1.4
1.9 Sub-total						
2. Not Active						
2.1 Too young/old or disabled	26.8	2.2	25.1	2.2	26.0	1.6
	28.3	2.7	22.5	3.0	25.4	2.4
2.2 Students	3.2	8.2	11.8	5.6	7.5	5.0
2.3 Attending domestic duties	0.1	34.0	0.0	65.8	0.1	30.0
2.4 Others	58.4	1.2	59.4	1.3	59.0	1.0
2.5 Sub-total						
3.0 Total	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-

Notes: 1) This has reference to Table 4.1 of Chapter 4.

2) P.D. = Percentage Distribution and C.V. = Coefficient of Variation.

3) Self Employed includes employees and own-account workers.

Chapter 6: Quality of Survey Results

Table 6.5: ESTIMATED AVERAGE PER HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE AND PER CAPITA MONTHLY CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE WITH THEIR CO-EFFICIENTS OF VARIATION FROM IHS, FMS AND SMS

Region	Per Household Expenditure						Per Capita Expenditure					
	Estimate			C.V.			Estimate			C.V.		
	IHS	FMS	SMS	IHS	FMS	SMS	IHS	FMS	SMS	IHS	FMS	SMS
Central - R	53,500	65,100	85,400	2.9	4.3	9.5	11,800	14,100	18,700	3.2	4.7	8.6
Central - U	126,300	161,800	171,900	6.8	10.5	7.9	31,300	39,300	42,700	7.0	9.8	6.4
Central - T	74,100	93,500	109,500	3.2	4.6	6.1	16,900	21,000	24,800	3.3	4.8	5.4
Eastern - R	45,500	42,900	50,500	2.8	4.2	3.3	9,200	9,200	9,900	2.8	4.1	3.2
Eastern - U	72,000	80,700	95,200	4.6	7.1	8.1	17,900	20,200	20,700	4.5	6.8	7.2
Eastern - T	48,300	46,200	54,300	2.8	4.2	3.0	10,000	10,100	10,700	2.7	4.0	3.0
Northern - R	38,100	38,800	45,600	3.9	5.8	4.8	7,400	7,700	9,300	3.8	5.6	4.4
Northern - U	63,400	84,400	100,600	7.9	12.0	10.1	13,400	16,300	17,400	8.1	11.6	9.6
Northern - T	39,800	42,100	49,100	3.6	5.2	4.4	7,800	8,300	10,000	3.7	5.0	4.1
Western - R	46,500	51,300	58,000	3.8	5.7	3.0	9,400	9,500	11,300	4.2	6.5	4.1
Western - U	73,800	86,700	103,600	7.5	11.6	8.5	18,500	20,500	24,500	7.1	9.8	6.8
Western - T	48,400	53,500	61,200	3.6	5.2	4.4	9,900	10,000	12,100	4.1	4.8	3.6
Uganda - R	46,400	50,200	61,500	2.0	3.0	4.1	9,500	10,200	12,500	2.2	3.0	3.4
Uganda - U	104,500	133,800	146,600	5.2	5.0	7.7	25,600	31,800	34,400	5.5	7.6	7.3
Uganda - T	54,700	62,200	73,600	2.0	2.9	3.4	11,500	13,000	15,200	2.1	2.9	3.2

APPENDIX I

Authors of Chapters

Chapters 1, 3	Mr. Z.E.A. Kaija
Chapters 2, 5	Mr. J.L. Kagugube
Chapters 4	Miss H. Namirembe, Mr. A. Tamusuza Mr. J. Muwonge, Mr. J. Mubiru

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRES



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

**THE SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ADJUSTMENT
MONITORING SURVEY 1994**

MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE

THE SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC
PLANNING UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE STATISTICS
ACT 1961 WITH THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF THE
WORLD BANK/UNDP PROJECT UGA/91/RO2

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THE STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
ECONOMIC PLANNING
P. O. BOX 13, ENTEBBE
TELEPHONE: 20320/20165

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

SDA MONITORING SURVEY - 1994 MAIN QUESTIONNAIRESECTION 1 : HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

1.	STRATUM _____	CODE	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>												
2.	COUNTY _____	3.	SUB-COUNTY _____												
4.	PARISH _____														
5.	E.A. _____	CODE	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>												
6.	RC1 _____	CODE	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>												
7.	SAMPLE NO. <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>				8.	HOUSEHOLD NO. <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>									
9.	NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD _____														
10.	LOCATION ADDRESS _____ _____ _____														
12.	HOUSEHOLD CODE <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12														
DATES OF SURVEY _____ <table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>															
NAME OF INVESTIGATOR _____ <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>															
SIGNATURE OF INVESTIGATOR _____															
NAME OF SUPERVISOR _____ <table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>															
SIGNATURE OF SUPERVISOR _____															
DATES OF INSPECTION _____ <table border="1"><tr><td> </td></tr></table>															

SECTION 3: ACTIVITY PARTICULARS DURING LAST SEVEN DAYS

[illegible]

SECTION 4: ENTERPRISE PARTICULARS

[illegible]

SECTION 5: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
PART A: FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

Item description	Code	Unit of Qty (code)	Consumption during last 7 days out of					
			Purchases		H.H.E. Stocks		Free, gifts etc.	
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Matooke	101							
Sweet potatoes	102							
Cassava	103							
Irish Potatoes	104							
Rice	105							
Maize—cobs/grains	106							
Maize—flour	107							
Bread	108							
Millet	109							
Sorghum	110							
Beef	111							
Other meat	112							
Chicken	113							
Fresh fish	114							
Dry/smoked fish	115							
Eggs	116							
Fresh milk	117							
Cooking oil/Ghee	118							
Passion fruits	119							
Sweet bananas	120							
Mangoes	121							
Oranges	122							
Onions	123							
Tomatoes	124							
Cabbages	125							
Dodo	126							
Beans (fresh)	127							
Beans (dry)	128							
Groundnuts	129							
Sim—sim	130							
Sugar	131							
Tea	132							
Salt	133							
Soda/juice	134							
Beer	135							
Other Alcoholic drinks	136							
Cigarettes	137							
Expenditure in restaurants	138		XX		XX		XX	
Other food, drinks etc	199		XX		XX		XX	

SECTION 5: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

PART B: NON-DURABLE GOODS AND FREQUENTLY PURCHASED SERVICES

Item description	Code	Unity of Qty (Code)	During last 30 days					
			Purchases		Consumption out of			
					H.H.E Stocks		Free, gifts etc.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	Qty (4)	Value (5)	Qty (6)	Value (7)	Qty (8)	Value (9)
Rent of rented house								
Rent of rented house	301	XX	XX		XX	XX	XX	
Imputed rent of owned houses	302	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Water and other expenses	303	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Electricity	304							
Paraffin(Kerosene)	305							
Charcoal	306							
Fire-wood	307							
Other fuel and power	309							
Non-durable h.hold and personal goods								
Matches	451							
Washing soap	452							
Bathing soap	453							
Tooth paste	454							
Cosmetics	455							
Hand-bags, Travel bags etc.	456							
Batteries	457							
Others	459	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Transport and Communication expenses								
Tyre, tube, spare etc.	461							
Petrol, diesel etc.	462							
Taxi, bus and other fares paid	463	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Stamps, telephone etc.	464	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Others	469	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Health and medical care Consultation etc.								
Consultation fees	501	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Medicines etc.	502	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Hospital/clinic charges	503	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Others	509	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Recreation and other services								
Sports, theatres, cinemas etc.	701	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Dry cleaning and laundry	702	XX	XX		XX		XX	
House boys and girls etc.	703	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Barber and beauty shops	704	XX	XX		XX		XX	
Expenses in hotels, lodging houses etc.	705	XX	XX		XX		XX	

SECTION 5: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
PART C: SEMI-DURABLE AND DURABLE GOODS AND SERVICES N.E.S.

Item description	Code	During last 365 days value of		
		Purchases	consumption out of h.h. enter-prise stock	consumption out of free collection, gifts etc.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Clothing and Footwear				
Men's clothing	201			
Women's clothing	202			
Children's wear	203			
Other clothings and clothing materials	209			
Tailoring and materials	210			
Men's footwear	221			
Women's footwear	222			
Children's footwear	223			
Other footwear and repairs	229			
Furniture, carpet, furnishings etc.				
Furniture items	401			
Carpet, mats etc.	402			
Curtains, bed-sheets etc.	403			
Bedding mattresses	404			
Blankets	405			
Others and repairs	409			
H.hold appliances and equipment				
Electric iron	421			
Charcoal and kerosene stoves	422			
Electronic equipments (T.V. etc)	423			
Bi-cycles	424			
Other equipments and repairs	429			
Jewellery, watches, precious stones etc.	430			
Glass-Ware, Table-Ware, utensils and electric goods				
Basin-plastics	441			
Plastics plates, tumblers etc	442			
Jerry-can and plastic buckets	443			
Enamel and metallic utensils	444			
Switches, plugs, cables etc	445			
Others and repairs	449			
Education				
School fees including PTA	601			
Boarding and lodging	602			
School uniform	603			
Books and supplies	604			
Other education expenses	609			
Services not-elsewhere specified (n.e.s)				
Expenditure on house-hold functions	801			
Other services n.e.s	809			

SECTION 6: NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE		
Sr.No	Item description	Value during last 12 months
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Taxes and duties paid	
2	Pension, social security contribution	
3	Remittances, gifts and other transfers	
4	Other (like subscriptions, interests to consumer debts, expenses on funerals and other functions of others	

SECTION 7: HOUSEHOLD INCOME			
Sr. No.	Components of income	Amount received in cash and/or kind during last 12 months	Changes as compared to previous 12 months (codes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10	Salaries and wages received by household members		
20	Gross entrepreneurial income from	XXXX	XXXX
21	Crop farming enterprises		
22	Other agricultural enterprises		
23	Non-agricultural enterprises		
30	Property income	XXXX	XXXX
31	Imputed rents of owner-occupied housing (net)		
32	Net actual rents received from building/H.hold prop.		
33	Net rent received from land		
34	Royalties		
35	Interest received		
36	Dividends		
40	Current transfers and other benefits	XXX	XXX
41	Pension and life insurance annuity benefits		
42	Family allowances and other social security benefits		
43	Remittances and assistances received from others		
49	Other income (inheritance, alimony, scholarships and other unspecified income etc		

SECTION-8: REMARKS BY INVESTIGATOR

SECTION-9: REMARKS BY SUPERVISOR