



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



**UGANDA NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
1999/2000**

REPORT ON THE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Uganda Bureau of Statistics
P.O. Box 13
Entebbe
Tel: 320165, 320320
Fax: 320147
E-mail: ubos@infocom.co.ug
Website: www.ubos.org

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	Page I
List of Tables	Page iv
List of Figures	Page viii
Preface.....	Page ix
Executive Summary.....	Page x
Acronyms	Page xiii

CHAPTER ONE – INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background	Page 1
1.2	Purpose of the Survey	Page 3
1.3	Survey design and Coverage	Page 3
1.4	Organisation of Field work	Page 6
1.5	Data Scrutiny and Quality	Page 7
1.6	Acknowledgements	Page 8
1.7	Constraints and Recommendations	Page 8

CHAPTER TWO – CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

2.1	Introduction	Page 10
2.2	Population	Page 10
2.3	Households	Page 11
2.4	Household Composition	Page 13
2.5	Orphanhood	Page 13
2.6	Conclusion	Page 14

CHAPTER THREE - EDUCATION

3.1	Introduction	Page 15
3.2	Literacy Status of Household Members	Page 15
3.3	Adult Literacy	Page 16
3.4	Crude Enrollment Ratio	Page 17
3.5	Total Primary school Enrollment	Page 18
3.6	Attending at the Right Age	Page 19
3.7	Schooling Characteristics of Children	Page 20
3.8	Reason for Dropping out of School	Page 20
3.9	Never Attended School by Parents Education	Page 21
3.10	Attendance compared to Parents' Education	Page 22
3.11	Conclusion	Page 24

CHAPTER FOUR – ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

4.1	Introduction	Page 25
4.2	Main Activity	Page 25
4.2	Secondary Activity	Page 32
4.3	Current Activity	Page 33
4.2	Conclusion	Page 33

CHAPTER FIVE – IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE (HEALTH)

5.1	Introduction	Page 34
5.2	Incidence of Sickness.....	Page 34
5.3	Major Causes of Morbidity in Uganda	Page 35
5.4	Type of Medical attention sought	Page 35
5.5	Distance to the Health Facility	Page 36
5.6	Diarrhoea Prevalence	Page 37
5.7	Ante-natal Care	Page 38
5.8	Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination	Page 39
5.9	Immunisation	Page 40
5.10	Conclusion	Page 41

CHAPTER SIX – EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

6.1	Introduction	Page 42
6.2	Household Expenditure	Page 42
6.3	Income of Household Members	Page 47
6.4	Household Assets	Page 51
6.5	Average Food Prices	Page 53
6.6	Conclusion	Page 53

CHAPTER SEVEN – HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

7.1	Introduction	Page 54
7.2	Distribution of Types of Dwelling	Page 54
7.3	Type of Tenure of Houses	Page 55
7.4	Type of Roof	Page 56
7.5	Type of Wall	Page 56
7.6	Type of Floor	Page 57
7.7	Combined Characteristics	Page 57
7.8	Quality of Drinking Water	Page 58
7.9	Source of Lighting	Page 58
7.10	Source of Fuel for Cooking	Page 59
7.11	Toilet Facilities	Page 60
7.12	Conclusion	Page 60

CHAPTER EIGHT – LOANS AND CREDIT

8.1	Introduction	Page 62
8.2	Application for Loans	Page 62
8.3	Purpose of the Loan	Page 65
8.4	Source of the Loan	Page 65
8.5	Loan Security	Page 66
8.6	Amount of Loan Requested and Received	Page 68
8.7	Conclusion	Page 69

CHAPTER NINE – WELFARE INDICATORS

9.1	Introduction	Page 70
9.2	General Information on Welfare Indicators	Page 70
9.3	Welfare Indicators by Region	Page 72
9.4	Response to Theft	Page 74
9.5	Conclusion	Page 74

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I – RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

APPENDIX II – SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

APPENDIX III – AUTHORS OF CHAPTERS

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1	Household Population by Sex.....	Page 10
Table 2.2	Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 1999/00	Page 11
Table 2.3	Population by Residence Status	Page 11
Table 2.4	Households by Location	Page 11
Table 2.5	Average Household Size by Residence Status	Page 12
Table 2.6	Household Heads by Age Group and Sex	Page 12
Table 2.7	Household Headship and Residence Status	Page 13
Table 2.8	Household Composition by Locality (Percentage)	Page 13
Table 2.9	Children aged less than 15 by Survival Status of their Parents, 1999/00 (Percentage)	Page 14
Table 3.1	Literacy Rates by Sex (10+ years)	Page 16
Table 3.2	Adult Literacy Rates (%)	Page 17
Table 3.3	Changes in Primary Enrollment (000's of pupils)	Page 18
Table 3.4	Children Attending at the Right Age (%)	Page 19
Table 3.5	General Schooling Characteristics of Children 3-5 years (%) - 1999/00..	Page 20
Table 3.6	Schooling Characteristics of Children 3-5 yrs, 1999/00 (%)	Page 20
Table 3.7	Reasons for Dropping Out	Page 21
Table 3.8	Highest Education of School Dropouts by Sex (%)	Page 21
Table 3.9	Never Attended School by Father's Education, 1999/00	Page 22
Table 3.10	Never Attended School by Mothers Education, 1999/00	Page 23

Table 3.11	Currently Attending School by Fathers Education, 1999/00 (%)	Page 23
Table 3.12	Currently Attending school by Mothers Education, 1999/00 (%)	Page 23
Table 3.13	Education of Children and Parents Compared, 1999/00 (%)	Page 23
Table 4.1	Household Population by Main Activity (1999/00)	Page 26
Table 4.2	Distribution by Sub-population Category (1999/00)	Page 27
Table 4.3	Household Heads by Main Activity (%) – 1999/00	Page 28
Table 4.4	Working Age Population.....	Page 28
Table 4.5	Activity Status of Working Population Aged 7 years and above	Page 29
Table 4.6	Persons Not Engaged in Economic Activity	Page 29
Table 4.7	Persons Engaged in Economic Activities (1999/00)	Page 30
Table 4.8	Education by Activity Status 1999/00	Page 31
Table 4.9	Classification by Industry (1999/00)	Page 31
Table 4.10	Working Household Population (1999/200)	Page 32
Table 4.11	Distribution of Secondary Activity by Sex (1999/00)	Page 32
Table 4.12	Comparison of Main and Current Activities (1999/00)	Page 33
Table 5.1	Population Reported Ill/injured during the Last 30 days (%)	Page 35
Table 5.2	Population by Type of Illness/injury Suffered 1999/00 (%)	Page 35
Table 5.3	Type of Medical Attention Sought (%) 1999/00	Page 36
Table 5.4	Average Distance to a Health Facility (km) 1999/00	Page 36
Table 5.5	Diarrhoeal Prevalence by Locality	Page 37
Table 5.6	Diarrhoeal Treatment Remedies (%) 1999/00	Page 38
Table 5.7	Source of Care for Pregnant Women (%) 1999/00	Page 39
Table 5.8	Pregnant Women Vaccinated against Tetanus (%) 1999/00	Page 40
Table 5.9	Vaccination Status for Children below 5 years (%)	Page 41

Table 6.1	Household Monthly Expenditure.....	Page 43
Table 6.2	Per Capita Expenditure	Page 44
Table 6.3	Monthly Household Expenditure (Percentage)	Page 44
Table 6.4	Monthly Household Expenditure by Item Groups (%)	Page 45
Table 6.5	Food Consumption Expenditure by Source (%)	Page 46
Table 6.6	Monthly Household Expenditure by Deciles (Percentage)	Page 47
Table 6.7	Household Income by Region	Page 48
Table 6.8	Household Monthly Incomes by Income Classes	Page 49
Table 6.9	Household Income Classes by Region (%)	Page 49
Table 6.10	Sources of Household Income (%)	Page 50
Table 6.11	Household Income by Region (%)	Page 50
Table 6.12	Source of Income by Sex of the Head (1999/00)	Page 51
Table 6.13	Proportion of Households Possessing Selected Assets	Page 52
Table 6.14	Number of Assets by Region	Page 52
Table 6.15	Mean Value of Selected Household Assets	Page 53
Table 6.16	Average Food Prices by Region	Page 63
Table 7.1	Dwelling Type by Locality (Percentage)	Page 54
Table 7.2	Type of Tenure and Sex of Head of Household (Percentage)	Page 55
Table 7.3	Type of Tenure by Locality (Percentage)	Page 56
Table 7.4	Type of Roof Material (Percentage)	Page 56
Table 7.5	Type of Wall (Percentage)	Page 57
Table 7.6	Type of Floor (Percentage)	Page 57
Table 7.7	Combination of Roof, Wall and Floor Types (Percentage)	Page 58

Table 7.8	Source of Lighting (Percentage)	Page 59
Table 7.9	Source of Fuel for Cooking (Percentage)	Page 59
Table 7.10	Type of Toilet Facility (Percentage)	Page 60
Table 7.11	Type of Toilet Facility by Region (Percentage)	Page 60
Table 8.1	Response of the Adult Population towards Loan Application.....	Page 63
Table 8.2	Adult Population that Applied for Loans	Page 63
Table 8.3	Population that Applied for Loans by Education Level and Sex	Page 64
Table 8.4	Population that Never Applied for a Loan	Page 64
Table 8.4	Purpose of the Loan by Sex (percentage)	Page 64
Table 8.5	Source of the Loan by Region and Sex (percentage)	Page 66
Table 8.6	Source of the Loan by Security Required (Percentage)	Page 67
Table 8.7	Security Requirement by Region (Percentage)	Page 67
Table 8.8	Security Requirement by Sex (Percentage)	Page 68
Table 8.9	Percentage Receiving What Was Requested	Page 68
Table 9.1	Indicators of Household Members' Welfare (Percentage)	Page 70
Table 9.2	Indicators of Household Members' Welfare (1999/00)	Page 71
Table 9.3	Indicators of Household Member's Welfare by Region.....	Page 72
Table 9.4	Breakfast to Children Aged Below 13 years (1999/00)	Page 73
Table 9.5	Reaction of the Households When Salt Runs Out (1999/00)	Page 74
Table 9.6	Response to Theft by the Households (1999/00)	Page 74

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1	Crude enrollment Ratio by survey year.....	Page 17
Figure 3.2	Primary School enrollment	Page 18
Figure 3.3	Distribution of Attendance at different levels	Page 19
Figure 4.1	Working Population by Locality (1999/00)	Page 30
Figure 6.1	Components of Household Income	Page 47
Figure 7.1	Housing by Locality and dwelling type (1999/00)	Page 55
Figure 7.2	Access to Water (1999/00)	Page 58
Figure 7.3	Urban households by Type of Fuel for Cooking	Page 59

PREFACE

This is the socio-economic report of the Uganda National Household Survey 1999/2000 (UNHS 1999/2000) conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. The survey is the latest in a series of household surveys initiated in 1992/93 to collect socio-economic data at household and community levels. The survey components vary between surveys. The UNHS 1999/2000 comprised of the agriculture (crop), socio-economic and community components. It was a nation-wide survey, which covered about 10,700 households from August 1999 to July 2000. The Bureau released preliminary findings on some aspects of the survey in an intermediate report in May 2000.

The purpose of this report is to present the UNHS 1999/00 data, revealing patterns and trends in the country, on different socio-economic characteristics of households such as size, education, health, expenditure, income and assets and access to loans and credit. In addition, the report presents findings on patterns of welfare indicators such as ownership of radio, a bicycle, ability to buy salt when it got finished, etc. as well as housing, water and sanitation. The report reveals improvement in overall welfare with disparities detected between the statistical regions (central, eastern, northern and western), location (urban and rural) and also between different socio-economic domains of estimation such as by gender among others.

Importance is attached to presenting the statistical information in a comprehensive and illustrative way, which makes the report suitable within many contexts. The report presents the main results and it is hoped that it meets the requirement for planning and policy formulation. In addition to this general report, other thematic reports are being prepared on crop production, education, child nutrition, etc. In spite of this there is a lot of scope for further analysis, and UBOS therefore encourages data users and analysts to do more definitive analysis on this wealth of data.

We are most grateful to the World Bank Consultants, Messrs. Klaus Deininger, Tim Marchant, Bart Minten, Rob Townsend and the Acting Director, Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC), Makerere University, Dr. John Okidi, for their technical advice. We also appreciate the services of the survey design Consultant, Mr. S. K. Gupta. We thank Consultants from Statistics Denmark, Ms. Lisbeth Laursen and Carsten Torpe for their advice on data cleaning and dissemination. We thank the World Bank for having funded the Survey and the government of Uganda for the counter-part funding. We would also like to express our gratitude to the staff of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) who worked tirelessly to plan and implement the survey and to the respondents for their co-operation.

Mr. J. B. Male-Mukasa
Executive Director

January, 2001

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), formerly the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development has conducted large-scale surveys since 1988. The surveys have a nation wide coverage with varying modules and objectives. These include: The Household Budget Survey (HBS) of 1989/90, Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 1992/93, First Monitoring Survey (FMS) 1993/94, Second Monitoring Survey (SMS) 1994/95, Third Monitoring Survey (TMS) 1995/95, Uganda National Household Survey 1997 and Uganda National Household Survey 1999/2000.

The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 1999/2000 aims to provide estimates of area and production of major crops and other characteristics of the agricultural enterprises at national, regional and to a limited extent, some district level estimates. In addition, the survey findings will provide insights to the effects of various Government policy measures and programmes at household and community levels. Moreover, the results would assist in addressing specific needs of different users and also to fill in gaps in the socioeconomic indicators for monitoring development performance.

The UNHS 1999/2000 covered all districts except Kitgum, Gulu, Kasese and Bundibugyo. The results therefore do not portray the situation prevailing in these districts. That notwithstanding, the estimates are generally representative of the prevailing situation in the country.

Population

The population of Uganda is estimated to be 21.4 million people with females constituting 51 percent (about 11 million) of the population. Indeed the sex ratio of 96 males per 100 females confirms the presence of more females than males. The country's population is young with more than fifty percent of the population aged 15 years and below. The size of the urban population is still small though increasing.

Household characteristics

The total number of households in Uganda is 4.2 millions. The average household size is estimated to be 5.2 in 1999/2000 up from 4.8 in 1991 and is largest in the western region. Half of all the household members are children of the household head. Fourteen percent of children below 15 years have lost at least one parent.

Education

The national literacy rate is estimated at 65 percent. Total primary enrollment has increased from 3.6 million in 1994/95 to 7 million in 1999/2000. This is due to Universal Primary Education programme introduced in 1997. The percentage of children attending at the right age has nearly doubled from 15 percent in 1994/95 to 29 percent in 1999/2000. Indeed, there are more school going children in

primary now than there were in 1994/95. Most rural young children in the age bracket 3-5 years do not attend pre-school sessions. Overall only 8 percent of the children in the 3-5 years age bracket are in pre-school institutions. Educated parents are more likely to send their children to school than those without education.

Economic Activity

With regard to the economic status of the population, slightly less than 40 percent engage in economic activities. Fifty-six percent of the female population that is engaged in economic activities, are unpaid household workers. About thirty percent of the working population had no formal education. The most predominant activity is crop farming, which engages over three-quarters of the working population.

Health

Close to one third of the population reported an illness or injury during the 30 days preceding the survey. Of these, more than half reportedly suffered from malaria/fever. Many of those who fell sick had home treatment. Private hospital/clinic is the most preferred source of health care. On average, a person in Uganda travels 5 kilometres to get to a health facility. With regard to diarrhoea, there are more children in the 6-23 months age bracket with diarrhoea than in any other age group. Regarding maternal care, only 36 percent of women are attended to during delivery by a trained medical staff. Educated women on the other hand, are more likely to receive tetanus injections during pregnancy than those with little or no education. Vaccination against the preventable killer diseases has been the priority of Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunization (UNEPI). Survey findings show that about 80 percent of the children have been vaccinated against polio in the nation wide immunisation programmes.

Income and Expenditure

The household monthly expenditure has nominally increased by 40 percent between 1997 and 1999/2000. Household expenditure on food, drink and tobacco accounted has fallen from 59 to 51 percent of the total household expenditure. Fifty percent of the poorest households contribute only 20 percent to the total household expenditure. Sixty percent of the total number of households had a monthly income of less than shs 100,000/=. The main source of household income is from crop farming.

Housing Characteristics

The housing status of the population depicts a scenario where the percentage of households living in huts has declined. Moreover, there has been an increase in the number of iron roofed houses in the country. In addition, the use of brick walls has nearly doubled from 22 percent in 1992/93 to 40 percent in 1999/2000. Indeed, results show that while the percentage of households with iron sheet roofs, brick walls and cement floors all combined increased from 7 percent in 1992/93 to 16 percent in 1999/2000. The houses with thatched roofs, mud and poles wall and

earth floor, combined declined during the same period from 47 percent to 28 percent respectively.

Access to safe water has also improved according the survey results. Overall, 57 percent of the population had access to safe water. This represents 87 percent in Urban and 51 percent in rural areas. Concerning lighting in households, there has been a slight increase in the use of electricity in urban areas. Firewood is the most widely used source of fuel for cooking and is used by over 80 percent of households.

Loans and Credit

Provision of credit and loan facilities is important for increasing incomes of the population. Less than 10 percent of the population 18 years and above had ever applied for a loan. Borrowing is relatively high for people with upper primary level of education. More females than males applied for a loan either to set up an enterprise or to buy household consumer goods and services. Forty four percent of all loans are sourced from friends and relatives. The practice of borrowing from friends and relatives is more pronounced in the eastern region than in any other region. Almost 70 percent of the loans are obtained without security. About 75 percent of the borrowers received the exact amount they asked for.

Welfare

Transport eases the communication barriers existing between areas endowed with services and those without services. The data shows that 44 percent of households own bicycles in rural areas, and over 50 percent of households own radios. With respect to access to a development project in the area, over 10 percent of the households benefited from a development project. An average household in Uganda eats meat or fish at least twice a week. Nationally, 60 percent of the households can afford to buy salt when it gets finished.

Seeking assistance in case of theft signals trust in the public and community institutions entrusted with responsibility to protect the society. Although half of the households did not seek assistance when their property was stolen, many sought assistance from local authorities than other sources.

ACRONYMS

CER	Crude Enrollment Ratio
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CV	Coefficient of Variation
EA	Enumeration Area
FMS	First Monitoring Survey
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HBS	Household Budget survey
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IHS	Integrated Household survey
LC	Local Council
MoH	Ministry of Health
NCC	National Council for Children
NECDP	Nutrition and Early Childhood Development Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHP	National Health Policy
ORS	Oral Rehydration Salts
PEAP	Poverty eradication Action Plan
SMS	Second Monitoring Survey
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TMS	Third Monitoring Survey
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNHS	Uganda National Household survey
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPPAP	Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Project

Chapter One

INTRODUCTION

1.1: Background

Overview

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), formerly the Statistics Department under the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development has conducted large-scale surveys since 1989. The surveys have had a nationwide coverage with varying core modules and objectives. The selected sample sizes and the associated sampling method have allowed the surveys to provide national estimates and be disaggregated down to regional estimates.

The surveys conducted include:

- ❑ The Household Budget Survey (HBS), conducted from April 1989 to March 1990 whose main objective was to provide basic data needed to revise the Consumer Price Index and to provide data for improving estimates of the household final consumption expenditure component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) through the expenditure approach.
- ❑ The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) was conducted from February 1992 to March 1993. This was a multi-subject inquiry with the main objective of providing a complete data-set needed to understand the mechanisms and effects of the structural adjustment programs, and to fill the data gaps in the socio-economic data and to provide base-line data relating to key economic indicators to serve needs of planning for the development of the nation.
- ❑ Subsequently, monitoring surveys were conducted with the main objective of providing time series data to measure economic growth and social development. The First Monitoring Survey (FMS) was undertaken from August 1993 to February 1994, the Second Monitoring Survey (SMS) in July 1994 to March 1995 which had a diagnostic agriculture crop survey module, and the Third Monitoring Survey (TMS) done in September 1995 to June 1996 with an agriculture survey component.
- ❑ The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) was done from March 1997 to November 1997 with a labour-force module in addition to the socio-economic and community modules.

- ❑ The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 1999/00. Fieldwork was carried out from August 1999 to July 2000. The sampling size and sampling method used allows this survey data to be disaggregated to regional and down to some selected district estimates.

This report covers the main findings of the UNHS 1999/00, which comprised of the following questionnaires as instruments:

- ◆ Listing questionnaire
- ◆ Socio-economic questionnaires
- ◆ Agriculture Crop questionnaires and the
- ◆ Community questionnaire.

The socio-economic questionnaire and the agriculture crop questionnaires were administered at household level while the community questionnaire was administered at the Local Council (LC 1) level.

The results of this survey are of great benefit since they:

- ❑ give timely and reliable information on key socio-economic indicators
- ❑ serve as a national baseline to which other surveys can be compared
- ❑ provide a system of socio-economic indicators against which to monitor development and
- ❑ allow for co-ordination of all socio-economic statistics both within the Bureau of Statistics as well as within relevant ministries.

1.2: Purpose of the Survey

Objectives

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics has completed a nation-wide survey called the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 1999/00. Preparatory arrangements for the survey started early 1999. The modules conducted include the socio-economic, agriculture crop and the community modules. The modules have been designed with much wider subject matter coverage. The specific objectives of the survey are as follows;

- ◆ To plan, design and conduct a country-wide crop farming survey through the household approach. This will provide estimates of area and production of major crops and other characteristics of the agricultural enterprise at national and regional levels including district level estimates for some districts;
- ◆ Integrate household socio-economic and LC 1 level community surveys in the total survey programme to provide an integrated data-set so as to understand the mechanisms and effects of structural adjustment programmes and other government policy measures on a comparative basis over time;
- ◆ Meet special data needs of users such as the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Early Childhood Development Project (NECDP), National Council for Children (NCC), and others, in order to monitor the progress and/or act as a base-line for their project activities and interventions aimed at improvement of child health and mother care;
- ◆ Fill in gaps in the socio-economic data to serve needs of planning and building social and economic indicators to monitor the progress towards development goals of the country, and
- ◆ To consolidate efforts being made in building a permanent national survey capability in UBOS.

1.3: Survey Design and Coverage

Coverage

The UNHS 1999/00 covered all districts in the country, except the districts of Kitgum, Gulu, Kasese and Bundibugyo. The report therefore has quantitative analysis exclusive of these four districts.

Sampling Design

The sampling design adopted for the survey is similar to what was used for the Integrated Household Survey (IHS) 1992/93 and the subsequent

monitoring surveys. It is typically a stratified two-stage sampling design except in some districts where the sample was selected in three stages due to lack of an Enumeration Area (EA) frame.

The first stage sampling unit was the EA of the 1991 Population Census in districts with two-stage sampling design, and households as the second stage sampling units. For districts with a three stage design, the first stage sampling units was the parish, while the second stage sampling unit was the LC 1 (village) and the third stage sampling unit is the household.

The survey included panel EA's and panel households from the 1992/93 Integrated Household Survey as well as new EA's and new households. In implementing this rather complicated design, services of a Survey Design Consultant were utilised.

Coverage Error Control

To make the survey estimates more representative of the target population, the sampling frame should be of the highest quality in all stages of selection. In the first stage, the defined EA's should together cover all inhabited areas of the country (excluding special areas such as barracks, etc.) without omission or duplication.

In the second stage, the listing operation should result in a sampling frame which:

- ❑ Is up-to-date complete and accurate in its coverage of the target population
- ❑ contains sufficient elements to permit the identification of the selected households

Together the maps and the listing questionnaire provided a complete account of all households within an EA. While the maps provide a visual boundary of the EA, the listing showed detailed information for the eligible units of selection under the coverage requirement.

Stratification

The sampling frame is divided into fairly homogeneous strata in order to improve the efficiency of the sampling design. The first level of stratification is also designed to provide separate and reliable estimates of several parameters for the different domains of interest. In addition to national level estimates, separate estimates are desired for the urban and rural sectors of the statistical regions and 16 selected districts. All districts were sub-stratified into urban, other urban and rural areas (*with the exception of Kampala, which is wholly urban*). The district headquarters are designated as urban and other urban areas are the town boards, trading centres, etc. as defined during the 1991 Population Census.

To increase the efficiency of the domain estimates, a second level of stratification is created by dividing the domains into homogeneous strata and selecting samples from each stratification. Within the selected rural EA's, households are classified as small scale farmers, large scale farmers and non-farming households (details stated under Listing below). It should be noted, however, that this stratification is not intended for the purpose of producing reliable estimates for each stratification separately, but only to increase the precision of the rural estimates.

Sampling Frame

The sampling frame is made up of EA's from the 1991 Population Census which were provided at district level with their corresponding number of households. Additionally, the IHS, 1992/93 provided the sampling frame for the panel EA's and subsequently, the panel households.

Sample Size

The size required for a sample is determined by taking into consideration several factors, the three most important being: the degree of precision (reliability) desired for the survey estimates, the cost and operational limitations, and the efficiency of the design.

In the case of UNHS 1999/00, cost and operational limitations allowed a maximum sample size of approximately 10,700 households.

The precision of survey estimates in a domain is a function of the sample size in the domain and the amount of variability among the population units in the domain. Since there are no available estimates of the variance of the different characteristics of interest within the domains for which similar levels of precision for the domains are desirable, a more or less equal allocation was used. Initially a total sample of 1,400 first stage sampling units were selected based on cost and efficiency. These comprised of a common panel from IHS of 637 first stage units selected by simple random sampling and a new independent sample of 773 first stage sampling units selected by probability proportional to the number of households from the Census frame.

Due to some constraints including late procurement of field vehicles, the sample size was reduced proportionately to about 1,100 first stage sampling units. The adjusted sample comprises of about 518 panel EA's and 563 new EA's.

Listing

The listing was done using a listing questionnaire where all houses and households within the sampled EA were listed exhaustively without omission or duplication. Every building structure, hut, unconventional shelter, etc. is a 'house' irrespective of its use. It may be used for residential or non-residential purposes or both, or may even be vacant.

Many times, especially in the urban areas, a building structure defined as a 'house' may have independent flats. These flats should be treated as sub-houses within a house and listed separately with all particulars.

Other structures or buildings such as latrines, granaries, animal sheds, kitchens, and others, which cannot possibly be used for residential purposes, are not listed.

During listing, interviewers were required to find out whether one or more members of the household operate any crop-farming enterprise activity. The estimated area under crops during the last season in acresⁱ was recorded. Then the households are classified as non-farming, small-scale farmers (5 acres or less) and large-scale farmers (above 5 acres).

If a household reported having been surveyed in 1992/93, then it constituted a panel household.

Allocation

A total of 10 households (panel and new, where applicable) were selected from the total number of households listed. The first step was to proportionally allocate the 10 households listed irrespective of whether they are panel or new households. Up to 4 panel households were selected from a panel EA.

The second step was to proportionally allocate the 4 panel households across each class. The third step was the class-wise distribution of the new households to be obtained by subtracting the allocation of the panel from the allocation of the proportionally allocated households.

1.4: Organisation of Fieldwork

Survey Organisation

The Survey comprised of 12 field teams and 3 Office based teams. Each team consisted of a Supervisor, 4 Enumerators and one Driver. Fieldwork was undertaken with the use of mobile field teams whereby work was programmed from the headquarters to all the sampled areas. There are four Statistical Regions, and the teams were recruited based on the languages most prevalent in each region. Four teams were recruited for each region. In central, the teams were predominantly Luganda speaking. In the eastern region teams spoke either, Lusoga, Lugisu or Ateso/Ng' karimojong, while in the north, the teams spoke either Luo or Lugbara and in the west they spoke Runyankole/Rukiga or Runyoro/Rutoro.

In total there were 15 Supervisors, 60 Enumerators, 4 Regional Supervisors, 4 Senior Supervisors and 16 Drivers.

ⁱ Acres were used for the convenience of rural farmers who comprehend area in this unit.

The survey was designed such that agricultural households were visited twice, once at the end of the first season and again during the end of the second season, to ascertain areas planted and outputs for each season. The socio-economic households and communities to be surveyed were spread over a year, to cater for seasonality. Fieldwork was programmed for 180 person-days based on norms developed during the past surveys.

A pre-test on the developed questionnaires was conducted by the Bureau with collaboration with a World Bank Consultant Mr. Bart Minten in the districts of Mbale and Mpigi in May 1999. The final version of the survey instruments was made after a pilot (conducted in July 1999 in the districts of Mbarara, Ntungamo, Lira, Mubende, Kiboga, Iganga and Mbale) with collaboration of another World Bank Consultant, Mr. Klaus Deininger.

Training of enumerators was conducted in June 1999 and another re-training course was conducted in August 1999. Fieldwork commenced in August 1999 and was completed in July 2000.

1.5: Data Scrutiny and Quality

Data editing

A manual system of editing questionnaires was set-up in September 1999 (a month after commencement of fieldwork). A set of scrutiny notes to guide in manual checking was developed to assess the consistency of the data collected. This is referred to as cold-deck scrutiny. A computer program (hot-deck scrutiny) for verification and validation was developed and operated during data processing.

In addition, a set of matching-rules for the panel households was developed in September 1999. These were straightforward by using four variables namely; name, sex, age and education of the head of household. The matching exercise as well as manual scrutiny was a continuous process, which was finally accomplished in September 2000.

Reliability of the Data

Range and consistency checks were included in the data-entry program. More intensive and thorough checks were carried out using MS-ACCESS by the processing team. This left the data with relatively minor errors and inconsistencies.

Statistical errors have been computed using the CENVAR module on the PC CARP software developed by Iowa State University, for a few major variables. At national level, Coefficients of Variations (CV's) are generally below 4 percent, at regional level below 10 percent, and for some selected districts, they are below 15 percent.

According to theory, it is desirable to have CV's below 20 percent as they portray more reliable estimates. Some CV's are presented in the last chapter of this report.

1.6: Acknowledgements

Survey Success

The success of the UNHS 1999/00 survey is dependent on many people, organisations and institutions who made various contributions. Special thanks go to;

- ◆ The World Bank for having funded the survey, and providing Consultants for some technical aspects of the Project
- ◆ The Government of Uganda for counterpart funding
- ◆ Statistics Denmark for providing Consultants for data cleaning and dissemination through the Cooperation Project between Statistics Denmark and Uganda Bureau of Statistics
- ◆ The Nutrition and Early Childhood Development Project (NECDP) for effectively channeling the Project funds
- ◆ The Household Survey Unit Staff at the Uganda Bureau of Statistics for carrying out the survey program.

1.7: Constraints and Recommendations

Constraints

The Project started in April 1999 but the funds were only sourced in June 1999. This resulted in a delay of scheduled activities such as training, printing of survey instruments, commencement of field work and data entry.

Funds for the Project were sourced through another Project (Nutrition and Early Childhood Development Project, (NECDP) under the Ministry of Health). This created unnecessary delays in obtaining funds in a timely manner especially at the beginning and during the last four months of the Project. Late disbursement of funds affected the smooth running of the UNHS 1999/00 Project.

Procurement of machinery and equipment was undertaken by NECDP for the Project. The late procurement of vehicles for fieldwork delayed full deployment of field teams. This created a back-log of work and the

originally planned sample size of 14,000 households was reduced to less than 11,000 households in December 1999, to be able to complete fieldwork within the available resources.

Data entry was supposed to start in September 1999, but was delayed for two months as the data entry computers were procured late. This necessitated working over-time to complete this activity within the allotted time frame.

Recommendations

Funds should be availed in time and flow in a continuous manner for the activities to start and be accomplished according to the schedule. This is achievable through timely preparation of the statements of expenditure to the financiers' requirements and specifications.

Dissemination should be more widespread to lower than national level meetings. This would go a long way in improving response and co-operation as well as publicising findings to the grass roots.

The household survey staff should continue to be maintained for subsequent surveys to enable capacity building in the household survey program.

In spite of the several constraints encountered, the survey has produced quality data.

Chapter Two

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

2.1: Introduction

Information was collected on personal characteristics from the household population, excluding visitors. The information collected included the basic demographic characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, as well as the relationship of household members to one member of the household designated as its head. This chapter presents the demographic characteristics of the population, and to the extent possible, attempts to compare the findings with data from previous surveys to demonstrate the trends.

2.2: Population

Total Population estimated at 21.4 million

From the survey data as shown in Table 2.1 below the Ugandan population was estimated at 21.4 million, of which 49.2 percent (10.5 million) were male and 50.8 percent (10.9 million) were female. This estimate is comparable with the projection of about 22.2 million (for January 2000) persons based on the 1991 Population and Housing Census.

Table 2.1: Household Population by Sex

	1991 Census		1997 Survey		1999/00 Survey		2000 Projection*	
	Population (Millions)	%	Population (Millions)	%	Population (Millions)	%	Population (Millions)	%
Total	16.7	100.0	19.4	100.0	21.4	100.0	22.2	100.0
Male	8.2	49.3	9.5	48.9	10.5	49.2	11.0	49.6
Female	8.5	50.7	9.9	51.1	10.9	50.8	11.2	50.4
Sex Ratio		96.5		95.7		96.2		98.3

* Population Projection for January 2000 based on the 1991 Census

Constant Sex Ratio in the last decade

The sex ratio is the number of males to 100 females in any given population, and is an indicator of the numerical balance of the two sexes. A ratio below 100 indicates that there are more females than males in the population. Table 2.2 shows that the sex ratio of 96 males for every 100 females from the 1999/00 survey, and that the sex ratio has been fairly constant in the last decade.

More than half of the population is aged less than 15 years

As shown by Table 2.2, that more than half of the population (52 percent) is aged less than 15 years. This percentage is higher in the rural areas where 53 percent of the population is aged less than 15, while the corresponding ratio in urban areas is only 45 percent. The Table shows that the age group 15-64 years accounts for 43 percent of the population

in rural areas against 53 percent of the urban population. This population distribution implies that there is a higher dependence ratio in rural areas as compared to urban areas.

Table 2.2: Population Distribution by Age and Sex, 1999/00

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Percent								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14 years	54.8	51.5	53.1	47.6	42.7	45.1	53.8	50.4	52.1
15-64	41.3	45.1	43.3	50.9	55.5	53.2	42.6	46.5	44.6
65 and over	3.9	3.4	3.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	3.6	3.2	3.4

Small, but increasing urbanization in the last decade

The percentage of the population that lives in rural areas has been declining during in the last decade. Table 2.3 shows that there has been a decline of the percentage of the population that resides in rural areas from 89 percent in 1991 to 87 percent in 1999/00.

Table 2.3: Population by Residence Status

	1991 Census	1997 Survey	1999/00 Survey
	Percent		
Uganda	100	100	100
Rural	89	87	87
Urban	11	13	13

2.3: Households

Increasing number of households

In this survey, a household was defined as a group of people who normally live and eat together. Table 2.4 shows that the total number of households in Uganda has increased in the last decade from 3.4 million households at the time of the Census to an estimated 4.2 million households in 1999/00. The data also shows a marginal increase in the proportion of households in urban areas, from 13 percent in 1991 to 16 percent in 1999/00. This increase in the number of households is consistent with the increase in household population.

Table 2.4: Households by Location

	1991 Census		1999/00 Survey	
	Number (millions)	Percentage	Number (millions)	Percentage
Total	3.4	100	4.2	100
Rural	3.0	87	3.5	84
Urban	0.4	13	0.7	16

The average household size is increasing

The average household size in Uganda in 1999/00 was estimated at 5.2 persons, an increase from 4.8 persons in 1991. Table 2.5 shows that the average household size is bigger in rural areas than in urban areas. It is noted that the average household size is increasing in both rural and urban areas.

Table 2.5: Average Household Size by Residence Status

	Average Household Size			
	1991 Census	1992/93 Survey	1997 Survey	1999/00 Survey
Uganda	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2
Rural	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.4
Urban	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.4
Central	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8
Eastern	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.3
Northern	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.3
Western	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.7

Household size largest in the Western region

Table 2.5 also shows that while the household size was increasing in all the regions in the last decade, the increase in absolute terms since the last census was highest in the central and western regions.

Proportion of younger heads is declining

In 1992/93, seventeen percent of all male household heads were in the 18–25 age group, the percentage has declined to about 11 percent in 1999/00 as shown in Table 2.6. The Table shows that over 50 percent of the household heads are in the 26–49 age group. The Table also shows that female household heads are more elderly than male heads, a this is consistent across all the surveys.

Table 2.6: Household Heads by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	1992/93 Survey		1997 Survey		1999/00 Survey	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Percent					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
18 – 25	17	10	18	11	11	9
26 – 49	58	53	58	53	60	51
50+	26	37	24	37	29	40

Heads aged less than 18 years constituted less than 1 percent, and have been included in the 18 – 25 age group.

70 percent of households are male-headed

Table 2.7 shows the percentage distribution of household heads by sex. Sixty-nine percent of household heads in urban areas and 74 percent in the rural areas are male according to data from the 1999/00 survey. The data in Table 2.7 point to a marginal and slight increase in the proportion of the male-headed households in Uganda during the last decade.

Table 2.7: Household Headship and Residence Status

	1991 Census		1997 Survey		1999/00 Survey	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	Percent					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male	72	67	74	68	74	69
Female	28	33	26	32	26	31

2.4: Household Composition

Half of household members are children of the head

During the survey, one household member was identified as the head of the household. This is the person under whose authority the activities of the household are carried out. The relationship of the rest of the household members to the head was then recorded and the results are presented in Table 2.8.

About 20 percent of the population are household heads, and spouses of the household heads account for approximately 12 percent of the household population in 1999/00. The data shows that half of all household members are children of the household head. This percentage is slightly higher in the rural areas at 52 percent, compared to 44 percent in the urban areas. Table 2.8 shows that the proportion of sons and daughters out of the total household population has increased from 43 percent in 1991 to 50 percent in 1999/00. The percentage of spouses has remained steady in both rural and urban areas over the last decade. The percentage of other relatives who are members of the household has decreased from 24 percent in 1991 to 19 percent in 1999/00.

Table 2.8: Household Composition by Locality (Percentage)

	1991 Census			1999/00 Survey		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Head	20	25	21	19	22	19
Spouse	12	11	12	12	11	12
Son/Daughter	44	36	43	52	44	50
Other relatives	24	28	24	17	24	19

2.5: Orphanhood

14 percent of children below 15 have lost at least one parent

The survey collected information on the survival status of all household members. The findings regarding orphan hood for children aged 15 years and less is presented in Table 2.9. Eighty-four percent of the children aged below 15 have both their parents alive. Three percent only have their father alive, eight percent have only their mother alive and three percent

have lost both parents. This implies that an estimated 330,000 children in Uganda aged less than 15 years have lost both their parents.

The Table shows that the percentage of children who have lost both parents is highest in the central region (4 percent) compared to two percent in the eastern and northern regions, and three percent in the western region.

Table 2.9: Children aged less than 15 by Survival Status of their Parents, 1999/00 (Percentage)

	Both parents alive	Only father alive	Only mother alive	None Alive	Total
Uganda	84	3	9	3	100
Rural	87	3	8	3	100
Urban	84	3	8	4	100
Central	83	3	9	4	100
Eastern	90	2	6	2	100
Northern	86	4	10	2	100
Western	87	3	7	3	100

2.6: Conclusion

The total population is estimated at 21.4 million of which 50.8 percent is female. The survey shows that the population is young with over 50 percent of the population aged 15 or less, and about 50 percent of the household members are children of the household head. The average household size is increasing, and largest in the western region.

Chapter Three

EDUCATION

3.1: Introduction

Education is a human right¹ and one of the major stimulants to development and as such its importance can not be over emphasized. In this chapter, some characteristics of school going pupils, the effect of Universal Primary Education (UPE), enrollment and literacy rates are discussed. Literacy rates are considered both for the general population and adults. To effectively monitor the effect of UPE, three survey years are used i.e. 1995/96 which is the year slightly before UPE, 1997 when UPE was implemented and 1999/00 when its full impact can be assessed.

Persons not attending and reasons for not attending school are similarly examined at. It is also important to know the schooling status of children between 3 and 6 years of age. This chapter analyzes among other things the proportions of these children attending pre-school institutions, primary and those not attending in addition to the reasons given for not doing so.

Education of parents of children currently attending school and those who have never attended is studied to find out whether it has a relationship to the schooling status of their children.

3.2: Literacy Status of Household Members

The literacy rate is rising

One is expected to acquire literacy² after completing 3 grades of formal primary education. The recommended age for entry in primary one is 6 years, by the end of primary three, these children should be 9 years. When computing literacy, persons aged 10 years and above are considered following the international convention. It is also important to analyse the adult literacy rates since after the introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) different persons enrolled in different classes whether adult or young.

¹ **Article 26** of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that, everyone has the right to education and education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on basis of merit. Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups.

² Literacy is defined as being able to read with understanding and write meaningfully

Table 3.1 shows that the literacy status for Uganda is currently 65 percent, an improvement from 63 percent recorded during the 1997 survey year and 61 percent recorded in the survey year 1995/96.

In the urban areas, the literacy status is higher than in rural areas with 86 and 62 percent respectively. Overall, males have a literacy rate of 74 percent while females are at 57 percent. Considering regional distribution, Central region recorded the highest literacy rate of 77 percent while Northern region has the lowest at 47 percent.

Table 3.1: Literacy Rates by Sex (10+ years)

	1995/96			1997			1999/00		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Uganda	71	51	61	72	54	63	74	57	65
Urban	86	77	81	89	79	83	92	82	86
Rural	68	47	57	70	49	59	72	54	62
Central	78	71	75	79	72	75	81	74	77
Eastern	66	43	54	67	47	57	72	52	62
Northern	71	36	53	72	38	55	64	33	47
Western	67	48	57	70	51	60	74	61	67

3.3: Adult Literacy

In Uganda, any person 18 years and above is considered an adult and this is the lower age limit we use when computing the adult literacy rate.

There is a big difference between rural and urban adult literacy rates with the urban rate at 87 percent while the rural adult literacy rate is at 59 percent as depicted in Table 3.2. Within the regions, central has the highest rate of 77 percent compared to 46 percent for Northern region.

The gender disparity is worst in the Northern region where males have a literacy rate of nearly three times that of females. Generally at all levels, males have higher literacy rates than their female counterparts. There has been some small increase in the adult literacy rates between the reported survey years.

Table 3.2: Adult Literacy Rates (%)

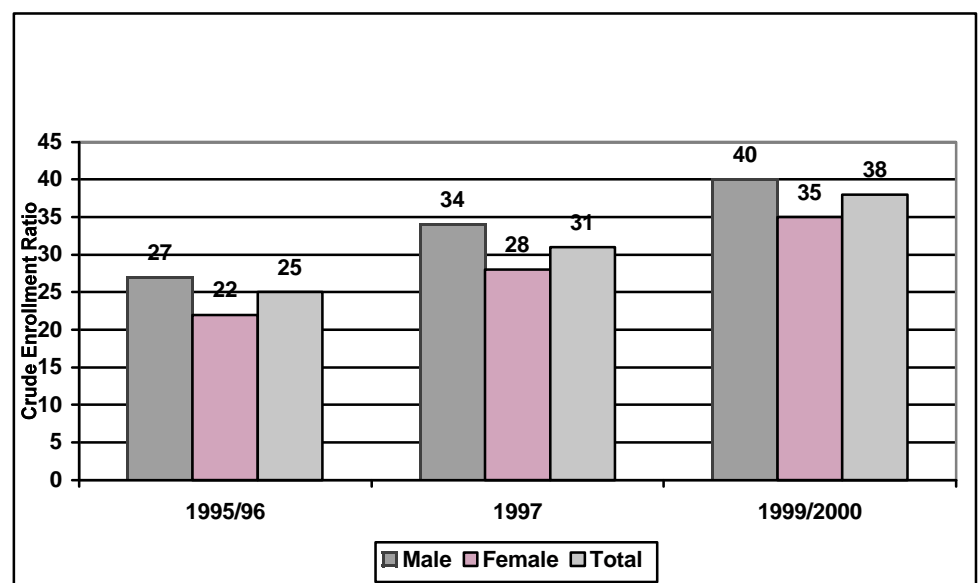
	1995/96			1997			1999/00		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	75	48	61	75	51	62	77	51	63
Urban	90	79	84	91	80	85	93	82	87
Rural	72	43	57	73	46	58	75	47	59
Central	83	70	76	82	71	76	84	71	77
Eastern	70	40	54	67	42	54	74	45	59
Northern	76	34	53	77	37	54	71	27	46
Western	70	44	56	75	48	61	76	55	65

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show that in 1999/00 the female adult literacy rate of 51 is lower than the general literacy and 57 percent. This means that there are more literate females in the age group 10-18 years and this may be as a result of UPE programme. Among the males, the adult male literacy rate was higher at 77 percent compared to the general of 74 percent.

3.4: Crude Enrollment Ratio

Crude Enrollment Ratio is rising

The Crude Enrollment Ratio (CER) is defined as the percentage of the total enrollment at all levels i.e. primary, secondary, University and other tertiary institutions to the total population. This ratio has gone up considerably mostly because of the Universal Primary Education and this has changed particularly for the lower age groups. Currently, the CER is 38 percent, which gives an increase of 7 percentage points from 1997. In 1995/96 the Crude Enrollment Ratio was 25 percent. Between the sexes, the CER among the males is 40 percent as compared to 35 percent in females.

Figure 3.1: Crude Enrollment Ratio by survey year

Total primary enrollment has increased

3.5: Total Primary School Enrollment

Total enrollment has increased generally for both males and females over the different survey years but the female enrollment has remained lower than the males see Table 3.3 and Figure 3.2 below. Overall, the total enrollment at Primary level rose from about 3.6 million in 1994/95 to nearly 7 million during the period 1999/00 and as such enrollment at different levels increased mainly because of the output of Universal Primary Education that started in 1997.

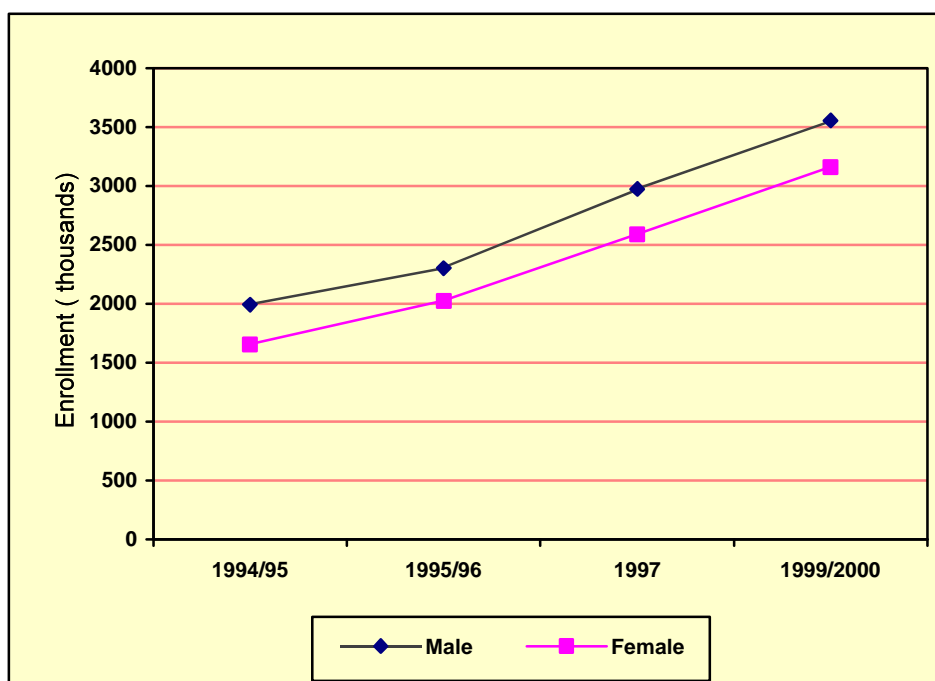
Table 3.3: Changes in Primary Enrollment (000's of pupils)

Survey Year	Male	Female	Total	MOES Census
1994/95	1,992	1,655	3,647	2,636*
1995/96	2,303	2,024	4,327	2,737*
1997	2,972	2,590	5,562	5,304*
1999/00	3,554	3,162	6,716	6,591**

* These figures (which are from the Planning Unit, Ministry of Education and Sports) refer to calendar years. For comparison purposes with the surveys, such figures are compared with the later year of the survey year. E.g. the data from the MOES for 1995 is compared to the 1994/95 survey.

** The figure for 1999 is provisional.

Figure 3.2: Primary School Enrollment



3.6: Attending at the Right Age

Percentage attending at right age is increasing

As earlier stated, the recommended age for entry in primary one is 6 years and as such children are expected to sit their primary leaving examinations at the age of 12. From Table 3.4, the percentage of children attending at the right age nearly doubled from 1995/96 to the current state for lower classes.

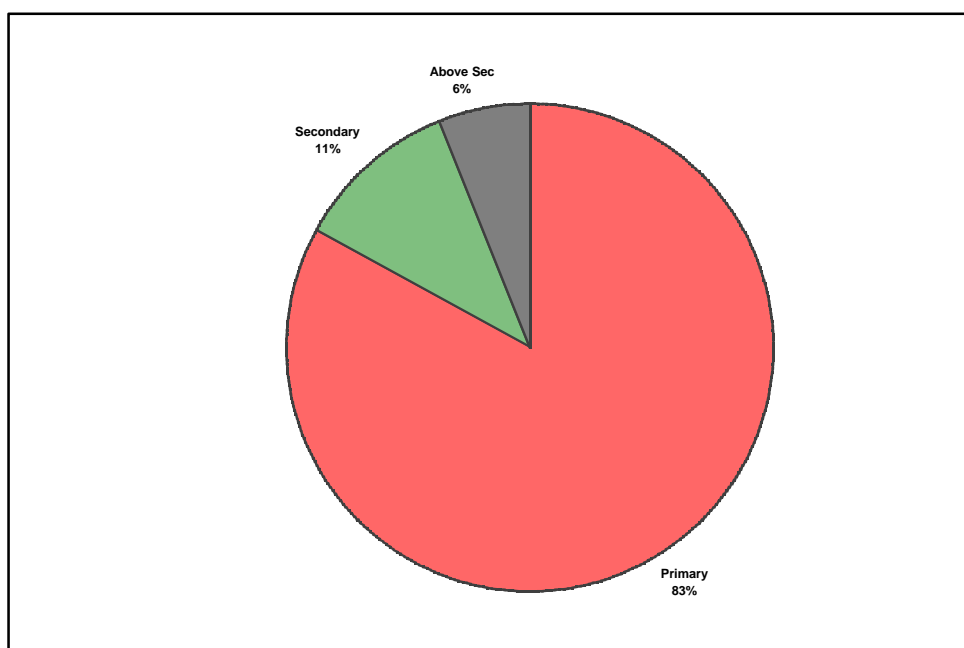
Table 3.4: Children Attending at the Right Age (%)

	1995/96			1997			1999/00		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
P1	13	17	15	24	23	24	29	28	29
P2	7	14	10	11	12	11	19	19	19
P3	6	12	9	7	9	8	14	14	14
P4	6	9	7	6	6	6	9	11	10
P5	9	8	9	4	6	5	7	10	9
P6	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4
P7	7	9	8	4	12	7	7	10	9

Most school going children are in primary school

Considering the enrollment at different levels, i.e. primary, secondary and other tertiary institutions, 83 percent of the total enrollment is at Primary level whereas 11 percent are at secondary the about 6 percent are attending other institutions. There is no difference between the percentages of males and females attending at either primary or secondary level.

Figure 3.3: Distribution of Attendance at different Levels



3.7: Schooling Characteristics of Children Aged Less than 6 years

Most young children do not attend pre-primary school

Table 3.5 shows that only about 8 percent of children aged 3 to 5 years do attend pre-school institutions while 10 percent are attending primary schools. The small percentage is attributed to the low attendance of pre-school institutions in rural areas where the majority of people live. Between the sexes there is no sizeable difference among the three categories

Table 3.5: Schooling Characteristics of Children 3-5 years (%) - 1999/00

	Age			Residence		Sex		Uganda
	3 yrs	4yrs	5yrs	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	97.6	85.0	61.9	61.3	83.5	81.4	81.7	81.5
Pre-school	1.8	9.6	13.7	28.0	6.5	8.5	8.2	8.4
Primary	0.6	5.4	24.4	10.7	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1

It is clearly seen from Table 3.6 that central region has the biggest percent of the children between 3 and 5 years attending pre-school institutions. This is possibly a result of the availability of pre-school institutions in Central region. Western region had a sizeable percentage of these children in Primary one who are below 6 years.

Table 3.6: Schooling Characteristics of Children 3-5 yrs, 1999/00 (%)

	Nursery			Primary			Not Attending		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	8.5	8.2	8.3	10.0	10.1	10.0	80.6	81.7	80.9
Central	20.6	19.3	19.9	8.6	8.7	8.6	70.7	72.0	71.2
Eastern	2.5	4.6	3.5	11.6	9.5	10.5	85.9	85.9	86.0
Northern	1.0	0.1	1.0	9.2	9.4	9.1	90.0	90.1	89.2
Western	6.4	6.2	6.3	10.7	12.8	11.5	82.9	81.1	81.9

3.8: Reasons for Dropping out of School

Most of the dropouts mentioned educational cost as the cause

It is very important to find out the major reasons given for pupils who drop out of schools and the levels at which they drop out to see if any recommendations could be sought. Table 3.7 below shows that the majority of the dropouts in the 12 months prior to the date of the survey do so because of cost implications, with 60 percent of the males and 49

percent of the females stating so. Sickness and calamity in homes contributed about 10 percent of the dropouts. Ten percent of the total females who had dropped out of school did so because they had become pregnant. Only 5 percent of the males felt they had completed a desired level as compared to less than 1 percent of their female counterparts.

Table 3.7: Reasons for Dropping Out

	Percent		
	Male	Female	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost	60	49	55
Sickness or calamity in family	7	12	10
Completed a desired level	5	1	3
Domestic work	4	4	3
Need to work	2	4	3
Transport	2	2	2
Pregnancy	-	10	-
Other	20	18	19

Looking at regional disparities, from Table 3.8 below, it is seen that Northern region had 51 percent of the total male dropouts stating that they completed primary and above while Eastern region had only 25 percent. Considering female dropouts, only 11 percent of female dropouts from northern region had completed primary as compared to 40 percent from Western. Generally 41 percent of all the male dropouts had completed primary as compared to only 31 percent of the females.

Table 3.8: Highest Education of School Dropouts by Sex (%)

	Dropped out still in Primary			Completed Primary & above		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	59	68	64	41	32	35
Central	51	62	57	47	38	42
Eastern	73	72	73	25	25	26
Northern	49	90	66	51	11	34
Western	59	58	58	37	40	39

3.9: Never Attended School by Parents' Education

Uneducated parents do not send their children to school

Education of parents plays a big role in determining school attendance as can be seen from the tables 3.9 and 3.10 below. Of those respondents aged 10 years and above who had never attended school, it is found that about 70 percent of their fathers had never attended school.

Fathers of those who never attended in the central region were more likely to be educated than the fathers in the other regions. Overall, the

population who had never attended school reported that 70 percent of their fathers had never attended school compared to 48 percent in the central region and 80 percent in the northern region.

Table 3.9: Never Attended School by Father's Education, 1999/00

	Father's Education			
	Never Attended	Attended Primary	Above Primary	Don't Know
Uganda	70.5	8.6	3.5	15.2
Urban	55.3	9.0	5.0	30.0
Rural	71.1	8.6	3.8	14.6
Central	48.2	7.0	3.1	41.2
Eastern	65.1	11.0	5.5	17.3
Northern	79.2	6.3	3.1	7.4
Western	80.0	10.2	3.9	5.5

Overall, those who had never attended school reported that about 83 percent of their mothers never attended school compared to 56 percent in the central region and 90 percent in the northern region.

Table 3.10: Never Attended School by Mothers Education, 1999/00

	Mother's Education			
	Never Attended	Attended Primary	Above Primary	Don't Know
Uganda	82.7	3.9	1.0	11.5
Urban	65.6	3.6	3.4	26.6
Rural	83.4	3.9	0.8	10.9
Central	56.4	3.8	1.2	38.1
Eastern	82.0	5.9	1.3	10.2
Northern	91.3	2.4	0.3	3.8
Western	90.3	3.8	1.0	4.4

3.10: Attendance compared to Parent's Education

Educated parents are more likely to educate their children

For those currently attending school, about 78 percent of their fathers had at least some form of education with 42 percent having gone beyond primary (see Table 3.11). Only 56 percent of their mothers are reporting as having attended primary and above as can be viewed from Table 3.12. This clearly shows that there is a very big likelihood of parents to send their

children to school if they have had some form of education themselves regardless of other factors.

Generally (see Table 3.11), only 14 percent of the fathers who had never attended school have their children in school while 35 percent of the mothers who had never attended school currently have their children in school. (See Table 3.12) Central region had the biggest number of respondents not knowing their parents education with 15 percent and 18 percent reporting no knowledge of their father's and mother's education respectively.

Western region respondents were more likely to know their parents' education with only about 3 percent reporting no knowledge for both father and mother.

Table 3.11: Currently Attending School by Fathers Education, 1999/00 (%)

	Father's Education			
	Never Attended	Attended Primary	Above Primary	Don't Know
Uganda	14.3	35.8	42.0	7.4
Urban	6.1	17.6	65.4	10.7
Rural	15.2	37.9	39.6	7.0
Central	7.8	30.0	47.1	14.9
Eastern	13.1	36.1	45.1	5.4
Northern	19.5	37.8	38.5	4.1
Western	19.2	40.1	37.1	3.4

Table 3.12: Currently Attending school by Mothers Education, 1999/00 (%)

	Mother's Education			
	Never Attended	Attended Primary	Above Primary	Don't Know
Uganda	34.9	36.4	19.6	7.6
Urban	15.9	29.1	44.0	10.4
Rural	37.1	37.3	17.8	7.3
Central	16.0	35.6	30.0	18.0
Eastern	36.8	37.3	21.3	4.3
Northern	56.4	30.8	8.7	3.0
Western	40.3	39.6	17.0	2.9

**Educated people
tend to educate
their children**

Considering education of both parents, i.e. both mother and father reporting to have at least completed primary, only 5 and 14 percent of male and female children aged 10 years and above respectively had not attended or were not attending school (See Table 3.13). For those children in the same age range whose parents had never been to school, 45 percent had not attended school. It was found out that uneducated parents were

more likely to send males to school than females because of those who had not been to school, more than double were females.

Table 3.13: Education of Children and Parents Compared, 1999/00 (%)

	Never attended/ not attending		
	Male	Female	Total
Both parents Educated	5	14	10
Both parents not Educated	28	60	45

3.11: Conclusion

There has been increased primary enrollment over the years and as such there is need to improve the secondary school structures to absorb those completing primary level education. The literacy status of household members was also found to be rising.

A reasonable percentage of children are now attending at the right age mostly because of the implementation of Universal Primary Education. The Crude Enrollment Ratio has also increased over the years.

There was also a sizeable percentage of children aged 3 to 5 years who are already enrolled in primary schools.

Most of the school dropouts at the primary level were due to cost considerations and the majority dropped out before completing primary. Educated parents were more likely to send their children to school.

Chapter Four

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

4.1: Introduction

Examining the composition of household population by type of economic activity is vital for monitoring the development of a country. The distribution of opportunities in the working age population is an important element to the wealth of the population. The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS 1999/2000) collected information on a number of variables that include main activity status and classification by industry and occupation. Information was collected with a reference period of last 12 months prior to the date of survey for main activity¹ and secondary activity². At the time of interview, information was also collected from respondents relating to current activity³ that seeks information with a reference period of 7 days prior to the date of survey. This chapter highlights the findings of the survey against the above named variables.

4.2: Main Activity

Gainful and non-gainful activities

Main activity is divided into gainful activities and non-gainful activities. Gainful activities include work for pay, profit or family gain. Non gainful activities are activities without pay, profit or family gain e.g. attending to domestic duties, full time students, voluntary political and religious workers⁴, etc.

4.2.1: Household Population

About 40 percent of the population is engaged in economic activities

The household population was estimated at about 21.4 million (see Table 4.1). Of this population only 8 million (38 percent) were engaged in economic activities. Those who were not engaged in economic activities were estimated at 13.4 million (62 percent).

Of those who were engaged in economic activities half of them were self-employed. This is followed by 2.9 million who were reported as unpaid family workers. Others engaged in economic activities included employers, government and private employees.

¹ Main Activity is defined as the normal activity situation pertaining to a person in respect to his participation in gainful or non-gainful activities during the last 365 days. The main activity is based on time but not monetary gain.

² Secondary activity is the second most important activity in terms of time spent in the last 12 months.

³ Current activity refers to the most important activity in terms of time spent during the last 7 days prior to date of survey.

⁴ Political, social and religious workers, who do not work for pay e.g. LC1 officials.

The results show that over one-third of the total household population (36.2 percent) were students. Those who were reported as too young or old and not able to work were about 20 percent. Others included disabled and not able to work, voluntary political, social, and religious workers and others whose activities could not be classified in the above categories. The population is generally characterized by a substantial number of who are not engaged in economic activities.

Table 4.1: Household Population by Main Activity (1999/00)

	Male		Female		Total	
	(‘000)	(%)	(‘000)	(%)	(‘000)	(%)
Main Activity						
Total	10,532	100	10,892	100	21,424	100
Engaged in economic activity						
Self-employed*	2,429	23.0	1,610	14.8	4,038	18.8
Unpaid family worker	595	5.6	2,356	21.6	2,952	13.8
Government employees	194	1.8	63	0.6	257	1.2
Private employees	599	5.7	184	1.7	783	3.7
Sub – Total	3,817	36.1	4,213	38.7	8,030	37.5
Not engaged in economic activity						
Too young or old , not able to work	2,287	21.7	2,267	20.8	4,554	21.3
Student	4,130	39.2	3,620	33.2	7,750	36.2
Attending domestic duties	139	1.3	719	6.6	858	4.0
Others	158	1.7	73	0.7	232	1.0
Sub – Total	6,714	63.9	6,679	61.3	13,394	62.5

* The self-employed category includes Employers and own account workers, however, employers contribute less than 1 percent of the self-employed

4.2.2: Gender Distribution

Males dominate in economic activities

There are more males engaged in economic activities than females. Self-employed males were reported at 2.4 million compared to 1.6 million self-employed females (see Table 4.1). There are however 2.4 million female unpaid family workers as compared to 0.6 million males. This tends to show that males have more access to gainful employment opportunities than females though females constitute a bigger percentage of the population (49 percent males and 51 percent females).

Paid employment is still very low among the working population and was reported at 4.9 percent (1.2 percent in government and 3.7 percent were private employees).

4.2.3: Main Activity Categorisation

More working females than males

Persons engaged in economic activities were reported to be 38 percent in rural areas as compared to 35 percent in urban areas (see Table 4.2 above). Working females were reported slightly more than males. Slightly more than one-third of the population was students.

The student category has been singled out because schooling is viewed as the most important means of drawing persons away from the labour market.

Table 4.2: Distribution by Sub-population Category (1999/00)

	Engaged in economic activity		Students		Others		Total	
	(‘000)	(%)	(‘000)	(%)	(‘000)	(%)	(‘000)	(%)
Sub-population								
Uganda	8,030	37.5	7,750	36.2	5,644	26.3	21,424	100
Residence								
Rural	7,052	37.9	6,705	36.0	4,864	26.1	18,621	100
Urban	978	34.9	1,045	37.3	780	27.8	2,803	100
Gender								
Male	3,817	36.2	4,130	39.2	2,585	24.6	10,532	100
Female	4,213	38.7	3,620	33.2	3,059	28.1	10,892	100
Region								
Central	2,280	36.8	2,369	38.2	1,552	25.0	6,201	100
Eastern	2,062	36.2	2,067	36.3	1,572	27.5	5,701	100
Northern	1,569	38.4	1,269	31.1	1,242	30.5	4,080	100
Western	2,119	38.9	2,045	37.6	1,278	23.5	5,442	100

At regional level, persons engaged in economic activity range between 36 percent and 39 percent. In all regions the persons who were not engaged in economic activities were over 60 percent as already reported on the national level.

4.2.4: Activity of Household Heads

About 90 percent of the heads are engaged in economic activities

Ninety-six percent of the male-heads compared to 89 percent of the female-heads are engaged in economic activities. Female heads were more likely to be self-employed while male heads were likely to be employees as reported in Table 4.3. Female heads attended more to domestic duties than male heads.

Table 4.3: Household Heads by Main Activity (%) – 1999/00

	Male		Female		Total	
	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Total	2,993	100.0	1,115	100.0	4,107	100.0
Engaged in economic activity						
Self employed	2,273	75.9	894	80.2	3,166	77.1
Unpaid family worker	20	0.7	18	1.6	39	0.9
Government Employees	173	5.8	27	2.4	200	4.9
Private Employees	403	13.5	52	4.7	455	11.1
Sub – total	2,869	95.9	991	88.9	3,860	94.0
Not Engaged in economic activity						
Students	13	0.4	6	0.6	19	0.5
Attending to domestic duties	8	0.3	83	7.4	90	2.2
Others	104	3.4	34	3.1	138	3.3
Sub – total	125	4.1	123	11.1	247	6.0

4.2.5: Working Age Population

There was an increase in the working age population⁵ from 14 million to 16 million between 1996/97 and 1999/00 as shown in Table 4.4. There was a drop of 9.7 percentage points in the number of persons engaged in economic activities. This could be partly explained by the rise in number of students from 72 percent to 84 percent as seen from Table 4.6.

Table 4.4: Working Age Population

	1996/97			1999/2000		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number						
Working age population	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
Total	6,783	7,221	14,006	7,787	8,231	16,020
Engaged in economic activity	3,983	4,398	8,382	3,812	4,210	8,022
Not engaged in economic activity	2,800	2,823	5,624	3,975	4,021	7,998
Percent						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Engaged in economic activity	58.7	60.9	59.8	49.0	51.1	50.1
Not engaged in economic activity	41.3	39.1	40.2	51.0	48.9	49.9

⁵ Working age population is the household population aged seven years and above. The minimum cut-off is a matter of practice, and not international guidelines. However, guidelines mention that countries where a large proportion of the labour force works in agriculture use a lower age limit than the highly industrialized countries (Husmanns et al, 1990).

Half of the persons engaged in economic activities were self-employed

4.2.6: Persons Engaged in Economic Activity

There was an increase in the number of self-employed persons from 47 percent to 50 percent. However, unpaid family workers dropped from 40 percent to 37 percent as shown in Table 4.5. About 40 percent of all working females were self-employed as compared to 64 percent for males. As regards paid employment (government and private employees), the percentage of males was about four times that of females.

Fifty-six percent of the females were unpaid family workers as compared to 16 percent for males.

Table 4.5: Activity Status of Working Population Aged 7 years and above

	1997			1999/00		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Engaged in economic activity	Percent					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Self employed	56.9	35.7	46.6	63.7	38.2	50.3
Unpaid family worker	20.8	58.1	40.3	15.6	55.9	36.7
Government Employees	4.2	1.1	2.7	5.1	1.5	3.2
Private Employees	18.1	5.1	10.4	15.6	4.4	9.7

Increase in student population

4.2.7: Persons Not Engaged in Economic Activity

Students dominate the category of persons who are not engaged in economic activity. As reflected in Table 4.6 there was an increase in the number of persons currently attending school from 72 percent in 1997 to 84 percent 1999/00. This could be partly attributed to the implementation of Universal Primary Education (UPE).

Table 4.6: Persons Not Engaged in Economic Activity

	1997			1999/00		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Not engaged in economic activity	Percent					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Student	79.8	64.4	72.0	90.4	77.6	84.0
Attending domestic duties	1.4	9.1	5.4	3.0	17.2	10.1
Others	18.8	26.5	22.6	6.6	5.2	5.9

Private employees are more prevalent in urban areas

4.2.8: Working Population by Background Characteristics

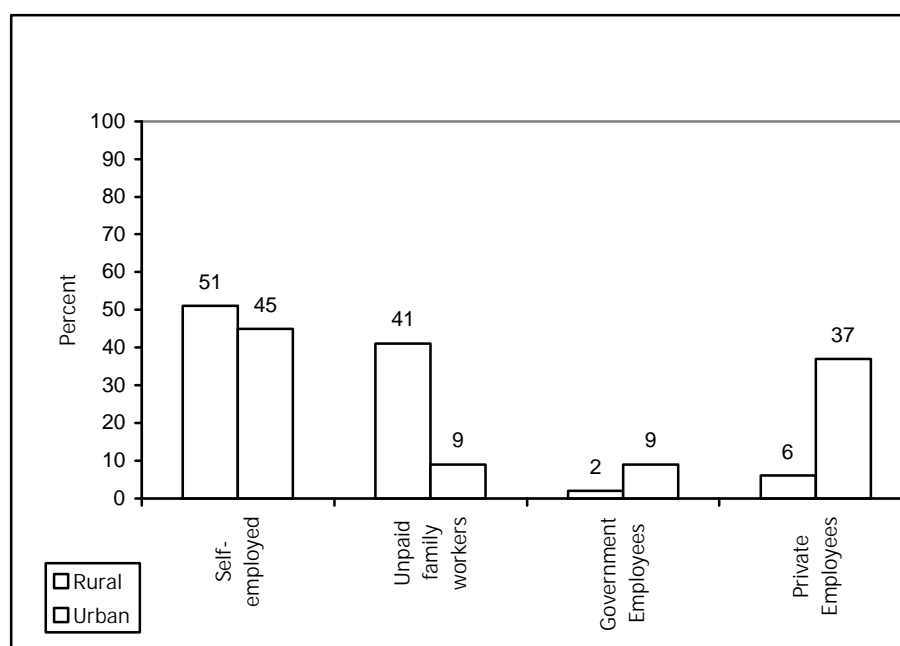
Private employment features most in urban areas while unpaid family workers are rural based. Males are engaged in paid employment more than females as shown in Table 4.7. At the regional level, Central region reported the highest percentage of private employees.

Table 4.7: Persons Engaged in Economic Activities (1999/00)

	Self employed	Unpaid family worker	Government Employees	Private Employees	Total
Sub-population	Percent				
Uganda	50.3	36.7	3.2	9.7	100
Residence					
Rural	50.0	40.6	2.4	6.0	100
Urban	44.9	9.3	9.1	36.7	100
Gender					
Male	63.7	15.5	5.1	15.7	100
Female	38.3	55.9	1.5	4.4	100
Region					
Central	53.2	24.2	3.2	19.3	100
Eastern	51.3	39.0	3.9	5.9	100
Northern	45.4	48.6	2.8	3.3	100
Western	49.9	39.3	2.8	8.0	100

Paid employment is dominant in urban areas, while unpaid family workers are prevalent in rural areas. Figure 4.1 show that the self-employed category is predominant to both rural and urban areas.

Figure 4.1: Working Population by Locality (1999/00)



Thirty percent of the working population had no formal education

4.2.9: Economic Activity Status by Education Level

Of the persons engaged in economic activities, 30 percent had no formal education. Forty percent of the unpaid family workers had not had any formal education (see Table 4.8). Those who have acquired secondary education and above still constitute a small percentage.

Less than one fifth of the working household population has acquired secondary education and above. Those who had attained primary five to seven were 29 percent (upper primary) while those with primary one to four were 24 percent.

Table 4.8: Education by Activity Status 1999/00

	Self Employed	Unpaid family workers	Employees	Total
	100	100	100	100
Total	100	100	100	100
None	27	40	11	30
P1 – P4 (lower primary)	25	26	17	25
P5 – P7 (upper primary)	31	27	25	29
S1 – S4	12	6	17	10
S5 and Above	4	1	29	6
Don't Know	1	0	1	0

4.2.10: Gainful Employment by Industry Classification

Three-quarters of the working population is engaged in crop farming

Crop farming engages slightly over three-quarters of the working population. There are more females (85 percent) who are engaged in crop farming than males (66 percent) as shown in Table 4.9. However, males feature more in other agricultural activities other than crop farming like livestock, poultry, fishing, etc.

Table 4.9: Classification by Industry (1999/00)

	Male	Female	Total
	Percent		
Industry			
Total	100	100	100
Crop farming	65.6	85.4	76.0
Other Agriculture	6.6	0.7	3.5
Mining and Quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	3.5	1.8	2.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	0.3	0	0.1
Construction	2.2	0.0	1.1
Trade, Hotels, etc.	8.6	7.5	8.0
Transport Storage & comm.	3.0	0.1	1.5
All other services	9.8	4.0	6.8

Trade and the service sectors are predominant in urban

4.2.11: Location Characteristics

About 85 percent of the rural household population are engaged in crop farming as compared to 15 percent in urban areas. Many people in urban areas are engaged in trading, repairing and hotels (38 percent). A considerable number is engaged in "other services" (25 percent) which include public service, defense, education, health, hair dressing, beauty clinics and others. See Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Working Household Population (1999/200)

Industry	Rural		Urban	
	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Total	7,061	100	983	100
Crop farming	5,968	84.5	146	14.8
Other Agriculture	265	3.8	18	1.8
Mining and Quarrying	30	0.4	3	0.3
Manufacturing	115	1.6	94	9.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	5	0.1	5	0.5
Construction	51	0.7	34	3.5
Trade, Hotels etc.	276	3.9	370	37.6
Transport Storage & comm.	47	0.7	72	7.3
All other services	304	4.3	242	24.6

4.3: Secondary Activity

Majority of persons is engaged in domestic duties

Secondary activity is defined as the second most important activity in terms of time spent during the last 12 months. More males were engaged in self – employment as their secondary activity than females. However, the majority of persons were engaged in domestic duties. See Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Secondary Activity by Sex (1999/00)

	Male	Female	Total
	Percent		
Total	100	100	100
Self – employed	21.5	7.4	13.4
Unpaid family workers	13.6	6.6	9.6
Government employees	0.2	0	0.1
Private employees	7.9	1.3	4.1
Attending to domestic	55.3	84.1	71.9
Others	1.5	0.6	0.9

Main and current activity about the same

4.4: Current Activity

Current activity refers to the most important activity in terms of time spent during the last 7 days prior to the date of survey. There was little difference between the main and current activity of household members. Whereas there was a decline of 7 percentage points in the student category there was an increase of 6 percentage points among those attending to domestic duties. The increase could be attributed to students who may have been on holidays as shown in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Comparison of Main and Current Activities (1999/00)

	Activity Status	
	Main	Current
	Percent	
Total	100	100
Self – employed	25.2	24.7
Unpaid family workers	18.4	19.9
Government employees	1.6	1.5
Private employees	4.9	5.1
Students	41.9	34.9
Attending to domestic duties	5.1	10.7
Others	2.9	3.2

4.5: Conclusion

The economic status of population is an important element to the wealth of the population. The findings show that over three-quarters of the working population was engaged in crop farming and the majority were in rural areas.

The self employed and unpaid family workers are concentrated in rural areas. Paid employment tends to be urban phenomena. Males have more access to economic opportunities while females are mostly engages in unpaid family work.

Most of the people who had attained secondary level education and above were in paid employment whereas those with primary education featured most in self-employment and unpaid family work. Thirty percent of the working population had no formal education.

Chapter Five

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE (HEALTH)

5.1: Introduction

The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) identifies poor health as a fundamental cause of poverty in Uganda. The Government of Uganda is pursuing the PEAP as a vehicle for improving the grim situation. One of the pillars in this direction rests on improving the quality of life of Ugandans through the provision of essential health services and building human capital through among others, the provision of primary health care.

Several studies that include; Burden of Disease Study, Health Management Information System (HMIS), Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Project (UPPAP) etc, have identified the leading causes of morbidity and premature deaths in the population. As a result, a National Health Policy (NHP) and the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) were developed in consultation with all stakeholders in the health sector to act as a guide in addressing the state of ill health in the country.

In support of this initiative, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) included in its 1999/00 round of household survey questions that would contribute to the monitoring of health in Uganda. This chapter highlights the status of health in Uganda based on the findings of this survey. Information on incidence and days lost due to sickness in the last one month and the last 6 months (for major sicknesses only), the type of medical attention sought, reasons for not consulting and distance to the clinic/hospital was collected. In addition, information on health care and vaccination status of women aged 12 years and above was recorded. Similarly, information on the vaccination status, breast feeding habits, diarrhoea prevalence as well as use of vitamin A supplements was collected.

5.2: Incidence of Sickness

About 28 percent of the population reported an illness or injury

About 28 percent of the population fell sick in the 30 days preceding the survey. Of these, more females (30%) than males (26%) reported having fallen sick. Comparing with previous survey rounds, the trend is similar to the one reflected in the current survey; namely, close to one third of the population reported having fallen sick in the reference period mentioned above. Those who reported illness or injury were slightly more of urban than rural people.

At regional level, the eastern region reported the highest number of illnesses/injury. This pattern is consistent all through the years field work has been conducted. For instance, the number of cases of illnesses and injury reported in 1997 was 47 percent for females and 43 percent for males compared to 40 percent for females and 34 percent for males in 1999/00. The above findings are summarized in the Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1: Population Reported Ill/injured during the Last 30 days (%)

	1992/93			1997			1999/00		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Uganda	16	17	17	31	35	33	26	30	28
Urban	16	18	17	32	36	34	26	30	28
Rural	18	17	17	27	29	28	24	29	27
Central	18	18	18	27	29	28	22	25	23
Eastern	19	21	20	43	47	45	34	40	37
Northern	14	16	15	28	34	31	25	29	27
Western	12	14	13	24	28	26	22	26	24

5.3: Major Causes of Morbidity in Uganda

More than half of the population that fell sick, suffered from malaria/fever

Malaria continues to be the major cause of morbidity in Uganda. The burden caused by malaria accounted for more than 50 percent of the population in the 30 days preceding the survey. This is followed by respiratory infections (12%), Intestinal infections (6%) and diarrhoea (5%) among others. The order seems to be the same for urban and for rural areas as Table 5.2 demonstrates. In addition, the above illnesses are responsible for morbidity in the last six months preceding the survey in the same order of severity.

Table 5.2: Population by Type of Illness/injury Suffered 1999/00 (%)

	Locality		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Fever/Malaria	56	59	56
Respiratory	12	15	12
Intestinal infection	6	4	6
Diarrhoea	5	3	5
Skin infection	3	3	3

Note: Figures do not add to 100 due to prevalence of other illnesses e.g. ulcers, dental, hypertension etc.

5.4: Type of Medical Attention Sought

Over 20 percent of the population that fell sick practiced self medication

Home treatment in Uganda is still a common practice. Findings show that whereas 8 percent of the population do not seek any form of medical care, about 23 percent were self medicated. Clinics have been reported as the major source of medical services in Uganda. This is indicative of a pattern in the health seeking behaviours consistent with previous survey findings. Treatment through government health facilities was also reported as the second most important source of health care.

Private clinics are the most widely preferred source of health care

The delivery of health services in Uganda is a collective undertaking by both government, NGOs and the Private sector. Those seeking medical care tend to go to the private/NGO health units more often than they go to the government health facilities. The extent however differs according to whether or not it is rural or urban residence as reflected in table 5.3 below.

Table 5.3: Type of Medical Attention Sought (%) 1999/00

	Locality		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Total	100	100	100
None	8	4	8
Home treatment	23	20	23
Outdoor patient at Govt. Hospital	13	12	13
Outdoor patient at Private Hospital	5	5	5
Private Clinic	27	44	29
Dispensary	8	2	7
Health Centre	3	1	3
Drug Shop	10	9	10
Pharmacy	0	1	0
Traditional Doctor	1	1	1
Indoor patient at Govt. Hospital	1	1	1
Indoor patient at Private Hospital	1	0	1

5.5: Distance to the Health Facility

The average distance to a health facility is 5 km

Lack of access to health care has been identified as one of the hindrances to good health. The average distance to any health facility is 5km. The distance is shortest for clinics (3km) and drug shops (2km) and longest for hospital (9km). There has been a proliferation of health clinics in the country. This may partly explain why those seeking medical care prefer either self treatment (using drug shops) or visit private clinics (because they are nearest to their localities). This is shown in the Table 5.4 below.

Table 5.4: Average Distance to a Health Facility (km) 1999/00

	Locality		Total
	Rural	Urban	
Total	5	2	5
Hospital	10	4	9
Clinic	3	1	3
Dispensary	4	2	4
Health Centre	5	4	5
Drug shop	2	0.5	2
Traditional doctor	4	-	4

Regional disparities indicate that rural dwellers still travel long distances to health facilities. In all the regions, clinics and drug shops are the most easily accessible sources of assistance in case of an illness or injury.

5.6: Diarrhoea Prevalence

Children aged 6-23 months are more likely to have diarrhoea

Under the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses, health care would be provided in a holistic manner. The control of diarrhoeal disease programme will address diarrhoeal management with emphasis on diseases with epidemic potential.

Mothers were asked whether or not their children under five years of age had had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. Results in Table 5.5 below show that about 15 percent of children aged below five years experienced an episode of diarrhoea. There are more children reported with diarrhoea in the 6-23 months age group than in any other age group.

Table 5.5: Diarrhoeal Prevalence by Locality

Child's Age	1997			2000		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	17	16	17	15	12	15
Below 6 months	12	13	12	11	11	11
6-11 months	29	25	28	26	21	25
12-23 months	27	21	26	25	24	25
24-35 months	17	19	18	15	13	15
36-47 months	10	14	11	9	4	9
48-59 months	10	6	10	8	6	8

Table 5.6 indicates that home prepared remedies were more widely used in urban than in rural areas by mothers of children who experienced an episode of diarrhoea. These home remedies were more widely administered in central and eastern regions than in other regions.

About 16 percent of the children in the northern region did not receive any remedies. Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) seems to be used more in central and eastern regions than in other regions.

Table 5.6: Diarrhoeal Treatment Remedies (%), 1999/00

Background characteristics	Treatment					
	No treatment	Breast feeding	Cereal Based	Home Fluids	ORS	Other milk
Uganda	7	17	3	18	33	4
Below 6 months	4	67	4	46	10	1
6-11 months	10	38	6	6	30	2
12-23 months	8	21	5	9	30	5
24-35 months	14	2	5	13	28	7
36-47 months	11	1	8	9	29	7
48-59 months	10	1	7	9	30	10
Sex						
Male	10	20	5	8	28	6
Female	10	19	6	9	28	4
Residence						
Rural	10	20	6	8	27	5
Urban	7	17	3	18	34	4
Region						
Central	7	14	2	12	35	5
Eastern	9	22	3	12	30	6
Northern	16	19	5	3	26	6
Western	5	22	13	6	18	3

5.7: Ante-natal Care

Only 36 percent of women deliver in health facilities

Reproductive health is one of the key programmes of the Ministry of Health (MoH). The high infant, child and maternal mortality rates are manifestations of the serious problems facing the health care service. Table 5.7 shows that whereas more than three quarters of women aged 12 years and above attended ante-natal care, only 36 percent received intra-natal care. Further more, more than 20 percent of the women did not receive any care whatsoever. Notable is the fact that there are still very few pregnant women who receive intra-natal and post natal care services.

At rural level, more than 20 percent of the women deliver at home with neither a trained staff nor a Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA).

Table 5.7: Source of Care for Pregnant Women (%) 1999/00

Background characteristics	Ante-natal Care			Intra-natal Care		
	Trained Staff	TBA	No Care	Trained Staff	TBA	No care
Uganda	75	4	18	36	16	21
Less than 20 years	72	6	17	38	14	16
20-34 years	77	3	17	37	16	21
35+	69	4	20	28	17	24
Residence						
Rural	75	4	18	33	17	22
Urban	79	2	17	60	6	8
Region						
Central	82	3	12	48	14	13
Eastern	75	3	18	35	15	21
Northern	69	5	23	29	19	21
Western	71	4	17	27	15	28
Education						
No education	65	6	25	27	17	27
Primary	78	3	15	36	16	19
Secondary	82	2	11	53	11	11

Table 5.7 above further illustrates that women with higher levels of education are more likely to seek ante natal and intra natal care than those with either primary or no education.

At regional level, 23 percent of the women aged 12 years and above do not attend ante natal care in the northern region. On the other hand, the western region reported the highest percentage of women who deliver without assistance of either a trained medical staff or a TBA.

5.8: Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination

Educated women are more likely to receive tetanus injections

Tetanus toxoid injections are given during pregnancy for the prevention of neonatal tetanus which is a common cause of death among infants. According to the Health Sector Strategic Plan 2000/1-2004/5, the national target is to increase tetanus toxoid coverage for pregnant women from 50 percent to 80 percent. Overall, results indicate that 66 percent of pregnant women aged 12 years and above received tetanus injections. Women in the 20 –34 age bracket were more likely to receive the tetanus injections compared to the other age groups. Furthermore, Table 5.8 depicts a situation where urban women are more likely to have had a tetanus injection than rural women during pregnancy.

At regional level, over 70 percent of women in the northern region received tetanus injections during pregnancy followed by women in eastern region

(67 percent), central (66 percent) and western (57 percent) regions respectively.

Educated women are more likely to go for tetanus injections during pregnancy than women with little or no education.

Table 5.8: Pregnant Women Vaccinated against Tetanus (%) 1999/00

Background Characteristics		Tetanus Toxoid Injection
Uganda		66
	Less than 20 years	58
	20-34 years	68
	35+	61
Residence		
	Rural	65
	Urban	72
Region		
	Central	66
	Eastern	67
	Northern	72
	Western	57
Education		
	No education	62
	Primary	66
	Secondary	74

5.9: Immunisation

About 80 percent of the children have been vaccinated against polio

Immunization is one of the key components identified in the Uganda Minimum Health Care Package under the Ministry of Health. It is one of the cost effective interventions with abundantly good health outcomes. The fight against the six vaccine preventable killer diseases namely measles, poliomyelitis, whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis and diphtheria is still being pursued with clearly set targets as spelt out in the Health Sector Strategic Plan 2000/1-2004/5. Some of the targets include: increase the percentage of children between the age of 12-23 months who are fully immunized from 44 to 70 percent, increase DPT3 coverage from 55 to 65 percent, and to increase the percentage of women receiving at least 2 doses of tetanus to 80 percent by the year 2005.

The Uganda National Household Survey 1999/00 collected information on the vaccination status of children aged below five years (information as reported by the mother and also based on the immunization card). Survey results show that there is no significant change that has taken place in vaccination coverage between 1995/96 and 1999/00 against measles. Vaccination against BCG seemed to have declined between the same period from 83 percent in 1995/96 to 78 percent in 2000. Similarly, the

percentage of children reported to have been vaccinated against DPT3 seem to have changed slightly. Information about polio indicates that whereas the percentage of children who received the polio vaccine at birth was 60 percent in 1999/00, the number of children who have been vaccinated during the nation wide polio vaccination campaign was reported as 80 percent overall.

Children in rural areas are more likely to be immunized than those in urban areas. Notable is the fact that in rural areas P0 (polio at birth) has improved from about 48 percent in 1995/96 to 57 percent during the period under study.

Table 5.9: Vaccination Status for Children below 5 years (%)

Vaccination Status	1995/96			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	71	53	71	51	76	59
BCG	82	94	83	77	90	78
DPT1	80	92	82	77	88	79
DPT2	74	89	76	72	84	73
DPT3	66	85	69	66	79	67
Polio 0	48	74	52	57	83	60
Polio 1	79	92	81	77	88	78
Polio 2	73	89	75	71	83	73
Polio 3	66	85	69	66	78	67
Polio General	-	-	-	82	75	81
Measles	62	77	64	62	69	63

Note: 60 percent of the information was drawn from vaccination cards.

5.10: Conclusion

About thirty percent of the country's population fell sick in the 30 days preceding the survey and malaria/fever was reported as the major cause of ill health. Of those who fell sick, many practiced self treatment while others preferred to go to private clinics. Concerning diarrhoea prevalence, children aged 6-23 months are more prone to diarrhoea than those in other age brackets. Diarrhoea is more of a rural than an urban problem.

With regard to care during and after pregnancy, whereas three-quarters of the pregnant women receive ante-natal care from trained staff, only 36 percent of them received health care from trained staff during delivery. In addition, educated women were more likely to go for a tetanus injection during pregnancy than those with no education.

Finally, the polio immunization campaign has significantly increased the percentage of children immunized against polio between 1995/96 and 2000.

Chapter Six

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME

6.1: Introduction

The major source of data on household expenditure and income is the household surveys. These household surveys are conducted periodically to monitor the welfare of household members over a period of time. Expenditure and income data is useful in measuring the economic well being of household members.

This chapter presents a quantitative analysis of nominal expenditure and income from the Uganda National Household Survey 1999/2000. Where possible, the findings are compared over a period of time to assess whether there is improvement in the economic welfare of household members. But at times, comparability is difficult without allowing for factors such as seasonality, coverage, etc.

The monthly household expenditure, per capita expenditure, per household income, and per capita income have been derived, and for central region it excludes Kampala district because of its unique characteristics. Being a capital city, opportunities therein may significantly differ from other domains.

6.2: Household Expenditure

All purchases by household members and items received free as gifts are valued at current market prices, and the items consumed out of home produce are valued at the current farm-gate/producer prices. Rent is imputed at current market prices for owner occupied houses.

The household expenditure data is categorised into two components i.e. consumption and non-consumption. Consumption expenditure includes frequently purchased goods and services e.g. food, semi-durables, and durables while non-consumption expenditure includes taxes, remittances, etc.

6.2.1: Per Household Monthly Expenditure

Household monthly expenditure has increased by 40 percent between 1997 and 1999/00

The overall average household monthly expenditure increased from shs. 101,600 in 1997 to shs. 141,700 in 1999/00, showing a nominal increase of almost 40 percent as revealed in Table 6.1. By locality, the rural per household monthly expenditure increased nominally from shs. 90,000 to shs. 115,600, an increase of 28 percent, whereas in urban areas it

increased from shs. 183,200 to shs. 282,500, an increase of 54 percent within the same period.

An increase in the household expenditure is observed in all regions. The expenditure increased from shs. 120,200 to shs. 159,400, (about 33 percent) for central, and from shs. 85,000 to shs. 120,400, (just above 40 percent) for eastern, and from shs. 91,400 to shs. 140,800, (above 50 percent) for western during the period between 1997 and 1999/00.

There was stagnation in the northern region whereby the household expenditure almost remained the same.

Household expenditure increased in the rural and urban areas in the central, eastern and western regions. Only a marginal increase was registered in the northern region. In Kampala district household expenditure increased from shs. 222,300 to shs. 354,500, (almost 60 percent) during the same period.

Table 6.1: Household Monthly Expenditure

	1997			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Uganda	90,000	183,200	101,600	115,600	282,500	141,700
Central*	113,300	166,200	120,200	146,500	235,600	159,400
Kampala	-	222,300	222,300	-	354,500	354,500
Eastern	89,300	144,000	85,000	110,200	211,100	120,400
Northern	65,300	137,400	70,800	68,800	145,600	72,700
Western	87,600	148,200	91,400	115,600	282,500	140,800

Note * Central excludes Kampala district

6.2.2: Per Capita Expenditure

Per capita expenditure increased by about 30 percent

The overall per capita expenditure for Uganda increased from shs. 20,500 in 1997 to shs. 27,200 in 1999/00, showing an increase of about 33 percent as shown in Table 6.2. By locality, the per capita expenditure increased from shs. 17,800 to shs. 21,500 (20 percent) in the rural areas, and from shs. 42,100 to shs. 64,700 (above 50 percent) in the urban areas respectively during the same period. The big increase in the per capita expenditure of urban areas (by over a half) can partly be explained by the fact that the income of households increased (see section 6.3.2).

In Central region (excluding Kampala district), the per capita expenditure increased from shs. 25,000 in 1997 to shs. 32,100 in 1999/00, an increase of about 25 percent. The eastern region registered an increase of 36 percent from shs. 16,800 to shs. 22,800 during the same period. Western regions increased from shs. 17,300 to shs. 25,000 (45 percent) while per capita expenditure for northern remained almost the same during the same period.

The per capita expenditure for Kampala district increased from shs. 52,500 to shs. 84,000, an increase of about 60 percent.

Table 6.2: Monthly Per Capita Expenditure

	1997			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Uganda	17,800	42,100	20,500	21,500	64,700	27,200
Central*	23,800	39,600	25,500	28,800	56,100	32,100
Kampala	-	52,500	52,500	-	84,000	84,000
Eastern	17,400	33,000	16,800	20,600	45,500	22,800
Northern	13,200	25,400	14,300	12,900	30,400	13,700
Western	16,400	35,900	17,300	22,800	61,700	25,000

Note * Central excludes Kampala district

6.2.3: Expenditure by Item Groups

About half of the household expenditure is on food

On average, most households spend nearly 50 percent on food, drink, and tobacco as revealed in Table 6.3¹. Rural households spend almost 60 percent whereas urban households spend just below 40 percent on this group. The share of household expenditure on food decreased by 8 percentage points compared to 1997 survey. In urban areas, this share has fallen by 10 percentage points. The expenditure on rent, fuel and power has the highest percentage point increase of about 4 as compared to 1997 survey.

Table 6.3: Monthly Household Expenditure (Percentage)

	1997			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	Percent					
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, drink, and tobacco	63	48	59	56	38	51
Clothing and foot wear	4	5	4	4	5	4
Rent, fuel, and power	12	18	13	15	21	17
H/h appliances and equip.	6	7	6	6	7	6
Transport	2	5	3	4	8	5
Health and medical care	5	3	4	5	3	4
Education	4	7	5	5	9	7
Other consumption exp.	1	2	2	2	4	2
Non-consumption exp.	4	5	4	3	5	4

The increase is almost the same by locality i.e. about an increase of about 3 percent for rural and urban households respectively during the same period. The increase is partly as a result of an increase in the fuel prices

¹ Per household monthly expenditure includes both actual and imputed expenditure, consumption out of home produce valued at farm-gate prices.

during the survey periods.ⁱⁱ The household expenditure on other items remained almost the same apart from the expenditure on education, which increased by 2 percentage points during the same period.

6.2.4: Regional Characteristics of Expenditure

The average expenditure on food is about 60 percent in northern region

For all regions, the household expenditure on food, drinks and tobacco item group is about 50 percent apart from central region (excluding Kampala district) where the per household expenditure on food it is just below 50 percent. Northern region has the highest expenditure this item group of just below 60 percent as revealed in Table 6.4 below.

Table 6.4: Monthly Household Expenditure by Item Groups (%)

	Regions				
	Central*	Kampala	Eastern	Northern	Western
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Food, drink, and tobacco	49	35	55	59	55
Clothing and foot wear	4	5	4	4	4
Rent, fuel, and power	17	23	16	16	16
H/h appliances and equip.	6	7	5	7	6
Transport	5	9	4	2	3
Health and medical care	4	3	4	5	5
Education	8	9	6	4	6
Other consumption exp.	2	5	2	0	2
Non-consumption exp.	5	4	4	3	3

Note: * central excludes Kampala district

For Kampala district, the expenditure on this item group was 35 percent. The rent, fuel, and power group ranks the second in the proportion of expenditure contributing about 23 percent. Transport and communication as well as education item groups are also a sizeable magnitude contributing about 9 percent to total expenditure.

6.2.4: Source of Food Consumption Expenditure

Urban households buy above 80 percent of the food items

About half of the food consumption expenditure in rural areas is from home produce whereas urban areas purchase 90 percent of their food as seen in Table 6.5. The items purchased and those received free are valued at market prices whereas those consumed out of home produce are valued at farm-gate prices.

ⁱⁱ

A litre of petrol increased by 24 percent i.e. from shs. 1,140 in mid 1997 to shs. 1,410 in mid 2000. A soda bottle (300 ml) of paraffin increased by 33 percent i.e. from shs. 490 to shs 650 during the same period.

Table 6.5: Food Consumption Expenditure by Source (%)

Region	Purchased	Out of home produce	Free
Central*			
Rural	46	49	5
Urban	82	11	7
Total	53	42	6
Kampala	93	2	5
Eastern			
Rural	50	42	7
Urban	89	7	4
Total	56	37	7
Northern			
Rural	56	35	9
Urban	91	5	4
Total	59	33	9
Western			
Rural	38	59	3
Urban	85	12	3
Total	43	54	3
Uganda			
Rural	46	48	6
Urban	89	6	5
Total	56	38	6

Note: * Central excludes Kampala District

The trend is uniform for the central (excluding Kampala district) and eastern regions but varies for the northern and western. Whereas the northern region spends almost 60 percent on purchase of food, the western region spend only almost 40 percent on purchase of food in rural areas. The trend for urban areas of regions is uniform and all spend almost 90 percent on purchase of food items to total consumption expenditure on food.

6.2.6: Monthly Household Expenditure by Deciles

A decile is one tenth of the total population of households. The poorest 10 percent households have about 2 percent of the total household expenditure as seen from Table 6.6. The poorest 20 percent households share about 5 percent of the total household expenditure revealing a sign of high-income inequality. However, the richest 10 percent households share almost 40 percent of all households' expenditure. Half of the households i.e. up to the fifth decile share just above 20 percent of the total household expenditure.

**High income
inequality**

Table 6.6: Monthly Household Expenditure by Deciles (Percentage)

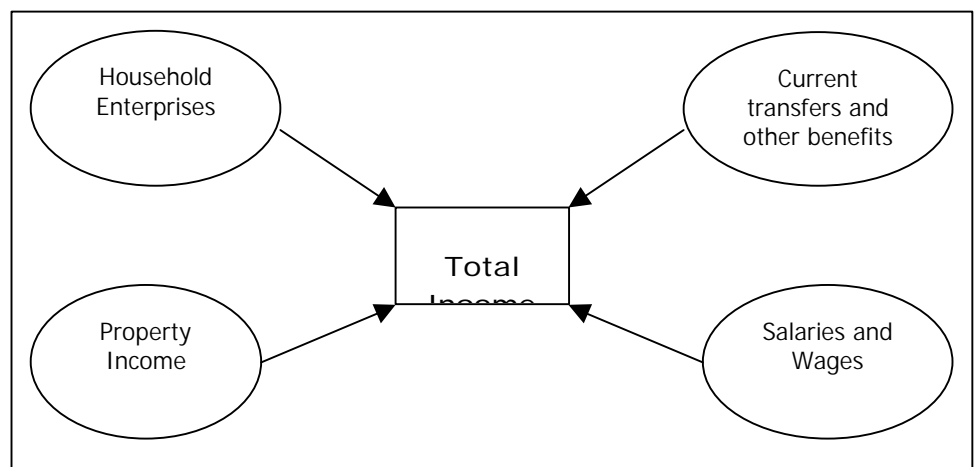
	1997			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	Percent					
1 st decile	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
2 nd decile	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.2
3 rd decile	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.1
4 th decile	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.4	4.8	5.1
5 th decile	7.0	6.3	6.6	6.5	5.9	6.2
6 th decile	8.3	7.6	7.9	7.8	6.9	7.4
7 th decile	10.0	9.2	9.6	9.6	8.5	8.9
8 th decile	12.3	11.4	11.8	11.9	10.5	11.1
9 th decile	16.4	15.4	15.9	16.1	14.2	15.1
10 th decile	30.0	35.2	32.8	33.1	40.3	37.0

6.3: Income of Household Members by Source

Definition

Household income is the sum of income both in cash and in kind that accrues from economic activities performed by household members on a regular basis. But in many cases, it is observed that actual income is difficult to ascertain.

The components of household income include income from household enterprises, property income, current transfers and other benefits (which include remittances), and wages and salaries as indicated in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1: Components of Household Income

6.3.1: Per Household Income

Increase in household income

The overall household income increased in nominal terms from shs. 98,100 in 1997 to shs. 141,000 in 1999/2000 revealing an increase of above 40 percent as seen in table 6.7.

In rural areas, income increased from shs. 82,000 to shs. 110,900, an increase of about 35 percent, whereas in urban areas, it increased from shs. 188,000 to shs. 302,900, an increase of just over 60 percent between the surveys.

Regionally, the west has the highest increase in household income of nearly 60 percent between the surveys. It was followed by central region (excluding Kampala district) with the per household income increasing by about 30 percent during the same period. Kampala district registered the highest increase in household income from shs. 232,700 to shs. 397,000, an increase of just above 70 percent.

Northern region registered a dismal increase in the per household income, increasing from shs. 62,300 to shs. 70,700 an increase of just above 10 percent during the same period.

Table 6.7: Household Income by Region

	1997			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Uganda	82,000	188,000	98,100	110,900	302,900	141,000
Central*	112,600	160,200	118,500	143,400	229,700	156,000
Kampala	-	232,700	232,700	-	397,000	397,000
Eastern	71,500	147,100	78,400	101,100	207,700	111,800
Northern	56,500	131,100	62,300	65,000	177,300	70,700
Western	84,200	163,400	89,200	127,700	302,300	140,100

Note *Central excludes Kampala district

6.3.2: Household Income Classes

A decrease in the number of households in the lowest income class

Overall, the percentage of households in the lowest income group decreased from 46 percent to 28 percent, a reduction of almost 20 percentage points as seen in Table 6.8. However, the comparison is nominal. This resulted in the increase in the percentage of households in the preceding income groups. However, there was a big increase in the percentage of households in the highest income group (above shs. 200,000), an increase of about 6 percent.

Table 6.8: Household Monthly Incomes by Income Classes

('000 shs.)	1997			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	Percent					
Uganda	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 – 50	51	21	46	32	12	28
50 – 100	29	24	29	33	24	32
100 – 150	11	16	11	16	14	16
150 – 200	4	12	5	8	12	9
Above 200	5	27	9	11	38	15

However by locality, the rural households had a bigger shift from the lowest income class to the preceding ones, decreasing from above 50 percent to 30 percent, a decrease of almost 20 percentage points. On the other hand, the urban households in the lowest income class decreased from above 20 percent to just above 10 percent, a decrease of just less than 10 percent between the surveys. There was a dismal increase in the percentage of households in highest income class of above shs. 200,000 per month in the rural areas increasing from 5 to 11 percent, compared to an increase from 27 to 38 percent in urban areas during the surveys. There was an increase in the percentage of households in each income class apart from the lowest during the surveys.

6.3.3: Household Income Classes by Residence

Northern region has the highest percentage of households in the lowest income class

Central (excluding Kampala district) and the western have the smallest percentage of households in the lowest income class (of shs. 50,000 or less) as revealed in Table 6.9. Northern has the biggest percentage of households in the lowest income class, above half of the households, and the least percentage of households in the highest income class, less than 5 percent. Kampala district has almost half of the households in the highest income class of above shs. 200,000.

Table 6.9: Household Income Classes by Region (%)

('000 shs.)	Central*	Kampala	Eastern	Northern	Western
	Total	100	100	100	100
0 – 50	20	4	35	53	18
50 – 100	34	23	31	29	37
100 – 150	19	15	15	10	20
150 – 200	10	12	7	4	10
Above 200	17	46	12	4	15

Note: * Central region excludes Kampala District

Crop farming is the main source of household income

6.3.4: Sources of Household Income

The main source of household income is from crop farming which contributes just above 30 percent of all household income in Uganda as seen Table 6.10. The second major source is from other household enterprises, these include other farming enterprises e.g., animal husbandry, poultry, etc., household cottage industries like brewing, and other non-farming household enterprises, other household enterprises, these contribute about 30 percent of all household income sources.

In rural areas, the main source of income is from crop farming activities, which contributes almost 50 percent of the total household income, whereas in urban areas, it contributes only 5 percent. On the other hand, in urban areas, other household enterprises constitutes the major source of income of just below 40 percent followed by wages and salaries, contributing one-third of the total household income.

Table 6.10: Sources of Household Income (%)

	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	100	100	100
Crop farming	46	5	32
Other household enterprises	21	37	26
Salaries and wages	12	33	20
Current transfers and other benefits	15	10	13
Property income	6	15	9

Regionally, in rural areas crop farming contribute above 40 percent to total household income as seen in Table 6.11. In Western rural, crop farming contribute over half of the total household income.

Table 6.11: Household Income by Region (%)

Source of income	Central*				Eastern		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Kamp.	Rural	Urban	Total
Crop farming	46	8	38	1	41	14	36
Other h/h enterprise	23	42	27	35	20	40	24
Salaries and wages	11	31	16	34	15	30	18
Current transfers	13	8	12	11	19	11	17
Property income	7	11	7	19	5	5	5

Source of income	Northern			Western		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Crop farming	40	3	35	57	8	46
Other h/h enterprise	21	47	25	19	40	22
Salaries and wages	14	36	17	11	36	14
Current transfers	19	7	17	12	6	11
Property income	6	7	6	6	10	7

In urban areas, other household enterprises, other than crop farming, are the main sources of household income, contributing almost 40 percent to total household income for all the regions. Salaries and wages contribute almost one-third to household income compared to total income.

6.3.5: Household Income by Gender of Head

Irrespective of gender, income from crop farming constitute the highest percentage. However, male headed households derive more income from employment and other household enterprises than female headed as seen in Table 6.12. Female headed households receive more current transfers (remittances and assistance from others) than male headed.

Table 6.12: Source of Income by Sex of the Head (1999/00)

Source of income	Male	Female	Total
	Percent		
Total	100	100	100
Crop farming	32	31	32
Other household enterprises	28	20	26
Salaries and wages	21	15	20
Current transfers	10	25	13
Property income	9	9	9

6.4: Household Assets

Definition

The survey covered household and enterprise assets and their value, the household assets separated from household enterprises. Household assets included buildings, furniture, furnishings, household appliances, electronic equipment, livestock and poultry, enterprise assets, etc. Animals and livestock reared on commercial basis are treated as enterprise assets, otherwise, they are household assets. Information on land belonging to the household as an enterprise asset and its market value per acre was also collected.

6.4.1: Proportion of Households that Own Assets

Above 60 percent of households own land

Table 6.13 illustrates the proportion of households that own the types of assets shown. Overall, about 70 percent of the households own land, about 40 percent own chicken, about 20 percent own cattle, and almost one-third own goats.

Regionally, western region had the highest proportion of households of over 80 percent that own land while northern region has the least (60 percent). This might be attributed to the fact that in some parts of the Northern region (especially Kotido and Moroto districts), land is communally owned. Less than a quarter of the households possess cattle

in all the four regions. In the northern and eastern regions, about half of the households rear chicken. Northern region has the highest proportion of household that possess goats followed by the western region. Central region had the least proportion of households that keep goats of about 20 percent. Eastern and Northern regions have almost the same proportion of households that own oxen.

Table 6.13: Proportion of Households Possessing Selected Assets

Type of Asset	Region					
	Central*	Kampala	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
Land	72	26	74	62	84	70
Cows	17	2	23	20	22	19
Bulls	5	1	10	11	7	8
Oxen	-	-	5	6	-	3
Chicken	33	5	48	50	42	41
Goats	20	1	33	46	42	32

Note: * Central excludes Kampala district

6.4.2: Number of Assets

The total number of acres of land for household enterprises in Uganda was estimated at about 15 million (59,500 square kms). The highest proportion (about one-third) was in Central while the least proportion of below 20 percent was in the North as depicted in Table 6.14. Western region had the highest estimated number of cattle, with a proportion of above a-third, whereas eastern region has the least proportion of cattle less than 20 percent.

Table 6.14: Number of Assets by Region

Number of assets ('000)	Region					
	Central*	Kampala	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
Land (acres)	4,696	162	3,493	2,688	3,681	14,685
Cows (units)	1,104	70	735	739	1,350	3,998
Bulls (units)	156	27	215	236	179	814
Oxen (units)	8	-	125	116	3	251
Chicken (units)	3,297	85	520	2,515	2,594	12,040
Goats (units)	646	7	1,122	2,030	1,651	5,456

6.4.3: Value of Household Assets

The value of household assets varies across regions. The mean value of each household asset is nominal. Central and western regions have higher value of assets compared to the other regions. Kampala district had the highest value of assets as seen in Table 6.15. An acre of land had the highest mean value in Kampala district the mean value of an acre of land is above shs. 16 million, and in central region (excluding Kampala district) the mean value of an acre of land is above shs. 0.7 million compared to shs. 105,600 in the northern region. There is a marked difference in the mean value of an acre of land because different people attach different values even within the same locality. The enumerator records the reported the value of the item as the interviewer stated it.

Big variability in value of an acre of land

Table 6.15: Mean Value of Selected Household Assets

Type of asset	Region					
	Central*	Kampala	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
Land (per acre)	727,200	16,573,400	368,300	105,600	612,600	566,800
Cow (per head)	176,100	201,800	167,800	128,400	182,400	168,300
Bull (per head)	183,700	153,000	195,000	197,600	148,500	181,000
Oxen (per head)	157,800	-	222,000	167,700	163,300	194,200
Chicken (per bird)	3,500	5,300	2,500	2,800	2,600	2,900
Goats (per head)	18,200	21,500	21,100	16,000	19,000	18,300

Note: * Central excludes Kampala district

6.5: Average Food Prices

Farm-gate prices vary

The prices of food items, which were consumed out of home produce, vary across localities. It should be noted that only farm-gate prices have been considered. As shown in Table 6.16, the farm gate prices are higher in central and western regions, and lower in northern and eastern regions. The average price of a bunch of matooke (medium) is highest in central region and lowest in the northern region.

Table 6.16: Average Food Prices by Region

		Region				
	Unit of qty	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
Matooke	Bunch	1,990	1,460	1,200	1,940	1,880
Sweet potato	Tin ⁺	2,270	1,270	*	1,790	2,030
Cassava	Tin ⁺	2,560	1,670	*	1,800	2,280
Irish potato	Tin ⁺	2,150	*	*	1,990	2,040
Rice	Kg	830	550	610	700	600
Maize flour	Kg	430	260	202	381	310
Millet	Kg	450	310	280	360	340
Sorghum	Kg	290	240	330	300	260
Beans	Kg	400	240	500	230	280
Ground nuts	Kg	1,080	910	800	900	950

Note: * unit of quantity was not prevalent in the locality

* Tin refers to 20-litre tin

6.6: Conclusion

Generally, there was a substantial increase in household expenditure and income. The increase was skewed towards the urban areas. Crop farming is the main source of household income, followed by other household enterprises. Only one-fifth of the income is accrued from salaries and wages.

The proportion of households in the lowest income class reduced compared to the previous survey. This is as result of an increase in household income, which may imply an improvement in the welfare of those household members. About 70 percent of the households own land. The value of land is highest in central and western regions.

Chapter Seven

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

7.1: Introduction

Information was collected on housing characteristics during the 1999/00 National Household Survey. A housing unit was classified as *Independent House* if an entire house or block was occupied and used by one household; and *Tenement or "Muzigo"*, if a different household used each compartment on a block or house. Other types of houses included *Flat/Apartment, Garage, Uniport* and *any other house type*. The housing characteristics on which data was collected include the type of dwelling occupied by the household, type of tenure, and type of roof, wall and floor.

Furthermore, information on water source, toilet facilities and type of fuel used by the households for both lighting and cooking was also collected. Information on these characteristics is quite useful insofar as it reflects on the households' socio-economic status from a public health point of view.

7.2: Distribution of Types of Dwelling

An increase in independent house ownership

The majority of housing units in Uganda are of an independent nature; i.e. the whole dwelling being occupied by one household. There has generally been an increase in independent houses from about 50 percent in 1992, to almost 60 percent in 1999/00. This is illustrated in Table 7.1. The biggest increase has been in the rural areas, although the urban areas also registered a small increase. Huts constitute the second most predominant type of dwelling. They have reduced from 34 percent to 27 percent during this period.

Table 7.1: Dwelling Type by Locality (Percentage)

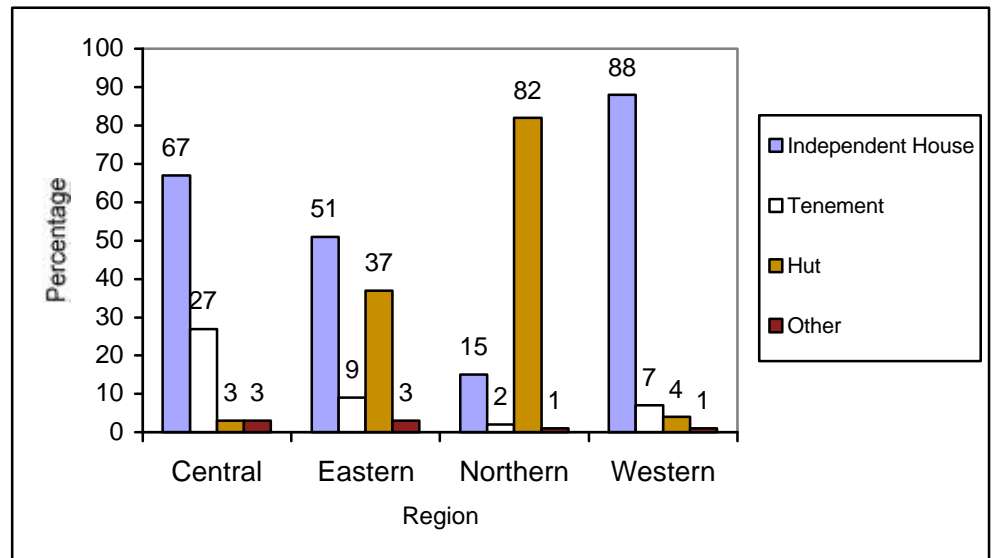
	1992/93			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Independent House	55	30	52	63	34	58
Tenement (<i>Muzigo</i>)*	-	-	-	5	56	13
Huts	39	6	34	31	5	27
Others	6	64	14	1	5	2

*Note: During the 1992/93 Survey, data on Tenements was not collected. It is included in "Others".

It is however clearly evident in Figure 7.1, that the Northern and Eastern regions still have the highest percentage of huts as compared to Central and Western regions. Eighty-two percent of housing units in the Northern

region were huts. The Western region has the highest number of independent houses followed by the Central region.

Figure 7.1: Housing by Locality and Dwelling Type (%) - 1999/00



7.3: Type of Tenure of Houses

About 80 percent of all houses are owner-occupied

Slightly over 80 percent of all the households stay in owner-occupied houses. Of this percentage, the female-headed households are slightly lower than that of the male headed. This is presented in Table 7.2. There has been a slight increase in the number of rented houses, since 1992/93.

Table 7.2: Type of Tenure and Sex of Head of Household (Percentage)

	1992/93			1995/96			1999/00		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Owned	83	77	82	84	77	82	83	79	82
Rented	12	15	12	11	16	13	13	15	14
Other	5	8	6	5	7	5	4	6	4

"Other" includes house supplied free by employer, rent paid by employer, relative or other person, and any other type of tenure.

About 90 percent of all households in rural areas live in owner-occupied dwellings as compared to about 30 percent in the urban areas, as seen from Table 7.3. A large percentage of urban dwellings are rented. As mentioned earlier, the number of owner-occupied dwellings in rural areas has been on a small increase. There has also been a sizeable increase in the number of rented houses in the urban areas.

Table 7.3: Type of Tenure by Locality (Percentage)

	1992/93			1995/96			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Owned	83	77	82	90	36	83	91	34	82
Rented	11	14	11	5	53	12	5	56	13
Other	6	9	7	5	11	5	4	10	5

7.4: Type of Roof

**Iron-roofed houses
now the majority**

Houses with iron roofs have steadily been on the increase since 1992. Currently, 57 percent of all houses in Uganda are roofed with iron sheets, compared to 37 percent in 1992/93. Similarly, the percentage of houses with thatched roofs has steadily decreased from 61 percent in 1992/93, to 42 percent in 1999/00. As expected, the greatest percentage of thatched roofs is in the rural areas. The information is shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Type of Roof Material (Percentage)

	1992/93			1995/96			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Iron Sheets	30	78	37	42	81	48	52	87	57
Thatched	69	12	61	58	14	52	48	8	42
Tiles	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Asbestos	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	1
Other	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0

"Other" includes tin, cement, and any other roof type.

7.5: Type of Wall

**Brick walls have
nearly doubled**

It is observed in Table 7.5 that houses with mud and pole walls are still predominant but are decreasing. Whereas in 1992/93 the mud and pole houses accounted for 71 percent of all houses, the percentage had by 1995/96, declined to 66 percent. The 1999/00 figures show a further decline to 56 percent. This trend is counter-balanced by a steady rise in the number of houses with brick walls. Brick-walled houses have steadily risen from 22 percent in 1992 to 40 percent in 2000. As expected, the majority of mud and pole walls are still found in the rural areas, although there has been an encouraging reduction in these types of houses.

Table 7.5: Type of Wall Percentage)

	1992/93			1995/96			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Bricks	18	47	22	25	57	30	34	72	40
Mud and Poles	77	39	71	72	32	66	63	23	56
Cement Blocks	1	11	3	1	9	2	1	4	2
Other	4	3	4	2	1	2	2	1	2

"Other" includes thatch wall, stone wall, timber wall and any other wall type.

7.6: Type of Floor

Cement for house floors on the increase

Referring to Table 7.6, there has been an increase in the number of houses with cemented floors for both rural and urban areas, although the majority of houses still have earth floors. In the rural areas, 88 percent of the houses currently reported having earth floors. In the urban areas however, 72 percent of the houses currently have cemented floors.

Table 7.6: Type of Floor (Percentage)

	1992/93			1995/96			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cement	8	59	15	10	61	17	12	72	22
Earth	92	39	85	90	39	82	88	28	78
Other	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

"Other" includes mosaic/tiles, bricks, stone, wood and any other floor type.

7.7: Combined Characteristics

Decline in poor quality houses

There has been a significant increase in houses with a combination of iron-sheet roof, brick-wall and cement-floor for both rural and urban areas. Whereas in 1992 the total number of houses with all the three characteristics accounted for only 7 percent, in the year 2000 the percentage had increased to 16. This trend is counter-balanced by a decline in the number of houses with a combination of thatched-roof, mud and poles-wall and earth-floor. The proportion of such houses has declined from 47 percent in 1992 to 28 percent in 2000. For urban areas, the proportion of houses with thatched roof, mud and poles wall and earth floor has declined to a negligible percentage of less than 1. The trend is depicted in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7: Combination of Roof, Wall and Floor Types (Percentage)

	Survey	Locality		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Iron sheet roof, Brick wall and Cement floor				
	1992/93	3	30	7
	1995/96	6	38	10
	1999/00	8	56	16
Thatched roof, Mud and Poles wall and Earth floor				
	1992/93	54	8	47
	1995/96	45	7	40
	1999/00	32	0*	28

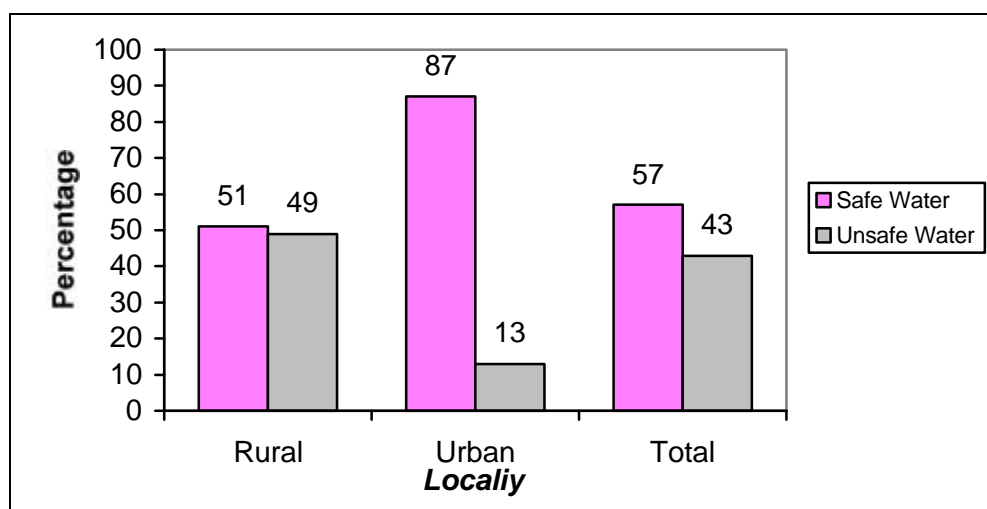
* The proportion is so small that it has been rounded off to zero.

7.8: Quality of Drinking Water

Nearly 60 percent of the households have access to safe drinking water

Drinking water is considered safe when it is from any of the following sources namely: piped water, boreholes and protected wells and springs. Fifty seven percent of all households in Uganda now have access to safe drinking water. Eighty seven percent of the urban households have access to safe drinking water, compared to 51 percent of their rural counterparts.

Figure 7.2: Access to Water (%) - 1999/00



7.9: Source of Lighting

Increased use of electricity in urban areas

There has been some increase in the use of electricity for lighting in the urban areas, as shown in Table 7.8. Whereas in 1992, 35 percent of all the households reported using electricity for lighting, in 2000, 40 percent of urban households used electricity as their main source of lighting. The majority of the households however, still use the "Tadooba" (a small paraffin lamp), as the main source of lighting. There has almost been no

change in the use of this type of lighting. The proportion of “tadooba” usage varies from 80 percent to 29 percent for rural and urban respectively. Paraffin lantern is the third important source of lighting for both rural and urban households.

Table 7.8: Source of Lighting (Percentage)

	1992/93			1995/96			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tadooba	78	46	73	81	36	74	80	29	72
Paraffin/Lantern	6	16	8	11	30	14	11	30	14
Electricity	2	35	6	2	33	7	1	40	7
Other	14	3	13	6	1	5	8	1	7

“Other” includes solar, generator, candle, firewood, and any other lighting source.

7.10: Source of Fuel for Cooking

Firewood still predominantly used for cooking

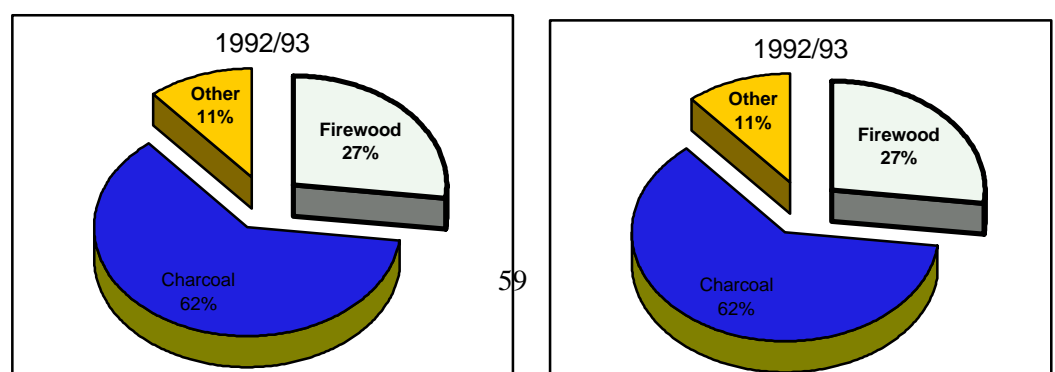
Wood fuel is still overwhelmingly used for cooking in most households. About 95 percent of rural households still use firewood for cooking. This percentage as shown in Table 7.9 has almost been constant since 1992. There has however been a small shift from firewood usage to charcoal in the urban areas. Consequently, firewood usage dropped from 27 percent in 1992 to 20 percent in 2000, for the urban areas. The combined percentage for firewood and charcoal usage is 98 percent.

Table 7.9: Source of Fuel for Cooking (Percentage)

	1992/93			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Firewood	95	27	85	96	20	84
Charcoal	3	62	12	4	70	14
Paraffin	2	5	2	0	5	1
Electricity	0	5	1	0	3	1
Other	0	1	0	0	2	0

“Other” includes gas and any other fuel type.

Figure 7.3: Urban Households by Type of Fuel for Cooking



Increase in pit latrine usage

7.11: Toilet Facilities

The most common type of toilet facility is the "pit latrine". Table 7.10 shows the proportions of toilet facilities with rural-urban breakdown. Pit latrine coverage has increased from 75 percent in 1992, to 83 percent in the year 2000. It can however be noted that pit latrine usage is slightly higher in the urban areas than in rural areas. About 10 percent of the urban households have access to flush toilets.

Table 7.10: Type of Toilet Facility (Percentage)

	1992/93			1995/96			1999/00		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pit Latrine	73	85	75	81	87	82	82	89	83
Flush Toilet	1	9	2	0	11	2	0	8	2
Bush	25	5	22	18	2	16	17	2	14
Other	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1

The percentage distribution of toilet facilities by regions is given in Table 7.11. It is clearly evident that pit latrine coverage has been on the increase in all regions. However in the Northern region, 43 percent of the households still use the bush as a toilet facility.

Table 7.11: Type of Toilet Facility by Region (Percentage)

	1992/93				1999/00			
	C	E	N	W	C	E	N	W
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Flush Toilet	3	2	1	2	2	2	0	1
Pit Latrine	88	70	47	86	95	77	56	96
Bush	8	27	51	11	3	17	43	2
Other	1	1	1	1	0	4	1	1

Note: C = Central region; E = Eastern region; N = Northern region; and W = Western region.

7.12: Conclusion

On the whole, housing conditions of most households have improved within the last decade. There have been rises in independent house ownership.

There has also been an increase in houses roofed with iron sheets and those with brick walls, in both urban as well as rural areas. This is counter-balanced with a corresponding decline in grass-thatched houses with mud and pole walls.

Nearly 60 percent of all the households have access to safe drinking water. Over 95 percent of the population use firewood and charcoal for cooking. Most households still use the "tadooba", as the main source of lighting, although there has been some increase in the use of electricity especially in the urban areas.

Pit latrine usage has improved since 1992 and now stands at about 80 percent overall. The coverage is more pronounced in the urban areas than in rural areas. A very small percentage of the households have access to flush toilets.

Chapter Eight

LOANS AND CREDIT

8.1: Introduction

With the advent of more micro-finance credit institutions in the country and the current government policy to increase household's income through provision of credit, households should be able to access credit facilities more easily so as to increase their income.

It is therefore important to avail policy makers with the data required on accessibility of micro-finance credit facilities to the households, the extent of information dissemination to households about credit facilities and the problems faced in accessing credit.

The survey covered the outstanding loans and loans fully repaid during the last 12 months as per the date of the survey. Formal and Informal¹ credit to adults (persons with 18 years and above) were considered. This chapter highlights persons who applied for loans, the purpose of the loan, source of the loan, the amount that was required and what was received, and the security of the loan that was required.

8.2: Application for Loans

Only 9 percent of the total population had ever applied for a loan

This section highlights the population 18 years and above who had ever applied for a loan and the education level. Compared to the total adult population of the males, about half a million (13 percent) and 290,000 (6 percent) of total females had ever applied for a loan. This represents less than 10 percent of the total adult population who applied for a loan irrespective of sex.

The proportion of the male population (about half a million) which represents 65 percent of the total population who applied for loans, is greater than for female 290,000 (35 percent) as indicated in Table 8.1.

The majority of the adult population who applied for a loan were from rural areas. More males compared to females applied for a loan.

¹ Formal Loans include the money borrowed from the financial institution with interest, security, and the conditions for payment well laid down. Informal loans refer to borrowing from friends, relatives, Money lenders, village associations without any formal agreement describing the terms of payment of the loan.

Table 8.1: Response of the Adult Population towards Loan Application

Category	Population		Total
	Applied for a loan	Did not apply	
	Number	Number	Number
Uganda	828,953	8,142,347	8,971,300
Rural	668,103	6,908,481	7,576,584
Urban	160,850	1,233,866	1,394,716
Gender			
Male	537,000	3,649,122	4,186,122
Female	291,953	4,493,225	4,785,178
Region			
Central	232,320	2,452,958	2,685,278
Eastern	254,510	2,111,865	2,366,375
Northern	78,190	1,577,126	1,655,316
Western	263,933	2,000,398	2,264,331

Table 8.2 indicates that overall 15 percent of those who applied for the loan had no formal education (18 percent were from rural areas and 4 percent from urban areas).

Table 8.2: Adult Population that Applied for Loans

Education Level	Locality		Total
	Rural	Urban	
	Percent		
Total	100	100	100
None	18	4	15
P1-P4 (Lower primary)	23	10	21
P5-P7 (Upper primary)	36	28	35
S1-S6	16	33	19
Tertiary	7	25	10

P= Primary, S= Secondary

8.2.1: Borrowing and Education Level

Borrowing is relatively high for the population with primary education

Attainment of upper primary education seems to bear a relationship with the application for a loan as clearly indicated in Table 8.2. For both sexes, the rate of borrowing increases when one has attained upper primary level of education. However borrowing reduces as the level of education attained increases from primary level.

For the male population with upper primary, more than a third had ever applied for a loan compared to 30 percent for female with the same education level. For those with lower primary, less than a quarter had ever

applied for the loan. However the proportion of males (22 percent) with secondary education² who had ever applied for a loan was greater than that of female (16 percent). There are more females who applied for a loan without formal education.

Table 8.3: Population that Applied for Loans by Education Level and Sex

Education Level	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
	Percent		
Total	100	100	100
None	9	26	15
P1-P4 (Lower primary)	21	21	21
P5-P7 (Upper primary)	37	30	35
S1-S6	22	16	19
Tertiary	12	7	10

P= Primary S= Secondary

8.2.2: Reasons for Not Borrowing

Lack of security and information limit application for loans

About half of the population did not apply for a loan because it was not needed, of this 49 percent were females and 39 percent males as illustrated in the Table 8.4.

Lack of security for the loan hampers the ability for one to borrow. This is reflected by about a fifth of the population who did not apply for loans due to security requirement.

The evidence from the survey shows that high interest rate was not an important factor to discourage the population from borrowing, Less than 5 percent reported high interest rate as a stumbling block to their borrowing habits.

Table 8.4: Population that Never Applied for a Loan

Reason	Male	Female	Total
	Percent		
Total	100	100	100
Not needed	39	49	44
Doesn't know where to apply	20	18	18
Has no security	20	16	18
No supply available	13	10	11
High interest rate	4	3	4
Others	4	4	4

² Secondary education includes senior one to senior six.

8.3: Purpose of the Loan

More Females than males applied for a loan to set up/expand an enterprise

Thirty percent of the adult population who applied for a loan intended to set up or expand an enterprise. This constitutes 36 percent of females and 27 percent of males. Furthermore, 16 percent applied for the loans to meet their health expenses, while 12 percent applied to purchase agricultural inputs.

Table 8.4: Purpose of the Loan by Sex (percentage)

Purpose of the Loan	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Total	100	100	100
Setting up/expansion of the enterprise	27	36	30
Health	16	16	16
Household consumer goods and services	13	15	13
Agricultural inputs	14	9	12
Education	7	6	7
Purchase of agricultural land	5	7	6
Purchase of Livestock	5	4	5
Housing	4	3	4
Ceremonies	4	2	3
Others	5	2	4

8.4: Source of the Loan

Over 40 percent of the loans were sourced from relatives and friends

Over all 44 percent of the adult population who obtained loans borrowed from friends and relatives. Close to 50 percent of the male adult population borrowed from friends and relatives and 40 percent of the female adult population as illustrated in Table 8.6.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Government Agencies also play an important role in the provision of credit to the adult population as reflected by 15 percent and 10 percent respectively, of the adult population who obtained loans. However, it is vital to note that borrowers attach less importance to their employers and commercial firms as source of loans.

Table 8.6: Source of the Loan by Region and Sex (percentage)

	Central			Eastern			Northern			Western			Total		
Source of the Loan	Percent														
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Relatives and Friends	47	42	45	68	57	64	15	14	15	33	29	31	46	39	44
NGO	20	33	25	10	27	15	27	23	25	3	4	3	12	21	15
Government agency	6	8	7	11	6	9	21	23	22	13	6	11	11	8	10
Community funds	2	2	2	2	3	2	10	20	13	20	22	21	8	11	9
Bank	13	9	12	3	6	4	14	8	12	7	11	9	8	9	8
Coop Credit Societies	2	6	4	4	1	3	11	2	7	13	12	13	7	6	7
Money Lender	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	4	9	11	10	3	5	4
Commercial Firm	4	0	2	1	0	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	1	1
Employer	4	0	3	1	0	1	2	.	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Others	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

Key: M = Male, F= Female, T= Total

On regional basis, most of the loans were also sourced their loans from relatives and friends with the exception of the northern region, where only 15 percent obtained their loans from friends and relatives.

The eastern region registered the highest percentage of loans sourced from relatives and friends. Almost 70 percent of males and 60 percent of females obtained loans from this source in the eastern region. Generally NGOs lend most to females than males with the exception of the northern region. Sourcing loans from the banking sector is relatively high in the northern region and central region where more than 10 percent of the loans were from banks.

Unlike other regions, in the northern region most of the loans were sourced from NGOs and Government Agencies. Similarly Cooperative societies and moneylenders were also major sources of loans in the western region compared to other regions.

8.5: Loan Security

Two- thirds of the loans were obtained without any security

On the whole two-thirds of the loans were obtained loans without security. Where security was a prerequisite to obtain a loan land was the most important requirement.

Table 8.7: Source of the Loan by Security Required (Percentage)

Source of the Loan	Security Required						Total
	None	Land	Livestock	House	Future harvest	Others	
	Percent						
Relatives, Friends etc	90	3	0	0	2	4	100
NGO	43	22	4	3	5	23	100
Government agency	40	30	7	5	4	14	100
Community funds	55	29	2	1	4	9	100
Bank	34	33	3	12	3	16	100
Coop Credit Societies	45	38	3	2	5	8	100
Money Lender	30	59	3	3	5	1	100
Commercial Firm	64	15	.	11	4	7	100
Employer	97	3	100
Others	57	27	.	.	6	10	100
Total	66	18	2	2	3	9	100

Over ninety percent of the loans from relatives and friends were obtained without security. Nearly all the loans from employers were provided without security. However, nearly 60 percent of the loans from moneylenders had land as their security.

Table 8.8: Security Requirement by Region (Percentage)

Security Required	Region				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
	Percent				
Total	100	100	100	100	100
None	66	74	61	58	66
Land	13	12	10	29	18
Livestock	2	3	3	2	2
House	2	1	4	3	2
Future Harvest	5	2	8	2	3
Other	12	8	14	6	9

Regionally about three-quarters of the loans were obtained without security requirement in the eastern region. Where it was a requirement land was the most important in the western region as illustrated in Table 8.8.

Where security was not a requirement females were more likely to obtain a loan than males and where security was a requirement males were more likely to get it as seen in Table 8.9.

Table 8.9: Security Requirement by Sex (Percentage)

Security Required	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
	Percent		
Total	100	100	100
None	64	68	66
Land	20	15	18
Livestock	2	2	2
House	2	2	2
Future Harvest	3	4	3
Other	9	9	9

8.6: Amount of the Loan Requested and Received

About three-quarters of the population received the exact amount of the loan requested for

Information was collected relating to the amount of the loan requested and the amount actually received. Nearly three-quarters of the borrowers received the amount of loans requested as shown in Table 8.10. Female borrowers were more likely to receive the amount requested for than male counterparts.

Table 8.10: Percentage Receiving What Was Requested

Region	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Uganda	72	78	74
Central	73	75	74
Eastern	80	83	82
Northern	36	54	43
Western	74	82	77

Borrowers were more likely to get the amount requested for in the eastern region compared to other regions. Over eighty percent of the population received what they asked for, of these 83 percent were female and 80 percent male. The disparity between sexes was more pronounced in the northern region, where less than half of the borrowers received the amount requested for.

8.7: Conclusion

The responsiveness to borrowing is high in the informal financial sector where friends and relatives play an important role in the provision of credit, though less than ten percent of the population applied for a loan. There is gender variation with female securing most of the loans relative to male.

Borrowing is high for the population with upper primary as their minimum education level. However at higher levels of education females tend to reduce their borrowing rates relative to males. More females than males use loans to set up/expand their enterprise. The highest percentage of loans was unsecured and was obtained from relatives and friends, employer, NGOs and Government agencies.

There is need for sensitization of the public about the relative importance of the formal financial sector as far as provision of credit is concerned, and the extension of the micro finance credit institutions and NGOs activities to rural areas to avail credit to the rural population.

Chapter Nine

WELFARE INDICATORS

9.1: Introduction

According to Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Report (UPPAP), welfare indicators were found to significantly affect the well being of the households in Uganda. In support of this it was important to collect data on welfare indicators.

In general, welfare indicators reflect the health and productivity of the household and measure the ability of the household to afford basic necessities of life as well as the extent of poverty of the household.

This chapter highlights the general welfare indicators of the household measured by the ability to obtain information, feeding habits of the household, means of transport owned, sets of clothes for each member of the household, participation of household members in community organizations, and security/insecurity.

9.2: General Information on Welfare Indicators

Fourty percent of household members do not have blankets

Over ninety percent of the households, each member had at least two sets of clothes. Of these 96 percent were from urban areas and 90 percent from rural areas. In 60 percent of the households, each member had a blanket as illustrated in Table 9.1.

Clothing is one of the basic needs of life of the population is affordable by the household members. The data illustrates some improvement in welfare between 1997 and 2000. In 91 percent of households, each member had at least two sets of clothes compared to 81 percent in 1997.

Table 9.1: Indicators of Household Members' Welfare (Percentage)

Welfare indicators.	1997			1999/2000		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
	Percent					
At least two sets of clothes everyone in the household	79	96	81	90	99	91
Every member has a blanket	51	72	54	57	81	60

There is some variation in ownership of blankets by members of the household in Uganda. By locality ownership of blankets ranges from 57 percent of the household members in rural areas to 81 percent in urban areas.

Over half of the households own a radio

Slightly over half of the households own a radio. However, ownership of the radio ranges from 48 percent of households in rural areas to 78 percent in urban areas.

About 40 percent of the households own a bicycle, however twice as many households in rural areas (44 percent). It is important to note that 8 percent of the households in urban areas own other means of transport relative to 3 percent in rural areas. Accessibility to transport means is an important factor to the development of the community² because it among other things increases household incomes through accessibility to markets for their products, thus reducing poverty of the households.

Households ate meat or fish twice during the week preceding the survey

On average most households ate meat or fish 2 times during the week preceding the survey (Table 9.2). However, there are variations between urban and rural areas where the average is 3 times in urban areas and only once in rural areas.

Table 9.2: Indicators of Household Members' Welfare (1999/00)

Welfare indicators.	Percentage		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Households having a radio	48	78	53
Households having a bicycle	44	22	41
Ownership of transport means other than a bicycle	3	8	4
Number of times the household ate meat or fish last week	1	3	2
Benefits from a development project	12	14	12
Average number of people asked for help in case of a serious problem.	2	2	2

About 10 percent of the households benefited from a development project

Slightly more than 10 percent of households benefited from a development project or program like productive development, employment programme etc. Fourteen percent and 12 percent of household who benefited were from urban and rural areas respectively.

¹ According to Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Report, a poor community is easily recognised by its appearance. It has no roads, the houses are poor, has no cash crops, no cattle, and the members of that community use poor methods of farming.

9.3: Welfare Indicators by Region

9.3.1: General

About 90% of the households each member had two sets of clothes

Nearly all households in central, eastern and western regions reported that each member of their household owns at least two sets of clothes. In the northern region where about 70 percent of the households reported that each member had at least two sets of clothes.

In central region 70 percent of the households own a radio, compared to only 26 percent in the northern region.

The percentage of the households owning a bicycle is about the same in all regions. Only one in four household members in the northern region had a blanket compared to three in four in the central region.

The northern region benefited more relative to other regions with a fifth of the households gaining from the development projects as reflected in Table 9.3. In central and eastern regions the proportion of households which benefited were about equal. The western region benefited least from development projects.

Table 9.3: Indicators of Household Member's Welfare by Region

Welfare indicators	Regions				Total
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	
	Percent				
At least two sets of clothes everyone in the household	98	93	72	96	91
Ownership of radios	70	46	26	58	53
Every member has a blanket	75	57	26	72	60
Households having a bicycle	40	47	37	40	41
Other transport means other than a bicycle	6	3	2	3	4
Number of times the household ate meat or fish last week	2	2	1	1	2
Benefits from a development project	13	12	20	6	12
Average number of people asked for help in case of a serious problem.	2	2	2	3	2

9.3.2: Breakfast

The survey also covered the type of breakfast given to children below 13 years of age in the household. Close to 20 percent of the households provide tea with solid food as breakfast for their children. About 10 percent provide milk tea with sugar, while more than one-third of the households provides other types³ of breakfast to their children.

On a regional basis, 16 percent of the households in the central region provide milk tea with sugar to their children compared to only 3 percent in the northern region. It is important to note that in all regions tea drink with solid food is the most type of breakfast provided to children. Over one-third of children below 13 years depended on other types for their breakfast in all regions.

Table 9.4: Breakfast to Children Aged Below 13 years (1999/00)

Breakfast for children below 13 years	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
	Percent				
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Tea drink with sugar only	4	5	1	1	3
Milk tea with sugar	16	7	3	10	10
Tea drink with solid food	26	18	17	13	19
Porridge with solid food	11	5	13	11	10
Porridge with sugar only	4	9	3	17	8
Porridge without sugar only	3	10	11	6	7
Nothing	1	4	5	9	4
Others	35	42	47	33	38

9.3.3: Salt

Sixty percent of the households can afford to buy salt when it gets finished

The question was asked on whether or not a household could afford to buy salt when it last got finished. Sixty (60) percent of the households bought salt when it ran out in Uganda. However in urban areas 81 percent buy salt when it is over compared to 56 percent in rural areas.

On regional basis, three-quarters of the households in central region compared to only 38 percent in the northern region can afford to buy salt when it is finished. It is worth noting that close to one in five households did without salt when it got finished.

³ Other include any other food eaten by children at breakfast which is not included in the above listed.

Table 9.5: Reaction of the Households When Salt Runs Out (99/00)

Reaction	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Total
	Percent				
Borrowed from a neighbor	21	45	44	30	34
Bought	75	51	38	68	60
Did without	4	4	18	2	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

9.4: Response to Theft

Half of the households did not seek any assistance when their property was stolen

Half of the households did not seek any assistance when their property was stolen. However where help was needed local authorities were mostly consulted for assistance, this is the case for both rural and urban areas. Proportionately, more than three times of the urban household compared to their rural counterparts, sought assistance from police.

Table 9.6: Response to Theft by the Households (1999/00)

Reaction to Theft	Uganda						Total
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Rural	Urban	
	Percent						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Went to police	12	6	6	12	6	21	9
Help from local authorities	27	32	31	24	29	26	28
Local authorities and police	8	8	7	3	6	10	7
From neighbors	2	4	5	3	4	1	3
Helped himself	2	2	0	7	3	2	3
Did nothing	49	48	51	51	52	40	50

9.5: Conclusion

On average most household members can afford clothing, as one of the basic needs of the population. This is reflected by the data where over ninety percent of household members had at least two sets of clothes.

More than half of the household owns a radio; this implies that they can access entertainment and information through the radio. Most households in rural areas own a bicycle as a means of transport.

The northern region benefited more from development projects compared to other regions. However there is need to direct more other development projects because other indicators show that it lags behind other regions, hence need for further assistance from the government and NGOs.

There is need to direct more developmental resources to rural areas so as to match with the urban areas. Accordingly all indicators show greater disparity between households in the two locations with those in urban areas better off than those in rural areas do.

It is important for the government to come up with a program to sensitize the public about the role of police and the importance of reporting in case of any problem. Most households did not seek assistance whenever they had a problem of theft of their property.

Appendix I

RELIABILITY OF THE DATA

Data quality is usually evaluated in terms of precision. Coefficients of variation were computed at national, regional, and for some selected districts, on several variables. The estimates are given below.

Table 1: Coefficients of Variation at National Level - (1999/00)

Number of observations: 10,696

Variables	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design Effect
				Lower	Upper	
Households	4,107,544	71,338	1.7	3,967,721	4,247,366	****
Household population	21,424,590	390,204	1.8	20,659,790	22,189,389	10.43
Household size	5.2	0.04	0.7	5.1	5.3	1.60
Monthly per hh* expenditure	141,718	4681	3.3	132,544	150,893	5.61
Monthly per capita expenditure	27,170	898	3.3	25,411	28,930	6.10

hh Household*

Table 2: Coefficients of Variation at National Level by Locality - (1999/00)

Variables	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Households							
Rural	3,465,210	56,304	1.6	3,354,853	3,575,566	15.23	8,344
Urban	642,334	43,806	6.8	556,475	728,193	9.22	2,352
Household population							
Rural	18,621,513	325,378	1.8	17,983,772	19,259,253	5.80	8,344
Urban	2,803,077	215,380	7.7	2,380,933	3,225,222	7.59	2,352
Household size							
Rural	5.4	0.04	0.7	5.3	5.5	1.48	8,344
Urban	4.4	0.11	2.5	4.2	4.6	2.26	2,352
Monthly per household expenditure							
Rural	115,627	2,008	1.7	111,691	119,563	2.05	8,344
Urban	282,474	21,134	7.5	241,052	323,896	5.06	2,352
Monthly per capita expenditure							
Rural	21,517	368	1.7	20,795	22,238	2.32	8,344
Urban	64,730	4,158	6.4	56,581	72,879	4.55	2,352

Table 3: Coefficients of Variation at Regional Level - (1999/00)

Variables	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Households							
Central	1,290,977	46,117	3.6	1,200,588	1,381,365	6.26	3,110
Eastern	1,079,302	21,017	2.0	1,038,108	1,120,496	1.45	2,865
Northern	770,472	45,744	5.9	680,814	860,130	8.7	1,802
Western	966,793	20,692	2.1	926,238	1,007,349	1.51	2,919
Household population							
Central	6,200,944	229,427	3.7	5,751,268	6,650,620	4.01	3,110
Eastern	5,701,446	126,921	2.2	5,452,681	5,950,210	1.25	2,865
Northern	4,079,801	260,740	6.4	3,568,750	4,590,851	7.75	1,802
Western	5,442,399	124,613	2.3	5,198,159	5,686,640	1.32	2,919
Household size							
Central	4.8	0.07	1.4	4.7	4.9	1.45	3,110
Eastern	5.3	0.07	1.4	5.1	5.4	1.38	2,865
Northern	5.3	0.09	1.8	5.1	5.5	2.64	1,802
Western	5.6	0.06	1.1	5.5	5.8	1.31	2,919
Monthly household expenditure							
Central	201,398	12,429	6.2	177,036	225,759	5.77	3,110
Eastern	120,395	3,189	2.7	114,143	126,646	1.11	2,865
Northern	72,728	2,814	3.9	67,213	78,243	3.77	1,802
Western	140,812	4,197	3.0	132,586	149,039	2.79	2,919
Monthly per capita expenditure							
Central	41,929	2,485	5.9	37,058	46,800	6.08	3,110
Eastern	22,791	548	2.4	21,717	23,865	0.97	2,865
Northern	13,735	546	4.0	12,666	14,804	4.51	1,802
Western	25,014	721	2.9	23,600	26,428	2.94	2,919

Table 4: Coefficients of Variation for Selected Districts - (1999/00)

Variables	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
Households							
Central							
Kampala	277,978	37,144	13.4	205,176	350,780	13.86	315
Luwero	85,130	3,419	4.0	78,429	91,832	0.37	388
Masaka	154,534	5,567	3.6	143,623	165,445	0.54	475
Mpigi	218,414	19,549	9.0	180,098	256,730	4.81	437
Mubende	124,346	5,591	4.5	113,387	135,304	0.68	397
Mukono	230,257	14,208	6.2	202,408	258,105	2.42	472
Eastern							
Iganga	167,352	8,599	5.1	150,498	184,206	1.2	436
Kamuli	126,681	4,772	3.8	117,328	136,035	0.48	392
Mbale	173,716	7,081	4.1	159,838	187,594	0.78	492
Tororo	100,200	4,663	4.7	91,060	109,340	0.58	392
Northern							
Apac	139,672	6,630	4.8	126,677	152,666	0.85	388
Arua	154,196	10,920	7.1	132,792	175,600	2.09	397
Lira	145,867	12,500	8.6	121,367	170,367	2.89	429
Western							
Bushenyi	128,076	5,353	4.2	117,584	138,567	0.6	437
Kabale	99,433	10,387	10.5	79,074	119,792	2.9	318
Kabarole	184,511	6,687	3.6	171,404	197,619	0.66	480
Mbarara	187,238	9,126	4.9	169,351	205,125	1.21	498

Table 5: Coefficients of Variation for Selected Districts - (1999/00)

Variables	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
HOUSEHOLD POPULATION							
Central							
Kampala	1,173,607	173,448	14.8	833,648	1,513,566	11.44	315
Luwero	412,869	18,592	4.5	376,430	449,309	0.32	388
Masaka	758,578	31,058	4.1	697,703	819,452	0.49	475
Mpigi	1,092,879	110,970	10.2	875,378	1,310,379	4.21	437
Mubende	627,789	33,184	5.3	562,749	692,829	0.68	397
Mukono	1,152,926	68,844	6.0	1,017,992	1,287,860	1.57	472
Eastern							
Iganga	971,101	58,927	6.1	855,604	1,086,599	1.19	436
Kamuli	685,486	36,504	5.3	613,938	757,034	0.71	392
Mbale	865,521	39,321	4.5	788,451	942,590	0.73	492
Tororo	507,627	30,293	6.0	448,253	567,000	0.72	392
Northern							
Apac	698,072	42,510	6.1	614,753	781,391	1.11	388
Arua	844,978	64,100	7.6	719,343	970,613	1.86	397
Lira	712,443	59,658	8.4	595,514	829,373	2.12	429
Western							
Bushenyi	752,237	32,999	4.4	687,559	816,915	0.56	437
Kabale	548,098	57,619	10.5	435,165	661,030	2.4	318
Kabarole	1,050,979	43,912	4.2	964,911	1,137,047	0.69	480
Mbarara	1,050,055	54,072	5.2	944,073	1,156,036	1.09	498

Table 6: Coefficients of Variation for Selected Districts - (1999/00)

Variables	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
HOUSEHOLD SIZE							
Central							
Kampala	4.2	0.19	4.5	3.9	4.6	3.22	315
Luwero	4.9	0.17	3.5	4.5	5.2	0.64	388
Masaka	4.9	0.15	3.0	4.6	5.2	0.89	475
Mpigi	5.0	0.16	3.2	4.7	5.3	1.31	437
Mubende	5.1	0.14	2.7	4.8	5.3	0.65	397
Mukono	5.0	0.16	3.1	4.7	5.3	1.39	472
Eastern							
Iganga	5.8	0.2	3.5	5.4	6.2	1.35	436
Kamuli	5.4	0.19	3.6	5.0	5.8	1.18	392
Mbale	5.0	0.12	2.5	4.7	5.2	0.89	492
Tororo	5.1	0.22	4.3	4.6	5.5	1.53	392
Northern							
Apac	5.0	0.13	2.5	4.8	5.3	0.94	388
Arua	5.5	0.18	3.4	5.1	5.8	1.61	397
Lira	4.9	0.12	2.5	4.7	5.1	0.77	429
Western							
Bushenyi	5.9	0.16	2.7	5.6	6.2	1.31	437
Kabale	5.5	0.15	2.7	5.2	5.8	0.86	318
Kabarole	5.7	0.15	2.7	5.4	6.0	1.34	480
Mbarara	5.6	0.14	2.5	5.3	5.9	1.34	498

Table 7: Coefficients of Variation for Selected Districts - (1999/00)

Variables	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE							
Central							
Kampala	354,481	40,563	11.4	274,978	433,985	5.14	315
Luwero	143,229	6,270	4.4	130,939	155,519	0.5	388
Masaka	139,722	6,760	4.8	126,473	152,971	1.13	475
Mpigi	211,400	25,074	11.9	162,254	260,545	4.95	437
Mubende	127,795	6,857	5.4	114,356	141,234	1.32	397
Mukono	148,240	7,805	5.3	132,942	163,537	1.35	472
Eastern							
Iganga	123,430	5,111	4.1	113,413	133,447	0.94	436
Kamuli	116,011	9,133	7.9	98,110	133,912	1.31	392
Mbale	120,993	6,567	5.4	108,122	133,865	1.31	492
Tororo	120,860	8,113	6.7	104,959	136,761	0.8	392
Northern							
Apac	74,573	3,146	4.2	68,406	80,740	1.1	388
Arua	89,508	4,677	5.2	80,341	98,674	1.33	397
Lira	74,225	4,836	6.5	64,745	83,704	1.67	429
Western							
Bushenyi	148,085	8,159	5.5	132,094	164,077	1.45	437
Kabale	141,902	30,122	21.2	82,862	200,942	9.81	318
Kabarole	133,436	6,359	4.8	120,971	145,900	1.29	480
Mbarara	167,778	7,817	4.7	152,456	183,099	1.32	498

Table 8: Coefficients of Variation for Selected Districts - (1999/00)

Variables	Estimate	Standard error	C.V. (%)	95% Confidence Interval		Design effect	Number of observations
				Lower	Upper		
MONTHLY PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE							
Central							
Kampala	83,962	7,611	9.1	69,044	98,879	4.33	315
Luwero	29,533	1,267	4.3	27,050	32,016	0.67	388
Masaka	28,463	1,184	4.2	26,143	30,784	1.39	475
Mpigi	42,249	4,670	11.1	33,095	51,403	4.93	437
Mubende	25,312	1,178	4.7	23,004	27,621	1.45	397
Mukono	29,606	1,549	5.2	26,569	32,643	1.45	472
Eastern							
Iganga	21,271	772	3.6	19,759	22,783	0.89	436
Kamuli	21,439	1,650	7.7	18,205	24,674	1.45	392
Mbale	24,284	1,136	4.7	22,057	26,511	1.14	492
Tororo	23,856	1,532	6.4	20,855	26,858	0.77	392
Northern							
Apac	14,921	607	4.1	13,731	16,110	1.1	388
Arua	16,334	847	5.2	14,673	17,994	1.69	397
Lira	15,197	901	5.9	13,432	16,962	1.55	429
Western							
Bushenyi	25,213	1,474	5.8	22,325	28,101	1.96	437
Kabale	25,743	5,051	19.6	15,843	35,643	9.26	318
Kabarole	23,426	1,011	4.3	21,444	25,408	1.38	480
Mbarara	29,917	1,601	5.4	26,779	33,055	1.78	498

Appendix II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE

Appendix III

AUTHORS OF CHAPTERS

Chapter	Author
Preface	Mr. Jackson Bwoogi Kanyerezi
Executive Summary	Mr. James Muwonge
Chapter One	Mr. Jackson Bwoogi Kanyerezi
Chapter Two	Mr. Anthony Tamusuza
Chapter Three	Mr. Stephen Baryahirwa
Chapter Four	Mr. Julius Ssegirinya
Chapter Five	Mr. Simon Kyewalyanga
Chapter Six	Mr. James Muwonge
Chapter Seven	Mr. Bylon Twesigye
Chapter Eight	Mr. Francis Twinamatsiko
Chapter Nine	Mr. Francis Twinamatsiko