

**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

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**MID -TERM EVALUATION REPORT  
ON  
INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY SURVEY - 1992**

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**UNDP/WORLD BANK PROJECT UGA/91/R02  
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC  
PLANNING**

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.01 Government of Uganda has decided to implement structural adjustment programmes involving a series of policy measures designed to redress imbalances to the national economy and to promote healthy economic growth. In order to get a complete and integrated data set needed to better understand the mechanisms of adjustment process at the household and community level, it was decided to conduct a national integrated household and community survey, as early as possible. The Statistics Department of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning which has successfully completed a national household budget survey in 1990, was once again entrusted with the task of conducting this integrated survey. Accordingly, a project funded through World Bank loan and executed by the UNDP was set-up in the Statistics Department in May, 1991.

.02 The objectives of the Integrated Survey were modified and enhanced not only to collect data in connection with Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) programmes but also to fill-in gaps in socio-economic data needed in formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of plans for social and economic development of the country. Additionally, the project resources would also be utilised to build a permanent national household survey capability in the Statistics Department to conduct continuing annual survey-programmes to enable constructing useful time-series data on several important aspects of national economy. The objectives have precisely been laid as follows;-

- (a) To plan, design, conduct, process, analyse and prepare reports on integrated household, community and monitoring surveys to provide complete and integrated data set needed to better understand the mechanisms of structural adjustment process at the household and community level.

- (b) to fill-in gaps in socio-economic data needed in formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of plans for social and economic development of the country; and
- (c) to build a permanent national household survey capability in the Statistics Department of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to conduct continuing annual survey programmes to build useful time-series data on important aspects of national economy.

1.03 As mentioned in paragraph 1.01, a project with financial and technical assistance of World Bank and UNDP (UGA/91/R02 - SDA Survey) had been set up with its central office in the Statistics Department, Entebbe which started functioning from May 1991. During 1991, the project completed all the necessary preparatory work needed before starting the main survey namely: Setting up the project office; procurement of survey equipments; consultation with data producers and users in and outside the country; recruitment and training of field and computing staff; finalising technical details of the survey comprising drafting of questionnaires manual of sampling design; and conducting a pilot-survey and revision of questionnaires and design of the survey based on the results of the pilot-study.

1.04 The pilot survey was conducted in 6 purposively selected districts (Kampala, Mpigi, Mbarara, Kabarole, Tororo and Arua) in October-November, 1991 with the main objectives of: (i) testing the suitability and adequacy of the drafted questionnaires; (ii) estimating the workload and determining the required enumerator - strength; and (iii) for getting an idea of likely administrative and technical problems associated with data collection in multi-purpose surveys. The pilot survey concluded in early December 1991 and a quick analysis of its results was done in two weeks time.

1.05 A careful examination of the pilot-survey experience and analysis of results confirmed the feasibility of conducting an integrated household survey with separate modules for community and enterprise surveys but highlighted the need for careful planning of field work to minimise respondent fatigue and risks of absenteeism during repeated visits. The questionnaires and the design of the survey although were more or less found adequate but needed some simplifications and modifications to get reliable information. Similarly, the necessity of making a number of organisational arrangements was also indicated to improve overall functioning of field operations. Based on pilot study experience, the main changes and improvements incorporated in the main survey were as follows:-

- (a) The main integrated survey questionnaire was modified slightly particularly the section on 'Activity, Employment and Time-Use' with introduction of a new block on use of time by different members of household during 12 active hours of day on preceding three successive days. It was also decided to add a section to collect summary information on enterprises run by the members of the household, which will be in addition to separate modules on Enterprise Survey.
- (b) The Enterprise Questionnaires were changed substantially. Instead of one common questionnaire for all industries it was decided to have separate questionnaires for: crop-farming; other agricultural activities; manufacturing; mining and construction; distributive trade; hotels and restaurants; and transport and other services.
- (c) The size of the Community Questionnaire was reduced by combining and dropping some sections. A few other simplifications were also made.

- (d) The pilot survey confirmed the need for conducting the survey in a number of rounds. the approach finally decided was to complete the main integrated survey in two rounds with an interval of 7 days and not 14 days as originally planned. The enterprise survey should either be completed during the interval period as a separate visit or merged with first or second round depending upon the size of the household which determined the duration of interview-time. The Community Survey should continue to be done by the Field Supervisor as originally planned.
  
- (e) Taking into account journey, listing and interviewing time for the entire set of surveys on the basis of average time taken during the pilot survey, it was worked out that 15 survey-teams, each team consisting of three Enumerators and one Supervisor would be needed to be in the field throughout the survey-period of one year. For the second tier of supervision 5 Field Officers, each looking after the work of three teams would also be required.
  
- (f) The pilot survey confirmed the usefulness of utilising the Enumeration Areas (EA) as the first stage sampling unit and selecting the first stage unit with probability proportional to number of households assuming that the relevant data would be available from census results. In those districts where census mapping exercise had not been done, it will be necessary to adopt a three stage sampling design with parishes as the first stage units selected with probability proportional to number of households and RCIs as the second stage units to be selected after preparing lists in the selected parishes.

- (g) Considering that the Integrated Survey was more complicated, time-consuming and needed a large number of field staff as compared to the 1989-90 Household Budget Survey as revealed by the pilot-survey it was decided to have 3 regional centres in addition to the headquarters at Entebbe with a view to decentralize the entire survey work in order to achieve better control and reduce some of the survey costs.
- (h) Although the pilot survey revealed that the overall security conditions and working climate had considerably improved and therefore the survey could cover all the districts of the country (barring some areas in some districts to be decided on the spot), certain precautionary administrative measures were considered absolutely necessary to be taken before starting the survey namely, establishing an effective system of communication between field teams, regional offices and the headquarters and introducing both extensive and intensive publicity of the survey and its objectives through various available instruments.

1.06 The design and questionnaires for the main survey were suitably revised taking into account all the points mentioned in the previous paragraph and the questionnaires along with manual of instructions to fill-in the questionnaires were printed in record time. All the necessary administrative and organisational arrangements were also simultaneously completed and the survey started on 28th January, 1992 almost on schedule. Since the survey is by now almost half way done, it is considered useful to undertake a mid-term review and evaluation with a view to assess the progress of field work and examine the quality of data being collected. In addition to this assessment, the review should also lead to incorporating possible improvements in survey operations without disturbing the overall design. The following sections discuss these aspects in some details.

**SECTION 2: COVERAGE, SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES AND SAMPLING DESIGN**

**2.01** Geographically, the survey is intended to cover the entire country with adequate representation from each district. However, due to insecurity still prevailing in some parts of the country, some districts may not be entirely covered. Subject-wise, the integrated household survey aims at collecting data on all socio-economic aspects of the household comprising household characteristics; education; health; fertility and mortality; activity; employment and time-use; migration; housing; household and small scale enterprise particulars; household income and expenditure; assets, credit and savings; and anthropometrics. Community survey is for collecting information at the RC1 level on: access to and prices at markets for inputs, outputs and consumption goods; availability and development of infrastructure; and various social, economic and demographic characteristics of the community. The enterprise survey is meant for collection of data on inputs, outputs and other characteristics of small establishments employing less than 5 paid employees and all household farming and non-farming enterprises without identifiable establishments.

**2.02** The survey is being conducted through 4 questionnaires namely: (i) Listing Questionnaire; (ii) Main Integrated Household Survey Questionnaire (IS); (iii) Enterprise Questionnaire (EQ); and (iv) Community Survey Questionnaire (CS). Listing questionnaire is meant for preparation of a comprehensive list of households and small scale establishments (with 4 or less paid employees including working proprietors) and selection of a sample of households and establishments in the selected EA. The IS Questionnaire is meant for collection of data on different socio-economic aspects of the household. In the EQ, particulars of enterprise are being collected: CS is meant for collection of data on prices, infra-structure and other problems at the RC1 level. Besides these questionnaire, there is a time-record schedule where time for various operations are being

recorded comprehensively. An analysis of these schedules will determine the work-load of the survey and assist in allotment of Enumerators for the current survey as well as provide norms for similar future surveys.

2.03 The sampling design is generally stratified two-stage sampling (except a few districts where it is three stage sampling). Each district is a separate stratum. Districts are further stratified into 3 sub-strata except Kampala and Mpigi. Kampala district which includes Kampala city only has one sub-stratum and Mpigi district has four sub-strata namely: Entebbe Municipality, Mpigi town, Mpigi - other urban areas and rural areas. In reality, however, Bushenyi, Gulu, Hoima, Kabale, Kalangala, Kapchorwa, Kumi, Kibaale, Kiboga, Kisoro, Lira and Pallisa have only two sub-strata namely district town or municipality and rural areas. This is because these districts do not have other urban areas as per the definition of urban areas to have a population of at least 1000 people. There are thus a total of 101 strata.

2.04 Enumeration Area (lists of which with number of households are available from the 1991 population census records) is generally the first stage unit and households (lists of which are prepared in the selected first stage units) is the second stage unit. In some districts, where three stage sampling design has been adopted, the first stage unit is a parish, the second stage unit is a RC1 of the selected parish and the third stage unit is a household of the selected RC1. Based on the study of margin of errors of household expenditure estimates of the 1989-90 Household Budget Survey, need to obtain reliable estimates at the district level and financial and resource constraints, it was decided to have a total sample of about 910 Enumeration Areas for the survey. The allocation of sample between strata has generally been in proportion to the total number of households subject to the requirements of providing certain minimum sample size at the sub-stratum level and dividing it equally between four quarters of the year to balance seasonal effects.

2.05 EAs (or Parishes in some districts) from each stratum have been selected with probability proportional to the number of households (or RC1 and households at the second and third stages) on the basis of simple random sampling after preparing complete lists in the selected first stage units (also second stage units in case of three stage sampling). Whereas the first stage units have been selected by the statistical staff at the headquarters, the second stage and third stage units are being selected by the Enumerators in the field. Enumerators have been specially trained for sample selection. In case of two-stage sampling where households are the second stage units, a fixed sample of 10 households are being selected from each selected first stage units. In case of three stage sampling, 2 RC1s are being selected from the selected parishes and 10 households are being selected from each selected RC1.

2.06 Besides preparing a list of households, a list of identifiable shops and establishments carrying out enterprise activity is also being prepared and a sample of 10 establishments employing less than 5 paid employees are being selected for the enterprise survey.

2.07 The survey has been planned to be spread over a period of 12 months adopting IPNS design (Interpenetrating Net work of Sub-Samples) to provide periodic independent estimates, measures of seasonal variation, to eliminate seasonal effects in the overall estimates and to enable easy and quick computation of standard errors of estimates. Reference periods have been varied subject-wise depending upon frequency of occurrence of events under study and recall-error. As mentioned earlier considering the member and length of the questionnaires, data are being collected from the same household through two or more visits. This is to reduce respondent fatigue as well as to provide a reference point to help the recall of actions and events between visits.

**SECTION 3: ARRANGEMENTS FOR FIELD OPERATIONS AND PROGRESS OF FIELD WORK**

**3.01** The organisation of field work and making arrangements for various operations comprised of following tasks:-

- (i) Recruitment, training and placement of field personnel;
- (ii) Printing, issue and receipt of questionnaires;
- (iii) Preparation of field-work programmes;
- (iv) Arrangements for field publicity, transport and communications;
- (v) Monitoring and supervision of actual field operations;
- (vi) Setting up of regional offices.

**3.02** The requirement of field staff was assessed on the basis of analysis of time-record schedules filled-in during the pilot-study. The analysis indicated the need for having 15 Field teams consisting of 1 Field Supervisor, 3 Field Enumerators and 1 Driver with a field-vehicle constantly working during the 12-month survey period. Additionally, there should be 2 reserve field-teams as leave-reserve and to take care of emergency situations. In order to have two-tier supervision, it was also felt to have at least one Field Officer for every three teams, which worked out to the need of having at least 6 Field Officers. For overall management and supervision of field operations and sample selection, a need for 2 National Experts was also felt to work under the direction of an International Expert.

**3.03** National Experts and 3 Field Officers were appointed on the basis of secondment from the Statistics Department who had experience of conducting the 1989-90 Household Budget Survey. Most of the field staff having experience of Household Budget Survey, Population Census and Census of Business Establishments and some fresh entrants were recruited but on the basis of written tests and personal interviews. The recruitment, however, was done in phases taking note of the requirement with due representation of different language groups.

- 3.04 The entire field staff were initially trained at the headquarters on the basis of class-room lectures, practical field work and feed-back reviews. A detailed Manual of Instructions for Field Workers was prepared and distributed to all the field staff for reference during the field work. The central training was followed up with regional training at selected centres to get a feel of operational conditions and problems.
- 3.05 The questionnaires, manual of instructions and code-lists were printed partly at the Government Printing Department and partly at Kenya. The entire exercise was done on a record time of 10 days. A small unit was created at the headquarters to take care of issue and receipt of questionnaires. Later this unit was strengthened to undertake manual post-survey scrutiny and some selected manual tabulation.
- 3.06 Region-wise fortnightly and monthly, field work programmes are prepared at the headquarters on the basis of distribution of sample sizes and sample-lists of Enumeration Areas. Each Enumerator, Supervisor and Field Officer is given a copy of this programme and the field work is carefully monitored on the basis of this programme. On the basis of analysis of time-record schedules and monitored experiments, it had been determined that one field team in a period of 14 days could complete the entire survey work of 6 EAs consisting of 60 main questionnaires, 120 enterprise questionnaires and 8 to 10 community questionnaires.
- 3.07 The most effective publicity instrument has been found of making announcements over radio and organising meetings at the RC1 level. Additionally, posters and T-shirts (printed locally) are being distributed in sample RCs to solicit cooperation of the respondents. These methods have been found generally to be quite satisfactory. Our field staff have also been directed always to proceed through District Authorities down to RC officials and start listing and enumeration work only after concerned RC Chairman or his nominee introduces them to households.

3.08 The project started with 11 field vehicles and gradually the number has been increased to 18 (5 out of 18 are old vehicles which were used for household budget survey and census of establishments). Initially the number of vehicles were found to be adequate but later during peak periods shortage of field vehicles was experienced particularly for supervision visits by Field Officers and other senior staff. The problem has been eased by using saloon-cars by the officers for field inspection to urban areas and for survey work in Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja, Masaka, Mbarara and Mbale. On the whole, the situation has generally been satisfactory without experiencing any serious problem so far. X

3.09 Considering that field work control will be almost impossible without an efficient radio-communication between field vehicles and regional and headquarters offices, orders were placed for such equipments well in advance and necessary formalities also started simultaneously. Fortunately within one month of the start of the field work, it was possible to fix radios on the vehicles, and at the headquarters as well as at the regional offices. The communication system has so far been generally working satisfactorily and enabling a good monitoring and control of the field work. X

3.10 All aspects of survey work including field programmes are being monitored by the two National Experts under overall direction of the Chief Technical Adviser and Programme Coordinator of the project. For inspection and control of field work, they are periodically making field visits and getting a first hand assessment of the quality of field work. Additionally a system of fortnightly progress reporting and monthly meetings have been introduced to check the progress of field work and to discuss ways and means of effecting improvements in survey operations.

3.11 As mentioned earlier, the survey started on 28th January 1992 and is planned to be completed by the end of January 1993 to complete the survey period of 12 months. As on 31st July, 1992 when about 50% of field work should have been completed the overall progress has been 41.4% as may be seen from the following table:-

Region	Total sample EAs to be surveyed	As on 31st July 1992	
		Number surveyed	Percentage to total
Central	276	117	42.4
Eastern	248	103	41.5
Western	241	120	49.8
Northern	209	63	30.2
Total	974	403	41.4

3.12 The overall progress of the field work has been slightly below the target because of the following reasons:-

- (i) Surveying areas in the Northern region have been extremely difficult due to security reasons, accessibility, absence of census-maps and non-availability of trained Enumerators knowing the local languages.
- (ii) During the months of April to June, the field work in some areas had to be slowed down due to heavy rains
- (iii) Post-survey scrutiny of completed questionnaires revealed the necessity of halting the field work for a while and organising a refresher training programme to clarify some conceptual problems.

3.13 With a view to exercise effective control of field work and decentralise data processing work, it was decided to establish regional offices of the project at Mbarara in the Western region and Tororo in the Eastern region. These two offices have been established and have become operational from April and May, 1992 respectively. The idea of starting the third regional centre at Arua has been dropped since Arua does not have easy access to most of the other districts of the Northern region. The two regional centres have now become operational, although advantages of decentralisation are yet to be seen.

**SECTION 4: POST-SURVEY SCRUTINY, PERIODIC REVIEWS AND REFRESHER COURSES**

- 4.01** In addition to different levels of field inspection and scrutiny being concurrently undertaken, it was also considered necessary to establish a small scrutiny cell at the headquarters with a view to improve the overall quality of collected data and also to prepare data for entry and tabulation. It was also decided that this cell should take over the work of issue and receipt of questionnaires to and from the field. Accordingly, this cell was set-up in April 1992 by diverting 5 Field Enumerators and 1 Field Supervisor from the field to do the post-survey scrutiny work. This scrutiny team although will be mainly working at the headquarters but will also be visiting the regional centres for checking the questionnaires received at those centres and preparing them for data processing work.
- 4.02** The necessity and usefulness of having post-survey scrutiny has been confirmed. The scrutiny has shown that: (i) integrated survey which is a multi-subject survey is much more complicated than uni-subject surveys; (ii) field inspection and supervision needs to be further intensified; (iii) concepts and definitions including other instructions need to be refreshed again to all field workers; (iv) there is a need to build consistency check programmes between different sections of the main questionnaires and between different questionnaires; (v) there should be a regular feed-back arrangement and exchange of staff between the field and the scrutiny cell; and (vi) a detailed paper on errors and omissions should be prepared and circulated to all field workers and discussed in a joint meeting.
- 4.03** Based on a detailed review of scrutiny results, the field work was halted for about 20 days in July and all the field workers were divided into 2 groups on the basis of the quality of work done. The better group was put on the job of scrutinising the completed questionnaires on the basis of a prepared scrutiny programme to have

a feel of types of errors and omissions being committed at different stages. The weaker group was at first given another crash training programme and subsequently put on the job of scrutiny to learn more about the mistakes being committed and precautions to be taken to avoid those mistakes. The field work has again been resumed but will be halted again in August for a review seminar and refresher training programme. In this seminar two theme papers will be presented one on field problems and how to solve those problems and the other on errors and omissions and ways of means to avoid them. One of the field officers and the Officer-In-Charge of Scrutiny have been requested to prepare these papers.

SECTION 5: SOME TRIAL TABLES

- 5.1 Data collected so far through the Integrated Household Survey - Main Questionnaire of the Kampala Stratum relating to 23 Enumeration Areas out of 48 total sample were entered and some trial tables generated on a priority basis to enable an objective examination and evaluation of the collected data. These tables have been annexed at the end of this report.
- 5.2 Table 1 presents data on estimated number of households and sex-wise household population in Kampala City based on the sample surveyed as on date. The total household population of 825,105 compares well with the population census figure of 774,241 as in January, 1990 indicating an approximate growth of about 4%. Male to Female ratio of 48.2: 51.8 also matches well with the census figure. Household size of 4.45, however, exceeds a bit from the figure of 3.99 of the population census but is close to the 1989-90 Household Budget Survey estimate of 4.36. Taking into account that only about 50% of the sample has been covered and the estimates are associated with a coefficient of variation ranging from 1.9 to 2.3, data appear to be fairly reliable and indicates that the survey is being carried out satisfactorily.
- 5.3 Tables 2A and 2B present age-wise and sex-wise distribution of Kampala population by 5 year class-intervals and intervals used in HBS Report for comparison. Although there are some large variations between two surveys but the pattern seems comparable taking into account large sampling errors associated with small cell estimates.
- 5.4 Table 3 is an interesting table depicting economic activities of the heads of households of Kampala City. The pattern compares so well with the expectations as to provide sufficient confidence in survey data. Table 4 gives a break-up of the entire household population by activity status, which compares favourably with similar data obtained from the last household budget survey. It may be seen from the data

that in Kampala about half of the household population is outside the labour force (house-wives and persons attending to domestic duties have been considered active and included in the labour force) and percentage of unemployed people is as low as 0.2% (before lay-offs and retrenchment of civil servants). Out of the active population, 23% are employees, 16% domestic workers and about 11% own account workers.

5.5 Table 5 gives data on literacy status of Kampala household population indicating illiteracy of 9.9% as compared to 11.2% in 1989-90 from the household budget survey. This difference may not be due to improvement in literacy but may be due to inclusion of persons 10 years and above only during this survey as against 5 years and above during the household budget survey. Table 6 gives the distribution of population by education levels. Although data presents an interesting picture, there is quite a bit of variation with HBS data. It may be partly due to conceptual variation and partly due to sampling errors specially for higher education levels.

5.6 Table 7 presents data on sex-wide current schooling status of school-age children (age 5 to 19) which indicates that about 30.7% of the household population are not attending school. The position is worse amongst females with 37.6% not attending school as compared to 21.6% of males. Data on reasons for not attending school have not been collected properly and are under examination before tabulation. However, the main reasons appear to be: (i) Late start to go to school (Between 6 to 8 years of age); (ii) inability to get admission to higher classes (iii) unable to meet education expenses; and (iv) desired schooling not available.

5.7 Table 8 presents data on incidence of sickness and injuries by sex and age-groups of household population in Kampala City. The incidence is defined as number of persons in the household falling

sick or injured during a reference period of 30 days divided by the total population in each group expressed in percentage terms. Figures appear to be quite close to expectations and therefore ensure the confidence of collected data.

- 5.8 Other selected tables on enterprise, income and expenditure are under preparation and expected to be available for examination by the end of August. It is also planned to prepare trial tables for one rural and one other-urban stratum. Once the trial tables are examined thoroughly and results seem dependable, the degree of confidence in collected data will increase and a regular programme of data-entry and data processing could be put into operation.

**SECTION 6: OVERALL EVALUATION OF SURVEY PROGRAMME AND QUALITY OF DATA  
AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT AND FINAL CONCLUDING  
REMARKS**

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**6.01** A review of previous sections although indicate enough scope of overall improvement of the survey operations, yet based on close examination of Kampala results, it may be stated that the survey was more or less likely to yield useful data. While evaluating the survey operations carried so far, it has been confirmed that integrated multi-subject survey is fairly difficult to be conducted under existing conditions in Uganda and therefore the entire survey need to be very carefully planned and programmed. To bring about overall improvement of the survey operations and quality of data, the following recommendations are made for immediate implementation.

- (i)** A seminar should be immediately organised to discuss papers to be prepared on errors omissions observed by the Scrutiny Cell; conceptual and definitional problems; and field difficulties and problems. The seminar should be followed by a refresher training programme.
- (ii)** Regular feed back from field to headquarters and from scrutiny cell to field will go a long way towards improvement of quality of data. Exchange of field workers and scrutiny staff should also be encouraged.
- (iii)** Field supervision needs to be strengthened and therefore ways and means to do the same should be devised. The Field Supervisors should devote more attention to field inspection on a pre-designed sample basis which should lead to evaluation of Enumerator's quality of work done. Field Officers should also like-wise devote more time to field inspections and also ear-mark a portion of their time to check thoroughly the filled-in questionnaires before passing them on to the scrutiny cell.

- (iv) The progress of field work needs to be improved to catch up the target and to see that the survey is completed within the planned time-frame. Field-strength for the Northern region needs to be augmented.
  
- (v) Scrutiny and data-entry work should be expedited to run hand in hand with the field work. Quickly some more tables for rural and other urban areas should be generated and feed-back given to field for taking special care in collecting data on some vulnerable sections and items. Similarly tables with Community and Enterprise Surveys should also be quickly prepared. Another seminar should be convened immediately thereafter.

6.02 As mentioned in the leading sentence of the previous paragraph it may be reiterated that in spite of many limitations and associated problems with conducting multi-subject integrated surveys, Uganda experience has been fairly satisfactory. After taking action as per recommendations made in the previous paragraph, it is expected that the second half of the survey will produce much better and reliable results.

**TABLE 1 : ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND SEX - WISE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION - KAMPALA CITY**

<b>Serial Number</b>	<b>Item</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(5)</b>
1	Number of households a/	141,371	44,029	185,400
2	Household population	398,041	427,064	825,105
3	Number of dependants staying in boarding houses etc.	31,333	32,552	63,885
4	Family population(S.No.2+S.No.3)	429,374	459,616	888,990

a / columns (3) and (4) of S.No.1 relate to male and female headed households respectively

**TABLE 2A : AGE - WISE AND SEX - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION - KAMPALA CITY (SAME AGE - GROUPS AS FOR H.B.S)**

Serial Number	Age - group	Household population						Family population					
		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1	0 - 4	78,559	19.7	76,601	17.9	155,160	18.8	78,559	18.3	76,601	16.7	155,160	17.5
2	5 - 9	56,971	14.3	55,244	12.9	112,215	13.6	58,791	13.7	58,600	12.7	117,391	13.2
3	10 - 14	32,817	8.2	48,551	11.4	81,368	9.9	38,747	9.0	58,393	12.7	97,140	10.9
4	15 - 24	81,485	20.5	115,350	27.0	196,835	23.9	100,479	23.4	132,572	28.8	233,051	26.2
5	25 - 34	86,232	21.7	84,578	19.8	170,810	20.7	90,221	21.0	86,691	18.9	176,912	19.9
6	35 - 49	44,452	11.2	31,923	7.5	76,375	9.3	45,052	10.5	31,923	6.9	76,975	8.7
7	50 - 54	8,251	2.1	3,235	0.8	11,486	1.4	8,251	1.9	3,235	0.7	11,486	1.3
8	55 - 64	6,599	1.7	1,973	0.5	8,572	1.0	6,599	1.5	1,992	0.4	8,591	1.0
9	65 - 74	0	0.0	9,494	2.2	9,494	1.2	0	0.0	9,494	2.1	9,494	1.1
10	75 & above	2,675	0.7	115	0.0	2,790	0.3	2,675	0.6	115	0.0	2,790	0.3
11	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>398,041</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>427,064</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>825,105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>429,374</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>459,616</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>888,990</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 2B : AGE - WISE AND SEX - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION - KAMPALA CITY (AGE - GROUPS WITH 5 YEAR CLASS INTERVALS)**

Serial Number	Age - group	Household population						Family population					
		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	0 - 5	89,480	22.5	91,468	21.4	180,948	21.9	89,480	20.8	91,468	19.9	180,948	20.4
2	6 - 10	51,861	13.0	46,647	10.9	98,508	11.9	55,311	12.9	51,950	11.3	107,261	12.1
3	11 - 15	35,573	8.9	56,731	13.3	92,304	11.2	41,955	9.8	68,087	14.8	110,042	12.4
4	16 - 20	42,514	10.7	67,848	15.9	110,362	13.4	54,908	12.8	79,755	17.4	134,663	15.1
5	21 - 25	41,695	10.5	47,698	11.2	89,393	10.8	46,213	10.8	49,775	10.8	95,988	10.8
6	26 - 30	39,120	9.8	41,348	9.7	80,468	9.8	41,174	9.6	42,197	9.2	83,371	9.4
7	31 - 35	40,546	10.2	31,646	7.4	72,192	8.7	42,481	9.9	32,687	7.1	75,168	8.5
8	36 - 40	17,689	4.4	18,788	4.4	36,477	4.4	17,689	4.1	18,788	4.1	36,477	4.1
9	41 - 45	19,988	5.0	4,784	1.1	24,772	3.0	20,588	4.8	4,784	1.0	25,372	2.9
10	46 - 50	2,868	0.7	7,344	1.7	10,212	1.2	2,868	0.7	7,344	1.6	10,212	1.1
11	51 - 55	9,692	2.4	1,403	0.3	11,095	1.3	9,692	2.3	1,403	0.3	11,095	1.2
12	56 - 60	3,522	0.9	1,750	0.4	5,272	0.6	3,522	0.8	1,769	0.4	5,291	0.6
13	61 - 65	818	0.2	1,008	0.2	1,826	0.2	818	0.2	1,008	0.2	1,826	0.2
14	66 & above	2,675	0.7	8,601	2.0	11,276	1.4	2,675	0.6	8,601	1.9	11,276	1.3
15	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>398,041</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>427,064</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>825,105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>429,374</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>459,616</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>888,990</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY SEX AND MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY-KAMPALA**

Serial Number	Economic Activity	Male-heads of house-holds		Female-heads of house-holds		All heads of house-holds	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Own-account workers-Agriculture	2,419	1.7	3,545	8.1	5,964	3.2
2	Own-account workers-Manufacturing	5,676	4.0	6,227	14.1	11,903	6.4
3	Own-account workers-Trade	23,186	16.4	15,357	34.9	38,543	20.8
4	Own-account workers-Others	7,661	5.4	0	0.0	7,661	4.1
5	Government-Employees	25,921	18.3	4,887	11.1	30,808	16.6
6	Private agricultural labour	2,143	1.5	0	0.0	2,143	1.2
7	Other private employees	70,663	50.0	4,803	10.9	75,466	40.7
8	Attending domestic duties	818	0.6	6,568	14.9	7,386	4.0
9	Unpaid helpers in house-hold enterprise	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10	Unemployed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
11	Others	2,884	2.0	2,642	6.0	5,526	3.0
12	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141,371</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44,029</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>185,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BY SEX AND MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN KAMPALA CITY**

Code	Activity status	Household population						Family population					
	Description	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
00	Too young or old	83,856	21.1	77,104	18.1	160,960	19.5	83,856	19.5	77,104	16.8	160,960	18.1
01	Disabled unable to work	868	0.2	1,140	0.3	2,008	0.2	868	0.2	1,140	0.2	2,008	0.2
02	Student	117,608	29.5	115,308	27.0	232,916	28.2	145,806	34.0	146,800	31.9	292,606	32.9
03	Own account workers	41,164	10.3	52,075	12.2	93,239	11.3	42,191	9.8	52,075	11.3	94,266	10.6
04	Employers	3,504	0.9	600	0.1	4,104	0.5	4,104	1.0	600	0.1	4,704	0.5
05	Government employee	20,113	5.1	6,783	1.6	26,896	3.3	20,113	4.7	7,824	1.7	27,937	3.1
06	Gov't. non - profit institution employee	6,305	1.6	4,441	1.0	10,746	1.3	6,305	1.5	4,441	1.0	10,746	1.2
07	Gov't. commercial enterprise employee	6,283	1.6	3,334	0.8	9,617	1.2	6,283	1.5	3,334	0.7	9,617	1.1
08	Private non - profit institution employee	8,125	2.0	1,027	0.2	9,152	1.1	8,125	1.9	1,027	0.2	9,152	1.0
09	Other private employees	93,445	23.5	37,704	8.8	131,149	15.9	94,953	22.1	37,704	8.2	132,657	14.9
10	Helper in household enterprise	3,031	0.8	6,560	1.5	9,591	1.2	3,031	0.7	6,560	1.4	9,591	1.1
11	Attending domestic duties	11,058	2.8	120,988	28.3	132,046	16.0	11,058	2.6	121,007	26.3	132,065	14.9
12	Rentier	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13	Political, social, religious worker	1,027	0.3	0	0.0	1,027	0.1	1,027	0.2	0	0.0	1,027	0.1
14	Unemployed	1,654	0.4	0	0.0	1,654	0.2	1,654	0.4	0	0.0	1,654	0.2
15	Not Interested in work	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
16	Pensioner	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
99	Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>XX</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>398,041</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>427,064</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>825,105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>429,374</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>459,616</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>888,990</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**TABLE 5 : LITERACY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY SEX - KAMPALA**

Serial Number	Literacy status	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Neither able to read nor write	16,278	5.6	44,781	13.8	61,039	9.9
2	Able to read only	1,563	0.5	3,639	1.1	5,202	0.8
3	Able to write only	600	0.2	600	0.2	1,200	0.2
4	Able to read and write	273,583	93.7	275,415	84.9	548,998	89.1
5	TOTAL	292,024	100.0	324,415	100.0	616,439	100.0

Note: (a) Household population will include ID Codes 1 to 4 only

(b) Percentages have to be calculated with respect to total population given in col. (7) of row 5.

**TABLE 6 : DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY EDUCATION LEVEL AND SEX -KAMPALA**

Serial Number	Education Levels	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	No schooling or formal education	9,743	1.6	38,498	6.2	48,241	7.8
2.	Some schooling but not completed P7	90,208	14.6	120,055	19.5	210,263	34.1
3.	Completed P7 but not S4 or 'O' level	78,694	12.8	100,230	16.3	178,924	29.0
4.	Completed S4 / 'O' level but not S6 / 'A' Level	46,638	7.6	39,736	6.4	86,374	14.0
5.	Completed S6 / 'A' level but not above	16,585	2.7	8,519	1.4	25,104	4.1
6.	Completed post primary specialised training	7,322	1.2	5,640	0.9	12,962	2.1
7.	Completed post secondary specialised training	29,563	4.8	10,431	1.7	39,994	6.5
8.	Completed general degree	2,682	0.4	494	0.1	3,176	0.5
9.	Completed technical degree	5,384	0.9	812	0.1	6,196	1.0
10.	Completed post graduate degree or above	5,205	0.8	0	0.0	5,205	0.8
11.	TOTAL	292,024	47.4	324,415	52.6	616,439	100.0

**TABLE 7 : CURRENT SCHOOLING STATUS SEX - WISE OF SCHOOL - AGE CHILDREN (5 to 19) - KAMPALA CITY**

Serial Number	Schooling status	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Not attending school	31,976	21.6	73,368	37.6	105,344	30.7
2.	Attending primary level	88,136	59.4	85,249	43.7	173,385	50.5
3.	Attending secondary level	28224	19.0	36532	18.7	64756	18.8
11.	TOTAL	148,336	100.0	195,149	100.0	343,485	100.0

**TABLE 8: AGE AND SEX - WISE INCIDENCE OF SICKNESS AND INJURIES  
DURING LAST 30 DAYS BY THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION  
KAMPALA CITY**

Serial Number	Age - group	Incidence of sickness etc.	
		Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	0 - 5	32	43
2.	6 - 15	21	26
3.	16 - 45	7	9
4.	46 - 60	11	8
5.	> 60	14	17

**Note: By incidence is meant simply the members of persons who had sickness or injuries during the last 30 days divided by the total population in each group expressed in percentage terms**