THE UGANDA NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2009/10

Presented by Mr. Stephen Baryahirwa,
26th October 2010
Outline of presentation

- Background to the survey
- Socio-economic Survey findings
This is another in a series of household surveys conducted by UBOS.

It had labour force, Informal Sector, Community and Qualitative modules in addition to the standard Socio-economic module.

Primarily collected socio-demographic data required for measurement of human development and monitoring social goals (MDGs & NDP).
Survey Objectives

- To provide information on selected socio-economic characteristics of the population

- To meet data needs of users for MDAs and other collaborating Institutions, donors as well as the NGO community so as to monitor the progress of their activities and interventions.

- Generate and build social and economic indicators to monitor the progress made towards social and economic development goals of the country; and
A two stage stratified sampling design was used.

At the first stage
712 Enumeration Areas were selected with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) using the 2002 Population and Housing Census Frame.

At the second stage
10 Households were drawn using Systematic Sampling from each sampled Enumeration Area (EA).
Coverage

The survey covered all districts in the country.

The sample provides estimates at:

- National level
- Rural and Urban levels
- Regional level
- Kampala district
DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
Population: 30.7 million

Sex ratio: 95.3

No of households: 6.2 million

Av. Household size: 5.0
Population by age and residence (%)

Uganda
- 0-14 years: 50.8%
- 15-64 years: 46.1%
- 65+ years: 3.1%

Urban
- 0-14 years: 41.7%
- 15-64 years: 57%
- 65+ years: 1.3%

Rural
- 0-14 years: 52.5%
- 15-64 years: 44.2%
- 65+ years: 3.3%

Dependency Ratio is 117
Population Distribution by Residence

- **Urban**
- **Rural**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Findings

- The estimated population is 30.7 million
- More than half of the population is below 15 years of age
- The dependency ratio is 117
HEALTH
Proportion who fell sick by residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2005/06</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3% increase
# Major type of illnesses (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Illness</th>
<th>2005/06</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malaria/fever</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory inf.</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin infections</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use of mosquito nets (%)

**Residence**
- Uganda: 41
- Urban: 57
- Rural: 38

**Region**
- Kampala: 59
- Central: 38
- Eastern: 47
- Northern: 46
- Western: 29

**Age**
- <5yrs: 44
- 5+ yrs: 40
Medical attention sought (%)

- Home treatment: 2% (2005/06), 3% (2009/10)
- Pharmacy/drug shop: 13% (2005/06), 15% (2009/10)
- Clinic: 45% (2005/06), 43% (2009/10)
- Health centre: 26% (2005/06), 28% (2009/10)
- Hospital: 9% (2005/06), 9% (2009/10)
- Others: 6% (2005/06), 3% (2009/10)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Home treatment</th>
<th>Pharmacy/drug shop</th>
<th>Clinic</th>
<th>Health centre</th>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Findings

- Generally slight changes in prevalence of diseases since 2005/06.
- The malaria prevalence has decreased from 56% to 52% since 2005/09.
- Most of the people who fell sick sought medical attention from private clinics.
- 41% of the population slept under the mosquito nets the day prior to the survey.
Education
No Formal Education 15+yrs

- **Uganda**: 20 (2005/06), 17 (2009/10)
- **Urban**: 9 (2005/06), 6 (2009/10)
- **Rural**: 23 (2005/06), 20 (2009/10)
- **Male**: 11 (2005/06), 10 (2009/10)
- **Female**: 28 (2005/06), 24 (2009/10)
Educational attainment by Residence (%) – 15+yrs

Urban

- No formal schooling: 9%
- Some or completed primary: 31%
- Some or completed secondary: 15%
- Post secondary: 18%

Rural

- No formal schooling: 20%
- Some or completed primary: 57%
- Some or completed secondary: 14%
- Post secondary: 3%

Color codes:
- No formal schooling
- Some or completed primary
- Some or completed secondary
- Post secondary
Overall literacy rate was 73%
Reasons for never attending school (6-12 years (%))

- Child considered too young: Male 6, Female 8
- Indifference to education: Male 4, Female 8
- School too far away: Male 5, Female 5
- Had to help home/farm: Male 5, Female 5
- Too expensive: Male 5, Female 5
- Disabled: Male 2, Female 3
- Others: Male 13, Female 14
The Literacy rate is 73% an increase from 69% in 2005/06.

There are still gender disparities in literacy with the males having a higher rate than females.

Both primary and secondary school enrolment levels have increased over the last 5 years.

Main reason for not attending school for children aged 6-12 is children considered too young by parents/guardian.
Housing and Household Conditions
Type of Dwelling Unit (%)

- Detached: 61% (2005/06) vs. 58% (2009/10)
- Huts: 22% vs. 22%
- Tenement: 15% vs. 18%
- Others: 2% vs. 2%
Occupancy tenure (%)

- **Owner occupied**
  - 2005/06: 78%
  - 2009/10: 76%

- **Rented**
  - 2005/06: 16%
  - 2009/10: 18%

- **Free**
  - 2005/06: 6%
  - 2009/10: 6%
No. of rooms used for sleeping

More than two: 24%
One: 45%
Two: 31%
### Types of Roof material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>2005/06</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron sheets</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass thatched</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005/06</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
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<tr>
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<td>38</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Types of Wall material

- Bricks: 53 (2005/06) vs. 57 (2009/10)
- Mud and pole: 42 (2005/06) vs. 39 (2009/10)
- Other wall: 5 (2005/06) vs. 4 (2009/10)
Types of Floor material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>2005/06</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other floor</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 2005/06
- 2009/10
Source of Energy for cooking (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Orange: Firewood
- Green: Charcoal
- Yellow: Kerosene
- Purple: Electricity
Fuel used for Lighting (%)

Overall, 66% used the “Tadooba”
Type of Toilet facility

- Pit latrine: 85%
- Bush/No toilet: 9%
- Flush toilet: 2%
- VIP: 4%
Access to Improved water (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2005/06</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rural Urban Uganda

2005/06 2009/10
Key findings

- Majority of dwelling units are detached houses and owner-occupied
- Iron-roofed houses are still the majority
- Earth floors are dominant
- Only 12% of households use electricity for lighting
- 74% of households have access to water from improved sources compared to 68% in 2005/06
- One in every ten households still lack a toilet facility
Welfare Levels
Possession of at least 2 sets of clothes (%)
Possession of at least a pair of shoes

Kampala
- 2005/06: 93%
- 2009/10: 97%

Central
- 2005/06: 70%
- 2009/10: 76%

Eastern
- 2005/06: 34%
- 2009/10: 46%

Northern
- 2005/06: 21%
- 2009/10: 32%

Western
- 2005/06: 55%
- 2009/10: 63%

Uganda
- 2005/06: 50%
- 2009/10: 58%
Households Taking 1 meal a day (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2005/06</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kampala</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2005/06 | 2009/10
Key findings

✓ The ownership of clothes was almost the same between 2005/06 and 2009/10
✓ Possession of a pair of shoes increased from 50% in 2005/06 to 58% in 2009/10
✓ 9% of the households took one meal a day.
VULNERABLE GROUPS
Vulnerability

Defined as the risk or exposure of an individual or group of individuals to events that threaten or seriously damage one or more aspects of their well being.
Orphan hood

- An orphan is a child aged below 18 years who has lost one or both parents
Trend of Orphanhood rate

%  

11.5 13.4 14.6 12.3
Selected characteristics of Orphans

- Orphan hood rate is higher in the urban areas (15% VS 12%)
- Highest in the northern region (17%)
- Orphan hood rate increases with age
- Households headed by older person more likely to have 4+ orphans
- Percent No. of HHs with orphans is 18%
Older persons

- An older person is defined by United Nations as one who is aged 60 years and above.
Older persons, 60+yrs (%)

Percent to total population
- Living in urban: 9 (M), 7 (F)
- Economically active: 87 (M), 82 (F)
- Agric worker: 82 (M), 82 (F)
- HH head: 87 (M), 87 (F)
- Has disability: 62 (M), 67 (F)
- Never been to school: 33 (M), 70 (F)
- Illiterate: 41 (M), 80 (F)
- Living alone: 12 (M), 10 (F)
- Widows: 15 (M), 51 (F)
Percent of the total female population

- Living in urban: 12%
- Economically active: 89%
- Agric worker: 79%
- HH head: 80%
- Has disability: 56%
- Never been to sch: 58%
- Illiterate: 70%
- Living alone: 8%
Disability is defined as permanent and substantial functional limitation of daily life activities caused by physical, mental or sensory impairment and environmental barriers resulting in limited participations.
Persons with Disabilities

- The disability rate was 16%
- 12% had some difficulty
- 3% had a lot of difficulty
- 1% cannot do at all
Key findings

- Orphan hood rate was 12%
- 80% of female Older persons are illiterate
- The disability rate was 16%
Loans and Credit
Purpose of loan(%)

- Working capital: Male 25%, Female 27%
- Buy consumption goods: Male 15%, Female 16%
- Pay for educ expenses: Male 14%, Female 16%
- Pay for health expenses: Male 13%, Female 14%
- Buy farm tools: Male 7%, Female 7%
- Buy building materials: Male 6%, Female 3%
- Buy land: Male 4%, Female 4%
- Buy livestock: Male 4%, Female 3%
- Pay for ceremonial expenses: Male 3%, Female 3%
Collateral by source of Loan (%)
Key Findings

- Most loans are acquired from informal sources
- Most people borrowed to get working capital
Community Characteristics
Availability of Schools in LC1

- Uganda: 48 Govt Primary, 38 Private Primary, 6 Govt Sec
- Kampala: 62 Govt Primary, 6 Private Primary, 6 Govt Sec
- Central: 51 Govt Primary, 5 Private Primary, 7 Govt Sec
- Eastern: 50 Govt Primary, 33 Private Primary, 8 Govt Sec
- Northern: 46 Govt Primary, 8 Private Primary, 7 Govt Sec
- Western: 53 Govt Primary, 36 Private Primary, 3 Govt Sec

Legend:
- Blue: Govt Primary
- Green: Private Primary
- Orange: Govt Sec
Average Distance to school facility

- **Uganda**
  - Govt Primary: 2
  - Private Primary: 3.6
  - Govt Sec: 5.1
  - Private Sec: 7.1

- **Rural**
  - Govt Primary: 2.1
  - Private Primary: 3.8
  - Govt Sec: 5.5
  - Private Sec: 7.9

- **Urban**
  - Govt Primary: 1.2
  - Private Primary: 1.6
  - Govt Sec: 3.3
  - Private Sec: 2.1
## Average Distance to Health Facilities (Km)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Facilities</th>
<th>Kampala</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Eastern</th>
<th>Northern</th>
<th>Western</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health Unit Government</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Hospital</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO Health Unit</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO Hospital</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Clinic</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Healer</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional Birth attendant</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mode of transport to the nearest Gov’t HC

- Walking: 75%
- Bicycle: 14%
- BodaBoda: 7%
- Others: 6%
Availability of Telephone Services

- Uganda: 70.8
- Kampala: 90
- Central: 80
- Eastern: 77
- Northern: 20
- Western: 85
Key findings

- Average distance to the nearest government primary school in the communities was about 2km.

- Average distance to a government health unit was 4.6km

- 75% of the sick people have to walk to the government health unit

- About 71 percent of the communities had access to telephone services
Thank you