

# **THE UGANDA NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2009/10**

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26<sup>th</sup> October 2010**



# Outline of presentation

- Background to the survey
- Socio-economic Survey findings

# Background

- 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

# Survey Design

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**

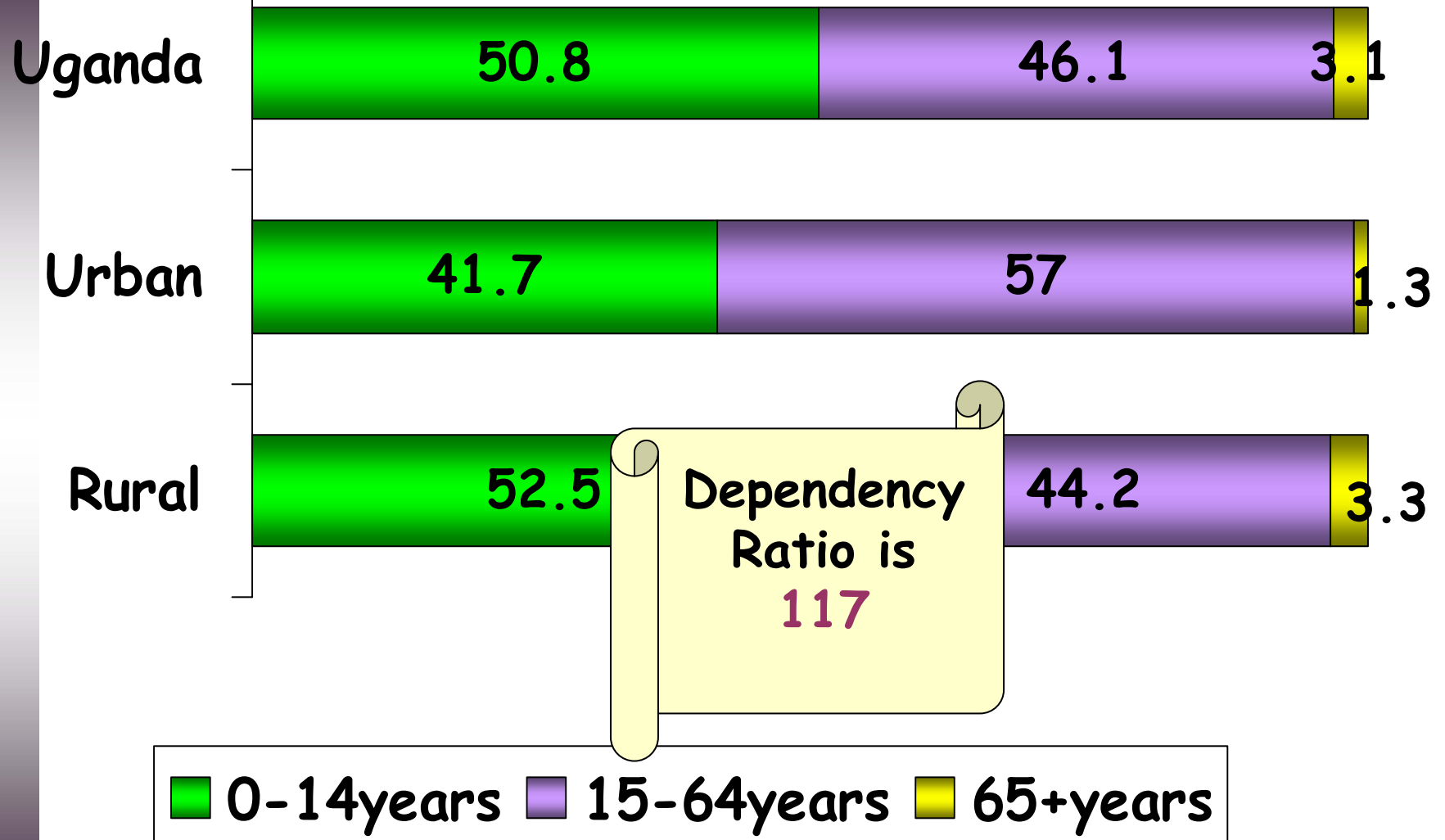
**6.2 million**

**Av. Household size**

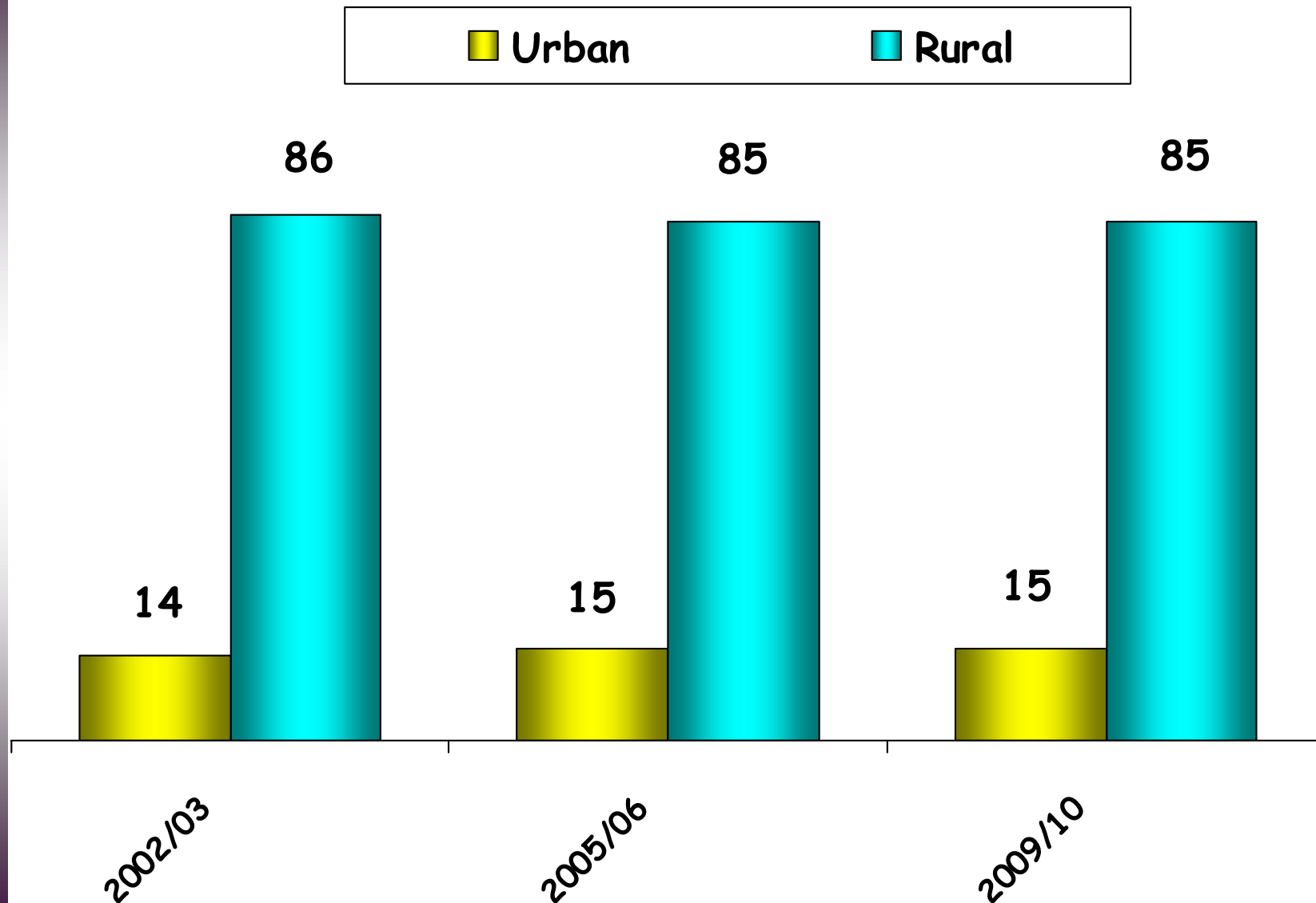
**5.0**



# Population by age and residence(%)



# Population Distribution by Residence



# Key Findings

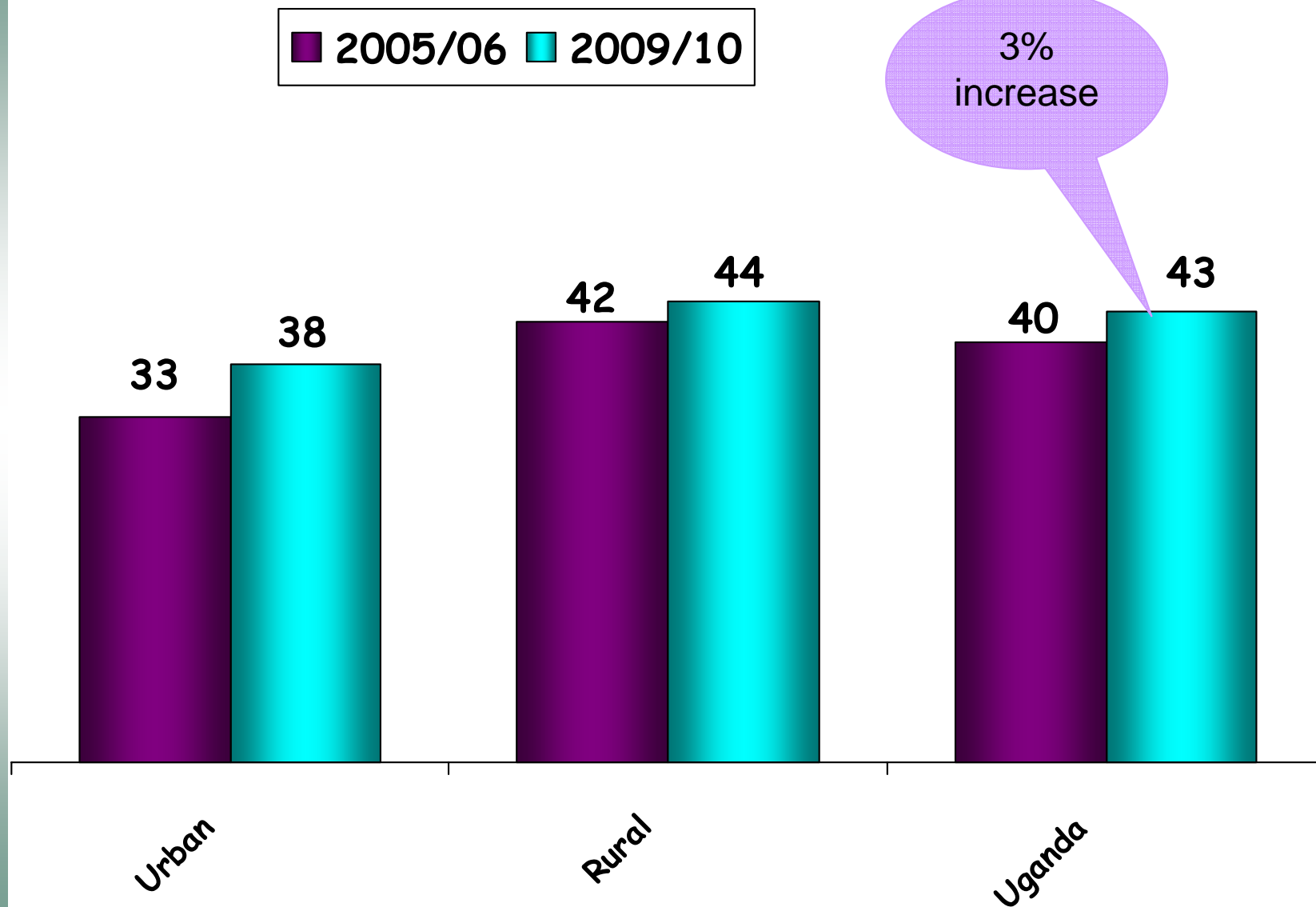
- ✎ The estimated population is 30.7 million
- ✎ More than half of the population is below 15 years of age
- ✎ The dependency ratio is 117



# HEALTH



# Proportion who fell sick by residence

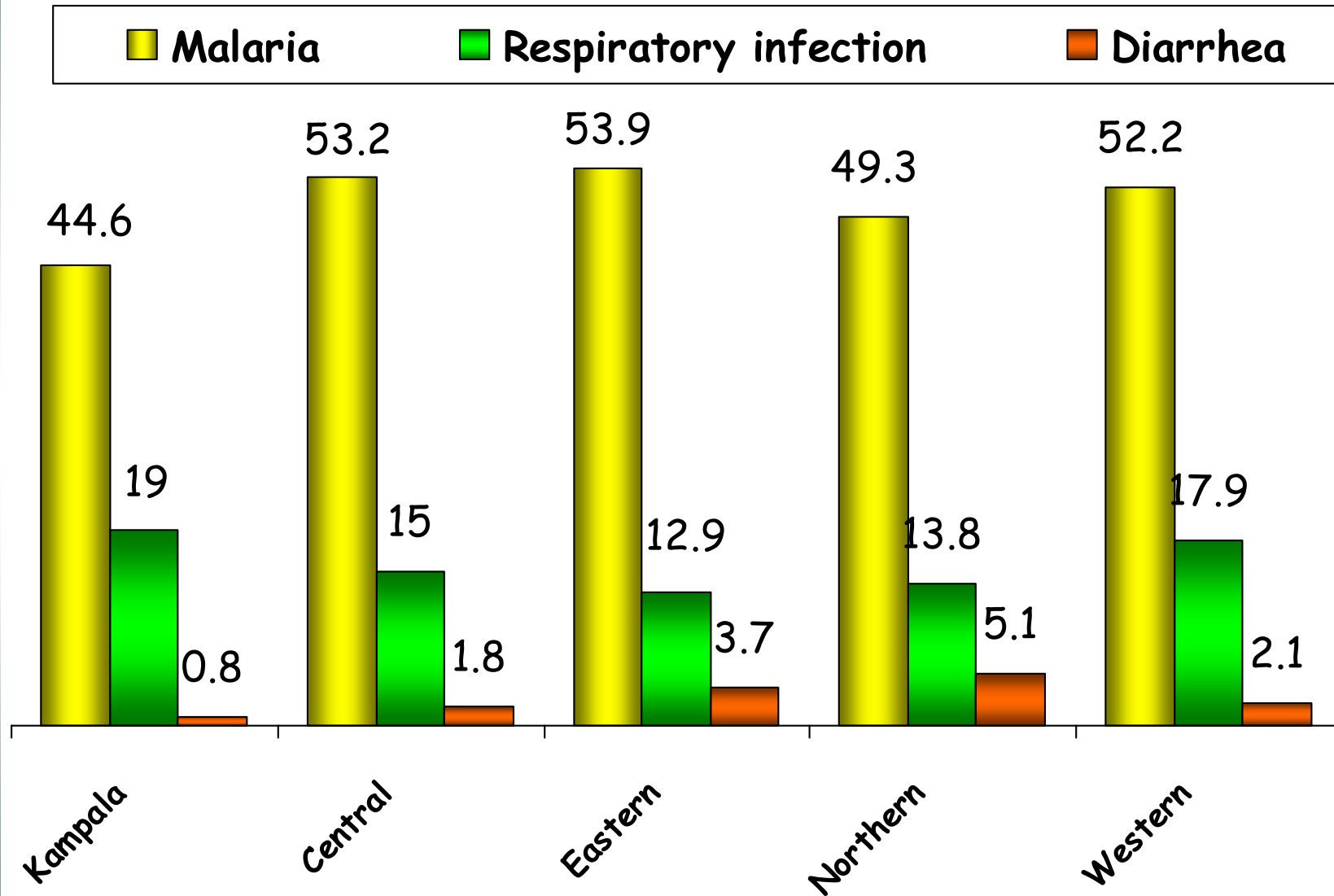


# Major type of illnesses(%)

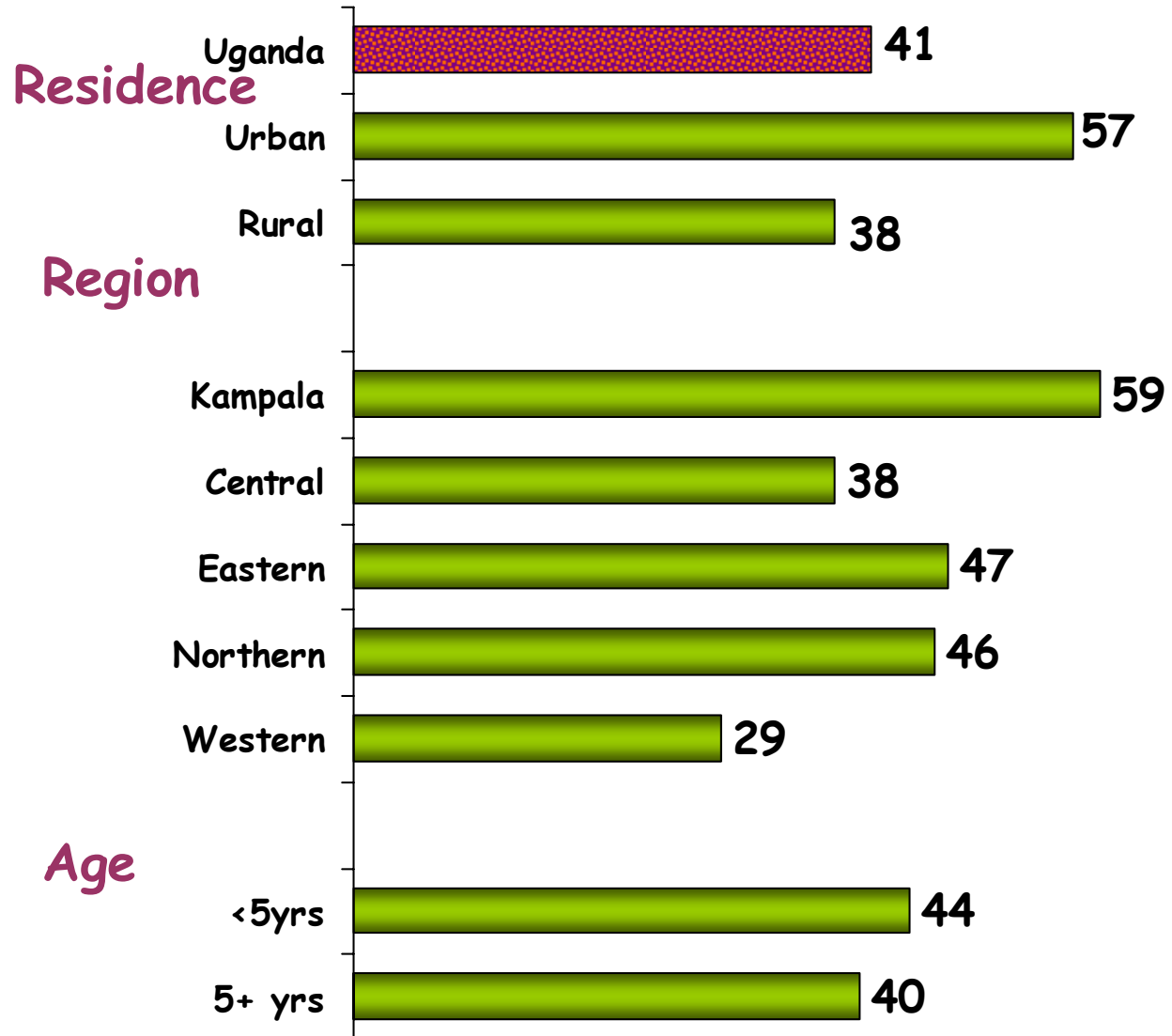
Illness	2005/06	2009/10
Malaria/fever	56	52
Respiratory inf.	14	15
Diarrhea	4	3
Skin infections	3	2
Injury	3	3
Others	19	26



# Distribution of diseases by region

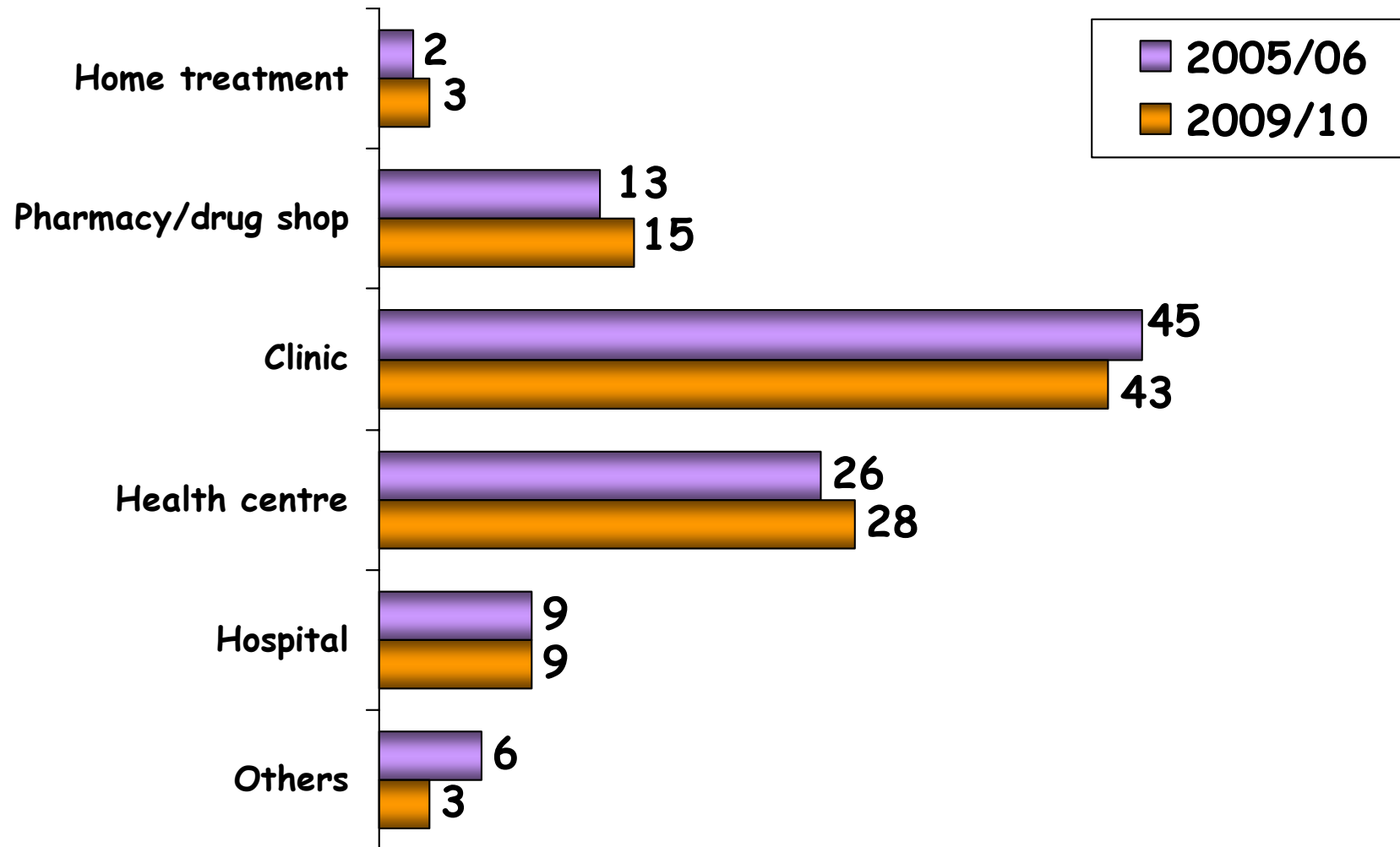


# Use of mosquito nets(%)

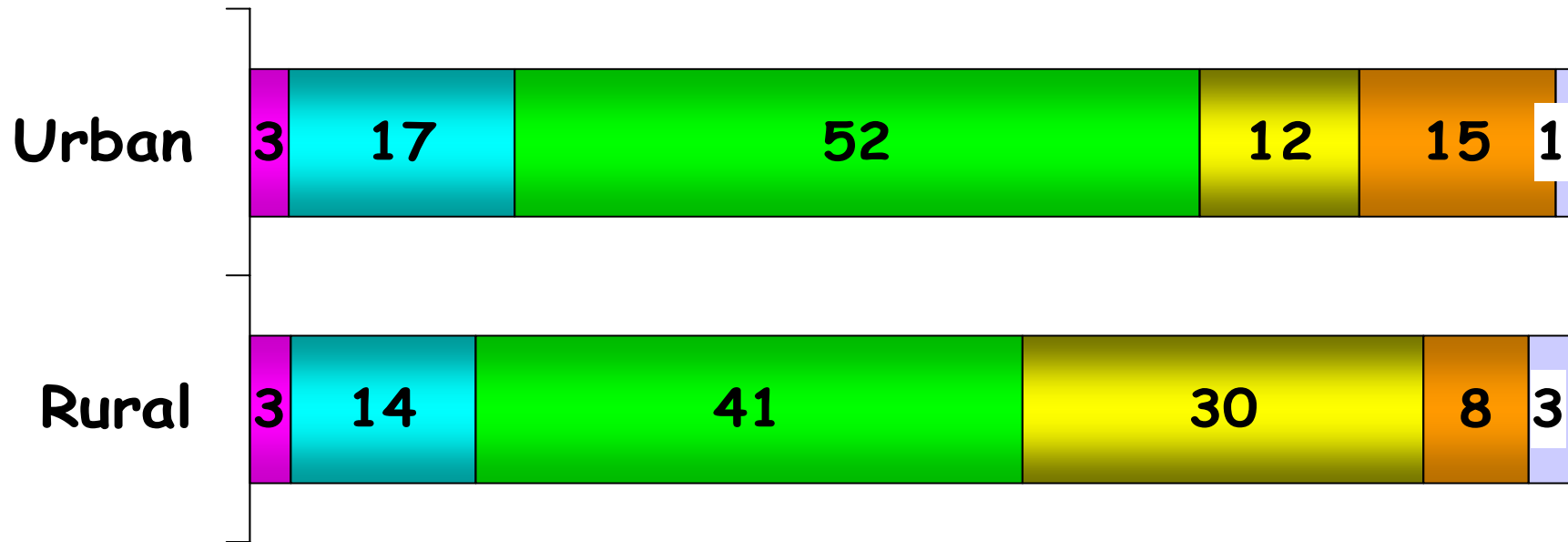




# Medical attention sought (%)



# Medical attention sought by Residence (%)



■ Home treatment  
■ Clinic  
■ Hospital

■ Pharmacy/drug shop  
■ Health centre  
■ Others



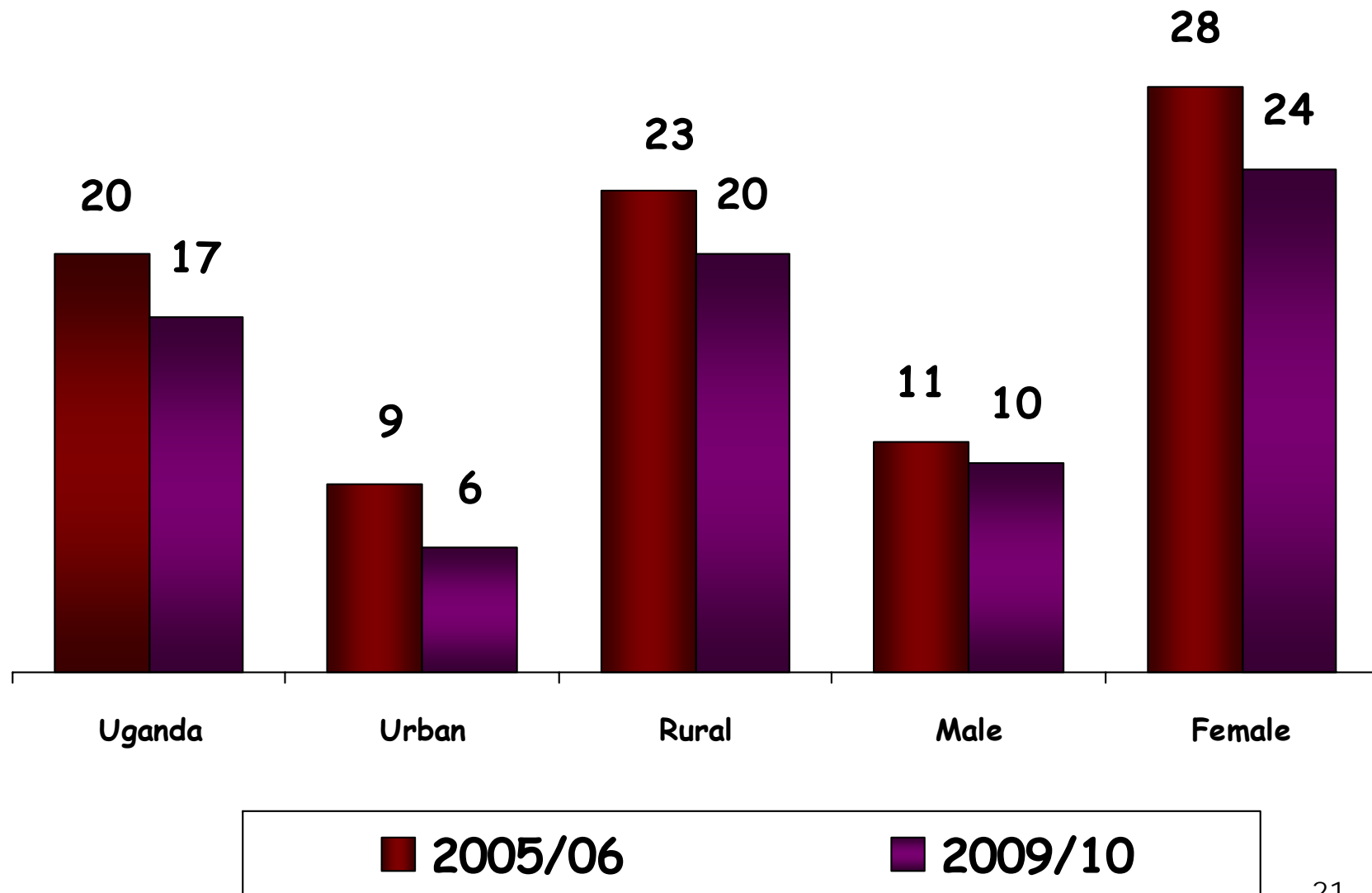
# Key Findings

- 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.

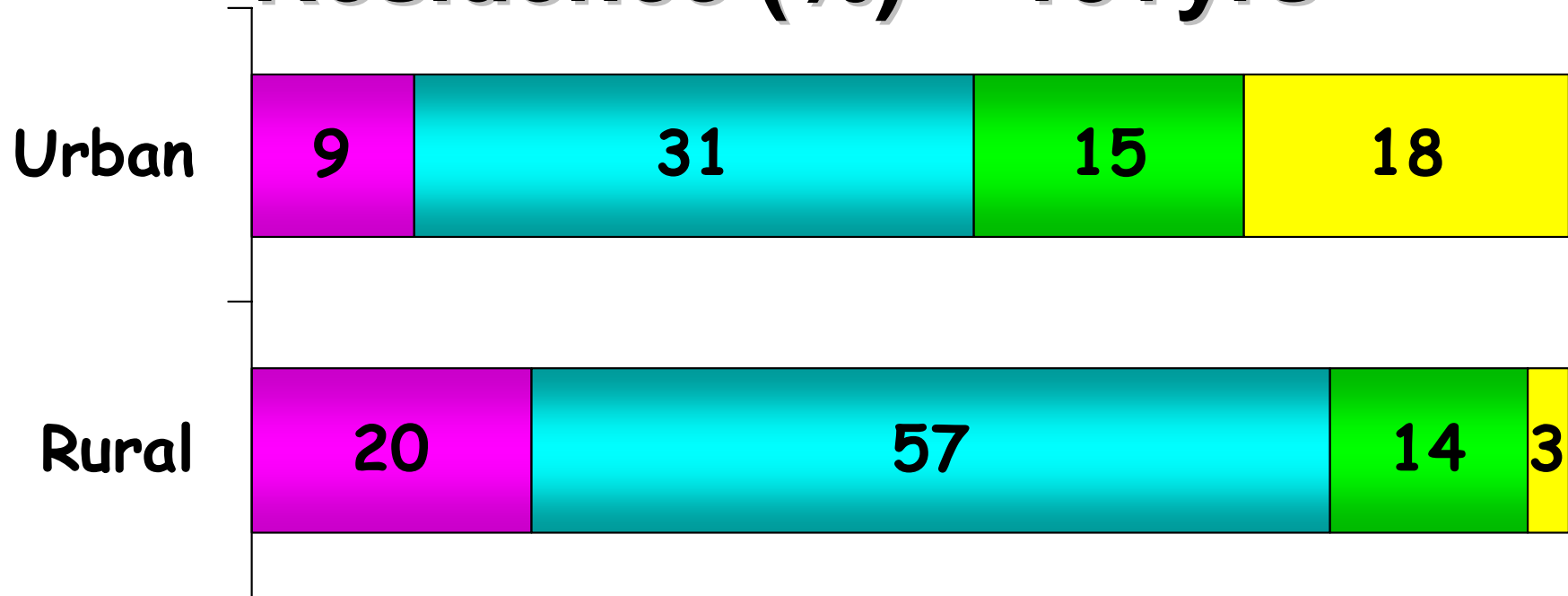


# Education

# No Formal Education 15+yrs



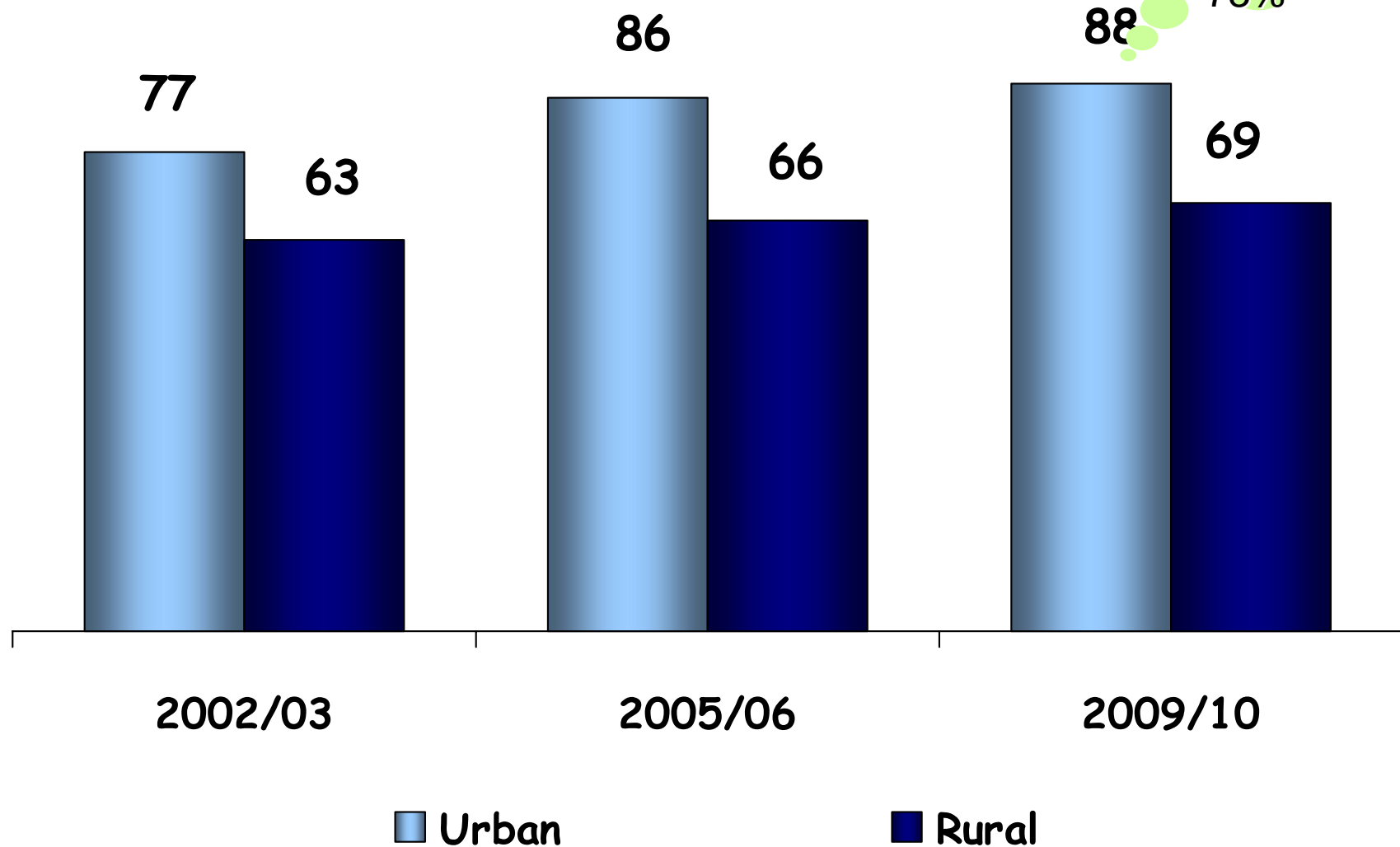
# Educational attainment by Residence (%) – 15+yrs



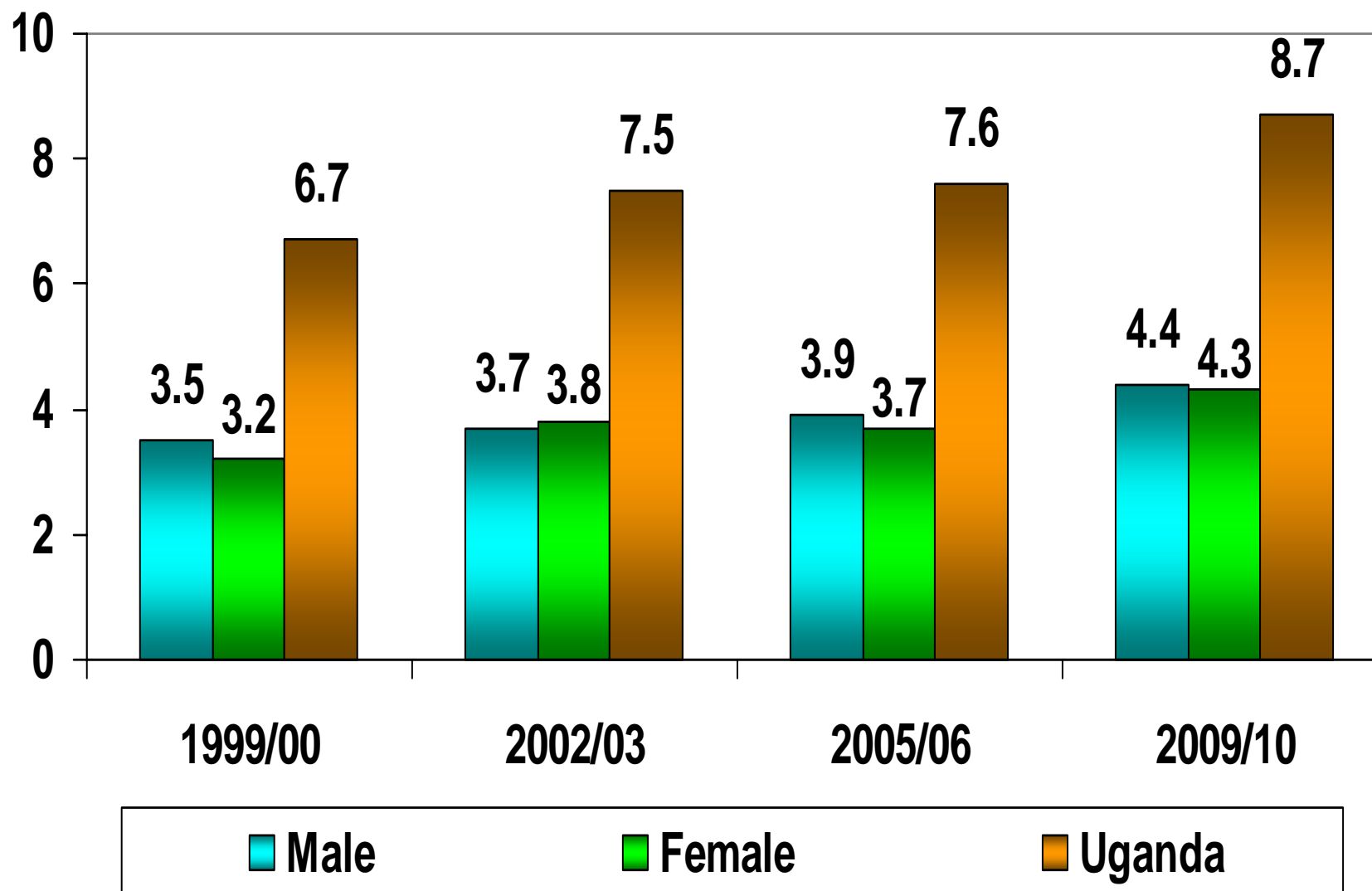
- No formal schooling
- Some or completed primary
- Some or completed secondary
- Post secondary

# Literacy status (%)

Overall literacy rate was 73%

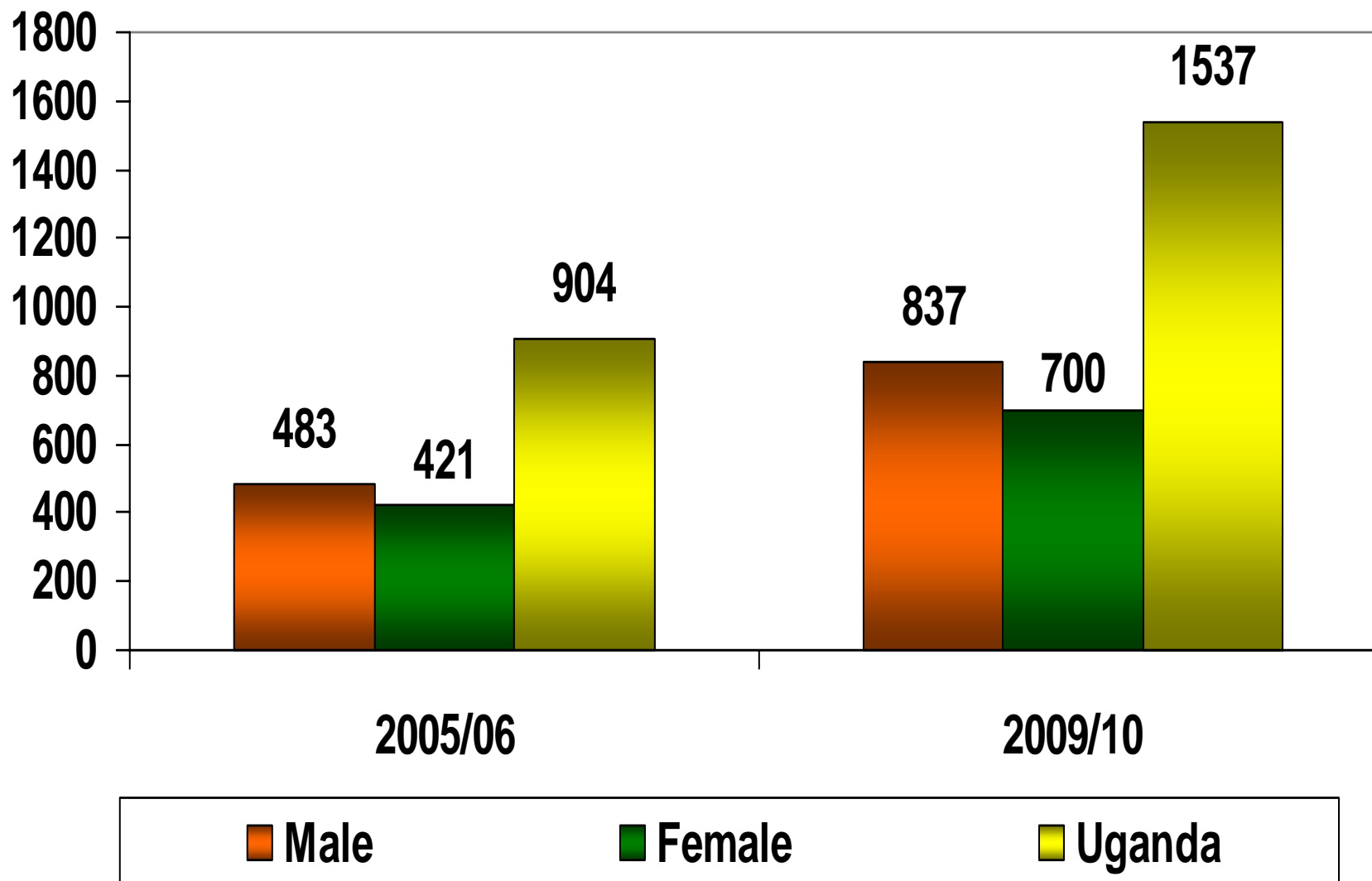


# Primary school enrolment (Millions)

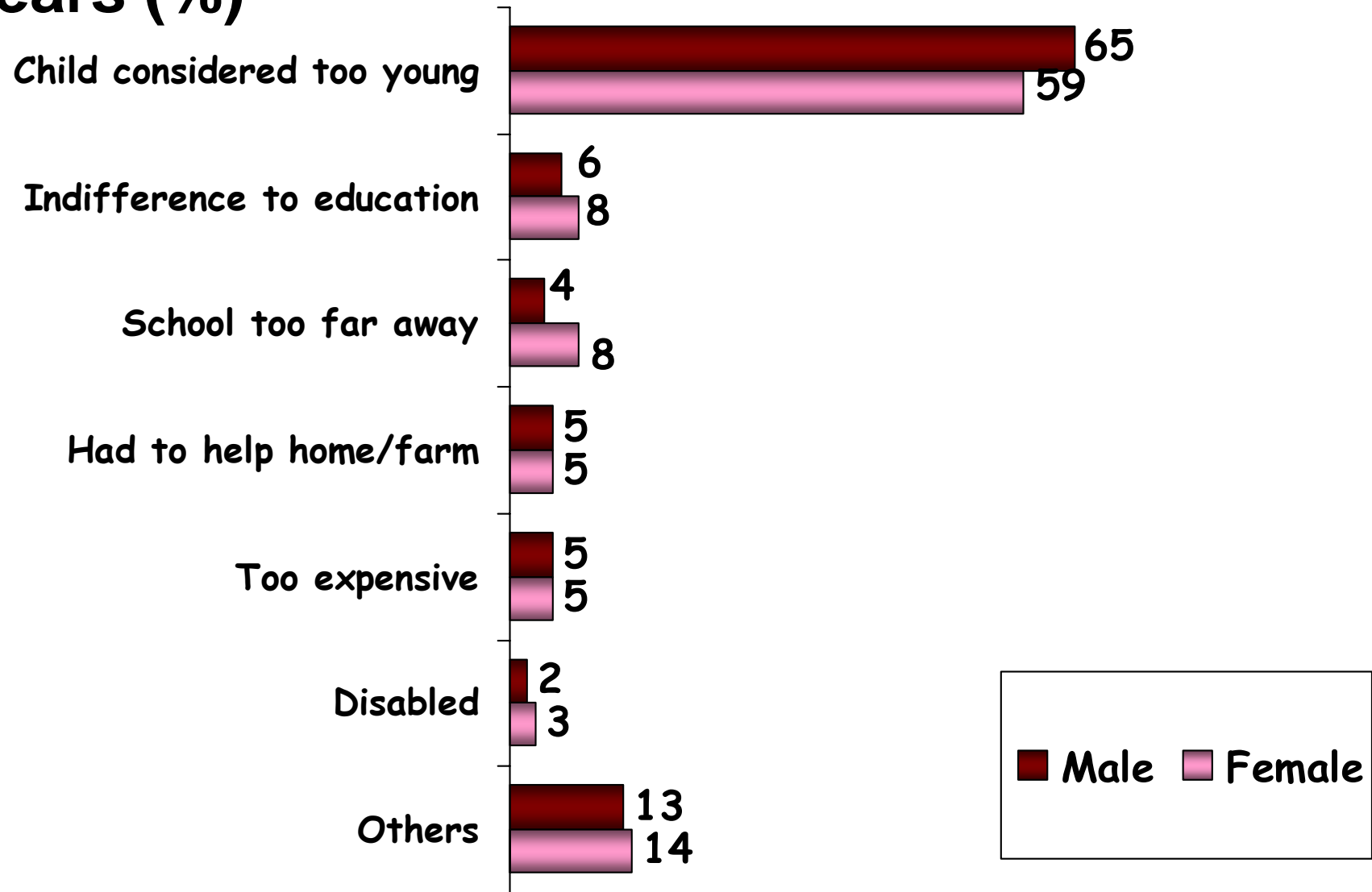




# Secondary school enrolment ('000)



# Reasons for never attending school (6-12 years (%))



# Summary of Findings

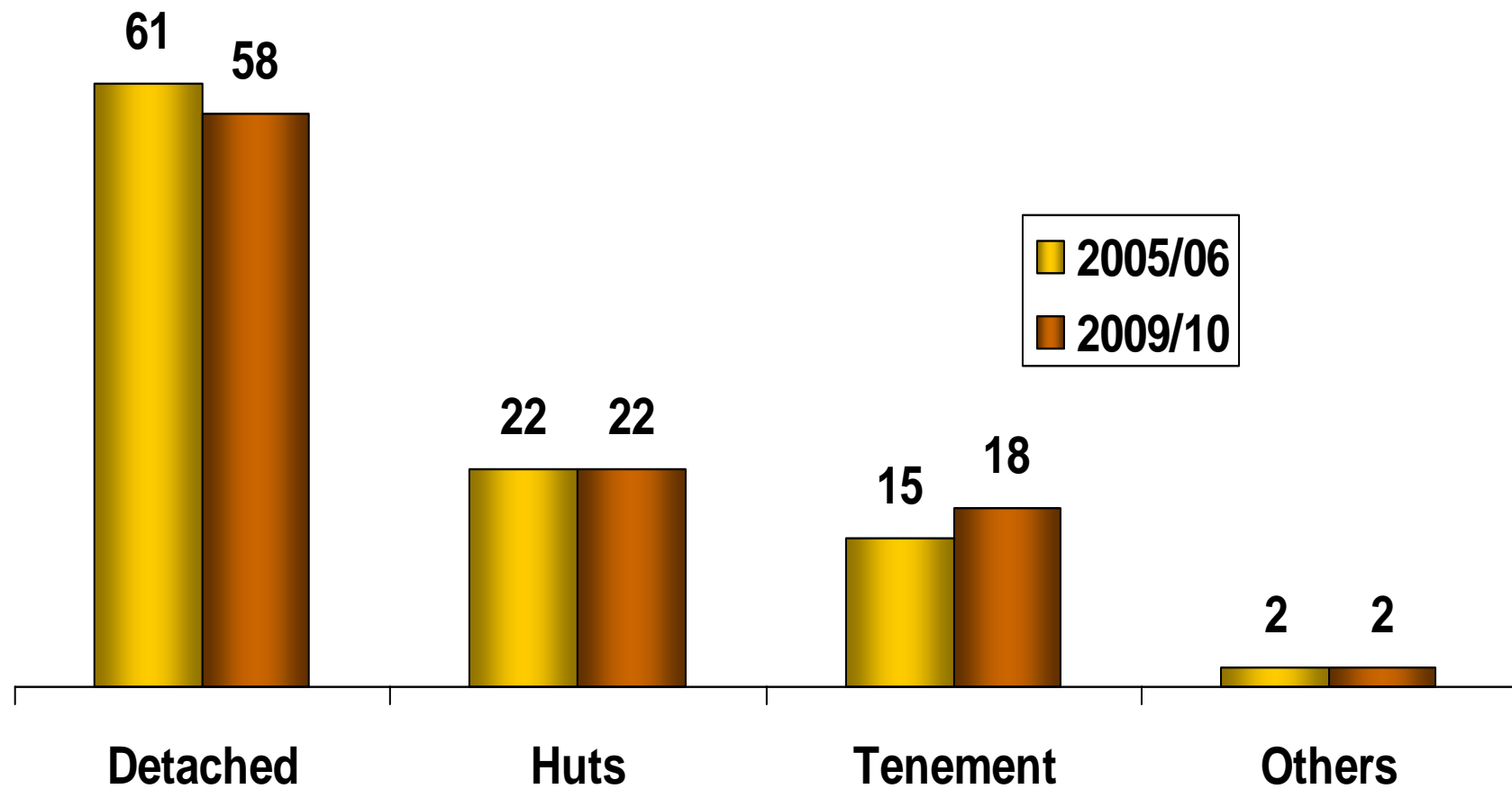
- The Literacy rate is 73% an increase from 69% in 2005/06.
- There are still gender disparities in literacy with the males having a higher rate than females.
- Both primary and secondary school enrolment levels have increased over the last 5 years.
- Main reason for not attending school for children aged 6-12 is children considered too young by parents/guardian



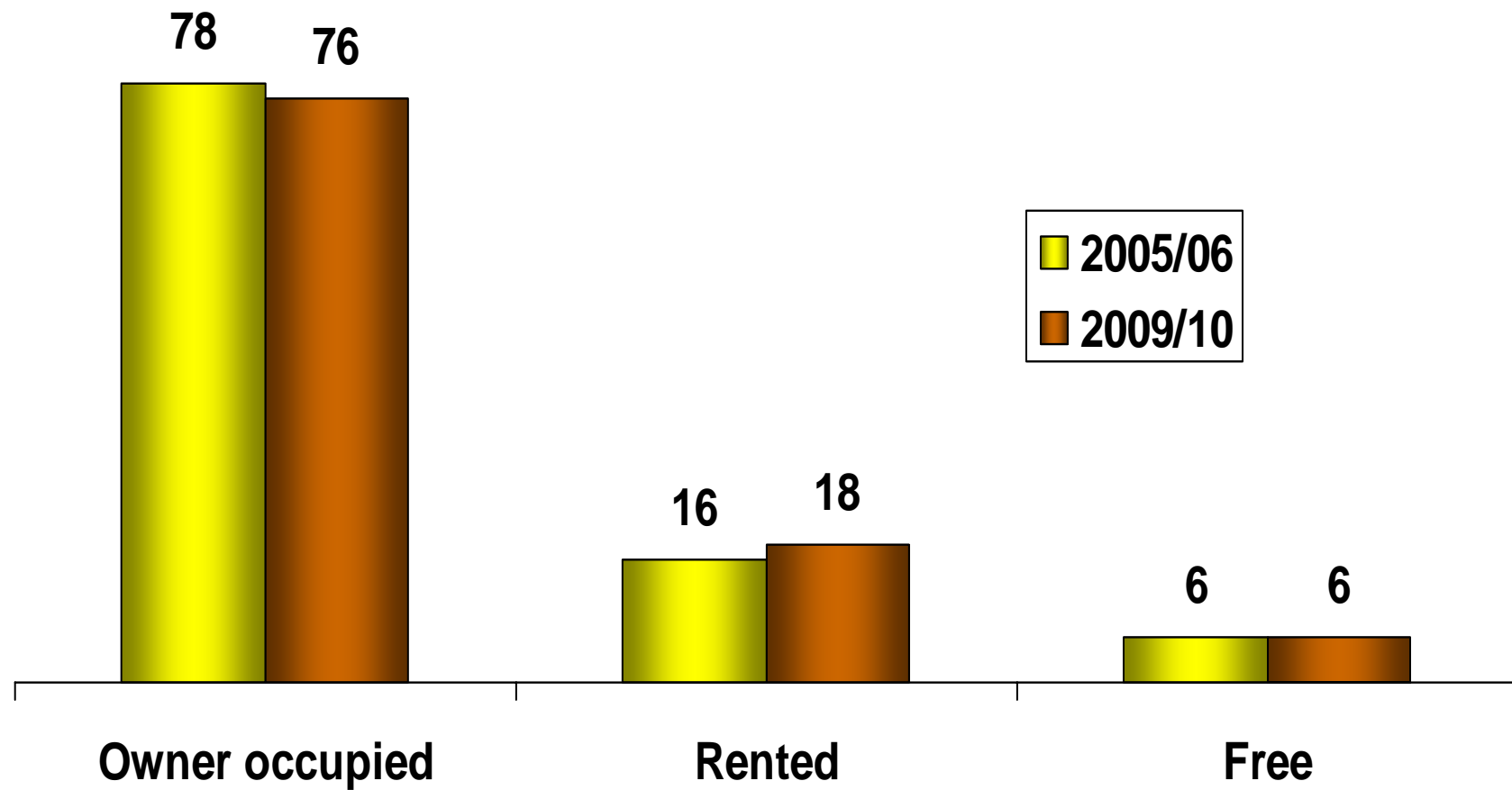
# Housing and Household Conditions



# Type of Dwelling Unit (%)

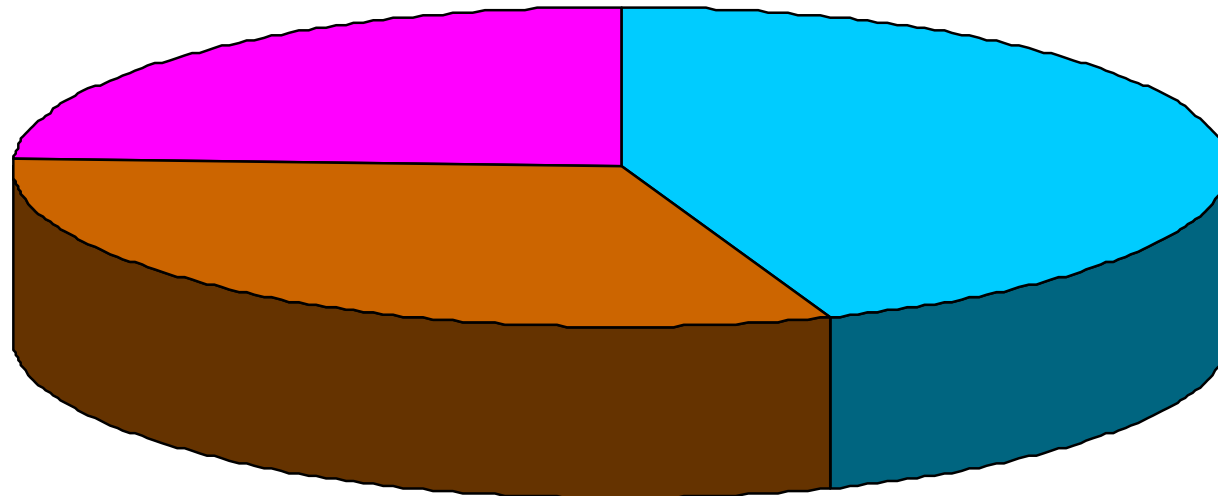


# Occupancy tenure (%)



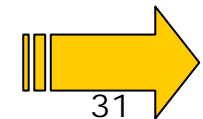
# No. of rooms used for sleeping

More than  
two  
24%

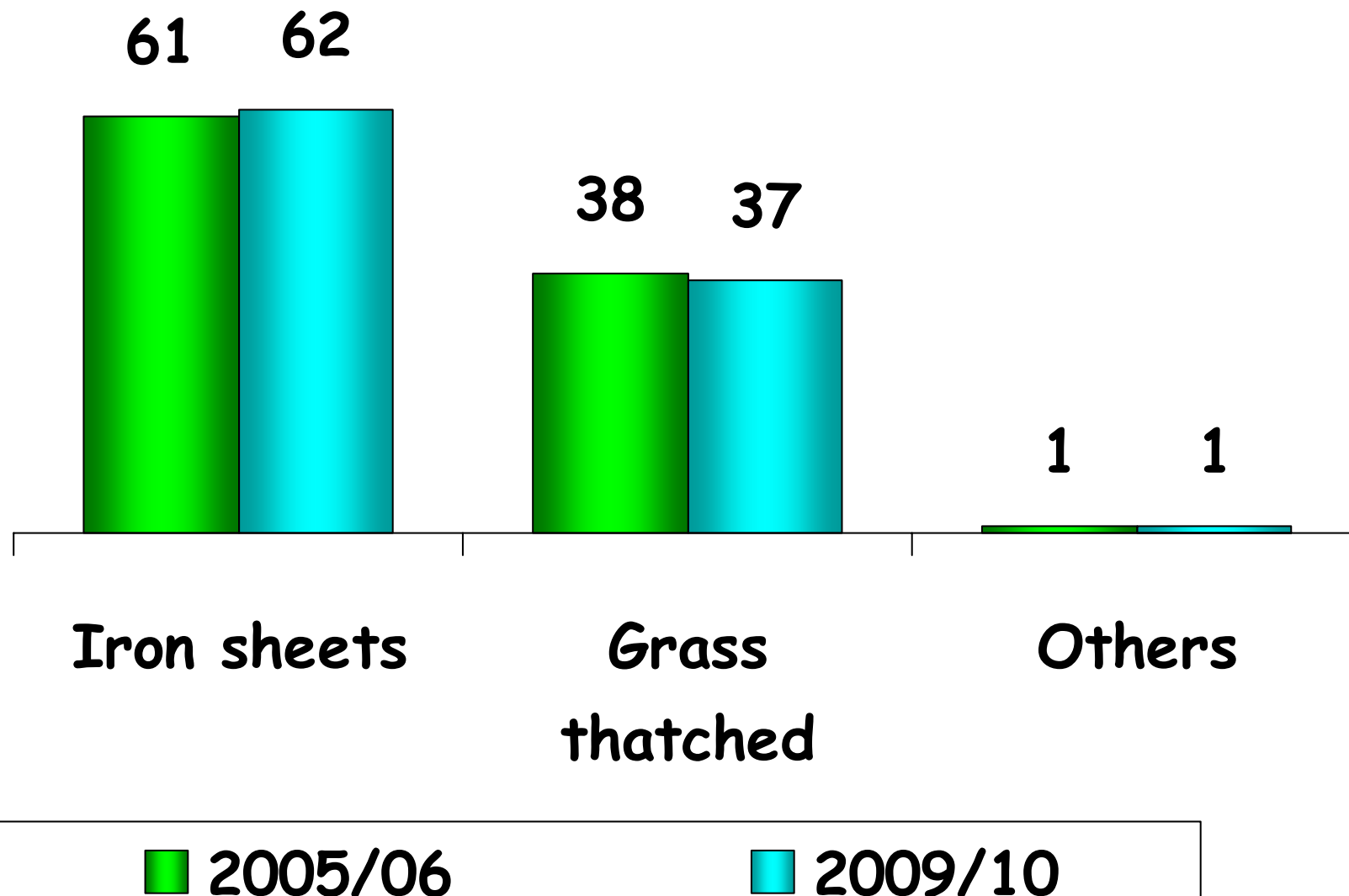


One  
45%

Two  
31%

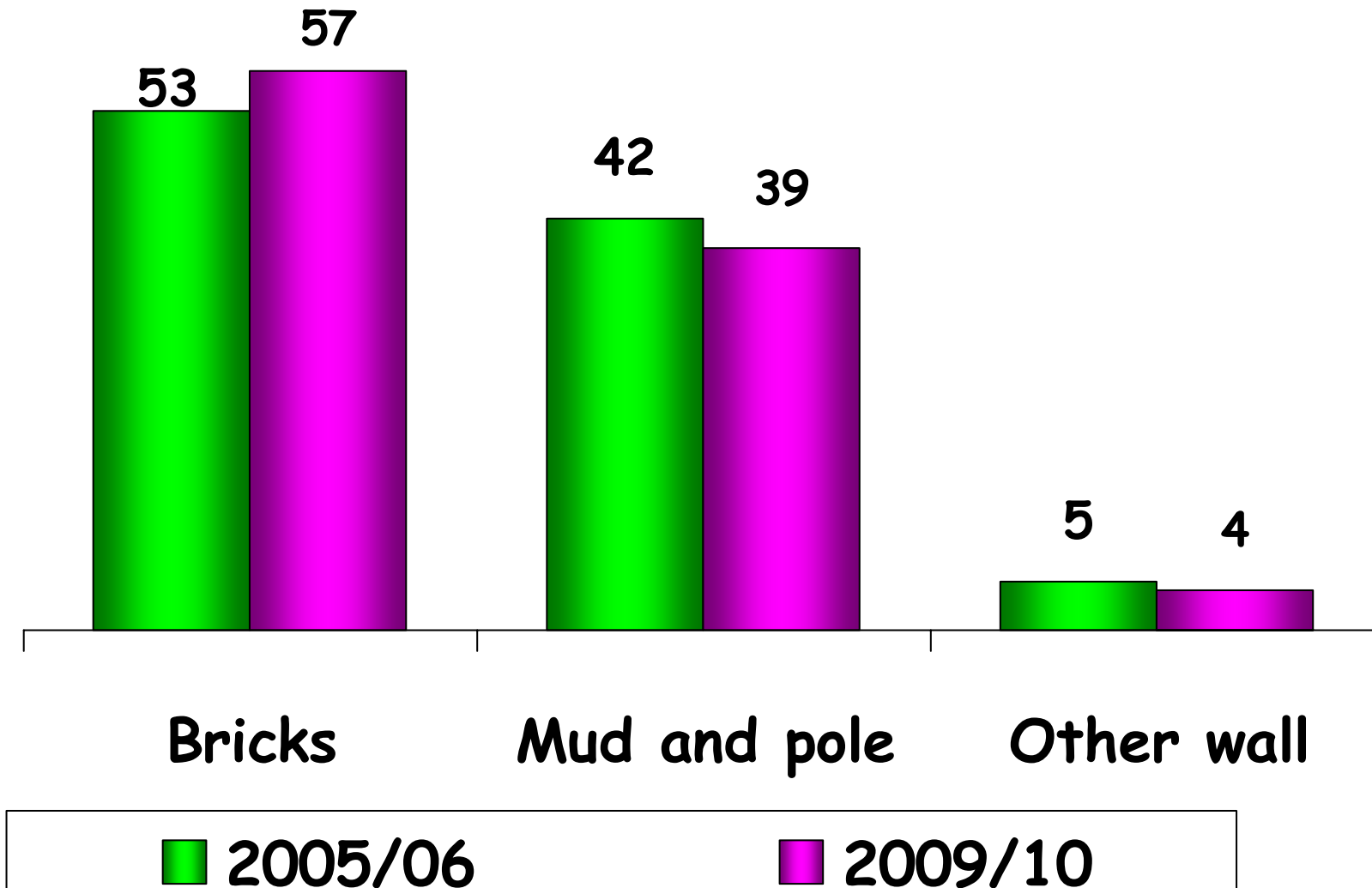


# Types of Roof material

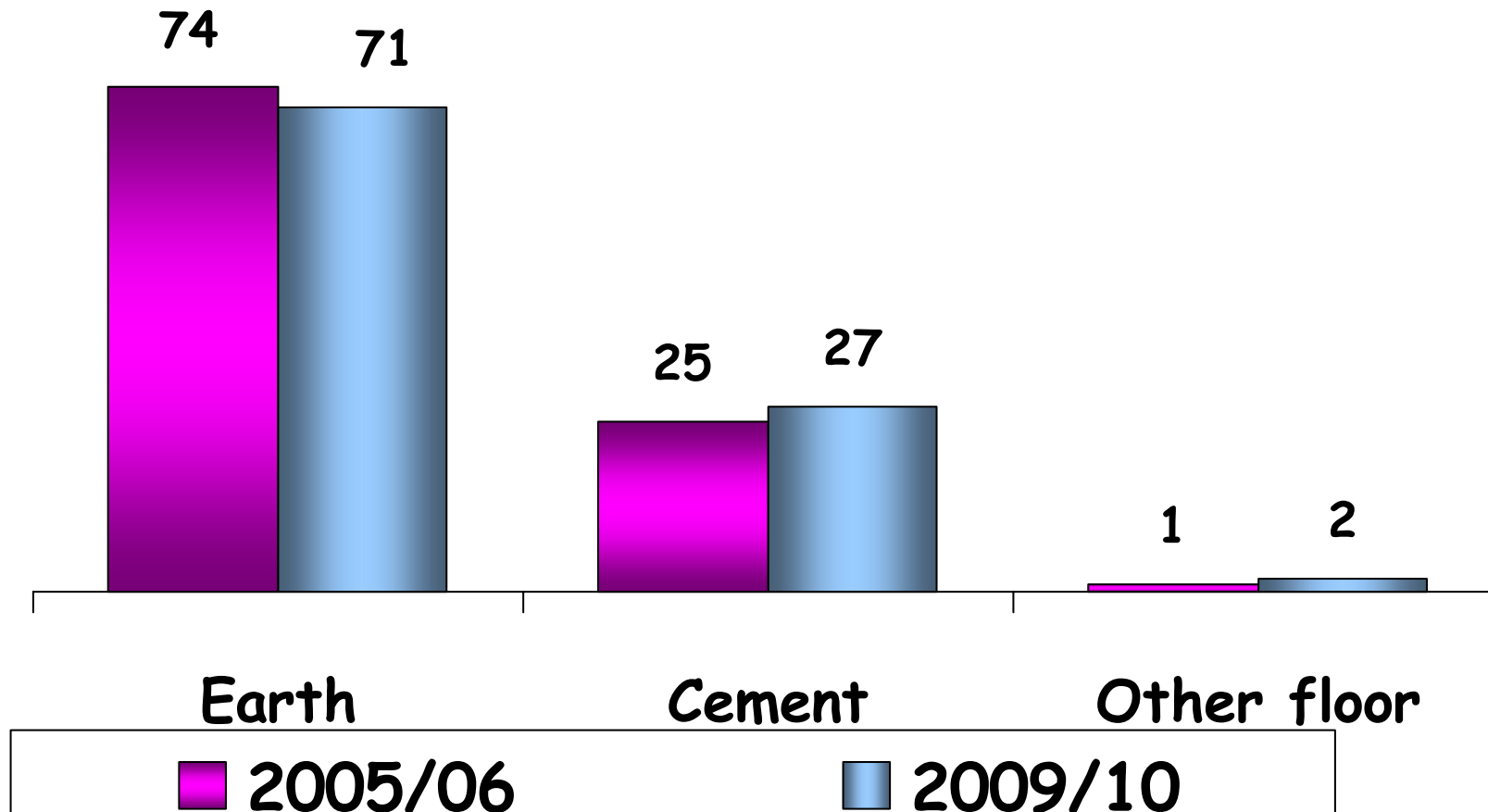




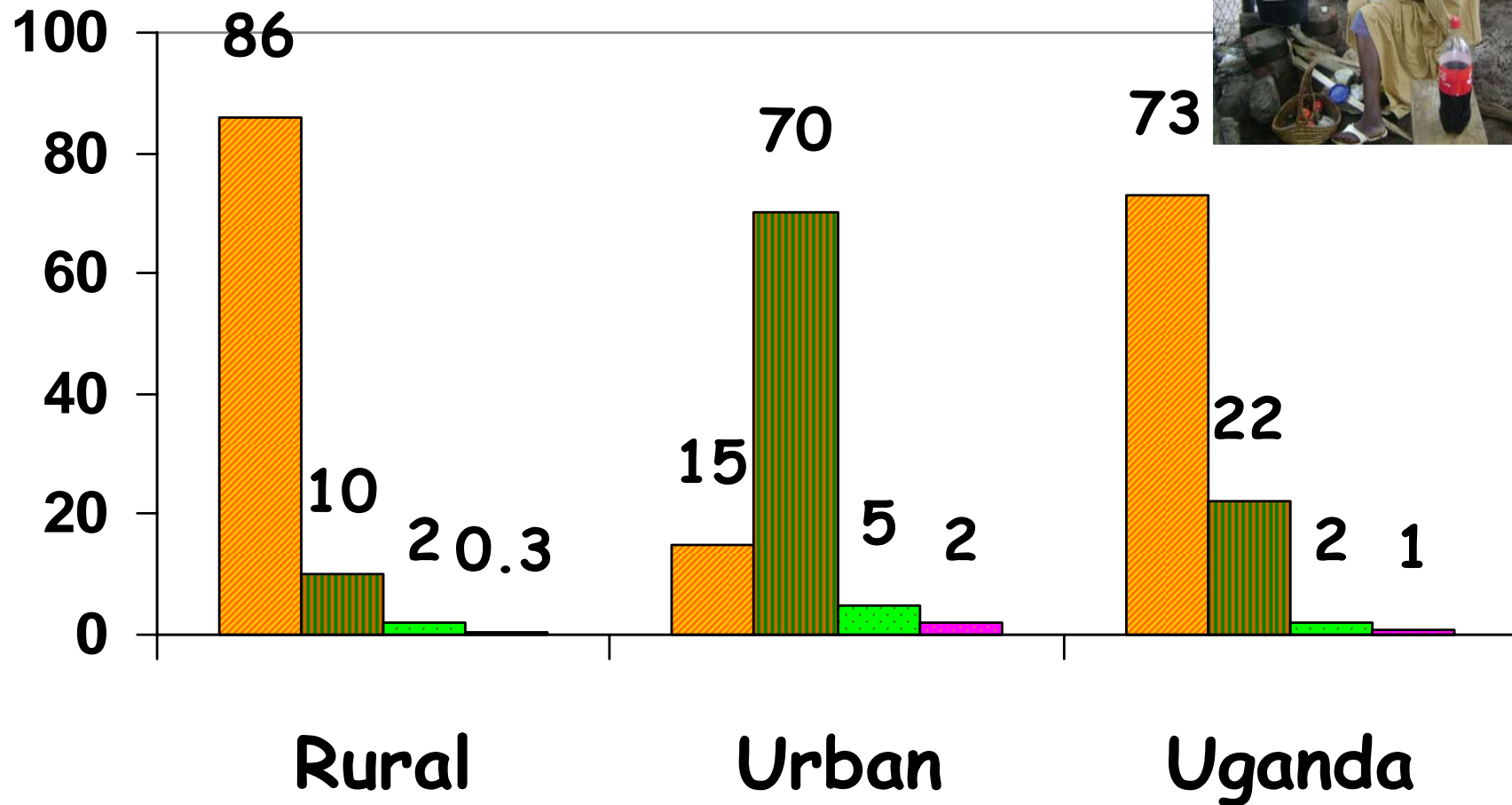
# Types of Wall material



# Types of Floor material

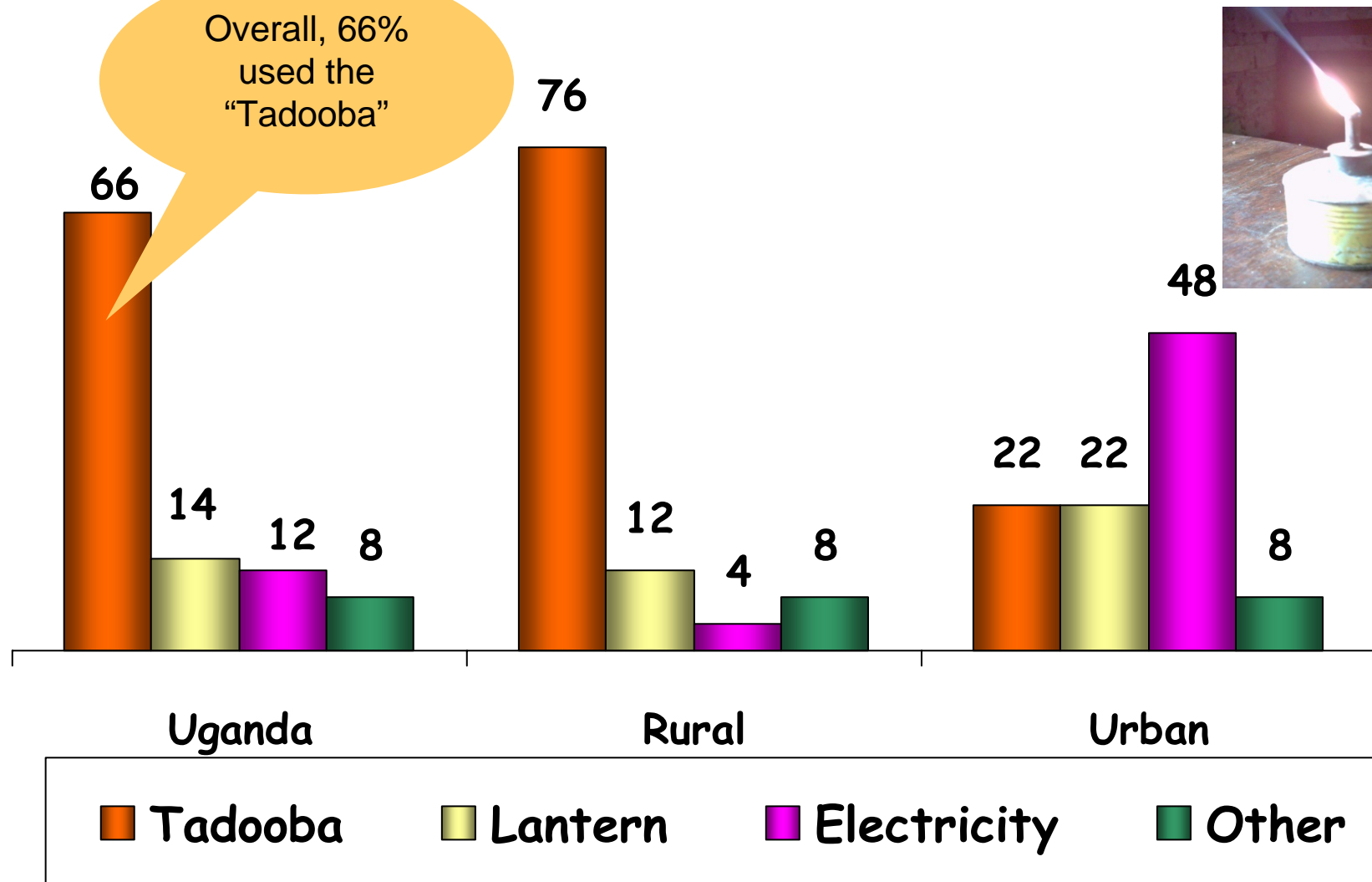


# Source of Energy for cooking

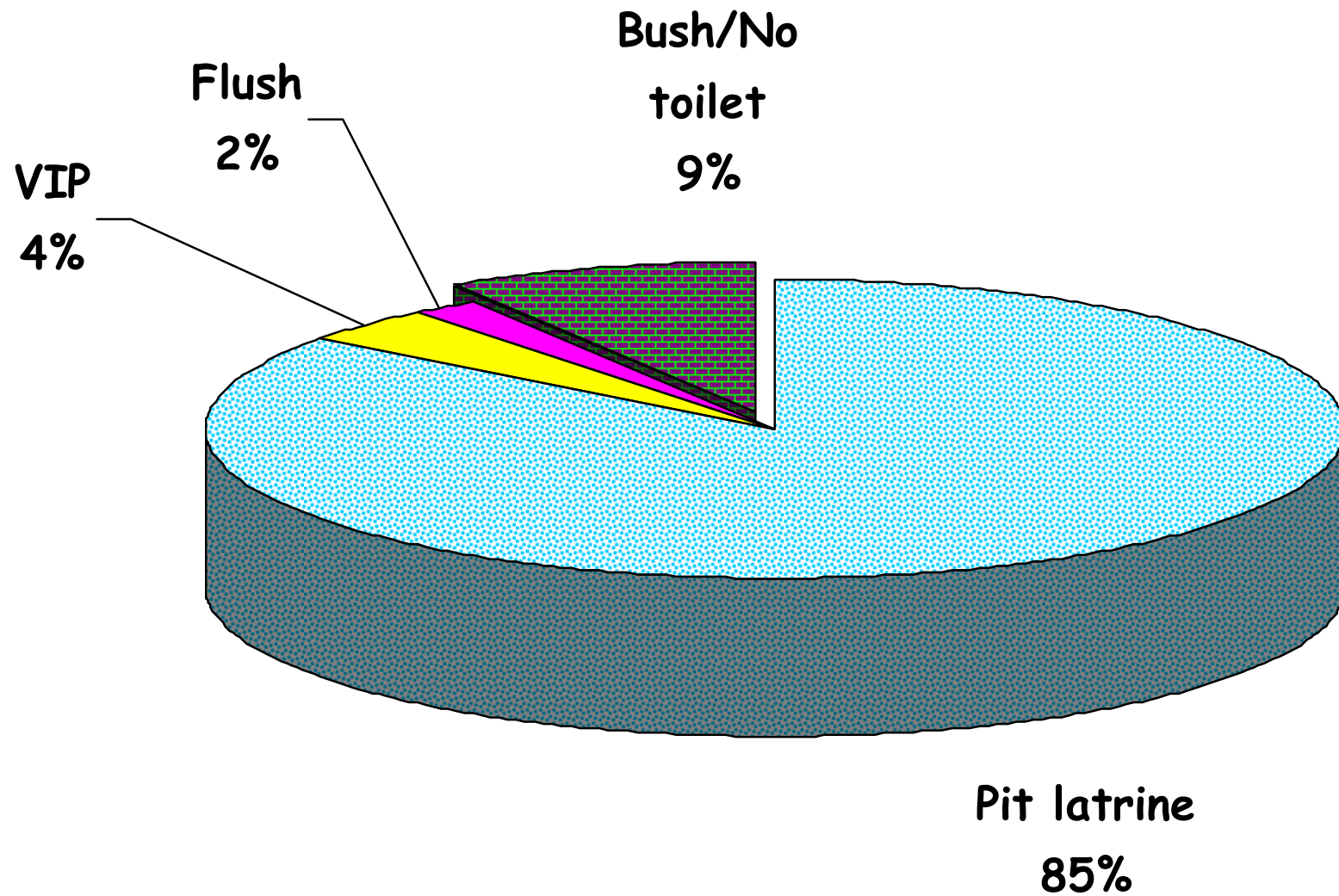


Firewood
  Charcoal
  Kerosene
  Electricity

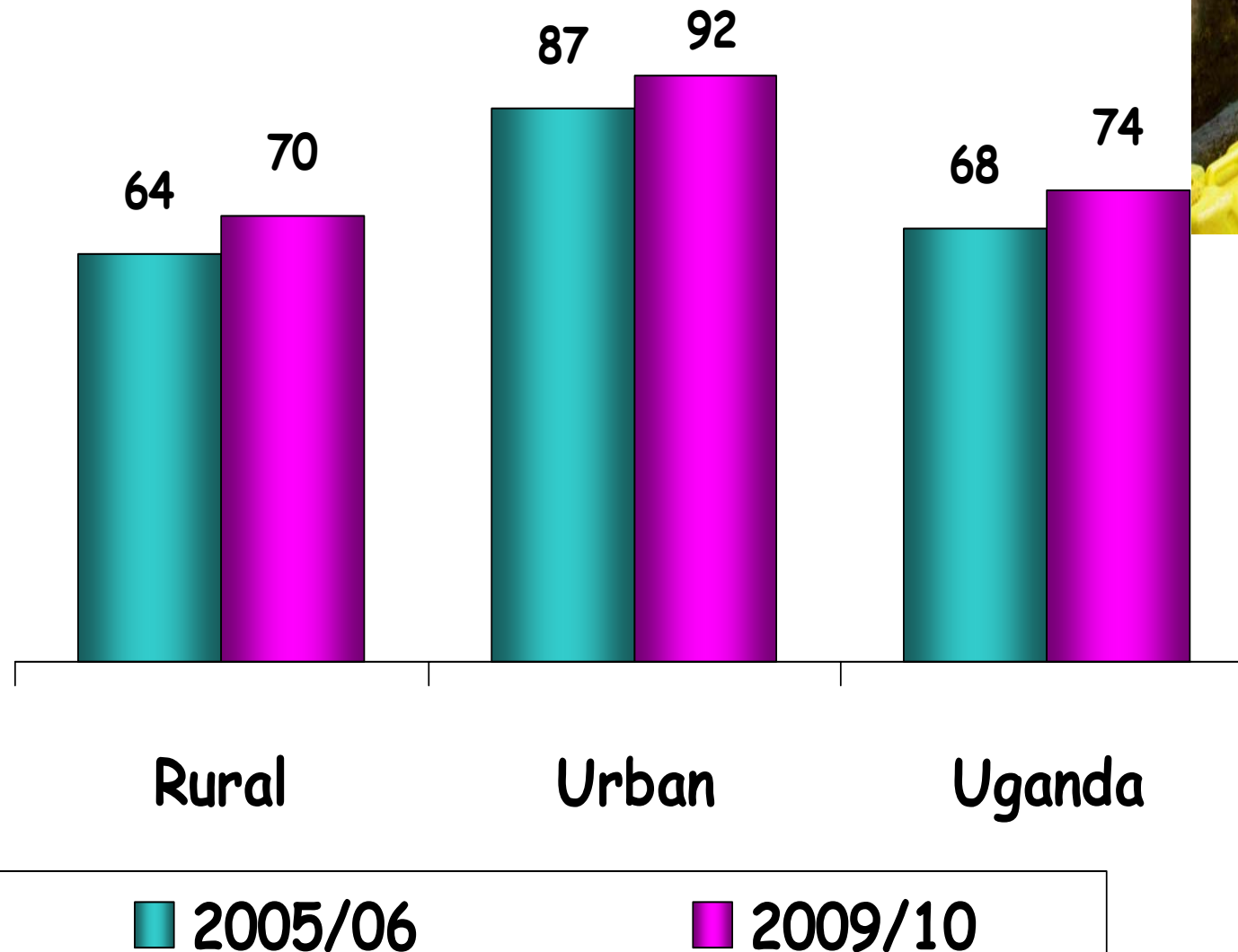
# Fuel used for Lighting (%)



# Type of Toilet facility



# Access to Improved water (%)



# Key findings

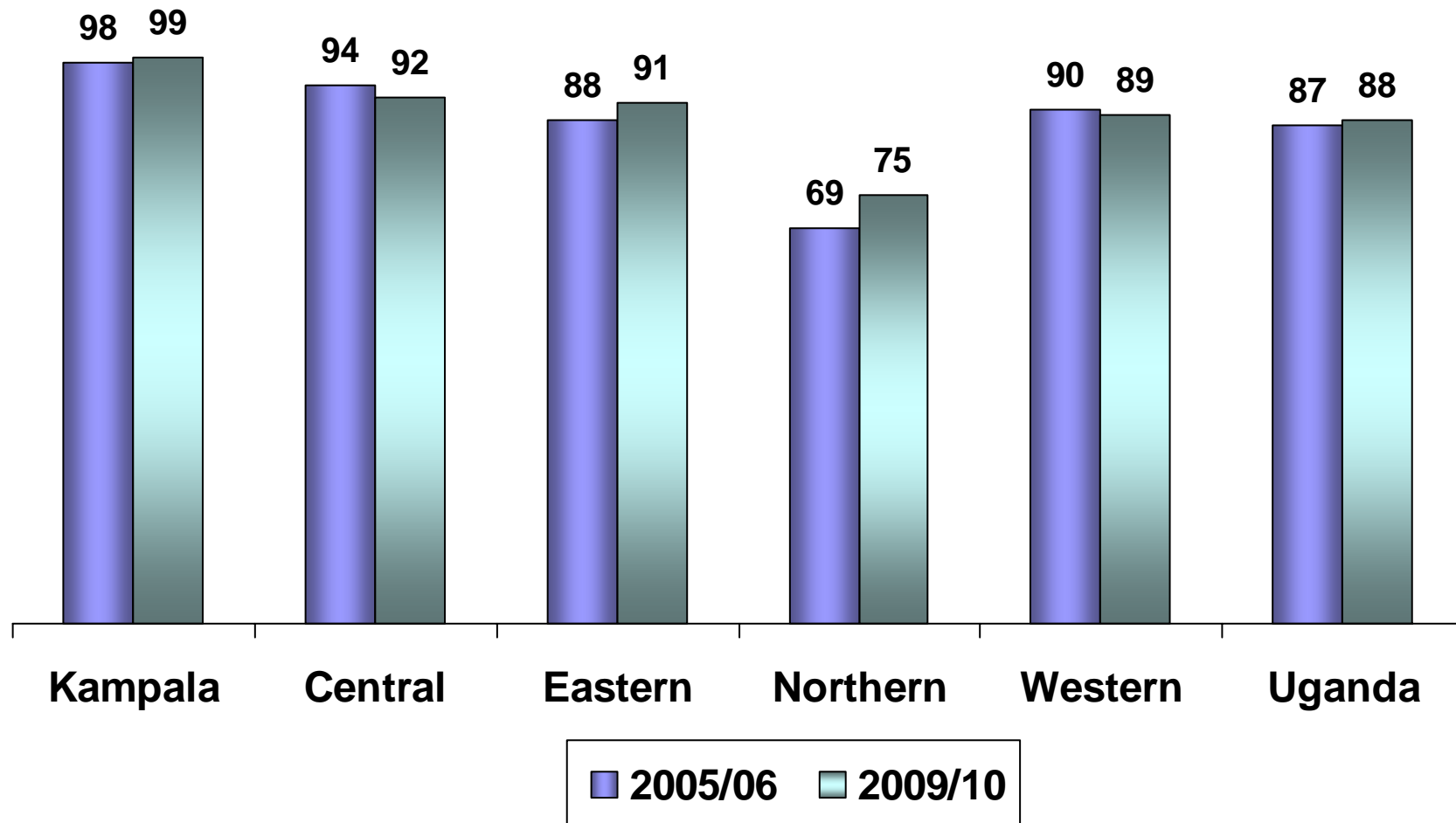
- ✧ Majority of dwelling units are detached houses and owner-occupied
- ✧ Iron-roofed houses are still the majority
- ✧ Earth floors are dominant
- ✧ Only 12% of households use electricity for lighting
- ✧ 74% of households have access to water from improved sources compared to 68% in 2005/06
- ✧ One in every ten households still lack a toilet facility



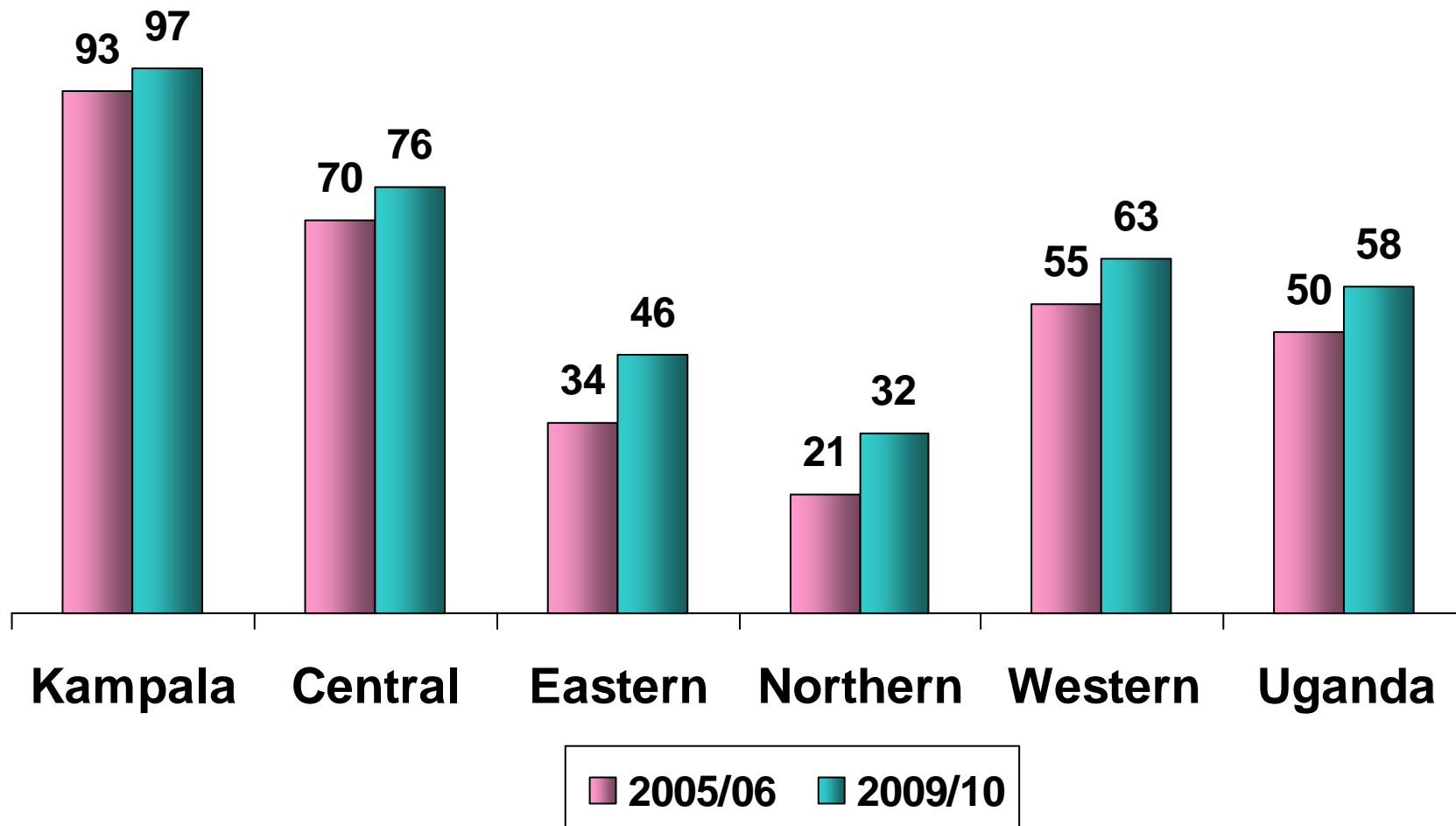
# **Welfare Levels**



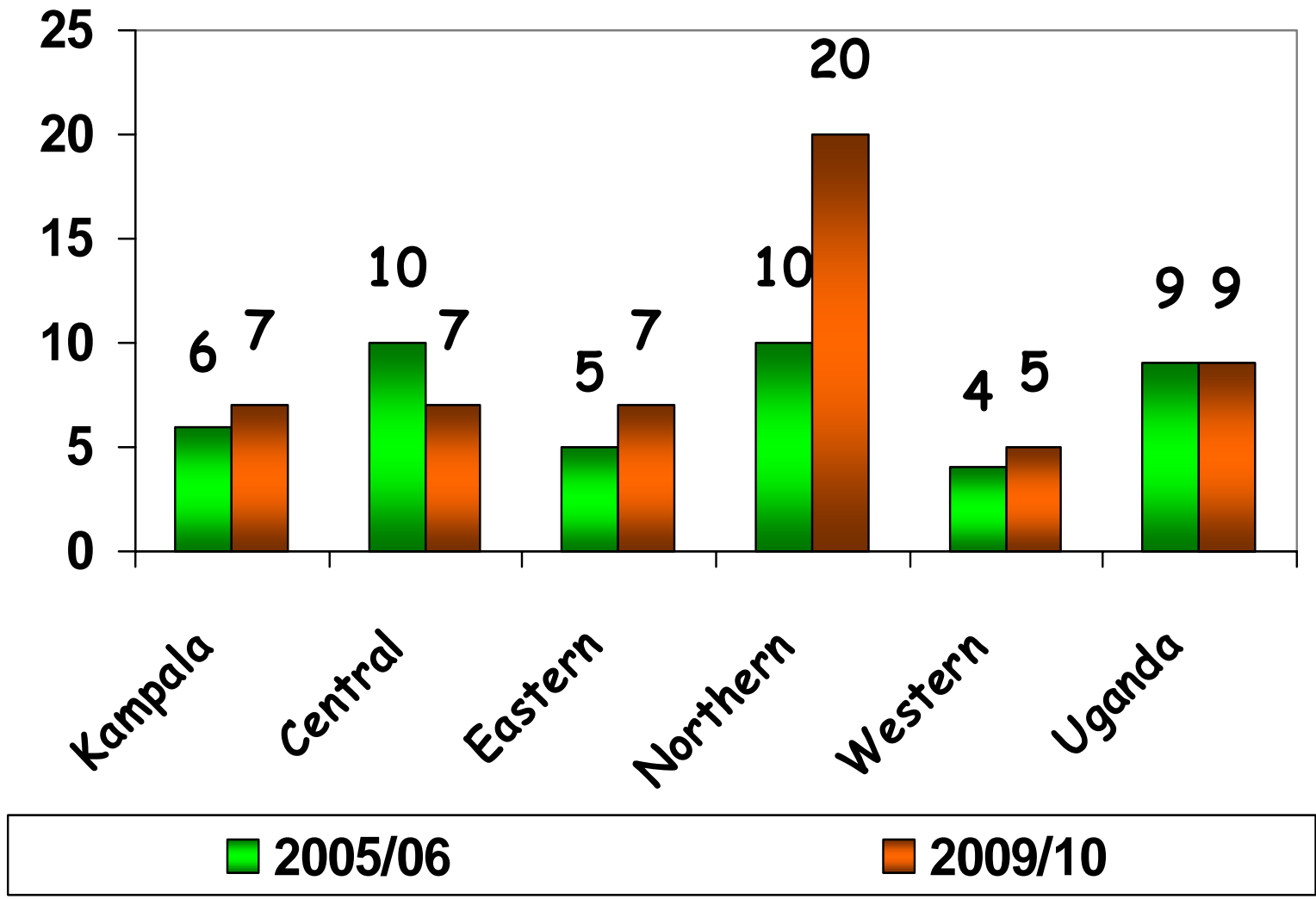
# Possession of at least 2 sets of clothes (%)



# Possession of at least a pair of shoes



# Households Taking 1 meal a day (%)



# 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**

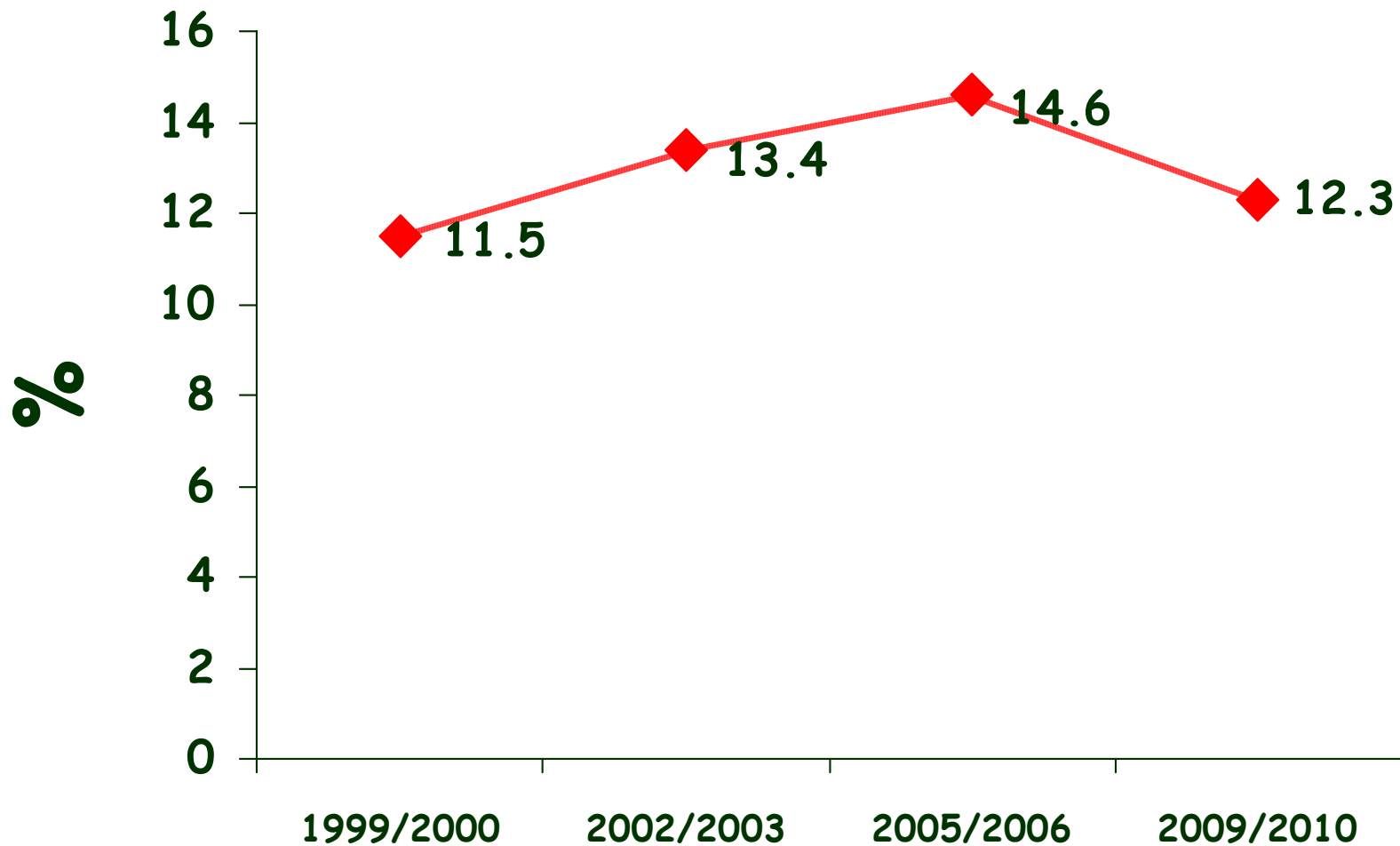
# **Vulnerability**

**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 Orphan hood rate





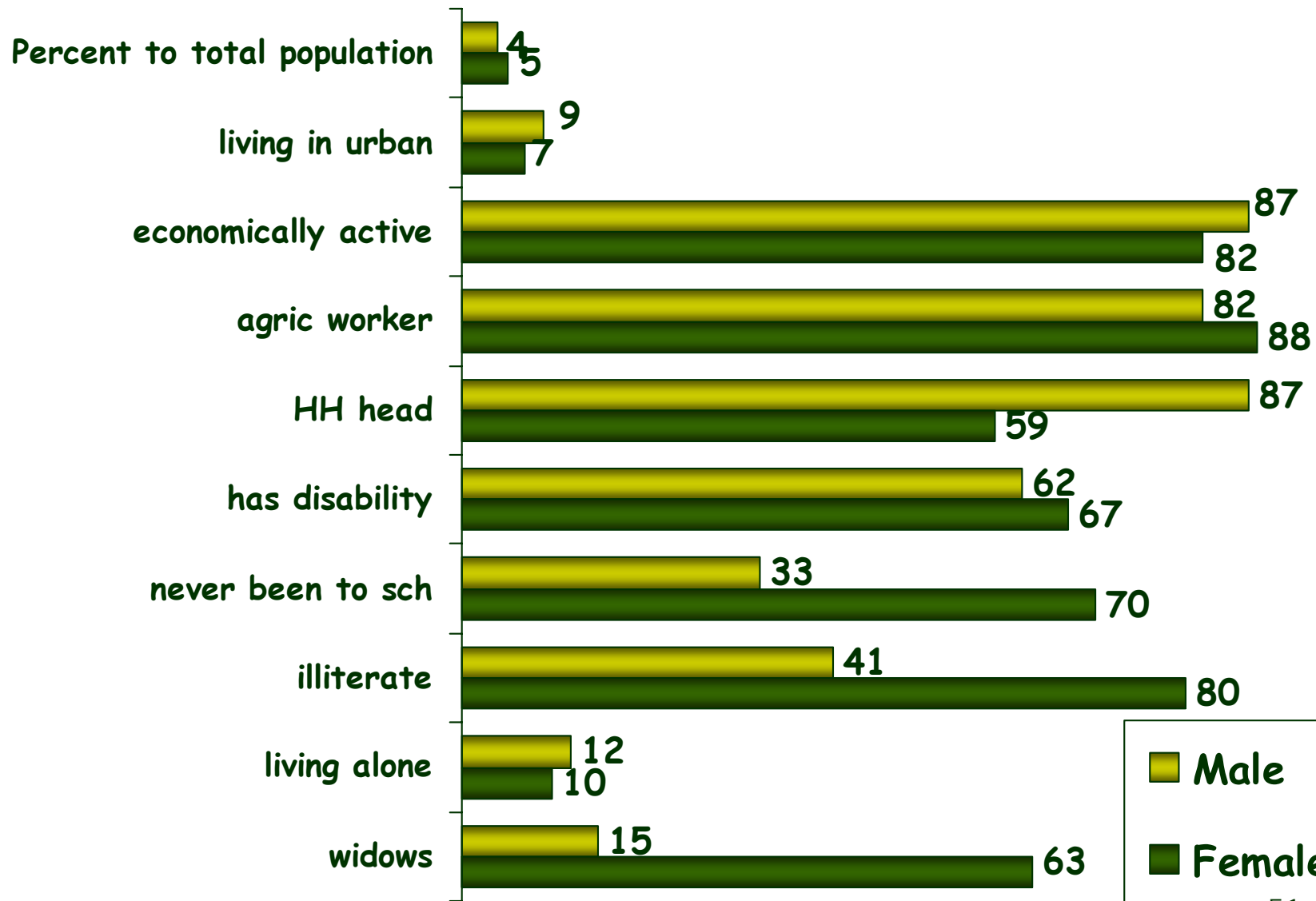
# Selected characteristics of Orphans

- 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.

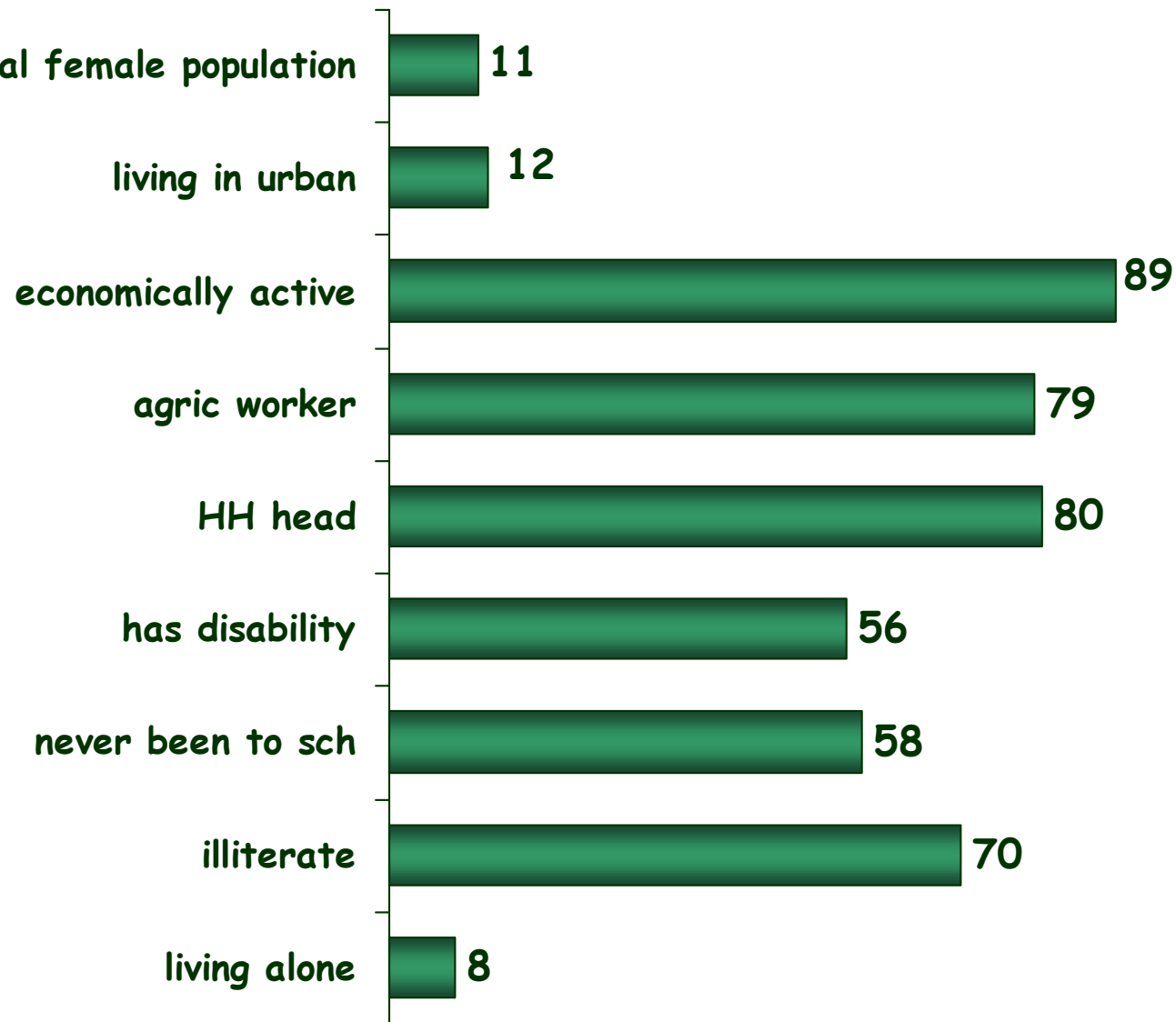
# Older persons, 60+yrs (%)



Male  
Female

# Widows (%)

Percent of the total female population



# Persons with Disabilities

- 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

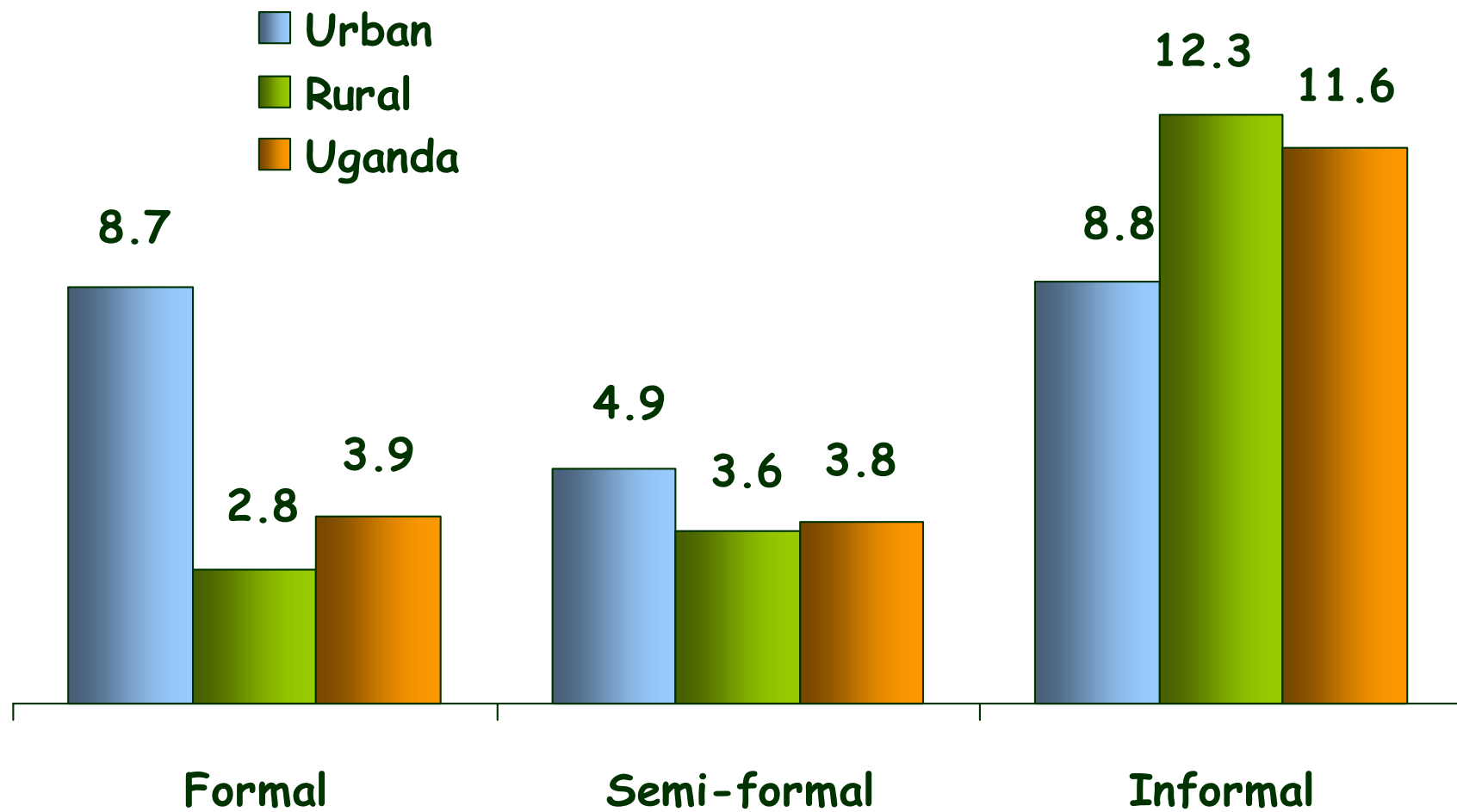
- Orphan hood rate was 12 %
- 80% of female Older persons are illiterate
- The disability rate was **16%**



# Loans and Credit



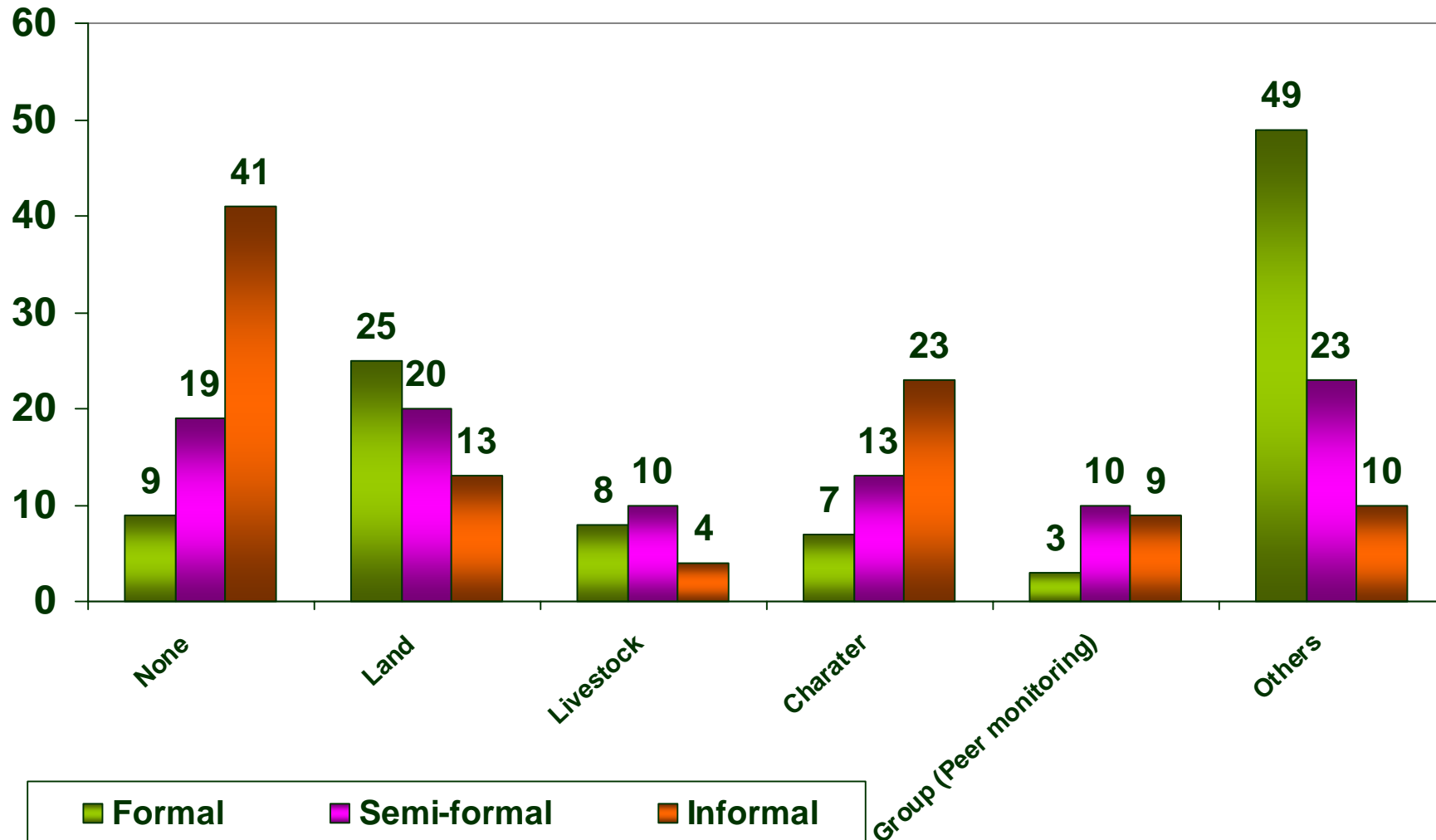
# Source of Loans (%)



# Purpose of loan(%)



# Collateral by source of Loan (%)





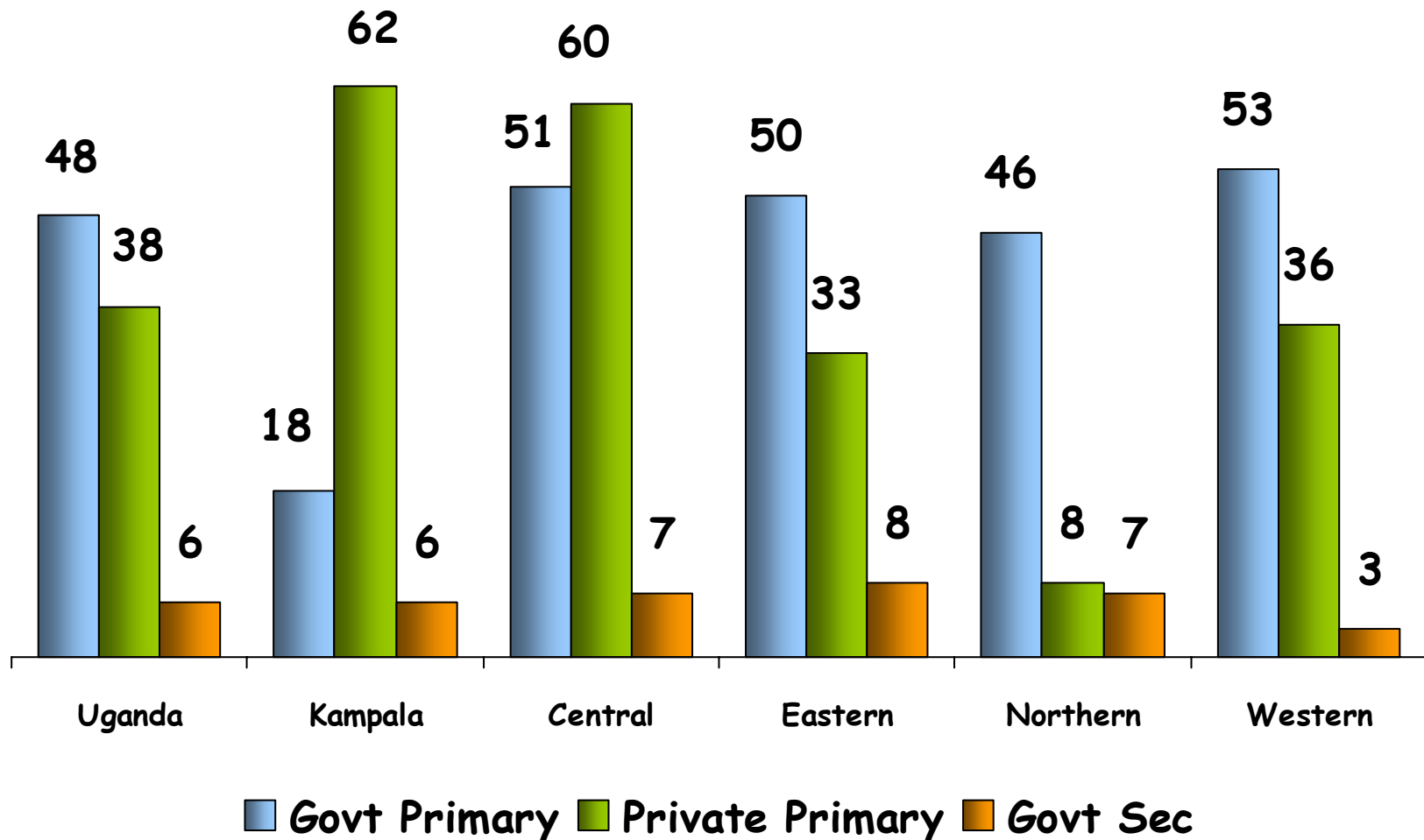
# Key Findings

- Most loans are acquired from informal sources
- Most people borrowed to get working capital

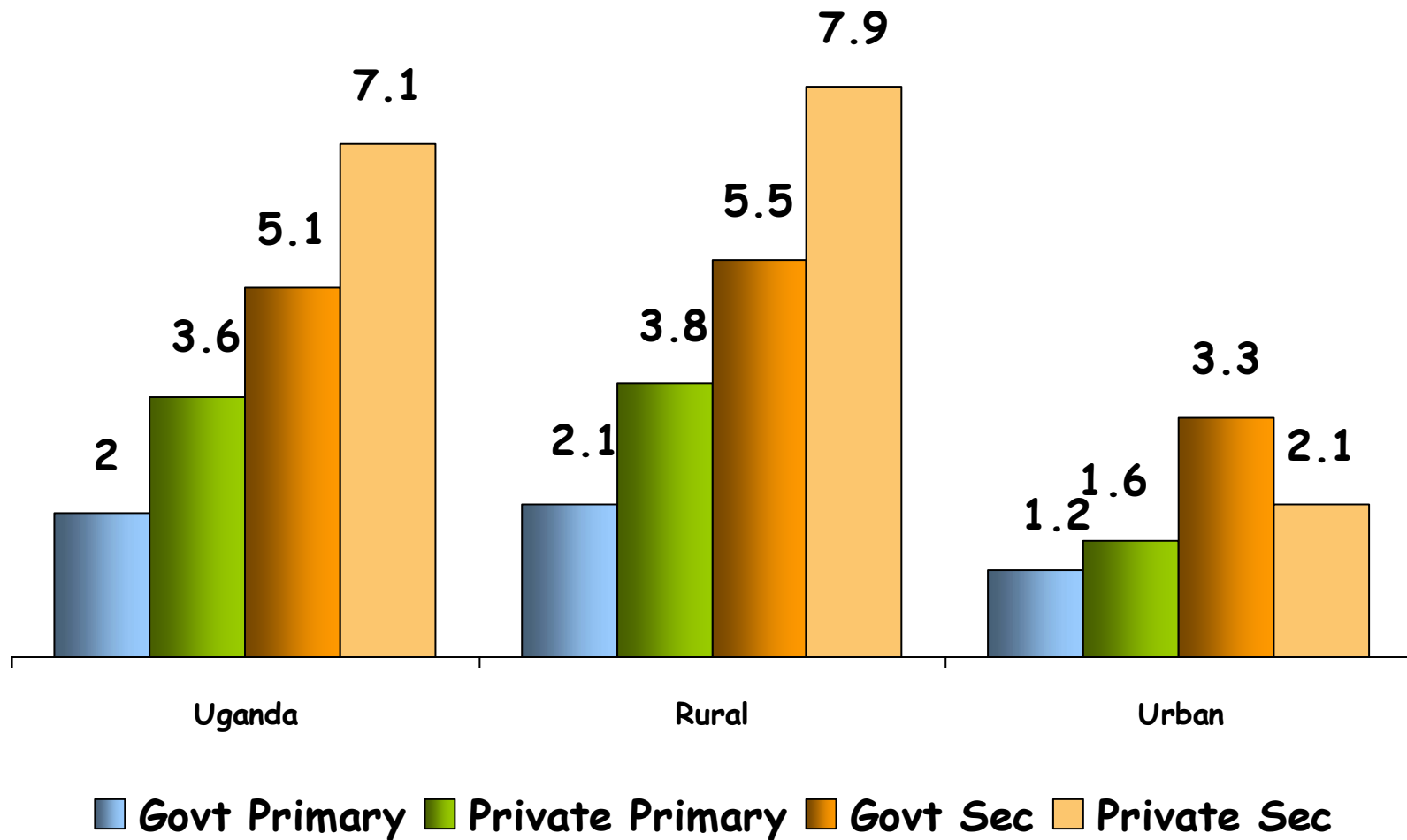


# **Community Characteristics**

# Availability of Schools in LC1



# Average Distance to school facility

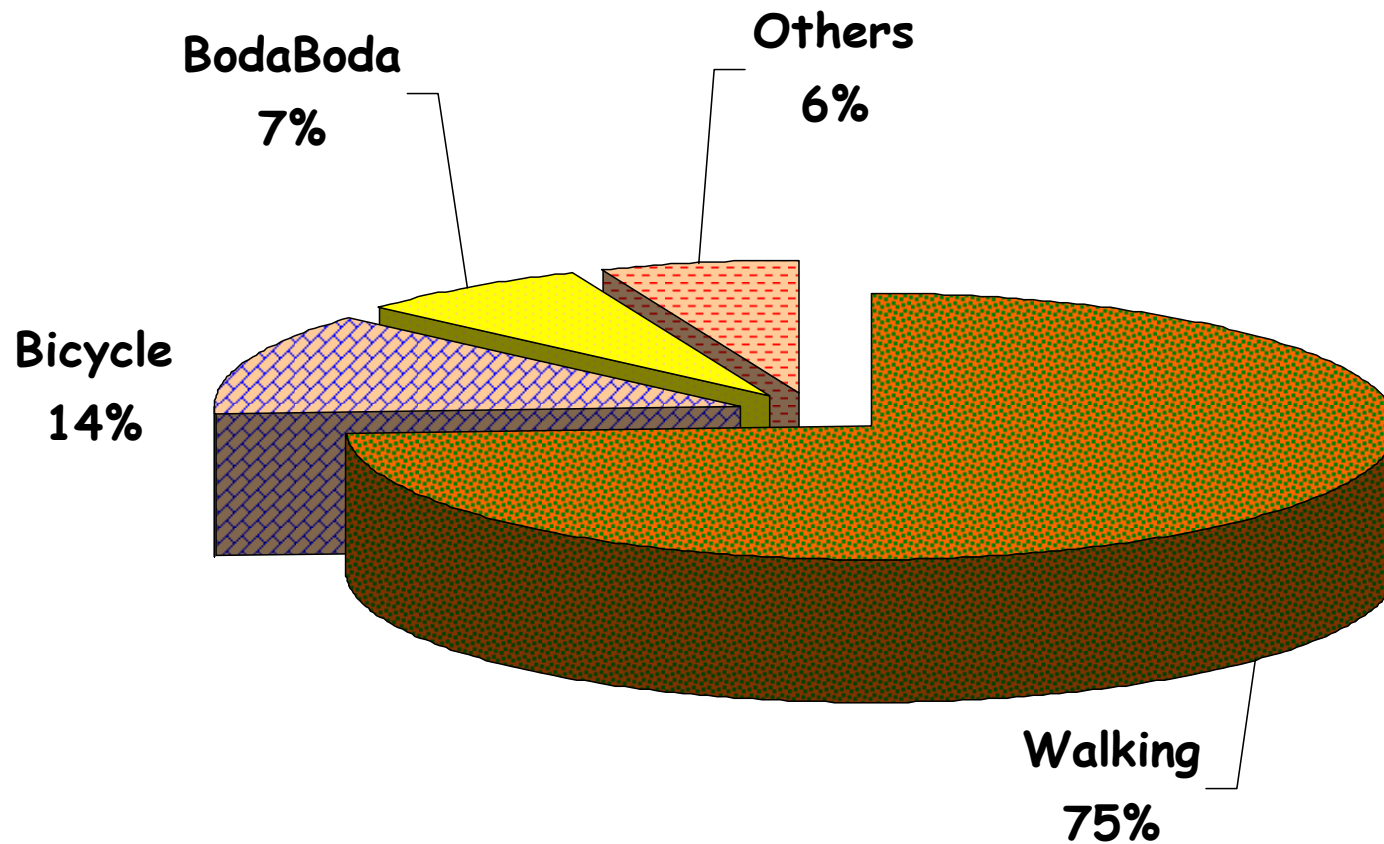


# Average Distance to Health Facilities (Km)

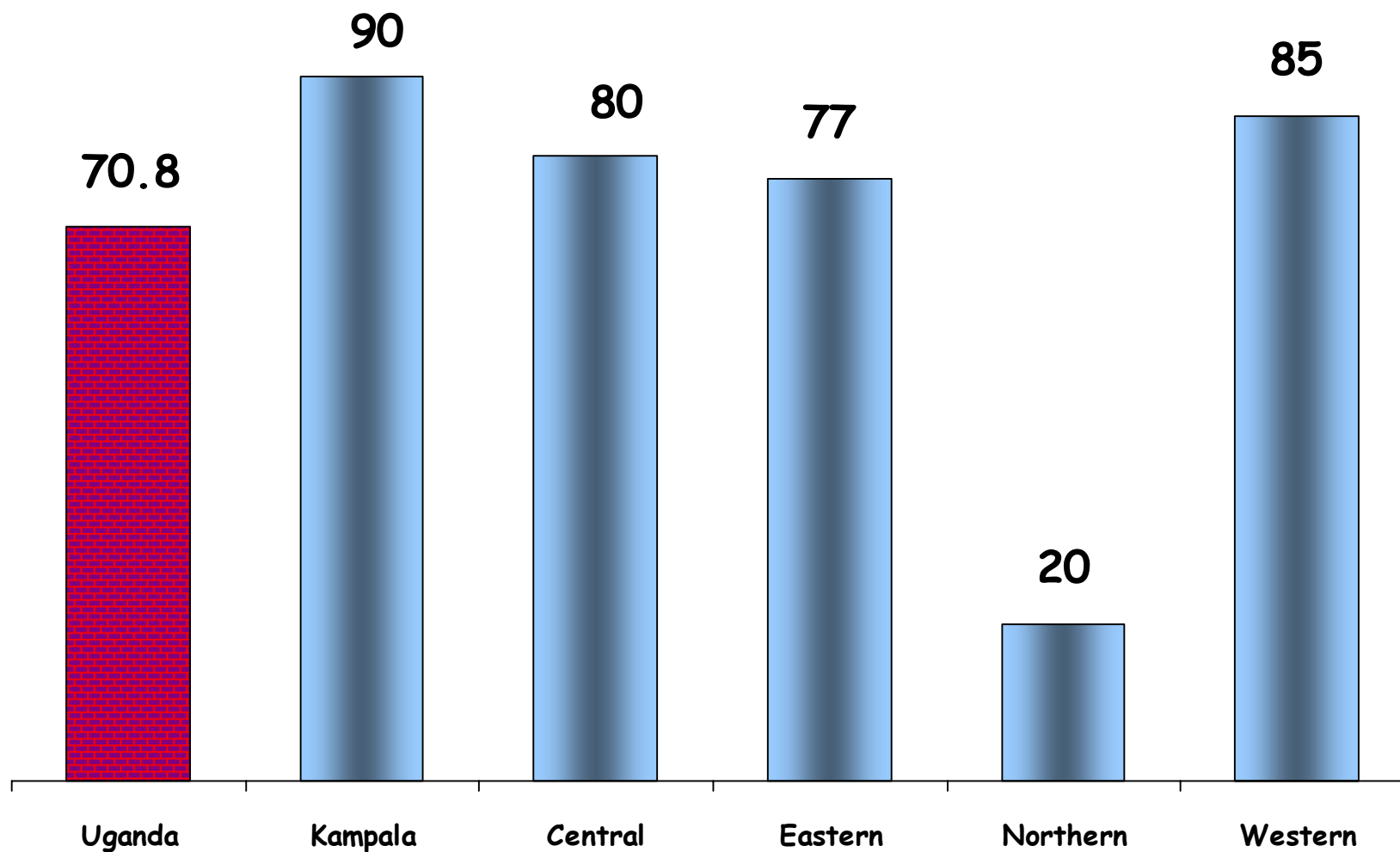
Health Facilities	Kampala	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
Health Unit Government	3.7	5.0	4.2	4.7	4.8	<b>4.6</b>
Government Hospital	6.4	16.7	19.1	18.1	20.0	<b>17.7</b>
NGO Health Unit	2.9	6.1	6.9	7.0	6.4	<b>6.3</b>
NGO Hospital	5.5	15.4	20.9	17.6	21.3	<b>17.8</b>
Private Clinic	1.5	3.7	5.0	4.8	5.5	<b>4.8</b>
Pharmacy	2.2	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.4	<b>8.8</b>
Traditional Healer	1.2	4.1	5.1	4.0	4.0	<b>4.0</b>
Traditional Birth attendant	2.0	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.4	<b>3.0</b>



# Mode of transport to the nearest Gov't HC



# Availability of Telephone Services



# 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