



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY 2009/2010 (WAVE I)

## UGANDA NATIONAL PANEL SURVEY

2009/2010 (WAVE I)

REPORT ON THE

# KEY FINDINGS

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# PREFACE

The Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) 2009/10 is the first that the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has conducted in a series of household surveys that started in 1988. The overall objective of the survey was to collect high quality data on key outcome indicators such as poverty, service delivery, governance and employment among others; to monitor Government's development programmes like the PEAP (Poverty Eradication Action Plan) and its successor the National Development Plan (NDP) on an annual basis. The survey collected information on Socio-economic characteristics at household, individual and community levels as well as information for the agricultural module.

The UNPS 2009/10 comprised of six modules namely; the Socio-economic, Woman, Agriculture, Community and Price modules. This report presents some of the key findings based on the afore-mentioned modules. It generally shows the changes in mean values of individual or household characteristics/indicators. Indicators on population characteristics, education, health, household expenditure and poverty among others have been presented at national, regional and at rural-urban levels.

We are grateful to the Royal Netherlands Kingdom/Embassy for the financial assistance that enabled the survey to take place. We would also like to acknowledge the technical support provided by the World Bank, through the Belgian Poverty Reduction Partnership Trust in Panel Data Analysis that helped staff in acquiring skills before embarking on panel data analysis phase. Our gratitude is extended to all the field staff who worked hard to successfully implement the survey and to the survey respondents who provided us the information on which this report is based. To the Local Governments, thank you for your unreserved support during the data collection. We are greatly indebted to you all for the invaluable cooperation.



J.B. Male-Mukasa

**Executive Director**

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# LIST OF ACRONYMS

Ag hhs	Agricultural Households
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
EA	Enumeration Area
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPS	Global Positioning System
HC	Health Center
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
ILO	Internal Labour Organisation
LC I	Local Council
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NEA	Not Economically Active
NHP	National Health Policy
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PFA	Prosperity for All
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
RDS	Rural Development Strategy
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic Health Survey
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNPS	Uganda National Panel Survey
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The demand for and use of data for evidence-based policy and decision making has extended beyond the confines of administrative boundaries to cover household activities and behavior. Monitoring changes at household level through household surveys has, therefore, become more important now than ever before. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has been carrying out Integrated Household Surveys (IHS) popularly known as Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS). In a bid to track the key outcome indicators on an annual basis; UBOS undertook the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) whose purpose was to fill the existing data gaps by providing annual data to monitor the PEAP and its successor the National Development Plan (NDP).

The data will be the main source of statistical information for monitoring changes and transitions in poverty dynamics, trends and related welfare indicators. The 2009/10 UNPS was undertaken from September 2009 to August 2010. Using the 2005/06 UNHS as its baseline, 3200 out of the 7400 households were scientifically selected and followed for re-interview. The survey was comprehensive and had five modules, namely; Socio-economic, Agriculture, Woman, Community and Price modules.

Over the two survey periods, three percent of persons who shifted from the urban to rural areas over the two survey period were mainly those in the Northern region who were resettling from the IDP camps. Divorce rates for those who were married in 2005/06 were highest in the Central region (7%) by the time of the survey in 2009/10. Nine percent of the households that comprised of one person in 2005/06 had grown to more than five members in 2009/10.

Twenty six percent of respondents aged 12 years and above, who were illiterate in 2005/06 were literate at the time of the 2009/10 UNPS. Males were more likely to have become literate (38%) as compared to females (19%). The cost of schooling being too expensive was the main reason given for leaving school. Fifteen percent of children who were in boarding schools in 2005/06 were now attending day schools. Thirty six percent of children who were attending private schools in 2005/06 were now attending those managed by government while 20 percent of children in government managed schools in 2005/06 had joined privately managed schools in 2009/10.

The working population increased by 10 percent over the two survey periods. On the other hand, the not economically active population decreased by 22 percent while the Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) increased from 73 percent to 80 percent over two the survey periods. Of the persons who were not economically active in 2005/06, 42 percent maintained the same activity status in 2009/10; two percent became unemployed, 51 percent went in self employment while six percent went in paid employment. More than three quarters of the working age population did not change their activity status; 15 percent of the not economically active became

employed, while eight percent of the employed dropped out of the work force (NEA). Three quarters (75%) of those who joined the workforce were agricultural and fisheries workers. Of all the persons who were economically active during both surveys, 85 percent remained in the agriculture sector while 11 percent shifted to services. About 53 percent of the persons who were in the lowest wage quintile during the 2005/06 survey remained in the same quintile while 22 percent moved to the second lowest.

Malaria/fever (47%) remained the most prevalent illness reported by respondents over the two periods. Slightly over half of the household members that suffered from malaria (51%) and 25 percent that suffered from respiratory infections in 2005/06 indicated the same in 2009/10 respectively. The majority of persons that did not consult for treatment indicated that the facility being costly (42%) followed by the illness being mild (24%) as the major reasons.

Between the two survey periods, there were real improvements in the welfare of the population. Specifically, about 19 percent of those who were poor in 2005/06 became non-poor in 2009/10 and about 50 percent of those who were non-poor became poor. The agricultural sector is home to most of the poor and the movement in and out of poverty is highly volatile.

Sixty three percent of households in the urban setting who reported that each member in the household did not have a pair of shoes in 2005/06 indicated possession in 2009/10; for the rural areas it was only 28 percent. Sixty seven and 78 percent of households in urban and rural respectively that were taking one meal a day in 2005/06 were consuming more than one meal in 2009/10. Overall 41 percent of the households in Uganda reported that they had been faced with a situation where they did not have enough food to feed in the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Thirty three percent of all households that were living in 'other' types of dwellings in 2005/06 moved to independent houses, flats and apartments in 2009/10. One in four households that lived in dwelling units with rudimentary roofs in 2005/06 had transited to dwelling units with improved roofs in 2009/10. Four in ten households in Uganda (44%) that were getting their drinking water from unimproved sources in 2005/06 moved to improved water sources in 2009/10. Thirty three percent of households that were using unimproved toilet facilities in 2005/06 moved to using improved toilet facilities in 2009/10.

The 2009/10 survey results show that the Northern region registered the highest proportion of households engaged in agriculture (27%) compared to other regions. Overall, 4 percent of the households that engaged in agricultural activities in 2005/06 no longer did so in 2009/10. The average household size of Agricultural households increased from 5 persons in 2005/06 to 6 persons in 2009/10. Overall, the median land holding between the two periods increased by 0.6 hectares. Sixty two percent of households that formerly had only one parcel for agriculture still had one in 2009/10. Only three percent of households in Uganda were engaged in fishing activities and 48 percent of households revealed that they fished in Lakes/natural ponds while 21 percent did so in swampy areas overall. The proportion of households that revealed receiving

advice in or for agricultural activities in 2009/10 had increased to 24 percent compared to only six percent in 2005/06

Overall, pupils in 26 and 36 percent of government and other schools do not have any access to text books in the classroom. In terms of learner attendance, the majority lower primary pupils i.e. 45 and 48 percent of government and other schools did not attend class on the day of interview respectively. Overall; teacher absenteeism was higher in government schools (20%) compared to only nine percent in other schools. Irrespective of the type of ownership, majority of teachers (over 20%) were on the school premises but not in class at the time of the interview.

Forty eight and 46 percent of government health providers in Health centers II and III were absent at the time of interview respectively. The major reason for absenteeism in HC II was that the health worker was off-duty/night duty (37%) while 13 percent were absent without reason. The major reasons for absenteeism among health workers in HC III were that the health worker was off-duty/night duty (35%) followed by absent for no reason (13%) and annual/maternity leave (10%)

Overall, knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Uganda with 99 percent of currently married women having heard of at least one method of contraception. The pill, injectables, and condom are the most widely known modern methods among women. Seven in every ten currently married women have used a family planning method at least once in their lifetime. Thirty eight percent of currently married women are using a method of contraception. Modern methods are more widely used than traditional methods, with 26 percent of currently married women using a modern method and 13 percent using a traditional method. The most popular modern method is the injectable used by twenty four percent of the currently married women.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Overview

Household surveys are an important source of information for monitoring outcome and impact indicators of national and international development frameworks. Since 1989, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has conducted large-scale surveys that have nationwide coverage with varying core modules and objectives.

The Government of Uganda developed a results matrix to track progress in achieving the objectives of the National development framework. Many of the indicators identified in the PEAP matrix (poverty, access to clean water, governance) could only be collected through household surveys. The frequency at which the surveys are implemented has not enabled tracking of the outcome indicators on an annual basis. The Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) aims to fill this gap by providing annual data to monitor the PEAP and its successor the National Development Plan (NDP). In addition, considering the scarcity of accurate information required for monitoring the progress of policies, a panel survey which tracks households on an annual basis is better suited to inform policy makers about growth and the reasons for change (in income, poverty or service delivery). It also cross-checks the validity of routine data systems and provides frequent feedback on the performance of key government programmes.

The collection of data from the same households annually, and setting up structures for independent analysis of the data, will provide analyses that will allow the Government of Uganda, Civil Society Organisations and Development Partners to significantly improve their understanding of the reasons for change.

### 1.1 Survey Objectives

The overall objective of the panel survey was to collect high quality data on key outcome indicators such as poverty, service delivery, governance and employment among others; to monitor Government's development programmes like the PEAP and its successor the NDP on an annual basis.

The specific objectives of the survey were:

- To provide information required for monitoring the PEAP (and its successor the NDP) and other development objectives like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as specific programs such as the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS).
- To provide high quality nationally representative information on income dynamics at the household level as well as annual consumption expenditure estimates to monitor poverty in years between Uganda National Household Surveys (UNHS)

- To supply regular data on agriculture in order to characterise and monitor the performance of the agricultural sector.
- To produce an annual Uganda Development Report.

## 1.2 Scope and Coverage

During the 2009/10 UNPS, all the 80 districts in Uganda as of 2009 were covered. Five modules were administered to suit the survey's multiple objectives. These included the Socio-economic, Woman, Agriculture, Community and Price modules. These core modules may be revised after a given period of time to account for the changing socio-economic environment; though they are generally expected to remain the same in every annual survey round to ensure comparability. The details of each of the modules are highlighted below:

1. The Socio-economic questionnaire covers a set of core sections which will be implemented annually. This questionnaire collects information on household characteristics including education and literacy, the health status, health seeking behavior and disability status of household members, child nutrition and health, Labour force status, housing conditions, water and sanitation, energy use, incomes and use of financial services, household assets, household expenditure and per capita consumption, shocks and coping strategies, welfare indicators and food security; transport services and infrastructure.
2. The agriculture questionnaire covers the subset of UNPS households engaged in agricultural activities such as crop and/or livestock production. The questionnaire focuses on questions to do with; land, livestock ownership and main crops. The extensive agricultural module allows for the annual estimation of land area, both owned and cultivated, as well as production figures for main crops and livestock among others. In intermittent years, the collection of additional information for the characterisation of the sector, e.g. access to extension services and irrigation facilities, will also be pursued.
3. The Woman questionnaire targets women of reproductive age (15-49 years). It specifically collects information on knowledge and use of contraceptives for purposes of measuring the current contraceptive prevalence rate in Uganda.
4. The Community survey questionnaire collects information about the general characteristics of the community (LC I), availability and access to community facilities, client satisfaction with the health services provided, education and health infrastructure with a special interest in teacher and health worker absenteeism; as well as works and transport.
5. The Price module was undertaken to provide standard equivalents of non-standard units through weighing items sold in markets. This entailed visiting some markets in the sampled Enumeration Areas (EAs) and weighing the various items being sold. In cases

where there was no market/ trading centre, the market most frequented by the residents of the sampled EA would be visited and measurements taken. Different local prices and their non-standard units which in many cases are used in selling various items were collected in this module. Since the price and units of measurement for different items vary across regions and in some cases across districts, they were measured and an equivalent in standard units recorded. The data on prices was used to enable standardization of prices for the different food and non-food items in the consumption expenditure data.

In addition to the core modules, which are fairly comprehensive, the design of the UNPS allows for the introduction of thematic modules on a rotational basis. *Rotating modules* will be added to the UNPS to capture information on outcomes that either might not change quickly over time (e.g. perceptions such as those currently captured in the National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS) or in the Corruption surveys); or those that reflect recent policies and programs of interest. There may also be questions that could be included as a result of special interest such as a module to test the abilities of primary school pupils.

**Table 1.1: Overview of Household Questionnaire**

<b>Core Modules</b>		
<b>Section</b>		<b>Level of observations</b>
A	Survey information	Household
B	Household member roster	Individual
C	Education	Individual
D	Health	Individual
F	Labor and Time Use (Adults and Children 10+)	Individual
G	Housing	Household
H	Water, Sanitation and Energy Use	Household
I	Consumption of Food (recall) -core	Household
J	Household non-food consumption -core	Household
K	Agriculture (core module)	Household
L	Assets	Household
M	Household Enterprises	Enterprise
N	Transfers and remittances	Household
O	Credit	Loans
P	Recent Shocks	Household
<b>Rotating (optional) Modules</b>		
Non-core topics		
<i>Examples:</i> Nutrition and anthropometrics, perceptions about government services, sanitation and crime among others		

### 1.3 Survey Design

The sample for the 2009/10 UNPS was designed to revisit some of the very households that participated in the 2005/06 UNHS. Households were tracked and re-interviewed using identification particulars available in the 2005/06 UNHS. Out of the 7,400 households interviewed during the UNHS 2005/06, about 3,200 households were selected for the 2009/10 UNPS. During



data collection, households that had migrated to known places were followed-up and re-interviewed based on the contact information provided by knowledgeable persons.

## **1.4 Tracking**

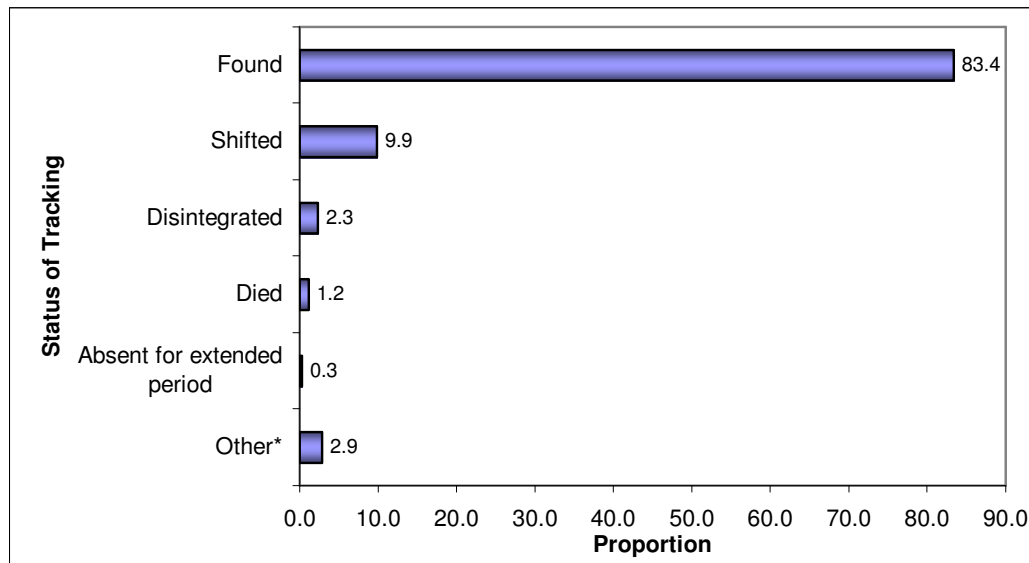
Tracking considers the mobility of the target population, the success with which those who move are found and interviewed, and the number of refusals. During the 2009/10 UNPS data collection phase, tracking was done at both household and individual levels. The tracking targeted all the 3123 households that had been selected for the panel survey. In addition, 20 percent of the targeted households were considered for individual tracking also known as split-offs tracking.

### **1.4.1 Tracking of households**

The UNPS aimed at tracking all the 3123 original (2005/06 UNHS) households including those that could have shifted from their original location in 2005/06 to any other place; either within the same EA or outside. These were referred to as shifted households. An original household refers to one that was found in same location as during the 2005/06 UNHS.

Figure 1.1 shows the distribution of the households by the tracking status. Out of the 3123 original households, 2604 (83%) were tracked and found, 309 households had shifted to an unknown destination and could not be traced, 73 had disintegrated, 36 individuals had died while 10 households were away for a very long period of time.

**Figure 1.1: Distribution of Households by status of tracking (%)**



*Other\* includes household not known, more information needed to locate household.*

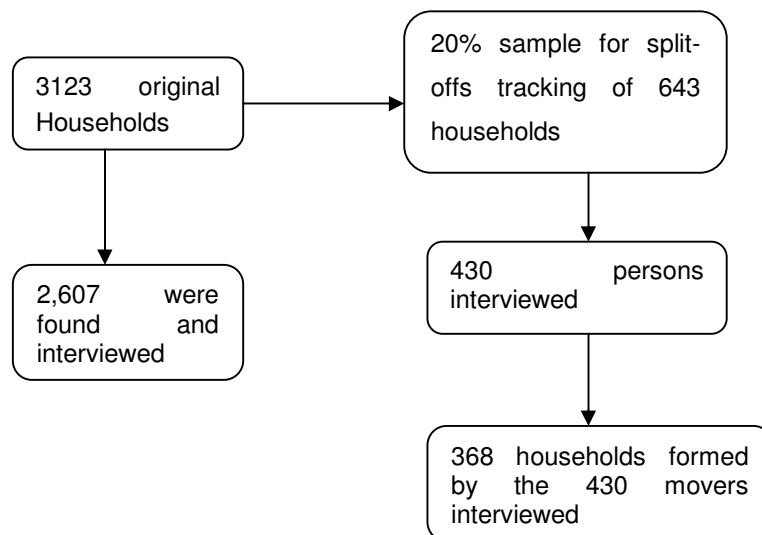
#### **1.4.2 Tracking of Individuals/split-offs**

As part of the management of individual/split-off tracking, a 20 percent sample of households was drawn from each of the 322 Enumeration Areas selected for the UNPS. The intention was to calibrate the size and composition of the sample of traceable split-offs (referred to as tracking targets) in order to compensate for losses due to attrition.

A random sub-sample of 20 percent (two households) from each EA was drawn from the already sampled panel households. If the household indicated that any of the persons that were members in 2005/06 had left, those movers referred to as split-offs would be followed.

Once a split-off was identified, all the necessary contact information on the split-off/mover as well as new location was first gathered from the original household members and any other knowledgeable person. The information was then entered into an individual tracking form. Based on the available details, the mover was contacted, traced and interviewed. All interviewed movers/split-offs then became part of the panel households and will be interviewed in every wave of the UNPS just like the original households.

In summary, out of the 3123 original households, 2,607 were tracked and interviewed. From the 3123 households a sample of 643 households (20%) was drawn for split-offs tracking. From these households, the movers interviewed were 430 and they formed 368 households.



## 1.5 Attrition

The distribution of the re-interviewed households by region; the attrition rates as well as the reasons for attrition of households are presented in Table 1.2. As expected, the attrition was highest in the Central region including Kampala (24%). In terms of reasons for attrition, overall, 26 percent of households were not traced because the household was not known/not found while 25 percent of the households had moved to another village/town/district. Reasons for attrition by region reveal that 35 percent of the households in the Eastern region could not be traced because they had moved to another village/town/district while 34 percent of households in the Northern region had disintegrated. The response rate at the household level for those that had been traced and re-interviewed was 82 percent.

**Table 1.2: Attrition Rates and Reasons for Attrition (%)**

	Central	Eastern	Region Northern	Western	Overall
Households selected from UNHS 2005/06	1,024	701	695	703	<b>3,123</b>
Households interviewed in UNPS 2009/10	775	595	621	575	<b>2,566</b>
Households not interviewed	249	106	74	128	<b>557</b>
<b>Attrition Rate (%)</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<b>Reasons for Attrition</b>					
Refused	3.8	10.3	3.1	0.0	<b>4.7</b>
No competent respondent at time of visit	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.3</b>
HH not known/not found	32.3	17.2	16.9	15.4	<b>25.8</b>
HH disintegrated	9.1	6.9	33.9	7.7	<b>13.7</b>
Not at home for extended periods	6.5	5.2	6.2	7.7	<b>6.2</b>
Dwelling destroyed	0.0	5.2	1.5	0.0	<b>1.2</b>
Moved to another village/town/district	23.7	34.5	21.5	7.7	<b>24.5</b>
Moved to a neighbouring country	0.5	1.7	7.7	0.0	<b>2.2</b>
Shifted to unknown location	19.9	10.3	4.6	0.0	<b>14.3</b>
Transferred due to work/education	0.0	3.5	3.1	0.0	<b>1.2</b>
Not stated	3.8	5.2	1.5	61.5	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## **1.6 Survey Organization**

A centralized approach to data collection was employed whereby 9 mobile field teams recruited from the headquarters were dispatched to different sampled areas. Each team consisted of one Supervisor, three Enumerators, one data entrant and one Driver. The teams were recruited based on the languages mostly used in each of the four statistical regions. The field teams visited UNPS households two times in a year in order to capture seasonality for the households engaged in agricultural activities.

## **1.7 Data Processing and Management**

A system of field-based data entry was utilized to guarantee good quality data. Range and consistency checks were included in the data-entry program. Any errors realized while still in the field were corrected accordingly.

## **1.8 Funding**

The Royal Netherlands Kingdom provided the financial support that enabled the first wave of the survey.

# CHAPTER TWO

## CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the demographic characteristics of the sample household population in Uganda including composition by age and sex, residence, household size and marital status. Population censuses have been and remain Uganda's main source of socio-demographic data. Other sources of socio-economic data at national level in the country include Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS), National Household Surveys (UNHS) and National Service Delivery Surveys (NSDS).

One of the objectives of the National Development Plan is to integrate population factors and variables at various levels of development planning. Since the last Population and Housing Census of 2002, two Uganda National Household Surveys 2005/06 and 2009/10 have been conducted to provide estimates on various household characteristics. The 2005/06 UNHS (UNPS baseline) collected information on various demographic characteristics of household members including age, sex, residence, marital status and relationship to household head among others.

UNPS collected information on personal characteristics of household members in the selected households. The survey also sought to identify changes in the various demographic characteristics of the household members such as age, sex, relationship to the household head, marital status and household size among others. The changes and transitions in the aforementioned indicators across the two survey periods are presented in this chapter.

### 2.1 Household Characteristics

The UNPS defined a household as a group of persons who normally cook, eat and live together. Household characteristics are key variables for determining the demographic characteristics of a population and affect the social and economic well-being of the members of the household. Large household size may be associated with crowding, which can lead to unfavorable health conditions. Single-parent families, especially if they are headed by females, usually have limited financial resources.

#### 2.1.1 Household size

Household size refers to the number of usual members in a household. Usual members are defined as those who have lived in the household for at least 6 months in the past 12 months; however, they also include persons who may have spent less than 6 months during the last 12 months in the household with the intention of staying permanently or for an extended period of time.

Table 2.1 presents the transitions in the household size over the two survey periods. The results reveal that nine percent of one-person households in 2005/06 had increased to more than 5 members. On the other hand, only 2 percent of those that had more than five members in 2005/06 had decreased to comprise of only one person in the household which could have been as a result of split-offs.

**Table 2.1: Changes in Household Size over the two Survey Periods (%)**

	2009/10					
	Household Size	1 member	2-3 members	4-5 members	More than 5 members	Total
2005/06	1 member	44.1	31.8	14.6	9.4	100.0
	2-3 members	12.1	39.5	40.2	8.3	100.0
	4-5 members	2.8	16.0	36.0	45.2	100.0
	More than 5 members	1.8	5.1	16.5	76.6	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 2.1.2 Average Household Size

The average household size is a measure of the number of persons per household. Table 2.2 shows that households that remained in urban areas had a lower average household size of 5 persons compared to those that changed from urban to rural with an average size of 5.7. Compared to their counterparts who moved from rural to urban with an average household size was 4.7 households that shifted from urban to rural areas had higher average size of 5.7.

**Table 2.2: Average Household Size by Place of Residence**

	2009/10			
	Residence	Urban	Rural	Total
2005/06	Urban	5.0	5.7	5.0
	Rural	4.7	5.9	5.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>

*\*Urban to rural movement was mainly in the Northern region where people were resettling from IDP camps back to their homes.*

## 2.2 Residence of Individuals

According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, in the four years passed since the signing of a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army, resettlement has taken place in Northern Uganda at a rapid rate. More than 90 percent of the 1.8 million internally displaced people (IDPs) who lived in camps at the

height of the crisis have returned to their areas of origin or have resettled in new locations. Only an estimated 182,000 IDPs remain in camps or transit sites as of December 2010<sup>1</sup>.

Table 2.3 shows that two percent of persons had changed their residence from urban to rural areas. This could have mainly been driven by the resettlement of people from the IDP camps in the Northern region. Only a negligible percentage of persons (less than one percent) indicated that they had moved from rural to urban areas over the two survey periods; possibly for economic reasons.

**Table 2.3: Change in the place of residence of Persons over the two survey years (%)**

	2009/10			
	Residence	Urban	Rural	Total
2005/06	Urban	97.8	2.2	100.0
	Rural	0.5	99.5	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*\*Urban to rural movement was mainly in the Northern region where people were resettling home from IDP camps.*

### 2.3 Marital Status of Household members

Information on marital status is useful in studying the change in trends of widowhood, marriage practices and the occurrence of under-age marriages. Uganda's statutory minimum age for marriage is 18 years. The question on marital status was administered to all household members aged 10 years and above at the time of the two surveys. The changes in the marital status of the persons interviewed during the survey are those that occurred over the five year period and are presented in Table 2.4.

The survey findings show that four percent of the persons who were married in 2005/06 were divorced by the time of the survey in 2009/10 while 3 percent were widows or widowers. Eighteen percent of those that were divorced in 2005/06 had re-married while only five percent of the widows or widowers had re-married by 2009/10. Only three percent of those who were never married in 2005/06 were married in 2009/10 while two percent had already divorced.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.internal-displacement.org>

**Table 2.4: Changes in Marital status of persons 10 years and above (%)**

	2009/10					
	Marital Status	Married	Divorced/ Separated	Widow/ Widower	Never married	Total
<b>2005/06</b>	Married	<b>93.2</b>	4.2	2.6	0.0	100.0
	Divorced/separated	18.4	<b>66.1</b>	15.5	0.0	100.0
	Widow/widower	5.4	7.9	<b>86.7</b>	0.0	100.0
	Never married	3.0	2.0	0.7	<b>94.3</b>	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Further analysis of persons aged 10 years and above by selected background characteristics is presented in Table 2.5. Survey results show that four percent of persons who were married in 2005/06 had divorced in 2009/10 irrespective of sex. Almost one percent of the males who were married in 2005/06 were widowers at the time of the 2009/10 survey as opposed to 5 percent of the females who had become widows. In addition, 37 percent of the males who were divorced in 2005/06 had re-married by 2009/10 compared to only 12 percent of their female counterparts.

All those that were below 18 years and married in 2005/06 remained married by 2009/10 while four percent of those in the age category 18-25; who were married had divorced. Three percent for those who were 50 and above and married in 2005/06 had divorced by 2009/10. Those in the age category of below 18 years had the highest percentage of divorcees in 2005/06 who had re-married by 2009/10 (63%), followed by those 26-49 years (24%).



**Table 2.5: Marital status of persons by sex and age (%)**

	2009/10						
	SEX	Marital Status	Married	Divorced/ separated	Widow/ widower	Never married	Total
2005/06	Male	Married	95.1	4.3	0.5	0.0	100.0
		Divorced/separated)	35.9	55.1	8.9	0.0	100.0
		Widow/widower	24.4	14.6	61.0	0.0	100.0
		Never married)	4.4	0.9	0.5	94.2	100.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Female	Married)	91.4	4.0	4.6	0.0	100.0
		Divorced/separated	10.0	71.3	18.7	0.0	100.0
		Widow/widower	3.3	7.1	89.6	0.0	100.0
		Never married	1.4	3.3	0.9	94.4	100.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>RESIDENCE</b>						
	Urban	Married	90.6	5.5	3.9	0.0	100.0
		Divorced/separated	21.1	66.0	12.8	0.0	100.0
		Widow/widower	4.7	9.5	85.8	0.0	100.0
		Never married	5.0	1.0	0.5	93.4	100.0
		<b>Total</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Rural	Married	93.7	3.9	2.4	0.0	100.0	
	Divorced/separated	17.7	66.1	16.2	0.0	100.0	
	Widow/widower	5.5	7.5	86.9	0.0	100.0	
	Never married	2.6	2.2	0.7	94.5	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
<b>REGION</b>							
Central	Married	89.8	7.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	
	Divorced/separated	17.5	70.2	12.3	0.0	100.0	
	Widow/widower	6.5	12.6	80.9	0.0	100.0	
	Never married	4.5	2.4	0.7	92.4	100.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Eastern	Married	94.5	3.4	2.1	0.0	100.0	
	Divorced/separated	14.1	57.1	28.8	0.0	100.0	
	Widow/widower	7.5	8.0	84.5	0.0	100.0	
	Never married	2.0	1.7	0.5	95.8	100.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>		
Northern	Married	92.4	3.7	3.9	0.0	100.0	
	Divorced/separated	10.6	78.6	10.8	0.0	100.0	
	Widow/widower	3.6	8.3	88.0	0.0	100.0	
	Never married	2.7	2.1	0.0	95.2	100.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Western	Married	95.8	2.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	
	Divorced/separated	33.2	49.3	17.5	0.0	100.0	
	Widow/widower	3.2	2.4	94.4	0.0	100.0	
	Never married	2.4	1.6	1.2	94.8	100.0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

## **2.4 Summary of Findings**

Three percent of persons who shifted from the urban to rural areas over the two survey periods were mainly those in the Northern region due to resettling from the IDP camps.

Overall, four percent of those who were married in 2005/06 were divorcees by 2009/10. Divorce rates for those who were married in 2005/06 were highest in the Central region (7%) by the time of the survey in 2009/10. Four percent of the females who were married in 2005/06 had become widows. The findings also indicate that nine percent of the households that comprised of one person in 2005/06 had grown to more than five members in 2009/10.

# CHAPTER THREE

## EDUCATION

### 3.0 Introduction

Education is universally recognized as one of the most fundamental building blocks for human development and poverty reduction. It is key to attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Studies have further consistently shown that educational attainment has a strong effect on the behaviour and attitudes of persons. The Uganda Government has over the years put together a number of strategies to promote the right to education. Universal Primary Education (UPE) was introduced in 1997 where boys and girls are supposed to access primary schools and benefit equitably. In 2007, Universal Secondary Education (USE) was also introduced.

It is in this regard, that most surveys conducted include questions on education to keep track of the status and progress made in this sector over time. The UNPS included a set of questions on schooling status of children, reasons for not attending school, ownership and management of schools, distance to nearest schools among others. This chapter comprises of some indicators that have been generated from the survey results to enable assessment of progress over the years.

### 3.1 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write meaningfully in any language. As was the case in the 2005/06 UNHS; the 2009/10 UNPS included a question which asked respondents whether they could read and write. Questions were asked for all persons aged 5 years and above; however, in this analysis, only those 12 years and above are considered. According to the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), by the age of 12, one is expected to be in Primary Seven and as such be able to read and write.

Table 3.1 shows that 25 percent of respondents aged 12 years and above who were illiterate in 2005/06 had transitioned to a literate status by 2009/10. Males were more likely to have become literate (38%) compared to their female counterparts (19%). Furthermore, disaggregating by region shows that residents from Central and Western regions were more likely to have become literate (32% and 33% respectively) compared to those from the Eastern (18%) and Northern (23%) regions. Considering place of residence, a bigger proportion (38%) of those who lived in urban areas and were illiterate during the 2005/06 survey had changed to a literate status in 2009/10 compared to 25 percent of their rural counterparts.

**Table 3.1: Transitions in Literacy status for Respondents 12 years and above by selected background characteristics (2005/06-2009/10)**

	Illiterate in 2005 but literate in 2009/10	Illiterate in 2005 and still illiterate in 2009/10
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	38	62
Female	19	81
<b>Residence</b>		
Rural	25	75
Urban	38	62
<b>Region</b>		
Central	32	68
Eastern	18	82
Northern	23	77
Western	33	67
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>

### 3.2 Average distance to school

Information about the distance to the nearest primary school is a useful indicator of children's access to schooling. The MoES recommends that a child starts primary school at the age of 6 years. Hence if the distance to school is too long, children may be hindered from starting at the recommended age. The survey solicited information from household members on the distance traveled to school for only day scholars.

The results presented in Table 3.2 show that 64 percent of day scholars who used to travel a distance of between 3 and 5 km in the 2005/06 were now attending schools within a distance of less than 3 km. It is also important to note that 53 percent of children who used to walk a distance of over 5km in 2005/06 were now attending schools within a radius of 3km.

**Table 3.2: Changes in the Distance Traveled to Nearest Primary School by Day Scholars over the two survey years**

	2009/10			
	Distance	0 to less than 3km	Between 3 and 5km	5km and Above
2005/06	0 to less than 3km	78.3	16.1	5.6
	Between 3 and 5 km	63.6	25.9	10.5
	5 km and Above	52.7	28.2	19.1

### 3.3 Reasons for leaving school

The survey also solicited information from respondents about those who had dropped out of school. Over the two survey periods, the cost of schooling being too expensive was the main reason advanced for leaving school (54% and 56%) in the UNPS and 2005/06 UNHS respectively. Eight percent revealed they had completed a desired level in 2009/10 compared to 12 percent in 2005/06 survey. It is important to note that a significant proportion of children (9%) who were not in school indicated that they were not willing to attend any further in 2009/10; while the proportion of children who revealed that their parents did not want them to attend school increased from 5 to 7 percent over the two survey periods.

**Table 3.3: Reasons for not attending school for persons of school going age**

Reasons for not attending school	2005/06	2009/10
	Total	Total
Completed desired schooling	11.9	8.4
Further schooling not available	0.2	1.2
Too expensive	55.7	53.5
Too far away	0.7	0.4
Had to help at home	2.1	1.3
Had to help with farm	0.7	1.1
Had to help with family	0.3	0.1
Poor school quality	1.2	0.9
Parents did not want	5.4	6.5
Not willing to attend	7.1	8.5
Poor academic progress	3.1	3.1
Sickness or calamity	4.5	5.5
Pregnancy	3.6	3.9
Other	3.8	5.6

### 3.4 Management of Schools Attended

Information was collected on who was responsible for managing the day to day activities of schools. This information is useful for the partners engaged in providing education to children. These partners include government and other private providers. Table 3.4 shows the shift from government to privately managed schools and vice-verse over the two survey periods.

Thirty six percent of children who were attending private schools in 2005/06 had moved to those managed by government. On the other hand, 20 percent of children in Government managed schools in 2005/06 had joined privately managed schools in 2009/10. Most of the children who were attending schools managed by NGO/Others had either joined government or privately managed schools.

**Table 3.4: Changes in the Distribution of Children by type of Management of School**

	2009/10			
	Who manages the school	Government	Private	NGO/Other
2005/06	Government	78.8	19.7	1.4
	Private	36.2	60.3	3.5
	NGO/Other	54.3	40.7	5.0

### 3.5 Type of Schools Attended

The Survey also sought information on the type of school attended i.e. whether day, boarding or day/boarding. Table 3.5 shows that eight percent of children who were attending day schools in 2005/06 had been taken in boarding schools while 15 percent of those in boarding schools had joined day schools. Over three quarters of the children who were in day schools did not change the type of school. Slightly over a half of the children who were in boarding schools remained in boarding schools.

**Table 3.5: Type of School Attended**

	Type of School	2009/10		
		Day	Boarding	Both Day & Boarding
2005/06	Day	75.5	8.0	5.3
	Boarding	15.1	53.9	31.0
	Both Day & Boarding	30.0	32.6	37.5

### 3.6 Summary of Findings

Twenty five percent of respondents aged 12 years and above who were illiterate in 2005/06 were literate at the time of the UNPS. Males were more likely to have become literate (38%) as compared to females (19%). About two in three day scholars (64%) who used to travel a distance of between 3 and 5 km in the 2005/06 survey were now attending schools within a distance of less than 3 km.

Over the two survey periods, the cost of schooling being too expensive was still the main reason given for leaving school. Fifteen percent of children who were in boarding schools in 2005/06 were now attending day schools. Thirty six percent of children who were attending private schools in 2005/06 were now attending those managed by government while 20 percent of children in government managed schools in 2005/06 had joined privately managed schools in 2009/10.

# CHAPTER FOUR

## LABOUR FORCE AND TIME USE

### 4.0 Introduction

The National Development Plan (NDP) which replaced the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) among other issues; outlines the government's intention to create quality employment opportunities and, improve the labour force distribution in the country. The demand for data to monitor indicators on the labour market so as to inform the National Development Plan is high. In order to meet this demand, a set of indicators on the labour market will be frequently monitored.

The results presented in this chapter show changes of selected Labour Market indicators in the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) 2009/10. For purposes of this analysis, working children who were schooling at the same time were treated as not economically active (NEA).

### 4.1 Activity status

The working age population (14 to 64) is divided into three mutually exclusive categories i.e. working, unemployed and not economically active. The labour force comprises of the combination of those working and the unemployed. Table 4.1 presents a comparison of the persons who were tracked in both surveys. The working population increased by 10 percent over the two survey periods. On the other hand, the not economically active population decreased by 22 percent while the Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) increased from 73 percent to 80 percent over two the survey periods.

**Table 4.1: Labour market indicators of the working age population 14-64**

	2005/06		2009/10		% change
	Number ('000)	%	Number ('000)	%	
Working	9,323	72.7	10,253	79.9	10
Unemployed	112	0.9	118	0.9	5.3
Not economically active	3,396	26.5	2,641	19.2	-22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,831</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,831</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>EPR</b>	<b>72.7</b>		<b>79.9</b>		<b>7.2</b>

## 4.2 Transitions in the Labour Force

Panel data, which tracks persons and the kind of jobs they engage in over time, is invaluable in resolving policy related issues. For policy analysis, it is often desirable to know whether observed changes are the result of changes in the individual units in the population or whether the structure of the population itself has changed.

### 4.2.1 Activity status

The results presented in Table 4.2 show the shift in the activity status of the working age population over the two survey periods. This analysis only includes the working age population as of the 2009/10 survey who also had 2005/06 information available. Of the total persons who were not economically active in 2005/06, 42 percent maintained the same activity status in 2009/10; while 51 percent went in self employment. There were generally high movements of unemployed persons into the other categories. Of the total unemployed persons in 2005/06, only seven percent remained unemployed, 35 percent moved out of the labour force, while 28 percent and 31 percent shifted to self employment and paid employment respectively.

Eighty one percent of persons, who were in self-employment in 2005/06, maintained the same activity status while 11 percent dropped out of the labour force. It is worth noting that there were relatively high proportions of persons in paid employment who shifted to other activity statuses over the two survey periods. Fifty two percent of those in paid employment remained in paid employment while 41 percent changed to self employment.

**Table 4.2: Transition in activity status**

2005/06	2009/10					Total	Number ('000)
	NEA	Unemployed	Self-employed	Paid employment			
NEA	41.7	1.9	50.6	5.8	100	3,396	
Unemployed	34.5	7.3	27.6	30.6	100	112	
Self-employed	11.4	0.5	80.5	7.6	100	8,062	
Paid employment	6.7	0.6	40.9	51.9	100	1,261	
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12,831</b>	

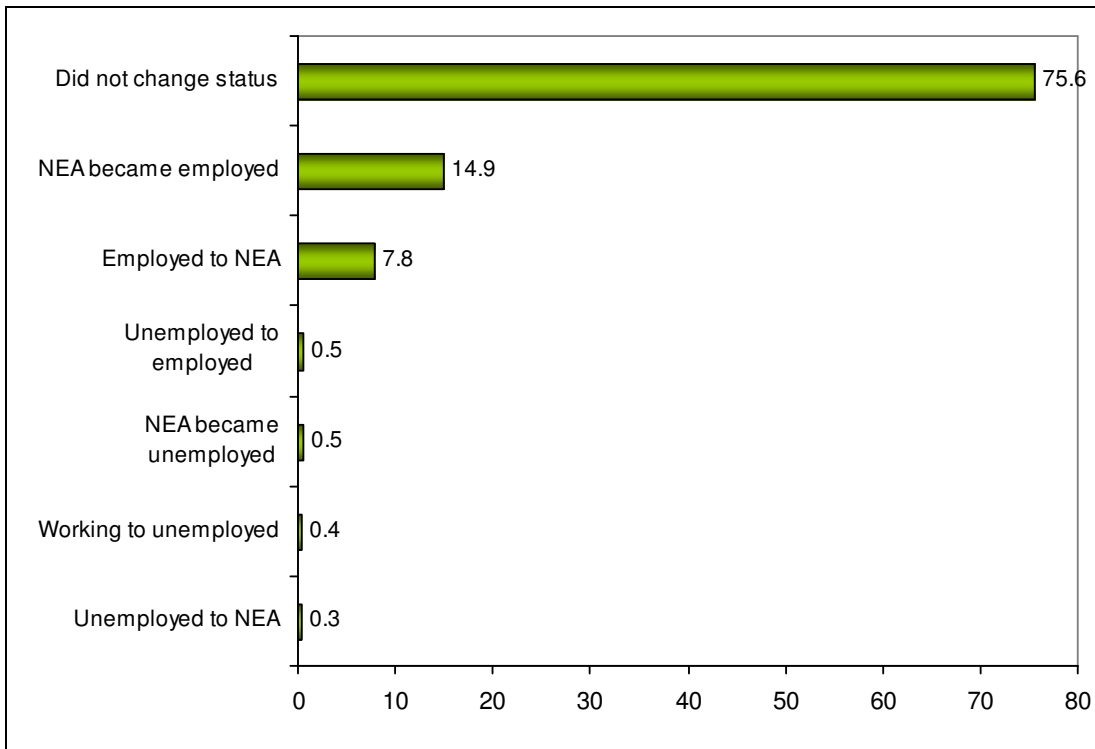
*Note: NEA – Not Economically Active*

Figure 4.1 presents the summary of the transitions that occurred in the activity status of the working population (14-64 years). More than three quarters of the working age population did not change their activity status; 15 percent of the not economically active became employed, while eight percent of the employed dropped out of the work force (NEA). There were negligible



proportions of the persons who shifted from unemployment to employment, NEA to unemployment, employment to unemployment; and unemployment to NEA.

**Figure 4.1: Summary of change in activity status**



#### 4.2.2 Those who entered the labour market

The results in Table 4.3 show that a total of about 2 million persons who were not working in 2005/06 had worked in the 2009/10 survey. This represents 19 percent of the 10.3 million persons who worked during the 2005/06 survey. The proportion of males (53%) that entered the working force was higher than that of females (48%). The urban residents constituted 21 percent of those who entered the workforce compared to 78 percent of those in the rural areas.

The results further indicate that the Western region (28%) had the highest proportion of those who entered the workforce compared to other regions. About 15 percent of those who entered the workforce were aged 14 years only though the majority of those who entered the work force were in the age group of 15 to 19 years. Six in every ten persons (60 percent) that entered the work force were still attending school at the same time.

**Table 4.3: Entered the work force by Background Characteristics**

<b>Background Characteristics</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	52.5
Female	47.5
Urban	21.4
Rural	77.6
Central	26.9
Eastern	24.9
Northern	20.4
Western	27.9
14	15.4
15-19	47.3
20-24	17.9
25-29	6.6
Others	12.8
Never been to school	4.6
Left school	36.0
Currently attending school	59.5
Not stated	0.1
Total	100
<b>Number ('000)</b>	<b>1,897</b>
<b>Number ('000) worked 2005/06</b>	<b>10,207</b>

### **4.2.3 Occupation, Industry and Status in employment of those who entered the labour market**

Table 4.4 shows that, three quarters (75%) of those who joined the workforce were agricultural and fisheries workers; 10 percent were service, shop or market sales workers while eight percent were engaged in elementary occupations. The elementary occupations which mainly include; agricultural, fisheries and related labourers, shoe cleaners, car washers, house maids, messengers, and other labourers accounted for more than 90 percent of those who joined the workforce.

In terms of status in employment, 88 percent of those who joined the workforce were self employed compared to only 12 percent that were in paid employment. The existence of a sizeable proportion of self employed is an indication of low growth in the formal sector and high rate of job creation in the informal sector. According to the ILO, these categories of workers are in the vulnerable kind of employment which is most likely to be characterised by low and insecure employment as well as low earnings and productivity.

**Table 4.4: Entered the work force by occupation, industry and status in employment**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agricultural and fisheries workers	74.7
Service, shop and market sales workers	10.2
Elementary occupations	7.6
Crafts and related workers	4.1
Technicians and associate professionals	1.3
Others	2.1
<b>Industry</b>	
Agriculture	75.0
Trade	9.6
Manufacturing	4.3
Other community activities	2.5
Transport and telecommunications	1.8
Others	6.8
<b>Status in Employment</b>	
Self employment	88.4
Paid employment	11.6
Total	100
<b>Number ('000)</b>	<b>1,980</b>

#### 4.2.4 Education background of those who entered the labour market

Human capital is a prerequisite for development, raising its quality and productivity are recognised as critical factors for increasing economic growth and reducing poverty levels. Low levels of education continue to be the main obstacle to higher productivity. This sub-section presents the survey findings on the education levels attained by the persons that entered the work force. The analysis excludes persons that were currently in school at the time of the surveys.

The findings in Table 4.5 show that of the 807,000 persons who joined the workforce and were out of school, about 93 percent did not have any specialized training (certificate, diploma or degree). Almost 64 percent of those who joined the workforce and had left school either had no education or had primary level education. The education level of those who join the workforce generally contributes to the kind of occupations in which people are engaged. The workforce with low education levels tends to be vulnerable and hence participate in low quality jobs with low earnings. The earnings of such categories of workers in most cases cannot sustain them and their families and they are usually among the working poor.

**Table 4.5: Entered the work force by Education Attainment**

<b>Education Attainment</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No education	11.3
Primary	53.0
Some secondary	21.9
Completed S6	4.3
Post primary specialized training	1.9
Post secondary specialized training	4.0
Degree and above	3.2
Not stated	0.5
Total	100
Number ('000)	807

The results in Table 4.6 show the reasons given for not being economically active during the 2005/06 survey for those who joined the work force. Fifty three percent of those who were not economically active were less than 14 years during the 2005/06 survey while 24 percent were students by then and eight percent were attending to household duties (chores). The labour force does not include persons engaged in non-economic activities and domestic chores such as cooking at home or caring for own children, because the activities do not contribute to measured national income according to the System of National Accounts (SNA).

**Table 4.6: Entered the work force by reason of being not economically active in 2005/06**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Below 14 years	53.1
Student	23.7
Attending to household duties	8.2
Unemployed	3.3
Others	7.4
Not stated	4.3
Total	100
Number ('000)	1,897

### **4.3 Changed Occupation**

Table 4.7 presents the distribution of persons who worked and were aged 14 years or more as of 2005/06 survey by selected background characteristics; whose occupation changed between the two surveys. Given the likelihood that working persons participate in various economic activities; only the main occupation was considered.

Overall, of the 8.2 million persons who worked during both surveys; 3.1 million persons (38%) had changed their occupations. The proportion was higher for males (49%) compared to that of females (28%). The proportion of urban residents who changed their occupation was 68 percent

compared to 34 percent of the rural residents. Working persons in the Central region including Kampala (50%) were more likely to change their occupations compared to those in other regions, especially the Eastern region that had the least changes.

**Table 4.7: Changes in occupation by background characteristics**

<b>Background</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	48.6
Female	27.7
Urban	68.3
Rural	33.7
Central	50.1
Eastern	28.0
Northern	40.2
Western	33.0
Total	38.2
<b>Number changed ('000)</b>	<b>3,132</b>
<b>Total number worked ('000)</b>	<b>8,204</b>

The findings on the change of occupation by education level are based on the education level of the respondent as of the 2009/10 survey. The results in Table 4.8 indicate that persons with higher levels of education are more likely to have changed their occupations compared to those with no or lower levels of education. More than twice the proportion of persons in paid employment changed their occupation compared to those in self employment over the two survey periods.

**Table 4.8: Changes in occupation by education**

<b>Education Level</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No education	31.9
Primary	34.3
Some secondary	47.5
Completed S6	65.9
Post primary specialized training	51.9
Post secondary specialized training	70.1
Degree and above	62.5
<b>Status in Employment</b>	
Self employment	31.7
Paid employment	77.3
Total	38.2
<b>Number ('000)</b>	<b>3,132</b>
<b>Total number worked ('000)</b>	<b>8,204</b>

### 4.3.1 Transition in occupations

Table 4.9 presents the transitions that have occurred in the occupations of persons 14-64 years who worked during both surveys. The findings indicate that about 85 percent of the agricultural and fisheries workers did not change the occupation though there were slight changes within the group.

More than a half of the service, shop and market sales workers (54%) did not change their occupation while 29 percent changed to become agricultural and fisheries workers and nine percent changed to elementary occupations. However, changes within the occupation group reveal that more persons changed from retail of general merchandise to retail sale of food and beverages, while some changed to become restaurant service workers and cooks.

Twenty seven percent of persons who were in elementary occupations did not change their occupation, while 44 percent shifted to become agricultural and fisheries workers. However, those who did not change within the elementary occupation group shifted from agricultural, fishery and related labourers to other labourers like general labourers, construction and messengers, watchers and security workers.

**Table 4.9: Distribution of changes by occupation**

2005/06	2009/10				Total	Number ('000)
	Agricultural and fisheries workers	Service, shop and market sales workers	Elementary occupations	Others		
Agricultural and fisheries workers	85.0	5.1	6.2	3.7	100	6,003
Service, shop and market sales workers	28.9	53.7	8.7	8.7	100	769
Elementary occupations	44.1	13.4	27.4	15.1	100	514
Others	15.4	8.3	10.3	66.0	100	918
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,204</b>

## 4.4 Changed industry

Table 4.10 presents the distribution of persons that worked and were aged 14 years or more during the 2005/06 survey who changed the industry for the main activity over the two survey periods. The results in the table reveal that, of the 8.2 million persons who worked during both surveys; 2.9 million persons (36%) changed the kind of activity or industry. More males (44%) compared to females (28%) changed the industry for the main activity over the two survey periods. In terms of place of residence, more urban residents 61% compared to their rural counter parts (32%) had changed the industry of the main activity. Working persons in the Central region including Kampala (48%) were more likely to have changed their industry for main activity they were engaged in compared to other regions.

**Table 4.10: Changed industry by background characteristics**

<b>Background Characteristics</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	43.5
Female	27.8
Urban	61.2
Rural	31.9
Central	47.6
Eastern	33.5
Northern	36.4
Western	24.7
Total	35.7
<b>Number ('000)</b>	<b>2,928</b>
<b>Total number worked ('000)</b>	<b>8,202</b>

The findings on the change of industry by education attainment are based on the education level of the respondent as of the 2009/10 survey. The results in Table 4.11 indicate that more persons with higher levels of education had changed their industry for the main activity compared to those with no or lower levels of education. Fifty two percent of the persons in paid employment had changed the industry for the main activity compared to 33 percent for those that were self-employed.

**Table 4.11: Changed industry by education and status in employment**

	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Level of Education</b>	
No education	29.8
Primary	32.3
Some secondary	48.1
Completed S6	52.8
Post primary specialised training	41.2
Post secondary specialised training	48.8
Degree and above	61.1
<b>Status in Employment</b>	
Self employment	32.9
Paid employment	52.4
Total	35.7
<b>Number ('000)</b>	<b>2,928</b>
<b>Total number worked ('000)</b>	<b>8,202</b>

The results in Table 4.12 indicate the distribution of the persons who changed their industry of activity over the two survey periods. Fifty four percent of the persons who changed their industry of activity were in agriculture. The change in activity includes change from growing of crops to mixed farming (crops and animals) and vice versa.

**Table 4.12: Distribution of those who changed industry**

Industry	Percent
Agriculture	53.8
Trade	17.0
Manufacturing	9.3
Other community activities	3.4
Hotels and restaurants	3.3
Education	2.9
Construction	2.8
Transport and communications	2.3
Others	5.2
Total	100
<b>Number ('000)</b>	<b>2,928</b>
<b>Total number worked ('000)</b>	<b>8,202</b>

#### 4.5 Changed activity by sector

The indicator for employment by sector divides employment into three broad groupings of economic activity: agriculture, production and services. With the high rates of world urbanisation and a leveling of world manufacturing employment, the service sector has come to dominate global employment. In some developing countries, the service sector has become a leading driver of economic growth. However, the service sector also includes many less skilled occupations such as petty trade and personal services. Such jobs are important for absorbing surplus labour, though they do not drive economic growth.

The results in Table 4.13 indicate that of all the persons who were economically active during both surveys, 85 percent remained in the agriculture sector while 11 percent shifted to the service sectors. For persons who were in the service sector during 2005/06 survey, 72 percent remained in the service sector while 22 percent shifted to agriculture sector.

Persons who were in the production sector seem to be more fluid than those in the other two sectors. The production referred to here, mostly involves simple manufacturing e.g. making cassava cakes, chapatti, pancakes, brewing local brew, carpentry, brick making, among others. About 45 percent of those that were in the production sector in 2005/06 survey remained in the same sector while 28 percent and 26 percent shifted to agriculture and services respectively.



**Table 4.13: Transition of the working population in sectors**

2005/06	2009/10				Number ('000)
	Agriculture	Production	Services	Total	
Agriculture	85.4	3.8	10.8	100	6,194
Production	28.2	45.0	25.7	100	468
Services	22.1	5.8	71.7	100	1,525
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,272</b>

The survey results presented in Table 4.14 indicate that of the persons who worked during the two survey periods; 91 percent remained in self employment while the rest shifted to public and private employment. Of the total number of persons who were in public employment during 2005/06 survey, 70 percent remained in the public employment, while 23 percent shifted to self employment.

Persons who were in private employment were more unstable compared to those in the other two categories. About one half of those in the private employment shifted to self employment. This is partly because according to other surveys, majority of the persons in the private employment outside agriculture were in informal employment. The remaining 11 percent shifted to public employment.

**Table 4.14: Transition of the working population by status in employment**

2005/06	2009/10			Total	Number ('000)
	Self employment	Public employee	Private employee		
Self employment	91.4	2.2	6.4	100	7,103
Public employee	22.7	69.8	7.5	100	251
Private employee	50.2	11.2	38.6	100	918
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,272</b>

#### 4.5.1 Quintile mobility matrix for persons in paid employment

Table 4.15 indicates the changes in the relative mobility of monthly wages for persons in paid employment. The results presented in the table are for the 861,000 persons who reported being in paid employment during both surveys. About 53 percent of the persons who were in the lowest wage quintile during the 2005/06 survey remained in the same wage quintile while 22 percent moved to the second lowest. On the other hand, 54 percent of persons in paid employment that

were in the highest wage quintile remained in the same quintile while 33 percent dropped to the second highest quintile.

**Table 4.15: Wage quintile mobility matrix for persons in paid employment**

		2009/10						
		Quintile						
2005/06		1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	Total	Number ('000)
1 <sup>st</sup>		<b>53.1</b>	22.3	17.8	4.3	2.4	100	103
2 <sup>nd</sup>		27.4	<b>33.8</b>	15.1	21.4	2.3	100	77
3 <sup>rd</sup>		15.0	22.4	<b>39.0</b>	18.1	5.5	100	132
4 <sup>th</sup>		6.2	10.6	14.2	<b>56.4</b>	12.7	100	242
5 <sup>th</sup>		2.4	3.1	6.8	33.4	<b>54.3</b>	100	307
<b>Total</b>		<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>861</b>

*Note that this is relative mobility but not absolute mobility.*

#### 4.6 Summary of Findings

The working population increased by 10 percent over the two survey periods. On the other hand, the not economically active population decreased by 22 percent while the Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) increased from 73 percent to 80 percent over the two survey periods. Of the total persons who were not economically active in 2005/06, 42 percent maintained the same activity status in 2009/10; while 51 percent went in self employment. More than three quarters of the working age population did not change their activity status; 15 percent of the not economically active became employed, while eight percent of the employed dropped out of the work force (NEA).

The findings indicate that about 85 percent of the agricultural and fisheries workers did not change the occupation though there were slight changes within the group. Overall, of the 8.2 million persons who worked during both surveys; 2.9 million persons (36%) changed the kind of activity or industry. Of all the persons who were economically active during both surveys, 85 percent remained in the agriculture sector while 11 percent shifted to services. About 53 percent of the persons who were in the lowest wage quintile during the 2005/06 survey remained in the same wage quintile while 22 percent moved to the second lowest.

# CHAPTER FIVE

## HEALTH

### 5.0 Introduction

The Government of Uganda has developed several policies and programmes to improve the health status and lives of its people. The Health sector aims at reducing morbidity and mortality in order to attain good standards of health among Ugandans through the National Health Policy (NHP) and Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP). According to the National Development Plan (NDP)<sup>2</sup>, the health sector is tasked with the role of ensuring universal access to a quality Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP) i.e. one consisting of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services for all priority diseases and conditions to everyone especially vulnerable groups.

The 2009/10 UNPS sought to establish the health status of the Ugandan population in order to monitor the progress made by the health sector. This chapter presents findings on transitions or changes in prevalence of illness, type of illness suffered, and type of treatment sought.

### 5.1 Health Status of the Population

The UNPS 2009/10 sought to establish the frequency of occurrence of an illness; specifically, whether a household member fell sick in the 30 days preceding the date of the survey. Table 5.1 presents the findings on the changes that occurred in terms of the health status of household members. The results show that, overall, 48 percent of the persons that suffered from an illness or injury in the 30 days preceding the date of the survey in 2005/06 indicated falling sick in 2009/10 while 35 percent of those who reported not falling sick in 2005/06 reported falling sick in 2009/10. Differentials by sex show that more females (50%) compared to males (45%) that fell sick in 2005/06 revealed falling sick in 2009/10.

Regional variations reveal that 53 percent of the persons in the Central followed by 50 percent in the Eastern regions fell sick in 2005/06 as well as in 2009/10. Considering differentials by residence, there were no major differences in the proportions of persons that fell sick over the two time periods.

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<sup>2</sup> National Planning Authority, National Development Plan (2010/11-2014/15), April 2010

**Table 5.1: Transitions in the Health Status of Household Members 30 days prior to the survey between 2005/06 and 2009/10 by Sex, Residence and Region (%)**

	2009/10	
2005/06	Fell sick	Did not fall sick
<b>Male</b>		
Fell sick	45.2	54.8
Did not fall sick	32.8	67.2
<b>Female</b>		
Fell sick	50.4	49.6
Did not fall sick	37.7	62.3
<b>Urban</b>		
Fell sick	46.0	54.0
Did not fall sick	33.9	66.1
<b>Rural</b>		
Fell sick	48.2	51.8
Did not fall sick	35.4	64.6
<b>Central</b>		
Fell sick	53.2	46.8
Did not fall sick	39.1	60.9
<b>Eastern</b>		
Fell sick	49.8	50.2
Did not fall sick	36.2	63.8
<b>Northern</b>		
Fell sick	44.4	55.6
Did not fall sick	37.0	63.0
<b>Western</b>		
Fell sick	41.6	58.4
Did not fall sick	28.9	71.1
<b>Uganda</b>		
<b>Fell sick</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>52.1</b>
<b>Did not fall sick</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>64.9</b>

## 5.2 Prevalence of Illness

According to the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP III)<sup>3</sup>, communicable diseases like Malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB account for over half of the total burden of disease and are leading causes of ill health and mortality in Uganda.

The 2009/10 UNPS collected information on major symptoms that household members suffered during the 30 day recall period. The findings in Table 5.2 show that, overall, malaria/fever (47%) was the most prevalent illness reported by respondents. Half of the household members that

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Health (2010), Health Sector Strategic Plan 2010/11-2014/15

suffered from malaria (51%) and 25 percent that suffered from respiratory infections in 2005/06 indicated the same in 2009/10 respectively. It is worth noting that there were relatively high proportions of household members that reported suffering from malaria in 2009/10 that had suffered from other illnesses in 2005/06.

**Table 5.2: Changes in Prevalence Rates of illnesses/major symptoms suffered within 30 days prior to the survey (%)**

2005/06	2009/10							
	Malaria /Fever	Respiratory Infections	Diarrhea	Urinary infections	Skin infection	Injury	Others	Total
Malaria /Fever	50.7	18.1	1.3	0.2	1.8	2.1	25.9	100.0
Respiratory Infections	44.4	25.0	2.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	26.8	100.0
Diarrhea	30.0	29.7	1.4	0.0	6.6	2.3	30.0	100.0
Urinary infections	48.2	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.4	100.0
Skin infection	47.2	23.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	20.6	100.0
Injury	60.3	8.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	26.7	100.0
Others	38.5	12.4	1.6	0.8	0.5	3.4	42.8	100.0
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*\*Others includes weight loss, weakness, fainting, vomiting, mental disorder, abdominal pain, child-birth related illnesses and others*

### 5.3 Medical Attention/Care Sought

The delivery of health services in Uganda is done by both the public and private sectors with the Government of Uganda owning most of the facilities. In all public health facilities curative, preventive, rehabilitative and promotive health services are free, having abolished user fees in 2001. However, user fees in public facilities remain in private wings of public hospitals<sup>4</sup>.

The household members that fell sick were asked about where they first sought health care for the major illness suffered 30 days prior to the date of the survey. The results presented in Table 5.3 show that overall, 46 percent of persons that fell sick, first sought treatment from private clinics.

With regard to transitions, 55 percent of the population that fell sick sought medical care from private clinics in 2005/06 went back to the private clinics for medical care in 2009/10. The corresponding percentages for health centres and hospitals were 32 percent 31 percent respectively. It is worth noting that about 88 percent of persons that used home treatment in 2005/06 had transited to using a health facility (private clinic, health center or hospital).

<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Health 2010-Health Sector Strategic Plan 2010/11-2014/15

**Table 5.3: Transitions in the type of facility where patients first sought medical care for the two survey periods (%)**

2005/06	2009/10						Total
	Home treatment	Drug shop/ pharmacy	Private clinic	Health Center	Hospital	Others	
Home treatment	0.0	4.7	72.2	9.1	6.3	7.7	100.0
Drug shop/ pharmacy	0.9	21.1	44.3	15.4	11.8	6.4	100.0
Private clinic	0.0	15.3	54.8	17.0	9.3	3.7	100.0
Health Center	0.1	15.5	33.0	31.7	13.4	6.2	100.0
Hospital	0.8	19.1	33.3	12.4	30.6	4.0	100.0
Others	0.0	18.8	42.2	23.6	5.4	10.1	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Others includes Traditional healer, HOMAPAK distributor and others

#### 5.4 Reasons for not consulting

All persons that indicated falling sick within 30 days prior to the survey were asked whether they consulted any medical personal for the major illness or injury suffered. Information on the reasons for not consulting was then collected from those who did not seek treatment of any kind for the illness suffered. Table 5.4 presents the distribution of the major reasons why no one was consulted for the population that fell sick for the two survey periods.

Overall, the majority of persons that did not consult for treatment indicated; the facility was costly (42%) followed by the illness being mild (24%). The Table further reveals that 44 percent of persons that indicated the illness being mild in 2005/06 maintained the same in 2009/10 while 57 percent of those that revealed that the facility was far in 2005/06, indicated that the major reason they did not consult in 2009/10 was because the available facility was costly.

**Table 5.4: Transitions in the major reasons for not seeking medical attention for the major illness suffered (%)**

2005/06	2009/10					Total
	Illness mild	Facility far	Available facility costly	Drugs not available	Others	
Illness mild	43.7	21.4	24.9	5.6	4.5	100.0
Facility far	4.6	13.4	56.5	10.8	14.7	100.0
Facility inaccessible	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Available facility costly	22.4	14.8	44.9	0.0	17.5	100.0
Staff related issues	0.0	0.0	65.4	34.6	0.0	100.0
Drugs not available	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	27.5	0.0	72.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 5.5 Summary of findings

Overall, 48 percent of the persons that suffered from an illness or injury in the 30 days preceding the date of the survey in 2005/06 indicated the same in 2009/10. Malaria/fever (47%) was the most prevalent illness reported by respondents. Slightly over half of the household members that suffered from malaria (51%) and 25 percent that suffered from respiratory infections in 2005/06 revealed the same in 2009/10 respectively.

With regard to transitions, 55 percent of the population that fell sick sought medical care from private clinics in 2005/06 went back to the private clinics for medical care in 2009/10. The corresponding percentages for health centres and hospitals were 32 percent 31 percent respectively. It is worth noting that about 88 percent of persons that used home treatment in 2005/06 had transitioned to using a health facility (private clinic, health center or hospital). Overall, the majority of persons that did not consult for treatment indicated that the facility was costly (42%) followed by the illness being mild (24%) as the major reasons. Furthermore, 44 percent of persons that indicated illness mild in 2005/06 maintained the same in 2009/10 while 57 percent of those that revealed that the facility was far in 2005/06 indicated that the major reason they did not consult in 2009/10 were because the available facility was costly.

# CHAPTER SIX

## POVERTY DYNAMICS IN UGANDA

### 6.0 Introduction

Cross sectional surveys have been used to inform the policy processes and have formed the basis for all the benchmarks used in the poverty eradication efforts in Uganda since 1992. As a result, poverty incidence declined from 56 percent in 1992 to 24.5 percent in 2010. However, to understand the real changes that households and persons undergo, panel surveys provide a major resource to the policy debate.

This chapter discusses some of the highlights of the poverty dynamics using the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) data. Collection of consumption and non-consumption expenditure data is a key component in the Uganda National Panel Survey. These data are instrumental in understanding the real changes in the wellbeing of Ugandans. The main focus of this chapter is the observed changes in welfare between 2005/06 and 2009/10. In keeping with previous poverty works (Appleton, 2001a; Appleton and Ssewanyana, 2003; Ssewanyana and Okidi, 2007, Ssewanyana, 2010), the poverty estimate is derived by following the methods applied to earlier surveys presented in Appleton (2001a, b)<sup>5</sup>. Thus consumption and welfare measures are comparable across the surveys.

### 6.1 Data Transformation

As already presented in chapter one, the UNPS 2009/10 is a sub-sample of the Uganda National Household Survey of 2005/06 (UNHS-3). The consumption modules are comparable in many respects. First, both surveys share the same sampling frame based on the Population and Housing Census of 2002. Both the 2009/10 UNPS and the UNHS-3 used a region as a stratum divided into rural and urban, visited the Enumeration Areas (EAs) twice, share very similar consumption sections and are nationally representative. The 2009/10 UNPS covered about 2560 out of the originally sampled 3200 households. In addition, 20 percent of the panel households (about 375 out of 600 interviewed) with members who moved either to form new households or to join other existing households were also traced and interviewed.

Consistent with earlier household surveys, different recall periods were used to capture information on different sub-components of household expenditures. While a 7-day recall period was used for expenditure on food, beverages and tobacco, a 30-day recall period was used in the case of household consumption expenditure on non-durable goods and frequently purchased services. A 365-day recall period was used for the semi-durable and durable goods and

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<sup>5</sup> . While methodological issues have been raised about measuring poverty in Uganda, we must be aware of the large number of methodological decisions, both theoretical and practical, that has to be taken.



services, as well as the non-consumption expenditures. Reference should be made to the Socio-Economic Questionnaire in the Appendix for details on the consumption module

In both surveys, all purchases by household members and items received free as gifts were valued and recorded as per the current prices. The items consumed out of home produce were valued at the current farm-gate/producer prices while rent for owner occupied houses was imputed at current market prices. Food consumption includes food consumed from own production, purchases and free collection/gifts.

Expenditure data are collected on an item-by-item basis. The expenditures were aggregated according to the recall period used and by broader sub-components of expenditures to a household level. Given the different recall periods used to collect data on household expenditures, some conversion factors were applied to change the data on a 30-day monthly basis<sup>6</sup>. Then all the different sub-components of the expenditures were aggregated to derive the total expenditures at household level. There is a distinction between consumption expenditure and total expenditures.

Further adjustments were made in the construction of the consumption aggregate; which was later on used in the derivation of poverty estimates. These adjustments included accounting for inter-temporal<sup>7</sup> and spatial price variations<sup>8</sup>, revaluation of foods derived from own consumption into market prices and finally accounting for household composition in terms of sex and age. For a more detailed description of the derivation process, see the Uganda National Household survey report of 2009/2010.

Cross sectional household surveys provide snapshots of the levels of poverty. However, to obtain a better understanding of the changes in poverty and how it evolves overtime; requires tracking the poverty status of households. This enables one to identify those persons who remained poor, those who moved into or out of poverty and the factors that influence such changes in welfare status overtime. This chapter provides some highlights of the findings based on the 2009/10 UNPS.

Table 6.1 presents the percentage share of household expenditure by item group in the two survey periods. Food, drink and tobacco consistently remained the dominant group; accounting for 45 percent of the total household expenditure between the two survey periods. This was followed by Rent, Fuel and Energy as well as education expenditure groups respectively.

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<sup>6</sup> . A hedonic regression was employed to impute rent for 141 households which had missing information on rent.

<sup>7</sup> . We use the national composite Consumer Price Index (CPI).

<sup>8</sup> . We use the food index as derived from information provided in the UNHS 2009/10 household survey since they cover more or less the same period. This is meant to account for differences in food prices across region (rural/urban divide).

**Table 6.1: Share of Household Expenditure by Item Groups (%)**

Item Group	2005/06			2009/10		
	Rural	Urban	Uganda	Rural	Urban	Uganda
Food, drink & tobacco	50	34	<b>45</b>	49.9	34.7	<b>45.1</b>
Clothing & footwear	4	4	<b>4</b>	3.0	3.6	<b>3.2</b>
Rent, fuel & energy	15	20	<b>16</b>	15.7	19.2	<b>16.8</b>
Household & personal goods	5	6	<b>5</b>	5.0	6.8	<b>5.6</b>
Transport & communication	6	10	<b>7</b>	6.8	11	<b>8.1</b>
Education	8	13	<b>10</b>	9.3	12.5	<b>10.3</b>
Health	8	4	<b>7</b>	5.3	3.5	<b>4.7</b>
Other consumption expenditure	2	4	<b>3</b>	1.7	2.5	<b>1.9</b>
Non-consumption expenditure	3	5	<b>4</b>	2.2	4.9	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 6.2 Poverty transitions from 2005/06 to 2009/10

Understanding the real changes in poverty requires monitoring the same individual or groups of persons over time. This enables one to identify those who have benefited from the development policies and programmes. The UNPS provides an opportunity to investigate the poverty status of a cohort of people during the period 2005/06 and 2009/10. The information presented in this chapter pertains to only the original panel households found and interviewed in 2009/10; in order to highlight the movements into and out of poverty between 2005/06 and 2009/10. Information relating to the split-off households is available to data users.

The transition matrix was constructed by ranking the consumption expenditure in the two surveys. Table 6.2 shows that between the two surveys, 42 percent of the households remained in the bottom twenty percent while 51 percent remained in the top quintile. Households in the lower quintiles are more likely to move to quintiles within their proxy i.e. either immediately above or below the reference quintile. At least one in every five households remained in the same quintile between the two periods but this was particularly so with the highest quintile.

**Table 6.2: Poverty Transition Matrix 2005/06-2009/2010**

2005/06	2009/10				
	Lowest Quintile	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Highest Quintile
Lowest Quintile	<b>42.2</b>	26.9	18.6	12.0	3.7
Quintile 2	28.1	<b>25.2</b>	30.0	17.9	6.3
Quintile 3	21.0	25.2	<b>22.1</b>	24.7	13.5
Quintile 4	6.8	16.9	20.3	<b>26.8</b>	25.1
Highest Quintile	2.0	5.7	8.9	18.6	<b>51.4</b>

Table 6.3 presents the persistence of poverty through a transition matrix of a households' poverty status over the period 2005/06 and 2009/10. Overall, 25 percent of Uganda's

households were poor. The findings further reveal that close to 20 percent of those who were poor in 2005/06 moved out of poverty in 2009/10 while half of them (50%) remained poor. On the other hand, the period also witnessed the drifting into poverty by those who previously were not poor but became poor in 2009/10.

**Table 6.3: Transitions in Poverty status of households (2005/06 - 2009/10)**

Status in 2005/06	Status in 2009/10		
	Non Poor	Poor	Total
Non-poor	81.2	49.6	74.6
Poor	18.8	50.4	25.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6.4 further presents households' transition in poverty status disaggregated by place of residence. The results in the table show that the rural households experienced marked improvements in welfare. For instance, whereas 23 percent the rural population that was poor in 2005/06 had moved out of poverty by 2009/10, half the population remained in poverty. Furthermore, there was an equal percentage of the rural non-poor population that drifted into poverty (50%) as well as the poor who remained poor (50%).

On the other hand, a larger percentage of the urban poor population (59%) remained poor between the survey periods. However, the movement into and out of poverty seems to affect the rural dwellers more than those in the urban. The urban non-poor households seemed to have greater resilience to stay out of poverty than their rural counterparts.

**Table 6.4: Transitions in Poverty status of households by Residence 2005/06- 2009/10**

2005/06	2009/10					
	Rural			Urban		
	Non-Poor	Poor	Total	Non-Poor	Poor	Total
Non-poor	77.1	50.0	70.6	96.3	40.9	93.3
Poor	22.9	50.0	29.4	3.7	59.1	6.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

### 6.3 Economic Activity and Poverty status

The main economic activities that people engage in are important indicators of the opportunities available on the labour market. People engaged in agriculture as their main economic activity are more likely to remain poor compared to those engaged in the non-agricultural related activities

irrespective of whether they are in self employment or wage employment. Table 6.5 presents the distribution of transitions in poverty status by the main economic activity people were engaged in for the two survey periods. The survey findings show that those whose main economic activity was agriculture (whether employed or self employed) were more likely to have moved into poverty compared to those engaged in other non-agricultural activities. This could be an indication that creation of employment opportunities increases the chances of improving one's welfare.

Table 6.5 further indicates that one's engagement in non-agricultural activities increased their likelihood of moving out of poverty. In fact, Table 6.5 shows that those engaged in the non-agricultural sector (92%) were less likely to be poor (the sum of those that moved out of poverty in 2009/10 and those that were not poor in the two survey periods) further indicating the need to redirect poverty interventions towards the agricultural sector.

**Table 6.5: Main economic activity by poverty status 2005/06 - 2009/10**

Poverty Status	Main economic status				Total
	Self employment in agriculture	Self employment in non-agriculture	Employee in agriculture	Employee in non-agriculture	
Move into poverty 2009	13.1	3.4	13.8	5.3	10.4
Moved out of poverty in 2009	17.8	11.3	26.5	7.4	15.6
Poor in the two periods	13.8	4.9	13.5	3.6	10.8
Not poor in the 2 periods	55.4	80.4	46.2	83.6	63.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100.0

## 6.4 Sector of Employment and Poverty status

Beyond knowing the employment status of those who moved in and out of poverty, it is also important to investigate the sectors that contribute the most to poverty and hence become targets for poverty reduction interventions. Table 6.6 presents the distribution of transitions in poverty status by transitions in the type of sector of employment for the two survey periods. The survey results reveal that those who are poor and were in the agricultural sector in 2005/06; either remained poor (14%) or went into agriculture after drifting into poverty (9%).

The findings further show that 21 percent of those who moved out of poverty had also moved out of the agricultural sector indicating that there could be higher volatility into and out of poverty among people engaged in the agricultural compared to the non-agricultural sector.

**Table 6.6: Poverty Status by Sector 2005/06 - 2009/10**

Poverty status	Sector of employment			
	Remained in Agriculture	Never in agriculture sector	Moved to Agriculture sector	Moved out of agriculture
Move into poverty 2009	13.5	2.8	11	6.79
Moved out of poverty in 2009	19.0	4.2	12.2	20.6
Poor in the two periods	13.5	1.4	8.8	8.9
Not poor in the 2 periods	53.9	91.6	68.0	63.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

## 6.5 Summary of the findings

This chapter only highlights some of the findings and shows that between the two survey periods, there were real improvements in the welfare of the population. Specifically, about 19 percent of those who were poor in 2005/06 became non-poor in 2009/10 and about 50 percent of those who were non-poor became poor. The agricultural sector is home to most of the poor and the movement in and out of poverty is highly volatile.

# CHAPTER SEVEN

## CHANGES IN WELFARE CORRELATES

### 7.0 Introduction

Literature review shows that welfare can take a variety of forms depending on the given community or society. However, in a more general sense welfare refers to the well-being of persons or groups with consideration to their health, happiness, safety, prosperity, and fortunes<sup>9</sup>.

The questions related to welfare in the two surveys 2005/06 and 2009/10 were designed to provide a set of indicators for monitoring poverty and the effects of development policies, programmes and projects on living standards in the country. The welfare indicators also aim at providing reliable data for monitoring changes in the welfare status of various sub-groups of the population.

The chapter discusses the findings on vital needs and living conditions of the same households in the two survey periods of 2005/06 and 2009/2010. The welfare indicators are measured by ownership of two sets of clothes, a blanket and a pair of shoes; average number of meals taken per day among others. In addition, the survey included a question that solicited information on food security.

### 7.1 Possession of Two Sets of Clothes by Household Member(s)

Both the 2005/06 and 2009/10 surveys asked a question to establish whether every member of the household had at least two sets of clothes. Only clothes in good and average condition were considered. Old and tattered clothes for work and school uniforms were excluded.

Table 7.1 shows the survey findings with respect to whether every household member possessed at least two sets of clothes by residence. The results reveal that seven percent of urban households that reported having two sets of clothes in 2005/06 did not possess the same in 2009/10. However, a significant proportion (76%) of those in urban areas that did not possess at least two sets of clothes in 2005/06 were in possession by 2009/10.

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<sup>9</sup> Wikipedia, 2006, Free Encyclopedia, [www.wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

**Table 7.1: Possession of at Least Two Sets of Clothes by Residence (%)**

Residence	2005/06	2009/10		
		Yes	No	Total
Urban	Yes	93.2	6.8	100
	No	76.3	23.7	100
Rural	Yes	84.2	15.8	100
	No	67.1	32.9	100

Furthermore, Table 7.2 presents households' possession of at least two sets of clothes by region over the two survey periods. The Northern region registered the highest percentage of 22 percent of households who previously had two sets of clothes in 2005/06 but no longer had by 2009/10. This was followed by the Western with 15 percent while the Eastern region had the lowest proportion of only 11 percent. In regards to the proportion of households who reported not possessing two sets of clothes in 2005/06 but managed to possess in 2009/10, the Northern region still recorded the lowest with 43 percent compared to the rest of the region with 80 percent or more.

**Table 7.2: Possession of at Least Two Sets of Clothes by Region (%)**

Region	2005/06	2009/10		
		Yes	No	Total
Central	Yes	88.1	11.9	100
	No	87.9	12.1	100
Eastern	Yes	89.0	11.0	100
	No	88.3	11.7	100
Northern	Yes	78.0	22.0	100
	No	43.1	56.9	100
Western	Yes	84.9	15.1	100
	No	80.6	19.4	100

## 7.2 Ownership of Blanket for Household Members less than 18 Years

Possessing a blanket is among the basic necessities of life regardless of whether an individual is an adult or a child (under 18 years). The two surveys collected information on whether each child less than 18 years in the household possessed a blanket. Possession of an own blanket implied no sharing with any other member. Households with no children (less than 18 years) gave the response Not Applicable (N/A).

Table 7.3 presents the changes in the possession of a blanket by residence for household members aged less than 18 years. The results indicate that in the urban areas, 24 percent of the households that reported each child possessing a blanket in 2005/06 were not in possession of a

blanket any more by 2009/10. However, for the households that reported that each child was not in possession of a blanket in 2005/06, by 2009/10 thirty eight percent of them revealed that each child had a blanket. The urban areas were generally doing better than those in the rural in that regard. For instance, 44 percent of rural households that had reported possession of a blanket for children less than 18 years in 2005/06 revealed that they no longer did so in 2009/10.

**Table 7.3: Possession of Blanket by Residence (%)**

Residence	2005/06	2009/10			
		Yes	No	N/A	Total
Urban	Yes	66.1	24.3	9.6	100
	No	38.0	54.0	8.0	100
Rural	Yes	49.1	43.9	7.0	100
	No	24.9	71.0	4.1	100

In terms of regional differentials, the Northern region registered the highest proportion (65%) of households with children under 18 years that no longer possessed a blanket by 2009/10. This could have been due the provisions and aid from different sources that were given to people in the camps. The Eastern and Western regions had almost the same proportions (46 and 44 percent respectively) while Central had the lowest with only 28 percent. On the other hand, the Central region registered the highest percentage (39%), followed by the Western (29%) while the Northern region had the lowest percentage (14%) of households that reported each child not possessing a blanket in 2005/06 but had one in 2009/10.

**Table 7.4: Possession of Blanket by Region (%)**

Region	2005/06	2009/10			
		Yes	No	N/A	Total
Central	Yes	63.3	27.8	8.9	100
	No	39.0	55.6	5.4	100
Eastern	Yes	46.9	46.1	7.0	100
	No	22.2	72.7	5.1	100
Northern	Yes	25.0	65.3	9.7	100
	No	13.5	82.2	4.3	100
Western	Yes	51.2	44.3	4.5	100
	No	29.4	66.8	3.8	100

### 7.3 Every Household Member Possessing at Least a Pair of Shoes

Possession of a pair of shoes by every household member is considered among the vital needs which can be used in the assessment of a household's welfare. The pair of shoes in reference is one in good condition excluding slippers, tyre shoes (lugabire) and gumboots. Table 7.5 presents the changes in possession of a pair of shoes by every household member over the two survey periods.



The results reveal that 13 percent of urban households whose members had at least a pair of shoes in 2005/06; reported that they did not have in 2009/10. Conversely, a significant proportion of urban households (63%) that did not have at least a pair of shoes for every household member in 2005/06 had upgraded by 2009/10. A different trend was observed for 32 percent of rural households that earlier reported each member possessing a pair of shoes and were no longer in possession by 2009/10. In addition, only 28 percent of rural households that did not possess a pair of shoes in 2005/06 had revealed possession in 2009/10 compared to 63 percent of those in the urban areas.

**Table 7.5: Possession of a Pair of Shoes by every Household member(s) by Residence**

Residence	2005/06	2009/10		
		Yes	No	Total
Urban	Yes	87.5	12.5	100
	No	62.7	37.3	100
Rural	Yes	67.8	32.2	100
	No	27.5	72.5	100

Table 7.6 presents changes in possession of a pair of shoes by household members and region. The Northern region had the highest percentage of households (38%) whose household members possessed a pair of shoes each in 2005/06 though they were not in possession by 2009/10. This was followed by the Eastern (36%) while the Central region had the lowest (20%).

With regard, to upgrading from no possession to possession of a pair of shoes by every household member between the two survey periods, the Central region registered the highest percentage (53%), followed by the Western (37%) while the Northern region had the lowest (17%).

**Table 7.6: Possession of a Pair of Shoes by every Household member(s) by Region (%)**

Region	2005/06	2009/10		
		Yes	No	Total
Central	Yes	80.5	19.5	100
	No	52.9	47.1	100
Eastern	Yes	64.0	36.0	100
	No	22.9	77.1	100
Northern	Yes	62.3	37.7	100
	No	16.5	83.5	100
Western	Yes	69.6	30.4	100
	No	37.0	63.0	100

## 7.4 Feeding Practices

In developing countries like Uganda many people do not have enough to eat to meet their daily energy needs. More than a quarter of children aged less than 5 years in developing countries are malnourished. For the young, lack of food retards their physical and mental development and threatens their survival<sup>9</sup>.

Both surveys inquired into the average number of meals including breakfast taken by household members per day in the last seven days. A meal was considered to be any substantial amount of food eaten at one time. It could be on any of the usual occasions such as breakfast, lunch or dinner.

Table 7.7 presents the transitions in the average number of meals consumed by households by residence over the two survey periods. The survey findings show that a significant improvement was observed in the feeding practices; when households that took one meal a day are compared against those that consumed more than one meal. For both the urban and rural areas, significant proportions of households drifted from taking one meal a day to more than one (67% and 78% respectively).

**Table 7.7: Feeding Practices of Households in regards to a number of Meals taken per Day by Residence**

Residence	2005/06	2009/10		
		One meal	More than one Meal	Total
Urban	One Meal	32.8	67.2	100
	More than one Meal	4.0	96.0	100
Rural	One Meal	21.9	78.1	100
	More than one Meal	5.2	94.8	100

Regional distributions in Table 7.8 reveal that all regions experienced high proportions of households (above 75%) shifting from one meal a day to more than one except the Northern region (65%). The low percentage for the Northern region could be mainly driven by the Karamoja sub-region which usually experience food scarcity.

**Table 7.8: Feeding Practices of Households in regards to a number of Meals taken per Day by Region**

		2009/10		
Region	2005/06	One Meal	More than one Meal	Total
<b>Central</b>	One Meal	9.7	90.3	100
	More than one Meal	6.3	93.7	100
<b>Eastern</b>	One Meal	25.5	74.5	100
	More than one Meal	3.8	96.2	100
<b>Northern</b>	One Meal	35.2	64.8	100
	More than one Meal	6.5	93.5	100
<b>Western</b>	One Meal	16.4	83.4	100
	More than one Meal	3.4	96.6	100

## 7.5 Food Security

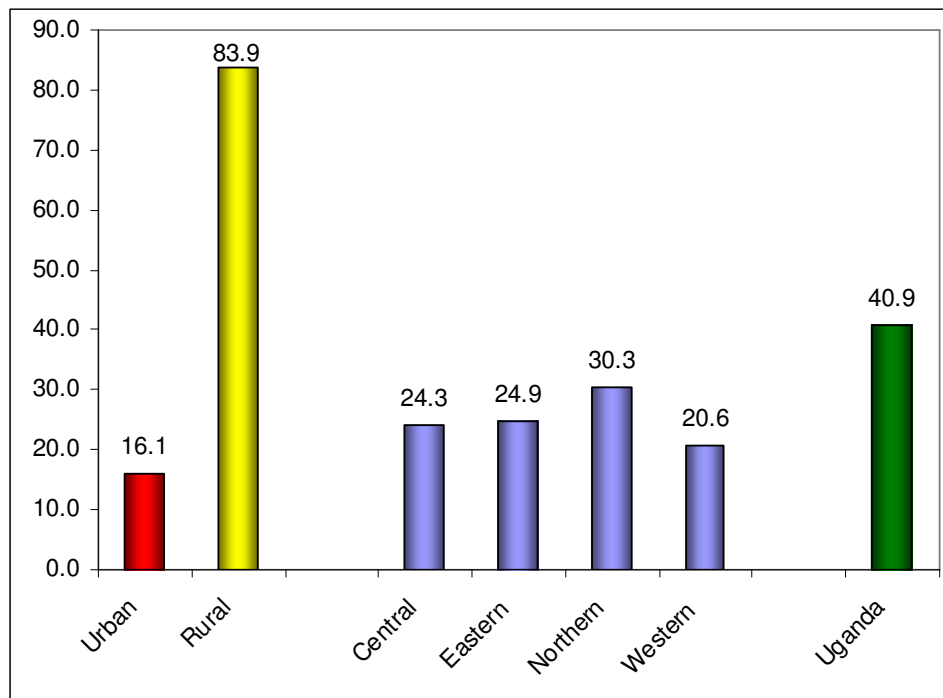
Uganda's agricultural production, which was a key to its growth during the 1990s, registered declining growth in the recent past. More importantly, population growth rates have superseded increases in agricultural production. Food shortages have been mitigated by food aid/assistance and food imports.<sup>10</sup>

The UNPS also solicited information on food security by asking households whether they had been faced with a situation in which they did not have enough food to feed in the last 12 months. Figure 7.1 presents the distribution of households that experienced the afore-mentioned situation in the last 12 months by residence and region. It should be noted that this information only exists for original households that were interviewed in 2009/10 including split-off households.

Overall, 41 percent of households in Uganda reported not having enough food to feed during the last 12 months preceding the survey. Out of the total number of households without enough food, 84 percent were from rural areas while 16 percent were in urban. Considering regional distribution, of the total households which reported not having enough food, the highest proportion (30%) were from the Northern while the lowest (21%) were from the Western.

<sup>10</sup> S. Ssewanyana (2006) "Understanding Food Insecurity in Uganda: A special study," EPRC & MEMS, USAID.

**Figure 7.1: Households that Reported not having Enough Food to feed in the Last 12 Months preceding the survey (%)**



## 7.6 Ownership of Selected Household Assets

One of the major indicators of welfare measurement is ownership of assets. In this study, the ownership referred to is by any usual member of the household and is presumed to mean that all members in the household can access the asset. This sub-section continues to explore the changes in asset ownership and reflects whether more of the selected assets were acquired or lost.

Results of the survey shown in Table 7.9 indicate a general increase in asset ownership. For instance, 32 percent of the households which did not own houses in 2005/06 had acquired houses in 2009/10 while 68 percent of those that did not own houses still did not own in 2009/10. Considering communication; ownership of a telephone is regarded as one of the major indicators of access to communication facilities. The table below shows that 40 percent of the households who did not own mobile phones in 2005/06 now own mobile phones, which is a positive indicator of access to and improvement in communication facilities.

**Table: 7.9: Changes in Ownership of Assets 2005/06-2009/10**

2005/06 <b>Assets</b>	2009/10	
	<b>Owned</b>	<b>Not Owned</b>
<b>House</b>		
Owned	<b>86.4</b>	13.6
Not Owned	31.7	<b>68.3</b>
<b>Other buildings</b>		
Owned	<b>42.4</b>	57.6
Not Owned	21.1	<b>78.9</b>
<b>Furniture/Furnishings</b>		
Owned	<b>83.1</b>	17.0
Not Owned	54.6	<b>45.5</b>
<b>Household Appliances</b>		
Owned	<b>70.6</b>	29.4
Not Owned	40.0	<b>60.0</b>
<b>Generators</b>		
Owned	<b>19.1</b>	81.0
Not Owned	1.5	<b>98.5</b>
<b>Solar panel</b>		
Owned	<b>25.0</b>	75.0
Not Owned	1.3	<b>98.7</b>
<b>Bicycle</b>		
Owned	<b>65.5</b>	34.5
Not Owned	18.8	<b>81.2</b>
<b>Motorcycle</b>		
Owned	<b>38.1</b>	61.9
Not Owned	5.7	<b>93.5</b>
<b>Mobile phone</b>		
Owned	<b>79.0</b>	21.0
Not Owned	39.6	<b>60.4</b>

## 7.7 Summary of Findings

A significant proportion (76%), of those who were not in possession of at least two sets of clothes in urban areas in 2005/06, were in possession by 2009/10. There were instances of deterioration as well. On the regional basis, the Northern registered the highest percentage of 22 percent households who previously had two sets of clothes but by 2009/10 did not have.

By 2009/10 sixty three percent of households in urban setting who reported that each member in the household did not have a pair of shoes in 2005/06, had upgraded and each member possessed a pair of shoes. For the rural it was only 28 percent that had upgraded. Region-wise, Central registered the highest percentage of 53 percent, followed by the Western with 37 percent

while Northern had the lowest with only 17 percent. By 2009/10 forty four percent of households in the rural areas who reported each child having a blanket in 2005/06, reported not having. Further more, it was only 25 percent of those who did not have a blanket by 2006/05 who had a blanket by 2009/10.

In both urban and rural, significant strides have been made in households who have shifted from taking one meal a day to more than one meal. It was 67 percent and 78 percent for urban and rural respectively. Overall 41 percent of the households in Uganda reported not having enough food for their households during the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Much as assets were lost by some households, the general trend shows that there were more assets acquired than were lost. This is a positive trend and seems to indicate an improvement in the welfare of the panel households.

In both urban and rural, significant strides have been made in households who have shifted from taking one meal a day to more than one meal by 67 percent and 78 percent for urban and rural respectively. Overall 41 percent of the households in Uganda reported not having enough food for their households during the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Much as assets were lost by some households, the general trend shows that there were more assets acquired than were lost. This is a positive trend and seems to indicate an improvement in the welfare of the panel households.

# CHAPTER EIGHT

## TRANSITIONS IN HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### 8.0 Introduction

The physical characteristics of the dwelling in which a household lives are important determinants of the health status of household members. They can also be used as indicators for the socio-economic status of households. This Chapter examines changes in housing characteristics of households between 2005/06 and 2009/10 focusing on change in type of dwelling unit, tenure status, type of construction materials used, water sources and toilet facilities used by the household.

### 8.1 Type of Dwelling Unit

A dwelling unit is defined as a building or group of buildings occupied by a household as separate living quarters. It can be a hut, a group of huts, a single house; a group of houses, an apartment, or tenement among others. Both UNHS 2005/06 and the 2009/10 UNPS collected information on the type of dwelling unit that a household lived in. For purposes of the analysis, dwelling units were classified into two broad categories namely independent houses, flats and apartments and 'other' types of dwellings which include tenement, boys' quarters, garage, hut, uniport among others.

Table 8.1 shows the results of the transitions in types of dwelling units over the two survey periods. The percentages highlighted in bold indicate the households with the same type of dwelling over both survey years. Overall, 89 percent of household that lived in independent houses, flats and apartments in 2005/06 still did in 2009/10 while 11 percent moved from independent houses, flats and apartments into 'other' types of dwellings. Of the households that were living in 'other' types of dwellings in 2005/06, 67 percent still lived in the same type of dwelling in 2009/10 while 33 percent moved into independent houses, flats and apartments.

Considering the place of residence, about 89 percent of urban households that lived in independent houses, flats and apartments in 2005/06 were still living in the same type of dwelling units in 2009/10 while 12 percent moved to 'other' types of dwelling units. Thirty eight percent of the rural households that were residing in 'other' types of dwelling units in 2005/06 moved to independent houses, flats and apartments in 2009/10. Region-wise, the Northern region had the highest proportion of households that were living in independent houses, flats and apartments in 2005/06 that moved to 'other' types of dwellings (26%) followed by Eastern region (13%) while the Western region had the lowest (6%). On the other hand, the Western region had the highest proportion of households living in 'other' types of dwellings who moved to independent houses, flats and apartments (54%) while the Central and Northern regions had the least proportion (29%).

**Table 8.1: Transitions in Type of Dwelling Units by Residence and Region (%)**

2005/06	2009/10	
	Other types of dwelling	Independent house /flat/ apartment
<b>Residence</b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Other types of dwelling	<b>79.5</b>	20.5
Independent house/ flat/ apartment	11.5	<b>88.6</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
Other types of dwelling	<b>62.5</b>	37.6
Independent house/ flat/ apartment	10.6	<b>89.4</b>
<b>Region</b>		
<b>Central</b>		
Other types of dwelling	<b>70.7</b>	29.3
Independent house/ flat/ apartment	9.9	<b>90.1</b>
<b>Eastern</b>		
Other types of dwelling	<b>65.1</b>	34.9
Independent house/ flat/ apartment	12.6	<b>87.4</b>
<b>Northern</b>		
Other types of dwelling	<b>70.6</b>	29.4
Independent house/ flat/ apartment	25.6	<b>74.4</b>
<b>Western</b>		
Other types of dwelling	<b>45.6</b>	54.4
Independent house/ flat/ apartment	6.3	<b>93.7</b>
<b>Uganda</b>		
Other types of dwelling	<b>67.2</b>	32.8
Independent house/ flat/ apartment	10.7	<b>89.3</b>

## 8.2 Tenure status of dwelling unit

The tenure status of dwelling units refers to the arrangements under which households reside in dwelling units. Tenure status in the survey was categorised into owner occupied, rented, supplied free by employer/relative and rent paid by relative or other person. Ownership of the dwelling unit represents security of tenure of the household. In both survey periods under consideration, households were asked about the tenure status of the dwelling units they occupied. For this analysis, tenure status of the dwelling units has been categorised into owner occupied and 'other' which includes rented, supplied free by employer/relative and rent paid by relative or other person. The transitions in the tenure status of dwellings units are presented in Table 8.2.

Overall, 88 percent the households that lived in owner occupied dwelling units in Uganda in 2005/06 still lived in dwelling units of the same tenure status in 2009/10 while 12 percent moved



to dwelling units with 'other' types of tenure status. On the other hand, 73 percent of the households that lived in dwelling units with 'other' tenure status in 2005/06 still occupied dwelling units with the same tenure status in 2009/10 while only 27 percent moved to owner occupied dwelling units.

Considering rural-urban differentials, 81 percent of urban and 88 percent of rural households that lived in owner occupied dwellings in 2005/06 were still living in dwelling units with the same tenure status in 2009/10. Conversely, 17 percent of urban and 38 percent of rural households that lived in dwelling units with 'other' tenure status in 2005/06 moved to owner occupied dwelling units in 2009/10. Transitions by region reveal that the Northern region (61%) had the highest percentage of households that moved from dwelling units with 'other' tenure to owner occupied dwelling units followed by the Western region (30%). The Central and Western regions had the highest proportions of households that transited from owner occupied dwelling units to dwelling units with 'other' tenure status (15% for each) respectively.

**Table 8.2: Transitions in Tenure status of Dwelling Unit by Residence and Region (%)**

2005/06	2009/10	
	Other tenure	Owner occupied
<b>Residence</b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Other tenure	<b>82.7</b>	17.3
Owner occupied	19.3	<b>80.7</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
Other tenure	<b>62.4</b>	37.6
Owner occupied	11.6	<b>88.4</b>
<b>Region</b>		
<b>Central</b>		
Other tenure	<b>77.2</b>	22.8
Owner occupied	15.2	<b>84.8</b>
<b>Eastern</b>		
Other tenure	<b>81.3</b>	18.7
Owner occupied	5.8	<b>94.2</b>
<b>Northern</b>		
Other tenure	<b>38.9</b>	61.1
Owner occupied	12.7	<b>87.4</b>
<b>Western</b>		
Other tenure	<b>70.0</b>	30.0
Owner occupied	15.4	<b>84.6</b>
<b>Uganda</b>		
Other tenure	<b>72.9</b>	27.1
Owner occupied	12.4	<b>87.6</b>

### **8.3 Type of materials used for Construction**

The materials used for construction of a dwelling unit can be used as a proxy measure of the quality of housing as well as an indicator of health risk. Both surveys collected information on the main type of construction materials of the roof, external walls and floor.

#### **8.3.1 Materials used for Roofing**

Roof types were categorised into two namely rudimentary and improved types for purposes of this analysis. Rudimentary roof includes, thatch, straw, mud, wood planks among others. Improved roof refers to iron sheets, asbestos, tiles and concrete/cement.

Table 8.3 present the transition of households with the different types of roof materials. The findings indicate that, overall, slightly over one in every four households (27%) that lived in dwelling units with rudimentary roofs in 2005/06 transited to dwelling units with improved roofs in 2009/10. Furthermore, 53 percent of the urban households that had dwellings with rudimentary roofs in 2005/06 transited to dwellings with improved roofs in 2009/10 while 25 percent of rural households that had dwellings with rudimentary roofs in 2005/06 had transited to dwellings with improved roofs in 2009/10.

Variations at regional level show that the Central region had the highest proportion of households (54%) transiting from dwelling units with rudimentary roofs in 2005/06 to dwellings with improved roofs in 2009/10 followed by the Western region (39%). The Northern region had the lowest proportion of households (5%) that transited from dwellings with rudimentary roofs in 2005/06 to dwellings with improved roofs in 2009/10 and the same region also had the highest proportion of households (12%) that experienced transition from dwelling units with improved roofs in 2005/06 to dwellings with rudimentary roofs in 2009/10 compared to other regions.

**Table 8.3: Transitions in Roof Type by Residence and Region (%)**

2005/06	2009/10	
	Rudimentary roof	Improved roof
<b>Residence</b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Rudimentary roof	<b>46.9</b>	53.1
Improved roof	3.2	<b>96.8</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
Rudimentary roof	<b>74.7</b>	25.3
Improved roof	2.5	<b>97.5</b>
<b>Region</b>		
<b>Central</b>		
Rudimentary roof	<b>45.9</b>	54.1
Improved roof	1.8	<b>98.3</b>
<b>Eastern</b>		
Rudimentary roof	<b>63.7</b>	36.3
Improved roof	2.7	<b>97.3</b>
<b>Northern</b>		
Rudimentary roof	<b>94.7</b>	5.4
Improved roof	11.5	<b>88.5</b>
<b>Western</b>		
Rudimentary roof	<b>61.2</b>	38.8
Improved roof	2.9	<b>97.1</b>
<b>Uganda</b>		
Rudimentary roof	<b>73.6</b>	26.5
Improved roof	2.7	<b>97.3</b>

### 8.3.2 Materials used for Wall

Quality wall materials ensure that household members are protected from hazardous conditions. For purposes of this analysis, walls made of burnt bricks with mud or cement, cement blocks and stone were considered as permanent walls while walls made of thatch, straw, mud and poles, timber etc were categorized as temporary walls.

Table 8.4 shows the transitions in type of wall material over the two survey periods. Overall, the results show that 17 percent of households in Uganda that lived in dwelling units with temporary walls in 2005/06 had transited to dwelling units with permanent walls in 2009/10. The Table further shows that 36 percent of the urban households that lived in dwellings with temporary walls in 2005/06 moved to dwellings with permanent walls in 2009/10. Fifteen percent of the households in rural areas that lived in dwellings with temporary walls in 2005/06 transited to dwellings with permanent walls in 2009/10.

Among the regions, the Central had the highest proportion of households (30%) that had transited from dwellings with temporary walls in 2005/06 to dwellings with permanent walls in 2009/10 followed by Eastern region (19%). The Northern region had the highest proportion of

households (25%) that had transited from dwelling units with permanent walls in 2005/06 to dwelling units with temporary walls in 2009/10 followed by the Western region (13%).

**Table 8.4: Transitions in Wall type by Residence and Region (%)**

2005/06	2009/10	
	Temporary walls	Permanent walls
<b>Residence</b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Temporary walls	<b>64.2</b>	35.8
Permanent walls	6.6	<b>93.4</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
Temporary walls	<b>84.6</b>	15.4
Permanent walls	11.8	<b>88.2</b>
<b>Region</b>		
<b>Central</b>		
Temporary walls	<b>70.1</b>	29.9
Permanent walls	7.5	<b>92.5</b>
<b>Eastern</b>		
Temporary walls	<b>80.8</b>	19.3
Permanent walls	9.4	<b>90.6</b>
<b>Northern</b>		
Temporary walls	<b>87.7</b>	12.3
Permanent walls	25.1	<b>74.9</b>
<b>Western</b>		
Temporary walls	<b>88.5</b>	11.5
Permanent walls	13.3	<b>86.7</b>
<b>Uganda</b>		
Temporary walls	<b>83.0</b>	17.0
Permanent walls	9.9	<b>90.1</b>

### 8.3.3 Materials used for Floor

The type of construction material used for flooring is also an important indicator of the socio-economic status and to some extent determines the household's vulnerability to exposure to disease causing agents. For this analysis, floors have been categorised into finished and natural floors. Finished floors include those made of cement, mosaic or tiles, bricks, stone and wood while natural floors are made of earth with or without cow dung etc.

Table 8.5 presents the transitions in the type of floor materials over the two survey periods. The survey findings reveal that, overall, in Uganda nine percent of the households that lived in dwellings with natural floors in 2005/06 moved on to dwellings with finished floors in 2009/10. On the other hand, 13 percent of households that lived in dwelling units with finished floors in 2005/06 transited to dwellings with unfinished floors in 2009/10. Thirty five percent of the urban households that lived in dwelling units with natural floors in 2005/06 moved to dwelling units with

finished floors in 2009/10 while in rural areas, only eight percent of households that lived in dwelling units with natural floors transited to dwelling units with finished floors in 2009/10.

The Central region had the highest proportion of households (21%) that had transited from dwellings with natural floors to dwellings with finished floors in 2009/10 compared to the other regions. The Northern region had the lowest proportion of households (3%) that had moved from dwelling units that had natural floors in 2005/06 to dwelling units that had finished floors in 2009/10.

**Table 8.5: Transitions in Floor type by Residence and Region (%)**

2005/06	2009/10	
	Natural floor	Finished floor
<b>Residence</b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Natural floor	<b>64.6</b>	35.4
Finished floor	7.9	<b>92.1</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
Natural floor	<b>92.2</b>	7.8
Finished floor	18.1	<b>81.9</b>
<b>Region</b>		
<b>Central</b>		
Natural floor	<b>77.8</b>	21.2
Finished floor	9.6	<b>90.5</b>
<b>Eastern</b>		
Natural floor	<b>91.7</b>	8.3
Finished floor	12.7	<b>87.3</b>
<b>Northern</b>		
Natural floor	<b>96.8</b>	3.2
Finished floor	31.4	<b>68.6</b>
<b>Western</b>		
Natural floor	<b>93.8</b>	6.2
Finished floor	19.9	<b>80.1</b>
<b>Uganda</b>		
Natural floor	<b>90.6</b>	9.4
Finished floor	13.0	<b>87.0</b>

## 8.4 Water sources

Information on the source of drinking water is important because waterborne diseases, including diarrhoea are prevalent. The source of water that a household uses is an indicator of whether the water is suitable for drinking or not. Sources which are likely to provide water suitable for drinking are identified in this analysis as improved sources and include private connection to pipeline, public taps, boreholes, protected wells and springs, water from gravity floor schemes and rain water. All other sources were categorised as unimproved.

Table 8.6 presents household transitions in sources of drinking water over the two surveys. The survey results show that overall, 56 percent of households in Uganda that were getting their drinking water from unimproved sources in 2005/06 were still getting their drinking water from unimproved sources in 2009/10 while 44 percent moved to improved water sources in 2009/10. Eighty six percent of the households that were using improved water sources in 2005/06 were still using improved water sources in 2009/10.

Seventy eight percent of households in the urban areas that were using unimproved water sources in 2005/06 transitioned to using improved water sources in 2009/10. On the other hand, only 8 percent of urban households that were using improved water sources in 2009/10 transitioned to using unimproved sources. The results further show that 42 percent of households in rural areas that used unimproved water sources in 2005/06 transitioned to using improved sources in 2009/10. The Eastern region had the highest proportion of households (66%) that moved from use of unimproved water sources in 2005/06 to improved water sources in 2009/10 among the regions while the Western region had the lowest proportion of households (37%) that moved to using improved water sources.

**Table 8.6: Transitions in use of Water sources by Residence and Region (%)**

2005/06	2009/10	
	Not improved source	Improved source
<b>Residence</b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Not improved source	21.6	78.4
Improved source	8.4	91.6
<b>Rural</b>		
Not improved source	58.0	42.0
Improved source	15.7	84.3
<b>Region</b>		
<b>Central</b>		
Not improved source	62.8	37.2
Improved source	14.7	85.3
<b>Eastern</b>		
Not improved source	34.5	65.5
Improved source	7.6	92.4
<b>Northern</b>		
Not improved source	42.7	57.3
Improved source	14.6	85.4
<b>Western</b>		
Not improved source	63.5	36.5
Improved source	20.4	79.6
<b>Uganda</b>		
Not improved source	55.9	44.1
Improved source	14.0	86.0

## 8.5 Type of toilet facilities

Ensuring adequate sanitation facilities is one of the Millennium Development Goals that countries like Uganda are striving to achieve along with other countries. A household was classified as having an improved toilet facility if the facility was used only by members of that household (i.e. not shared) and if the facility separates the waste from human contact (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2004).

Table 8.7 shows the transitions in the type of toilet facilities used by households over the two survey periods. The results presented, show that in Uganda, 33 percent of households that were using unimproved toilet facilities in 2005/06 moved to using improved toilet facilities in 2009/10. About 28 percent of households that were using improved facilities in 2005/06 moved to using unimproved toilet facilities in 2009/10.

Considering the household's place of residence, 20 percent of the households in urban areas that were using unimproved toilet facilities in 2005/06 were using improved toilet facilities in 2009/10. On the other hand, about 32 percent of households in urban areas that were using improved toilet facilities in 2005/06 had moved to using unimproved toilet facilities in 2009/10. In rural areas, 37 percent of households that were using unimproved toilet facilities in 2005/06 transited to use of improved toilets in 2009/10.

Transitions by region show that the Western region had the highest proportion of households (48%) using unimproved toilet facilities in 2005/06 that transited to use of improved toilets in 2009/10 while the Northern region had the lowest (24%). On the other hand, the Northern region had the highest proportion of households (48%) that transited from the use of improved toilet facilities in 2005/06 to unimproved toilet facilities in 2009/10 while Western region had the lowest (18%).

**Table 8.7: Transitions in Type of Toilet Facilities by Residence and Region (%)**

2005/06	2009/10	
	Not improved toilet facility	Improved toilet facility
<b>Residence</b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Not improved toilet facility	<b>80.3</b>	19.7
Improved toilet facility	31.6	<b>68.4</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
Not improved toilet facility	<b>63.4</b>	36.6
Improved toilet facility	27.2	<b>72.9</b>
<b>Region</b>		
<b>Central</b>		
Not improved toilet facility	<b>70.6</b>	28.8
Improved toilet facility	29.1	<b>70.9</b>
<b>Eastern</b>		
Not improved toilet facility	<b>63.1</b>	37.0
Improved toilet facility	34.2	<b>65.8</b>
<b>Northern</b>		
Not improved toilet facility	<b>76.3</b>	23.7
Improved toilet facility	48.1	<b>51.9</b>
<b>Western</b>		
Not improved toilet facility	<b>51.6</b>	48.4
Improved toilet facility	17.6	<b>82.4</b>
<b>Uganda</b>		
Not improved toilet facility	<b>67.0</b>	33.0
Improved toilet facility	27.8	<b>72.2</b>

## 8.6 Summary of Findings

Thirty three percent of all households that were living in 'other' types of dwellings in 2005/06 had moved to independent houses, flats and apartments by 2009/10. The Northern region had the highest percentage of households that were living in independent houses, flats and apartments in 2005/06 that moved to 'other' types of dwelling units in 2009/10.

Eighty eight percent of all households in Uganda that lived in owner occupied dwelling units in 2005/06 still lived in owner occupied dwelling units in 2009/10. One in every four households that lived in dwelling units with rudimentary roofs in 2005/06 transited to dwelling units with improved roofs in 2009/10. Northern region had the highest percentage of households (11%) that transited from dwellings with improved roofs in 2005/06 to dwellings with rudimentary roofs in 2009/10.

Four in ten households in Uganda (44%) that were getting their drinking water from unimproved sources in 2005/06 moved to improved water sources in 2009/10. Thirty three percent of households that were using unimproved toilet facilities in 2005/06 moved to using improved toilet facilities in 2009/10.



# CHAPTER NINE

## CHANGES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

### 9.0 Introduction

According to the World Development Report on Agriculture for Development (World Bank, 2007), agriculture is critical if countries are to achieve the poverty targets set forth by the Millennium Development Goals within the agreed timeframe. Persistent under-investment in women and agriculture together with gender disparities in knowledge, technology, access to credit and land result into less food being grown, less income being earned, higher levels of poverty and greater food insecurity. Thus, efforts to fight poverty in Africa must focus on rural areas, agriculture, and must be gender-sensitive. Indeed, this is one of the central tenets common to most Poverty Reduction Strategies.

In Uganda, the agricultural sector is of great importance to the economy. According to the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census (PHC), the agricultural sector accounted for 73 percent of the total employment for the persons aged 10 years and above. In addition, the 2005/06 UNHS estimated the numbers of Agricultural Households (Ag HHs) to be 4.2 million, which was about 79 percent of all households in Uganda. In order to eradicate poverty from the majority of the population in rural areas, the government established and has been implementing the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) in line with the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP). In the last eight years the policy environment for the agriculture sector in Uganda has been shaped by the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) which is a multi-sectoral policy framework for agriculture and rural development. The multi-sectoral nature of PMA gave it breadth that agriculture needs to move forward. Its scope covered seven pillars: research and technology development; National Agricultural Advisory Services; rural finance; agro-processing and marketing; agricultural education; physical infrastructure as well as sustainable natural resource utilization and management. The PMA implementation mandate spread across 13 ministries and agencies, which among other factors, affected implementation.

In 2005, the Rural Development Strategy (RDS) was formulated with the overall objective of raising household incomes with a focus on the sub-county as a basic unit for planning. In 2006, a much broader vision of Prosperity for All (PFA) was formulated and subsequently Government formulated the National Development Plan (NDP). The NDP embodies investment priorities which include: Physical infrastructure development mainly in energy, railway, waterways and air transport; Human resources development in areas of education, skills development, health, water and sanitation; Facilitating availability and access to critical production inputs especially in agriculture and industry; and Promotion of science, technology and innovation. The development approach of the NDP intertwines economic growth and poverty eradication. Information on the changes taking place in agricultural sector is therefore crucial for monitoring the RDS, the PFA programme; the NDP as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

### **9.0.1 Objectives of the agricultural module**

The purpose of the agricultural module in the 2009/10 UNPS was to give a better descriptive picture of Uganda's farm economy, and deeper insight into factors affecting farm incomes. These include a better understanding of the influence of farmers' resources and marketing opportunities on farm-household income; as well as how the farmers' situation has changed in the past few years.

Data collected by the survey allows for analysis of the factors most highly associated with greater farm profitability. These can broadly be classified into two categories: commodity/factor markets, and technology. A second level of analysis would allow for independent assessment of factors associated with higher profitability, such as commodity mix, level of input use, degree of commercialization, land market participation, etc.

### **9.0.2 Number of visits to Household**

During the survey, two visits were made to each selected Agricultural Household in order to capture seasonality patterns in both the Socio-Economic and Agricultural Module where applicable. The visits were as follows:

i) The first visit (January-June 2009)

The Agricultural module was administered to all households that were engaged in agricultural activities and collected information for the first Season of 2009 (January-June). In addition, the Socio-Economic Module was administered to five out of the ten selected households in each EA during the first visit.

ii) Second visit (July-December 2009)

The Agricultural Module was administered to all households that were engaged in agriculture and collected information for the Second Season of 2009 (July-December). The Socio-Economic module was then administered to the remaining five out of the ten selected households in each EA. Therefore, the data used for the analysis in this chapter was collected for both the first and second agricultural seasons of the year 2009.

### **9.0.3 Problems Encountered and Constraints**

During the survey some problems and experiences related to the agricultural module were experienced and are outlined below:

**Measuring Large Areas:**

Enormously large parcels especially with in the Western region of Uganda were difficult to measure using the Global Positioning System (GPS). This was an issue in some circumstances where the land owners did not know the exact size of their parcels nor could they accurately estimate the area. Nonetheless, the entire land areas had to be measured even if it took a lot of time.

**Timing of the two Visits:**

Information collected on the two major cropping seasons required the respondents to recall what took place several months back long after the harvest periods. For that reason, memory lapse of the respondents could have led to more of estimated information instead of the actual especially during the first visit.

**Resistance to area measurement:**

Some respondents did not want their plot areas to be measured. As a result measuring land in some districts was a real challenge and in a number of cases, some communities did not cooperate in spite of the intervention of the district leadership. In such cases, land was not measured.

**Under-reporting:**

Under-reporting of livestock and poultry numbers emerged as a challenge to the data collectors since the majority of farmers engaged in those activities usually gave estimates.

## 9.1 Characteristics of Agricultural Households (Ag HHs)

This section gives an overview of the characteristics of Ag hhs by discussing the definition, numbers, size, regional and distribution of Ag HHs; plus the parcels and plots that the Agricultural HHs operate.

### 9.1.1 Regional Distribution of Ag HHs

An Agricultural Holding or Household is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising of all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partially for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size. Table 9.1 presents the distribution of Ag hhs as well as non-Ag hhs by region over the two survey periods.

The 2009/10 survey results show that the Northern region registered the highest proportion of household engaged in agriculture (27%) followed by the Eastern region (25%), the Western region (24%) and the Central region (23%) which had the least proportion of agricultural households reported. A similar pattern was observed from the 2005/06 UNHS.

**Table 9.1: Distribution of Agricultural households by Region and survey year (%)**

	2005/6		2009/10	
	Non Agric households	HHS engaged in agriculture	Non Agric households	HHS engaged in Agriculture
Central	66.7	22.6	64.5	23.3
Eastern	9.6	26.0	15.0	25.4
Northern	13.3	26.4	10.6	27.2
Western	10.4	25.1	9.9	24.1
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 9.1.2 Regional Distribution of Ag HHS

Table 9.2 presents the transitions/actual percentage changes in the proportion of households engaged in agricultural activities i.e. the proportion of households that changed from its agricultural status to another and vice-versa. Overall, 4 percent of the households that engaged in agricultural activities in 2005/06 no longer did in 2009/10 while 34 percent of non-agricultural households engaged in agriculture in 2009/10.

Regional variations show that the Northern region (67%) had the highest proportion of formerly non-agricultural households in 2005/06 that drifted to agriculture in 2009/10; followed by the Western (46%) and Eastern regions (41%). The Central region including Kampala had the lowest proportion of non-agriculture households that transited to agriculture (25%) over the two survey periods.

**Table 9.2: Transitions of households into and out of agriculture (%)**

	2005/06	2009/10	
		Non-Agriculture HHS	Households engaged in agriculture
Central	Non- Agric HHS	74.9	25.1
	Agric HHS	9.8	90.2
Eastern	Non- Agric HHS	59.1	40.9
	Agric HHS	4.2	95.8
Northern	Non- Agric HHS	32.8	67.2
	Agric HHS	2.1	97.9
Western	Non- Agric HHS	54.2	45.8
	Agric HHS	2.1	97.9
<b>UGANDA</b>	Non- Agric HHS	<b>66.5</b>	33.5
	Agric HHS	4.4	<b>95.6</b>

### 9.1.3 Average Household Size for Ag HHS

Table 9.3 presents the average household size for agricultural households over the two survey periods. Overall, the household size of Ag hhs increased from 5 persons in 2005/06 to 6 persons

in 2009/10. By region, the Eastern and Western regions had the highest average household sizes compared to the other regions.

**Table 9.3: Average household size of households engaged in agriculture by region**

Average Household size of households engaged in agriculture		
Region	2005/06	2009/10
Central	5.0	5.3
Eastern	5.9	6.1
Northern	5.3	5.6
Western	5.6	6.0
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>

#### 9.1.4 Headship of Ag HHs

In Uganda, most households are headed by males; this sub-section however, aims to show the possible transitions in headship for Ag HHs that occurred over the two survey periods. Table 9.4 reveals that, the Central region including Kampala (6%) had the highest proportion of formerly male-headed households in 2005/06 that were being headed by a female in 2009/10. On the other hand, in the same region, 16 percent of the formerly female headed households were found to be male headed in 2009/10.

**Table 9.4: Changes in headship for Ag HHs (%)**

Region	2005/06	2009/10	
		Male headed	Female headed
Central	Male headed	<b>93.8</b>	6.2
	Female headed	16.3	<b>83.7</b>
Eastern	Male headed	<b>97.2</b>	2.8
	Female headed	17.5	<b>82.5</b>
Northern	Male headed	<b>94.5</b>	5.5
	Female headed	21.2	<b>78.9</b>
Western	Male headed	<b>95.9</b>	4.1
	Female headed	21.7	<b>78.3</b>
UGANDA	Male headed	<b>95.4</b>	4.6
	Female headed	18.9	<b>81.1</b>

## 9.2 Median Land Holding Size

Table 9.5 presents the median land holding area in acres for both 2005/06 and 2009/10 by region. The survey results reveal that, overall; there was a 0.6 hectare increase in the median land holding between the two periods. In terms of regional variations, the Northern region experienced the highest increase in median land holding area compared to the other regions.

**Table 9.5: Median Land Holding Size**

Region	Median land holding area in hectares	
	2005/06	2009/10
Central	1.1	1.8
Eastern	1.2	1.8
Northern	1.6	3.7
Western	1.0	1.0
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>

### 9.2.1 Changes in Number of Parcels owned

With regard to the number of parcels that a household owns, Table 9.6 shows that 62 percent of the households that formerly had only one parcel for agriculture still had one in 2009/10. Of concern, it was noted that nine percent of households that originally had five or more parcels were left with only one in 2009/10 while less than two percent of the households that had one or two parcels in 2005/06 had managed to acquire up to five or more parcels.

**Table 9.6: Percentage number of households owning parcels**

No. of parcels in 2005/06	No. of parcels in 2009/10				
	1	2	3	4	5+
1	<b>61.8</b>	27.8	8.5	1.2	0.7
2	39.0	<b>40.3</b>	15.7	3.3	1.7
3	22.4	35.6	<b>25.6</b>	10.1	6.4
4	19.0	25.3	21.1	<b>24.2</b>	10.5
5+	8.6	17.3	24.7	17.3	<b>32.1</b>
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>

### 9.3 Livestock and poultry numbers

The survey also collected information on livestock, poultry or other related animals owned by the household; earnings from the sale of such animals, expenditures on purchases, and the general dynamics of rearing such animals over the reference period. The reference periods varied for different sub-sections; for instance, information on cattle and pack animals was collected using a 12 months recall period, while that for small stock (i.e. Goats, Sheep and Pigs) had a reference period of 6 months. In addition, poultry and other related animals had a reference period of 3 months prior to the date of the survey. Table 9.7 presents the mean herd size per households by region over the two survey periods. The survey results generally show that there wasn't much variation in the mean number of livestock and poultry over the two survey periods across all regions.

**Table 9.7: Mean Livestock and Poultry size per household by region over the two survey periods**

		Cattle (all)	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys	Rabbit	Pigs	Chicken	Turkey	Ducks	Bee hives
Central	2005/06	3	3	2	0	2	2	7	5	3	6
	2009/10	3	3	2	0	2.5	2	7	2	5	8
Eastern	2005/06	2	3	3	0	7	2	8	4	4	2
	2009/10	2	3	2	0	4	2	9	2	2.5	2
Northern	2005/06	3	5	4	1	9	1	7	2.5	4.5	2
	2009/10	3	4	3	2	2	1	7	4	3	2
Western	2005/06	4	4	2	2	5	1	5	6	2	2
	2009/10	5	3	3	3	4	2	5	3.5	2	10

## 9.4 Fishing

Uganda has 20 percent of its surface area as water. This comprises of five major lakes (Victoria, Albert, Kyoga, Edward and George and about 160 minor lakes, rivers and wetlands). In 2009, the fishing industry was regarded as the second largest exports earnings generating activity<sup>11</sup>. Unlike the UNHS 2005/06, the 2009/10 UNPS solicited information on fishing for households that were engaged in the activity.

The Table 9.8 presents the distribution of households that were engaged in fishing activities in 2009/10. The survey findings show that, only three percent of households in Uganda were engaged in fishing activities. Regional distributions show that the Eastern (4%) and Central region (4%) dominated in the proportion of agricultural households engaged in fishing followed by the Northern region (3%).

In terms of where the fishing was done, 48 percent of households fished in Lakes/natural ponds while 21 percent did it in swampy areas. Most of the fishing in the Northern region took place in rivers (34%); while in the Central and Eastern regions, it was done in Lakes/natural ponds (60% and 49% respectively). Overall, only 8 percent of the households practiced fishing in artificial ponds with the majority of households in the Western region (29%).

<sup>11</sup> MAAIF, UFPEA & UBOS: 2009 Statistical Abstract and MAAIF DSIP: 2010

**Table 9.8: Households engaged in fishing activities (2009/10)**

	Ag Households Engaged in fishing (%)	Type of fishing (%)			
		River	Lake/natural pond	Artificial pond	Swamp
Central	4.1	0.0	60.2	6.2	5.0
Eastern	4.3	0.0	49.4	8.6	35.7
Northern	3.4	33.8	22.2	0.0	30.5
Western	1.0	0.0	55.1	28.5	0.0
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>

#### 9.4.1 Average Daily Fish Caught

Table 9.9 shows that the average number of fishing days per year per household is 126 days/year and the average fish catch is approximately 44 kilograms. Furthermore, households indicated that they sell 60 percent of their total daily catch and the average value of each daily catch is UGX 902 per kilogram.

**Table 9.9: Average daily Catch and Value (2009/10)**

	Average number of fishing days per year	Average daily catch (KG)	Proportion of daily Catch sold (%)	Average value of catch sold (UGX/kg)
Central	160	54	80.1	1300
Eastern	81	18	40.5	350
Northern	101	60	57.0	750
Western	243	75	72.8	1700
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>902</b>

#### 9.5 Extension Services

The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) programme under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal industry and Fisheries was created under the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA) to support government efforts in poverty reduction. The NAADS programme is responsible for provision of agricultural advice to farmers. It empowers farmers, particularly the poor, women and youth, to demand for agricultural advice that will improve production, productivity and profitability for their agricultural enterprises. The agricultural advice may include better management practices, market information, new technologies and where to access inputs.



The survey also sought information on Extension Services delivered to agricultural households; which included the following:

- i) Participation of agricultural household members in NAADS training programmes;
- ii) Membership of an agricultural household member in a farmers' group under the Farmer Institutional Development Scheme in NAADS;
- iii) Participation of agricultural household members in prioritizing enterprises to demand for advisory services under NAADS training programmes;

Table 9.10 presents the proportion of agricultural households that were visited by an extension worker over the two survey periods. The survey findings show that, overall; the proportion of households that revealed receiving advice in or for agricultural activities in 2009/10 had increased to 24 percent compared to only six percent in 2005/06. Additionally regional variations over the two survey periods show that the Northern region experienced the highest increase in the proportion of households that had received advice in or for agricultural activities.

**Table 9.10: Agricultural Households Visited by and extension worker (%)**

	Households that received advice/in or for agricultural activities (%)	
	2005/06	2009/10
<b>Central</b>	4.9	18.5
<b>Eastern</b>	6.3	27.2
<b>Northern</b>	4.2	31.6
<b>Western</b>	5.7	22.0
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>

### 9.5.1 Transitions in number of Extension worker visits to Agricultural households

Table 9.11 shows that 73 percent of households that were visited at least once by an extension worker in 2005/06 revealed that they were not visited in 2009/10 while only eight percent of these households had received five or more visits from an extension worker. It should be noted that 80 percent of agricultural households that had not received any visit from an extension worker in 2005/06 still did not receive any in 2009/10.

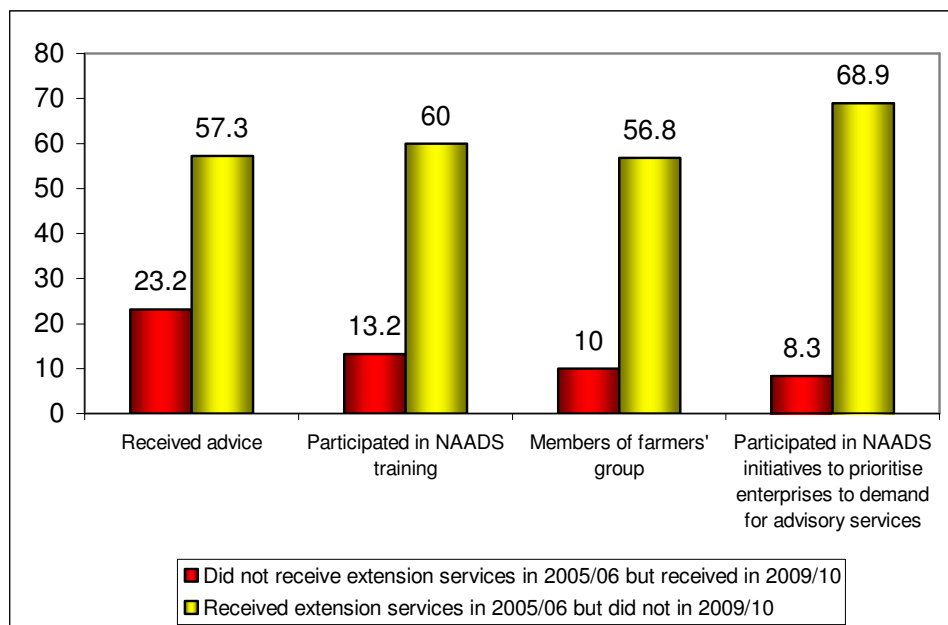
**Table 9.11: Number of extension worker visits to Agricultural Households (%)**

No. of Visits in 2005/06	No. of Visits in 2009/10 (%)					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+
0	80.1	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.2	7.8
1	72.6	3.9	5.9	5.9	3.9	7.8
2	66.7	5.1	2.6	5.1	2.6	18.0
3	57.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	3.9	23.1
4	61.5	15.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	15.4
5+	40.7	3.7	18.5	0.0	3.7	33.3
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Figure 9.1 shows the change in the number of households that received extension services over the two survey periods. The results reveal that over 50 percent of all households that received extension services in 2005/06 no longer received the same services in 2009/10. For instance, 57 percent of the agricultural households no longer participated in NAADS training programmes; 60 percent were no longer members of farmer groups; while 69 percent did not participate in NAADS initiative to prioritize demand for advisory services in 2009/10.

On the other hand, the findings reveal that 13 percent of agricultural households that had not participated in NAADS training programmes in 2005/06 were participants in 2009/10; while ten percent and of the agricultural households that were not members of farmers groups and eight percent of those that did not participate in NAADS initiative to prioritize demand for advisory services respectively were members in 2009/10.

**Figure 9.1: Percentage change in number of households that received extension services**



## 9.6 Summary of Findings

The 2009/10 survey results show that the Northern region registered the highest proportion of households engaged in agriculture (27%) compared to other regions. Overall, 4 percent of the households that engaged in agricultural activities in 2005/06 no longer did in 2009/10, while 34 percent of non-agricultural households engaged in agriculture in 2009/10.

The household size of Ag hhs increased from 5 persons in 2005/06 to 6 persons in 2009/10. The Central region (6%) experienced the highest proportion of formerly male-headed households in 2005/06 that were being headed by a female in 2009/10.

Overall, the median land holding between the two periods increased by 0.6 hectares. Sixty two percent of households that formerly had only one parcel for agriculture still had one in 2009/10.

Only three percent of households in Uganda were engaged in fishing activities and 48 percent of households revealed that they fished in Lakes/natural ponds while 21 percent did so in swampy areas.

The survey findings show that, overall; the proportion of households that revealed receiving advice in or for agricultural activities in 2009/10 had increased to 24 percent compared to only six percent in 2005/06

# CHAPTER TEN

## TEACHER AND HEALTH WORKER ABSENTEEISM

### 10.0 Education System of Uganda

Education is the key element for anyone desiring to improve on their situation and to move towards a better future. The existing structure of the education system in Uganda has been in force since the early 1960s. It consists of seven years of primary education followed by the lower secondary cycle of four years and the upper secondary cycle of two years, after which there are three to five years of university studies. The demand for primary education has increased with the introduction of free primary education in 1997. This saw school enrolment increase from 2 million pupils in 1986 to over 6 millions pupils by 1999.

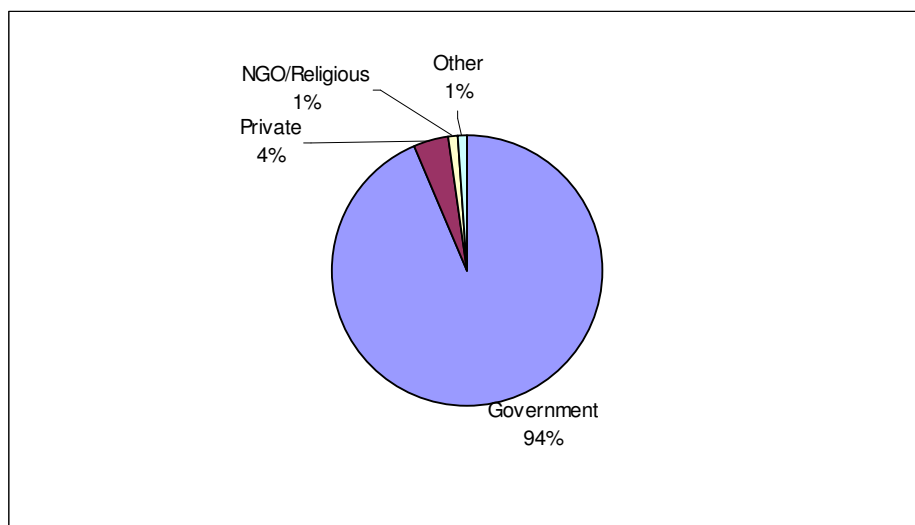
The 2009/10 Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) visited the most commonly used primary schools that communities in the selected EAs irrespective of type of ownership. In an attempt to measure teacher absence, a commonly used methodology based on direct observations during unannounced visits was utilised. Firstly, interviewers established the most commonly used school from community opinion leaders including the Local Council executive. On identification of the schools, unannounced visits were made to the schools in order to collect the required information. After completion of the regular interview with the school representative at the time of the visit, the interviewer acquired permission to be shown round the school in order to obtain additional information as well as make some observations. The streams from which information was collected were selected at random in cases where a school had more than one stream per class.

The information in this chapter does not present any transitions in the different indicators under analysis. This is mainly because no data on the same was collected in 2005/06. However, subsequent Uganda National Panel Surveys will have transitions.

### 10.1 General School Characteristics

Figure 10.1 shows the distribution of schools by type of ownership. As expected, government owned schools account for the majority of the most commonly used schools (94%) in Uganda compared to all others.

**Figure 10.1: Distribution of most commonly used school by type of ownership (%)**



### 10.1.1 Availability and Adequacy of school facilities

During the interviews conducted at the different primary schools, respondents were asked about the availability and adequacy of the existing school infrastructure. The results in Table 10.1 indicate that classrooms were universally available although 26 and 52 percent of respondents in government and other schools revealed that the available classrooms are not adequate respectively. This pattern was the same for the availability and adequacy of toilets/latrines in both Government and Private schools.

**Table 10.1: Availability and adequacy of facilities in schools by ownership (%)**

Facility	Availability		Adequacy	
	Government	Others	Government	Others
Classrooms	99.0	100.0	25.9	51.7
Library	11.0	10.0	47.1	24.0
Teachers' houses	65.4	29.0	3.3	5.7
Toilets/Latrines	99.8	90.3	23.5	62.0
Others	8.6	46.9	38.1	30.3

### 10.1.2 Services/items provided by schools

Several items and services are essential for pupils to maximally benefit from what is offered at school. The survey sought to establish the type of services that primary schools offered to pupils and whether they were charged any fees. The findings presented in Table 10.2 reveal that only 60 percent of government schools provided text books compared to 80 percent of the other schools. It is also worth noting that only 27 percent of government primary schools compared to 64 percent of the other schools provided lunch for pupils.

On the other hand, 78 and 93 percent of government and other schools respectively charged pupils for the lunch that was provided at school.

**Table 10.2: Services/Items provided by schools and whether schools charge for them by ownership (%)**

Services/Items	School provides		School charges for item	
	Government	Others	Government	Others
Coaching Services	6.9	0.0	-	61.1
Development/building	17.3	30.3	54.5	67.5
Exercise books	0.9	0.4	51.9	60.5
Geometry sets	1.8	1.1	49.7	59.3
Lunch	27.1	64.1	78.0	92.6
Pens and Pencils	2.0	1.1	49.1	59.3
Rulers	0.6	1.1	52.8	59.3
School uniform	12.0	59.3	70.4	92.5
Text books	59.5	79.5	6.8	4.7
Others (specify)	32.9	35.4	66.8	37.7

### 10.1.3 Pupils' Access to Essential school Requirements

During the school visits, interviewers observed the extent to which pupils in the classrooms had access to text books, desks and other scholastic materials. The findings presented in Table 10.3 indicate that overall, pupils in 26 and 36 percent of government and other schools do not have any access to text books in the classroom; 70 and 74 percent were seated on desks while only 43 and 63 percent had full access to scholastic materials in government and other schools respectively. Note that, this information was obtained based on the interviewers' observations as they were shown around different class streams.

**Table 10.3: Distribution of schools by pupils' access to essential school requirements/items (%)**

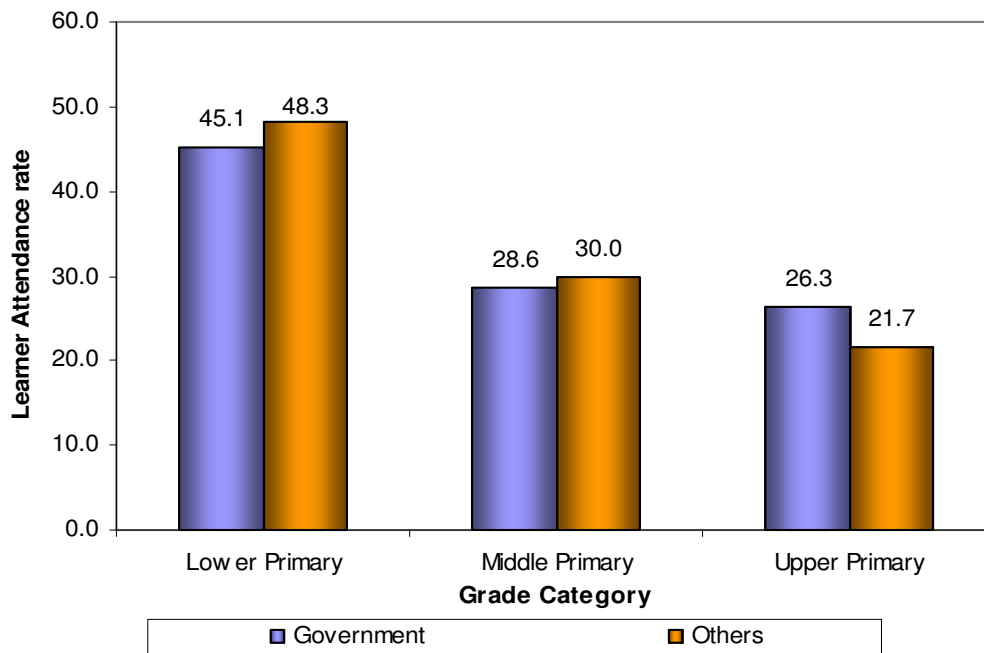
Access to essential school Items	Access to text books in the classroom		Pupils seated on desks		Pupils having scholastic materials	
	Government	Others	Government	Others	Government	Others
All have access	14.3	20.6	69.5	73.7	43.1	62.5
Have access	14.9	14.7	15.9	12.7	31.9	21.7
50% have access	20.4	15.3	4.7	2.6	14.7	10.1
25% have access	24.7	13.7	2.6	2.8	8.8	5.8
None	25.8	35.7	7.3	8.3	1.5	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 10.1.4 Learner Attendance

The extent of a pupil's school attendance highly impacts on his/her performance at school. During the survey, the number of pupils that actually attended school on the day of the interview/visit was established. For purposes of this analysis, learner attendance was defined as the difference between the official streams enrollment compared to the number of pupils that actually attended school on the day of the interview. Figure 10.2 presents the learner attendance by grade category and type of school ownership.

The survey findings reveal that the majority of lower primary pupils i.e. 45 and 48 percent of government and other schools had not attended class on the day of interview respectively. It is interesting to note that upper primary pupils in 26 percent of government school had missed school compared to 22 percent of those in other schools on the day of interview.

**Figure 10.2: Learner Attendance by grade category and type of ownership**



## 10.2 Teacher Characteristics

Information on teacher characteristics was also collected based on both conversation and observation. The results in Table 10.4 reveal that overall; at the time of the survey, the majority of the teachers were of grade III with 74 and 64 percent in government and other schools respectively. It also should be noted that government schools had more grade V teachers (23%) while the other schools had more of untrained/unlicensed teachers (20%). There are no major variations in the proportions of female and male teachers in government schools while the other schools had some variations especially among the grade III teachers.

**Table 10.4: Teacher Qualification by sex and type of ownership (%)**

Teacher Qualification	Government			Others		
	Sex			Sex		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Grade V	25.0	20.3	<b>23.2</b>	15.7	17.3	<b>16.4</b>
Grade III	72.4	75.8	<b>73.7</b>	58.6	70.2	<b>63.8</b>
Untrained/ unlicensed	2.6	3.9	<b>3.1</b>	25.6	12.5	<b>19.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 10.2.1 Teacher Qualifications

As interviewers made observations in the randomly selected class streams, they obtained information on the qualifications of each of the teachers that were found in the class at the time of the visit. The results in Table 10.5 reveal that regardless of the type of ownership, majority of untrained/unlicensed teachers were found teaching lower and middle primary classes. Interesting to note also is that a relatively large proportion of grade V teachers were found teaching lower primary classes with 35 and 28 percent in government and other schools respectively.

**Table 10.5: Teacher qualification by grade category, sex, and type of ownership**

Government	Grade V			Grade III			Untrained/ unlicensed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lower Primary	28.2	49.6	<b>35.4</b>	34.4	62.1	<b>45.4</b>	49.8	62.4	<b>55.9</b>
Middle Primary	28.3	29.2	<b>28.6</b>	32.4	23.5	<b>28.9</b>	26.8	33.4	<b>30.0</b>
Upper Primary	43.5	21.2	<b>36.0</b>	33.3	14.3	<b>25.7</b>	23.4	4.3	<b>14.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Other Schools	Grade V			Grade III			Untrained/ unlicensed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lower Primary	17.4	38.8	<b>27.5</b>	28.5	68.1	<b>48.1</b>	49.1	41.0	<b>46.8</b>
Middle Primary	34.9	42.7	<b>38.6</b>	33.3	18.8	<b>26.1</b>	32.7	36.1	<b>33.7</b>
Upper Primary	47.8	18.6	<b>33.9</b>	38.3	13.2	<b>25.8</b>	18.2	22.9	<b>19.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



### 10.2.2 Teacher Absenteeism

Based on the interviewer's observation, information on whether or not the teacher was found teaching on the day of the visit was collected. The findings presented in Table 10.6 show that, overall; teacher absenteeism was higher in government schools (20%) compared to only 9 percent in other schools. There were no major differentials in teacher absenteeism for both lower and upper primary teachers in government schools while teacher absenteeism was higher amongst upper primary teachers (13%) for other schools. With regard to sex, teacher absenteeism was more common among males compared to their female counterparts irrespective of the type of school ownership.

**Table 10.6: Teacher Absenteeism by grade category and sex of Teacher (%)**

	Government	Others
<b>Grade category</b>		
Lower Primary	21.3	7.4
Middle Primary	19.5	7.2
Upper Primary	21.1	12.9
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	19.8	10.8
Female	15.5	6.7
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>

### 10.2.3 Reasons for Teacher Absenteeism

During the survey, the reasons for teacher absenteeism were also collected. Table 10.7 presents the survey findings on the reasons for teacher absenteeism by the grade/class taught and sex. The survey results reveal that irrespective of the type of ownership, the majority of teachers (22%) that were not found teaching were on the school premises at the time of the interview. Twenty one percent (21%) of government school teachers were absent without reason compared to only 4 percent of those in other schools. It is interesting to note that 16 percent of female teachers in government schools did not teach because they were sick while 27 percent of upper primary teachers were not found teaching though they were on the school premises.

**Table 10.7: Reasons for Absenteeism by grade categories, sex and ownership**

Government Schools	Grade Categories			Sex		
	Lower Primary	Middle primary	Upper primary	Male	Female	Uganda
Reasons for absenteeism						
Training	1.1	3.4	4.7	3.4	1.1	2.6
Sick	14.5	9.6	6.1	8.4	15.6	10.9
Annual leave	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5
Collecting Salary	1.5	0.0	4.5	2.5	1.0	2.0
On school errand	4.2	9.0	14.5	10.8	4.8	8.7
Absent without reason	21.5	22.7	15.4	19.0	24.1	20.7
Teacher at school premises	19.5	18.7	26.7	24.4	17.5	22.0
Maternity leave	2.6	0.5	1.8	0.2	4.9	1.9
Other	33.6	34.7	24.9	30.0	29.3	29.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Other Schools	Lower Primary	Middle primary	Upper primary	Male	Female	Uganda
Reasons for absenteeism						
Sick	57.9	44.7	0.0	32.5	34.0	33.1
On school errand	0.0	14.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	3.4
Absent without reason	5.2	0.0	5.4	0.0	10.5	4.0
Teacher at school premises	37.0	41.3	9.1	26.2	30.1	27.6
Other	0.0	0.0	85.5	35.8	25.4	31.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 10.3 Health care system of Uganda

Uganda's healthcare system works on a referral basis; if a level II facility cannot handle a case; it refers it to a unit the next level up. According to the Ugandan government's health policy, every parish is supposed to have a Health Center II (HC II). This facility is supposed to be over seen by an enrolled nurse, working with a midwife, two nursing assistants and a health assistant and should be in position to treat common diseases like malaria. It could also run an out-patient clinic, treating common diseases and offering antenatal care.

A health centre III facility should be found in every sub-county and should have about 18 staff, led by a senior clinical officer. It could also run a general outpatient clinic, a maternity ward and should also have a functioning laboratory. A health Center of level IV serves a county or a parliamentary constituency. It should have the kind of services found at health centre III, but it should have wards for men, women, and children and should be able to admit patients. It should have a senior medical officer and another doctor as well as a theatre for carrying out emergency operations. Each district is ideally supposed to have a hospital, which should have all the

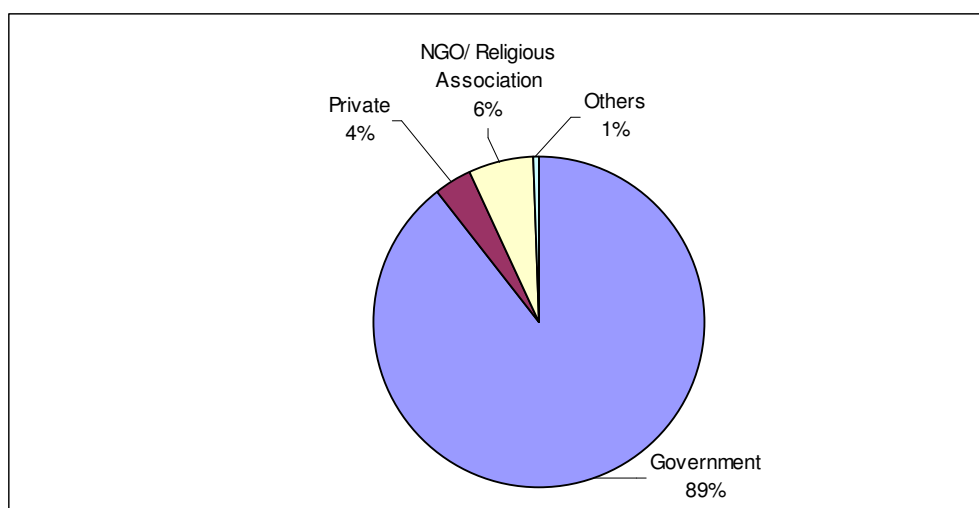
services offered at a health centre IV, plus specialized clinics – such as those for mental health and dentistry as well as consultant physicians.

During the 2009/10 UNPS, interviewers were required to move around health centers at level II and III only. Before they were shown around, they obtained a complete list of medical personnel that work at the facility. As they moved around the facility, they recorded additional information on the medical personnel present as well as those absent at the time of the visit.

## 10.4 General Health facility Characteristics

The percentage distribution of health facilities by type of ownership is presented in Figure 10.3. As expected, government health facilities (89%) account for the majority of health centers most commonly used in Uganda compared to all the others.

**Figure 10.3: Distribution of most commonly used Health Facilities in Uganda**



### 10.4.1 Level of Health facility

The distribution of health facilities by level and ownership show that, overall, 54 percent of the health facilities are Health Center (HC) III; 56 and 41 percent of which are managed by government and other owners respectively.

**Table 10.8: Level of health facility by ownership**

Facility	Government	Others	Total
Health center II	29.7	39.8	30.7
Health center III	55.7	40.6	54.1
Health center IV	12.6	0.0	11.3
Others	2.1	19.6	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 10.4.2 Availability of Equipment and Services

Existence of a health facility eases accessibility to the surrounding populations though availability of relevant services is an important determinant of whether or not the available facility is actually utilized. Table 10.9 presents the analysis of the availability of equipment and services at the different health facilities that were visited during the survey.

The survey findings reveal that overall, only 26 percent of government health facilities had electricity compared to 56 percent of other Health facilities irrespective of the source of electricity. In terms of functioning items in government health facilities, it is worth noting that only 18 percent had an ambulance, 37 percent had a bicycle while 57 percent had a sterilization machine. Communication services and items were more common amongst other health facilities compared to those owned by government.

**Table 10.9: Availability of equipment and services at the health facility**

	Government facilities					Other facilities			
	HC II	HC III	HC IV	Others	Total	HC II	HC III	Others	Total
<b>Electricity</b>									
Hydro	1.6	26.2	34.5	88.0	<b>21.2</b>	23.5	29.5	100.0	<b>40.9</b>
Thermo	3.3	3.9	11.8	0.0	<b>4.6</b>	34.3	2.9	0.0	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Functioning</b>									
Generator	1.2	1.8	75.1	100.0	<b>12.9</b>	10.9	13.2	45.7	<b>18.7</b>
Solar Panel	14.3	44.9	58.1	48.5	<b>37.6</b>	45.5	67.6	7.1	<b>46.9</b>
Ambulance	2.9	11.0	73.9	72.9	<b>17.8</b>	8.8	42.6	12.4	<b>23.2</b>
Provision of food at Health Facility	5.3	3.3	5.4	26.8	<b>4.6</b>	19.5	33.1	100.0	<b>40.8</b>
Provision of food for in-patients	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.5	<b>1.3</b>	0.0	0.0	8.0	<b>1.6</b>
Computer	0.0	7.7	43.3	100.0	<b>11.8</b>	11.0	23.1	57.0	<b>24.9</b>
<b>Official telephone</b>									
Land line	0.0	2.6	25.8	34.1	<b>5.4</b>	13.1	10.0	55.5	<b>20.2</b>
Mobile	28.3	30.9	23.7	9.4	<b>28.7</b>	20.3	22.0	24.5	<b>21.8</b>
Radio call	4.0	17.0	14.2	12.0	<b>12.7</b>	7.0	29.7	0.0	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Laboratory</b>									
Laboratory	2.0	69.6	100.0	100.0	<b>54.0</b>	58.9	96.6	100.0	<b>82.2</b>
CD-4 machine	0.0	1.0	0.4	64.4	<b>2.1</b>	0.0	3.2	8.4	<b>3.0</b>
Refrigerator for vaccines	42.6	89.3	96.2	100.0	<b>76.6</b>	48.4	75.8	57.8	<b>61.4</b>
Ice box	78.8	91.1	95.3	100.0	<b>88.2</b>	67.7	96.6	67.5	<b>79.4</b>
Working microscope	7.7	70.3	86.6	100.0	<b>54.4</b>	73.0	88.5	100.0	<b>84.6</b>
Delivery bed	21.8	82.1	98.1	100.0	<b>66.6</b>	69.4	100.0	57.0	<b>79.8</b>
BP machine	61.1	81.6	95.2	100.0	<b>77.6</b>	90.8	100.0	100.0	<b>96.3</b>
Sterilization equipment	30.9	63.0	87.4	100.0	<b>57.3</b>	59.3	67.7	87.7	<b>68.0</b>
Bicycle	47.3	36.3	15.2	47.0	<b>37.2</b>	37.4	70.3	8.7	<b>45.7</b>
Motorcycle	7.3	45.1	68.9	19.9	<b>36.3</b>	18.5	5.7	8.7	<b>11.4</b>
Standing weighing scales	47.5	67.7	93.8	82.6	<b>65.3</b>	90.2	100.0	81.5	<b>92.6</b>
Hanging weighing scale	81.5	92.8	92.1	82.6	<b>89.2</b>	81.4	90.0	49.7	<b>79.1</b>
Height measurement equipment	10.5	32.1	62.0	100.0	<b>31.1</b>	26.7	67.5	61.8	<b>49.7</b>

## 10.5 Health worker Absenteeism

The main respondents from health facilities were asked to indicate whether the facility has faced any absenteeism of its staff in the last 12 months. Results in Table 10.10 reveal that overall, 31 and 26 percent of respondents indicated that the facility had faced absenteeism in government and other health facilities respectively. A higher absenteeism rate (50%) was reported by HC IV respondents in government health centers.

**Table 10.10: Absenteeism faced in last 12 months as Reported by Respondent (%)**

Facility	Absenteeism faced in last 12 months	
	Government	Others
Health center II	25.4	19.6
Health center III	30.1	35.8
Health center IV	49.6	-
Others	36.5	17.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>25.7</b>

### 10.5.1 Government Health Worker Absenteeism

During the 2009/10 Panel survey, random unannounced visits were made to Health centers of level II and III. Interviewers sought permission to be shown around in order to establish the number of staff that were present at the time of the visit. Health providers were counted as absent if they could not be found in the facility for any reason at the time of the visit. The survey findings in Table 10.11 show that 48 and 46 percent of government health providers in Health centers II and III were absent at the time of interview respectively.

Differentials by sex of health workers reveal that 49 percent of females in government HC II and 51 percent males of other HC III were absent on the day of interview. In terms of one's function, the majority of health assistants in government HC II (85%) as well as 59 percent in other HC III were not found at work in the health facility.

**Table 10.11: Government Health worker Absenteeism rates by Level of Health Center, sex and Function**

Health worker Characteristics	Absenteeism rate	
	HC II	HC III
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	43.9	51.3
Female	49.0	43.5
<b>Function</b>		
Clinical /medical officer	-	58.8
Enrolled midwife	54.0	42.3
Enrolled nurse	45.8	50.1
Nursing aide/ assistant	45.1	39.7
Health assistant	84.9	54.2
Laboratory technician	53.6	45.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>

### 10.5.2 Reasons for Absenteeism

The survey further sought to establish the reasons for absenteeism by asking about why the member of staff was absent. The findings in Table 10.12 reveal that, overall, the major reason for absenteeism in HC II was that the health worker was off-duty/night duty (37%) while 13 percent were absent without reason. On the other hand, the major reasons for absenteeism among health workers in HC III were that the health worker was off-duty/night duty (35%) followed by absent for no reason (13%) and annual/maternity leave (10%)

**Table 10.12: Reasons for absenteeism among Government health workers of HC II and HC III (%)**

Reasons for absenteeism	HC II	HC III
Sick	8.5	7.8
Conducting outreach	6.1	5.5
At HSD/DHO/MOH	2.8	4.1
Being trained	0.3	0.6
At workshop	2.9	4.1
Picking up salary	0.7	0.5
Picking up drugs/supplies	1.5	1.3
Working at another job	0.4	0.4
Study Leave	6.6	7.5
Annual/ maternity leave	10.1	10.4
Off-duty/night duty	36.5	35.1
Exams	0.1	0.1
Absent without reason	12.9	12.5
Lack of accommodation	1.2	0.9
Other (specify)	9.5	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 10.6 Summary of Findings

As expected, government owned schools account for the majority of schools (94%) most commonly used in Uganda compared to all others. Overall, pupils in 26 and 36 percent of government and other schools do not have any access to text books in the classroom. The majority of lower primary pupils i.e. 45 and 48 percent of government and other schools had not attended class on the day of interview respectively.

The majority of the primary teachers were of grade III with 74 and 64 percent in government and other schools respectively. It should be noted that government schools have more grade V teachers (23%) while the other schools have more untrained/unlicensed teachers (20%). Overall; teacher absenteeism was higher in government schools (20%) compared to 9 percent in other schools. Regardless of the type of ownership, majority of teachers (over 20 percent) were on the school premises but not in class at the time of the interview.

Government health facilities (89%) account for the majority of health centers most commonly used in Uganda compared to all the others. Forty eight and 46 percent of government health providers in Health centers II and III were absent at the time of interview respectively. The major reason for absenteeism in HC II was that the health worker was off-duty/night duty (37%) while 13 percent were absent without reason. The major reasons for absenteeism among health workers in HC III were that the health worker was off-duty/night duty (35%) followed by absent for no reason (13%) and annual/maternity leave (10%).

# CHAPTER ELEVEN

## FAMILY PLANNING

### 11.0 Introduction

Contraceptive use among women not only varies across countries and regions, but varies within a given country as well. Knowledge and use of contraceptives depends on factors like one's education background and income level. This chapter therefore presents results from the 2009 Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) regarding the respondent's knowledge about contraceptive methods, current use and whether they have ever used any of the contraceptive methods in their life time.

### 11.1 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Knowledge of contraceptives and contraceptive use are important indicators of health among women. Women with adequate information about the various available methods of contraception are in a better position to plan their families and child spacing. Knowledge of family planning methods and the financial cost of contraception are alternative indicators of effective "access" to family planning methods in the population.

Information on contraceptives in the survey was collected by asking females within the reproductive age bracket of 15-49 years to name the different ways or methods that one would use to avoid/delay getting pregnant. The interviewers would then describe the methods mentioned to the respondent in case she failed to mention any spontaneously.

Table 11.1 shows the extent of knowledge of contraceptive methods among all women. Contraceptive knowledge is higher among married women than all women. This applies to each contraceptive method too. The results show that knowledge of any contraceptive method among females aged 15-49 is almost universal.

Modern methods are more widely known than the traditional ones. Of all women aged 15-49, 98 percent know at least one modern method compared to 83 percent who know at least one traditional method of contraceptive. Among all women, the most known methods are; male condom (96%), Pill (95%) and Injectables (95%), while emergency contraceptive (19%) is the least known method. A similar pattern is observed among married women.

The mean number of contraceptive methods known by married women is 8.1 and 8.5 among all women and those currently married, respectively.



**Table 11.1: Knowledge of contraceptive methods (%)**

	All Women	Married Women
<b>Any Method</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>99.3</b>
<b>Any modern method</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98.5</b>
Female sterilization	75.6	81.8
Male sterilization	48.7	52.3
Pill	94.7	96.3
IUD	56.7	60.4
Injectables	94.8	96
Implants	66.3	71.5
Male Condom	96	95.9
Female condom	53.4	53.8
LAM	36.9	40.1
Emergency contraceptives	18.7	18.2
<b>Any traditional Method</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>88.8</b>
Rhythm	61.2	64.5
Withdrawal	58.3	65.2
Moon beads	29	30
Foam/Jelly	17.9	17.8
Others	12.2	12
<b>Mean number of methods known</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>

Knowledge of any type of contraceptives by region (Table 11.2) is almost uniform. The results show higher percentages of knowledge for modern methods than traditional methods across all regions. The Western region ranks lowest with 78 percent of the women having heard of any traditional contraceptive method compared to other regions.

**Table 11.2: Knowledge of contraceptive methods by region (%)**

Region	Any method	Any modern method	Any traditional method
Central	98.2	98.2	81.1
Eastern	99.5	99.5	87.8
Northern	97.7	93.9	87.1
Western	99.4	99.4	78.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>82.9</b>

## 11.2 Ever use of Contraceptives

Ever use of contraception provides a measure of the cumulative experience of a population with family planning. The 2009/10 UNPS collected data on ever use of family planning methods from women by asking respondents whether they had ever used each of the methods that they have heard about. All women who said that they had heard of any method of contraceptive/family planning were asked whether they had ever used that method.

Table 11.3 presents ever use of contraception among all women and currently married women. Overall, the results indicate that 61 percent of all women and 70 percent of currently married women have used a method at some point. Women are much more likely to have used a modern method than a traditional method. For example, 47 percent of currently married women have used a modern method at some time compared with 12 percent who have used a traditional method. Injectables have been the most commonly used modern method (50%) among currently married women, while rhythm has been the most widely employed traditional method among respondents for the 2009/10 UNPS.

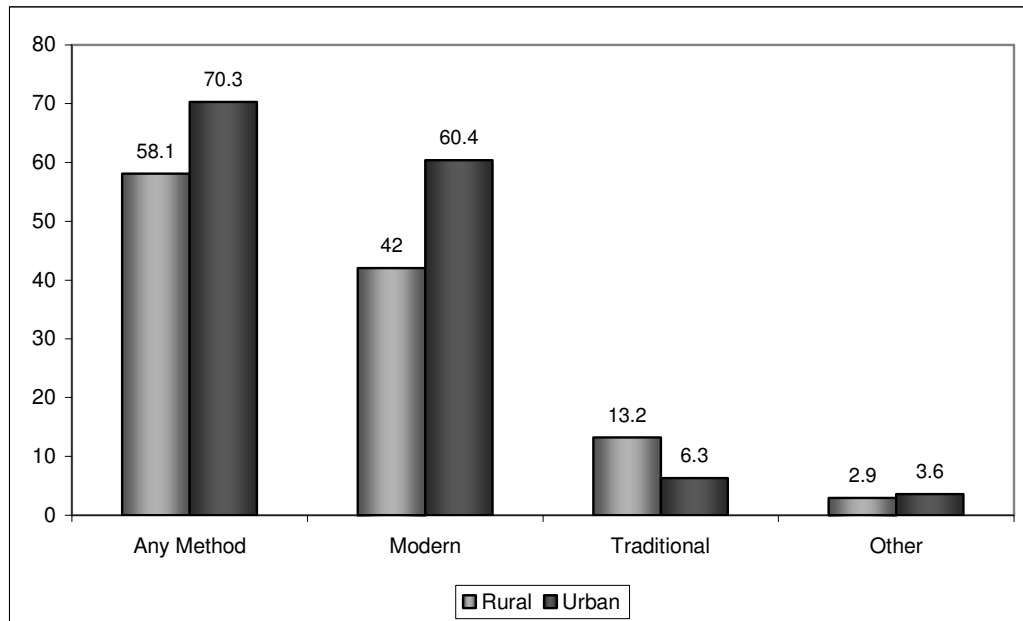
**Table 11.3 Ever use of contraception (%)**

Type	All women	Married women
<b>Any modern</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>51.2</b>
Female sterilization	2.3	2.9
Male sterilization	0.1	0.1
Pill	27.0	28.4
IUD	1.1	1.4
Injectables	45.1	49.9
Implants	3.4	3.9
Condom	40.2	34.7
Female condom	1.7	1.7
LAM	12.0	14.1
Moon beads	3.1	3.2
<b>Any Traditional</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Rhythm	32.9	35.3
Withdrawal	22.3	23.4
Foam/Jelly	1.6	1.4
Emergency Contraception	2.3	2.5
Others	9.3	6.2
<b>Any Method</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>70.1</b>

Ever use of contraceptives by rural -urban residence (Figure 11.1) shows the wider variations among rural and urban dwellers. Over sixty percent of the women in the urban areas had ever used a modern method compared to 42 percent of their rural counterparts. A reverse pattern is observed for women who had ever used any traditional method. Slightly over 13 percent of the

women in rural areas had ever used a traditional method compared to 6 percent of the urban women.

**Figure 11.1: Ever Use of contraceptive Methods by Residence**



Variations by region of residence (Table 11.4) show that the Western region (48%) had the lowest rates for females who had ever used any contraceptive method, compared to the Central region that had the highest rates (68%). The Northern region had the highest rates of women who had ever used traditional methods (29%) while the Western region had the lowest (4%). The data further reveals similar findings for women who were currently married at the time of the survey.

**Table 11.4: Ever use of Contraceptives by Region**

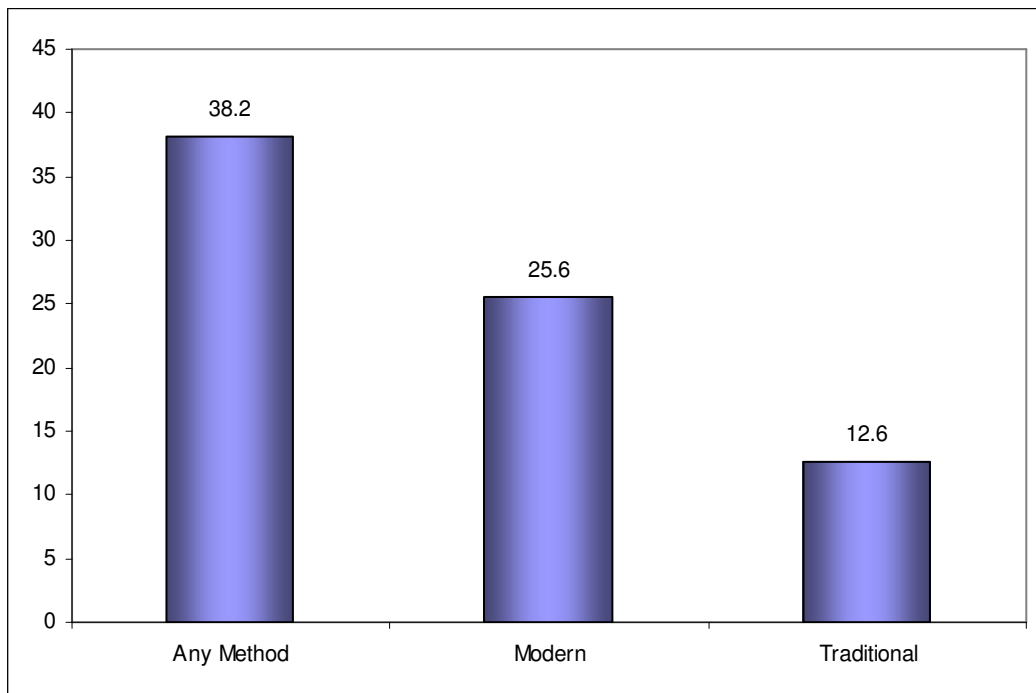
	Any Method	Modern	Traditional	Other	None	Total
<b>All Women</b>						
Central	68.3	55.9	7.8	4.6	31.7	100
Eastern	63.4	49.2	10.3	3.9	36.6	100
Northern	64.1	31.6	29.1	3.4	35.9	100
Western	47.9	43.6	4.2	0.0	52.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Married women</b>						
Central	79.2	67.89	9.81	1.46	20.83	100
Eastern	70.1	54.66	13.12	2.28	29.95	100
Northern	75.3	38.02	33.18	4.14	24.66	100
Western	57.6	51.1	6.52	0	42.38	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>54.15</b>	<b>14.17</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>29.92</b>	<b>100</b>

### 11.3 Current Use of Contraceptives

The current level of contraceptive use is a measure of actual contraceptive practice at the time of the survey. It takes into account all use of contraception, whether the concern of the user is permanent cessation of childbearing or a desire to space births. Current use of family planning services serves to assess the success of family planning programmes.

Figure 11.2 shows the contraceptive prevalence rate among married women in Uganda. The results show that the contraceptive prevalence rate for married Ugandan women who are currently using a method of family planning is 38 percent. Almost all of these users are using modern methods (25%) while 13 percent are using traditional methods.

**Figure 11.2: Current use of contraception among married women**



Current use of contraception by place of residence (Table 11.5) shows marked differences in contraceptive use among married women. The results show that injectables (27%) are the widely used method of family planning in Uganda, by the rhythm method (19%). About 14 percent of the currently married women reported that they were using the pill at the time of the survey. Rural-urban differentials show that the proportion of currently married women who use injectables was relatively higher among those living in rural areas (25%) than those living in urban areas (22%). The trend is similar among those women using rhythm method.

**Table 11.5: Percentage distribution of all women currently using contraceptives by residence**

Type	All women			Married women		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Pill	5.7	13.4	8.2	12.2	16.8	13.6
Injectables	29.7	20.8	26.9	24.9	21.6	23.9
Condom	9.8	18.9	12.7	15.0	20.2	16.6
Rhythm	19.2	18.4	19.0	18.1	14.2	16.9
Withdrawal	12.4	11.8	12.2	11.4	10.7	11.2
Moon beads	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.5
Foam/Jelly	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7
Contraception	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.2
Female sterilisation	3.4	2.8	3.2	1.5	1.2	1.4
Male sterilisation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
IUD	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7
Implants	4.0	1.8	3.3	2.2	1.1	1.9
Female condom	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.8
LAM	6.2	2.4	5.0	7.3	5.6	6.8
Others	5.4	5.3	5.4	3.2	2.5	3.0
	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11.6 shows contraceptive use by region of residence. The results show that married women in the Central region had the highest contraceptive prevalence rates (45%) while the Western region had the lowest rates (32%). Use of modern methods was lowest in the Northern region (17%) and highest in the Central region (31%). Traditional methods were more likely to be used by currently married women in the Northern region.

**Table 11.6 Current Use of contraception by Region (%)**

All Women	Any Method	Modern	Traditional	Other	No	Total
Central	34.7	25.5	9.3	4.6	60.7	100
Eastern	32.6	22.9	9.7	3.5	63.9	100
Northern	30.0	13.5	16.5	3.8	66.3	100
Western	26.3	22.6	3.7	0.0	73.7	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Married Women</b>						
Central	44.8	31.12	13.72	2.04	53.11	100
Eastern	37.8	25.44	12.32	2.53	59.71	100
Northern	38.0	16.54	21.44	4.78	57.24	100
Western	32.2	26.49	5.74	0	67.77	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 11.7 shows current use of contraception by Rural-Urban residence and Age. As expected, contraceptive prevalence is higher in urban areas (51%) than the rural areas (35%)

There is also substantial variation in current use by rural/urban residence by region. Urbanized areas like Northern and Central regions have much higher levels of current use of contraceptives. Current use was highest in the urban Northern region (58%) followed by urban Central (56%). For the rural areas, the rural Western Region (31%) had the lowest contraceptive prevalence rate.

Differentials of contraceptive use by age show that contraceptive use increases with increase in age, from 30 percent among married women age 15-19, to a peak of 45 percent at age 30-34, and then declines to 20 percent among women age 45-49. The trend is similar among women using modern methods.

**Table 11.7: Current use of contraception by Rural Urban residence and age-group**

	<b>CPR</b>	<b>Modern</b>	<b>Traditional</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Place of residence</b>						
Rural	34.7	22.0	12.8	2.1	63.2	100
Urban	51.2	39.3	11.9	2.1	46.8	100
<b>Region-urban/rural</b>						
Central rural	36.8	23.6	13.3	1.0	62.2	100
Central urban	55.6	41.2	14.3	3.4	41.0	100
East rural	36.8	23.6	13.2	2.9	60.3	100
East urban	45.1	39.2	5.9	0.0	54.9	100
North rural	35.0	13.7	21.3	5.4	59.6	100
North urban	57.6	35.0	22.6	0.9	41.5	100
West rural	31.4	25.0	6.4	0.0	68.6	100
West urban	37.5	36.0	1.4	0.0	62.5	100
<b>Age group</b>						
15-19	29.7	10.8	18.9	5.6	64.7	100
20-24	39.0	25.8	13.1	0.7	60.4	100
25-29	41.9	25.1	16.8	0.5	57.6	100
30-34	44.5	32.3	12.2	5.3	50.2	100
35-39	38.5	26.6	11.9	2.3	59.2	100
40-44	39.2	30.8	8.4	0.9	59.9	100
45-49	20.0	14.6	5.4	1.7	78.4	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>100</b>

## 11.4 Summary of Findings

Overall, knowledge of contraception is almost universal in Uganda with 99 percent of currently married women having heard of at least one method of contraception. The pill, injectables, and condom are the most widely known modern methods among women. Seven in every ten currently married women have used a family planning method at least once in their lifetime. Thirty eight percent of currently married women are using a method of contraception. Modern methods are more widely used than traditional methods, with 26 percent of currently married women using a modern method and 13 percent using a traditional method. The most popular modern method is the injectable used by twenty four percent of the currently married women.

Differentials of contraceptive use by age show that contraceptive use increases with increase in age, from 30 percent among married women age 15-19, to a peak of 46 percent at age 40-44, and then declines to 20 percent among women age 45-49. The trend is similar among women using modern methods.

## CHALLENGES OF COLLECTING PANEL SURVEY DATA

While cross-sectional surveys (repeated or single-period) provide sufficient data for determining overall population characteristics or trends over time, they do not provide sufficient data for detailed behavioral analysis, cause-and-effect identification, and measurement of change at the disaggregate level hence the need for Panel Surveys. It is important to note that much as panel surveys provide data for measurement of change, there are challenges and problems encountered when undertaking this.

### **Non Response**

Initial non-response is where a household or an individual either refuses to participate in the survey or provides no information at all even after agreeing to participate. Although the non response rate for those households which were traced was small (5 percent of the attrited households refused to respond), this affects the overall coverage since we would expect to get responses from all the households traced. In addition to initial non-response, one may also have to deal with item non-response where a respondent does not give information on specific items or variables in the survey. There are a few cases where only part of the questionnaires would be completed and since more waves of Panel Surveys are to be undertaken, the extent of item non-response may increase from one wave to the next as the effects of panel fatigue (explained later) become more pronounced over time.

### **Fatigue**

A major issue in the design and administration of repeated measurement surveys is that of respondent fatigue. For how many periods should respondents be asked to report their activities, harvests etc? While each additional survey period offers rich additional information, this must be traded off against the possibility that the quality of information obtained may deteriorate with increasing levels of respondent fatigue. This was observed when respondents were told that teams would be visiting them again and again some level of discomfort was exhibited.

### **Attrition**

Attrition occurs when respondents leave the panel over time. If attrition occurs for legitimate reasons, e.g., moving out of the study area and death, or if attrition is purely random, then there is not likely to be any problem other than a reduction in overall sample size. Empirical evidence, however, indicates that attrition is usually selective. As a result, changes in sample composition from wave to wave will exhibit systematic tendencies.

In this survey, the attrition rate was 18 percent. All households covered in the 2005/06 surveys were supposed to be tracked and the interviewers tried as much as possible to trace them. However, it was difficult to get all the households; special mention is one person households whose occupants had died. In urban areas, a sizeable number of households could not be traced as purportedly neighbours would not know the occupants as of the 2005/06 survey and where they moved to. In addition to the 10 households that were covered in the baseline survey, persons who moved from 2 out these 10 were supposed to be tracked. This was also not easy



exercise as contacts of these people were not readily available and some had moved to far to reach areas, but all the same the interviewers tried to track them. It is anticipated that in the next waves it would be easier to track these as telephone contacts are being collected.

### **Respondents misunderstanding the Survey Activities**

There were cases and areas where some of the respondents were very inquisitive as to why their land had to be measured and also make inquiries about their yields. The teams were trained to explain these in detail but initially this was a challenge to the survey teams. This was made complicated by the wide spread concerns about land ownership in many parts of the country.

### **Illiteracy of Household Members**

The survey collected information on daily harvests for agricultural households using a crop card and the requirement was for a member of the household to fill out every harvest the household made. A major challenge here is that in some households, there were no literate members to undertake this assignment. Crop monitors were recruited in each Enumeration Area to assist such households. However, in some cases, they did not as the visits to the agricultural households were not frequent as originally planned

### **Data Management**

Panel data bases are more complex to manage, store, retrieve, and analyze than traditional cross-sectional data sets. A lot of linking has to be done by connecting households and individuals at different waves and these need a lot of care and concentration. In addition, the computation of weights needs a lot of care and understanding since other considerations such as attrition have to be considered as well.

## **MITIGATION FACTORS**

All the above challenges notwithstanding, a number of mitigation factors were put in place to overcome these.

### **Weighting**

Weighting is one of the major undertakings that were used to cater for non-response and attrition. A lot of consultations were made to ensure that the procedures and weighting process at all levels (Enumeration area and individual levels) is robust.

### **Incentives**

As earlier mentioned, the different waves of the Panel Survey are to be undertaken overtime and as such it is important for the survey teams to maintain contact with our respondents. Incentives which do not improve the welfare of the households like photos, calendars etc were shared with the households. It is however important to think of other incentives that can be used in subsequent rounds that will keep the survey teams as close as possible to the respondents.

**Tracking**

In order to minimise sample attrition, information about the respondents was collected. This helped a lot in minimising sample loss and in keeping the sample close to the initial requirement particularly in instances where the split off or where the whole household had moved.

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# QUESTIONNAIRE

## Section 2: Household Roster

We would like to make a complete list of household members.

	We would like to make a complete list of household members in the last 12 months including guests who slept here last night and those that left the household permanently. <b>ASK IF ALL MEMBERS ARE LISTED</b>	Sex 1= M 2= F	What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? 1= Head 2= Spouse 3= Son/daughter 4= Grand child 5= Parent of head or spouse 6= Sister/Brother of head or spouse 7= Nephew/Niece 8= Other relatives 9= Servant 10= Non-relative 96= Other (specify)	During the past 12 months, how many months did [NAME] live here? <b>WRITE 12 IF ALWAYS PRESENT OR IF AWAY LESS THAN A MONTH</b> <b>WRITE 00 IF PRESENT FOR LESS THAN A MONTH</b> IF '12 months', >>7	If [NAME] has not stayed for 12 months, what is the main reason for absence? <b>SEE CODE BOOK.</b>	What is the residential status of [NAME]? 1= Usual member present 2= Usual member absent 3= Regular member present 4= Regular member absent 5= Guest (>> NEXT PERSON) 6= Usual member who left hh more than 6 months ago (>> NEXT PERSON) 7= Left permanently (>> NEXT PERSON) <b>INTERVIEWER: FOR RESPONSES 1-4, WRITE NAME ON FLAP AT SAME ID NUMBER</b>	How old is [NAME] in completed years? <b>IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, WRITE 0</b>	What is the date of birth of [NAME]? <b>IF DAY OR MONTH IS UNKNOWN, MARK '99'.</b>			For persons 10 years and above What is the present marital status of [NAME]? 1= Married monogamously 2= Married polygamous 3= Divorced 4= Widowed 5= Never Married	Is [NAME] still a member of your household? 1= Yes (>> NEXT PERSON) 2= No	SECOND VISIT	
								DD	MM	YYYY			Why did [NAME] leave the household? <b>USE THE SAME CODE AS 6</b>	Where did [NAME] go? <b>USE DISTRICT CODE</b>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9A	9B	9C	10	11	12	13
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														

**Section 3: General Information on Household Members**  
 Ask only household members (**USUAL AND REGULAR MEMBERS**).

	ORPHANHOOD						COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP For members 18 years & above	ETHNICITY For all household members	MALARIA For all household members				
	For household members below 18 years		For household members below 18 years		For household members below 18 years				Did [NAME] sleep under a mosquito net last night?	Under which kind or brand did [NAME] sleep?	Was this net ever soaked or dipped in a liquid to repel mosquitoes or bugs during the past 12 months?		
P E R S O N I D	Is the natural father [NAME] living in this household? 1= Yes 2= No (>>3) 3= Dead (>>5)	IF COL 2A IS YES=1 ID CODE OF FATHER >> 5A	What is the highest level of father's education completed? 1=No formal education 2=Less than Primary 3=Completed Primary 4=Completed O-Level 5=Completed A-Level 6=Completed University 8=Don't Know 9=Other (Specify)	What is his usual occupation ?  <b>SEE CODE BOOK.</b>	Is the natural mother [NAME] living in this household? 1= Yes 2= No (>>6) 3= Dead (>>9)	IF COL 5A IS YES=1 ID CODE OF MOTHER >> 9	What is the highest level of mother's education completed? 1=No formal education 2=Less than Primary 3=Completed Primary 4=Completed O-Level 5=Completed A-Level 6=Completed University 8=Don't Know 9=Other (Specify)	What is her usual occupation?  <b>SEE CODE BOOK.</b>				Is [NAME] a member of an LC1, LC2 or LC3?  1= Yes 2= No	What is [NAME]'s ethnic group/tribe?  <b>SEE CODE BOOK.</b>
1	2A	2B	3	4	5A	5B	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													

**Section 3 Cont'd: General Information on Household Members**

<b>MIGRATION For all household members</b>										
PERSON ID	In which district/country was born?	In which district/country live 5 years ago?	How many years has [NAME] lived in this place/village?	In which district/country did [NAME] live before moving to current place of residence?	Was the place where [NAME] lived before coming here a rural or urban area?	What was the main reason for moving to the current place of residence?	In how many places (such as another village, town or abroad) did [NAME] live for 6 or more months at time since 2005/06?	During the past 5 years did [NAME] ever live in a settlement camp?	What was the name/location of the camp?	How many years did [NAME] live in this camp?
		<b>SEE CODE BOOK.</b>	<b>RECORD IF SINCE BIRTH (&gt;) NEXT PERSON) IF &lt;1 YEAR, RECORD 00</b>	<b>SEE CODE BOOK.</b>	1= Gazetted urban 2= Other Urban 3=Rural	1= To look for work 2= Other income reasons 3= Drought, flood or other weather related condition 4= Eviction 5= Other land related problems 6= Illness, injury 7= Disability 8= Education 9= Marriage 10= Divorce 11= To escape insecurity 12= To return home from displacement 13= Abduction 14= Follow/join family 96= Other (specify)	19	20	<b>NAME AND LOCATION</b> 21A	<b>CODE</b> 21B
1										22
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										

**Section 4: Education (All Persons 5 Years and above)**

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular) who are 5 years and above.

	IS [NAME] ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF OR HERSELF? (FOR CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 7, THE GUARDIAN SHOULD RESPOND FOR THEM)	Can [NAME] read and write with understanding in any language?	Has [NAME] ever attended any school? 1= Never attended 2= Attended school in the past (>> 7) 3= Currently attending school (>> 9)	Why has [NAME] not attended school? SEE CODES AT RIGHT [-> NEXT PERSON]	What was the highest grade/class that [NAME] completed? SEE CODE BOOK.	What was the main reason that [NAME] left school? SEE CODES AT RIGHT [-> NEXT PERSON]	What grade/class was [NAME] attending in [THE LAST COMPLETED SCHOOL YEAR]? SEE CODE BOOK.	What grade/class is [NAME] currently attending? SEE CODE BOOK.	Who manages the school [NAME] attends? 1= Government 2= Private 3= NGO 4= Religious organization (Faith-based) 96= Other (specify)	What type of school is [NAME] currently attending? 1= Day (>-> 15) 2= Boarding 3= Day and Boarding	CODES FOR COL 4 1= Unable to read and write 2= Able to read only 3= Able to write only 4= Able to read and write CODES FOR COL 6 1= Too expensive 2= Too far away 3= Poor school quality 4= Had to help at home 5= Had to help with farm work 6= Had to help with family business 7= Education not useful 8= Parents did not want 9= Not willing to attend 10= Too young 11= Orphaned 12= Displaced 13= Disabled 14= Insecurity 96= Other (specify)	
PERSON ID	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	CODE FOR COL 8 1= Completed schooling 2= Further schooling not available 3= Too expensive 4= Too far away 5= Had to help at home 6= Had to help with farm work 7= Had to help with family business 8= Poor school quality 9= Parents did not want 10= Not willing to attend further 11= Poor academic progress 12= Sickness or calamity in family 13= Pregnancy 96= Other (specify)
01												
02												
03												
04												
05												
06												
07												
08												
09												
10												

**Section 4 Cont'd: Education (All Persons 5 Years and above)**

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular) who are 5 years and above who are currently attending school

PERSON ID	Distance to the school in km?	Time to school	How much has this household spent during the past 12 months on [NAME]'s schooling? <i>IF NOTHING WAS SPENT, WRITE 0.</i> <i>IF THE RESPONDENT CAN ONLY GIVE A TOTAL AMOUNT, WRITE '999999' IN THE RELEVANT COLUMNS AND THE TOTAL AMOUNT IN COLUMN 15G.</i>							Source of Funding	For day scholars only			
			School and registration fees (contribution to school development fund)	Uniforms and sport clothes	Books and school supplies	Costs to and from school	Boarding fees	Other expenses	Total expenses					
			13	14	15A	15B	15C	15D	15E	15F	15G	16	17	18



### Section 5: Health

Ask the following questions about all members of the household (usual and regular).

P E R S O N  I D	INTERVIEWER:		During the past 30 days, did [NAME] suffer from any illness or injury?  1= Yes 2= No (>> NEXT PERSON)	For how many days did [NAME] suffer due to illness or injury during the past 30 days?  IF NONE, WRITE '0' AND SKIP TO COL 7.	For how many days did [NAME] have to stop doing usual activities due to illness or injury during the past 30 days?  VALUE SHOULD BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO COL 5.	Can you describe the symptoms that [NAME] primarily suffered due to the major illness or injury during the past 30 days?  RECORD UP TO 2 SYMPTOM CODES  SEE CODES AT RIGHT	Was anyone consulted (e.g. a doctor, nurse, pharmacist or traditional healer) for the major illness/injury during the past 30 days?  1= Yes (>> 10) 2= No	Why was one consulted for the major illness?  SEE CODES AT RIGHT  [>NEXT PERSON]	Where did [NAME] go for the first consultation during the past 30 days?  PUBLIC SECTOR 1= Government hospital centre 2= Government health centre 3= Outreach 4= Government Based Distributor  PRIVATE SECTOR 5= Private hospital 6= Pharmacy/ drug shop 7= Private Doctor/ Nurse/Midwife/Clinic 8= Outreach 9= NGO Community Based Distributor  OTHER SOURCE 10= Shop 11= Religious Institution 12= Friend/ Relative 13= Traditional Healer 96= Other (specify)	Distance to the place where this treatment was sought for in km?	What was the cost of this consultation, including any medicine prescribed even purchased elsewhere?	CODES FOR COL 7		
	IS [NAME] ANSWERING FOR HIMSELF OR HERSELF?  1= Yes (>>4) 2= No	WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE PERSON RESPONDING FOR [NAME]?										1= Diarrhoea (acute) 2= Diarrhoea (chronic, 1 month or more) 3= Weight loss (major) 4= Fever (acute) 5= Fever (recurring) 6= Wound 7= Skin rash 8= Weakness 9= Severe headache 10= Fainting 11= Chills (feeling hot and cold) 12= Vomiting 13= Cough 14= Productive cough 15= Coughing blood 16= Pain on passing urine 17= Genital sores 18= Mental disorder 19= Abdominal pain 20= Sore throat 21= Difficulty breathing 22= Burn 23= Fracture 96= Other (specify)	CODES FOR COL 9 1= Illness mild 2= Facility too far 3= Hard to get to facility 4= Too dangerous to go 5= Available facilities are too costly 6= No qualified staff present 7= Staff attitude not good 8= Too busy / long waiting time 9= Facility is inaccessible	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7A	7B	8	9	10	11	12	KMS	SHILLINGS
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														

**Section 6: Child Nutrition and Health (for all children 0-59 months old)**

To be answered by mothers or caregivers of surviving children born in the last five years (i.e. aged 0-59 months)

ID OF RESPONDENT	RELATIONS OF RESPONDENT TO CHILD 1=Mother 2=Father 3=Other Caregiver	Age of Child (IN MONTHS)	IS CHILD 24 MONTHS OR OLD LESS? 1=0-24 months 2=25-59 months (->26)	Has [NAME] ever been breastfed in his/her life? 1=Yes 2=No (->11)	How long after birth did [NAME] start breast-feeding? 1= 0-6hrs 2= more than 6hrs 9= Don't know	Is [NAME] breast-feeding now? 1=Yes (>10) 2=No 9=Don't know (>10)	For how many months was [NAME] breast-fed?	Has [NAME] begun eating daily any food or fluids other than breast milk? 1=Yes 2=No	Has any water, juice, breast milk substitutes, other liquids or semi-solid foods apart from breast milk, vitamins, minerals and/or food items ever been given to [NAME]? 1=Yes 2=No (->14)	At what age was [NAME] given liquid and/or food items for the first time?	Since this time yesterday, how many times was [NAME] given soft food, mashed or solid food, porridge or food other than liquids (milk, water, tea and juice)? 1=Never 2=Once 3=Two to three 4=Four to five 5=Six or more times 6=Child not present at visit	Has [NAME] received a Vitamin A capsule in the last 6 months? <b>SHOW THE BLUE AND RED CAPSULES FOR DIFFERENT DOSES.</b> 1=Yes with card 2=Yes without card 3=No with card (>16) 4=No without card (>16) 9=Don't know (>16)	Where did the Vitamin A capsule come from? 1= On routine visit to health facility 2=Sick child visit to health facility 3=Child Health Days 8=Other (specify) 9=Don't know	Has [NAME] had diarrhea in the last 2 weeks? <b>DIARRHOEA IS 3 OR MORE LOOSE OR WATERY STOOLS PER DAY</b> 1=Yes 2=No (>21) 9=Don't know (>21)	
															MONTHS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															

P E R S O N I D

**Section 6 Cont'd: Child Nutrition and Health (for all children 0-59 months old)**

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
P E R S O N I D	<p>If [NAME] had diarrhea, was there blood in it?</p> <p><b>BLOODY DIARRHOEA IS 3 OR MORE LOOSE OR WATERY STOOLS WITH BLOOD PER DAY</b></p> <p>1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't know</p>	<p>During the last episode of diarrhea, did [NAME] take any of the following as treatment?</p> <p>1=Fluid from ORS sachet 2=Recommended home make fluid (sugar/salt solution) 8=Other (specify) 9=Don't know</p>	<p>During [NAME]'s last episode of diarrhea, did he/she <b>drink</b> much less, about the same or more than usual?</p> <p>1=Much less or None 2&gt;About the Same or Somewhat Less 3=More 9=Don't Know</p>	<p>During [NAME]'s last episode of diarrhea, did he/she <b>eat</b> less, about the same, or more food than usual?</p> <p><b>IF PROBE "LESS", MUCH LESS OR A LITTLE LESS?</b></p> <p>1=None 2=Much less 3=Somewhat less 4&gt;About the same 5=More 9=Don't know</p>	<p>Has [NAME] had a cough during which he/she breathed faster than usual with short quick breaths, or had difficulty breathing in the last two weeks?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't Know</p>	<p>Has [NAME] had fever in the last two weeks?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No 9=Don't Know</p> <p><b>IF 21 AND 22 ARE BOTH NO/DON'T KNOW, &gt;&gt;24</b></p>	<p>From where did you seek care for [NAME]?</p> <p>A=Government Hospital Center B=Government Health facility C=NGO/private health facility D=Mobile/ Outreach Clinic E=Village/ Community Health Worker F=Relative or Friend G=Traditional Practitioner H=Pharmacy/ Drug Shop I=Other Government (specify) J=Other Private (specify) K=No care was sought</p>	<p>Has [NAME] received a measles vaccination?</p> <p><b>SHOW VACCINATION UPPER LEFT ARM</b></p> <p>1=Yes with card 2=Yes with exercise book 3=Yes from NIDS 4=Yes from memory 5=No with card 6=No with exercise book 7=No from NIDS 8=No from memory 9=Don't know</p>	<p>Has [NAME] received a DPT3 vaccination?</p> <p><b>SHOW VACCINATION SPOT- LEFT THIGH</b></p> <p>1=Yes with card 2=Yes with exercise book 3=Yes from NIDS 4=Yes from memory 5=No with card 6=No with exercise book 7=No from NIDS 8=No from memory 9=Don't know</p>
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
01									
02									
03									
04									
05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									

**Section 6 Cont'd: Child Nutrition and Health (for all children 6-59 months old)**

P E R S O N  I D	Does [NAME] have edema? 1=Yes (>=28) 2=No	WEIGHT  INCLUDE TWO PLACES AFTER DECIMAL	RECORD HEIGHT / LENGTH ONLY ONCE PER CHILD DEPENDING ON SIZE		RESULT  1=Measured 2=Not present 3=Refused 4=Child has edema 96=Other (specify)
			LENGTH (CM) LYING DOWN	HEIGHT (CM) STANDING UP	
			CHILD <24 MONTHS OR (≤ 85 CM)	CHILD >24 MONTHS OR (≥ 85 CM)	
1	26	27	28A	28B	29
01		_ _ .  _ _  Kg	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	
02		_ _ .  _ _  Kg	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	
03		_ _ .  _ _  Kg	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	
04		_ _ .  _ _  Kg	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	
05		_ _ .  _ _  Kg	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	
06		_ _ .  _ _  Kg	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	
07		_ _ .  _ _  Kg	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	
08		_ _ .  _ _  Kg	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	
09		_ _ .  _ _  Kg	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	
10		_ _ .  _ _  Kg	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	_ _ _ .  _ _  cm	

**Section 7: Disability**

	For those aged 5 Years and Above (usual and regular) : Because of a physical, mental or emotional health condition...														
	<i>(RECORD SEVERITY AND YEAR OF ONSET FOR EACH CONDITION)</i>														
	FOR CODES 2-4 IN COLUMN 2-7:														
P E R S O N  I D	Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses?	Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing, even if he/she is wearing hearing aid?	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	Does [NAME] have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	Does [NAME] have difficulty with self care (washing over dressing, toileting etc)?	Does [NAME] have difficulty using your usual language, does [NAME] have difficulty communicating; for example understanding or being understood?	Check columns 2-7 if [NAME] has any difficulty:  Does this difficulty reduce the amount of work [NAME] can do at home, at work or at school?  1= Yes, all the time 2= Yes, sometimes 3= No 4= NA (if not working or not attending school)	REHABILITATION  During the past 12 months, what measures are taken to improve [NAME]'s performance of activities?  <b>USE CODES AT RIGHT</b>							CODES FOR COL 9 1= None 2= Surgical operation 3= Medication 4= Assistive devices (glasses, wheelchair, braces, hearing aid, artificial limbs) 5= Special education 6= Skills training (vocational) 7= Activity of Daily Living (ADL) training 8= Counseling 9= Spiritual/traditional healer 96= Other (specify)
	1= No-no difficulty	1= No - no difficulty	1= No - no difficulty	1= No - no difficulty	1= No - no difficulty	1= No - no difficulty	1= No - no difficulty	1= Yes, all the time							
	2= Yes - some difficulty	2= Yes - some difficulty	2= Yes - some difficulty	2= Yes - some difficulty	2= Yes - some difficulty	2= Yes - some difficulty	2= Yes - some difficulty	2= Yes, sometimes							
	3= Yes - a lot of difficulty	3= Yes - a lot of difficulty	3= Yes - a lot of difficulty	3= Yes - a lot of difficulty	3= Yes - a lot of difficulty	3= Yes - a lot of difficulty	3= Yes - a lot of difficulty	3= No							
	4= Cannot see at all	4= Cannot hear at all	4= Cannot walk at all	4= Cannot remember/concentrate at all	4= Cannot care for self at all	4= Cannot communicate/understand at all	4= Cannot communicate/understand at all	4= NA (if not working or not attending school)							
1	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	8A	8B	8C	9					
01															
02															
03															
04															
05															
06															

**Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)**

	In the last four weeks, was [NAME] looking for any kind of job?	In the last four weeks, was [NAME] trying to start any kind of business?	What best describes [NAME]'s situation at this time? For example, [NAME] is ill, disabled, in school, taking care of household family, or something else? 1=Ill/sick 2=Disabled 3=In school 4=Taking care of house or family 5=Retired 6=Waiting for reply from employer 7=Waiting for busy season 8=Other (specify) [>>48]	MAIN JOB				When did [NAME] start to work for this employer or start running the business?	In this (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the last week, was [NAME] 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? (>>32) 3=An own-account worker? (>>32) 4=Helping without pay in a household business? (>>32) 5=An apprentice? (>> 34) 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock? (>> 36)		
				What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the last week?	What are the main goods/services produced at [NAME]'s place of work or its main function?	DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION			YEAR	MONTH
				19A	19B	20A	20B			21A	21B
1	16	17	18						22		
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											

**Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)**

PERSON ID	In the last four weeks, was [NAME] looking for any kind of job? 1 = Yes 2 = No	In the last four weeks, was [NAME] trying to start any kind of business? 1=Yes [>48] 2=No	What best describes [NAME]'s situation at this time? For example, [NAME] is ill, disabled, in school, taking care of household family, or something else? 1=Ill/sick 2=Disabled 3=In school 4=Taking care of house or family 5=Retired 6=Waiting for reply from employer 7=Waiting for busy season 8=Other (specify) [>48]	MAIN JOB									
				What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the last week?  <b>DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS.</b>	What are the main goods/services produced at [NAME]'s place of work or its main function?  <b>DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G. restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.</b>	When did [NAME] start to work for this employer or start running the business?		In this (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the last week, was [NAME]  1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? (>32) 3=An own-account worker? (>32) 4=Helping without pay in a household business? (>32) 5=An apprentice? (> 34) 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock? (> 36)	CODE	CODE			
						DESCRIPTION	19A				DESCRIPTION	20A	YEAR
1	16	17	18	DESCRIPTION	19A	DESCRIPTION	20A	CODE	20B	YEAR	21A	MONTH	21B
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													

**Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)**

MAIN JOB

	FOR EMPLOYEES										FOR EMPLOYERS, OWN ACCOUNT WORKERS, AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS			FOR APPRENTICES		
	Does this employer contribute to any pension/retirement fund (e.g. NSSF) for [NAME]?	Is [NAME] entitled to any leave from this employer?	Is [NAME] entitled to medical benefits from this employer?	Does this employer deduct or pay income tax from [NAME]'s salary/wage?	Is [NAME]'s employment agreement	Is [NAME]'s position...	What is the duration of [NAME]'s employment?	During the last 12 months, for how many months did [NAME] work in this job?	How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the main job during the last week? What period of time did this payment cover?	Is [NAME]'s business (or household business where [NAME] works) registered for VAT?	Is [NAME]'s business (or household business where [NAME] works) registered for income tax?	1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=Refused	1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know 9=Refused	A=Unpaid B=Paid cash C=Paid in kind D=Required to pay to participate	34A	34B
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31A	31B	31C	32	33			
P																
E																
R																
S																
O																
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04																
05																
06																
07																
08																
09																
10																



**Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status**

P E R S O N  I D	MAIN JOB								SECOND JOB				In this (second) job/business that [NAME] had during the last week, was [NAME]  1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? 3=An own-account worker? 4=Helping without pay in a household business? 5=An apprentice? 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock? (>> 43)			
	Is [NAME]'s employer/business (at [NAME]'s main job)  1=National Government 2=Local government controlled business (NWSC, UMEME) 3=Government bank 4=A private enterprise (other than a commercial bank) 5=A Non-profit organization (NGO/CBO) 6= A private household	During the last 7 days, how many hours did [NAME] work on each day?  <b>ACTUAL NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED STARTING FROM THE PREVIOUS DAY AND GOING BACKWARDS ON MAIN JOB.</b>							In the last week, did [NAME] have more than one economic activity, such as a job, business, household enterprise or farm?  1=Yes 2=No (>>46)	What kind of work do [NAME] usually do in the secondary job/business that you had during the last week?  <b>DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS. (E.g. vegetable farmer, primary school teacher, computer programmer.)</b>	What are the main goods/services produced at [NAME]'s second place of work or its main function?  <b>DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY</b> <i>restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.</i>	When did this employer or business start running the business?  YEAR MONTH				
		Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat						DESCRIPTION	CODE	DESCRIPTION
1	35	36A	36B	36C	36D	36E	36F	36G	37	38A	38B	39A	39B	40A	40B	41
01																
02																
03																
04																
05																
06																
07																
08																
09																
10																

**Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)**

P E R S O N I D	SECOND JOB (cont.)			Last week, [NAME] would have worked more hours than [NAME] actually provided, the extra hours had been paid?  1=Yes, in the current job 2=Yes, taking an additional job 3=Yes, in a different job with more hours 4=No 9=Don't know (>49)	Over the last 12 months, was the [NAME] spent most of the time doing:  1= The same as the main job [NAME] spent the most time doing in the last week [JOB IN COL 19A]? (>> 54) 2= The same as the secondary job [NAME] did in the last week [JOB IN COL 38A]? (>> 54) 3=A job not yet mentioned (>>49)	AMONG THE ANSWERS TO 5.7.9,11,13 IS THERE A "YES" (CODE 1)? 1=Yes 2=No (>> 59)	USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (MAIN)			
	Is [NAME]'s employer /business (at main job) 1=National Government 2=Local government controlled (NWSC, UNEME) 3=Government business (other than a commercial bank) 4=A private enterprise (other than a Non-profit organization (NGO/CBO) 5=A private household	Last week, [NAME] actually worked at the second income generating activities?	During the last 12 months, for how many months did [NAME] work in this job?				How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the main job during the last week? What period of time did this payment cover?  <b>CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS AND CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 45A &amp; 45B.</b>	Estimated cash value of in-kind payments	Cash	Time 1= Hour 2= Day 3=Week 4=Month 5=Other (specify)
1	42	43	44	46	47	48	49A	49B	50A	50B
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										

**Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)**

	<b>USUAL ACTIVITY STATUS (MAIN) cont.</b>		Over the last 12 months, [NAME] have any other job that has yet not been mentioned [NOT LISTED IN COL 19A, COL 38A, COL 49A]? 1=Yes 2=No (>->59)	<b>USUAL ACTIVITY (SECONDARY)</b>		How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the main job during the last 12 months? What period of time did this payment cover? <b>CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS AND CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 53A &amp; 53B.</b>	How much was [NAME]'s last cash payment and the estimated value of what [NAME] last received in kind for the main job during the last 12 months? What period of time did this payment cover? <b>CASH PAYMENTS SHOULD INCLUDE SET RATE, COMMISSIONS, TIPS AND CASH ALLOWANCES. IF NOT CASH OR IN-KIND PAYMENT WAS RECEIVED, RECORD '0' IN COL 58A &amp; 58B.</b>							
	In this job/business that [NAME] had during the last 12 months, was [NAME] for someone else for pay? 1=Working for someone else for pay? 2=An employer? 3=An own-account worker? 4=Helping without pay in a household business? 5=An apprentice? 6=Working on the household farm or with household livestock?	During the last 12 months, for how many months did [NAME] work in this job?		What kind of work does [NAME] usually do in the (main) job/business that [NAME] had during the 12 months? <b>DESCRIBE THE OCCUPATION AND MAIN TASKS OR DUTIES IN AT LEAST 2 WORDS.</b>	What are the goods/services produced at this place of work or its main function? <b>DESCRIBE THE INDUSTRY E.G. restaurant, primary school, appliance factory, real estate office.</b>			During the last 12 months, for how many months did [NAME] work in this job?						
P E R S O N  I D	51	52	53A	53B	53C	54	55A	55B	56A	56B	57	58A	58B	58C
1														
01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														
10														

**Section 8 Cont'd: Labour Force Status (for all household members 5 years and above)**

NON-MARKET LABOUR ACTIVITIES											Does [NAME] get income or support from any of the following sources? <b>LIST ALL THAT APPLY</b> A=Remittances B=Charity/church C=Retirement pension D=NSSF E=Welfare grants F=Bursary/study loan G=Other (specify) H=None
In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend collecting firewood for the household, including travel time?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend fetching water for the household, including travel time?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend constructing your dwelling, private buildings, roads, or wells?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend making major repairs to their dwelling, private buildings, roads, or wells?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend processing for the household?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend making handicrafts for household use?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend on agriculture?	In the last 7 days, how much time in hours did [NAME] spend on hunting and fishing?	HOURS	HOURS	HOURS	
1											67
01											66
02											65
03											64
04											63
05											62
06											61
07											60
											59

### Section 9: Housing Conditions, Water and Sanitation

Now we would like to ask you about your housing conditions: all the rooms and all separate building used by your household members.

What type of dwelling is it?	What is its status?	How many rooms does your household occupy?	What is the <b>major</b> construction material of the roof?	What is the <b>major</b> construction material of the external wall?	What is the <b>major</b> material of the floor?	What is the <b>main</b> source of water for drinking for your household?	What is the <b>main</b> reason for not using protected water sources?	How long does it take to collect the drinking water from the <b>main</b> source?		How far is the <b>main</b> source from your dwelling?	How much water does the household use per day?
								TIME IN MINUTES	UNITS		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	To and From	Waiting Time	Distance in kilometers	11A
		NUMBER OF ROOMS						9a	9b	10	11B
1= Independent house 2= Tenement (Muzigo) 3= Independent flat/apartment 4= Sharing house/flat/apartment 5= Boys quarters 6= Garage 7= Hut 8= Unipart 96= Other (specify)	1= Owned, by Head (Head and Spouse) 2= Owned, Jointly 3= Owned, by Others 4= Rented (Normal) 5= Rented (subsidized) 6= Supplied free by employer 7= Supplied free by relative or other person 8= Rent paid by relative or other person 96= Other (specify)		1= Thatch, Straw 2= Mud 3= Wood, Planks 4= Iron sheets 5= Asbestos 6= Tiles 7= Tin 8= Concrete/Cement 96= Other (specify)	1= Thatch, Straw 2= Mud and poles 3= Timber 4= Un-burnt bricks 5= Burnt bricks with mud 6= Burnt bricks with cement 7= Cement blocks 8= Stone 96= Other (specify)	1= Earth and cow dung 2= Cement 3= Mosaic or tiles 4= Bricks 5= Stone 6= Wood 96= Other (specify)	1= Private connection to pipeline (Tap) >>9 2= Public taps>>9 3= Bore-hole >>9 4= Protected well/spring >>9 5= Unprotected well/spring 6= River, stream, lake, pond 7= Vendor/Tanker truck 8= Gravity flow scheme 9= Rain water 96= Other (specify)	1=Long distance 2=Unreliable 3=Water does not taste good 4=Require contribution 5=Long queues 6=Open source is okay 96=Other (specify)				

Is the water used by the household paid for?	What is the purpose payment?	How much money, on average, does the household pay per month for the water?	Who normally collects the water in this household?	Are the safe water sources in your community managed by user committees?	What do you do to the water to make it safer for drinking?	How is the water for drinking usually stored?	Is it usually covered?	IF CODES 1 TO 4 IN QUESTION 7:	What are the <b>main</b> constraints that your household faces in accessing safe water sources?	What type of toilet is <b>mainly</b> used in your household?	Do you have a hand washing facility at the toilet?
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

### Section 10: Energy Use

Does this house have electricity? 1=Yes 2=No(>>6)	How many hours per day do you usually have power, in a season like this?	How does the household pay for the electricity it uses? 1= Bill from power company 2= Provide in rent >>6 3= Free use/illegal connections >>6 4= Pay fee to neighbor >>5 5= Operating cost of own generator >>7 8= Other (specify) >>5	What was the quantity of electricity used? <b>ASK TO SEE MOST RECENT BILL.</b> <b>[INTERVIEWER: DO NOT INCLUDE PAST DUE CHARGES]</b>	How much did your household pay for electricity in the last month?	Does this house have a generator? 1=Yes 2=No(>>8)	How much did your household pay for diesel or gasoline for your generator in the last month?
	HOURS 2		KWH for billing period 4	SHILLINGS 5A		DIESEL QUANTITY (IN LITRES) 7B
						PETROL QUANTITY (IN LITRES) 7D
1		3		5A	6	7A
						7C
						7D

Which of the following types of stoves are used by this household? A= Electric B= LPG C= Kerosene D= Wood / Sawdust Burning E= Efficient Wood Burning F= Charcoal G= Other Biomass Burning H= Open fire I= Other (specify) J= None (>>14)	Which is the stove used <b>most often</b> by this household? 1= Electric (>>11) 2= LPG (>>11) 3= Kerosene 4= Wood / Sawdust Burning 5= Efficient Wood Burning 6= Charcoal 7= Other Biomass Burning 8= Open fire 9= Other (specify)	Does this [MAIN STOVE] have a chimney? 1= Yes 2= No	Approximately how many hours a day is the [MAIN STOVE] in use (burning/on) by the household?  HOURS 11	Where is the [MAIN STOVE] located? 1= In a separate kitchen 2= In a room in the dwelling not just devoted to cooking 3= In an outdoor space
8	9	10		12

### Section 10 Cont'd: Energy Use

F U E L  I D	Does your household use [FUEL]?	Do you use this [FUEL] for:			Where do you get most of [FUEL]?	How much did your household pay for the [FUEL] used in the last month?		
		a) Cooking 1= Yes 2= No	b) Lighting 1= Yes 2= No	c) Heating 1= Yes 2= No		SHILLINGS	QUANTITY	UNIT OF MEASURE 1= Kg 2= Liter 3= Bundle 8= Other
13	14	15A	15B	15C	16	17A	17B	17C
1	Firewood							
2	Dung							
3	Crop Residue							
4	Kerosene							
5	LPG							
6	Charcoal							
7	Solar							
8	Electricity							

### Section 11: Other Household Income in the past 12 months?

1 What is the household's most important source of earnings during last 12 months?

#### USE CODES AT RIGHT

#### CODES FOR QN 1

- 1= Subsistence farming
- 2= Commercial farming
- 3= Wage employment
- 4= Non-agricultural enterprises
- 5= Property income
- 6= Transfers (pension, allowances, social security benefits,)
- 7= Remittances
- 8= Organizational support (e.g. food aid, WFP, NGOs etc)
- 9=Other (specify)

#### CODES FOR COL 7

- 1= Buy land
- 2= Buy livestock
- 3= Buy farm tools and implements
- 4= Buy farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticides
- 5= Purchase inputs/working capital for non-farm enterprises
- 6= Pay for building materials (To buy house)
- 7= Buy consumption goods and services
- 8= Pay for education expenses
- 9= Pay for health expenses
- 10= Pay for ceremonial expenses
- 96= other (specify)

Type of income	Income code	Has the household received any income from [...] in the past 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No (-> NEXT CATEGORY)	Amount received during the past 12 months. If amount was in kind, give the estimated cash value.		What were the common uses for the remittances and assistance received?
			Cash (SHILLINGS)	In-kind (Estimated cash value) (SHILLINGS)	
<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Income from household enterprises</b>					
Crop farming Enterprises	11				
Other Agricultural Enterprises	12				
Non-agricultural Enterprises	13				
<b>Property Income</b>					
Net actual rents received from building/property	21				
Net rent received from land	22				
Royalties	23				
<b>Investments</b>					
Interest received from current account	31				
Interest from other type of account	32				
Interest from shares	33				
Dividends	34				
Payments from bonds	35				
Payments from treasury bills	36				
<b>Current transfers and other benefits</b>					
Pension and life insurance annuity benefits	41				
Remittances and assistance received locally (elsewhere in the country)	42				
Remittances and assistance received from abroad	43				
Income from the sale of assets excluding livestock	44				
Other income (inheritance, alimony, scholarship, other unspecified income, etc.)	45				



**Section 12: Non-Agricultural Household Enterprises/Activities**

1 Over the past 12 months, has anyone in your household operated any non-agricultural enterprise which produces goods or services (for example, artisan, metalworking, tailoring, repair work; also include processing and selling your outputs from your own crops if done regularly) or has anyone in your household owned a shop or operated a trading business or profession? 1=Yes 2=No (>>SECTION 13)

2 **WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE RESPONDENT TO THIS SECTION?**

E N T E R P R I S E I D	Description of enterprise	Industry code <b>SEE CODE SHEET</b>	Who in the household owns/manages this enterprise?  <b>LIST UP TO 2 ID CODES</b>	When was this enterprise started?		Where was this business operated? 1 = Home Residence 2 = Home Outside the Residence 3 = Industrial Site 4 = Traditional Market 5 = Commercial District Shop 6 = Roadside 7 = Other Fixed Place 8 = Mobile	What was the main source of money for setting up this business? 1= Didn't need any money 2= Own savings 3= Commercial/Development bank 4= Microfinance institutions 5= Local group 6= NGO 8= Other (Specify)	Did this business receive a credit to operate or expand your business during the past 12 months? 1= Yes 2= No (>> 11)	What was the major source? 1= Formal Banks (commercial/development) 2= Micro finance institutions 3= NGO 4= Credit union 5= Landlord 6= Employer 7= Local group 8= Relative 9= Friend 10= Local money lender 96= Other (Specify)	
				MONTH	YEAR					
1	3	4	5A	5B	6A	6B	7	8	9	10
2										

Who in the household works on this activity?	In the past 12 months, how many months did the enterprise operate?	What is/was the average monthly gross revenues during the months of operation?	How many people does this enterprise hire during a typical month of operation?	What is/was the average expenditure on wages during a typical month of operation?	What is/was the average expenditure on raw materials during a typical month of operation?	Other operating expenses such as fuel, kerosene, electricity etc. during month operation?	Is this enterprise registered for VAT?	Is this enterprise registered for income tax?
<b>LIST UP TO 5 ID CODES FROM ROSTER</b>								
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2								

**Section 13: Financial Services Use**

		FOR 5-12: In the last 12 months, has any member of your household...																																
		FOR 21-25: Does any member of your household currently have...																																
1	... used a credit union, saving association or micro-finance institution to save money?	1=Yes 2=No	2	... used a SACCOS to save money?	1=Yes 2=No	3	... used informal savings club (with community or religious organization) to save money?	1=Yes 2=No	4	Compared to the total amount of money that your household had saved this time a year ago, is the amount that your household has saved now: 1= Much greater 2= Somewhat greater 3= Same 4= Somewhat less 5= Much less 6= Never saved	5	... borrowed any money or taken out a loan from a Bank?	1=Yes 2=No	6	... borrowed any money or taken out a loan from any government agency?	1=Yes 2=No	7	... borrowed any money or taken out a loan from a credit union?	1=Yes 2=No	8	... borrowed any money or taken out a loan from a finance institution?	1=Yes 2=No	9	... borrowed any money or taken out a loan from an employer?	1=Yes 2=No	10	... borrowed money or taken a loan from a SACCOS or informal savings club?	1=Yes 2=No	11	... borrowed money or taken a loan from a relative friend?	1=Yes 2=No	12	... borrowed money or taken a loan from a lender?	1=Yes 2=No

		FOR 13: In the last 12 months, has any member of your household...																												
		FOR 14-18: In the last 12 months, has any member of your household...																												
13	<b>[INTERVIEWER: DID RESPONDE NT ANSWER YES TO ANY OF QUESTIONS 5-12?]</b>  1=Yes (>>16) 2=No	14	Did any member of your household apply for a loan or ask to borrow money in the last 12 months and did not obtain the loan? (Application rejected)? 1=Yes (>>16) 2=No	15	Why did no one apply for a loan or ask to borrow money in the last 12 months? 1= No need 2= Believed would have been refused 3= Too costly 4= Inadequate collateral 5= Do not like to be in debt 6= Do not know any lender 8= Other (specify) [>> 18]	16	For the most recent time in the last 12 months that any member of your household applied for a loan or asked to borrow money: What was the source of credit? 1= Bank 2= Government 3= Credit Union 4= Micro-finance 5= Employer 6= SACCO 7= Relative/friend 8= Money lender 9= Local group 96= Other (specify)	17	For the most recent time in the last 12 months that any member of your household applied for a loan or asked to borrow money: What was the main purpose of the loan? <b>USE CODES FOR SEC 11 COL7</b>	18	In the last 12 months, has any member of your household bought anything using a credit card or for hire purchase or installment? 1= Yes 2=No	19	Does any member of your household have a saving account with formal institutions? 1=Yes 2=No (>>21)	20	Does any member of your household have a saving account with a bank? 1=Yes 2=No	21	...health insurance?	1=Yes 2=No	22	...life insurance?	1=Yes 2=No	23	... vehicle insurance?	1=Yes 2=No	24	... property (dwelling and/or household goods) insurance?	1=Yes 2=No	25	...crop insurance or other agriculture insurance?	1=Yes 2=No

### Section 14: Household Assets

Now I would like to ask you about assets owned by your household.

Type of assets	Asset code	Does any member of your household own [ASSET] at present? 1=Yes 2=No (> NEXT ASSET)	How many [...] do your household own at present? Number	Total estimated value (in Shs)
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Household Assets</b>				
House	01			
Other Buildings	02			
Land	03			
Furniture/Furnishings	04			
Household Appliances e.g. Kettle, Flat iron, etc.	05			
Television	06			
Radio/Cassette	07			
Generators	08			
Solar panel/electric inverters	09			
Bicycle	10			
Motor cycle	11			
Motor vehicle	12			
Boat	13			
Other Transport equipment	14			
Jewelry and Watches	15			
Mobile phone	16			
Computer	17			
Internet Access	18			
Other electronic equipment	19			
Other household assets e.g. lawn mowers, etc.	20			
Other 1 (specify)	21			
Other 2 (specify)	22			

**Section 15: Household Consumption Expenditure**

**Part A: Number of household members present**

On average, how many people were present in the last 7 days? In this section children are defined as less than 18 years.

		Household Members				Visitors							
		Male adults		Female children		Male adults		Female adults		Male children		Female children	
Male adults													

**Part B: Food, Beverage, and Tobacco (During the Last 7 Days)**

Item Description	Code	Did you consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2= No	How many days was [ITEM] consumed out of the last 7 days? <b>3B</b>	Unit of Qty	Consumption out of Household		Consumption out of Purchases Away from home		Consumption out of home produce		Received in-kind/Free		Market Price	Farm gate price
					Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value		
1	2	3A	3B	3C	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Matoke (Bunch)	101													
Matoke (Cluster)	102													
Matoke (Heap)	103													
Matoke (Others)	104													
Sweet Potatoes (Fresh)	105													
Sweet Potatoes (Dry)	106													
Cassava (Fresh)	107													
Cassava (Dry/ Flour)	108													
Irish Potatoes	109													
Rice	110													
Maize (grains)	111													
Maize (cobs)	112													
Maize (flour)	113													
Bread	114													
Millet	115													
Sorghum	116													
Beef	117													
Pork	118													
Goat Meat	119													
Other Meat	120													
Chicken	121													
Fresh Fish	122													
Dry/ Smoked fish	123													
Eggs	124													
Fresh Milk	125													
Infant Formula Foods	126													
Cooking oil	127													
Ghee	128													
Margarine, Butter, etc	129													

**Part B cont'd: Food, Beverage, and Tobacco (During the Last 7 Days)**

Item Description	Code	Did you consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2= No 3A	How many days was [ITEM] consumed out of the last 7 days? 3B	Unit of Qty 3C	Consumption out of Purchases			Consumption out of home produce		Received in-kind/Free Value	Market Price	Farm gate price		
					Household		Away from home		Qty				Value	
					Qty	Value	Qty	Value						
1	2				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Passion Fruits	130													
Sweet Bananas	131													
Mangos	132													
Oranges	133													
Other Fruits	134													
Onions	135													
Tomatoes	136													
Cabbages	137													
Dodo	138													
Other vegetables	139													
Beans fresh	140													
Beans (dry)	141													
Ground nuts (in shell)	142													
Ground nuts (shelled)	143													
Ground nuts (pounded)	144													
Peas	145													
Sim sim	146													
Sugar	147													
Coffee	148													
Tea	149													
Salt	150													
Soda*	151													
Beer*	152													
Other Alcoholic drinks	153													
Other drinks	154													
Cigarettes	155													
Other Tobacco	156													
Expenditure in Restaurants on:														
1. Food	157													
2. Soda	158													
3. Beer	159													
Other juice	160													
Other foods	161													

\* Sodas and Beers to be recorded here are those that are not taken with food in restaurants.

**PART B Cont'd: Food Fortification**  
**CHECK WHETHER THE HOUSEHOLD CONSUMED ANY MAIZE FLOUR, SUGAR, SALT OR COOKING OIL DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS**

Item Description	Code	Did the household consume [ITEM] 1= Yes 2= No	Is the [ITEM] fortified? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Don't Know	What Brand of MAIZE FLOUR was consumed? <b>SPECIFY</b>	What brand of COOKING OIL was consumed?	What brand of SUGAR was consumed?	What brand of SALT was consumed?
		14	15	16A	17A	18A	19A
				CODE 16B	CODE 17B	CODE 18B	CODE 19B
1	2						
Maize flour	113						
Cooking oil	127						
Sugar	147						
Salt	150						

**Part C: Non-Durable Goods and Frequently Purchased Services (During the last 30 days)**

Item Description	Code	Unit of Quantity	Purchases		Home produced		Received in-kind/Free		Unit Price
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Rent of rented house/Fuel/power</b>									
Rent of rented house	301								
Imputed rent of owned house	302								
Imputed rent of free house	303								
Maintenance and repair expenses	304								
Water	305								
Electricity	306								
Generators/lawn mover fuels	307								
Paraffin (Kerosene)	308								
Charcoal	309								
Firewood	310								
Others	311								
<b>Non-durable and Personal Goods</b>									
Matches	451								
Washing soap	452								
Bathing soap	453								
Tooth paste	454								
Cosmetics	455								
Handbags, travel bags etc	456								
Batteries (Dry cells)	457								
Newspapers and Magazines	458								
Others	459								
<b>Transport and communication</b>									
Tires, tubes, spares, etc	461								
Petrol, diesel etc	462								
Taxi fares	463								
Bus fares	464								
Boda boda fares	465								
Stamps, envelopes, etc.	466								
Air time & services fee for owned fixed/mobile phones	467								
Expenditure on phones not owned	468								
Others	469								

**Part C cont'd: Non-Durable Goods and Frequently Purchased Services (During the last 30 days)**

Item Description	Code	Unit of Quantity	Purchases		Home produced		Received in-kind/Free		Unit Price
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>Health and Medical Care</b>									
Consultation Fees	501								
Medicines etc	502								
Hospital/ clinic charges	503								
Traditional Doctors fees/ medicines	504								
Others	505								
<b>Other services</b>									
Sports, theaters, etc	601								
Dry Cleaning and Laundry	602								
Houseboys/ girls, Shamba boys etc	603								
Barber and Beauty Shops	604								
Expenses in hotels, lodging, etc	605								



**Part D: Semi-Durable Goods and Durable Goods and Service (During the last 365 days)**

Item Description	Code	Purchases		Consumption out of household /enterprise stock		Received in-kind/Free	
		Value	3	Value	4	Value	5
1	2						
<b>Clothing and Footwear</b>							
Men's clothing	201						
Women's clothing	202						
Children's clothing (excluding school uniforms)	203						
Other clothing and clothing materials	204						
Tailoring and Materials	205						
Men's Footwear	206						
Women's Footwear	207						
Children's Footwear	208						
Other Footwear and repairs	209						
<b>Furniture, Carpet, Furnishing etc</b>							
Furniture Items	301						
Carpets, mats, etc	302						
Curtains, Bed sheets, etc	303						
Bedding Mattresses	304						
Blankets	305						
Others and Repairs	306						
<b>Household Appliances and Equipment</b>							
Electric iron/ Kettles etc	401						
Charcoal and Kerosene Stoves	402						
Electronic Equipment (TV, radio cassette etc)	403						
Bicycles	404						
Radio	405						
Motors, Pick-ups, etc	406						
Motor cycles	407						
Computers for household use	408						
Phone Handsets (both fixed and mobile)	409						
Other equipment and repairs	410						
Jewelry, Watches, etc	411						

**Part D cont'd: Semi-Durable Goods and Durable Goods and Service (During the last 365 days)**

Item Description	Code	Purchases		Consumption out of household enterprise stock		Received in-kind/Free	
		Value	3	Value	4	Value	5
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>						
<b>Glass/ Table ware, Utensils, etc</b>							
Plastic basins	501						
Plastic plates/ tumblers	502						
Jerry canes and plastic buckets	503						
Enamel and metallic utensils	504						
Switches, plugs, cables, etc	505						
Others and repairs	506						
<b>Education</b>							
School fees including PTA	601						
Boarding and Lodging	602						
School uniform	603						
Books and supplies	604						
Other educational expenses	605						
<b>Services Not elsewhere Specified</b>							
Expenditure on household functions	701						
Insurance Premiums	702						
Other services N.E.S.	703						

**Part E: Non-consumption Expenditure**

Item description	Code	Value (During the last 365 days)	
		1	3
Income tax	801		
Property rates (taxes)	802		
User fees and charges	803		
Local Service tax	804		
Pension and social security payments	805		
Remittances, gifts, and other transfers	806		
Funerals and other social functions	807		
Interest on loans	808		
Others (like subscriptions, interest to consumer debts, etc.)	809		

### Section 16: Shocks & Coping Strategies

Code	Description of distress events	Did you experience [SHOCK] during the past 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No (>> NEXT SHOCK)	When did the [SHOCK] first occur? 1=Jan 7=July 2=Feb 8=Aug 3=Mar 9=Sept 4=Apr 10=Oct 5=May 11=Nov 6=Jun 12=Dec	How long did the shock last? (RECORD NUMBER OF MONTHS) IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH RECORD '00'	As a result of the [SHOCK], was there a decline in your household's...				How did your household cope with this [SHOCK]? <b>UP TO 3 ANSWERS WITH RANK FOR EACH SHOCK EXPERIENCED. USE CODES BELOW.</b>		
					Income 3A	Assets 3B	Food Production 3C	Food Purchases 3D		1st 4A	2nd 4B
101	Drought/Irregular Rains	1	2A	2B	3A	3B	3C	3D	4A	4B	4C
102	Floods										
103	Landslides/Erosion										
104	Unusually High Level of Crop Pests & Disease										
105	Unusually High Level of Livestock Disease										
106	Unusually High Costs of Agricultural Inputs										
107	Unusually Low Prices for Agricultural Output										
108	Reduction in the Earnings of Currently (Off-Farm) Employed Household Member(s)										
109	Loss of Employment of Previously Employed Household Member(s) (Not Due to illness or Accident)										
110	Serious illness or Accident of Income Earner(s)										
111	Serious illness or Accident of Other Household Member(s)										
112	Death of Income Earner(s)										
113	Death of Other Household Member(s)										
114	Theft of Money/Valuables/Non-Agricultural Assets										
115	Theft of Agricultural Assets/Output (Crop or Livestock)										
116	Conflict/Violence										
117	Fire										
118	Other (Specify)										

**CODES**

**FOR**

1 = Unconditional help provided by relatives/friends  
 2 = Unconditional help provided by local government  
 3 = Changed dietary patterns involuntarily (Relied on less preferred food options, reduced the proportion or number of meats per day, skipped days without eating, etc...)  
 4 = Changed cropping practices (crop choices or technology)

**COL**

5 = Household member(s) took on more non-farm (wage- or self-) employment  
 6 = Household member(s) took on more farm wage employment  
 7 = Household member(s) migrated  
 8 = Relied on savings  
 9 = Obtained credit

**4A,**

10 = Sold durable household assets (agricultural or non-agricultural)  
 11 = Sold land/building  
 12 = Rented out land/building  
 13 = Distress sales of animal stock  
 14 = Sent children to live elsewhere  
 15 = Reduced expenditures on health and education  
 96=Other (specify)

**4B,**

**Section 17: Welfare and Food Security**

WHAT IS THE ID CODE OF THE RESPONDENT TO THIS SECTION?	Does every member of the household have at least two sets of clothes?	Does every child in this household (all those under 18 years old) have a blanket?	Does every member of the household have at least one pair of shoes?	How many meals, including breakfast are taken per day in your household?	What did you do when you last ran out of salt?	FOR HOUSEHOLD WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 (IF NONE, WRITE '12'):	FOR HOUSEHOLD WITH CHILDREN 5-13 (IF NONE, WRITE '12'):	Have you been faced with a situation when you did not have enough food to feed the household in the last 12 months?
1	1= Yes 2= No	1= Yes 2= No 3= Not Applicable	1= Yes 2= No		1= Borrowed from neighbors 2= Bought 3= Did without 4= Does not cook at all 5= Not applicable	What did your children below 5 years old (0-4 years) have for breakfast yesterday?  01=Tea/drink with sugar 02=Milk/milk tea with sugar 03=Solid food only 04=Tea/drink with solid food 05=Tea/drink without sugar with solid food 06=Porridge with solid food 07=Porridge with sugar 08=Porridge with milk 09=Porridge without sugar 11=Nothing 12=No under 5s in the household 96=Other (Specify)	What did your children between 5 to 13 years old have for breakfast yesterday?  01=Tea/drink with sugar 02=Milk/milk tea with sugar 03=Solid food only 04=Tea/drink with solid food 05=Tea/drink without sugar with solid food 06=Porridge with solid food 07=Porridge with sugar 08=Porridge with milk 09=Porridge without sugar 11=Nothing 12=No 5-13 in the household 96=Other (Specify)	1=Yes 2=No [>>SECTION 18]

**10** When did you experience this situation?  
*INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.*

A. January

B. February

C. March

D. April

E. May

F. June

G. July

H. August

I. September

J. October

K. November

L. December

**11** Why?  
*INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ OUT THE ANSWERS, CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.*

A. Because of inadequate household stocks due to drought/poor rains

B. Inadequate food stocks from previous season because insecurity prevented us from harvesting the crop

C. Inadequate household food stocks because of pest damage to crop

D. Inadequate household food stocks because we did not plant enough

E. We did not have enough money to buy food from the market

F. Food in the market was very expensive

G. No one was willing to offer us some food

H. We could not cook because we had no fuel wood

I. There was no food distribution

J. Bread winner/head of household died or moved away

K. We were not able to reach the market because of distance or insecurity or lack of transport

L. There was no food in the market

M. Floods / water logging

N. Other (Specify)

### Section 18: Transport Services and Road Infrastructure

SER NO.		Do you have a [.....] in your community?  1=Yes 2=No (>>NEXT ROAD)	What is the commonest mode of transport used to reach the nearest [ROAD]?  1= Walking  2= Taxi (car)  3= Boda-boda  4= Bus/minibus  5= Motorcycle  6= Bicycle  7= Boat  8= Other (Specify)	How long does it take you to travel to the nearest [ROAD]?	Is the road usable all the year round?  1=Yes (>>NEXT ROAD) 2=No	Why was the road unusable?  1=Bad weather 2=Bad terrain 3=Potholes 4=Poor drainage 5=Bushy roads 6=Insecurity 8=Other (specify)
				TIME IN MINUTES		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Trunk road (Tarmac)					
B	Trunk road (Murram)					
C	District/feeder road					
D	Community Access Road					

What is the distance from your household to the nearest public transport point/stage?  KILOMETERS	What type of road is this public transportation point/stage?  1= Trunk road (Tarmac) 2= Trunk road (Murram) 3= District/feeder road 4= Community Access Road 8=Other (specify)
7	8

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITY	Was [ACTIVITY] affected by your local road conditions?  1=Yes 2=No (>>NEXT ACTIVITY)	How was [ACTIVITY] affected?  <b>INTERVIEWER: IF NEGATIVELY, PROBE FOR SEVERITY.</b>  1=Made it easier 2=Did not affect much 3=Made it a little more difficult 4=Made it much more difficult 5=Made it impossible / almost impossible	
	9	10	11
A	Agricultural Marketing		
B	Economic Activities		
C	Trade Costs		
D	Costs of Vehicle Operation		
E	Access to Basic Services (including		
F	Other (specify)		

END TIME

		:		
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**Section 19: Link with the Agriculture Questionnaire**

1. During the last completed cropping season (1<sup>st</sup> Season of 2009: Jan. – June 2009) and the current cropping season (2<sup>nd</sup> Season of 2009 July – Dec. 2009), has any member of your household cultivated crops including perennial crops (e.g. fruits)?

1= Yes  
2= No

2. During the last 12 months, has any member of your household raised livestock, poultry, or fishery?

1= Yes  
2= No

**INTERVIEWER:**

**(1) IF THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 1 IS YES, THE AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED.**

**(2) IF ONLY THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 2 IS YES, THEN ONLY 'SECTIONS 6 TO 10' OF THE AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED.**

**(3) IF THE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 1 AND 2 ARE BOTH NO, THE AGRICULTURE QUESTIONNAIRE SHOULD NOT BE ADMINISTERED TO THE HOUSEHOLD.**

**FLAP**

P E R S O N  I D	NAME	SEX  1= M 2= F	AGE	ELIGIBLE FOR LABOUR MODULE (AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE)  (CIRCLE LINE NUMBER)	CHILD UNDER 5  (CIRCLE LINE NUMBER)	WOMAN AGED 15-49 ELIGIBLE FOR WOMAN'S SURVEY  (CIRCLE LINE NUMBER)
01				01	01	01
02				02	02	02
03				03	03	03
04				04	04	04
05				05	05	05
06				06	06	06
07				07	07	07
08				08	08	08
09				09	09	09
10				10	10	10