UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

UGANDA NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
2005/2006

REPORT ON THE

SOCIO-ECONOMIC MODULE

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PREFACE

The Uganda National Household Survey 2005/06 is the latest in a series of household surveys that started in 1988. The UNHS 2005/06 collected information on Socio-economic characteristics at both household and community levels as well as information on agriculture. The main objective of the survey was to collect high quality data on population and Socio-economic characteristics of households for monitoring development performance. The UNHS 2005/06 comprised of five modules namely the Socio-economic, Agriculture, Community, Price and the Qualitative modules.

This report presents the major findings based on the Socio-economic module of the UNHS 2005/06. It shows the levels of different indicators and their respective trends over time. Indicators on population characteristics, education, health, household expenditure and poverty among others have been presented at national, regional and at rural-urban levels.

This time round, a qualitative study was conducted alongside the UNHS 2005/06 to complement the quantitative findings. The main objective of the qualitative module was to provide more in-depth understanding of the issues that were investigated in the quantitative module. Separate reports have been prepared for the qualitative and other modules. There is a lot of information that is not included in this report and yet important for policy formulation and overall planning. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics would like to encourage stakeholders to utilize the rich datasets that exists at the UBOS to do further analyze so as to better inform future policy debate.

We are grateful to the Government of Uganda, the World Bank and the UK Department for International Development for the financial assistance that enabled the survey to take place. We would also like to acknowledge the technical backstopping provided by the Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC) during the 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 unreserved support during the data collection. We are greatly indebted to you all for the invaluable cooperation.

J.B. Male-Mukasa **December 2006**

Executive Director

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CV	Coefficients of Variation
EA	Enumeration Area
EFMP	Economic and Financial Management Project
EPR	Employment to Population Ratio
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Center
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FHH	Female Headed Household
GoU	Government of Uganda
HIS	Integrated Household Survey
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPT	Intermittent Presumptive Treatment
ITNs	Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets
LC	Local Council
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MHH	Male Headed Household
MOES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MTCS	Medium Term Competitiveness Strategy
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDS	National Service Delivery Survey
NSPI	National Strategic Plan of Intervention for Orphans and other vulnerable children
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Programme
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAP	Poverty Alleviation Project
PAPSCA	Programme for Alleviation of Poverty and Social Costs of Adjustment
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
PMAU	Poverty Monitoring and Analysis Unit
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
SDIP	Social Development Sector Strategic investment Plan
SE	Standard Error
SEP	Strategic Exports Programme

SRS	Simple Random Sampling
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UN	United Nations
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPPAP	Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Programme
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

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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 an integrated household survey, popularly known as Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) every other year since the late 1980s. Through the UNHS, Uganda has very rich household time series data covering over 13 years. The data have been the main source of statistical information for monitoring poverty levels, trends and related welfare issues. The UNHS 2005/06 was undertaken from May 2005 to April 2006 and covered about 7,400 households scientifically selected countrywide. The survey was comprehensive and had five modules, namely; Socio-economic, Agriculture, Community, Market and Qualitative modules.

The estimated population of Uganda in 2005/06 was 27.2 million with females constituting 51 percent of the total population. The population of Uganda was dominated by persons below 15 years. Since 1999/00, the number of households has been rising. From 4.2 million in 1999/00 they increased to 5.2 million in 2005/06. The Eastern region had the largest average household size of 5.6 compared to Central region with 4.8. The survey showed that the youth (18-30 years) migrated more than any other group of the population.

Net enrollment levels were reported to be about 84 percent during the last 5 years. Overall, literacy rates are still low at 69 percent despite the existence of UPE. Many of the children in school going age failed to attend school at all because they were considered 'too young'. Other barriers like cost of education (uniform, scholastic materials, etc) are limiting universal access to primary education. Up to 20 percent of the population 15 years and above had no formal education.

The labour force grew at an annual rate of 3.6 percent with workers in rural areas accounting for most of the growth. Three quarters of the labour force had lower than secondary level education and were mainly employed in the agricultural sector though the earnings from it were five times less than the earnings in the public sector.

Disease prevalence in Uganda increased from 29 percent to 40 percent between 2002/03 and 2005/06. Malaria was reported to be the dominant cause of sickness accounting for about 50 percent of the sicknesses reported. Majority of the people

who fell sick sought medical attention from private clinics. Among those who fell sick but sought no medical care, illness being mild was the major reason. Other reasons were cost and long distances to the health facilities. Although the use of mosquito nets has increased from 11 percent in 2002/03 to 17 percent in 2006, malaria still poses a major challenge to health service delivery in Uganda.

There was strong growth in per household and per capita expenditure especially in rural areas. The proportion of people living in poverty declined from 39 percent in 2002/03 to 31 percent in 2005/06. In absolute terms, 8.4 million Ugandans lived in poverty in 2005/06. The reduction in poverty was particularly marked for some sub-groups of the population. Rural areas experienced strong growth in mean consumption levels, while the urban areas experienced a reduction in inequality of income.

About half of the households mainly got their earnings from subsistence farming. Only one in every ten households applied for credit. Fewer households in the rural areas applied for credit from formal and semi-formal sources than in urban areas. The proportion of recipients of remittances from local sources was much higher than that from abroad.

Overall, 9 percent of the households took one meal a day. However, children aged less than 5 years took nothing for breakfast in 10 percent of the households. Out of the total number of households, 39 percent owned a bicycle which serves as a means of transport. Fifteen percent of the households in Uganda had at least one of its member(s) operating a savings account with a formal institution. Nine in every 10 people had at least two sets of clothes and one in every two household members had at least a pair of shoes. The ownership of clothes and shoes did not register significant changes between 2002/03 and 2005/06.

More than half of the households lived in detached dwellings while one in every five households lived in huts. Over three quarters of households were found in owner-occupied dwelling units whereas a quarter stayed in rented dwelling units. Almost two thirds of dwellings had iron sheets as roofing material, one half were constructed with brick walls and over three quarters had earth floors. Two in every three households had access to safe drinking water in 2005/06 and this is similar to the 2002/03 finding. One in every ten households had no toilet facility, a slight improvement from 13 percent registered in 2002/03. Generally, the housing and sanitation indicators did not change significantly between 2002/03 and 2005/06.

One in every four households was headed by a female. Females spent more time in care labour than males and this was true in all regions. Care labour in this case

refers to activities like looking after children and the sick, collecting firewood, fetching water and cooking.

The survey results show that nearly two thirds of all households experienced at least one type of shock. The main shocks were drought, floods, death of family members, pest attacks, robbery and civil strife. Rural households suffered mostly from shocks related to agriculture. The median duration of the most serious shock was 4 months and use of savings ranked highest as a mitigation measure. Vulnerable persons comprise of orphans, widows, older persons (60+) and People With Disabilities (PWDs). Fifteen percent of children below 18 years were orphans while 18 percent of those aged 5-17 were engaged in child labour activities. The national disability rate was 7 percent, of which 20 percent had multiple disabilities. Over 40 percent of PWDs aged 6-24 attending school declared that they were affected all the time. For those PWDs aged 14-64, 46 percent declared that they were affected with regard to participating in employment activities

Across all communities, the availability of education and health facilities, electricity services and access to safe drinking water increased since 2001. The nearest Government Primary school was found within an average distance of 2 km while the nearest Government Hospital was on average 27km away and walking was the most common means of reaching these facilities.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Overview

The demand for evidence based decision making has reached unprecedented levels today more than ever before. The level of data usage has extended not only to cover basic administrative data but also to include more detailed household level information. Household surveys therefore, have become an invaluable source of information for monitoring outcome and impact indicators of national and international development frameworks.

As a key contributor to the monitoring framework, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) has conducted large-scale surveys since 1989. The surveys have had a nationwide coverage with varying core modules and objectives. The 2005/06 round of household surveys was yet another in a series conducted by UBOS. The last household survey was conducted in 2002/03 with a focus on labourforce and informal sector in addition to the standard Socio-economic module. This time round, the survey carries an agriculture module in addition to the Socio-economic module. The surveys primarily collect socio-economic data required for measurement of human development and monitoring social goals with special reference to the measurement of poverty under the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

1.1 Survey Objectives

The main objective of the survey was to collect high quality and timely data on demographic, social and economic characteristics of the household population for national and international development frameworks.

Specifically, the objectives were to:

1. Provide information on the selected economic characteristics of the population including their economic activity status among others.
2. Design and conduct a country-wide agricultural survey through the household approach and to prepare and provide estimates of area and production of major crops and other characteristics at national and regional levels.

3. Meet special data needs of users for the Ministries of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Health, Education and Sports among others, and other collaborating Institutions like Economic Policy Research Centre, together with donors and the NGO community so as to monitor the progress of their activities and interventions.
4. Generate and build social and economic indicators and monitor the progress made towards social and economic development goals of the country; and
5. Consolidate efforts being made in building a permanent national household survey capability at UBOS.

1.2 Scope and Coverage

The UNHS 2005/06 covered all the districts in Uganda. Efforts were made to ensure that all clusters in each district were canvassed. Five modules were administered. These included Agriculture as the core module, Socio-economic, Community, Price, Crop cards and Qualitative modules. The details of each of the modules are summarized below:

1. The Agricultural module covered the household crop farming enterprise particulars with emphasis on land, crop area, inputs, outputs and other allied characteristics. The purpose of this module was to give a better descriptive picture of Uganda's farm economy, and deeper insight into factors affecting farm incomes. These would provide a better understanding of the influence of farmers' resources and marketing opportunities on farm-household income among other characteristics. The components included; investments on land, crop areas, labour and non labour inputs for both the first and second seasons, crop disposition, land rights, disputes and certificates, livestock ownership, small animals and poultry, expenditure on livestock and agricultural extension services and technologies. In addition, a crop card was developed and administered to all sampled households with an agricultural activity. Estimation of production from own-produce is a major challenge to agricultural statisticians. It is even more challenging for the frequently harvested crops like cassava, sweet potatoes and matooke. Respondents were requested to record all harvests from own produce. The cards were distributed to respondents during the first visit and retrieved at the second visit to the household. The duration between the first and second visit was about five months.

2. The Socio-economic module covered household characteristics including education and literacy, the overall health status, health seeking behavior of household members, malaria, fever and

   disability, activity status of household members, wage employment, enterprise activities, transfers and household incomes, housing conditions assets, loans, household expenditure, welfare indicators and household shocks.

3. The Community Survey questionnaire collected information about the community (LC1). The information related to community access to facilities, community services and other amenities, economic infrastructure, agriculture and markets, education and health infrastructure and agricultural technologies.

4. The Price module was undertaken to provide standard equivalents of non standard units through weighing items sold in markets. This entailed visiting all the 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 frequented most by the residents of the sampled EA would be visited and measurements taken. The Price module was used to collect the different local prices and the non standard units which in many cases are used in selling various items. These varied across regions and in some cases across districts. These were then measured and an equivalent in standard units recorded.

5. The Qualitative Module was developed to complement the quantitative data from household surveys. UBOS in collaboration with Poverty Monitoring and Analysis Unit (PMAU) and Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Programme (UPPAP) undertook a qualitative study as part of the UNHS 2005/06. The objectives of the Qualitative module were to:
   - Improve the analysis and interpretation of the findings
   - Collect information that could be used to explain the changes in poverty levels as measured by quantitative findings
   - Link measurement of poverty with qualitative assessments of poverty.
   - Improve the measurement of impact of policy interventions

- Validate, complement and explain the findings of the quantitative study.

Both the Quantitative and Qualitative study findings will complement each other. The findings of the Qualitative Module will be disseminated in a separate volume as part of the UNHS 2005/06 series and will further explain the findings from the quantitative study. This complementality will be strengthened in future household surveys under the long term survey program.

1.3 Survey Design

A two stage sampling design was used to draw the sample. At the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were drawn with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), and at the second stage, households which are the Ultimate Sampling Units, were drawn using Simple Random Sampling (SRS).

The sample of EAs for the UNHS 2005/06 was selected using the Uganda Population and Housing Census Frame for 2002. Initially, a total of 600 Enumeration Areas (EAs) was selected. These EAs were allocated to each region on the basis of the population size of the region. However, in the Northern region, the number of EAs drawn was doubled. The extra EAs were to be held in reserve to allow for EA attrition due to insecurity.

After this sample was drawn, it was realized that the sample size in 10 districts needed to be increased to about 30 EAs in each district to have an adequate sample size for separate analysis. These extra EAs were selected using an inter-penetrating sampling method which led to drawing an extra 153 EAs. Moreover, because a considerable proportion of the population in the North was in Internally Displaced People (IDPs) camps, this was treated as a separate selection stratum and an additional sample of 30 EAs was drawn from the IDPs. Thus, a total of 783 EAs representing both the general household population and displaced population was selected for the UNHS 2005/06.

1.3.1 Sample Size

The size required for the sample was determined by taking into consideration several factors, the three most important being: the degree of precision (reliability) desired for the survey estimates, the cost and operational limitations, and the efficiency of the design. The UNHS 2005/06 covered a sample size of about 7,400 households.

1.4 Survey Organization

A centralized approach to data collection was used and comprised of 15 field teams. Each team consisted of one Supervisor, one Editor, 4 Enumerators and one Driver. Fieldwork was undertaken with the use of mobile field teams whereby work was programmed from the headquarters to all the sampled areas. There are four statistical regions, and the teams were recruited based on the languages mostly used in each region. In total, there were 15 Supervisors, 15 Editors, 60 Enumerators, 4 Regional Supervisors, 4 Senior Supervisors and 15 Drivers.

1.4.1 Number of Household visits

Two visits were made to each household in order to capture seasonality patterns in both agriculture and household consumption modules. In total, 10 households were targeted per EA with two visits per household. The visits were as follows:

- The first visit (May-October 2005)

  The Agricultural module was administered to all households that were engaged in agricultural activities to collect information for the first crop season. In addition, the Socio-economic module was administered to five out of the ten selected households in each Enumeration Area (EA).

- Second visit (November 2005-April 2006)

  The agricultural module was administered to all households that were engaged in agriculture to collect information for the second crop season. The Socio-economic module was then administered to the remaining five out of the ten selected households in each EA.

1.5 Data Management and Processing

To ensure good quality of data, a system of double entry was used. A manual system of editing questionnaires was set-up in June 2005 and two office editors were recruited to further assess the consistency of the data collected. A computer program (hot-deck scrutiny) for verification and validation was developed and operated during data processing.

Range and consistency checks were included in the data-entry program. More intensive and thorough checks were carried out using MS-ACCESS by the processing team.

1.6 Funding

The Government of Uganda and the World Bank through the second phase of the Economic and Financial Management Project (EFMP II), and the Department For International Development (DFID) provided the financial

support that enabled the survey to be undertaken. This was part of the six year programme that has enabled UBOS to undertake two household surveys.

1.7 Reliability of Estimates

The estimates presented in this report were derived from a scientifically selected sample and analysis of survey data was undertaken at National, regional and rural-urban levels. However, separate analysis has been presented for Kampala district because of its effect on the indicators in the Central region. Thus, where Kampala exists, the Central region excludes it, otherwise it includes it. It would also be possible to have precise estimates for the districts of Apac, Arua, Bushenyi, Mbarara, Mbale, Iganga, Kamuli, Mubende, Masaka and Mukono which were over sampled. Sampling Errors (SE) and Coefficients of Variations (CVs) of some of the variables have been presented in Appendix III to show the precision levels.

CHAPTER TWO

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

2.0 Introduction

Since 1948, population censuses in Uganda have remained the main source of data on socio-demographic characteristics of the population. Other sources available for Socio-economic data at national level in the country include Demographic and Health Surveys (UDHS), National Household surveys (UNHS) and National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS).

The importance of population data, of recent, has been much emphasized in development planning[1] leading to inter-censual surveys to supplement and update population census data[2]. Since the last census of 2002, a National Service Delivery Survey, 2004, and Uganda National Household Survey of 2005/06 have been conducted to provide estimates on various household characteristics.

The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2005/06 collected information on personal characteristics of household members including information on age, sex, relationship to the household head and migration among others. In presenting demographic characteristics of the population, trends have been included where possible for comparison with previous surveys.

2.1 Population

Total population of Uganda was estimated at 27.2 million in 2005/06

The population of Uganda has been increasing in the three consecutive surveys as shown in Table 2.1 below. The UNHS 2005/06 estimated the Ugandan population at 27.2 million which compares with October 2005 population projections. The estimates further showed a higher percentage of the female population (51%) as compared to male population (49%). The sex ratio between 2002/03 and 2005/06 remained almost the same.

[1] ICPD International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), Cairo, 1994

[2] Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), Uganda, 2004

Table 2.1: Population Size by Sex (Pop numbers in millions and %)

	1999/00		2002/03		2005/06	
Sex	Pop	%	Pop	%	Pop	%
Male	10.5	49.2	12.3	48.4	13.2	48.7
Female	10.9	50.8	13.0	51.6	14.0	51.3
Both Sexes	**21.4**	**100.0**	**25.3**	**100.0**	**27.2**	**100.0**
Sex Ratio	**-**	**96.2**	**-**	**94.6**	**-**	**95.1**

Table 2.2 shows that more than half of the population of Uganda (51%) is below 15 years of age. The percentage was higher in rural areas (52%) than in urban areas (44%). The working population 15-64 years was 46 percent which is not different from the UNHS 2002/03 survey findings. The results reveal a higher dependency ratio in rural areas(123) as compared to urban areas (85) with a slight improvement in the overall dependency ratio from 120 (UNHS 2002/03) to 116 (UNHS 2005/06).

Table 2.2: Distribution of Population by Age Groups and Residence

	2002/03			2005/06		
	Rural/Urban					
Age group	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Uganda**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Uganda**
0-14	53.8	43.2	**52.2**	52.0	43.8	**50.7**
15-64	43.9	55.5	**45.5**	44.8	54.2	**46.2**
65+	2.3	1.3	**2.3**	3.2	2.0	**3.1**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Dependency ratio*	**128**	**80**	**120**	**123**	**85**	**116**

Table 2.3: Distribution of Population by Residence (%)

Residence	1999/00	2002/03	2005/06
Rural/Urban			
Rural	87.0	86.0	84.6
Urban	13.0	14.0	15.4
Region			
Central	28.9	29.6	29.2
Eastern	26.6	27.4	25.2
Northern	19.1	18.3	19.7
Western	25.4	24.7	25.9
Uganda	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.2 Household Characteristics

2.2.1 Number of Households

The number of households increased

A household is defined as a group of people who normally live and eat together. As expected of a fast growing population, Table 2.4 shows that the number of households increased from 4.2 million in 1999/00 to 5.2 million in 2005/06. The findings are consistent with the 2002 population census results. The data also shows a slight increase in the proportions of households in the urban areas in the three subsequent surveys.

Table 2.4: Number of Households by Residence (%)

Residence	1999/00		2002/03		2005/06	
Rural/Urban	Number (Millions)	%	Number (Millions)	%	Number (Millions)	%
Rural	3.5	84	4.1	83	4.3	82.6
Urban	0.7	16	0.8	17	0.9	17.4
Uganda	**4.2**	**100.0**	**4.9**	**100.0**	**5.2**	**100.0**

2.2.2 Average Household Size

Eastern region had the largest household size of 5.6

The average household size has been estimated at 5.2 in the UNHS 2005/06. This has persistently remained the same in the three surveys as shown in Table 2.5 below. Throughout the three surveys the household size was larger in rural than in urban areas. The Central region including Kampala has on average been with consistently smaller household sizes as compared to other regions.

Table 2.5: Average Household Size by Residence (%)

Residence	1999/00	2002/03	2005/06
Rural/Urban			
Rural	5.4	5.3	5.3
Urban	4.4	4.1	4.6
Region			
Central	4.8	4.8	4.8
Eastern	5.3	5.5	5.6
Northern	5.3	5.1	5.2
Western	5.7	5.2	5.3
Uganda	**5.2**	**5.1**	**5.2**

2.2.3 Characteristics of the Household Head

The household head was defined as the member under whose guidance the major decisions of the household were undertaken. Sub grouping by specific age groups, in Table 2.6, shows that more than half of the household heads fell in age group 26-49 years and the percentage of males is higher than for females in this same age group. However a persistently higher variation in household headship between male and female was observed in 50 and above age group, where the majority of household heads are females.

Table 2.6: Distribution of Household Heads by Age group and Sex (%)

	2002/03			2005/06		
Age group	Male	Female	**Uganda**	Male	Female	**Uganda**
Below 18	0.3	0.6	**0.4**	0.3	0.5	**0.3**
18-25	16.3	12.7	**15.4**	13.1	9.2	**12.0**
26-49	62.9	59.3	**61.9**	62.6	50.3	**59.3**
50+	20.5	27.5	**22.3**	24.0	40.0	**28.3**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Majority of household heads are males

In Table 2.7, it shows that over the three consecutive surveys slightly more than 70 percent of household heads were male. The Western and Eastern regions showed the lowest percentages of households headed by females in all the three surveys.

Table 2.7: Household Headship by Residence and Sex (%)

	Household Head					
Residence	**1999**		**2002/03**		**2005/06**	
Rural/Urban	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Rural	73.6	31.1	76.0	24.0	73.6	**26.4**
Urban	68.9	27.1	64.1	35.9	70.7	**29.3**
Region						
Central	70.7	29.3	70.9	29.1	70.7	**29.3**
Eastern	75.8	24.2	77.3	22.7	75.9	**24.1**
Northern	65.4	34.6	68.6	31.4	69.2	**30.8**
Western	78.4	21.6	78.3	21.7	76.5	**23.5**
Uganda	**72.9**	**26.4**	**73.9**	**26.1**	**73.1**	**26.9**

2.2.4 Relationship to Household Head

Children in urban areas less likely to stay with their biological parents

Information on relationship of household members to their head was collected during the survey. The results in Table 2.8 show that overall, biological children of the household head constituted about half of the household population, which is consistent with the results of UNHS 2002/03. Children in rural areas were more likely to live with their biological parents than those in the urban areas. On the other hand there was an increase of 4.4 percentage points in the proportion of other relatives in the household between the two surveys and the increase was more in rural than urban areas.

Table 2.8: Distribution of Household Composition by Residence (%)

	2002/03			2005/06		
	Residence					
Relationship	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Uganda**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Uganda**
Head	18.8	24.3	**19.5**	18.8	21.9	**19.3**
Spouse	13.4	12.2	**13.3**	12.7	12.1	**12.6**
Son/Daughter	53.2	42.2	**51.7**	49.9	44.4	**48.8**
Other relative	13.8	18.3	**14.4**	18.2	22.4	**18.8**
Non-relative	0.8	3.0	**1.1**	0.5	1.2	**0.6**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

2.3 Migration

Migration is the movement of people across a geographically specified boundary for resettlement purposes. It is among the three factors responsible for changes in population size, the others being birth and death rates. Unlike birth rate and death rate, migration is not a biological event

and it is influenced by demographic, social, cultural, economic and political factors. The UNHS 2005/06 is the first among the many nationwide household surveys in the country which has directly captured population migration data at individual level. The information was collected from all members of the household aged 10 years and above. A question was asked whether one lived in another place, such as another village, town, district or country, for six or more months at any one time in the last 5 years.

The youth constituted 28% of migrants in Uganda

Table 2.9 indicates that a higher percentage of females (21%) compared to males (17%) migrated from one district to another. The results show that the international migration rate for both sexes was quite negligible. Inter-district and International migration jointly examined under specific ages revealed that the youth registered the largest percentage migrants (29%) as compared to other age categories. They were followed by the young adults and working population with 22 percent and 21 percent respectively. It is worth noting that migration by specific age portrays that the young and working population migrated more than the children or the older persons. Regional variations show that the Northern region had the highest proportion of individuals migrating with 36 percent as compared to the other regions.

Table 2.9: Percentage Migration rates by Type, Age and Region (10+ years)

Migration type	Male	Female	Uganda
Inter-district*	16.8	21.4	**19.2**
International*	0.3	0.2	**0.2**
Specific age groups			
10-17 (Children)	15.3	18.2	**16.7**
10-24 (Young adults)	17.2	25.6	**21.5**
18-30 (Youth)	22.8	33.9	**28.9**
15-64 (Working population)	18.7	23.6	**21.2**
60+ (Older persons)	7.2	11.7	**9.6**
Region			
Central	18.8	24.8	**21.9**
Eastern	9.6	15.9	**12.8**
Northern	33.8	37.1	**35.5**
Western	11.5	13.2	**12.4**
Uganda	**21.9**	**17.3**	**19.7**

**Inter-district: any person whose place of origin was outside the district of enumeration. This excludes persons who migrated from abroad.*

**International: any person whose place of origin was outside the country.*

Information was collected on reasons leading to migration. Looking for work and income was the major reason for migrating (28%) followed by insecurity (26%), marriage and joining family (15%). Migration due to insecurity was

reported by 66 percent of the population in Northern Uganda. The high percentage of migration due to insecurity in the Northern region can be attributed to the insurgency which has persisted in the area for some time. Other reasons such as drought, eviction, illness/injury, disability, divorce etc were reported by relatively less respondents and were therefore lumped together. The youth and working population migrated more than other age groups for the reason of looking for work and income (32%).

Table 2.10: Major reasons for migration by Specific age and Region since 2001

	Major Reasons						
Specific Age	Look for work & Income	Marriage	Insecurity	Join family	Education	Others	**Total**
10-17	17.0	3.3	30.7	23.1	19.3	6.7	**100.0**
10-24	21.5	19.0	22.4	17.4	14.0	5.7	**100.0**
18-30	31.8	27.5	16.9	11.7	6.5	5.6	**100.0**
15-64	31.6	18.7	23.2	12.5	6.9	7.3	**100.0**
60+	18.0	2.1	56.6	9.0	0.0	14.3	**100.0**
Region							
Central	43.8	15.1	1.5	19.8	12.3	7.6	**100.0**
Eastern	27.1	28.1	6.9	14.8	15.0	8.1	**100.0**
Northern	9.2	9.1	66.3	9.0	3.2	3.2	**100.0**
Western	39.7	17.8	3.8	15.2	8.6	14.9	**100.0**
Uganda	**28.3**	**15.3**	**25.8**	**14.5**	**8.9**	**7.3**	**100.0**

2.4 Summary of Findings

The findings showed that the estimated population of Uganda was 27.2 million in 2005/06 of which females were slightly more than males. The population below 15 years accounted for 51 percent of the total population. The number of households had increased in all the surveys since 1999/00. The average household size in Uganda was 5.2. The Eastern region had the largest average household size (5.6) as opposed to Central with the lowest (4.8). The survey showed that the youth migrated more than any other age group of the population.

CHAPTER THREE

EDUCATION

3.0 Introduction

Education has been identified as a key component of human capital quality that is essential for higher incomes and sustainable economic growth. It is also recognized as an essential ingredient in poverty eradication. The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) recognizes the critical role education plays in strengthening civil institutions, building a democratic society, empowering women and protecting the environment[3]. This chapter highlights the major findings from the data collected on education in the UNHS 2005/06.

Since the establishment of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997, enrollment in primary schools has drastically risen from around 3 million pupils in 1997 to about 7.5 million in 2003 and over 7.6 million in 2005/06.

3.1 Literacy Status of Household Members

One of the outcomes of basic education is literacy (i.e. the ability to read with understanding and write meaningfully in any language). In the survey, respondents were asked about their literacy status. Those who had completed primary seven and above were assumed to be literate.

Literacy among men is significantly higher than that among women

Overall, 69 percent of the population reported to be literate. This shows a slight drop from the proportion reported in 2002/03. As indicated in Table 3.1, it can be seen that there are still gender variations in the literacy rates, with female literacy estimated at 63 percent compared to the male literacy rate of 76 percent. The rural-urban breakdown also shows considerable differentials, with a higher rate in the urban areas (86%) than in rural areas (66%).

[3] The Poverty Eradication Action Plan 2004/5 – 2007/08, MoFPED, December 2004

Table 3.1: Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 10 Years and Above

	1999/00			2002/03			2005/06		
Residence	Male	Female	**Both Sexes**	Male	Female	**Both Sexes**	Male	Female	**Both Sexes**
Rural/Urban									
Urban	92	82	**86**	90	84	**87**	89	83	**86**
Rural	72	54	**62**	74	60	**67**	74	58	**66**
Region									
Kampala	-	-	**-**	94	91	**92**	92	90	**91**
Central	81	74	**77**	82	74	**79**	78	82	**80**
Eastern	72	52	**62**	72	54	**63**	56	71	**64**
Northern	64	33	**47**	72	42	**56**	45	74	**59**
Western	74	61	**67**	79	69	**74**	60	74	**67**
Uganda	**74**	**57**	**65**	**77**	**63**	**70**	**76**	**63**	**69**

It can be noted that Kampala stands out with the highest literacy rates. The Central region has higher literacy rates than the other regions; the Northern region has the lowest rates. This has been the reported trend over the years.

Adult Literacy Rate is estimated at 69 percent

The literacy rate for adults (persons aged 18 years and above) is estimated to be 69 percent, consistent with the national figure of the population aged 10 years and above. The variations between regions and gender also follow the trend for the population aged 10 years and above. Table 3.2 below shows that across regions as well as in rural and urban areas, the male literacy rate was higher than that of females. The Northern region still shows the lowest rate of adult literacy. Comparison with data from previous surveys indicates a similar trend.

Table 3.2: Literacy Rates for the Population Aged 18 Years and Above

	1999/00			2002/03			2005/06		
Residence	Male	Female	**Uganda**	Male	Female	**Uganda**	Male	Female	**Uganda**
Rural/Urban									
Urban	93	82	**87**	91	84	**87**	91	81	**86**
Rural	75	47	**59**	77	54	**65**	78	53	**65**
Region									
Kampala	-	-	**-**	94	93	**93**	92	90	**91**
Central	84	71	**77**	86	79	**82**	85	75	**80**
Eastern	74	45	**59**	74	47	**60**	74	50	**61**
Northern	71	27	**46**	78	42	**58**	82	40	**59**
Western	76	55	**65**	79	64	**71**	78	54	**66**

Uganda	**77**	**51**	**63**	**80**	**59**	**69**	**58**	**80**	**69**

Richer households more likely to have literate members

Information collected on household consumption expenditure was used to sub-divide all the households into wealth quintiles. This section, attempts to relate household wealth and the literacy status of household members. The findings indicate that persons 10 years and above in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to be literate (85%) compared to those in the lowest quintile (45%) as shown in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3: Literacy Rates of the Population by Wealth Quintile (%)

	Population 10 years+		Population 18 years+	
Quintile	**Illiterate**	**Literate**	**Illiterate**	**Literate**
Lowest Quintile	55.0	45.0	56.5	43.5
Second Quintile	43.1	56.9	43.2	56.8
Middle Quintile	35.7	64.3	35.3	64.7
Fourth Quintile	26.5	73.5	25.0	75.0
Highest Quintile	15.2	84.8	14.4	85.6
Uganda	**30.8**	**69.2**	**31.5**	**68.5**

3.2 Educational Attainment

20% of the population had no formal education

Information about education attainment of persons aged 5 years and above was collected. However, analysis in this section considered persons 15 years and above because at 15 years, one is expected to have at least completed primary education. Findings indicate that overall, 20 percent of the population aged 15 years and above had never had any formal education. Table 3.4 shows that 43 percent had attained some primary education, but not completed primary seven. The proportion of people without any formal education was higher in the rural areas (23%) than in urban areas (9%). The proportion of females who had never had formal education was higher (28%) than that of males (11%). The Table also shows that urban residents were more likely to complete post-secondary education (10%) than their rural counterparts (2%). Kampala stands out with the highest proportion of people who had completed post secondary education (12%).

Table 3.4: Educational Attainment of Population Aged 15 years and above (%)

Background Characteristic	No formal schooling	Some Primary	Completed P.7	Some Secondary	Completed S6	Post secondary	**Total**
Sex							
Male	10.5	44.4	16.7	22.0	1.7	4.7	**100.0**
Female	28.3	42.3	11.9	14.7	0.5	2.2	**100.0**
Rural/Urban							
Urban	8.6	29.6	15.3	33.7	3.2	9.7	**100.0**
Rural	22.5	46.0	13.9	14.9	0.6	2.1	**100.0**
Region							
Kampala	4.3	27.7	13.9	37.8	4.6	11.6	**100.0**
Central	12.9	42.8	15.8	23.6	1.3	3.6	**100.0**
Eastern	20.3	46.1	13.6	17.0	0.6	2.5	**100.0**
Northern	26.7	46.7	11.9	12.2	0.6	1.8	**100.0**
Western	25.7	42.7	14.8	13.2	0.6	3.0	**100.0**
Uganda	**20.1**	**43.3**	**14.1**	**18.1**	**1.1**	**3.4**	**100.0**

3.2.1 Education Attainment by Wealth Quintile

35% of persons in the lowest quintile had no formal education

The findings as shown in Table 3.5, indicate that a considerable proportion (35%) of household members in the lowest wealth quintile had no formal education. It also shows that 43 percent of persons in the highest income quintile had attained secondary education and above, compared to less than 10 percent of those in the lowest quintile. According to the UNHS qualitative module, not only does welfare influence the education attainment of individuals, but also the attitudes of parents towards education. Generally, the proportion of household members without any formal education decreases as one moves up the wealth quintiles.

Table 3.5: Educational Attainment of the Persons aged 15 years and Above by Wealth Quintile (%)

Quintile	No formal schooling	Some Primary	Completed Primary 7	Some Secondary	Completed S6	More than Secondary	**Total**
Lowest Quintile	34.9	48.4	8.9	7.3	0.2	0.4	**100.0**
Second Quintile	23.5	52.5	12.8	10.2	0.3	0.7	**100.0**
Middle Quintile	21.1	46.1	15.9	15.1	0.5	1.3	**100.0**
Fourth Quintile	15.7	43.3	16.1	20.8	1.4	2.9	**100.0**

Highest Quintile	11.6	30.8	15.2	30.7	2.3	9.5	**100.0**

3.3 Total Primary School Enrollment

There has been an increase in the number of children enrolled in primary schools. Table 3.6 shows that the total number of pupils enrolled in primary schools in 2005/06 was estimated at 7.6 million reflecting a slight increase from the 2002/03 estimates. The survey estimates are higher than those estimates given by the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES).

Table 3.6: Total Primary School Enrollment ('000)

Survey Year	Male	Female	**Uganda**	MOES Estimate Census
1999/00	3,554	3,162	**6,716**	6,591
2002/03	3,745	3,794	**7,538**	7.400
2005/06	3,892	3,739	**7,629**	-

3.3.1 Secondary School Enrollment

Total enrollment in secondary schools was estimated at slightly over 900,000 students. This estimate is higher than the projected figure from the Ministry of Education and Sports of about 770,000[4]. Findings in Table 3.7 indicate that enrollment was higher for males than females. The biggest concentration of students was in the lower grades, and tended to reduce as the grades increase. This decrease could be attributed to drop outs mainly due to high costs of education, among other reasons.

Table 3.7: Total Secondary and Post-secondary Enrollment ('000)

Secondary Attendance	**Male**	**Female**	**Uganda**
Attending Senior 1	105	107	**212**
Attending Senior 2	108	107	**215**
Attending Senior 3	107	95	**202**
Attending Senior 4	92	67	**159**
Attending Senior 5	28	19	**47**
Attending Senior 6	43	26	**69**
Total Secondary	**483**	**421**	**904**
Post Secondary attendance			
Post sec. training/Diploma	17	20	**37**
Attending Degree and above	32	22	**54**
Total Post-secondary	**49**	**42**	**91**

[4] PEAP 2004, page 158

3.4 Primary School Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)

Primary school Net Enrollment Ratio has not changed

Primary School Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) is the ratio of pupils of the official primary school age range (6 - 12 years in Uganda) attending primary school, to the total number of children in the same age range in the population. Access to primary education is partly measured by the NER, and is one of the key indicators selected for the Poverty Eradication Action Plan. Table 3.8 shows that the Primary School Net Enrollment Ratio has basically remained unchanged for the last 5 years. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG)[5] on Education is to achieve 100 percent enrollment of children 6–12 years by 2015. Past studies[6] have also shown that a sizeable number of children outside the official school age range do attend primary school and this tends to lower the NER.

Table 3.8: Primary School Net Enrollment Ratio

Survey Year	Male	Female	Uganda
1999/00	85	84	**84**
2001 UDES*	87	87	**87**
2002/03	85	86	**86**
2005/06	84	85	**84**

**UDES- Uganda Ed-data Survey*

3.5 Reasons for Never Attending School

Majority of children aged 6-12 did not attend school because they are considered too young

Persons aged 6-12 years, who reported that they had never attended school were asked the reason why. It can be seen from Table 3.9 that more than half of the children who never attended school were considered “too young” to attend school. This partly explains why, net enrollment in primary school is still less than 100 percent (as shown in Table 3.8). Other strong reasons why children never attended school include cost of education, need to help at home and indifference to education. These findings are consistent with information from earlier surveys[7]. The findings from the qualitative module indicate that apart from economic barriers, there were educational systems, social and cultural, political and physical barriers that prevented children from attending school.

5 Millennium Development Goals Country Report, Uganda, 2003 - page 11

6 See for example, the Uganda National Household Survey Report, 2003, Page 16

7 The 2002/03 UNHS had 53% of those who never attended as being too young. UNHS 1999/00 estimated it at 59%.

Table 3.9: Reasons for Never Attending School for Children aged 6-12 Years by Sex (%)

	2005/06		
Reason for Never Attending	**Male**	**Female**	**Uganda**
Too expensive	8.5	7.4	**7.9**
Child considered too young	54.2	52.2	**53.2**
School too far away	5.6	8.2	**6.8**
Had to help at home/family/business	8.3	11.2	**9.6**
Indifference to education	9.5	8.7	**9.0**
Orphaned	0.7	0.4	**0.6**
Disabled	6.6	5.6	**6.1**
Other reasons	6.6	6.3	**6.8**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

* *Other reasons include: Insecurity, displaced, etc*

3.6 Reasons for Dropping Out of School

Schooling costs were the major cause of school dropout

In spite of global efforts to ensure that by 2015, all children, boys and girls should be able to complete a course of primary schooling[8], and in spite of Government's introduction of free primary education, pupils still drop out before completing.

The survey findings in Table 3.10 indicate that the highest percentage of children who dropped out of school did so because it was too expensive for them (40%). Although UPE is supposed to be free, it is known that there are other costs related to school attendance like uniforms, stationery, transport, boarding fees, etc, which may be prohibitive to the households. Indifference to education (which includes parents' not favoring education and pupils not willing to attend further) is also a major reason why children are likely to drop out of school. These findings are confirmed by results from the qualitative module which indicate peer pressure (especially boys) and lack of parental support as some of the reasons causing school drop-outs.

8 The UN Millennium Declaration, 2000

Table 3.10: Reason for Dropping Out of Primary School (%)

Reason for Dropping out of School	2005/06		
	Male	**Female**	**Uganda**
Too expensive	35.0	42.6	**39.5**
Completed desired level	4.1	1.3	**2.5**
Had to help at home	0.7	7.3	**4.5**
Indifference to education	30.7	14.6	**21.3**
Poor academic progress	2.0	4.4	**3.4**
Sickness or Calamity	13.8	12.7	**13.2**
Other reasons	13.7	17.1	**15.6**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

** Other reasons include: poor quality school, too far away, further schooling not available, and pregnancy*

3.7 Costs of Schooling

Even with UPE, there are still other costs of schooling

The survey findings indicate that even with Universal Primary Education in place, one is required to pay some additional costs of schooling. Information in Table 3.11 shows that, a pupil in a day primary school is required to pay around 21,000 shillings per year. The median amount paid varies by school management. Privately managed day schools charge higher (64,000/=) than Government managed schools (19,000/=). For boarding primary schools, the median annual expenses amount to around 450,000 shillings. As expected, the private schools charge far higher than Government schools. School dues (School and registration fees mainly) constitute the largest proportion of these expenses in both cases.

Table 3.11: Median Costs of Primary Schooling per Year ('000)

	Day Primary School			
Cost Description	Gov't	Private	NGO	**Uganda**
School & Reg. Fees	7.0	45.0	9.0	**9.0**
Uniform & Sports Clothes	5.0	7.5	4.5	**5.0**
Books and Supplies	3.6	5.0	3.0	**3.6**
Boarding fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Other Expenses	3.0	6.0	4.0	**3.3**
Uganda	**18.6**	**63.5**	**20.5**	**20.9**
	Boarding Primary School			
School & Reg. Fees	240.0	270.0	60.0	**247.0**
Uniform & Sports Clothes	10.0	15.0	15.0	**10.0**
Books and Supplies	10.8	15.0	7.0	**12.0**
Boarding fees	170.0	150.0	100.0	**150.0**
Other Expenses	20.0	30.0	30.0	**30.0**
Uganda	**450.8**	**480.0**	**212.0**	**449.0**

The findings also indicate that the annual cost of schooling for day private secondary schools was slightly lower than that of Government and NGO schools. For boarding secondary schools, the school dues (school and registration fees) paid in private schools were higher (400,000) than that in Government and NGO schools.

Table 3.12: Median Costs of Secondary Schooling per Year ('000)

Cost Description	Day Secondary School			
	Gov't	Private	NGO	**Uganda**
School & Reg. Fees	150.0	135.0	180.0	**143.0**
Uniform & Sports Clothes	15.0	16.0	18.0	**15.0**
Books and Supplies	16.0	18.0	18.0	**18.0**
Boarding fees	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Other Expenses	20.0	21.0	0.0	**20.0**
Uganda	**201.0**	**190.0**	**216.0**	**196.0**
	Boarding Secondary School			
School & Reg. Fees	390.0	400.0	322.0	**390.0**
Uniform & Sports Clothes	25.0	20.0	20.0	**22.0**
Books and Supplies	30.0	34.0	30.0	**30.0**
Boarding fees	285.0	255.0	300.0	**270.0**
Other Expenses	60.0	50.0	100.0	**55.0**
Uganda	**790.0**	**759.0**	**772.0**	**767.0**

3.8 Distance Traveled to Day Primary Schools

Pupils travel less than two kilometers for primary schooling

Traveling long distances to a day school can have a bearing on children's retention in school. Information about distance to school was collected from all children who were attending school at the time of the interview. Only children attending day schools were interviewed. Information given in Table 3.13 shows that overall, the highest percentage (44%) of pupils attended schools within a distance of less than 3 kilometers. Around 35 percent of the children attended schools located less than a Kilometer from where they were staying. Kampala showed the largest proportion of children traveling longer distances of over 5 kilometers than all other regions. Almost 90 percent of the children in the Northern region traveled less than 3 kilometers to attend a day primary school.

Table 3.13: Distance Traveled to Day Primary School (%)

	Distance Traveled			
Residence	Less than 1 km	Btn 1 – 3 km	Btn 3 – 5 km	Above 5 km
Rural/Urban				
Urban	47.9	38.4	9.0	4.7
Rural	32.8	44.3	17.5	5.4
Region				
Kampala	50.9	30.0	10.7	8.4
Central	35.4	37.2	21.0	6.4
Eastern	32.3	48.7	14.6	4.4
Northern	41.1	47.8	8.9	2.2
Western	29.8	43.0	20.2	7.1
Uganda	**34.7**	**43.6**	**16.4**	**5.3**

3.9 Primary School Completion

In order to achieve the MDG target of having all children completing a course of Primary schooling, there is need to ensure that children who join Primary 1 are retained in school until they complete Primary 7. In this section, an attempt has been made to estimate the number of children who may have had continuous primary education from Primary 1 to Primary 7. Using the number of pupils enrolled in primary 1 in 2000 and comparing them with those enrolled in Primary 7 in 2006, the indication is that one in every three children who started Primary 1 in 2000 was likely not to complete Primary 7. Figures in Table 3.15 show that overall; about 1.8 million pupils were enrolled in Primary 1 in 2000. Assuming that the same group of people continued their schooling uninterrupted, the same number should ideally be attending Primary 7 in 2006. However, only 685,000 pupils were estimated to have been attending Primary 7 in 2006, meaning that the rest dropped out of school along the way or repeated at least one grade.

Table 3.15: Primary School Completion 2000 – 2006 ('000 pupils)

Currently Attending	**Attending P.1 in 2000**			**Attending P.7 in 2006**		
Region	Male	Female	**Uganda**	Male	Female	**Uganda**
Kampala	53	39	**92**	16	15	**31**
Central	251	226	**477**	80	85	**165**
Eastern	177	187	**364**	94	74	**168**
Northern	176	203	**379**	90	47	**137**
Western	251	244	**496**	98	86	**184**
Uganda	**900**	**907**	**1,807**	**378**	**307**	**685**

3.10 Summary of Findings

Education has been recognized as one of the key components of poverty eradication. The Poverty Eradication Action Plan in Uganda set priorities aimed at improving the sector. For example, one of the priority areas is to increase the transition from primary level to senior one from the current 50 percent to 80 percent by 2015[9].

Literacy rates were still low despite the existence of UPE for almost ten years. There were still gender disparities in literacy with the males having a higher rate than females. Comparisons among different wealth groupings indicated that the richer people were more likely to be literate than the poor.

Findings from the UNHS 2005/06 indicate that net enrollment levels had stagnated for the last 15 years, and it is doubtful whether the MDG target of achieving 100% enrollment of 6 –12 year old children into primary school by 2015 can be realized. However this is partly caused by the fact that some children enroll late for primary school while others continue to attend primary school after the official age of 12 years.

The majority of children of school going age who failed to attend school at all did so because they were considered 'too young'. However a considerable proportion who did not attend gave a reason of indifference to education (either by parents/guardians or by the children themselves) while others gave a reason of staying back to help at home or farm.

In spite of the Universal Primary education, many children still dropped out of primary schools due to various reasons. Notable among these reasons was the cost of education, although a considerable percentage dropped out because of indifference/not willing to attend further.

The primary school retention and completion rates seemed to be very low. Findings indicated that almost two thirds of pupils who enrolled in primary one are unlikely to complete primary seven.

9 PEAP 2004, page 154

CHAPTER FOUR

LABOUR FORCE AND TIME USE

4.0 Introduction

The Government of Uganda developed the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) with the overall objective of reducing extreme poverty to less than 10 percent by the year 2017. The extent and magnitude of the employment problem has long been recognized as a serious issue in the country's efforts to reduce poverty.

The Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2005/06 provides estimates of employment, under-employment and unemployment which are important measures of the performance of the Ugandan labour market. In addition, information is used to produce other standard labour market indicators such as the annual labour force growth rate, employment rate, the participation rate and the proportion of women in non-agriculture wage employment. The UNHS 2005/06 also provides employment estimates by industry, occupation, public and private sector, hours worked and much more, all cross-classifiable by a variety of demographic characteristics.

Individuals are almost always engaged in some form of employment. The poor are always employed in marginal activities – poorly paid and poorly recorded. In this context, a rise in measured labour force participation is likely to be pro-poor to the extent that it is associated with a transition of marginally employed workers into more intensive or higher-paying employment.

4.1 The Size of the Labour Force

The current Annual Labour Force growth rate is 3.6%

Labour force refers to economically active population and in the UNHS 2005/06 these were people aged 14-64 years, who were either employed or unemployed during the last seven days prior to the survey. Table 4.1 shows the size of the labour force, Labour Force Participation Rate[10] (LFPR) and annual labour force growth rate as related to sex, residence and region. The labour force increased from 9.8 million in 2002/03 to 10.9 million

[10] Employment measures the number of people who work for an hour or more a week for pay or profit, or who work unpaid in a family business or farm. Labour force participation covers not only those people in employment, but also those who are unemployed and are actively seeking and available for paid work

persons in 2005/06 representing an annual labour force growth rate of 3.6 percent.

This is slightly above the national population growth rate of 3.2 percent per year. The Table further shows that the gap between the proportions for males and females in the labour force declined, leading to a higher annual labour force growth rate for males (4.4%) which is one and half times that for females (2.9%). The findings also show an increase in the LFPR of both males and females during the same period.

85 percent of the labour force was in rural areas

The distribution of the labour force by residence did not change between the two surveys with the labour force remaining principally rural (85%). There was no notable difference between the rural and urban growth rate of the labour force (4.2% and 3.2%) respectively.

A regional dimension in the annual labour force growth rate shows that Kampala recorded a decline of 0.9 percent. Western region had the highest growth rate of the labour force of 6.9 percent compared to its population growth rate of 2.8 percent. Kampala district and Northern region registered a decrease in the participation rate while other regions recorded an increase in the participation rate. The distribution of the labour force by region indicated that the highest share (30%) of the labour force is in Central region including Kampala, followed by Western, Eastern and Northern region respectively.

The Table further shows that the Labour force participation rate for Youth (International definition, 15-24 years) rose from 65.9 percent in 2002/03 to 70.1 percent in 2005/06. This reflects an annual labour force growth rate of 5.7 percent. Youth as nationally defined (18-30 years) has a decline in the proportion of working age people participating in the labour market. The participation rate declined from 85.7 percent in 2002/03 to 81.3 percent in 2005/06.

Table 4.1: Labour Participation Rate for Persons 14-64 years by Sex, Residence and Age Group (%)

	2002/03		2005/06		Labour force growth rate
	(%)	LFPR	(%)	LFPR	
Sex					
Male	47.4	80.5	48.6	83.5	**4.4**
Female	52.6	80.0	51.4	80.9	**2.9**
Rural/Urban					
Urban	15.2	74.0	15.0	69.5	**3.2**
Rural	83.6	80.4	85.0	84.7	**4.2**
Region					
Kampala	6.5	76.1	5.7	65.5	**-0.9**
Central	23.8	79.2	24.1	84.4	**4.0**
Eastern	26.6	81.4	24.6	84.1	**0.9**
Northern	18.1	83.9	18.2	80.4	**3.8**
Western	24.9	78.7	27.4	83.5	**6.9**
Age Group					
15-24	30.3	65.9	32.3	70.1	**5.7**
18-30	48.1	85.7	40.8	81.3	**-1.9**
Uganda	**100.0**	**80.3**	**100.0**	**82.0**	**3.6**
Number		**9,761,600**		**10,882,600**	

4.2 Educational Levels of the Labour Force

Three quarters of the labour force did not have secondary education

Table 4.2 shows that the labour force has become more educated. This is reflected in the decline in the annual labour force growth rate of those with no formal education by 3.2 percent and an increase for those with primary (5.2%) and secondary (4.4%).

Table 4.2: Labour Participation Rate for Persons 14-64 years by Educational Levels (%)

	2002/03		2005/06		Labour force growth rate
	(%)	LFPR	(%)	LFPR	
Education Level					
No formal schooling	17.1	91.2	13.9	91.6	**-3.2**
Primary	59.3	79.3	62.2	84.8	**5.2**
Secondary	18.3	78.4	17.7	76.7	**4.4**
Post secondary	5.8	94.5	5.6	88.2	**2.2**
Do not know	47.4	94.3	0.1	94.5	

Uganda	**100.0**	**80.3**	**100.0**	**82.0**	**3.6**

4.3 Employment to Population Ratio

80 percent of the labour force is employed

The Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) is defined as total employment of the population aged 14–64 years as a percentage of the total population in the same age group[11]. This ratio indicates the extent to which the population is involved in productive labour market activities. It also presents an indication on how the economy generates work. Table 4.3 shows that EPR has increased from nearly 78 percent in 2002/03 to about 80 percent in 2005/06. The annualized growth rates by sex shows that males recorded significantly higher rates (4.7%) compared to their female counterparts (3.6%).

The urban areas experienced higher growth in the employment compared to rural areas. This means that persons in urban areas are more likely to get employed than those in rural areas. Regional variations in the EPR showed with Kampala and Northern region with a declining rate while other regions showed an increase in EPR.

Table 4.3: Employment to Population Ratio for Persons 14-64 years

	2002/03		2005/06		Employment Growth Rate
	%	Employment-to-population	%	Employment-to-population	
Sex					
Male	47.8	78.4	48.7	82.0	**4.7**
Female	52.2	76.7	51.3	79.0	**3.6**
Rural/Urban					
Urban	13.9	65.3	14.3	65.1	**5.2**
Rural	86.1	79.9	85.7	83.7	**4.0**
Region					
Kampala	5.6	63.5	5.3	60.1	**2.3**
Central	23.7	76.0	24.1	82.9	**4.8**
Eastern	27.0	79.5	24.9	83.5	**1.4**
Northern	18.6	83.0	17.9	77.4	**2.9**
Western	25.2	76.9	27.8	83.0	**7.4**
Uganda	**100.0**	**77.5**	**100.0**	**80.4**	**4.1**

4.4 Status in Employment

Status in employment provides information on the changes in workers' behavior and identification by type of worker. Employment status is broadly categorized into two groups, namely self-employed and paid employees.

[11] UBOS, Report on Labour Market Conditions Uganda 2006

The self employed include employers, who could create jobs for others; own

account workers, and unpaid family workers who assist in the household enterprises. The employees include permanent and temporary employees.

A sizeable proportion of self employed persons can be an indication of low growth in the formal economy and high rate of job creation in the informal economy. A situation where a large proportion of the employed is constituted by unpaid family workers is a probable indicator of poor development, limited job creation, widespread poverty and often a large rural economy[12] .

About 70% of the working population is self-employed in agriculture

The data in Table 4.4 shows that the percentage of the self employed in agriculture increased by 11.2 percent between the 2 survey periods. This may be partially due to the failure to get non-agricultural work, as explained by a negative growth rate for those persons who are self employed in non agriculture activities (9.4%) per annum. The proportion of permanent employees in total employment has remained below 5 percent while that of temporary employees has grown at a rate of 12 percent. Having the majority of employees in temporary employment means that such persons are snipped to fall back into the unemployed any time.

Table 4.4: Employment Status of Working Population 14-64 years (%)

Employment Status	2002/03	2005/06	Employment Annual Growth Rate
Self employment in agriculture	62.6	69.7	**11.2**
Self employment in non-agriculture	22.3	13.4	**-9.4**
Permanent employee	4.8	4.6	**6.3**
Temporary Employee	10.3	11.6	**11.6**
Not stated	-	0.5	**-**
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	

4.5 Industry and Sector of Employment

Seven in every ten persons are employed in agriculture

The sectoral distribution of the actively employed can provide insights into a number of issues related to the labour market in Uganda. There has been no shift in the sectoral composition of employment as agriculture remained the major sector of employment increasing from 66 percent in 2002/03 to 73 percent in 2005/06. This presents a challenge to the Government of creating an environment that will lead to creation of jobs to match the growth in the labour force.

[12] ILO, Key Indicators of Labour market-3rd edition, 2003

Table 4.5: Employment of Working Population 14-64 Years by Industry

Industry/Sector of Employment	2002/03	2005/06
Industry		
Agriculture, Hunting	65.5	73.3
Sales	12.5	8.1
Manufacturing	6.5	4.2
Education	2.8	2.6
Transport, Storage an	2.1	2.0
Others	4.7	9.8
Sector of Employment		
Primary	65.5	73.3
Manufacturing	7.7	4.2
Service	26.8	22.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.6 Occupational Structure

The distribution of the workforce in different occupations is presented in Table 4.6. The Table reveals that persons employed in agriculture accounted for the largest single proportion of the total employment (70%). The more skilled occupations such as managers, professionals and technicians together accounted for only about 4 percent of the total workforce, and the proportion has not changed significantly since 2002/03.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Work Force by Occupation (%)

Occupations	2002/03	2005/06
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	63.4	70.0
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales	15.7	9.3
Elementary Occupation	9.4	9.6
Crafts and Related trade workers	4.5	3.5
Managers, Legislators, Professionals and Associate Professional	3.6	3.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assembly	1.9	2.2
Clerks	1.4	1.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

4.7 Wages

Wages are a substantial form of income, accruing to a high proportion of the economically active population, namely persons in paid employment (employees). Information on wage levels is essential to evaluate the living

standards and conditions of work and life of this group of workers in both industrialized and developing economies. Wage data on the country's workforce is crucial for the formulation and successful implementation of national development programmes and projects. Periodic generation of such data is useful in collective bargaining, wage fixing, economic and employment policy formulation and monitoring wage trends. It can also be used for investment decisions and career guidance. The information presented below only covers cash payments from all jobs performed by persons in a month.

4.7.1 Wage in Paid Employment

Public sector employees earn five times more than those in the private sector

The Table 4.7 reveals that overall; persons employed in public sector earn five times more than those in private sector. Abundance of unskilled labour and low levels of human capital are cited as a possible explanation for lower wages/salaries in the private sector. The results further show that in private sector, females were paid much lower wages compared to the males. The male wage per month more than doubles that of females. Also wage inequality is noticeable among the rural-urban residence of the paid employee, as persons working in urban areas earn thrice the earnings in rural areas.

Table 4.7 further indicates that median wage increases with level of education. The findings of the survey revealed that employees with post secondary education earn more than twice the wages of those with incomplete secondary education and below. However, the difference is smaller for the public sector.

Table 4.7: Median Monthly Nominal Wages for Wage Employees ('000)

	Public	Private	Total
Sex			
Male	150.0	40.0	**48.0**
Female	140.0	18.1	**20.0**
Rural/Urban			
Urban	176.0	72.4	**90.0**
Rural	143.0	25.0	**28.0**
Education level			
No Formal schooling	35.0	18.1	**18.1**
Primary	60.0	27.2	**27.2**
Some secondary	117.0	63.4	**70.0**
Post secondary	150.0	120.0	**150.0**
Uganda	**148.0**	**30.0**	**36.2**

4.7.2 Wage by Occupation

Wages for individual occupations provide more interesting information than broad averages covering many or all occupations within an industry. The use of occupational wages narrows the scope of coverage and provides a focus on particular types of workers, and often on a particular industry or economic activity.

Employees in agriculture and elementary occupations are the least paid

Persons working in elementary occupations were least paid with about (Shs.24, 000) per month followed by those in agriculture (Shs.27, 000) as indicated in Table 4.8. The very low wages of those employed in agriculture and elementary occupations underlines the plight of those engaged in those occupations. Employees in service occupations earned Shs 50,000 per month on average. The earning capacity is very low yet more than 90 percent of the workforce is engaged in agriculture, services, crafts and occupations in the secondary labour markets. Only managers and legislators in the private sector were better paid than those in the public sector.

Table 4.8: Median Monthly Nominal Wages for Wage Employees by Occupation ('000)

	2005/06		
Occupation	**Public**	**Private**	**Total**
Legislators, senior Officials and Manager	120.0	181.0	**120.0**
Professionals	300.0	170.0	**250.0**
Technicians and Associate Professionals	150.0	120.0	**148.0**
Clerks	110.0	72.4	**80.0**
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sale	80.0	45.0	**50.0**
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	58.1	27.2	**27.2**
Crafts and Related trade workers	180.0	84.0	**90.5**
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemble	94.0	90.5	**90.5**
Elementary Occupation	60.0	21.7	**23.5**

4.7.3 Share of Wage Employment in Non-Agricultural Employment

The proportion of wage/salary employment in non-agricultural employment is an indicator of employment opportunities, especially for developing countries, because it conveys considerable information about the nature of employment opportunities. Table 4.9 shows that overall 47 percent of all the employed persons in non-agricultural employment are employees.

About half (53%) of the employed males in non-agricultural employment are employees compared to about one in every three (36%) female employees.

Kampala had close to 56 percent of its non-agricultural employment working as employees followed by Western and Eastern region both with 46 percent.

About half of the persons in non-agriculture are employees

The findings show that there is a positive relationship between level of education and the population of employees in non-agricultural employment. Table 4.9 further reveals that the higher the level of education, the higher the chances of getting a non-agricultural employment as about eight in every ten persons with post secondary education had non-agricultural employment compared to only three in every ten persons with no formal education.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Wage Employment in Non-Agricultural Employment by Sex, Residence and Educational Levels (%)

	Persons Employed in Non-Agric sector	Wage Earners (Employees)	(%)
Sex			
Male	1,745,692	930,654	53.3
Female	1,023,389	363,759	35.5
Rural/Urban			
Urban	1,171,242	598,810	51.1
Rural	1,597,839	695,603	43.5
Region			
Kampala	539,066	299,986	55.6
Central	859,159	384,734	44.8
Eastern	455,074	207,030	45.5
Northern	389,924	162,596	41.7
Western	525,859	240,068	45.7
Educational Levels			
No Formal schooling	172,219	53,032	30.8
Primary	1,340,496	495,103	36.9
Secondary	762,072	369,855	48.5
Post secondary	475,947	366,193	76.9
Do not know	3,818	2,135	55.9
Uganda	**2,769,081**	**1,294,413**	**46.7**

4.8 Time Use

Time use statistics give information about how persons aged 14-64 years spend their time. It includes details about the proportions of time spent on