Uganda

Sources:
Jain 1975
WB Uganda 1995, Table A7 on p. 85
World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database 2002
Deininger & Squire, World Bank 2004

Surveys:
Household Budget Survey 1989
This survey is not completely national since, due to security reasons, seven districts could not be surveyed. Since no suitable sampling frame was available for the country, sampling was based on a list of parishes with 19080 population figures. The sampling design consisted of a three-stage stratified sampling, with parishes selected at the first stage, sub-parishes at the intermediate stage, and households at the last stage. Parishes were allotted weights depending upon their population size. The total sample consisted of 407 parishes. The number of surveyed households was 4694.

The information was collected in only one visit to the households but the expenditure questionnaire was quite detailed. The main groups of items in the questionnaire was food consumption in-cash and in-kind, non-durables, semi-durables, durables, health, education and miscellaneous. Semi-durables include services, rent and fuel. The expenditure concept includes the value of home-produced food and imputed rents.

The following equivalent scale is used in WB Uganda (1995):
An adult equivalent scale giving all the adults (18+) the weight *one* and the children a weight depending on their age.

Age	0-11 mths	1	2	3-4	5-6	7-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18+
Weight	.27	.37	.45	.52	.62	.70	.73	.80	.88	.95	1.00

Integrated Household Survey 1992
The survey is used by Deininger & Squire (2004), WB Uganda (1995) and World Bank Poverty Monitoring Database. This survey is nationally representative covering 9929 households. The sampling frame was the Enumeration Areas (EAs) for the 1991 Population Census. The sampling design was a two-stage stratified sampling, with some exceptions where a three-stage sampling had to be undertaken. The EAs for the survey were selected with probability proportional to the number of households. Households were randomly selected from a complete list. For sample selection, each district was treated as a separate stratum. Districts were further stratified into 3 sub-strata except Kampala and Mpigi. The strata were gathered in four big regions: Central (with 5 sub-regions), Eastern (4 sr), Western (3 sr), and Northern (2 sr).

The expenditure concept should in principal be similar to the one in 1989 but there are comparability problems between the surveys. The 1992/93 suffers from systematic

underreporting of expenditure since the survey design switched from a detailed list of prompting consumption items bought during thirty days immediately prior to the interview to an open format expenditure questionnaire with minimum prompting. Therefore, it is not possible to draw any firm conclusions about changes in inequality from the two surveys. On the income side the recall period was 12 months. The income concept includes earnings asked in-cash and in-kind, rents, remittances, pensions, scholarships, insurance payments, dowry, inheritance and other income. Taxes were asked but they are apparently not deducted in the income aggregate.

The adult equivalence scale used by WB Uganda (1995) is the same as in 1989.

National Household Survey 2000

This is a World Bank Priority Survey used by Deininger & Squire (2005). The sampling seems to be similar as in 1992 but furthered improved with an increased number of strata. The field work was undertaken from August 1999 to July 2000.

The information was collected in only one visit to the households but the expenditure questionnaire was quite detailed. A change from the previous surveys is that food expenditures were asked for past seven days instead of past month. Non-durables, frequently purchased items and some services were asked for past month and semi-durables, durable goods and services for past year. Non-consumption expenditures such as taxes were also asked but it is not clear whether they are included in the aggregate. On the income side imputed rent is included which was not the case in the 1992 survey. Transfers include family allowances and social security benefits. Capital income is broader than before including rents, royalties, interests and dividends.