


# Measurement of income poverty in Uganda

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# OUTLINE

- Background
- Resources for the Survey programme
- Construction of consumption aggregate
- Comparability over time
- Data Sources
- Concluding remarks



# Background

## ➤ About UBOS

- The Uganda Bureau of Statistics was established by an Act of Parliament in 1998 as a coordinating, monitoring and supervisory body for the National Statistical System (NSS).
- The Bureau executes its mandate by conducting surveys and censuses, Providing technical support to Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and also relies on administrative data to meet data requirements.

# Background cont'd

## ➤ The driving forces:

- **Uganda National Development Plan**

- It is revised every 5 years. It has a set of indicators for monitoring its progress, of which income poverty is one of them

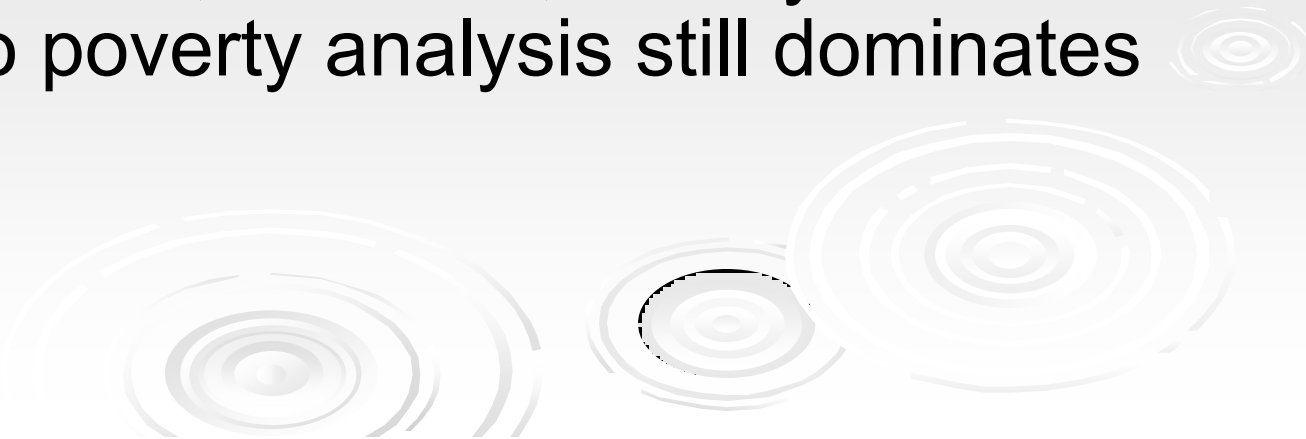
- Most of these indicators are constructed based on the household surveys conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics

## ➤ International Development Frameworks



# Background (contd.)

- Quantitative approaches (through household surveys) and qualitative approaches (through Uganda participatory poverty assessments) accepted as poverty monitoring approaches used in monitoring the National Development Plan (NDP) indicators
- NDP recognizes that poverty is multidimensional, however, money metric approach to poverty analysis still dominates



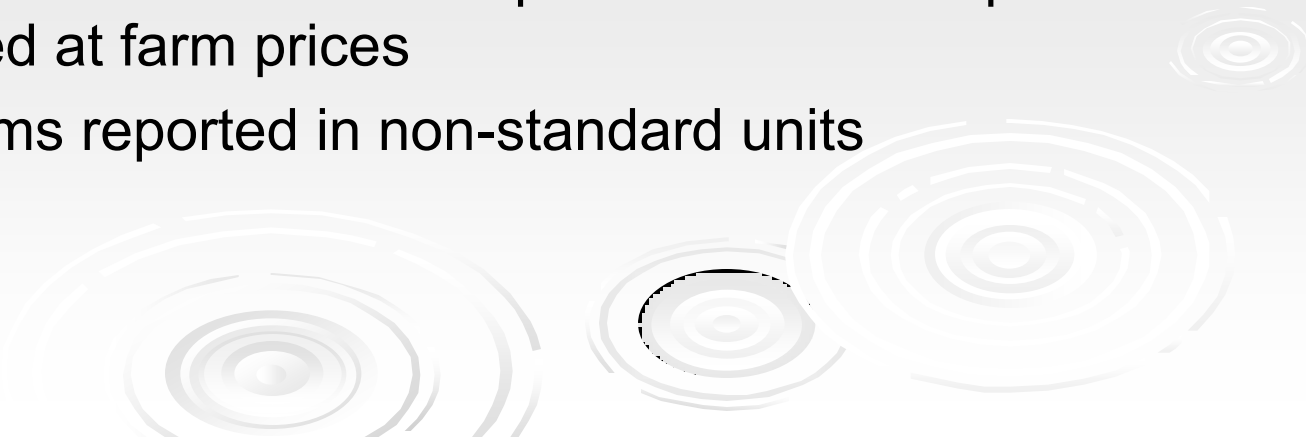
# Resources for the Census /Survey programme

- The long term survey programme lists the censuses and surveys to be undertaken over a 10 year period
  - Makes it possible to follow a release calendar for the census and surveys programme if the resources are programmed in advance and adequate preparations made
  - Increases coordination of data collection activities across the National Statistical System

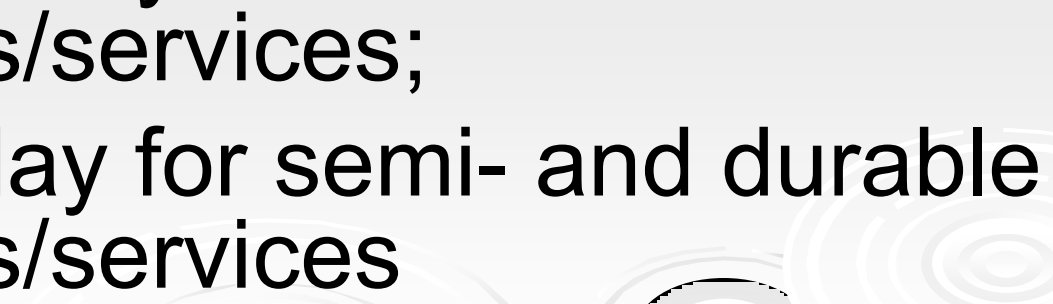


# Constructing the Consumption aggregate

- Food, beverage and tobacco:
  - Data collected according to three broad sources, that is, consumed out of purchases, home produces and received in-kind/free
    - Gathers information both on quantity, prices and values
  - **Note:**
    - Items recorded in all forms in which they are sold/produce/received
    - Prices and values of consumption out of home produce are valued at farm prices
    - Most items reported in non-standard units



# Constructing the Consumption aggregate Cont'd

- Maintained similar recall periods since 1993/94 survey
    - 7-day for food, beverage and tobacco;
    - 30-day for non-durables and frequently consumed goods/services;
    - 365-day for semi- and durable goods/services
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# Constructing the Consumption aggregate Cont'd

- Accounting for inter-temporal prices differences between surveys
  - The consumption aggregate is adjusted for inflation using the monthly all-items consumer price index (CPI) for the survey period



# Constructing the Consumption aggregate cont'd

- Consumption expenditure per adult equivalent is used as a measure of welfare
  - While the surveys collect information both on consumption expenditures and income, the latter is not used in income poverty analysis.
    - However, this information has been useful in providing reasons for the observed poverty trends.

# Poverty Line

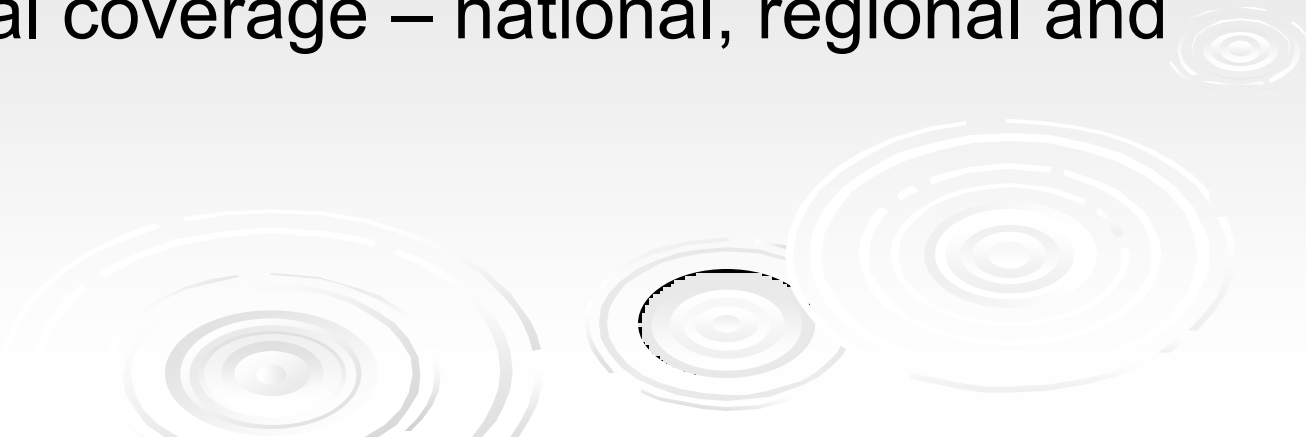
## ➤ Poverty lines

- Official poverty line :
  - Cost of basic needs
  - Food basket of 1993 including staples and non-staple foods for the poorest 50%
  - Same food poverty line for the entire country



# Comparability over time

- Samples design has remained the same
  - Two stage
    - First stage: Enumeration areas
    - Second stage: Households
  - Samples continue to be geographically stratified to ensure reliable representation at national, rural/urban and regional level
- Monitoring progress in income poverty based on cross-section households surveys
- Geographical coverage – national, regional and rural/urban




# DATA

- A total of 9 household surveys conducted by the Bureau since 1990 and contain the relevant data needed for income poverty analysis



# Data (contd.)

- Quality of data collection has improved over time
  - In-country capacity to carry out poverty analysis increasing
  - Independency in poverty analysis – without political/donor influence
  - Acceptability of poverty analysis results by government
  - Availability of Data to users
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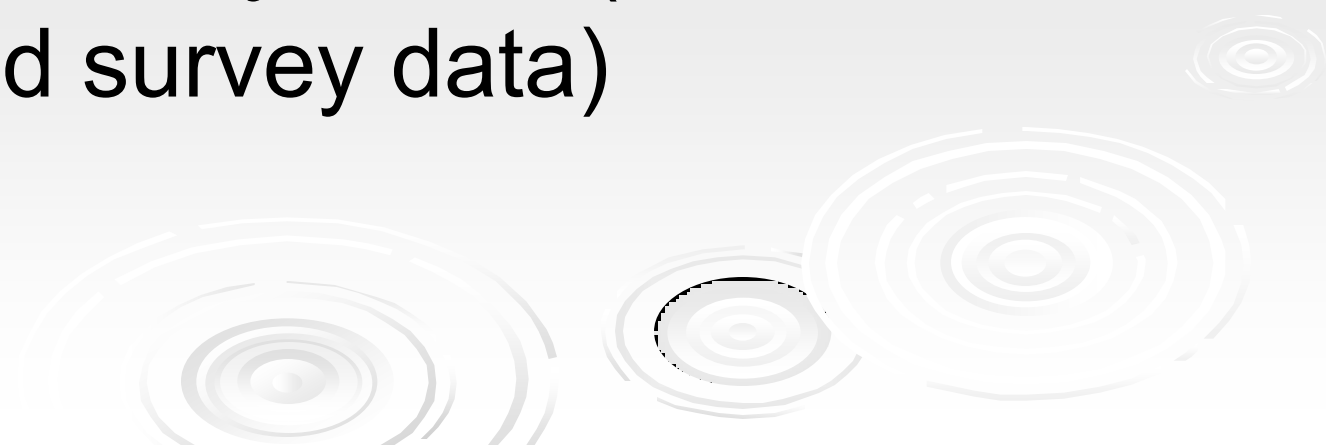
# Concluding remarks

- Strong Govt. commitment towards poverty monitoring
- Uganda has massive data at household level which has greatly stimulated poverty analysis and monitoring progress towards MGD & NDP targets
- Decentralized planning and data collection remains a key challenge given the fact that household surveys provides estimates up to regional level



# Concluding (contd.)

- The multi dimensional measure of poverty important for better understanding of the different facts of poverty
- The perceived poverty levels Vs realized poverty levels (from household survey data)





END

THANK YOU

