Uganda's Experience in Census Taking

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A Profile of Uganda



Basic Facts	
Total Area (sq kms)	241,550.7
Districts	112
Population (Millions)	35.4
Pop Growth Rate	3.2%
Life Expectancy	50.4 yrs
GDP (2011/12)	UGX 49.8tr (USD 19.5 bn)
GDP Growth Rate	3.4%
Literacy	73%
Unemployment	4.2%

About UBOS

- The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) was established by an Act of Parliament to develop and maintain the National Statistical System.
- It is the principal data collecting and disseminating agency.
- The Bureau is the source of Official Statistics

History of Census Taking in Uganda

- Administrative Counts of 1911, 1921 and 1931.
 - Group enumeration for an administrative Unit;
- East African Population Censuses of 1948 and 1959.
 - The Household was the Unit of Recording
 - Had a Post Enumeration sample Census with more detail at individual level;
- National Population Censuses of
 - August 1969;
 - January 1980;
 - January 1991; and
 - September 2002.

The 2002 Census

- Used a Universal Questionnaire
- 2 separate questionnaires
 - Population and Household Enterprise
- Traditional (face to face) enumeration
- 7-day enumeration period.
- A PES (enumeration four months later)
- Traditional Keyboard capture
 - Agriculture, Population and Enterprise
- Web-based dissemination using IMIS
- Supported Lower level Poverty Mapping

2002 Recommendations

- Integrate ALL Modules into a single questionnaire;
- All modules should be tested during the Pilot Census;
- Use modern mapping technology like GPS and GIS to facilitate timely implementation of Cartographic programme;
- Develop strategies to avoid data manipulation at the lower levels;
- Explore use of faster methods of data capture for timely release of the Census results;
- Set-up an independent unit to plan for and implement the PES.

The 2013 Population Census

Objective

To ensure availability of bench-mark demographic and socio-economic data for use in planning, policy formulation and programme evaluation

The 2013 Census Coverage

Individual Characteristics

- Bio-Characteristics
- Migration
- Parental Survival
- Disability Status
- Education
- Economic Activity
- Fertility
- Childhood Mortality

Household Characteristics

- Housing Conditions
- HH Characteristics
- Agriculture Module
- Deaths in Household

The 2013 Population Census

- Universal Household Questionnaire;
 - Institutional and Hotels Questionnaires are subsets
- Had a Pilot Census with a Pilot PES;
- Enumeration will De facto, Door-to-door;
 - Minor variation for special populations
 - Enumeration will last up to 10 days but with a fixed Reference Night
 - Use of analogue maps for enumeration
- To use of scanning technology (ICR) for Data Capture;
- To use digitized maps for dissemination;
- To use electronic matching for the PES

Quality Assurance

- M&E at all stages of implementation;
- Nine-day Training for ALL field staff;
- Use of quality EA map by every Enumerator;
- Involvement of local leaders in mobilisation and awareness creation;
- Use of well educated and socially acceptable persons as enumerators;
- Intense Supervision one Supervisor for every 6 Enumerators;
- A PES to check on content and completeness;

What's New with the 2013 Census

- New topics such as Banking, Remittances and ICT
- Evaluation of operational aspects of the Census Implementation
- Satellite Imagery for urban areas
- Use of an audio-visual training manual
- Use of scanning for data capture including respondent's name

Challenges

- Very detailed questionnaire;
 - 45 minutes in a modal household
- Decentralised planning is 'breeding' tendencies of inflation of numbers;
- Ever changing split of administrative units affecting the enumeration planning;
- Inadequate resource mobilisation which lead to a postponement;

Thank you