

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY FOR THE AFRICAN MIGRANT PROJECT: UGANDA

Final Survey Methodological Report

1. Introduction

In October 2009, the World Bank contracted Makerere Statistical Consult Limited to undertake a comprehensive study of migration and remittances in Uganda. The study was primarily interested in two things: (i) measuring the level of internal migration and international migration in Uganda; and (ii) measuring the level of internal remittances and international remittances received in Uganda.

The main components of the assignment were the following.

- i) To propose survey methodology and sample design;
- ii) To prepare training manual for field staff;
- iii) To pretest survey questionnaires;
- iv) To submit final HH questionnaire;
- v) To carry out survey;
- vi) To provide WB with completed cleaned data files;
- vii) To submit short report on final survey methodology;
- viii) To submit all other deliverables and present main findings in a work.

The survey was carried out by the Makerere Statistical Consult Limited which worked in close collaboration with the experts in the relevant areas. These included a Demographer and Survey Expert; a Remittance Expert, a Survey Manager and a Data Analyst.

The overall coordinator and manager of the survey was, inter alia, in-charge of finalizing the questionnaire and drafting the Enumerator's Manual.

Most of the Supervisors and Enumerators were picked from a pool of experienced personnel who had participated in previous surveys conducted by BOU and UBOS.

2. Methodology

2.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire consisted of seven sections namely:

A Cover Sheet requiring household identification particulars including district name and code, county name and code, parish name and code, EA name, stratum, household number, names of the household head and first spouse, number of household members and a description of the location of the household.

In addition, the page captured details of the interview including the interviewer name, date, duration and the outcome of the interview. It also provided for the team leaders remarks and signature.

Section 1: Household roster

This section captured the socio-demographic characteristics of all household members.

Section 2: Households housing conditions

In this section, information was sought on the type of dwelling, occupancy status, the physical characteristics of the dwelling, and access to basic utilities including water, electricity and sanitation.

Section 3 Household Assets and Expenditure

The section collected information on the assets and expenditures of the household. This information was used to determine the welfare status of the household.

Section 4: Household Use of Financial Services:

In this section, information relating to use of financial services by household members was collected.

Section 5: Internal and International Migration And Remittances From Former Household Members

This section captured information on migration, both internal and international as well as remittances received by the household from former household member migrants.

Section 6: Internal and International Migration and Remittances From Former Household Members

Like section 5 above, section 6 sought information on migration, both internal and international as well as remittances received by the household from non household member migrants.

Section 7: Return Migrants

Here information on Return migrants was captured. A return migrant was defined as an adult member (over 18 years old) currently living in the household, who had lived in another country or another place in Uganda for at least 3 months in the 5 years preceding the survey. The information sought in this section related to the last migration episode for each return migrant.

2.2 Manual

An interviewer manual was produced and provided to enumerators to facilitate their work in the field.

2.3 Sampling

1.1 Sample Size Determination

1.1.1 Sampling Frame

The 2002 population and housing census provided a frame for sample selection. The frame contains a list of all administrative units up to the

lowest level called, 'Local Council 1', or LC1. This is usually, but not always consistent with a village in terms of area. The Enumeration Area (EA) may comprise of one village/LC1, or more than one village/LC1. The demarcation of EAs is based on total population within a given area and in many instances, may vary by locality. In addition the sampling frame also indicates the EA to which a particular LC belongs. The 2002 Uganda Sampling Frame has a total of 33,283 EAs.

1.1.2 Study population

The study population comprised of the entire population of Uganda. The population was divided into domains as indicated in the table below.

Table 1 Distribution of households by residence and by region

	Rural	Urban	Total
Central	1,042,670	490,392	1,533,062
Eastern	1,160,115	114,893	1,275,008
Northern	924,462	90,884	1,015,346
Western	1,174,105	115,513	1,289,618
Total	4,301,352	811,682	5,113,034

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Based on the distribution of households in table 1 above, the sample was determined based on information from Uganda National Household survey 2005/06 conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics. The proportion of internal migrants reported in the past 5 years has been used to estimate the required sample. Given the limited nature of the number of international migrants, the proportion of internal migrants is considered adequate to provide sufficient estimates of the indicators of interest.

Table 2: Sample Allocation

Name	Number of Migrants	Number of households adjusted for non response	Number of EAs (10 hh per EA)
Urban	1157	925	93
Rural	1344	1075	107
Total	2500	2000	200

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* Sample size is based on percentage of internal migrants in the past five years

1.2 Sample allocation by region

The above sample was proportionately allocated across the four statistical regions on the basis of the population in each of the regions as shown in table 1. There was oversampling for urban population approximately by 5 times. The overall distribution is as indicated in table 3 below.

Table 3: Distribution of sample allocation by region by EAs

Region	Urban	Rural
Central	56	26
Eastern	13	29
Northern	10	23
Western	13	29
Total sample	93	107

To ease implementation, the regional sample was further disaggregated down to Enumeration Area level. The distribution by sampled areas by district is shown in the attached file

1.3 Selection of Enumeration Areas

The task was to undertake a nationally-representative survey of 2,000 households (urban and rural combined) in 2009 that would provide information on migration, remittances and their effects on development. The frame was divided into two strata namely rural and urban. A two-stage stratified sample design was adopted. The first stage representing the primary sampling unit comprised of the selection of EAs from each of the strata while at the second and ultimate stage households were selected. EAs were selected from the list of Enumeration Areas developed after the 2002 Population and Housing Census and updated to include new districts.

The selection of EAs was proportionally done based on the number of households in the respective stratum according to the 2006 Uganda household survey. All the EAs in each domain were sorted by county, sub-county and parish. A random number was generated and an appropriate random start and sampling interval was systematically selected from the ordered list with probability proportionate to number of households. This was done separately for urban and rural areas, hence stratified sampling. The proportion of EAs sampled in urban areas is about 5 times that in rural.

Uganda: Number of Enumeration Areas by Region and Location			
Region	Urban	Rural	Total
Central	3,777	6,820	10,597
Eastern	691	7567	8258
Northern	370	6084	6454
Western	646	7328	7974
Total	5,484	27,799	33,283

1.4 Selection of households

At the second stage, a complete listing of households in each EA was done to classify the households into three groups: non migrants, internal migrants and international migrants. The number of households per EA varied from around 20 to about 1000. Most of the time, all households were listed even in the large EAs since it was difficult to establish lines of demarcation to segment the EA.

A total of 10 households were selected randomly from each of the 200 EAs. The goal was to select 4 households with an international migrant (emigrant), 3 with one or more internal migrants, and 3 with no migrant. This sampling was done from the three strata or listings of households according to migration status. Separate sampling was done from each stratum using systematic sampling. In case of a refusal or other reason for non-response, another household was selected from the same stratum to reach the desired quota. In case the number of households listed in any of the three strata was smaller than the numbers desired (4, 3, 3), then all those listed in that stratum were automatically sampled and the short fall selected from the next stratum.

For example, if there were, say, 150 households in an EA, with 3 with international migrants, 27 with internal migrants, and 120 with no migrants, the numbers selected would be, respectively, 3, 3 and 3. But to make up 10, priority would be given to the migrant stratum to add one more, randomly selected, from that stratum. As another example, suppose there were 0 international migrant households; then 7 would be selected from the internal migrant stratum and still only 3 from the list of non-migrant households.

The choice of 10 households per EA was based on experience from the various economic surveys conducted by UBOS, where 10 households provide adequate representation at EA level for most of the economic and social indicators.

1.5 The listing operation

The survey targeted household with in-migrants or former members who have migrated away, whether to another part of the country (urban or rural) or to another country. Since the census frame does not uniquely identify who is a migrant or non migrant, and owing to the lack of an up to date list of all households in Uganda from which to draw the sample, the survey team adopted a listing exercise as stop gap measure.

The exercise involved conducting a fresh listing of all households in each of the selected EAs. During the exercise, households with migrants were identified and the migrants clearly categorized as internal-within Uganda- or international where household members had moved to another country all together. The total number of listed household numbers was 24,618. Thereafter, a sample of 10 households was selected using systematic sampling procedure.

Table 4: Total Distribution of sample allocation by region by EAs

Region	Total Households Listing Urban	Total HHS Rural Listed	Total HHS Selected Urban	Total HHS Selected Rural
Central	6415	2638	560	250
Eastern	1478	4034	140	290
Northern	2603	4476	80	260
Western	974	2000	130	230
Total sample	11,470	13,148	910	1030

2.4 Calculation of weights

The first stage comprised of total number of households in the listed EAs and the total number of households in the entire frame. The total number of households was used as the measure of size.

At the second stage, the total number of households listed was used to select the sample of 10 as described above. This fraction constituted the second stage weights.

The product of these two weights, with the appropriate sampling fraction, yielded the final EA/household weights used. (Note that the reciprocal of the weight)

3. Implementation of the Survey

A total of ten teams comprising of a team leader and four members were constituted to conduct field work activities. The teams were assigned respective areas of operation and named after the main language used in their area of operation.

Teams Luganda I, II, III and IV covered the Central and Southern regions. The Luo and Lugbara teams covered the Northern region, while Ateso and Lusoga teams covered the Eastern region. The Western and South west were covered by Runyankole and Rutooro teams respectively.

Each team covered a total of 20 EAs on average.

Teams were provided with Letters of Introduction addressed to leaders in the selected districts and LCs explaining the purpose of the survey and seeking their cooperation in the exercise.

Each team was also provided with transports funds computed according to mileage to be covered, maps of the respective EAs allocated to them and identity cards.

Each member was issued with a contract letter spelling out the terms and conditions of the exercise. They also had to swear an oath of secrecy as a means of ensuring confidentiality of the data.

The survey was implemented in two phases between February and May 2010.

3.1 Recruitment of the enumerators

Selection of interviewers was done from a data bank of enumerators at both BOU and UBOS. Most of them had the requisite skills since they had participated in at least one of the previous surveys.

Selection was based on past performance and knowledge of the local language.

3.2 Training

A workshop to train the interviewers to carry out the Migration Household Survey in Uganda took place between 20th and 23rd January 2010, at Hippoz Recreation Centre, Nansana. The workshop was attended by 52 trainees from the four (4) regions covering North, South, East and West; and staff from the Institute of Statistics & Applied Economics (ISAE), Bank of Uganda and Uganda Bureau of Statistics facilitated. On the first day, a team of three (3) economists from the Bank of Tanzania and two (2) statisticians from the National Bureau of Statistics, Tanzania were in attendance.

The main objective of the training workshop was to equip participants/enumerators with knowledge of migration and remittances (both internal and international) issues and skills for use in the field as they collect data..

The training workshop was officially opened by the overall coordinator and manager of the survey, Dr E.S. K. Muwanga-Zake; while the Directors of ISAE and Statistics Department, Bank of Uganda made remarks on the survey background and expectations.

The approach used in training was partly presentations, demonstrations and participatory (group work). Local resource persons introduced the topics and encouraged interactive intervention by the participants. Participants exchanged experiences through question and answer sessions.

A practical hands-on experience in form of pre-test was carried out to rehearse the actual experience in the field. In addition self-reading was also encouraged outside the normal day-time training sessions.

In all, a total of 52 interviewers were trained during the workshop, of which 20 interviewers were new entrants to survey process. A total of 12 different presentations were made during the training workshop. While different officials facilitated during the Question and Answer sessions.

3.2 Pilot and findings

A pre-test was carried out on 23rd January in a sub urban area of Kayunga & Gombe B villages of Wakiso District and experiences during the field were shared at the end of the exercise.

Results of the Pre-Test

The total number of respondents was 215, of which 101 (47%) were male and 114 (53%) female, distributed in 41 households. Eighty-one point eight percent (81.8%) of the households had one or more family members living outside the household (migrants) either within the country or abroad. Of the members living out of the household, 72.7% were male and 27.3% female. Seventy-five point nine percent (75.9%) of the

migrants were known to be living in urban locations and 24.1% in rural locations. Only one (1) return migrant was encountered and his reason for migration had been education.

Reasons cited for migration were as tabulated.

REASON FOR MIGRATION	PERCENTAGE
Education	18.2
Search for work	30.3
Job transfer/job opportunity	15.2
Marriage arrangement	30.3
Moved to join other family members	6.1
TOTAL	100

The employment statuses of migrants were as tabulated.

REASON FOR MIGRATION	PERCENTAGE
Currently employed (working)	64.5
Currently looking for work	3.2
Not in employment bracket	22.6
Not known	9.7
TOTAL	100

The highest level of schooling that migrant completed before s/he left household were as tabulated.

LEVEL OF SCHOOLING	PERCENTAGE
Did not complete primary education (i.e. seven years of basic education in Uganda)	17.9
Completed primary education	10.7
Completed secondary education	39.3
Attained post secondary diploma	10.7
Attained bachelors degree or higher	14.3
Don't know	7.1
TOTAL	100

Before the migrant left the household, his/her employment status was as follows.

OCCUPATION STATUS	PERCENTAGE
Paid employment – full time	8.7
Paid employment – part time	21.7

Self employed (full or part time)	4.3
Full time student	8.7
Unemployed / looking for work	26.1
Retired from work altogether	4.3
Housewife	4.3
Long-term ill or handicapped	4.3
Military service	17.4
TOTAL	100

Of the migrants, 52.9% do send money to the household, but 47.1% do not. In 9.8% of the cases, money was received from non-household migrants.

3.4 Organization of the surveys

Data collection was done in two phases over the period 8th February to 27th March 2010.

A total of ten teams comprising of a team leader and four members were constituted to conduct field work activities. The teams were assigned respective areas of operation and named after the main language used in their area of operation. Each team covered a total of 20 EAs on average.

3.5 Problems Encountered in the Field

The following problems were encountered in the field:

1. Four EAs could not be enumerated due to the following reasons as highlighted in section 3.6 below.
2. Resource mobilization which adversely affected the execution of the project.
3. Under listing due to lack of supervision which may have impacted negatively on the weights. Some teams had to go back to particular EAs after it was found out that the number of households listed was way below the expected figures. However, in most cases the listing was confirmed and reasons for the shortfall documented.
4. Delays in the implementation of the exercise leading to some despair by some of the staff.
5. Long distances between some EAs.

3.6 Non response Section

Three categories of non response were encountered in the survey. These include:

- Household not Visited: In this category, the survey teams were unable to visit the households due to one reason or another. This happened in Karamoja, where 2 EAs could not be visited due to insecurity; Kalangala, an island EA where residents were reported to have vacated the EA on the advice of the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) in a bid to conserve the environment, four years prior to the visit by the survey team and in Kampala, where an EA could not be located. This led to a loss of 40 responses.
- Incomplete Information: Here households were located but enumerators were not able to conduct or complete the interviews due to various reasons. Such reasons include respondents' hostility, interruption by an unforeseen event such as death of the respondent's close relative. The total number of responses lost in this category is 79.

Overall, there were 1872 valid responses received representing a response rate of 94%. Of these, 49% reported having migrants.

3.6 Data Entry and data processing (coding and checking the data)

Prior to data entry, efforts were made to manually edit and ensure that inconsistent entries in the questionnaire were corrected.

Data entry was initially done using the EPIDATA software after which it was exported to SPSS for further processing and analysis. This included the creation of variable and value labels for the data.

The exercise was followed by a rigorous data cleaning exercise intended to rid the files of all conceivable inconsistencies. Some of the inconsistencies encountered include:

Consistency and cross checking

Use messages exchanged between Sonia, Mario and myself.

How do you deal with missing data

In some instances, missing information was imputed from available responses. Where the above was not possible, the fields were left blank.

For example, where the household size was not provided or differed from the number of people listed in section 1, it was assumed to be equal to the number of household members listed.