THE 2012 UGANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Counting for Planning and Improved Service Delivery

BULLETIN

TOGETHER WE COUNT 2012

The Government of Uganda, through the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is in advanced stages of preparing to conduct the next national Population and Housing Census due in 2012. The last such census was conducted in September 2002.

The census preparatory activities are numerous including the census mapping that was officially launched by Hon. Aggrey Awori, Minister for ICT who represented H.E the President of Uganda on the occasion of celebrating the Africa Statistics Day on 18th December 2009 in Kapchworwa District.

Why conduct a Population Census?

A Population Census is a total count of all persons within the territorial boundaries of a given state at a given period of time. The count captures both the numbers and the characteristics of the persons. Of recent, Population Censuses are also used for capturing the housing conditions of the people, hence the naming of Population and Housing Census (PHC).

A population census is unique because it covers everyone in the country at the same time. This gives a snapshot of the nation's population at a given time, such as the number of people living in a city, town council, subcounty, district, constituency etc. It also collects information about assets, type of land tenure, housing conditions, etc

Since then, a lot has been achieved and therefore it is the duty and pleasure of the census 2012 team to share these plans, achievements and challenges with all the stakeholders.

UBOS will therefore use a number of communication channels to disseminate the information in order to educate, inform and create a census knowledgeable society.

This maiden Census 2012 bulletin is the first in a series to be published every three months and will be availed both in electronic and hard copy formats. This issue concentrates on census background information, census mapping and data processing.

Please enjoy reading, learn more about censuses and give us some feedback because " Together we count".

Story by; Godfrey Nabongo
Team Leader Census 2012
Advocacy and Publicity

A population census is conducted every ten years. The 2012 population census will be conducted on a decennial count. All people will be counted as residents where they will happen to be on the census reference night.

The essential features of a Population and Housing Census are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity and defined periodicity. Because of the above features, the Population and Housing Census is able to generate among others information on the numbers

Mobilisation for census mapping in Kalungu District

and characteristics of small areas (such as Local Council 1) or small sub-groups (e.g ethnic or religious groups).

IMPORTANCE OF A CENSUS?

The results of a census are used as a critical reference to ensure equity in distribution of wealth, government services and representation nation-wide

Census data are used as benchmarks for statistical compilation, or as a sampling frame

for sample surveys.
Population projections are one of the most important analytical outputs based on census data; and are crucial for all segments of public and private sector.

WHAT'S NEW WITH THE 2012 CENSUS?

In the post-independence period, Uganda has conducted Population Censuses in 1969, 1980, 1991 and 2002. The 2012 census is associated with improvements both in the process and products generated for instance.

The Census Mapping will generate digitized maps down to the LC 1 and Enumeration Area
•   Satellite Images will be used for mapping the urban areas which are densely populated
•   Scanning technology will be used for the data capture to ensure timely delivery of the results

The census 2012 will also have new questions covering maternal mortality, birth registration,ICT – mobile phone, access

to internet, remittances, ITN's, place of work, distance to police post, community spoken languages, possession of salt, education specialisation, qualification etc. All these indicators have been added to meet new user demands of the data.

• In addition the census will have other modules on agriculture, community access to services etc.

WHY THE 2012 CENSUS?

Census data is important as it is a major source of information for benchmark data for planning at the national and lower level planning. Government needs an accurate count of the population, where they are and what their needs are. This information helps both government and local governments to target resources and services to the people.

Data helps the government to identify the need and gaps in any development program. For instance availability of data on education will help the district planner know which sub county has more schools, safe water sources etc and appropriately apportion the resource envelop according to need. In other words census data informs policy and guides planning at all levels.

WHO ARE THE KEY PLAYERS ?

At the national planning level there are various committees that include; the National Census Steering Committee responsible for national policy and resource mobilisation, the Census Technical Committee responsible for coordinating all the technical aspects in the 2012 census planning and implementation. The committee's representation includes among others; UBOS management, producers and users from Government Ministries, Agencies and Departments, Makerere University, NGO Forum, and the private sector. The 2012 Census Technical Committee is chaired by UBOS Deputy Executive Director Statistical Production and Development, Mr. Ben Paul Mungyereza.

There is also a Census Management Committee comprising of various heads of departments and responsible for the day to day running of the exercise. There are also other notable key players such as policy makers, government departments, agencies and ministries, NGOs, media, private sector and other development partners.

CENSUS STRATEGY DEVELOPED

The 2012 Census Master Plan was finalised in 2008. This is the guiding document in the Census implementation. Alongside the Master Plan, activity specific strategic documents for the Census Mapping, Pilot Census, Advocacy and Publicity, Census Enumeration, Data processing, Quality control, Analysis and dissemination have also been developed.

DEVELOPEMENT OF THE CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE

Through wide stakeholder consultations, the Census Technical Team developed questions to be used in the standard questionnaire. The questionnaire will be used to elicit information about the characteristics of the population. The questionnaire was then translated into twenty local languages which are spoken by nearly the majority of the indigenous population. This questionnaire has since been pretested and is due to be piloted in August 2011.

What is your team's mandate?

Providing a technical lead in all census data processing activities. Priority activity is the development of a census Data Processing Strategy in line with the Census Master Plan. The Data Processing strategy outlines the technical designs, operational guidelines, plans and associated resource requirements. The Data Processing team is responsible for the implementation and conclusion of the data processing.

What is the role and importance of data processing to the census 2012?

Data Processing operations starts and ends with the census life span. Data Processing started with the design of the census instruments, the Geography database & update, specifications of forms, procurement packaging, receipt of returns, data capture, tabulations and support to analysis. Data Processing takes center stage in most activities. In 2012 we are using scanning technology for the first time in census.

Is it possible to carry out a census without data processing?

Data processing whether automated or not must take place.If you are to generate out put from a census.

What are the different stages of data processing?

As indicated above, many activities even not directly under data processing have very close links and are guided by data processing as follows;
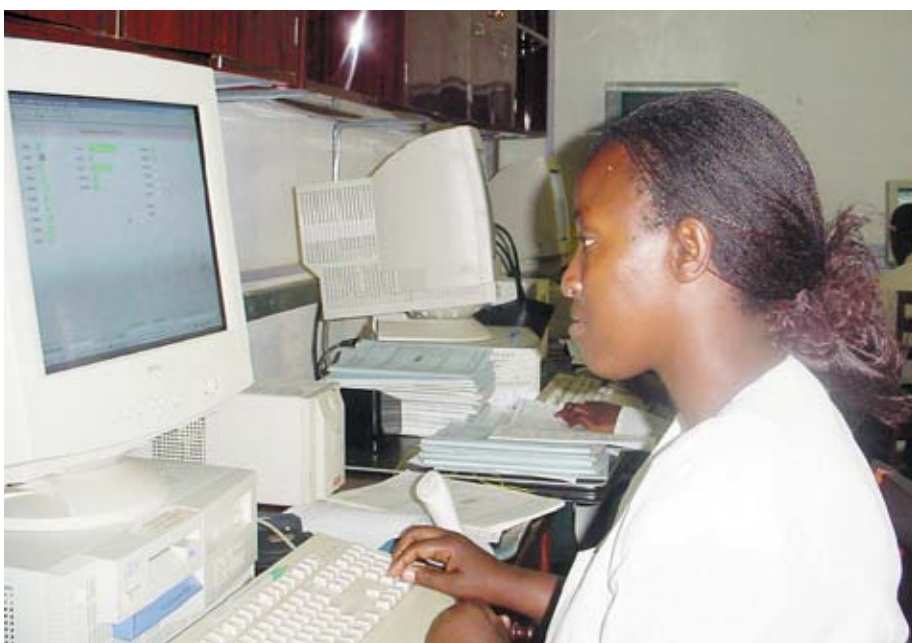• Questionnaire & Forms

design. final design, specifications and quality assurance are from the data processing.
• Packaging; define and oversee the packaging process.
• Receipt, sorting and storage of field data forms.
• Data extraction, interpretation, editing and archiving.

Application of automated data capture method

• Production of standard tabulations

What is the meaning and relevance of coding, tabulation, analysis in data processing?

Coding is the transformation of alpha-numeric responses into numeric responses or codes. Codes are much easier to work with as they standardize and compress long responses into fewer characters easy for manipulation. On the other hand, tabulation is the systematic presentation of findings in meaningful columns and rows, they are mostly presentations of summary data. Tabulations

are the key input to the analysis phase of a census. Analysis is the interpretation of data to make meaning out them. Analysis although closely associated with Data Processing , it is an activity undertaken by the statistical team.

What technology are you using for the 2012 census and what influenced that decision?

The 2012 data is going to be captured using automated data capture method using the scanning technology. Scanning is basically the extraction of data from physical format to digital format readable by a computer. There are two methods of data extraction namely Optical Mark reading (OMR) and Optical Character Recognition (OMR) Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR). Both methods depend on the scanning technology but have varied capabilities of data extraction. The 2012 Census is to use the

OCR/ICR option. The decision to employ the OCR/ICR technology was based on the corporate vision towards enhanced and timely delivery of all statistical products. Automating data capture improves both quality and timeliness of results. In addition, there is increased value of data collected through the possible additional by-products realized. There is also the benefit of operational ease as less of the paper movement is experienced during the processing. UBOS is targeting sustained internal capacity to manage and utilize the scanning technology in all possible subsequent activities.

What is your plan for data capture like?
The main plan is to have results within 8 months after the closure of the field activities. A team of well selected data processing staff will be employed for the duration covering all data processing activities. Simultaneous implementation of the different processing stages will help maintain the activity within the scheduled period. Various trainings to build required skills will be undertaken accordingly. A site to accommodate all activities in their required design shall be identified and hired. A pilot exercise to test the planned procedures is to be undertaken in 2011. The test run will give the team an opportunity to review and build the systems to greater confidence.

What best practices are you borrowing and from which countries?
Teams of the census task force visited and recorded experiences from Egypt, Lesotho, Malawi, Ethiopia and India. The teams comprised of the census technical leaders. Issues relating to the different activities were captured. Cross-cutting issues and inter-dependencies were critically examined. The teams managed to evaluate the levels of success and challenges experienced. A number of innovations embedded in the 2012 Census Strategies were adopted from the country positive practices. Notably is the issue of comprehensive and timely implementation of activities; computerisation/automation of the various stages is key to proper progress and activity tracking; building synergies rather than isolated component approach enables consistent execution of activities; targeting better calibre of field and office staff is key to quality assurance.

CENSUS ADVOCACY AND PUBLICITY

A comprehensive programme of Advocacy and Publicity for a Population and Housing Census covers number of distinct audiences: -
(a) Major users of census data,
(b) Persons and Institutions participating in the census operations and the general public.
(c) Policy maker.
(d) Development partners.

The Census is a national activity whose success is completely dependent upon the cooperation of the general public, governmental and non government organizations. The communications effort is closly aligned to the different census activities and is therefore developed in conjunction with the other census programs. These Advocacy and Publicity activities are valuable not only for informing others about the census but also for lobbying and providing census authorities with early and continuing information about the stake holder feed back and reactions to census plans and activities in various parts of the country.

An integral part of census Advocacy and Publicity is informing key census data users and the general public about the value Population and Housing Census and their respective roles in the census taking exercises.

2012 CENSUS MAPPING

IMPORTANCE OF MAPPING
Census mapping is ideally carried out at least two years before the census enumeration to;
• Help determine the census workload.
• Plan for the quantities of materials such as census record books required.
• Plan and manage the census enumeration activities etc

OBJECTIVES OF THE MAPPING EXERCISE
i. Updating boundaries of all administrative areas down to the village(Local Council 1 or Local Council 1)
ii. Updating the names of all administrative areas;
iii. Obtaining an estimate of the number of house holds through listing
iv. Determinng the location of service delivery points through the coordinates of key point features using the global positioning system (eg schools, hospitals, bore holes, places of worship etc).

The quality of maps used in the census has a major influence on the quality and reliability of census data. During enumeration maps play a vital role in guiding enumerators to dwellings and other places where people are likely to be during the enumeration period. They are important in ensuring full and unduplicated coverage of geographic areas.

A total of 65 districts out of 112 have so far been mapped.

WHERE ARE WE

In January 2011 field mapping was undertaken in the districts of Kasese, Kyenjojo, Kibaale, and Kabarole.

STAKE HOLDERS IN THE MAPPING EXERCISE

The census mapping exercise is currently being carried out by several UBOS field teams. Each team consists of 4 persons (A Team Leader, 2 Mapping Assistants and a Driver). These teams work with local leaders in identifying the area boundaries, locating community infrastructure or unique features, and listing households within their respective areas. The information collected in this exercise is used to demarcate the country into Enumeration Areas (EAs) which are the lowest operational units to be used during the Census enumeration of 2012 and other subsequent surveys. The data will also be used to generate maps of administrative areas and the facilities therein.

CONFIDENTIALITY

The UBOS Act of 1998 provides for onfidentiality. All persons carrying out a UBOS exercise must therefore swear an oath of secrecy, to ensure that the information collected is used purely for statistical purposes.
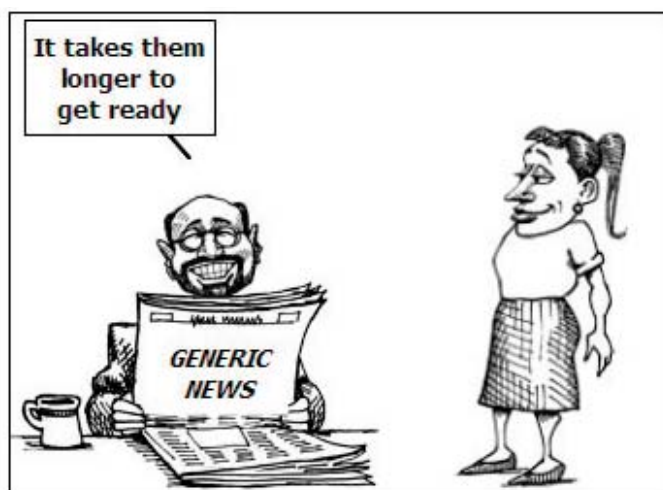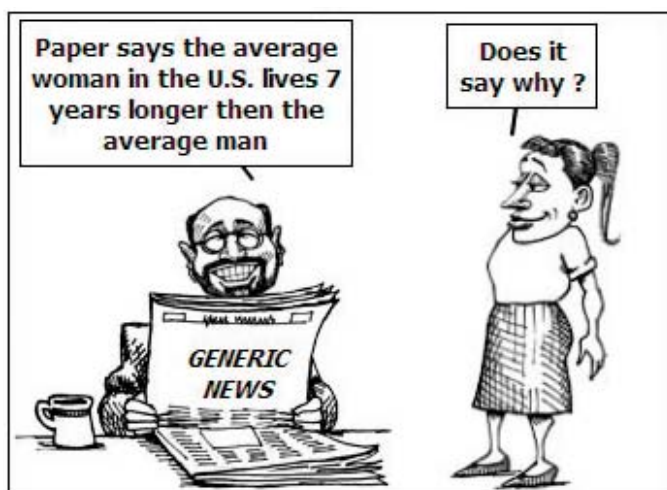
MAPPING IS THEREFORE NOT ABOUT...

i.   Land allocation;
ii.   Taxation; and/or
iii.   Sub-division of administrative areas.

During the premapping and pulicity visits, UBOS always appeals to all government officials, community leaders and the general public to render the necessary support to the mapping teams to enable them under take and complete this task.

NEW DISTRICTS THAT HAVE BEEN MAPPED.

NO	NEW DISTRICTS	FROM
1	BUYENDE	KAMULI
2	BUTAMBALA	MPIGI
3	GOMBA	MPIGI
4	ZOMBO	NEBBI
5	BUIKWE	MUKONO
6	BUVUMA	MUKONO
7	NTOROKO	BUNDIBUGYO
8	BULAMBULI	SIRONKO
9	KOLE	APAC
10	ALEBTONG	LIRA
11	OTUKE	LIRA
12	NAPAK	MOROTO
13	AMUDAT	NAKAPIRIPIRIT
14	LWENGO	MASAKA
15	KALUNGU	MASAKA
16	BUKOMANSIMBI	MASAKA
17	LUUKA	IGANGA
18	MARACHA	ARUA

Paper says the average woman in the U.S. lives 7 years longer then the average man
GENERIC NEWS
Does it say why ?

It takes them longer to get ready
GENERIC NEWS

UGANDA HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST FERTILITY RATES IN AFRICA
By Rosette Navugga Statistician

Uganda lacks a reliable system of civil registration hence population censuses are used to provide data that can be used for estimating vital rates which would not otherwise be available. The population census provides an opportunity to collect data for estimating fertility and mortality at national and sub national levels in a cost-effective manner.

To obtain information on fertility and mortality in this forthcoming census, questions are to be posed about the "current marital status", "children ever born", "survival status of children ever born", "date of last child born alive" and "sex of the last", survival status of last child born alive" as well as "age at death in completed month".

Questions in this section will be asked to all women aged between 12 and 54 years regardless of their marital status.

The Census will also Collect information on high risk births which include those treated too early (women below 20 years),too many (4 births and more), too close (less than two years interval), Too late (Birth at 35years and above)

High fertility coupled with low or declining mortality leads to a fast growing population. Uganda is a high fertility country. However, there are subgroups which are already experiencing a fertility decline. In this census the information collected will be useful in the design of appropriate interventions both by the government and NGOs to trigger fertility transition in the general population.

On average a Ugandan woman gives birth to seven children

Uganda is ranked among countries with high fertility levels in Africa with total fertility rate of 6.7. This means that on average, a Ugandan woman gives birth to 6.7 children throughout her reproductive years.
However, wide differentials are known to exist in fertility by the level of education attained by the mother and place of residence.
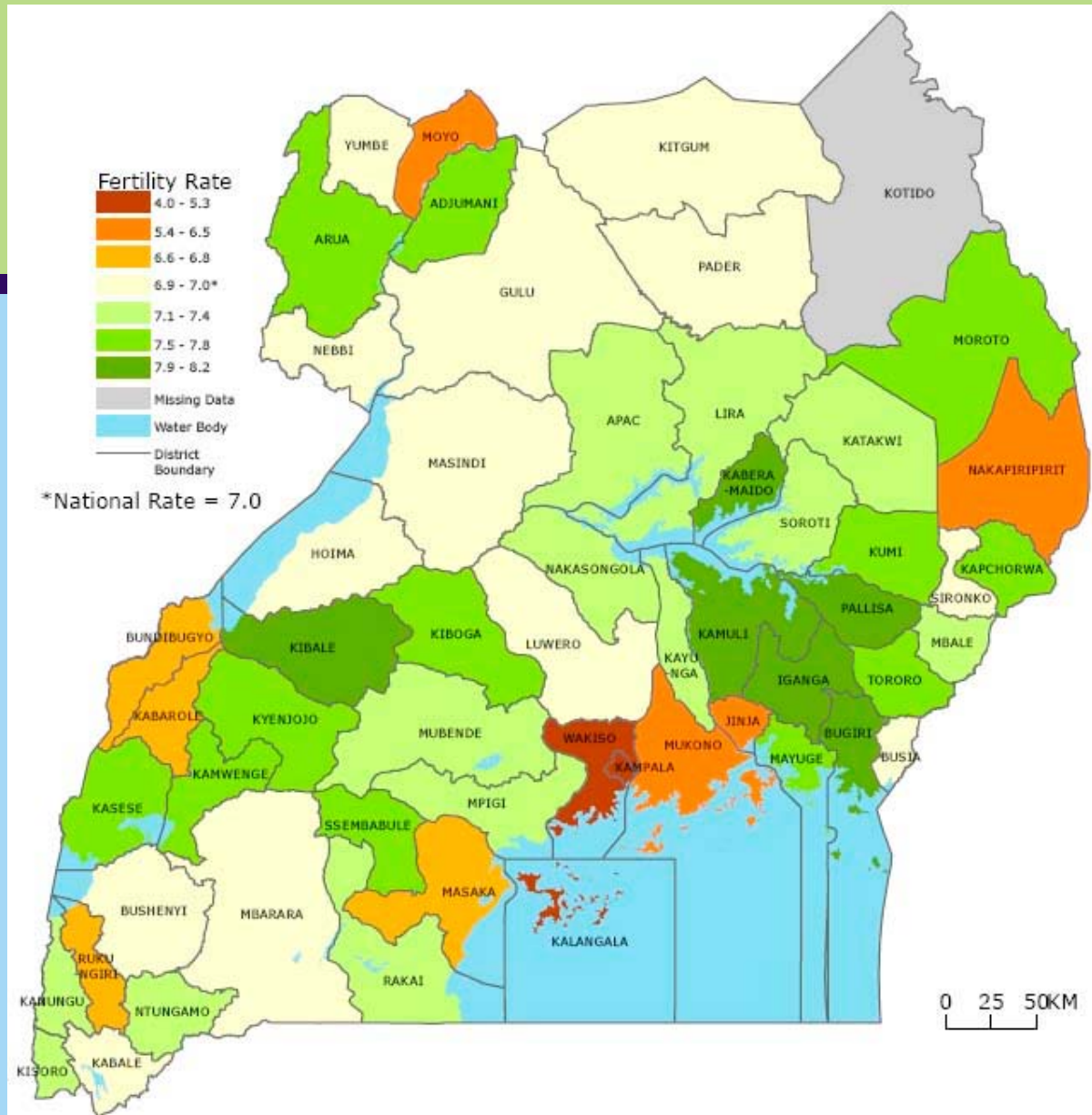
Projected population 2010 - 2012

Population indicators	2010	2011	2012
Total population	31,784,600	32,939,800	34,131,400
Male population	15,516,600	16,118,600	16,741,400
Female population	16,268,000	16,821,200	17,390,000
Percentage female 15-49	43.4	43.6	43.9
Dependency ratio	1.14	1.13	1.12
Sex ratio	95.4	95.8	96.3

Current projected fertility indictors 2010 - 2012

Total Fertility Rate	6.7	6.6	6.5
Gross Reproductive Rate	6.7	6.6	6.5
Net Reproductive Rate	3.31	3.26	3.21
Mean Age of Childbearing	2.64	2.61	2.57
Child Woman Ratio	28.3	28.3	28.2
Crude Birth Rate per 1000	49.6	49.0	48.6
Growth Rate percent	3.52	3.5	3.48
Annual Birth	1,577,300	1,615,400	1,660,000

UGANDA'S FERTILITY RATES BY DISTRICT

DID YOU KNOW ....

That the first population census in Uganda was conducted in 1911. The population of Uganda then was 2.5 million people, less than the total population of Kampala and Wakiso Districts. It was not scientifically done. It collected information about men who were eighteen years and above for purposes of poll tax. And women who had reached the age of marriage. People gathered under the trees at the Gombololas where chiefs who doubled as enumerators got the information from.

In case you participated in this census give us your story!!!!!!!!!!!!