

Uganda - High-Frequency Phone Survey on COVID-19, 2020-2021

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)

Report generated on: February 5, 2021

Visit our data catalog at: <https://microdata.fao.org/index.php>

Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER

UGA_2020-2021_HFPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS

Overview

ABSTRACT

Although the first case of COVID-19 in Uganda was confirmed on the 22nd of March, the Government of Uganda had undertaken several actions starting on the 18th of March, including travel restrictions, a 14-day quarantine for all international arrivals, and cancellation of all international conferences and public gatherings, including, but not limited to, religious services, weddings, and concerts. On the 30th of March, the President declared a nationwide curfew from 7 pm to 6:30 am; banned public transportation; and instituted strict regulations for the movement of government and private vehicles. As governments implement various containment measures, it is important to understand how households in the country are affected and responding to the evolving crises, so that policy responses can be designed well and targeted effectively to reduce the negative impacts on household welfare. The objective of the UHFS is to monitor the socio-economic effects of COVID-19 and its related restrictions. The survey will follow the evolving COVID-19 pandemic in real time and will contribute to filling critical gaps in information that could be used by the government and stakeholders to help design policies to mitigate the negative impacts on its population. The UHFS is proposed to have multiple rounds to accommodate the evolving nature of the crisis, including revision of the questionnaire before the next round of the survey. The final sample for the first round of the survey is 2,257 households selected from those of the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) wave 8 that had a phone number for at least one household member or one reference individual. All households not explicitly refusing to participate in the survey in each round were attempted to be reached in the subsequent round. In round 2 - 2199 households were interviewed, whereas the final sample for round 3 is 2147. Weights are adjusted to be nationally representative in each round.

KIND OF DATA

Sample survey data [ssd]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS

Households

Scope

NOTES

The Uganda High-Frequency Phone Survey on COVID-19 covered the following topics:

- Household Roster
- Knowledge and False Beliefs Regarding the Spread of COVID-19
- Behaviour and Social Distancing
- Access to Basic Services
- Employment
- Agriculture
- Non-Agricultural Business
- Income Loss
- Food Security

- Credit- Concerns
- Coping/Shocks
- Social Safety Nets

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Health	FAO	
Food (production, crisis)	FAO	
Disaster Risk Management	FAO	
Agriculture & Rural Development	FAO	
Labor	FAO	
Access to Finance	FAO	
Aid effectiveness	FAO	

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	Gouvernement of Uganda

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
The World Bank		Collaboration

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
Office of Chief Statistician	OCS	Food and Agriculture Organization	Adoption of metadata for FAM
Development Economics Data Group	DECDG	World Bank	Documentation of the DDI

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

UGA_2020-2021_HFPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_v01

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI_UGA_2020-2021_HFPS_v01_EN_M_v01_A_OCS_FAO

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

SAMPLING PROCEDURE:

The sample of the COVID-19 impact survey is a subsample of the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) 2019/20 (wave 8). UNPS 2019/20 interviewed 3098 households of which 2333 in the urban area and 745 in the rural area. In the panel, households are asked to provide a phone number either of their own or of a reference person (e.g. neighbour, friends etc..) in order to be reached in case the households move from their original sample location. In wave 8, 2386 households provided a phone number. To obtain a nationally representative sample for the COVID-19 Impact Survey, a sample size of approximately 1,800 successfully interviewed households was targeted. However, to reach that target, a larger pool of households needed to be selected from the frame due to non-contact and non-response common for telephone surveys. Thus, all the households in the 2019/20 round of the UNPS that had phone numbers for at least one household member, or a reference individual were included in the initial sample. This consisted of 2227 households, that is the 72 % of the UNPS 2019/20 sample. Table 5 of the basic information document reports the results for the baseline sample: 2246 households were reached and 2227, that is the 93 % of the initial sample were fully interviewed; of these 1644 reside in the rural area, while 583 in the urban area.

Response Rate

93 percent

Weighting

In order to produce national estimates from the successfully interviewed sample, weights must be applied to the information provided by sampled households. Weights for the UNPS serve as the basis for the COVID-19 impact survey, but the weights were adjusted to reflect the selection and interviewing process. The weights for the baseline COVID-19 impact survey were therefore calculated as outlined in Himelein, K. (2014):

1. Begin with base weights from the UNPS 2019/20 for each household
2. Incorporate probability of sub-selection of round 1 unit for each of the phone survey households. We calculate the probability of selection for each of the 4 strata (regions) in the UNPS by creating the numerators as the number of completed phone interviews and the denominator as the number of households in the UNPS for each stratum.
3. Pool the weights in Steps 1 and 2.
4. Derive attrition-adjusted weights for all individuals by running a logistic response propensity model based on characteristics of the household head (i.e. education, labor force status, demographic characteristics), characteristics of the household (consumption, assets, financial characteristics), and characteristics of the dwelling (house ownership, overcrowding).
5. Trim weights by replacing the top two percent of observations with the 98th percentile cut-off point; and
6. Post-stratify weights to known population totals to correct for the imbalances across regional sample. In doing so, we ensure that the distribution in the survey matches the distribution in the UNPS. Additional technical details and explanations on each of the steps briefly outlined above can be found in Himelein, K. (2014).

Table 7 of the Basic Information Document presents the full set of weighted and unweighted estimates across the different samples. Following the weighting adjustments and calibration, the weighted estimates obtained from the UNPS-Panel and UHFS samples match very closely across all dimensions.

Questionnaires

Overview

ROUND 1: One questionnaire, the Household Questionnaire, was administered to all households in the sample. The Household Questionnaire provides information on demographics; knowledge and false beliefs regarding the spread of COVID-19; behaviour and social distancing; access to basic services; employment; Agriculture; income loss; food security; concerns; coping/shocks; and social safety nets.

ROUND 2: One questionnaire, the Household Questionnaire, was administered to all households in the sample. The Household Questionnaire provides information on demographics; knowledge regarding the spread of COVID-19; behaviour and social distancing; access to basic services; employment; Agriculture; non-agricultural income; income loss; food security; credit; concerns; and social safety nets.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
2020-06-03	2020-06-16	Round 1
2020-07-30	2020-08-19	Round 2
2020-09-14	2020-10-16	Round 3

Data Collection Mode

Computer Assisted Telephone Interview [cati]

Data Collection Notes

Since government-imposed social distancing practices to fight the spread of COVID-19 limited the use of traditional, face-to-face interviews, the interviews were conducted by phone using a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) application using the Survey Solution software. For the first round of data collection, phone centers could not be operated due to restrictions of movement and assembly of people, therefore, enumerators worked from their own home.

Questionnaires

ROUND 1: One questionnaire, the Household Questionnaire, was administered to all households in the sample. The Household Questionnaire provides information on demographics; knowledge and false beliefs regarding the spread of COVID-19; behaviour and social distancing; access to basic services; employment; Agriculture; income loss; food security; concerns; coping/shocks; and social safety nets.

ROUND 2: One questionnaire, the Household Questionnaire, was administered to all households in the sample. The Household Questionnaire provides information on demographics; knowledge regarding the spread of COVID-19; behaviour and social distancing; access to basic services; employment; Agriculture; non-agricultural income; income loss; food security; credit; concerns; and social safety nets.

Data Processing

No content available

Data Appraisal

No content available