

Results of a National Survey on Demand, Usage and Access to Financial Services in Uganda







FINSCOPE UGANDA 2009 FINAL REPORT

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'FinScope Uganda 2009' Final Report

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For UGANDA INSURERS ASSOCIATION

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A. ACRONYMS

AMFIU Association of Micro-finance Institutions in Uganda

ATM Automated Teller Machines

ASCA Accumulating Savings & Credit Association

BOU Bank of Uganda

CI Commercial Institutions

EA Enumeration Area

GTZ German Technical Cooperation

MDI Micro Deposit Institution
MFI Micro Finance Institution

MFPED Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development

NGO Non Governmental Organisation
NSSF National Social Security Fund

PPS Probability Proportional to Population Size

PSFU Private Sector Foundation Uganda

PSU Primary Sampling Unit

ROSCA Rotating Savings & Credit Association

SACCO Saving and Credit Cooperative

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Scientists

UBA Uganda Bankers Association
UBOS Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UIA Uganda Insurers Association

USAID United States Agency for International Development

VSLA Village Savings and Loan Associations

WB World Bank

B. GLOSSARY

Banked (BOU regulated): Use of Commercial banks, Credit institutions and Micro finance

deposit taking institutions.

Formal others: Using SACCOs and other microfinance institutions, formally registered

insurance companies and NSSF¹. Also included are the non-banking financial institutions like foreign exchange bureaux, money transfer services like Western Union, Money Gram and mobile money services.

Informal: Use of money lenders, ROSCAs, ASCAs VSLAs, NGOs, investment

clubs, saving clubs, services by employers and other village groups like burial societies and welfare funds. Others included under informal are saving in a shop and investing through property like houses for rent, livestock and crop produce to be sold later or farm inputs to use at a

later date.

Financially excluded: Un-served: non-usage of neither BOU regulated nor other formal or

informal institutions e.g. saving in a secret place or friends/relatives; borrowing from friends or family members; or money transfers using

individuals.

Saving: Savings' was defined as putting money aside to use in the future ir-

respective of where one actually saves the money

Investing: While investment as putting money aside or putting money into an

activity or a financial institution so that it yields returns.

Borrowing/credit: Taking money in cash from a financial institution, group or from any

person to be paid back later or taking goods or services on credit to

pay back in cash at a later time in the future.

Access In this study the term financial service was used as a proxy to access.

NSSF is Uganda's national saving scheme mandated by Government to provide social security services to employees in Uganda.



C. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

FinScope studies are national geographic and demographic surveys on the demand for, access and usage of financial services. The studies cover the demand, usage and access to all types of financial institutions from commercial banks, village groups to informal financial facilities like borrowing from shops etc. These studies are carried out in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Nigeria, Ghana, Mozambique, Malawi, South Africa, Botswana and Zambia in addition to being piloted in Lesotho and Swaziland.

FinScope studies are valuable as they inform the public and the different stakeholders in the financial sector about the access and usage of financial services and products. Their value is increased by conducting them on a regular basis hence providing trends on usage of financial products.

Following the publication of the FinScope I survey results in early 2007, there was a need to follow up on the developments in financial markets in Uganda. Uganda Insurers Association (UIA) was chosen as the implementing agent for the FinScope II Project and the financing for the project was channeled through Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU). UIA set up a Project Office within its organization structures.

An advisory committee was formed, whose role was to formulate the questionnaire and oversee the project implementation. The committee constituted representatives from Bank of Uganda, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Synovate Uganda, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), German Technical Cooperation/ Financial Sector Deepening (GTZ/FSD) programme, Association of Micro-finance Institutions in Uganda (AMFIU), Makerere University (faculty of economics and management), Uganda Bankers Association (UBA), Private Sector foundation Uganda (PSFU), Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) and Uganda Insurers Association. Steadman Now Synovate conducted the fieldwork, data processing and report writing with technical assistance from Uganda Bureau of Statistics, FinMark Trust and Uganda Insurers Association (UIA).

The FinScope II survey 2009 was a follow up to FinScope I conducted in 2006. The 2009 study aimed at indicating any changes or impact that has been achieved in the financial sector in the past three years. The 2009 FinScope study differed slightly from that conducted in 2006 but the objectives remained the same and where possible comparisons have been made with the findings of 2006. Unlike in 2006 where the target respondents were aged 18 years and above, in 2009 household members aged 16 and above were also included in the sample frame from which only one respondent was randomly selected. There was also a change in developing the access strand as some attributes where included in the financially served category i.e. borrowing from schools, shops, employers etc while others were dropped e.g. in-kind savings and investments on farm land. This aimed at having a uniform definition and description of the access strand that is applied in other countries.

National Population Census. Furthermore, the interviews were obtained from 499 Enumeration Areas (EAs) that had been selected from the 56 districts by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Fieldwork was conducted for approximately two months between late November 2009 and early January 2010.

Main findings

Demographic characteristics

The respondents comprised of Ugandan's aged 16 years and above of which 55 percent were females and 45 percent were males. Forty three percent were household heads while the majority (52%) were self employed, and 7 in 10 are able to read and write in a given language. About 9 in 10 had ever attended school.

Household characteristics

Three quarters of the households are headed by males, majority of whom are married (80%). The main source of income for most households and individuals are agricultural based at 47 percent and 37 percent respectively. This is followed by running own businesses at 18 percent. Almost all (98%) of those who earn an income receive it in cash while a tenth get it in-kind.

With regards to access to selected amenities, approximately 8 in 10 Ugandans walk to the nearest market, main road or health center. For those who use formal financial institutions, most use public means while for the informal ones majority just take a walk. At least 80 percent of Ugandans are within a distance of 5 kms to the nearest market, main road or health center while only a half access formal institutions within the same distance.

Wood, a main source of fuel for cooking is used by 97 percent of households, while majority (79%) use paraffin for lighting. Eighty percent of households have access to safe drinking water, where most use a borehole (30%) followed by piped water (26%) and protected well springs (21%). Seventy three percent of the households use covered pit latrines and 5 percent go to the bush.

The most owned asset for transportation is the bicycle (37%) while that for communication is the radio (78%).

Financial literacy

Perception: less than half of the respondents aged 16 and above have trust in other people when dealing with financial matters. Saving is perceived by most people (71%) as an insurance against poverty hence securing the future and also reduces poverty levels (83%).

Attitude: regarding financial control, 60 percent would rather depend on their knowledge and experience than seeking advice from other people while 75 percent deal with people they know well. Fifty seven percent trust the commercial banks.

Knowledge: saving was defined by most people (73%) as 'putting money aside to avoid being spent immediately'. Insurance is known as one of the ways through which risks can be managed or mitigated (69%) and is for the rich (39%). Almost half (48%) think that insurance is a form of saving.



Seventy percent of the population aged 16 years and above are financially served with 21% using banking services while most of them use informal financial services and 30% are un-served. In comparison to 2006, there is an increase in the proportion of those using financial services from 57% to 72% in 2009 for the 18+ years population.

Savings

Seventy one percent of Ugandans are currently saving or investing while 20% have never saved. Seventeen percent save with banking products while the majority (31%) uses informal products. The most used savings product is the secret place (64%) followed by being a member of an informal group (40%) and voluntary savings account (30%). The most common reason for saving is to meet basic household needs (67%) and emergencies (58%) while that for not saving is lack of money (88%).

Risk Management and Insurance

The most common unpleasant events experienced in the last 12 months before the interview were serious illness of a household member (46%), crop failure (37%) and increase in basic commodity prices (28%) and these are still the main perceived major risks. Mainly, people will turn to friends and relatives in case they face a major risk.

The major benefit of having insurance is to guard against unlikely events or uncertainties (53%). Twenty three percent use either formal or informal insurance and with only 3 percent accessing policies with formal institutions with 2 percent being registered with National Social Security Fund (NSSF).

Twenty percent and 4 percent are members of burial and welfare informal insurance groups respectively. The main reason for joining these groups is that it is easy to become a member (40%) because many cannot afford the formal insurance (40%).

Borrowing and loans

Almost half of the adult Ugandans are currently borrowing (45%), 20 percent have ever saved but stopped and 35 percent have never saved. There are more borrowers in the eastern (56%) and western regions (57%) as compared to other regions. The most common sources of credit are shops (54%), friends (25%) and informal groups (24%). Seven percent use commercial banks, 3 percent MDIs and 2 percent SACCOs. The main reason for borrowing for the majority of borrowers is to meet day to day needs (67%).

Money transfer

Thirty five percent of Ugandans are engaged in money transfer using mainly informal channels (78%) and commercial banks (25%) within Uganda. Those who send or receive money from abroad mostly use informal channels (42%), commercial banks (18%) and money transfer services (33%). Most of the money transfer activities are within Uganda (88%).

D. QUESTIONNAIRE COMPARISON

| | FinScope 2006 | FinScope 2009 |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Length | 46 pages | 40pages |
| Average interviewing time | 1 1/2 hrs | 60 minutes |
| Sections | Area identification particulars | Area identification particulars |
| | Respondent screening section | Respondent screening section |
| | Respondents demographics | Respondents demographics |
| | | Financial decision making |
| | | Physical access to amenities |
| | General money matters & income | General money matters |
| | Usage of financial products & services | |
| | Saving | Financial savings and investments |
| | Investment | |
| | Credit and loans | Borrowing and credit |
| | Agricultural financing and fishing module | |
| | Usage of formal financial institutions | Product penetration(formal financial institutions) |
| | Semi-formal financial Institutions | |
| | Informal groups and organizations | Informal groups and organizations |
| | Risk management and insurance | Risk management and insurance |
| | Money transfer and remittances | Money transfer and remittances |
| | Knowledge attitude and practices | Knowledge attitude and practices |
| | | Numeracy skills |
| | Housing conditions and household assets | Household facilities and conditions (Welfare indicators) |

The 2009 questionnaire was constructed from that used in 2006. This was done in order to incorporate best practices learnt from FinScope studies administered in other countries, and to make regional comparisons between Tanzania and Kenya easier. In the 2009 FinScope, the agricultural section that was present in the 2006 questionnaire was streamlined and incorporated into a general questionnaire. Usage of financial products and services was changed and included under product penetration for formal financial institutions. New areas of interest that were included in the 2009 questionnaire were financial literacy, financial decision making and physical access measures.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Financial inclusion has become a contributing pillar to the achievement of Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), as lack of access to suitable financial services is one of the biggest obstacles to development.

Conducting the FinScope survey is part of the programme that supports the development of Uganda's financial system as it analyses bottlenecks in the financial sector to determine which measures have the greatest impact on the country's poor.

The FinScope II survey 2009 is a follow up on the FinScope I study that was conducted in Uganda in 2006. The surveys aim at providing reliable data on access, demand and usage of financial services in Uganda on a regular basis. Other countries in which these studies are conducted are Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Nigeria, Ghana, Mozambique, Malawi, South Africa, Botswana; Zambia and Pakistan. In addition, FinScope has been piloted in Lesotho and Swaziland. It is important to note that FinScope studies provide information only on demand and usage of financial services and products and hence excludes the supply aspects.

Since 2006, the financial sector in Uganda has experienced rapid changes and growth notably

- An increase in the number of commercial banks; from 15 in 2006 to 22 as at December 2009.
- Mergers and buy offs which have seen some micro deposit or finance institutions being bought by commercial banks
- Innovation of financial products and services and increase in number of branches being op erated by commercial banks; 2the number of branches increased from 301 as at December 2008 to 363 as at December 2009.
- Upgrading of MDIs to commercial banks
- Increased implementation of the Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) and Savings and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) programs by both Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the central government (under the Prosperity for All program)
- Introduction of mobile money services

Therefore, the main objective of FinScope II survey was to show any changes or impacts that have been realised in the past three years. The data collected allows stakeholders to benchmark current usage patterns across all types of financial service providers in both the formal and informal sector and across the four categories of products; transactions, savings, insurance and credit.

The FinScope steering committee recommended Uganda Insurers Association (UIA) to host and implement the FinScope II study. Services of Synovate Uganda were contracted to conduct data collection, process the data and write the report; Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for survey design and household listing; and FinMark Trust, a South African based organisation, to provide technical assistance and ensure FinScope Uganda apt in FinScope Africa. These were all closely monitored by the steering committee.

Stakeholders are encouraged to review the data available to see how it can help them to address financial and development questions that are significant to them.

The database is available from Uganda Insurers Association, Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Uganda's research department.

1.2 Research Objectives

Similar to FinScope I, FinScope II generated comprehensive, nationally representative information on:

- Household socio-economic and demographic characteristics
- Household economic, financial and risk management
- Financial discipline and knowledge
- Attitudes and perceptions to, as well as preference for financial service providers
- Usage of and attitude to technology
- Psychographics and lifestyles
- Rural and agriculture issues
- Remittances
- Asset accumulation patterns (including all forms of assets)
- Consumer financial literacy issues, including perception of transparency, knowledge of products and services available, and understanding of rights and responsibilities of cli ents or members of financial institutions

1.3 Organisation of the report

The report comprises eleven chapters. In chapter one, the introduction, background and methodology used in the FinScope II survey are presented. Chapter two discusses the demographics, household conditions and sources of livelihood; chapter three focuses on financial access and chapter four examines savings and investment. Chapter five describes access to credit while chapter six covers banking and transactions, with risk management and insurance considered in chapter seven. In chapter eight money transfer and remittances is presented followed by financial literacy and the youth (16-17years) in chapter nine and ten respectively. Chapter eleven provides conclusions on FinScope Uganda 2009.

The findings are presented using charts and tables with the relevant narrations and comments. The reporting domains are mainly by gender, region and urban-rural settings. Comparisons have been made with the 2006 results for selected sections.

1.4 Survey methodology

1.4.1 Survey administration

Synovate conducted the survey in close liaison with UIA, FinMark Trust and UBOS. This included a number of review meetings with all programme stakeholders, particularly during the formative/

planning stages (questionnaire development) and throughout the data collection process. In executing the survey, Synovate received technical assistance from UBOS at the stage of survey design: sampling frame, provision of enumeration area (EA) maps and listing of enumeration areas. UBOS further randomly selected the households visited and validated and weighted the data.

Synovate's responsibilities were recruiting and training of field teams, conducting data collection, data capturing and reporting. The reporting structure was developed in close collaboration with FinMark trust.

1.4.2 Survey design

The study employed a face to face approach to data collection. A structured questionnaire was used to administer interviews to randomly selected respondents aged 16 years and above in the sampled households. The questionnaire used was almost similar to that used during the FinScope I study with a few changes. It was modified to incorporate best practices learnt from FinScope studies conducted in other countries and to make regional comparisons between Tanzania and Kenya easier.

The sample size, jointly determined with UBOS, was distributed across the 56 districts in both rural and urban areas. A three - stage stratified sampling design was employed to draw the sample. At the first stage, probability proportionate to size sampling (PPS) approach was used to select the Enumeration Areas (EA). The next stage involved the random selection of six households per selected EA using Simple Random Sampling (SRS). These households were selected from a complete list of all households compiled during the listing exercise conducted by UBOS. The selection of EAs and households was done by UBOS. The third and last stage involved selecting a respondent among the household members using the Kish grid method.

1.4.3 Survey areas

Similar to FinScope I, the survey was carried out in all the 56 districts covered during the 2002 Uganda Housing and Population Census. The districts created after 2002 were not reflected independently but captured from their original districts. The primary units were the demarcated EAs and the urban areas were those gazetted during the 2002 census.

1.4.4 Survey instrument

The instrument used was similar to that administered in 2006 with a few changes. The changes in the design aimed at capturing more and relevant information than what was collected in 2006. Steadman Now Synovate in close collaboration with the steering committee reviewed the multiple versions of the draft questionnaire before a final version was agreed upon.

The final version was translated into 7 local languages: Luo, Luganda, Lumasaba, Runyoro, Runyankole, Lugbara and Ateso. During the translation exercise, each language was backtranslated into English for validation purposes, hence clearing any inconsistencies before the final version was printed. The questionnaire was administered in the local language using the translated versions to avoid losing the meaning as a result of translating from English during the interview. The interviewers, who were recruited and trained, were able to speak the local languages fluently and were able to deal with the different dialects.

1.4.5 Training

Training of the field teams was done in three phases;

Training of supervisors by UBOS: This was done to enhance capacity of the field supervisors and team leaders on issues related to Listing. The training was also done to help the teams familiarize themselves with the listing process, which would allow them to make some key decisions, where necessary. Like in 2006, the Synovate team did not participate in the actual listing exercise.

National training of supervisors and team leaders: This was done in two phases. The first phase of the training was conducted between 7th and 11th September and 10th November 2009. This was facilitated by the technical teams of Steadman Now Synovate, UIA, FinMark Trust and UBOS.

Regional training: The training program for the national training was adopted for the regional training program. Trainers in the regional training comprised the Synovate technical teams who were assisted by the supervisors and team leaders that were trained during the national training.

A similar training program was adopted for the regional training, except that the regional training was facilitated only by Synovate executives assisted by the supervisors and team leaders.

1.4.6 Fieldwork

Listing of households in the selected EAs by UBOS teams preceded the main data collection exercise. The main data collection was conducted in approximately two months between November 2009 and early January 2010.

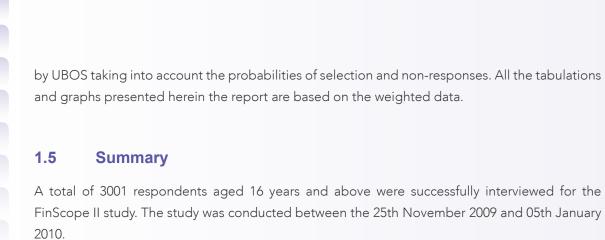
The districts under study were divided into 10 centres with two teams per centre. Each team comprised of a team leader and five interviewers. The teams were always supervised by the Synovate executives and boosted by UBOS, FinMark and UIA teams occasionally. Supervision by the technical teams aimed at maintaining the quality control measures put in place.

During field work, the field teams encountered a number of challenges, notably absence of selected respondents, refusals by would be respondents and village authorities, poor road networks and long distances to the selected EAs that would derail work, complaints about the length of the questionnaire and language barriers in some areas. For some households, the identification numbers written on houses during the listing exercise were erased off either intentionally or by rainfall, hence making it difficult to ascertain the actual sampled household. Furthermore, insecurity especially in Karamoja and selected northern Uganda areas, made it difficult to accomplish the exercise on-time and because of this, two of the 505 EAs were not surveyed; both in Kaabong district. Also, interviewers experienced hostility as a result of land wrangles and evictions within some EAs such as in Mubende and Kibaale districts.

1.4.7 Data management

Immediately after each interview, the interviewer edited the questionnaire while still in the presence of the respondent before handing it over to the team leader who further scrutinised it. Questionnaires were further scrutinised and coded at a central place in Kampala.

After thoroughly checking and tallying, questionnaires were scanned using the formic software, and the data was exported to SPSS for cleaning and analysis. The data was weighted and validated



FinScope steering committee.

The survey design was done by Uganda Bureau of Statistics, data collection conducted by Synovate (formerly the Steadman Group) with technical assistance from FinMark Trust and the

2.0 Demographics and household characteristics

FinScope captures a large spectrum of information including the demographics and quality of housing. This section presents the findings of demographic and household characteristics. It discusses the profile of individuals aged 16 years and above in relation to gender, education, literacy levels, employment status and income sources. In relation to household conditions, results are presented on assets owned, incomes, access to amenities and wealth indicators.

2.1 Demographic characteristics

The proportion of females (55%) was higher than that of males (45%). This is close to the national gender estimates which are at 52% to 48%3. Sixty two percent (including those cohabiting) reported being married and 27% said they are single. Fourteen percent of the 18years+ never attended school and 77% stopped at primary level. Those below 18 years recorded higher incidence of attending school. Despite the low levels of education attainment, 68% reported the ability to read and write, with a higher proportion in the central region (79%) and the western (70%) compared to other regions. About 8 in every 10 reported having some form of employment. Slightly over half reported being self employed. The highest level of unemployment is among those of the younger age (16-17years).

Table 2.1: Demographic characteristics

| | Total | 16-17 years | 18+years | Northern | Eastern | Central | Western |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total Weighted base | 14,112, 506% | 1,233,267 % | 12,879, 239% | 2,067, 582% | 3,435, 651% | 4,796, 134% | 3,813, 139% |
| Gender | | | | | | | |
| Female | 55 | 56 | 55 | 50 | 57 | 58 | 52 |
| Male | 45 | 44 | 45 | 50 | 43 | 42 | 48 |
| Marital status | | | | | | | |
| Married (Monogamy/polygamy) | 56 | 7 | 61 | 59 | 57 | 54 | 58 |
| Cohabiting | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| Divorced/Separated | 5 | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Widowed | 6 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Single | 27 | 89 | 21 | 24 | 26 | 30 | 27 |
| Highest level of education | | | | | | | |
| Never attended school | 13 | 2 | 14 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 16 |
| Primary | 50 | 56 | 50 | 53 | 57 | 42 | 53 |
| Secondary | 30 | 41 | 29 | 20 | 26 | 41 | 25 |
| Specialised training or certificate | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Specialised training or diploma | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Completed degree and above | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Literacy | | | | | | | |
| Neither able to read nor write | 25 | 12 | 26 | 37 | 35 | 14 | 24 |
| Able to read only | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Able to read and write | 68 | 83 | 67 | 55 | 59 | 79 | 70 |
| Able to write, not read | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Status of employment | | | | | | | |
| Self employed | 52 | 13 | 55 | 49 | 46 | 49 | 62 |
| Public employee | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Private employee | 6 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 4 |
| Casual laborer | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 5 |
| Unpaid for household work | 13 | 15 | 13 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 12 |
| None | 19 | 65 | 15 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 14 |

2.2 Household characteristics

2.2.1 Type and ownership of dwelling unit

This is a useful indicator that can contribute to poverty ranking if desired. According to FinScope, about two thirds of the households that took part in this survey lived in detached houses and majority of these were in the rural areas. Those who lived in other types of dwelling units had semi-detached (19%) and tenements (23%).

At least 7 in every 10 households owned the houses that they live in. Twenty two percent rented houses of private owners, 3% rented public houses and 2% lived in free public houses. Ownership of houses was higher in the rural (85%) than the urban (33%).

Table 2.2: Housing characteristics

| | Total | Urban | Rural | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Est. No. of H/H Characteristics | 6,067,172 % | 1,654,909 % | 4,412,263 % | | | | | | |
| Type of dwelling | | | | | | | | | |
| Detached house | 58 | 26 | 70 | | | | | | |
| Semi-detached house | 19 | 17 | 20 | | | | | | |
| Flat | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Tenement (Muzigo) | 23 | 56 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Dwelling ownership | | | | | | | | | |
| Free public | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Free private | 71 | 33 | 85 | | | | | | |
| Subsidized public | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Subsidized private | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Rented public | 3 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Rented private | 22 | 54 | 10 | | | | | | |

2.2.2 Housing structure and construction materials

A relatively small proportion (36%) of the households has only one room used for sleeping followed by 26 percent who have two. With the overall average household size being five persons per household, the results indicate a high degree of congestion for most households. Use of only one room is most common in urban (43%) as compared to those in rural areas (33%).

Iron sheets are the most common roofing material (73%), followed by 25% who use grass or papyrus. Close to two thirds of the households (57%) have rammed earth floors. The highest proportion of these is in the northern region (82%). Concrete stone (with cement) are used by about two thirds of the households in the urban areas (58%) while across the regions, the central has the highest proportion at 49%.

Two in every five dwelling units have walls made of burnt bricks with cement and these are most common among the urban areas (66%) and the central region (65%). The central region and urban areas seem to have more permanent structures as compared to rural and other regions where the incidence of temporary or semi-permanent structures is high.

Table 2.3: Construction materials used

| | Total | Central | Eastern | Western | North- ern | Urban | Rural | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| Est. No. of H/H Materials | 6,067,172 % | 2,353,917 % | 1,402,350 % | 1,496,264 % | 814,641 % | 1,654,909 % | 4,412,263 % | | | |
| Type of floor | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rammed earth | 57 | 28 | 72 | 76 | 82 | 21 | 71 | | | |
| Concrete stone | 31 | 49 | 26 | 20 | 10 | 58 | 21 | | | |
| Bricks | 10 | 21 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 7 | | | |
| Others | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Type of roof | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iron sheets | 73 | 92 | 65 | 82 | 16 | 89 | 67 | | | |
| Grass/ papyrus | 25 | 5 | 34 | 17 | 83 | 9 | 31 | | | |
| Others | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Type of wall | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burnt/stabilized bricks with cement | 38 | 65 | 32 | 16 | 11 | 66 | 28 | | | |
| Mud and poles | 36 | 18 | 40 | 69 | 19 | 12 | 45 | | | |
| Un-burnt bricks with mud | 13 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 57 | 7 | 15 | | | |
| Burnt stabilized bricks with mud | 8 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 9 | | | |
| Cement blocks | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | | | |
| Un-burnt bricks with cement | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | |

2.2.3 Household facilities

The most common source of fuel for lighting is paraffin (used by almost 8 in 10 households). The highest proportion of paraffin users are in rural areas (91%) compared to 49% in the urban areas. Electricity is commonly used in the urban areas (44%), with the central region accounting for the highest proportion at 31%.

Almost all households (97%) are dependent on wood as the main fuel used for cooking, with 67 percent using firewood and 30 percent charcoal.

Table 2.4: Fuel for cooking and lighting

| | Total | Central | Eastern | Western | Northern | Urban | Rural | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--|--|
| Weighted base (households) | 6,067,172 % | 2,353,917 % | 1,402,350 % | 1,496,264 % | 814,641 % | 1,654,909 % | 4,412,263 % | | |
| Fuel for lighting | | | | | | | | | |
| Electricity | 16 | 31 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 44 | 6 | | |
| Paraffin (Lantern) | 18 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 18 | 24 | 16 | | |
| Paraffin (Tadooba) | 61 | 41 | 73 | 79 | 64 | 25 | 75 | | |
| Candle wax | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | | |
| Firewood | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | | |
| Fuel for cooking | | | | | | | | | |
| Firewood | 67 | 46 | 79 | 82 | 80 | 19 | 85 | | |
| Charcoal | 30 | 50 | 19 | 16 | 18 | 75 | 13 | | |
| Paraffin | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | |

Majority of households (80%) have access to safe drinking water. Safe water is defined as water from the borehole, tap/piped, and protected well springs or gravity flow schemes. The most common source is the boreholes (30%) followed by piped water (26%) and protected wells/springs (21%). It is also notable that 7 in 10 households in urban areas have access to tap/piped water, while in rural areas the most common is the borehole (37%) and open water wells (25%).

Majority of the households (73%) use the covered pit latrine as a toilet facility. Overall 9 in every 10 households have access to pit latrines though there are some households using the bush (5%) with relatively significant proportions in the northern region (24%). Use of shared toilet facilities is most common in urban areas and this can be attributed to the fact that most households live in rented premises.

2.2.4 Access to services

Overall, most households (81%) access a health centre within 0-5 km reach. The 0-5km reach of a health centre is higher in urban areas (96%) than in rural areas (77%). Access to a health centre within 0-5km distance is lowest in northern region (76%) compared to other regions which are above 80%.

A 0-5 km access is higher for informal financial institutions at 86% compared to the formal financial institutions at 57%.

Table 2.5: Distance to nearest facility

| | Total | Urban | Rural | Central | Eastern | Western | Northern |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Weighted base | 14,112,506 % | 3,527,284 % | 10,585,222 % | 4,796,134 % | 3,435,651 % | 3,813,139 | 2,067,582 |
| Nearest health centre | | | | | | | |
| Less than 1 Km | 39 | 61 | 32 | 51 | 39 | 33 | 25 |
| 1-5 Km | 42 | 35 | 45 | 34 | 45 | 45 | 51 |
| 5-10 Km | 14 | 3 | 18 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 17 |
| Over 10 Km | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Don't Know | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Nearest formal/semi-fo | rmal financial i | nstitution | | | | | |
| Less than 1 Km | 19 | 35 | 6 | 18 | 24 | 11 | 34 |
| 1-5 Km | 38 | 50 | 28 | 45 | 27 | 36 | 35 |
| 5-10 Km | 24 | 11 | 34 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 12 |
| Over 10 Km | 17 | 2 | 29 | 10 | 22 | 23 | 17 |
| Don't Know | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Nearest informal finan | cial institution | | | | | | |
| Less than 1 Km | 63 | 65 | 62 | 49 | 59 | 70 | 65 |
| 1-5 Km | 23 | 29 | 21 | 34 | 23 | 18 | 24 |
| 5-10 Km | 9 | 3 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 4 |
| Over 10 Km | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Don't Know | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

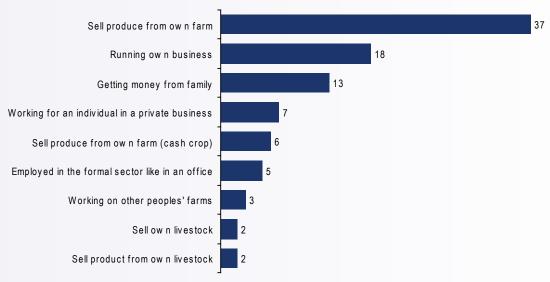
2.3 Income and livelihood

Questions regarding the way people earn and spend their money were included in the survey. The questions were intended to establish the way people earn money and the channels through which they receive it.

2.3.1 Sources of income

Results indicate agriculture as the main source of income with 37% dependant on the sales of food crops and 6% dependant on selling cash crops. Three percent work on other people's farms and 2% sell live stock and products of live stock. Eighteen percent depend on running personal businesses and 5% are employed in the formal sector.

Figure 2.1: Main source of income



Base: All Weighted population 16 years and above, 2009

2.3.2 Main source of income by gender and location

Similar to other national household surveys conducted by UBOS, dependence on agriculture (of any form) as a source of livelihood is highest in rural areas compared to the urban areas (see table 2.6). In urban areas, there is high dependence on personal businesses (31%) and employment in other people's businesses (16%). Dependence on donations from family members is highest in the urban areas (11%) compared to the rural areas.

By gender both male and female tend to rely on crop farming almost equally (36% and 35% respectively), while a slightly higher proportion of females (18%) than males (17%) reported running a business as their main source of income.

Results also indicate a higher incidence of depending on other household members among females (13%) compared to males (5%).

Table 2.6: Main source of income by gender and location

| | Female | Male | Urban | Rural |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Weighted base: | 7,740,603 % | 6,371,903 % | 3,527,284 % | 10,585,222 % |
| Sell produce from own farm (food crops) | 35 | 36 | 9 | 44 |
| Running own business | 18 | 17 | 30 | 13 |
| A household member (e.g. spouse, parent, child etc) pays my expenses | 13 | 5 | 14 | 8 |
| Sell produce from own farm (cash crops) | 5 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Working on other people's farms | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| Working for an individual in a private business | 4 | 9 | 15 | 4 |
| Employed in the formal sector like in an office | 4 | 6 | 9 | 3 |
| Sell products from own livestock | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Sell own livestock | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Money from friends (but not members of the family) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

2.3.3 Frequency of earning by source of income

There is a relationship between the source of income, the frequency of receiving income, and method of receiving money. As indicated in table 2.7 below, almost 9 in every 10 individuals' main source of income is selling of produce from personal farms (either food or cash crops), earned on a seasonal basis. This is attributed to the seasonality of agricultural harvest.

For those running their personal business, over half (57%) earn on a daily basis and about 2 in every 10 (19%) earning from the same activity receive an income at least weekly. Incomes from household members tend to be irregular with limited defined patterns for most earners. Similarly, incomes from working on other people's farms are mostly irregular (31%) and this could be attributed to the seasonality of agricultural business. It is also evident and not surprising that most formally employed people (86%) earn on a monthly basis.

Table 2.7: Frequency of receiving income

| | Daily % | Weekly % | Month- ly % | Season- ally % | Annu- ally % | Irregularly % | Don't now % |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Sell produce from own farm (cash crops) | 1 | 2 | 4 | 83 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Sell produce from own farm (food crops) | 2 | 3 | 3 | 86 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Sell product from own livestock | 21 | 8 | 5 | 26 | 4 | 33 | 3 |
| Sell own livestock | 2 | 1 | 5 | 21 | 8 | 60 | 4 |
| Trading in agricultural produce bought from others like crops | 20 | 10 | 6 | 46 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Trading in livestock products bought from others | 21 | 8 | 6 | 35 | 7 | 20 | 3 |
| Working on other people s farms | 11 | 24 | 8 | 20 | 1 | 36 | 1 |
| Working in other peo- ple s homes, doing domestic work | 18 | 35 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 30 | 1 |
| Working for an individual in a private business | 30 | 23 | 30 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Employed in the formal sector like in an office public or private) | 4 | 8 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Running own business | 58 | 19 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 2 |

2.3.4 Method of receiving income

Virtually all respondents who reported receiving an income on a daily basis receive their income in cash (98%), with only a tenth who reported receiving an income in kind and less than 1% received an income in cheques or mobile money.

involved in selling produce (food crops) from their own farm (55%) followed by those engaged in running personal businesses (27%) and those who depend on household members to pay their expenses (18%). The proportion that earns through selling produce from farms is highest in the rural areas (66%) than the urban areas (19%). There are no differences with regards to receiving cash income across gender.

Table 2.8: Incidence of receiving income by cash

| | Total | Female | Male | Urban | Rural |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Weighted base | 13,917,621 | 7,618,751 | 6,298,870 | 3,449,239 | 10,468,382 |
| Sell produce from own farm (food crops), | 55 | 54 | 56 | 19 | 66 |
| Running own business, | 27 | 27 | 26 | 39 | 23 |
| A household member (spouse, parent, child etc) pays for your expense | 18 | 24 | 10 | 26 | 15 |
| Sell produce from own farm(cash crops), | 16 | 13 | 19 | 2 | 20 |
| Depend on a household member (spouse, children etc) to give money, | 15 | 23 | 5 | 22 | 12 |
| Sell livestock (goat, sheep, cattle), | 14 | 13 | 16 | 5 | 17 |
| Sell product from own farm/livestock (chicken, eggs, milk, cattle), | 11 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 14 |
| Working on other people's farms, | 9 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 10 |
| Working for an individual in a private business, | 8 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 5 |
| Friends (but not members of the family) | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| Employed in the formal sector like in an of- fice-public or private, | 5 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 4 |

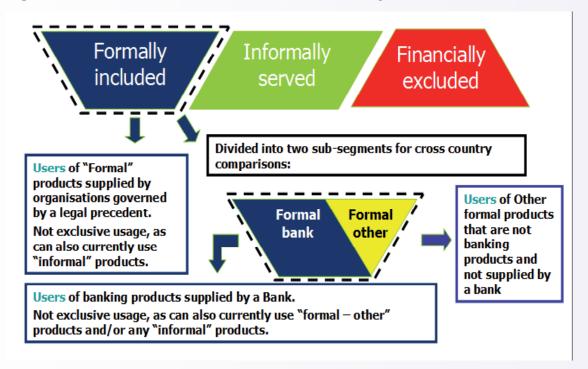
2.4 Summary

- Of the respondents 55% were women while 45% were males, 68% are able to read and write while half have their highest level of education as primary. Half of the respondents are self employed while 135 are unpaid household workers.
- Six in ten live in detached houses and 71% own the structures of residence. Majority of the dwellings have floor made of earth (57%), 73% are roofed with iron sheets and 60% have walls built with bricks. The main source of lighting is paraffin for 80% of the households while almost all (97%) depend on wood for cooking.
- Fifty seven percent of the households access formal financial institutions within a distance of 5 km while 86% are within the same distance of the informal institutions.
- The main source of income for most individuals is selling of food crop produce from own farm (35%) followed by running own businesses (17%). Almost all (98%) those earning some income receive it in cash.

3.0 Financial access and practice

FinScope uses the Financial Access Strand to compare financial access across countries. The Financial Access Strand focuses on the financial system in its broadest sense and categorising all adults into one of three broad segments namely formally included, informally served or financially excluded as described by the diagram below

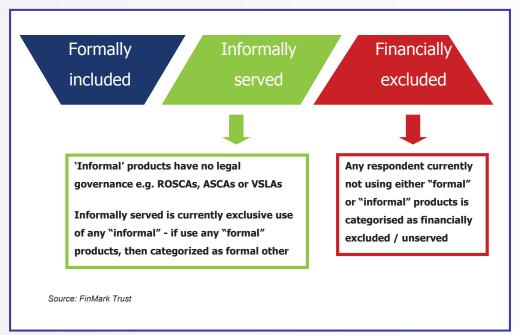
Figure 3.1 The Financial Access Strand - Formally Included



Source: FinMark Trust

The formally included segment is split into the formally banked and the formal other. The formally banked includes any user of a bank product (formally banked). Formal other includes those who use products from legally recognised financial institutions, including insurance companies and formally established Micro Finance Institutions.

Figure 3.2 The Financial Access Strand – Informally Served and Financially Excluded



Source: FinMark Trust

FinScope Uganda II describes the access strands as follows:

- Banked (BOU regulated): This category includes usage of formal institutions being directly supervised and regulated by Bank of Uganda (BOU). These are commercial banks (CB), credit institutions (Cls), microfinance deposit-taking institutions (MDIs) and mobile banking if under commercial banks or credit institutions.
- Formal others: this includes institutions like SACCOs and other microfinance institutions, formally registered insurance companies and NSSF. Also included are the non-banking financial institutions like foreign exchange bureaux, money transfer services like Western Union, Money Gram and mobile money services.
- Informal: this includes money lenders, ROSCAs, Accumulating Savings & Credit Association (ASCAs), VSLAs, NGOs, investment clubs, saving clubs, services by employers and other village groups like burial societies and welfare funds. It is important to note that whoever belongs to ROSCA like circles or Nigiina groups is assumed to be saving informally. Others included under informal are saving in a shop and investing through property like houses for rent, livestock and crop produce to be sold later or farm inputs to use at a later date.
- The 2009 access strand also includes informal borrowing such as credit from a shop, school, health centre and individuals. However, it is important to note that such kind of borrowing is used as an alternative to borrowing from formal financial institutions and informal institutions or groups.
- Financially excluded (un-served): this refers to non-usage of neither BOU regulated nor other
 formal or informal institutions. Financially excluded services or products includes saving in
 secret place, shops or friends/relatives; borrowing from friends or family members; or money
 transfers using individuals.

• For comparison, the 2006 financial access strand was reconstructed in line with the definitions of 2009. Results are compared for only the population aged 18 years and above.

3.1 Uganda's Financial Access Strand

The access strand categorises the population as banked (blue), formally included (blue and yellow), financially served (formal and informal – blue, yellow and green) and financially excluded (red).

The Financial Access Strand for Uganda indicates that the overall level of formal financial access for adults is 28%, with 21% of adult Ugandans aged 16 years and above reported to be banked, whilst 7% have formal financial access through other formal institutions, such as MFIs; SACCOs and insurance. Overall results indicate that 70% of Ugandans aged 16 years and above are financially included. The 70% figure of financial access is expanded by 42% of those using only informal providers.

Figure 3.3: Financial Access Strand (16 years and above)

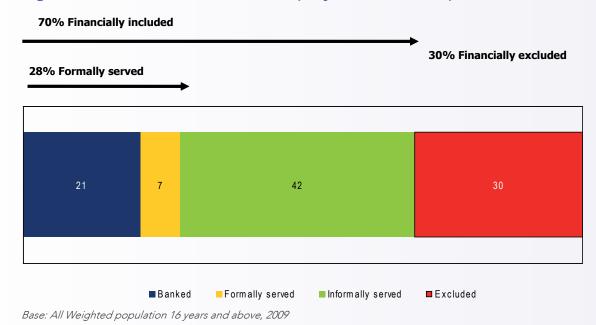


Figure 3.4: Financial Access Strand (18 years and above)



In comparing the 2006 and 2009 results, it is observed that there is an increase in financial inclusion among Ugandans 18 years and above. Usage of banking products increased by a margin of 4% while other formal products reduced by 3%.

Although there is a general increase in the level of financial inclusion, large variations are realised among the informally served and the financially excluded. Usage of informal financial products increased by 14% whereas the financially excluded reduced by 15%.

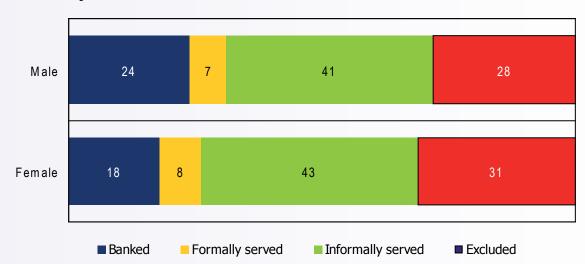
3.1.1 Financial access by gender and setting

Results indicate that more men (31%) than women (26%) are formally served and more males (24%) than females (17%) are banked. A slightly higher proportion of females (8%) than males (7%) use other formal financial institutions. Thirty one percent of the female respondents reported being financially excluded compared to 28% of the male respondents.

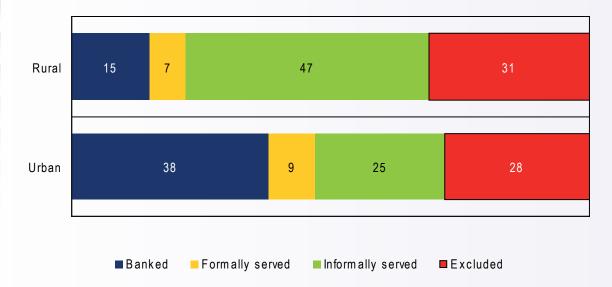
With reference to location, the usage of banks is higher in the urban (38%) than in the rural areas (15%). Similarly, higher proportions of people in urban (9%) than in the rural areas (7%) use other formal financial institutions that are not banks. However, the rural population (47%) use more informal financial services than those in urban areas (28%).

Figure 3.5: Financial Access Strand by gender and location

Access by Gender



Access by Location

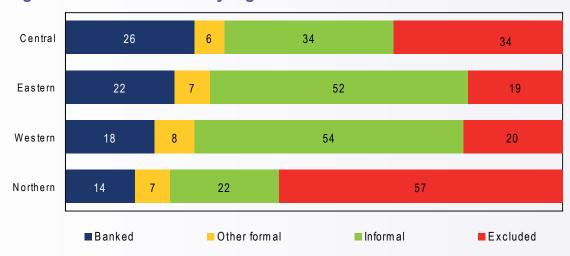


Base: Weighted base 16 years and above, 2009

3.1.2 Financial access by region

The eastern region recorded the highest level of financial inclusion (banked, other formal and informal) with 81%, while the northern region the lowest at 43%. Although the eastern region had the highest level of financial access, the central region had the highest level of formal financial inclusion at 32% followed by the eastern region at 29%. The northern has the largest proportion of the financially excluded (57%) population as compared to other regions.

Figure 3.6: Access strand by region



Base: All Weighted population 16 years and above, 2009

3.1.3 Financial access by highest level of education

There is a relationship between financial inclusion and level of education. Incidence of being banked is highest among those that have completed tertiary education (69%), followed by secondary level (34%). Two in five of those who have never attended school are financially excluded.

69 10 12 Tertiary Education Attended Secondary 34 28 29 school Attended Primary 12 51 30 Did not complete P1 56 33 Never attended school 50 Other formal ■ Banked Informal ■ Not served

Figure 3.7: Access strand by level of education

Base: All Weighted population 16 years and above, 2009

3.1.4 Financial access by employment status

By employment status, full-time and part-time public employees most commonly use formal institutions. Incidence of being banked is highest among those with formal employment as recorded; full time public (80%), full time private (45%) and part time public (46%).

Unique to the retired people is that all were formally served with 48% being banked and 52% in other formal financial institutions.

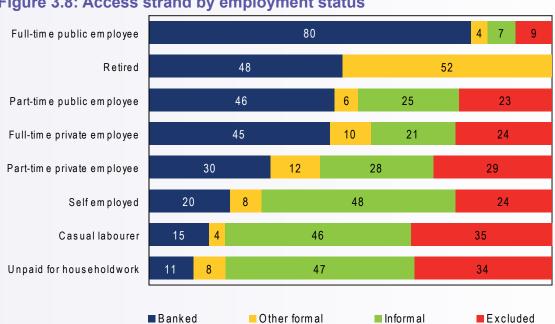


Figure 3.8: Access strand by employment status

Base: All Weighted population 16 years and above, 2009

3.1.5 Financial access by main source of income

Figure 3.9 shows the distribution of the access strand by main source of income for the population aged 16 and above. Earlier, it was observed that the main source of income for most people is the selling of produce from one's own farm. Within this category of the population, over a half is informally financially served while less than a fifth uses formal products. It is also noted that financial exclusion is most prevalent among those who mostly depend on help from household members and casual labourers working on other people's farms. The population that mainly depends on earnings from formal employment or running one's own business is most likely to use banking products because the former is required by the employer to have a bank account while the latter needs to make regular deposits primarily to keep money generated from the business on a regular basis.

Full-time public employee 80 48 52 Retired Part-time public employee 46 25 45 Full-time private employee 21 Part-time private employee 30 Selfemployed 20 Casual labourer 15 Unpaid for householdwork Other formal ■ Banked Informal Excluded

Figure 3.9: Access strand by source of income

Base: All Weighted population 16 years and above, 2009

3.1.6 Financial Access Strand Country Comparison

Figure 3.10 provides an overview of the comparison of Access Strand of African countries where the FinScope survey has been conducted. With 21% of adult population being banked, Uganda fares well in comparison to other nations.

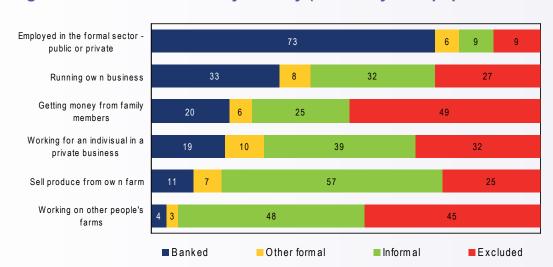


Figure 3.10: Access strand by country (ranked by % of population banked)

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The picture is even more impressive when we rank countries in terms of the proportion of the adult population being financially included (i.e. using either formal or informal financial products). Here Uganda ranks high in the table given the small percentage of the 'financially excluded'. The rate of inclusion in Uganda is being pushed high by the role of the informal sector, which by no doubt minimizes restrictions of financial access. Further analysis should give us an indication if Uganda needs to increase the number of adults using formal products, from the informal base.

RSA '09 60 10 26 Namibia '07 45 Botsw ana '09 41 Kenya '09 42 Uganda '09 53 Nigeria '08 21 24 Malaw i '08 19 26 Rw anda '08 14 Zambia '09 14 14 Tanzania '09 12 Mozambique '09

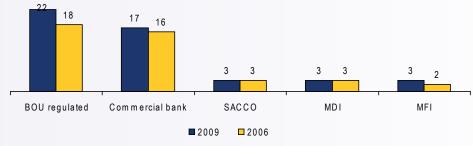
Figure 3.11: Access strand by country (ranked by % of population financially excluded)

■ Formal - Bank □ Formal - Other □ Informal ■ Financially excluded

3.1.7 Usage of formal institutions

Results are further analysed to understand the incidence in usage of formal institutions by the population aged 18 years and above. Findings indicate that overall 22% are served with banking products with majority being those using commercial banks (17%). Comparative analysis shows that there are marginal increases in usage of overall banking products, commercial banks, Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and Credit Institutions.

Figure 3.12: Formal access by institution



Base: All Weighted population 18 years and above

3.1.8 Multiple usage of institutions

Figure 3.13 highlights the extent of overlap amongst the various segments of the Financial Access Strand. The most significant points to note here are:

- 1. Only 3% of Ugandan adults rely on banking products alone, a further 13% also use other formal products
- 2. Even though 42% of adults use informal services only, 61% of adults use the informal sector in total. Service providers within the informal category include ROSCAs, ASCAs and Savings clubs.
- 3. There is a cross-over of 19% between formal and informal product usage
- 4. Nine percent of the adult population use all forms of financial services available in Uganda

Figure 3.13: Financial Access Overlap



3.2 Summary

- Overall 70% of the population aged 16 years are financially included. At least a fifth is banked,
 7% use other formal products and 42% are informally financially served while 30% are financially excluded.
- Compared to the 2006 results, there is an increase in the financially included population aged 18 years and above from 57% to 72% in 2009.
- Use of banking institutions is high among the males (24%) and urban areas (38%) than in females (18%) and rural areas (15%) while the reverse is true for informal institutions (females-43% males-41%; urban-25%, rural-47%).
- People with a higher education level (tertiary-69% or secondary-34%) are more likely to use banking institutions than those who have never gone to school (4%) that are mainly financially excluded.
- The incidence of using banking institutions is also high among the public and private formal employees than those that are self employed.
- There are multiple usages of financial institutions. A proportion of 49% of those using commercial banks also use informal financial institutions while 80% who access informal institutions also use commercial banks.

4.0 Savings and investment

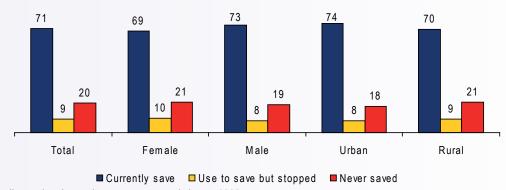
This chapter presents findings on how and where Ugandans save and invest. The savings strand has been included to show formal, informal and financially excluded components. The formal category includes savings and investment options in the Bank of Uganda regulated financial institutions, SACCOs and MFIs; informal – informal financial groups (VSLAs, ASCAs, ROSCAs), shops, investing in agricultural production (livestock, crop, farm inputs) and money lending; while financially excluded includes friends and secret places.

In this study savings and investment have been grouped into one category indicating 'savings'. This is because many people do not easily differentiate between saving and investing. 'Savings' was defined as putting money aside to use in the future irrespective of where one actually saves the money while investment as putting money aside or putting money into an activity or a financial institution so that it yields returns.

4.1 Savings-investment status

Seventy one percent of all Ugandans aged 16 years and above claimed to be currently saving and/ or investing while 20% have never saved. The incidence of saving and investing is relatively higher among male (73%) and urban areas (74%) as compared to female (69%) and rural areas (70%). However, the rural (21%) and female (21%) populations have comparably higher proportions of those who have never saved than their urban (18%) and male (19%) counterparts.

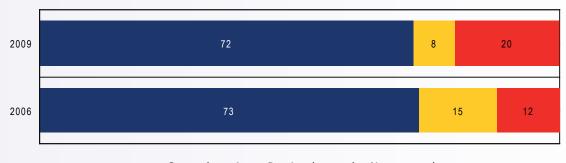
Figure 4.1: Incidence of saving



Base: All Weighted population 16 years and above, 2009

A comparative analysis shows that there is a slight decline of 1% in the incidence of saving between 2006 and 2009 for the population 18 years and above.

Figure 4.2: Incidence of saving -comparison of 2006 and 2009



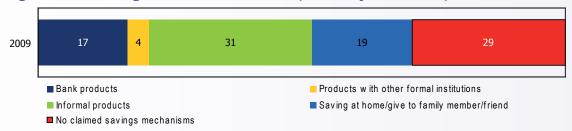
■Currently saving Previously saved Never saved

4.2 Savings strand

4.2.1 Overall savings and investment strand

Figure 4.3 shows the financial sophistication by saving and investing (mutually exclusive). Overall, 17% of the population aged 16 years and above save/invest with BOU regulated institutions (banked) while only 4% use other formal institutions such as SACCOs and MDIs. Most save or invest using informal institutions or products (31%). Almost 3 in every 10 do not save.

Figure 4.3: Savings/investment strand (mutually exclusive)



Base: All Weighted population 16 years and above, 2009

Figure 4.4 shows a comparison of the savings strand for 2006 and 2009 for the population aged 18 and above. There is a 2% increase for bank saving products. However, there is a decline in usage of formal products for saving and/or investing.

Usage of informal products realised the biggest positive change of 14% in the last three years. This can partly be attributed to the huge decline in the proportion of people saving in a secret place and with friends. Generally, there has been a slight increase in excluded population from 27% in 2006 to 28% in 2009.

Figure 4.4: Savings/investment strand (Comparison)

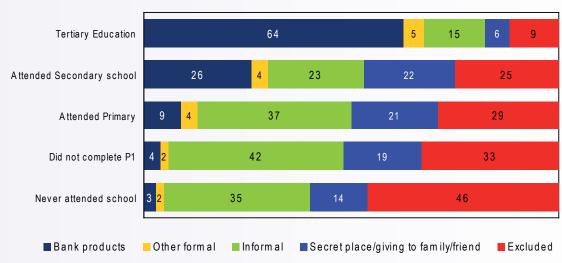


Base: All Weighted population 18 years and above, 2009 and 2006

4.2.2 Savings/investment strand by education

Similar to the general access strand in chapter three, people with higher education levels save mostly with banking institutions as observed by 62% and 26% of those who completed tertiary and secondary levels respectively. Incidence of using formal products is high among those who only have primary education while most of those who have never attended school (46%) do not save.

Figure 4.5: Savings strand by education (mutually exclusive)

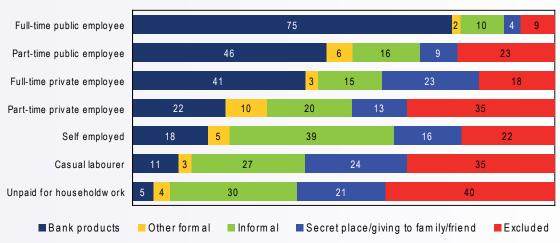


Base: All Weighted population 16 years and above, 2009

4.2.3 Savings/investment strand by employment

Results on the savings strand by employment indicate that self employed people mostly use informal products for savings while those who are formally employed by public and private employers are most likely to use banking products. Incidences of not saving are high among those who are casual labourers or who are unpaid family workers.

Figure 4.6: Savings strand by employment (mutually exclusive)

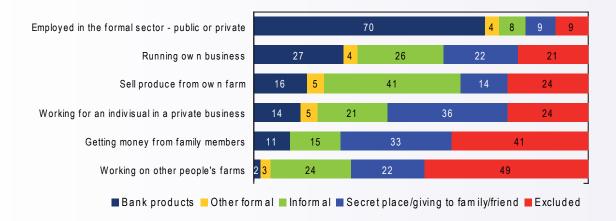


Base: All weighted population 16 years and above

4.2.4 Savings/investment strand by main source of income

The type of saving product used directly correlates with the main source of income. Individuals who mainly depend on household members to pay for their expenses will most likely use non-financial saving or investment products or will not save. The proportion of individuals whose main source of income is from agricultural activities will save more with informal products or institutions. Formal employees and business persons are most likely to use banking institutions.

Figure 4.7: Savings strand by source of income (mutually exclusive)

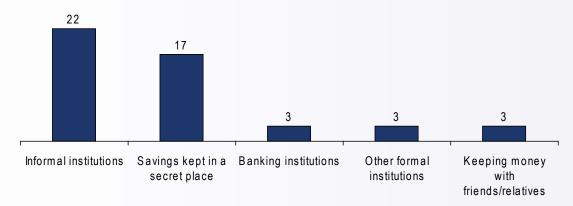


Base: All weighted population 16 years and above

4.3 Savings/investment by place

Among those who are currently saving or investing, the most commonly used places or institutions are the informal (62%) and the secret place (60%). About a quarter uses BOU regulated institutions.

Figure 4.8: Place of saving/investing



Base: All those who are currently saving/investing 16+ years 2009

Across gender, more of the men (27%) than women (21%) save or invest with banking institutions. This is the same trend in relation to usage of other formal institutions. There is a small difference of 2% between proportions of females and males who use formal institutions or friends/relatives with higher incidences among the women. Use of secret place is almost a similar trend across gender.

By location, use of formal institutions is high among the urban population than rural while the latter has larger proportions using informal institutions and the financially excluded category. Across regions, the central and northern population have comparably larger proportions using formal institutions while at least 7 in 10 in eastern and western regions use informal ones.

Table 4.1: Savings/investment by place of saving

| Place | Female % | Male % | Ur- ban % | Rural % | Central % | Eastern % | Western % | Northern % |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Banked (BOU regulated) | 21 | 27 | 42 | 17 | 32 | 23 | 16 | 23 |
| Other formal | 16 | 22 | 30 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 17 | 26 |
| Informal institutions | 63 | 61 | 43 | 69 | 44 | 70 | 75 | 59 |
| Keeping money with friends/relatives | 8 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 5 |
| Savings kept in a secret place | 60 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 59 | 58 | 62 | 57 |

Base: All those who are currently saving/investing 16+ years 2009

4.4 Savings/investment products used

The most commonly used product for saving or investing is the secret place by 6 in every 10 people who save with small deviations across gender and location of residence. This is followed by those who belong to informal financial groups (38%), voluntary savings accounts in a financial group or institution (29%) and keeping items like produce that can be sold later (27%). Membership to informal financial groups and keeping items like produce to sell later is comparably higher among the rural than urban population while voluntary savings are mostly used by those in urban areas.

Table 4.2: Savings/investment by product (multiple responses)

| Place | Total % | Female % | Male % | Urban % | Rural % |
|---|------------|----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Savings kept in a secret place | 60 | 60 | 59 | 59 | 60 |
| Belongs to an informal financial group | 38 | 38 | 37 | 23 | 43 |
| Voluntary savings account in any financial institution or group | 29 | 26 | 32 | 41 | 24 |
| Keeping items like produce that you can sell later | 27 | 26 | 29 | 14 | 32 |
| Investment through an informal group | 17 | 17 | 16 | 13 | 18 |
| Savings/ Investment account in a financial institution | 15 | 13 | 19 | 27 | 11 |
| Buying farm input for use at a later date | 7 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 9 |
| Keeping money with friends and/or relatives | 7 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| In kind savings in a shop | 6 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| A house/rooms/property that I can rent/hire out | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 4 |
| Compulsory savings account/ any financial institution or group | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 |

Base: All those who are currently saving/investing 16+ years 2009

4.5 Multiple usage of financial institutions

Results reveal that many people who save or invest use more than one institution or product. Table 4.3 shows that a third of the population that saves with banking institutions also saves or invests in a secret place, while over a half use formal or informal financial institutions. Furthermore, 51% and 58% who use a secret place and friends/relatives respectively also use informal institutions. However, it is important to note that the incidence of using formal institutions among those who are saving or investing with friends and in a secret place is very low.

Among the financially included population, it is those using informal institutions or products that have a higher proportion of using a secret place (49%).

Table 4.3: Multiple usage of financial institutions to save

| Institution | Banked (BOU regulated institutions) | Other Formal Institutions | Informal Institutions | Friend/Relatives | Secret Place |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Banked (BOU regulated institutions) | 100 | 71 | 22 | 11 | 12 |
| Other formal Institutions | 56 | 100 | 20 | 13 | 9 |
| Informal institutions | 58 | 67 | 100 | 58 | 51 |
| Friend/Relatives | 3 | 5 | 7 | 100 | 6 |
| Secret place | 31 | 28 | 49 | 49 | 100 |

Base: All those who are currently saving/investing 16+ years 2009

4.6 Reasons for saving

It is important to understand why people save. In doing so, financial institutions will create products that are suitable and complement with the needs of those who save. Table 4.4 indicates that most people currently save because they want to meet household basic necessities (68%) followed by guarding against any emergency situations such as death and medical services (58%). Saving for emergencies is most common among the females (61%) and those living in rural areas (59%). Other common and significant reasons for saving are safety of the money, buying property e.g. land, and education.

Incidence of saving for day to day needs and emergency is higher in rural areas than in the urban areas, while saving for education is equal for both female and male population. Both male and females are equally conscious about keeping money safe through saving.

Table 4.4: Reasons for saving

| Reason | Total % | Female % | Male % | Urban % | Rural % |
|--|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| For meeting household basic needs such as food, clothing, health services, etc | 68 | 69 | 67 | 66 | 68 |
| For emergency (burial, medical) | 58 | 61 | 56 | 56 | 59 |
| For education of children or siblings or others | 32 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 31 |
| To keep money safe | 29 | 29 | 29 | 27 | 30 |
| For buying land | 12 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| For starting or expanding your business | 12 | 11 | 12 | 19 | 9 |
| For purchase of livestock /cattle | 11 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 14 |

Base: All those who are currently saving/investing 16+ years 2009

4.7 Reasons for not investing

Those who have never invested in any kind of activity were asked to mention the reasons why they do not invest. There is a general perception that investment requires a lot of money (28%) with a proportion who mentioned that they do not have money to invest (69%). Other than money the

lack of fixed assets and skills was another reason for not investing (19%) together with time and commitment (12%).

Table 4.7: Reasons for not saving/investing

| Reason for not saving or investing | Total % | Female % | Male % | Urban % | Rural % |
|--|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| I have no money to save | 85 | 86 | 83 | 86 | 84 |
| Don't have money to invest | 49 | 51 | 46 | 57 | 47 |
| Requires a lot of money to set up or start | 21 | 20 | 23 | 20 | 21 |
| I do not have adequate knowledge about savings | 13 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 14 |
| Don't have what is needed to do it – e.g. no land to build, no skills, etc | 12 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 11 |
| Requires a lot of time/commitment | 9 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 6 |
| Don't know how to go about it | 8 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 7 |
| I have no place to save my money | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| I do not benefit from saving | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 |

Base: All those not saving or investing 16+ years

4.8 Summary

- Findings for 2009 indicate that 71% of Ugandans aged 16 years and above are currently saving or investing and 52% use either formal or informal savings products.
- The population that has attended and completed tertiary or secondary level of education and those that are employed by public institutions are most likely to use formal products for saving.
- Majority of people saving use the secret place (60%) and informal institutions (62%).
- The most common reason for saving is to meet household basic needs (68%) and emergencies (58%).

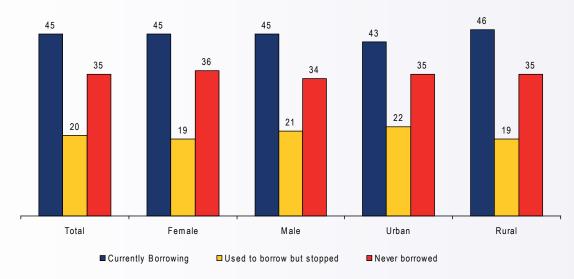
5.0 Credit

This section presents findings on the borrowing/credit experience of Ugandans aged 16 years and above. Borrowing is defined as taking money in cash from a financial institution, group or from any person to be paid back later or taking goods or services on credit to pay back in cash at a later time in the future. This section of the report focuses on the proportion of people who acquire credit, sources of credit, services offered and the reasons for borrowing. Furthermore, the borrowing incidence and strand are compared for 2006 and 2009 based on the population aged 18 years and above.

5.1 Incidence of borrowing

At least 6 in every 10 Ugandans aged 16 years and above have ever borrowed and 45% who have borrowed have a loan/debt that they are servicing. Across gender, an equal proportion of males and females (45%) currently have a loan though there is a slight difference of 2% of more females (36%) than males (34%) who have never borrowed. By location, the incidence of borrowing or having debt is higher among the rural population (46%) than that in the urban areas (43%).

Figure 5.1 Credit status

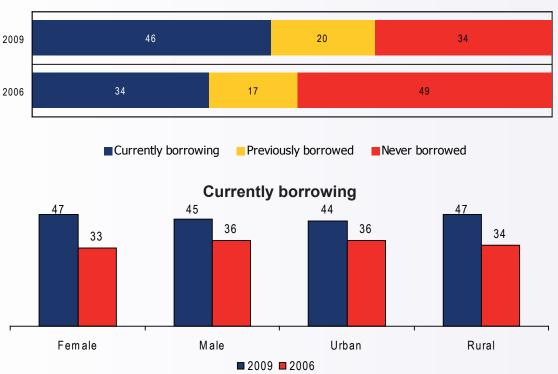


Base: All Weighted population 16 years and above 2009

Comparing the results in 2006 and 2009 for the population aged 18 years and above, the proportion of those who claimed to have never borrowed has reduced by 15% from 2006 while that of borrowers has increased by 12% and those that have borrowed in the past but stopped have increased by 3% as evidenced from figure 5.2. It is important to note that the borrowing incidence of 2006 has been re-constructed to correlate with that of 2009.

Within the different gender, the females realised a larger margin of 14% in the increase of those who are currently borrowing compared to 12% for the males. Similarly, the incidence of borrowing in rural areas increased by 13% compared to 9% in urban areas between 2006 and 2009.

Figure 5.2 Comparison of borrowing Status- 2006 and 2009



Base: All Weighted population 18 years and above

5.2 Borrowing strand

5.2.1 Overall borrowing strand

Figure 5.3 indicates that at least half of the population aged 16 years and above do not have any debt they are servicing. Only 5% of Ugandans are borrowing from institutions regulated by Bank of Uganda while majority of the borrowers are using informal financial sources (32%).

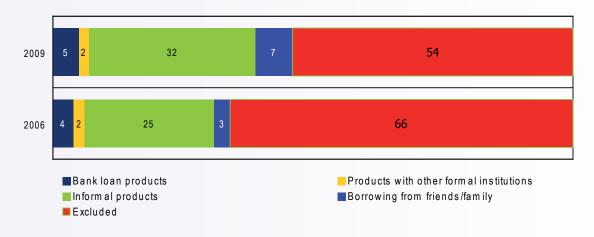
Figure 5.3 Borrowing strand (mutually exclusive)



Base: Weighted base all 16 years and above 2009

Compared to 2006, there has been an increase in the access and use of formal and informal institutions by the population aged 18 years and above as observed in figure 5.4 below. The proportion of people borrowing from BOU regulated institutions (banked) increased by 1%, a 7% rise is observed for those using informal sources while those servicing a debt from friends or family increased by 4%. There is a decrease in the proportion of people who are not borrowing.

Figure 5.4 Borrowing strand (mutually exclusive)

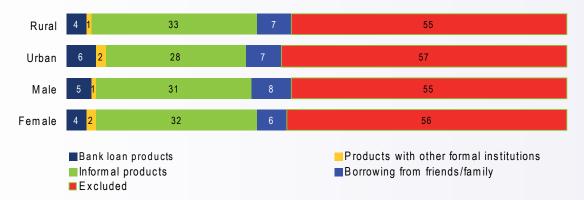


Base: All Weighted population 18 years and above

5.2.2 Borrowing strand by gender and location

Access and use of Bank of Uganda regulated institutions is high among the male (5%) and urban (6%) populations while informal sources are most commonly used by females (32%) and within rural (33%) areas.

Figure 5.5 Borrowing strand (mutually exclusive) by gender and location

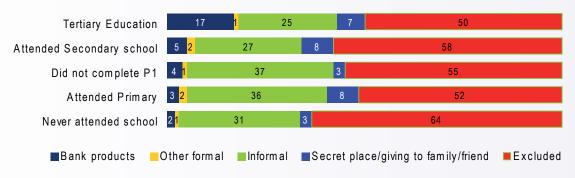


Base: All weighted base 16 years and above 2009

5.2.3 Borrowing strand by education

Similar to the savings strand by education, banking institutions are most likely to be used by the population with tertiary (17%) or secondary (5%) as the highest level of education. In addition, borrowing from friends/family is most common among those who have attended at least primary education. Those who have never attended school are most likely not to borrow and if they do, informal institutions will be their main source.

Figure 5.6 Borrowing strand (mutually exclusive) by highest level of education

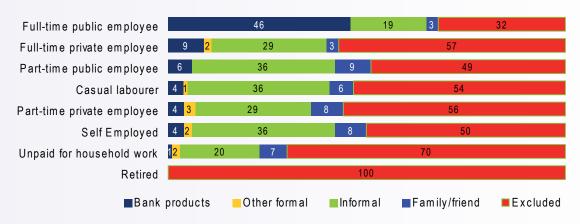


Base: All Weighted base population 16 years and above 2009

5.2.4 Borrowing strand by employment

At least half of the population employed in public institutions or that is self employed is most likely to borrow or is currently servicing a loan/debt. Those who are full time public employees mostly borrow from BOU regulated institutions (45%). This can be attributed to the fact that in the past 3 years, such institutions have intensified marketing of loan products among both the public and private employers. However, the self employed and private employees mostly use the informal sources for credit. The retired population rarely get credit.

Figure 5.7 Borrowing strand (mutually exclusive) by employment status

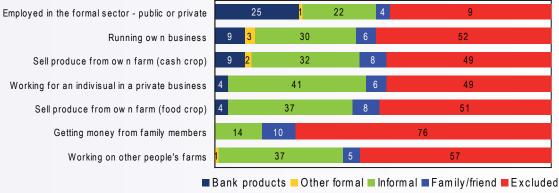


Base: All weighted population 16 years and above 2009

5.2.5 Borrowing strand by source of income

The population whose main source of income is from agricultural activities is most likely to use informal sources for credit as shown in figure 5.8. Similar to savings, the formally employed population mostly borrows from banking institutions (25%). Those depending on other members of the household or relatives will most likely not borrow or acquire a loan.

Figure 5.8 Borrowing strand (mutually exclusive) by source of income



Base: All Weighted base population 16 years and above 2009

5.3 Sources of credit

Generally, the most common sources used by those who are currently borrowing are institutions providing goods or services on credit i.e. shops; clinics etc (60%). This is followed by those borrowing from friends/family (33%) and informal financial groups (24%). Females (65%) and the urban population (61%) are most likely to have credit of goods and services. Use of banking institutions is higher among the male (12%) and urban population (13%).

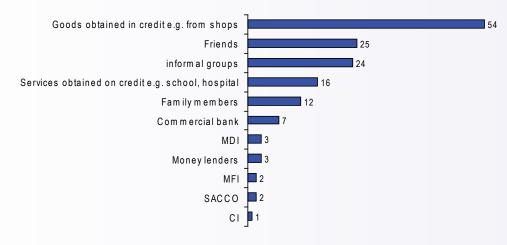
Table 5.1: Sources of credit (multiple sources)

| Source | Total % | Female % | Male % | Urban % | Rural % |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Banked | 10 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 9 |
| Other formal institutions | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Trade goods/services | 60 | 65 | 54 | 61 | 59 |
| Informal financial groups | 24 | 24 | 25 | 15 | 27 |
| Family/Friends | 33 | 30 | 36 | 30 | 33 |

Base: Currently borrowing 16 years and above 2009

Detailed analysis in figure 5.8 indicates that the most common source for credit are the shops (54%) followed by friends (25%) and informal financial groups (24%). Among the banking institutions, it is the commercial banks (7%) that are mostly used while other informal financial sources such as the services from schools or clinics are obtained on credit. It should be noted that the place of borrowing determines the nature of credit that the borrower gets and whether it will be paid with interest or not.

Figure 5.9 Sources of credit



Base: All respondents currently borrowing 16 years and above

5.4 Multiple usage of sources

Table 5.2 below shows that people borrow from multiple sources. At least a fifth of those having credit with banking institutions also borrow from informal financial groups and trading institutions. Those borrowing from informal financial groups and family and friends are also most likely to get credit in the form of goods and services (38% and 40% respectively).

Table 5.2: Multiple usage for borrowing

| Sources | Banked % | Other Formal Institutions (%) | Trade goods/ services % | Informal financial groups % | Family/Friends % |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Banked | 100 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 3 |
| Other formal institutions | 4 | 100 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Trade goods/services | 26 | 26 | 100 | 38 | 40 |
| Informal financial groups | 22 | 29 | 16 | 100 | 13 |
| Family/Friends | 10 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 100 |

5.5 Product usage

The source of credit highly correlates with the type of loan product used. Similar to the most common source of credit, the most common credit product accessed and used are goods obtained on credit from shops (54%) and money owed to friends (25%). The results might imply that these are the products that are closer and most easily accessed by the population. Goods obtained on credit are mostly used by females (58%) than the males (49%) whereas it is the opposite for money owed to friends (male -30% female -21%).

Table 5.3: Borrowing products

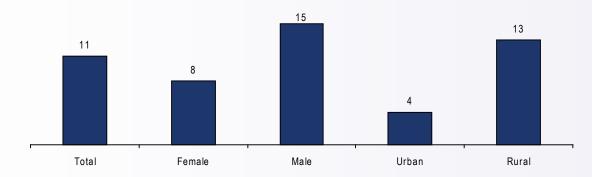
| | Total % | Female % | Male % | Urban % | Rural % |
|--|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Goods obtained on credit e.g. from shop, agro vet, wholesale | 54 | 58 | 49 | 56 | 53 |
| Money owed to friends | 25 | 21 | 30 | 26 | 25 |
| Personal loan | 21 | 22 | 20 | 26 | 19 |
| Services obtained on credit for e.g. school, hospital | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| Money owed to family members | 12 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 13 |
| Money owed to money lenders | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Money from employer | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

5.6 Agricultural credit

Agriculture is one of the main economic activities for majority of Ugandans though it is mostly practised on a subsistence level. Many farmers would like to employ better production techniques that can lead to increased output but are being faced with challenges of accessing capital to reinvest. However, one of the ways through which capital could be raised is obtaining credit.

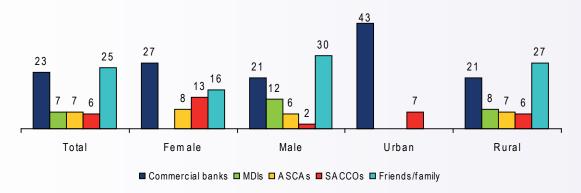
The FinScope II results indicate that one of the reasons why people borrow is to re-invest in agricultural production. Of the people currently having credit, only a tenth obtained it for use in agricultural production. This proportion is relatively high among the rural (13%) areas and the males (15%) as shown in figure 5.6.

Figure 5.10 Proportion borrowing for agricultural use



The most common sources of agricultural credit are friends and family (27%) and commercial banks (23%) as indicated in figure 5.11. It is important to note that the incidence of acquiring loans from formal institutions is relatively still low. This might be an indicator that formal financial institutions need to develop customised agricultural loan products that will attract farmers hence re-investing in agricultural activities which will lead to commercial farming. The incidence of obtaining agricultural credit from friends and family or financially excluded sources is high among the rural borrowers.

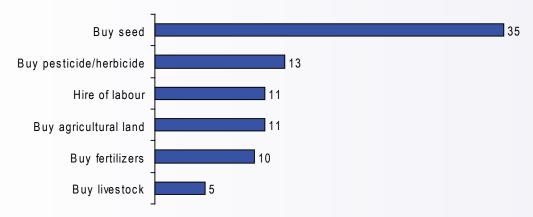
Figure 5.11 Source of agricultural credit



Base: Weighted population 16 years and above who borrowed for agricultural purposes

Agricultural credit is mostly used to buy seed (35%). In addition, just a tenth uses it to buy agrochemicals, land for agricultural purposes or hire of labour.

Figure 5.12 Use of agricultural credit



5.7 Summary

- A proportion (45%) of Ugandans aged 18 and above is currently borrowing. A comparative analysis between 2006 and 2009 shows a significant increase (8%) in the proportion that is borrowing for the population aged 18 years and above.
- The incidence of borrowing is higher among the females (47%) and rural areas (46%).
- Of the borrowers, 10% have debt with BOU regulated institutions (mainly for personal loans) while the majority obtain goods or services on credit (60%).
- Eleven percent of the borrowers obtain credit primarily for agricultural purposes. The most common sources for such loans are friends and commercial banks.

6.0 Banking and other formal transactions

Presented herein this chapter is the banking incidence and products used in formal institutions i.e. Bank of Uganda regulated institutions, SACCOs, MFIs and money transfer institutions like Western Union, money gram etc.

6.1 Banking and overall formal financial Inclusion status

Overall 28% of Ugandans 16 years and above are formally financially included. The incidence of formal financial inclusion is high among the males (32%) and the urban (47%) population.

Specific to usage of banking products, 21% of the population (16 and above) is banked. These are the people accessing and using at least one of the Bank of Uganda regulated financial institutions i.e. commercial banks, credit institutions or microfinance deposit-taking institutions. By gender, more men than women are banked. Similarly, higher proportions of the banked population are found in urban areas (38%).

Figure 6.1 Banking Status

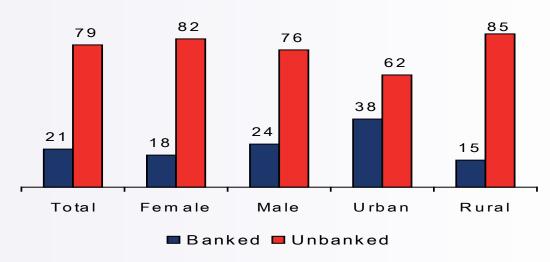
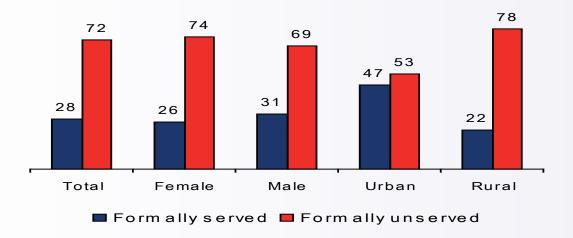


Figure 6.2: Formal financial inclusion



Only 4 percent of the population 16 years and above use someone else's bank account. The main reason cited is lack of money to open and make an initial deposit (39%) and it is far cheaper to use someone's account (29%).

6.2 Banking and overall formal financial inclusion by employment

From table 6.1 it is evident that the population using formal financial products or institutions are mostly the self employed, contributing a proportion of 50%. This can be related to the increase in branches of several banks and other formal institutions within towns where there is high prevalence of businesses owned by individuals.

Table 6.1: Formal financial inclusion by employment

| Faralasan atatus | Banked | Other Formal institutions |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Employment status | 2,976,170 % | 2,890,429 % |
| Self employed | 50 | 51 |
| None | 17 | 16 |
| Unpaid for household work | 7 | 9 |
| Casual laborer | 5 | 5 |
| Full-time private employee | 8 | 7 |
| Full-time public employee | 8 | 7 |
| Part- time private employee | 3 | 3 |
| Part- time public employee | 1 | 1 |

6.3 Banking and other formal products used

Table 6.2 shows products used by the population using banking and other formal institutions. Overall, the most common product is the voluntary savings account owned by 63% of formally financially included persons. There is a big difference in usage of voluntary savings and other products. Other significant and notable transactions made are money transfer services-excluding mobile money (38%), use of ATM cards (30%) and having personal loans (20%).

A similar distribution of products exists within the banking and other formal institutions. However, use of someone else's account is much higher within the banked population than that of using other formal financial products.

Table 6.2: Banking and other formal transactional products used

| | Total | Banking institutions | Other formal institutions |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| | 3,783,489 % | 2,976,170 % | 2,684,344 % |
| Voluntary savings account | 63 | 70 | 66 |
| Money transfer (exclude mobile money) | 38 | 43 | 47 |
| ATM card/Debit card | 30 | 38 | - |
| Personal loan | 20 | 22 | 24 |
| Mobile money transfer services | 16 | - | 23 |
| Use of someone else's account | 16 | 20 | 9 |
| Joint account | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| Compulsory saving account | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| Fixed deposit account | 4 | 5 | 4 |

Base: Weighted population 16 years and using banking or other formal financial institutions

6.4 Transactions conducted

People conduct different transactions while at the financial institutions. It is observed from table 6.3 that majority make transactions at banking halls especially for cash deposit (72%) and withdrawal (54%). Similarly, ATM machines are mainly used for making cash withdrawals (54%). These two activities are the most frequently done while other significant activities are opening and requesting information about one's account.

Table 6.3: Transactions conducted

| Transactions made | Banking Hall % | ATM machine % | Mobile money point % |
|--|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Cash withdrawals | 54 | 54 | 3 |
| Cash deposits | 72 | 14 | 1 |
| Cheque deposits | 7 | 1 | - |
| Draw a cheque | 3 | - | - |
| Bank transfer | 3 | - | - |
| Cell phone banking | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Money transfers between bank accounts | 4 | - | - |
| Credit card payments | 2 | - | - |
| Request information about my account | 20 | 9 | - |
| Apply for a new service e.g. taking a loan | 16 | - | - |
| Open an account for the first time | 24 | - | 1 |
| To receive money sent to me | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| To send money | 18 | 2 | 6 |
| None | 19% | 46% | 88% |

Base: Weighted population 16 years and above formally financially served

6.5 Summary

- Overall 21% of the population aged 16 and above are banked (use BOU regulated institutions) with incidences high among the men (24%) and urban areas (28%).
- Formal financial products most commonly used are voluntary saving accounts (63%), money transfers (38%), ATM/debit cards (30%) and acquisition of personal loans (20%).
- Most of the transactions, which include mainly cash withdrawals (54%) and deposits (72%) are conducted in banking halls.

7.0 Insurance and risk management

7.1 Risk Management

Risk is defined as unexpected events that can happen to someone, such as loss of property, injuries, fire, theft, accidents, among others. However, there are several ways through which such risks are mitigated by people in different communities. In this study respondents were asked to mention the common risks that affect their communities and the mitigation measures taken by different people should the risk occur.

7.1.1 Perceived major risks

The key risks that were perceived to affect the families financially were serious illness of a household member (39%), crop failure (33%) and serious illness of main income earner (29%). There were no differences by gender regarding how people are affected by these risks. However, the people in the rural areas appear to be affected more (40%) by crop failure than the urban areas (14%). This could be attributed to their high dependency on agriculture for income.

Table 7.1: Perceived risks

| | 2009 % | Urban % | Rural % | Female % | Male % |
|--|-----------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| Serious illness of member of household | 39 | 36 | 41 | 39 | 40 |
| Crop failure through e.g. pests, drought, fire, floods, poor yields | 33 | 14 | 40 | 31 | 36 |
| Serious sickness of main income earner | 28 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 27 |
| Loss of a family member | 22 | 16 | 24 | 24 | 19 |
| Increase in basic commodity prices | 21 | 25 | 20 | 22 | 20 |
| Loss of household items owing to fire, flood, destruction, theft | 16 | 23 | 14 | 15 | 17 |
| Death of main income earner | 14 | 11 | 15 | 16 | 12 |
| Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales | 13 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 14 |
| Loss of livestock owing to theft, drought or disease | 12 | 6 | 14 | 11 | 13 |
| Destruction of the physical home, house owing to fire, floods, demolition | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 10 |
| Civil strife | 7 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc | 4 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Loss of business equipment or stock owing to theft, floods, destruction or fire | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Loss of income of main wage earner | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

7.1.2 Ways of dealing with risks

People mostly turn to friends or relatives when they are faced with unpleasant events such as serious illness of a household member (33%), illness of the main income earner (29%) and loss of a family member. Also sale of household assets like land and cattle would be used to offset costs related to illnesses of a member of household (24%) and the main income earner (29%). There is likely to be a reduction in consumption (54%) as a result of increase in commodity prices and crop failure.

Table 7.2: Ways of dealing with risks

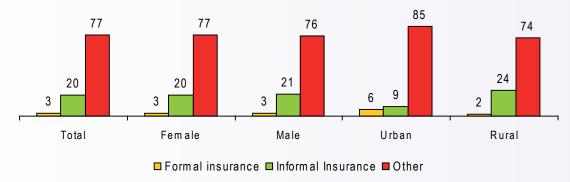
| | Serious illness of member of household | Crop failure through e.g. pests, fire, floods | Serious sickness of main income earner | Loss of a family member |
|--|--|---|--|-------------------------|
| Weighted base | 5,489,179 | 4,626,857 | 3,870,858 | 3,062,608 |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Ask neighbours, relatives, and friends to give you a donation of money | 33 | 19 | 19 29 | |
| Sell assets e.g. land, livestock | 24 | 13 | 29 | 19 |
| Withdraw savings you had kept aside | 19 | 10 | 18 | 8 |
| Take a loan from friends and family | 15 | 7 | 12 | 12 |
| Don't know what you would do to cope | 8 | 12 | 10 | 21 |
| Ask for government assistance | 7 | 23 | 6 | 4 |
| Look for more work to supplement one's income | 6 | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| Take a loan from an informal organization | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 |

7.2 Insurance

Insurance is defined as a risk management tool primarily used to offset any costs that would be incurred by the occurrence of an unpleasant event. For this survey, insurance was categorised into formal (policies supplied by licensed insurance companies) and informal (being members of village burial and welfare groups).

Figure 7.1 shows that 23 percent of Ugandans aged 16 years and above have some form of insurance. Although results show a high usage of insurance, the proportion that are formally insured remains at 3% counting three years back, while informal insurance is at 20%. Informal insurance is most prevalent among the rural population since burial and welfare groups are most common in such areas. Formal insurance is mainly found in urban areas and its usage is three times that in rural areas.

Figure 7.1: Incidence of having Insurance



Base: Weighted population 16 years

7.2.1 Insurance by product

Membership to burial groups (87%) is the major insurance policy owned by those having some form of insurance.

Almost half of formal insurance users are registered members of NSSF (National Social Security Fund). Another form of policy that is highly used is the statutory motor third party (30%), followed by term life (13%) and loan protection (12%). About 10% have medical insurance by health care service providers. These results could mean that majority of people are taking up insurance by default because the two biggest categories of the insurance covers are both mandatory.

Figure 7.2: Insurance by product

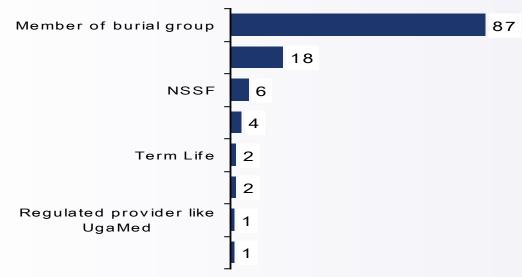
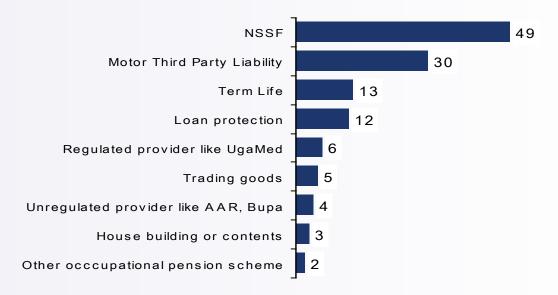


Figure 7.3: Formal insurance by product

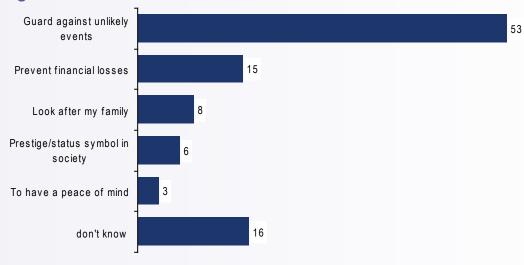


Base: All those with insurance 16 years

7.2.2 Perceived benefits of insurance

Over half of Ugandans 16 years and above think that insurance is important for guarding against uncertainty and 14% think it is important for guarding against financial loss. It is also important to note that 14% do not know any benefit of insurance indicating knowledge gaps that exist within the public.

Figure 7.4: Benefits of insurance



Base: All weighted population 16 years and above

7.2.3 Reasons for not taking insurance

Affordability is still cited as one of the key reasons for not taking up formal insurance as indicated by 56% in 2006 and 55% in 2009. Results also point to a general lack of awareness about insurance and how to buy it. Forty five percent do not know how insurance works, 19% do not know how to buy insurance and 6% do not know where to buy insurance.

Table 7.3: Reasons for not having insurance

| Reason for not having insurance | 2006 % | 2009 % |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Can't afford it | 56 | 55 |
| Don't know about insurance or how it works | 45 | 36 |
| Never thought about insurance | 14 | 25 |
| Don't know how to go about buying insurance | 19 | 15 |
| Don't want it | 9 | 11 |
| Don't know where to buy insurance from | 6 | 8 |
| Don't believe in insurance | 4 | 6 |
| Some insurance companies con people for their money | 3 | 2 |
| Claim processes are too bureaucratic (too long) | | 2 |

Base: Weighted population 18 years and above not having an insurance policy

7.3 Summary

- The commonly perceived major risks that would negatively impact on the household's finances are serious illness of a household member (39%), crop failure (33%) and loss due to sickness of main income earner (28%).
- The mitigation measures for such instances will be to ask neighbours, relatives and friends for money, selling household assets or withdraw savings kept aside.
- Three percent of the population 16 years and above have a formal insurance policy while 20% are members of burial societies or welfare groups.

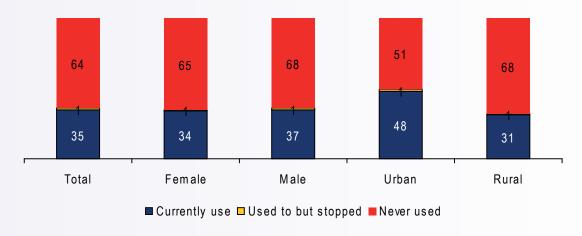
8.0 Money transfer and remittances

Money transfer in this survey was defined to include transfer of money either in cash or other forms within Uganda and remittances from abroad. A notable addition to the 2009 FinScope study is the mobile money transfer services.

8.1 Incidence of transfers

Thirty five percent of Ugandans aged 16 years and above reported to have currently been involved in money transfers. Likelihood to send and receive money is highest in the urban (48%) than in the rural (31%) areas. A higher proportion of males (37%) than females (34%) reported being engaged in money transfer services of any form.

Figure 8.1 Incidence of transfers



8.2 Sources of money

Of those who are currently engaged in money transfers, majority (88%) send or receive it within Uganda with high incidences among the rural population. Europe and North America are the most common sources of money from abroad contributing to 28 percent and 25 percent of the people receiving money. Other East African countries also contribute significantly to source of remittances.

Table 8.1: Sources of money received

| | Total | Urban | Rural |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Weighted base | 641,048 | 279,367 | 361,681 |
| Uganda | 88 | 79 | 93 |
| Europe | 28 | 35 | 23 |
| North America (USA or Canada) | 25 | 12 | 34 |
| East Africa (i.e. Tanzania, Kenya including Rwanda & Burundi) | 14 | 11 | 17 |
| Southern Sudan | 12 | 19 | 7 |
| No answer | 10 | 6 | 13 |
| The middle East –Arab country | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Another African country | 3 | 1 | 4 |

8.3 Transfers within Uganda

Several channels of sending and receiving money are used depending on the origin and destination of the transfer. Within Uganda, the channels mostly used for transferring money are informal (78%) such as buses, people travelling to or from the intended destination of transfer etc. Among the formal means of transfer, commercial banks (25%) recorded the highest incidence followed by mobile money transfer services (13%). Informal channels are used more in rural areas (85%) than urban (65%) while the latter has high proportions of those who use commercial banks (36%) and mobile money services (23%).

Table 8.2: Channels for money transfer within Uganda

| | Total | Female | Male | Urban | Rural |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Channels | 3,439,852 % | 1,874,044 % | 1,565,808 % | 1,085,740 % | 2,354,112 % |
| Informal services e.g. taxis | 78 | 77 | 79 | 65 | 84 |
| Commercial bank | 25 | 21 | 29 | 35 | 20 |
| Mobile money | 13 | 12 | 14 | 21 | 9 |
| Post office | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Money transfer services (e.g Western Union, money gram) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 |

Base: Weighted population 16 years and above all involved in money transfer

8.4 Remittances

Remittances refer to the amount of money that is sent to or received from outside Uganda by Ugandans living and working in other countries respectively. The study sought to understand the different channels through which money is sent or received.

Among those who send money abroad, commercial banks is the most common channel used for almost 4 in every 10 people. Sending money to outside Uganda through commercial banks is almost entirely done by people in urban areas. Other notable channels are mobile phone money transfer services (22%) and informal service –taxis and friends (23%).

Table 8.3: Channels for sending money outside Uganda

| | Total | Female | Male | Urban | Rural |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Weighted base | 56,287 % | 25,142 % | 31,145 % | 36,609 % | 19,678 % |
| Formal commercial bank | 38 | 38 | 38 | 58 | - |
| Money transfer services e.g., Western Union, Money Gram etc | 7 | 12 | 3 | - | 20 |
| Post office | 10 | - | 19 | - | 29 |
| Mobile phone money transfer services (e.g. M-pesa) | 22 | 27 | 18 | 34 | - |
| Informal services e.g. taxi, friend, relatives. | 23 | 24 | 22 | 8 | 50 |

Base: all those sending money outside Uganda (16 years and above)

Most of those who receive money from outside Uganda get it through informal channels like friends and relatives (42%). This is followed by a third who use other formal money transfer services like Western Union etc. Use of informal services is high among the rural population (56%) while the urban population mostly receive the remittances through money transfer services (35%).

Table 8.4: Channels for receiving money from outside Uganda

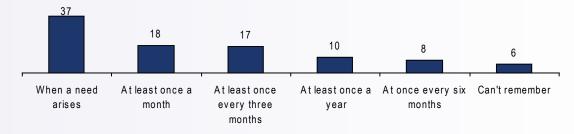
| | Total | Female | Male | Urban | Rural |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Weighted base | 647,297 % | 346,866 % | 300,431 % | 302,473 % | 344,825 % |
| Formal commercial bank | 15 | 15 | 16 | 19 | 12 |
| Money transfer services e.g., Western Union, Money Gram etc | 34 | 34 | 34 | 35 | 32 |
| Post office | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Non –banking financial institutions e.g. forex bureaus | 5 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Mobile phone money transfer services (e.g. M-pesa) | 7 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| Informal services e.g. taxi, friend, relatives. | 42 | 45 | 39 | 26 | 56 |

Base: all those receiving money outside Uganda (16 years and above)

8.5 Form and frequency of receiving money

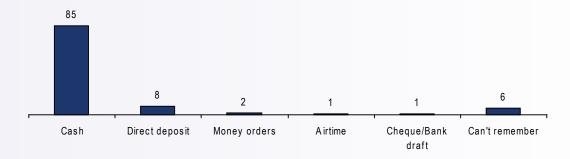
Results indicate that money is most often sent and received unsystematically whenever there is a need (37%). Less than a fifth receives money at least once a week (18%) or once every three months (17%).

Figure 8.2 Frequency of sending and receiving money



Most money is received or sent in cash form as indicated by 85% who mentioned so. Slightly over a tenth (11%) said they receive money through direct debt on their accounts, 2% used money orders and 1% receives money by sending airtime.

Figure 8.3 Form of sending and receiving money



8.6 Use of money received

People send or receive money for different purposes. Majority (63%) use money received for home consumption (food, clothing, rent). Generally, money received is used to cater for basic household necessities like health (34%), educating others (14%) and other household members (24%) or taking care of children (19%). Relatively fewer people receive money for investing in

income generating activities like farming (15%) or in businesses (12%).

Table 8.5: Use for money received

| | Total | Urban | Rural | Female | Male |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Weighted base | 3,720,694 | 1,190,039 | 2,530,654 | 2,000,816 | 1,719,878 |
| Home consumption (e.g. food, clothing, rent) | 63 | 63 | 64 | 69 | 57 |
| Health | 34 | 29 | 36 | 36 | 31 |
| Education for others | 24 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 21 |
| Child Care | 19 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 15 |
| Farming | 15 | 5 | 20 | 14 | 16 |
| Education for self | 14 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 20 |
| Business | 12 | 19 | 9 | 11 | 13 |
| Travel | 8 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 9 |
| Building works | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Ceremony | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 |
| Purchase of land | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 5 |

8.7 Summary

- Thirty five percent of Ugandans 16 years and above are currently engaged in money transfer with larger proportions among the urban (47%) than the rural population (31%).
- Majority of the transfers are done within Uganda (88%) followed by remittances from or to Europe (28%) and North America (25%).
- The most common channels for money transfers within Uganda are informal (79%) i.e. use of relatives or taxis while 13% use mobile money.
- At least 8 in 10 of those engaged in money transfers send or receive it in cash.
- Money sent outside Uganda is mostly through commercial banks (38%) and informal channels (23%) while the latter is the most used channel for receiving money from abroad (42%) followed by money transfer services like Western Union (34%).

9.0 Financial literacy and decision making

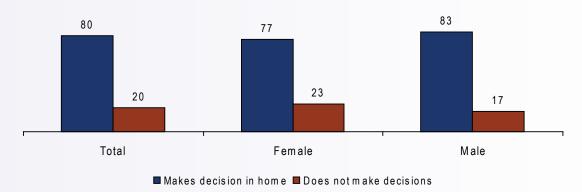
In this section financial literacy refers to people's knowledge, perception and attitude towards access and use of financial institutions, products and services. It explains barriers to the use of financial services and products by the different people.

9.1 Decision making

The FinScope studies seek to understand the different persons who make decisions related to finances of the household. Such decisions are related to purchasing of goods and services; when, how and where to save or invest; and expenditures.

Figure 9.1 reveals that 8 in every 10 people interviewed participate in making financial decisions for the household either solely or in consultation with other members. There is a slight difference in decision making across gender with more of the males (83%) participating in decision making than females (77%).

Figure 9.1 Decision making in a home



Base: Weighted population 16 years and above

Further analysis indicated in table 9.2 shows that financial decisions are made mostly in consultation with partners or spouses (42%). A fifth of the population aged 16 and above make financial decisions alone with a relatively higher prevalence among the males (24%) than the females (17%). Majority of those who participate in making financial decisions do so after consultations.

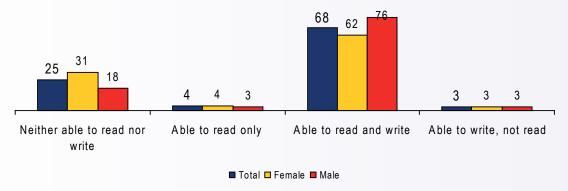
Table 9.2: Decision making in household

| | Total | Female | Male |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Weighted base | 14,112,506 % | 7,740,603 % | 6,371,903 % |
| I make the decision in consultation with partner/spouse | 42 | 43 | 42 |
| I make the decisions alone | 20 | 17 | 24 |
| I make the decision in consultation with other family | 16 | 15 | 17 |
| Household head makes the decision | 14 | 18 | 10 |
| My parents or other elders in the family make the decision | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| I make decisions with extended family members | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| My spouse (wife/husband) makes the decisions alone | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| My children make the decisions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other members (not listed) make decisions | 0 | 0 | 0 |

9.2 Effective literacy

About 7 in every 10 Ugandans aged 16 and above are able to read and write and these are most prevalent among the males (76%) than females (62%). About 8 in every 10 people displayed a level of functional literacy i.e. able to read or write.

Figure 9.2 Effective literacy



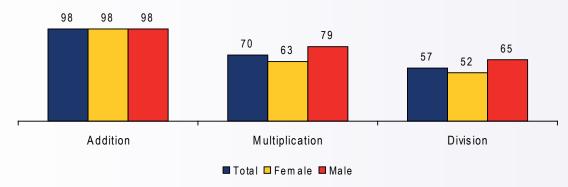
Base: Weighted population 16 years and above

9.3 Numeracy skills

Having basic numeracy skills like adding, multiplying and dividing numeric figures helps someone understand how much they earn or spend in a given time. Such knowledge helps in planning and ascertaining future expenditures and incomes, among other things.

Majority of Ugandans 16 years and above have the basic numeracy skills though many still have difficulties with division of numeric figures, especially the women. Almost all are able to carry out additions while 7 in 10 can multiply figures. Challenges in multiplying and dividing numeric figures are most prevalent among the females as compared to the males.

Figure 9.2 Numeracy skills



Base: Weighted population 16 years and above

9.4 Sources of information

The main sources of information about financial services are the media (radio-74%, newspapers – 12%, television – 9%). Over half of the population 16 years and above use informal sources such as friends and neighbours and 12% said they get information from their informal group. Only 9% get information from their bank and 1% from a SACCO. This might imply that the level of seeking financial advice is low among users, hence the likelihood to take any information they get from the media. It also gives an insight that the media could be used for financial education.

Table 9.1: Sources of information on financial matters

| | Total | Urban | Rural | Female | Male |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Weighted base | 14,112,506 % | 3,527,284 % | 10,585,222 % | 7,740,603 % | 6,371,903 % |
| Radio | 74 | 75 | 73 | 71 | 77 |
| Friends and relatives | 55 | 59 | 53 | 54 | 56 |
| Church or Mosque | 15 | 10 | 16 | 15 | 14 |
| Newspapers | 12 | 24 | 8 | 10 | 15 |
| Informal group | 12 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 11 |
| Don't have access to such information | 10 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 8 |
| Television | 9 | 26 | 4 | 10 | 8 |
| My bank | 9 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 11 |
| Colleagues at work | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 8 |
| Internet | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| SACCO | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Employer | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

9.5 Knowledge of financial services and institutions

There are several services and products being offered by financial institutions. These services are either known or unknown to the people and if known, the description and understanding differs from person to person. This section discusses the awareness levels and understanding by Ugandans of the different services and terminologies used in the financial sector.

9.5.1 Definition of saving

Similar to the study in 2006, FinScope II sought to find out how Ugandans 16 years and above understand the concept of savings. A number of statements were read to the respondents where they had to choose one with the best description of savings.

Table 9.2 shows that most people know that putting money aside constitutes saving. Equal proportions of 30 percent understand saving as 'putting money aside in a special place or account for it to be safe' and 'putting money aside to stop it being spent immediately'. A slightly smaller proportion of 26 percent defines saving as putting money away so that the total amount increases overtime as more is saved implying that money kept aside generates interest.

Table 9.2: Defining savings

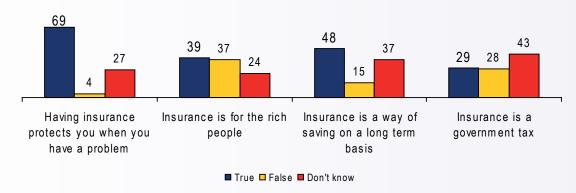
| | Total | Female | Male | Urban | Rural |
|--|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Weighted base | 14,112,506 % | 7,740,603 % | 6,371,903 % | 3,527,284 % | 10,585,222 % |
| Putting money in a special place or account for the money to be safe | 30 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 28 |
| Putting money aside to stop it being spent immediately | 30 | 31 | 28 | 28 | 30 |
| Planning spending so that money lasts through the week or month | 14 | 14 | 14 | 10 | 15 |
| Putting money away so that the total amount increases over time as more is saved | 26 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 26 |

9.5.2 Knowledge of insurance as a risk management tool

Having an insurance policy is one of the ways through which risks can be managed or mitigated. In assessing the awareness of Ugandans about insurance being a risk management tool, close to 7 in 10 Ugandans 16 years and above believe that having insurance is a protective measure whenever one has a problem. Close to half view insurance as a way of saving on a long term basis.

Significant proportions of 29% and 39% perceive insurance as a government tax and for the rich people respectively. Such results indicate that many are ignorant of the advantages of insurance or it is being envisaged as being expensive.

Figure 9.3 Understanding insurance

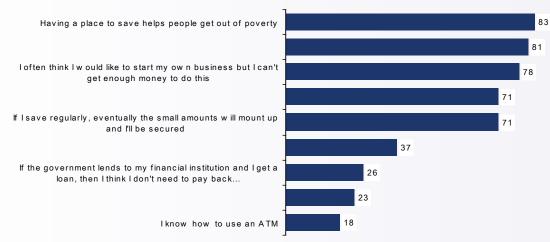


Base: Weighted population 16 years and above

9.6 Perceptions towards products of financial institutions

There are mixed feelings towards services and products of financial institutions. Majority agree that saving regularly is an insurance against poverty and other risks. This is evidenced in figure 9.4 by 715 respondents who agree that saving regularly secures the future and 835 respondents who think that having a place to save helps people get out of poverty. Seven in 10 agree that small loans will help people get out of poverty. Majority (78%) would like to start their own businesses but cannot get enough money which further implies that savings and loans are viewed to be important in starting up income generating activities. Seven in 10 Ugandans agree that a loan from a financial institution being lent by a government institution should be paid back.

Figure 9.4 Perception towards financial products



Base: Weighted population 16 years and above

9.7 Understanding financial terminologies

Awareness of financial terms is very low among Ugandans 16 years and above. At least 6 in 10 people know about the budget and what it means. About 30% know about shares and pension and 20% know about leasing. Majority of the respondents have never heard about a number of terminologies especially the credit reference bureau, mortgage and USE. This indicates the level of usage of such services and the need for financial education.

12 40 40 21 57 75 78 85 24 24 66 20 36 15 14 25 24 10 R Budget Shares Pension Leasing Mortgage Uganda Stock Credit Exchange Reference

Figure 9.5 Knowledge of financial terminologies

■ Ever heard of and know what it means ■ Ever heard of but don't know what it means ■ Never heard of Base: Weighted population 16 years and above

9.8 Summary

- About 7 in 10 people are able to read and write in a certain language. Nine in 10 are able to carry out additions of numeric figures, 7 are comfortable with basic multiplications while 6 correctly conduct divisions.
- Eighty six percent of Ugandans aged 16 and above define saving as putting money aside to prevent it being spent immediately.
- Insurance is mainly perceived as a way of being protected whenever one faces a problem (70%) while some people think it is for the rich (40%).
- The most known and understood financial terminology is the budget by 66% of Ugandans.

10.0 Children (16 to 17 years)

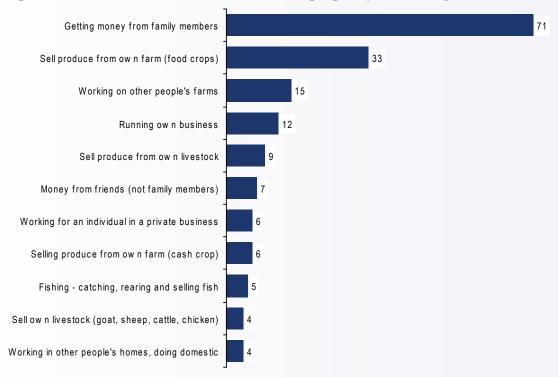
Unlike 2006, the current survey included respondents who are 16 years and above similar to the current FinScope studies being conducted in other countries. The 16-17 year age group are perceived to have different characteristics from the 18 years and above hence the decision to have a separate section of 16-17 years.

10.1 Sources of income

Majority of the people in the age group 16 to 17 years (71%) depend on a household member to

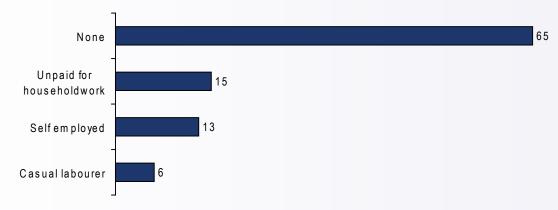
pay for their needs and the services they access. Another major source of income is agriculture involving selling of food crops from personal farms (33%), working on other people's farms, selling of personal livestock products (9%), from personal farms and working on other people's farms (15%).

Figure 10.1: Sources of income for the age group 16 to 17 years



The major sources of income are closely linked to the employment status. At least 6 in every 10 of the 16-17 year population are not employed in any form. This explains why the most common source of income is from other household members.

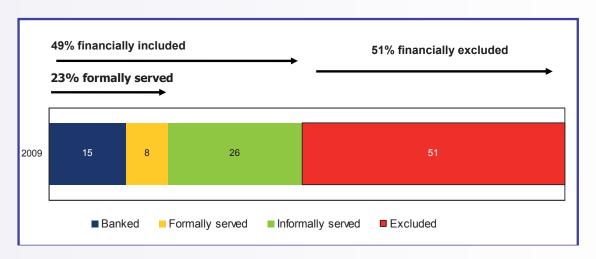
Figure 10.2: Employment status



10.2 Financial Access

Half of the children (16-17 years) are financially excluded. In relation to financial inclusion, most use informal products (27%) followed by those who are banked (15%).

Figure 10.3: Financial access strand (mutually exclusive)



Both the rural and the urban areas have a high proportion of the financially un-served youth, however, the proportion is greater in the rural (73%) than urban areas (60%). The urban areas recorded a higher proportion of those that are banked(33%) compared to only 9% in the rural areas, while the proportion of those that are informally served in the rural areas is 10 times more than that of the urban areas.

It is also noted that more females (75%) than men (64%) are un-served. However the proportion of male and female youth that are banked is equal at 15%. The proportion of males that are served through informal and formal means is twice as high as that of women.

Table 10.1: Financial Access Strand by gender and location

| | Female | Male | Urban | Rural |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Weighted base | 695,582 % | 537,686 % | 296,811 % | 936,456 % |
| Un served | 75 | 64 | 60 | 73 |
| Banked | 15 | 15 | 33 | 9 |
| Informally served | 5 | 11 | 1 | 10 |
| Formal Others | 5 | 10 | 7 | 8 |

10.3 Savings

Some of the questions in this survey are about the saving habits of different kinds of people. Fifty seven percent of the population 16-17 years claimed to be currently saving. Higher proportions of those who said they are currently saving were recorded in the rural (59%) than the urban areas (50%). With regards to gender there are more males (61%) than females who claimed to be saving.

Table 10.2: Saving status

| | Total | Urban | Rural | Female | Male |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Weighted Base | 1,233,267 % | 296,811 % | 936,456 % | 695,582 % | 537,686 % |
| Currently save | 57 | 50 | 59 | 54 | 61 |
| Never saved | 27 | 37 | 24 | 29 | 24 |
| Ever saved but stopped | 16 | 13 | 17 | 17 | 15 |

Those currently saving use a secret hiding place as their main place of saving (76%). Only 13% said they have a voluntary savings account and of these 31% are in the urban areas. In the rural areas, keeping money with friends is four times higher than the proportion in urban areas (4%), while the proportion that saves in informal groups is almost equal for both urban and rural areas (17% & 18% respectively).

Table 10.3: Savings product used

| | Total | Urban | Rural | Female | Male |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Weighted base | 703,653 % | 147,463 % | 556,190 % | 375,367 % | 328,286 % |
| Savings kept in a secret place | 76 | 77 | 76 | 72 | 81 |
| Informal financial group or organization | 17 | 17 | 18 | 13 | 23 |
| Keeping money with friends and/or relatives | 14 | 4 | 16 | 16 | 11 |
| Voluntary savings account | 13 | 31 | 8 | 13 | 12 |
| In kind savings in a shop | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 0 |

Top 5 reasons for saving among the youth

The reasons for saving among the youth do not differ from those who are 18 years and over. Considering the top five reasons, majority of the youth save in order to meet day to day basic necessities e.g. food, clothing and health care.

Table 10.4: Reasons for saving

| | Total | Urban | Rural | Female | Male |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Weighted base | 697,661 % | 147,463 % | 550,197 % | 375,367 % | 322,294 % |
| For meeting household basic needs such as food, clothing, health services, etc | 59 | 75 | 55 | 63 | 54 |
| For emergency (burial, medical) | 37 | 30 | 39 | 47 | 25 |
| To keep money safe | 31 | 31 | 31 | 21 | 42 |
| For education of self | 16 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 20 |
| Purchase of livestock /cattle | 8 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 13 |

10.4 Summary

- The main source of income for majority of children aged 16 and 17 years is the household member (71%) and sale of produce from own farms (33%).
- Fifteen percent use BOU regulated financial institutions while 51% are financially excluded.
- Fifty seven percent are currently saving mainly in a secret place (76%).
- The major reason for saving is to meet household basic needs such as food (59%).

11.0 Conclusion

In summary, FinScope Uganda 2009 supports a number of conclusions about access to the financial sector that could be used as part of the base to support the development of Uganda's financial system:-

Between the years 2006 and 2009, Uganda has seen an increase in the number of people that are financially included. Looking at the recent increase in the number of commercial banks licensed to operate in Uganda, the increase in the number of bank branches, upgrading of MDI's to commercial banks one would have thought that formal financial sector would have increased its share. This has not been the case as there has only been a one percentage point increase in usage.

Further analysis shows that usage of formal financial products is minimal as a result of low levels of income that makes formal financial products either not affordable or a combination of low and irregular incomes to merit usage of formal financial products. There is therefore need to design formal financial products for the low income people whose incomes are low and more still earned on an irregular basis.

The increase in access to finance has mainly been caused by the informal service providers where there has been a rise from 29% to 43%. However, this increase can partly be explained by a more accurate measurement of informal providers. The results also show that there is simultaneous use of both formal and informal products. About 20% of Ugandans are using both formal and informal financial products. This ideally means that much as formal financial products are seen as the best suited products for financial inclusion, there could be other benefits that they are not providing to the their customers. A cover of such gaps or benefits could see a significant increase in the usage of formal financial products otherwise we are going to see the informal service providers taking up more of the market. The problem with informal service providers is that they are unregulated. The increase in the usage of informal providers can cause consumer protection problems and lead to growing mistrust of the financial sector. The increase of the informal sector also calls for more resources for increasing financial literacy in the population.

Results show that the northern region has the highest number of financially excluded people of 57% as opposed to 30% in the whole country. The financial exclusion is more evident among the un-educated people. Much as the low level of access has most likely been caused by the insurgencies that hit the area for quite some time, currently, there is relatively more peace in the area and if more financial services are provided to the people then we are likely to see a sharp decrease in the un-served populace.

A large proportion of adults are saving in some way, either through informal institutions or keeping money in a secret place. However, people mainly save for meeting basic household needs such as food, clothing, and healthcare. Both formal and informal savings are mainly short-term cash deposit to smoothen the household cash flow. On the other side, nearly half of the adult population in Uganda is borrowing, making Uganda a saving and credit oriented consumer. The borrowing trend is similar to that of saving, whereby the behaviour is driven by short-term

rather than long-term. How to instil the culture of long-term savings and credit is should still a point of concern for both the public and private sector players. Here there is again role for financial literacy.

Penetration of formal insurance is very low. Although the usage of burial societies and welfare groups shows an informal use of insurance products, the overall usage remain low in contrast to the majority (69%) views of the adult population that believe that 'having insurance protects you from having a problem. Interestingly, 39% and 29% of the people also view insurance as a product for the rich and a government tax respectively. The misconception of insurance as a government tax probably stems from a statutory motor third party liability insurance. There is an urgent need to design formal insurance products that can be afforded by the majority of Ugandans who appreciate the fact that it insurance can protect them from risks.

In summary FinScope 2009 has shown an increase in number of Ugandans using financial services from 2006. The shift has mainly been realised among the informal financial service providers. This is a move towards the right direction but it also carries with it a risk because informal service providers are not directly regulated by any government organ. So there is need for the formal institutions to work towards serving more people and this does not necessarily mean putting up more branches or outlets but creating systems/products that are going to help people better access credit, take their children to school, increase on their investment portfolio, better protect themselves against risks etc.

| J 11. What did your children between 5 to 13 years have for breakfast today? |
|---|
| |
| |
| Tea/Drink without sugar with solid food Porridge with solid food Porridge with sugar only |
| Porridge with milk Porridge without sugar only Nothing |
| Others (sp) |
| |
| SECTION K: Household assets and Facilities |
| HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES PLEASE TICK THE APPROPRIATE OPTIONS |
| TRANSPORTATION: K1. Which of the following do you have in this household?(READ OUT, MULTIPLE MENTIONS POSSIBLE) INTERVIEWER: ITEMS SHOULD BE IN |
| WORKING CONDITION |
| Motor Cycle Motor Vehicle Bicycle |
| Boat/Canoe Donkey None |
| Others (specify) |
| |
| COMMUNICATION K2. Which of the following equipment /services does this household own? (READ OUT, MULTIPLE MENTIONS POSSIBLE) INTERVIEWER: ITEMS |
| SHOULD BE IN WORKING CONDITION |
| Television Radio Mobile phone |
| Fixed line phone Postal address Email Address |
| None |
| Others Specify |
| |
| K3. LAND OWNERSHIP; If owner occupied in Dwelling Unit, ask: what type of tenure a) Customary/clan b) Freehold. c) Mailo Land D) Leasehold Don't know |
| Day of week |
| Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday |
| Time of interview Morning (before 12:00 Afternoon (12:01-17:00) Evening (17:01 or later) |
| Ending time for the Interview: |
| GPS READINGS: North South Degrees Minutes |
| Latitude: |
| East West Degrees Minutes Seconds |
| Longitude: |
| THANK RESPONDENT AND CLOSE INTERVIEW. I hereby certify that this interview has been carried out by me in accordance with the instructions I received from and has been checked. |
| Sign |

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| | _ | RS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|------------|--------|
| SETTING: | | URBAN | | | | | | | | RURAL | | | | | | | |
| DISTRICT: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY | /: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SUB-COUNTY / DIVISIO | N / TOWN C | OUNCI | L: | | | | | | | | | SAM | PLE N | NUM | BER: | | |
| PARISH: | | | | | _ | _ | | | | Ħ | Ť | HOU | SEHO | OLD (| CODE | : 🔲 | |
| REGION: | | | | | | | | | | | | EA/L | 21: | | | | |
| NAME OF H/H HEAD: | | | | | $\overline{\mathbb{T}}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RESPONDENT'S NO. (| From the Ki | ishgrid) |): [| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RESPONDENT TELEPI | HONE NO: | | | \top | Τ | \top | | |] | | | | | | | | |
| HOH TELEPHONE NO: | 1 | | $\overline{\Box}$ | \mp | T | T | | $\dot{\top}$ | ĺ | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NAME OF EDITOR:NAME OF BACKCHECKE DATE OF INSPECTION: | R/ PERSONN | IEL ACC | OMPA Y | ANIED Y | | GRC | | STA | RTING TIN | ME: RE | CORD | HOUR | S: [| H | H : [| M M | |
| WITH FUNDING FROM TH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | E STUD |
| WITH FUNDING FROM THE ASSOCIATION AND UGAION THE DEMAND, ACCE | NDA BUREAI | U OF ST | ATIST | TICS, I | S C | | UCTÍN | G FIN | | GAND | A II, A I | NATION | | | | | |
| WITH FUNDING FROM TI ASSOCIATION and UGAI ON THE DEMAND, ACCE RESPONSE DETAILS | NDA BUREAI | U OF ST | ATIS1 | TICS, I AL SE | S CC | CES | UCTÍN IN UGA | G FIN | | GAND. | | cond atte | | | At t | hird atten | npt |
| WITH FUNDING FROM THE ASSOCIATION and UGAL ON THE DEMAND, ACCERESPONSE DETAILS | NDA BUREAI | U OF ST | ATIS1 | TICS, I AL SE | S CC | CES | UCTÍN IN UGA | G FIN | | GAND. | | | | | At t | hird atten | npt |
| WITH FUNDING FROM TI ASSOCIATION and UGAI ON THE DEMAND, ACCE RESPONSE DETAILS | NDA BUREAI | U OF ST | ATIS1 | TICS, I AL SE | S CC | CES | UCTÍN IN UGA | G FIN | | GAND | | | | | At t | hird atten | npt |
| WITH FUNDING FROM TI ASSOCIATION and UGAI ON THE DEMAND, ACCE RESPONSE DETAILS Interview completed | NDA BUREAI | U OF ST | ATIST | TICS, I | S CC | CES | UCTÍN IN UGA | At first | | GAND | | | | | At t | hird atten | npt |
| WITH FUNDING FROM THE ASSOCIATION and UGATON THE DEMAND, ACCE RESPONSE DETAILS Interview completed | NDA BUREAL | U OF ST | ATIST | TICS, I | IS CO | CES | UCTÍN IN UGA | At first | | GAND. | | | | | At t | hird attem | npt |
| WITH FUNDING FROM TI ASSOCIATION and UGAI ON THE DEMAND, ACCE RESPONSE DETAILS Interview completed Revisit Appointment made Selected respondent not at Nobody at home | NDA BUREAL | U OF ST | ATIST | TICS, I | IS CO | CES | UCTÍN IN UGA | At first | | GAND | | | | | Att | hird atten | npt |
| WITH FUNDING FROM THE ASSOCIATION and UGAT ON THE DEMAND, ACCE RESPONSE DETAILS Interview completed | NDA BUREAL | U OF ST | IANCI. | TICS, I | IS CO | CES | UCTÍN IN UGA | At first | | GAND. | | | | | Att | hird atten | npt |
| WITH FUNDING FROM TI ASSOCIATION and UGAI ON THE DEMAND, ACCE RESPONSE DETAILS Interview completed Revisit Appointment made Selected respondent not at Nobody at home Do not qualify | NDA BUREAL ESS AND USE thome | U OF STE OF FIN | IANCI | ons | S CC | CES | UCTÍN IN UG | At first | | GAND | | | | | Att | hird atten | npt |
| WITH FUNDING FROM TI ASSOCIATION and UGAI ON THE DEMAND, ACCE RESPONSE DETAILS Interview completed Revisit Appointment made Selected respondent not at Nobody at home Do not qualify No person qualifies accord | NDA BUREAL ESS AND USE It home ling to the sun nentally not fit | U OF STE OF FIN | ATIST IANCI. | ons | S CC | CES | UCTÍN UGA | At first | | GAND | | | | | At t | hird attem | npt |
| WITH FUNDING FROM TI ASSOCIATION and UGAI ON THE DEMAND, ACCE RESPONSE DETAILS Interview completed Revisit Appointment made Selected respondent not at Nobody at home Do not qualify No person qualifies accord Respondent is physically/n Respondent cannot commit Refusals | NDA BUREAU SS AND USE thome ling to the sur nentally not fit unicate with ir | vey spect to be interviewed | CATISTIANCI. | onswed | S CCERVIO | CES | UCTIN UGA | At first | | GAND. | | | | | At t | hird attem | npt |
| WITH FUNDING FROM TI ASSOCIATION and UGAI ON THE DEMAND, ACCE RESPONSE DETAILS Interview completed Revisit Appointment made Selected respondent not at Nobody at home Do not qualify No person qualifies accord Respondent is physically/n Respondent cannot commit | t home | vey spec | ATISTIANCI. | TICS, I SE | S CC | CES | UCTÍN UGA | At first | | GAND. | | | | | Att | hird attem | npt |

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| | EVERYONE IN HOUSEHOLD. 2. RECORD NAMES FROM OLDEST TO Y DIDENTS 16 YEARS AND ABOVE QUALIFY FOR AN INTERVIEW. | OUNGEST. |
|--|---|-------------|
| Household schedule | Write in from oldest (top) to youngest (bottom) | Age (YEARS) |
| All persons aged 16 years and above. All people in the household who qualify for this survey (persons who will be available for the duration of this survey about 6 months). (INTERVIEW) | 1 | |
| NON QUALIFIERS BELOW 16 YEARS. Persons in the household who do not qualify for this survey (DO NOT INTERVIEW). | Write in from oldest (top) to youngest (bottom) 1 | Age (YEARS) |
| OTHER NON QUALIFIERS Those who will not be available for the period of the survey or visitors not permanent residents of the household or those that are mentally incapacitated. | Write in from oldest (top) to youngest (bottom) 1 | Age (YEARS) |

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KISH TABLE

<u>INTERVIEWER</u>: IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHO WILL BE INTERVIEWED YOU WILL NEED THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER AS STATED ON PAGE 1 OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE, AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHO QUALIFY FOR THE SURVEY.

- 1. FIND THE NUMBER RUNNING DOWN THE LEFT SIDE OF THE TABLE THAT MATCHES THE END OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER, AND THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS THAT QUALIFY RUNNING ACROSS THE TOP OF THE TABLE.
- 2. CIRCLE THE NUMBER WHERE THESE TWO NUMBERS MEET IN THE TABLE.
- 3. THIS IS THE NUMBER OF THE PERSON THAT YOU WILL INTERVIEW.
- 4. INTERVIEW THE SELECTED INDIVIDUAL.

| | | | | | NUMBER OF QUALIFYING PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD THE RESPONDENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|------|-------|---|--|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------|
| 1 - | UESTI | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | · · | ı | 1 | | | | | | | FRO | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | \longrightarrow |
| NU | JMBE | KENI |)5 IN | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 01 | 26 | 51 | 76 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 21 | 13 | 24 | 25 |
| 02 | 27 | 52 | 77 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 16 | 14 | 22 | 19 |
| 03 | 28 | 53 | 78 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 04 | 29 | 54 | 79 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 11 | 10 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 18 |
| 05 | 30 | 55 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 24 |
| 06 | 31 | 56 | 81 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 14 | 22 | 10 | 3 | 14 |
| 07 | 32 | 57 | 82 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 20 | 4 |
| 08 | 33 | 58 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 17 | 8 |
| 09 | 34 | 59 | 84 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 12 |
| 10 | 35 | 60 | 85 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| 11 | 36 | 61 | 86 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 2 |
| 12 | 37 | 62 | 87 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 7 | 13 | 22 | 12 | 16 |
| 13 | 38 | 63 | 88 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 15 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 12 | 15 | 21 | 13 | 7 |
| 14 | 39 | 64 | 89 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 13 | 16 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 14 | 16 | 18 | 23 |
| 15 | 40 | 65 | 90 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 20 | 19 | 20 | 19 | 11 |
| 16 | 41 | 66 | 91 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 15 |
| 17 | 42 | 67 | 92 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 17 | 16 | 20 |
| 18 | 43 | 68 | 93 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 19 | 9 | 19 | 21 | 13 |
| 19 | 44 | 69 | 94 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 19 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 6 |
| 20 | 45 | 70 | 95 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 22 | 15 | 21 |
| 21 | 46 | 71 | 96 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 19 | 14 | 9 |
| 22 | 47 | 72 | 97 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 16 | 3 | 5 |
| 23 | 48 | 73 | 98 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 23 | 6 | 22 |
| 24 | 49 | 74 | 99 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 17 |
| 25 | 50 | 75 | 00 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 10 |

| RESPONDENT'S PERSONAL | CHARACTERISTICS IF THE RESPONDENT IS THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, TICK ONLY UNDE |
|---|---|
| THE COLUMN FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD. | IF THE RESPONDENT IS THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, TICK ONLY UNDE |
| Respondent's name: | Head of HH's name: |
| Respondents AGE | Gender Respondent Head of h/h Female |
| Head of HH's AGE | Male |
| How long have you been living in this HH in the last 12 months? (Record only in Months) | |
| P1. What is your relationship with the head of the household? | P2. What is your current marital Status? |
| 1. Head of household | Married (Monogamy) |
| 2. Spouse | Married (Polygamy) |
| 3. Son/Daughter | Cohabiting |
| 4. Grand Child | Divorced/Separated |
| 5. Step Child | Widowed |
| 6. Parent of head or spouse | Single |
| 7. Sister/ brother of head or spouse | · |
| 8. Nephew/Niece | P3. What is your current level of education? |
| 9. Other relatives | Respondent Head of h/h Never attended school |
| 10. Non relative | |
| 11. Others | Left School |
| | Nursery |
| P4. What is your highest level of education you attained? | Primary |
| (For only those who attended school , check P3). | Secondary |
| Did not complete P1 | A diploma Course |
| Completed P1 | |
| Completed P2 | University |
| Completed P3 | Apprenticeship |
| Completed P4 | P5.Can you and head of HH read or write in any language? |
| Completed P5 | Respondent Head of hin Tead of Write III any language: |
| Completed P6 | Neither able to read nor write |
| | Able to read only |
| Completed P7 | Able to read and write |
| | Able to write, not read |
| Completed S2 | |
| Completed S4 | P6. EMPLOYMENT STATUS Respondent Head of |
| Completed S4 | Self employed |
| | Part- time public employee |
| Completed S6. | Full-time private employee |
| Specialised training or certificate | Part- time private employee |
| Specialised training or diploma | Casual labourer |
| Completed degree and above | Unpaid for householdwork |
| Don't know | None |
| | Other (specify). |

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| SECTI | ON 1: FINANCIAL DECISION MAKING | |
|---|---|--|
| 1.1. In different households, different people management of the By this I mean decisions including the pure money. (READ OUT. SINGLE MENTION ON) | ake decisions regarding finances. Please tell me w hasing of goods and services in this household at LY). | ho makes these decisions in your household. nd how/where to save invest or spend their |
| I AM INVOLVED IN MAKING DECISIONS IN | | |
| I make the decisions alone | | |
| 2. I make the decision in consultation | with partner/spouse | |
| 3. I make the decision in consultation | with other family or household members | |
| 4. I make decisions with extended fan | nily members | |
| YOU ARE NOT INVOLVED IN MAKING DEC | ISIONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD | |
| 5. Household head makes the decision | n | |
| 6. My spouse (wife/husband) makes t | he decisions alone | |
| 7. My parents or other elders in the fa | mily make the decision | |
| 8. My children make the decisions | | |
| 9. Other members (not listed) make d | ecisions | |
| | | |
| | CTION 2: HOUSEHOLD CONDITIONS | |
| Type of housing Unit | DWELLING UNIT (Occupancy Tenure of Dwelling Unit). | Type of dwelling unit |
| a) Detached house | a) Free public | a) Main house |
| b) Semi-detached house | b) Free private | b) Room or rooms |
| | c) Free private ownership | c) Store/ basement |
| | d) Subsidised public | d) Go down/ Garage |
| d) Tenement (Muzigo) | e) Subsidised private | e) Servants quarter |
| e) Others (specify) | f) Rented public | |
| | g) Rented private | f) Others (specify) |
| | h) Others (specify) | |
| | | |
| Number of rooms used for sleeping | FLOOR Type of material was mainly used for | ROOF ; Type of material was mainly used for |
| a) One b Two | construction of floor; (SINGLE MENTION). | construction of the roof (SINGLE MENTION) |
| c) Three d) Four | a) Concrete stone | a) Iron sheets |
| e) Five f) Six or more | | b) Tiles |
| a) Bed sitter | b) Bricks | c) Asbestos |
| g, 250 5.105 | c) Rammed earth | d) Concrete |
| | d) Wood | e) Tins |
| WALL. Type of material was mainly used for | e)Tiles | f) Grass/ papyrus |
| construction of the walls. | Others specify | I ├─ ' '' |
| (SINGLE MENTION). | | I ├ " |
| a) Burnt/stabilized bricks with cement | | Others (specify) |
| b) Burnt stabilised bricks with mud | | |
| c) Cement blocks | TOILET; | Consultation of the state of th |
| d) Concrete | What type of toilet facility does this househo SPONTANEOUS RESPONSES; SINGLE N | |
| e) Stone with Concrete | Covered pit latrine – Private | Covered pit latrine – SharedCovered |
| f) Un-burnt bricks with Cement | | 7 |
| g) Un-burnt bricks with mud | VIP latrine – Private | Covered VIP latrine – Shared. |
| h) Wood | Uncovered pit latrine | Flush toilet – private |
| i) Mud and poles | Flush toilet – Shared | Bush |
| j) Others (sp) | Others (Specify) | |
| | | |
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| | Steadman - Synovate | rage.4 IIIII III II |

| FUEL/POWER What energy does thehousehold mainly use for lighting? (Single men | ntion, spontaneous) |
|--|--|
| a. Electricity b. Gas | c. Paraffin (Lantern) |
| d. Paraffin (Tadooba) e. Candle | |
| g. Cow dung or grass | i.i norrood |
| h. Others (specify) | |
| Callots (opcority) | |
| FUEL/ POWER. | DRINKING WATER |
| What does the household use mainly for cooking? (Single mention, spontaneous) | What is the household's main source of water for drinking? (Single mention, spontaneous) |
| a) Electricity b) Gas | a) Tap/piped water b) Bore hole |
| c) Paraffin d) Charcoal | c) Protected well/springs d) Rain water |
| e) Firewood f) Cow dung or grass | e) Gravity Flow schemes f) Open water source |
| g) Others (specify) | g) Water truck/water vendor |
| g/ Galoro (specify) | h) Others (specify) |
| SECTION: 3 PHYSICA | L AL ACCESS TO AMENITIES |
| 3.1 How do you usually get to the following places? (Single mention | for each point, spontaneous) |
| Public transport by road e.g taxi, | Public transport bus by water Private transport |
| Walk/ Foot bodaboda,bicyc | cle e.g. boat, ferry e.g car Don't go there Others (sp) |
| Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) | |
| Nearest main road. | |
| Nearest formal/semi-formal | |
| financial institution like bank, MFI etc | |
| Nearest in-formal financial institution like (Asca, money lender, ROSCA, savings club) | |
| (loca, money tenant, resour, carings stary min | |
| 3.2 How far is it from your home? (Single mention for each point, s | pontaneous) |
| Very near | Near Average Far Very Far |
| Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) | |
| Nearest market | |
| Nearest formal/agmi formal | |
| Nearest formal/semi-formal financial institution like bank, MFI etc | |
| Nearest in-formal financial institution like | |
| (Asca, money lender, ROSCA, savings club) | |
| | |
| 3.3 Specifically in terms of distance , How far is your home to? | |
| Less than 1 km 1-5 Km | 5-10 km Over 10km DK RTA |
| Nearest health centre (eg.hospital, clinic, etc) | |
| Nearest market | |
| Nearest main road | |
| Nearest formal/semi-formal financial institution like bank, MFI etc | |
| Nearest in-formal financial institution like (Asca, money lender, ROSCA, savings club) | |

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| | ess than 1hour | 1hr-3hrs | Over 3hrs-6hrs | Over 6hrs-9hrs | Over 9hrs-12hrs | More than 1 | 2hrs Do |
|--|-----------------------|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---------|
| Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) | \exists | | | | | | F |
| Nearest MarketL | | | | | | | |
| Nearest main road | | | | | | | |
| Nearest formal/semi-formal financial institution like bank, MFI etc | | | | | | | |
| Nearest in-formal financial institution like (Asca, money lender, ROSCA, savings club) | | | | | | | |
| 3.5 How much do you usually spend to get there? (| - | | | | | | |
| Ushs. | Ushs.5 0-500 1,000 | 01- Ushs.1,001- 2,000 | - Ushs.2,001- 5,000 | Ushs.5001- 10,000 | Ushs.10,001- 50,000 | More than 50,000 | DK |
| Nearest health centre (eg.hospital, clinic, etc) | | | | | | | |
| Nearest market | | | | | | | |
| Nearest main road | | | | | | | |
| Nearest formal/semi-formal | | | | | | | |
| financial institution like bank, MFI etc Nearest in-formal financial institution like | | | | | | | |
| (Asca, money lender, ROSCA, savings club) | | | | | | | |
| | | | Public transport is too risky | Public transport readily available | | ecify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? | (Multiple n | nentions for eac | Public transport | Public transport | | ecify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? | (Multiple n | nentions for eac | Public transport | Public transport | | bcify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? It is Ext Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) | (Multiple n | nentions for eac | Public transport | Public transport | | ecify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? It is Ext Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) Nearest market | (Multiple n | nentions for eac | Public transport | Public transport | | ecify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? It is Ext Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) Nearest market | (Multiple n | nentions for eac | Public transport | Public transport | | beify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? It is Ext Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) Nearest market | (Multiple n | nentions for eac | Public transport | Public transport | | ecify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? It is Exist. Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) | (Multiple n | nentions for eac | Public transport is too risky | Public transport readily available | others (spe | ecify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? It is Exist. Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) | (Multiple n | nentions for eac | Public transport is too risky | Public transport readily available | others (spe | beify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? tit is | (Multiple n | nentions for each it is nearby, i do not need transport | Public transport is too risky | Public transport readily available | others (spe | beify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? tit is | (Multiple n | nentions for each it is nearby, i do not need transport | Public transport is too risky | Public transport readily available | others (spe | beify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? It is Ext Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) | (Multiple n | nentions for each it is nearby, i do not need transport | Public transport is too risky | Public transport readily available | others (spe | ecify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? It is Ext Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) Nearest market | (Multiple n | nentions for each it is nearby, i do not need transport go to the place who ions only as with another according to the reach transport go to the place who is swith another according to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport transpor | Public transport is too risky | Public transport readily available | others (spe | ecify) | |
| 3.6. Why do you walk and not use public transport? It is Ext Nearest health centre (eg. hospital, clinic, etc) Nearest market | (Multiple n | nentions for each it is nearby, i do not need transport go to the place who ions only as with another according to the reach transport go to the place who is swith another according to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport to the place who is swith a conditional transport transpor | Public transport is too risky | Public transport readily available | others (spe | ecify) | |

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| SECTION A: GENERAL N | ONEY MATTERS | |
|---|-----------------|---|
| A.1. What are the things that you spend on regularly? | | |
| A.2. And how do you usually pay for them? (See codes on the side) | SINGLE MENTION. | |
| A1 | A.2 | CODES FOR A.2. (payment method) 1. In cash |
| Food | | 2. In-kind |
| School fees/tuition (including scholastic material) | | 3. By cheque |
| Transport | | 4. By draft |
| Agricultural inputs | | 5. By electronic transfer |
| Health care | | 6. By borrowing money and pay cash |
| Clothing | | By getting credit from supplier and pay later without interest. |
| Electricity bills | | By getting credit from supplier and pay later with interest |
| Telephone bills | | By doing a piece of work or providing a service |
| Airtime | | 10. Debit card |
| Water bills | | 11. Mobile phone (e.g Zap) |
| Purchase of household appliances | | 12. Direct account deposit |
| Entertainment (including alcohol) | | 13. Other specify |
| Rent bills | | |
| Pay back my loans | | |
| Make deposits with my institution | | |
| Bigger household appliance like refrigerators. etc | | |
| Others (sp) | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

ASK ALL RESPONDENTS

- A.3. Different people get or earn income in different ways. Please tell me from which sources you receive income? (MULTIPLE MENTION POSSIBLE, DON'T READ OUT).
- A.4. From the sources of income that you have mentioned, please tell me the source where you get the most money? SINGLE RESPONSE ONLY, INDICATE IN COLUMN A4 (INTERVEIEWER PLEASE PROBE THE RESPONDENTS TO TELL YOU ALL SOURCES OF INCOME EVEN IF THEY DO NOT WORK BUT RECEIVE MONEY FROM OTHER SOURCES eg FAMILY MEMBERS, RELATIVES OR THEY GET MONEY ONCE IN A WHILE FOR PERFORMING A TASK).

ASK Q.A5 - A6 FOR EACH ITEM IN Q.A3.

A5. Approximately how often do you get or earn income from each of the sources of income that you have mentioned? (SINGLE MENTION ONLY PER ITEM IN A3).

| 1. Pension | | | | | , | 4.5. How of | ten | | |
|--|---|-----|-----|-------|--------|-------------|------------|----------|-------------|
| to give me money | 1 . Pension | A.3 | A.4 | Daily | Weekly | Monthly | Seasonally | Annually | Irregularly |
| pays my expenses | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Sell produce from own farm (Cash crops – coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, trees) | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | | | | | | | | |
| pyrethrum, cotton, trees) | 4. Money from friends (but not members of the family) | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Sell product from own livestock (e.g. chicken, eggs, milk, cattle) | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Sell own livestock (goat, sheep, cattle, chicken) | 6. Sell produce from own farm (food crops- beans, maize,cassava, etc) | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Fishing – catching, rearing and selling fish | 7. Sell product from own livestock (e.g. chicken, eggs, milk, cattle) | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Trading in agricultural produce bought from others like crops | 8. Sell own livestock (goat, sheep, cattle, chicken) | | | | | | | | |
| 11. Trading in livestock products like chicken, eggs, milk, cattle) bought from others | 9. Fishing – catching, rearing and selling fish | | | | | | | | |
| bought from others | 10. Trading in agricultural produce bought from others like crops | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Working on other people's farms | | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Working in other people's homes, doing domestic work | 12. Trading in fish bought from others | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Working for an individual in a private business | 13. Working on other people's farms | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Employed in the formal sector like in an office – public or private) | 14. Working in other people's homes, doing domestic work | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Running own business | 15. Working for an individual in a private business | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Rent from properties including land | 16. Employed in the formal sector like in an office – public or private) | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Investing in like shares, stocks | 17. Running own business | | | | | | | | |
| 20. I do not get money | 18. Rent from properties including land | | | | | | | | |
| | 19. Investing in like shares, stocks | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Other (Specify) | 20. I do not get money | | | | | | | | |
| | 21. Other (Specify) | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
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| A6. How do you receive the income from each of the sources you ha | ? (MULTIPLE MENTION POSSIBLE PER ITEM IN A3). | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------|--------|------------|---|--------------------------------|------------|--|
| 1. Pension | Cash | In-Kind | Cheque | Bank Draft | Direct deposits /electronic transfer to formal financial Institution | Mobile ph Money Services | one others | |
| 2. I depend on household member (e.g. spouse, children etc) to give me money | | | | | | | | |
| 3. A household member (e.g. spouse, parent, child etc) pays my expenses | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Money from friends (but not members of the family) | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Sell produce from own farm (Cash crops – coffee, tea, pyrethrum, cotton, trees) | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Sell produce from own farm (food crops- beans, maize, cassava, etc) | | | | | | | | |
| 7. Sell product from own/livestock (e.g. chicken, eggs, milk, cattle) | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Sell own livestock (goat, sheep, cattle, chicken) | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Fishing – catching rearing and selling fish | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Trading in agricultural produce bought from others like crops | | | | | | | | |
| Trading in livestock products like chicken, eggs, milk, cattle) bought from others | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Trading in fish bought from others | | | | | | | | |
| 13. Working on other people's farms | | | | | | | | |
| 14. Working in other people's homes, doing domestic work | | | | | | | | |
| 15. Working for an individual in a private business | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Employed in the formal sector like in an office – public or private) | | | | | | | | |
| 17. Running own business | | | | | | | | |
| 18. Rent from properties including land | | | | | | | | |
| 19. Investing in like shares, stocks | | | | | | | | |
| 20. I do not get money | | | | | | | | |
| 21. Other (Specify | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

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| SECTION B: FII | NANCIA | L SAVING | S / INVE | ESTMENTS |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | g, which of these descriptions most closely matches your own tements or let respondent read .Single mention only). |
| 1. Putting money in a special place or account for | or the mo | ney to be s | afe | |
| 2. Putting money aside to stop it being spent imr | mediately | / | | |
| 3. Planning spending so that money lasts through | h the we | ek or montl | 1 | |
| 4. Putting money away so that the total amount in | increase | s over time | as more is | s saved |
| DOV December of which of the control | | | | Self-resident block of the second self-reliance |
| B2) Regardless of which of those descriptions you think r (Hand respondent show card, Read out statement | | | | finition of saving, which of these are you actually doing? Multiple mentions possible, except code -5 single mention). |
| 1. Keeping money in a special place or account | to keep i | t safe | | |
| 2. Putting money aside to stop me spending it im | nmediate | ly | | |
| 3. Planning my spending to ensure I have enoug | gh to mar | nage on unt | il I get mor | pre |
| 4. Putting money aside so that the total amount | of money | that I have | increases | s over time as more and more is saved |
| 5. None -I am not saving | | | | |
| you go to a financial institution. B3) Which services and/or products from any financial in: READ OUT MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE B4) Which services and/or products from any financial in: MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. INTERVIEWE | stitution, stitution, ER READ stitution, AD ANY | group, orga group, orga THOSE TI group, orga PRODUCT ave it? (Se | nisation or nisation or HAT THE Inisation or OR SERV | or place, did you have in the past but not currently? RESPONSENT HAS NOT MENTIONED FOR CURRENTLY USED or place, have you NEVER had? PROBE APPROPRIATELY TO RVICES. MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. ional codes below grid) |
| Saving | B3. Currently | B4. Previously had but | B5 | B6. Institutions |
| Valuntary agains a conjust in any financial institution or group | have | stopped | Never had | B7. Yes B7. No Don't kno |
| Voluntary savings account in any financial institution or group. Compulsory savings account any financial institution or group. | | H | | |
| A fixed deposit account | \equiv | | | |
| | | | | |
| A joint savings account | \equiv | | | |
| In kind savings in form of livestock | \equiv | | | |
| In kind savings in form of farm produce | \equiv | | | |
| In kind savings in a shop | \equiv | | | |
| Keeping money with friends and/or relatives | | | | |
| Savings kept in a secret place | 一 | | | |
| NSSF | | | | |
| Other specify | | | | |
| None | | | | |
| B6. CODES (INSTITIONS) 1. Commercial bank 7. Other MFI (which are not SACCOS) 2. Credit institution 8. VSLA 12. Investment Club 13. Burial societies | 9 | . Micro Dep . Savings C | lub | ution 4. SACCOS. 5. NGOs 6. ASCAs 10. ROSCAs 11. Welfare Fund |

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| (9) For what reason(s), other than the current one(s), have you ever saved money? DO NO | JI READ OUT, MULTI | PLE RESPONSES |
|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| leasons for saving | B8. Currently saving | B9. Ever saved (Other reasons) |
| 1.For meeting household basic needs such as food, clothing, health services, etc | | |
| 2.For emergency (burial, medical) | | |
| 3.For social reasons (wedding, travel, bride price) | | |
| 4.For purchasing or building a house to rent out | | |
| 5.For buying land | | |
| 6.For purchase of livestock /cattle | | |
| 7.For purchase and rearing of poultry | | |
| 8.For agricultural implements – plough, hoe, tractor, things to use on the farm | $\overline{\Box}$ | |
| 9.For fishing equipment – boat, nets, engine | \Box | |
| 0.For starting or expanding your business | | |
| 1.For using later in life/old age | | |
| 2.For education of self | | |
| 3.For education of children or siblings or others | | |
| 4.To be able to leave something for my children | | |
| 5.To be able to borrow money | | |
| 6.To earn interest/ return on savings | . 🗀 | |
| 7.To be able to transfer money | . 🗀 | |
| 8.To keep money safe | | |
| 9.To prevent spouse or other relatives from taking or spending the money | | |
| 0. Saving for holiday | . 🗀 | |
| | | |
| 1. Other specify | | |
| | | |
| | | |

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Now we are going to talk about Investing

B10) There are many ways of investing money. By investing I mean putting money in an activity or somewhere so that it can yield profits or returns. Which investment option(s) are you currently using? READ LIST/ SHOW CARD TO THE RESPONDENT,

MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE

- B11) Which investment option/s have you used in the past, but stopped? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE
- B12a) And which investment options are available for investment in your area that you are currently not investing in?

 MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE SPONTANEOUS RESPONSES
- B12b) Of the options that are available for investment in your area that you are currently not investing in, please tell me the reasons why you do not use them? (INSERT CODES THAT ARE SIMILAR TO B13b THAT IS BELOW THE GRID) MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE SPONTANEOUS RESPONSES
- B13a) And which investment options have never used before? MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. READ OUT RESPONSES

| | B10 Currently using | B11.Investment option used past but stopped | B12a Available investments the area but not used | Q12b. Reasons why don't use investment options available | Q13a Never used |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| 1. Savings/ Investement account in a financial institution | | | | | |
| 2. Investment through an informal group | | | | | |
| 3. A house/rooms/property that I can rent/hire out | | | | | |
| 4. Farm land | | | | | |
| 5. Live stock e.g. cattle | | | | | |
| 6. Keeping items like produce that you can sell later | | | | | |
| 7. Buying farm input for use at a later date | 🗍 | | | | |
| 8. Existing personal business | | | | | |
| 9. Starting a new business | | | | | |
| 10. Money lending for profit/interest | | | | | |
| Other (sp)None | | | | | |
| B13b) ASK THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER SAVE Why have you never saved or made any Reasons for not saving | D OR INVESTE investment? (| ED (Refer to B5, a MULTIPLE RESPO | nd B12b): DNSES POSSIBLE | E). DO NOT READ OUT | |
| I have no place to save my money | | I do not trust financ | cial institutions | | |
| I do not have adequate knowledge about savings | | I do not benefit fro | m saving | | |
| I have no money to save | | Other (Specify) | | | |
| Reasons for not investing | | | | | |
| 1. Too risky – can lose money | | 6. Don't | t know how to go abo | out it | |
| 2. Requires a lot of time/commitment | | 7. Has I | low returns or profits | | |
| 3. Has too much tax | | 8. Req | uires a lot of money | to set up or start | |
| 4. Too many people do the same and hence high com | petition | | | | |
| 5. Don't have what is needed to do it – e.g. no land to | build, no skills, e | tc 9. Don' | t have money to inve | st | |
| 10. Other (Specify) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

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SECTION C: BORROWING & CREDIT ASK ALL RESPONDENTS: Now I am going to read to you some statements on different issues relating to using money, please tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree with them? C1. Please tell me the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements? (SHOWCARD FOR SCALE) Strongly disagree Neither nor Disagre DK 1. When you buy on credit the goods end up being more expensive than they would be if bought on cash..... 2. You avoid borrowing money when you can..... 3. Borrowing money is a bad habit..... 4. When you borrow money it is okay to pay a little later than agreed..... 5. If you borrow money from a family member/friend they do not expect you to pay it back..... 6. It is okay to borrow money and pay it back in full..... 7. You know how much interest you pay when you get credit that you pay back with interest.. 8.It is embarrassing to borrow money or buy goods on credit..... 9.Borrowing money is a risky business.... 10. I can only consider borrowing if it is an emergency..... 11. It is better to remain in debt than sell something to pay the debt..... 12. I can easily lend someone that i trust without collateral..... C2.. You want to borrow 500.000 shs from a moneylender (M1). He says that you can get it but you must pay him 600.000 in a month. Another moneylender (M2) says you have to pay 500.000 back plus 15% interest in a month. Which one do you take? No response C3. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS: Have you borrowed or got money in the past 12 months to be paid back later? Yes No C4. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS: Have you borrowed or got goods on credit in the past 12 months? Yes No C5. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS: Have you been paying back money or goods during the past 12 months? Yes

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| C7. Which of the following did you h INTERVIEWER READ THOSE | nave in any financial institution | on, group, orgain HAS NOT MEI | nisation or place | e but stopped? I | MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. E. |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|--|
| C8. Which of the following have you THE RESPONDENT HAS NEV | | | | | OBE APPROPRIATELY TO VERIFY SSIBLE. |
| C9. ASK ONLY THOSE WHO ARE | CURRENTLY BORROWIN | IG OR HAVE A | LOAN, REFER | R TO C6 .What | t is the source of the current loan or cre |
| (check and insert codes from the | ne grid below) | | | | |
| | | | C7 | | C9. Source of credit/loan |
| | | C6. Currently have | Previously had but stopped | C8. Never had | |
| .Personal loan | | | | | |
| .Credit card | | | | | |
| .Overdraft | | | | | |
| . A mortgage or Lease | | | | | |
| . Hire purchase | | | | | |
| . Services obtained on credit for e.g. sc | hool, hospital | | | | |
| .Goods obtained on credit e.g. from sho | pp, agro vet, wholesale | | | | |
| . Money owed to Money lenders | | . 🗍 | | | |
| . Money owed Family members | | | | | |
| 0. Money owed to friends who are not n | | \equiv | Ħ | | |
| Money from Employer | , | ī | Ħ | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | 1 — | | | |
| 2. Others specify | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| CODES FOR C9. Institutional of | | | 0 Missa Danasi | | 4.040000 5.400 |
| Commercial bank ASCAs . | Credit institution Other MFI (which | | Micro Deposi OS) | tinstitution | 4. SACCOS 5. NGOs. 8. VSLA. |
| 9. Savings Club | 10. ROSCAs. | | 11. Welfare Fun | nd | 12 Investment Club |
| 13. Burial societies | 14. Others (Sp) | | | | |
| C10. For those who are currently bo | orrowing, is it easier for you | to borrow with t | hese institutions | s now than in 20 | 006 (or three years ago)? |
| Commercial bank | | | | | |
| Credit institution | | | | | |
| Micro Deposit institution | | | | | |
| SACCOS | | | | | |
| NGOs | | | | | |
| ASCAs | | | | | |
| Other MFI (which are not SACCOS) |) | | | | |
| VSLA | | | | | |
| Savings Club | | | | | |
| ROSCAs | | | | | |
| Welfare Fund | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Investment Club | | | | | |
| Investment Club | | | | _ | |
| | | | | | |

| | S POSSIBLE) |
|--|------------------------------|
| C11. Ever applied, but failed | C12. Why didn't get the loan |
| ommercial bank | |
| redit institution | |
| icro Deposit institution | |
| ACCOS | |
| GOs | |
| SCAs | |
| ther MFI (which are not SACCOS) | |
| SLA | |
| avings Club | |
| OSCAs | |
| elfare Fund | |
| vestment Club | |
| urial societies | |
| thers (sp) | |
| | |
| | |
| Inadequate collateral security Did not have a guarantor No account with institution My income was very low Bad credit record (failed on previous loan) Have too many debts No credit history I have previously guaranteed a loan that failed Lack of formal paperwork Lender did not have enough funds to disburse (e.g. du D. Others (e.g.) | · |
| 2. Others (sp) | |
| <u></u> | |

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| INTERVIEWER, REFER TO QUESTION C6 IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER BORROWED, OTHERWISE SKIP TO C30. C13 ASK THOSE WHO ARE CURRENTLY BORROWING OR TAKING A LOAN: For what reason (s) have you borrowed or taken your current loan (CASH OR IN-KIND)? (SPONTANEOUS MENTIONS, MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE.) |
|---|
| 1. For agricultural production including, inputs, machinery(pump, tractor, mills, ploughs), livestock, farm housing, oxen, means of agricultural transport (bicycle, motor bike) |
| 2. For meeting day to day expenses e.g. buying food |
| 3. For emergency (burial, medical,) |
| 4. To pay off own debts |
| 5. For social reasons, wedding, travel, bride price |
| 6. For improving a house |
| 7. To acquire household assets or property other than a car or Motorcycle |
| 8. For purchasing a car or motorcycle |
| 9. For purchasing land |
| 10. For purchasing or building a house |
| 11. For education of self |
| 12. For education of children or siblings or others |
| 13. For expanding my business /buy business stock |
| 14. For starting a business |
| 15. Other (Specify |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

C14 FOR ONLY THOSE THAT HAVE RESPONDED WITH CODE 1 (AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION...IN (C13): What was the source of this loan? C15. Was interest charged (for the agricultural loan)? C16. What was the loan (for the agricultural) specifically used used for? (Multiple mentions possible) ASK ALL THOSE WHO HAVE EVER GOTTEN A LOAN C17 What is the largest amount of loan you have ever taken? (INTERVIEWER. This is NOT specific to agricultural loan but all loans) C18. In your opinion, on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is very affordable and 5 very expensive, how affordable was the loan? (INTERVIEWER: This is NOT specific to agricultural loan but all loans) C18. Rating affordability of the loan Not affordable C15 C17 but also not Very C14 Yes No Affordable expensive 1.Commercial bank 2.Credit institution..... 3.Micro Deposit institution 4.SACCOS..... 5.NGOs 6.ASCAs..... 7.Other MFI (which are not SACCOS)... 8.VSLA..... 9.Savings Club..... 10.ROSCAs..... 11.Welfare Fund..... 12.Investment Club..... 13.Burial societies..... 14.Friends and family..... 15. Others (sp)...... Codes for C16. Codes for C17 1. Buy agricultural land 1. Less than 500,000 2. Buy fertilizers 2.500,001 - 1,000,000 3. Buy seed 3. 1,000,001 - 5,000,000 4. Buy pesticide, insecticide, herbicide 5. Buy livestock 4. 5,000,001 - 10,000,000 6. Buy oxen 5. 10,000,001 - 20,000,000 7. Buy machinery 6. 20,000,001 - 30,000,000 8. Treat animal 9. Hire machinery 7. Over 30,000,001 - 40,000,000 10. Hire man power 8. 40,000,001 - 50,000,000 11. Buy agricultural transport facility 9. Took physical inputs 12. Build farm house 13. Others (sp)

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| | | | _ |
|--|---|-------------------|---|
| 1. Commercial bank | | | |
| 2. Credit institution | | | |
| 3. Micro Deposit institution | | | |
| 4. SACCOS | | | |
| 5. NGOs | | | |
| 6. ASCAs | | | |
| 7. Other MFI (which are not SACCOS) | | | |
| 8. VSLA | | | |
| 9. Savings Club | [| | |
| 10. ROSCAs | | $\overline{\Box}$ | |
| 11. Welfare Fund | – | Ħ | |
| 12. Investment Club | | $\overline{\Box}$ | |
| 13. Burial societies | | Ħ | |
| 14. Friends and family | | $\overline{\Box}$ | |
| 15. Shops, wholesalers, Agro Vet | | | |
| 16. Employer | | | |
| 17. Schools/hospitals/Clinics | | | |
| 18. Money lenders (shylock) | | \Box | |
| 19. Others specify | 7 | | |
| | | $\overline{\Box}$ | |
| | | | |
| Codes for C19 | | | |
| 1.They take a short time to disburse a loan | | | |
| 2. They gold for responsible collectoral security | | | |
| 3.They ask for reasonable collateral security 4.They take good care of their customers | | | |
| 5. They have affordable repayment schedules | | | |
| 6. They give an adequate amount of loan | | | |
| 7.They are easy to access | | | |
| 8. They charge the least interest | | | |
| 9.They give out the loan in cash | | | |
| 10.They are my ideal institution | | | |
| 11.I was referred by a friend/relative, etc | | | |
| 12.It is the only one in my area | | | |
| 13.Accept payment in-kind | | | |
| 14.They give in-kind loans/credit | | | |

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| C20. Did you have to pay interest on the loan or credit you got in the last 12 | 2 months wi | th? | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|---------------|
| C21. Was collateral security required on the loan? | | | | | |
| C22 What form of security was required for you to get the most recent loar INTERVIEWER: PLACE IN PROPER CATEGORY. PROBE FULLY DEFINITION SHEET FOR INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | |
| | | | C21 | | C22 |
| C20. Whether paid interest on the loan | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| 1. Commercial bank | 📙 | | | Ш | |
| 2. Credit institution | | | | | |
| 3. Micro Deposit institution | | | | | |
| 4. SACCOS | | | | | |
| 5. NGOs | | | | | |
| 6. ASCAs | | | | | |
| 7. Other MFI (which are not SACCOS) | | | | | |
| 8. VSLA | | | | | |
| 9. Savings Club | . 🗍 | | | | |
| 10. ROSCAs | | П | | П | |
| 11. Welfare Fund | | | | | |
| 12. Investment Club. | \vdash | Н | | H | |
| 13. Burial societies | 🗍 | | | | |
| 14. Friends and family | 🗍 | | | П | |
| 15. Shops, wholesalers, Agro Vet | \square | | | \Box | |
| 16. Employer | | | | | |
| 17. Schools/hospitals/Clinics | . 🗍 | | | | |
| 18. Money lenders (shylock) | | | | | |
| 19. Others specify | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| CODES FOR C22 | | | | | |
| 1. House | | | | | |
| 2. Land Title | | | | | |
| 3. Household assets or property | | | | | |
| Livestock e.g. cows, goats Motorcycle, bicycle, etc | | | | | |
| 6. A car with its logbook | | | | | |
| 7. Machinery, tools | | | | | |
| 8. Shares etc | | | | | |
| Insurance policy Business stock | | | | | |
| 11. Cash or Bank Account or Loan Guarantee fund or all of these | | | | | |
| 12. Salary being channelled through the lender or the lending havi | | | | | |
| 13. Third party securities – Group members or individual guaranto | rs or docum | ents from s | omeone else | | |
| 14. Membership to a group 15. Farm produce | | | | | |
| 16. Guarantor | | | | | |
| 17. Plot/piece of land | | | | | |
| 18. None 19. Other specify | | | | | |
| 13. Other specify | | | | | |
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IIII II III

| C23. For the MOST RECENT loan C24. What was the repayment perior | | • | amount borrowed/Value of the in- | -kind credit? |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| C25. How long was the grace period | | | | |
| C26. How often were you supposed | , | | | |
| C27. How much were you paying po | | ELOW, SIMILAR TO C23) | | |
| SOURCE OF YOUR MOST RECE | ENT LOAN AND CREDIT | C.23 | C. 24 C. 25 | C. 26 C. 27 |
| 1. Commercial bank | | | | |
| 2. Credit institution | | | | |
| B. Micro Deposit institution | | | | |
| . SACCOS | | | | |
| 5. NGOs | | | | |
| i. ASCAs | | | | |
| . Other MFI (which are not SACCOS) | | | | |
| 3. VSLA | | | | |
| . Savings Club | | | | |
| 0. ROSCAs | | | | |
| 1. Welfare Fund | | | | |
| 2. Investment Club | | | | |
| 3. Burial societies | | | | |
| 4. Friends and family | | | | |
| 5. Shops, wholesalers, Agro Vet | | | | |
| 6. Employer | | | | |
| 7. Schools/hospitals/Clinics | | | | |
| 8. Money lenders (shylock) | | | | |
| | | | | |
| 9. Others (Sp) | | | | |
| | | | | |
| CODES FOR C23 and C.27 | CODES FOR C. 24 | | CODES C.25 | |
| 1. Less than 500,000 | 1. 1 -2 months | 2. 3-4 months | 1. 1-7 days a week | 2. 2 weeks |
| 2. 500,001 - 1,000,000 | 3. 5-6 months | 4. 7-8 months | 3. 3 weeks | 4. 1 -2 months |
| 3. 1,000,001 - 5,000,000 | 5. 9-10 months | 6. 11-12 months | 5. 3-4 months | 6. 5-6 months |
| 4. 5,000,001 - 10,000,000 | 7. 1 year | 8. 2 years | 7. 7-8 months 9.11-12 months | 8. 9-10 months |
| 5. 10,000,001 - 20,000,000 | 9. 3 years | 10. 4 years | 9.11-12 months 11. 2 years | 10. 1 year12. 3 years |
| 6. 20,000,001 - 30,000,000 | 11 . 5 years | 12. More than 5 years | 13. 4 years | 14. 5 years |
| 7. Over 30,000,000 | 13. Other (specify)_ | | 15. More than 5 years | in o youro |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | 16. Other (specify) | |
| CODES FOR C.26 1. Per week | 2. Per fortnight 3. | Per month 4. Per Ann | num 5. Others specify) | |
| C28. Have you ever lost your prope | erty or had your assets seized | d as a result of a failure to repa | ay your loan or as a guarantor? | |
| Self | Yes | No | | |
| | | | | |
| As guarantor | | | | |
| | | | | |
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| _ | | • | 111 | |

| C29. To what extent do you feel that repayment of your current debt, constr food. Would you say? READ OUT SINGLE RESPONSE | ains your household's ability to meet other important needs such as buying | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| It is a big constraint and we cannot afford to pay of | ather important expenses | | | | | | | |
| It is a constraint but we can manage to pay other | | | | | | | | |
| It is a big constraint and we have to take additional loans to meet our important expenses or existing payments | | | | | | | | |
| It does not constrain at all. | and to most our important expenses of existing payments | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| IF NEVER BORROWED (REFER TO C3 AND C4, past 12 months) – MONETARY TERMS WITH OR WITHOUT INTEREST. C30. Why have you never taken a loan or borrowed? SPONTANEOUS, MU | INTERVIEWER NOTE THAT THIS IS BORROWING & REPAYING IN ILTIPLE RESPONSES | | | | | | | |
| 1.Have nowhere to get a loan from | 2.Have no knowledge on loans | | | | | | | |
| 3.Fear debts | 4.Have never needed a loan | | | | | | | |
| 5.Loans are too expensive | 6.There is no financial institution nearby | | | | | | | |
| 7.Spouse, parent, or family member would not allow me | 8.I do not think I am credit worthy | | | | | | | |
| 9.Lack security to offer | 10.I don't think I need to borrow | | | | | | | |
| 11.None | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Others (Specify) | | | | | | | | |
| C31. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS WHETHER HAS EVER TAKEN A LOAN | OR NOT People experience different constraints when accessing a loan(s) | | | | | | | |
| from financial institutions or groups. What constraints have you experi (SPONTENEOUS Multiple mentions). | | | | | | | | |
| 1.Their interest rate is high | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Their grace period is short to start repaying the loan | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Their repayment schedule is not convenient | | | | | | | | |
| 4.Their colleteral security is not affordable | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Value of the required security isn't worth the value of the loan given | | | | | | | | |
| 6. They require a lot of documentation before getting the loan | | | | | | | | |
| 7.They provide services in unsafe places | | | | | | | | |
| 8. They require the borrower to open an account with them | | | | | | | | |
| 9.They are located in a far off place | | | | | | | | |
| 10.They have poor customer care | | | | | | | | |
| 11.I don't understand their contracts | | | | | | | | |
| 12.I was asked to pay unofficial charges by the staff | | | | | | | | |
| 13.Getting a loan takes a lot of time | | | | | | | | |
| 14. The cost of travelling to the institution or group is high | | | | | | | | |
| 15.It is difficult to assess in-kind payments | | | | | | | | |
| 16. Other (Specify) | | | | | | | | |
| 47 Nove | | | | | | | | |
| 17. None | | | | | | | | |
| 18 Never tried | | | | | | | | |
| 6. ASCAs 7. Other MFI (which are not SACCOS) 8. VS 11. Welfare Fund 12. Investment Club 13. Bu 15 Shops, wholesalers, Agro Vet. 16 Er | tro Deposit institution 4 . SACCOS 5. NGOs LA 9. Savings Club 10. ROSCAs urial societies 14 Friends and family mployer 17 Schools/hospitals/Clinics thers (Sp) | | | | | | | |

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SECTION D PRODUCT PENETRATION (FORMAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS).

- D1. Concerning [product], do you currently use it or have such an account? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES. RECORD UNDER COLUMN D1) CONFIRM WITH B3 AND ASK THOSE THEY MENTIONED.
- D2. Which financial Institutions are you currently using for the products that you are using currently? (INTERVIEWER RECORD THE CODES FOR THE CORRESPONDING INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROVIDED SPACES AND FOR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES MENTIONED IN D1 ABOVE, **MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE)**
- D3. And what is the NAME of the financial institution where you are currently using this product? (INTERVIEWER RECORD THE CODES FOR THE SEE NEXT PAGE FOR THE VARIOUS NAMES OF FORMALINSTITUTIONS, MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE FOR EACH CATEGORY. THE TRAINING GUIDE HAS OTHER CATEGORIES NAMES E,G SACCOS).
- D4. (IF NO, ASK) Concerning [product], have you used it before but stopped or had such an account? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES; RECORD UNDER

D5a. And which product (s) have you never had or used? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES POSSIBLE. RECORD UNDER COLUMN D5a).

| | D1 Currently have | D2.Type of institution | D3. Name of institution | D4. Previously had but | D5a Never had |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Voluntary savings account in any financial institution | | | | stopped | Never nad |
| Compulsory savings account any financial institution | | | | | |
| 3.A fixed deposit account | | | | | |
| 4.A joint account | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 5 .Others specify | | | | | |
| 6.Current or cheque account | | | | | Ш |
| 7.ATM card/Debit card | | | | | |
| 8.Credit card | | | | | |
| 9.Others Specify | | | | | |
| 10.An investment Account e.g. Shares Account | | | | | |
| 11.Other specify | | | | | |
| 12.Personal loan | | | | | |
| 13.Overdraft | | | | | |
| 14.A mortgage or Lease | | | | | |
| 15.Money transfer services (Western union, money gram) | | | | | |
| 16. Mobile phone transfer | | | | | |
| Mobile banking (Day to day banking transactions NOT ju account opening e.g mobile van) | | | | | |
| 18. Others (specify) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 19. None | | | | | |
| CODES D2 | | | | | |
| | MDIs | | Credit institutions | | |
| | Other MFIS (which are | | | 1 | |
| 6. Telecommunication company (e.g. MTN, Zain) 7 | Others (sp) | | | J | |

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CODES FOR D3

COMMERCIAL BANKS

- 1. Bank of Africa (U) Ltd
- 2. Bank of Baroda Bank (U) Ltd
- 3. Barclays Bank (U) Ltd
- 4. Cairo International Bank (U) Ltd
- 5. Centenary Bank (U) Ltd.
- 6. Citibank (U) Limited
- 7. Crane Bank (U) Ltd
- 8. DFCU Bank (U) Ltd
- 9. Diamond Trust Bank (U) Ltd
- 10. Ecobank (U) Ltd
- 11. **Equity bank**
- 12. Fina Bank Uganda Limited
- 13. **Global Trust bank**
- 14. **Housing Finance Bank Ltd**
- 15. Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB)
- 16. National Bank of Commerce (U) Ltd
- 17. Orient Bank (U) Ltd
- 18. Stanbic Bank (U) Ltd.
- 19. **Standard Chartered bank**
- 20. Tropical Africa Bank (U) Ltd
- 21. United Bank For Africa (U) Ltd

MICRO FINANCE DEPOSIT TAKING INSTITUTIONS

- 22. FINCA Uganda Ltd
- 23. Pride Micro Finance Ltd
- 24. Uganda Finance Trust Ltd

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

- 25. Mercantile Credit
- 26. Post bank Uganda
- 27. FAULU Uganda Ltd
- 28. Capital Finance Corporation (U) Ltd
- 29. OTHERS MFIS e.g SACCOS, NGOs (SPECIFY)



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| D5b. Which of the following transaction RESPONSES IN COLUMN MA MENTIONS | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | Branch | ATM | Mobile money point |
| 1.Cash withdrawals | | | | | | |
| 2.Cash deposits | | | | | | |
| 3.Cheque deposits | | | | | | |
| 4.Draw a cheque | | | | | | |
| 5. Bank transfer | | | | | | |
| 6.Internet banking | | | | | | |
| 7.Cell phone banking | | | | | | |
| 8.Money transfers between bank acc | ounts | | | | | |
| 9.Credit card payments | | | | | | |
| 10.Request information about my acc | ount | | | | | |
| 11.Apply for a new service e.g. taking | a loan | | | | | |
| 12.Open an account for the first time. | | | | | | |
| 13.To receive money sent to me | | | | | | |
| 14.To send money | | | | | | |
| 15 Others (enecify) | | | | | | |
| 15. Others (specify) | | | ····· | | | |
| D6. How long does it take on average (TICK RESPONSES IN COLUMN D7. On average, how often do you go transactions? SEE CODES BELO | I MARKED 1 into the ban | FIME IN ik or an <i>F</i> | THE BRANC | H AND TIME TAKEN AT THE | ATM) SEE CODE | S BELOW THE GRID |
| D6 | Branch | ATM | Mobile money p | oint D7 | | Branch ATM Mobile money point |
| 1.Cash withdrawals | | | | 1.Cash withdrawals | | |
| 2.Cash deposits | | | | 2.Cash deposits | | |
| 3.Cheque deposits | | | | 3.Cheque deposits | | |
| 4.Draw a cheque | | | | 4.Draw a cheque | | |
| 5. Bank transfer | | | | 5. Bank transfer | | |
| 6.Internet banking | | | - | 6.Internet banking | | |
| 7.Cell phone banking | . — | | | 7.Cell phone banking | | |
| 8.Money transfers between bank accounts . | | <u></u> | | 8.Money transfers betwee | n bank accounts | |
| 9.Credit card payments | | | | 9.Credit card payments | | |
| 10.Request information about my account | | Щ | | 10.Request information at | out my account | |
| 11.Apply for a new service e.g. taking a loar | | | | 11.Apply for a new service | e.g. taking a loan | |
| | | | | | | |
| 12.Open an account for the first time | | | | 12.Open an account for th | e first time | |
| 13.To receive money sent to me | | | | 13.To receive money sent | to me | |
| 14.To send money | | | | 14.To send money | | |
| 15. Others (sp) | | | _ | 15. Others (sp) | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Codes for D6 1 Under 5 minutes. 2 | About 5 min | nutes 3. | About 10 mir | nutes. 4 About 15 to 20 minut | es. 5 About 20 to | 30 minutes 6 About 30 to 45 |
| minutes. 7. About one hour 8. More | than one ho | ur 9 Moi | re than two h | ours 10. Don't know. | | |
| Codes for D7 1. Daily 2. About twice a | | | | | 6. Once or tw | ice a year |
| 7. Rarely 8. Whenever I am send | ding or receiv | /ing mon | ey. 9 Don't | know. | | |
| | | | | | | |

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| Yes >GO T | can save, transact or withdrav | No | | 210 |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 765 260 II | 0 09 | NO | /60 101 | 010 |
| D9. IF YES IN D8 (IF THE RESPONDENT HAS AC Why do you use someone else's account/s? G | | | N THE SAME HOUSE | EHOLD) |
| Don't have identification | ove the main reason (SiNGL | E RESPONSE) | | |
| Don't know how to read and/or write | | | | |
| Spouse or partner does not allow to open | own account | | | |
| Don't have money to open or maintain own | n account | | | |
| It's cheaper to use someone else's accour | t | | | |
| Others specify | | | | |
| D10. ASK ALL REPONDENTS WHO SAID YES each institution (SEE AND INSERT CODES | | | nallenges have you fac | ced? (spontaneous) for |
| 1.Lost money through theft or fraud from an outside | party | | | |
| 2.Lost money through theft or fraud from a committe | ee member | | | |
| 3.Members pulling out | | | | |
| 4.Members not paying contributions | | | | |
| 5.Members not co-operating in many decisions | | | | |
| 6.Death of many members | | | | |
| 7.Officials elected in a manner that was not transpa | | | | |
| 8.Poor administration | | | | |
| 9.Dishonesty by members causing loss of money | | | | |
| 10.Misuse of money by officials | | | | |
| 11.Had to borrow extra money from a lending institu | ution so as to continue opera | ting | | |
| 12.Bad investment of funds | | | | |
| 13.Overspending on certain items | | | | |
| 14.Money/cash not available immediately | | | | |
| 15.Poor service with the bank or financial institution | which serves the institution. | | | |
| 16.Don't know | | | | |
| 17.None | | | | |
| 18. Other (specify) | | | | |
| | | | | |
| CODES D10 | | | | |
| 1.Commercial Bank | 2 . MDIs | | 3 Credi | t institutions |
| 4. SACCOS | | (which are not SACCO | | |
| 6. Telecommunication company (e.g. MTN, Zain) | | (Willow die Hot exteet | • | |

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| Ask only those who have ever lost money in a financial institution D11 You said that you lost money through [name institutions in D10 statement 1 and SPONTANEOUS. Multiple Responses Possible | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Commercial Credit Bank MDIs institution They went out of business | Other MFIS (which are ns SACCOS not SACCOS) Others (Specify) | | | | |
| Theft or fraud | | | | | |
| Low or no yield or return on savings | | | | | |
| The institution was closed down | | | | | |
| Other (Specify) | | | | | |
| Don't know | | | | | |
| D12 ASK ALL WHO DON'T HAVE ANY PRODUCT IN A FORMAL FINANCIAL INS | ETITUTION: Why are you not using this product or institution? | | | | |
| Don't want to pay service fees | I earn too little to open and maintain an account | | | | |
| Don't have money to save | Don't have a regular income | | | | |
| I can't afford to have an account | The financial institution is too far from where I live or stay | | | | |
| I prefer to use other options rather than a bank | It's cheaper to use someone else's account | | | | |
| I use someone else's account | It takes long to get money from the institution | | | | |
| I can't read or write | I don't have a referee | | | | |
| I don't qualify to open an account | I don't know how to open an account | | | | |
| I couldn't speak their language | I don't need an account | | | | |
| I don't trust BOU regulated financial institutions | I don't trust Semi-formal financial institutions | | | | |
| Someone I Know Lost Money Kept in a formal Financial Institution (s) | | | | | |
| Someone I Know Lost Money Kept in Semi-formal financial institution (s) | | | | | |
| Spouse/partner does not allow to open an account | | | | | |
| Other (SPECIFY) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| SECTION E: INFORMAL GRO E1. ASK ALL: Do you belong to an informal financial group or organisation? (eg. a cir | | | | | |
| Yes > Go to E2 | No >SKIP TO E12 | | | | |
| E2.1. ASK THOSE WHO RESPONDED "YES" IN E1 ABOVE: How many such group | os or organisations do you belong to? | | | | |
| Insert number | | | | | |
| E2.2. What is the name of the principle informal group that you belong to? | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

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| TO ONE GROUP – THIS GROUP WILL BE CONS Save money for a particular purpose | | | Borrow money | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|
| Increase income | | H | Inherited the position | from parent | | |
| Help when there is an emergency e.g. death | of a family member sicknes | e loss of pr | | i iloili parelit | | |
| = - | - | s, loss of pro | | | | |
| Invest in bigger things by pulling money/resources together Could not get money or help anywhere else Get lump sum money | | | | | | |
| Acquire household goods or farm goods | | | It is compulsory for p | , | | |
| None | | | it is compaisory for p | eopie iii tilis village | | |
| Others (specify) | | | | Г | | |
| Outers (speeny) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Which of the following products and/or services, if /NO or DON'T KNOW. READ OUT RESPONSE C | | /main group Yes | we have been talking | about offer/provide | ? ANSWER YI | |
| Lend money out to non-members who borrow when | need arises | | | | | |
| Lend money out to members who borrow when need | d arises | | | | | |
| Give one member all the monies collected in one rou | und (merry go round) | | | | | |
| Invest the money, shares, saving policy in insurance | 3 | | | | | |
| Invest in a business or any other income generating | | | | | | |
| Purchase fixed assets – land, houses as a group | | | | | | |
| Purchase fixed assets – land, houses for members . | | \Box | $\overline{\square}$ | | | |
| Raise the money needed for funerals (part or all) | | | | | | |
| Raise the money needed for other emergencies (par | | = | H | | | |
| Act as a guarantor or security for members borrowing | | \equiv | | | | |
| Savings | | = | | | | |
| • | | | | | | |
| Can withdraw savings each time the group meets | | | | | | |
| 5. For the principal/main group that you said you belo | ong to, has it ever experience | ed any of the | e following? HAND RE | SPONDENT CARD | READ OUT | |
| ost money through theft or fraud from an outside part | .y | | | | | |
| ost money through theft or fraud from a committee me | | | | | | |
| lembers pulling out | | | | | | |
| lembers not paying contributions | | | | | | |
| lembers not co-operating in many decisions | | | | | | |
| eath of many members | | | | | | |
| officials elected in a manner that was not transparent. | | | | | | |
| oor administration | | | | | | |
| ishonesty by members causing loss of money | | | | | | |
| lisuse of money by officials | | | | | | |
| ad to borrow extra money from a lending institution so | o as to continue operating | | | | | |
| ad investment of funds | | | | | | |
| verspending on certain items | | | | | | |
| loney/cash not available immediately | | | | | | |

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| E6. In total, how much money do you normally contribute to this principal/main group each SINGLE MENTION ONLY. INTERVIEWER: ONLY MONETARY CONTRIBUTIONS AI IN CASE CONTRIBUTES BOTH IN CASH AND IN-KIND, ASK ONLY FOR THE CAS | RE CONSIDERED AND NOT IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS. |
|--|---|
| Ushs 0-500 Ushs.501-1000 | Ushs.1,001-2,000 |
| Ushs. 2,001 –5,000 Ushs. 5,001 –10,000 | Ushs. 10,001 – 50,000 |
| More than.50,000 Don't know | Refused |
| E7. Please tell me, which of the following does your principal/ main group that we have bee group have ask? A bank account A receipt book for any money received Minutes that are recorded and circulated after every meeting A passbook for recording savings or loans Meetings on regular fixed intervals e.g. every week or month A treasury/finance person who is not also the chairman Registration Management training | A certificate of registration A constitution or memorandum of association Officials elected by voting by members A group cheque book Accounting records Membership fee External funding I signed a contract with group |
| Loan insurance policies. | Don't know |
| E8. How much time do you spend in meetings in a month for your principal/main group? S Less than 1 hour 1 to 2 hours More than 3 to 4 hours More than 4 – please specify E9. Where does your principal/main group keep its money? SPONTANEOUS MENTION | More than 2 to 3 hours |
| 1.Formal financial institution (Bank, Credit Institution, MDI) INTE 2.Semi-formal financial institution (SACCO, other MFIs) [INTER 3.With selected members of the group 4.At the group offices 5.Does not keep money in cash, it is given to one member at a ti 6.Others (specify | VIEWER PROBE] |
| E10. Apart from your informal group or organisation, do you use financial services from form | mal or and semi-formal institutions? |
| Yes >Continue No | >Go to SECTION F |
| E11. Ask those that are members of both formal financial institutions and informal got financial institutions? (Multiple responses possible) DON'T READ OUT It is safer to use more than one type of institution I have not closed the accounts from the previous financial institution Other institutions pay higher interest, other is more convenient for I have a joint account in one and personal one in another | tions although I am not using some of them anymore or transactional banking |
| The other I tell to my household members other is secret from the I like the meetings of informal groups although I have also a form Others (sp) | nal account |

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| 1.You have account's with formal institution's 2.You don't have any money 3.People steal your money 4.You don't know about them 5.You don't need any senoce from them 6.You don't must them 7.It requires too much time 8. Others Specify | ASK THOSE WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF ANY INFORMAL FINA E12. Why don't you belong to any groups? SPONTANEOUS. MULTIPLE | |
|--|--|---|
| S.You don't need any service from them | 1. You have account/s with formal institution/s | 2. You don't have any money |
| SECTION F: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE F1. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS I am going to ready you a number of statements about managing risks. Please tell me which of these is true or false. True false Don't know Insurance protects you when you have a problem | 3.People steal your money | 4.You don't know about them |
| SECTION F: RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE F1. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS I am going to read you a number of statements about managing risks. Please tell me which of these is true or false. True False Don't know Having insurance protects you when you have a problem | 5. You don't need any service from them | 6. You don't trust them |
| F1. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS I am going to read you a number of statements about managing risks. Please tell me which of these is true or false. True Fatse Don't know | 7.It requires too much time | 8. Others Specify |
| F1. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS I am going to read you a number of statements about managing risks. Please tell me which of these is true or false. True Fatse Don't know | | |
| F1. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS I am going to read you a number of statements about managing risks. Please tell me which of these is true or false. True | | |
| Having insurance protects you when you have a problem | | |
| Insurance is a way of saving on a long term basis | g.,, g., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., ., . | |
| Insurance is a way of saving on a long term basis | | |
| ASK ALL RESPONDENTS F2. I would now like to ask whether you or your household during the last 12 months has experienced any events, which have negatively affected your income or wealth. DON'T READ OUT, MULTIPLE MENTIONS POSSIBLE Description of events that could reduce household income or wealth 1. Loss of household items owing to fire, flood, destruction, theft 2. Destruction of the physical home, house owing to fire, floods, demolition 3. Loss of livestock owing the theft, drought or diseases 4. Loss of business equipment or stock owing to theft, floods, destruction or fire 5. Loss of business building/place owing to fire, demolition, etc 6. Crop failure through e.g. pests, drought, fire, floods, poor yields, bad seed 7. Loss of vehicle/boat 8. Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc. 9. Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales 10. Loss of income of main wage-earner owing to loss of employment, illness 11. Death of main income —earner 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | | |
| ASK ALL RESPONDENTS F2. I would now like to ask whether you or your household during the last 12 months has experienced any events, which have negatively affected your income or wealth. DON'T READ OUT, MULTIPLE MENTIONS POSSIBLE Description of events that could reduce household income or wealth 1. Loss of household items owing to fire, flood, destruction, theft 2. Destruction of the physical home, house owing to fire, floods, demolition 3. Loss of livestock owing the theft, drought or diseases 4. Loss of business equipment or stock owing to theft, floods, destruction or fire 5. Loss of business building/place owing to fire, demolition, etc 6. Crop failure through e.g. pests, drought, fire, floods, poor yields, bad seed 7. Loss of vehicle/boat 8. Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc. 9. Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales 10. Loss of income of main wage-earner owing to loss of employment, illness 11. Death of main income -earner 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices | | |
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| F2. I would now like to ask whether you or your household during the last 12 months has experienced any events, which have negatively affected your income or wealth. DON'T READ OUT, MULTIPLE MENTIONS POSSIBLE Description of events that could reduce household income or wealth 1. Loss of household items owing to fire, flood, destruction, theft 2. Destruction of the physical home, house owing to fire, floods, demolition 3. Loss of livestock owing the theft, drought or diseases 4. Loss of business equipment or stock owing to theft, floods, destruction or fire 5. Loss of business building/place owing to fire, demolition, etc 6. Crop failure through e.g. pests, drought, fire, floods, poor yields, bad seed 7. Loss of vehicle/boat 8. Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc. 9. Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales 10. Loss of income of main wage-earner owing to loss of employment, illness 11. Death of main income —earner 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | | |
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| 2. Destruction of the physical home, house owing to fire, floods, demolition 3. Loss of livestock owing the theft, drought or diseases 4. Loss of business equipment or stock owing to theft, floods, destruction or fire 5. Loss of business building/place owing to fire, demolition, etc 6. Crop failure through e.g. pests, drought, fire, floods, poor yields, bad seed 7. Loss of vehicle/boat 8. Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc. 9. Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales 10. Loss of income of main wage-earner owing to loss of employment, illness 11. Death of main income —earner 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | | |
| 3. Loss of livestock owing the theft, drought or diseases 4. Loss of business equipment or stock owing to theft, floods, destruction or fire 5. Loss of business building/place owing to fire, demolition, etc 6. Crop failure through e.g. pests, drought, fire, floods, poor yields, bad seed 7. Loss of vehicle/boat 8. Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc. 9. Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales 10. Loss of income of main wage-earner owing to loss of employment, illness 11. Death of main income —earner 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | 1. Loss of household items ow | wing to fire, flood, destruction, theft |
| 4. Loss of business equipment or stock owing to theft, floods, destruction or fire 5. Loss of business building/place owing to fire, demolition, etc 6. Crop failure through e.g. pests, drought, fire, floods, poor yields, bad seed 7. Loss of vehicle/boat 8. Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc. 9. Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales 10. Loss of income of main wage-earner owing to loss of employment, illness 11. Death of main income —earner 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices | 2. Destruction of the physical | home, house owing to fire, floods, demolition |
| 4. Loss of business equipment or stock owing to theft, floods, destruction or fire 5. Loss of business building/place owing to fire, demolition, etc 6. Crop failure through e.g. pests, drought, fire, floods, poor yields, bad seed 7. Loss of vehicle/boat 8. Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc. 9. Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales 10. Loss of income of main wage-earner owing to loss of employment, illness 11. Death of main income —earner 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices | 3. Loss of livestock owing the | theft, drought or diseases |
| 6. Crop failure through e.g. pests, drought, fire, floods, poor yields, bad seed 7. Loss of vehicle/boat 8. Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc. 9. Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales 10. Loss of income of main wage-earner owing to loss of employment, illness 11. Death of main income —earner 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | 4. Loss of business equipmen | it or stock owing to theft , floods, destruction or fire |
| 7. Loss of vehicle/boat 8. Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc. 9. Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales 10. Loss of income of main wage-earner owing to loss of employment, illness 11. Death of main income —earner 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | 5. Loss of business building/p | lace owing to fire, demolition, etc |
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| 11. Death of main income —earner 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | 9. Failure of agricultural activit | ty/business/bankruptcy/poor sales |
| 12. Loss of a family member 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | 10. Loss of income of main wa | age-earner owing to loss of employment, illness |
| 13. Serious sickness of main income earner 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | 11. Death of main income —ea | arner |
| 14. Serious illness of member of household 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | 12. Loss of a family member | |
| 15. Civil strife 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | 13. Serious sickness of main in | ncome earner |
| 16. Increase in basic commodity prices 17. None | 14. Serious illness of member | of household |
| 17. None | 15. Civil strife | |
| | 16. Increase in basic commodi | ity prices |
| | 17. None | |
| | 18. Others (Specify) | |
| | | |
| ı | | |

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| If the risks that you have mentioned were to happen to you, how would you deal with them | financiall F3 | y? Would you? (M | ultiple Responses F |
|--|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Loss of household items owing to fire, flood, destruction, theft | | | |
| Destruction of the physical home, house owing to fire, floods, demolition | | | |
| Loss of livestock owing the theft, drought or diseases | | | |
| Loss of business equipment or stock owing to theft, floods, destruction or fire | | | |
| Loss of business building/place owing to fire, demolition, etc | | | |
| Crop failure through e.g. pests, drought, fire, floods, poor yields | | | |
| Loss of vehicle/boat. | | | |
| Loss of a large amount of money for the business owing to theft, changing prices, misuse etc | = | | |
| | | | |
| Failure of agricultural activity/business/bankruptcy/poor sales | | | |
| Loss of income of main wage-earner owing to loss of employment, illness | | | |
| Death of main income –earner | | | |
| Loss of a family member | | | |
| Serious sickness of main income earner | | | |
| Serious illness of member of household | | | |
| Civil strife | $\overline{\Box}$ | | |
| Increase in basic commodity prices | | | |
| None | | | |
| Other (SPECIFY) | | | |
| Other (SFECILT) | | | |
| | | | |
| CODES FOR F4; How to deal with risks | | | |
| 1. Sell assets e.g. land, livestock | | | |
| 2. Take from a formal financial institution | | | |
| 3. Take a loan from an informal organisation | | | |
| 4. Take a loan from friends and family | | | |
| 5. Take a loan from employer | | | |
| 6. Take a loan from a money lender | | | |
| 7. Take a salary advancement from employer | | | |
| 8. Use your house or other property as collateral/security for additional finance | | | |
| 9. Ask neighbours, relatives, and friends to give you a donation of money. | | | |
| 10. Claim from my insurance company and or group | | | |
| 11. Apply for more credit | | | |
| 12. Withdraw savings you had kept aside | | | |
| 13. Reduce consumption | | | |
| 14. Ask for government assistance | | | |
| 15. Look for more work to supplement one's income | | | |
| 16. Don't know what you would do to cope | | | |
| 17. Other (SPECIFY) | | | |

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| F5a. ASK ALL RESPO | NDENTS: Are you currently using any | formal insurance serv | rices e.g an ins | urance compa | iny? | |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Yes>(| Go to F5C No, but had prev | riously >G | o to F5b | lo, never had. | >Go to F5 | ib then go to F10 |
| | INTERVIEWER: PROBE OR | ASK FOR MEDIC | AL CARE | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | ON'T READ OUT, MULTIPLE RESPO | | | | | |
| 1.Don't want it | | 2.Can't affor | | | | |
| _ | urance or how it works | | v how to go abo | | | |
| \equiv | panies con people of their money | | | | y insurance from | |
| 7.Never thought about | | \equiv | ve in insurance | | a Ingurad | |
| = ' ' ' | th compensation to the insured e too bureaucratic (too long) | \equiv | o not pay comp | | e ilisured | |
| 11. Claim processes at | e too bureaucratic (too long) | 12. Other (SF | -EOIFT) | | | |
| EEe If you what kind of | policies do you have currently? (MUL | TIDI E DESDONSES D | OSSIDI EI | | | |
| • | you have in the past but do not have c | | | POSSIBLE. Q | UESTION ALSO AP | PLIES TO THOSE |
| WHO SAID 'No, bu | it had previously' IN F5A) | | | . 000, q | .0_0 | |
| F5e .Why did you stop เ | using this insurance policy? (MULTIPLI | E RESPONSES POSS | IBLE) | | | |
| | | | 5c. Currently have | F5d. Stopped | F5e. Why s | topped using |
| Formal insurance | Motor Third Party Liability | | | | | |
| | Comprehensive motor | | | | | |
| | House- Building or contents | | | | | |
| | Loan protection | | | $\overline{\Box}$ | | |
| | Trading goods | | | \Box | | |
| | Term life | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | Others | | | | | |
| Pension | Other occupational pension scheme | | | | | |
| Medical | Regulated provider like UgaMed/NI | C/Jubilee | [] | | | |
| | Unregulated provider like AAR, Bup | a | · <u> </u> | | | |
| | Other (specify) | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Codes for F5e | | | | | | |
| 1.They closed operation | ns in our area | | | | | |
| 2.I did not gain anythin | g from insurance | | | | | |
| 3.The company refused | d to pay my claim | | | | | |
| 4. The purpose for the in | nsurance was over | | | | | |
| 5.I stopped working so | did not have income | | | | | |
| 6.My employer was pay | ying for me but stopped/stopped working | ng for the company | | | | |
| 7.I lost the property tha | t was insured | | | | | |
| 8.Did not get any value | | | | | | |
| 9.Others Specify —— | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

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| 1.An independent broker 4. Other outlet (Specify) | licy? 2.An agent | | 3.From a branch of insurance company |
|---|--|--|--|
| F7. Have you ever (PERSONAL LY) made an in Yes | | Medical care | Other formal insurance claims > Go to question F8 > Go to F10 |
| F8. Thinking back to your last claim, in your opin | nion, was the claim processed | d within an acceptable time | e? Yes No |
| F9. IF YES IN F8 ABOVE: About how long did i | t take to get the claim settled | (in months/weeks/days)? | |
| 1- 2 weeks | 3-4 weeks | 1 month | Over a month |
| F10. What would you consider as the main bene 1. Guard against unlikely events or unc 3. To have a peace of mind 5. Look after my family | ertainties | 2. Pre 4. Pre 6. Oth | stige/Status symbol in society vent financial losses ers specify |
| F11. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS Are you a mer Burial Society Welfare Fund | Yes | group like? | |
| F12. (Interviewer check response in F5a if an informal group as opposed to a formal institution of the informal group 1. Prefer informal group 3. Can't afford formal insurance 5. Don't have service nearby 7. Some insurance companies con peo 9. They don't pay enough compensatio 11. Other (Specify) | urance company e.g. NIC, Ald ple of their money n to the insured | 2. easier to join in 4. Have never he 6. Don't know ho 8. Costs out weig 10. Insurers do n | nformal group eard about such companies w to go about buying insurance |
| | SECTION G: MONEY | FDANSEED & DEMIT | TANCE |
| ASK ALL RESPONDENTS G1. People use various methods to send and re | | | |
| Sent money to anyone living within Uganda Sent money to anyone living outside Uganda Received money from anyone living within Ugar Received money from anyone living outside Uga | nda | >ASK AL | LL THE NEXT STATEMENTS, IF NO GO TO GO L THE NEXT STATEMENTS, IF NO GO TO GO E NEXT STATEMENT, IF NO GO TO GOO O TO GOO |

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| G2. Which services and/or products READ OUT MULTIPLE RESP | | titution, group, or | ganisation or place do | you CURRENTLY use to s | end or receive money? |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| G3. Which services and/or products currently? MULTIPLE RESPOI CURRENTLY USED. | s from any financial ins NSES POSSIBLE. INT | titution, group, org ERVIEWER REA | ganisation or place, die DTHOSE THAT THE | d you use in the past to sen RESPONSENT HAS NOT | d or receive money but not MENTIONED FOR |
| G4. Which products and/or services APPROPRIATELY TO VERIFY POSSIBLE. | s from any financial ins THAT THE RESPON | titution, group, org DENT HAS NEVI | ganisation or place, ha ER HAD ANY PRODU | ve you NEVER used to ser CT OR SERVICES. MULT | nd or receive money? PROBE IPLE RESPONSES |
| | | G | 2. Currently used G3 | Previously used but stopped | G4. Never used |
| 4. Cook | | | 7 - | 7 | |
| Cash Cheques/Bank drafts | | | | | |
| ' | | = | | | |
| RTGSS (Real Time Gross Settle Money orders | | _ | | | |
| · | | = | | | |
| Direct deposit into an account Others (ap) | | | | _ ¬ | |
| 6. Others (sp) | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| INTERVIERWER: IF THE RES UNION OR MONEY GRAM SI ABOVE TRANSFER SERVIC WESTERN UNION OR MONE | ERVICES, PLEASE PIES. AND IF THE RES | ROBE TO FIND (| OUT IF IT WAS RECE AN ACCOUNT IN TH | IVED THROUGH THE BAN AT BANK, IF HE/SHE REC RET CODE. | NK OR EITHER OF THE EEIVED THE MONEY ON A |
| | | G5 | ſ | G6. Form us | ed |
| | WITHIN UGANDA | OUTSIDE U | GANDA | | |
| Formal commercial bank | Send Receive | Send R | eceive | | |
| Money transfer services e.g., Western Union, Money Gram etc | | | | | |
| Post office | 🗌 📗 | | | | |
| Non –banking financial institutions e.g. forex bureaus | | | | | |
| Mobile phone money transfer services | 🗌 | | | | |
| Informal services e.g. taxi, friend, relatives | i | | | | |
| G6 CODES | | | | | |
| 1.Cash. 2 | . Cheques/Bank dra | afts | 3. RT0 | GSS (Real Time Gross | Settlement System) |
| 4. Money orders 5 | . Direct deposit in | to an account | 6. Oth | ers (sp) | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

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| G7. From how many sources or people do you receive this money regularly? ASK ONLY THOSE WHO RECEIVE MONEY PERSONALLY |
|--|
| Insert number |
| G8.How frequently do you receive money from the sources mentioned above? SINGLE RESPONSE |
| At least once a month At least once every six months At least once every six months |
| |
| |
| Others Specify |
| G9. Thinking about the last time you received money did you receive it for yourself or on behalf of another person? |
| Own use Another person Both |
| G10. ASK ONLY THOSE WHO RECEIVE MONEY: Thinking of the most recent time you received money, where did the money come from? |
| Uganda Other East African countries (i.e. Tanzania, Kenya including Rwanda & Burundi) |
| Southern Sudan Another African country |
| Europe North America (USA or Canada) South America |
| Asia The middle East – Arab country Australia |
| Don't know |
| |
| |
| ASK ONLY THOSE WHO RECEIVE MONEY FROM OUTSIDE UGANDA |
| G11.For the money you receive from outside Uganda, which is the most frequent source? |
| East Africa (i.e. Tanzania, Kenya including Rwanda & Burundi) Southern Sudan Another African country |
| ☐ Europe ☐ North America (USA or Canada) ☐ South America |
| Asia The middle East –Arab country Australia |
| Don't know |
| |
| G12. And thinking back to the last time you received money how much did you receive for yourself? SINGLE RESPONSE TICK OR RECORD |
| CURRENCY PLEASE NOTE THAT IF THE MONEY IS RECEIVED FOR MORE THAN 1 PERSON THEN THE RESPONDENT SHOULD ONLY |
| ANSWER FOR THE PORTION THAT WENT TO THEM. (INTERVIEWER INDICATE THE AMOUNT AND THE CURRENCY). Currency Pound Japanese French |
| Ushs Kshs Tz shs USD sterling Yen franc Others (sp) |
| INSERT AMOUNT. |
| G13. ASK ALL WHO RECEIVE MONEY: When you received the money what did you use it for? SPONTANEOUS, MULTIPLE RESPONSES. |
| TICK ONLY THAT WHICH IS APPLICABLE TO THE RESPONDENT. |
| 01. Home consumption (e.g. Food, clothing, rent) |
| 02. Child Care |
| 03. Education for self (e.g. Uniforms, meals, transport, books, pocket money, fees) |
| 04. Education for others (e.g. Uniforms, meals, transport, books, pocket money, fees) |
| 05. Travel |
| 06. Farming |
| 07. Business (Start up, Expansion, Working Capital) |
| 08. Building works (Construction, renovation, Expansion) |
| 09. Purchase of land (Agriculture, Non-agriculture) |
| 10. Health |
| 11. Ceremony (specify: Wedding, Birthday, Baptism, Funeral, Graduation |
| 12. Others Specify |
| 12. Others specify |
| |

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Survey : 91104

| G14. ASK ALL RESPONDENTS Does anyone else in this house | ehold receive re | mittances or | money from ar | ybody working/ | living outside th | is country? |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Yes > Go to G15 | No | | > 0 | o to section H | | |
| G15. If the response to yes in G14, how many people in your ho | usehold receiv | e money or re | emittances fron | n people workin | g outside this co | ountry? |
| Insert number : | | | | | | |
| SECTION H: KNOWLEDG | | | | • |) | |
| I am now going to talk about general issues that affect th H1 Generally speaking, to what extent do you agree or disagree | | | | n life. | | |
| Strongly agree Agre | | | Disagree | | Strongly | Disagree |
| Don't know No a | answer | | | | | |
| IIO O consilio con lice to the best of the second control of | 41-4 | | oden a de ella e | | | |
| H2. Generally speaking, to what extent do you agree or disagree Strongly agree Agr | • | be too careful | when dealing Disagree | with people? | Strongly Disag | roo |
| | answer | | Disagree | | Strongly Disag | 66 |
| Bontknow | answer | | | | | |
| H3. Have you ever heard or do you know the following? Ever heard of the word | | | | | | |
| or phrase but don't know | | Ever heard of t or phrase and l | | | heard of the | |
| what it means Mortgage | | what it means | | Word | l or phrase | |
| Shares | | | | | | |
| Uganda Stock Exchange | | | | |] | |
| Credit Reference Bureau | | | | |] | |
| Budget | | | | |] | |
| Leasing | | | | |] | |
| Pension | | | | |] | |
| | | | | | I | |
| H4. I am going to read out some statements. Tell me the level to READ OUT STATEMENTS ONE AT A TIME, ROTATE OR | | | | ER STATEMEN | IT. | |
| MARK STARTING POINT WITH AN ASTERISK (*). | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| If the government lends to my financial institution and | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neither agree or disagree | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Don't know |
| I get a loan then I think I don't need to pay back the loan | | | | | | |
| 2. I trust formal commercial banks | | | | | | |
| 3. I trust savings and credit co-operatives (SACCOs) | | | | | | |
| 4. I trust informal financial groups in my village | | | | | | |
| 5. I try to avoid taking loans as much as possible | | | | | | |
| I trust my own experience/knowledge rather than the advice of others when it comes to money | | | | | | |
| 7. If I save regularly, eventually the small amounts will mount up and I'll be secure | | | | | | |
| I would rather deal with people i know than with a large organisation when in times of need | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

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| Most services offered by formal banks are also available from other sources | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neither agree or disagree | Disagree | Strongly Disagree | Don't know |
|--|-------------------|-------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------|
| I often think I would like to start my own business but I can't get enough money together to do this I use credit to get money to spend on non-essential shopping | | | | | | |
| 12. My financial institution gives me status in the eyes of my friends and family members | | | | | | |
| I would rather buy with cash so that I can bargain rather than using credit. | | | | | | |
| 14. I often find that I am surprised by the final amount I have had to pay for a loan or credit | | | | | | |
| 15. I would prefer to save money for a long-term goal | | | | | | |
| 16. Small loans help people get out of poverty | | | | | | |
| 17. Having a place to save helps people get out of poverty | | | | | | |
| 18. I know how to use an ATM machine | | | | | | |
| Cell phone Telephone at home | | s to | H6. Perso | nal use | H7. Personn | ally own |
| Public phone | | | | | | |
| Telephone at a friend/work | | | | | | |
| Personal computer at home or work or elsewhere Internet at home or work or elsewhere E-mail at home or work or elsewhere | | | | | | |
| A fax machine at home or work or elsewhere None | | | | | | |
| H8. What are your main sources of info about financial matters? | | | | | | |
| 1.Radio 2.Television | | | 3.N | ewspapers | | |
| 4. Friends and relatives 5. Colleague | | | | Church or Mos | sque | |
| 7. My bank 8. Insurance | | | | SACCO | anno to such t | formatic - |
| 10. Internet 11. Employe | | | 12. | Don't have a | ccess to such in | itormation |
| | | | | | | |

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| Don't v | want any information because I have enough Don't want any more information because I don't need it | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| D OUT | ne which of the following statements apply to you. STATEMENTS ONE AT A TIME. ONLY TICK IF YES. ROTATE STARTING POINT OF READING STATEMENTS. ARTING POINT WITH AN ASTERISK (*). | | | | |
| | 1. I try to save regularly | | | | |
| | 2. I like carrying cash | | | | |
| | 3. People often ask me for advice on financial matters | | | | |
| | 4. I hate owing money to anyone | | | | |
| | 5. When I make financial decisions, I like to get advice from family/friends | | | | |
| \Box | 6. Having a bank account makes it easier for me to get credit and other financial services | | | | |
| | 7. To get ahead in life, one needs to take some risks | | | | |
| \Box | 8. I am worried that I won't have enough money for old age | | | | |
| | 9. I prefer to save where my money is safe, even if the interest rate or return is a little lower | | | | |
| 一 | 10. I am saving for something specific, such as land, a house, a car, an appliance or furniture | | | | |
| 11. I change where I invest my money to ensure the best returns or yields. | | | | | |
| П | 12. I have a good idea of what interest/returns I get on the money I save | | | | |
| 13. I go without basic things so that I can save | | | | | |
| П | 14. I know a lot about money and finances | | | | |
| Ħ | 15. I think it is very hard to get a loan these days | | | | |
| П | 16. I would not be able to feed my family without credit/taking a loan | | | | |
| | 17. I have many stable friendships and we support and trust each other. | | | | |
| П | 18. I participate in communal work. | | | | |
| | 19. I am married or intend to get married | | | | |
| | 20. I like having an extended family (dependants) | | | | |
| | 21. I attend cultural functions | | | | |
| | 22. I am a religious person | | | | |
| | 23. I participate in community work | | | | |
| | 24. I participate in sporting activities | | | | |
| | 25. I attend parties | | | | |
| | 26. I go for joint activities like hunting (animals and insects), harvesting millet, mushrooms etc | | | | |
| | 27. I take myself to be important in community | | | | |
| | 28. I enjoy being greeted | | | | |
| | 29. I like receiving visitors at home | | | | |
| | 30. I like conversations | | | | |
| | 31. I avoid taking risks with my money or resources | | | | |
| 1 1 | 32. I am satisfied with the little i have and focus on how to use it properly | | | | |

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| whatever response you make will be treated as confidential and | It we hope you will cooperate and answer them. Remember I indicated that will be aggregated with other responses. Please indicate which of the following INT TO CIRCLE. ONLY TICK IF YES. ROTATE STARTING POINT OF READING K (*). |
|---|---|
| I have rather a boring life and I don't do many different things | My daily activities involve little or no physical activities |
| I do not drink alcoholic drinks at all, or seldom | So far I am satisfied with what I have achieved in my life |
| I don't feel well most of the time | I consider myself fit for sporting activities |
| I feel lonely | I feel alive and energetic |
| I can't afford to eat the different kinds of foods | Generally I am a happy and cheerful person |
| I feel anxious, tense and a sense of panic | I don't know very many people |
| People very rarely ask me for my advice | I have a varied life with lots of different activities |
| I don't feel I really belong – I want to be more accepted | Sometimes I feel quite frightened |
| I often drink three or more alcoholic drinks a day | I regard myself as a religious person |
| I don't really have a close relationship with anyone | I have many dreams in life but will never achieve them |
| I feel well and in good health | My life has meaning and purpose |
| | |
| H12. I am going to read out four statements to you, please tell me whi Which statement below best describes how you feel about your | |
| My life is very close to the way I would like i | |
| 2 My life is fairly close to the way I would like | it to be |
| 3 My life is not very close to the way I would I | |
| | |
| wy me is not at an close to the way I would be | like it to be |
| 5 Don't know | |
| SECTION I: NUM | |
| | nd those that we apply in our day to day lives such as going to buy goods at be keeper, how much money we shall need in a month etc and these questions |
| I1. If you have 200 shs and someone gives you 500 shs. How much n Record the respondents answer and thereafter tick whether C | |
| | |
| Correct | Wrong Don't know |
| 12. If someone asked you to multiply (6*3) what answer will you get? Record the respondents answer and thereafter tick whether C | |
| | |
| Correct | Wrong Don't know |
| I3. If you have 4 potatoes and someone adds you 3 more potatoes, h Record the respondents answer and thereafter tick whether C | ow many potatoes will you have? (4+3) (Interviewer is the answer correct?) ORRECT or WRONG |
| Correct | Wrong Don't know |
| | oranges would each of them get? (Interviewer is the answer correct?) |
| Record the respondents answer and thereafter tick whether C | Wrong Don't know |
| Correct | |
| | |
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| INDICATORS |
|---|
| J 1. What is the household's most important source of earnings? SPONTANEOUS RESPONSES SINGLE MENTION Agriculture Self employment Wage employment |
| Transfers (pension, allowances, social security benefits, remittances) |
| Profits and interest (Profits, dividends, interest, royalties) |
| Others (sp) |
| Don't Know |
| J2. What was the household's income from farming enterprises during the past 12 months? SPONTANEOUS RESPONSES SINGLE MENTION |
| Less than 500,000 500,001 - 1,000,000 1,000,001 - 5,000,000 |
| 5,000,001 - 10,000,000 10,000,001 - 20,000,000 20,000,001 - 30,000,000 |
| Over 30,000,001 Don't engage in farming enterprises (DON'T READ OUT) None |
| J 3. What was the household's income from other economic activities which are not farming activities in the past 12 months? SPONTANEOUS RESPONSES SINGLE MENTION |
| Less than 500,000 500,001 - 1,000,000 1,000,001 - 5,000,000 |
| 5,000,001 - 10,000,000 |
| Over 30,000,001 Don't engage in other non- farming enterprises (DON'T READ OUT) |
| J 4. Does every member of the household have at least two sets of clothes? Yes No |
| J 5. Does every child in this household (i.e. all those under 16 years) have a blanket? Yes No |
| J 6. Does every member of the household have at least one pair of shoes? |
| J 7. What is the average number of meals taken by household members per day in the last 7 days? For example breakfast, lunch and dinner. 1 Meal 2 Meals 3 Meals Others (Specify) |
| J 8. What did you do when you last ran out of salt? J 9. Did every member of the household consume sugar during the last 7 days/week? |
| Borrowed from neighbours Yes all Adults only |
| Bought Children only None |
| Did without |
| Have never run out of salt |
| J10. What did your children below 5 years (0-4 years) have for breakfast today? Please not that breakfast is anything eaten or drank in the morning at 10 am or before. |
| Tea/Drink with sugar only Milk/Milk tea with sugar, e.t.c. |
| |
| |
| Porridge with solid food Porridge with sugar only |
| Porridge with milk Porridge without sugar only |
| Nothing |
| Others (sp) |
| |

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| J 11. What did your children between 5 to 13 years have for breakfast today? |
|---|
| Tea/Drink with sugar only Milk/Milk tea with sugar, e.t.c. Tea/Drink with solid food |
| Tea/Drink without sugar with solid food Porridge with solid food Porridge with sugar only |
| Porridge with milk Porridge without sugar only Nothing |
| Others (sp) |
| |
| SECTION K: Household assets and Facilities |
| HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES PLEASE TICK THE APPROPRIATE OPTIONS |
| TRANSPORTATION: K1. Which of the following do you have in this household?(READ OUT, MULTIPLE MENTIONS POSSIBLE) INTERVIEWER: ITEMS SHOULD BE IN |
| WORKING CONDITION |
| Motor Cycle Motor Vehicle Bicycle |
| Boat/Canoe Donkey None |
| Others (specify) |
| |
| COMMUNICATION |
| K2. Which of the following equipment /services does this household own? (READ OUT, MULTIPLE MENTIONS POSSIBLE) INTERVIEWER: ITEMS |
| SHOULD BE IN WORKING CONDITION |
| Television Radio Mobile phone |
| Fixed line phone Postal address Email Address |
| None |
| Others Specify |
| |
| K3. LAND OWNERSHIP; If owner occupied in Dwelling Unit, ask: what type of tenure a) Customary/clan b) Freehold. c) Mailo Land D) Leasehold Don't know |
| Day of week |
| Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday |
| Time of interview Morning (before 12:00 Afternoon (12:01-17:00) Evening (17:01 or later) |
| H H M M |
| Ending time for the Interview: DURATION OF INTERVIEW (RECORD TIME): DURATION OF INTERVIEW (RECORD TIME): |
| GPS READINGS: Seconds |
| North South Degrees Minutes |
| Latitude: |
| East West Degrees Minutes Seconds |
| Longitude: |
| THANK RESPONDENT AND CLOSE INTERVIEW. |
| I hereby certify that this interview has been carried out by me in accordance with the instructions I received from and has been checked. |
| Sign |
| |

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