# Components of Income Aggregate:

# “National Panel Survey- Uganda 2011-2012”

# *Prepared for the Rural Income Generating Activities (RIGA) Project[[1]](#footnote-1)*

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*This document provides the survey-specific details associated with the income aggregate construction. For more information about the RIGA project, please refer to http://www.fao.org/es/esa/riga. For additional detail regarding the overall RIGA income aggregate construction approach, please refer to Carletto, et al (2007), “Rural Income Generating Activities Study: Methodological note on the construction of income aggregates” found on the RIGA website.*

The Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) was carried out for twelve months from November 2011 to October 2012. The survey is the third wave of a panel for which the first wave of data collection took place in 2009/2010 and the second in 2010/2011. It collected data using Household, Agricultural and Community questionnaires and obtained information at the individual, household, plot, business and community levels.

The UNPS 2011/12 sample includes 2,850 households that were visited during the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2009-2010[[2]](#footnote-2).

The UNHS 2011/12 has only one set of sampling weights. It is called *mult* and was renamed *weight* in RIGA. In the original datasets, the various household-level modules of the 2011/12 UNPS data can be linked by the variable HHID. Agricultural module datasets can be linked either with the HHID variable or by combining HHID with the unique plot identifier, PLOTID. The variable HHID is renamed “hh” in RIGA datasets.

In the original datasets, “urban” is the variable that identifies whether households are located in urban or rural areas. There are 2,266 rural households and 584 urban households in the dataset. In addition, the variable “AGhh” is a dummy equal to “1” if the household is in the agricultural sector and “0” otherwise.

Regarding income from different sources, revenues and costs were disaggregated when such information was available. The disaggregated sources for each income component are summarized in output variables column of Table 1. The net variables and the data files included in the final total income aggregate (Income.dta) are in **bold**. **Unless otherwise noted, all variables included in the aggregate income variable are net of costs**.

An average household size in Uganda is 5.3 persons[[3]](#footnote-3). All money amounts are in Ugandan Schillings (UGX). In 2012, the official exchange rate[[4]](#footnote-4) was UGX 2,177= $1.0. **The income aggregates are calculated at the household level and all aggregates are annualized.**

### Comments

* All calculations, data cleaning and data imputations are computed using Stata.
* In all sections, the raw data undergoes a transformation (it is annualized, aggregated, taken from person – household level, etc) before a check for outliers takes place.
* The industry codes used for classifying wage employment follow the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) standards. Given the survey classification of each employed household member by industry, the employment sectors include: Agriculture and fishing, Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity and utilities, Construction, Commerce, Finance insurance and real state, Services and Unknown.
* The classification of non-farm enterprise activities into industries categories follows the same classification system as the employment section. Given these standards, the non-farm enterprise sectors include: (1) Agriculture, Livestock, Hunting and Fishing, (2) Mining, (3) Manufacturing, (4) Electricity and Utilities, (5) Construction, (6) Commerce, (7) Transportation, Storage and Communications, (8) Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, (9) Services and (10) Other Industries.
* For all sections, whenever information was available regarding the share of a business, enterprise, or any other income activity owned by the household, the income earned from that activity was weighted by the share owned by the household.
* A final outlier check is imposed at the end of the Aggregateincome.do file in which households with income shares from any given activity greater than or less than 3 (300%) are dropped from the final income aggregate.
* Participation and income share variables for all income components are included in the final income aggregate

**Note on crop prices**

Calculating crop prices from the agricultural module of the household survey required data transformation due to inexact reporting of quantities and total values of crops sold gathered during the field activities. Once the production prices were quantified in kilograms through the use of conversion factors, statistics resulted in unusually low mean and median values in round 2 compared to the unit price of round 1. Following consultations with the World Bank and the UBoS, we find that sales values reported during round 2 and used to compute round 1 unit prices were by mistake divided by 100. **Unit prices from round 2 were therefore multiplied by 100 in order to get the correct unit price, and therefore correct value of crop income.**

The programs that calculate each household’s income aggregate component are summarized in Table 1. Table 2 summarizes the results from the created income aggregate.

**Table 1. Files and Variables generating the Rural Income Aggregate**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Do file** | **Input data files** **RAWHH= household questionnaire****RAWAG= agricultural questionnaire** | **Output data files** | **Main variables constructed** | **Notes/Decisions** |
| Sample.do | RAWHH \GSEC1.dta RAWHH \GSEC19.dta | Sample.dta |  |  |
| Prices.do | RAWHH \GSEC15B.dtaRAWAG \AGSEC5A.dtaRAWAG \AGSEC5B.dta | price\_purch\_ea.dtaprice\_purch\_district.dtaprice\_purch\_region.dtaprice\_purch\_stratum.dtaprice\_purch\_urban.dtaprice\_purch\_itemcd.dtaprice\_prod\_ea.dtaprice\_prod\_district.dtaprice\_prod\_stratum.dtaprice\_prod\_region.dtaprice\_prod\_urban.dtaprice\_prod\_itemcd.dtaprice\_fg\_ea.dtaprice\_fg\_district.dtaprice\_fg\_stratum.dtaprice\_fg\_region.dtaprice\_fg\_urban.dtaprice\_fg\_itemcd.dtaprice\_mrkt\_ea.dtaprice\_mrkt\_dis.dtaprice\_mkt\_stratum.dtaprice\_mrkt\_region.dtaprice\_mrkt\_urban.dtaprice\_mrkt\_itemcd.dtapricep\_prod\_ea.dtapricep\_prod\_district.dtapricep\_prod\_stratum.dtapricep\_prod\_region.dtapricep\_prod\_urban.dtapricep\_prod\_itemcd.dta | price\_purch\_eaprice\_purch\_districtprice\_purch\_regionprice\_purch\_stratumprice\_purch\_urbanprice\_purch\_itemcdprice\_prod\_eaprice\_prod\_districtprice\_prod\_stratumprice\_prod\_regionprice\_prod\_urbanprice\_prod\_itemcdprice\_fg\_eaprice\_fg\_districtprice\_fg\_stratumprice\_fg\_regionprice\_fg\_urbanprice\_fg\_itemcdprice\_mrkt\_eaprice\_mrkt\_districtprice\_mkt\_stratumprice\_mrkt\_regionprice\_mrkt\_urbanprice\_mrkt\_itemcdpricep\_prod\_eapricep\_prod\_districtpricep\_prod\_stratumpricep\_prod\_regionpricep\_prod\_urbanpricep\_prod\_itemcd | Created median prices for each crop at differentadministrative levels (enumeration area, districts, stratum region, locality) using the reported expenditures in the consumption module and the reported sales from the agricultural module. |
| Food.do | RAWHH \GSEC15B.dta | Foodown.dtaFoodown\_crop.dtaFoodown\_livestock.dta | foodexpfoodexp\_livstfoodexp\_cropfoodpurchfoodgiftfoodown | . |
| Other.do | RAWHH \GSEC11.dtaRentagric.do | Other.dta (it includes other incomes as income from properties and royalities) | otherincother |  |
| Rentagric.do | RAWHH \AGSEC2A.dtaRAWHH \AGSEC2B.dta | Rentagric.dta | farmrnt |  |
| Cropincome.do | RAWAG \AGSEC3A.dtaRAWAG \AGSEC4A.dtaRAWAG \AGSEC3B.dtaRAWAG \AGSEC4B.dtaRAWAG \ AGSEC10.dtaRAWAG \ AGSEC9.dta | cropexp1.dta (inputs)cropinc.dta (revenues, other exp)machincost.dtaextensioncost.dtaCropincome.dta | seedexpfertexp pestexp laborexpextensioncostmachincostharvestvsoldcropvtransportexpstoredvharlostvanifeedvfoodprodvownconsvcropincome1cropincome2 |  |
| Livestock.do | RAWAG \GAGSEC6AT1.dtaRAWAG \GAGSEC6BT1.dtaRAWAG \GAGSEC6CT1.dtaRAWAG \GAGSEC7T1.dtaRAWAG \GAGSEC8T1.dta | livstinc.dtatransfersliv.dtalivstexp.dtalivstexplab livstexpfeed livstexptreat livstexpotherlivstbyprod.dtaLivestock.dta | livstborn livstsold livstexplab livstexpfeed livstexptreat livstexpother livstexplivstexp livstlostlivstbyprodsoldlivstinc |  |
| Selfemp.do | RAWAHH\GSEC12.dta | Selfemp.dta | selfimp1selfimp2selfimp3selfimp4selfimp5selfimp6selfimp7selfimp8selfimp9selfimp10 |   |
| Employment.do |  RAWHH \GSEC8.dta | Employment.dta | wge1\_1wge2\_1wge3\_1wge4\_1wge5\_1wge6\_1wge7\_1wge8\_1wge9\_1wge10\_1wge1\_2wge2\_2wge3\_2wge4\_2wge5\_2wge6\_2wge7\_2wge8\_2wge9\_2wge10\_2 |  |
| Transfers.do | RAWHH \GSEC11.dta | Transfers.dta | transfersgrosspubtransimpprivtransimp |  |
| Aggregateincome.do | Sample.dtaRentagric.dtaCropincome.dtaLivestock.dtaEmployment.dtaOther.dtaSelfemp.dtaTransfers.dta | Income.dta | agr\_wge nonagr\_wgecrop1crop2livestockotherselfemptransferstotincome1totincome2 |  |

**Table 2.**

 

**Table 3.**

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1. The RIGA Project is a collaboration between FAO, the World Bank and American University in Washington, D.C. Original data can be obtained from the World Bank’s Living Standards Measurement Study by visiting the LSMS website at: http://www.worldbank.org/lsms [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The sample size grew in 2011/12 due to changes in household composition (e.g., panel individuals that recently split to form new households were included in the survey.) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. RIGA project calculations. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Exchange rate used comes from the World Bank database, World Development Indicators 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)