

DATA AVAILABILITY AND GAPS ON POPULATION AGEING IN UGANDA

**A PRESENTATION AT THE
UNITED NATIONS WORKSHOP ON PREPARING FOR THE CHALLENGES OF POPULATION AGEING IN SUB-
SAHARAN AFRICA: REVIEW OF THE DRAFT SURVEY TOOL TO THE SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN CONTEXT**

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by

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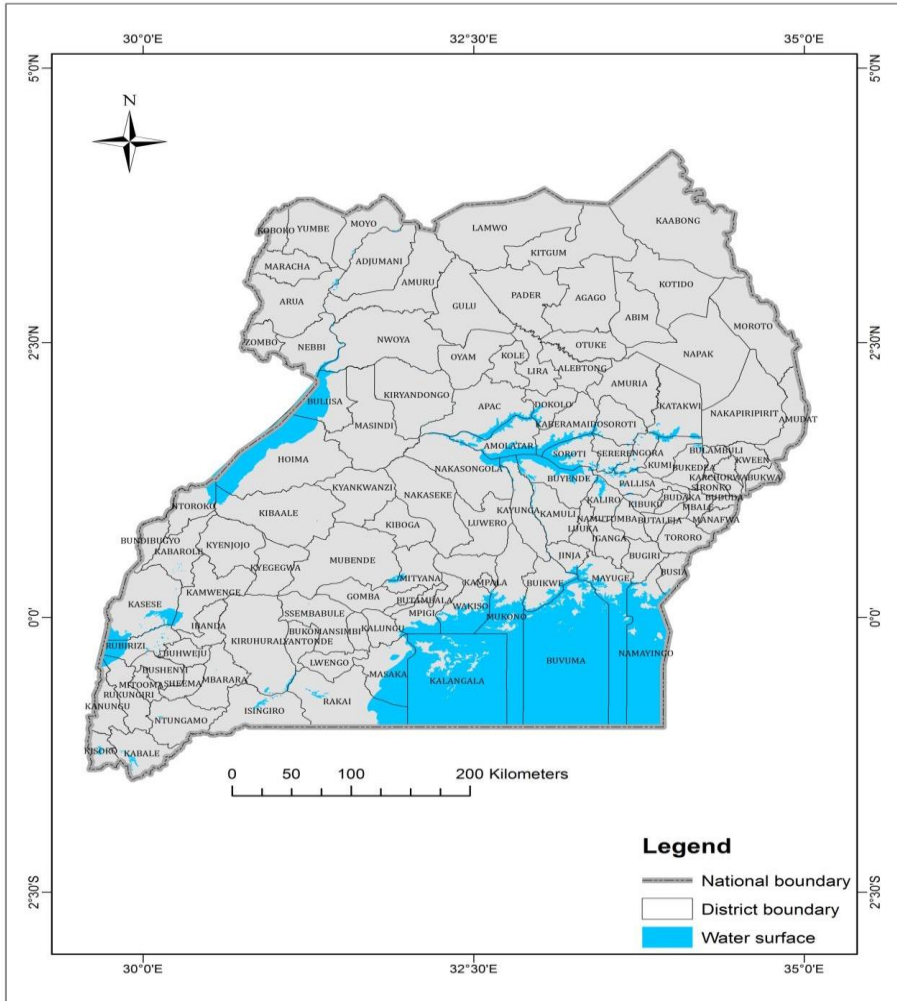
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Outline of the presentation

1. Introduction
2. Study Methodology
3. Summary of findings
4. Conclusions/Recommendations

- Uganda is one of the EA countries with rising number of older persons.
- Number tripled from just under 0.5m in 1969 to about 1.5m in 2014.
- Represents 4.1% of the 34.6m of 2014 country population (UBOS, 2016).
- Trend calls for better understanding of situation of older persons.



Study Methodology

- A data assessment study was done (25th Jan - 30th May 2016)
- Key sources of information were:
 - Documents (Policy, legal & regulatory documents)
 - Data collection tools (Census & Survey questionnaires, HMIS reporting schedule)
 - Electronic Journal Databases (*ELSEVIER, AFRAN, APHRC, HINARI, AGORA, BIOMED CENTRAL, PUBMED CENTRAL & GOOGLESCHOLAR*)
 - NSO, Ministries & Academia

Summary of Findings

A. Available data

- Basic data obtained mainly from **household module** of NPHC, NHS, DHS & NCDS questionnaire.

(i) Demographic characteristics

- Number of older persons by Age, Sex, residence, Marital status

(ii) Socioeconomic characteristics

- Number of older persons by School attendance, Literacy, Education, Religion, Employment, Occupation

(iii) Health characteristics

- **Reported** info on **disability** & Selected **NCDs** (diabetes, HT)
- Likelihood of underreporting or misreporting.
- Hardly any data that **directly** brings out the opinions, reflections and experiences of older persons themselves.

B. Data Gaps

1. MIPAA PD1 - Older Persons & Development

- Lack of micro data on social & economic indicators of development at sub-national level (e.g. down to LC1).
- Data gaps in socio-cultural contributions:
 - a. Older persons as pillars of the community**
 - Role in local clubs, societies, FBO, CBO, BOGs
 - Neighbourhood watching
 - Arbitration in conflicts
 - Indigenous knowledge
 - Propagation of cultural norms

b. Household contributions:

Data gaps on **quantification** of unpaid household work:

- Care-giving to children & grandchildren.
- Monitoring land & preventing shift of land boundaries.
- Monitoring other property of out-migrated children.

c. Macro Financial contributions:

- Tax revenue from direct & indirect taxation.
- Quantification of pensioners' spending power.
- Studies already conducted elsewhere e.g. WRVS (2011)
- The idea of the "Grey Pound" - 64 billion British Pound
- Multiplier effect of the "Grey Pound".

2. MIPAA PD 2 - Health & Wellbeing of Older Persons

- Paucity of data on many NCDs such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, Schizophrenia & Bipolar Disorder
- Hardly any national census/survey HIV/AIDs data
- UDHS & other surveys target only women & men aged 15-49 and 15-54 respectively.
- Limited data on NTDs among older persons
- Gaps in data on prevalence of later life loneliness

3. MIPAA PD 3 - Enabling & Supporting Environments

- Limited data generated by older persons themselves on ownership of housing facilities.
- Lack of data on coverage, availability & accessibility of **age-friendly**:
 - Transport facilities
 - Urban pavements
 - Walk-ways
 - Stairways
 - Recreation facilities
 - Sanitation facilities

Conclusions

- Some **basic** data exists but much of it is not yet comprehensively statistically analysed
- However, the data is largely reported data rather than direct information from older persons themselves.
- Data gaps on social, economic & health aspects.

Recommendations

- Analyse available census & survey data
- Consider running a national survey that generates information directly from individual older persons
- Institutionalise inclusion of issues of older persons in the regular national censuses and surveys.