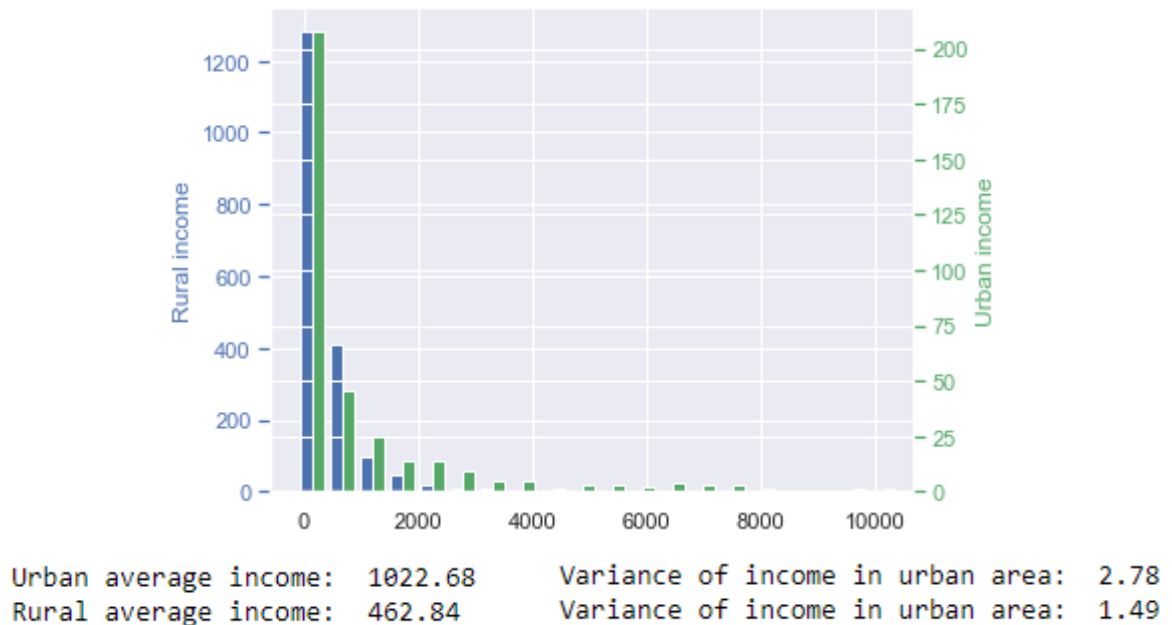PS1. CIW Uganda

1. CIW

Income:

Majority of households are concentrated in the range till approximately $800. Overall we can see that higher income is mainly typical for urban households.
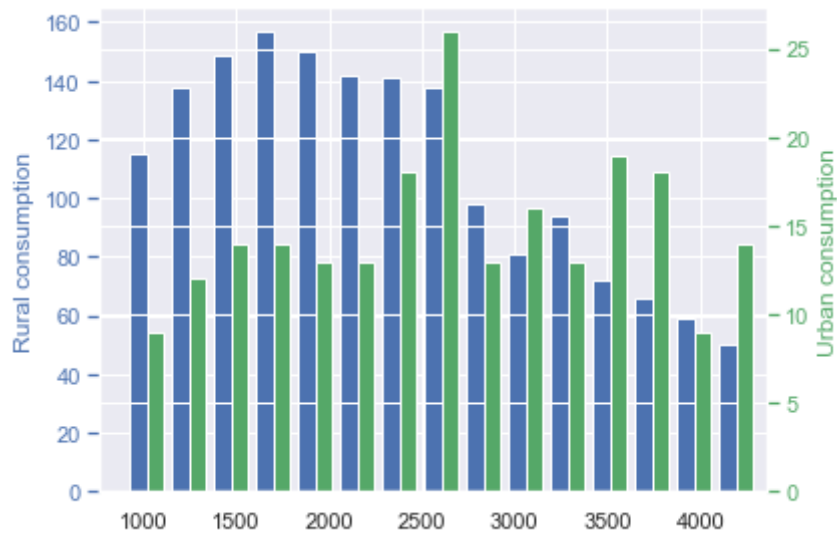
Total income distribution follows a typical lifecycle behaviour, with a pick around 50 years. For Malawi research we can observe similar dynamics.


```
Urban average income:   1022.68    Variance of income in urban area:   2.78
Rural average income:    462.84    Variance of income in urban area:   1.49
```

Consumption:

The histogram demonstrates distribution of households by consumption in rural and urban areas: consumption in rural areas in general is lower compared to urban areas. There are more households in rural areas with consumption lower than approximately $2500, above that value urban households prevail over the rural. Especially large is the gap in number of households for the highest values of consumption the interval of $4000-5000.

In comparison according to the data reported at Micro Data Survey in 2010, mean consumption per household in Uganda accounted for $2366. And in our case for the survey of 2013-2014 mean od total consumption per households is $2390.45, which is slightly higher than in 2010.
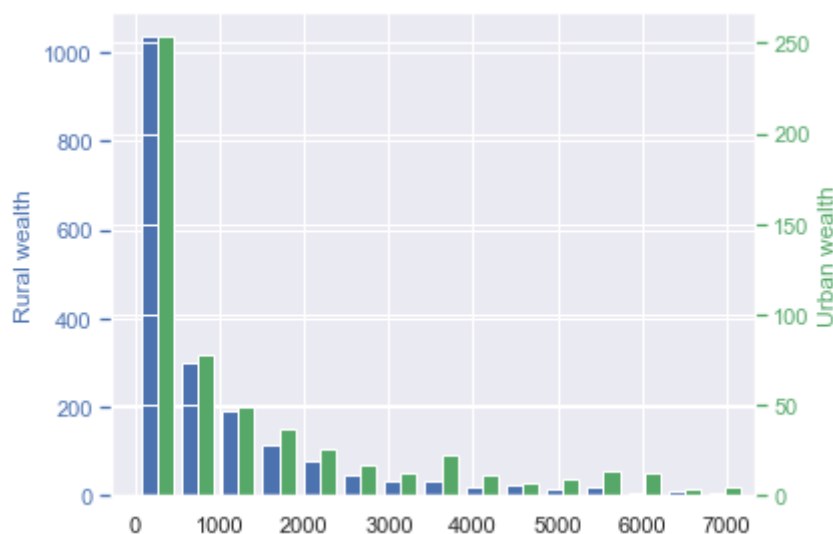
Mean consumption per household in urban areas is $2693 $, and in rural it is less $2349.92. Compared to other poor countries, like Malawi and Tanzania, consumption in Uganda is almost 1.5 times higher.

```
Consumption average:             2390.45
Consumption average urban area:  2693.06
Consumption average rural area:  2349.92
```

Wealth:

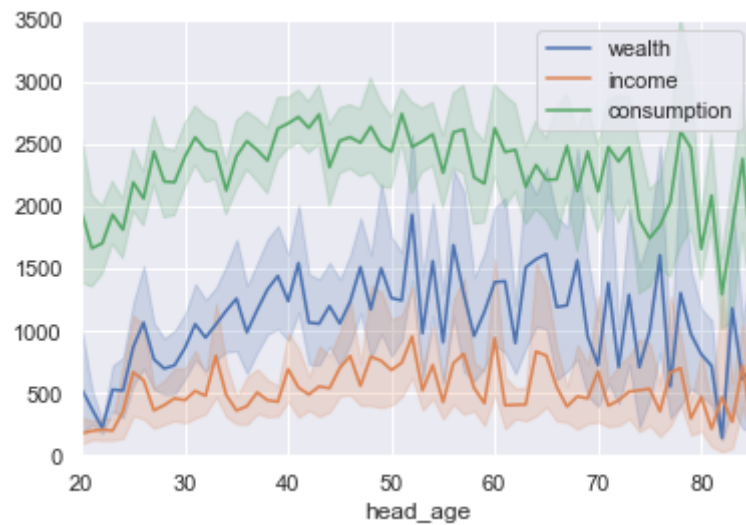Mean of total wealth per household accounts for $\$816.28$.
Distribution of wealth across urban and rural areas follows similar distribution, mean rural wealth value is much lower than in urban areas ($\$792.89$ and $\$989.09$ respectively). Major part of households is distributed in the range of wealth below $\$500$ per household.


```
Wealth average:        1123.78
Walth average urban:   1444.16    Wealth urban variance:  1.74
Wealth average rural:  1031.48    Wealth rural variance:  1.41
```

Lifecycles for CIW:

CIW distribution follows a typical lifecycle behavior. The highest values are observed for consumption, and lowest for income.
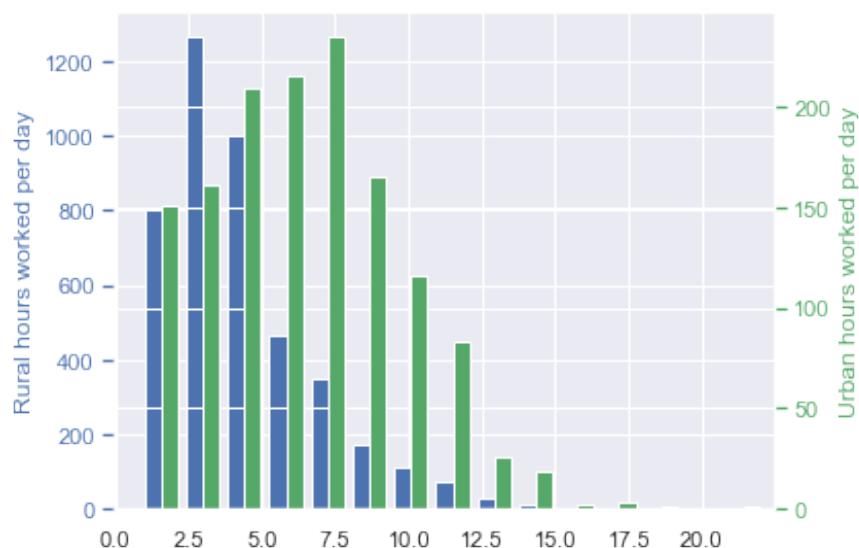

2. Labor

Mean of hours worked out of all employed surveyed households is 5 hours per day, which is 35 hours per week, including main and secondary jobs.

According to paper presented in the class on hours worked mean value of hours worked per week in Uganda is around 24, which roughly fits our results.
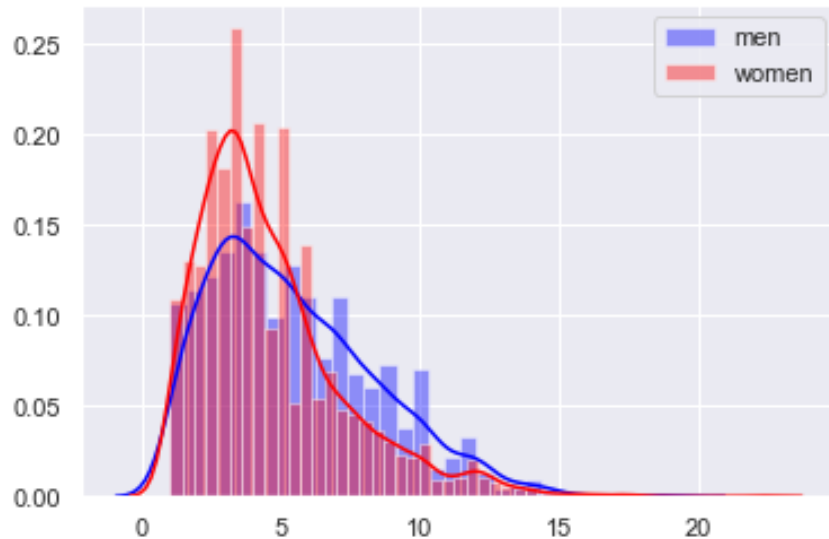
Urban / Rural
In urban areas people tend to work 2 hours more, according to our results, though we had observations only for 1 week, so probably this data can not be that reliable.

Majority of surveyed households work typically less than 7.5 hours per day, or less than 42 hours per week. As it was said before, overall in urban areas people work slightly more hours.
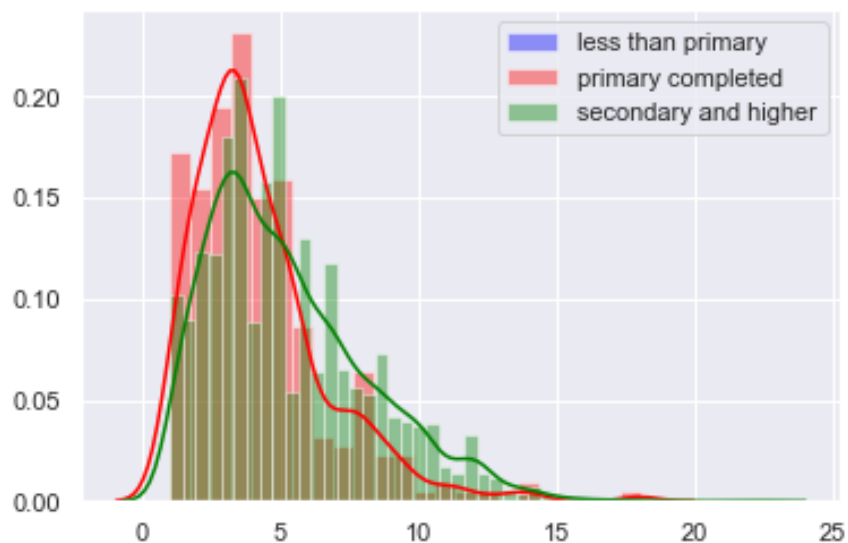
Men / Women

Majority of people work in the range of 2.5-5 hours per day on average (for 7 working days). For those who work in this range there are slightly more women represented in this survey, whereas for higher values of hours worked there are slightly more men presented.
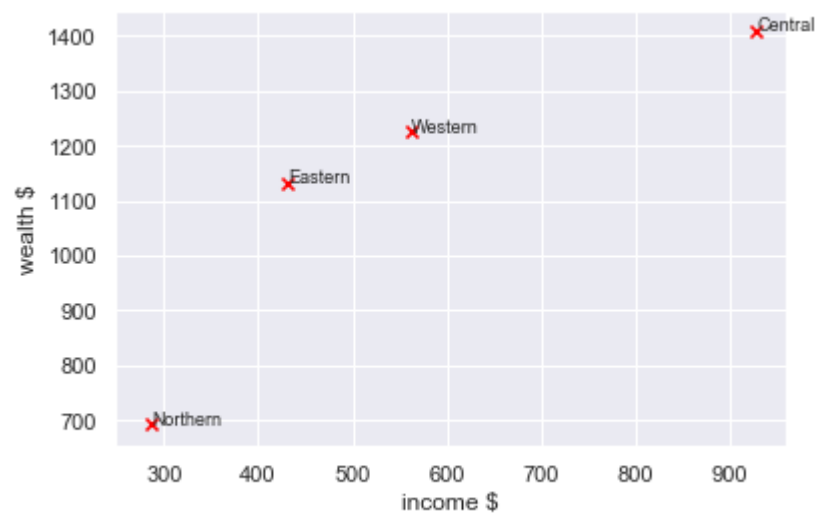

Education groups

Hours worked per day by the level of education: majority of the heads of the households in the survey that completed primary or secondary and higher education work less than 5 hours per day.

With increase of hours worked we can also see prevailence of people with secondary and higher education, whereas for lower amount of hours worked there are more people with primary education represented.

3. Inequality across space

Inequality across space: the lowest values for consumption and wealth against the income are related to Northern district, and the highest for the Central.

Wealth against income

Consumption against income