

**DETERMINANTS OF INCOME LEVELS AMONG HOUSEHOLDS INTIRINYI SUB  
COUNTYKIBUKU DISTRICT**

**BY**

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## **DECLARATION**

This thesis contains my original work and has not been presented by any other Person.

Signature.....

**KIIBA SCOVIA**

Date.....

**BU/UP/2018/3432**

**APPROVAL**

This is to certify that this research work of KIIBA SCOVIA, entitled “**DETERMINANTS OF INCOME LEVELS AMONG HOUSEHOLDS INTIRINYI SUB COUNTYKIBUKU DISTRICT.**” has been under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the board of examiners with my approval

Signature..... Date.....

Dr. WATEMA JOASH

**(SUPERVISOR)**

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my Brother KIRYA MUHAMAD who has always encouraged and supported me throughout my studies. It is also dedicated to my late mother BAIDI BEATRICE, who sacrificed her comfort to educate and teach me the value of education.

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## ABSTRACT

Most rural households find it difficult to finance their operations, including their other income-generating activities, owing to their limited and irregular income. Low household incomes threaten to derail the achievement of the UN SDG's as well as Uganda's Vision 2030. There is no single pathway towards improving household income because social and economic fundamentals vary from one region to another. This study aimed to find out the Determinants of income levels among households in Tirinyi sub county, Kibuku county. The study adopted a descriptive research design and focused on target population of 5846 households in the ward. Questionnaires schedules were administered to a sample of 361 respondents selected among rural households in the ward. Households were stratified by distance from the nearest urban centre and selected using stratified proportionate random sampling. The adult respondents, who were the heads of household, were selected purposively and the research tools administered. The primary data and personal observations were quantified and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 21.0). Descriptive statistics, such as frequencies, percentages, mean score and standard deviations was used for analysis of all quantitative variables. Multiple regression analysis was used to establish the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The results were presented in form of tables. The study concluded that household demographic characteristics influenced household income in kibuku County assembly ward in Tirinyi.

Finally the study concludes that social cultural determinants influences household income to moderate extents. The study found that 73.4% of the independent variables influenced the dependent variable, household income. The study recommends that different stakeholders in

Kibuku county assembly ward should consider household demographic characteristics when determining household income in Tirinyi Sub County. Farmers should be encouraged to utilize their farm and farming resources accordingly so as to earn more benefit from farming. Concerning institutional infrastructure, the study recommends that government should increase investment in rural road infrastructure, telecommunication and water supply (especially irrigation schemes) and strengthen government capacity to combat natural calamities particularly in areas prone to drought and floods.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

It is important to note that incomes capture individual material characteristics; household income is a useful indicator, since the benefits of many elements of consumption and asset accumulation are shared among household members. This cannot be presumed, especially in the context of gender divisions of labor and power within the household, in particular for women, who may not be the main earners in the household. Using household income information to apply to all the people in the household assumes an even distribution of income according to needs within the household, which may or may not be true. However, income is nevertheless the best single indicator of material living standards. Any concealment behavior exhibited by any of the spouses to income disclosure, such behavior may contribute to an intergenerational poverty trap, and also the wellbeing of the family may be in jeopardized (Castilla and Walker, 2012). Income is the most important determinant worldwide that influences personal consumption expenditure. It is largely determined by the level of consumption. Rich people usually spend more than poor people do, and rich people can afford products that cannot be afforded by poor people (Kilic, Carletto, Miluka & Savastano, 2009). People living in the urban centers generally spend more than in rural areas while elderly put a higher portion of their budget on health care than young people do. Region of residence, family size, age of the reference person, education of the head, number of income earners, and age structure of the family members within a household are also important determinants that contribute to the variations in household incomes across the globe

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