Household size and Socio-Economic Development in Kibuku District, Uganda: A Cross-sectional study.

Kinobere Herbert Tom, Bakashaba Edmand*

School of graduate studies and research, Team University

Abstract

Background of the study

The purpose of the study was to establish the effect of household size on socio-economic development in the Kibuku district by establishing the average size of households, determining the level of socio-economic development among households, and establishing the relationship between household size and socio-economic development in the Kibuku district.

Methodology

A descriptive comparative, correlational, and cross-sectional survey design was employed for this study. A sample size of 308 households was selected using the Slovene formula.

Results

Of the 300 respondents to the study, 180 were females and 120 were males. Also, 86 of the 300 selected households have 1-5 members. The findings also revealed that a big number of households in the Kibuku district depend on their parents, there were no improved medical care services, and limited to clean water in the district as surgeries and complicated health issues are carried out from the neighboring districts. The level of social economic development in the Kibuku district was still wanting and below the national average.

Conclusion:

There was also a significant relationship between household size and social economic status.

Recommendations

Based on the findings, there is a need to sensitize the population in the Kibuku district about the use of family planning to reduce the dependence burden on household heads. Also, there is a need to awaken the government to provide social infrastructures such as electricity and tarmacked roads to increase the level of employment opportunities and household incomes of the locals.

1. Background of the study

In Uganda, the population is increasing at a very high rate with the deteriorating welfare of people. Uganda has one of the fastest-growing populations in the world. With 7.1 Births per woman, it has the highest fertility rate, followed by Burundi which has 6.5 births per woman (World Bank, 2005). In addition, Uganda has the second highest population growth rate in the world at 3.6%. Only Burundi is higher with 3.7%. At this rate, Uganda's population will reach almost 130 million by the year 2050. This has two implications; the average size of households will

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*Corresponding author.

Email address: edmandbakashaba@gmail.com (Bakashaba Edmand)

continue to be high; the big average household size will increase the population growth.

The population of Uganda is also dominated by the young (children) under 15 years constituting over half (50.4%) of the total. Another 4.5% are above 60 years of age according to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (2006). Therefore many Ugandans are dependent on and in this way, degrade the quality of life for many households.

As the population continues to grow, the onus is to find whether these increasing numbers have the skills, knowledge, abilities, commitment, and will, to structure/harness resources for socio-economic development. The success of so-called East Asian Economic Tigers in sustained poverty reduction yet they are less wealthy and have larger populations compared to their African counterpart (Brown and Tiffen, 1992), signifies the need for a country like Uganda to focus beyond natural endowments and to what value can be made to human resources, become competitive and get rid of poverty yolk (Mucunguzi, 2012).

The performance of these countries in terms of sustained poverty reduction is the proof that enactment of sensible and effective policies in spheres of manpower development, education, income equality, property rights, and industry is a prerequisite for socioeconomic development (Mucunguzi, 2012). Perhaps this is a missing link in the efforts of other poor countries like Uganda, which has not moved steadily in the realization of sustainable livelihoods. Kibuku district like any other place in Uganda may not be immune to this socio-political melancholy.

The complexity of the matter is that the tension between population growth and real levels of welfare in Kibuku is already wanting. Kibuku district senior community development officer also revealed a more pessimistic scenario that producing many children is largely common in poverty-stricken communities where even the ability to assure that food is on the table is severely compromised. Such is a clear manifestation that the rate of population growth in Kibuku relative to socioeconomic development is sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from the concerned authorities.

Kibuku district has a population of about 202033 with about 39800 households according to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS, 2017), but it is projected to have a population of about 232,600 in 2019. Many socioeconomic indicators show Kibuku district as one of the districts which are not performing well according to UBOS (2017). For example, concerning education, the Kibuku district recorded a primary school attendance of 83.7%, a secondary school attendance of 37.3%, a majority of the people aged 15 and above (85.1%) did not complete S.4, and a high illiteracy rate is at 25.9%. There is a high rate of child labor (34.4% of children between 10-15 years are working), with a high employment rate of 78.9%, a low internet usage, standing at 6.2%, with 94.2% of households living in permanent or semi-permanent houses. Only 5.5% of the households have access to piped water, 4.4% of households own a TV, 2.4% own a computer, 21.6% own a bicycle, and 69.3% own a radio. About 82% of the households depend on subsistence farming as a main source of living, with only 10.4% having access to electricity. Generally, most of the socio-economic indicators are still wanting for the district, something, which requires investigation. Despite this, studies on the factors responsible for the such state are not yet assessed so that policy recommendations can be drawn for the government and other development partners. While there are several studies on the determinants of socio-economic development and the extent to which household size affects socio-economic development in different parts of the world, in Uganda, the researcher did not find any study in this line, hence the need for this study.

A household is the cornerstone of society in both traditional and modern societies and it is the most important unit of any community (Haralambos, Holborn & Heald, 2008). The family and the household are the origins of reproduction, population growth, and production in a country. A household is therefore center of numerous demographic, social and economic progressions, because most decisions about producing Children, Wealth creation, Human capital development, health care, participation in employ-

ment, residential locations, and saving practices are made at the level of a household (UN, 2017). The UN (2017) further noted that the size of a household and its composition can be closely linked to sustainable development, poverty, and socio-economic well-being, including patterns of consumption, all of which influence the impact human beings have on the global economic and social environment.

The size of the household, therefore, affects not only the welfare and health of the family and the community but also the development of a country as a whole. Globally, household size is believed to be a key determinant of population and socio-economic development (Hyeladi, Alfred & Gyang, 2014; Ajao, Ojofeitimi, Adebayo, Fatusi & Afolabi, 2010). Household size varies for different countries of the world but what has been commonly identified throughout the post-industrial is that industrialized and developed countries are dominated by small household sizes compared to less developed countries. After the industrial revolution, the world witnessed large family sizes and households as well as rapid growth in population and other economic variables. Cohen (2003) reported a global paradox that between 1950 and 1955 average fertility rate fell from 5 children per woman down to 2.7 between 2000 and 2005. The increase in household sizes during the industrial revolution was brought about by high birth rates resulting in rapid population growth, although growth was also due to improved public health and living conditions.

As industrialized countries became wealthier, their population growth rates dropped due to decreased death and birth rates (Brown et al., 2015). For developing countries, similar population growth trends seem to be manifesting due to the same reasons, which in developed countries at the time of industrialization, seems to be currently characterizing the developing world due to the same reason. The general trend in average household size has been gradually changing across the globe but what has been documented is that since the 1950's there has been a gradual decline in average household size, especially in industrialized countries (Brown et al., 2015).

For example, in most European countries, the average household size which was around four persons in the 1960s gradually dropped to about 3-2 persons by 2011 (UN, 2017). Additionally, a negative trend between household size and socioeconomic development is manifested. It can also be argued that with rising economic growth, access to both social and economic resources at both Individual household and national levels becomes harder; hence the motivation to have more people in the household reduces, due to increased pressure for survival and desire to cope with good living standards. In Kenya for example, household sizes reduced from 6-5 members in 1961 to about 4 persons in 2014 (UN, 2017).

The production of children is one of the major factors contributing to increasing household size and therefore the more children produced in a family, the bigger the size of the household and vice versa. This may be one of the reasons why most studies on household size, use family size as its measure and usually use the number of children in the house to indicate how big and how small a household or family is. The number of children has also been a key distinguishing feature of African/less developed and developed countries like those in Europe. For example, the UN (2017b) reports that most families in Africa and Asia have for a long time been characterized by a big number of children compared to those in Europe and North America. For example, the report reveals that more than 80% of families in Africa and Asia have at least a child below 15 years compared to 30% for the case of European countries. Yet it is also important to note, as the UN (2017b) reports that having children in household impacts on household's priorities in terms of their market demand and resource investment capacity.

In Uganda, the UN (2017a) using the 2014 data, reports that the average household size is four or more members and that at least 40% of the households have six or more members. Concerning the number of children, the report reveals that close to 80% of the families or households in Uganda have children below 15 years. It also shows that households with children have higher

chances of having more members since there are many chances that both the husband and wife or father and mother live together, unlike in households with no children. According to the research by the UN (2017b), more households in Europe and North America with fewer members were found, with some households going below two persons. The same study reports that large household sizes of more than five people were found in Africa and the Middle East, with some reaching the tune of 9-10 members. The study also reports that a few countries in Asia also have smaller household sizes similar to those of Europe and such countries include Japan, China, and Montserrat.

In most societies in the world, the home and the household are the most powerful entities for transmitting values, shaping children's behaviors, and making economic decisions. The size of the household, therefore, has far-reaching consequences on socioeconomic well-being and global development. For example, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2011) indicates that the size of the household or the number of members in households has a bearing on the well-being of the individuals both at a family level and society or global level. While this has proved to be true for the developed world, for the developing world, research is still needed to prove it. While global population trends have indicated an inverse relationship between population growth and family/household size and trends in social economic development (Bradbury, Nils & Jianguo, 2014), there are also contradicting reports suggesting that continued reductions in household sizes, family sizes, and fertility rates may adversely affect the global economic growth trends, due to reduction in consumer demand, which is likely to affect the existence and growth many industries like those of energy (Bongaarts, 2001). Such explanations have also received counterarguments, suggesting that there is a need for more research on the impact of household size on socio-economic development.

Understanding the changing patterns of household size and its impact on socio-economic wellness is also important in directing efforts to achieve the first Strategic Development Goal (SDG 1; to end poverty in all its forms everywhere) and also SDG 3 (to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages) (Bradbury et al., 2014). Despite this strategic need, previous studies, especially at both the African and Ugandan levels are generally missing, making it difficult to assess, compare data, and be able to project its impact on the socio-economic variables of households. This makes studies of this nature not only important but also necessary.

2. Research Methodology

2.1. Research design

A descriptive comparative, correlational, and cross-sectional survey design was employed for this study. This was used to collect primary data from a large sample of respondents at the same point in time, which was used to establish the effect of household size variables on the socio-economic development of households in Kibuku District.

The study also employed quantitative techniques to present and analyze the findings of the study. The study was correlational in examining the relationship between study variables.

2.2. **Setting**

The researcher was allowed to collect data through an official letter by the LCV chairperson on 23rd September 2022.

Primary data for this study was collected from 10th October to 29th October 2022

2.3. Target population

The target population of this study was all the household heads in the Kibuku district in eastern Uganda. The study targets household heads in 7 parishes and the 15 villages of the Kibuku district. Data on the number of households at the parish and village levels in Kibuku was not available. However, the UBOS report (2017) shows that Kibuku District has a total of 39,800 households, with 414 villages. So the researcher used averages to determine the target population size of the study area. Based on these facts, each

village on average was estimated to have 96.14 households. And since this study was to be conducted in the Kibuku district, the total population of this study was estimated to be 1,442 households from all 15 villages. Currently, Kibuku district is one of the poorest districts of Uganda according to UBOS (2017) report, scoring poorly on most socio-economic indicators. So there was a need to conduct studies like this one, to establish the cause of this poor performance and to recommend meaningful remedies.

2.4. Sample size

Given the population of 15 villages in the Kibuku district, the researcher used the Slovene formula to select only 14 villages, which reduced the target population from 1,442 to 1,342 households given this population size and using the Slovene formula, a sample size of 308 households was arrived at. The Slovene formula used to determine the sample size is indicated below;

Where; n = the required sample size; N = the known population size; and e = the level of significance, which shall be fixed to = 0.05 after knowing the population size.

2.5. Sampling Techniques

Purposive and systematic random sampling methods were used to select respondents during the study. The purposive sampling technique was used to select only one family head from each household, on grounds that he or she has full information about the size of the household he/she is heading and its socio-economic variables, which other members of the household may not have. The systematic random sampling technique was used to select 308 households out of the 1342 households in the Kibuku district. The researcher used a systematic random number of four; to select every fourth household he came across within the villages of the study area.

2.6. Data Collection Instruments

There was one set of researcher-made questionnaires to be administered by the researcher among the heads of households in the 14 villages of Kibuku Town Council Sub District.

The questionnaires had three sections, starting with an introductory letter, then section A involved questions on the demographic characteristics of respondents, section B involved questions on the independent variable (household size), and section C, with questions on the dependent variable (socio-economic development), measured with questions on access to economic resources (Land ownership, Land use, Agricultural production, Employment status, Education, Business ownership and Money savings), consumption patterns (Feeding patterns, Clothing, Health service access, Utilities (water, electricity), ICT Use and Modern transport Facility) and domestic house quality (cemented floor, plastered walls, Made of smoked/ concrete bricks, Roofed with iron sheets and Household assets, e.g. electric radio, TV, electric iron, gas stove, modern sofa, and sideboards), as shown in the conceptual framework (Fig. 1). Most questions in the questionnaire are closed-ended, based on a four-point Likert Scale.

2.7. Validity and Reliability of the instruments

The validity of a research instrument refers to the extent to which it can truly measure the variables the researcher wants to measure. Instrument validity in this study was tested using face validity and content validity index.

In the case of face validity, the question items in the instrument were checked by two lecturers at Team University (the supervisor and the research lecturer), who helped to assess the questions and advise on how to eliminate unclear statements. Their submissions were used to come up with the final copy of the instrument, which was verified before it is finally administered.

The questionnaire was developed under the guidance of the supervisor, who is a lecturer in development studies and sociology an expert in the field of social economic development, and the lecturer of research methods, an expert in research. After this, the validity index was computed and used to establish if the questionnaire is content valid or not. The researcher used two other lecturers from the department of development studies to rate the extent to which each question item is relevant in measuring the variables of the study. The

researcher used their ratings to calculate a content validity index (CVI) using the formula below;

N was the total number of questions and n was the number of relevant questions by the expert.

CVI=

CVI=

CVI= 0.85

The obtained Content Validity Index was compared with 0.7 as proposed by Amin (2005) and concluded that the research instruments were valid for this study since a CVI of 0.7 and above is considered a good measure.

To test for the reliability of the instrument, the researcher used the Cronbach alpha coefficient using data collected from the pilot study. The data from the pilot study was entered into the computer Statistical Package for Social Scientists (SPSS) and a Cronbach Alpha coefficient was computed and its minimum of at least 0.7 (Amin, 2005) was the rule to be followed to declare the instrument reliable.

2.8. Data Analysis

Data was analyzed objective by objective. Frequency counts and percentage distributions were used to analyze data to determine the average size of households in the Kibuku district (objective one). Means and standard deviations were used to analyze data collected on the dependent variable to determine the level of socio-economic development among households in the Kibuku district(objective two). Household size was correlated with the respective social economic development indicators using Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient and multiple linear regression analysis (objective three). The 0.05 level of significance of the study.

2.9. Ethical Consideration

The researcher adhered to the following ethical rules of research as much as possible, since this study involves a collection of data from humans and so their treatment of the data facts they provided was handled with utmost care and compliance to the available rules. The following are directly relevant to this study;

1. Informed consent: Respondents were informed about the purpose of the study and how the data they provided was treated. For this matter, each respondent who was contacted was first and foremost given an informed consent form to read and if convinced sign.

2. Respondents' freedom to participate in the study. No respondent was forced to participate in the study. Their rights were respected to participate or not and were informed fully about their freedom to withdraw any time they wish so. All these were communicated verbally and also in the consent form.

3. Confidentiality; the data respondents were given and data was treated with the utmost confidentiality. The researcher made sure that unnecessary data about the identity of individual respondents were avoided and no data was collected on them, such as their names, and the names of their parents or children. In addition, all the information respondents gave through questionnaires or interviews, was kept secret and was not revealed to other people. The findings were therefore reported in a generalized manner and the raw data was protected from being accessed by other people.

4. Authorization; the research secured all the necessary clearances from the different offices concerned. These included clearance from the office of the director of the School of Graduate Studies and Research, Team University (TU), and an acceptance letter from the local authorities of the Kibuku town council sub-district.

5. Integrity and avoiding plagiarism; all authors whose works and ideas were used in this study were fully acknowledged through proper citation and referencing.

2.10. Limitations of the study

This study was non-experimental and was carried out in an uncontrolled environment, many factors limited the validity, authenticity, and applicability of its findings. So it was important that the researcher was aware of them and plans on how to deal with them to reduce their impact. The following are some of these factors;

1. Intervening variables; many factors affect the socio-economic development of a household. This study investigated factors related to household size. So there are other factors which if combined with the household size could change the influence it has on socio-economic development. So due to such factors, the findings of this study explained only the influence of household size and so any application to be derived therefrom should be conscious of the intervening factors, which may challenge the conclusions of this study.

2. Honesty of respondents; the researcher had no control over the truthfulness of the answers respondents gave. Some feared to tell the truth due to their reasons. However, the researcher tried to explain to the respondents the purpose of the study and promise confidentiality and so request honesty in providing answers.

3. Instrumentation; the instrument to be used in this study is not standardized. So their validity and reliability are tested for the first time before they are administered at a full scale. The researcher also made sure that a preliminary test for the validity and reliability of the instrument was done to eliminate or minimize these weaknesses.

4. Questionnaire retrieval and response rate; some respondents failed to respond and return the questionnaires in time, while others failed to answer all questions in the questionnaire. This reduced the minimum sample size and increase cases of missing data, all of which reduced the strength and dependability of this study's findings. The researcher tried to administer more questionnaires than the required sample size and also put a written request to respondents to answer all questions without leaving any unanswered. The researcher also ensured that each questionnaire received is fully checked and in case of any missed questions, the respondents were kindly requested to answer.

3. Findings, Presentation, and Discussions

3.1. Response Rate

The sample size of the study was 308 household heads from selected households in the district. Of the 308 selected household heads to participate in this study, 8 households were found closed with no one at home on the day of collecting the questionnaires. This reduced the sample size by 2.5%. However, the proportion is too small to change the findings of the study.

3.2. Table1: Showing response rate

From table 1, the response rate for household heads was 97%. This is substantial to provide accurate findings about the topic of the study.

4. Background information of the respondents

Gender

From table 2, of the 300 respondents of the study, 180 were females and 120 were males. This shows that the majority 60% of the respondents were females and 40% were males. This shows that the majority of the respondents in the Kibuku district were females as the majority of men are either in towns working or not always at home. This also indicates that the majority of the households in the Kibuku district are headed by females.

4.1. Age of the respondents

The findings in figure 1 showed that the majority of the respondents were aged 20-30 years, followed by those aged between 31- 40 years, 41-60 years, and lastly respondents aged 61 years and above. Findings show that majority of the households are headed by youth below 35 years of age. Further, the findings show that majority of the households have just been started and are headed by the youth.

4.2. Marital status

The findings from figure 2, showed that 180 of the respondents were married, 45 were widowed, 34 were separated and 32 were single. This, therefore, implies that the majority of households are looked after by two people the husband and the wife. However, the number of households that are looked after by one person was also significant in this study within the Kibuku district.

Table 1: Showing response rate

Response	Questionnaires and interviews Issued		Questionnaires received	
	Frequency	Percent (%)	Frequency	Percent (%)
SMEs	308	100	300	97.4
Total	**308**	**100**	300	**97.4**

Table 2: Summary of Gender of the Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	Male	120	40.0	40.0	40.0
Valid	**Female**	180	60.0	60.0	100.0
	Total	**300**	**100.0**	**100.0**	
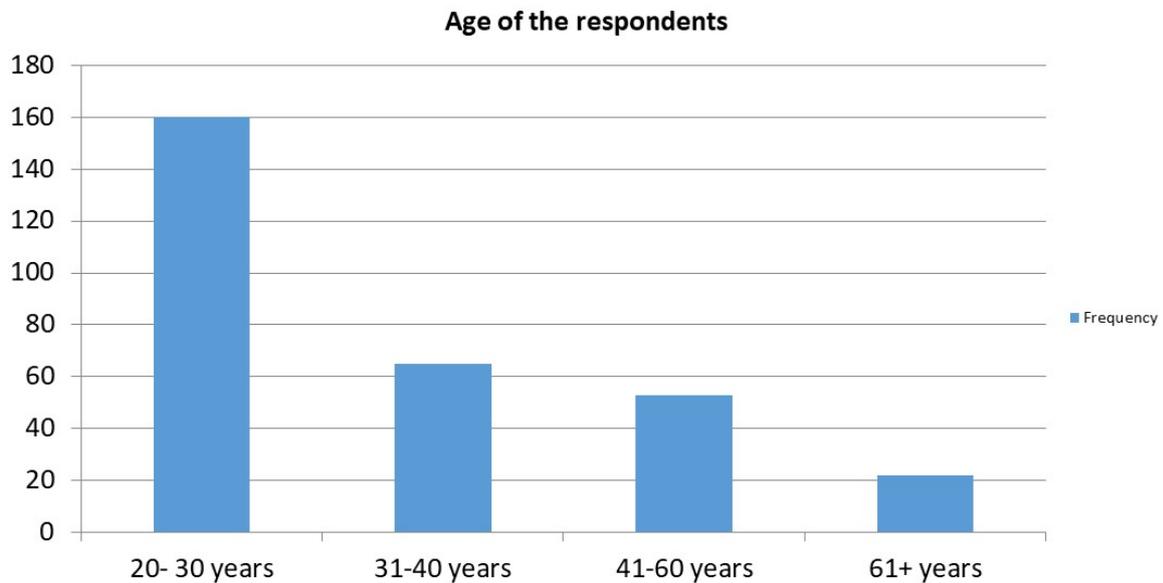
Figure 1: showing the age of the respondents of operation by SMEs in the Kibuku district

Frequency

■	Single
■	Married
■	Widowed
■	Separated
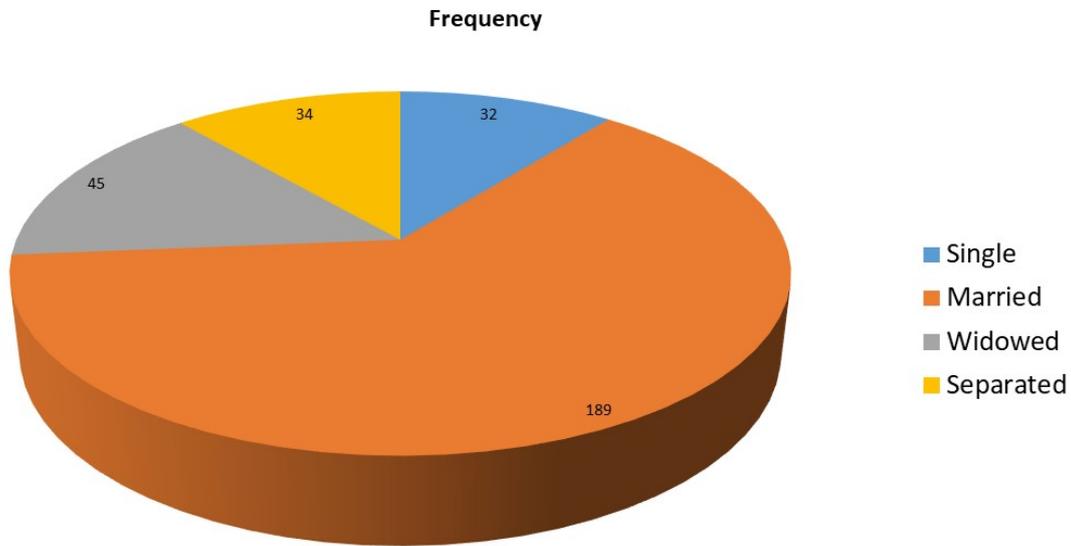
Figure 2: showing the marital status of respondents

4.3. The number of members in a household

The findings on the number of members in each household were categorized into two to easily identify nuclear and extended families. These were 1-5 people for the nuclear family and 6+ people.

According to findings in table 3, the majority of the households have 6 and above members (186 households). Also, 86 of the 300 selected households have 1-5 members. Further, the findings revealed that 200 households were nuclear families while 100 households were extended families. This implies that most of the households are still young and are made up of fathers, mothers, and their children. However, the number of households under a nuclear family with over 6 members was significant(114 households) which implies that these households are not using family planning at all hence the dependence burden is likely to grow as the family members grow.

4.4. Number of dependents for households in Kibuku district

According to the finding in figure 3, over 178 households selected for the study have dependents while 122 households have no dependents. This shows that a big number of households in the Kibuku district that were selected for the study depend on their parents.

4.5. Level of social economic development in Kibuku district

Descriptive analysis of the level of social-economic development in the Kibuku district

The researcher used the Likert scale method to summarize the findings of the responses for the above section.s

The researcher used a Likert scale where the answers were on a scale of 1 to 5. Where 1= Strongly Disagree, 2= Disgree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree and 5 = Strongly Agree. The table also includes the summary of the participant's responses based on percentages (%), frequency (F), standard deviation (Std), and mean.

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Table 3: showing the number of members in each household in the Kibuku district

Number of households	1-5 members	6+ members	Total
Nuclear family	86	114	**200**
Extended family	28	72	**100**
Total	**114**	**186**	**300**
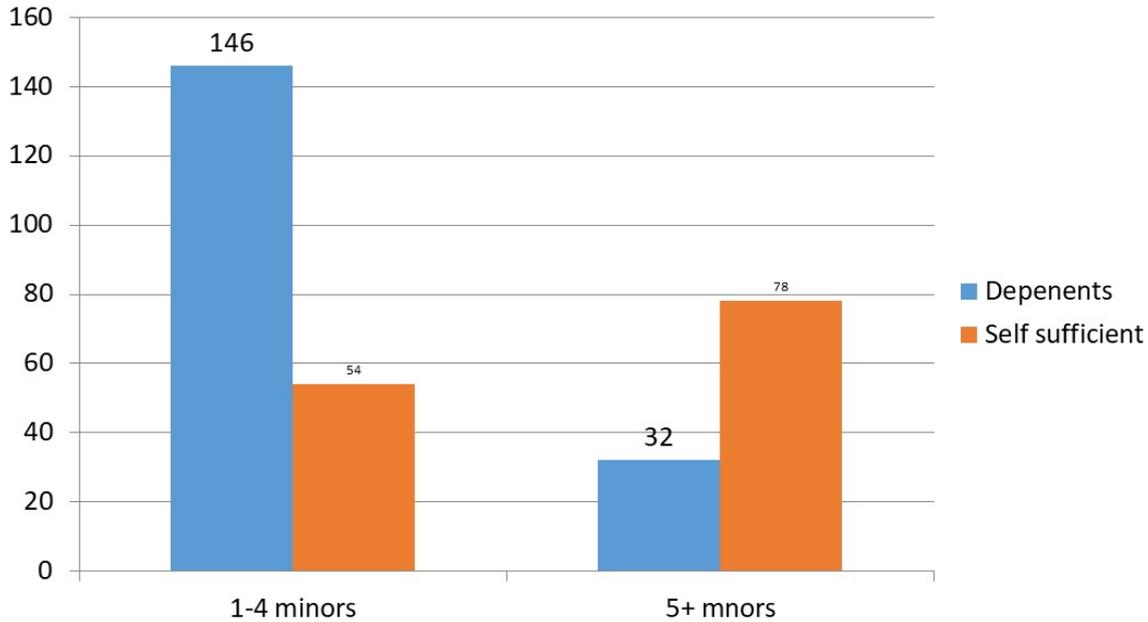
Figure 3: shows the number of dependents per household

Findings in table 4 revealed that respondents disagree with the statement that many household heads are permanently employed and hence receive. 90% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement and 10% also disagreed with the statement. Averagely, the mean response value of the statement was 1.1 with a standard deviation of 0.13. This shows the majority of the household heads are not permanently employed and hence do not receive regular in the Kibuku district.

Further, the findings in table 4. showed that there are no improved medical care services in the district as surgeries and complicated health issues are carried out from the neighboring districts. 80% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that while 20% disagreed with the

Also, the findings in table 4. showed that households in the Kibuku district have limited access to safe and clean drinking water. 68% of the respondents strongly disagree, 24% disagree, and 8% were neutral on the statement. Averagely, the response was 1.04 with a standard deviation of 0.36. The standard deviation is below 1 hence no significant difference in the response value.

On the eating patterns of households in the Kibuku district, the majority of the respondents disagree with the statement that they have more than three meals a day. This indicates that most people forego lunch and hence are not at par with nutrition.

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Table 4: shows descriptive analysis of the level of social-economic development in the Kibuku district

Statement	SD	D	N	A	SA	Total	Mean	Std
Many household heads are permanently employed hence receive regular incomes	45 90%	5 10%				130	1.10	0.13
There is improved medical care services in our area including surgeries	40 80%	10 20%				130	1.20	0.65
Households in Kibuku district have access safe and clean drinking water	34 68%	12 24%	4 8%			130	1.40	0.36
Many people have through a number of formal and non-formal education programmes been able to read and write	20 40%	14 28%	10 20%	6 12%		1300	3.04	0.87
Households have more than three meals a day	10 20%	17 34%	12 24%	8 16%	3 6%	130	2.54	0.65
Most households have permanents houses and can ably look after their children with ease		10 20%	24 48%	11 22%	5 10%	130	3.22	1.12
The level of social economic development in Kibuku district is above the national average.	4 8%	9 18%	12 24%	20 40%	5 10%	130	3.26	1.23

Therefore, based on the findings, the level of social economic development in the Kibuku district is still wanting and below the national average.

Relationship between the number of dependents per household and social economic development in Kibuku district.

The researcher used household size (number of members in the household) and the number of meals per day to establish the relationship between household size and economic development in the Kibuku district using the Pearson correlation.

According to the findings in table 5, the correlation coefficient between the number of dependents per household and social economic development was -0.342 with a Sig value of 0.017. This shows a negative weak relationship between the number of dependents per household and social economic development (number of meals) in the Kibuku district. The sig value of the relationship was less than 0.05 hence there is a significant relationship between the number of dependents per household and the number of meals for the households.

This further shows that as the number of dependents in a household increases, the number of meals reduces hence declining social economic development.

4.6. Regression analysis of the household size and social economic development in Kibuku district

The findings from table 6 showed that (access to employment) social economic development in the Kibuku district was 24.5% predicted by household size (Adjusted R Square = 0.245). The remaining 75.5% was predicted by other factors outside the study. The regression model was also valid (sig. $<.05$). Therefore access to loans increases the financial performance of SMEs by 24.5%.

Also, the table showed that social economic development (consumption patterns) in the Kibuku district was 35.7% predicted by household size (Adjusted R Square $=0.357$). The remaining 64.3% was predicted by other factors outside the study. The regression model was sig. $<.000$).

Table 5: showing the correlation between the number of dependents per household and social economic development

			Number of dependents per household	Social economic development(Number of meals)
Pearson	Number of dependent per household	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	**-0.342** **
		Sig. (1-tailed)		.017
		N	130	130
	Social economic development (Number of meals)	Correlation Coefficient	**-0.342** **	1.000
		Sig. (1-tailed)	.017	
		N	130	130

Therefore, household size influences consumption patterns by 35.7%.

Results also showed that social economic development in the Kibuku district was 48 % predicted by access to education (Adjusted R Square =0.48). The remaining 52% was predicted by other factors outside the study. The regression model was also valid (sig. <.000).

Generally, there was a significant relationship between household size and social economic development in the Kibuku district.

5. Summary of Findings

5.1. Summary of the findings on the household size in the Kibuku district

The findings on the number of members in each household were categorized into two to easily identify nuclear and extended families. These were 1-5 people for the nuclear family and 6+ people.

According to findings in table 3, the majority of the households have 6 and above members (186 households). Also, 86 of the 300 selected households have 1-5 members. Further, the findings revealed that 200 households were nuclear families while 100 households were extended families.

This implies that most of the households are still young and are made up of fathers, mothers, and their children. However, the number of households under a nuclear family with over 6 members was significant(114 households) which implies that these households are not using family planning at all hence the dependence burden is likely to grow as the family members grow.

5.2. Summary of the findings on the level of social-economic development in the Kibuku district

Findings revealed that respondents disagree with the statement that many household heads are permanently employed and hence receive. 90% of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement and 10% also disagreed with the statement. Averagely, the mean response value of the statement was 1.1 with a standard deviation of 0.13. This shows a majority of the household heads are not permanently employed and hence do not receive regularly in the Kibuku district.

Further, the findings showed that there are no improved medical care services in the district as surgeries and complicated health issues are carried out from the neighboring districts. 80% of

Table 6: Showing regression analysis of household size and social economic development in Kibuku district.

Table 6 showing regression analysis of household size and social economic development in Kibuku district

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.702	.664		4.070	.000
Access to employment	-0.760	.188	-0.717	-4.045	.000
Independent variable:	**Household size**				
R square	0.276^a			F-statistics	8.953
Adjusted R Square	0.245			Sig.	0.001
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	1.930	.664		2.908	.006
Consumption patterns	-.890	.179	-0.840	-4.986	000
Independent variable:	**Household size**				
R square	0.630^b			F-statistics	10.070
Adjusted R Square	0.357			Sig.	0.000
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	0.743	0.291		2.551	0.014
Access to education	.363	.146	-0.218	-2.567	.014
Independent variable:	**Household size**				
R square	0.46^c			F-statistics	6.348
Adjusted R Square	0.48			Sig.	0.000

the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that while 20% disagreed with the

Also, the findings showed that households in the Kibuku district have limited access to safe and clean drinking water. 68% of the respondents strongly disagree, 24% disagree, and 8% were neutral on the statement. Averagely, the response was 1.04 with a standard deviation of 0.36. The standard deviation is below 1 hence no significant difference in the response value.

On the eating patterns of households in the Kibuku district, the majority of the respondents disagree with the statement that they have more than three meals a day. This indicates that most people forego lunch and hence are not at par with nutrition.

Therefore, based on the findings, the level of social economic development in the Kibuku district is still wanting and below the national average.

Number of dependents for households and social economic development in Kibuku district

According to the finding, over 178 households selected for the study have dependents while 122 households have no dependents. This shows that a big number of households in the Kibuku district that were selected for the study depend on their parents.

The researcher also established the correlation between the number of dependents and social economic development in the Kibuku district using the Pearson correlation. According to the findings in table 5, the correlation coefficient between the number of dependents in households and social economic development was -0.342 with a Sig value

of 0.017. This shows a negative weak relationship between the number of dependents per household and social economic development (number of meals) in the Kibuku district. The sig value of the relationship was less than 0.05 hence there is a significant relationship between the number of dependent household sizes and several meals for the households. This further shows that as the household size increases, the number of meals reduces as household heads have no permanent source of income thus giving them all the meals.

5.3. Regression analysis of the household size and social economic development in the Kibuku district

The findings showed that (access to employment) social economic development in the Kibuku district was 24.5% predicted by household size (Adjusted R Square = 0.245). The remaining 75.5% was predicted by other factors outside the study. The regression model was also valid (sig. $<.05$). Therefore access to loans increases the financial performance of SMEs by 24.5%.

Also, the table showed that social economic development (consumption patterns) in the Kibuku district was 35.7% predicted by household size (Adjusted R Square =0.357). The remaining 64.3% was predicted by other factors outside the study. The regression model was sig. $<.000$). Therefore, household size influences consumption patterns by 35.7%.

Results also showed that social economic development in the Kibuku district was 48 % predicted by access to education (Adjusted R Square =0.48). The remaining 52% was predicted by other factors outside the study. The regression model was also valid (sig. $<.000$).

Generally, there was a significant relationship between household size and social economic development in the Kibuku district.

6. Conclusions

Generally, there was a significant relationship between household size and social economic development in the Kibuku district.

The majority of the households have 6 and above members (186 households). Also, 86 of the 300 selected households have 1-5 members. Further, the findings revealed that 200 households were nuclear families while 100 households were extended families. This implies that most of the households are still young and are made up of fathers, mothers, and their children.

Also over 178 households selected for the study had dependents while 122 households had no dependents. This shows that a big number of households in the Kibuku district that were selected for the study depend on their parents. There are no improved medical care services and limited clean water in the district as surgeries and complicated health issues are carried out from the neighboring districts.

On the eating patterns of households in the Kibuku district, the majority of the respondents disagree with the statement that they have more than three meals a day. This indicates that most people forego lunch and hence are not at par with nutrition. Therefore, based on the findings, the level of social economic development in the Kibuku district is still wanting and below the national average.

7. Recommendations

Based on the findings, there is a need to sensitize the population in the Kibuku district about the use of family planning to reduce the dependence burden on household heads.

Also, there is a need to awaken the government to provide social infrastructures such as electricity and tarmacked roads to increase the level of employment opportunities and household incomes of the locals.

The government and its political leaders should improve access to piped water and other healthcare services within the district to improve the social economic status of the people.

8. Further research

There is a need to research the effects of household size on access to savings and income in the

area. Also, research should be carried out on the political conflicts and service delivery within the district.

9. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CVI   Content Validity Index
DTT   Demographic transition Theory
ICT   Information and Communication technology
TV   Television
UBOS   Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN   United Nations
UNDP   United Nations Development Program

10. Funding

11. Conflict of Interest

The researchers have no any conflict of interest with this research.

12. Publisher details:

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Author biography

Kinobere Herbert Tom Herbert is a staff at Parliament of Uganda.

Bakashaba Edmand Edmand is currently a Lecturer at faculty of Business and Management, Team University.