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# THE UGANDA NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2019/20





# Outline of the Presentation

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-  Background of the UNHS, 2019/20
-  Objectives
-  Methodology
-  Population characteristics
-  Health
-  Housing and household characteristics
-  Household enterprises
-  Labour force characteristics.....

# Background

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-  The 2019/20 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) is the seventh in the series of household surveys conducted by UBOS.
-  Previous Uganda National Household Surveys were conducted in; 1999/2000, 2002/2003, 2005/2006, 2009/10, 2012/2013 and 2016/2017.
- These surveys are an important source of socio-economic data; and such data is used in generation of key indicators with particular focus on household welfare.

# Objectives of the UNHS, 2019/20

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## *The main objective:*

 To collect high quality and timely data on socio, demographic and economic characteristics of household population for monitoring the national and international development frameworks.

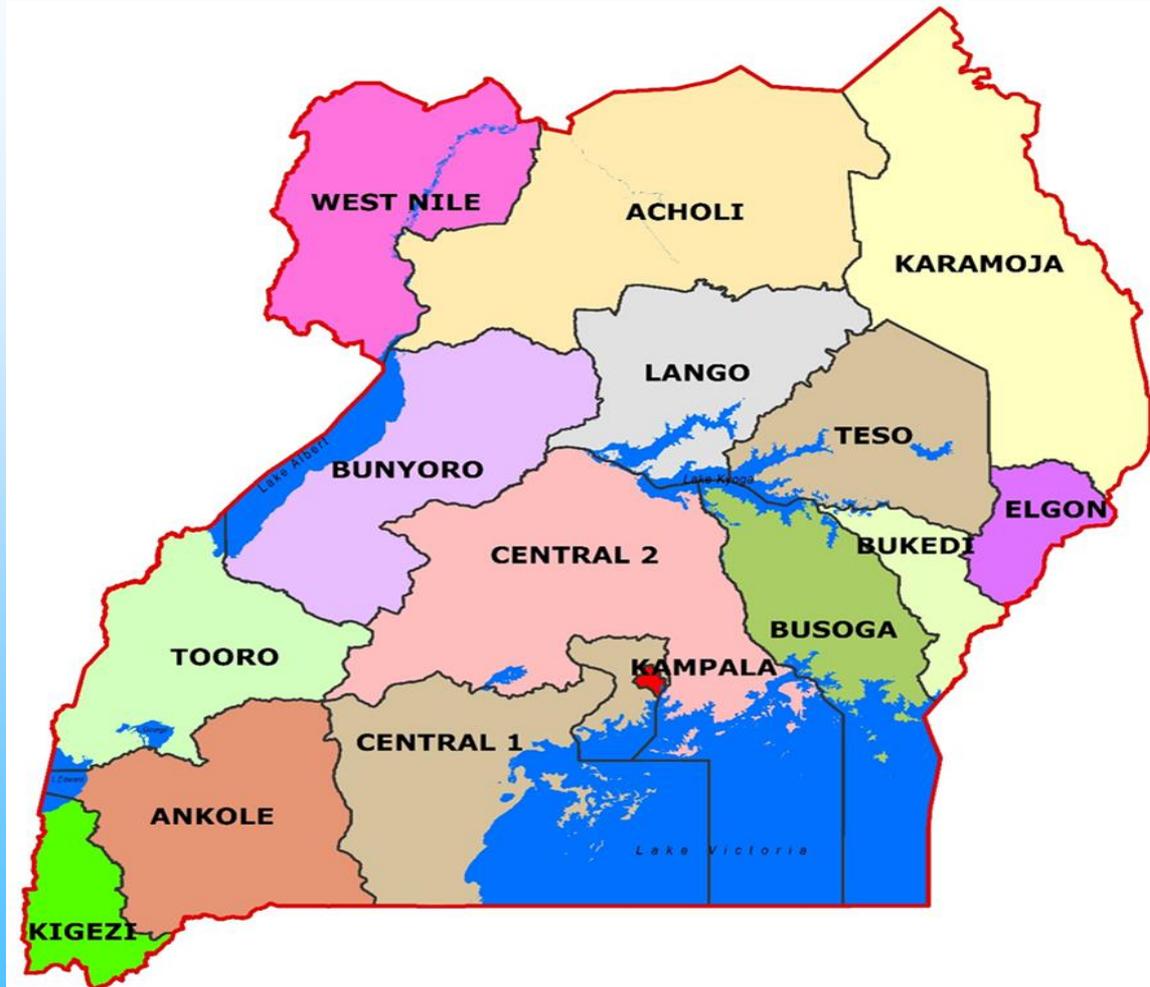
## *Specific objectives:*

 Provide information on selected economic characteristics of the population including their economic activity status among others.

 Meet data needs of key users such as Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Health; Education and Sports, etc., and other collaborating Institutions like Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC); the Development Partners as well as the NGO community.

 Generate and build social and economic indicators and monitor the progress made towards social and economic development goals of the country and internationally.

# Map Showing the sub-regions





# Methodology

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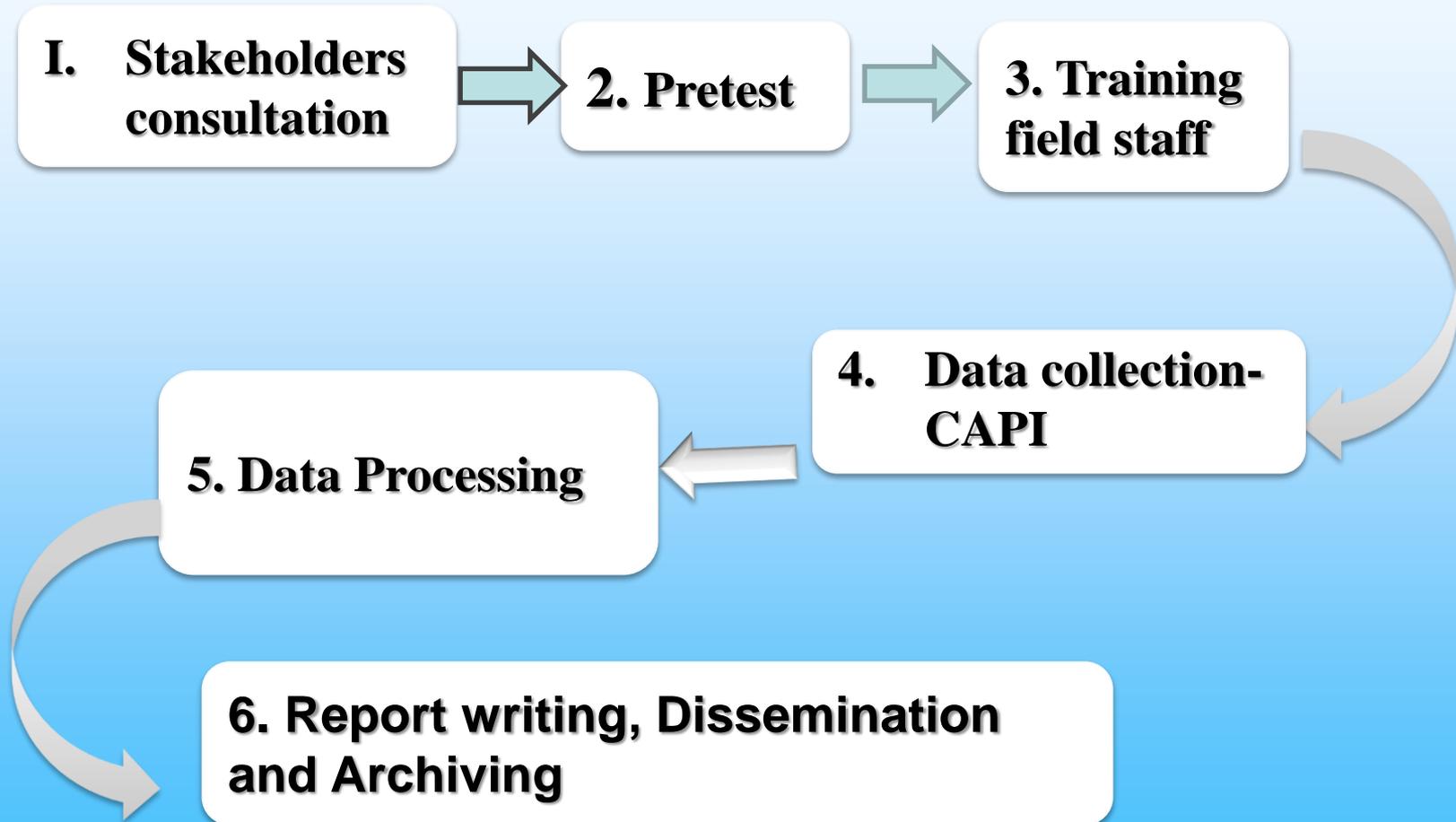
-  The survey was based on the household population and excluded institutional population like police and army barracks.
-  It provides representative estimates for;
  - δ the country as a whole;
  - δ rural and urban areas;
  - δ regional and the 15 sub-regions
-  The 15 sub – regions included; Acholi, Ankole, Bukedi, Bugisu, Bunyoro, Busoga, Kampala, Karamoja, Kigezi, Lango, North Buganda, South Buganda, Tooro, , Teso, and West Nile.
-  Other sub-groups were considered during data analysis and these included: Comparison of the situation before and during Covid, Peace and Recovery Development Plan (PRDP) Districts, and Mountainous Districts.

# Methodology-cont'd

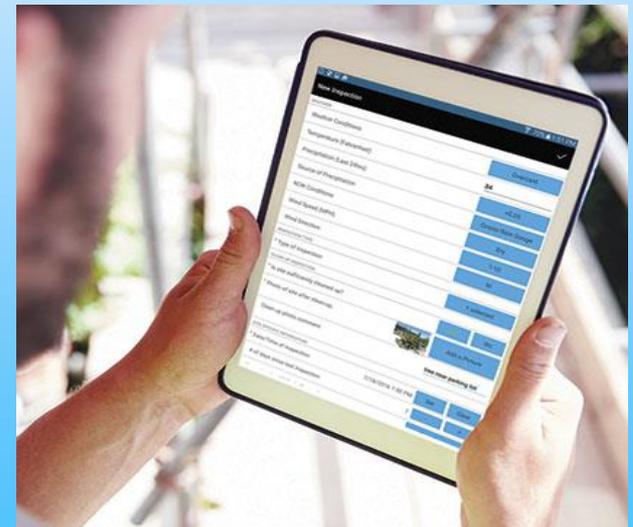
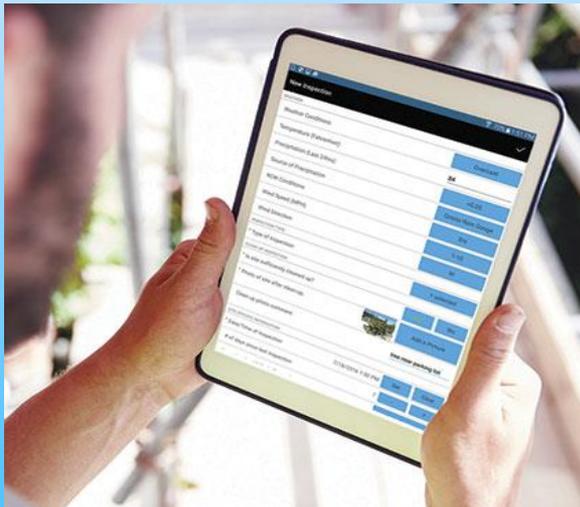
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-  A two-stage stratified sampling design was used. At the first stage, Enumeration Areas (EAs) were drawn from each of the sub-group with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) while at the second stage, households being the ultimate sampling units were drawn using Systematic Random Sampling (SRS).
  
-  A total of 1,651 EAs were covered, with a total of 16510 households expected to be covered. Of these households, 13,732 were interviewed giving a national response rate of 83%.
  
-  The data collection was carried in two phases.
  - ∅ First phase was in the period of September 2019 to February 2020 and 6,281 households were covered
  - ∅ Second phase was from July to November 2020 and 7,451 households were covered

# The UNHS Survey Process



# 2019/20 UNHHS Key Findings





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# Population Characteristics

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**Population**

**41 million people**

**27% Urban  
Residents**

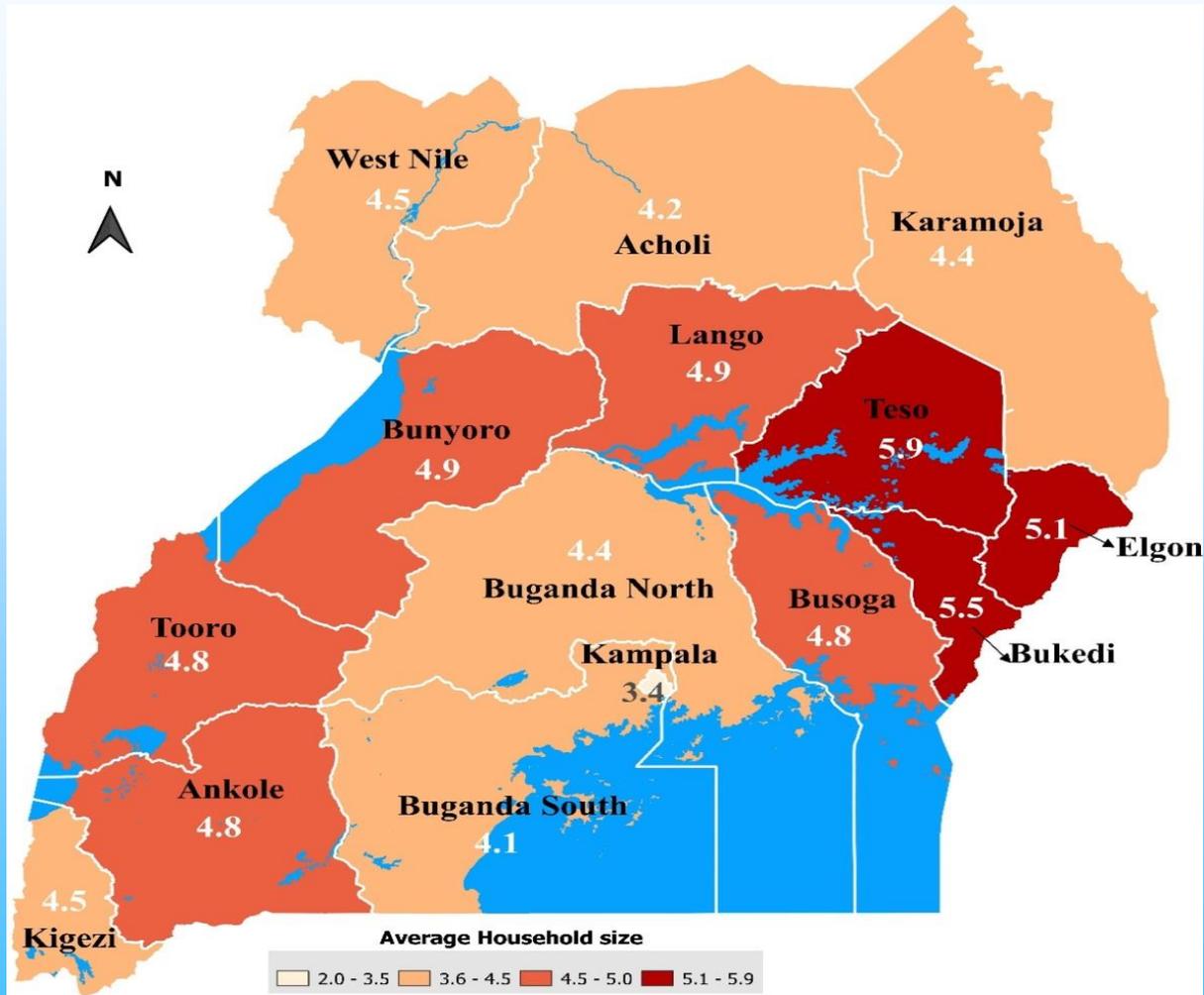
**Sex ratio**

**97 males per 100 females**

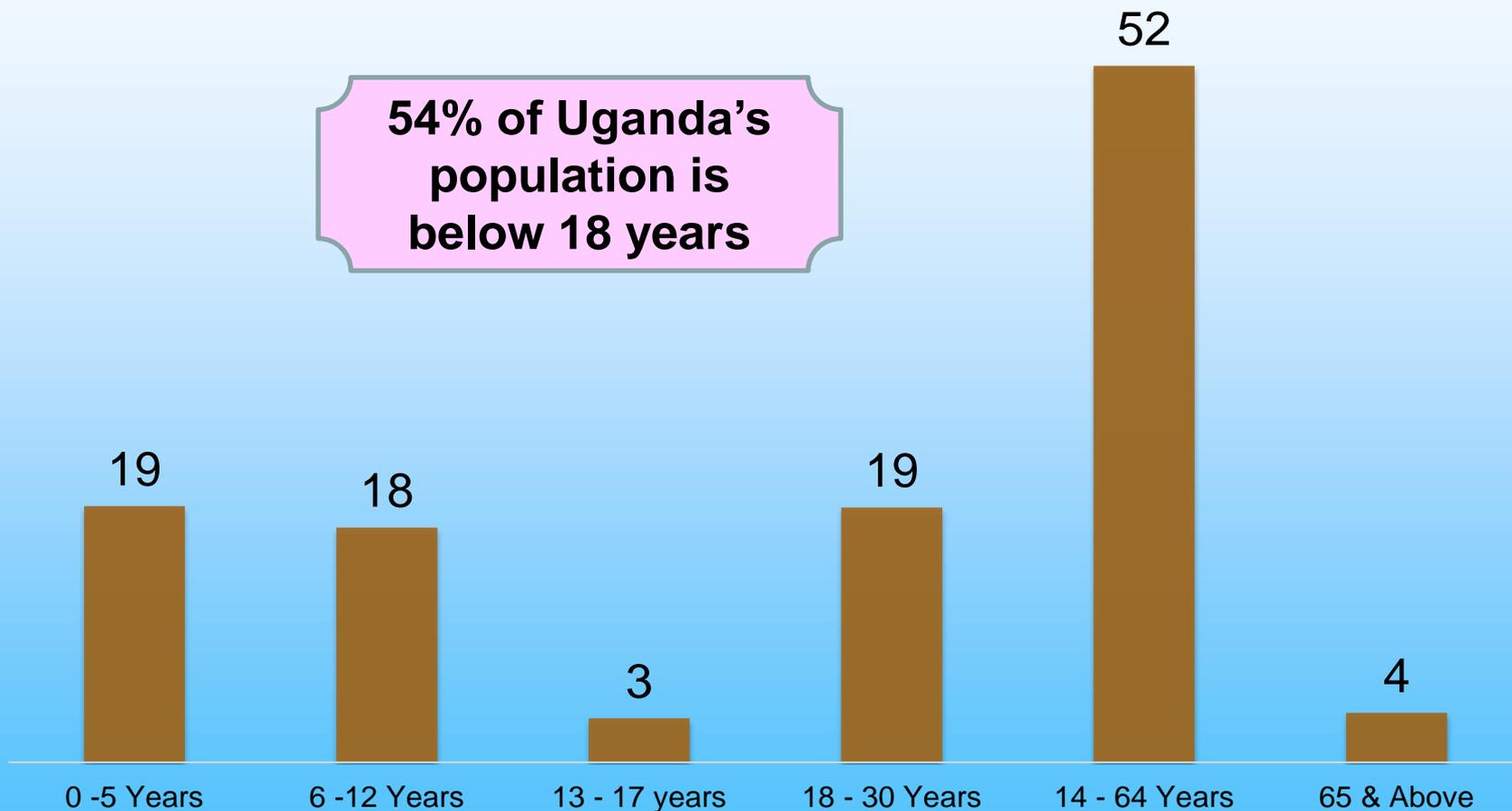
**Average Household size**

**4.6 persons**

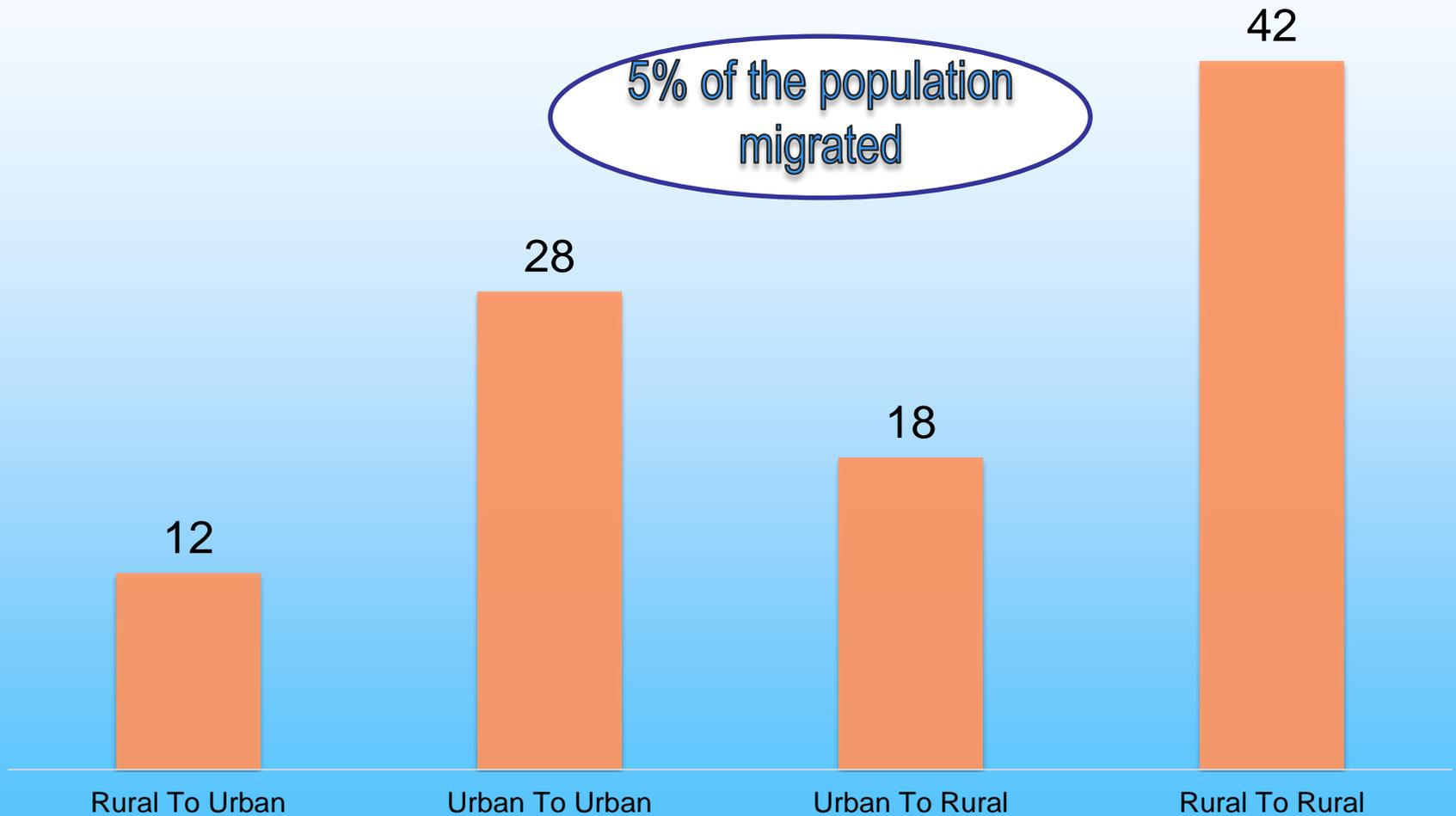
# Average Household Size



# Household Population by Selected Age groups(%)

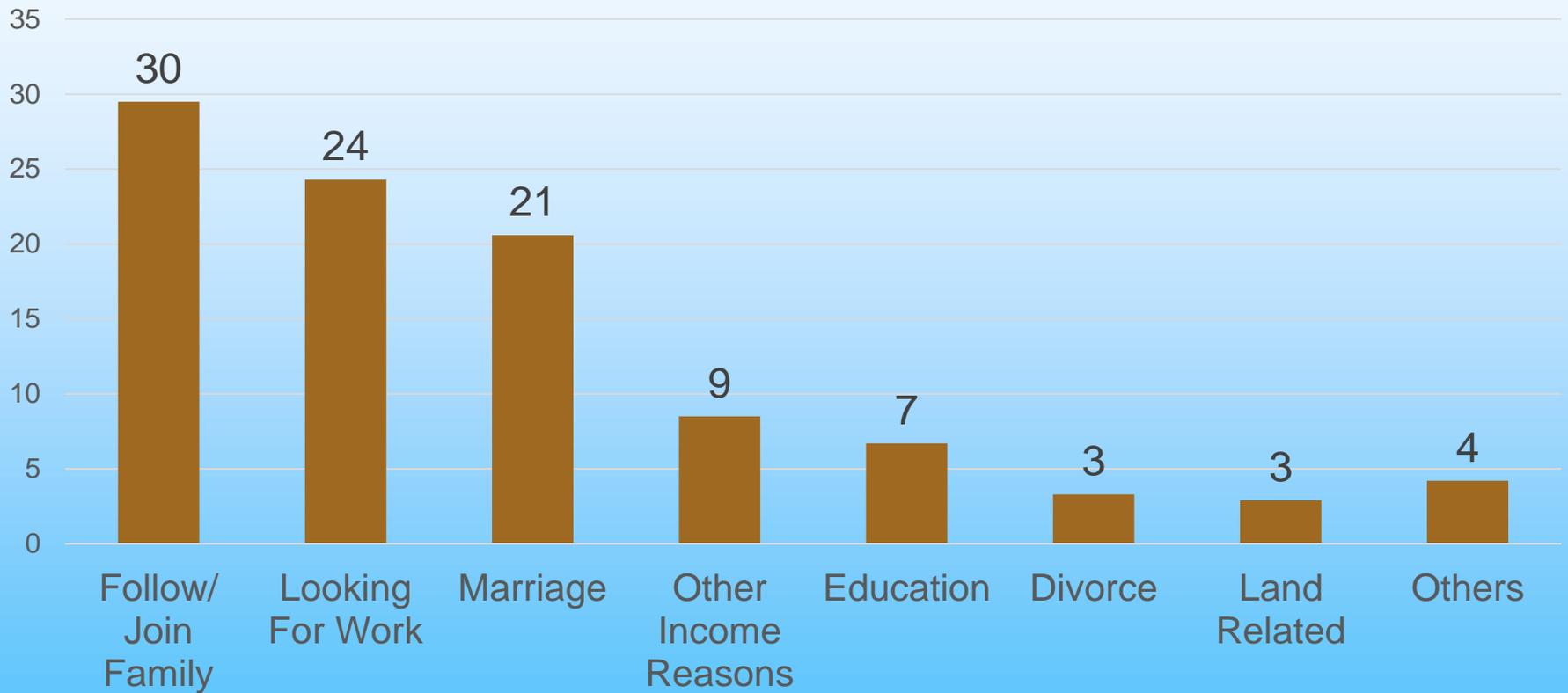


# Pattern of Migration(%)





# Main reasons for Migration

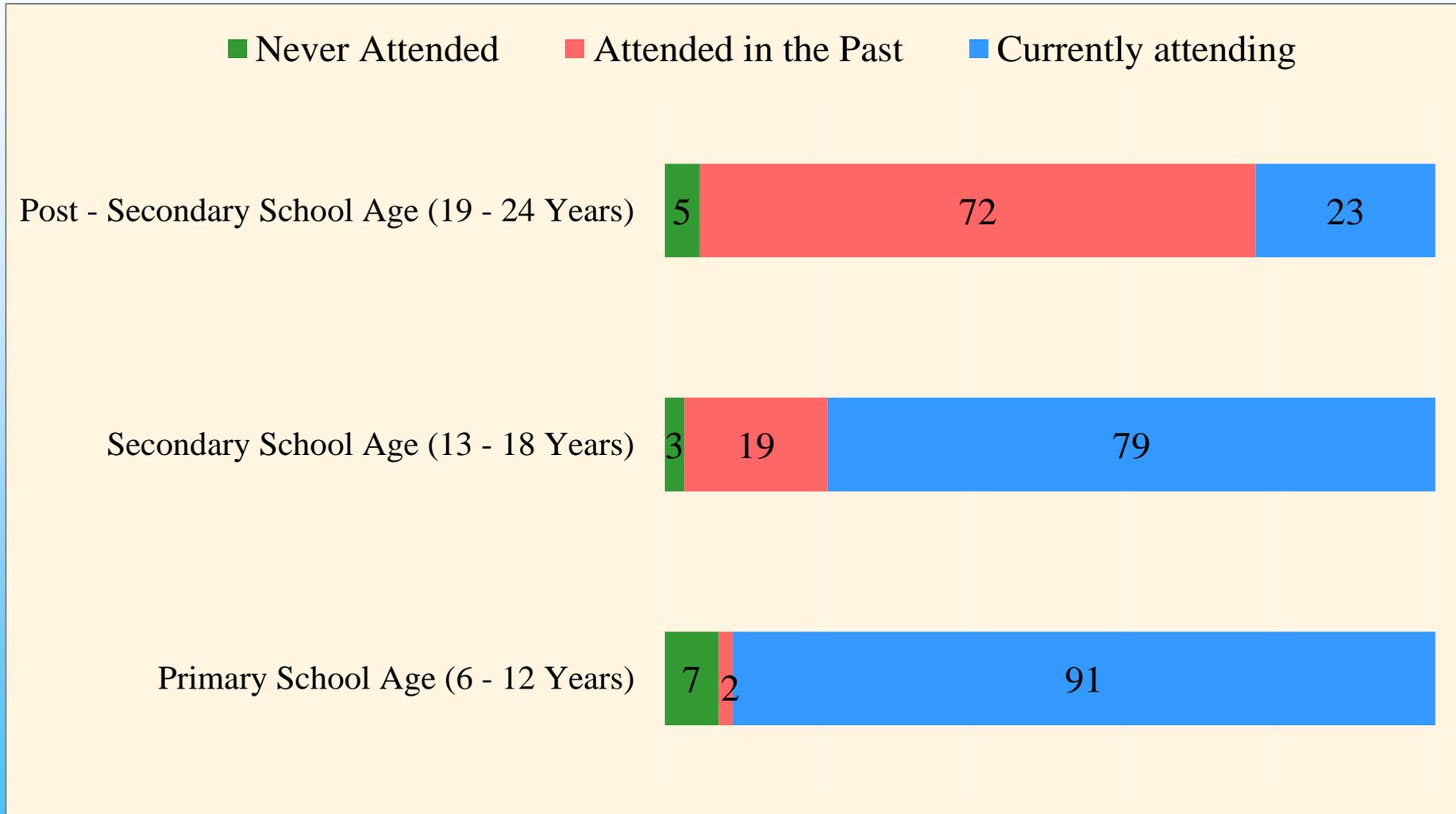




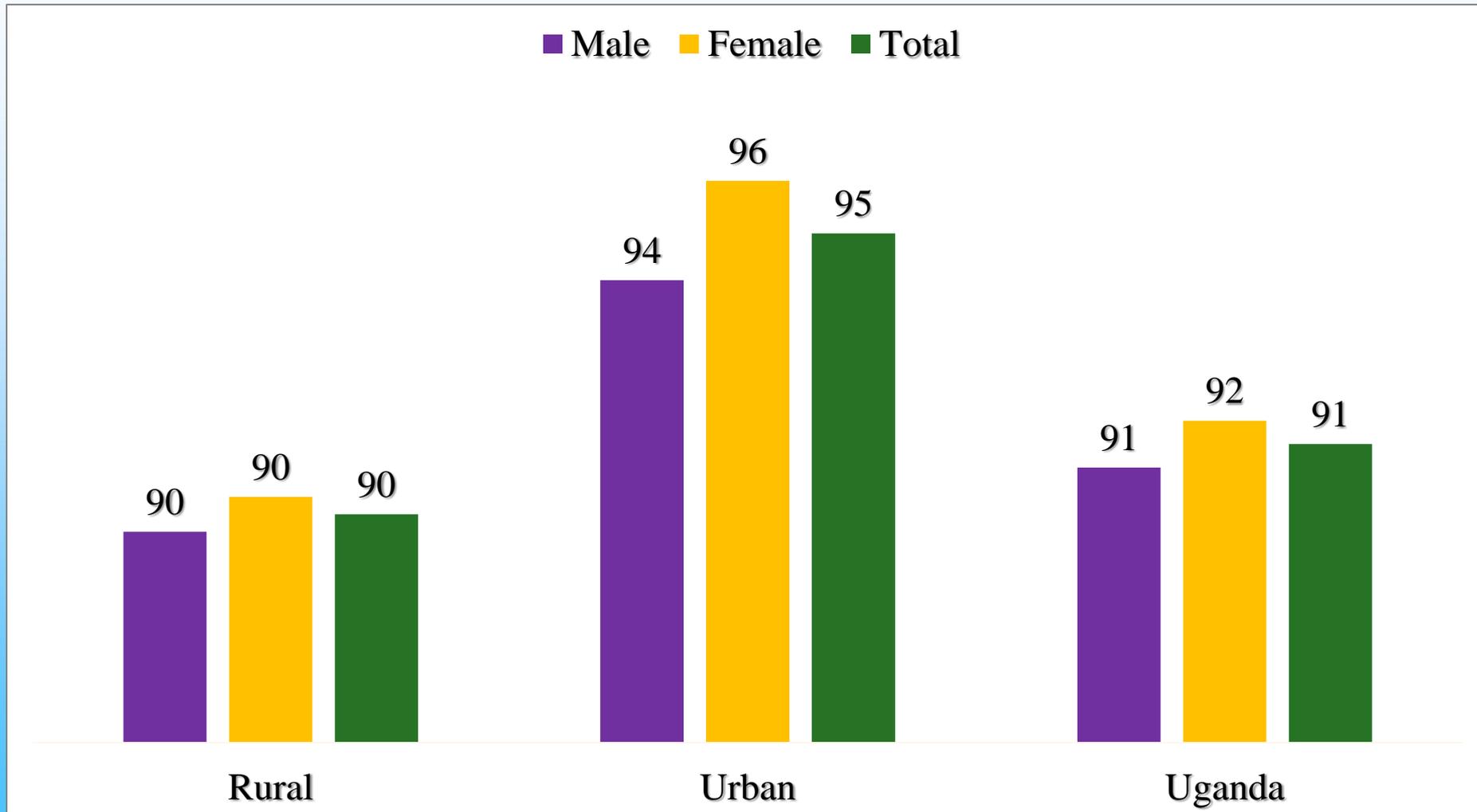
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# Education

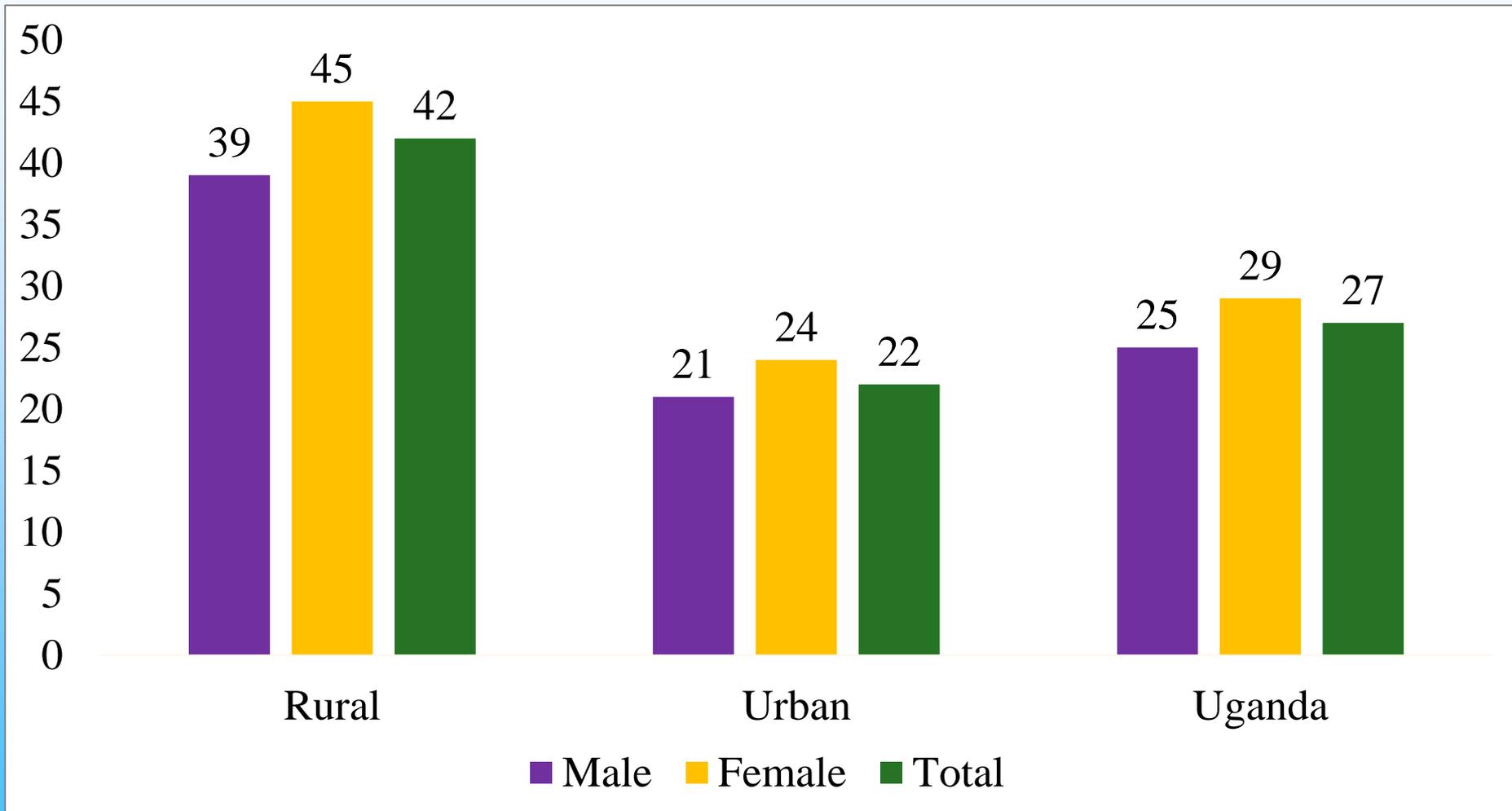
# School Age Population by Schooling Status in 2019/20 (%)



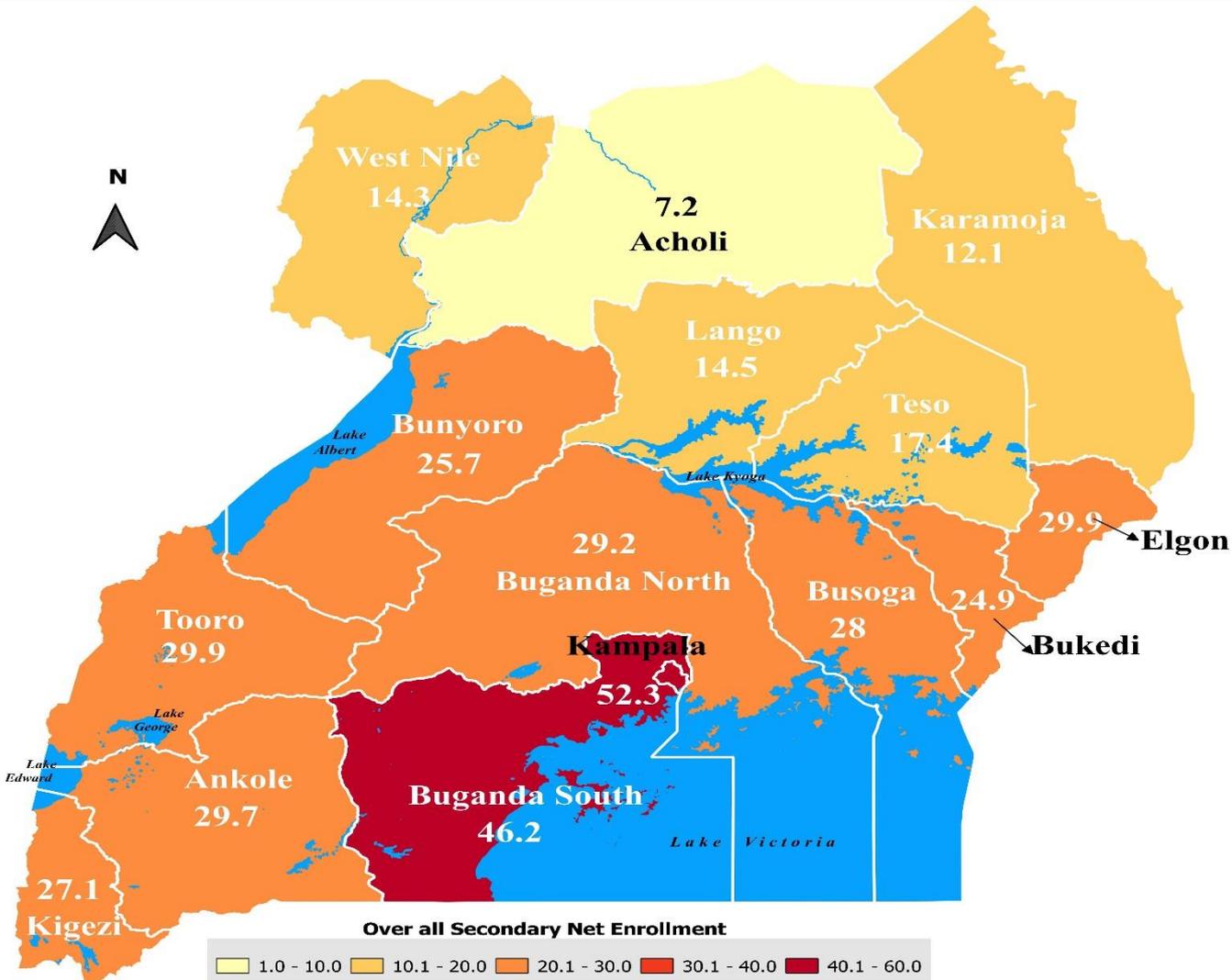
# Primary school Net Enrolment 2019/20



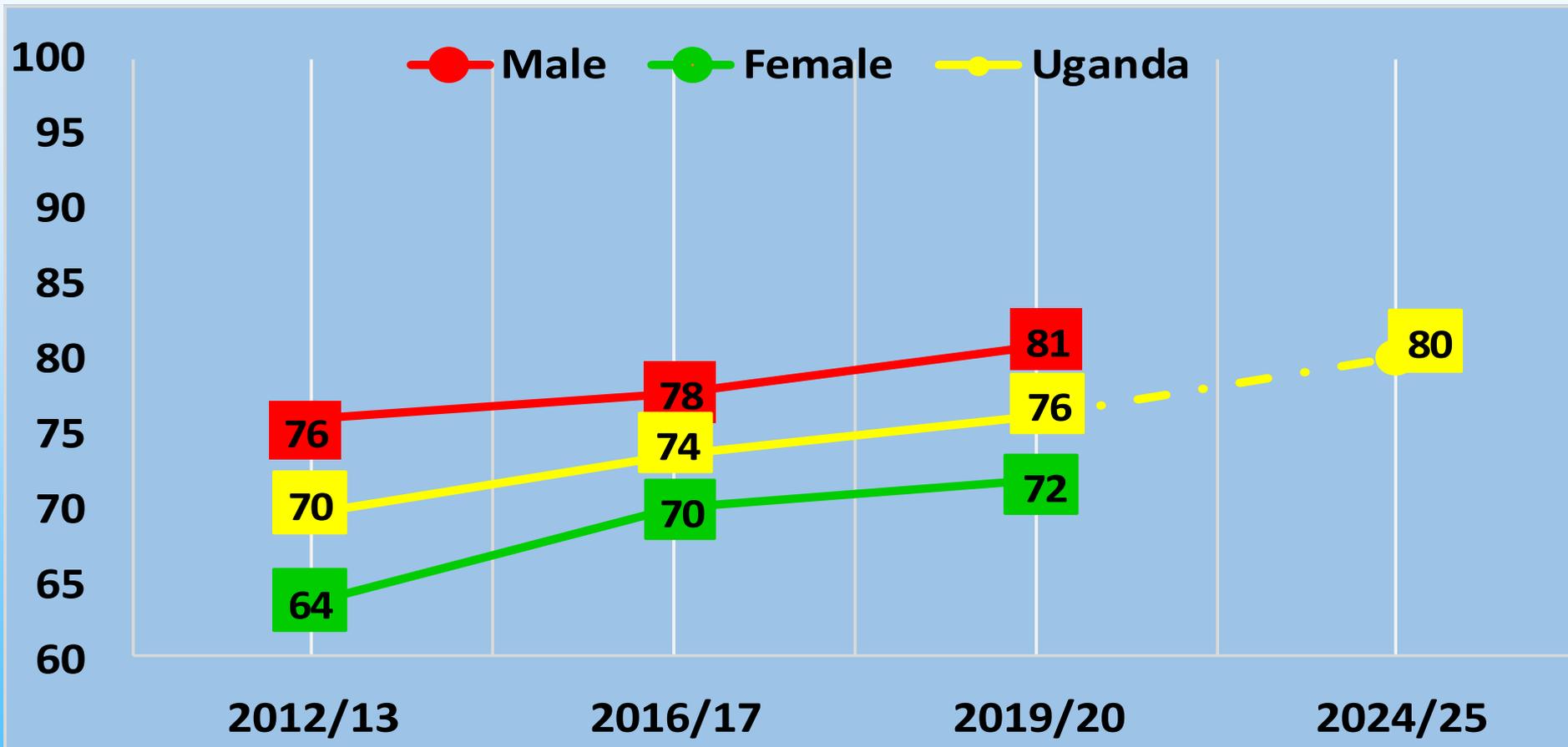
# Secondary school Net Enrolment



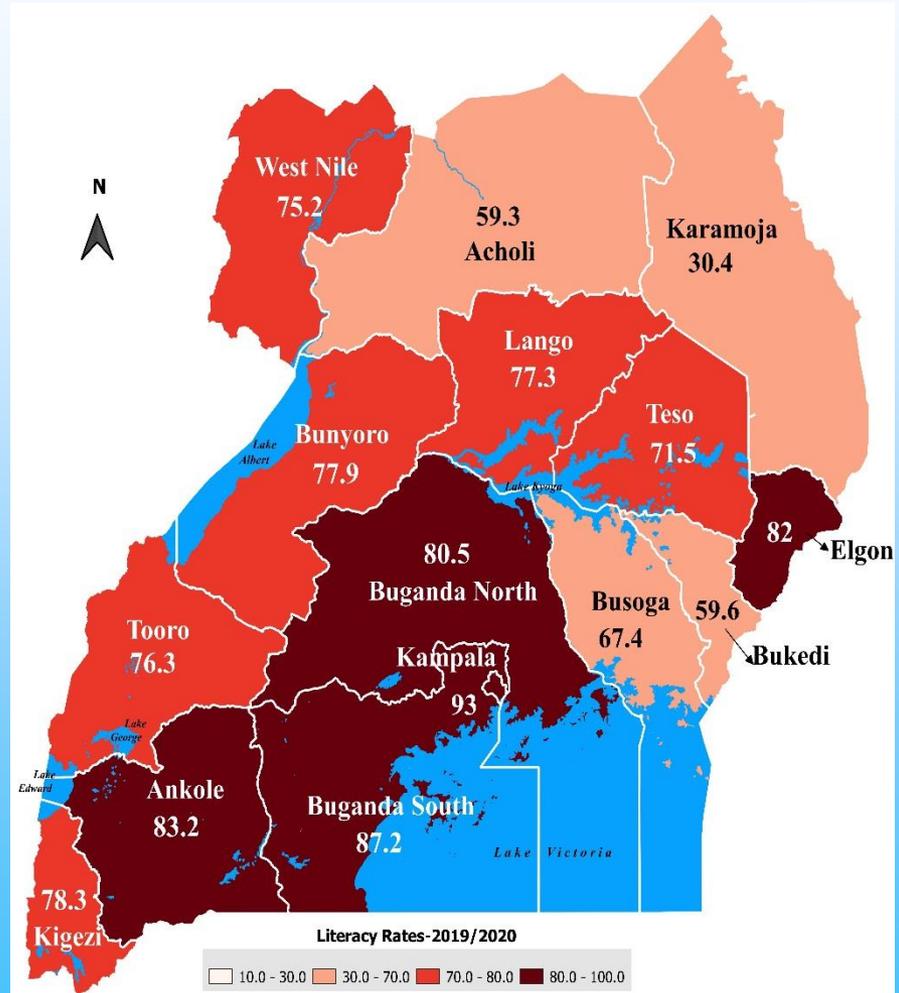
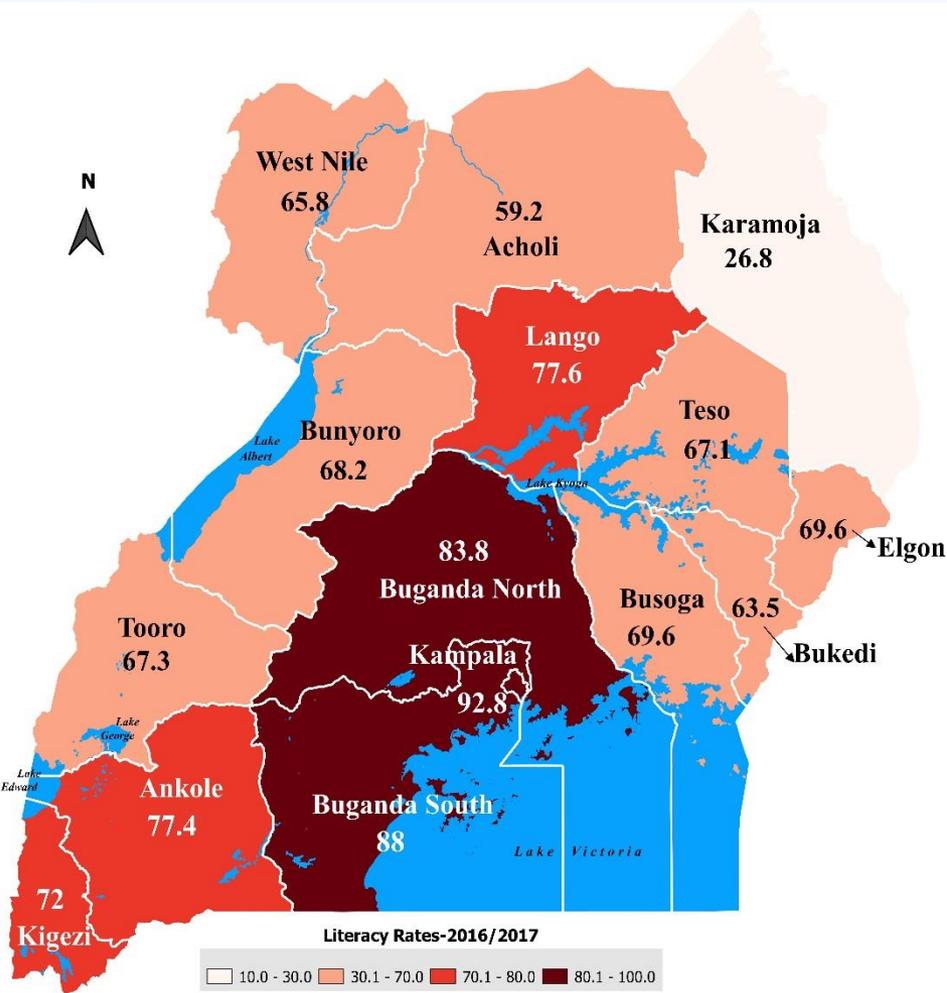
# Secondary School Net Enrolment by Sub-region



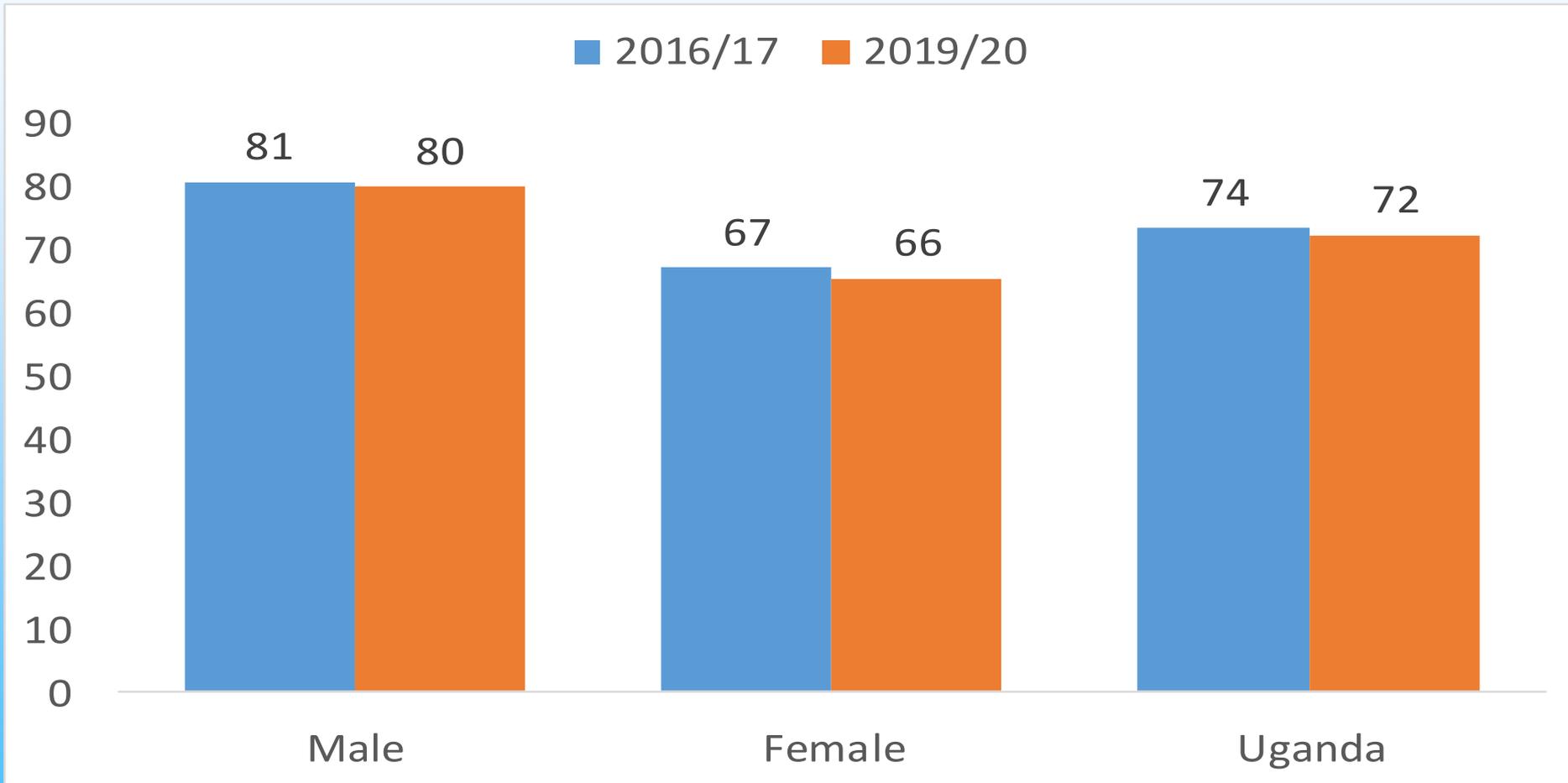
# Literacy rate for persons 10 years and above (%)



# Literacy Rate 2016/17 – 2019/20



# Literacy rate for persons 18 years and above (%)

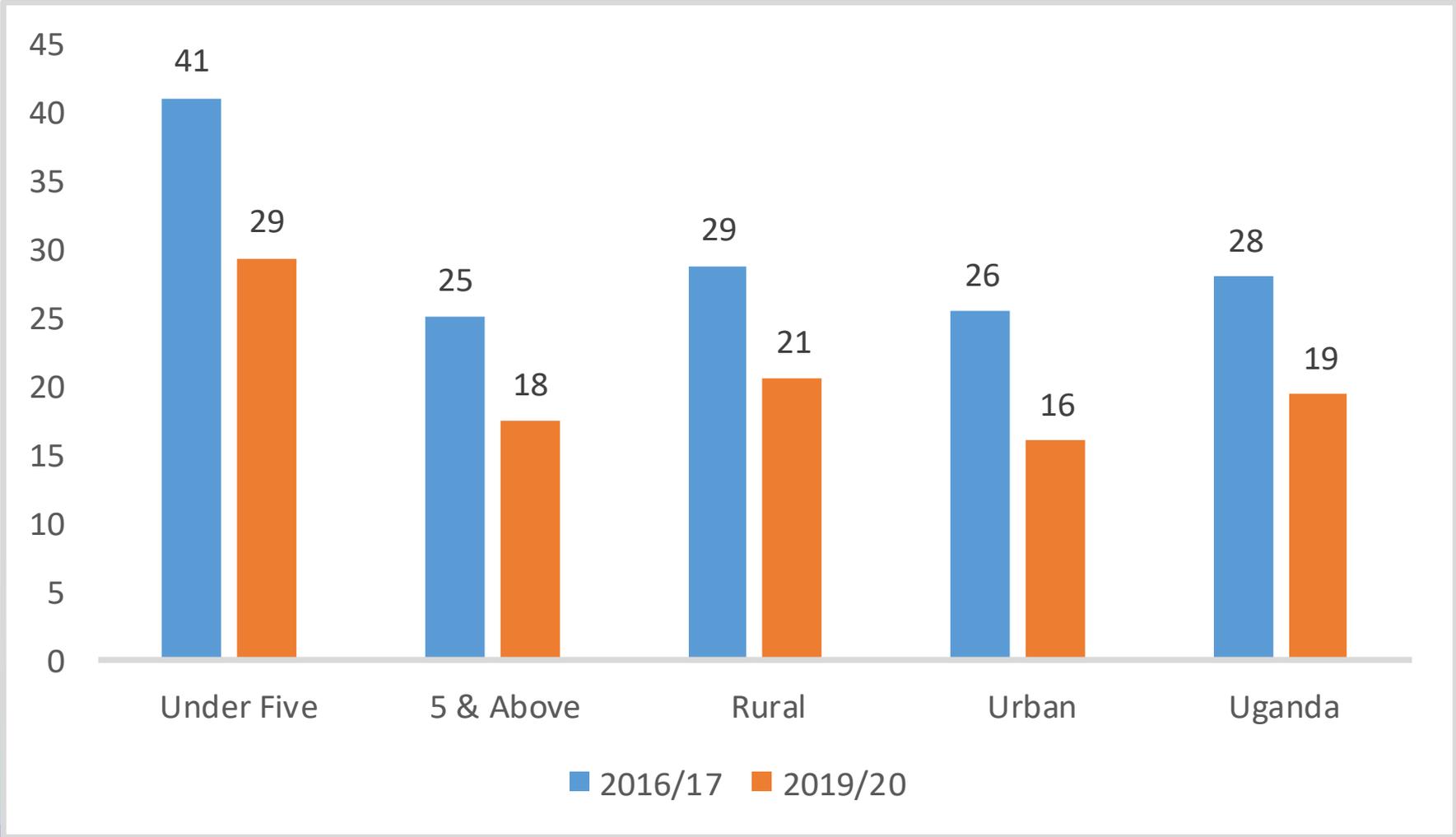




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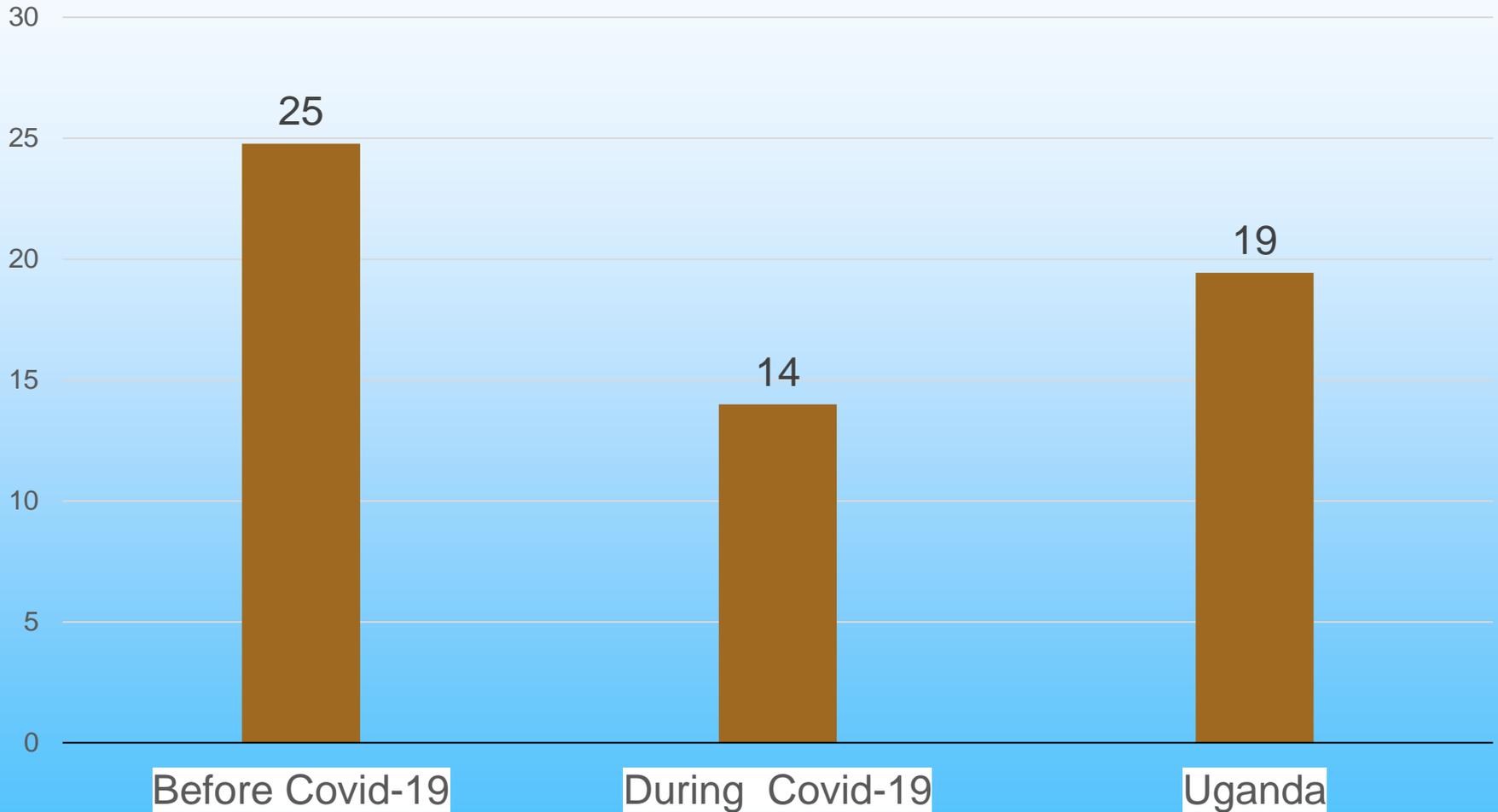
# HEALTH

# Proportion that was ill or injured by age-group and residence (%)





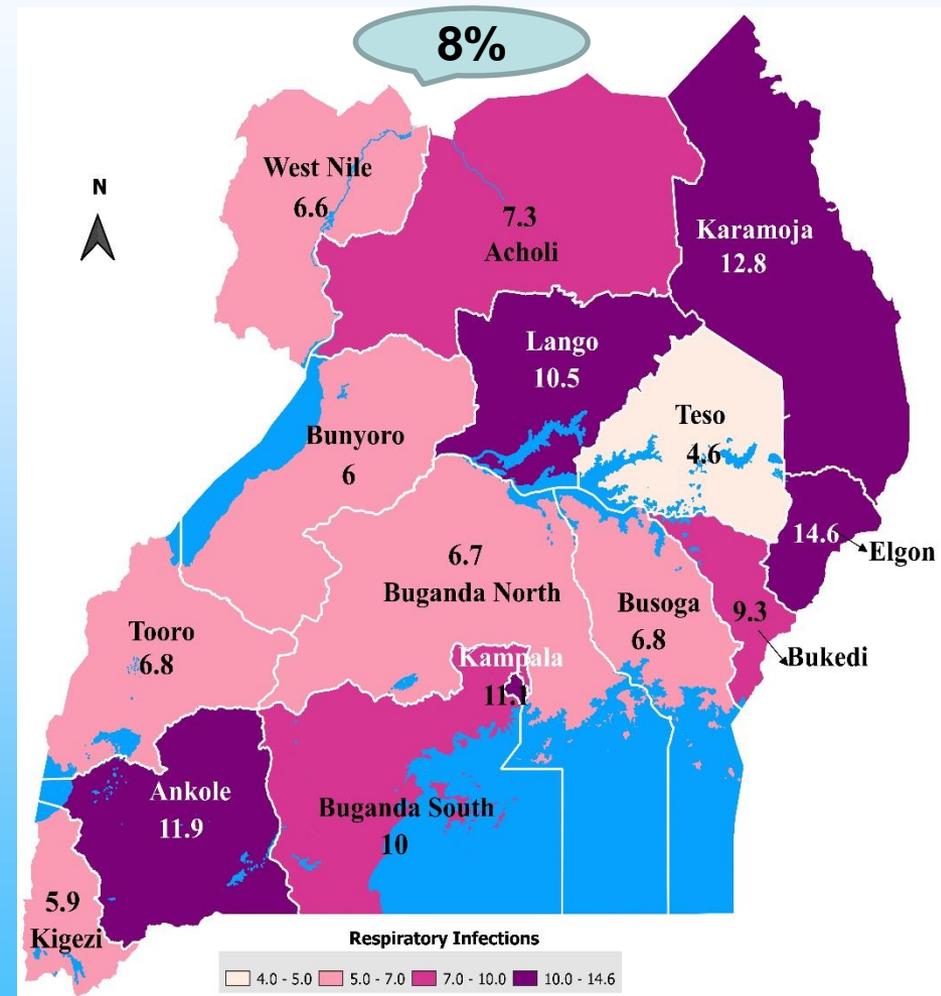
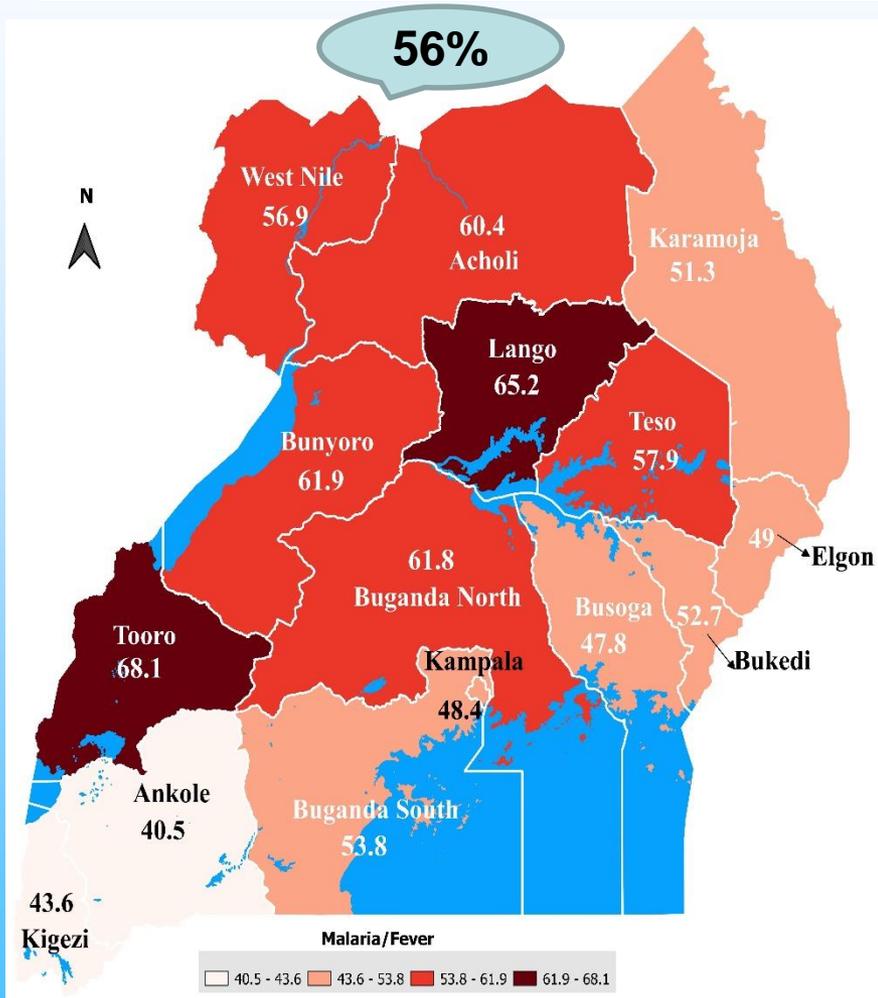
# Proportion that was ill or injured Before and During Covid-19



# Major symptoms of illness/injury

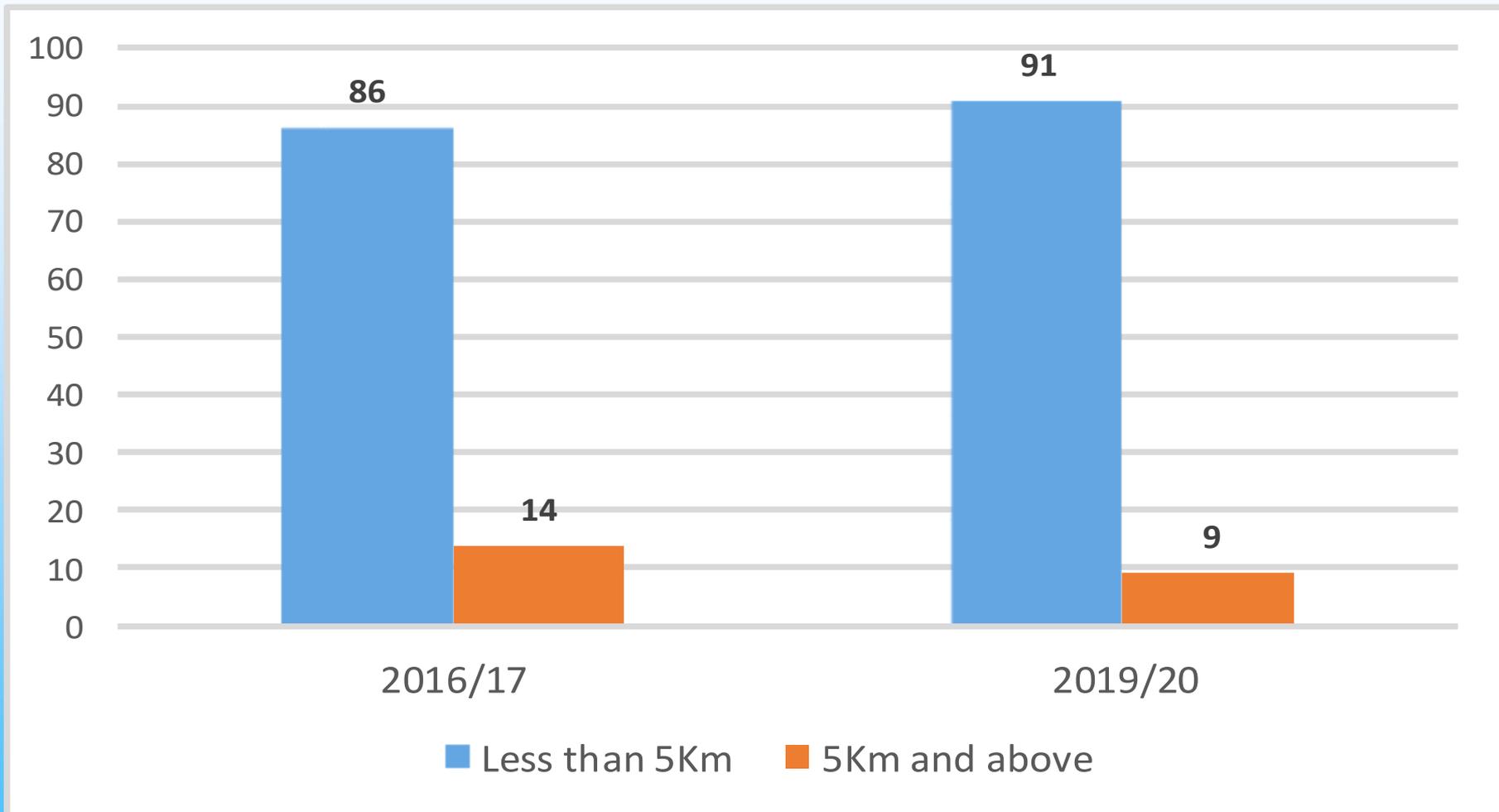
## Malaria/Fever

## Respiratory Infection

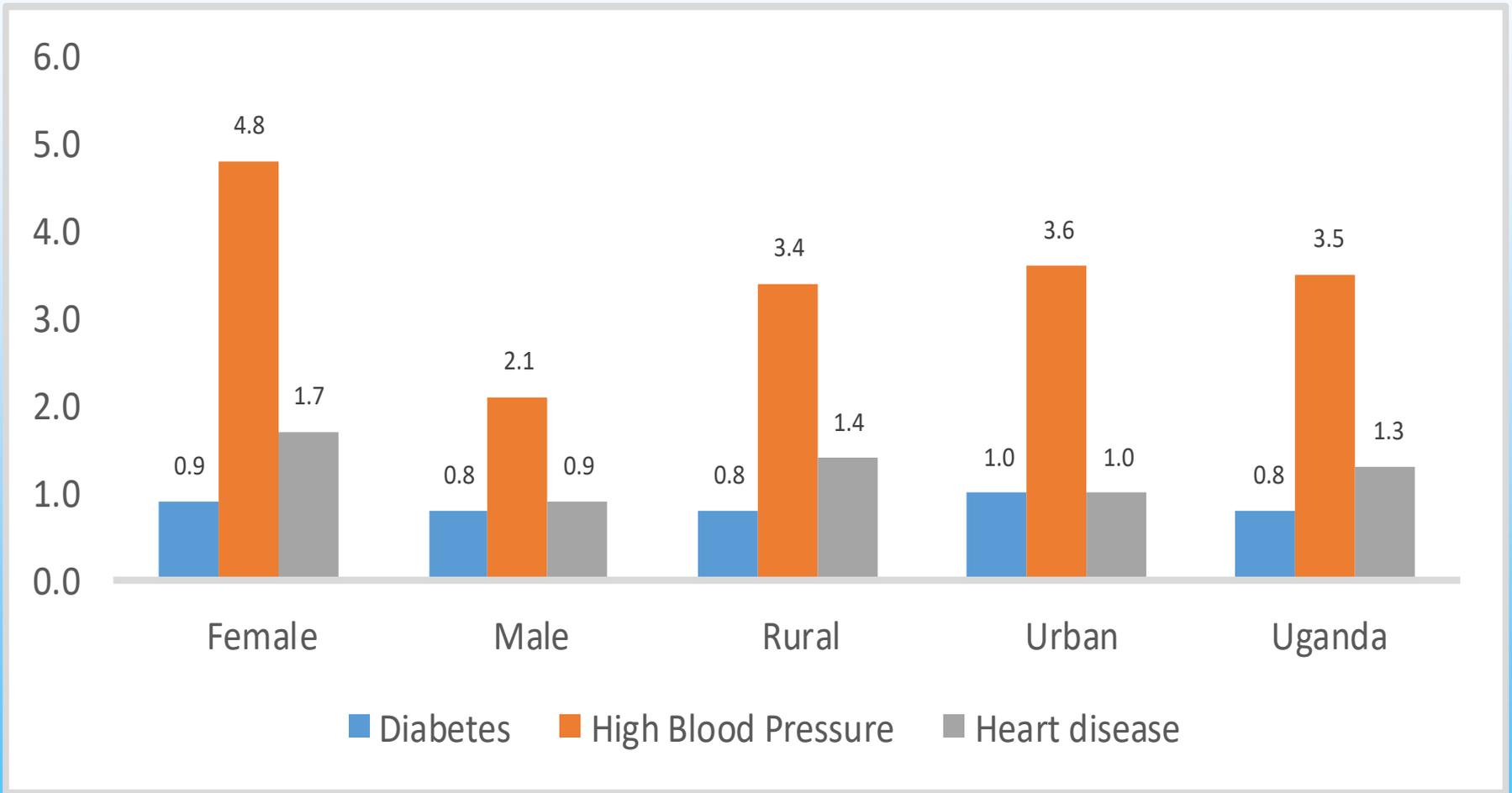




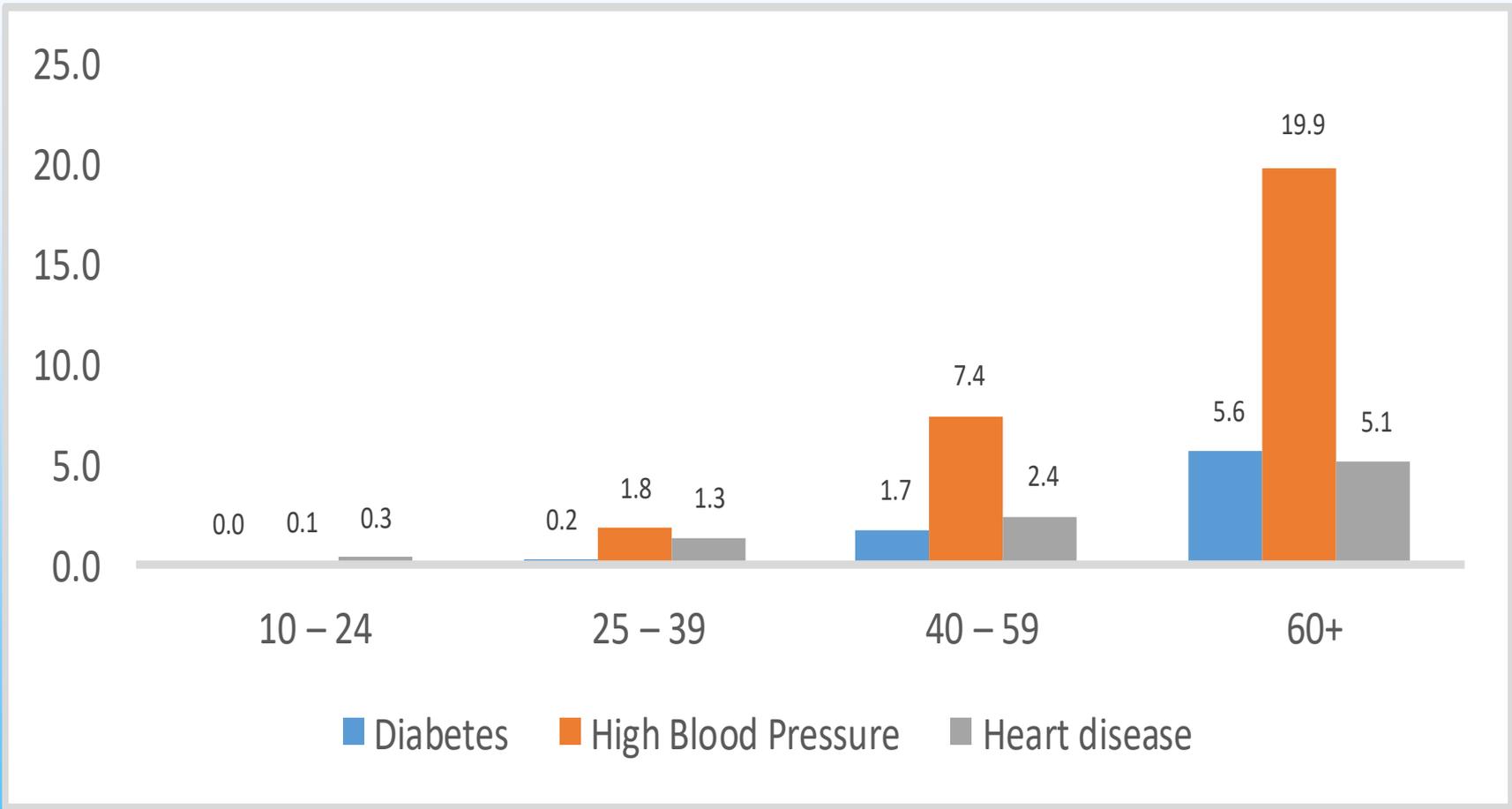
# Distance travelled to Health facility (%)



# Major Non-Communicable Diseases (%)

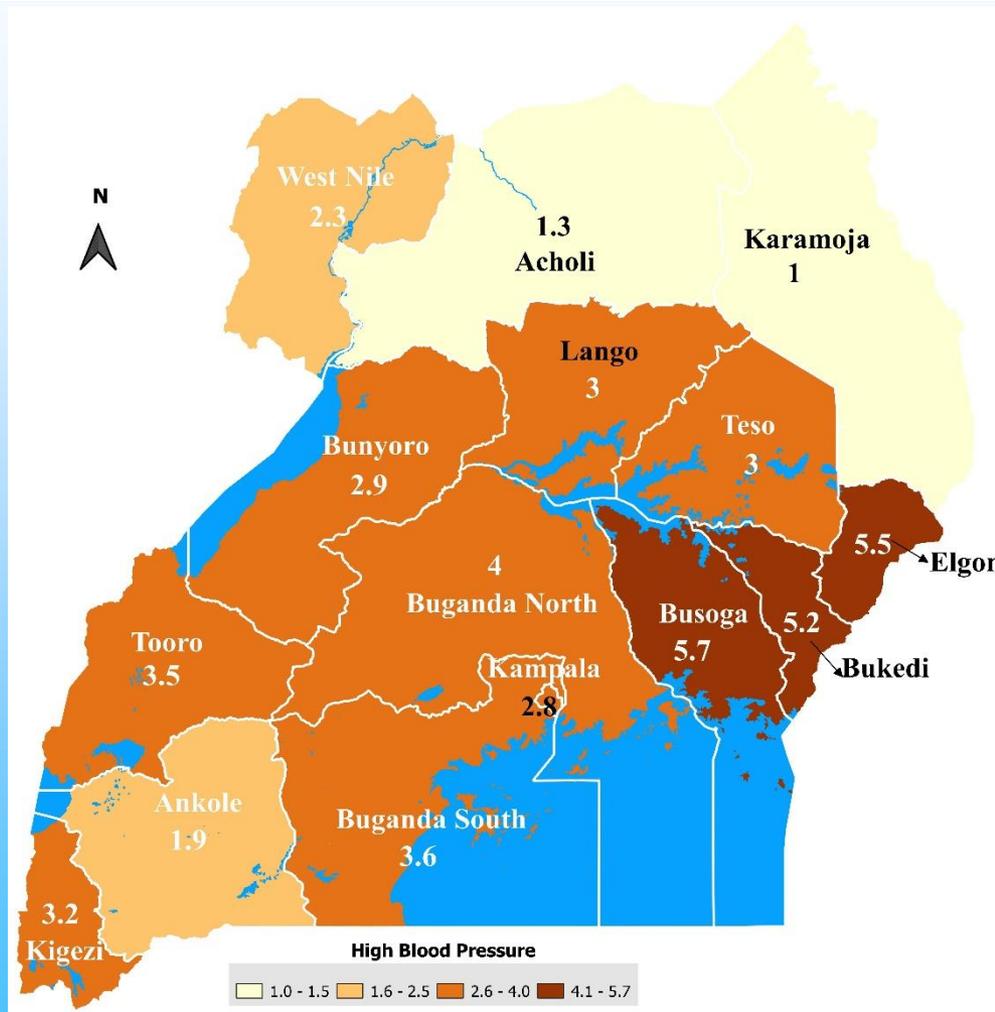


# Major Non-Communicable Diseases by age group (%)





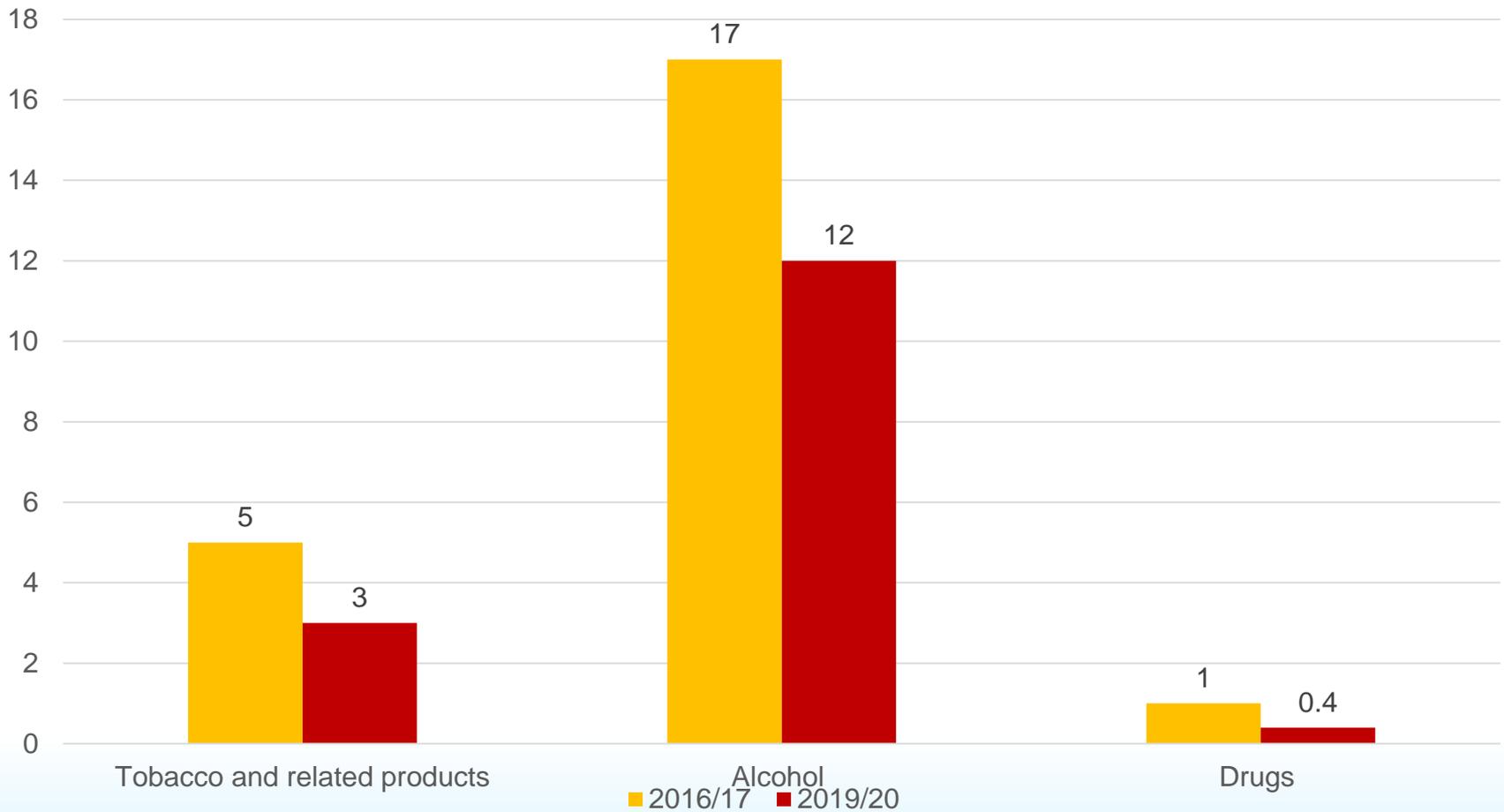
# Major Non-Communicable Diseases: High Blood Pressure (%)





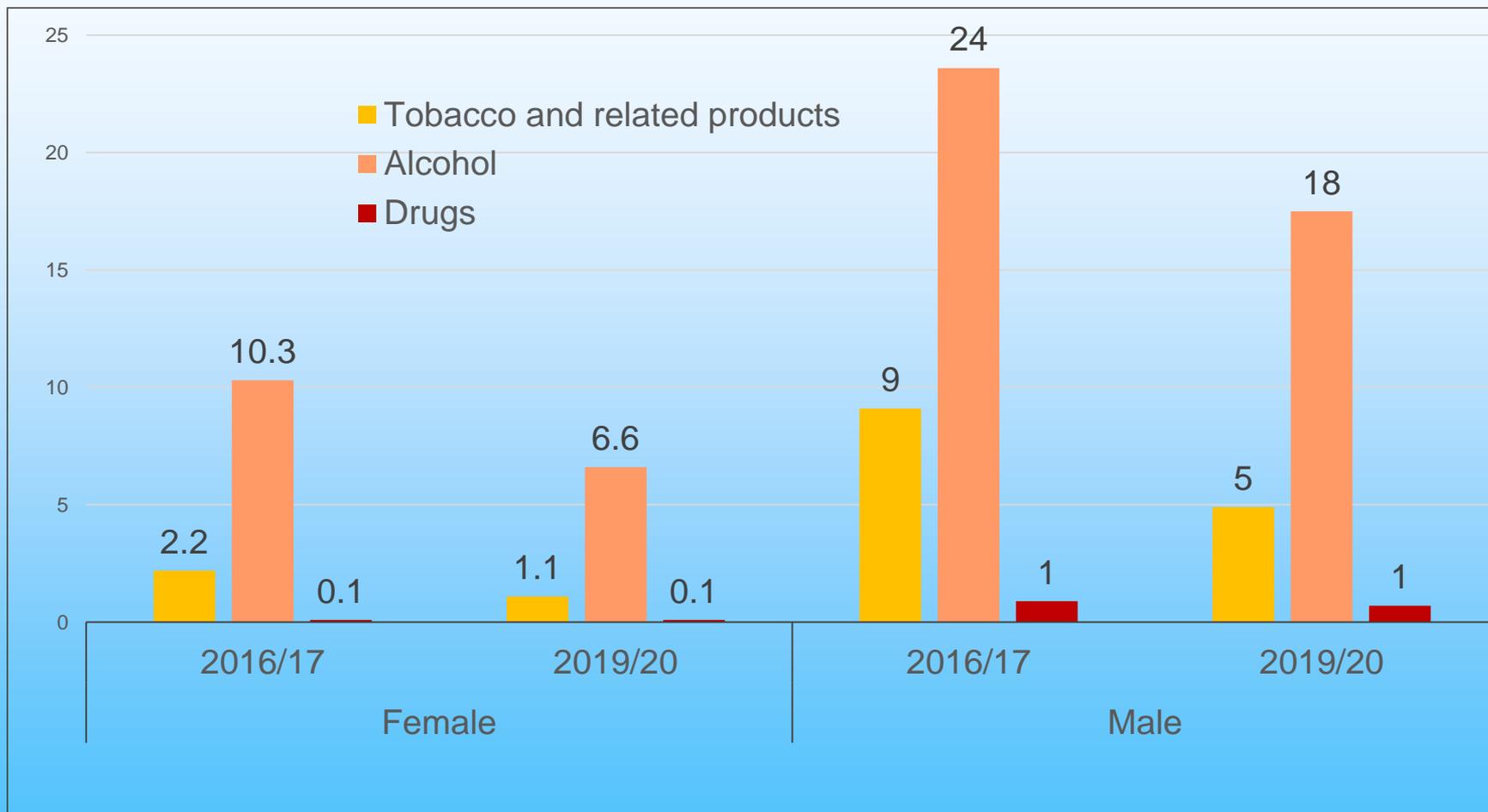
# Substance use (%)

## For persons 10 years and above

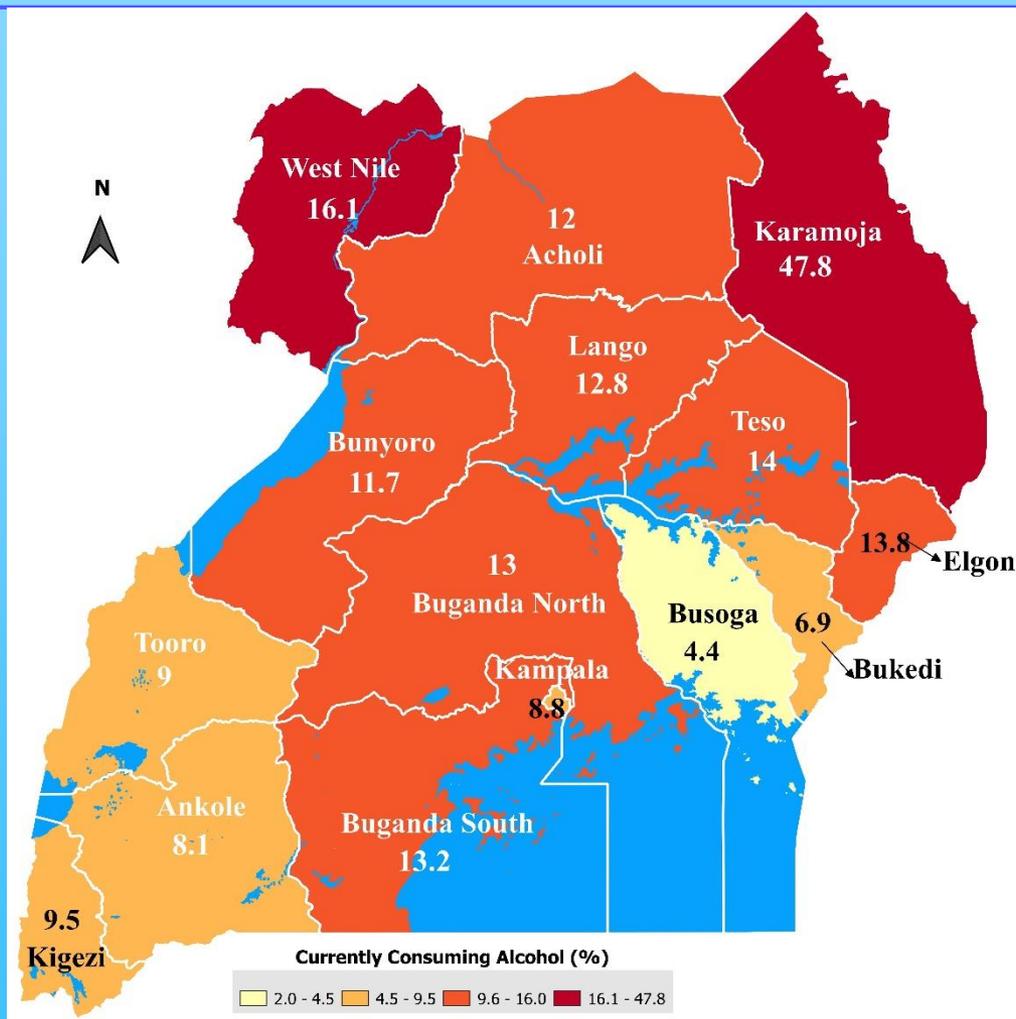


# Substance use (%)

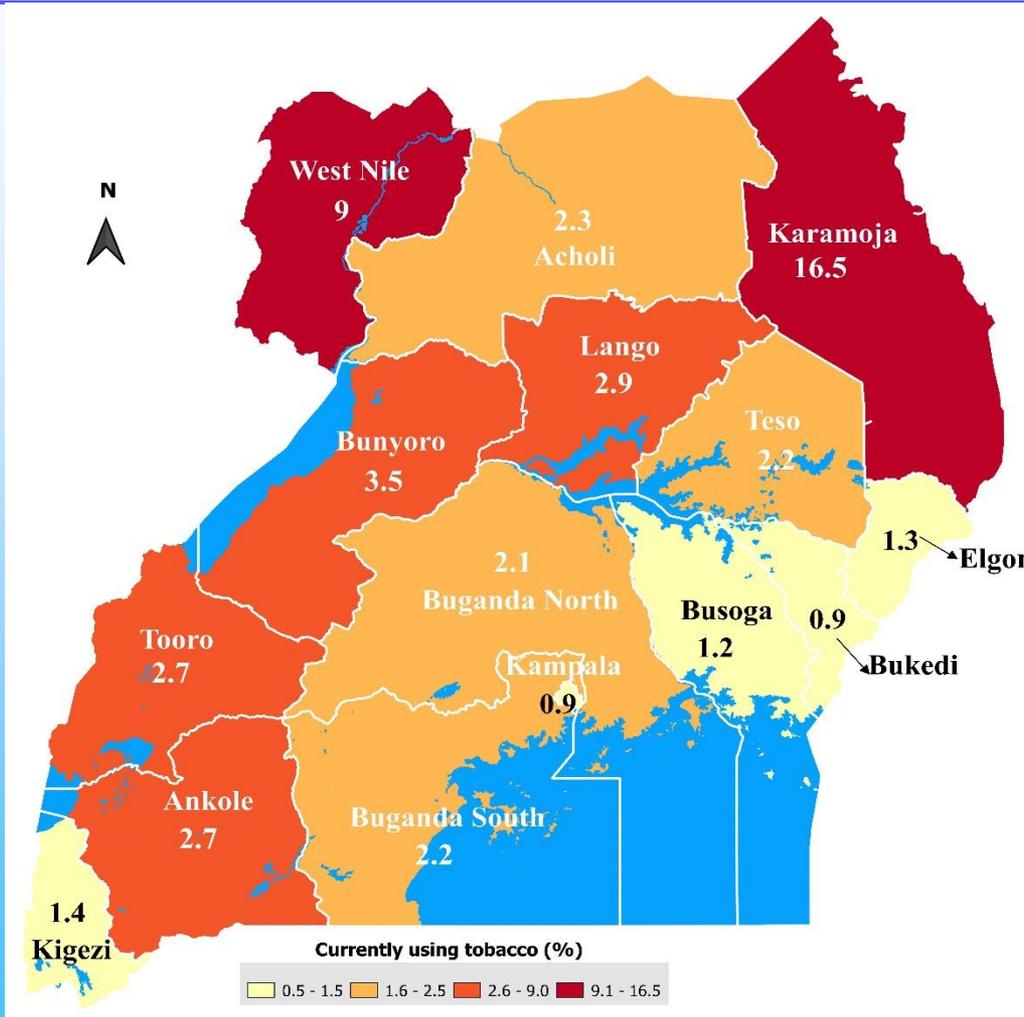
## For persons 10 years and above



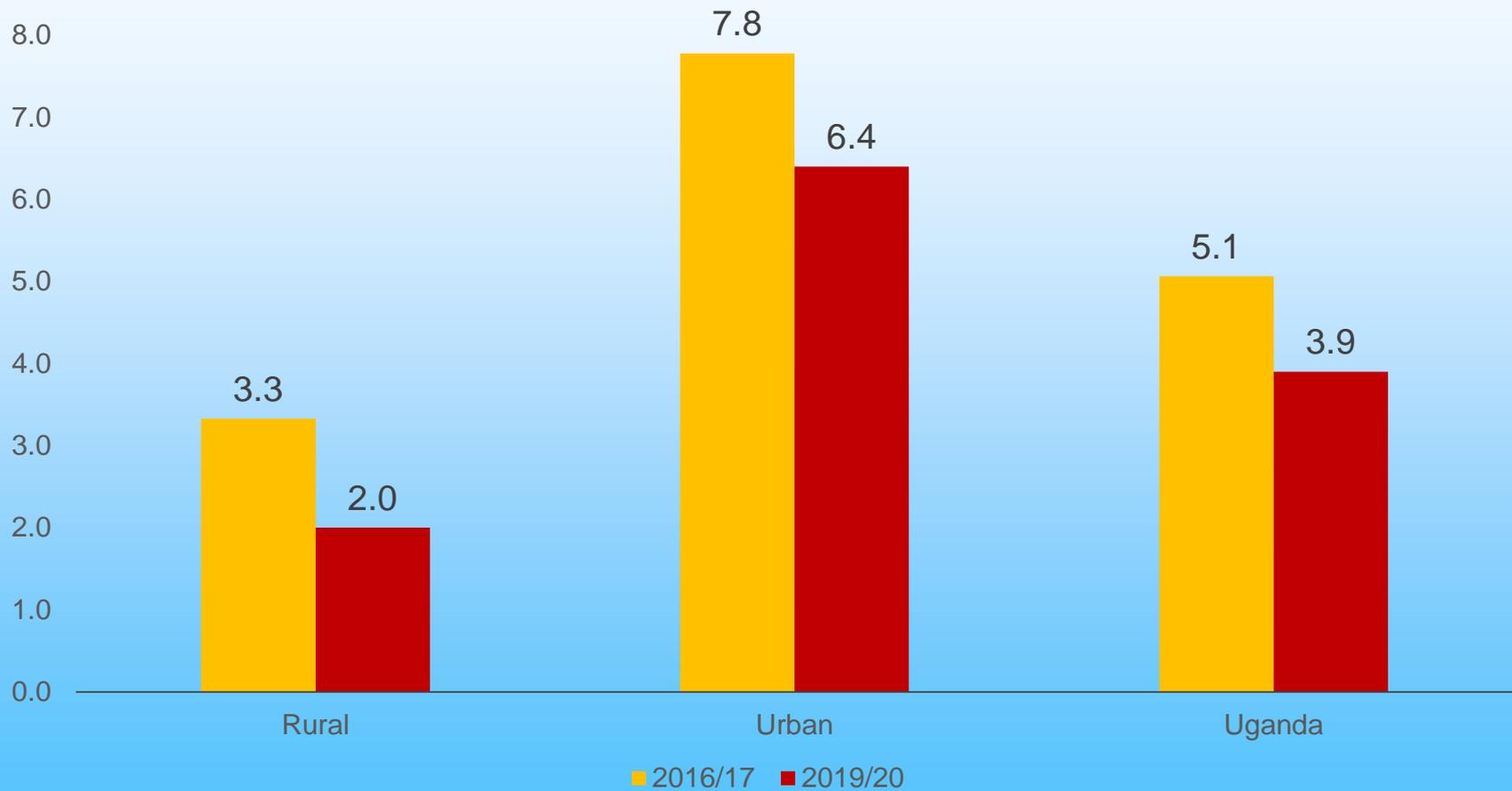
# Substance use: Alcohol (%)



# Substance use: Tobacco and Related Products (%)



# Health Insurance (%)





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# LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS



# General Labour Market Concepts

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- **Work:** Any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use (ILO);
- Working age 14-64 Years

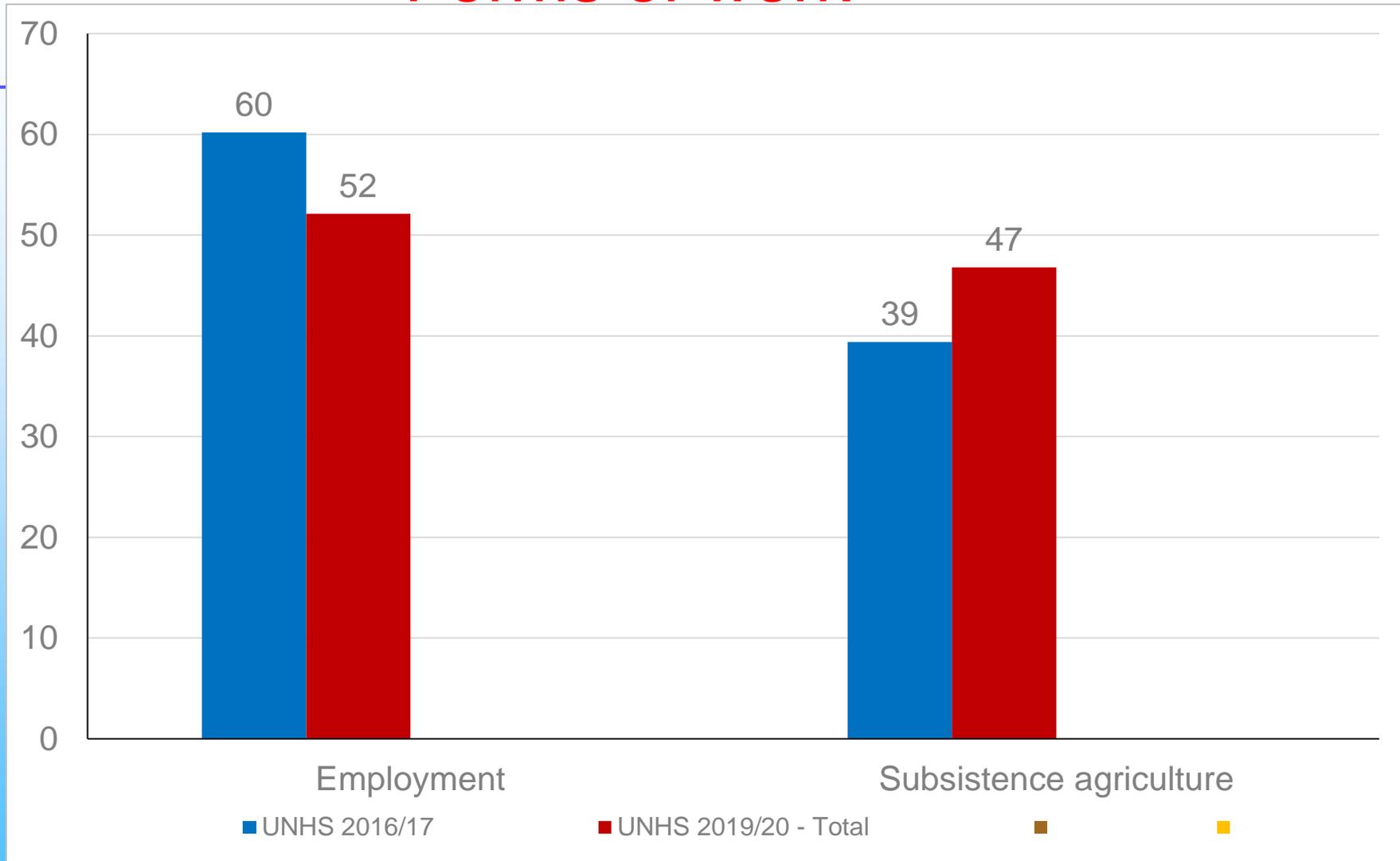
## Forms of work

- δ Employment (working for pay or profit)
- δ Own use production work
- δ Unpaid trainee work
- δ Volunteer work
- δ Other work activities

# Share of Working age population that was working(%)

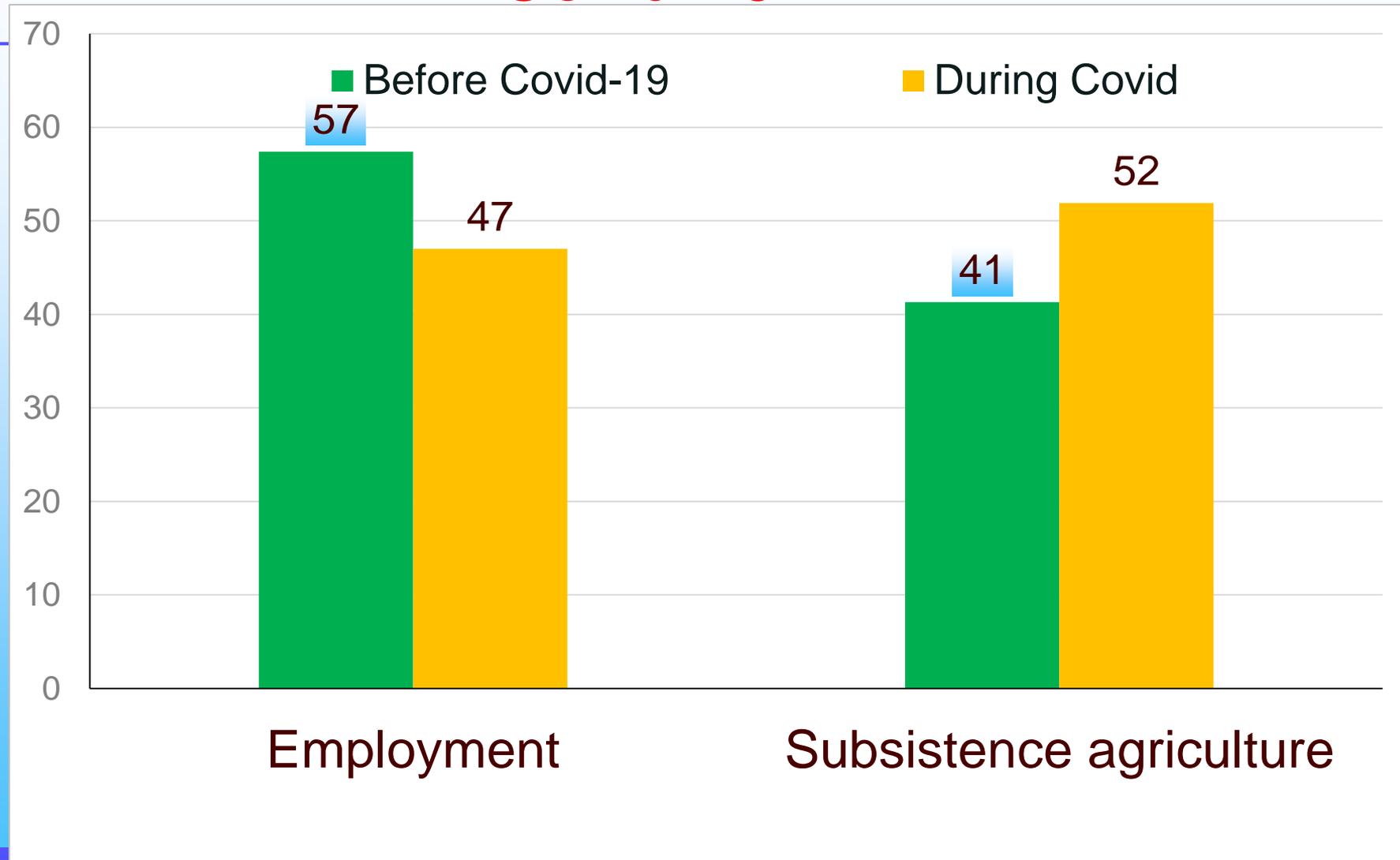
	2016/17	2019/20
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	83	78
Female	76	71
<b>Residence</b>		
Urban	83	67
Rural	69	78
Uganda	79	74

# Forms of work





# Forms of work before and During Covid-19



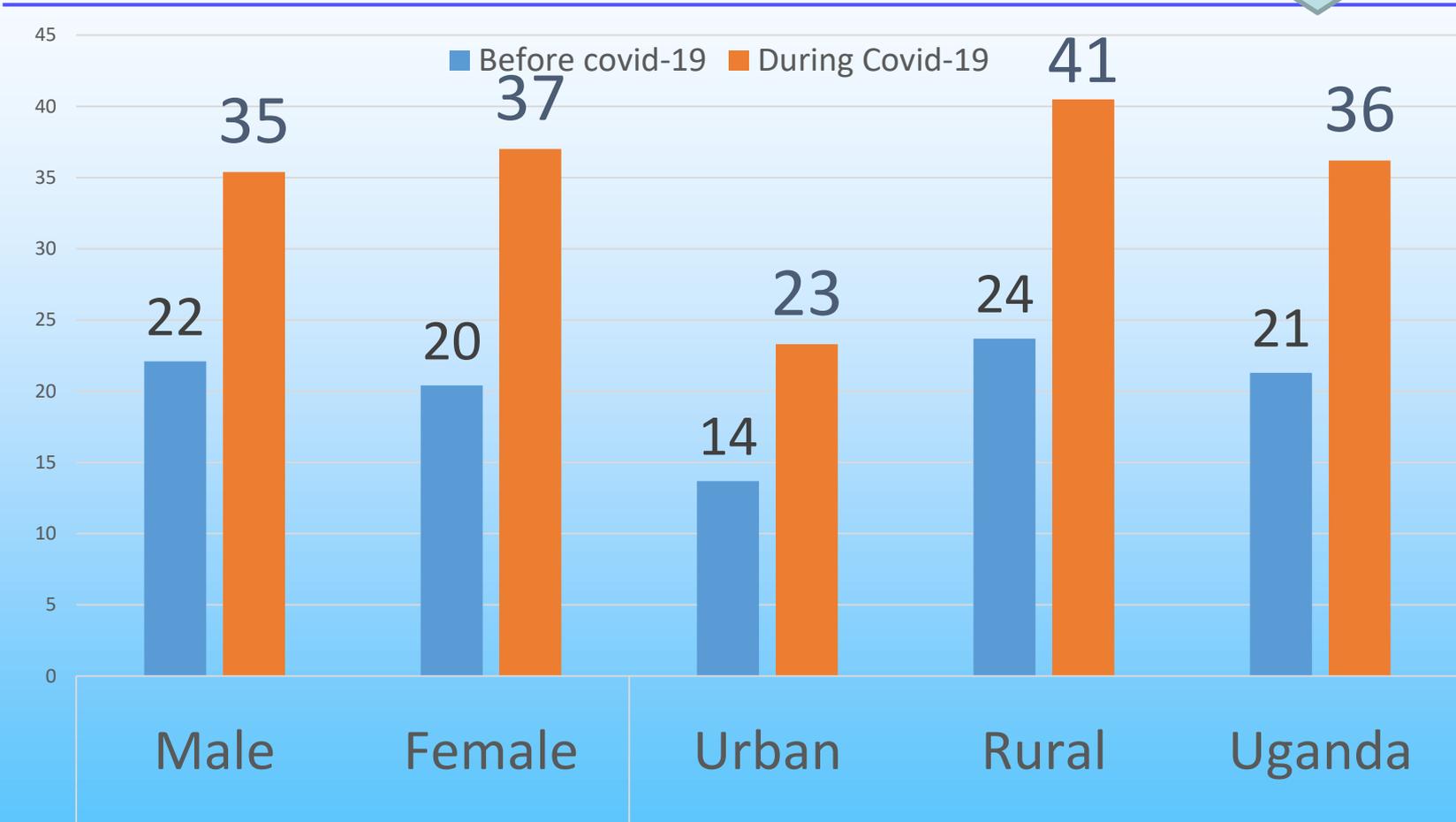


# Industry of work

	UNHS2019/20	UNHS 2016/17
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68.1	64.3
Trade	10.4	12.1
Manufacturing	4.3	3.8
Transport and storage	3	3.2
Education	2.6	2.6
Construction	2.4	2.6
Other service activities	2.3	2.4
Hotels , restaurant eating places	1.7	2.1
Others	5.3	7.0
Total	100	100

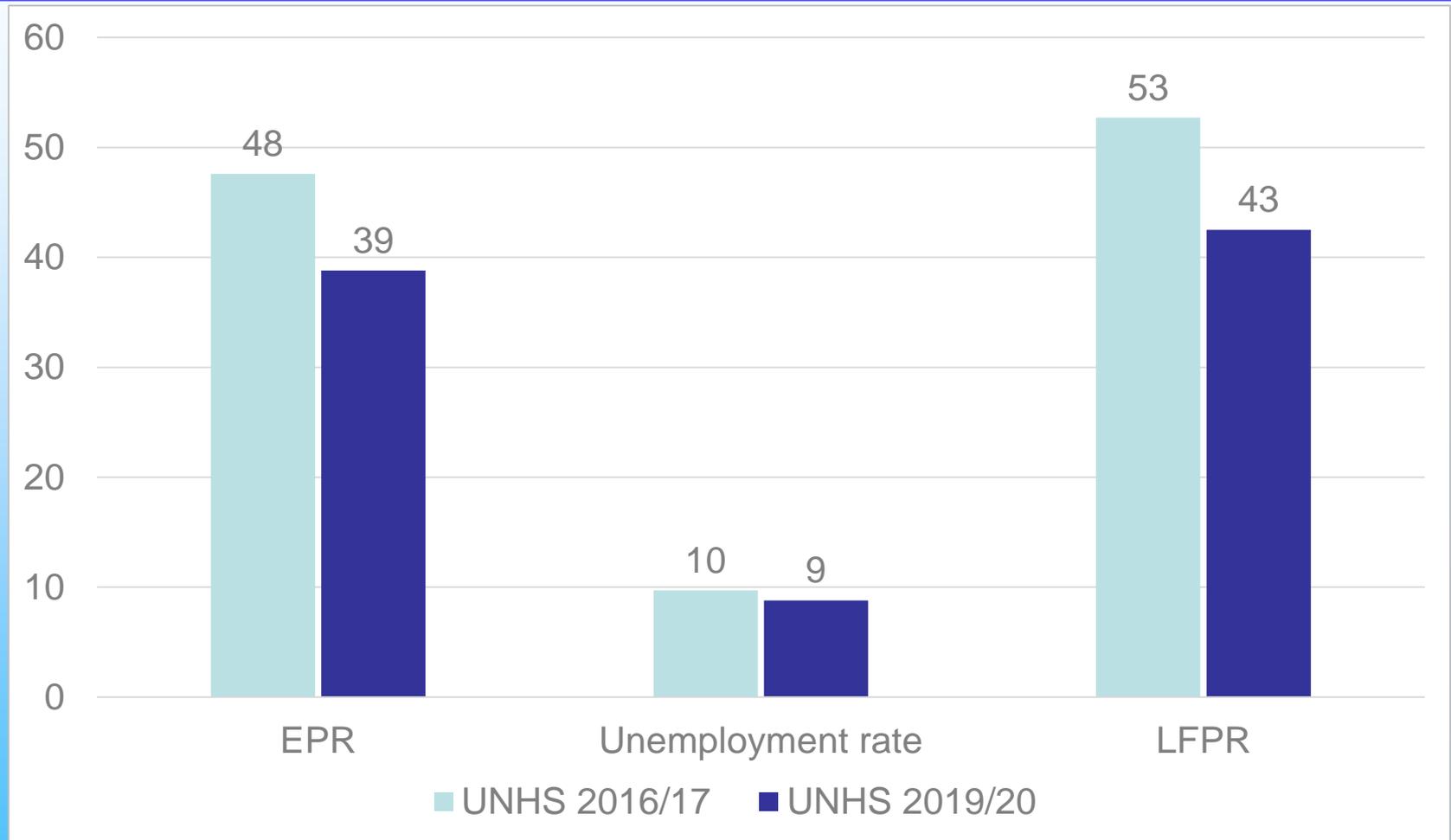
# Child Labor in Uganda

28% of the children are in child Labour





# Trend in LFPR, Employment rate, and Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)

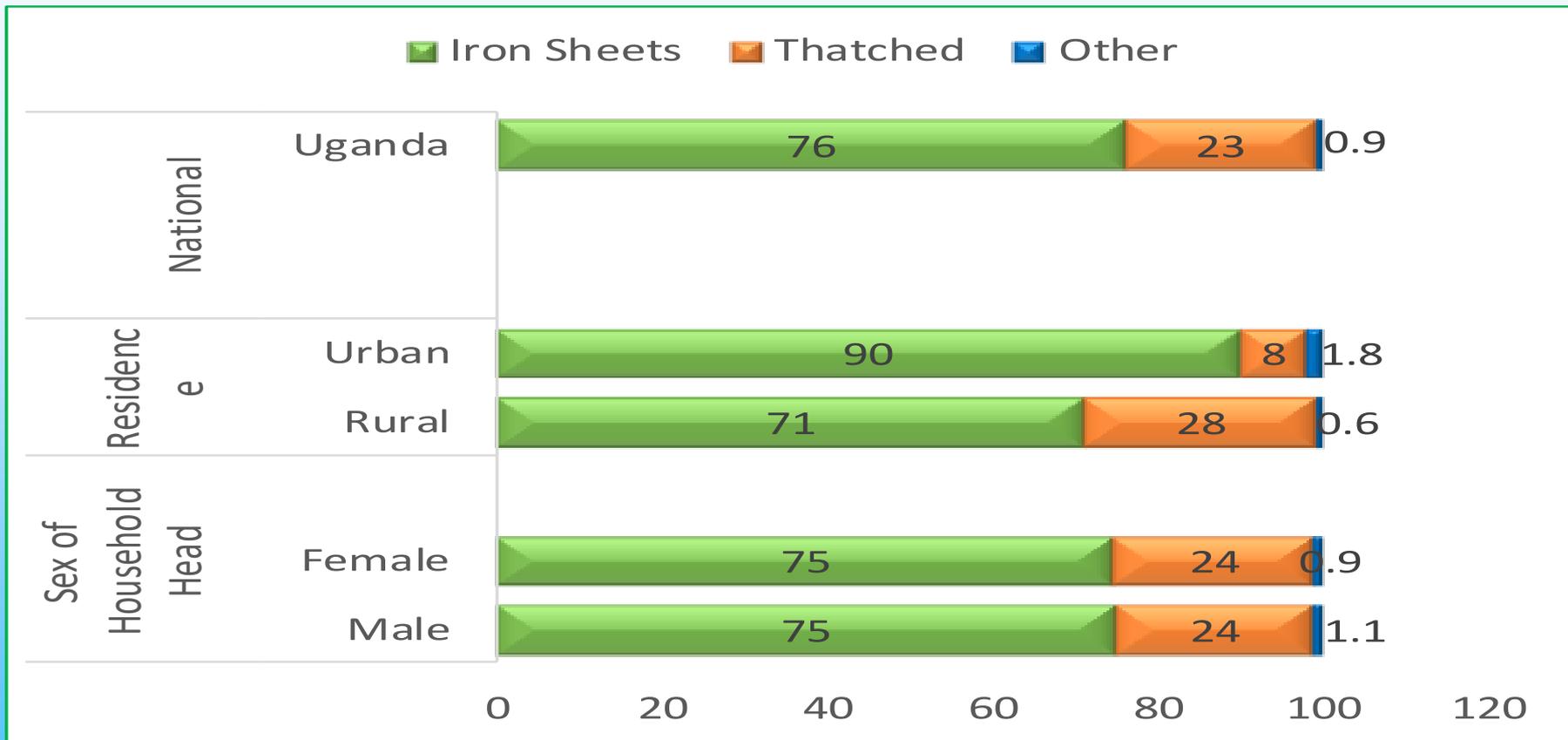




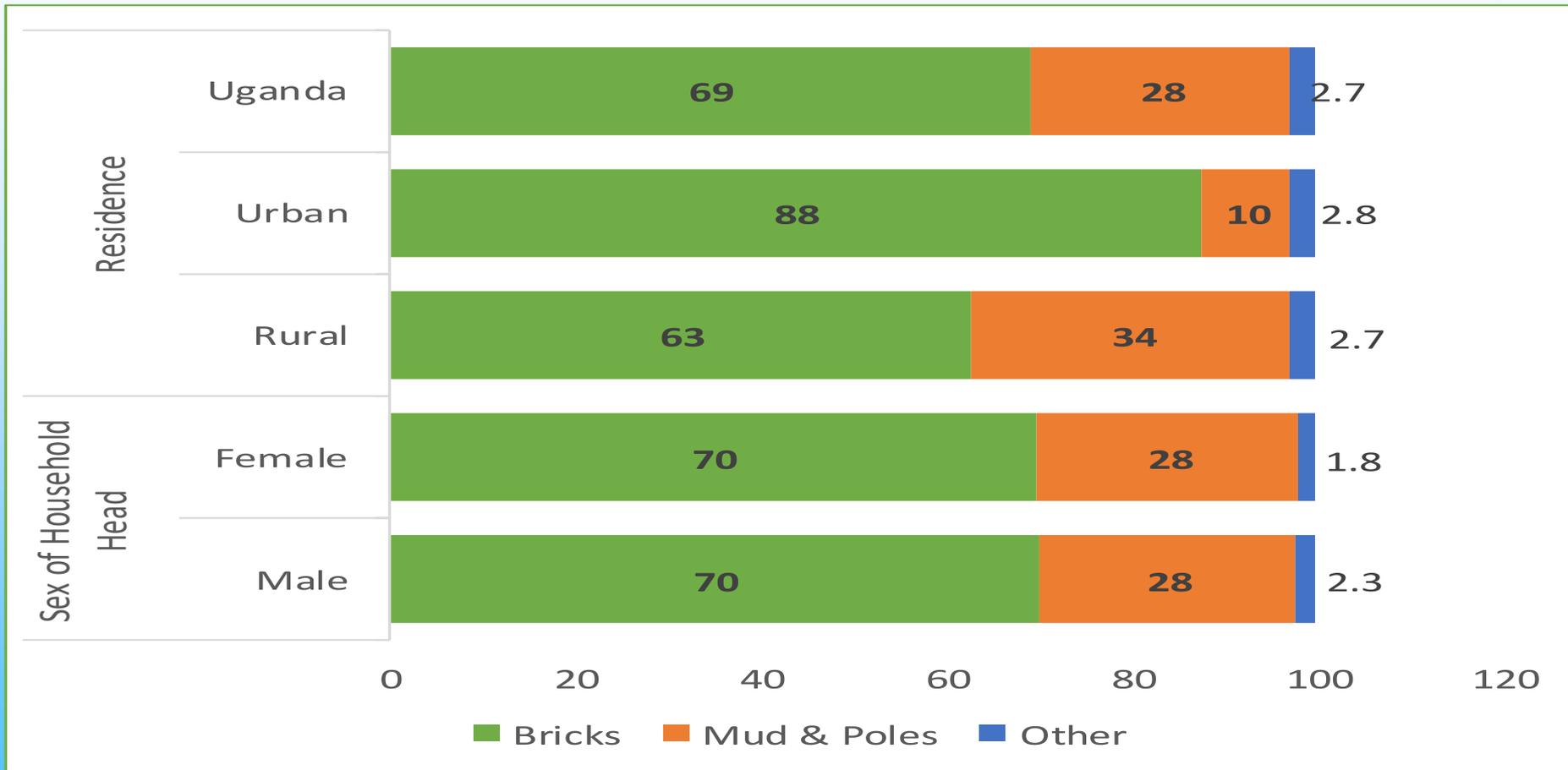
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# HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

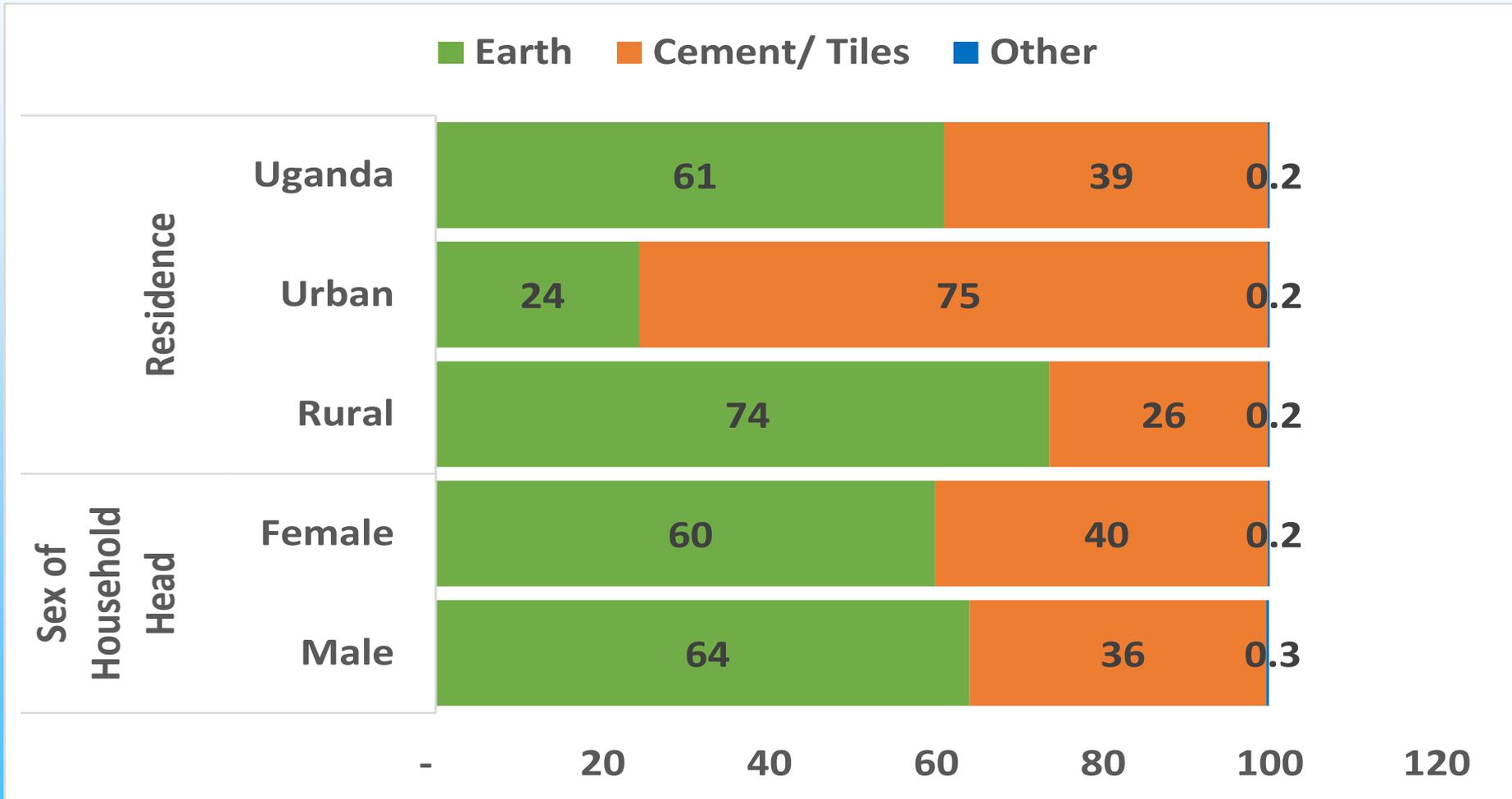
# Major type of roof



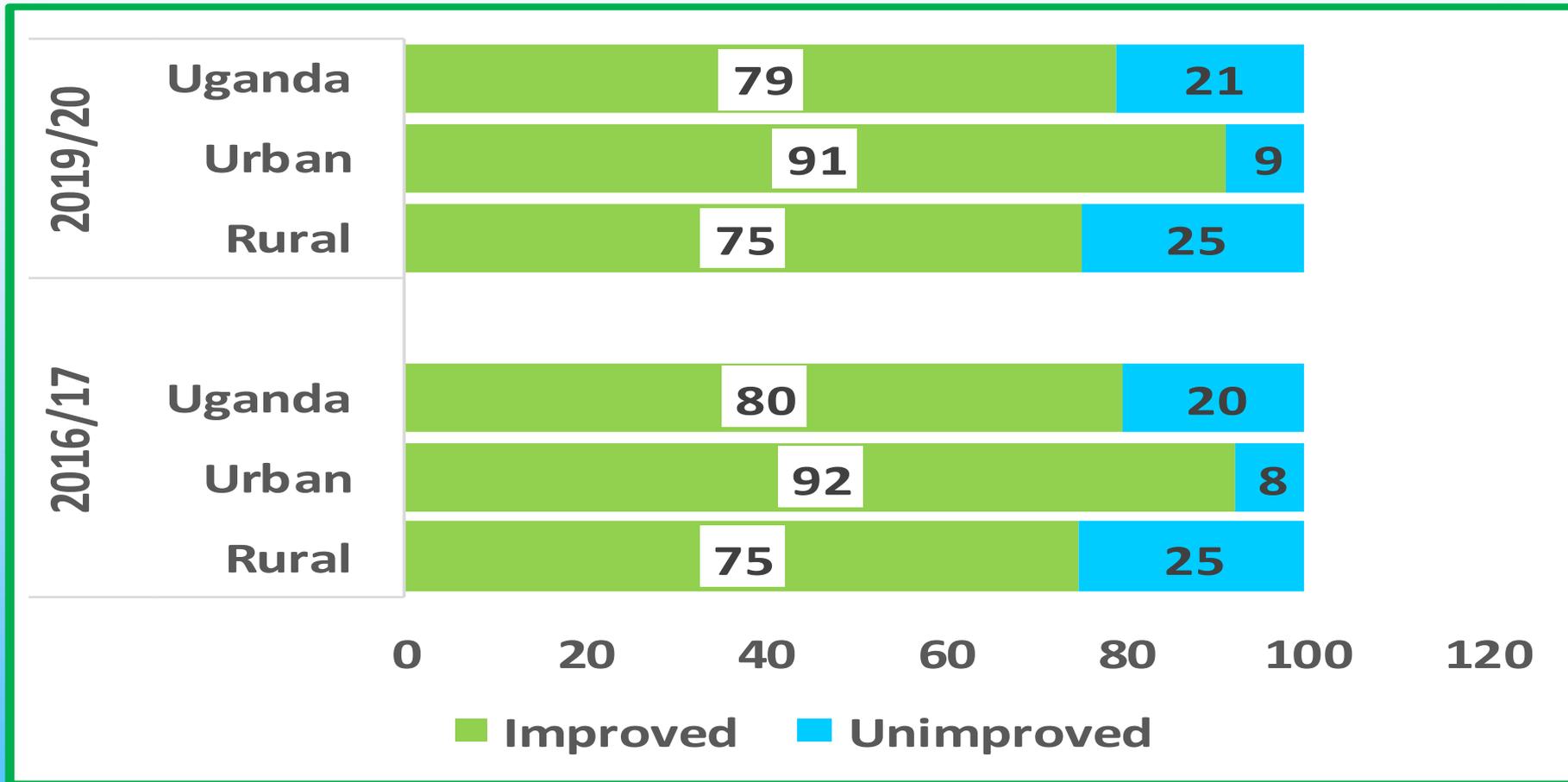
# Major type of wall



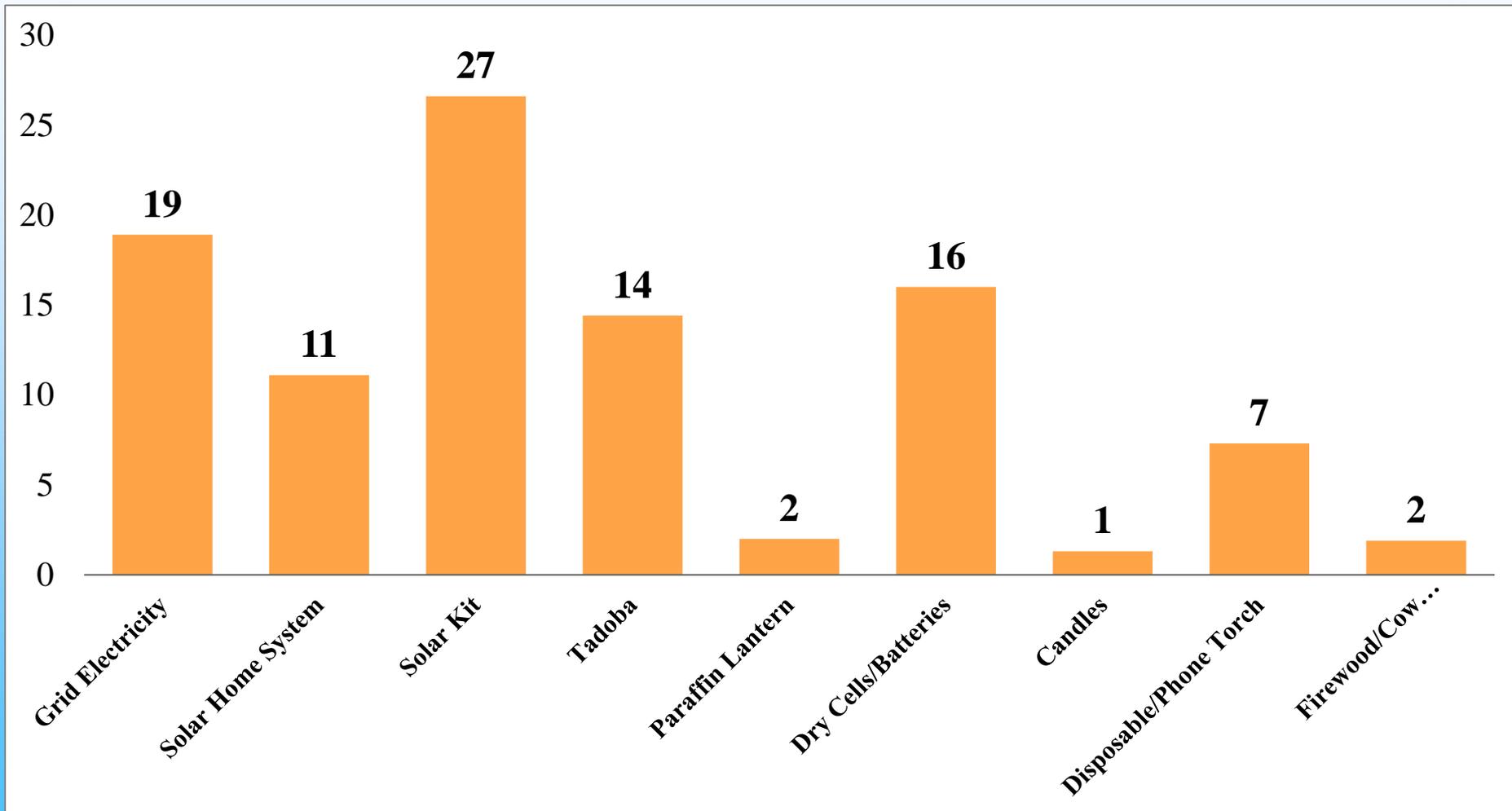
# Major type of floor



# Type of water source

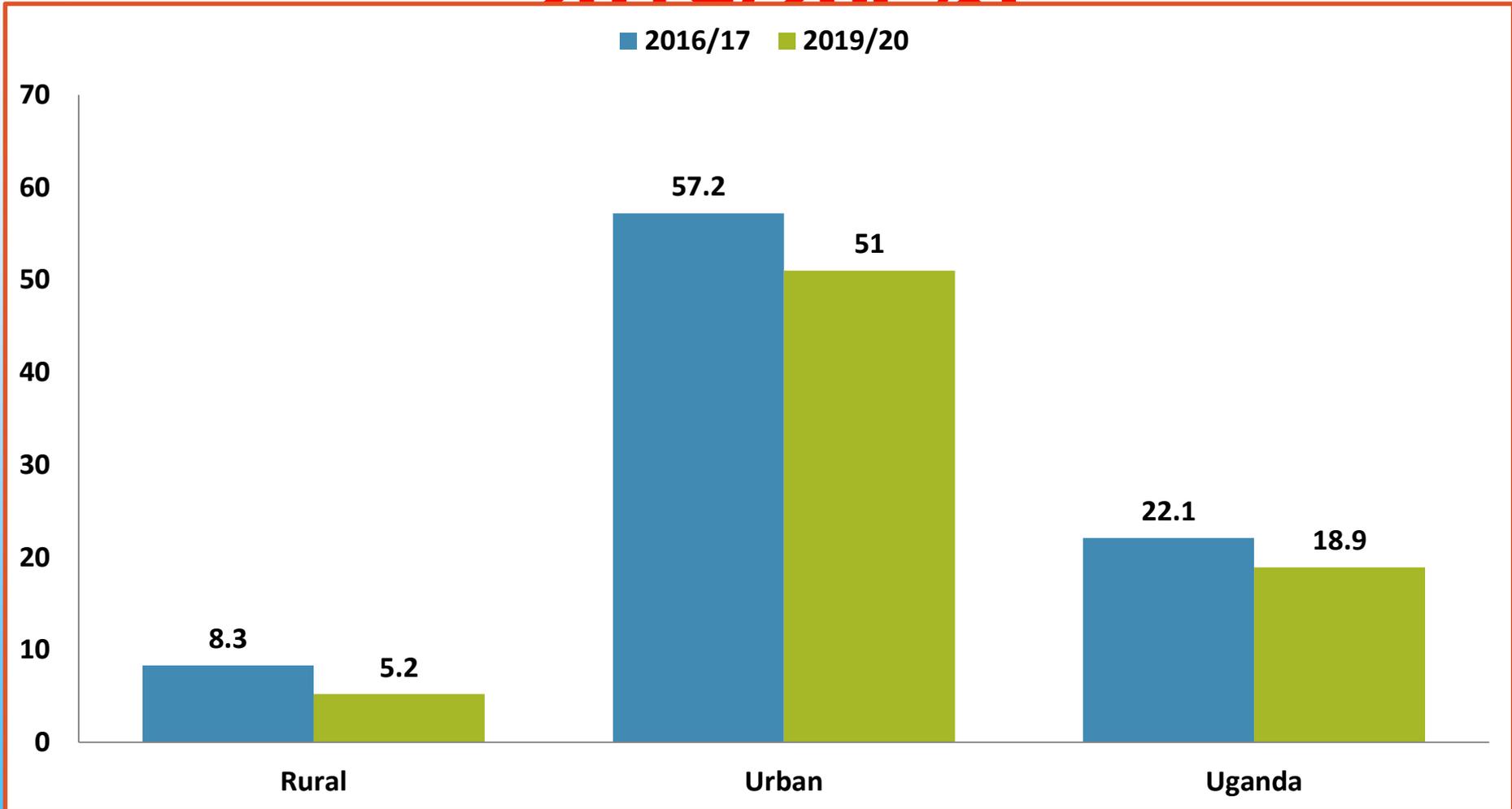


# Main fuel used for lighting

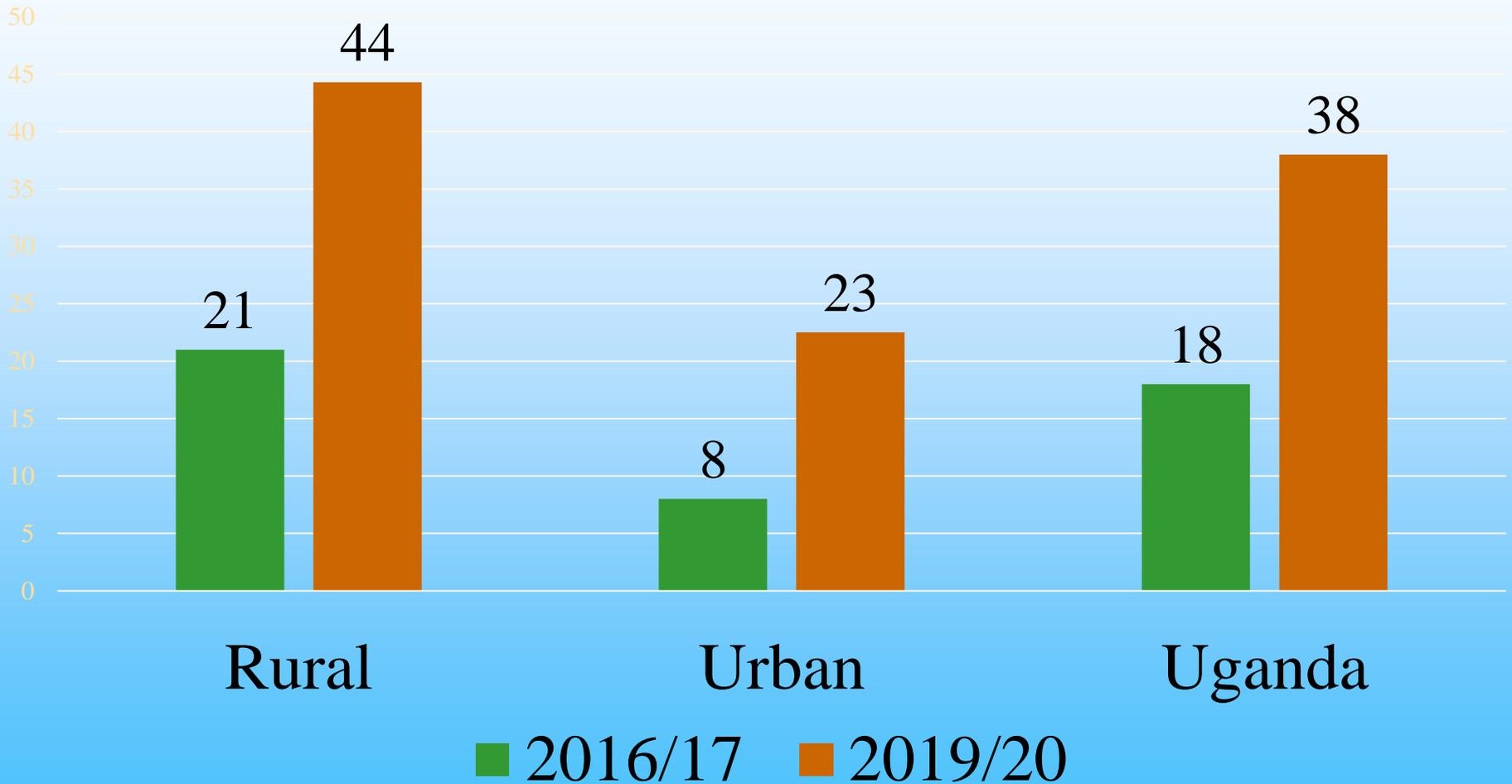




# Trends in Use of grid Electricity 2016/17-2019/20(%)

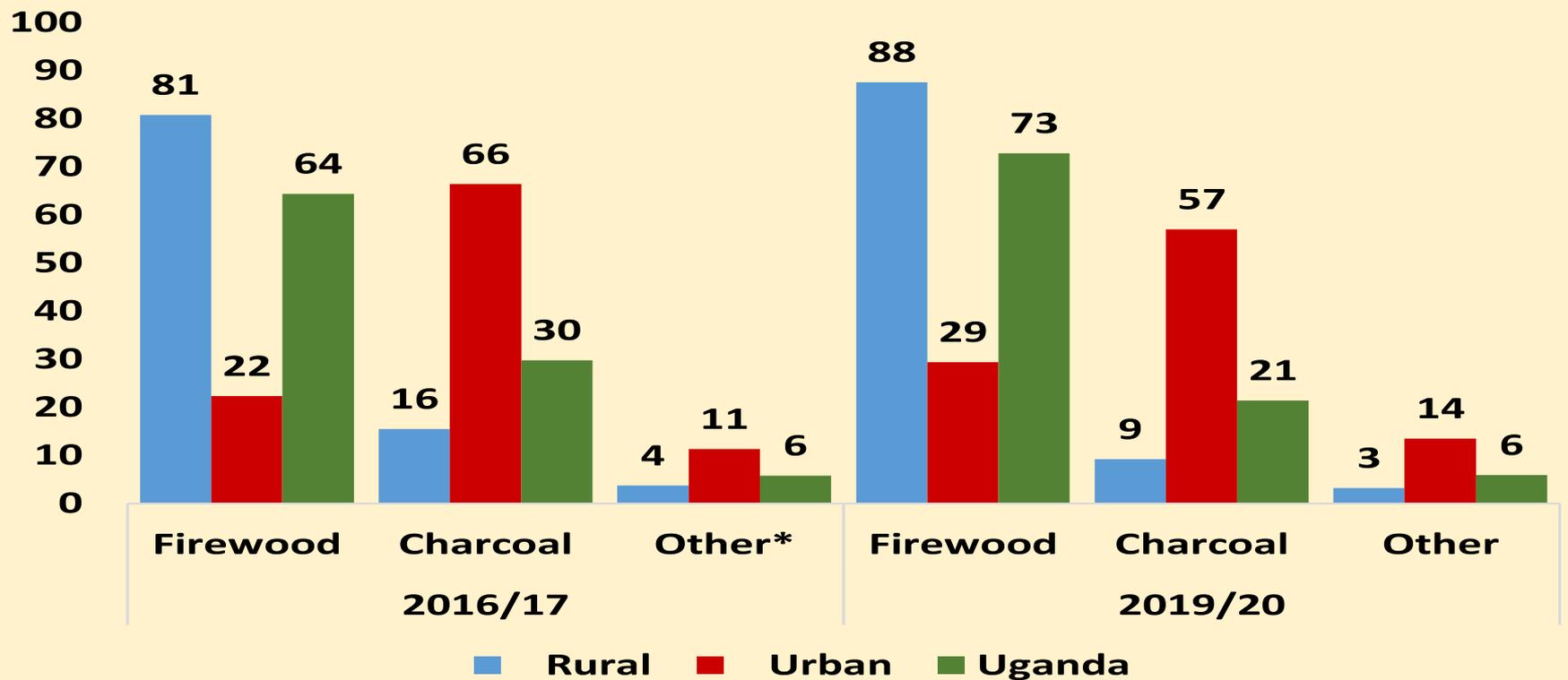


# Use of Solar PV During the two Household survey(%)

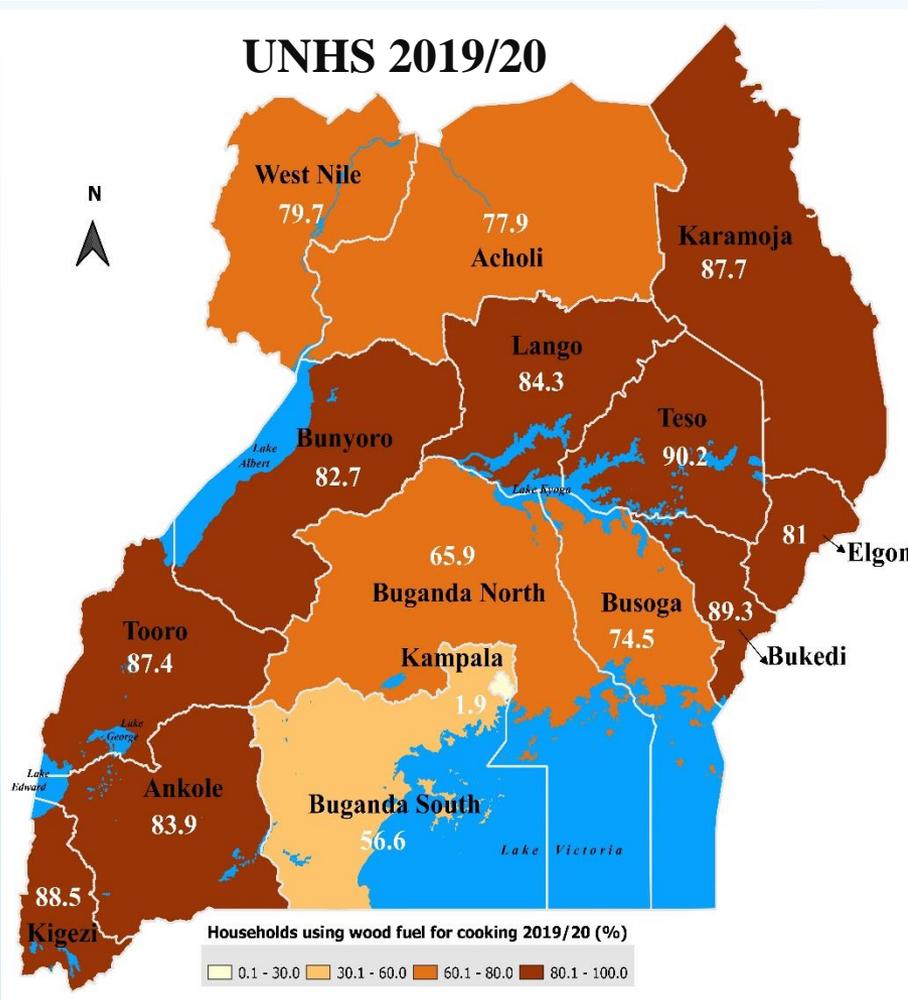
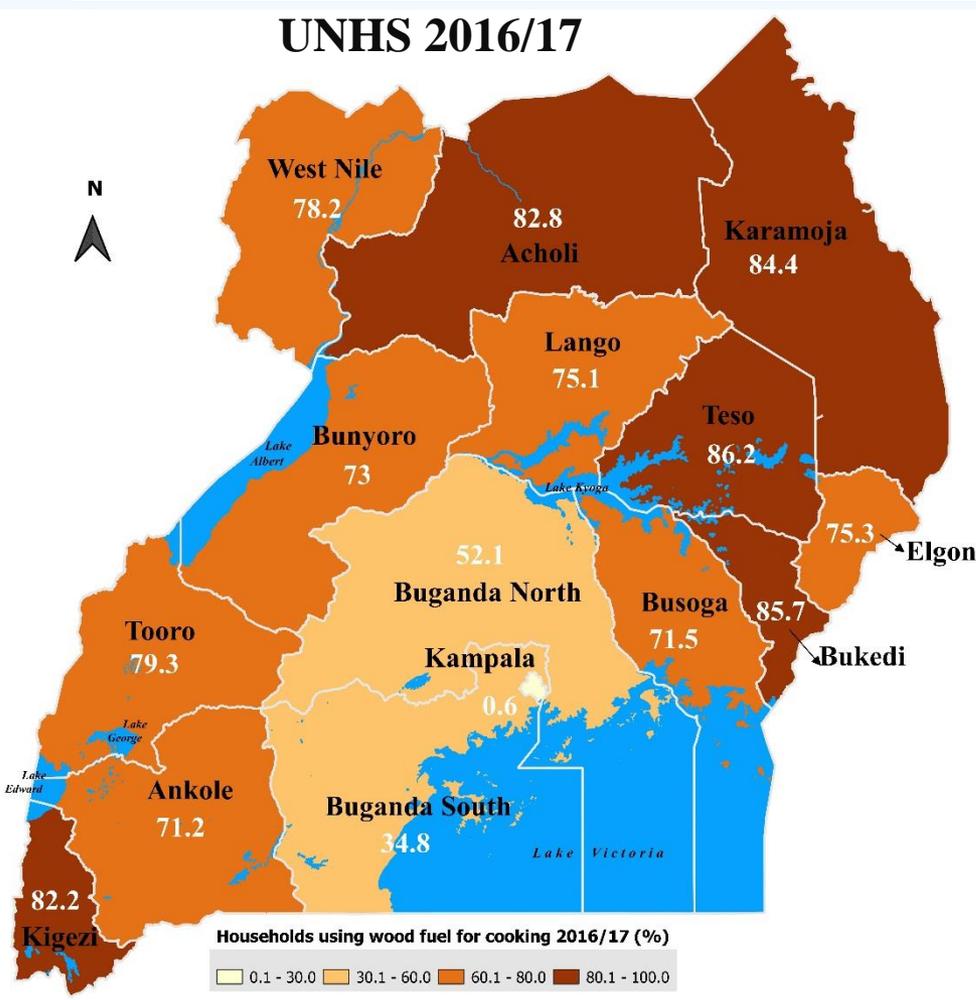


# Main fuel used for cooking

Overall, seven in every ten households in 2019/20 used firewood for cooking (%)



# Proportion of Households using wood fuel for cooking, survey year(%)





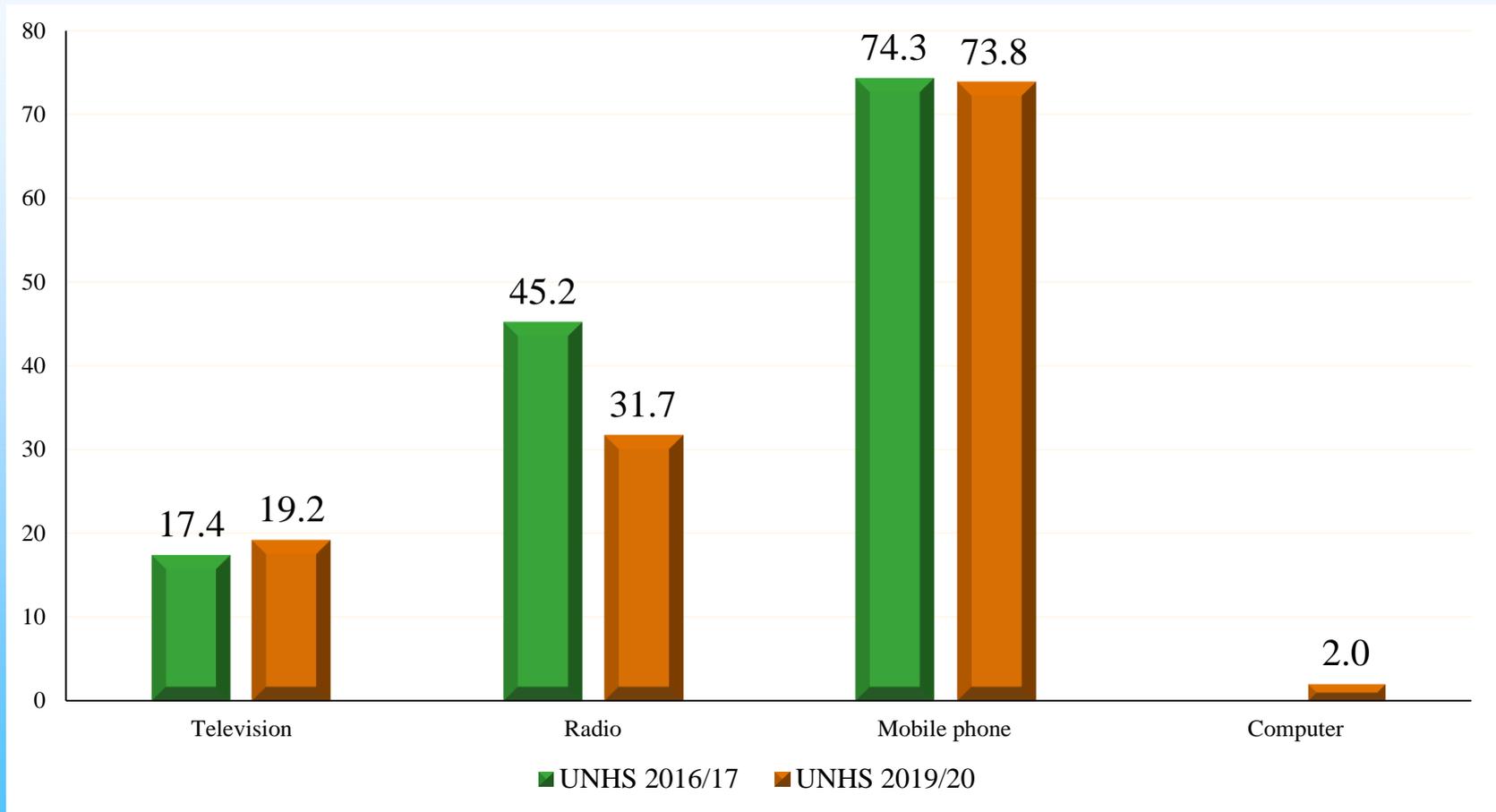
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# INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

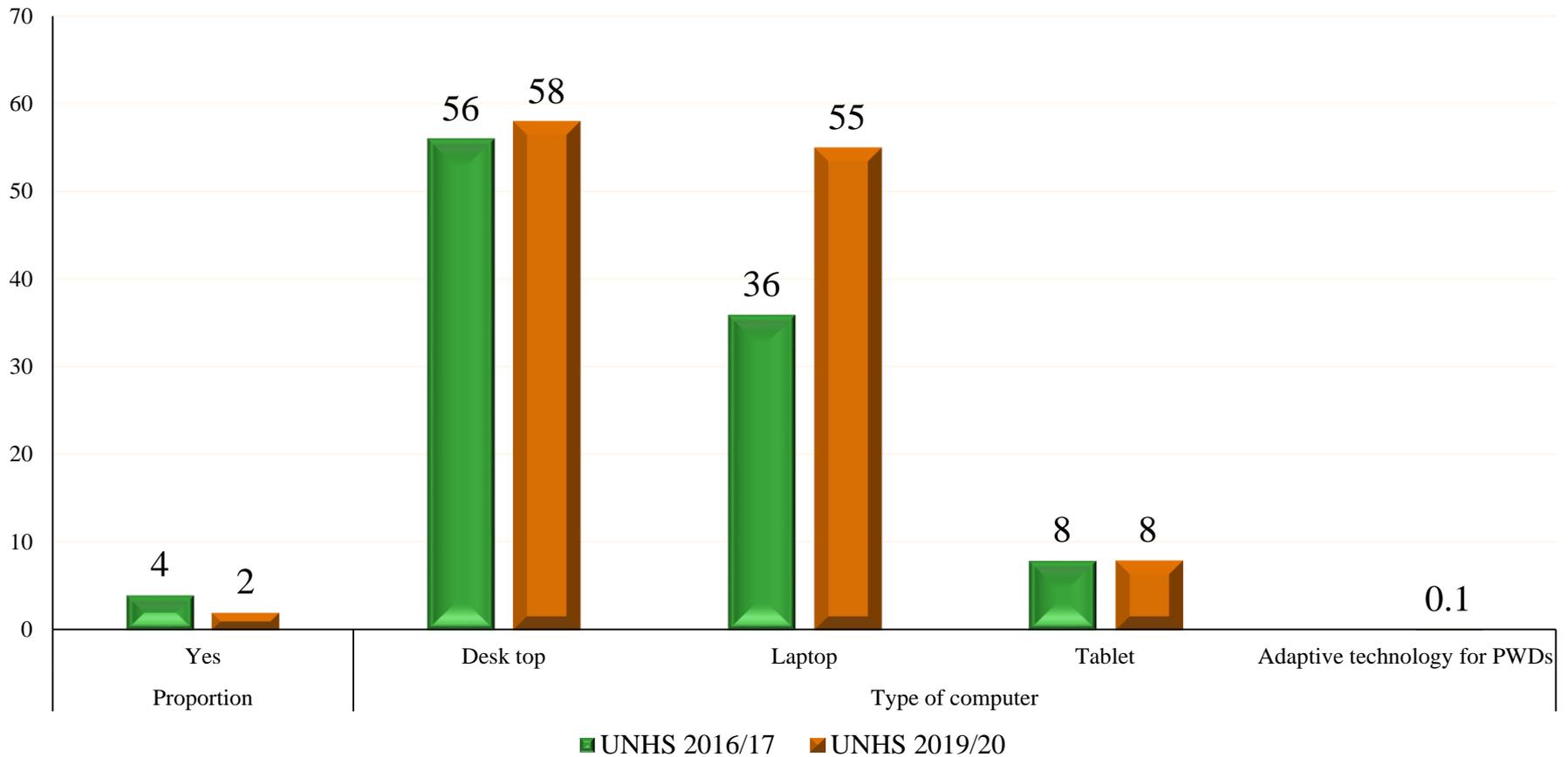
# Proportion of households with ICT assets (%)



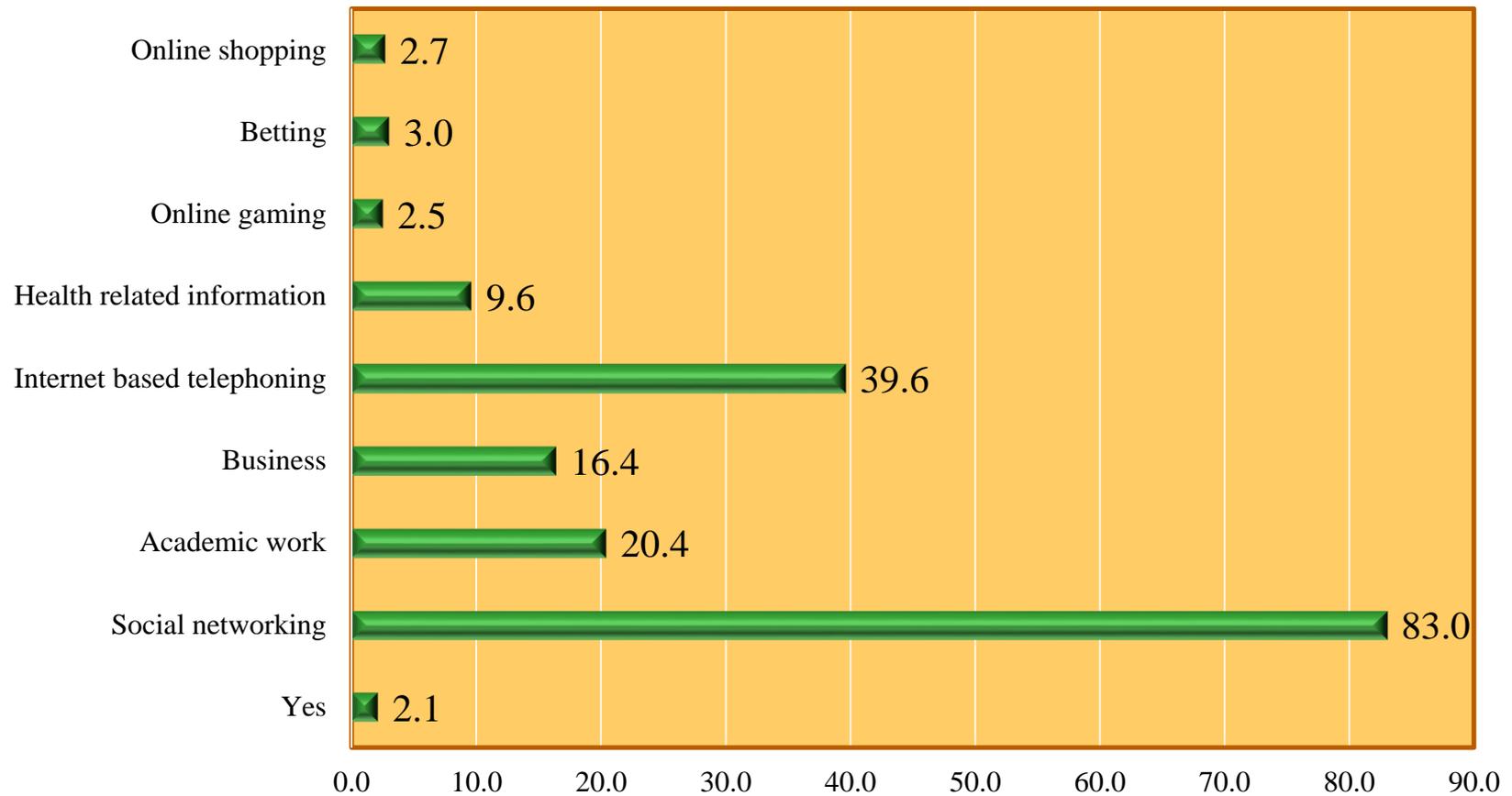
# Ownership of ICT Equipment (%)



# Use of Computers



# Use of Internet(%)

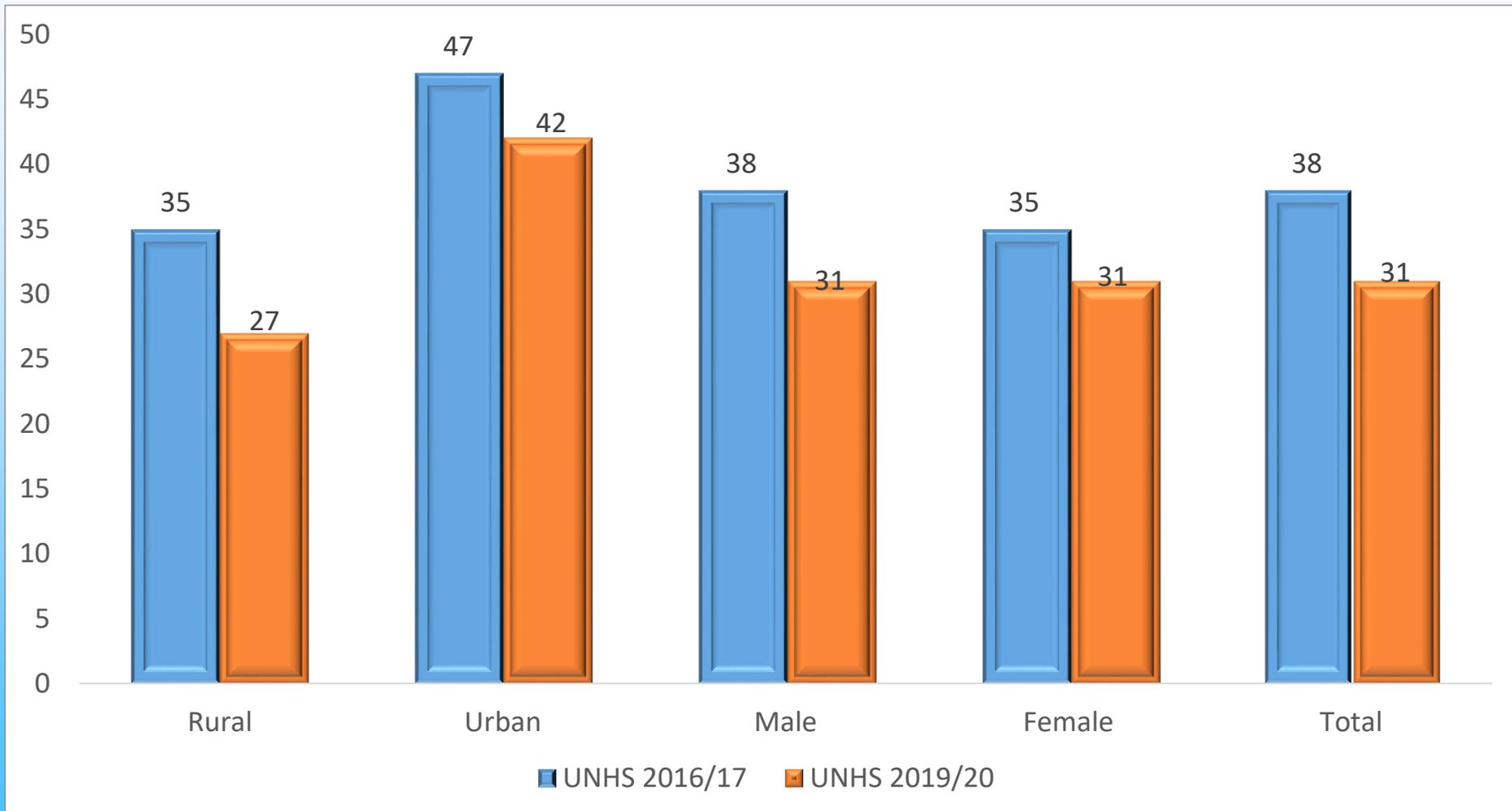




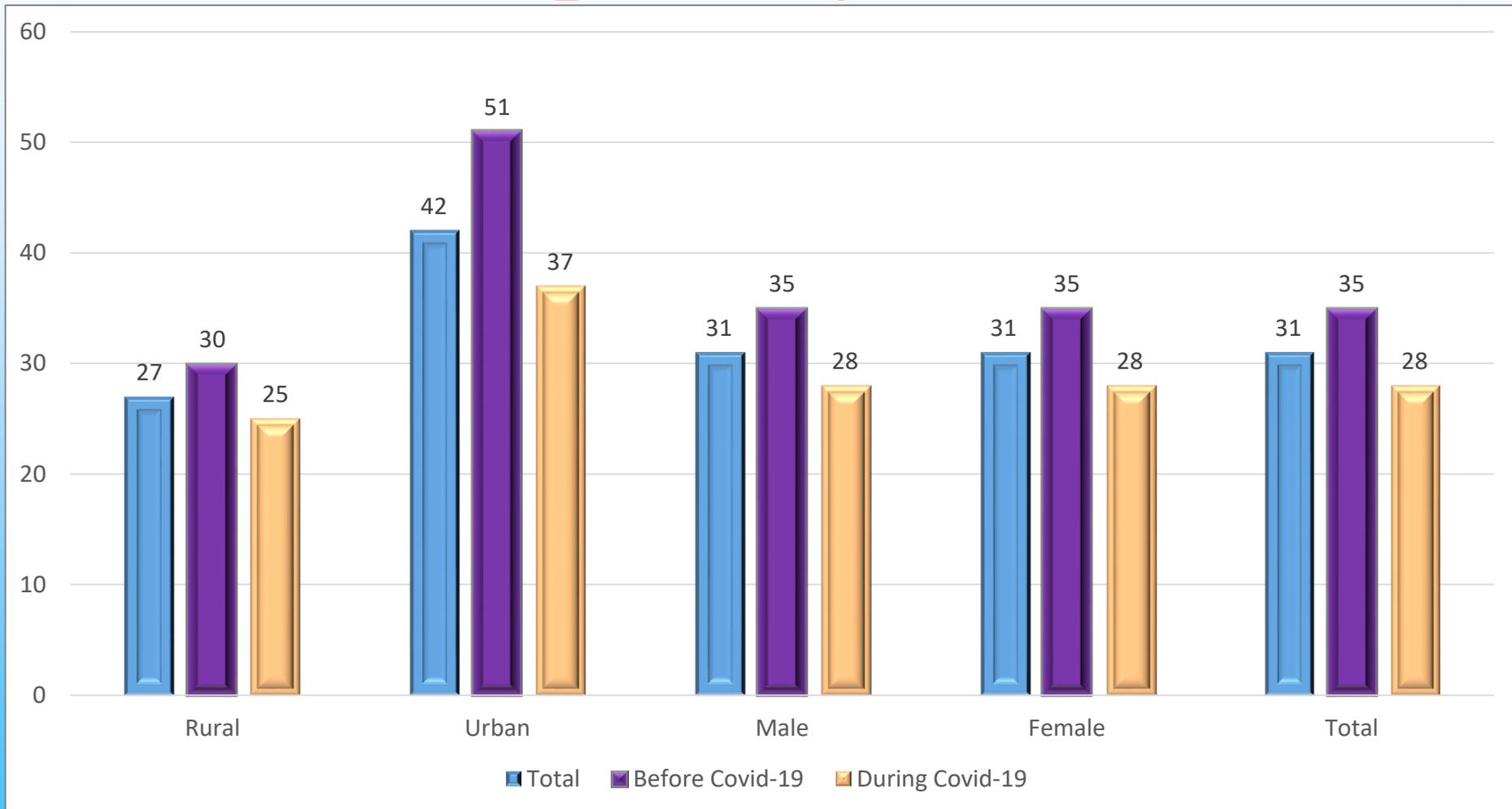
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# HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISES

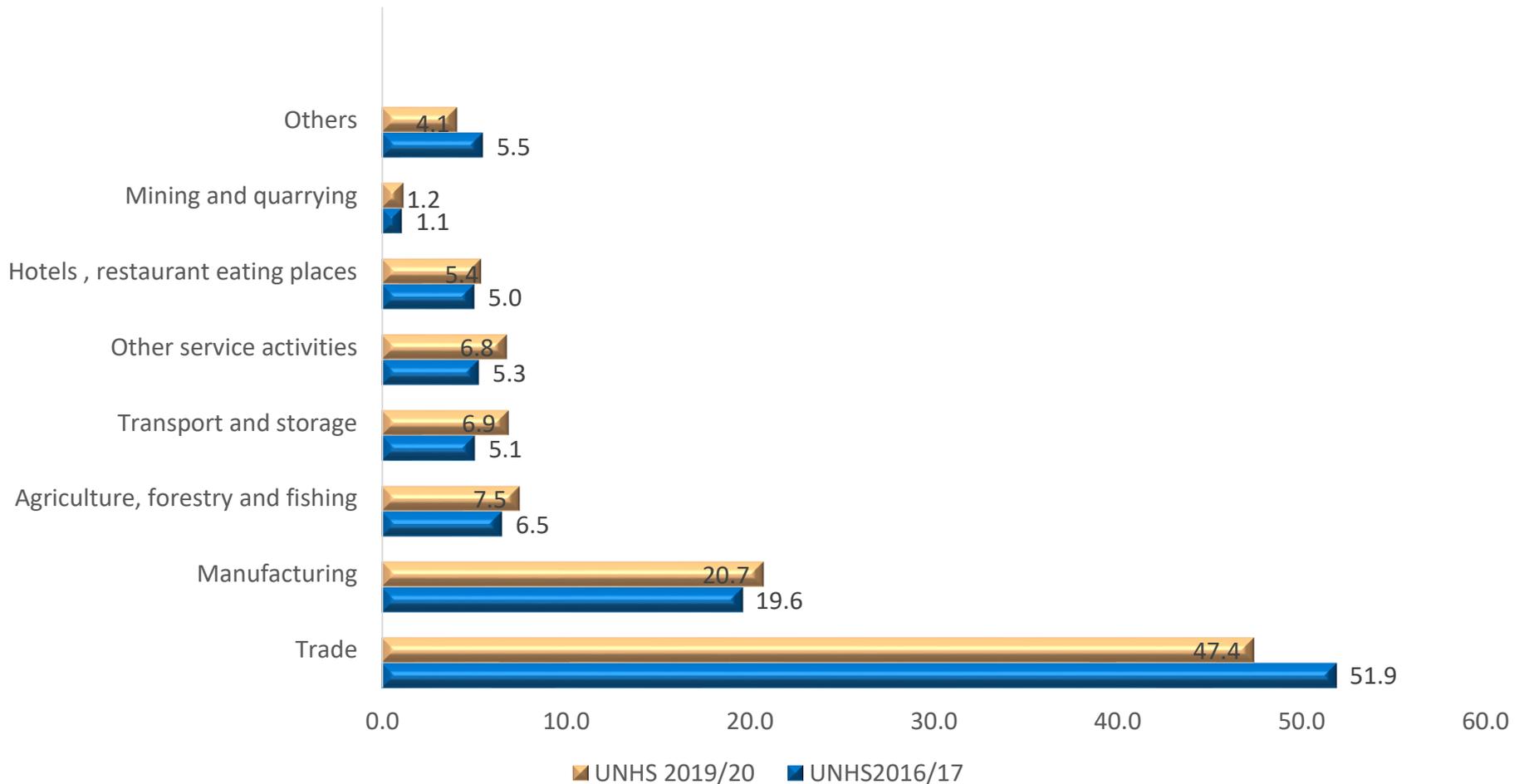
# Households with at least one member operating a business(%)



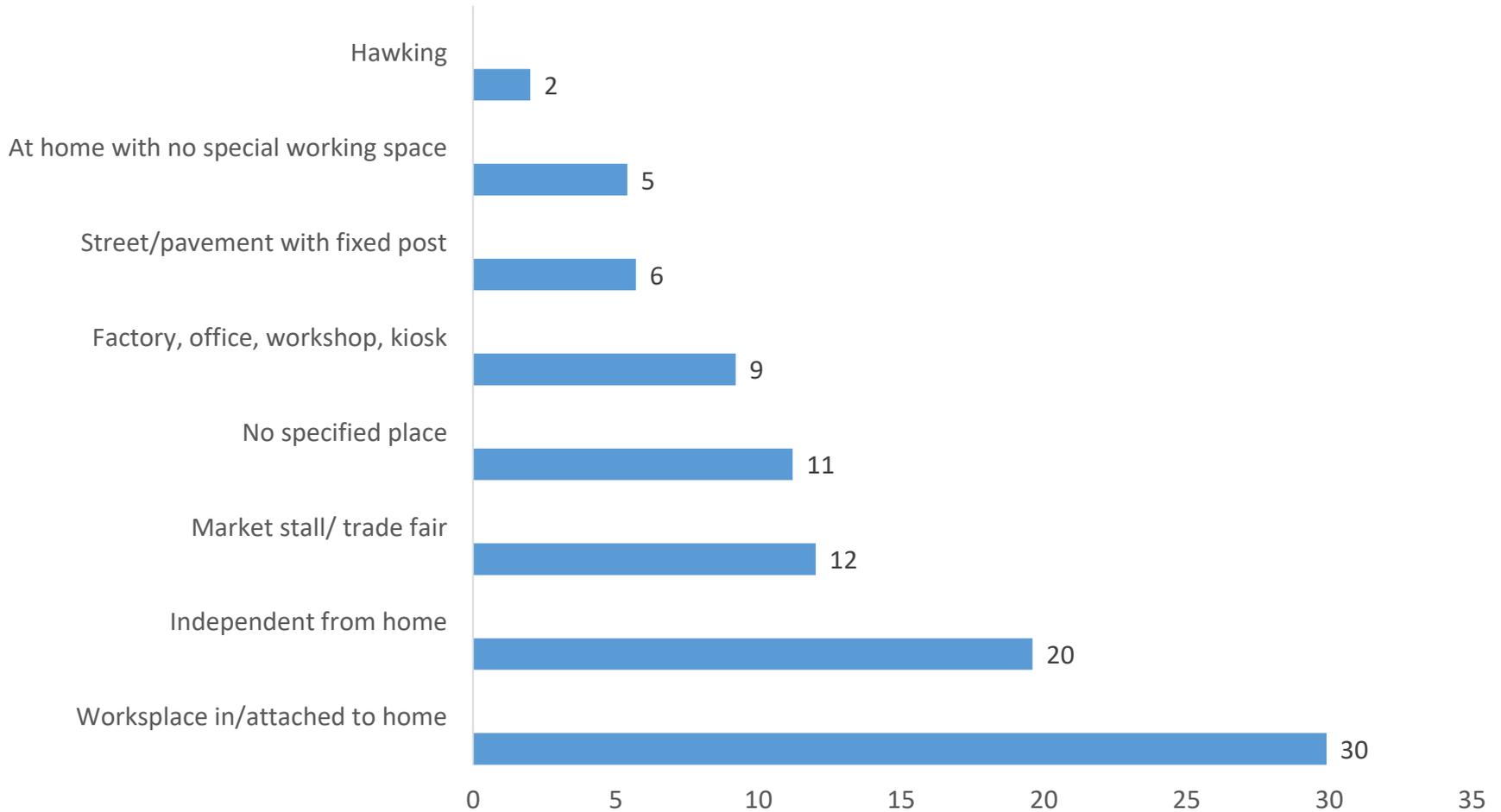
# Households with at least one member operating a business



# Economic activities undertaken by household enterprises (2016/17-2019/20)



# Location of household enterprises(%)





# Factors that constrained the business owner's ability to increase their size



	UNHS 2016/17	UNHS 2019/20
Lack of demand	46.4	47.5
Lack of inputs	24.8	21.4
Lack of finance	54.4	47
Legal regulations	6.4	10.9
Poor quality roads	10.0	6.7
Lack of market information	8.7	6.1
High tax rates	11.2	4.1
The business is the desired size	5.2	22.5
Uncertainty	1.2	3.1
Economic policy	3.5	2.4

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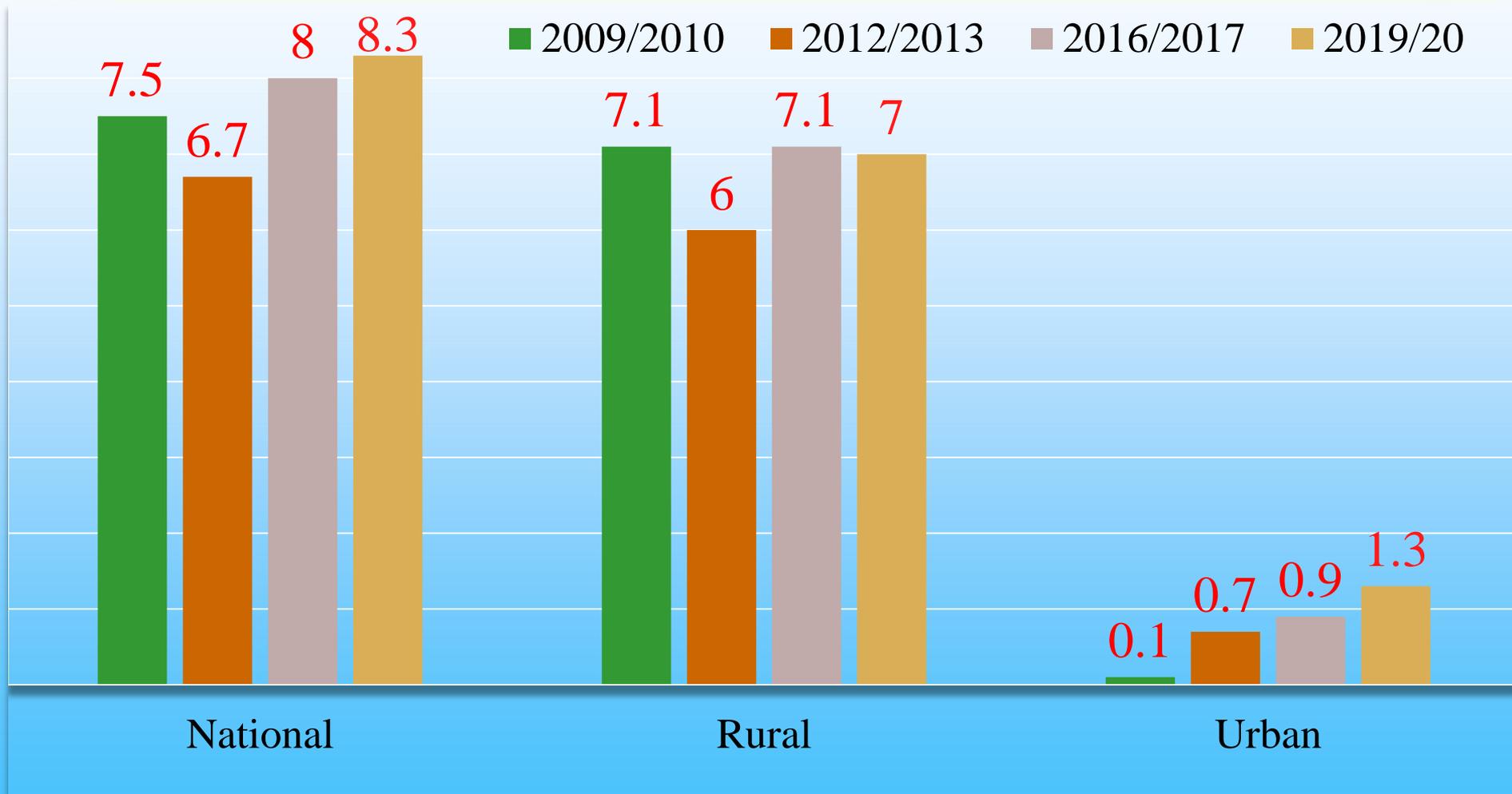
# Poverty trends, 2009-2020

**How many people are poor  
or how bad is the poverty  
problem in Uganda?**

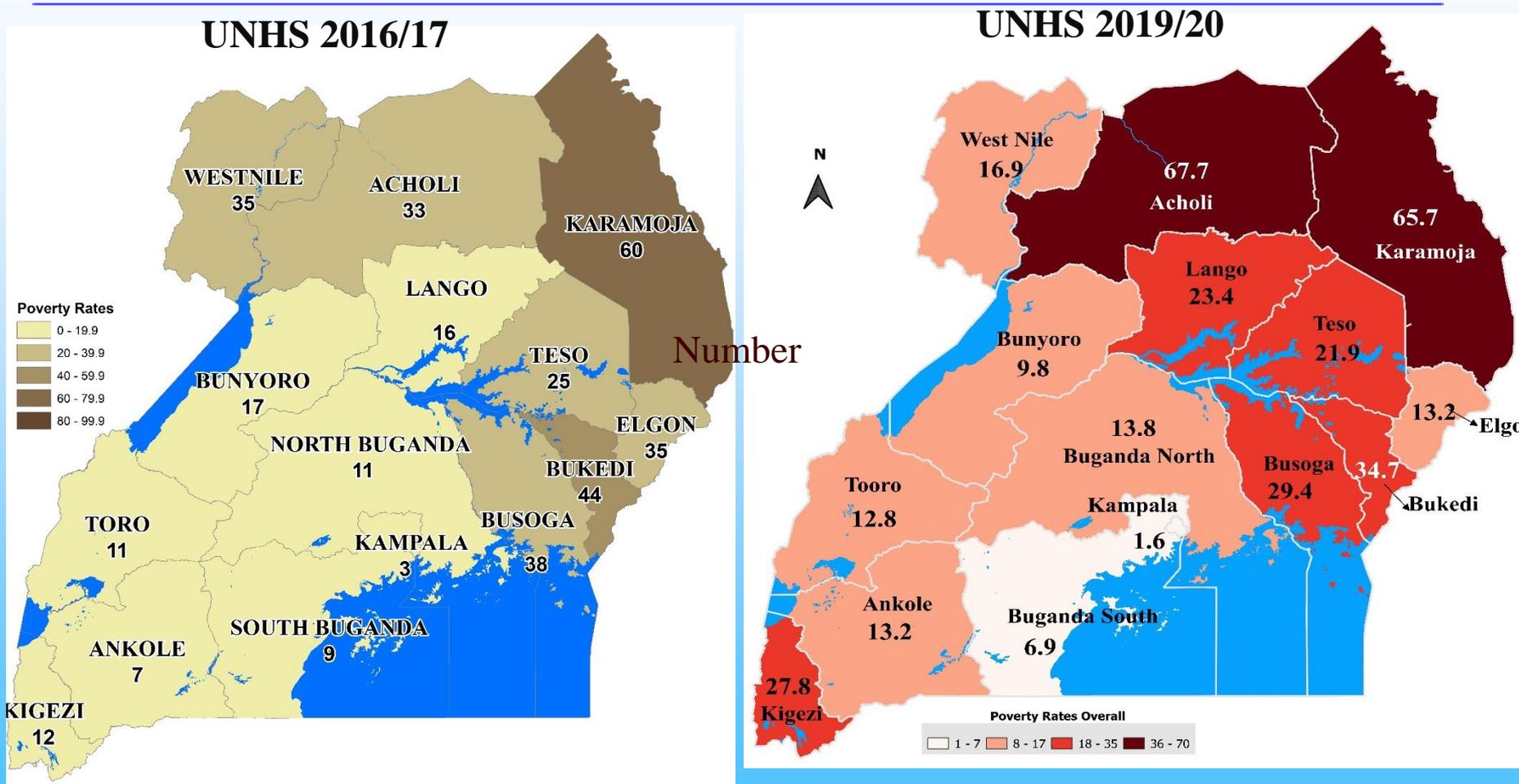
# Prop of poor persons, 1999-2020(%)



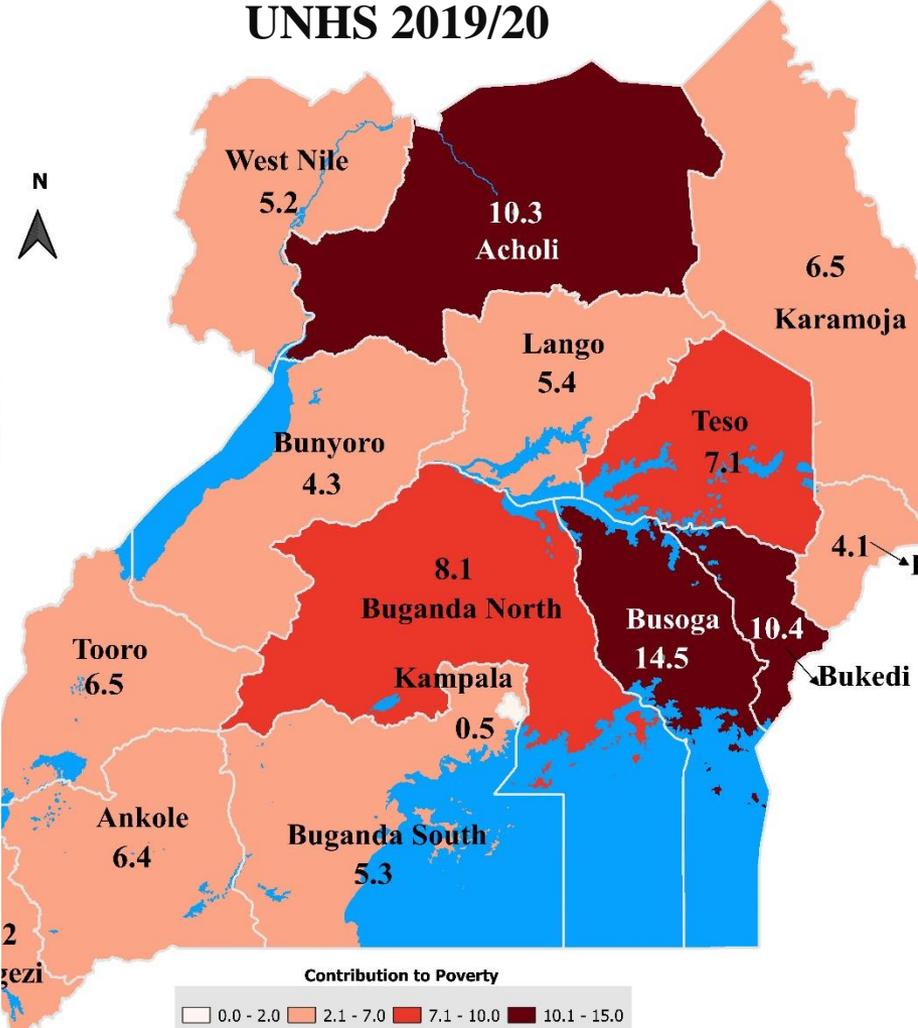
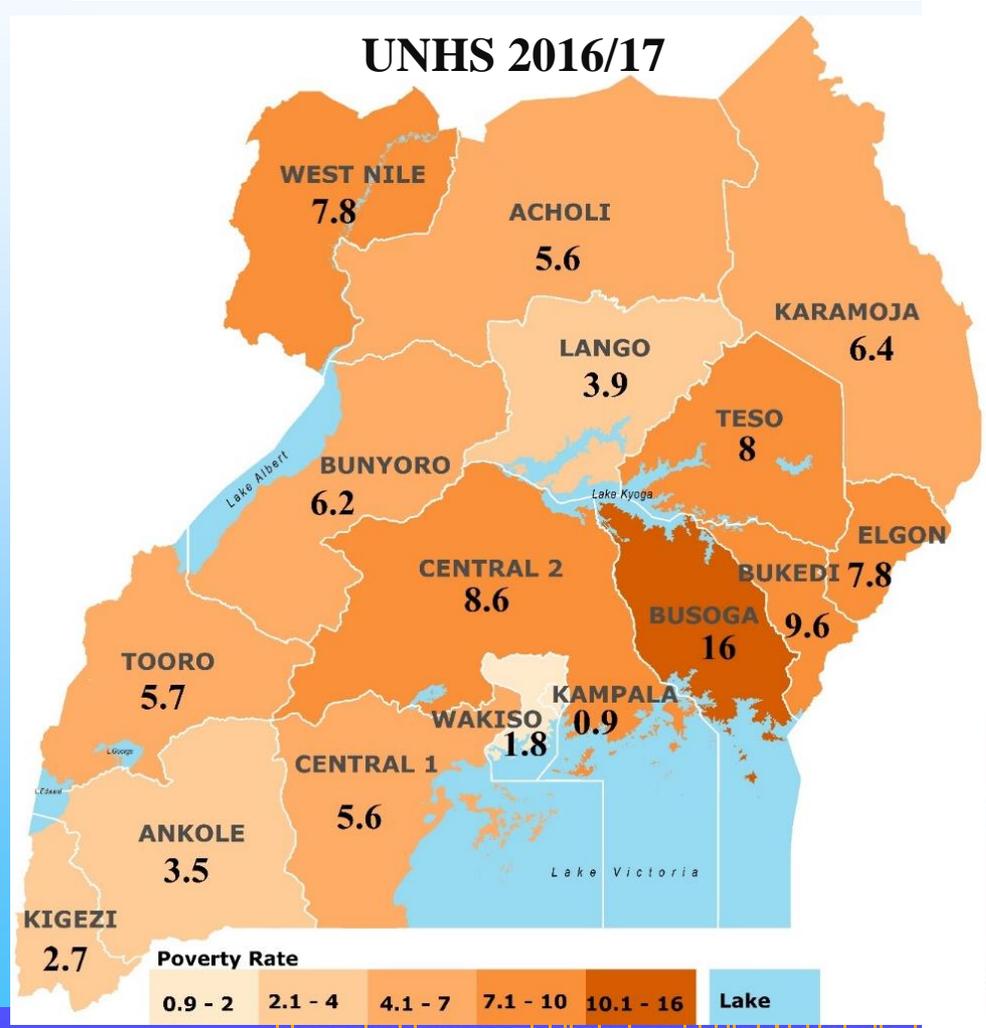
# Absolute numbers of persons living in poverty, (million)



# Proportion of the poor people in Uganda (%)

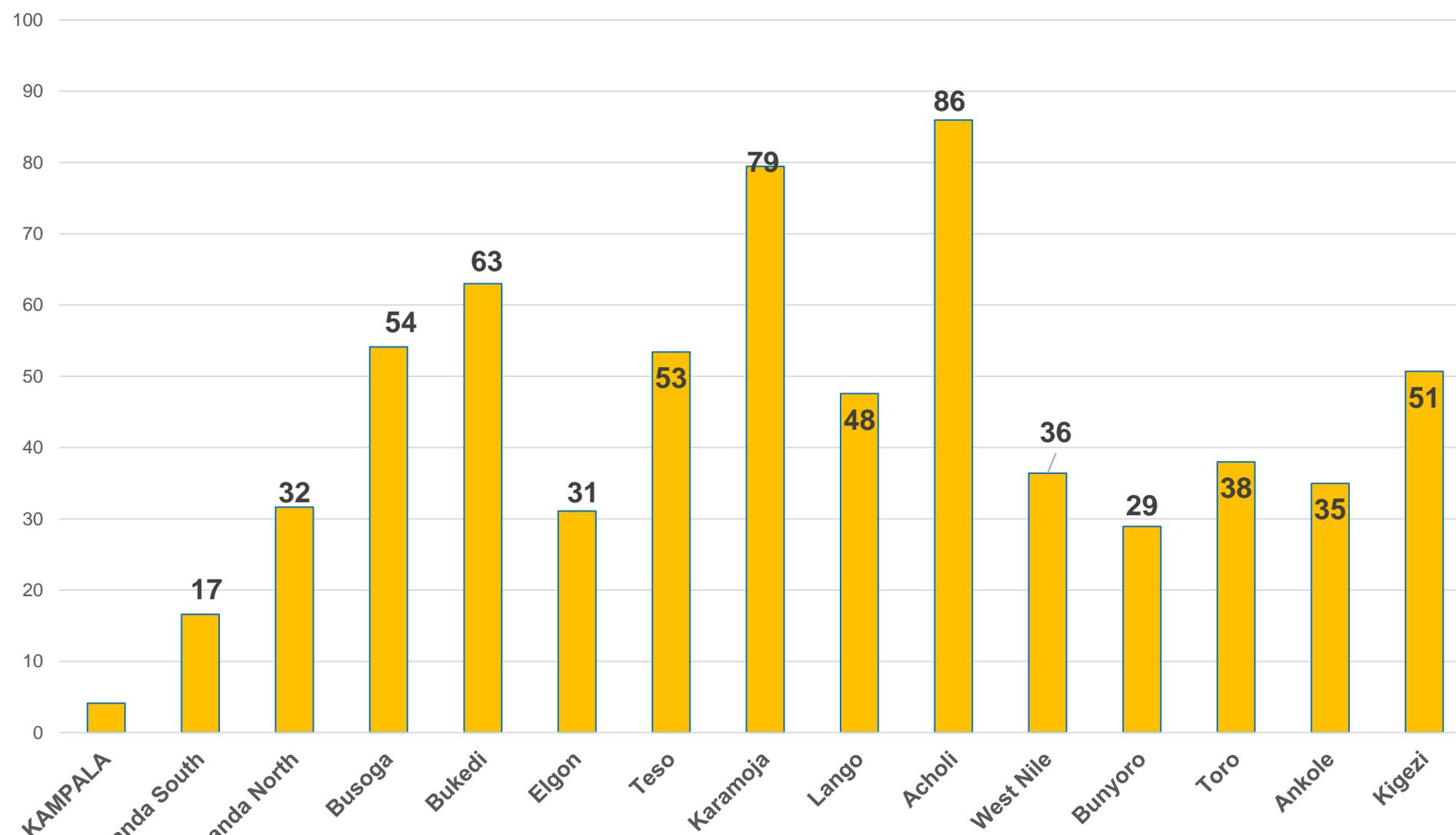


## region

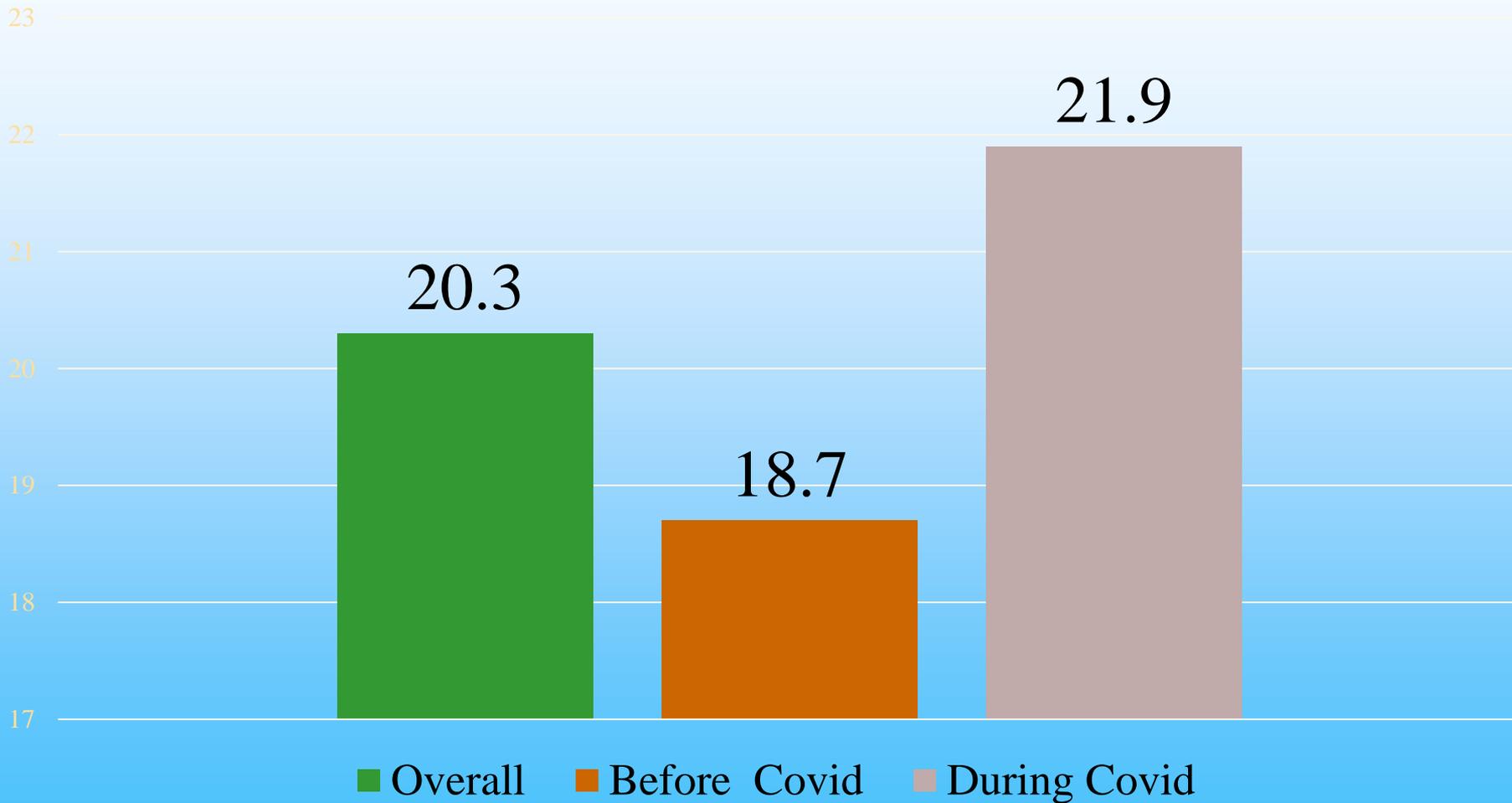




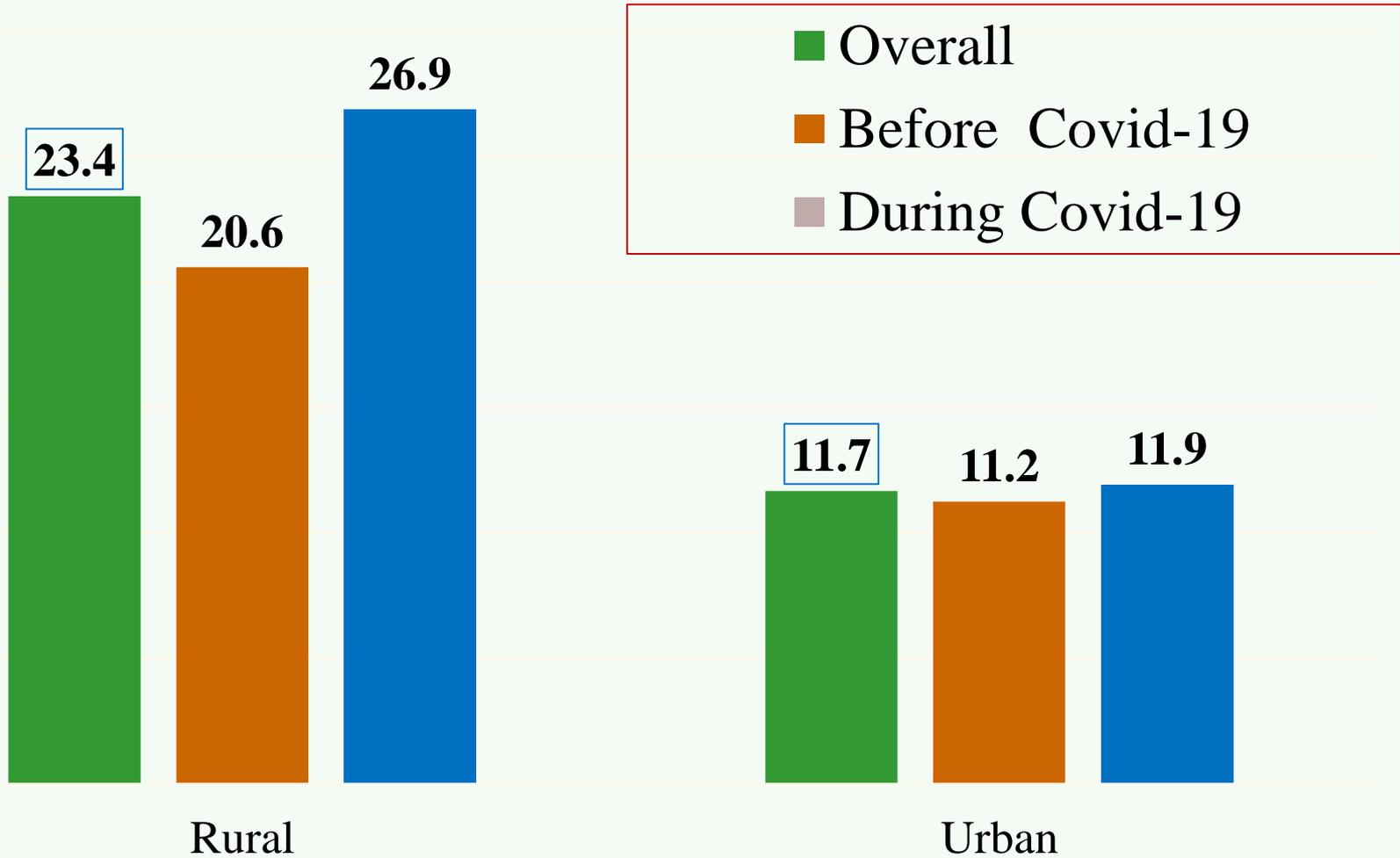
# Proportion of Population in bottom 40%



# Prop of poor persons, before and during Covid-19 (%)



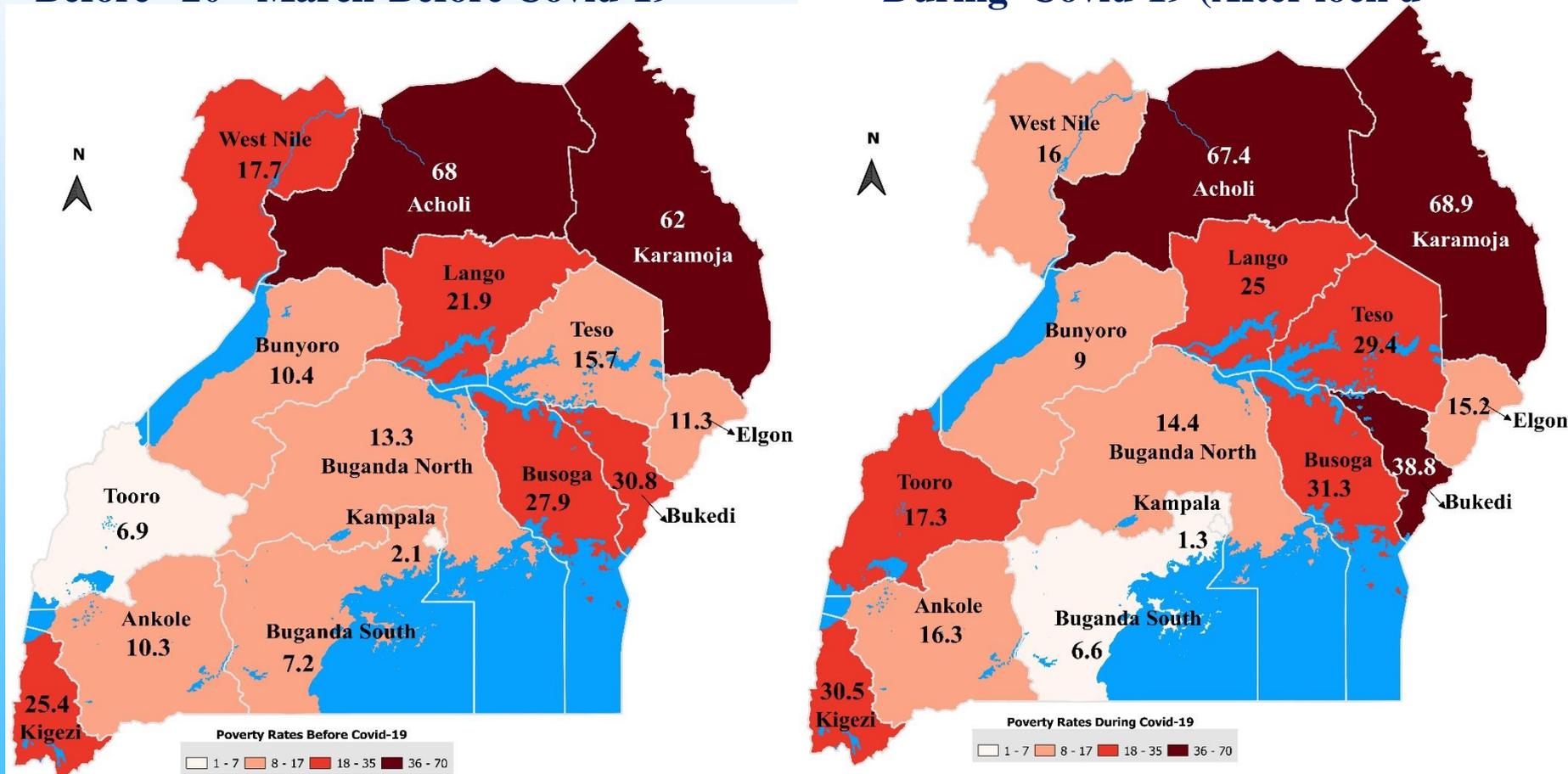
# Prop of poor persons before and during Covid-19 by residence



# Prop of poor persons before and during Covid-19 (%)

Before 20<sup>th</sup> March-Before Covid-19

During Covid-19 (After lock d



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# Measuring Subsistence Economy

# Objective measure of Subsistence Economy

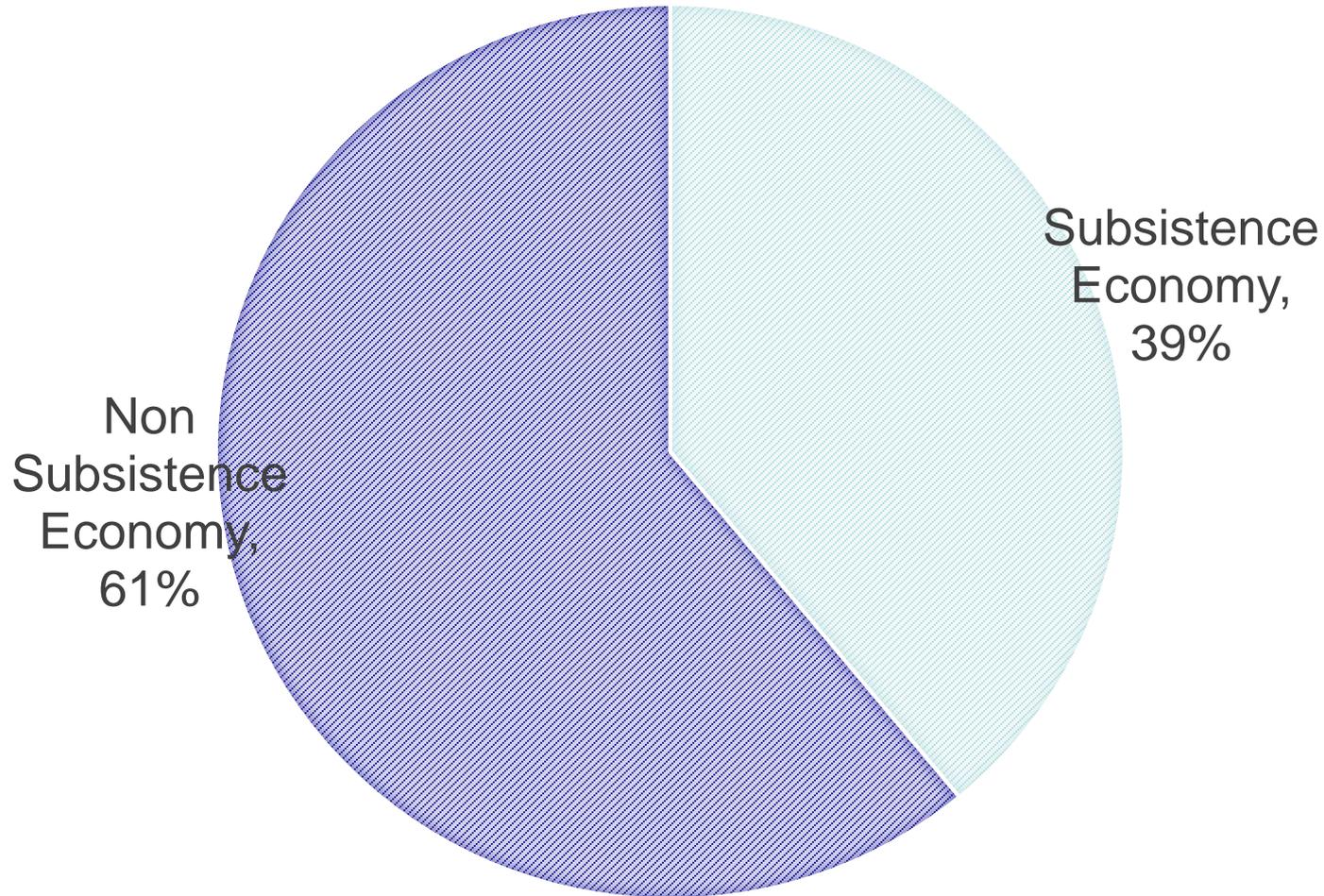
-  Measure subsistence economy objectively and not only subsistence agriculture
-  Thus subsistence economy now includes the following:
  - δ Entirely subsistence, wage earning but cannot keep them below poverty live
  - δ Doing a business which cannot make them move out of poverty

# Objective measure of Subsistence Economy

Household typology	Description
<b>1. Subsistence Economy (a+b+c+d)</b>	
<b>a) Subsistence Farming Households</b>	All household members engaged in agriculture mainly for own or family use but partly for sale/barter
<b>b) Wage/Salary earning households living below the poverty line</b>	At least one member of the household is engaged in Wage/Salary employment but lives below poverty line
<b>c) Income generating Enterprise below the poverty line</b>	At least one member of the household is engaged in income generating enterprise excluding subsistence farming but lives below poverty line
<b>d) Non-working below the poverty line</b>	No household member is working, may earn from transfers, donations, pensions.
<b>2. Non-Subsistence Economy (a+b+c)</b>	
<b>a) Wage/Salary earning households</b>	At least one member of the household is engaged in wage/Salary employment & above the Poverty Line
<b>b) Income generating Enterprise</b>	At least one member of the household is engaged in income generating enterprise subsistence farming and is above the poverty line
<b>c) Not working</b>	All household members are not working and above the poverty line

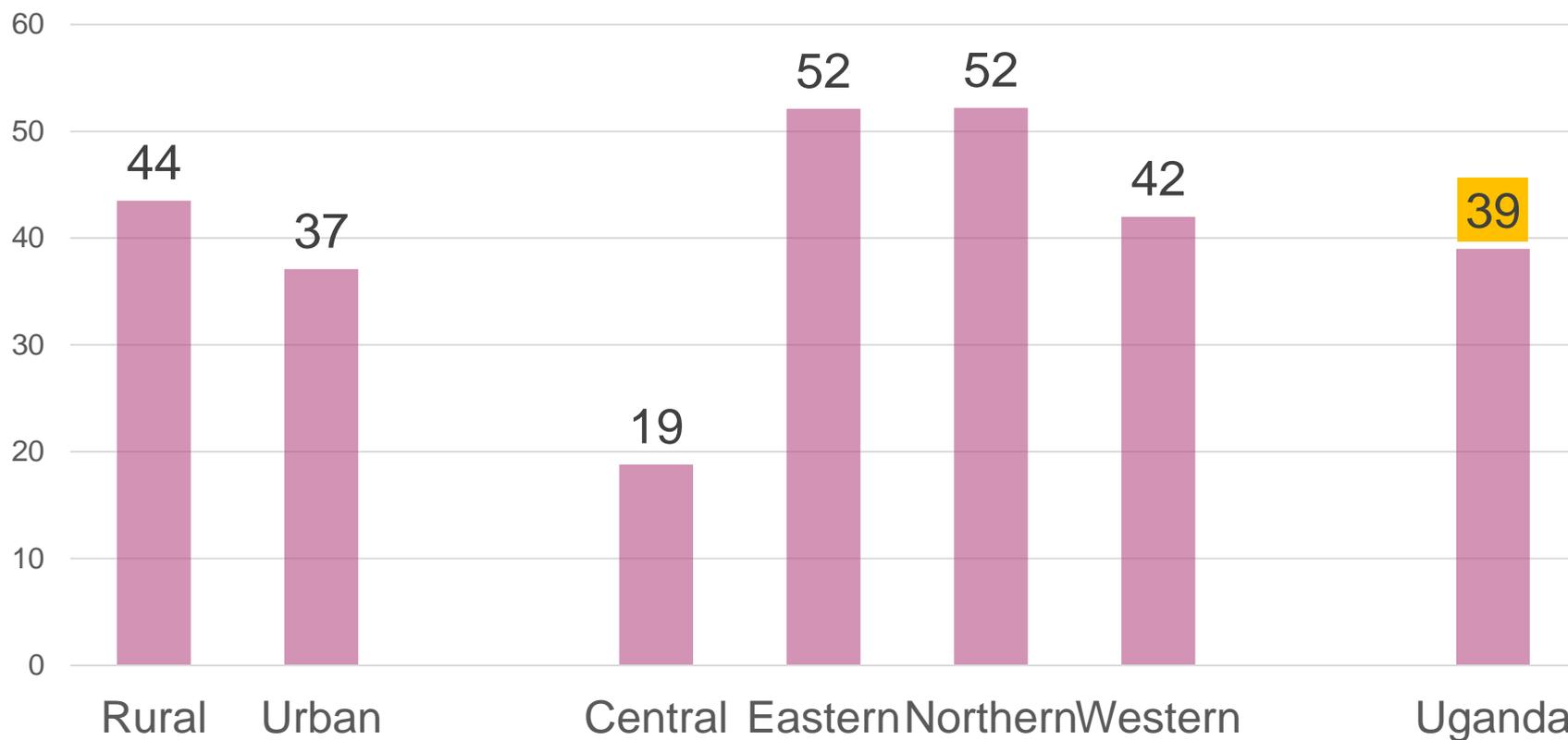
# Proportion of Households in Subsistence Economy (%)

2019/ 20 UNHS



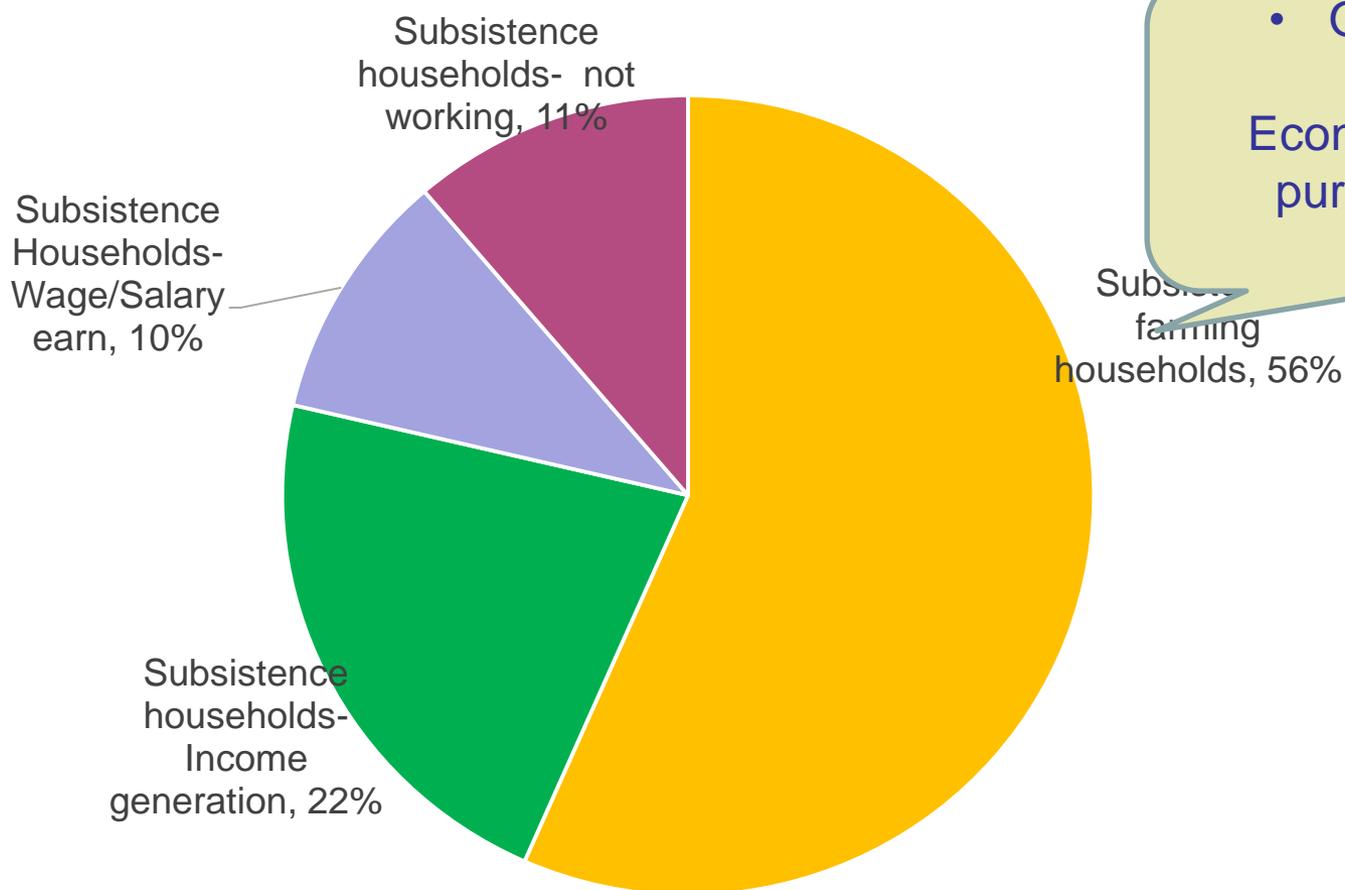
# Proportion of Households in Subsistence Economy (%)

2019/20 UNHS



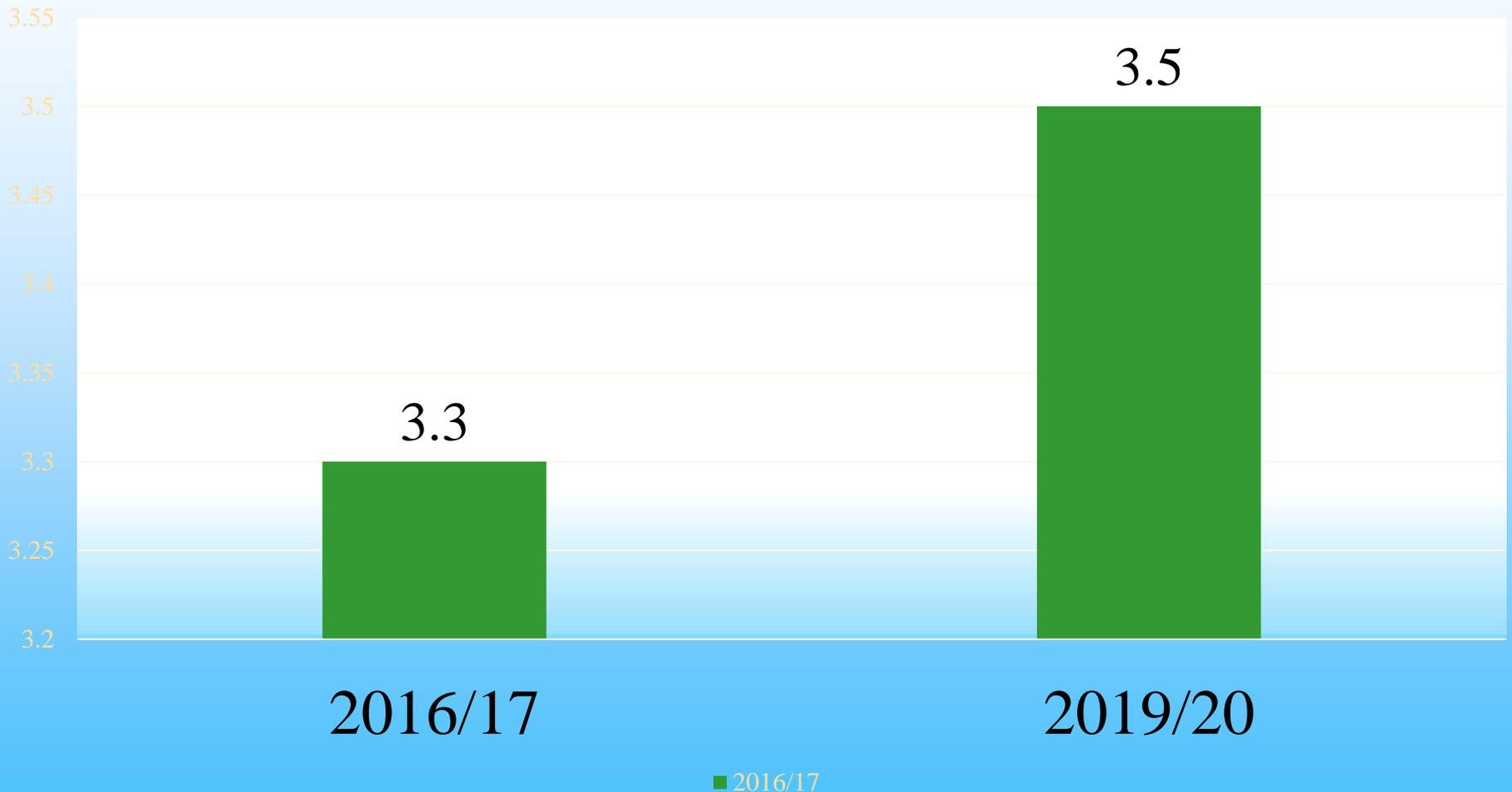
# Dsn of the 39% HHs in Subsistence Economy (%)

2016/17 UNHS

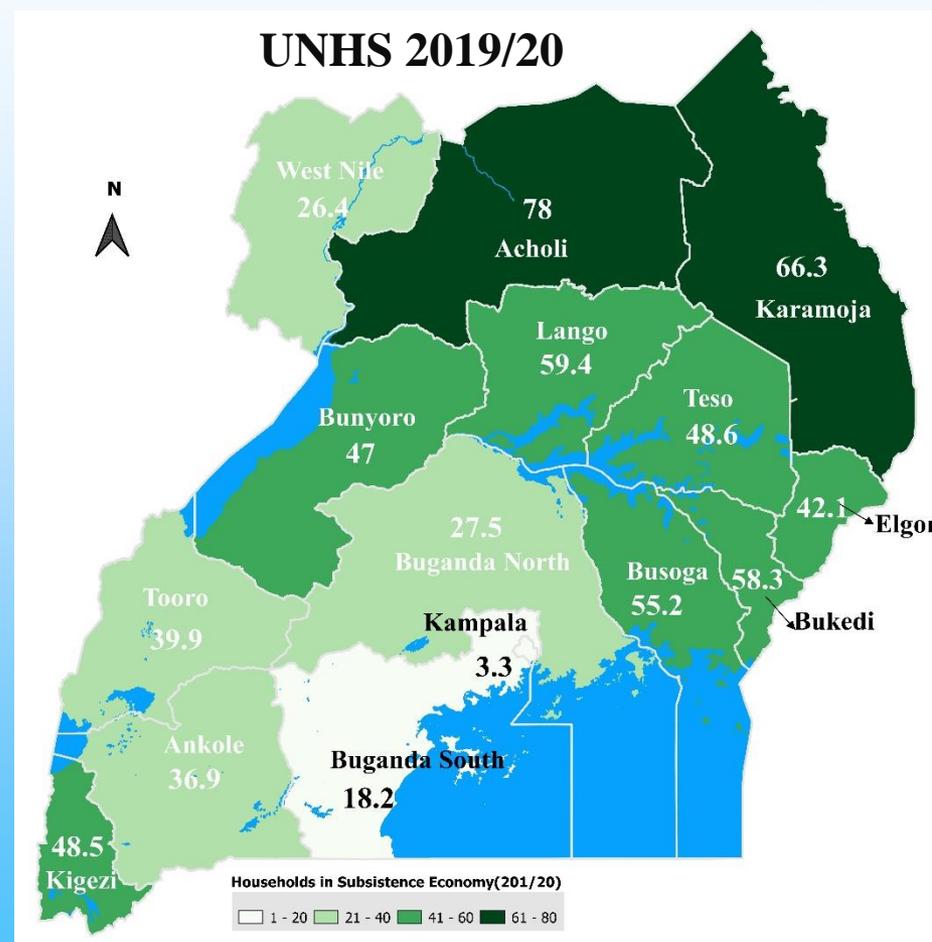
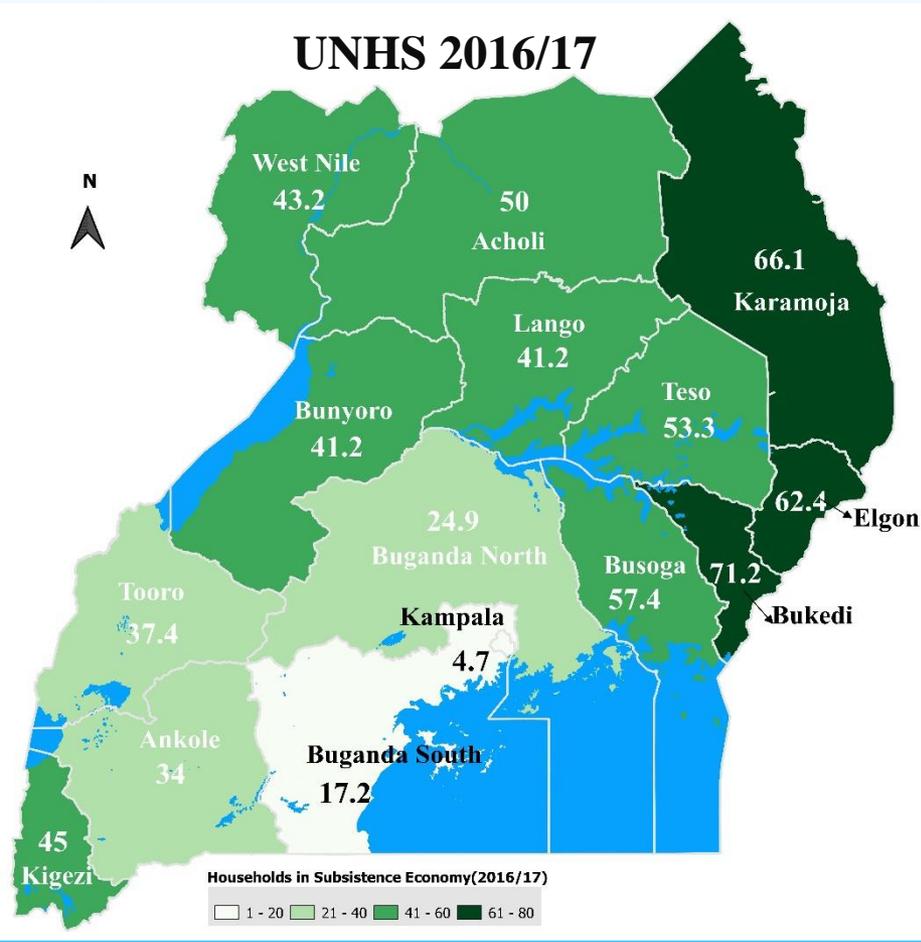


• Of the 39% in Subsistence Economy, 56% are in purely subsistence farming

# Number of Households in subsistence economy(million)



## Economy





# Welfare correlates(%)

	All Under 18 Yrs Have Blanket	Every Member Has At Least A Pair Of Shoes	Household that indictaed that they are now worse off
<b>Kampala</b>	80	97	34
<b>Buganda South</b>	73	89	31
<b>Buganda North</b>	56	82	37
<b>Busoga</b>	43	53	50
<b>Bukedi</b>	20	30	43
<b>Elgon</b>	46	63	31
<b>Teso</b>	10	33	47
<b>Karamoja</b>	16	16	40
<b>Lango</b>	17	56	32
<b>Acholi</b>	17	34	47
<b>West Nile</b>	23	57	30
<b>Bunyoro</b>	51	78	37
<b>Toro</b>	55	75	31
<b>Ankole</b>	47	71	36
<b>Kigezi</b>	43	58	39
<b>Uganda</b>	45	65	37

# Key Messages

- Overall, poverty levels have remained the same. However, the incidence of income **poverty** increased during Covid-19 from **19 %** to **22%**
- Increase in poverty more pronounced in rural areas especially in **Karamoja, Acholi Bukedi** and **Busoga** sub regions.
- Majority of the poor people are in **Busoga (14%)** followed by **Bukedi (10.4%)** and **Acholi (10.3%)** sub region
- Number of Poor People Increased from **8 million** to **8.3 million**

# Key Messages

- Number of Households in subsistence Economy increased from 3.3 million to **3.5 million**
- Number of Households operating Enterprise reduced and the most affected were urban areas(**51% before Covid-19 to 37% after Covid-19**)

# Key Messages

- Incidence of child labour increases during Covid-19 from **21 %** to **36%**
- Proportion of household using grid electricity (**19%**) from **22%** reduced while use Solar PV increased to **38%** from **18%**
- Majority of the population in Karamoja and Bukedi cannot afforce a pair of shoes