THE UGANDA NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY 2016/17
PART I

Background to the study
Education
Health
Labour and labour force characteristics
Incomes, savings, assets
Household enterprises
Housing and household characteristics
Consumption expenditure and poverty estimates
The 2016/17 UNHS

The 2016/17 UNHS is the 6th in a series of consumption Surveys conducted by UBOS.

- First  1999/2000
- Second  2002/2003
- Third  2005/2006
- Fourth  2009/2010
- Fifth  2012/2013
- Sixth  2016/2017
To provide quality and timely information for monitoring national and international development frame work.
2016/2017 UNHS

The 2016/2017 UNHS was implemented by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

Fully Funded by GOU

Technical support from World Bank and UNICEF
The UNHS is nationally representative. It was designed to provide estimates for the whole country, for urban and rural areas, 15 sub-regions, PRDP Districts and Mountainous areas.
The sample frame for the 2016/17 UNHS was the 2014 list of Enumeration Areas from the National Popn. & Housing Census (NPHC).

The survey used a two-stage sampling design;

- **At the first stage:** 1750 Enumeration areas were selected
  - 18 EAs were not covered

- **Second stage:** 10 households were randomly selected in each EA (17320)

- The 2016/2017 UNHS sample size more than doubled the 2012/2013 sample (6887 households)
why the 15 sub regions?

- The sample is representative for the 15 sub-regions.
- In previous UNHS surveys, estimates were at 10 sub-regions.
- Also the design allows generation of specific estimates for some districts like Wakiso, Kasese, Kampala.
- The increase in the sample was intended to generate precise indicators at lower levels.
Distribution of 2016/2017 UNHS sampled households
### Peace and Recovery Development Plan (PRDP) and Mountainous Districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Severely affected districts:</strong></td>
<td>Adjumani, Gulu, Kitgum, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Pader, Abim, Amuru, Kaabong, Oyam, Agago, Amudat, Lamwo, Napak, Nwoya, and Otuke.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sporadically affected districts:</strong></td>
<td>Katakwi, Kaberamaido, Amuria, Apac, Arua, Lira, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe, Amolator, Dokolo, Koboko, Alebtong, Kole, Zombo, Maracha, Masindi, and Kiryandongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Spillover districts:</strong></td>
<td>Busia, Kapchorwa, Kumi, Mbale, Pallisa, Soroti, Tororo, Sironko, Budaka, Bududa, Bukedea, Bukwo, Butaleja, Manafwa, Bulambuli, Kibuku, Kween, Ngora, Serere, Bulisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mountainous Areas:</strong></td>
<td>Bukwo, Bulambuli, Bundibugyo, Kaabong, Kapchorwa, Kasese, Kisoro, Kween, Mbale, Ntoroko, and Sironko.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. Stakeholders consultation (May 2016)

2. Pretest

3. Training field staff (June 2016)

4. Data collection (July 2016 - June 2017)

5. Data Processing-CAPI

6. Report writing, Dissemination and Archiving
Individual level questions

Age, sex, marital, migration

Education: schooling status, literacy, expenditure, type of school, means of transport

Health status: incidence of illness/injury, Major symptoms, health insurance, expenditure on health, consultation, substance abuse etc.

Incomes: access to loans, source of income, financial decision making, savings and investments.

Labour force: activity status, employment, hours of work, income from employment, care labour activities, occupation and sector
UNHS Modules: cont’d

Household level Questions
• Housing and Household characteristics: occupancy tenure, type of dwelling, type of building materials, sources of water, type of latrine etc
• Consumption expenditure
• Household assets
• Household enterprises
• Property and other incomes
• Welfare indicators, consensual module and subjective poverty

Market survey: prices and unit of quantity

Community: Availability of services (Health, education, roads, markets etc), satisfaction with the service quality
Data quality Control

- Use of Computer Assisted Personal Interviews with built in checks
- Field supervision by office staff
- Standardization of questions
- Send data in real time for office reviewers and approval
- Office editing and checking of data consistencies
- External review by EPRC
## Response Rate

### Interview Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed (C)</td>
<td>10,584</td>
<td>5,088</td>
<td>15,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partially Done (PD)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No household member at home (NC)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire household absent (TA)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused (R)</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>1413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwelling vacant, demolished or not found</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other reasons</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household s selected</td>
<td>11,450</td>
<td>5,870</td>
<td>17,320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Response Rate**

- **92.7%** for Rural
- **87.5%** for Urban
- **91.0%** for Total
2016/2017 UNHS

Key Findings
Population characteristics
Population

37.7 million people

Sex ratio

94.8 males per 100 females

Average Household size

4.7
Av. HH size highest in the Teso sub-region (6.1)
Population Pyramid
Proportion that migrated by sex and age (%)
Main Reasons for Migration

- Income reasons
- Follow/join family
- Marriage
- Education
- Divorce
- Land related
- Other

Rural:
- Income reasons: 33.2
- Follow/join family: 28.1
- Marriage: 5.9
- Education: 4.2
- Divorce: 2.4
- Land related: 3.6
- Other: 3.6

Urban:
- Income reasons: 50.1
- Follow/join family: 22.2
- Marriage: 7.7
- Education: 2.4
- Divorce: 1
- Land related: 4.2
- Other: 1.9

Uganda:
- Income reasons: 39.7
- Follow/join family: 25.8
- Marriage: 6.6
- Education: 3.5
- Divorce: 1.9
- Land related: 3.8
- Other: 3.8

UNHS
2016/2017
Major Economic reasons for Migration

Land

Income
Education
Net primary school enrollment
Net primary school enrollment

Rural
- Male: 77
- Female: 79
- Total: 78

Urban
- Male: 85
- Female: 86
- Total: 85

Uganda
- Male: 79
- Female: 80
- Total: 80

Legend:
- Male
- Female
- Total
Overall Primary Net Enrollment

- KIGEZI: 84.4%
- ANKOLE: 75.1%
- TOORO: 73.4%
- CENTRAL 1: 83.3%
- CENTRAL 2: 80.7%
- BUSOGA: 83%
- BUKEDI: 87.2%
- KAMPALA: 87.8%
- TESO: 87%
- LANGO: 77.3%
- ACHOLI: 77.2%
- WEST NILE: 80.3%
- KARAMOJA: 35.5%

Percentage:
- 35.5 - 40
- 40.1 - 78
- 78.1 - 82
- 82.1 - 85
- 85.1 - 87.8

Water Body:
- Lake Albert
- Lake Kyoga
- Lake Victoria
Primary Net Enrollment:

**Male**

- West Nile: 77.7
- Acholi: 37.4
- Lango: 84.8
- Teso: 81
- Elgon: 86.3
- Bukedi: 84.9
- Tooro: 69.9
- Central I: 82.5
- Kigezi: 84.5
- Ankole: 71.1

**Female**

- West Nile: 76.9
- Acholi: 33.7
- Lango: 75.8
- Teso: 89.1
- Elgon: 81.3
- Bukedi: 88
- Tooro: 77.1
- Central I: 87.3
- Kampala: 84
- Kigezi: 84.3
- Ankole: 79.2

Data presented by UNHS 2016/2017
Trend in Net primary school enrollment ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Enrollment Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Net secondary school enrollment
Over all Secondary Net Enrollment
Secondary Net Enrollment

Male

- West Nile: 11.6
- Acholi: 18
- Lango: 16.4
- Teso: 16.2
- Karamoja: 13.8
- Bunyoro: 24.1
- Tooro: 22.4
- Central I: 30
- Kampala: 31.6
- Ankole: 30.1
- Kigezi: 28.1

Female

- West Nile: 9.5
- Acholi: 13.8
- Lango: 15.5
- Teso: 29.5
- Bunyoro: 24.1
- Tooro: 25.2
- Central I: 42.8
- Kampala: 51
- Ankole: 36.5
- Kigezi: 46.2
Secondary School Accessibility: Government 5km Above
Literacy rate for persons 10 years and above (%)
Literacy Rate: Female

2016/2017

2012/2013

Percentage
- 21.3 - 22
- 22.1 - 57
- 57.1 - 70
- 70.1 - 85
- 85.1 - 92.3

Water Body
Literacy rate for persons 18 years and above (%)
Proportion travelling 5km or more to access Primary education (%)
Proportion travelling 5km or more for access secondary education (%)
Proportion travelling 5 km or more for Technical/vocational and Functional Adult education (%)
Health
Proportion that was ill or injured by residence (%)
Major symptoms of illness/injury reported (%)

- Female: Malaria/Fever 24.8%, Respiratory infections 17.5%
- Male: Malaria/Fever 27.6%, Respiratory infections 19.1%
- Under Five: Malaria/Fever 30.1%, Respiratory infections 26.2%
- 5 & Above: Malaria/Fever 24.6%, Respiratory infections 15.3%
- Rural: Malaria/Fever 26.7%, Respiratory infections 17.9%
- Urban: Malaria/Fever 23.7%, Respiratory infections 19.1%
- Uganda: Malaria/Fever 26.1%, Respiratory infections 18.2%
Major symptoms of illness/injury

Malaria Fever

Respiratory Infection
Distance travelled to health facility (%)
Major Non-Communicable diseases (%)

- Female: 5.0% Diabetes, 0.1% High Blood, 2.9% Heart
- Male: 1.9% Diabetes, 0.8% High Blood, 1.3% Heart
- 10 - 24: 0.3% Diabetes, 0.7% High Blood, 0.1% Heart
- 25 - 39: 2.4% Diabetes, 2.4% High Blood, 0.4% Heart
- 40 - 59: 8.3% Diabetes, 8.3% High Blood, 2.4% Heart
- 60+: 18.8% Diabetes, 18.8% High Blood, 2.4% Heart
- Rural: 3.3% Diabetes, 3.3% High Blood, 2.1% Heart
- Urban: 4.2% Diabetes, 4.2% High Blood, 2.1% Heart
- Uganda: 3.5% Diabetes, 3.5% High Blood, 2.1% Heart
Non Communicable Diseases: Diabetes
Non Communicable Diseases: High Blood Pressure

Map showing the percentage of high blood pressure in different regions of Uganda. The regions and their percentages are as follows:

- West Nile: 2.2%
- Acholi: 3.1%
- Lango: 4%
- Teso: 3.5%
- Bukedi: 3.8%
- Busoga: 4.7%
- Central 1: 4.6%
- Central 2: 3.9%
- Tooro: 4.3%
- Bunyoro: 3.1%
- Kigezi: 1.6%
- Ankole: 2.5%
- Elgon: 2.8%
- Karamoja: 0.4%

Percentages are color-coded from 0.4% to 4.7%.
Non Communicable Diseases: Heart Disease
Substance use (%) 
For persons 16 years and above
Substance Use: Alcohol

Most predominant in the Karamoja sub region
Substance Use: Tobacco and Related Products

Most predominant in the Karamoja sub region

Percentage
- 1.3 - 2
- 2.1 - 3.5
- 3.6 - 8.5
- 8.6 - 15
- 15.1 - 24.8

Water Body

- WEST NILE 14.5
- ACHOLI 8.3
- LANGO 6.8
- TESO 5.8
- BUNYORO 5.2
- TOORO 6.3
- CENTRAL 2 2.9
- BUSOGA 2
- KAMPALA 3.2
- CENTRAL 1 2.8
- ANKOLE 7
- BUKEDI 1.3
- ELGON 1.3
- KIGEZI 3.5
Health Insurance (%)

- Rural: 39.4% (Would Consider Joining), 7.5% (Have Knowledge), 3.3% (Covered by Health Insurance)
- Urban: 45.5% (Would Consider Joining), 19.4% (Have Knowledge), 7.8% (Covered by Health Insurance)
- Uganda: 41.7% (Would Consider Joining), 10.8% (Have Knowledge), 5.1% (Covered by Health Insurance)
Overall 6.2% of Households had Hand washing facility (water and soap)
Labour Force Characteristics
Flow chart of the working age population (14-64 years)

Working age population (19 million)

Working population (15 million) 79%
- Employed (9 million) 60%
- Subsistence only (6 million) 40%

Not working population (4 million) 21%
- Unemployed 0.9 million
- Outside the labour force 3.1 million
## Labour force participation rate by Background variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest educational attainment</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Rural/urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No formal education</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some primary</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>64.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed primary</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>59.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some secondary</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>59.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed secondary</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>54.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>57.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>72.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>72.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>86.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>82.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>54.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>46.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>54.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>68.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>52.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>59.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proportions of persons engaged in subsistence agriculture:
only by background variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Highest educational attainment</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2016/2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>No formal education</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>47.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>No formal education</td>
<td>3132.4</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Some primary</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Some primary</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Completed primary</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Completed primary</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>36.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Some secondary</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Completed secondary</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Post secondary plus</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>47.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>14.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>36.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Status in employment by Sex of the employed persons(%)
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
Ownership of ICT Equipment

- **COMPUTER/LAPTOP**
  - Individually: 3
  - Jointly: 97
  - No: 0

- **TELEVISION**
  - Individually: 10
  - Jointly: 7
  - No: 83

- **RADIO**
  - Individually: 32
  - Jointly: 13
  - No: 55

- **MOBILE PHONE**
  - Individually: 68
  - Jointly: 5
  - No: 27
Use of Computers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Used a computer in the last 3 months</th>
<th>Type of computer device used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desktop</td>
<td>Laptop (portable) computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tablet/similar handheld computer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- No: 96
- Yes: 4
- Desktop (portable) computer: 56
- Tablet/similar handheld computer: 36
- No: 8
Use of Internet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services used</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Network</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic work</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephoning</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health related information</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online gaming</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use the internet

UNHS 2016/2017
### Use of Postal Services

#### Has any member of this household used postal the last 30 days?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Distance in kilometers is the nearest postal service point to the household

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 to &lt;3kms</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 to &lt;5 kms</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to &lt;8km</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 8</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less than 0.5% of HHs use postal services.
Challenges in using postal services

- Nonexistence of postal: 32%
- Unreliable: 21%
- Expensive: 18%
- Very far from our household: 29%
HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
Type of water source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016/17</th>
<th></th>
<th>2012/13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>Unimproved</td>
<td>Improved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- **UNHS 2016/2017**
- **UNHS 2016/2017**
- **UNHS 2016/2017**
### Major type of wall

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bricks</th>
<th>Mud &amp; Poles</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uganda</strong></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban</strong></td>
<td>81</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rural</strong></td>
<td>61</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** UNHS 2016/2017
## Major type of roof

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Iron Sheets</th>
<th>Thatched</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of Household Head</th>
<th>Iron Sheets</th>
<th>Thatched</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major type of floor
Main fuel used for lighting

- **Tadooba Lantern Grid Electricity Solar Dry Cells/Batteries Candles Others**

- **Rural**
- **Urban**
- **Uganda**

- **UNHS 2016/2017**

- **Grid Electricity**:
  - Rural: 34
  - Urban: 57
  - Uganda: 22

- **Solar**:
  - Rural: 11
  - Urban: 9
  - Uganda: 21

- **Dry Cells/Batteries**:
  - Rural: 8
  - Urban: 10
  - Uganda: 26

- **Candles**:
  - Rural: 6
  - Urban: 6
  - Uganda: 3

- **Others**:
  - Rural: 6
  - Urban: 4
  - Uganda: 1
Use of grid Electricity by year of survey

2012/2013

2016/2017
Use of Dry cells and bulbs for lighting, sub-region
Main fuel used for cooking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firewood</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charcoal</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other*</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNHS 2016/2017
Proportion of Households using wood fuel for cooking, survey year

2012/2013

2016/2017
COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS
Availability of police posts in the community

- Rural
  - 2012/13: 7
  - 2016/17: 13

- Urban
  - 2012/13: 26
  - 2016/17: 27

- Uganda
  - 2012/13: 12
  - 2016/17: 17
Quality of district roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UNHS 2016/2017
Summary of Findings

- The estimated population of this survey is 37.7 million
- Sex ration is 94.8
- Average household size is 4.7 persons
- People migrate mainly for income reasons
The Literacy rate has increased from 70% to 74%.

There are still gender disparities in literacy with the males having a higher rate than females.

Net primary school enrollment has been consistently declining over the years.
Summary of Findings

- 17% of the 16 years + consume alcohol
- Proportions of persons engaged in only subsistence agriculture is increasing
- Increasing number of households using torch/dry cells for lighting
- Over 90% of the households use wood fuel for Cooking
PART II

- Household enterprises
- Income and savings
- Household expenditure and poverty
- Preliminary explanations for the observed trends
- Deprivation of essential items
- Key findings
HOUSEHOLD ENTERPRISES
With at least one household member operating a business
Location of household enterprises

- Inside Home Residence: 16
- Outside Home Residence: 15
- Industrial Site: 1
- Traditional Market: 12
- Commercial District Shop: 3
- Roadside: 9
- Mobile: 20
- Other Fixed Place: 26
Source of funding

- Own/Households Savings: 77.8%
- Did not Need Any Money: 13%
- Local: 1.9%
- Commercial/Development Bank: 1.1%
- SaccoS: 1%
- Micro Finance deposit taking institutions: 0.6%
- Other sources: 4.6%
Factors affecting business expansion

- Lack of finance: 26
- Lack of demand for...: 22
- Lack of inputs: 12
- Cost of hiring new employees: 2
- High crime rate: 2
- Economic policy and uncertainty: 2
- Legal/ regulations: 3
- Lack of time to work on the...: 4
- Lack of market information: 4
- Poor quality roads: 5
- High tax rates: 5
- Lack of trained employees: 1
- Poor quality electricity and...: 1
- The business is the desired size: 3
- Others: 8

UNHS 2016/2017
INCOME SOURCES AND ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES
Source of Earnings for HHs

- Subsistance Farming
- Wage Employment
- Non-Agric Enterprises
- Remittances
- Other

**Rural**
- Subsistance Farming: 54
- Wage Employment: 14
- Non-Agric Enterprises: 20
- Remittances: 6
- Other: 4

**Urban**
- Subsistance Farming: 43
- Wage Employment: 20
- Non-Agric Enterprises: 25
- Remittances: 9
- Other: 6

**Uganda**
- Subsistance Farming: 40
- Wage Employment: 16
- Non-Agric Enterprises: 31
- Remittances: 7
- Other: 5

UNHS 2016/2017
Main Source of Earning: Subsistence Farming

2016/2017

2012/2013
Main Source of Earning:
Non Agricultural Enterprise

2016/2017

2012/2013
Saving Mechanisms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not saving</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSCA /merry-go-round</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile money</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSLA</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home/secret place</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACCO</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial bank</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33% of HHs save money in secret locations.
Saving Mechanism: Formal Commercial Bank
Saving Mechanism: SACCO
Saving Mechanism:
Home/secret place

[Map showing percentage distribution across different regions]
Saving mechanism:
Village Savings and Loan Assoc (VSLA)
Saving mechanism: Mobile Money
Saving Mechanism: Rotating Savings and Credit Assoc. (ROSCHA)
Borrowed money or goods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrowed both money &amp; goods</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowed /got goods on credit</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowed/Got Money</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Type of Credit Taken

Informal
- Other**: 444
- Money owed family members: 354
- Services obtained on credit: 555
- Money owed to money lenders: 867
- Money owed to friends (Non-family): 222322
- Goods obtained on credit: 262325

Formal
- Other*: 1
- Personal loan: 323533
Credit Source: Formal Commercial Bank
Credit Source: Formal Credit Institution
Credit Source: Formal MDI/MFI
Credit Source: Formal SACCOs
Credit Source: VSLA
Credit Source: Informal ROSCA

[Map showing regions with percentage values, such as Kigezi 7.8, Ankole 1.7, Tooro 11.1, Bunyoro 10.7, Central 1 5.3, Kigezi 7.8, etc.]

UNHS
2016/2017
Knowledge and use of mobile money

- Know About Mobile Money
  - Rural: 70
  - Urban: 89
  - Uganda: 75

- Knowledgeable and registered Mobile Money User
  - Rural: 50
  - Urban: 75
  - Uganda: 59

- Currently Using Another Person’s Mobile Money Account
  - Rural: 22
  - Urban: 26
  - Uganda: 23

UNHS 2016/2017
Consumption expenditure and poverty
Household expenditure includes consumption expenditure and non-consumption expenditure

- Consumption expenditure such as expenses on food, beverages & tobacco (7 days-recall period); non-durable & frequently purchased services (30 days-recall period); semi-durable and durables (365 days-recall period)
- Non-consumption expenditures such as taxes, contribution to funeral etc (365 days-recall period)

Further adjustments were made in the construction of the consumption aggregate used in the estimation of poverty estimates & details included in the Socio-economic report.
Introduction

Improvement in the consumption items

- Consumption expenditure such as expenses on food, beverages & tobacco (7 days-recall period); non-durable & frequently purchased services (30 days-recall period); semi-durable and durables (365 days-recall period)

- Non-consumption expenditures such as taxes, contribution to funeral etc (365 days-recall period)

Further adjustments were made in the construction of the consumption aggregate used in the estimation of poverty estimates & details included in the Socio-economic report
All expenditures are converted to 30 days

Consumption aggregate (welfare measure) used in poverty analysis captures ONLY consumption expenditures

- Household consumption expenditure used as a proxy for household income

Methodological approach similar to that used in the previous poverty analysis

- Welfare proxy – consumption expenditure per adult equivalent; and official absolute poverty line derived by Appleton
- Both welfare measure and poverty line expressed in 2009/2010 prices
## Household expenditures: Shares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item grouping by COICOP</th>
<th>2012/2013</th>
<th>2016/2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing and Footwear</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and other fuels</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furnishing, Household equipments</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation and culture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants and Hotels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous goods and services</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-consumption expenditures</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Household expenditures on food, education and health by sub-region

UNHS 2016/2017

Food and non-alcoholic beverages  Education  Health
Poverty trends, 2009-2017

How many people are poor or how bad is the poverty problem in Uganda?
Prop of poor persons, 1999-2017

UNHS 2016/2017
Poverty trends (contd.)

Absolute numbers of persons living in poverty, (mill.)

- Urban: 0.6 (2005/06), 0.1 (2009/2010), 0.7 (2012/2013), 1.4 (2016/2017)
Poverty Estimates

Poverty Rate

- 5.9 - 12
- 12.1 - 22
- 22.1 - 28
- 28.1 - 48
- 48.1 - 60.8

Regions:
- Karamoja: 60.8%
- Busoga: 47.5%
- Teso: 40.5%
- Bukedi: 40.9%
- Central 1: 24.3%
- Central 2: 21.8%
- Lango: 17.6%
- Tooro: 20.5%
- Bunyoro: 27.5%
- West Nile: 27.2%
- Ankole: 11.5%
- Kigezi: 19.5%
Poverty Gap

UNHS 2016/2017
Income inequality trends: Income inequality by region, 2009-2017

Gini Coefficient.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2009/10</th>
<th>2012/13</th>
<th>2016/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Preliminary explanations for recent trends

What do we make out of the analysis so far?
Consumer Price Index between 2012/13 and 2016/2017 surveys
Annualized percentage change in private consumption 2009-2017

- 2009: 4.4%
- 2010: 5.2%
- 2011: 1.9%
- 2012: -1.4%
- 2013: 1.0%
- 2014: 3.4%
- 2015: -1.0%
- 2016: -2.0%
- 2017: -0.8%
The worsening situation of Crop Farmers

Among households headed by subsistence farmers, the percentage poor increased from 20.3% to 38.2% between 2012/13 and 2016/17 surveys.

Moreover, Poverty increased from 23% to 36% among those reporting crop farming/subsistence farming as their main source of income.
Community perception on why the worsening situation

- Drought
- Sharp changes in prices
- Crop diseases/ pests
- Livestock diseases
- Storm
- Human Epidemic
- Floods
- Power Outages
- Displacement related development activities

Less than 2% of the agric hhs in 2015/16 UNPS used irrigation.
Deprivation of Essential Items - children
Proportion of children deprived of “Three meals per day” because they cannot afford it (%)
Proportion of children deprived of “Own room for children over 10 years of different sexes” because they cannot afford it (%)
Proportion of children deprived of “school fees, uniform and scholastic materials ” because they cannot afford it (%)
Proportion of children deprived of “Two sets of clothing” because they cannot afford it (%)
Proportion of children deprived of “A visit to a health facility when ill” because they cannot afford it (%)
Conclusions

- Incidence of income poverty increases

- No notable growth in mean consumption expenditure per adult equivalent observed between 2012/13 UNHS & 2016/17 UNHS, especially for rural areas

- Increase in poverty more pronounced in Karamoja, Bukedi and Busoga sub regions.

- Overall, decline in the living standards and reduction in the distribution of income observed between the two most recent national household surveys