THE UGANDA NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
2019/20
Outline of the Presentation

- Background of the UNHS, 2019/20
- Objectives
- Methodology
- Population characteristics
- Health
- Housing and household characteristics
- Household enterprises
- Labour force characteristics
The 2019/20 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) is the seventh in the series of household surveys conducted by UBOS.


• 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

**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
The survey was based on the household population and excluded institutional population like police and army barracks.

It provides representative estimates for:
- the country as a whole;
- rural and urban areas;
- 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.
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
I. Stakeholders consultation

2. Pretest

3. Training field staff

5. Data Processing

4. Data collection - CAPI

6. Report writing, Dissemination and Archiving

The UNHS Survey Process
2019/20 UNHS
Key Findings
Population Characteristics
Population: 41 million people
Sex ratio: 97 males per 100 females
Average Household size: 4.6 persons
27% Urban Residents
Average Household Size

[Map showing average household sizes in different regions of Uganda, with regions such as West Nile, Acholi, Lango, Bunyoro, Buganda North, Kampala, Tooro, Ankole, Buganda South, Kigezi, Busoga, and Teso, each marked with different average household sizes indicated by shades of color.]
### Household Population by Selected Age groups (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 5 Years</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 12 Years</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 - 17 years</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 - 30 Years</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 - 64 Years</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 &amp; Above</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

54% of Uganda’s population is below 18 years.
Pattern of Migration(%)
Main reasons for Migration

- Follow/Join Family: 30
- Looking For Work: 24
- Marriage: 21
- Other Income Reasons: 9
- Education: 7
- Divorce: 3
- Land Related: 3
- Others: 4
Education
School Age Population by Schooling Status in 2019/20 (%)

- **Post - Secondary School Age (19 - 24 Years)**
  - Never Attended: 5%
  - Attended in the Past: 72%
  - Currently attending: 23%

- **Secondary School Age (13 - 18 Years)**
  - Never Attended: 3%
  - Attended in the Past: 19%
  - Currently attending: 79%

- **Primary School Age (6 - 12 Years)**
  - Never Attended: 7%
  - Attended in the Past: 2%
  - Currently attending: 91%
Primary school Net Enrolment 2019/20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>91</td>
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</table>
Secondary school Net Enrolment

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uganda Bureau of Statistics  Plot 9 Colville Street, Kampala Uganda  Website: www.ubos.org
Tel: +256(0)-41-4706000  E-mail: ubos@ubos.org
Secondary School Net Enrollment by Sub-region
Literacy rate for persons 10 years and above (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/20</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024/25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Literacy rate for persons 18 years and above (%)

- Female: 67 (2016/17), 66 (2019/20)
- Uganda: 74 (2016/17), 72 (2019/20)
HEALTH
Proportion that was ill or injured by age-group and residence (%)
Proportion that was ill or injured Before and During Covid-19

- Before Covid-19: 25
- During Covid-19: 14
- Uganda: 19
Major symptoms of illness/injury

Malaria/Fever

Respiratory Infection
Distance travelled to Health facility (%)

- **2016/17**
  - Less than 5Km: 86%
  - 5Km and above: 14%
- **2019/20**
  - Less than 5Km: 91%
  - 5Km and above: 9%
Major Non-Communicable Diseases (%)

Female  Male  Rural  Urban  Uganda
Diabetes  High Blood Pressure  Heart disease

- Female: 0.9 (Diabetes), 1.7 (High Blood Pressure), 1.0 (Heart disease)
- Male: 0.8 (Diabetes), 2.1 (High Blood Pressure), 0.9 (Heart disease)
- Rural: 0.8 (Diabetes), 3.2 (High Blood Pressure), 1.0 (Heart disease)
- Urban: 0.9 (Diabetes), 3.4 (High Blood Pressure), 1.0 (Heart disease)
- Uganda: 0.8 (Diabetes), 3.5 (High Blood Pressure), 1.3 (Heart disease)
Major Non-Communicable Diseases by age group (%)
Substance use (%) for persons 10 years and above

- Tobacco and related products
  - 2016/17: 5
  - 2019/20: 3

- Alcohol
  - 2016/17: 17
  - 2019/20: 12

- Drugs
  - 2016/17: 1
  - 2019/20: 0.4
Substance use (%) for persons 10 years and above

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tobacco and related products (%)</th>
<th>Alcohol (%)</th>
<th>Drugs (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/20</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016/17</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019/20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Female**
- **Male**
Substance use: Alcohol (%)
Substance use: Tobacco and Related Products (%)
Health Insurance (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016/17</th>
<th>2019/20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
General Labour Market Concepts

- **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**
- Employment (working for pay or profit)
- Own use production work
- Unpaid trainee work
- Volunteer work
- Other work activities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016/17</th>
<th>2019/20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Share of Working age population that was working (%)
Forms of work

Employment
- UNHS 2016/17: 60
- UNHS 2019/20 - Total: 52

Subsistence agriculture
- UNHS 2016/17: 39
- UNHS 2019/20 - Total: 47
Forms of work before and during Covid-19

- Employment:
  - Before Covid-19: 57
  - During Covid: 47

- Subsistence agriculture:
  - Before Covid-19: 41
  - During Covid: 52
## Industry of work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>UNHS2019/20</th>
<th>UNHS 2016/17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and storage</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other service activities</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotels, restaurant eating places</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Child Labor in Uganda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before covid-19</th>
<th>During Covid-19</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

28% of the children are in child Labour
Trend in LFPR, Employment rate, and Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)
HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS
## Major Type of Roof

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National</th>
<th>Uganda</th>
<th>Iron Sheets</th>
<th>Thatched</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Iron Sheets</th>
<th>Thatched</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Iron Sheets</th>
<th>Thatched</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of Household Head</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Iron Sheets</th>
<th>Thatched</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of Household Head</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Iron Sheets</th>
<th>Thatched</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Major type of wall

- **Uganda**
  - Urban: 88% Bricks, 10% Mud & Poles, 2.8% Other
  - Rural: 63% Bricks, 34% Mud & Poles, 2.7% Other
- **Female**
  - 70% Bricks, 28% Mud & Poles, 1.8% Other
- **Male**
  - 70% Bricks, 28% Mud & Poles, 2.3% Other
## Major type of floor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Earth</th>
<th>Cement/Tiles</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex of Household Head</th>
<th>Earth</th>
<th>Cement/Tiles</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Main fuel used for lighting

- Grid Electricity: 19
- Solar Home System: 11
- Solar Kit: 27
- Tadoba: 14
- Paraffin Lantern: 2
- Dry Cells/Batteries: 16
- Candles: 1
- Disposable/Phone Torch: 7
- Firewood/Cow…: 2
Trends in Use of Grid Electricity 2016/17-2019/20 (%)

- **Rural**
  - 2016/17: 8.3%
  - 2019/20: 5.2%

- **Urban**
  - 2016/17: 57.2%
  - 2019/20: 51%

- **Uganda**
  - 2016/17: 22.1%
  - 2019/20: 18.9%
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(%)
INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
Proportion of households with ICT assets (%)

- Television: 17.4% (UNHS 2016/17), 19.2% (UNHS 2019/20)
- Radio: 45.2% (UNHS 2016/17), 31.7% (UNHS 2019/20)
- Mobile phone: 74.3% (UNHS 2016/17), 73.8% (UNHS 2019/20)
- Computer: 2.0%

Source: UNHS 2016/17 and UNHS 2019/20
Ownership of ICT Equipment (%)

- Television: UNHS 2016/17 - 17.4, UNHS 2019/20 - 19.2
- Mobile phone: UNHS 2016/17 - 74.3, UNHS 2019/20 - 73.8
- Computer: UNHS 2019/20 - 2.0

Source: UNHS 2016/17, UNHS 2019/20
Use of Computers

Graph showing the proportion of different types of computers used, with data comparing 2016/17 and 2019/20.

- **Yes Proportion**
  - 2016/17: 4%
  - 2019/20: 2%

- **Desk top**
  - 2016/17: 56%
  - 2019/20: 58%

- **Laptop**
  - 2016/17: 36%
  - 2019/20: 55%

- **Tablet**
  - 2016/17: 8%
  - 2019/20: 8%

- **Adaptive technology for PWDs**
  - 2016/17: 0.1%
  - 2019/20: 0.1%

Legend:
- UNHS 2016/17
- UNHS 2019/20
Use of Internet (%)

- Yes: 2.1%
- Social networking: 83.0%
- Business: 16.4%
- Academic work: 20.4%
- Internet based telephoning: 39.6%
- Health related information: 9.6%
- Online gaming: 2.5%
- Betting: 3.0%
- Online shopping: 2.7%
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)

- **Trade**: 51.9% (UNHS 2019/20), 47.4% (UNHS 2016/17)
- **Manufacturing**: 20.7% (UNHS 2019/20), 19.6% (UNHS 2016/17)
- **Agriculture, forestry and fishing**: 7.5% (UNHS 2019/20), 6.5% (UNHS 2016/17)
- **Transport and storage**: 6.9% (UNHS 2019/20), 6.1% (UNHS 2016/17)
- **Other service activities**: 6.8% (UNHS 2019/20), 5.3% (UNHS 2016/17)
- **Hotels, restaurant eating places**: 5.4% (UNHS 2019/20), 5.0% (UNHS 2016/17)
- **Mining and quarrying**: 1.2% (UNHS 2019/20), 1.1% (UNHS 2016/17)
- **Others**: 4.1% (UNHS 2019/20), 5.5% (UNHS 2016/17)
Location of household enterprises (%)

- Hawking: 2%
- At home with no special working space: 5%
- Street/pavement with fixed post: 6%
- Factory, office, workshop, kiosk: 9%
- No specified place: 11%
- Market stall/ trade fair: 12%
- Independent from home: 20%
- Workplace in/attached to home: 30%
Factors that constrained the business owner’s ability to increase their size

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of the poor people in Uganda (%)
Contribution to Poverty by sub region

UNHS 2016/17

- WEST NILE 7.8
- ACHOLI 5.6
- LANGO 3.9
- KARAMOJA 6.4
- TESO 8
- BUKEDI 7.8
- TOORO 5.7
- KIGEZI 3.5
- CENTRAL 1 5.6
- CENTRAL 2 8.6
- BUSOGA 9.6

UNHS 2019/20

- West Nile 5.2
- Acholi 10.3
- Lango 5.4
- Teso 7.1
- Buganda North 8.1
- Busoga 10.4
- Kampala 14.5
- Tooro 6.5
- Ankole 6.4
- Buganda South 5.3

Poverty Rate
- 0.9 - 2
- 2.1 - 4
- 4.1 - 7
- 7.1 - 10
- 10.1 - 16
- Lake

Contribution to Poverty
- 0.0 - 2.0
- 2.1 - 7.0
- 7.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 15.0

Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Plot 9 Colville
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Proportion of Population in bottom 40%
Prop of poor persons, before and during Covid-19 (%)

Overall
Before Covid
During Covid

20.3
18.7
21.9
Prop of poor persons before and during Covid-19 by residence

- **Overall**
- **Before Covid-19**
- **During Covid-19**

**Rural**
- Before Covid-19: 23.4
- During Covid-19: 26.9

**Urban**
- Before Covid-19: 11.7
- During Covid-19: 11.9
Prop of poor persons before and during Covid-19 (%)

Before 20th March - Before Covid-19

During Covid-19 (After lockdown)
Measuring Subsistence Economy
Objective measure of Subsistence Economy

Measure subsistence economy objectively and not only subsistence agriculture.

Thus subsistence economy now includes the following:

- Entirely subsistence, wage earning but cannot keep them below poverty live
- Doing a business which cannot make them move out of poverty
## Objective measure of Subsistence Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household typology</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Subsistence Economy</strong> (a+b+c+d)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Subsistence Farming Households</td>
<td>All household members engaged in agriculture mainly for own or family use but partly for sale/barter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Wage/Salary earning households living below the poverty line</td>
<td>At least one member of the household is engaged in Wage/Salary employment but lives below poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Income generating Enterprise below the poverty line</td>
<td>At least one member of the household is engaged in income generating enterprise excluding subsistence farming but lives below poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) Non-working below the poverty line</td>
<td>No household member is working, may earn from transfers, donations, pensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Non-Subsistence Economy</strong> (a+b+c)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Wage/Salary earning households</td>
<td>At least one member of the household is engaged in wage/Salary employment &amp; above the Poverty Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Income generating Enterprise</td>
<td>At least one member of the household is engaged in income generating enterprise subsistence farming and is above the poverty line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Not working</td>
<td>All household members are not working and above the poverty line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Proportion of Households in Subsistence Economy (%)
2019/20 UNHS

- Subsistence Economy, 39%
- Non Subsistence Economy, 61%
Proportion of Households in Subsistence Economy (%)
2019/20 UNHS

Rural: 44
Urban: 37
Central: 19
Eastern: 52
Northern: 52
Western: 42
Uganda: 39
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)

- 2016/17: 3.3
- 2019/20: 3.5
Proportion of Households in subsistence Economy

UNHS 2016/17

UNHS 2019/20

Uganda Bureau of Statistics □ Plot 9 Colville Street, Kampala Uganda □ Website: www.ubos.org
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## Welfare correlates (%)

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