



**UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**



# **COVID-19**

## **UGANDA HIGH-FREQUENCY PHONE SURVEY (UHFPS)**

### **FOURTH & FIFTH ROUND**

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## BACKGROUND

In June 2020, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), with the support from the World Bank, officially launched the High Frequency Phone Survey (HFPS) to track the impacts of the pandemic monthly for a period of 12 months. The survey aimed to recontact the entire sample of households that had been interviewed during the Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS) 2019/20 round and that had phone numbers for at least one household member or a reference individual. The first round (baseline) of the survey was conducted in June 2020, the second round was conducted in July/August 2020, the third round was conducted in September/October, the fourth round was conducted in October/November 2020 and the fifth round was conducted in February 2021. Of the 2,421 households targeted, 2,227 households were interviewed in the round 1, and 2,199 among them were interviewed in the round 2, 2,147 households were interviewed in the round 3, 2,136 households were interviewed in the round 4 and 2,122 households were interviewed in the round 5 representing a 95 percent response rate between rounds 5 and 1. This brief presents findings from the fourth and fifth rounds of the HFPS.

## BEHAVIORS, KNOWLEDGE AND CONCERNS RELATED TO COVID-19

**The prevalence of safe practices continued to decline in rounds 4 and 5 accompanied by a decline in concerns about getting seriously ill from COVID-19.** Respondents were asked about preventive COVID-19 measures that they followed during last seven days. Figure 1 demonstrates a large decline in safe practices in rounds 5 and 4 vis-a-vis the round 1. For example, the share of respondents who avoided large groups of people more than halved dropping from 91 percent in June 2020 to 41 percent in February 2021. Female respondents were significantly more likely to follow safe practices than men in February 2021. Respondents were also less concerned about getting very sick from COVID-19 despite growing number of COVID-19 cases in Uganda during this period. Thus, the share of respondents who were very worried about themselves or other members of family getting seriously ill from COVID-19 declined from 58 percent in June 2020 to 26 percent in February 2021 (Figure 2). Elderly respondents (age 65+) were more likely to be very worried compared to respondents younger than 44 years.

Figure 1. Prevalence of safe practices in the last week across rounds, (% of respondents)

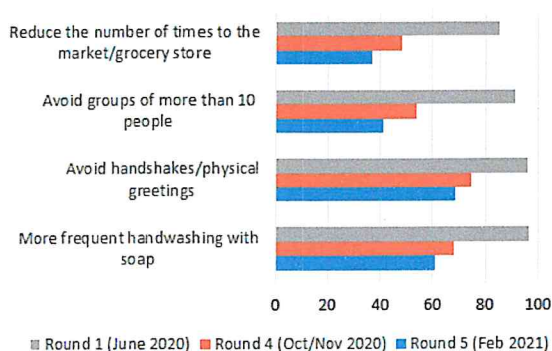
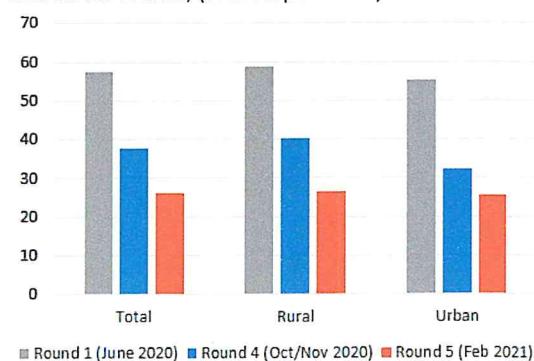


Figure 2. Respondents who were very worried about possibility that he/she or someone in his/her immediate family might become seriously ill from COVID-19 by residence and across rounds, (% of respondents)



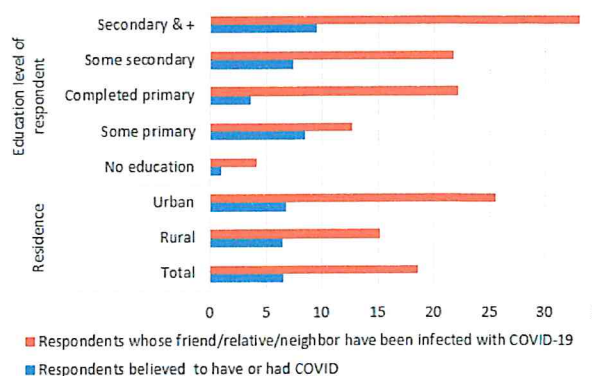
**Respondents demonstrated high willingness to be vaccinated if safe and free vaccine was available and to be tested for COVID-19 for free.** Share of respondents who would agree to be vaccinated if free and safe vaccine was available increased from high 84 percent in October/November 2020 to 88 percent in February 2021. Respondents were also asked in February 2021 about their willingness to get tested for free for COVID-19. About 93 percent agreed to be tested for free (Figure 3). However, this share drops substantially to 63 percent if payment for test is required with a pronounced gap between the poorest and the richest households based on pre-COVID-19 consumption quintiles. Among those who agreed to pay for test, the average amount to be paid was about 10,800 Ugandan shillings (UGX) with larger amounts ready to be paid by urban residence (about 13,650 UGX) and among

those living in the Western region (12,650 UGX) and those from the richest pre-COVID-19 quintile (about 13,830 UGX).

Figure 3. Share of respondents willing to get tested for free, willing to pay to get tested and amounts ready to be paid in round 5, (%)



Figure 4. Share of respondents who think that they have or had COVID-19 and share of respondents whose friends/relatives/neighbors have been infected with COVID-19 in round 5, (%)



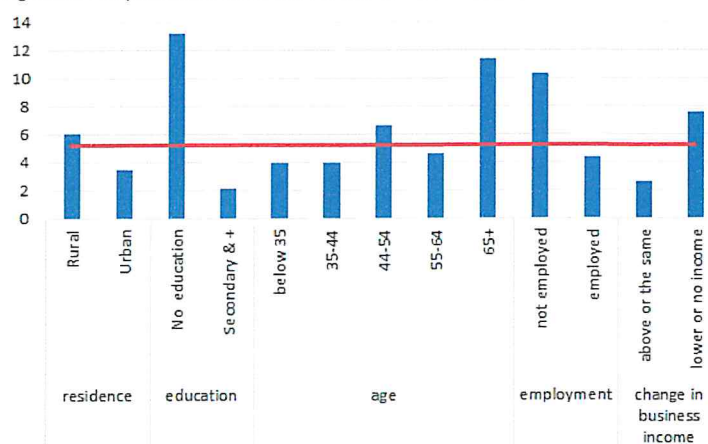
**About seven percent of respondent believed that they had or had had COVID-19 and every fifth reported knowing a friend, relative or/and neighbor who have been infected with COVID-19.** Respondents were asked if they had or had had COVID-19 regardless having done the test or not (Figure 4). In February 2021, about seven percent of respondents believed to have COVID with a slightly higher share in the Northern region (11%). Incidence of potential illness was correlated strongly with the level of education of respondent. Thus, among respondents without formal education the incidence was about one percent compared to ten percent among those with complete secondary education and above. Respondents were also asked about friends/relatives/neighbors who had been infected with COVID-19 (tested or not). About 19 percent of respondents knew someone infected with COVID-19 in February 2021. This share was substantially higher in urban areas (26%), the Central region (29%) and among those with higher education level (33%).

## MENTAL HEALTH

**About five percent of respondents had clinically significant depression according to the fifth round of the phone survey with much higher prevalence among respondents without formal education and elderly.**

Patient Health Questionnaire-8 was administered in the fifth round to screen and measure the severity of depression. The tool rates the frequency of the symptoms which factors into severity score and measures prevalence of depression. About five percent of respondents had depression in February 2021 (Figure 5). The incidence of depression was significantly higher among respondents without formal education (13%) and among elderly respondents (age 65+). Depression was also correlated with employment status and negative changes in business income. Thus, among those respondents who did not work during last seven days, 10 percent had depression compared to only 4 percent among those who worked.

Figure 5. Respondents with depression in round 5, (%)



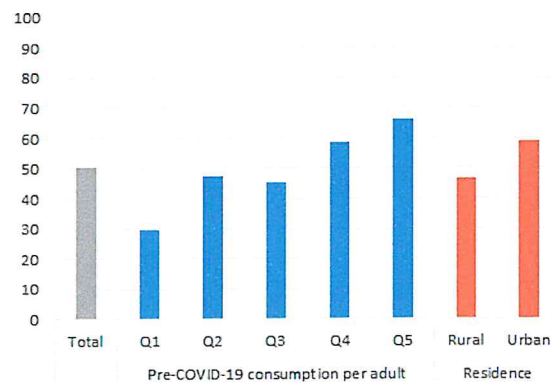


## ACCESS TO EDUCATION

**Half households had children between age three and eighteen engaged in any learning activities with much higher prevalence among respondents from higher pre-COVID consumption quintiles and urban areas.**

In February 2021, about 50 percent of respondents with children between 3 and 18 years reported having their children engaged in such activities. Engagement in learning activities was different across pre-COVID-19 consumption per adult equivalent quintiles (Figure 6). Thus, the level of engagement reached 66 percent among the richest fifth quintile and dropped to 39 percent among the poorest first quintile. Substantial gap existed across residence as well. Households with children located in urban areas reported 59 percent engagement compared to 47 percent among rural residents.

Figure 6. Households with children (age 3-18) engaged in any learning or education activities, (%)



**Parental support was widespread among respondents in February 2021, but with lower incidence of educational activities (reading, counting) compared to other parental activities (singing, telling stories) and differences across pre-COVID-19 quintiles and residence.** Respondents were asked if during the last 15 days they or any household member of age 15 and above spent time with children by playing, reading books, telling stories, bringing them outside and counting, drawing at home. Absolute majority of respondents (97%) reported at least one activity. However, selected activities such as counting and reading, which depended on education from parents had lower incidence. For example, only 26 percent of respondents read books or counted with children compared to 66 percent of respondents who played with children or 47 percent of respondents who sang songs. Reading and counting with children differed also across consumption quintiles and geographic locations with higher incidence among households from the top quintiles and urban areas.

**Adding more days to school calendar was the most popular strategy among respondents to cope with lost time during the academic year.** Respondents were asked in the fifth round to report their opinion about the best strategy to catch up for the lost time and classes during the 2019/2020 academic year. Adding more days to school calendar (43%) and repeating the missed school period (31%) were the most popular strategies. Results were different across regions. The option of adding days was more popular in the Northern and Western regions (48% and 63% respectively) compared to Central and Eastern regions (39% and 34% respectively). No significant differences were found across consumption quintiles and across urban and rural areas.

## SAFETY NETS & FOOD SECURITY INDEX

**Social assistance increased over the last two rounds from twelve to seventeen percent mainly composed of in-kind non-food transfers and covering almost half of households in the Northern region.** The share of respondents received social assistance increased between the fourth and fifth round from 12 to 17 percent accordingly (Figure 7). In both rounds, households from the poorest pre-COVID-19 consumption per adult equivalent quintile were more likely to benefit from social assistance. Coverage by social assistance was the highest in the Northern region where almost half of households were getting social transfers. On average, 90 percent of the social assistance was composed of in-kind non-food transfers. The Government appears to be the main source of financial support, averaging around 90% of the social assistance over both rounds.

Figure 7. Respondent access to social assistance across rounds 4 and 5 by quintiles and regions, (%)

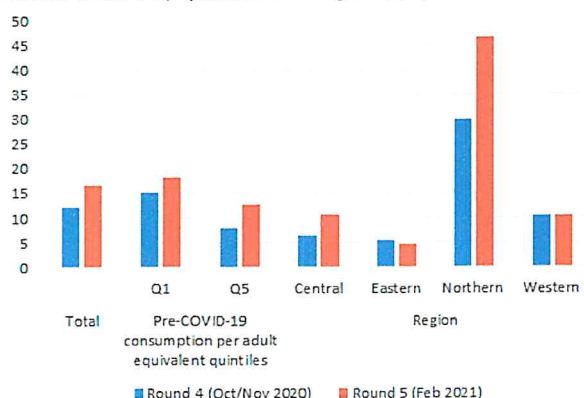
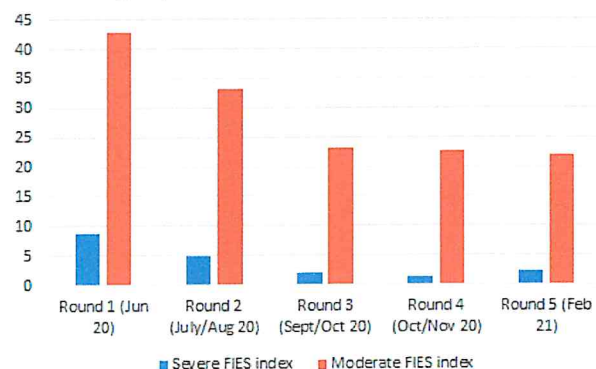


Figure 8. Evolution of severe and moderate composite FIES index among respondents across all rounds, (%)



**Severe and moderate food insecurity indices (FIES) did not change between September 2020-February 2021 being the highest among the poorest households and those residing in the Eastern region in the fifth round.** After a sharp decline in food insecurity in July/August 2020, there were not changes in the shares of severe and moderate food insecure households during last three rounds (Figure 8). About 22 percent of households were moderately insecure and about 2 percent of households were classified as severely food insecure in the round 5. Moderate food insecurity was the highest among households in the Eastern region (33%) and among households from the poorest pre-COVID-19 consumption quintile (26%).

## EMPLOYMENT

**Employment among respondents reached the pre-lockdown levels in July/August and was hovering about 86-89 percent afterwards with work stoppages mostly occurring in agriculture sector.** Respondents were asked to report labor activities in last seven days from the round 1 (June 2020) to the round 5 (February 2021). After significant job stoppages in June 2020, employment rates returned to the pre-lockdown level of 86 percent in July/August 2020 (Figure 9). Since then employment rates have been changing slightly around 86-89 percent between September 2020-February 2021. During the strict lockdown between March and July 2020, absolute majority of work stoppages were happening in non-agricultural sectors (81%), while in the round 5 conducted in February 2021 83 percent of work stoppages were in agriculture sector probably related to seasonal changes in the labor market (Figure 10).

Figure 9: Respondents reporting working activities across rounds 1-5, (% of respondent)

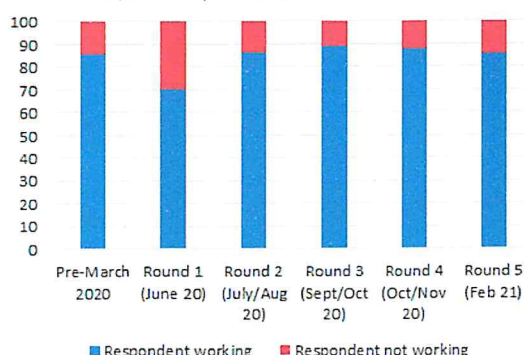
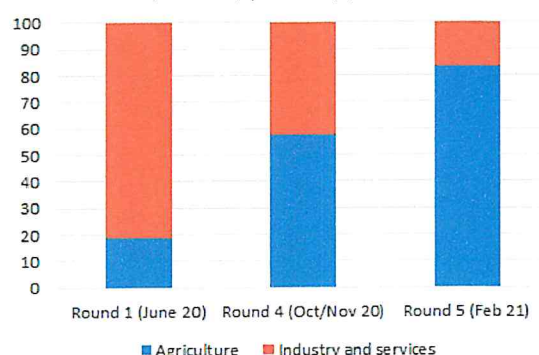


Figure 10: Respondents reporting stopping activities by sector across rounds 1, 4 and 5, (% of stopped activities)



**Ownership of family business has been recovering since June 2020, but not fully especially with regards to business revenues.** The share of households with open family business was increasing between rounds 2 and 4 but stagnated afterwards with about 10 percent of businesses still being temporarily closed (Figure 11). The same picture was observed with regards to business revenues which showed positive dynamics, but with a sizable share of businesses



reporting less revenues compared to the previous month in the rounds 4 and 5 (Figure 12). Respondents with family businesses in the fifth round were also asked to compare revenues with the monthly average before the lockdown. Still about 50 percent of households reported business revenues to be lower than the average before the lockdown.

Figure 11: Family business status across rounds 1 ,4 and 5, (% of households)

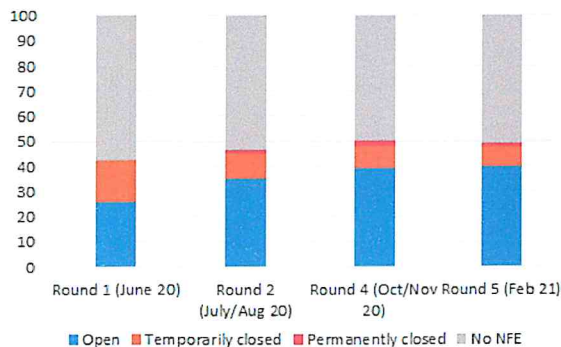
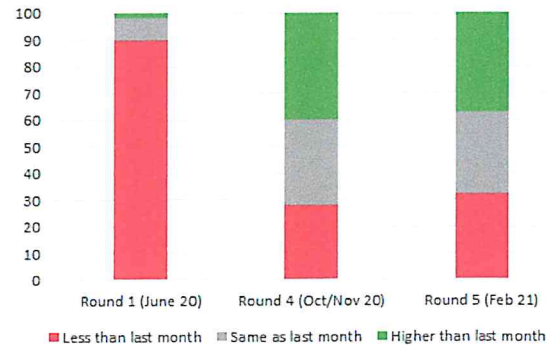
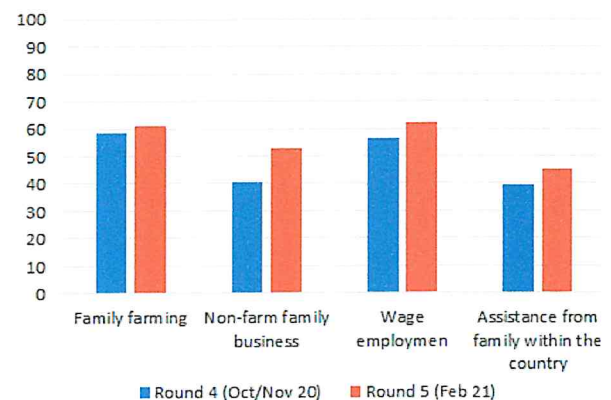


Figure 12: Family business revenues in rounds 1 ,4 and 5 compared to previous month (% of households with business)



**In terms of household income, more respondents indicated closing the gap between the current income levels and income before March 2020, but income has not recovered for many households yet.** Respondents were asked how current income compared to the average monthly income during the 12 months period prior to the school closure in March 2020. Figure 13 shows the share of households who reported that current level of income was the same or above the levels observed before the pandemic started. As results are reported for the key income sources, we can see the largest positive changes in non-farm business income in February 2021. However, more than 50 percent of households still reported business income to be lower compared to pre-March level. Overall, income from farming and wage employment were closer to the pre-lockdown levels either because these two income sources were affected the least or recovered faster.

Figure 13. Share of households with income in rounds 4 and 5 above or the same compared to the average monthly income during the 12 months period prior to lockdown, (% of households receiving income)



## AGRICULTURE

**Only a small share of households had to change planting activities due to COVID-19 in October/November 2020.** Households engaged in planting were asked if they had to change planting activities because of changes in the country or community due to coronavirus (Figure 14). Compared to June 2020, when about 23 percent of households reported changing planting activities in the first agricultural season due to COVID-19, only five percent had to change planting in October/November 2020 in the round 4 with the largest share in the Northern region (12%). Since almost 70 percent of households did not start planting in the round 5 conducted in February 2021, the changes in planting activities are not reported for this round.

**Ability to sell agricultural products improved slightly in February 2021 compared to October/November 2020 and was much better compared to the period from January-June 2020.** Households who normally sell their agricultural products were asked if they needed and were able to sell since last call any products from their farms in rounds 4 and 5. About 53 percent of households needed to sell agricultural products in October/November 2020 and this

share increased to 77 percent in February 2021 (Figure 15). In terms of ability to sell agricultural products among those who needed, the share of households who were not able to sell declined from 10 to 7 percent in rounds 4 and 5 accordingly mainly due to improved ability to sell in the Central and Eastern regions. Even though not strictly comparable, households engaged in farming and livestock were asked in June 2020 about the need and ability to sell since the beginning of 2020. About 40 percent of them were not able to sell when needed which was much higher compared to rounds 4 and 5.

Figure 14: Changes to crop planting activities in round 4, (% of households)

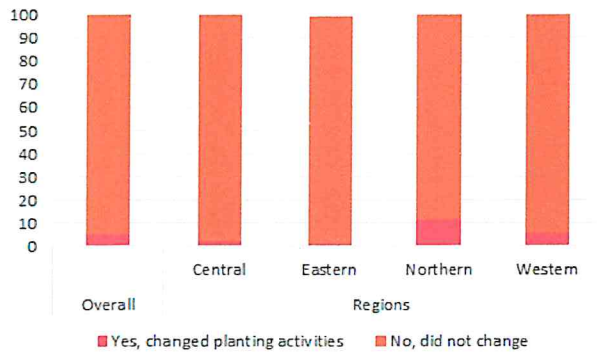
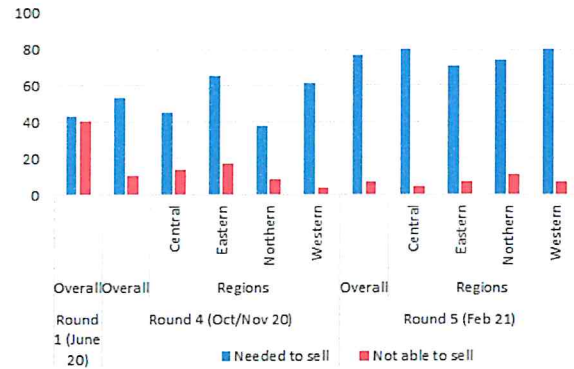


Figure 15: Need and ability to sell agricultural products since last call in round 4 and 5 and since beginning of 2020 in round 1, (% of households working on the farm in round 1/ normally sell their products in rounds 4 and 5)



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