



Is Uganda ready for Covid19? What do National Household Survey (2016/17) data tell us?

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Abstract

This brief uses data from the Uganda National Household Survey (2016-17) to develop indicators for risk factors which will be important when responding to the Coronavirus19 pandemic. It shows how these factors are patterned across Uganda, and highlights how any national policy of lockdown will impact the lives of millions of Ugandans, who rely on being able to leave their homes to access water, sanitation and fuel for cooking. Without significant support and resources, lockdown policies may contribute to further disease, hunger and food insecurity.

Introduction

As the world faces the challenge of the global Coronavirus19 (Covid19) pandemic, with over 83,000 deaths¹ by early April 2020 in mainly rich countries, concerns are naturally being raised as to the prospects for low and middle income countries; most lack the necessary health care facilities and capacity to effectively mitigate the social and economic impacts of the pandemic. Countries which have successfully stemmed the spread of Covid19 used multiple strategies, included mass testing, case tracking, quarantining, and social (physical) distancing. Most of these entail significant costs and resources (testing, tracking, universal use of face masks, etc); the use of social distancing, and its most extreme version, national “lockdowns”, are intended to limit physical contact between individuals, families, and communities, to slow and halt the spread of infection, providing health services with the necessary space to prepare and respond to demand when they present.

Rapid, mass infections threaten to overload even well-prepared health systems, and this threat is particularly acute in low- and middle-income countries. The use of lockdown policies has involved the granting of additional powers to law enforcement agencies and politicians, and these powers have sometimes been used by the police and military to detain, punish, fine, beat and even shoot² civilians, in the name of public safety and controlling the spread of the virus. Shanty-town dwellers in cities in South Africa³ have been evicted, and had their homes demolished while being ordered to stay at home. Similar actions are taking place in high-, middle-, and low-income countries, and their severity/brutality will do little to stem the spread or longer-term socio-political impact of the virus. The feasibility and practicality of national lockdown policies are undermined by the conditions in which people live; social distancing for households where everyday life may *require* trips to collect water and fuel (fire wood), where overcrowding in homes is common, and where access to basic sanitation entails sharing toilet facilities with multiple other households, will (needless to say) be extremely difficult to conduct.

This brief considers the extent to which a lockdown policy in Uganda will impact the lives of its citizens. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics and UNICEF Uganda have ensured that high quality, nationally-representative data on people’s living conditions are collected regularly through household surveys; these data are vital for policy makers, as they let them know the state of the population, whether families have the capacity and resources to comply with a national lockdown, and thus to know if such policies are likely to be successful and effective. Importantly, these data shine a light on what may need to be done in order to mitigate similar pandemics in the future. Thankfully, the policy suggestions and solutions that emerge require no new technologies, but rather a political will to invest in and develop a national infrastructure that enables people to not have to live in overcrowded conditions, to have better access to water, to electricity and to effective sanitation. Access to such basic facilities have been achieved in other low-income countries, and so should be eminently achievable for Uganda.

Data

The simple, descriptive tables presented in this brief use data from the most recently available, nationally representative household survey, the National Household Survey (NHS) 2016-17. Percentages presented relate to prevalence rates, and numbers shown reflect the number of people (in 1000s) affected. While the NHS is a national survey, it may miss certain groups or areas at particular risk of infection – for example refugees living in camps, populations living in

¹ <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html> accessed on 8.4.2020.

² www.scmp.com/news/world/africa/article/3077666/coronavirus-south-african-policeman-arrested-killing-man-who;

www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/19/coronavirus-suspects-may-be-detained-under-uk-emergency-powers;

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2020/apr/01/extreme-coronavirus-lockdown-controls-raise-fears-for-worlds-poorest> accessed on 8.4.2020.

³ [www.newframe.com/municipalities-defy-covid-19-eviction-](http://www.newframe.com/municipalities-defy-covid-19-eviction-moratorium/?fbclid=IwAR0USBo09YRQpSdLrVKgDIRuXiUPCbKdQVXi7oqngOIOUMKC5L7SxTTBV98)

[moratorium/?fbclid=IwAR0USBo09YRQpSdLrVKgDIRuXiUPCbKdQVXi7oqngOIOUMKC5L7SxTTBV98](http://www.newframe.com/municipalities-defy-covid-19-eviction-moratorium/?fbclid=IwAR0USBo09YRQpSdLrVKgDIRuXiUPCbKdQVXi7oqngOIOUMKC5L7SxTTBV98) accessed 8.4.2020

informal urban settlements, and remote rural communities.

We consider several very simple indicators which will help contextualise the impact of a national lockdown in Uganda. These are:

- levels of overcrowding;
- the population living with an older person (aged 60+);
- the population with no access to water in their dwelling or on their premises (yard/plot);
- the population who report having to collect their water;
- the population who have to share their sanitation facilities with others, or who lack any toilet facilities;
- the population who report not having handwashing facilities near their toilets;
- the population who have to collect fuel for cooking.

Each of these variables has a high degree of face validity – e.g. disease transmission is more likely in overcrowded conditions, or in homes where household members need to leave the home/compound/plot to collect water or wood from outside. The precise impact/magnitude of each risk factor is not known, and this brief does not attempt to quantify it. Results are presented at national and sub-regional level, and for an assortment of policy-relevant groups e.g. poverty status (both monetary and multidimensional), dependency ratio, sex and marital status of head of households, etc. These variables are commonly used by UBoS in its reporting to policy makers.

Overcrowding and presence of an older person in the household

Overcrowding is a known risk factor of disease transmission, and mortality rates due to infection with Coronavirus19 are disproportionately high among older age groups⁴. In this brief we use the UN Habitat definition of overcrowding, of dwellings where there are more than three people per room.⁵ In 2016, Uganda's average life expectancy was 59.8 years, and pensionable age starts at 60; to identify households with older members, we identify those containing someone over the age of 60 years.

Table 1 shows, one in three Ugandans (33%, 13.6 million people) lived in overcrowded dwellings; the prevalence of overcrowding was higher in rural areas (34%, 10.5 million people) than in urban areas (30%, 3.2 million people). Around 8.7 million children (38% of those under 18) lived in overcrowded homes, the highest prevalence of all age groups. There are considerable regional differences, with the prevalence of overcrowding least in Kigezi and highest in Karamoja (56%) and Bukedi (55%). Among the multidimensionally poor (MD poverty) there is a clear gradient across different categories, with overcrowding least prevalent among the non-poor and those rising out of poverty (20%); it was higher among those vulnerable to poverty (34%), and higher still among the MD poor (44%). Among the monetary poor, overcrowding prevalence was 54% (4.6 million people).

Given mortality rates increase sharply by age, we consider those groups living with a household member aged 60+ years. Nationally, around one in six people (16%, 6.7 million) lived in homes containing someone aged 60+. Prevalence was lower in urban areas (12%) than rural (18%), high in Tooro and Bugishu regions (21%), and high (unsurprisingly) in households headed by widows (46%). Subsistence farmers also had higher than expected prevalence (21%), a four times greater prevalence than those who were paid employees (not working in agriculture).

⁴ www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/coronavirus-age-sex-demographics/

⁵ <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/276001/9789241550376-eng.pdf>

Water and Sanitation needs

Table 2 shows the proportion and number of people who would be affected during a lockdown based on their need for water. Nationally, only around 1 in 8 Ugandans (12%, 4.8 million people) live with a water source either in their dwelling (e.g. piped water) or in their yard/plot (e.g. handpump, well, etc.). For most Ugandans (88%, 37 million people), access to (and use of) water for drinking and other purposes requires collection, either from a neighbour, a community source (public wells, boreholes), or for those without such facilities, rivers, springs and streams. Very few rural inhabitants have a water sources in their dwelling/plot (4%), with almost everyone accessing water off site (96%, 29.7 million people). Virtually all (99%) the monetary poor and MD poor (97%) lacked a water source at home/in the plot. Respondents were asked if they had to collect water, and nearly half (46%, 19.3 million) did. The table shows how access to water, and the need to travel to collect water for daily use, is patterned across different social and geographic groups in Uganda.

Table 3 presents data with regards people's daily needs for sanitation, namely the proportion and number who report either having to share a toilet facility with other households, or who lack any facilities at all (i.e. are using the bush). It also shows those who lack somewhere to wash hands near their toilet facility. The importance of these transmission mechanisms are self-evident, and a key priority should be the provision of hand washing facilities for communities (especially soap and water).

Cooking Fuel needs

Table 4 shows the proportion of the population who have fuel for cooking within the home including electricity, gas, and paraffin. Households who use wood, charcoal and other such fuels will need to collect them, often having to travel long distances. The table shows the almost universal use of out-of-home fuel sources, and the large proportion (59%, 24.6 million) of people whose journey to/from collecting wood is more than 30 minutes. As with the need to collect water, collecting fuel for cooking puts people at greater risk of infection.

Socially Perceived Necessities

The 2016/17 NHS included a module of questions which enable researchers to examine what Ugandans consider to be 'socially perceived necessities' – i.e. items which a majority feel to be essential for life today. Table 5 presents data on two of these socially perceived necessities, one of which (toiletries) is included in the final index of potential risk factors (data presented in Table 6). The first of these whether adults and children have toiletries at home to be able to wash every day, including soap. Nationally, one in three people lack this necessity, with the prevalence of deprivation (i.e. lacking for any reason, be it through choice or affordability) rising as high as 77% in regions like Karamoja and 70% in West Nile. The second socially perceived necessity examined (but not included in the final risk index) was the ability of respondents to visit health facilities when ill, and to get the necessary medication required for treating an illness. Nationally, around 40% of people (16.6 million) were unable to do this this, with deprivation rates as high as 86% in the West Nile region. Certain occupational groups were also at heightened risk of deprivation.

Overall Risk Factors

Table 6 provides a simple summary measure of the number of risk factors to which people are exposed, grouped into none, 1-3 and 4 or more; these groups are merely for presentational convenience. We cannot say which of the risks presented is most important to stemming contagion, but each provides some context to the nature of people's lives and the hardships they will face under a lockdown. Sanitation, water, and fuel for cooking are all essential human needs, and people should be assisted in meeting these needs during a time of crisis. Each of the factors presented are clearly linked/associated with poverty, suggesting that the impact of a lockdown

will hit the poorest disproportionately, and hardest. This is evident when one compares the levels of exposure across groups of multidimensional and monetary poor. The charts at the end of this brief show the mean number of risks experienced by different groups and populations in Uganda. Of concern is the consistent pattern in the increasing number of exposures for households with children; this should be evidence that such households require additional resources and support.

This brief is only a preliminary analysis of the NHS 2016/17 data; more detailed mapping exercises of these/similar variables could be done using Census data, should the need arise.

Table 1 Overcrowding and the presence of a household member aged 60+ years, NHS 2016/17

		Number of People Per Room (ppr)				Household contains a member 60+ years			
		<3 ppr		3+ ppr		No		Yes	
		Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %
Uganda	National	27,845	67%	13,623	33%	34,752	84%	6,716	16%
Place of Residence	Rural	20,586	66%	10,472	34%	25,590	82%	5,468	18%
	Urban	7,240	70%	3,151	30%	9,143	88%	1,248	12%
Sub-region	Kampala	1,140	64%	655	36%	1,651	92%	143	8%
	Central1	3,853	71%	1,571	29%	4,651	86%	773	14%
	Central2	2,905	65%	1,535	35%	3,728	84%	711	16%
	Busoga	2,289	54%	1,911	46%	3,547	84%	654	16%
	Bukedi	991	45%	1,192	55%	1,759	81%	424	19%
	Bugishu	1,205	58%	863	42%	1,628	79%	439	21%
	Teso	1,543	71%	624	29%	1,737	80%	430	20%
	Karamoja	515	44%	645	56%	967	83%	194	17%
	Lango	1,769	70%	768	30%	2,141	84%	395	16%
	Acholi	1,107	62%	686	38%	1,473	82%	320	18%
	West Nile	2,035	66%	1,038	34%	2,745	89%	329	11%
	Bunyoro	1,871	75%	635	25%	2,175	87%	331	13%
	Tooro	2,352	76%	725	24%	2,429	79%	648	21%
	Ankole	2,805	81%	662	19%	2,836	82%	632	18%
Kigezi	1,446	93%	114	7%	1,267	81%	292	19%	
Poverty status (UBOS)	Non-poor	23,817	72%	9,052	28%	27,661	84%	5,208	16%
	Poor	3,842	46%	4,571	54%	6,923	82%	1,490	18%
Poverty Group	Poor	10,840	56%	8,623	44%	15,942	82%	3,522	18%
	Rising	675	80%	167	20%	674	80%	168	20%
	Vulnerable	2,753	66%	1,393	34%	3,486	84%	660	16%
	Not poor	13,577	80%	3,440	20%	14,651	86%	2,367	14%
Marital by headship	Unmarried female head	401	77%	119	23%	455	87%	65	13%

	Married female head	2,875	72%	1,137	28%	3,671	92%	341	8%
	Divorced female head	1,643	70%	703	30%	2,003	85%	342	15%
	Widow	2,968	77%	899	23%	2,090	54%	1,777	46%
	Male head	19,772	65%	10,766	35%	26,366	86%	4,173	14%
Single parent (adult) household	No	24,373	67%	12,265	33%	30,472	83%	6,165	17%
	Yes	3,472	72%	1,358	28%	4,280	89%	551	11%
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	No	26,446	69%	12,135	31%	32,099	83%	6,482	17%
	Yes	1,365	48%	1,483	52%	2,614	92%	234	8%
Migrated since 2012	Not moved	24,504	66%	12,658	34%	30,920	83%	6,243	17%
	Moved within Uganda	3,216	78%	918	22%	3,688	89%	446	11%
	International Migrant	125	73%	47	27%	145	84%	27	16%
Activity status(employed, subsistence, unemployed, not working)	Paid employee_not casual labourer in agric	5,231	69%	2,390	31%	7,209	95%	412	5%
	Paid employee_casual labourer in agric	1,215	61%	763	39%	1,762	89%	216	11%
	Self employed	11,039	68%	5,302	32%	14,356	88%	1,985	12%
	Contributing family workers	161	73%	59	27%	192	87%	28	13%
	Subsistence farmer only	7,419	65%	4,059	35%	9,104	79%	2,374	21%
	Others	37	63%	22	37%	53	90%	6	10%
	Unemployed	541	63%	317	37%	714	83%	144	17%
	Not working	2,016	74%	712	26%	1,194	44%	1,534	56%
Age Groups (UBOS)	Under 18	13,951	62%	8,732	38%	19,437	86%	3,245	14%
	18-24	4,288	77%	1,251	23%	4,718	85%	822	15%
	25-34	3,751	68%	1,802	32%	5,084	92%	468	8%
	35-44	2,348	68%	1,107	32%	3,206	93%	249	7%
	45-54	1,624	80%	414	20%	1,784	88%	255	12%
	55-64	1,007	84%	193	16%	523	44%	677	56%
	65+	875	88%	125	12%	-	0%	1,000	100%

Table 2 Household Water Resources, NHS 2016/17

		Household water source in home/plot				Household has to collect water			
		Yes		No		No		Yes	
		Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %
Uganda	National	4,797	12%	36,671	88%	22,193	54%	19,276	46%
Place of Residence	Rural	1,344	4%	29,714	96%	16,213	52%	14,845	48%
	Urban	3,453	33%	6,938	67%	5,961	57%	4,430	43%
Sub-region	Kampala	817	46%	977	54%	1,038	58%	756	42%
	Central1	1,505	28%	3,919	72%	3,297	61%	2,128	39%
	Central2	656	15%	3,783	85%	2,424	55%	2,015	45%
	Busoga	174	4%	4,026	96%	2,045	49%	2,156	51%
	Bukedi	115	5%	2,068	95%	1,027	47%	1,156	53%
	Bugishu	96	5%	1,972	95%	905	44%	1,162	56%
	Teso	57	3%	2,110	97%	1,184	55%	983	45%
	Karamoja	10	1%	1,150	99%	728	63%	432	37%
	Lango	139	5%	2,398	95%	1,333	53%	1,204	47%
	Acholi	36	2%	1,756	98%	938	52%	854	48%
	Westnile	96	3%	2,977	97%	1,708	56%	1,366	44%
	Bunyoro	174	7%	2,332	93%	1,263	50%	1,243	50%
	Tooro	355	12%	2,722	88%	1,506	49%	1,571	51%
	Ankole	413	12%	3,055	88%	2,012	58%	1,456	42%
Kigezi	154	10%	1,406	90%	765	49%	794	51%	
Poverty status (UBOS)	Non-poor	4,717	14%	28,152	86%	17,756	54%	15,114	46%
	Poor	78	1%	8,336	99%	4,279	51%	4,134	49%
Poverty Group	Poor	501	3%	18,962	97%	9,790	50%	9,673	50%
	Rising	205	24%	637	76%	436	52%	406	48%
	Vulnerable	171	4%	3,975	96%	2,283	55%	1,862	45%
	Not poor	3,920	23%	13,098	77%	9,684	57%	7,334	43%
Marital by headship	Unmarried female head	119	23%	401	77%	202	39%	319	61%
	Married female head	489	12%	3,523	88%	2,126	53%	1,886	47%

	Divorced female head	345	15%	2,001	85%	1,051	45%	1,295	55%
	Widow	347	9%	3,519	91%	1,782	46%	2,084	54%
	Male head	3,495	11%	27,043	89%	16,875	55%	13,664	45%
Single parent (adult) household	No	4,355	12%	32,282	88%	19,939	54%	16,699	46%
	Yes	442	9%	4,389	91%	2,254	47%	2,577	53%
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	No	4,677	12%	33,905	88%	20,768	54%	17,813	46%
	Yes	117	4%	2,731	96%	1,417	50%	1,431	50%
Migrated since 2012	Not moved	4,010	11%	33,152	89%	20,628	56%	16,535	44%
	Moved within Uganda	743	18%	3,391	82%	1,476	36%	2,657	64%
	International Migrant	44	25%	128	75%	88	51%	83	49%
Activity status(employed, subsistence, unemployed, not working)	Paid employee_not casual labourer in agric	1,925	25%	5,696	75%	4,438	58%	3,183	42%
	Paid employee_casual labourer in agric	33	2%	1,945	98%	918	46%	1,060	54%
	Self employed	1,954	12%	14,387	88%	9,014	55%	7,327	45%
	Contributing family workers	18	8%	202	92%	127	58%	93	42%
	Subsistence farmer only	313	3%	11,165	97%	5,575	49%	5,903	51%
	Others	10	17%	49	83%	29	50%	29	50%
	Unemployed	146	17%	712	83%	448	52%	411	48%
	Not working	395	14%	2,333	86%	1,487	55%	1,241	45%
Age Groups (UBOS)	Under 18	2,214	10%	20,469	90%	13,315	59%	9,368	41%
	18-24	836	15%	4,704	85%	1,941	35%	3,598	65%
	25-34	820	15%	4,733	85%	2,252	41%	3,301	59%
	35-44	478	14%	2,977	86%	1,913	55%	1,542	45%
	45-54	236	12%	1,803	88%	1,259	62%	780	38%
	55-64	140	12%	1,060	88%	773	64%	427	36%
	65+	74	7%	926	93%	740	74%	260	26%

Table 3 Household Sanitation Resources, NHS 2016/17

		HH shares toilet		Household lacks any toilet facility		Handwashing facility next to toilet?	
		Yes		No toilet facility		No	
		Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %
Uganda	National	13,512	33%	2,674	6%	35,088	85%
Place of Residence	Rural	8,279	27%	2,516	8%	27,354	89%
	Urban	5,233	50%	158	2%	7,734	75%
Sub-region	Kampala	1,193	66%	13	1%	1,294	73%
	Central1	1,945	36%	46	1%	3,778	70%
	Central2	1,482	33%	118	3%	3,523	81%
	Busoga	1,024	24%	513	12%	3,855	92%
	Bukedi	745	34%	54	2%	1,793	82%
	Bugishu	349	17%	120	6%	2,021	98%
	Teso	527	24%	245	11%	2,006	93%
	Karamoja	259	22%	743	64%	1,139	98%
	Lango	871	34%	158	6%	2,289	90%
	Acholi	774	43%	449	25%	1,706	96%
	Westnile	1,723	56%	71	2%	2,554	83%
	Bunyoro	778	31%	59	2%	2,200	88%
	Tooro	725	24%	49	2%	2,631	86%
	Ankole	870	25%	34	1%	2,797	81%
Kigezi	245	16%	2	0%	1,502	96%	
Poverty status (UBOS)	Non-poor	11,462	35%	1,387	4%	27,236	83%
	Poor	2,043	24%	1,285	15%	7,813	93%
Poverty Group	Poor	5,370	28%	2,041	10%	17,999	93%
	Rising	366	43%	10	1%	673	80%
	Vulnerable	1,272	31%	291	7%	3,574	87%
	Not poor	6,504	38%	332	2%	12,842	76%

Marital by headship	Unmarried female head	290	56%	33	6%	433	83%
	Married female head	1,501	37%	345	9%	3,404	85%
	Divorced female head	1,038	44%	148	6%	1,971	84%
	Widow	1,046	27%	335	9%	3,313	86%
	Male head	9,631	32%	1,811	6%	25,929	85%
Single parent (adult) household	No	11,412	31%	2,192	6%	30,772	85%
	Yes	2,099	43%	481	10%	4,317	90%
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	No	12,689	33%	2,368	6%	32,471	85%
	Yes	797	28%	300	11%	2,580	91%
Migrated since 2012	Not moved	11,198	30%	2,483	7%	31,663	86%
	Moved within Uganda	2,245	54%	182	4%	3,311	81%
	International Migrant	69	40%	8	5%	115	73%
Activity status(employed, subsistence, unemployed, not working)	Paid employee_not casual labourer in agric	3,671	48%	296	4%	5,906	78%
	Paid employee_casual labourer in agric	538	27%	169	9%	1,847	94%
	Self employed	5,476	34%	944	6%	13,790	85%
	Contributing family workers	62	28%	3	1%	200	91%
	Subsistence farmer only	2,656	23%	919	8%	10,301	90%
	Others	24	41%	6	10%	41	71%
	Unemployed	373	43%	100	12%	724	85%
	Not working	705	26%	234	9%	2,240	82%
Age Groups (UBOS)	Under 18	6,757	30%	1,563	7%	19,412	86%
	18-24	2,166	39%	297	5%	4,597	83%
	25-34	2,418	44%	383	7%	4,711	86%
	35-44	1,085	31%	178	5%	2,860	83%
	45-54	546	27%	99	5%	1,668	83%
	55-64	301	25%	73	6%	987	83%
	65+	239	24%	82	8%	853	86%

Table 4 Household Fuel Needs, NHS 2016/17

		Cooking fuel				Time taken to collect wood for fuel			
		In-house (electricity, gas, paraffin, etc)		Wood/Charcoal/Dung/Grass		<30 minutes		30+ minutes	
		Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %
Uganda	National	960	2%	40,327	98%	2,350	6%	24,565	59%
Place of Residence	Rural	419	1%	30,567	99%	2,140	7%	22,545	73%
	Urban	540	5%	9,759	95%	210	2%	2,020	19%
Sub-region	Kampala	245	14%	1,524	86%	5	0%	-	0%
	Central1	155	3%	5,209	97%	212	4%	1,722	32%
	Central2	81	2%	4,346	98%	287	6%	2,120	48%
	Busoga	85	2%	4,084	98%	186	4%	2,977	71%
	Bukedi	23	1%	2,160	99%	86	4%	1,811	83%
	Bugishu	47	2%	2,021	98%	336	16%	1,021	49%
	Teso	54	2%	2,113	98%	67	3%	1,764	81%
	Karamoja	2	0%	1,158	100%	10	1%	962	83%
	Lango	30	1%	2,506	99%	194	8%	1,650	65%
	Acholi	30	2%	1,762	98%	185	10%	1,302	73%
	Westnile	39	1%	3,035	99%	176	6%	2,004	65%
	Bunyoro	54	2%	2,446	98%	78	3%	1,747	70%
	Tooro	41	1%	3,034	99%	151	5%	2,121	69%
	Ankole	41	1%	3,403	99%	356	10%	2,087	60%
	Kigezi	34	2%	1,526	98%	21	1%	1,277	82%
Poverty status (UBOS)	Non-poor	915	3%	31,917	97%	1,739	5%	17,514	53%
	Poor	34	0%	8,379	100%	609	7%	7,026	84%
Poverty Group	Poor	172	1%	19,281	99%	1,295	7%	15,049	77%
	Rising	61	7%	781	93%	28	3%	228	27%
	Vulnerable	54	1%	4,071	99%	234	6%	2,862	69%

	Not poor	673	4%	16,193	96%	793	5%	6,425	38%
Marital by headship	Unmarried female head	37	7%	483	93%	6	1%	168	32%
	Married female head	28	1%	3,983	99%	179	4%	2,250	56%
	Divorced female head	34	1%	2,312	99%	161	7%	1,123	48%
	Widow	39	1%	3,827	99%	283	7%	2,650	69%
	Male head	810	3%	29,691	97%	1,719	6%	18,347	60%
Single parent (adult) household	No	904	2%	35,552	98%	2,057	6%	21,813	60%
	Yes	56	1%	4,774	99%	293	6%	2,752	57%
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	No	938	2%	37,461	98%	2,150	6%	22,523	58%
	Yes	7	0%	2,841	100%	198	7%	2,025	71%
Migrated since 2012	Not moved	660	2%	36,355	98%	2,128	6%	23,081	62%
	Moved within Uganda	287	7%	3,823	93%	214	5%	1,422	34%
	International Migrant	14	8%	149	92%	8	4%	62	36%
Activity status(employed, subsistence, unemployed, not working)	Paid employee_not casual labourer in agric	403	5%	7,216	95%	252	3%	2,240	29%
	Paid employee_casual labourer in agric	35	2%	1,943	98%	180	9%	1,500	76%
	Self employed	331	2%	15,975	98%	799	5%	9,012	55%
	Contributing family workers	13	6%	207	94%	4	2%	115	52%
	Subsistence farmer only	72	1%	11,406	99%	919	8%	9,491	83%
	Others	1	2%	57	98%	-	0%	23	39%
	Unemployed	36	4%	822	96%	26	3%	381	44%
	Not working	58	2%	2,669	98%	168	6%	1,777	65%
Age Groups (UBOS)	Under 18	225	1%	22,372	99%	1,285	6%	14,347	63%
	18-24	266	5%	5,249	95%	293	5%	2,897	52%
	25-34	275	5%	5,246	95%	290	5%	2,561	46%
	35-44	103	3%	3,335	97%	187	5%	1,917	55%
	45-54	47	2%	1,975	98%	117	6%	1,310	64%
	55-64	21	2%	1,174	98%	87	7%	822	69%
	65+	23	2%	974	98%	92	9%	711	71%

Table 5 Deprivation of Socially Perceived Necessities, NHS 2016/17

		Availability of Toiletries in the Home				A visit to a health facility when ill and all the medication prescribed to treat the illness			
		Has toiletries SPN		Lacks toiletries SPN		Yes		No	
		Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %	Number of people (000s)	Row %
Uganda	National	27,353	66%	14,115	34%	24,851	60%	16,618	40%
Place of Residence	Rural	19,013	61%	12,045	39%	17,525	56%	13,533	44%
	Urban	8,322	80%	2,069	20%	7,307	70%	3,084	30%
Sub-region	Kampala	1,528	85%	266	15%	1,285	72%	509	28%
	Central1	4,444	82%	980	18%	3,971	73%	1,453	27%
	Central2	3,256	73%	1,183	27%	2,850	64%	1,589	36%
	Busoga	3,038	72%	1,162	28%	3,306	79%	894	21%
	Bukedi	1,215	56%	967	44%	759	35%	1,424	65%
	Bugishu	1,228	59%	840	41%	756	37%	1,311	63%
	Teso	966	45%	1,201	55%	1,067	49%	1,100	51%
	Karamoja	262	23%	898	77%	557	48%	603	52%
	Lango	1,350	53%	1,187	47%	1,690	67%	847	33%
	Acholi	1,016	57%	777	43%	1,084	60%	708	40%
	West Nile	916	30%	2,158	70%	426	14%	2,648	86%
	Bunyoro	1,893	76%	613	24%	1,677	67%	829	33%
	Tooro	2,368	77%	709	23%	1,778	58%	1,299	42%
	Ankole	2,759	80%	709	20%	2,424	70%	1,044	30%
Kigezi	1,095	70%	464	30%	1,201	77%	359	23%	
Poverty status (UBOS)	Non-poor	23,553	72%	9,317	28%	21,037	64%	11,832	36%
	Poor	3,644	43%	4,770	57%	3,657	43%	4,756	57%
Poverty Group	Poor	9,423	48%	10,040	52%	8,370	43%	11,094	57%
	Rising	643	76%	199	24%	456	54%	386	46%
	Vulnerable	3,412	82%	733	18%	3,391	82%	754	18%

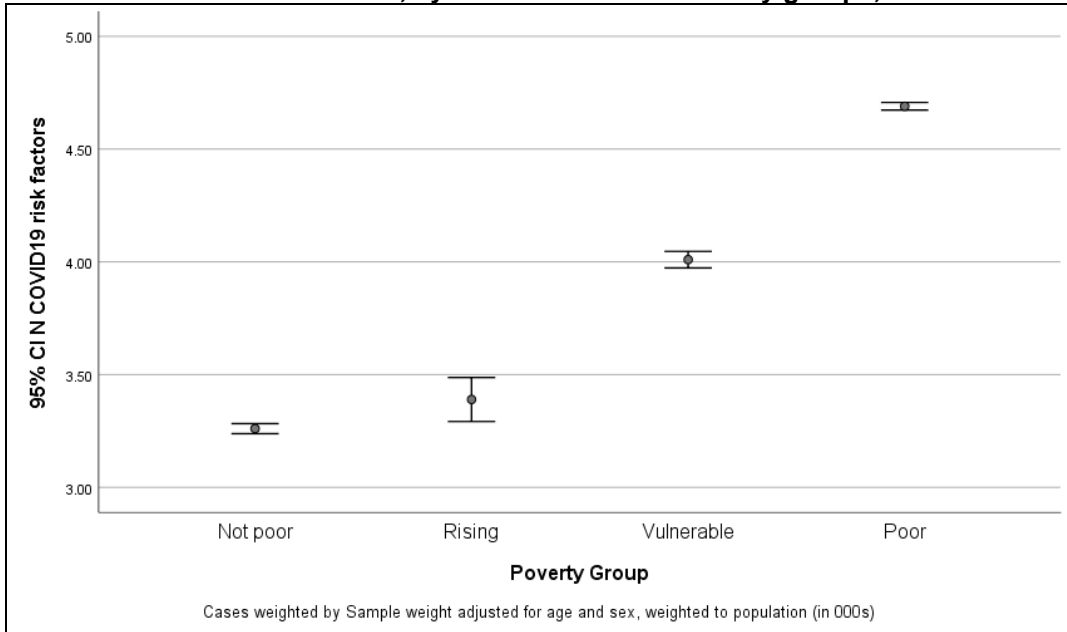
	Not poor	13,875	82%	3,142	18%	12,634	74%	4,383	26%
Marital by headship	Unmarried female head	393	75%	128	25%	362	70%	158	30%
	Married female head	2,559	64%	1,452	36%	2,300	57%	1,712	43%
	Divorced female head	1,532	65%	814	35%	1,234	53%	1,112	47%
	Widow	2,273	59%	1,593	41%	2,201	57%	1,666	43%
	Male head	20,439	67%	10,099	33%	18,597	61%	11,941	39%
Single parent (adult) household	No	24,506	67%	12,131	33%	22,351	61%	14,287	39%
	Yes	2,847	59%	1,984	41%	2,500	52%	2,331	48%
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	No	25,704	67%	12,877	33%	23,329	60%	15,252	40%
	Yes	1,617	57%	1,231	43%	1,502	53%	1,346	47%
Migrated since 2012	Not moved	24,235	65%	12,927	35%	22,019	59%	15,143	41%
	Moved within Uganda	3,003	73%	1,131	27%	2,723	66%	1,410	34%
	International Migrant	115	67%	57	33%	108	63%	64	37%
Activity status(employed, subsistence, unemployed, not working)	Paid employee_not casual labourer in agric	5,795	76%	1,825	24%	5,210	68%	2,411	32%
	Paid employee_casual labourer in agric	977	49%	1,001	51%	887	45%	1,091	55%
	Self employed	11,410	70%	4,931	30%	10,112	62%	6,229	38%
	Contributing family workers	140	63%	80	37%	90	41%	129	59%
	Subsistence farmer only	6,528	57%	4,950	43%	6,112	53%	5,366	47%
	Others	43	74%	15	26%	40	69%	18	31%
	Unemployed	526	61%	332	39%	481	56%	377	44%
Not working	1,777	65%	951	35%	1,760	65%	968	35%	
Age Groups (UBOS)	Under 18	14,459	64%	8,224	36%	13,215	58%	9,468	42%
	18-24	3,892	70%	1,647	30%	3,477	63%	2,062	37%
	25-34	3,970	71%	1,583	29%	3,638	66%	1,915	34%
	35-44	2,340	68%	1,116	32%	2,088	60%	1,368	40%
	45-54	1,334	65%	704	35%	1,213	60%	825	40%
	55-64	775	65%	425	35%	684	57%	516	43%
	65+	584	58%	416	42%	535	54%	465	46%

Table 6 Number of Risk factors to which people are exposed, NHS 2016/17

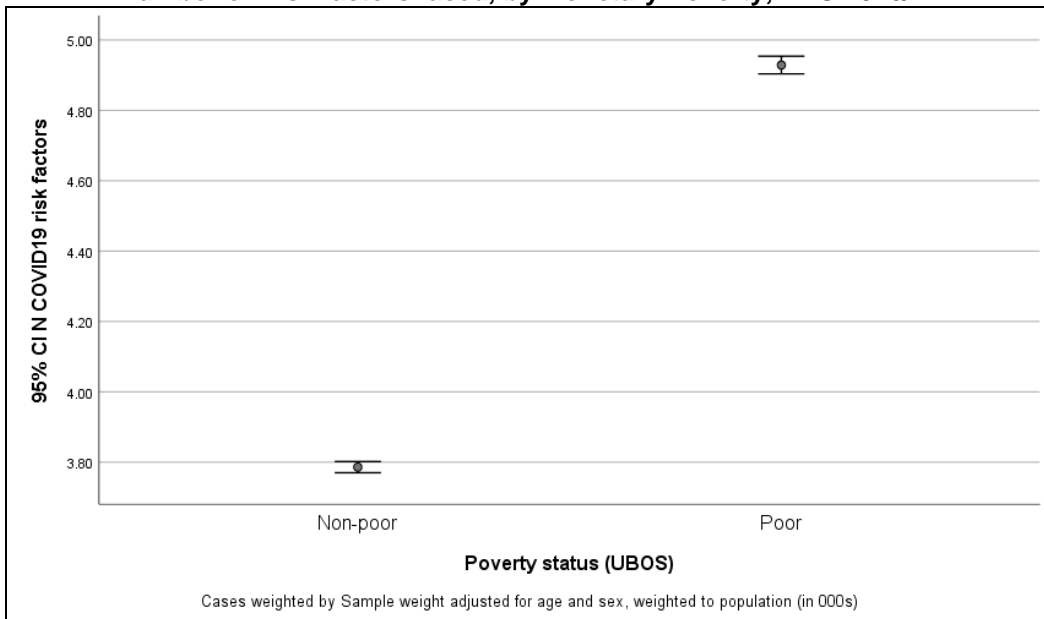
		HH-exposure to COVID19 risk factors					
		None		1-3 risk factors		4+ risk factors	
		Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %	Count	Row N %
Uganda	National	869	2%	13,012	31%	27,587	67%
Place of Residence	Rural	130	0%	8,104	26%	22,823	73%
	Urban	739	7%	4,888	47%	4,764	46%
Sub-region	Kampala	160	9%	884	49%	752	42%
	Central1	374	7%	2,727	50%	2,324	43%
	Central2	105	2%	1,744	39%	2,590	58%
	Busoga	23	1%	974	23%	3,203	76%
	Bukedi	19	1%	322	15%	1,842	84%
	Bugishu	11	1%	520	25%	1,536	74%
	Teso	2	0%	381	18%	1,784	82%
	Karamoja	-	0%	74	6%	1,086	94%
	Lango	27	1%	619	24%	1,891	75%
	Acholi	-	0%	256	14%	1,536	86%
	Westnile	12	0%	539	18%	2,523	82%
	Bunyoro	35	1%	794	32%	1,677	67%
	Tooro	37	1%	1,046	34%	1,994	65%
	Ankole	59	2%	1,591	46%	1,818	52%
	Kigezi	7	0%	523	34%	1,030	66%
Poverty status (UBOS)	Non-poor	868	3%	11,902	36%	20,099	61%
	Poor	-	0%	952	11%	7,462	89%
Poverty Group	Poor	4	0%	3,027	16%	16,433	84%
	Rising	37	4%	371	44%	434	52%
	Vulnerable	10	0%	1,387	33%	2,749	66%
	Not poor	819	5%	8,226	48%	7,972	47%
Marital by headship	Unmarried female head	12	2%	189	36%	319	61%
	Married female head	83	2%	1,423	35%	2,506	62%
	Divorced female head	87	4%	686	29%	1,574	67%

	Widow	20	1%	919	24%	2,928	76%
	Male head	666	2%	9,638	32%	20,234	66%
Single parent (adult) household	No	820	2%	11,607	32%	24,211	66%
	Yes	50	1%	1,405	29%	3,376	70%
High dependency ratio (4+ children per adult)	No	848	2%	12,407	32%	25,326	66%
	Yes	21	1%	594	21%	2,233	78%
Migrated since 2012	Not moved	730	2%	11,480	31%	24,953	67%
	Moved within Uganda	127	3%	1,472	36%	2,535	61%
	International Migrant	13	8%	60	35%	98	57%
Activity status(employed, subsistence, unemployed, not working)	Paid employee_not casual labourer in agric	407	5%	3,362	44%	3,852	51%
	Paid employee_casual labourer in agric	-	0%	365	18%	1,613	82%
	Self employed	370	2%	5,828	36%	10,143	62%
	Contributing family workers	8	4%	69	31%	143	65%
	Subsistence farmer only	4	0%	2,226	19%	9,248	81%
	Others	2	3%	21	35%	36	62%
	Unemployed	24	3%	265	31%	569	66%
	Not working	54	2%	719	26%	1,956	72%
Age Groups (UBOS)	Under 18	435	2%	6,875	30%	15,372	68%
	18-24	122	2%	1,781	32%	3,637	66%
	25-34	119	2%	1,818	33%	3,615	65%
	35-44	118	3%	1,230	36%	2,108	61%
	45-54	63	3%	777	38%	1,198	59%
	55-64	12	1%	359	30%	828	69%
	65+	-	0%	171	17%	829	83%

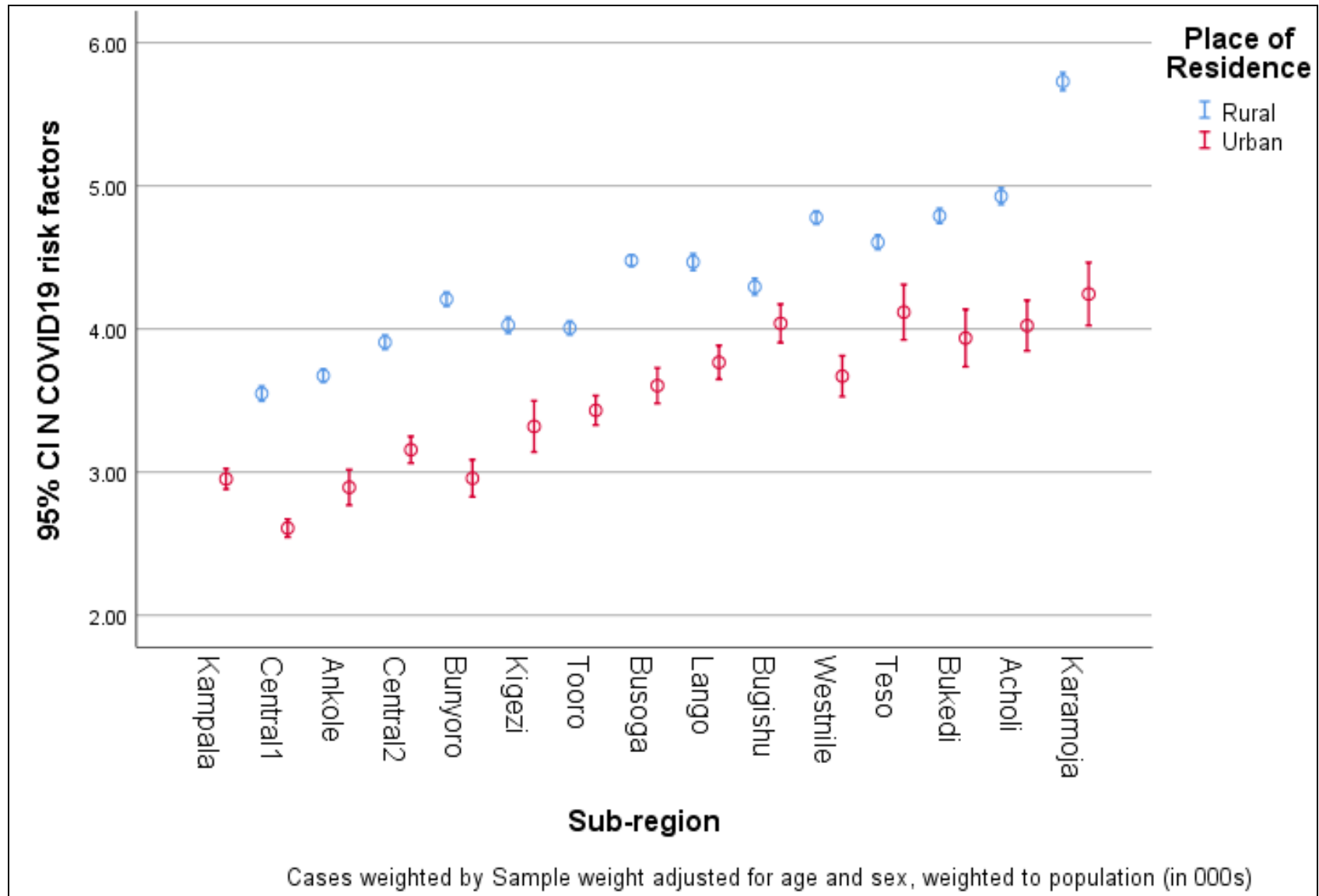
Number of Risk factors faced, by Multidimensional Poverty groups, NHS 2016/17



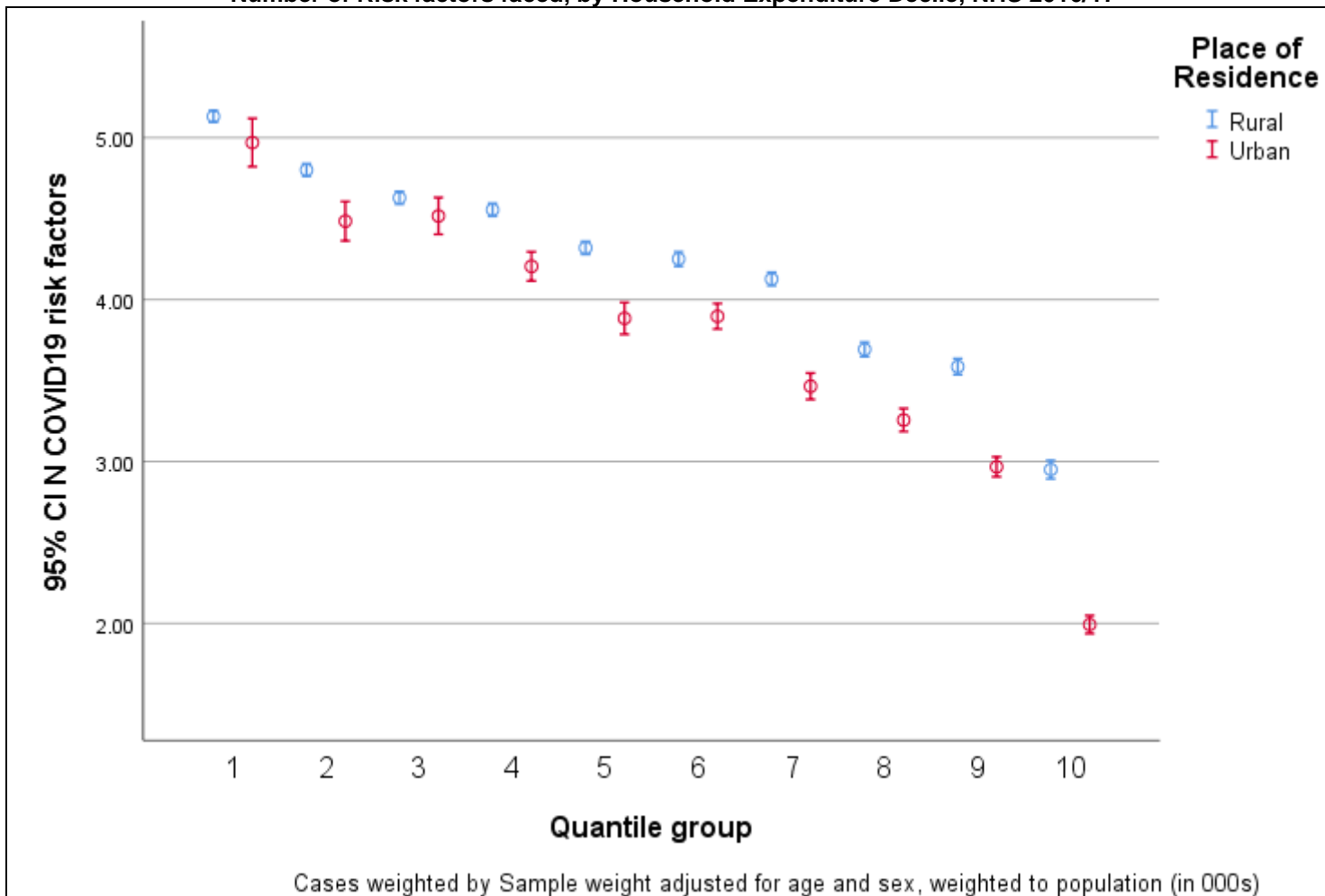
Number of Risk factors faced, by Monetary Poverty, NHS 2016/17



Number of Risk factors faced, by Sub-Region and Urban/Rural status, NHS 2016/17



Number of Risk factors faced, by Household Expenditure Decile, NHS 2016/17



Number of Risk factors faced, by Household type, NHS 2016/17

