Uganda

2016
December

Country profile

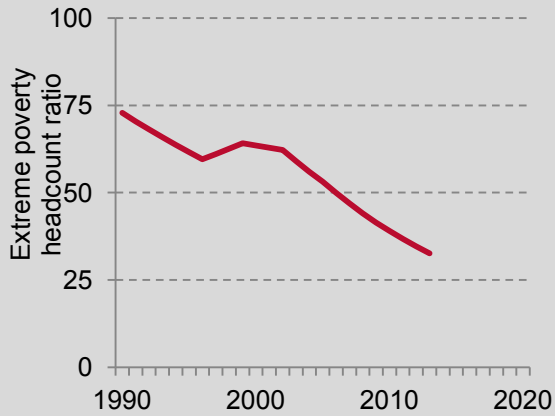**Development Initiatives**
P2O INITIATIVE

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This country profile is produced by Development Initiatives to support the National Dialogue on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As one of the founding partners of the Leave No One Behind partnership, established in July 2015, our role is to provide data at a national level to help track progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) so that we can make sure that no one is left behind.

Poverty profile

- The national poverty line in Uganda is Ugandan shilling (UGX) 29,505 per month. According to the most recently available data (2013[1]), 19.7% of the population live below the poverty line, a decline from 24.5% in 2010.[2] Of people living in poverty, 89.6% live in rural areas and 10.4% in urban areas.[3]

- 43.3% of Ugandans live just above the national poverty line, but remain vulnerable to falling below the poverty line, according to most recent data (2013).[4]

- Poverty in Uganda is concentrated in the Northern and Eastern regions, and low in the Central and Western regions; the majority of people in the North East region live below the poverty line (74.2%). Other regions with high poverty levels include: West Nile (42.3%), Mid North (35.2%), Eastern (24.7%) and East Central (24.3%). Poverty is lowest in Central 1 (3.7%) and Kampala (0.7%).[5,6]

- Similarly, progress in reducing poverty has been slower for Northern and Eastern regions.[7] Between 2010 and 2013, the Western and Central regions reduced poverty by 60.1% and 56.1%, respectively. Meanwhile, poverty reduced by only 5.4% in the Northern region and increased by 0.8% in the Eastern region during the same period.[8]

- In 2013, 17.2% of the working poor lived in poor households. The majority of the working poor were employed in the agriculture sector (29.4%) compared with production (16.5%) and services (8.4%). Rural areas had a higher proportion of working poor (22.2%) than urban areas (6.5%). Similarly, there were more females (19.6%) than males (15.2%) among the working poor.[9]

- The international extreme poverty line, which stands at (PPP)$1.90 a day, is used to measure how many people live in poverty in all countries by the same standard. In Uganda, extreme poverty has been steadily decreasing since 1999, nearly halving from 64.1% in 1999 to 34.6% in 2012.

- As of 2012, the richest 20% of people in Uganda owned 48.3% of national income, in contrast to the 6.4% shared by the poorest 20%.

Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Is poverty reducing over time?

Extreme poverty headcount ratio

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank's PovcalNet.

How is income distributed?

Share of national income
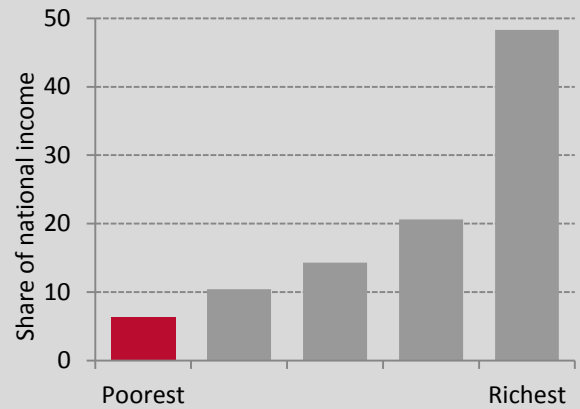
Note: 2012 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

National poverty line (UGX per month)

29,505

Note: 2009 data. Source: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)[10]

% of population living below the national poverty line

19.7%

Note: 2013 data.[11] Source: UBOS.

% of population living below the national poverty line in rural areas

22.8%

Note: 2013 data. Source: UBOS

Mean household income per day (2011 PPP$)

3.39

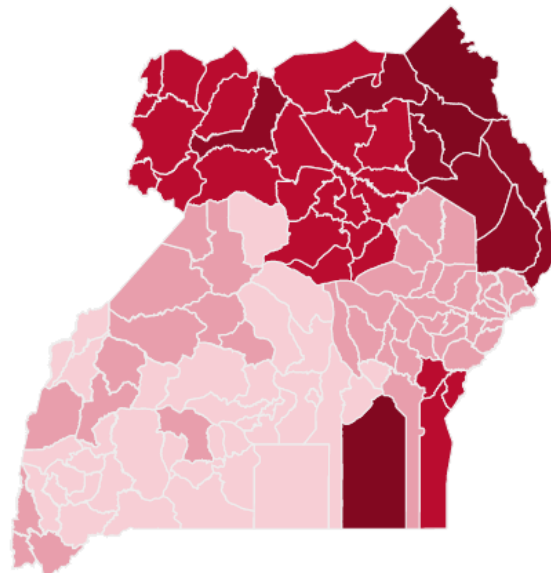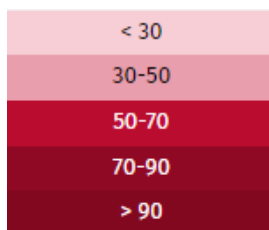Note: 2012 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

% of population living below the international extreme poverty line

34.6%

Note: 2012 data. International extreme poverty line in 2011 was PPP$1.90/day. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

Poverty headcount by district

Percentage of people in poverty, in relation to the total population in a given area, based on the national poverty line. 2014 data from UBOS.

< 30
30-50
50-70
70-90
> 90

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Economic profile

- In 2015, Uganda's (GDP) per capita was PPP$1,717.83, compared with a regional average of PPP$3,477.29 for sub-Saharan Africa.
- GDP growth rates have improved from 3.2% in 2012 to 5.4% in 2015, with the industry sector being a key driver (growth at 7.7%).[12] However, recent economic growth has been slightly disappointing (below the potential economic growth of 6%).[13] A high population growth rate (3.0% in 2014) is likely to hinder per capita growth values.[14]
- The Gini Index measures the income distribution of a country's residents, where 0 means everyone earns the same and 100 means one person earns everything. In 2012, the Gini index in Uganda was 41.0, down from 44.2 in 2010, reflecting an increasingly even distribution of income in Uganda.
- According to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), inequality is lower in rural areas (Gini Index of 34.1 in 2013) than urban areas (Gini Index of 41.0 in 2013).[15]
- Out of 188 countries, Uganda is ranked 163 on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Index (2015), with a score of 0.483.

GDP per capita (2011 PPP$)	Human Development Index Ranking	Gini Index
1,717.83	163/188	41.0
Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.	Note: 2015 data. Source: UNDP.	Note: 2012 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

Education outcomes

- In 2013, the Ugandan government spent 11.8% of its budget on education, which is equivalent to 2.2% of GDP (UGX 33,289.61 per capita).
- In 2015, Uganda's adult literacy rate stood at 73.8%, up from 70.2% in 2012. Adult literacy rates were higher for men (81.0%) than women (66.8%) in 2015.
- Since the introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 2007, primary school enrolment has increased steadily, from 8.1 million pupils in 2011 to 8.8 million pupils in 2014. However, recent data shows a reversal in this trend (a decline of 5.8% in 2015).[16]
- In 2013, primary net enrolment rates varied between districts, with Nwoya and Bukwo having the highest enrolment rates at 302 and 194, respectively. Moyo and Moroto had the lowest with 26 and 29, respectively.

| Adult literacy rate (%)	Per capita expenditure on education (UGX per year)
73.8%	45,688.94
Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.	Note: 2013 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on UBOS and World Development Indicators.

- Similarly, net intake ratio has been decreasing, from 64 in 2011 to 59 in 2014,[17] and, according to the 2014 national census, 12.5% of all children between 6 and 12 years of age were not attending school.
- Some other primary education indicators are slightly worsening; for example, the primary leaving examination (PLE) performance index declined from 58 in 2012 to 56.8 in 2015.[18]
- In addition to declining primary education indicators, infrastructure is not adequate to support service delivery; the number of classrooms decreased by 12.2%[19] in 2015 and only 63% of pupils had adequate sitting and writing space.[20]
- Hearing (28.5% of all pupils with disabilities in 2015) and visual (24.8%) impairments are the most common forms of disability in primary schools.[21]

Primary net enrolment rate

The number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education as a percentage of the total children of the official school age population. 2013 data from UBOS.

| < 80 |
| 80-95 |
| 95-110 |
| 110-125 |
| > 125 |
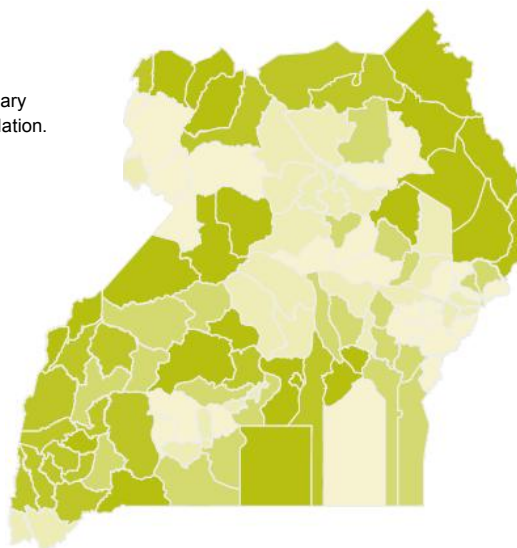
Health outcomes

- Life expectancy in Uganda has steadily increased from 45.1 in 1990 to 58.5 in 2014; however, significant disparities in life expectancy persist at the district level.
- Since 1990, the mortality rate of children under 5 has rapidly fallen from 187.1 per 1,000 to 54.6 per 1,000 in 2015.
- Malaria (9.9% in 2014), Pneumonia (6.9%) and Anaemia (6.2%) are the leading causes of hospital-based mortality for all ages.[22]
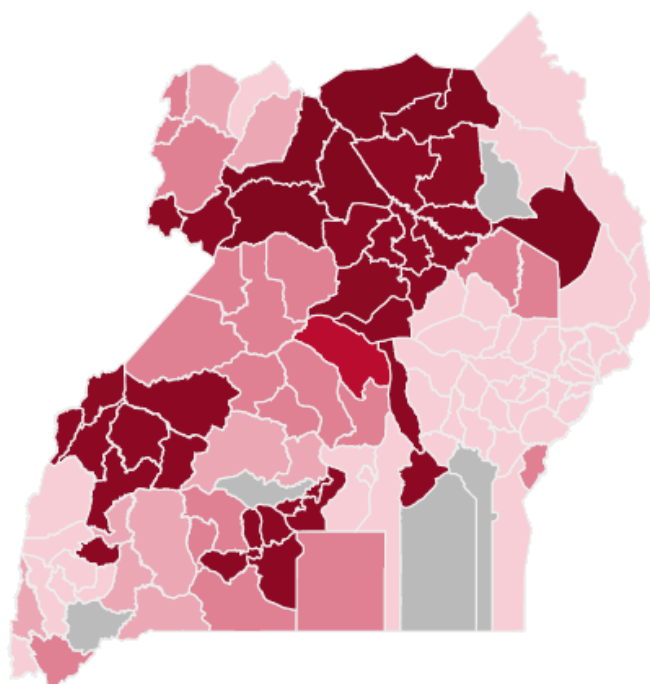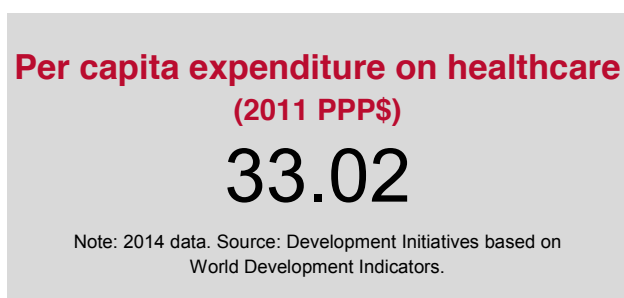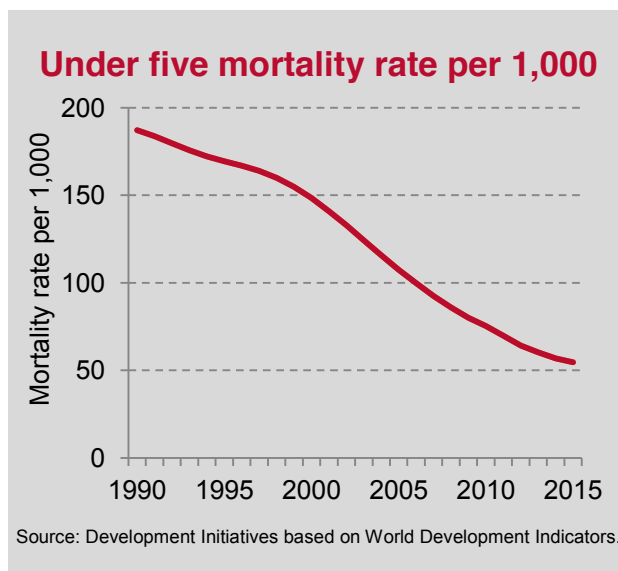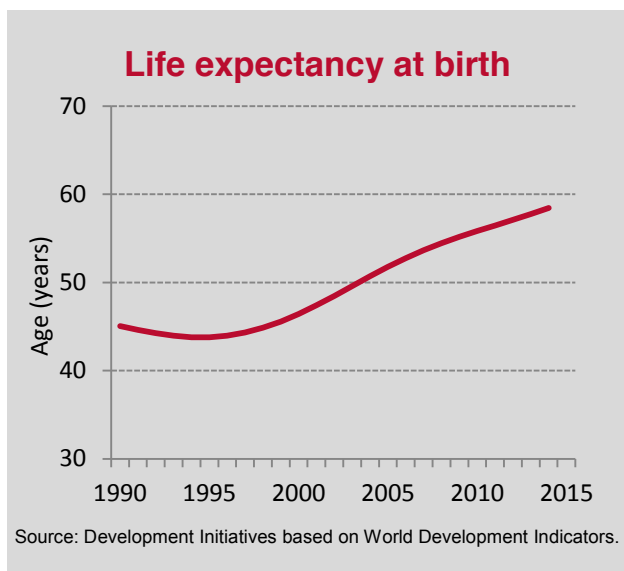
Life expectancy

Average number of years that a person can expect to live in 'full health' by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury. This can be derived for either males or females and is, in most populations, slightly higher for females. Life expectancy is normally determined at birth but can be derived at any other age based on the current death rates.

| < 35 |
| 35-42 |
| 42-44 |
| 44-46 |
| 46-48 |
| > 48 |
| no data / not applicable |

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- The number of public functional healthcare facilities has gradually increased from 1,979 in 2004 to 2,867 in 2012; however, only 69.9% of the approved health posts are filled, indicating a significant gap in human resources for heath,[23] as well as district level variances.
- In 2014, government spending on health formed only 8.5% of Uganda's budget. As a result, per capita health spending of PPP$33.02 was less than half of the sub-Saharan Africa average (PPP$80.12).

Life expectancy at birth

Age (years)

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Under five mortality rate per 1,000

Mortality rate per 1,000

Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Per capita expenditure on healthcare
(2011 PPP$)

33.02

Note: 2014 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Approved posts that are filled (%)

Proportion of approved health jobs that are filled, by district. 2014 data from UBOS.

| < 55 % |
| 55-65 |
| 65-75 |
| 75-85 |
| > 85 % |
| no data / not applicable |
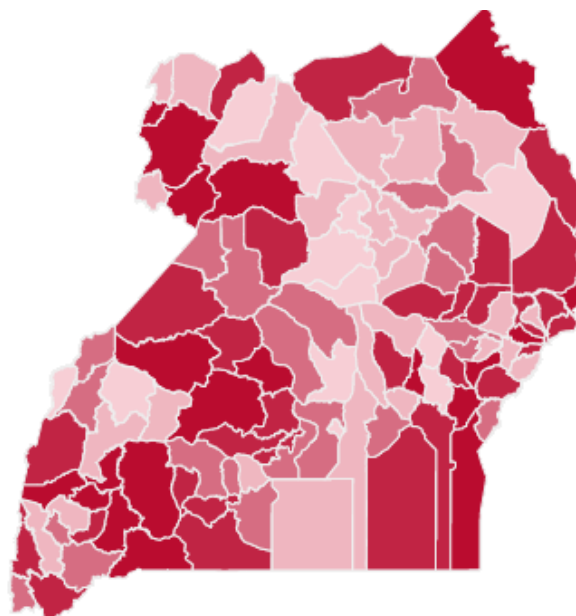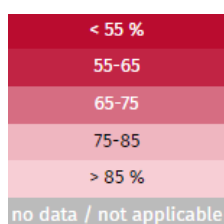
Note: Economic, health and education data in this profile are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's World Development Indicators and the UNDP's Human Development Index; please refer to these sources for full definition of public spending. Poverty data are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's PovcalNet.

Contact

If you would like more information on any of the data provided in this summary, or on the P20 Initiative, please contact Cat Langdon on cat.langdon@devinit.org or Wilbrod Ntawiha on wilbrod.ntawiha@devinit.org

Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Achieving the SDGs

If global efforts to end poverty and achieve the SDGs are to be reached, it is essential that no one is left behind; the SDGs will not be considered met unless they are met for everyone.

Currently available data shows that people who live in rural areas are disproportionately disadvantaged with higher rates of poverty and low incomes. People in these groups also tend to have less access to education and health. Per capita expenditure in the social sectors is low, making it ever more difficult for low-income households to cope with the challenges of food security, health and education.

However, current data is still not good enough to tell us exactly who is being left behind, where they live and why. To better target resources and track their progress we need to better understand who they are. To achieve this we need more and better data disaggregated by at least geography, gender, age and disability to the smallest unit.

A new project by Development Initiatives, the P20 Initiative, will be doing just this. The P20 Initiative will provide data on whether things are improving for the poorest 20% of people globally. It will do this by gathering and using existing data and promoting better disaggregation of data on people to ensure that those furthest behind are reached first and included in progress, so the SDGs can be achieved for all.

Data use survey

Do you use data in your work? How would you rate your use of data? What data sources do you use? We are interested to hear about the ways in which you use data in your work. Please complete our short survey.

Link - **goo.gl/iEJdZb**

Notes

[1] The year 2013 represents fiscal year 2012/13 when the national household survey was conducted, similarly 2010 represents fiscal year 2009/10.

[2] The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), 2014. Poverty Status Report 2014. Available at: https://goo.gl/1CSTWq

[3] Estimated using 2013/14 population results and 2012/13 poverty headcounts from UBOS.

[4] Development Research and Training (DRT) and Development Initiatives (DI), 2015. Why is Vulnerability Increasing even as poverty reduces in Uganda? A rejoinder to the poverty status report 2014. Available at: http://drt-ug.org/2016/10/07/why-is-vulnerability-increasing-even-as-poverty-reduces-in-uganda/

[5] DI, 2016. Spotlight on Uganda. Available at: http://data.devinit.org/#!/spotlight-on-uganda

[6] All figures from UBOS' Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13.

[7] World Bank, 2016. Uganda Poverty Assessment Report 2016. Farms, cities and good fortune: assessing poverty reduction in Uganda from 2006 to 2013. Available at: www.worldbank.org/uganda

[8] DI computations based on data from Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13.

[9] UBOS, 2013. Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13. Available at: www.ubos.org

[10] UBOS, 2013. Uganda National Household Survey 2012/13. Available at: www.ubos.org

[11] The household budget survey, from which official poverty estimates are made, was carried out between 01 October 2011 and 12 October 2012.

[12] UBOS, 2016. Uganda Statistical Abstract 2016. Available at: www.ubos.org

[13] Potential growth is estimated on the basis of the rebased series using HP filters and a Kalman filter applied to a simple semi-structural model. However, given that growth prior to FY2009/10 was not revised when the rebasing took place, results should be taken with caution. See: IMF, 2016. Staff report for the 2015 article IV consultation and fourth review under the policy support instrument for Uganda. Available at: www.imf.org/external/country/UGA/

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[14] UBOS, 2016. National Population and Housing Census 2014. Available at: www.ubos.org

[15] UBOS, 2016. Uganda Statistical Abstract 2016. Available at: www.ubos.org

[16] UBOS, 2016. Uganda Statistical Abstract 2016. Available at: www.ubos.org

[17] UBOS, 2016. Uganda Statistical Abstract 2016. Available at: www.ubos.org

[18] Uganda National Examinations Board, 2016. Primary leaving examination (PLE) performance index as cited by UBOS, 2016. Uganda Statistical Abstract 2016. Available at: www.ubos.org

[19] UBOS, 2016. Uganda Statistical Abstract 2016. Available at: www.ubos.org

[20] Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports, 2016. Education statistical abstract 2015.

[21] Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports, 2016. Education statistical abstract 2015.

[22] Ministry of Health, 2016. Annual Health Sector Performance Report 2014/15.

[23] UBOS, 2016. Uganda Statistical Abstract 2016. Available at: www.ubos.org

The Leave No One Behind partnership seeks to drive global momentum to make sure that no one is left behind. Made up of three international non-profit organisations (CIVICUS, Development Initiatives, and Project Everyone), with the support of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, we have come together as founding partners to catalyse a global movement to ensure that the pledge to Leave No One Behind turns from words into reality.

For more information on the Leave No One Behind partnership please email info@leavenoonebehind.global or visit www.leavenoonebehind.global

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PROJECT EVERYONE

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