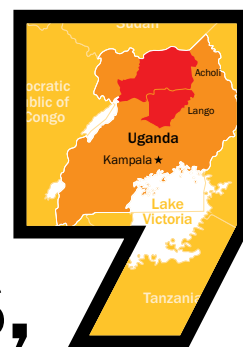


Researching livelihoods and
services affected by conflict



Surveying livelihoods, service delivery and governance: baseline evidence from Uganda

Working Paper 12

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About us

Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium (SLRC) aims to generate a stronger evidence base on how people in conflict-affected situations (CAS) make a living, access basic services like health care, education and water, and perceive and engage with governance at local and national levels. Providing better access to basic services, social protection and support to livelihoods matters for the human welfare of people affected by conflict, the achievement of development targets such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and international efforts at peace building and state building.

At the centre of SLRC's research are three core themes, developed over the course of an intensive one-year inception phase:

- State legitimacy: experiences, perceptions and expectations of the state and local governance in conflict-affected situations
- State capacity: building effective states that deliver services and social protection in conflict-affected situations
- Livelihood trajectories and economic activity in conflict-affected situations

The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is the lead organisation. SLRC partners include the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU), the Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA) in Sri Lanka, the Feinstein International Center (FIC, Tufts University), Focus1000 in Sierra Leone, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Humanitarian Aid and Reconstruction of Wageningen University (WUR) in the Netherlands, the Nepal Centre for Contemporary Research (NCCR), and the Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) in Pakistan.

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Preface

As a multi-year, cross-country research programme, one of the overarching aims of the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium (SLRC) is to contribute towards a better understanding of what processes of livelihood recovery and state building look like following periods of conflict and how positive outcomes are achieved. Understanding socioeconomic change of this nature is possible only when appropriate evidence exists. This, in turn, requires the availability of reliable longitudinal data that are able to measure shifts, fluctuations and consistencies in the performance of a given unit of analysis (e.g., an individual, a household, an economy) against a set of outcome indicators between at least two points in time.

In order to directly address this need for appropriate evidence – evidence that tells us something about processes playing out over time and in more than one context – SLRC is carrying out original panel surveys in five countries: the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Uganda. In two other countries, Afghanistan and South Sudan, we are following a slightly different process by tagging on to existing panel surveys. The surveys are designed to produce information on people's livelihoods (income-generating activities, asset portfolios, food security, constraining and enabling factors within the broader institutional and geographical context), their access to basic services (education, health, water), social protection and livelihood services and their relationships with governance processes and practices (participation in public meetings, experience with grievance mechanisms, perceptions of major political actors). The surveys are to be implemented twice in each country: the first round took place in late 2012 to early 2013, and the second round – where we will attempt to re-interview the same households – will take place in late 2015 to early 2016.

Undertaking a cross-country, comparative panel survey in difficult environments is far from straightforward. For purposes of transparency and clarity, we highlight the two major limitations of our baseline analyses and reports below.

The first limitation concerns the methods of statistical analysis used. In order to identify factors that appear to (partially) determine outcomes of various kinds – for example, food security or perceptions of state actors – and compare them across countries, it was necessary for SLRC researchers to carry out standardised regression analyses of the survey data. If the analysis were being carried out solely at the country level, what would ordinarily happen is that each country team would make their own decisions – based on theory, existing knowledge and context – about which dependent and independent variables to include in each of their regressions and which specific regression methods to use. In an attempt to generate findings that would usefully tell us something about patterns or discrepancies across countries, it was originally decided that each country team would include a standardised list of independent variables in each of their regressions and use the same regression techniques; this would then enable the global survey team to produce a synthesis based on similar-looking analyses at the country level. This approach, however, creates a trade-off. For instance, including a long list of comparable independent variables means including certain variables that for some countries may be less relevant or even co-linear (an undesirable statistical situation that arises when two independent or explanatory variables share a strong linear relationship). As such, we have tested for multi-co-linearity in all regressions and have re-specified those that were affected by this problem – at the expense of some cross-country comparability. Other reasons the results are not completely comparable across countries include low numbers of responses for some questions/variables; and low levels of variation between responses for some questions/variables (when either situation arose, such variables were not included in the regression analysis).

The second limitation of the baseline reports is their relative absence of theory and contextualisation. Indeed, the reports focus primarily on empirical information generated through the surveys, rather than on a thorough theoretical or grounded explanation of findings. As such, direct attempts have not been made to reference the findings in relation to other relevant pieces of research or to provide theoretical explanations of relationships and patterns. This is the result of a choice made by SLRC researchers at the outset of the survey process. Rather than allocate additional resources to producing country reports that offer comprehensive explanations of findings, it was decided that the outputs emerging from the first survey round would constitute basic, relatively unembellished baseline reports. While still presenting information of interest, one of the primary purposes of the baseline reports is to provide a clear and solid basis against which the second-round survey data can be compared and interpreted. It is in those second-round reports that far greater attention will be paid to embedding the SLRC survey findings – findings that will be of greater value given their longitudinal and panel nature – in the appropriate theoretical and contextual foundations.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AYINET	African Youth Initiative Network
CSI	Coping Strategies Index
CAR	Central African Republic
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FIC	Feinstein International Center
GoU	Government of Uganda
IDP	Internally displaced person
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MLR	Multinomial Logit Regression
MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
NDP	National Development Plan
MSI	Morris Score Index
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OHCHR	UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLS	Ordinary Least Squares
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Plan
PW	Probability Weight
SLRC	Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium
SWAY	Survey of War Affected Youth
UBoS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UK	United Kingdom
UHRC	Ugandan Human Rights Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNOHCHR	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
US	United States
WORUDNET	Women's Rural Development Network

Executive summary

In 2012/13, SLRC implemented the first round of an original sub-regional panel survey in Uganda – a survey designed to produce information on:

1. people's livelihoods (income-generating activities, asset portfolios, food security, constraining and enabling factors within the broader institutional and geographical context)
2. their access to basic services (education, health, water), social protection and livelihood services
3. their relationships with governance processes and practices (participation in public meetings, experience with grievance mechanisms, perceptions of major political actors)
4. the impact of experiences of serious crimes committed by parties to the conflict on livelihoods, access to basic services and relations with governance processes and practices.

This paper reports on the baseline findings emerging from statistical analysis of the Ugandan first-round data. We collected data from a survey sample of 1,887 households. The survey is statistically significant at the study level and representative of the Acholi and Lango sub-regions, the two sub-regions most affected by the Government of Uganda (GoU) and Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) armed conflict, and an area home to approximately 3.63 million people. Fieldwork was conducted in January and February 2013 in 90 different survey locations, and is also representative at the village level. The survey was taken after harvest.

Which factors influence households' livelihoods status?

Unsurprisingly, a household's primary **type of livelihood activity had the greatest impact on its overall wealth and food security**. Those households whose primary livelihood was owning livestock (4%) and working for the government (3%) had the greatest wealth and the best food security. Those engaged in casual labour (2%) and own cultivation (81%) had less food security.

The variable that had the second largest impact on many of the main household outcome variables (after primary livelihood activity) was the level of education of the household head. Households with a household head that only had some primary schooling (53.5%), whether female- or male-headed, were significantly more likely to have less food security. Those households with a household head with an O-level or above had greater wealth; the higher the level of education, the better off the household.

Female-headed households made up almost one-quarter (24%) of the total households in the population (an above-average proportion for Uganda as a whole). These **female-headed households reported significantly lower wealth** compared to male-headed households.

We also found **that wealth and asset recovery requires far more time than popular narratives often suggest**, with no significant improvement in wealth and asset accumulation until a displaced household had been back in the village for at least 10 years. Female-headed households start off further behind and even after 10 years do not catch up with male-headed households.

The findings from our livelihoods analyses are stark: the vast majority of households do not have the education level or primary livelihood occupation that will pull them out of the lowest levels of society, improve their wealth and assets, and improve their food security. This trend does not look likely to be reversed any time soon. Current primary education graduation rates in northern Uganda are at 47%, and access to secondary school in northern Uganda remains extremely low (only 15% of villages in the north). Furthermore, government and donor policies continue to promote youth into agriculture (International Youth Foundation 2011), which our survey found to be a livelihood that keeps many

households near the bottom of the economic order, with fewer assets and less wealth, and worse access to health and education services.

Which factors influence people's access to and satisfaction with basic services, social protection, and livelihood assistance?

A key finding is that **only a small proportion of households (16%) reported receiving any form of livelihood assistance** over the past three years, and that over half of the receiving households reported no positive impact from the assistance. Of those that received livelihoods support, half (8%) received seeds, which are of minimal value at best.

Households that received livelihood services were significantly more likely to have higher food security and greater wealth, were significantly more likely to be working in the private sector or for a non-governmental organisation (NGO), and had significantly more agricultural fields than those who did not receive services. There are two possible explanations for the results described above: either the services have had a positive impact on households' food security; or the targeting of services has been skewed (accidentally or deliberately) away from the households most in need of support to those with already higher food security. Survey data point to the latter explanation, but more detailed research is being conducted to understand better who is and is not accessing services, and services' impacts on households.

Slightly over 4% of households reported receiving social protection assistance in the past three years. This includes free food or household items; school feeding programmes; old age pensions; food for patients in hospitals; retirement pensions; and any other money payment from the government or other organisations. However, one-third of all social protection transfers reported are a one-time support.

The almost complete lack of livelihood and social protection services is notable in a region recovering from over two decades of armed conflict and receiving hundreds of millions of dollars of international recovery aid.

Overall, **basic health services**, and particularly **access to necessary treatments**, remain extremely weak in Acholi and Lango sub-regions. The **average travel time** required of a household to reach basic health services was **approximately two hours**, with households in Lango travelling on average 30 minutes more. Only one in eight people across the two sub-regions reported that they could access a health centre and that the treatments that they needed were available; whereas almost half of all households reported that they could access a health centre but the treatments they needed were usually not available. The situation was significantly worse in Lango sub-region.

Of all the possible explanatory variables tested through Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression analysis, **education had the greatest explanatory power regarding travel time to health centres**, even when controlling for location and wealth. Those children from households whose head had completed A-levels (essentially, the first half of secondary education), travelled a shorter distance to health centres. The wealthiest households were significantly more likely to say that they could access health care and that the treatment was appropriate.

Households where members had suffered more serious crimes during the war had greater difficulties in accessing necessary health services – reporting more barriers to access from travel time, cost, and transport. They were also significantly more likely to live further from a water source and be dissatisfied with their children's education.

On average, households with school age children reported their children taking slightly more than 50 minutes to reach school. Again, **the education level of the head of household was correlated with travel time – the higher the education the shorter the travel time**. Furthermore, **wealthier households had significantly less travel time to a school and their children attended school more frequently**. Households that reported their children attending a school run by the private sector or an NGO were

significantly more satisfied compared to those attending schools run by the government. They account for an extremely small proportion of the student population, however, as nearly all students go to government-run schools. As for health services, those that are more satisfied with how a service is run and implemented are also more satisfied with education, overall.

Which factors influence perceptions of local and central government?

Overall, the majority of respondents did not believe that either the local or central government decisions generally reflected their priorities. While perceptions of both levels of government are overwhelmingly negative, perceptions of central government are comparatively worse. More troubling for the citizen-state relationship, 41% believed that local government decisions ‘never reflect their priorities,’ while 48% believed that central government decisions ‘never reflect their priorities.’

Overall, households that were more dissatisfied with access to and quality of health care, education and water had more negative views of government, while the small percentage of households that felt the overall quality and access were good generally had more positive views.

Households that reported having access to community meetings and grievance mechanisms around services were significantly more likely to have a positive perception of local government. While not all variables are significant in all the regressions we ran, those respondents who reported having been to a service-related community meeting, having access to an official way to lodge a complaint or having been consulted in other ways, generally had more positive perceptions of government. This finding speaks to the important (symbolic) role of these mechanisms.

What role do serious crimes play in people’s livelihoods, access to services and perceptions of governance?

Our research provides the first representative figures on households’ experiences of serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law for all of Acholi and Lango sub-regions, as well as the first large-scale representative analysis of the impact of serious crimes on people’s livelihoods and access to services in Uganda.

Our findings show that experiencing serious crimes is significantly correlated with having less food access, worse access to health care and water, and more dissatisfaction with education services. Several of the serious crimes experienced within a household were also significantly correlated with less wealth and negative perceptions of local and central government. Importantly, in all of these areas, the greater the number of serious crimes a household experienced, the worse-off the household. Our findings also show that households that experienced serious crimes are no more likely to receive livelihood services or social protection services than other war-affected households whose members did not experience serious crimes (which are also extremely unlikely to receive such support).

Additionally, the number of households that have experienced serious crimes is substantial and should not be ignored. Of the households that experienced serious crimes, the majority experienced more than one serious crime; and our data show the compounding, negative impacts of multiple serious crimes on some people’s lives and livelihoods.

1 Introduction to the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium

In 2012/13, the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium (SLRC) designed and implemented the first round of a panel survey in five conflict-affected countries, generating sub-regional data on livelihoods, access to and experience of basic services, exposure to shocks and coping strategies, and people's perceptions of governance. This paper presents the findings of the Uganda survey, which was delivered to 1,887 households between January and February 2013. It constitutes, in effect, the Uganda baseline report, to be followed up by a subsequent report in 2015/16 when the second round of the panel survey is complete. The analysis presented within also informs, together with the four other countries' survey papers, the first-round synthesis report.

The paper is structured as follows. Section 2 provides a background to the survey, situating the panel survey in relation to the overarching themes of SLRC's research programme, outlining the objectives of the survey and presenting the frameworks used to guide analysis of the survey data. Section 3 provides a concise background to the country context of Uganda and reviews other relevant studies. Section 4 presents the survey methodology for Uganda in greater detail, discussing the specific sampling methods used and describing basic characteristics of the final sample. Sections 5-8 constitute the analytical core of the paper, respectively exploring livelihoods, access to services, and experience of serious crimes and people's perceptions of governance. Section 9 concludes with preliminary policy implications and areas for additional research to be undertaken by the SLRC Uganda team as we move forward.

2 Background, objectives and analytical frameworks

This section is composed of three parts. The first provides some background to the survey by situating it in relation to the SLRC's broader research agenda. The second outlines the objectives of carrying out a panel survey. The third describes the basic analytical frameworks used to analyse the survey data.

2.1 Situating the survey within the research programme

The cross-country panel survey is directly relevant to the first and third themes of SLRC's six-year global research programme:

- 1 *Legitimacy*. What are people's perceptions, expectations and experiences of the state and of local-level governance? How does the way services are delivered and livelihoods are supported affect people's views on the legitimacy of the state?
- 2 *Capacity*. How do international actors interact with the state and local-level governance institutions? How successful are international attempts to build state capacity to deliver social protection, basic services and support to livelihoods?
- 3 *Livelihood trajectories*. What do livelihood trajectories in conflict-affected situations tell us about the role of governments, aid agencies, markets and the private sector in enabling people to make a secure living?

Legitimacy: people's perceptions of governance and the role of service delivery

Establishing, building or strengthening state legitimacy is a major element of state-building. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2010: 3), for example, notes that '[s]tate legitimacy matters because it provides the basis for rule by consent rather than by coercion.' Indeed, a lack of legitimacy is seen as a major contributor to state fragility because it undermines state authority. While the steps donors can take to influence state legitimacy are few, they do have an interest in developing a clearer understanding of what leads to legitimacy, and what, if anything, they can do to strengthen state-society relations. Furthermore, what might be the (unintended) positive and negative impacts of their programming on state legitimacy if they, for example, route development funding via bodies other than the formal organs of the state?

Literature reviews carried out during SLRC's inception year found very little evidence for the frequent assertion that improving access to services and social protection in conflict-affected situations contributes to state building (see, in particular, Carpenter et al., 2012). The relationship between service delivery and state-society relations remains poorly understood. Given the cited importance of legitimacy in state-building processes – as the European Report on Development (ERD, 2009: 93) notes, 'state-building efforts are bound to fail if, in strengthening institutional capacities, the legitimacy of the state is not restored' – it is both surprising and concerning that we have so little robust knowledge about what leads to state legitimacy.

Despite these gaps, the concept of state-building, encompassing both legitimacy and capacity, provides the organising framework for much international engagement in conflict-affected situations. In tackling this question, we are thus taking up the OECD's call for donors to seek a much better understanding through perception surveys, research and local networking of local people's perceptions and beliefs about what constitutes legitimate political authority and acceptable behaviour (OECD, 2010: 55).

Livelihood trajectories: tracking change and identifying determinants

Literature reviews carried out during SLRC's inception year identified empirical and longitudinal research on livelihoods in conflict-affected situations as a key evidence gap. Although it is sometimes possible to find good, in-depth case studies on livelihood strategies in particular contexts, these are usually just snapshots. Qualitative case study approaches are also insufficiently linked to quantitative survey data. The reviews also revealed a significant lack of any comparative analysis of the effectiveness and impact of interventions to support livelihoods (see, in particular, Mallett and Slater, 2012). There is some evaluation and academic literature that examines the impact of particular projects or programmes, but very little that looks at the overall significance of aid in people's livelihoods and compares the impacts of different approaches. SLRC's research programme aims to fill some of these gaps by building a picture of how people create their livelihoods in particular contexts, and tracking how their strategies change over time.

Despite these gaps, the concept of state building, encompassing both legitimacy and capacity, provides the organising framework for much international engagement in conflict-affected situations. In tackling this question, we are thus taking up the OECD's call for donors to seek a much better understanding through perception surveys, research and local networking of local people's perceptions and beliefs about what constitutes legitimate political authority and acceptable behaviour (OECD, 2010: 55).

2.2 Objectives of the panel survey

The panel survey will help us answer research questions appearing under the first and third themes of the SLRC research programme. Regarding the first theme, legitimacy, our approach is centred on documenting and analysing people's views of governance in conflict-affected situations. It should be emphasised that we are interested here not only in the state but also in a wider range of governance actors. As such, we consider people's perceptions of both local and central government as well as of other forms of public authority such as traditional governance structures. A geographically broad panel survey incorporating perception-based questions enables this, allowing us to investigate difficult-to-measure, subjective issues such as trust and satisfaction, and providing both a comparative snapshot and a longitudinal perspective.

Under the third theme (livelihood trajectories), SLRC is undertaking rigorous, longitudinal livelihoods research. Our aim is to build an understanding of how people make a living in particular contexts, track how their approaches change over time, and shed light on what causes change. We want to know whether people are recovering and starting to build stronger and more secure livelihoods or are stuck in poverty or are sliding into destitution, and how the broader political, economic and security environment affects this. Implementing a panel survey that captures both the dynamics and determinants of people's livelihoods enables us to gain such understanding.

The SLRC cross-country panel survey therefore combines elements of both perception and livelihoods surveys, enabling a dual focus on governance and legitimacy, and livelihood trajectories. There are five points of added value in conducting a hybrid survey of this kind:

- 1 It allows us to link perceptions directly with experiences.
- 2 It generates rare panel data in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.
- 3 It allows us to identify similarities and differences between different fragile state contexts.
- 4 It allows us to differentiate between levels of government and different forms of governance.
- 5 It generates information on livelihoods beyond simple income measures.

2.3 Analytical frameworks

Three basic analytical frameworks emerged from the survey design process, which are outlined below and in greater depth in the synthesis paper ([SLRC, forthcoming](#)). It should be emphasised that, because this paper is based on the first round of the survey, the analysis is not geared towards identifying and

explaining changes over time (which is why we talk about livelihood *status* as opposed to *trajectory* throughout the report). Rather, much of the analysis focuses on producing descriptive baseline statistics and identifying possible correlations and relationships between different sets of factors. The data collected also allow us to explain variations among Ugandan households across a range of outcomes.

1 Livelihood and wellbeing status

Livelihoods and wellbeing are broad concepts and cannot be meaningfully captured by a single indicator. We have chosen to measure it in two different ways by looking at:

- Household asset ownership (as a proxy for wealth)
- Food security (using the Coping Strategies Index)

In the synthesis report, we argue that variations in livelihood status can be explained by a number of different factors. These include:

- 1 *Household factors*. These include demographic characteristics of the household, religion/ethnicity of the household and education and migration characteristics.
- 2 *Contextual factors*. These include location, indicators accounting for season, occurrence of conflict, perceptions of safety in the neighbourhood and moving to work, as well as other indicators of livelihood opportunities/constraints (e.g. availability of credit).
- 3 *Shocks experienced by a household*. These include natural disasters and economic shocks, as well as crime and conflict.
- 4 *Differential access to basic services, social protection and livelihood assistance, and the quality of these services/transfers*.
- 5 *Serious crimes committed by parties to the conflict experienced by a household*. These include serious crimes under international humanitarian and human rights law.

The aim of the quantitative analysis is to estimate if and to what extent the above factors determine the main outcome (household assets/food security).

2 Access to and experience of services, social protection and livelihood assistance

We are interested in which factors determine access to and experience of services. We measure access to services in terms of distance in minutes to the closest service provider last used (for health, education and water) and someone having received a social protection transfer or livelihoods assistance.

Variations in access to services can be explained by a number of different factors. These include:

- 1 *Individual and household characteristics* (as discussed above).
- 2 *Contextual factors* (as discussed above).
- 3 *Shocks experienced by the household* (as discussed above).
- 4 *Implementation and performance* (e.g. *regularity of the provision, who provides the service etc.*) of basic services, social protection and livelihood assistance.
- 5 *Serious crimes* (committed by parties to the conflict) experienced by a household (as discussed above).

The aim of the quantitative analysis is to estimate if and to what extent the above factors determine the main outcome (access).

We measure experience in terms of overall satisfaction with the service provided (health and education), access to water perceived to be clean, and self-perceived impact for social protection and livelihoods assistance.

In the synthesis report ([SLRC, forthcoming](#)), we argue that variations in experience of services can be explained by a number of different factors.¹ These include:

1. *Individual and household characteristics* (as discussed above).
2. *Contextual factors* (as discussed above).
3. *Shocks experienced by the household* (as discussed above).
4. *Access to basic services*. We expect that distance to basic services is likely to affect experience of services.
5. *Implementation and performance of basic services, social protection and livelihood assistance* (as discussed above).

The aim of the quantitative analysis is to estimate if and to what extent the above factors determine the main outcome (satisfaction with the service/transfer).

3 People's perceptions of governance and the role of service delivery

Analysis of people's perceptions of governance is more complicated. We propose that perceptions of governance be determined, as before, by individual and household characteristics, context and shocks experienced. We then look specifically at the explanatory role of: (1) access to basic services, social protection and livelihood assistance; (2) experience of using these; and (3) implementation and performance of these.

We therefore propose that the following factors may determine people's perceptions of governance:

1. *Individual and household characteristics* (as discussed above).
2. *Contextual factors* (as discussed above).
3. *Shocks experienced by the household* (as discussed above).
4. *Serious crimes committed by parties to the conflict experienced by a household* (as discussed above).
5. *Access to basic services, social protection and livelihood assistance*. We expect that access to services and social protection and livelihood assistance affect perceptions of governance. In particular, not having access is likely to affect perceptions of certain governance actors.
6. *Experience of using basic services, social protection and livelihood assistance*. We expect that experience in using/receiving services and social protection and livelihoods assistance affects perceptions of governance. In particular, having a negative experience is likely to affect perceptions of certain governance actors.
7. *Implementation and performance of basic services, social protection and livelihood assistance*. Implementation and performance of services and social protection and livelihoods assistance may affect perceptions of governance. Waiting time, regularity and costs in accessing services and social protection are likely to determine how state governance is perceived by individuals, in particular if the transfer is government-provided.

The aim of the quantitative analysis is to estimate if and how much the above factors – and in particular those relating to services – determine the main outcome (perceptions of governance).

¹ Note: Other SLRC country surveys did not include questions about the experience of serious crimes during conflict; hence, such experiences are not factored into analyses of access to services in the synthesis report.

3 Research methodology

This section covers parts of the survey design process, highlighting some of the challenges faced, and then discusses the sampling methods used and the characteristics of the final sample.

A generic survey schedule was developed and then adjusted to meet the specific Uganda SLRC team research priorities and to fit the country context. We did not aim to generate a system of universalist rankings among countries. Instead, the survey was designed to allow us to identify some general trends while accounting for notable similarities or differences between SLRC countries. This means we had a number of core modules (namely, the access and experience of services modules) and some modules that were identical in all countries (notably the food security module) to allow for comparability across the different country studies. The Uganda survey included the following modules:

- Livelihoods sources and activities
- Food security
- Assets
- Security, shocks and justice services
- Serious crimes
- Basic services
- Social protection
- Governance.

Panel surveys are particularly rare in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. Part of the reason for this is that panel surveys are at risk of attrition – meaning households dropping out of subsequent survey rounds – and it is assumed that, because conflict often results in displacement, attrition will be too high in conflict-affected situations. As a result, we increased the sample to account for attrition. The first round of the Uganda panel study was conducted in early 2013 and the second round will be conducted in 2015.

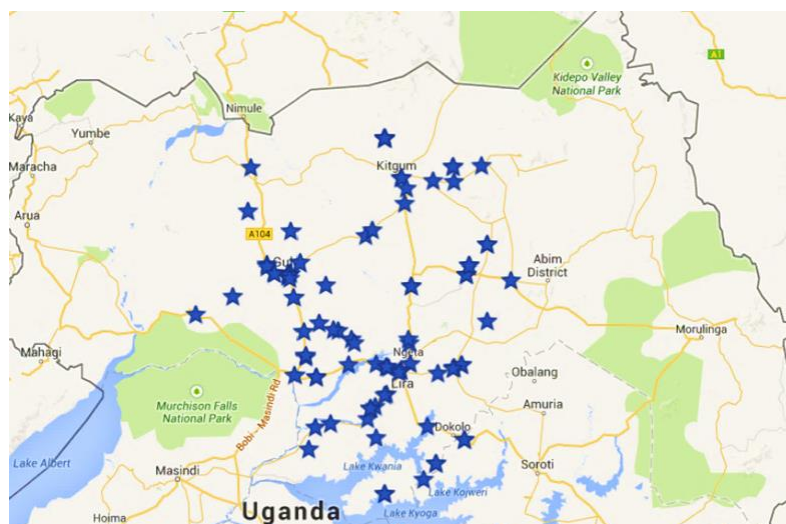
The SLRC survey incorporates elements of both livelihoods and perception surveys, which raises a methodological issue: while the ideal unit of analysis for the livelihoods survey is at the household level, for the perception survey it is at the individual level. Nevertheless, after extensive discussion and consultation, a decision was reached to combine them in one survey, partly because of logistical and budget considerations and partly in an active effort to link perceptions more directly to real and measurable changes in wellbeing. We opted to sample households, but to specifically seek out a varied range of individuals within households to avoid a strong bias towards male household heads for the perception questions. (It is notable that, in the Uganda survey, 62.8% of respondents were female.)

Fieldwork was conducted from late January through mid-February 2013 throughout all of the Acholi and Lango sub-regions of Uganda, representing a population of 1.5 million people in Acholi and 2.13 million in Lango, for a total of 3.63 million people represented by the study's findings (see Figures 1 and 2 for a map of the survey area).

Figure 1: Location of the Acholi and Lango sub-regions and study area highlighted in red



Figure 2: Location of the sampled villages



3.1 Sampling methods and description of the sample

The sampling strategy was designed to select households relevant to the main research questions, while also being able to draw statistically significant conclusions at the study and village level. This was done by combining purposive and random sampling at different stages. The sample size was calculated with the aim of achieving statistical significance at the study and sub-regional level, with due consideration of the budget, logistical limitations and probable attrition between 2012 and 2015. The minimum overall sample size required to achieve significance at the study level, given population and average household size in the districts, was calculated using a 95% confidence level and a confidence interval of 5. The sample size at the village level was again calculated using a 95% confidence level and a confidence interval of 5. The overall sample required to achieve the sampling objectives was determined to be 1,844 households.

A clustered sampling strategy was employed, wherein clusters (i.e. villages) were selected in the first stage and households within those clusters in the second stage. Probability-proportional-to-size sampling was carried out to generate the number of sub-counties to be sampled in each district (i.e. a greater number of sub-counties were selected from districts with larger populations and a smaller

number of sub-counties from districts with smaller populations) for a total of 80 sub-counties or clusters. The sub-counties were randomly selected, and from each sub-county one village was randomly selected (for a total of 90 villages). In each village, approximately 20 households were randomly selected so that the results would be representative and statistically significant at the sub-regional level and so as to capture a varied sample. Households were randomly selected by spinning a pencil on the ground to point the enumerator to walk in a randomised direction for a random number of minutes, at the end point of which they visited the nearest household. If no one was home, the pencil was re-spun to randomly select another direction and household.

A total of 1,887 households were surveyed to ensure we reached the required 1,844 surveys (taking into account errors that might render a survey form invalid). However, given the high quality of the data collection, no survey had to be thrown out, thus we were able to use all 1,887 in our analysis. There were 34 cases where the respondent was not home; these incidences were clustered at the community level (attending funerals for prominent people in the village or, in one case, a market day). For all these cases, enumerators then used the above-described methods to select another household.

Cluster sampling (compared with simple random sampling) usually results in inflated variance estimates, which has to be accounted for when calculating population frequencies or conducting significance testing of survey data. Because randomisation happened at the village (not household) level, the villages surveyed serve as the primary sampling units. Probability weights were then added to each of the observations based on population numbers extrapolated using the 2002 census population and the Uganda population growth rate. Where significance testing results are reported, the analysis accounts for the research design effect.

Given that some of the indicator variables we are interested in pertain to household information (e.g. food security, household wealth), whereas others are perception or 'individual-level' variables (e.g. perception of government, perception of services), the analysis in this paper sometimes controls for the household head's characteristics² (age, gender, education) and, at other times, for the respondent's characteristics (in the case of non-household-head respondents). When household head data are used, they are limited to the 1,772 observations where a household head was identified; where respondent data are used, data are available on all observations, 1,857. When discussing the regression results, all findings reported are significant, unless stated otherwise. While the majority of the regressions follow the structure outlined above in the analytical framework section, a number of additional regressions have been run. These will be clearly highlighted.

The majority of survey respondents (62.8%) were female. To account for the higher proportion of women respondents, sample population gender weights were constructed from the 2009/2010 Uganda National Household Survey by district. All analysis in the report utilises these weights. Of the women respondents, 37% were household heads (40% in Acholi and 34% in Lango). The vast majority of the male survey respondents were also head of their household (82.9%).

² We used the Uganda Bureau of Statistics' definition of a head of household, which defines the head of household as 'the one who manages the income earned and expenses incurred by the household, and is considered by other members of the household as the head' (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2010). The person can be of either sex and it may not necessarily be the oldest person in the household.

4 Northern Uganda: an overview

In northern Uganda, after 21 years of armed conflict between the government of Uganda (GoU) and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), the LRA's withdrawal into neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic (CAR) and South Sudan has significantly improved security in Uganda, enabled the return of over a million people to their homes and helped spur the rebuilding of lives and livelihoods. Yet major challenges persist. The effects of over two decades of violence and armed conflict on the populations of Acholi and Lango sub-regions – the sub-regions most heavily affected by the GoU–LRA conflict – have been immense. Insecurity in northern Uganda, in the forms of armed conflict between various armed groups and GoU, as well as extensive cattle raiding and armed banditry by their eastern Karamojong neighbours, has deeply affected millions of people's lives. Death and disappearance of family members; massive asset stripping; targeting and destruction of schools, health centres, trading posts and other infrastructure; war-related physical injury and emotional distress; destruction of families; and erosion of trust within communities and between citizens and the state have all taken a huge toll (OHCHR, 2007; OHCHR and UHRC, 2011).

During active fighting in northern Uganda (1986-2007), 30% of the population in Lango sub-region and 90% in Acholi sub-region was displaced, in some cases for a decade or more. When displaced populations began to return in larger numbers in 2007, people in northern Uganda faced the highest probability in the country of dying by the age of 40, some of the highest illiteracy rates, and the highest rate of children underweight for their age (UNDP, 2007).

Official development assistance has played a major role in providing humanitarian support and development in Uganda and remains stable at about \$1.7 billion a year. The politics of development have shifted over the last few years from a donor-driven focus on poverty reduction to a focus on growth and structural transformation. While Uganda has made significant gains in poverty reduction, the north continues to lag behind the rest of the nation. Seven and a half million Ugandans still live in absolute poverty, and poverty rates in the north (at over 50% of the population) are double those in the rest of Uganda (Smith, 2012).

Uganda ranks 161 out of 187 nations on the 2013 Human Development Index, which is well below the average for nations in sub-Saharan Africa, and in the average for 'low human development.' The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) seeks to measure acute poverty and complements income-based poverty measures by measuring indicators for health, education and living standards to investigate the multiple deprivations people face at the same time. Northern Uganda's MPI, at a staggering 87%, is higher (i.e. greater prevalence of acute poverty) than any other region in the country; it is even higher than the national average for Somalia. Figures such as these have led to calls to increase poverty eradication and social development measures in northern Uganda (Smith, 2012).

Uganda is the youngest country in the world: 78% of the population is under 30. Uganda has the highest rate of youth unemployment in sub-Saharan Africa, youths aged 15-30 comprise 80% of the total unemployed population in Uganda. Youths also make up 73% of the prison population (International Youth Foundation, 2011).³ In addition, our study finds that 24% of households in the Acholi and Lango sub-regions are headed by females, which is in the high-average range for all Ugandan households; such households consistently rank below male-headed households on many indicators of development and wellbeing (Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2010).

Several large-scale, population-based surveys (at times complemented by in-depth qualitative interviews) have been carried out to assess the impact of over 20 years of armed conflict on areas

³ Given this reality, youth will be among the foci of our research in all future years.

within northern Uganda, and their findings are relevant to situating our own SLRC Uganda survey. Here we highlight the key findings as they pertain to the areas of focus of the SLRC Uganda study.

The level of exposure to violence in the north is extremely high. At a high point in the war, studies found that in the most affected areas, one-third or more of the population had been abducted by the LRA, 45% had witnessed the killing of a family member and 23% had been physically mutilated (Pham et al., 2005). The Survey of War Affected Youth Phase II (SWAY II) (Annan et al., 2008) found that one-third of male youth and one-sixth of female youth in the districts of Kitgum and Pader (Acholi sub-region) had been abducted by the LRA for at least one day. The SWAY I study (Annan et al. 2006) interviewed 741 male youths for the first phase of its study, and found that only three of those individuals had *not* experienced at least one of the violent events included in the study.

Yet violence does not beget violence. An incorrect assumption by policy makers and the public is that individuals, particularly youths, who have been exposed to significant violence are more likely to be violent themselves. There is little evidence to support this claim; in fact, SWAY I and SWAY II found that violence among returnees was rarely a problem, and SWAY I found that returned male youths who had been exposed to violence were, in fact, far less likely to engage in violent behaviour than, for example, violence-exposed youths in the United States.

Since the peace process, the Juba Accords and the return of the population from internally displaced person (IDP) camps, there has been little accountability for crimes and violations committed by all of the parties to the conflict, and still less targeted support to victims of serious crimes under national and international law committed by those parties. Previous studies have found that acknowledgement of suffering and crimes committed, and direct compensation in the form of infrastructure and livelihoods support to victims, are the accountability measures most widely supported by the population of northern Uganda (Pham et al., 2005; 2007; OHCHR and UHRC, 2011). The studies also find that investment in food security, land tenure, education opportunities and treatment for those with debilitating war-related injuries would likely have the greatest practical impact on the lives of survivors and households (Pham et al., 2005; 2007; Annan et al., 2006; 2008).

Perceptions of government are dynamic and issue-specific. In 2005, the majority of the population was displaced into camps, LRA attacks had intensified across northern Uganda and physical security and a life without fear were many people's primary concern (Pham et al., 2005). Security was still a priority in 2007 (Pham et al., 2007), but, with the end of active hostilities, levels of confidence in government, and particularly its ability to provide security, improved markedly (Pham and Vinck, 2010). Given the abysmal security situation and extremely low levels of confidence in government during the war, it is unsurprising that confidence would increase. Perceptions of government as related to service delivery did not, however, show similar improvement, remaining notably negative in the survey carried out by Pham and Vinck in 2010, as well as in the 2011 AfroBarometer survey.

Targeted service delivery and social protection could mitigate the war's worst effects. Studies have repeatedly shown that the deepest impacts of the war were on those who suffered serious crimes and/or lost family members (Pham et al., 2007; Annan et al. 2006; 2008). Our SLRC Uganda survey data show that over half (54%) of all households in Acholi and over one-quarter (28%) in Lango had at least one member who had experienced a serious crime and that the majority of those households had experienced more than one crime, and demonstrate the compounding negative effects of such crimes on livelihoods. Putting aside serious crimes, Annan et al. (2011) describe the tremendous cost of lost education and other livelihood opportunities owing to conflict and displacement as perhaps the single largest impact of the war in the north.

Targeted programming is key. As the studies noted here have found, residents of northern Uganda desire acknowledgement of and support for their specific experiences and needs, both as a justice and reparation mechanism and as a practical response to their recovery needs. Yet where programmes exist, they have often been criticised for being badly targeted or overly focused on mitigating the

presumed severe psychosocial impacts of violence, abduction, displacement and other conflict experiences, regardless of whether there is evidence – which is often lacking – to demonstrate those needs and the best ways to mitigate them (Annan et al. 2006; 2011). Large-scale studies and population-based surveys have found that the needs most often identified by northern Ugandans themselves are education and livelihood support, and our SLRC data demonstrate that victims of serious crimes have a longer road towards these aspects of recovery than other war-affected households. Responding to these particular needs therefore presents a more complex agenda for recovery programming.

5 Livelihoods

In this section, we describe and analyse the livelihood status of households in our sample. In order to do this, we look at two livelihood status outcome indicators: (1) a coping strategies index, used as a proxy for measuring household food security; and (2) a weighted asset index, used as a proxy for measuring the wealth of a household.

In order to measure food security, we use the Coping Strategies Index (CSI). Considered generally internationally applicable (Maxwell and Caldwell, 2008), this index offers a way of measuring current food security at the household level by collecting information on the kinds of coping strategies households are engaging in (more specifically, five particular coping strategies are discussed, each of which carries a particular ‘severity weighting’) (see Table 1). The overall score is calculated for each household by multiplying the severity weight of each coping strategy by the number of days it was used, and then calculating the sum of those products. Therefore, the higher the index score, the worse-off the household.

Table 1: Coping Strategies Index and associated severity

Coping strategy	Severity weight
Rely on less preferred and less expensive food	1
Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative	2
Limit portion size at mealtimes	1
Restrict consumption by some members in order for other members to eat	3
Reduce number of meals eaten a day	1

The CSI is useful for our work because it is well suited to a panel survey in that it presents a snapshot in time. We carried out our survey in January and early February, shortly after harvest, when there is generally better food security than at any other time of year. Yet our survey found that one-quarter of respondents did not have good food security even shortly after harvest.

Our survey generated information on three different indicators of household wealth. The first indicator is the Morris Score Index (MSI). This has been developed as a proxy for both household wealth and expenditures, using data limited to asset ownership (see Morris et al., 1999). It has been shown to be a good proxy in rural Africa (ibid.) and has also been used in other settings. It is a weighted asset indicator that weighs each durable asset owned by the household by the share of households owning the asset. This means that those households that own items that most other sampled households do not own are considered better off. The MSI includes all assets: productive and household.⁴ The second indicator for wealth is land ownership – the number of fields each household owned. The third indicator of wealth is livestock ownership. In order to account for differences between small, medium and large livestock, weights were attached based on cost ratios for the region. For example, based on market prices in northern Uganda, in our survey the cost of large livestock is equivalent to 38 small livestock, and the cost of medium livestock is equivalent to between 5 to 6 small livestock.

Then, in order to analyse the livelihood status of surveyed households, we test the association of the dependent variables (in this case the MSI and the CSI) with a range of factors (or independent variables) that are shown, in some circumstances and contexts, to have a bearing on livelihood status

⁴ The Morris Score Index was constructed based on households reporting ownership and quantity of the following assets: mobile phone, generator, radio, mattress, solar panel, tools for digging or weeding, hand tools for cutting, plough, powered machines, bicycle or wheelbarrow, donkey or ox cart and motorbike or car.

(see [SLRC, forthcoming](#)). We do this through cross-tabulations, correlation analysis and regression analysis.⁵

Overall, most households' primary livelihood activity was cultivation (81%), followed by livestock-keeping (4%) and running a business (3%).

5.1 Findings on food security and household wealth

Female-headed households made up almost a quarter (24%) of the household population. Based on an OLS regression analysis, such households reported a significantly lower Morris score compared to male-headed households (Annex, Table 1). Younger household heads also had lower Morris scores. In other words, households headed by females or by younger individuals on average have less wealth.

We also find that a household's primary livelihood activity had one of the largest impacts on that household's Morris score and food security (Annex, Tables 1 and 2). We find that those households whose primary livelihood was working for the government or owning livestock had significantly more wealth and higher food security. Casual labour (both agricultural and non-agricultural) was correlated with significantly lower food security, while working for an NGO was correlated with significantly higher food security. Owning a business was correlated with higher wealth.

As mentioned, the vast majority of respondents (81%) reported deriving their household's main livelihood from practising their own cultivation. Compared to all households, those dependent upon their own cultivation had less food security, and less wealth than those with other primary livelihoods (Table 2).

Table 2: Mean MSI and CSI scores, by type of main household livelihood

Reported primary livelihood activity	Average MSI score	Average CSI score	Sample frequency
Casual labour (agriculture)	6.0	29.4	17
Casual labour (non-agriculture)	5.7	24.6	23
Own cultivation	6.6	19.78	1,422
Exploitation of bush products	7.2	21.6	21
Business: market stall	7.0	16.6	55
Private sector employment/NGO	9.0	10.6	34
Own livestock	9.4	14.5	71
Own business	10.3	12.6	27
Work for government	11.3	10.7	50
Total	7.0	19.1	1,762

We found that the majority of household heads had not completed primary school. The OLS regression analysis suggests that the level of education of the household head also has an impact on improving food security and Morris score (Annex, Tables 1 and 2). Households with higher education levels were significantly more likely to have a higher (better) Morris score and food security compared to household heads with no schooling (Annex, Tables 1 and 2). Having some education (some primary, finished primary, O-level or tertiary) was correlated with better food security. As regards wealth, households with a household head who had finished their O-levels, A-levels, or had some tertiary education had

⁵ A note on the regression model: All variables that have been hypothesised and hence used in the regression analysis (irrespective of the strength of correlation) are those specified by the general cross-country analytical framework in order to facilitate comparisons of findings across the five countries in which survey work has been carried out. As the coping strategies index and the Morris score asset index are scale/continuous variables, the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method was used to estimate the multiple linear regression models. All binary and categorical explanatory variables were included as dummy variables in the model.

significantly greater wealth. However, the direction of causation is difficult to ascertain given that education opportunities tend to increase when household wealth increases.

Table 3: CSI score by education

Education level	Population mean	Sample frequency
No school	23.2	477
Some primary	18.8	469
Finished primary	18.1	337
O-Level	17.9	273
A-Level	15.2	19
Tertiary	13.2	151
Total	19.1	1,726

Access to credit was also significantly correlated with higher food security, higher wealth and security (Annex, Tables 1 and 2). As with education, it is important to note that generally households with greater wealth have better access to credit in the first place, which potentially explains the strong correlation.

Approximately 65% of households in the whole sample had been displaced at some point. Surprisingly, neither displacement nor conflict appears to have any explanatory role in relation to food security and Morris score outcomes (Annex, Tables 1 and 2). The impacts of the war were, however, significant. The more serious crimes a household reported experiencing, the significantly worse their food security (Annex, Table 2). The impact of serious crimes on household outcomes is discussed elsewhere in this report.

We find that male-headed households generally both begin with greater wealth and accumulate more wealth compared to female-headed households. For example, female-headed households that were displaced for one to five years have a mean Morris score of 5.9 compared to a mean Morris score of 7.2 for male-headed households; that difference does not shrink over time. Interestingly, both male- and female-headed households that were displaced appear to only really be able to improve their Morris score after at least 10 years back in the village (Table 4). We will conduct further quantitative and qualitative analyses of this issue in future research.

Table 4: Mean Morris score index score, by number of years back in village and sex of household head

	Male-headed households		Female-headed households	
	Population mean	Sample frequency	Population mean	Sample frequency
Never displaced	7.4	450	5.9	181
1 to 5 years	7.2	518	5.9	212
6 to 10 years	7.1	249	5.9	91
>10 years	8.7	49	7.2	21
Total	7.3	1,266	6.0	505

According to descriptive statistics, we also found that the more categories of livelihood activities in which a household took part, the higher their Morris score (Annex, Table 3). Notably, male-headed households had significantly more livelihood diversification.

5.2 Summary of findings

Unsurprisingly, a household's primary **type of livelihood activity had the greatest impact on the household's overall wealth and food security**. Those households whose primary livelihood was working

for the government or owning livestock had the greatest wealth and food security. Those engaged in casual labour (2%) and own cultivation (81%) had worse food security.

The variable that had the **second largest impact on many of the main household outcome** variables (after primary livelihood activity) was level of education of the household head. Households with a household head that had only some primary schooling, whether female- or male-headed, were significantly more likely to have lower food security. Those households with a household head with an education at O-level or above had greater wealth; the higher the level of education, the better off the household.

Female-headed households made up almost one-quarter (24%) of the total households in the population. These **female-headed households reported significantly lower wealth** compared to male-headed households.

We also found that **wealth and asset recovery requires far more time than popular narratives often suggest**, with no significant improvement in wealth and asset accumulation until a displaced household had been back in the village for at least 10 years. Female-headed households start off further behind and even after 10 years do not catch up with male-headed households.

The findings from our livelihoods analyses are stark: the vast majority of households do not have the education level or primary livelihood occupation that will pull them out of the lowest levels of society, improve their wealth and assets, and improve their food security. This trend does not look likely to be reversed any time soon. Current primary education graduate rates in northern Uganda are at 47%, and access to secondary school in northern Uganda remains extremely low (only 15% of villages in the north). Furthermore, government and donor policies continue to promote youth employment in agriculture (International Youth Foundation, 2011), which our survey finds is a livelihood that keeps many households near the bottom of the economic order, with fewer assets and less wealth, and worse access to health and education services.

6 Access to and experience of basic services, social protection and livelihoods assistance

In this section, we look at people's access to and experience of a range of basic services, including health, education, water, public transport, social protection and livelihood assistance. As before, we provide information on how access and experience vary across the sample, before drawing on regression findings to try to explain what might be driving the variations.

We use a simple indicator of access to basic services: journey time. For health services, this means the time in minutes taken to travel to the nearest health clinic; for education, it means the time in minutes taken to travel to the primary school used by the household (we asked this separately for girls and boys); and for water, it means the time in minutes taken to travel to and from and waiting time at the water access point used by the household (if that point is located outside of the dwelling). For social protection and livelihood assistance, access was defined as at least one member of the household receiving the assistance.

In exploring experience of services, we are particularly interested in how individuals perceived the service/social protection or livelihoods assistance. For basic services, we consider individual-level satisfaction with the basic service, both in an overall sense (i.e., 'Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of the service on the basis of your most recent use of [insert service]?'), and in a more disaggregated sense (by asking people about their experience with particular characteristics of a service, such as waiting times, teacher attendance, language of communication and so on). For social protection and livelihood assistance, we use perceived impact as an indicator of the experience. An explanation and justification of the specific explanatory variables can be found in the SLRC synthesis report ([SLRC, forthcoming](#)).⁶

6.1 Access to and experience of livelihood and social protection assistance

The current National Development Plan (2010/11–2014/15) explicitly recognises the need to integrate northern Uganda into the mainstream development of the country. A number of agricultural and food security programmes are being run, including farmer field schools and crop and livestock extension services. Aid agencies are focusing on the construction of productive assets through food-for-work programmes. There are also a number of conflict prevention programmes and alternative income generation projects active in the region. Importantly, the targeting emphasis of many of these government programmes is shifting from vulnerable populations toward 'viable groups' – those who have assets and are more likely to be able to take advantage of opportunities to produce a surplus for the market (Gelsdorf et al., 2012). As our survey findings show, this approach may be leaving behind many people who are unable to take advantage of these opportunities.

'Livelihood assistance' in our survey included: seeds, fertilisers, pesticide and tool distribution; agricultural extension services including training and marketing; seed money for revolving funds (savings and credit); non-agricultural services, including training and marketing; and any other project

⁶ In the following analysis, we examine cross-tabulations and correlations between different sets of factors, before exploring possible determinants of access and experience through regression analysis. Whenever the dependent variable was a scale variable we used the OLS method to estimate the multiple linear regression model; when the dependent variable was binary we used the logit model and when the variable was categorical/ordinal we used the multinomial logit regression (MLR) model. Whenever a MLR did not converge, then the categories of the dependent variable were combined so that it resulted in a binary variable and a logit regression method was used to estimate the model.

that helped the household with their livelihood. Our findings show that only a small proportion of households (16%) reported receiving any form of livelihood assistance in the last three years. Notably, half of these households reported receiving free seeds, which is usually worth only a few US dollars. Our survey did not capture how often households received livelihood transfers, whether they received the assistance just once or multiple times; this will be revised in the second panel.

Who makes up this small proportion of households receiving livelihoods services? Table 5 shows that those who receive livelihood assistance are generally wealthier and have greater food security. Those working in the private sector, for an NGO, or with own livestock were significantly more likely to receive assistance. Finally, these households had significantly greater numbers of fields for cultivation compared to households that did not receive assistance. While we cannot draw any conclusions regarding causality, these findings suggest that those receiving assistance were significantly better off compared to households that were not receiving those services.

Table 5: Mean MSI and CSI scores by number of livelihood protection assistance

Number of livelihood assistance	MSI	CSI	Sample frequency
	Population mean	Population mean	
0	6.7	19.7	1,499
1	7.7	16.9	180
2	8.6	13.3	60
3	11.3	16.9	20
4	12.4	16.3	12
Total	7.0	19.1	1,772

There are two possible explanations for the results described above: either the services have had a positive impact on households' food access; or the targeting of services has been skewed (accidentally or deliberately) away from the households most in need of support to those already better off, consistent with the aforementioned policy shift toward supporting more 'viable' households (Gelsdorf et al., 2012). The data suggest the latter. We found that the largest percentage of households receiving seed money were those households that reported owning their own shop (11%). Households that owned a market stall had the second highest percentage (9%), reporting receiving seed money from a revolving fund (Table 6). Furthermore, our survey found that the more food-secure and wealthy the household, the more likely it was to report a (perceived) positive impact from the services received (Annex, Table 12). More detailed research is being conducted to better understand which households are and are not accessing services and what are the impacts of those services on households.

Table 6: Percent of households receiving seed money by livelihood

Main livelihood	Sample Mean	Sample Freq.
own cultivation	6%	1420
casual labor: agr	0%	17
casual labor: non-agr	0%	23
exploitation of bush products	5%	21
other assistance	0%	4
other economic activity	6%	33
own business: shop building	11%	27
business: home, market	9%	55
own fishing	0%	3
own livestock	7%	70
paid housework	0%	1
private sector, NGO	6%	33
remittances	0%	1
work for government	6%	50
Total	6%	1758

Less than 4% of households surveyed reported being recipients of social protection assistance. Social protection is understood here as: free food or household items; school feeding programmes; old age pensions; food for patients in hospitals; retirement pensions; and any other money payment from the government or other organisations. The 4% figure is itself an overestimate of the number of households that receive regular social protection support. One-third of all social protection transfers reported are a one-time support: half of the households that reported receiving free food or household items only received them once in a three-year period, the same is true for one-third of households receiving old age pensions, half of households receiving food for patients in the hospital, and 15% of households receiving retirement pensions. The survey did find that households with a greater number of elderly household members and those that had been displaced were significantly more likely to receive at least one transfer of social support (Annex, Table 10).

The near complete lack of social protection assistance is notable in a region recovering from over two decades of conflict and receiving hundreds of millions of dollars of international recovery aid. Given the known depth and breadth of poverty in northern Uganda,⁷ we believe this means that there is a policy assumption that poverty can and will be eradicated by general economic development without any accompanying targeted measures for households with specific needs. This is a worrying assumption, particularly given our and others' findings that demonstrate significantly worse livelihood conditions and greater obstacles to recovery for more vulnerable households, such as those with experiences of serious crimes.

Our study finds that neither type of assistance is more likely to reach households that have experienced serious crimes, even though these households measure among the most vulnerable (in terms of food security, lower wealth and lower access to basic services) in our survey. This finding strongly suggests that livelihoods and social protection services are not reaching those households that may need them most.

⁷ According to the Uganda National Household Survey, northern Uganda has a far greater percentage of the population living below the poverty line of any region of the country: 46% in 2009/10, compared with 11% in the central region, 24% in the east, and 22% in western Uganda. Northern Uganda has the lowest literacy rates in the country, the lowest access to any education facilities, and highest teacher absenteeism.

6.2 Access to and experience of health services

This section examines people's access to and experience of health services by exploring both travel time and perceived quality of those services. The average travel time required to reach basic health services was 121 minutes (i.e. two hours). Households in Lango sub-region have to travel, on average, 30 minutes more than households in Acholi. The difference was significant at the 1% level, even when controlling for urban/rural differences between the two sub-regions (Table 7).

There are 140 government-run health centres in Lango and 200 in Acholi sub-region. Given that Lango is more populous, one government-run health centre in Lango has to serve more than double the number of individuals that a government-run health centre in Acholi does, or approximately 16,051 compared to 7,466 individuals, respectively.

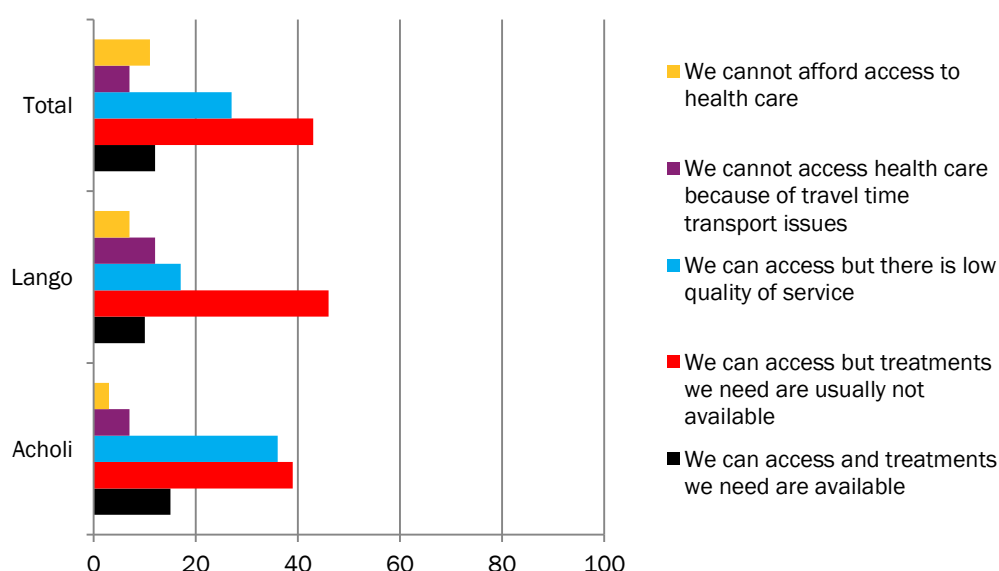
Table 7: Travel time to health centre, by sub-region

Sub-region	Mean travel time in minutes
Acholi	106.9
Lango	133.5
Total	120.5

Note: Average travel time per sub-regions statistically significant from the total at the 1% level

Only one in eight people across the two sub-regions reported both that they could access a health centre and that the treatments that they needed were available. Almost half of all respondents reported that they 'can access a health centre but the treatments we need are usually not available.' The situation was significantly worse in Lango, where only 10% of respondents stated that they could access treatment they needed. Respondents in Acholi were significantly less likely than respondents in Lango to report that they cannot afford services or cannot access them due to transport issues (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Health access, by sub-region (%)



Overall, approximately 21% of respondents said they were satisfied with the overall quality of health services, while another 22% said they were dissatisfied; the majority of respondents were somewhat satisfied (Annex, Table 13). There was no significant difference between male and female respondents (Annex, Table 14).

In both Acholi and Lango, we found that households that said they could not afford health care lived almost the same (and the shortest) travel time from a health centre as those that were able to access treatment, suggesting that proximity to services does not necessarily correlate to access (Table 8).

Table 8: Travel time to health centre, by quality of services

	Acholi	Lango	Total
	Mean travel time in minutes	Mean travel time in minutes	Mean travel time in minutes
We can access and treatments we need are available	74	89	80
We can access but treatments we need are usually not available	103	143	125
We can access but there is low quality of service	112	112	112
We cannot afford access to health care	75	117	110
We cannot access health care because of travel time transport issues	190	172	177
Total	107	134	121

An OLS regression analysis shows that, of all the possible explanatory variables, education has some of the greatest explanatory power regarding time travelled to reach health centres (even when controlling for urban rural, livelihoods, age, and gender) (Annex, Table 4). For example, we found that households with a household head who had completed A-levels were significantly more likely to require less time to travel to the health centre compared to households with a household head with no schooling. On the other hand, some primary education, compared to no schooling, was correlated with greater travel times to a health centre. Who runs the health centre also had a large explanatory power. Households that reported going to an NGO-run health centre were more likely to take less time to reach health care than households that visited a government health centre.

In the OLS regression analysis longer travel times to a health centre are associated with having to pay for health services, dissatisfaction with equipment or number of staff, and living in a rural area (Annex, Table 4). We found that the greater the number of serious crimes a household experienced, the further they were from the health centre (Annex, Table 4).

When asked about the quality of health services, there was some difference according to sex of household head (Table 9). For both, the wealthiest households were significantly more likely to say that they could access health care and that the treatment was appropriate. However, among those that could not access health services, female-headed households were less wealthy (lower Morris score), on average, than their male-headed counterparts.

Table 9: MSI score by quality of health services

	Male-headed household	Female-headed household	All households
	Mean Morris score	Mean Morris score	Mean Morris score
We can access and treatments we need are available	8.0	8.1	8.0
We can access but treatments we need are usually not available	7.3	5.9	7.0
We can access but there is low quality of service	7.4	6.0	7.1
We cannot afford access to health care	6.6	3.9	5.7
We cannot access health care because of travel time transport issues	6.4	5.4	6.2
Total	7.3	6.0	7.0

Based on regression analysis, the wealthier a household, the less likely it was to be dissatisfied with its health centre or clinic (Annex, Table 5). Likewise, those using a privately-run institution were more likely to be satisfied. We explore the latter finding further below. There is a positive correlation between overall satisfaction with the service and satisfaction with the number of qualified personnel, the equipment and waiting times. This suggests, unsurprisingly, that how a service is being run, at least in part, affects overall satisfaction with the service.

According to survey respondents, 85% of all health care centres were run by the government, 9% by the private sector, and 5% by religious organisations (Annex, Table 15). In Lango sub-region, households were significantly more likely to use a private health centre than a centre operated by the government or a religious organisation (Table 10). The perceived quality of health care was correlated with the type of institution providing it. Government-run health care institutions were perceived to be of significantly worse quality compared to private-run institutions in terms of satisfaction (Annex, Table 5). Travel time to health centres was also strongly correlated with operator: households reported having greater travel times to government-run centres than to NGO-run institutions (Annex, Table 4).

Table 10: Health centre operators, by sub-region

	Acholi		Lango		Total	
	Sample frequency	Population proportion	Sample frequency	Population proportion	Sample frequency	Population proportion
Government	752.0	88%	732	83%	1,484	85%
Private	35.0	4%	116	13%	151	9%
Religious organisation	57.0	6%	31	3%	88	5%
NGO	16.0	2%	0	0	16	1%
Other	1.0	<1%	0	0	1	<1%
Total	861	100	879	100	1,740	100

6.3 Access to and experience of education services

In this section we consider access to and perceived quality of education services. We do not distinguish between girls' and boys' education because they mostly attend the same schools. The sample size for this section is reduced to 1,275 observations because it includes only households that reported having school-aged children (ages 3-20).⁸

Almost 80% of households reported that their school-aged children (both boys and girls) attend school every day. However, this finding was strongly correlated with travel time to school. Households that had to travel further to reach school were significantly more likely to say that their children did not attend every day (Annex, Table 16). When looking at attendance by wealth group, 84% of children in the top wealth quartile report going to school every day, compared to 73% of children in the bottom quartile.

On average, households reported taking slightly more than 50 minutes to reach the school. An OLS regression analysis on distance to the attended school found that wealthier households (measured by Morris score) were on average significantly closer to a school, as were those located in urban areas. However, the strongest correlate to distance to school was the education level of the household head: the more educated the household head the closer the household was to the children's school (Annex, Table 6). This relationship remained significant even when controlling for a slew of demographic and

⁸ It is not uncommon to find older teenagers in primary school due to previous interruptions in their education related to conflict, lack of funds, and other factors.

livelihood household variables. Food-insecure households were significantly more likely to live further from their children's school. While we cannot determine causality, wealthier and more educated households may tend to live in urban areas, explaining why their travel time is shorter.

A separate regression analysis considering livelihood diversification and school attendance shows that the more diversified a household livelihood portfolio, the lower the frequency of school attendance by the household's children. This could be partly because livelihood diversification often requires children to take on tasks such as watching livestock or carrying water, which might decrease school attendance. On the other hand, this may mean that children not in school are working rather than being left idle. Such implications of livelihood diversification will be explored more in future research.

Although the majority of households said they were 'fairly satisfied' with primary education (Table 11), overall more respondents were dissatisfied than satisfied. Table 11 also shows that those with greater travel time are more likely to be dissatisfied.

Table 11: Travel time and satisfaction with education

	Sample frequency	Population proportion	Mean travel time (minutes)	Frequency
Satisfied	298	23%	44***	240
Fairly satisfied	642	50%	50	512
Dissatisfied	335	27%	63***	261
Total	1,275	100	52.38	1,013

Note: * significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%.

In the multinomial logit regression, female-headed and older households were significantly more likely to be dissatisfied with their child's school (Annex, Table 7). Notably, the education level of the respondent was not significant, but respondents in households with a higher Morris score were less likely to be satisfied and those with less food security were less likely to be dissatisfied. It is not clear why this is the case, but it could be linked to expectations of the respondent.

Not surprisingly, overall satisfaction was correlated with satisfaction with the number and quality of teachers, teacher attendance, equipment, and school infrastructure. Households were least likely to be satisfied with schools run by the government, compared to schools run by religious organisations, NGOs, or other providers.

The number of serious crimes that a household experienced was also a strong correlate of dissatisfaction with a child's school (Annex, Table 7).

6.4 Access to and experience of water services

On average, households travelled 44 minutes (return journey) to the nearest water source. Households in Lango sub-region travelled significantly further to reach a water source compared to households located in Acholi sub-region (Table 12).

Table 12: Distance to water source (in minutes) by district

District	Mean	Freq.
Acholi	37	853
Lango	51	896
Total	44	1749

We ran two regressions: one on the determinants of distance to the closest water source, and another on the likelihood of having access to water perceived to be clean. Education and wealth are not significant in either regression. Urban households are more likely to perceive that their water is clean.

A number of variables were significant on how the service is run. Households that used a privately-run water source (compared to a water source with no oversight) were more likely to live closer to a water source and to have access to perceived clean water. The correlation between having access to any source of water that was run by someone (as opposed to no one) and having access to clean water was high and significant (Annex, Table 9). Queuing for water was correlated with greater distances from a water source (not surprisingly, as queuing adds to travel time), but also with significantly better (perceived) water quality. Paying for water was also correlated with better (perceived) quality. This suggests that households are willing to travel long distances, stand in line, and pay in order to access clean water.

The more serious crimes a household experienced, the further they were from a source of water. The number of shocks was also significantly correlated with greater distance to a water source.

6.5 Summary of findings

A key finding is that **only a small proportion of households (16%) reported receiving any form of livelihood assistance**; half of these received seeds, and over half of the receiving households reported no positive impact from the assistance.

Households that received livelihood assistance were significantly more likely to have better food security and higher wealth. There are two possible explanations: either the assistance had a positive impact on households' food security; or the targeting of assistance has been skewed (accidentally or deliberately) away from the households most in need of support to those with already better food security. Survey data point to the latter explanation.

Slightly over 4% of households reported receiving social protection transfers. One-third of all social protection transfers reported are a one-time support. The near complete lack of social protection is notable in a region recovering from over two decades of armed conflict and receiving hundreds of millions of dollars of international recovery aid.

Overall, **basic health services**, and particularly access to necessary treatments, **remain extremely weak** in Acholi and Lango sub-regions. The **average travel time** required to reach basic health services was **approximately two hours**, with households in Lango traveling on average 30 minutes more than Acholi households. Only one in eight people across the two sub-regions reported that they could access a health centre and that the treatments that they needed were available, whereas almost half of all

households reported that they although could access a health centre the treatments they needed were usually not available. The situation was significantly worse in Lango sub-region than in Acholi.

Of all the possible explanatory variables tested through OLS regression analysis, **education had the greatest explanatory power regarding travel time to health centres**, even when controlling for location and wealth. Children from households whose head had completed A-levels travelled a shorter distance to school. Future research should explore the reasons why this is the case. The wealthiest households were significantly more likely to say that they could access health care and the treatment was appropriate.

Households where members had suffered more serious crimes during the war had greater difficulties in accessing necessary health services, reporting more barriers to access from travel time, cost, and transport. They were also significantly more likely to live further from a water source and be dissatisfied with their children's education.

On average, households with school-aged children reported it taking their children slightly more than 50 minutes to reach school. Again, **the education level of the head of household was correlated with travel time – the higher the education the shorter the travel time**. Furthermore, **wealthier households had significantly less travel time to a school and their children attended school more frequently**.

Households that reported their children attending a school run by the private sector or an NGO were significantly more satisfied compared to those run by the government. However, almost all students went to government-run schools.

The more diversified a household's livelihood portfolio, the lower the frequency of school attendance by the household's children. This could be partly because livelihood diversification often requires children to take on tasks such as watching livestock or carrying water, which would decrease school attendance. On other hand, perhaps if the children are not in school, they are working to contribute to the household livelihood so there may be positive or negative impacts (or both).

7 Perceptions of governance

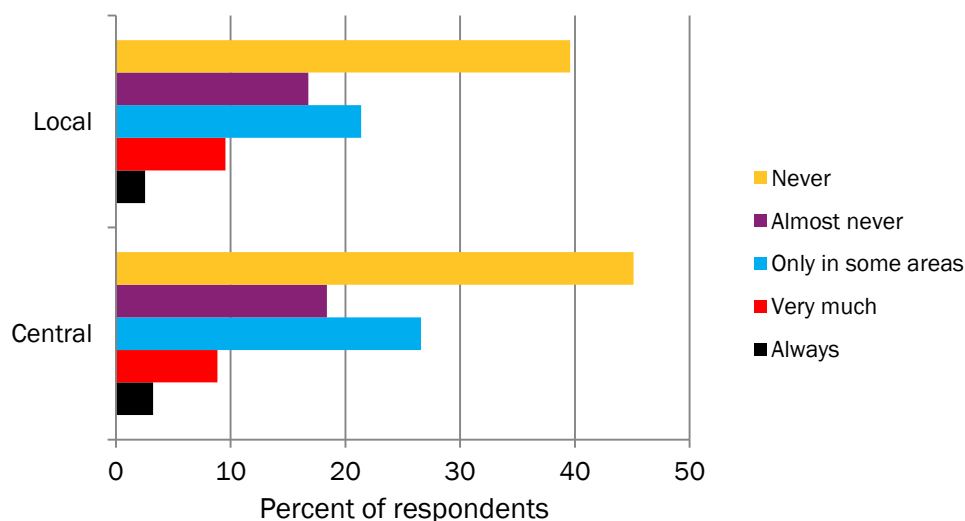
What do people think about governance in their area? Using a series of outcome indicators on people's trust and confidence in local and central government, we examine in this section people's experiences with, and perceptions of, governance.⁹ We focus on respondents' attitudes towards local and central government, and draw on regression analysis to suggest what might be driving negative or positive perceptions.

Local government, for the purpose of the survey, was defined as district-level government officials at all levels. Central government refers to the national government in Kampala. Two questions were asked about each level of government. The first question was 'to what extent do you feel that the decisions of the government reflect your own priorities?' Perceptions were categorised into five levels: from 'never,' at the low end, to 'absolutely always' at the highest, while 'only in some areas' was the median level. The second question was: 'do you agree with the following statement (yes or no): the government cares about me and my opinions?'

7.1 Overall perceptions of government

Overall, the majority of respondents did not believe that either the local or central government decisions generally reflect their priorities. More troubling for the citizen–state relationship, 41% believe local government decisions 'never reflect their priorities,' while 48% believe that central government decisions 'never reflect their priorities' (Figure 4). While perceptions of both levels of government are overwhelmingly negative, perceptions of central government are comparatively worse. Respondents are significantly more likely to think the central government does not care about their opinions compared to the local government.

Figure 4: Perceptions of local and central government (%)



Having been displaced was only significantly correlated with a respondent saying the central government 'never reflects my priorities' (Annex, Table 20). There was no discernible impact of displacement on perceptions of local government (Annex, Tables 17 and 19), although having had property looted and/or destroyed (a serious crime), which often occurred in tandem with displacement, had a profoundly negative affect on people's perceptions of both local and central government (as

⁹ As with other sections, all significance reported in this section on perceptions of governance is at 1% and with district fixed effects, unless otherwise noted.

shown in separate regressions in Annex, Tables 21, 22, 23, 24). On the other hand, the number of shocks experienced has no consistent pattern with perceptions of governance.

The sex of the respondent only mattered in one regression on perceptions of local government: female respondents were less likely to think the local government cares about their opinion. Age was significantly and negatively correlated with a respondent's perception of local and central government (Annex, Table 17 and 18). The older the respondent, the more likely they were to say the government does not reflect their own priorities (Table 13). Recall that respondents under the age of 29 will not remember any central government administration other than the current one.

Table 13: Perceptions of local government – ‘Does the government reflect your priorities?’, by mean age (population mean)

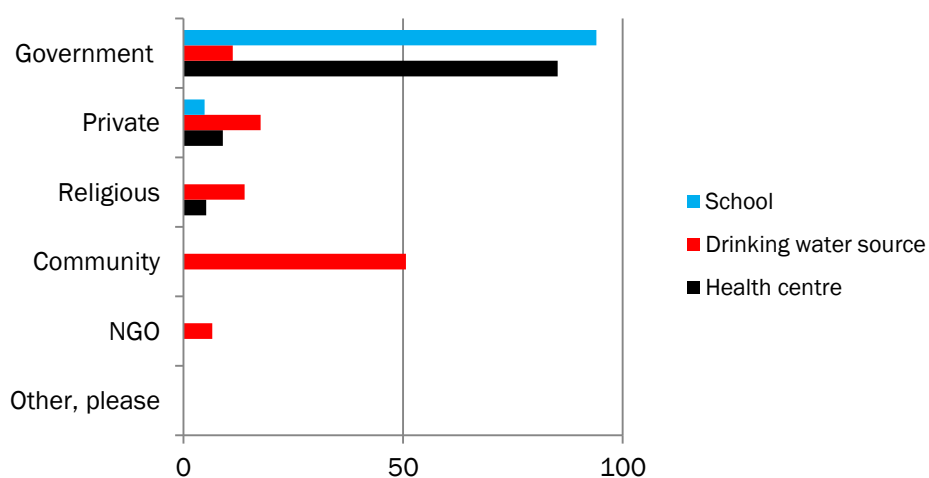
Number of years	Never	Almost never	Only in some areas	Very much	Absolutely always
0-17 years	36%	29%	-	18%	17%
18-29 years	36%	21%	28%	12%	3%
30-59 years	41%	20%	29%	9%	2%
>60 years	54%	17%	18%	8%	4%
Total	41%	20%	27%	10%	3%

Respondents from wealthier (higher Morris score) households tended to have significantly more positive perceptions of central and district/local government, but not consistently so in all regressions. Notably, wealth, education levels and livelihood activity of the respondent's household did not seem to impact perceptions of local government. Those with greater education levels were more likely to state that the priorities of the central and local government almost never reflect their own priorities.

7.2 Access to basic services and perceptions of government

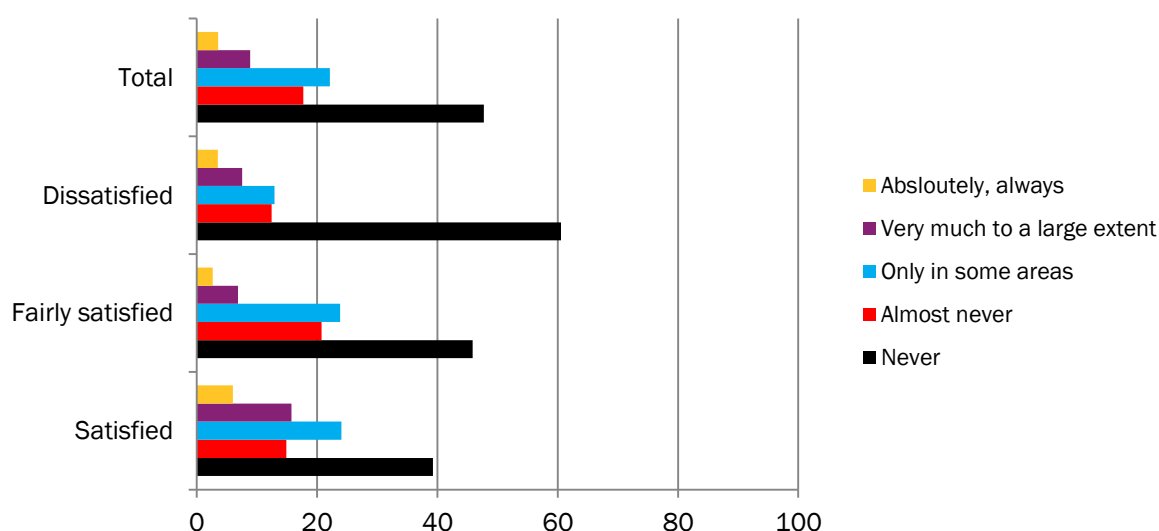
What is the role of basic services in explaining perceptions of government? In both sub-regions, almost all health clinics (94%) and schools and hospitals (85%) visited by respondents were run by the government. Water, however, did not have such government oversight: half of the respondents reported their water sources were managed by the community (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Basic services – who runs them? (%)



There appears to be a correlation between satisfaction with health services and perceptions of governance. Figure 6 shows that those satisfied with the health services they receive are more likely to be satisfied with central government. Regression analysis confirms this and also shows that how a service is run affects perceptions of governance.

Figure 6: Overall health satisfaction – perceptions of central government (%)



Recall that although many households were able to access health care centres, the treatments they needed were often not available (43%) or the service was of low quality (27%). Respondents who were dissatisfied with a health centre's waiting time, had to travel longer to a health centre, or had to pay formal fees were significantly less likely to think the local government cared about their opinion (Annex, Table 17). Additionally, greater distances to a health centre and overall dissatisfaction with health were significantly correlated with respondents reporting that the local government does not reflect their priorities (Annex, Table 19). Dissatisfaction with the health services overall, waiting time, as well as their equipment was correlated with the perception that the central government do not care about the respondent's opinion (Annex, Table 18).

A separate regression showed that respondents who reported that they could not access care due to travel time and transport problems were significantly more likely to think that local and central government decisions do not reflect their priorities (Annex, Tables 25 and 26). Being able to access effective health services for serious health problems was associated with positive perception of central and local government (Annex, Tables 27 and 28). We will explore blocked and effective access to health care for serious health problems and perceptions of government in further fieldwork.

There is an interesting relationship between perceptions and the payment of fees for care. Those paying formal fees are more likely to be dissatisfied with local and central government, while those paying informal fees are more likely to be satisfied (the variables were not significant in all regressions). The reasons for this are unclear.

Overall, slightly more respondents were dissatisfied with education services (26%) compared to those that were satisfied (23%), while half were 'fairly satisfied' (50%) (Annex, Table 29). A separate regression analysis showed that respondents' satisfaction with schools was correlated with their perception of whether local and central government cared about their opinion. Respondents that were dissatisfied with their children's schools were significantly less likely to say the local or central government cared about their opinion (Annex, Tables 30 and 31).

Finally, coming to the role of grievance processes, we can see that the number of service problems experienced generally has negative impacts on perceptions of government. Fewer than half of respondents said they had official avenues through which to report health (35%), education (33%), and water problems or grievances (41%), while even fewer (10%) said the same about livelihoods or social assistance problems (Annex, Table 32). Respondents lodged the most complaints (58%) and attended the most community meetings in the past year about water (32%).

Respondents who reported having meetings about services were significantly more likely to think the local government cared about their opinion (Annex, Table 31). While not all variables are significant in all the regressions we ran, those respondents who reported having been to a service-related community meeting, having access to an official way to lodge a complaint, or having been consulted in other ways, generally had more positive perceptions of government. This speaks to the important (if symbolic) role of these mechanisms.

7.3 Summary of findings

Overall, the majority of respondents did not believe that either the local or central government decisions generally reflected their priorities. While perceptions of both levels of government are overwhelmingly negative, perceptions of central government are comparatively worse. More troubling for the citizen-state relationship, 41% believed that local government decisions ‘never reflect their priorities,’ while 48% believed that central government decisions ‘never reflect their priorities.’

Overall, households that were more dissatisfied with access to and quality of health care, education and water had more negative views of government, while the small percentage of overall households that felt the quality and access were good generally had more positive views.

Respondents who had access to or had used grievance processes when experiencing problems with services were generally significantly more likely to have a positive perception of government.

8 Serious crimes

In addition to the objectives set out in section 2, our study hypothesised that households with members who experienced serious crimes had different and often worse outcomes on a number of key variables compared to households that were war-affected but whose members did not suffer serious crimes. This survey provides the first representative figures for all of Acholi and Lango sub-regions on households' self-reported experiences of serious violations and abuses of international humanitarian law and human rights law – i.e. 'serious crimes.'

Drawing from international law and the context of the GoU and LRA armed conflict, the following were categorised in our survey as experiences of serious crimes when they were perpetrated by parties to the conflict: destruction and/or looting of property; abduction; forced recruitment; forced disappearance; severe beating or torture; being deliberately set on fire or put in a building on fire; being a victim of and surviving a massacre; being attacked with a hoe, panga or axe; sexual abuse; returning with a child born due to rape; being forced to kill or seriously injure another person; being seriously wounded by a deliberate or indiscriminate attack; and suffering emotional distress that inhibits functionality due to experiencing or witnessing the above. These crimes were recorded if they were perpetrated by parties to armed conflict (including government forces, militias, LRA rebels, or Karamojong raiders).¹⁰

8.1 Number and proportion of households and individuals experiencing serious crimes

Extrapolating from our sample, we found that over half (55%) of all households in Acholi – somewhere between 147,211 and 179,597 households¹¹ report having at least one member who has experienced a serious crime. In Lango, 28% (or 67,555 to 104,403 households), report at least one member of the household having experienced a serious crime (Table 14).¹² Of the households that experienced serious crimes, the majority experienced more than one serious crime. Our study finds that households in Acholi experienced significantly more crimes per household than those in Lango sub-region. This difference was expected, given that nearly all of Acholi sub-region was affected by the conflict and for longer time periods, as compared to Lango, where the conflict arrived later and affected some districts more than others.

Table 14: Serious crimes per household, by sub-region (N=1,772)

Region	Number of serious crimes per household by sub-region				Proportion of households experiencing serious crimes by sub-region			
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Significant difference	Mean (%)	Household population 95% confidence interval		Significant difference
Acholi	2.64	0	25	Sig at 1%	55%	147,211	147,211	Sig at 1%
Lango	1.72	0	50		28%	67,555	67,555	
Total	2.17	0	50		41%	218,913	218,913	

Note: Asterisks indicate whether the mean for each group is statistically different from the sampled population as a whole (* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%).

¹⁰ Forced displacement is not included as a serious crime as such actions are allowed, within certain parameters, under the Geneva Conventions for military purposes. It was not possible for the survey team to determine if forced displacement of households within the survey was carried out as per the Geneva Conventions.

¹¹ For example, the current population statistics for Acholi are based on the population of 1.17 million in the 2002 census, then extrapolated to account for yearly 3.57% population growth (see www.indexmundi.com/g/g.aspx?c=ug&v=24) to reach a 2012 estimated population of 1,502,451. For Lango, the population estimate in the 2002 census was 1.5 million, extrapolated to reach a 2012 estimated population of 2.13 million. The error of estimation is approximately 1% in each direction with a probability of .95. Rather than present the median figure, we present the range of the estimated total affected population.

¹² Our data refer to self-reporting of serious crimes only, these reports were not independently verified by the research team.

13% of people in Acholi sub-region experienced at least one serious crime, compared to 11% in Lango sub-region (Table 15). We estimate that, in total, 212,401 to 289,638 individuals in Acholi sub-region experienced at least one serious crime, and 144,481 to 234,781 individuals in Lango sub-region experienced at least one serious crime.

If we include destruction of property during the war (the most common crime) in the serious crime calculations, then 33% of individuals in Acholi and 23% of respondents in Lango sub-region suffered a serious crime. The difference is significant at 1% and comes to approximately 559,966 to 714,439 individuals in Acholi and 343,142 to 469,562 individuals in Lango sub-region who suffered from a serious crime during the war.

Table 15: Serious crimes per individual, by sub-region (N=11,230)

Region	Number of serious crimes per individual by sub-region			Proportion of individuals experiencing serious crimes by sub-region			
	Mean	Sample frequency	Significant difference	Mean (%)	Household population 95% confidence interval		Significant difference
Acholi	0.38	744	Significant at 10%	13%	212,401	289,638	Not significant
Lango	0.28	579		11%	144,481	234,781	
Total	0.34	1,323		12%	373,692	523,169	

Note: Asterisks indicate whether the mean for each group is statistically different from the sampled population as a whole (* significant at 10%; ** significant at 5%; *** significant at 1%).

The most common serious crime experienced overall was the destruction of property (26%), followed by abduction (7%), and severe beating or torture (5%) (Table 16). This was also true in Acholi specifically, where 32% experienced destruction of property, 9% experienced abduction, and 6% experienced severe beating or torture. In Lango, the most common serious crimes experienced were the destruction of property (19%), surviving a massacre (6%), and emotional distress as a result of a serious crime (4%).

Table 16: Individual serious crimes (individual-level analysis) for both Acholi and Lango

Serious crime	Population proportion	Population standard error	Sample frequency	95% confidence interval		Individual population 95% confidence interval	
Property destroyed	26%	1%	2,901	23%	28%	858,348	1,062,673
Abducted	7%	1%	739	5%	8%	204,335	301,006
Severe beating or torture	5%	0%	592	4%	6%	162,314	235,544
Set on fire	3%	0%	298	2%	3%	73,108	124,856
Survived massacre	5%	0%	511	4%	6%	134,707	209,082
Attacked with a weapon	3%	0%	360	3%	4%	97,415	145,617
Sexual abuse	1%	0%	64	0%	1%	13,896	34,407
Returned from captivity with baby	0%	0%	17	0%	0%	1,912	9,011
Forced into labour	3%	0%	311	2%	3%	88,523	129,833
Forced to kill or harm	1%	0%	112	1%	1%	29,031	48,585
Physical injury	3%	0%	294	2%	3%	81,246	118,827
Emotional distress	4%	0%	396	3%	4%	110,003	156,950

We found that 14% of households had members violently killed during the war by parties to the conflict. We estimate that this amounts to 67,747 to 99,941 people violently killed. We also found that 13% of households had members forcibly taken by parties to the conflict and never returned – also referred to as forced disappearance or ‘the missing’ – which we estimate accounts for 63,826 to 99,180 victims (Table 17).¹³ Thus, we estimate that between 131,573 and 199,121 people were violently killed or disappeared by parties to the conflict and have not returned in Acholi and Lango sub-regions.

Table 17: Family member killed or taken by GoU or LRA

	Family member killed		Family member taken	
	Sample frequency	Population proportion	Sample frequency	Population proportion
No	1,507	86%	1,529	86%
Yes	249	14%	234	13%
Total	1,756	100	1,763	100

Of those forcibly disappeared, 82% were male and 18% were female. Additionally, 53% were taken when they were under 18 years of age, 27% were taken between 18 and 29 years old, and 21% between 30-70 years (Annex, Table 33). In other words, at the time of their disappearance, 53% were children (under 18), while 48% were adults. Most previous studies either neglected sex and age at abduction or focused primarily on children or youth, so these figures represent the best published data to date on age at time of abduction for the overall population.

Importantly, for the remainder of this paper, we do not include ‘destruction of property’ in any further calculations on serious crimes, but rather only those crimes that related to people experiencing bodily harm and emotional distress that impairs functionality (which includes all the other categories of serious crimes in our study). We did this to show the strength of the data in terms of bodily and emotional harm.

8.2 Serious crimes and livelihoods

Recalling that a higher CSI score indicates food access, we found that a household having at least one person report a serious crime was significantly correlated with worse food security at the time of the survey (Annex, Table 34).¹⁴ Importantly, the more serious crimes the household experienced, the higher their CSI score – in other words, the lower (worse) their food security (Annex, Table 20).

Recalling that the MSI is a proxy for household wealth, we found that households had a significantly lower Morris score if they had a household head that had been taken or abducted by the LRA or GoU (at the 10% level), had been set on fire or been put in a building purposely set on fire, or had someone in the household sexually abused (at the 5% level) (Annex, Table 35). Together these households make up one-fifth of the population (20%).

Households that reported that at least one person had experienced a serious crime were more than twice as likely to report a current injury that reduced their ability to work (Table 18). There is a small, but significant (at the 10% level), correlation between individual livelihood diversification and having an injury (Annex, Table 36). The impact on the household level is even bigger. The larger the proportion of injured household members relative to household size, the less diversified the household’s livelihood portfolio (significant at the 1% level) (Annex, Table 37). The prevailing discourse on resilience suggests

¹³ The Rome Statute defines ‘enforced disappearance of persons’ to mean ‘the arrest, detention or abduction of persons by, or with the authorisation, support or acquiescence of, a State or a political organisation, followed by a refusal to acknowledge that deprivation of freedom or to give information on the fate or whereabouts of those persons, with the intention of removing them from the protection of the law for a prolonged period of time.’ Rome Statute, Art. 7(2)(i) and Uganda ICC Act (2010), Art. 7(2)(i).

¹⁴ All information on serious crimes reported as significant is significant at 1% and district fixed effects are controlled for unless otherwise noted.

that livelihoods diversification builds household adaptive capacity and resilience to shock. We will examine this relationship in more depth in the forthcoming qualitative work.

Table 18: Proportion of household with debilitating injury and serious crimes

Someone in the household has a debilitating physical injury that reduces their ability to work?				
At least one person in the household experienced a serious crime?		Population Mean	95% Confidence Interval	
	No	15%	12%	17%
	Yes	35%	32%	39%

8.3 Serious crimes and access to basic services

Households whose members suffered greater numbers of serious crimes during the war had significantly greater difficulty accessing necessary health services; they reported more barriers to access due to travel time, cost, and transport. Furthermore, the more serious crimes a household experienced, the longer they reported having to travel to reach a health centre (Annex, Table 4).

The higher the number of serious crimes a household experienced, the more dissatisfied they were with their children's education (Annex, Table 7). While the causality could go both ways – households that experienced serious crimes may be more likely to live in more isolated locations today – the relationship remains significant when controlling for location and other variables.

Serious crimes were positively correlated with travel time to water: the more serious crimes a household experienced, the greater their travel time to reach a water source (Annex, Table 8).

Our data suggest that some of the most vulnerable female-headed households are living in or near urban centres, while the most vulnerable male households are living in rural areas (Annex, Tables 38 and 39). Of the 90 villages in which the survey was conducted, 13 were in urban or peri-urban areas. These villages have town councils and are considered townships; they have relatively larger populations (both individuals and households), and most of their inhabitants' livelihoods revolve around commercial trade attracted to the area.¹⁵ We believe this is why we found that travel time to health centres and a water source is more of an issue for male-headed households that experienced serious crimes, and less so for female-headed households (Annex, Tables 40, 41 and Tables 42, 43). Furthermore, while urban households experienced fewer serious crimes on the whole, the difference is not significant for female-headed households, yet remains significant for male-headed households (Annex, Tables 4, 45 and 46). Also, of the households that said they could not access health services, female-headed households are significantly more likely to say cost is their main barrier to accessing health care, while male-headed households were significantly more likely to say distance and transport issues were the main problem (Annex, Table 47).

Finally, we found that households that had experienced serious crimes during the war were no more likely than others to be receiving livelihood services or social protection (Annex, Table 10 and 11).

8.4 Serious crimes and perceptions of government

Experience of particular serious crimes mattered with regard to perceptions of local government, especially having been severely beaten (at 5%) (Annex, Table 48), abducted by either party in the GoU–LRA war (at 1%) (Annex, Table 49), forced to kill or seriously injure another person (at 10%) (Annex,

¹⁵ Such movement may be both an *effect* of vulnerability (e.g. serious crimes experienced, resulting in rejection by family and community) as well as a *cause*, contributing to physical, asset, food, and other types of insecurity.

Table 50), attacked by a panga (at 5%), and being a victim of and surviving a massacre (at 5%) (Annex, Table 51) (Figure 7). Specific serious crimes were also correlated with negative perceptions of central government: being abducted (at 1%) (Annex, Table 52), surviving a massacre (at 10%) (Annex, Table 53), experiencing sexual abuse (at 5%) (Annex, Table 54) (Figure 8). Notably, respondents who had been abducted by any of the conflicting parties were significantly more likely to think that both local and central government decisions *never* reflect their priorities.

Figure 7: Persons who had suffered serious crimes – to what extent does the local government reflect my priorities? (%)

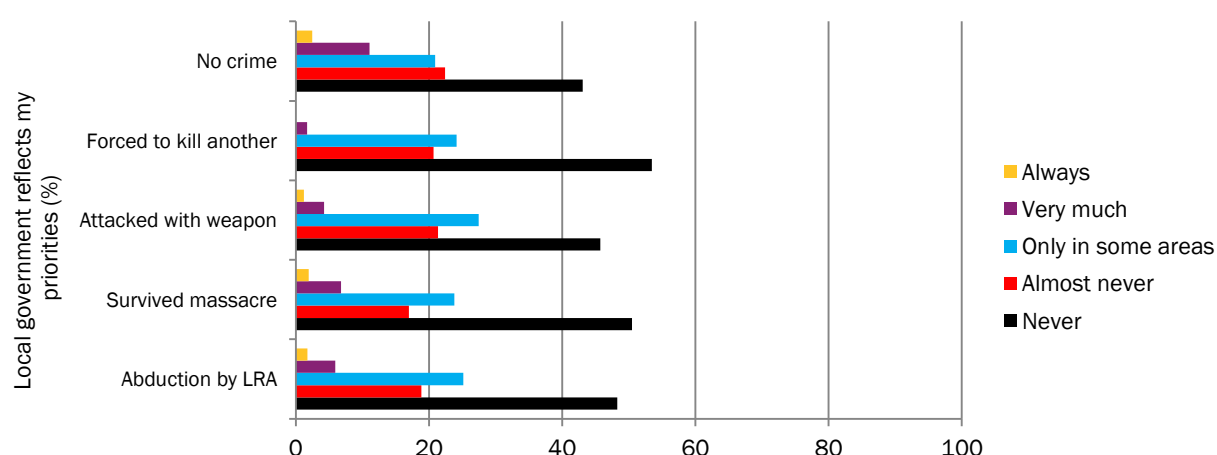
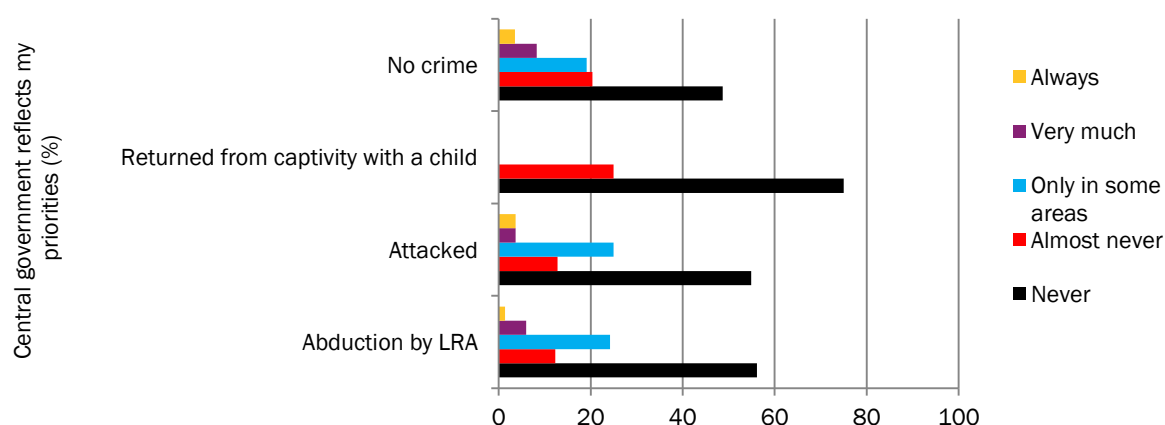


Figure 8: Persons who had suffered serious crimes – to what extent does the central government reflect my priorities? (%)



8.5 Relationship between serious crimes and food security, wealth and access

Our findings show that a household's experience of serious crimes was significantly correlated with: worse food access (Annex, Table 34), and the more serious crimes they experienced, the worse the access (Annex, Table 2); negative impacts on household wealth (in relation to individual serious crimes, not the aggregate) (Annex, Table 35); greater travel time to a health centre (Annex, Table 4); less satisfaction with children's schooling (Annex, Table 7); and greater travel time to a source of water (Annex, Table 8). Furthermore, the experience of a serious crime was significantly correlated with sustaining an injury that limits the individual's ability to work, which can have long lasting impacts on

household and individual wellbeing. We carried out detailed qualitative work with households with war-wounded in 2013 and will present those findings in a report to be released in 2014.

The size of the impact (i.e. coefficient) of one additional serious crime on the above variables is not as large as the impact of primary livelihood or level of education of household head.¹⁶ However, the fact that the experience of any – and often especially of greater numbers of – serious crimes was robustly correlated with many of the main outcome variables in our study (food security, wealth, distance to water, distance to school, satisfaction with education) means that such experiences seem to play a crucial role in the quality of life of the affected households. This finding, combined with the very high number of households that reported serious crimes in the Acholi and Lango sub-regions, makes the outcomes and consequences of experiencing serious crimes an issue worthy of further attention.

8.6 Summary of findings

Our study hypothesised that households that had experienced serious crimes had different and often worse outcomes on a number of key variables compared to households that were war-affected but whose members had not suffered serious crimes. **Our research provides the first representative figures on households' experiences of serious violations of international humanitarian and human rights law for all of Acholi and Lango sub-regions, as well as the first large-scale representative analysis of the impact of serious crimes on people's livelihoods and access to services in Uganda.**

The GoU policy on reconstruction in northern Uganda treats the entire area as war-affected, and makes no distinction – and hence offers no tailored services – for persons and households that have experienced serious crimes. Yet, our findings show that **experiencing serious crimes is significantly correlated with having less food security, worse access to health care and water, and more dissatisfaction with education services.** Importantly, for all of these areas, **the greater the number of serious crimes a household experienced, the worse-off the household.** **Several of the serious crimes experienced within a household were also significantly correlated with less wealth and fewer assets as well as negative perceptions of local and central government.** Our findings also show that households that experienced serious crimes are no more likely to receive livelihood or social protection than other war-affected households whose members did not experience serious crimes (who are also extremely unlikely to receive such support).

¹⁶ While the OLS regressions used throughout the analysis carried out in the report vary depending on the dependent variable, they primarily include many of the same variables with the goal of controlling for household characteristics, contextual factors, and access to basic services. Some variables included in all the multi variable regressions are: age, age squared, gender, dependency ratio, education, livelihood, MSI, number of fields, number of livestock, remittances, whether the household has a loan out, whether the household experienced conflict, incidences of crime, incidences of serious crime, number of shocks, coping strategies utilised, access to livelihood and social protection services, whether the community is urban, and district level fixed effects.

9 Conclusions and further research for 2014-2015

This section presents some conclusions drawn from the survey data, as well areas for further research. The survey is representative of the approximately 3.63 million people in all of the Acholi and Lango sub-regions, the two sub-regions most affected by the GoU–LRA conflict. While the armed conflict began in 1986 and lasted for over 20 years, large-scale humanitarian intervention and aid did not begin until 2003, and it then took years for a noticeable improvement in the living conditions of IDPs in the camps (Brown, 2006). With the collapse of the peace process in 2008 and the retreat of the LRA from Uganda at the same time, aid efforts began scaling down in mid-2008, and many humanitarian agencies had withdrawn completely by 2010. The inhabitants of the north remain significantly affected by the war, and while the GoU and its development partners have responded with general reconstruction and development programmes, they have not responded with programmes targeting those most impacted or injured by the war. This is detrimental not only to the most affected households, but to the recovery of the entire north.

The Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for northern Uganda is the primary national policy framework specific to the war-affected regions of the north. Launched by the Office of the Prime Minister in 2007 and implemented in 2009, the PRDP is now in its second phase spanning 2012 through June 2015, and is aimed at ‘promoting socio-economic development of the communities of Northern Uganda to bridge the gap between the North and the rest of the Country, so that the North achieves “national average level” in the main socio-economic indicators’ (Office of the Prime Minister, 2011: 2). It aims to do this by way of four strategic objectives: (1) consolidation of state authority; (2) rebuilding and empowering communities; (3) revitalisation of the economy; and (4) peace building and reconciliation. As the PRDP is the main policy framework for the north, it is the lens through which we review and draw several major conclusions from our survey findings.

First, Phase 1 of the PRDP focused on immediate relief and recovery needs, while Phase 2 is ‘designed to complete the post-conflict recovery process’ (Office of the Prime Minister, 2011: 7). Yet the SLRC survey findings reveal that many immediate needs related to both physical and livelihoods recovery are far from being met. Only 16% of households surveyed reported receiving any type of livelihood services, and a scant 4% reported receiving social protection services. Our study finds that those services went to some of the best-off households. Access to health care is weak overall, and particularly difficult for those households with a member who suffered serious crimes during the war, indicating that there has been little relief or treatment for many of those most physically and psychologically affected by the conflict.

The survey uncovered interesting differences in livelihoods between male- and female-headed households and their access to services and the impacts those services have had; we will continue to explore these issues in future research. Why, for example, are there significantly more urban female-headed households and rural male-headed households among the households that experienced more serious crimes? Among households that have experienced serious crimes, why do male- and female-headed households report different barriers to accessing services? Our data allow us to identify a number of gender-based differences that we will research in the coming years.

Second, our survey found that a large number of households in Acholi and Lango experienced serious crimes during the war and are suffering the aftermath of such experiences with little or no targeted intervention to address the impacts. The experiences of these crimes long reverberate through the lives of individual victims and their households, not only in physical manifestations such as ongoing injuries and other health problems, but also in household livelihoods. We found that experiencing certain

serious crimes is significantly correlated with having less wealth and assets, and more dissatisfaction with government, and experiencing any serious crime is significantly correlated to worse food security, worse access to water and health care, and more dissatisfaction with education. Moreover, the experience of crimes appears to have a compounding effect, such that the more crimes a household experienced, the worse their current situation. Yet our survey found a dearth of interventions targeted at these households.

These findings indicate a clear need for targeted interventions, which has thus far not been part of the PRDP or most other actors' programming strategies in the north. Instead, PRDP funds have been disbursed at the district level with no particular targeting framework attached, which allows for greater flexibility at the local level, but also makes it easier for many of those households with the least access to services and lower status with authorities to be overlooked. Furthermore, the National Health Sector Strategic Plan 2010/11-2014/15 also promises 'special consideration for social protection of the poor, the most vulnerable and the disadvantaged' (GoU, 2010: 39), yet we found no evidence that those households have received livelihood or social protection interventions, including health services. It appears that the allocated resources and planning do not have means of reaching particularly poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged households.

Third, we found that wealth and asset recovery takes far more time than most policy and programming envisions or allows. For displaced households returning home – meaning nearly one-third of households in Lango and 90% of households in Acholi – wealth and asset recovery takes over ten years under the best scenarios, and longer for those with female household heads or household members who experienced serious crimes. (This is an area where we will conduct further analyses in 2014.) Yet almost none of those households report having received livelihoods services or social protection in support of their recovery in the last three years. Given the results of the survey, with better-off households receiving significantly better access to livelihood, social protection and basic services, we hypothesise that when we run the second round of the panel survey in 2015, we will find an even greater gap between the small minority at the top of society and the vast majority at the bottom.

9.1 Future research

Moving forward, we will continue to analyse our quantitative survey data for more in-depth analyses and write up. Building on our survey data, we are also carrying out qualitative work in four key areas:

1. We will compare households that experienced serious crimes with those that did not, looking at what enables and constrains those households.
2. We have a specific focus on the war injured, trying to understand more about how those injuries impact personal and household livelihoods, wealth, assets, access to services, and perceptions of government, as well as what enables and constrains victims from receiving care and rehabilitation. We will also attempt to calculate the economic costs to Acholi and Lango of not treating the war wounded effectively.
3. We will generate new qualitative data on male and female youths in order to better understand their situation in relation to the focal areas of our research.
4. We will look more specifically at the impacts of sexual and gender-based violence in relation to the focal areas of our research.

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Table 1: OLS Regression of Morris Score Index

Number of obs	1519.00
Population size	517521.88
Design df	79.00
F(58, 22)	32.58
Prob > F	0.00
R-squared	0.22

Morris score index	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.05	0.01	5.96	0
Female head	-0.62	0.31	-2	0.05
Dependency ratio	0	0	-2.84	0.01
Education: Some primary	-0.32	0.37	-0.85	0.4
Education: Finished primary	0.54	0.42	1.29	0.2
Education: O Level	0.76	0.46	1.65	0.1
Education: A level	2.1	0.76	2.76	0.01
Education: Tertiary	1.59	0.58	2.72	0.01
Ethnicity: Langi	0.71	0.45	1.59	0.12
Ethnicity: Iteso	-3.34	0.81	-4.14	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-1.49	0.4	-3.73	0
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-1.36	1.07	-1.27	0.21
Ethnicity: Mixed	-0.9	0.72	-1.24	0.22
Ethnicity: Other	-2.5	0.71	-3.53	0
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.09	0.92	-0.1	0.92
Casual labour: non-agriculture	0.04	0.8	0.05	0.96
Exploitation of bush products	0.62	0.85	0.73	0.47
Other assistance	1.52	1.66	0.91	0.36
Other economic activity	0.02	0.65	0.04	0.97
Own business: shop building	2.6	0.83	3.12	0
Business: home, market	-0.39	0.67	-0.58	0.56
Own fishing	-0.23	1.31	-0.18	0.86
Own livestock	2.12	0.86	2.48	0.02
Paid housework	-0.03	0.53	-0.06	0.95
Private sector, NGO	-0.33	0.91	-0.36	0.72
Remittances	0	(omitted)		
Working for government	2.22	0.79	2.82	0.01
Migrant in household	1.7	1.03	1.65	0.1
Coping Strategies Index	-0.05	0.01	-7.36	0
Receives remittances	0.95	0.34	2.83	0.01
Access to credit	0.87	0.28	3.08	0
Experienced conflict	-0.79	0.93	-0.85	0.4
# of crimes	0.02	0.02	0.85	0.4
# of serious crimes	0	0.03	-0.03	0.98
# of shocks	0.1	0.02	4.58	0
Displaced	-0.13	0.33	-0.39	0.7
Receive livelihood protection	1.11	0.39	2.83	0.01
Receive social protection	0.51	0.58	0.88	0.38
Distance to health	0	0	-1.71	0.09
Fairly satisfied with	0.38	0.25	1.49	0.14

health				
Dissatisfied with health	-0.02	0.32	-0.07	0.94
Distance to water	-0.01	0	-3.55	0
Clean water	0.36	0.26	1.39	0.17
Feel safe	-0.45	0.14	-3.27	0
Urban	0.67	0.39	1.72	0.09
Lira	0.08	0.43	0.19	0.85
Alebtong	-0.14	0.29	-0.48	0.63
Amolatar	0.61	0.35	1.75	0.09
Otuke	-0.47	0.31	-1.51	0.13
Apac	1.2	0.69	1.73	0.09
Oyam	0.59	0.59	1.01	0.32
Kole	0.52	0.37	1.4	0.17
Gulu	1.01	0.52	1.93	0.06
Amuru	0.26	0.59	0.43	0.67
Nwoya	1.59	0.58	2.74	0.01
Kitgum	1.14	0.79	1.44	0.15
Lamwo	0.59	0.52	1.14	0.26
Pader	0.36	0.56	0.64	0.52
Agago	-0.45	0.57	-0.79	0.43
Constant	4.09	0.72	5.66	0

Table 2: OLS regression of coping strategies index

Number of obs	1519
Population size	517521.88
Design df	79
F(58, 22)	683.73
Prob > F	0
R-squared	0.1534

Coping Strategies Index	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.04	0.03	1.42	0.159
Female head	-0.35	0.88	-0.4	0.688
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.4
Education: Some primary	-3.83	1.02	-3.77	0
Education: Finished primary	-3.56	1.25	-2.85	0.006
Education: O Level	-2.84	1.30	-2.19	0.031
Education: A level	-2.39	2.89	-0.83	0.411
Education: Tertiary	-5.41	1.24	-4.35	0
Ethnicity: Langi	-1.77	1.44	-1.22	0.224
Ethnicity: Iteso	-18.33	2.31	-7.93	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-5.68	2.53	-2.24	0.028
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-12.27	3.46	-3.54	0.001
Ethnicity: Mixed	-0.91	2.79	-0.33	0.745
Ethnicity: Other	-9.77	3.41	-2.87	0.005
Casual labour: agriculture	6.94	2.75	2.52	0.014
Casual labour: non-agriculture	4.24	1.67	2.53	0.013
Exploitation of bush products	4.07	2.75	1.48	0.142
Other assistance	4.35	5.92	0.74	0.464
Other economic activity	1.64	2.62	0.63	0.532
Own business: shop building	-2.56	2.47	-1.04	0.303
Business: home, market	-2.85	2.27	-1.25	0.214
Own fishing	-9.75	3.90	-2.5	0.014
Own livestock	-2.84	1.46	-1.95	0.055
Paid housework	-2.00	1.47	-1.36	0.177
Private sector, NGO	-3.28	1.67	-1.97	0.053
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	-4.87	1.76	-2.77	0.007
Migrant in household	2.21	1.77	1.25	0.215
Morris Score Index	-0.45	0.08	-5.88	0
Receives remittances	0.99	0.97	1.02	0.313
Access to credit	-1.85	0.86	-2.15	0.035
Experienced conflict	1.86	3.33	0.56	0.578
# of crimes	-0.08	0.04	-1.85	0.068
# of serious crimes	0.25	0.07	3.62	0.001
# of shocks	0.10	0.09	1.12	0.267
Displaced	0.45	0.78	0.58	0.564
Receive livelihood protection	-2.44	0.78	-3.15	0.002
Receive social protection	-0.06	1.52	-0.04	0.968
Distance to health	0.00	0.00	-0.76	0.447
Fairly satisfied with	0.25	0.91	0.27	0.785

health				
Dissatisfied with health	0.01	1.05	0.01	0.992
Distance to water	-0.01	0.01	-0.8	0.424
Clean water	-1.76	0.85	-2.06	0.043
Feel safe	1.98	0.40	4.92	0
Urban	0.06	1.14	0.05	0.957
Lira	-0.69	1.02	-0.67	0.504
Alebtong	0.02	2.38	0.01	0.994
Amolatar	-0.25	1.14	-0.22	0.825
Otuke	0.52	1.12	0.46	0.643
Apac	-1.86	1.38	-1.35	0.182
Oyam	-0.19	1.23	-0.16	0.876
Kole	0.84	1.07	0.79	0.433
Gulu	-4.31	1.91	-2.26	0.027
Amuru	-5.50	2.02	-2.72	0.008
Nwoya	1.39	1.84	0.76	0.452
Kitgum	-1.51	2.16	-0.7	0.486
Lamwo	0.58	2.06	0.28	0.779
Pader	-3.58	1.78	-2.01	0.048
Agago	-3.78	2.26	-1.67	0.098
Constant	24.97	2.75	9.08	0

Table 3: Food insecurity by number of livelihood activities

Number of livelihood activities	Mean Morris Score Index	Sample freq.
0	1.34	11
2	5.82	365
3	6.65	487
4	7.37	414
5	7.61	227
6	7.76	106
7	9.41	56
8 or more	9.59	14
Total	6.81	1772

Table 4: OLS regression of distance to health centre

Number of obs	1438
Population size	491175.4
Design df	79
F(66, 14)	.
Prob > F	.
R-squared	0.1791

Distance to health	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.20	0.21	0.91	0.363
Female head	-10.05	6.65	-1.51	0.134
Dependency ratio	0.07	0.03	2.21	0.03
Education: Some primary	15.88	6.57	2.42	0.018
Education: Finished primary	9.83	7.84	1.25	0.214
Education: O Level	0.77	9.74	0.08	0.937
Education: A level	-45.66	14.40	-3.18	0.002
Education: Tertiary	-20.84	11.30	-1.84	0.07
Ethnicity: Langi	-4.34	11.80	-0.37	0.714
Ethnicity: Iteso	-55.35	19.20	-2.89	0.005
Ethnicity: Kumam	34.26	47.00	0.73	0.468
Ethnicity: Karamojong	3.22	24.40	0.13	0.895
Ethnicity: Mixed	-26.02	14.70	-1.78	0.08
Ethnicity: Other	-12.31	16.90	-0.73	0.469
Casual labour: agriculture	-8.27	26.10	-0.32	0.752
Casual labour: non-agriculture	-15.18	16.60	-0.92	0.362
Exploitation of bush products	-10.34	19.30	-0.54	0.593
Other assistance	42.47	37.90	1.12	0.266
Other economic activity	12.58	13.40	0.94	0.352
Own business: shop building	-8.18	20.50	-0.4	0.69
Business: home, market	-20.23	13.90	-1.46	0.148
Own fishing	204.76	44.60	4.59	0
Own livestock	-5.05	9.98	-0.5	0.615
Private sector, NGO	4.89	14.60	0.33	0.739
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	27.66	21.30	1.3	0.199
Migrant in household	-19.43	16.10	-1.21	0.23
Morris Score Index	0.02	0.22	0.09	0.931
Receives remittances	-6.43	2.33	-2.76	0.007
Access to credit	-21.48	8.04	-2.67	0.009
Experienced conflict	14.03	46.80	0.3	0.765
# of crimes	-0.02	0.44	-0.04	0.966
# of serious crimes	2.24	0.70	3.22	0.002
# of shocks	-0.84	0.64	-1.31	0.194
Displaced	0.77	6.04	0.13	0.899
Fairly satisfied with number of qualified personal	14.03	8.35	1.68	0.097
Dissatisfied with number of qualified personal	-11.25	9.33	-1.21	0.232
Fairly satisfied with equipment	6.00	8.56	0.7	0.486
Dissatisfied with equipment	14.15	10.70	1.32	0.191
Fairly satisfied with waiting time	0.42	6.03	0.07	0.944
Dissatisfied with equipment	37.13	7.27	5.11	0

Privately run	-18.59	12.60	-1.47	0.145
Run by religious organization	21.88	12.90	1.69	0.094
Run by NGO	-44.37	19.10	-2.32	0.023
Run by Other	5.90	26.10	0.23	0.821
Formal payment	25.15	10.20	2.47	0.016
Informal payment	-4.48	10.90	-0.41	0.683
Community meeting on health	0.36	5.66	0.06	0.949
Safety	-14.26	3.30	-4.32	0
Urban	-26.85	8.97	-2.99	0.004
Morris Score Index	-1.10	0.67	-1.63	0.107
Bicycle	-2.35	5.52	-0.43	0.671
Cart	-23.40	24.10	-0.97	0.334
Car	-15.53	11.60	-1.34	0.184
Lira	-14.90	18.40	-0.81	0.421
Alebtong	8.40	23.10	0.36	0.717
Amolatar	-21.28	24.00	-0.89	0.378
Otuke	41.02	64.90	0.63	0.529
Apac	6.19	17.80	0.35	0.729
Oyam	9.24	19.40	0.48	0.635
Kole	21.52	22.00	0.98	0.33
Gulu	-26.68	22.30	-1.2	0.235
Amuru	-51.43	24.80	-2.08	0.041
Nwoya	4.81	22.00	0.22	0.827
Kitgum	-36.68	22.40	-1.64	0.105
Lamwo	17.75	33.10	0.54	0.593
Pader	-7.78	29.00	-0.27	0.789
Agago	-54.13	28.00	-1.94	0.057
Constant	133.80	25.70	5.2	0

Table 5: Multinomial logit of satisfaction with health service

Number of obs	1407
Population size	481457.5
Design df	79
F(80, 0)	.
Prob > F	.

Satisfaction with health centre	Coef.	Std Err.	t	P>t
Satisfied				
Age	0.01	0.01	1.10	0.274
Female head	0.49	0.27	1.85	0.069
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.524
Education: Some primary	-0.03	0.30	-0.10	0.924
Education: Finished primary	0.04	0.33	0.12	0.901
Education: O Level	-0.45	0.49	-0.92	0.363
Education: A level	0.06	0.68	0.08	0.933
Education: Tertiary	0.05	0.52	0.09	0.929
Ethnicity: Langi	-0.33	0.49	-0.68	0.5
Ethnicity: Iteso	-17.46	1.08	16.13	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-0.96	0.95	-1.02	0.312
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-20.54	1.30	15.77	0
Ethnicity: Mixed	2.03	1.04	1.95	0.055
Ethnicity: Other	-0.85	0.80	-1.06	0.293
Casual labour: agriculture	1.00	2.07	0.48	0.63
Casual labour: non-agriculture	1.73	0.85	2.05	0.044
Exploitation of bush products	-0.48	0.74	-0.64	0.524
Other assistance	2.81	1.01	2.78	0.007
Other economic activity	1.03	0.89	1.16	0.249
Own business: shop building	-0.04	0.72	-0.05	0.957
Business: home, market	1.13	0.33	3.44	0.001
Own fishing	22.59	1.53	14.72	0
Own livestock	0.20	0.47	0.42	0.677
Paid housework	21.27	1.15	18.52	0
Private sector, NGO	0.53	0.74	0.72	0.473
Remittances	0 (omitted)			
Working for government	0.84	0.63	1.33	0.189
Migrant in household	0.64	0.55	1.16	0.249
Morris Score Index	0.00	0.01	0.16	0.875
Receives remittances	-0.13	0.24	-0.52	0.604
Experienced conflict	-0.57	0.81	-0.71	0.482
# of crimes	0.01	0.01	1.02	0.311
# of serious crimes	0.02	0.02	0.68	0.497
# of shocks	0.00	0.02	-0.19	0.852
Displaced	-0.61	0.27	-2.26	0.026
Distance to health	0.00	0.00	-2.41	0.018
Fairly satisfied with number of qualified personal	-2.46	0.29	-8.56	0
Dissatisfied with number of qualified personal	-1.58	0.64	-2.47	0.016

Fairly satisfied with equipment	-1.84	0.28	-6.48	0
Dissatisfied with equipment	-1.79	0.38	-4.78	0
Fairly satisfied with waiting time	-1.17	0.35	-3.32	0.001
Dissatisfied with equipment	-1.79	0.33	-5.50	0
Privately run	1.50	0.45	3.35	0.001
Run by religious organization	0.89	0.61	1.48	0.144
Run by NGO	1.35	1.12	1.21	0.232
Run by Other	-18.63	1.15	16.13	0
Formal payment	0.51	0.37	1.37	0.174
Informal payment	-0.42	0.45	-0.95	0.346
Community meeting on health	-0.04	0.31	-0.13	0.9
Safety	-0.20	0.17	-1.16	0.251
Urban	-0.24	0.39	-0.61	0.543
Morris Score Index	-0.04	0.04	-1.03	0.308
Bicycle	0.14	0.26	0.55	0.582
Cart	0.46	0.71	0.65	0.519
Car	-0.61	0.37	-1.65	0.104
Lira	-0.20	0.49	-0.41	0.679
Alebtong	0.01	0.48	0.02	0.984
Amolatar	-0.55	0.70	-0.79	0.433
Otuke	-2.16	1.08	-2.00	0.049
Apac	-0.12	0.52	-0.22	0.824
Oyam	-0.63	0.51	-1.24	0.22
Kole	0.63	0.48	1.30	0.197
Gulu	-0.27	0.66	-0.40	0.689
Amuru	-0.66	0.73	-0.90	0.369
Nwoya	0.50	0.86	0.59	0.56
Kitgum	-0.15	0.81	-0.18	0.855
Lamwo	-0.10	0.68	-0.14	0.886
Pader	0.29	0.73	0.39	0.697
Agago	-0.08	0.82	-0.10	0.921
Constant	2.68	0.99	2.69	0.009

Fairly Satisfied (base outcome)

Dissatisfied				
Age	0.01	0.01	1.15	0.254
Female head	0.17	0.24	0.73	0.47
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	1.48	0.142
Education: Some primary	-0.03	0.25	-0.10	0.92
Education: Finished primary	-0.01	0.33	-0.02	0.987
Education: O Level	0.32	0.28	1.13	0.262
Education: A level	-0.95	1.52	-0.62	0.535
Education: Tertiary	0.05	0.35	0.14	0.888
Ethnicity: Langi	-0.03	0.45	-0.07	0.948
Ethnicity: Iteso	-21.76	0.94	-23.25	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	0.41	0.72	0.57	0.571
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-18.64	1.07	-17.46	0
Ethnicity: Mixed	-0.22	1.37	-0.16	0.873
Ethnicity: Other	-19.93	0.78	-25.45	0
Casual labour: agriculture	0.63	0.45	1.40	0.166
Casual labour: non-agriculture	0.15	0.74	0.20	0.84
Exploitation of bush products	-0.24	1.21	-0.20	0.84

Other assistance	-18.72	1.07	-17.53	0
Other economic activity	2.40	0.62	3.89	0
Own business: shop building	-0.56	0.65	-0.87	0.389
Business: home, market	-0.12	0.52	-0.23	0.818
Own fishing	0.69	1.00	0.69	0.493
Own livestock	0.57	0.39	1.48	0.142
Paid housework	0.33	0.57	0.58	0.563
Private sector, NGO	-0.65	1.09	-0.60	0.552
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	-1.13	0.61	-1.85	0.068
Migrant in household	1.04	0.42	2.50	0.014
Morris Score Index	0.00	0.01	-0.51	0.61
Receives remittances	0.13	0.25	0.52	0.603
Experienced conflict	0.30	0.65	0.45	0.651
# of crimes	0.00	0.01	0.12	0.902
# of serious crimes	-0.02	0.02	-0.89	0.379
# of shocks	0.02	0.02	1.14	0.256
Displaced	0.20	0.27	0.74	0.459
Distance to health	0.00	0.00	-0.86	0.391
Fairly satisfied with number of qualified personal	0.18	0.20	0.87	0.385
Dissatisfied with number of qualified personal	1.43	0.24	5.85	0
Fairly satisfied with equipment	-0.96	0.40	-2.38	0.02
Dissatisfied with equipment	1.00	0.44	2.28	0.025
Fairly satisfied with waiting time	-0.14	0.40	-0.34	0.738
Dissatisfied with equipment	0.61	0.38	1.61	0.112
Privately run	-1.76	0.74	-2.37	0.02
Run by religious organization	-0.85	0.72	-1.19	0.239
Run by NGO	-0.62	1.04	-0.60	0.553
Run by Other	-18.71	1.15	-16.27	0
Formal payment	-0.01	0.31	-0.04	0.968
Informal payment	0.28	0.33	0.86	0.392
Community meeting on health	-0.29	0.20	-1.42	0.16
Safety	-0.16	0.10	-1.56	0.123
Urban	-0.14	0.30	-0.48	0.635
Morris Score Index	-0.04	0.02	-1.89	0.062
Bicycle	0.39	0.18	2.22	0.03
Cart	-19.34	0.65	-29.87	0
Car	0.08	0.46	0.18	0.858
Lira	0.17	0.54	0.31	0.755
Alebtong	-0.08	0.52	-0.16	0.877
Amolatar	-1.39	0.65	-2.14	0.035
Otuke	-0.67	0.54	-1.24	0.218
Apac	-0.05	0.58	-0.09	0.925
Oyam	0.16	0.52	0.31	0.756
Kole	0.45	0.50	0.90	0.371
Gulu	-0.15	0.67	-0.22	0.827
Amuru	0.11	0.90	0.12	0.902
Nwoya	-0.04	0.73	-0.05	0.956
Kitgum	-0.47	0.66	-0.70	0.484
Lamwo	-0.23	0.71	-0.32	0.748
Pader	-0.26	0.68	-0.38	0.706
Agago	-0.33	0.69	-0.48	0.635
Constant	-2.01	0.96	-2.10	0.039

Table 6: OLS regression of distance to school

Number of obs	776
Population size	264683.2
Design df	79
F(65, 15)	.
Prob > F	.
R-squared	0.1863

Distance to school	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	-0.25	0.11	-2.23	0.028
Female head	-3.00	4.12	-0.73	0.469
Dependency ratio	0.02	0.01	1.29	0.202
Education: Some primary	-4.64	4.43	-1.05	0.298
Education: Finished primary	-9.95	4.76	-2.09	0.04
Education: O Level	-18.95	5.16	-3.67	0
Education: A level	-21.11	9.63	-2.19	0.031
Education: Tertiary	-22.33	6.06	-3.68	0
Ethnicity: Langi	-2.09	10.07	-0.21	0.836
Ethnicity: Iteso	-2.68	15.24	-0.18	0.861
Ethnicity: Kumam	-20.09	12.60	-1.59	0.115
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-15.26	12.10	-1.26	0.211
Ethnicity: Mixed	-7.94	14.07	-0.56	0.574
Ethnicity: Other	-10.90	14.37	-0.76	0.451
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.82	10.42	-0.08	0.937
Casual labour: non-agriculture	13.31	7.65	1.74	0.086
Exploitation of bush products	5.98	17.42	0.34	0.732
Other assistance	12.55	5.68	2.21	0.03
Other economic activity	-11.69	14.43	-0.81	0.42
Own business: shop building	0.16	12.41	0.01	0.989
Business: home, market	-2.90	6.48	-0.45	0.656
Own fishing	0.00	(omitted)		
Own livestock	-11.77	5.73	-2.06	0.043
Paid housework	-4.68	14.74	-0.32	0.752
Private sector, NGO	1.68	9.77	0.17	0.864
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	-7.72	5.67	-1.36	0.177
Migrant in household	2.65	6.56	0.4	0.687
Morris Score Index	-0.25	0.12	-2.13	0.036
Receives remittances	-2.66	2.21	-1.2	0.233
Experienced conflict	-10.48	10.59	-0.99	0.326
# of crimes	-0.26	0.21	-1.2	0.234
# of serious crimes	0.40	0.26	1.52	0.133
# of shocks	0.18	0.34	0.53	0.598
Displaced	5.33	4.10	1.3	0.197
fairly satisfied with number of teachers	-0.83	4.76	-0.17	0.862
dissatisfied with number of teachers	4.34	4.99	0.87	0.387
fairly satisfied with quality of teachers	-0.77	4.51	-0.17	0.866
dissatisfied with quality of teachers	5.13	5.75	0.89	0.374
fairly satisfied with teacher attendance	2.74	3.82	0.72	0.474
dissatisfied with teacher attendance	5.28	4.95	1.07	0.289
fairly satisfied with class size	-1.79	4.56	-0.39	0.695
dissatisfied with class size	8.36	5.06	1.65	0.103
fairly satisfied with school	-0.30	4.73	-0.06	0.949

infrastructure				
dissatisfied with school infrastructure	-7.23	4.81	-1.5	0.137
fairly satisfied with quality of equipment	2.29	4.99	0.46	0.648
dissatisfied with equipment	6.03	6.21	0.97	0.335
privately run	2.02	7.89	0.26	0.798
run by religious organization	7.27	9.28	0.78	0.436
run by NGO	68.02	35.09	1.94	0.056
run by other	-21.41	12.26	-1.75	0.085
safety	1.75	1.92	0.91	0.366
urban	-17.15	5.40	-3.18	0.002
Morris Score Index	-0.63	0.31	-2.04	0.045
bicycle	-0.04	3.23	-0.01	0.99
cart	-21.81	13.53	-1.61	0.111
car	-6.15	6.37	-0.96	0.338
community group on education	-0.54	3.25	-0.17	0.868
Lira	-15.61	17.55	-0.89	0.376
Alebtong	-2.96	17.64	-0.17	0.867
Amolatar	-15.94	14.89	-1.07	0.288
Otuke	-35.53	19.71	-1.8	0.075
Apac	-3.37	17.60	-0.19	0.849
Oyam	-10.93	17.36	-0.63	0.531
Kole	-5.33	16.16	-0.33	0.742
Gulu	-5.03	18.51	-0.27	0.786
Amuru	-18.05	19.42	-0.93	0.355
Nwoya	-13.81	27.90	-0.49	0.622
Kitgum	-15.49	20.29	-0.76	0.447
Lamwo	-4.61	21.82	-0.21	0.833
Pader	-10.67	20.91	-0.51	0.611
Agago	-32.92	17.38	-1.89	0.062
Constant	81.31	19.29	4.21	0

Table 7: Multinomial logit of satisfaction with school

Number of obs	776
Population size	264683.2
Design df	79
F(65, 15)	.
Prob > F	.
R-squared	0.1863

Distance to school	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	-0.25	0.11	-2.23	0.028
Female head	-3.00	4.12	-0.73	0.469
Dependency ratio	0.02	0.01	1.29	0.202
Education: Some primary	-4.64	4.43	-1.05	0.298
Education: Finished primary	-9.95	4.76	-2.09	0.04
Education: O Level	-18.95	5.16	-3.67	0
Education: A level	-21.11	9.63	-2.19	0.031
Education: Tertiary	-22.33	6.06	-3.68	0
Ethnicity: Langi	-2.09	10.07	-0.21	0.836
Ethnicity: Iteso	-2.68	15.24	-0.18	0.861
Ethnicity: Kumam	-20.09	12.60	-1.59	0.115
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-15.26	12.10	-1.26	0.211
Ethnicity: Mixed	-7.94	14.07	-0.56	0.574
Ethnicity: Other	-10.90	14.37	-0.76	0.451
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.82	10.42	-0.08	0.937
Casual labour: non-agriculture	13.31	7.65	1.74	0.086
Exploitation of bush products	5.98	17.42	0.34	0.732
Other assistance	12.55	5.68	2.21	0.03
Other economic activity	-11.69	14.43	-0.81	0.42
Own business: shop building	0.16	12.41	0.01	0.989
Business: home, market	-2.90	6.48	-0.45	0.656
Own fishing	0.00	(omitted)		
Own livestock	-11.77	5.73	-2.06	0.043
Paid housework	-4.68	14.74	-0.32	0.752
Private sector, NGO	1.68	9.77	0.17	0.864
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	-7.72	5.67	-1.36	0.177
Migrant in household	2.65	6.56	0.4	0.687
Morris Score Index	-0.25	0.12	-2.13	0.036
Receives remittances	-2.66	2.21	-1.2	0.233
Experienced conflict	-10.48	10.59	-0.99	0.326
# of crimes	-0.26	0.21	-1.2	0.234
# of serious crimes	0.40	0.26	1.52	0.133
# of shocks	0.18	0.34	0.53	0.598
Displaced	5.33	4.10	1.3	0.197
fairly satisfied with number of teachers	-0.83	4.76	-0.17	0.862
dissatisfied with number of teachers	4.34	4.99	0.87	0.387
fairly satisfied with quality of teachers	-0.77	4.51	-0.17	0.866
dissatisfied with quality of teachers	5.13	5.75	0.89	0.374
fairly satisfied with teacher attendance	2.74	3.82	0.72	0.474
dissatisfied with	5.28	4.95	1.07	0.289

teacher attendance				
fairly satisfied with class size	-1.79	4.56	-0.39	0.695
dissatisfied with class size	8.36	5.06	1.65	0.103
fairly satisfied with school infrastructure	-0.30	4.73	-0.06	0.949
dissatisfied with school infrastructure	-7.23	4.81	-1.5	0.137
fairly satisfied with quality of equipment	2.29	4.99	0.46	0.648
dissatisfied with equipment	6.03	6.21	0.97	0.335
privately run	2.02	7.89	0.26	0.798
run by religious organization	7.27	9.28	0.78	0.436
run by NGO	68.02	35.09	1.94	0.056
run by other	-21.41	12.26	-1.75	0.085
safety	1.75	1.92	0.91	0.366
urban	-17.15	5.40	-3.18	0.002
Morris Score Index	-0.63	0.31	-2.04	0.045
bicycle	-0.04	3.23	-0.01	0.99
cart	-21.81	13.53	-1.61	0.111
car	-6.15	6.37	-0.96	0.338
community group on education	-0.54	3.25	-0.17	0.868
Lira	-15.61	17.55	-0.89	0.376
Alebtong	-2.96	17.64	-0.17	0.867
Amolatar	-15.94	14.89	-1.07	0.288
Otuke	-35.53	19.71	-1.8	0.075
Apac	-3.37	17.60	-0.19	0.849
Oyam	-10.93	17.36	-0.63	0.531
Kole	-5.33	16.16	-0.33	0.742
Gulu	-5.03	18.51	-0.27	0.786
Amuru	-18.05	19.42	-0.93	0.355
Nwoya	-13.81	27.90	-0.49	0.622
Kitgum	-15.49	20.29	-0.76	0.447
Lamwo	-4.61	21.82	-0.21	0.833
Pader	-10.67	20.91	-0.51	0.611
Agago	-32.92	17.38	-1.89	0.062
Constant	81.31	19.29	4.21	0

Table 8: OLS regression of distance to water

Number of obs	1087
Population size	391948.1
Design df	79
F(60, 20)	.
Prob > F	.
R-squared	0.1531

Distance to water	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.09	0.10	0.84	0.405
Female head	0.00	(omitted)		
Dependency ratio	0.03	0.01	1.88	0.063
Education: Some primary	-2.02	4.43	-0.46	0.649
Education: Finished primary	0.00	4.32	0	1
Education: O Level	-3.58	4.29	-0.84	0.406
Education: A level	-8.86	5.75	-1.54	0.127
Education: Tertiary	-4.11	4.87	-0.84	0.401
Ethnicity: Langi	5.52	4.89	1.13	0.263
Ethnicity: Iteso	44.30	8.35	5.31	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-18.80	15.53	-1.21	0.23
Ethnicity: Karamojong	77.51	93.47	0.83	0.41
Ethnicity: Mixed	14.05	12.63	1.11	0.269
Ethnicity: Other	-7.14	4.70	-1.52	0.133
Casual labour: agriculture	8.06	12.25	0.66	0.512
Casual labour: non-agriculture	25.72	19.05	1.35	0.181
Exploitation of bush products	-4.88	8.27	-0.59	0.557
Other assistance	93.95	42.17	2.23	0.029
Other economic activity	-2.28	6.16	-0.37	0.712
Own business: shop building	-8.83	8.72	-1.01	0.314
Business: home, market	-1.18	5.05	-0.23	0.816
Own fishing	18.77	13.64	1.38	0.173
Own livestock	-5.08	5.14	-0.99	0.326
Paid housework	-6.41	6.23	-1.03	0.306
Private sector, NGO	2.32	6.34	0.37	0.716
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	0.21	7.43	0.03	0.978
Migrant in household	-11.02	4.38	-2.52	0.014
Morris Score Index	-0.15	0.09	-1.72	0.088
Receives remittances	-2.26	1.77	-1.28	0.205
Experienced conflict	-13.33	6.94	-1.92	0.058
# of crimes	-0.37	0.14	-2.62	0.01
# of serious crimes	0.55	0.26	2.08	0.041
# of shocks	0.84	0.31	2.73	0.008
Displaced	-2.98	3.57	-0.83	0.408
have to pay	4.06	2.95	1.38	0.173
have to queue	7.48	3.31	2.26	0.027
run by government	-1.69	4.72	-0.36	0.72
privately run	-9.25	5.48	-1.69	0.095
run by community	-1.61	4.01	-0.4	0.689
run by NGO	-0.47	7.36	-0.06	0.95
run by other	-13.30	6.71	-1.98	0.051
Morris Score Index	-0.51	0.35	-1.45	0.152
bicycle	0.60	2.72	0.22	0.826
cart	0.57	6.71	0.08	0.933
car	-9.96	3.40	-2.93	0.004
community group on water	-5.04	3.13	-1.61	0.111

safety	2.64	2.02	1.31	0.195
urban	-3.57	4.11	-0.87	0.388
Lira	6.59	5.65	1.17	0.247
Alebtong	10.39	6.01	1.73	0.088
Amolatar	32.01	23.03	1.39	0.169
Otuke	-0.32	5.47	-0.06	0.954
Apac	29.57	4.24	6.98	0
Oyam	13.96	5.70	2.45	0.016
Kole	7.19	4.07	1.77	0.081
Gulu	1.36	6.09	0.22	0.824
Amuru	0.92	7.78	0.12	0.906
Nwoya	-5.18	7.66	-0.68	0.501
Kitgum	7.43	6.85	1.09	0.281
Lamwo	11.11	8.56	1.3	0.198
Pader	-0.95	7.76	-0.12	0.902
Agago	18.59	7.88	2.36	0.021
Constant	22.13	10.56	2.1	0.039

Table 9: Logit regression of access to clean and safe water

Number of obs	1445
Population size	492880.1
Design df	79
F(57, 23)	2.44
Prob > F	0.0104

Clean and safe water	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.00	0.01	0.9	0.37
Female head	0.17	0.19	0.9	0.371
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.961
Education: Some primary	-0.17	0.21	-0.82	0.416
Education: Finished primary	-0.19	0.23	-0.84	0.406
Education: O Level	-0.22	0.26	-0.86	0.391
Education: A level	-0.30	0.80	-0.37	0.71
Education: Tertiary	0.16	0.35	0.46	0.646
Ethnicity: Langi	0.67	0.41	1.61	0.112
Ethnicity: Iteso	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Kumam	0.36	0.82	0.44	0.66
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-0.54	1.39	-0.39	0.7
Ethnicity: Mixed	1.45	0.96	1.51	0.135
Ethnicity: Other	0.02	0.73	0.02	0.982
Casual labour: agriculture	1.80	0.85	2.13	0.036
Casual labour: non-agriculture	0.34	0.56	0.61	0.545
Exploitation of bush products	0.28	0.72	0.39	0.694
Other assistance	-1.46	1.11	-1.32	0.19
Other economic activity	0.07	0.41	0.17	0.869
Own business: shop building	-0.87	0.48	-1.82	0.073
Business: home, market	0.06	0.48	0.12	0.907
Own fishing	0.00	(omitted)		
Own livestock	-0.16	0.39	-0.41	0.681
Paid housework	0.00	(omitted)		
Private sector, NGO	0.69	0.79	0.87	0.387
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	-0.17	0.51	-0.32	0.748
Migrant in household	-0.09	0.43	-0.22	0.829
Morris Score Index	-0.01	0.01	-2.13	0.036
Receives remittances	0.09	0.26	0.33	0.743
Experienced conflict	1.18	0.90	1.31	0.194
# of crimes	0.01	0.01	0.66	0.511
# of serious crimes	0.01	0.02	0.28	0.78
# of shocks	-0.03	0.02	-1.51	0.135
Displaced	0.51	0.21	2.46	0.016
have to pay	1.15	0.27	4.33	0
have to queue	0.38	0.21	1.81	0.074
run by government	2.19	0.34	6.51	0
privately run	1.35	0.27	4.92	0
run by community	1.02	0.22	4.64	0
run by NGO	2.26	0.49	4.6	0
run by other	0.00	(omitted)		
Morris Score Index	0.05	0.03	1.64	0.106
bicycle	-0.14	0.18	-0.78	0.435
cart	0.00	(omitted)		
car	0.15	0.34	0.43	0.668
community group on water	0.10	0.15	0.7	0.486

safety	-0.22	0.10	-2.22	0.029
urban	0.67	0.35	1.91	0.06
Lira	-0.48	0.55	-0.88	0.381
Alebtong	-0.56	0.54	-1.04	0.3
Amolatar	-0.19	0.54	-0.36	0.721
Otuke	-0.91	0.57	-1.62	0.11
Apac	0.18	0.75	0.23	0.815
Oyam	-0.90	0.49	-1.83	0.07
Kole	-0.48	0.55	-0.87	0.387
Gulu	-1.00	0.60	-1.68	0.096
Amuru	-0.27	0.66	-0.41	0.684
Nwoya	-1.37	0.74	-1.85	0.068
Kitgum	0.59	0.71	0.83	0.412
Lamwo	0.53	0.77	0.7	0.489
Pader	-0.15	0.68	-0.22	0.825
Agago	0.04	0.86	0.04	0.967
Constant	-0.65	0.68	-0.96	0.338

Table 10: Logit regression of receipt of social protection transfer

Number of obs	1334
Population size	457312.5
Design df	69
F(38, 32)	2.54
Prob > F	0.0042

Receives social protection	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.01	0.01	0.61	0.542
Female head	-0.17	0.37	-0.47	0.637
# of children	-0.02	0.09	-0.25	0.801
# of elderly	0.55	0.24	2.33	0.023
Education: Some primary	1.09	0.33	3.31	0.001
Education: Finished primary	0.27	0.50	0.54	0.59
Education: O Level	0.83	0.53	1.56	0.123
Education: A level	1.14	1.55	0.74	0.462
Education: Tertiary	-0.09	0.74	-0.13	0.899
Ethnicity: Langi	-0.39	0.73	-0.53	0.596
Ethnicity: Iteso	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Kumam	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Karamojong	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Mixed	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Other	0.00	(omitted)		
Casual labour: agriculture	0.00	(omitted)		
Casual labour: non-agriculture	0.00	(omitted)		
Exploitation of bush products	0.25	1.19	0.21	0.831
Other assistance	0.00	(omitted)		
Other economic activity	1.05	0.78	1.35	0.183
Own business: shop building	0.00	(omitted)		
Business: home, market	-0.56	1.27	-0.44	0.66
Own fishing	0.00	(omitted)		
Own livestock	0.46	0.63	0.74	0.46
Paid housework	0.00	(omitted)		

Private sector, NGO	1.04	1.13	0.93	0.357
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	0.15	1.30	0.12	0.906
Migrant in household	1.05	0.60	1.76	0.083
Coping Strategies Index	0.00	0.01	-0.2	0.84
Receives remittances	0.35	0.18	1.93	0.057
Experienced conflict	0.00	(omitted)		
# of crimes	-0.02	0.02	-0.88	0.383
# of serious crimes	0.01	0.03	0.17	0.864
# of shocks	-0.03	0.03	-1.01	0.316
Displaced	0.65	0.35	1.86	0.067
Morris Score Index	0.03	0.02	1.25	0.214
community group on social services	1.25	0.46	2.73	0.008
safety	0.20	0.19	1.07	0.287
urban	0.10	0.45	0.23	0.815
Lira	-0.51	0.73	-0.69	0.49
Alebtong	-0.82	0.53	-1.53	0.131
Amolatar	0.00	(omitted)		
Otuke	0.00	(omitted)		
Apac	-0.35	0.56	-0.61	0.541
Oyam	-1.46	0.50	-2.91	0.005
Kole	-1.08	0.66	-1.63	0.108
Gulu	-2.30	1.05	-2.18	0.032
Amuru	-1.83	1.11	-1.64	0.105
Nwoya	-1.68	1.19	-1.41	0.163
Kitgum	-0.51	0.97	-0.52	0.605
Lamwo	0.00	(omitted)		
Pader	-1.22	0.89	-1.37	0.175
Agago	0.21	0.99	0.21	0.834
Constant	-3.97	1.18	-3.37	0.001

Table 11: Logit regression of receipt of livelihood transfer

Number of obs	1430
Population size	487663.9
Design df	79
F(49, 31)	3.33
Prob > F	0.0003

Receives livelihood transfer	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.00	0.01	-0.46	0.65
Female head	-0.10	0.22	-0.47	0.639
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.343
Education: Some primary	0.01	0.23	0.06	0.95
Education: Finished primary	0.28	0.26	1.1	0.273
Education: O Level	0.23	0.34	0.66	0.508
Education: A level	-0.73	1.44	-0.51	0.614
Education: Tertiary	0.06	0.34	0.18	0.858
Ethnicity: Langi	-0.37	0.52	-0.72	0.476
Ethnicity: Iteso	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Kumam	-0.49	0.82	-0.6	0.553

Ethnicity: Karamojong	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Mixed	0.71	0.68	1.04	0.302
Ethnicity: Other	-1.85	1.01	-1.83	0.071
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.67	0.96	-0.7	0.489
Casual labour: non-agriculture	-1.11	0.97	-1.15	0.255
Exploitation of bush products	-0.58	0.93	-0.63	0.534
Other assistance	0.89	1.34	0.66	0.51
Other economic activity	-0.28	0.72	-0.38	0.703
Own business: shop building	-0.18	0.68	-0.26	0.792
Business: home, market	-0.01	0.54	-0.02	0.981
Own fishing	0.00	(omitted)		
Own livestock	1.15	0.35	3.28	0.002
Paid housework	0.00	(omitted)		
Private sector, NGO	0.98	0.55	1.79	0.077
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	-0.54	0.48	-1.13	0.264
Migrant in household	0.29	0.37	0.8	0.427
Coping Strategies Index	-0.02	0.01	-3.52	0.001
Receives remittances	0.23	0.16	1.42	0.16
Experienced conflict	-1.15	1.05	-1.1	0.276
# of crimes	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.98
# of serious crimes	0.01	0.02	0.28	0.783
# of shocks	0.03	0.01	1.96	0.053
Displaced	0.25	0.20	1.25	0.217
Morris Score Index	0.04	0.03	1.43	0.155
Community group on livelihood services	1.35	0.21	6.56	0
Owns land	0.03	0.01	2.17	0.033
Perception of safety	0.09	0.11	0.87	0.389
Urban	-0.59	0.29	-2	0.049
Lira	0.88	0.24	3.69	0
Alebtong	0.72	0.28	2.55	0.013
Amolatar	0.31	0.20	1.53	0.129
Otuke	0.88	0.36	2.46	0.016
Apac	-0.16	0.33	-0.5	0.62
Oyam	-0.50	0.28	-1.76	0.083
Kole	-0.14	0.40	-0.35	0.724
Gulu	-1.06	0.55	-1.93	0.057
Amuru	-1.33	0.76	-1.76	0.082
Nwoya	-0.76	0.56	-1.34	0.185
Kitgum	0.04	0.57	0.07	0.948
Lamwo	-1.00	0.62	-1.61	0.112
Pader	-0.21	0.69	-0.31	0.76
Agago	-0.19	0.61	-0.31	0.759
Constant	-2.03	0.66	-3.08	0.003

Table 12: Logit regression of livelihood transfer has an impact

Number of obs	206
Population size	70951.49
Design df	63
F(41, 23)	3.73
Prob > F	0.0006

Livelihood transfer has an impact	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	-0.00242	0.016666	-0.14	0.885
Female head	-0.19884	0.832336	-0.24	0.812
Dependency ratio	0.001058	0.001624	0.65	0.517
Education: Some primary	0.53405	0.895243	0.6	0.553
Education: Finished primary	0.964055	0.74566	1.29	0.201
Education: O Level	0.437403	0.764085	0.57	0.569
Education: A level	0	(omitted)		
Education: Tertiary	0.054883	0.948614	0.06	0.954
Ethnicity: Langi	-1.34411	0.878857	-1.53	0.131
Ethnicity: Iteso	0	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Kumam	0	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Karamojong	0	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Mixed	0.238684	1.207857	0.2	0.844
Ethnicity: Other	0	(omitted)		
Casual labour: agriculture	0	(omitted)		
Casual labour: non-agriculture	0	(omitted)		
Exploitation of bush products	0	(omitted)		
Other assistance	0	(omitted)		
Other economic activity	0	(omitted)		
Own business: shop building	0	(omitted)		
Business: home, market	0.988925	0.904432	1.09	0.278
Own fishing	0	(omitted)		
Own livestock	2.034047	0.920131	2.21	0.031
Paid housework	0	(omitted)		
Private sector, NGO	0	(omitted)		
Remittances	0	(omitted)		
Working for government	0	(omitted)		
Migrant in household	-1.85947	0.99931	-1.86	0.067
Coping Strategies Index	-0.06025	0.022889	-2.63	0.011
Receives remittances	-0.57816	0.386509	-1.5	0.14
Experienced conflict	0	(omitted)		
# of crimes	0.039638	0.06529	0.61	0.546
# of serious crimes	0.039471	0.045442	0.87	0.388
# of shocks	0.005373	0.045784	0.12	0.907
Displaced	0.134564	0.669945	0.2	0.841
Morris Score Index	0.189591	0.100053	1.89	0.063
community group on livelihood services	0.99238	0.755029	1.31	0.193
gardens	-0.00906	0.067114	-0.14	0.893
safety	-0.51369	0.32089	-1.6	0.114
urban	0.95391	0.738099	1.29	0.201
services on time	3.235964	0.671541	4.82	0
provided by national NGO	1.522768	0.64018	2.38	0.02
provided by International NGO	0.724075	0.606206	1.19	0.237
provided by groups in village	0.62953	0.799301	0.79	0.434
provided by religious	-0.13697	1.288309	-0.11	0.916

organization				
Lira	-3.05864	1.368435	-2.24	0.029
Alebtong	-1.5293	1.095145	-1.4	0.167
Amolatar	0	(omitted)		
Otuke	0.269658	1.466106	0.18	0.855
Apac	-3.38271	1.245417	-2.72	0.009
Oyam	-0.1584	2.053327	-0.08	0.939
Kole	-3.29182	1.144439	-2.88	0.005
Gulu	-5.27905	1.639268	-3.22	0.002
Amuru	-9.11764	2.594462	-3.51	0.001
Nwoya	-5.46309	1.819137	-3	0.004
Kitgum	-5.87842	1.800514	-3.26	0.002
Lamwo	-6.41788	2.401059	-2.67	0.01
Pader	-3.82699	1.44428	-2.65	0.01
Agago	-7.04841	1.845447	-3.82	0
Constant	2.154843	2.131902	1.01	0.316

Table 13: Overall satisfaction with health services

	Freq.	Percent
Satisfied	354	20.68
Fairly Satisfied	987	57.65
Dissatisfied	371	21.67
Total	1,712	100

Table 14: Satisfaction with health service, by respondent gender

	Respondent gender			
	Male		Female	
Satisfaction with health service	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Satisfied	259	21%	95	19%
Fairly Satisfied	711	59%	275	57%
Dissatisfied	257	21%	114	24%
Total	1227	100%	484	100%

Table 15: Provider of health service

Provider of health service	Freq.	Percent
Government	1,484	85.29
Private	151	8.68
Religious organization	88	5.06
NGO	16	0.92
Other	1	0.06
Total	1,740	100

Table 16: Ordered logit of distance to school

Number of obs	1019
Population size	342222.2
Design df	79
F(15, 65)	3.76
Prob > F	0.0001

Infrequent School Attendance	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Distance to school	0.00	0.00	2.86	0.01
district fixed effects				
Lira	0.66	0.56	1.17	0.25
Alebtong	0.45	0.56	0.80	0.43
Amolatar	-0.65	0.78	-0.84	0.41
Otuke	-1.17	1.03	-1.14	0.26
Apac	0.11	0.61	0.18	0.86
Oyam	0.72	0.58	1.23	0.22
Kole	0.09	0.65	0.14	0.89
Gulu	0.83	0.55	1.50	0.14
Amuru	0.40	0.57	0.71	0.48
Nwoya	0.76	0.71	1.07	0.29
Kitgum	1.21	0.57	2.14	0.04
Lamwo	0.49	0.55	0.89	0.38
Pader	1.28	0.56	2.29	0.03
Agago	1.45	0.57	2.55	0.01
Constant	2.26	0.55	4.15	0.00
/cut2	2.36	0.55	4.32	0.00
/cut3	3.90	0.56	7.02	0.00
/cut4	4.23	0.56	7.58	0.00
/cut5	5.78	0.65	8.87	0.00
/cut6	5.93	0.66	8.94	0.00
/cut7	6.90	0.79	8.78	0.00

Table 17: Logit regression of the local government cares about my opinion

Number of obs	1377
Population size	462592.7
Design df	79
F(78, 2)	4.73
Prob > F	0.1901

Local government cares about my opinions	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Female head	-0.27	0.15	-1.79	0.08
Age	-0.02	0.01	-3.10	0.00
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.19
Ethnicity: Langi	-0.27	0.26	-1.04	0.30
Ethnicity: Iteso	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Kumam	-0.55	0.79	-0.71	0.48
Ethnicity: Karamojong	0.00	(omitted)		

Ethnicity: Mixed	-1.49	0.54	-2.75	0.01
Ethnicity: Other	-0.19	0.76	-0.24	0.81
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.14	0.25	-0.55	0.59
Casual labour: non-agriculture	-0.11	0.29	-0.39	0.70
Exploitation of bush products	-0.15	0.26	-0.57	0.57
Other assistance	-0.15	0.52	-0.29	0.77
Other economic activity	-0.02	0.29	-0.06	0.95
Own business: shop building	-0.53	0.42	-1.24	0.22
Business: home, market	0.52	0.32	1.65	0.10
Own fishing	-0.96	0.88	-1.09	0.28
Own livestock	-0.40	0.27	-1.50	0.14
Paid housework	0.56	0.39	1.42	0.16
Private sector, NGO	-0.19	0.43	-0.44	0.66
Working for government	-0.04	0.36	-0.10	0.92
Education: Some primary	0.15	0.18	0.79	0.43
Education: Finished primary	0.15	0.21	0.70	0.49
Education: O Level	-0.06	0.24	-0.26	0.79
Education: A level	-0.25	0.52	-0.49	0.62
Education: Tertiary	-0.14	0.30	-0.47	0.64
Migrant in household	0.38	0.38	1.00	0.32
Receives remittances	0.27	0.17	1.63	0.11
Displaced	-0.09	0.17	-0.54	0.59
Experienced conflict	0.28	0.56	0.49	0.62
# of crimes	0.04	0.02	2.69	0.01
# of serious crimes	0.00	0.01	-0.44	0.66
# of shocks	-0.01	0.02	-0.61	0.54
Morris Score Index	0.01	0.01	0.55	0.58
Coping Strategies Index	0.00	0.01	0.84	0.40
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-2.37	0.02
distance to water	0.00	0.00	-0.74	0.46
social protection services	0.23	0.35	0.66	0.51
livelihood protection services	0.03	0.17	0.16	0.87
fairly satisfied with health services	-0.46	0.25	-1.81	0.07
dissatisfied with health services	-0.82	0.30	-2.77	0.01
clean water	-0.05	0.18	-0.30	0.77
fairly satisfied with health personal	-0.15	0.18	-0.86	0.40
dissatisfied with health personal	-0.35	0.25	-1.37	0.17
fairly satisfied with health equipment	0.00	0.26	0.00	1.00
dissatisfied with health equipment	0.22	0.31	0.71	0.48
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.42	0.30	-1.40	0.16
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-0.66	0.28	-2.37	0.02
stand in line for water	0.25	0.18	1.36	0.18
pay formal health fees	-0.39	0.23	-1.75	0.09
pay informal health fees	0.43	0.21	2.01	0.05
pay for water	0.12	0.15	0.77	0.44
privately run health centre	-0.25	0.33	-0.76	0.45
religious organization run health centre	0.08	0.35	0.22	0.83
NGO run health centre	-0.77	0.90	-0.85	0.40

other run health centre	0.00	(omitted)		
government run water source	0.40	0.30	1.33	0.19
private run water source	0.44	0.33	1.34	0.19
community run water source	0.42	0.22	1.91	0.06
NGO run water source	0.62	0.38	1.62	0.11
other run water source	-0.14	0.51	-0.28	0.78
problems with services	-0.16	0.05	-3.12	0.00
official way to make complaint	0.33	0.20	1.64	0.11
meetings about services	0.14	0.05	2.52	0.01
other consultation options around services	0.22	0.07	3.07	0.00
safety	-0.22	0.08	-2.88	0.01
urban	-0.16	0.24	-0.65	0.52
Lira	-0.77	0.32	-2.41	0.02
Alebtong	-0.72	0.36	-2.01	0.05
Amolatar	0.17	0.48	0.36	0.72
Otuke	-1.19	0.63	-1.90	0.06
Apac	-0.52	0.44	-1.19	0.24
Oyam	-1.31	0.33	-3.96	0.00
Kole	-0.99	0.41	-2.41	0.02
Gulu	-0.21	0.40	-0.54	0.59
Amuru	-1.13	0.47	-2.40	0.02
Nwoya	-0.76	0.36	-2.09	0.04
Kitgum	-0.44	0.39	-1.11	0.27
Lamwo	-0.31	0.51	-0.60	0.55
Pader	-0.49	0.48	-1.03	0.31
Agago	-0.18	0.39	-0.45	0.66
Constant	1.66	0.72	2.31	0.02

Table 18: Logit regression of the central government cares about my opinion

Number of obs	1368
Population size	460744.
Design df	79
F(78, 2)	1.75
Prob > F	0.4336

K18	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Female head	-0.04	0.18	-0.23	0.815
Age	-0.01	0.01	-1.98	0.051
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.389
Ethnicity: Langi	-0.27	0.30	-0.89	0.375
Ethnicity: Iteso	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Kumam	-0.24	0.73	-0.33	0.742
Ethnicity: Karamojong	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Mixed	-0.53	0.47	-1.13	0.264
Ethnicity: Other	0.77	0.73	1.06	0.293
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.49	0.25	-1.94	0.056
Casual labour: non-agriculture	-0.99	0.34	-2.93	0.004
Exploitation of bush products	-1.02	0.29	-3.51	0.001
Other assistance	-0.51	0.65	-0.79	0.432
Other economic activity	-0.23	0.30	-0.77	0.442
Own business: shop	-0.42	0.44	-0.96	0.34

building				
Business: home, market	0.46	0.37	1.25	0.216
Own fishing	-1.50	0.80	-1.88	0.064
Own livestock	-0.80	0.25	-3.21	0.002
Paid housework	-0.42	0.41	-1.02	0.311
Private sector, NGO	-0.82	0.62	-1.31	0.194
Working for government	-0.58	0.31	-1.86	0.067
Education: Some primary	-0.05	0.21	-0.23	0.819
Education: Finished primary	0.22	0.25	0.91	0.364
Education: O Level	-0.31	0.28	-1.11	0.27
Education: A level	-0.09	0.48	-0.18	0.859
Education: Tertiary	-0.31	0.37	-0.83	0.407
Migrant in household	0.30	0.39	0.76	0.448
Receives remittances	0.19	0.18	1.03	0.304
Displaced	-0.03	0.15	-0.17	0.869
Experienced conflict	0.11	0.68	0.17	0.867
# of crimes	0.04	0.02	2.27	0.026
# of serious crimes	-0.02	0.01	-1.5	0.136
# of shocks	-0.01	0.02	-0.52	0.606
Morris Score Index	0.00	0.02	-0.03	0.973
Coping Strategies Index	-0.01	0.01	-1.61	0.111
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-1.15	0.255
distance to water	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.977
social protection services	-0.19	0.29	-0.66	0.509
livelihood protection services	0.10	0.19	0.51	0.613
fairly satisfied with health services	-0.49	0.24	-2.07	0.042
dissatisfied with health services	-0.76	0.31	-2.47	0.016
clean water	-0.20	0.18	-1.14	0.257
fairly satisfied with health personal	-0.49	0.19	-2.61	0.011
dissatisfied with health personal	-0.41	0.25	-1.64	0.105
fairly satisfied with health equipment	0.07	0.25	0.3	0.768
dissatisfied with health equipment	0.44	0.26	1.68	0.096
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.10	0.26	-0.38	0.704
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-0.65	0.26	-2.5	0.015
stand in line for water	0.25	0.18	1.42	0.161
pay formal health fees	-0.10	0.25	-0.4	0.691
pay informal health fees	0.24	0.22	1.11	0.271
pay for water	0.02	0.15	0.14	0.889
privately run health centre	-0.27	0.35	-0.77	0.445
religious organization run health centre	-0.27	0.36	-0.74	0.463
NGO run health centre	-0.63	0.82	-0.77	0.442
other run health centre	0.00	(omitted)		
government run water source	0.34	0.33	1.03	0.304
private run water source	-0.10	0.34	-0.3	0.768
community run water source	0.10	0.27	0.39	0.698

NGO run water source	0.37	0.37	1.01	0.315
other run water source	-0.03	0.55	-0.05	0.958
problems with services	-0.12	0.05	-2.2	0.03
official way to make complaint	0.75	0.23	3.32	0.001
meetings about services	0.04	0.07	0.58	0.564
other consultation options around services	0.21	0.08	2.69	0.009
safety	-0.09	0.09	-1	0.321
urban	-0.29	0.17	-1.72	0.089
Lira	-1.45	0.38	-3.85	0
Alebtong	-1.18	0.50	-2.38	0.02
Amolatar	0.04	0.42	0.09	0.928
Otuke	-1.22	0.42	-2.89	0.005
Apac	-0.43	0.37	-1.18	0.242
Oyam	-1.33	0.35	-3.8	0
Kole	-1.20	0.33	-3.63	0.001
Gulu	-0.83	0.42	-1.99	0.05
Amuru	-1.77	0.48	-3.68	0
Nwoya	-1.58	0.52	-3.02	0.003
Kitgum	-0.91	0.42	-2.14	0.035
Lamwo	-0.84	0.43	-1.95	0.055
Pader	-0.83	0.43	-1.93	0.058
Agago	-1.03	0.40	-2.57	0.012
Constant	2.28	0.72	3.16	0.002

Table 19: Multinomial regression of extent to which local government decisions reflect respondent's priorities

Local government reflect my priorities	Coef. Err.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Never				
(base outcome)				
Almost never				
Female head	0.15	0.20	0.74	0.464
Age	0.00	0.01	0.22	0.828
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	-0.04	0.972
Ethnicity: Langi	-0.19	0.40	-0.48	0.632
Ethnicity: Iteso	-0.82	1.45	-0.56	0.576
Ethnicity: Kumam	-0.14	0.88	-0.16	0.871
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-22.61	1.01	-22.46	0
Ethnicity: Mixed	-0.55	0.78	-0.7	0.486
Ethnicity: Other	-1.93	1.33	-1.45	0.151
Casual labour: agriculture	0.09	0.33	0.27	0.788
Casual labour: non-agriculture	1.25	0.39	3.22	0.002
Exploitation of bush products	0.67	0.38	1.78	0.078
Other assistance	0.05	0.62	0.08	0.94
Other economic activity	1.18	0.32	3.73	0
Own business: shop building	0.68	0.53	1.28	0.203
Business: home, market	0.17	0.48	0.36	0.719
Own fishing	-21.22	0.71	-29.92	0

Own livestock	0.07	0.34	0.21	0.831
Paid housework	0.08	0.58	0.14	0.888
Private sector, NGO	1.19	0.72	1.66	0.101
Working for government	-0.23	0.65	-0.35	0.73
Education: Some primary	0.17	0.31	0.55	0.583
Education: Finished primary	0.55	0.30	1.82	0.073
Education: O Level	0.75	0.35	2.16	0.034
Education: A level	1.72	0.93	1.85	0.068
Education: Tertiary	0.90	0.48	1.89	0.062
Migrant in household	-0.35	0.47	-0.74	0.462
Receives remittances	0.05	0.17	0.3	0.764
Displaced	0.14	0.25	0.55	0.585
Experienced conflict	-0.23	0.78	-0.3	0.765
# of crimes	0.05	0.03	2.05	0.044
# of serious crimes	0.00	0.01	-0.29	0.769
# of shocks	-0.01	0.02	-0.57	0.574
Morris Score Index	-0.03	0.02	-1.64	0.105
Coping Strategies Index	0.00	0.01	-0.03	0.98
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-3.31	0.001
distance to water	0.00	0.00	0.49	0.627
social protection services	-0.35	0.51	-0.68	0.496
livelihood protection services	0.28	0.25	1.12	0.267
fairly satisfied with health services	-0.02	0.39	-0.06	0.954
dissatisfied with health services	-0.90	0.49	-1.84	0.07
clean water	0.22	0.24	0.9	0.371
fairly satisfied with health personal	0.15	0.25	0.62	0.535
dissatisfied with health personal	-0.30	0.40	-0.74	0.461
fairly satisfied with health equipment	-0.25	0.32	-0.76	0.45
dissatisfied with health equipment	-0.55	0.36	-1.52	0.132
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.09	0.38	-0.24	0.81
dissatisfied with health waiting time	0.13	0.40	0.33	0.739
stand in line for water	0.25	0.27	0.96	0.342
pay formal health fees	0.09	0.32	0.26	0.793
pay informal health fees	0.14	0.37	0.37	0.709
pay for water	0.53	0.18	2.98	0.004
privately run health centre	-0.11	0.44	-0.25	0.802
religious organization run health centre	-0.71	0.52	-1.38	0.171
NGO run health centre	-1.89	1.50	-1.26	0.211
other run health centre	-23.54	1.27	-18.51	0
government run water source	0.14	0.42	0.34	0.737
private run water source	0.10	0.38	0.27	0.788
community run water source	0.33	0.34	0.98	0.332
NGO run water source	-0.11	0.46	-0.25	0.806
other run water	0.49	0.63	0.78	0.435

source				
problems with services	-0.05	0.07	-0.7	0.484
official way to make complaint	-0.14	0.33	-0.43	0.672
meetings about services	0.17	0.09	1.88	0.064
other consultation options around services	-0.26	0.11	-2.25	0.028
safety	-0.24	0.12	-1.97	0.053
urban	-0.41	0.36	-1.15	0.254
Lira	-0.13	0.77	-0.17	0.866
Alebtong	0.43	0.72	0.59	0.558
Amolatar	-0.06	0.66	-0.09	0.927
Otuke	-0.48	0.95	-0.5	0.616
Apac	0.03	0.78	0.04	0.967
Oyam	-0.08	0.69	-0.12	0.908
Kole	-0.37	0.76	-0.48	0.63
Gulu	-0.51	0.83	-0.61	0.543
Amuru	-0.15	0.92	-0.16	0.875
Nwoya	-0.96	1.16	-0.83	0.41
Kitgum	-0.10	0.86	-0.11	0.909
Lamwo	-0.19	0.84	-0.22	0.827
Pader	-0.14	0.92	-0.15	0.882
Agago	0.33	0.86	0.39	0.697
Constant	-0.84	1.07	-0.79	0.431
Only in some areas				
Female head	0.16	0.19	0.87	0.386
Age	-0.01	0.01	-2.45	0.016
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	2.18	0.033
Ethnicity: Langi	0.21	0.31	0.68	0.5
Ethnicity: Iteso	-22.24	0.99	-22.45	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-1.61	1.17	-1.38	0.172
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-22.52	0.90	-25.12	0
Ethnicity: Mixed	0.78	0.70	1.12	0.264
Ethnicity: Other	-1.88	0.88	-2.13	0.036
Casual labour: agriculture	0.00	0.30	0	0.996
Casual labour: non-agriculture	0.91	0.35	2.56	0.012
Exploitation of bush products	0.16	0.28	0.55	0.586
Other assistance	-0.47	0.68	-0.69	0.49
Other economic activity	0.15	0.32	0.46	0.648
Own business: shop building	0.26	0.52	0.51	0.614
Business: home, market	0.67	0.44	1.53	0.131
Own fishing	-0.34	1.06	-0.33	0.746
Own livestock	-0.38	0.28	-1.35	0.181
Paid housework	0.52	0.37	1.42	0.16
Private sector, NGO	1.43	0.55	2.62	0.01
Working for government	0.73	0.45	1.65	0.103
Education: Some primary	0.01	0.21	0.04	0.971
Education: Finished primary	0.41	0.25	1.66	0.101
Education: O Level	0.15	0.31	0.48	0.632
Education: A level	1.27	1.00	1.27	0.209
Education: Tertiary	0.19	0.38	0.51	0.611
Migrant in household	-0.49	0.43	-1.13	0.263
Receives	-0.02	0.15	-0.13	0.893

remittances				
Displaced	0.03	0.25	0.13	0.899
Experienced conflict	-0.09	0.94	-0.09	0.925
# of crimes	0.10	0.03	4.16	0
# of serious crimes	-0.03	0.02	-1.78	0.079
# of shocks	-0.04	0.02	-1.82	0.073
Morris Score Index	-0.01	0.02	-0.4	0.691
Coping Strategies Index	-0.01	0.01	-1.33	0.188
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-1.19	0.238
distance to water	0.00	0.00	1.15	0.252
social protection services	-0.13	0.48	-0.26	0.793
livelihood protection services	-0.15	0.23	-0.66	0.512
fairly satisfied with health services	0.01	0.32	0.03	0.979
dissatisfied with health services	-0.52	0.37	-1.42	0.159
clean water	0.16	0.19	0.85	0.4
fairly satisfied with health personal	-0.01	0.19	-0.04	0.968
dissatisfied with health personal	-0.60	0.33	-1.82	0.072
fairly satisfied with health equipment	-0.38	0.33	-1.16	0.251
dissatisfied with health equipment	-0.34	0.34	-1.01	0.315
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.41	0.32	-1.28	0.205
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-0.52	0.34	-1.55	0.124
stand in line for water	0.14	0.21	0.68	0.501
pay formal health fees	-0.44	0.31	-1.44	0.152
pay informal health fees	0.25	0.31	0.8	0.424
pay for water	-0.03	0.20	-0.14	0.886
privately run health centre	-0.06	0.40	-0.15	0.881
religious organization run health centre	-0.06	0.45	-0.13	0.894
NGO run health centre	-0.83	1.29	-0.64	0.523
other run health centre	-22.11	1.22	-18.19	0
government run water source	1.07	0.33	3.23	0.002
private run water source	0.53	0.36	1.47	0.146
community run water source	1.01	0.28	3.55	0.001
NGO run water source	0.77	0.34	2.25	0.027
other run water source	0.85	0.57	1.48	0.142
problems with services	-0.01	0.06	-0.2	0.84
official way to make complaint	0.24	0.27	0.89	0.375
meetings about services	0.25	0.08	3.24	0.002
other consultation options around services	0.13	0.09	1.39	0.168
safety	-0.12	0.11	-1.12	0.265
urban	0.03	0.34	0.08	0.934
Lira	-1.09	0.59	-1.84	0.07
Alebtong	-0.18	0.66	-0.27	0.79

Amolatar	-0.25	0.68	-0.37	0.715
Otuke	-1.05	0.59	-1.78	0.079
Apac	-0.76	0.66	-1.15	0.254
Oyam	-1.05	0.56	-1.87	0.066
Kole	-0.79	0.57	-1.39	0.169
Gulu	-0.19	0.63	-0.31	0.758
Amuru	-0.39	0.68	-0.57	0.571
Nwoya	-1.78	0.75	-2.39	0.019
Kitgum	-0.15	0.63	-0.24	0.815
Lamwo	-0.51	0.66	-0.77	0.443
Pader	-0.06	0.62	-0.09	0.928
Agago	0.21	0.66	0.32	0.751
Constant	-0.33	0.88	-0.38	0.704

To a large extent

Female head	-0.16	0.26	-0.64	0.525
Age	-0.02	0.01	-1.73	0.088
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.854
Ethnicity: Langi	0.30	0.50	0.59	0.555
Ethnicity: Iteso	-22.03	1.42	-15.46	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-0.73	1.03	-0.71	0.481
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-22.40	1.30	-17.28	0
Ethnicity: Mixed	-0.35	1.04	-0.34	0.736
Ethnicity: Other	0.46	0.64	0.72	0.472
Casual labour: agriculture	0.47	0.42	1.1	0.273
Casual labour: non-agriculture	0.82	0.59	1.38	0.173
Exploitation of bush products	0.50	0.43	1.16	0.248
Other assistance	0.35	0.70	0.5	0.616
Other economic activity	0.91	0.45	2.01	0.048
Own business: shop building	0.86	0.68	1.27	0.208
Business: home, market	1.17	0.68	1.71	0.091
Own fishing	1.05	0.76	1.38	0.172
Own livestock	0.58	0.43	1.35	0.18
Paid housework	1.23	0.63	1.96	0.053
Private sector, NGO	0.39	0.95	0.41	0.683
Working for government	1.80	0.52	3.47	0.001
Education: Some primary	-0.04	0.30	-0.12	0.903
Education: Finished primary	0.17	0.43	0.39	0.694
Education: O Level	-0.38	0.39	-0.99	0.327
Education: A level	-0.05	1.07	-0.04	0.966
Education: Tertiary	-0.48	0.66	-0.72	0.473
Migrant in household	0.25	0.68	0.37	0.712
Receives remittances	-0.19	0.22	-0.84	0.401
Displaced	-0.04	0.30	-0.13	0.895
Experienced conflict	0.80	0.94	0.85	0.398
# of crimes	0.04	0.03	1.4	0.165
# of serious crimes	-0.01	0.01	-0.41	0.685
# of shocks	-0.05	0.02	-2.03	0.045
Morris Score Index	-0.03	0.03	-0.87	0.386
Coping Strategies Index	-0.02	0.01	-2.56	0.012
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-0.39	0.695
distance to water	0.00	0.00	-0.95	0.344
social protection services	0.57	0.49	1.16	0.249
livelihood protection	0.14	0.32	0.43	0.669

services				
fairly satisfied with health services	-0.70	0.45	-1.55	0.124
dissatisfied with health services	-1.17	0.58	-2.03	0.045
clean water	0.01	0.27	0.02	0.982
fairly satisfied with health personal	-0.27	0.28	-0.96	0.339
dissatisfied with health personal	-0.53	0.48	-1.1	0.275
fairly satisfied with health equipment	0.19	0.42	0.44	0.664
dissatisfied with health equipment	0.18	0.45	0.41	0.686
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.82	0.51	-1.6	0.113
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-0.56	0.53	-1.06	0.293
stand in line for water	0.06	0.28	0.21	0.832
pay formal health fees	-0.79	0.46	-1.73	0.088
pay informal health fees	-0.02	0.46	-0.04	0.971
pay for water	0.23	0.24	0.97	0.335
privately run health centre	0.45	0.59	0.76	0.449
religious organization run health centre	-0.50	0.94	-0.53	0.598
NGO run health centre	0.05	1.28	0.04	0.968
other run health centre	-21.74	1.38	-15.72	0
government run water source	0.43	0.46	0.94	0.352
private run water source	-0.13	0.46	-0.27	0.788
community run water source	0.10	0.34	0.31	0.76
NGO run water source	0.64	0.53	1.22	0.228
other run water source	-0.05	1.13	-0.04	0.968
problems with services	-0.19	0.10	-1.95	0.055
official way to make complaint	-0.57	0.38	-1.51	0.134
meetings about services	0.36	0.12	2.93	0.004
other consultation options around services	0.21	0.12	1.73	0.087
safety	-0.31	0.16	-1.89	0.063
urban	-0.37	0.36	-1.02	0.309
Lira	-0.46	0.50	-0.93	0.358
Alebtong	-0.39	0.51	-0.75	0.453
Amolatar	0.24	0.38	0.62	0.536
Otuke	0.22	0.51	0.43	0.669
Apac	-0.72	0.59	-1.22	0.227
Oyam	-1.42	0.58	-2.46	0.016
Kole	-0.87	0.61	-1.43	0.157
Gulu	0.66	0.59	1.13	0.261
Amuru	0.15	0.69	0.22	0.825
Nwoya	-0.46	1.24	-0.37	0.713
Kitgum	0.18	0.64	0.28	0.783
Lamwo	-0.05	0.66	-0.08	0.939
Pader	-0.71	0.83	-0.85	0.396
Agago	-0.25	0.82	-0.3	0.763
Constant	1.00	1.09	0.92	0.361

				Always
Female head	0.08	0.36	0.21	0.835
Age	-0.02	0.03	-0.83	0.406
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	-1.28	0.205
Ethnicity: Langi	0.63	0.95	0.67	0.506
Ethnicity: Iteso	-21.19	1.80	-11.79	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-20.55	1.39	-14.82	0
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-18.37	1.66	-11.06	0
Ethnicity: Mixed	-19.79	1.61	-12.26	0
Ethnicity: Other	-20.91	1.47	-14.2	0
Casual labour: agriculture	-1.54	0.79	-1.95	0.054
Casual labour: non-agriculture	-2.70	0.94	-2.89	0.005
Exploitation of bush products	-1.23	0.63	-1.97	0.052
Other assistance	0.50	1.39	0.36	0.722
Other economic activity	-1.22	0.89	-1.37	0.175
Own business: shop building	-2.33	1.12	-2.09	0.04
Business: home, market	-0.60	0.92	-0.66	0.512
Own fishing	-21.58	1.55	-13.91	0
Own livestock	-1.28	0.67	-1.91	0.06
Paid housework	-0.82	0.95	-0.87	0.388
Private sector, NGO	1.34	1.34	1	0.319
Working for government	0.14	1.10	0.13	0.899
Education: Some primary	1.03	0.66	1.54	0.126
Education: Finished primary	1.22	0.83	1.46	0.147
Education: O Level	0.49	0.89	0.54	0.589
Education: A level	2.95	1.54	1.91	0.059
Education: Tertiary	1.06	1.23	0.86	0.391
Migrant in household	0.73	0.90	0.8	0.423
Receives remittances	-18.51	1.20	-15.48	0
Displaced	0.26	0.67	0.4	0.694
Experienced conflict	-20.23	1.32	-15.34	0
# of crimes	0.16	0.04	3.9	0
# of serious crimes	-0.07	0.05	-1.43	0.157
# of shocks	-0.06	0.04	-1.36	0.177
Morris Score Index	0.06	0.03	1.71	0.091
Coping Strategies Index	-0.01	0.01	-1.06	0.294
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-1.58	0.117
distance to water	0.00	0.00	1.12	0.265
social protection services	-0.13	1.02	-0.13	0.897
livelihood protection services	-0.40	0.47	-0.84	0.406
fairly satisfied with health services	-0.02	0.62	-0.03	0.976
dissatisfied with health services	0.35	0.81	0.43	0.669
clean water	0.67	0.51	1.3	0.197
fairly satisfied with health personal	-0.34	0.63	-0.55	0.585
dissatisfied with health personal	0.16	0.77	0.21	0.836
fairly satisfied with health equipment	0.62	0.82	0.76	0.448
dissatisfied with health equipment	-0.21	1.12	-0.19	0.854

fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-1.40	0.83	-1.69	0.095
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-2.00	0.95	-2.12	0.037
stand in line for water	0.45	0.64	0.71	0.48
pay formal health fees	1.68	0.64	2.64	0.01
pay informal health fees	-0.25	0.79	-0.32	0.753
pay for water	-0.88	0.48	-1.85	0.069
privately run health centre	-1.51	0.99	-1.52	0.132
religious organization run health centre	0.81	1.08	0.75	0.456
NGO run health centre	-19.65	1.28	-15.31	0
other run health centre	-21.55	1.87	-11.55	0
government run water source	1.82	0.78	2.35	0.021
private run water source	0.98	0.94	1.04	0.301
community run water source	1.45	0.80	1.8	0.075
NGO run water source	0.15	1.20	0.13	0.899
other run water source	-18.83	1.11	-17	0
problems with services	0.06	0.16	0.37	0.712
official way to make complaint	-0.77	0.64	-1.2	0.233
meetings about services	0.36	0.19	1.88	0.064
other consultation options around services	0.39	0.18	2.19	0.031
safety	-0.39	0.34	-1.16	0.248
urban	-1.23	0.65	-1.89	0.062
Lira	0.37	1.26	0.29	0.771
Alebtong	1.40	1.23	1.14	0.258
Amolatar	1.99	1.21	1.65	0.104
Otuke	-20.60	1.50	-13.7	0
Apac	1.94	1.18	1.64	0.106
Oyam	-2.31	1.57	-1.47	0.146
Kole	-1.12	1.45	-0.77	0.441
Gulu	1.61	1.56	1.03	0.304
Amuru	-21.57	1.99	-10.84	0
Nwoya	-19.52	1.70	-11.51	0
Kitgum	1.42	1.44	0.99	0.327
Lamwo	0.05	1.89	0.03	0.978
Pader	1.13	1.51	0.75	0.457
Agago	1.12	1.43	0.78	0.436
Constant	-4.40	2.12	-2.08	0.041

Table 20: Multinomial regression of extent to which central government decisions reflect respondent's priorities

Number of obs	1351
Population size	455126
Design df	79
F(80, 0)	.
Prob > F	.

Central government reflect my priorities	Coef. Std. Err.		t	P>t
(base outcome)				
Never				
Almost never				
Female head	0.39	0.20	1.92	0.059
Age	0.01	0.01	0.92	0.36
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	-2.4	0.019
Ethnicity: Langi	0.19	0.44	0.43	0.666
Ethnicity: Iteso	-23.91	1.07	-22.32	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-0.42	1.25	-0.34	0.737
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-22.27	1.42	-15.7	0
Ethnicity: Mixed	-1.54	0.93	-1.65	0.102
Ethnicity: Other	-0.94	1.42	-0.66	0.51
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.46	0.36	-1.28	0.203
Casual labour: non-agriculture	0.54	0.36	1.47	0.145
Exploitation of bush products	-0.15	0.30	-0.49	0.625
Other assistance	-1.02	0.69	-1.47	0.145
Other economic activity	0.67	0.31	2.18	0.032
Own business: shop building	0.93	0.44	2.09	0.04
Business: home, market	-0.84	0.64	-1.3	0.196
Own fishing	-0.69	1.38	-0.5	0.621
Own livestock	-0.25	0.29	-0.86	0.391
Paid housework	-0.30	0.60	-0.5	0.618
Private sector, NGO	-0.22	0.62	-0.36	0.72
Working for government	0.62	0.40	1.54	0.129
Education: Some primary	0.56	0.29	1.95	0.055
Education: Finished primary	0.48	0.31	1.55	0.126
Education: O Level	0.94	0.33	2.83	0.006
Education: A level	0.86	0.70	1.23	0.223
Education: Tertiary	0.83	0.38	2.17	0.033
Migrant in household	-0.17	0.39	-0.44	0.663
Receives remittances	-0.13	0.18	-0.69	0.489
Displaced	0.46	0.24	1.89	0.063
Experienced conflict	-23.30	0.81	-28.68	0
# of crimes	0.04	0.02	1.83	0.071
# of serious crimes	-0.05	0.02	-2	0.049
# of shocks	-0.10	0.03	-3.85	0
Morris Score Index	-0.05	0.02	-2.53	0.013
Coping Strategies Index	0.01	0.01	1.12	0.267
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-2.99	0.004
distance to water	0.00	0.00	-1.41	0.163
social protection services	-0.11	0.52	-0.21	0.837
livelihood protection services	0.02	0.26	0.06	0.949
fairly satisfied with health services	-0.01	0.40	-0.02	0.981
dissatisfied with health	-0.59	0.45	-1.31	0.196

services				
clean water	0.26	0.26	0.98	0.33
fairly satisfied with health personal	-0.09	0.22	-0.42	0.672
dissatisfied with health personal	-0.92	0.40	-2.31	0.024
fairly satisfied with health equipment	0.40	0.39	1.02	0.311
dissatisfied with health equipment	0.24	0.41	0.6	0.553
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.35	0.38	-0.93	0.355
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-0.39	0.40	-0.98	0.332
stand in line for water	-0.19	0.24	-0.81	0.42
pay formal health fees	0.30	0.36	0.82	0.413
pay informal health fees	0.28	0.39	0.73	0.466
pay for water	0.33	0.18	1.78	0.078
privately run health centre	-0.70	0.39	-1.79	0.077
religious organization run health centre	-0.65	0.57	-1.13	0.26
NGO run health centre	-0.88	1.28	-0.69	0.493
other run health centre	-22.49	1.35	-16.7	0
government run water source	0.55	0.39	1.42	0.161
private run water source	-0.30	0.41	-0.72	0.473
community run water source	0.62	0.30	2.04	0.044
NGO run water source	0.62	0.51	1.22	0.228
other run water source	0.02	0.63	0.03	0.979
problems with services	0.09	0.07	1.26	0.211
official way to make complaint	0.15	0.29	0.53	0.596
meetings about services	0.29	0.09	3.29	0.002
other consultation options around services	-0.29	0.11	-2.66	0.009
safety	-0.28	0.12	-2.28	0.025
urban	0.54	0.33	1.64	0.105
Lira	-0.68	0.50	-1.36	0.178
Alebtong	-0.68	0.44	-1.54	0.128
Amolatar	0.34	0.44	0.78	0.44
Otuke	-23.00	0.83	-27.86	0
Apac	-0.68	0.56	-1.22	0.224
Oyam	-0.46	0.41	-1.13	0.262
Kole	-0.42	0.63	-0.67	0.506
Gulu	-0.35	0.65	-0.54	0.591
Amuru	-0.55	0.86	-0.63	0.528
Nwoya	-1.59	0.66	-2.41	0.018
Kitgum	-0.62	0.62	-0.99	0.327
Lamwo	-0.11	0.69	-0.17	0.869
Pader	-0.67	0.68	-0.98	0.33
Agago	-0.43	0.66	-0.66	0.511
Constant	-0.93	0.98	-0.95	0.347

Only in some areas				
Female head	0.07	0.21	0.32	0.748
Age	-0.01	0.01	-1.36	0.178
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	1.79	0.077
Ethnicity: Langi	0.56	0.44	1.28	0.204
Ethnicity: Iteso	-22.28	1.20	-18.49	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-1.11	0.58	-1.92	0.058
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-21.89	0.93	-23.55	0
Ethnicity: Mixed	-0.05	0.79	-0.06	0.952
Ethnicity: Other	0.33	0.72	0.46	0.648
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.10	0.32	-0.32	0.746

Casual labour: non-agriculture	-0.18	0.35	-0.51	0.609
Exploitation of bush products	-0.10	0.31	-0.33	0.743
Other assistance	0.60	0.60	1	0.323
Other economic activity	-0.17	0.31	-0.56	0.58
Own business: shop building	0.46	0.54	0.84	0.401
Business: home, market	0.59	0.45	1.32	0.192
Own fishing	-1.51	1.34	-1.13	0.26
Own livestock	-0.36	0.30	-1.23	0.221
Paid housework	-0.19	0.58	-0.33	0.745
Private sector, NGO	0.34	0.73	0.47	0.64
Working for government	0.70	0.40	1.75	0.084
Education: Some primary	-0.04	0.24	-0.15	0.883
Education: Finished primary	0.19	0.26	0.71	0.481
Education: O Level	-0.40	0.37	-1.1	0.277
Education: A level	0.61	0.74	0.82	0.416
Education: Tertiary	-0.13	0.41	-0.33	0.743
Migrant in household	-0.20	0.45	-0.45	0.652
Receives remittances	0.01	0.15	0.05	0.961
Displaced	0.12	0.19	0.62	0.538
Experienced conflict	0.27	0.74	0.36	0.721
# of crimes	0.07	0.02	3.23	0.002
# of serious crimes	-0.03	0.02	-1.47	0.145
# of shocks	-0.02	0.02	-0.96	0.341
Morris Score Index	-0.04	0.02	-1.61	0.111
Coping Strategies Index	-0.02	0.01	-2.46	0.016
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-1.04	0.3
distance to water	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.348
social protection services	-0.21	0.49	-0.43	0.668
livelihood protection services	-0.10	0.23	-0.43	0.671
fairly satisfied with health services	-0.14	0.30	-0.46	0.646
dissatisfied with health services	-0.72	0.37	-1.95	0.055
clean water	-0.41	0.24	-1.73	0.088
fairly satisfied with health personal	-0.73	0.24	-3.1	0.003
dissatisfied with health personal	-0.63	0.33	-1.92	0.058
fairly satisfied with health equipment	0.45	0.34	1.32	0.191
dissatisfied with health equipment	0.37	0.34	1.07	0.286
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.21	0.33	-0.64	0.525
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-0.68	0.36	-1.88	0.063
stand in line for water	-0.13	0.24	-0.53	0.594
pay formal health fees	-0.94	0.28	-3.31	0.001
pay informal health fees	0.48	0.32	1.5	0.138
pay for water	0.01	0.20	0.07	0.941
privately run health centre	0.11	0.39	0.27	0.785
religious organization run health centre	0.29	0.41	0.72	0.472
NGO run health centre	-0.70	0.77	-0.91	0.365
other run health centre	-21.09	1.36	-15.5	0
government run water source	1.35	0.42	3.22	0.002
private run water source	0.58	0.44	1.33	0.188
community run water source	1.27	0.35	3.64	0
NGO run water source	1.28	0.48	2.66	0.009
other run water source	0.88	0.72	1.22	0.227

problems with services	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.978
official way to make complaint	0.65	0.27	2.42	0.018
meetings about services	0.10	0.09	1.09	0.278
other consultation options around services	0.18	0.10	1.89	0.062
safety	0.06	0.10	0.54	0.592
urban	0.52	0.36	1.43	0.156
Lira	-1.15	0.54	-2.1	0.039
Alebtong	-1.18	0.69	-1.7	0.092
Amolatar	0.15	0.50	0.3	0.767
Otuke	-1.61	0.59	-2.73	0.008
Apac	-0.80	0.57	-1.4	0.167
Oyam	-1.62	0.53	-3.03	0.003
Kole	-1.36	0.49	-2.79	0.007
Gulu	-0.04	0.63	-0.07	0.946
Amuru	-0.04	0.70	-0.06	0.953
Nwoya	-0.95	0.67	-1.42	0.158
Kitgum	-0.11	0.63	-0.18	0.859
Lamwo	-0.28	0.67	-0.43	0.671
Pader	-0.19	0.68	-0.28	0.778
Agago	-0.32	0.65	-0.49	0.624
Constant	-0.26	1.03	-0.25	0.805

To a large extent

Female head	-0.13	0.29	-0.44	0.658
Age	0.00	0.01	-0.39	0.7
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	0.5	0.617
Ethnicity: Langi	-0.72	0.53	-1.36	0.178
Ethnicity: Iteso	-23.06	1.66	-13.91	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-1.99	1.36	-1.46	0.148
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-19.94	1.06	-18.9	0
Ethnicity: Mixed	-23.59	1.34	-17.65	0
Ethnicity: Other	1.13	0.99	1.15	0.255
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.02	0.41	-0.04	0.968
Casual labour: non-agriculture	0.15	0.60	0.25	0.807
Exploitation of bush products	-0.95	0.67	-1.42	0.159
Other assistance	0.90	1.05	0.86	0.395
Other economic activity	0.38	0.48	0.8	0.429
Own business: shop building	1.00	0.67	1.48	0.142
Business: home, market	1.18	0.55	2.14	0.035
Own fishing	1.26	1.13	1.11	0.269
Own livestock	0.34	0.40	0.85	0.398
Paid housework	0.61	0.74	0.83	0.411
Private sector, NGO	-1.25	1.52	-0.83	0.411
Working for government	1.10	0.54	2.03	0.046
Education: Some primary	0.07	0.35	0.21	0.834
Education: Finished primary	-0.14	0.45	-0.32	0.752
Education: O Level	-0.99	0.54	-1.84	0.069
Education: A level	-1.68	1.29	-1.31	0.195
Education: Tertiary	-0.34	0.65	-0.51	0.608
Migrant in household	0.20	0.69	0.29	0.769
Receives remittances	-19.27	0.59	-32.76	0
Displaced	-0.41	0.32	-1.29	0.2
Experienced conflict	-0.21	1.11	-0.19	0.852
# of crimes	0.04	0.03	1.59	0.115
# of serious crimes	-0.01	0.01	-0.72	0.472
# of shocks	-0.07	0.03	-2.03	0.045
Morris Score Index	0.00	0.02	-0.07	0.943
Coping Strategies Index	-0.02	0.01	-1.74	0.086

distance to health	0.00	0.00	-0.44	0.661
distance to water	-0.01	0.00	-2.37	0.02
social protection services	0.76	0.62	1.23	0.222
livelihood protection services	0.01	0.32	0.04	0.968
fairly satisfied with health services	-0.92	0.41	-2.26	0.027
dissatisfied with health services	-0.60	0.48	-1.23	0.222
clean water	-0.02	0.30	-0.08	0.936
fairly satisfied with health personal	-0.36	0.39	-0.92	0.359
dissatisfied with health personal	-0.82	0.50	-1.62	0.109
fairly satisfied with health equipment	0.02	0.40	0.06	0.955
dissatisfied with health equipment	0.00	0.40	0	0.999
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.42	0.47	-0.89	0.377
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-0.43	0.55	-0.79	0.433
stand in line for water	0.75	0.35	2.14	0.036
pay formal health fees	-0.01	0.49	-0.02	0.982
pay informal health fees	0.63	0.36	1.75	0.084
pay for water	-0.15	0.30	-0.49	0.627
privately run health centre	-0.52	0.59	-0.88	0.38
religious organization run health centre	-0.92	0.76	-1.21	0.228
NGO run health centre	-22.64	0.88	-25.77	0
other run health centre	-22.24	1.35	-16.49	0
government run water source	-0.34	0.49	-0.68	0.496
private run water source	-0.78	0.44	-1.78	0.079
community run water source	-0.55	0.39	-1.42	0.158
NGO run water source	0.06	0.59	0.1	0.923
other run water source	-0.62	1.01	-0.62	0.538
problems with services	-0.15	0.11	-1.43	0.158
official way to make complaint	-0.19	0.45	-0.43	0.67
meetings about services	0.16	0.11	1.42	0.16
other consultation options around services	0.24	0.12	1.97	0.052
safety	-0.06	0.19	-0.33	0.74
urban	-0.31	0.43	-0.73	0.468
Lira	-0.98	0.58	-1.7	0.093
Alebtong	-2.78	1.41	-1.97	0.052
Amolatar	0.44	0.43	1.03	0.307
Otuke	0.46	0.56	0.82	0.417
Apac	-0.75	0.44	-1.38	0.171
Oyam	-1.32	0.60	-2.19	0.032
Kole	-2.64	1.07	-2.47	0.015
Gulu	-0.63	0.63	-1.01	0.317
Amuru	-1.00	0.89	-1.12	0.267
Nwoya	-2.18	0.65	-3.37	0.001
Kitgum	-1.61	0.76	-2.11	0.038
Lamwo	-1.14	0.72	-1.58	0.119
Pader	-0.89	0.74	-1.2	0.234
Agago	-2.14	0.72	-2.99	0.004
Constant	2.03	1.24	1.63	0.106
Always				
Female head	0.61	0.43	1.44	0.155
Age	-0.01	0.01	-1.01	0.313
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.812
Ethnicity: Langi	1.55	1.35	1.15	0.255

Ethnicity: Iteso	-19.00	1.87	-10.16	0
Ethnicity: Kumam	-21.34	1.30	-16.35	0
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-20.72	2.04	-10.16	0
Ethnicity: Mixed	-20.38	0.92	-22.24	0
Ethnicity: Other	-19.83	1.88	-10.56	0
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.76	0.77	-0.99	0.324
Casual labour: non-agriculture	-0.91	0.92	-0.99	0.324
Exploitation of bush products	-1.35	0.67	-2.01	0.048
Other assistance	1.10	0.89	1.24	0.22
Other economic activity	-0.14	0.70	-0.2	0.845
Own business: shop building	-1.57	0.87	-1.81	0.074
Business: home, market	-0.37	1.28	-0.29	0.775
Own fishing	-0.36	1.59	-0.22	0.823
Own livestock	-1.28	0.71	-1.79	0.077
Paid housework	-0.07	1.04	-0.07	0.945
Private sector, NGO	-21.30	0.81	-26.44	0
Working for government	-1.55	1.27	-1.22	0.228
Education: Some primary	-0.08	0.50	-0.17	0.866
Education: Finished primary	0.95	0.69	1.37	0.176
Education: O Level	0.22	0.68	0.32	0.75
Education: A level	1.42	1.10	1.29	0.202
Education: Tertiary	-0.36	1.10	-0.33	0.743
Migrant in household	-0.40	1.27	-0.32	0.753
Receives remittances	-18.56	1.00	-18.57	0
Displaced	0.67	0.51	1.31	0.194
Experienced conflict	1.28	1.16	1.1	0.276
# of crimes	0.08	0.03	2.78	0.007
# of serious crimes	0.01	0.02	0.69	0.491
# of shocks	-0.03	0.03	-0.86	0.393
Morris Score Index	0.03	0.04	0.62	0.538
Coping Strategies Index	-0.04	0.02	-2.51	0.014
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-0.41	0.681
distance to water	0.00	0.00	1.27	0.209
social protection services	0.79	0.64	1.24	0.219
livelihood protection services	-0.14	0.45	-0.31	0.759
fairly satisfied with health services	-1.10	0.54	-2.05	0.044
dissatisfied with health services	-0.53	0.61	-0.86	0.392
clean water	1.65	0.68	2.42	0.018
fairly satisfied with health personal	-1.26	0.54	-2.32	0.023
dissatisfied with health personal	-1.12	0.85	-1.31	0.194
fairly satisfied with health equipment	2.72	1.00	2.71	0.008
dissatisfied with health equipment	2.09	1.00	2.1	0.039
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.85	0.79	-1.07	0.286
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-2.36	0.93	-2.54	0.013
stand in line for water	-0.70	0.46	-1.54	0.129
pay formal health fees	1.08	0.84	1.28	0.203
pay informal health fees	0.08	0.84	0.1	0.92
pay for water	0.39	0.49	0.79	0.43
privately run health centre	-0.40	0.88	-0.46	0.648
religious organization run health centre	0.12	1.34	0.09	0.929
NGO run health centre	-22.31	1.30	-17.11	0
other run health centre	-23.38	2.13	-10.98	0
government run water	0.51	0.97	0.52	0.604

source				
private run water source	-1.04	1.11	-0.94	0.35
community run water source	0.27	1.01	0.27	0.79
NGO run water source	0.03	1.25	0.02	0.982
other run water source	0.05	1.16	0.04	0.968
problems with services	-0.14	0.15	-0.91	0.364
official way to make complaint	0.44	0.56	0.79	0.434
meetings about services	0.39	0.19	2.1	0.039
other consultation options around services	0.11	0.17	0.64	0.527
safety	-0.28	0.30	-0.94	0.351
urban	-1.38	0.86	-1.61	0.111
Lira	-2.17	0.97	-2.25	0.027
Alebtong	0.42	0.76	0.55	0.582
Amolatar	1.37	0.99	1.38	0.171
Otuke	-0.75	1.09	-0.69	0.493
Apac	1.00	0.77	1.29	0.199
Oyam	-1.09	1.04	-1.05	0.298
Kole	0.45	0.65	0.7	0.487
Gulu	2.39	1.51	1.59	0.116
Amuru	-20.88	2.16	-9.67	0
Nwoya	-19.15	1.82	-10.52	0
Kitgum	0.95	1.75	0.54	0.59
Lamwo	0.50	2.10	0.24	0.811
Pader	-19.43	1.65	-11.77	0
Agago	1.63	1.63	1	0.322
Constant	-4.66	1.83	-2.55	0.013

Table 21: Logit regression of displacement on perception that local government cares about respondent's opinion

Number of obs	1794			
Population size	597500.7			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	7.75			
Prob > F	0			
Local government cares about my opinions	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Ever displaced	-0.01	0.14	-0.05	0.958
district fixed effects				
Lira	-0.95	0.33	-2.87	0.005
Alebtong	-0.99	0.33	-3.01	0.003
Amolatar	-0.25	0.37	-0.67	0.502
Otuke	-1.05	0.56	-1.87	0.065
Apac	-0.70	0.41	-1.69	0.095
Oyam	-1.40	0.32	-4.32	0
Kole	-0.91	0.35	-2.56	0.012
Gulu	-0.18	0.37	-0.48	0.631
Amuru	-0.87	0.36	-2.41	0.018
Nwoya	-1.04	0.33	-3.18	0.002
Kitgum	-0.24	0.38	-0.64	0.523
Lamwo	-0.45	0.43	-1.03	0.307
Pader	-0.44	0.33	-1.34	0.185
Agago	-0.27	0.37	-0.72	0.473
Constant	-0.23	0.33	-0.71	0.481

Table 22: Logit regression of displacement on perception that central government cares about respondent's opinions

Number of obs	1784			
Population size	595415.5			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	3.4			
Prob > F	0.0003			
Central government cares about my opinions	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Ever displaced	-0.02	0.12	-0.14	0.893
district fixed effects				
Lira	-1.40	0.31	-4.49	0
Alebtong	-1.06	0.35	-3.04	0.003
Amolatar	-0.27	0.33	-0.8	0.428
Otuke	-0.90	0.30	-3.01	0.004
Apac	-0.54	0.32	-1.67	0.099
Oyam	-1.31	0.29	-4.44	0
Kole	-1.04	0.29	-3.58	0.001
Gulu	-0.72	0.32	-2.24	0.028
Amuru	-1.28	0.42	-3.03	0.003
Nwoya	-1.67	0.44	-3.78	0
Kitgum	-1.00	0.33	-3.04	0.003
Lamwo	-1.03	0.34	-3.06	0.003
Pader	-0.92	0.30	-3.05	0.003
Agago	-1.10	0.32	-3.45	0.001
Constant	0.35	0.28	1.25	0.215

Table 23: Logit regression of years displaced on perception that local government cares about respondent's opinions

Number of obs	1169			
Population size	390884.9			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	5.03			
Prob > F	0			
Linearized				
Local government cares about my opinion	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
# of years displaced	-0.02	0.01	-1.38	0.173
district fixed effects				
Lira	-1.27	0.33	-3.87	0
Alebtong	-1.20	0.35	-3.4	0.001
Amolatar	-1.32	0.88	-1.49	0.139
Otuke	-0.87	0.42	-2.09	0.039
Apac	-0.33	0.45	-0.74	0.463
Oyam	-1.16	0.35	-3.34	0.001
Kole	-0.75	0.36	-2.07	0.042
Gulu	-0.19	0.37	-0.51	0.615
Amuru	-0.80	0.40	-2	0.049
Nwoya	-1.11	0.33	-3.35	0.001
Kitgum	-0.34	0.37	-0.91	0.363
Lamwo	-0.55	0.43	-1.29	0.202
Pader	-0.44	0.35	-1.25	0.215
Agago	-0.39	0.36	-1.08	0.283
Constant	0.36	0.35	1.05	0.298

Table 24: Logit regression of years displaced on perception that central government cares about respondent's opinions

Number of obs	1166			
Population size	391342			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	2.62			
Prob > F	0.0039			
Central government cares about my opinion	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
# of years displaced	-0.03	0.01	-2.06	0.042
district fixed effects				
Lira	-1.46	0.35	-4.16	0
Alebtong	-0.95	0.30	-3.21	0.002
Amolatar	-0.27	0.77	-0.35	0.729
Otuke	-0.81	0.25	-3.22	0.002
Apac	-0.26	0.42	-0.61	0.542
Oyam	-1.22	0.30	-4.03	0
Kole	-1.11	0.26	-4.26	0
Gulu	-0.72	0.31	-2.36	0.021
Amuru	-1.34	0.40	-3.4	0.001
Nwoya	-1.74	0.43	-4.04	0
Kitgum	-1.15	0.31	-3.71	0
Lamwo	-1.13	0.30	-3.74	0
Pader	-0.98	0.34	-2.89	0.005
Agago	-1.22	0.32	-3.85	0
Constant	0.53	0.30	1.77	0.08

Table 25: Logit regression of cannot access health due to transport costs and perception that local government never reflects respondent's priorities

Number of obs	1773			
Population size	591909			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	1.84			
Prob > F	0.0471			
Local government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Cannot access health due to transport cost and travel	0.39	0.18	2.14	0.035
district fixed effects				
Lira	0.55	0.49	1.11	0.27
Alebtong	0.21	0.46	0.46	0.649
Amolatar	0.10	0.47	0.2	0.839
Otuke	0.63	0.46	1.35	0.18
Apac	0.25	0.52	0.48	0.633
Oyam	0.81	0.46	1.75	0.083
Kole	0.51	0.49	1.03	0.307
Gulu	0.33	0.48	0.69	0.494
Amuru	0.54	0.48	1.12	0.265
Nwoya	1.49	0.66	2.28	0.026
Kitgum	0.09	0.50	0.18	0.857
Lamwo	0.48	0.51	0.94	0.348
Pader	0.55	0.51	1.06	0.292
Agago	0.22	0.50	0.44	0.659
Constant	-0.82	0.45	-1.82	0.073

Table 26: Logit regression of cannot access health due to transport costs and perception that central government never reflects respondent's priorities

Number of obs	1742			
Population size	581803.3			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	28.37			
Prob > F	0			
Central government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Cannot access health care due to transport and distance	0.45	0.18	2.44	0.017
district fixed effects				
Lira	1.00	0.34	2.89	0.005
Alebtong	0.87	0.36	2.4	0.019
Amolatar	0.12	0.33	0.36	0.72
Otuke	0.83	0.35	2.35	0.021
Apac	0.56	0.34	1.65	0.104
Oyam	1.25	0.31	4.06	0
Kole	0.99	0.41	2.4	0.019
Gulu	0.58	0.35	1.69	0.096
Amuru	0.83	0.44	1.88	0.063

Nwoya	2.06	0.27	7.72	0
Kitgum	0.79	0.39	2.04	0.044
Lamwo	0.92	0.37	2.49	0.015
Pader	1.02	0.34	2.97	0.004
Agago	1.02	0.34	2.99	0.004
Constant	-0.98	0.27	-3.65	0

Table 27: Logit regression of good health care access and quality and perception that central government never reflects respondent's priorities

Number of obs	1741			
Population size	581236.1			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	26.36			
Prob > F	0			
Central government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Good access and quality	-0.45	0.15	-3.02	0.00
district fixed effects				
Lira	0.96	0.37	2.62	0.01
Alebtong	0.86	0.39	2.21	0.03
Amolatar	0.08	0.35	0.23	0.82
Otuke	0.75	0.39	1.94	0.06
Apac	0.51	0.36	1.4	0.17
Oyam	1.22	0.33	3.67	0.00
Kole	1.02	0.40	2.54	0.01
Gulu	0.57	0.37	1.54	0.13
Amuru	0.88	0.45	1.93	0.06
Nwoya	2.03	0.29	6.92	0.00
Kitgum	0.75	0.40	1.89	0.06
Lamwo	0.88	0.38	2.31	0.02
Pader	0.98	0.36	2.71	0.01
Agago	0.98	0.37	2.64	0.01
Constant	-0.86	0.29	-2.92	0.01

Table 28: Logit regression of good health care access and quality and perception that local government never reflects respondent's priorities

Number of obs	1772			
Population size	591341.8			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	2.15			
Prob > F	0.018			
Local government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Good access and quality	-0.37	0.16	-2.33	0.02
district fixed effects				
Lira	0.51	0.51	1.00	0.32
Alebtong	0.20	0.49	0.42	0.68
Amolatar	0.06	0.50	0.12	0.90
Otuke	0.55	0.49	1.13	0.26
Apac	0.22	0.54	0.40	0.69
Oyam	0.78	0.49	1.61	0.11
Kole	0.53	0.50	1.05	0.30
Gulu	0.31	0.50	0.62	0.54
Amuru	0.57	0.50	1.14	0.26
Nwoya	1.45	0.66	2.19	0.03
Kitgum	0.07	0.52	0.13	0.90
Lamwo	0.44	0.52	0.85	0.40
Pader	0.51	0.53	0.95	0.34
Agago	0.21	0.51	0.40	0.69
Constant	-0.71	0.47	-1.51	0.14

Table 29: Overall satisfaction with education

	Freq.	Percent
satisfied	298	23.37
Fairly satisfied	642	50.35
Dissatisfied	335	26.27
Total	1,275	100

Table 30: Logit regression of local government cares about respondent's opinions, including education variables

Number of obs	707
Population size	236319.2
Design df	79
F(79, 1)	.
Prob > F	.

Local government cares about my opinions	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Female head	-0.12	0.22	-0.56	0.578
Age	-0.02	0.01	-2.81	0.006
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.968
Ethnicity: Langi	-0.37	0.36	-1.03	0.306

Ethnicity: Iteso	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Kumam	-0.79	0.73	-1.08	0.285
Ethnicity: Karamojong	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Mixed	-2.97	0.85	-3.51	0.001
Ethnicity: Other	-1.12	1.16	-0.96	0.338
Casual labour: agriculture	0.11	0.36	0.31	0.756
Casual labour: non-agriculture	0.79	0.37	2.14	0.036
Exploitation of bush products	0.22	0.40	0.54	0.589
Other assistance	0.83	0.86	0.96	0.338
Other economic activity	-0.12	0.38	-0.31	0.759
Own business: shop building	-0.75	0.70	-1.08	0.284
Business: home, market	0.85	0.64	1.33	0.187
Own fishing	0.00	(omitted)		
Own livestock	-0.27	0.33	-0.8	0.424
Paid housework	0.70	0.66	1.06	0.292
Private sector, NGO	0.50	0.95	0.53	0.597
Working for government	0.11	0.41	0.28	0.783
Education: Some primary	-0.14	0.25	-0.56	0.58
Education: Finished primary	0.07	0.32	0.22	0.824
Education: O Level	-0.20	0.40	-0.5	0.62
Education: A level	-0.37	0.78	-0.47	0.639
Education: Tertiary	-1.06	0.51	-2.08	0.041
Migrant in household	0.74	0.56	1.33	0.187
Receives remittances	0.36	0.25	1.45	0.152
Displaced	-0.25	0.27	-0.9	0.369
Experienced conflict	0.40	0.84	0.47	0.638
# of crimes	0.06	0.02	2.49	0.015
# of serious crimes	-0.04	0.02	-2.11	0.038
# of shocks	0.02	0.02	0.78	0.437
Morris Score Index	0.04	0.02	1.58	0.117
FSI	0.01	0.01	1.5	0.138
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-1.63	0.108
distance to water	0.00	0.00	-0.95	0.343
social protection services	0.28	0.48	0.59	0.557
livelihood protection services	0.47	0.21	2.29	0.025
fairly satisfied with health services	-0.28	0.37	-0.74	0.459
dissatisfied with health services	-0.30	0.46	-0.66	0.509
clean water	-0.20	0.22	-0.91	0.365
fairly satisfied with health personal	-0.09	0.24	-0.39	0.699
dissatisfied with health personal	-0.02	0.35	-0.04	0.965
fairly satisfied with health equipment	-0.31	0.37	-0.83	0.412
dissatisfied with health equipment	-0.15	0.42	-0.36	0.716
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.67	0.43	-1.56	0.124
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-0.73	0.43	-1.69	0.096
stand in line for water	-0.07	0.26	-0.27	0.787
pay formal health fees	-0.18	0.36	-0.51	0.615
pay informal health fees	0.07	0.29	0.24	0.81
pay for water	0.18	0.25	0.71	0.478
privately run health centre	-0.47	0.47	-1	0.322
religious organization run health centre	0.61	0.58	1.05	0.299
NGO run health centre	0.00	(omitted)		

other run health centre	0.00	(omitted)		
government run water source	0.74	0.42	1.76	0.083
private run water source	1.00	0.49	2.05	0.044
community run water source	1.03	0.36	2.84	0.006
NGO run water source	1.23	0.52	2.37	0.02
other run water source	0.69	0.71	0.97	0.336
problems with services	-0.05	0.09	-0.58	0.564
official way to make complaint	-0.06	0.30	-0.21	0.838
meetings about services	0.19	0.09	2.22	0.03
other consultation options around services	0.20	0.11	1.93	0.057
distance to school	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.882
fairly satisfied with number of teachers	0.13	0.30	0.44	0.664
dissatisfied with number of teachers	-0.17	0.32	-0.53	0.6
fairly satisfied with quality of teachers	-0.28	0.27	-1.04	0.302
dissatisfied with quality of teachers	-0.65	0.37	-1.75	0.084
fairly satisfied with teacher attendance	0.01	0.34	0.02	0.981
dissatisfied with teacher attendance	-0.02	0.37	-0.05	0.96
dissatisfied with class size	-0.03	0.19	-0.17	0.863
fairly satisfied with school infrastructure	-0.22	0.28	-0.79	0.429
dissatisfied with school infrastructure	-0.04	0.38	-0.1	0.923
fairly satisfied with quality of equipment	-0.27	0.32	-0.84	0.403
dissatisfied with equipment	0.25	0.36	0.69	0.493
fairly satisfied with schools	-0.08	0.30	-0.27	0.785
dissatisfied with schools	-0.75	0.41	-1.83	0.07
privately run school	-0.49	0.50	-0.97	0.334
religious organization run school	1.72	0.99	1.74	0.085
NGO run school	0.52	1.24	0.42	0.677
other run school	0.00	(omitted)		
safety	-0.31	0.12	-2.54	0.013
urban	-0.30	0.39	-0.79	0.434
Lira	-1.09	0.54	-2.02	0.047
Alebtong	-1.37	0.60	-2.27	0.026
Amolatar	-0.04	0.74	-0.05	0.961
Otuke	-2.04	0.74	-2.77	0.007
Apac	-0.67	0.65	-1.03	0.304
Oyam	-1.97	0.68	-2.91	0.005
Kole	-1.72	0.70	-2.45	0.017
Gulu	0.01	0.58	0.02	0.984
Amuru	-1.29	0.83	-1.55	0.126
Nwoya	-0.29	0.56	-0.51	0.611
Kitgum	-0.58	0.67	-0.86	0.391
Lamwo	0.24	0.73	0.32	0.746
Pader	-0.61	0.76	-0.8	0.424
Agago	-0.04	0.64	-0.07	0.945
Constant	2.32	1.01	2.3	0.024

Table 31: Logit regression of central government cares about respondent's opinions, including education variables

Number of obs	705
Population size	235985.6
Design df	79
F(79, 1)	.
Prob > F	.

Central government cares about my opinions	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Female head	0.01	0.26	0.05	0.96
Age	-0.02	0.01	-1.99	0.05
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.41
Ethnicity: Langi	-0.48	0.32	-1.49	0.14
Ethnicity: Iteso	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Kumam	0.08	1.25	0.07	0.95
Ethnicity: Karamojong	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Mixed	-1.78	0.97	-1.83	0.07
Ethnicity: Other	-0.95	1.19	-0.80	0.43
Casual labour: agriculture	-0.71	0.35	-2.00	0.05
Casual labour: non-agriculture	-0.78	0.46	-1.68	0.10
Exploitation of bush products	-1.05	0.42	-2.52	0.01
Other assistance	-0.62	0.91	-0.68	0.50
Other economic activity	-0.84	0.41	-2.05	0.04
Own business: shop building	-0.22	0.65	-0.35	0.73
Business: home, market	0.58	0.51	1.14	0.26
Own fishing	0.00	(omitted)		
Own livestock	-0.88	0.35	-2.54	0.01
Paid housework	-0.70	0.77	-0.91	0.37
Private sector, NGO	-0.69	0.92	-0.75	0.46
Working for government	-1.13	0.51	-2.22	0.03
Education: Some primary	-0.34	0.27	-1.27	0.21
Education: Finished primary	0.26	0.37	0.72	0.48
Education: O Level	-0.46	0.42	-1.11	0.27
Education: A level	-0.02	0.73	-0.03	0.97
Education: Tertiary	-0.57	0.53	-1.08	0.29
Migrant in household	0.26	0.61	0.42	0.68
Receives remittances	0.08	0.26	0.29	0.77
Displaced	-0.29	0.28	-1.05	0.30
Experienced conflict	1.99	0.75	2.65	0.01
# of crimes	0.04	0.02	1.70	0.09
# of serious crimes	-0.02	0.02	-1.06	0.29
# of shocks	-0.01	0.02	-0.42	0.68
Morris Score Index	0.01	0.02	0.48	0.63
FSI	-0.01	0.01	-0.88	0.38
distance to health	0.00	0.00	-0.52	0.61
distance to water	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.89
social protection services	-0.15	0.47	-0.33	0.75
livelihood protection services	0.16	0.27	0.59	0.56

fairly satisfied with health services	-0.51	0.36	-1.42	0.16
dissatisfied with health services	-0.60	0.43	-1.39	0.17
clean water	-0.23	0.27	-0.85	0.40
fairly satisfied with health personal	-0.62	0.22	-2.89	0.01
dissatisfied with health personal	-0.46	0.32	-1.43	0.16
fairly satisfied with health equipment	0.10	0.34	0.30	0.77
dissatisfied with health equipment	0.58	0.39	1.50	0.14
fairly satisfied with health waiting time	-0.22	0.42	-0.51	0.61
dissatisfied with health waiting time	-0.89	0.41	-2.17	0.03
stand in line for water	-0.11	0.26	-0.44	0.66
pay formal health fees	-0.27	0.37	-0.73	0.47
pay informal health fees	0.20	0.29	0.67	0.50
pay for water	0.16	0.20	0.77	0.44
privately run health centre	-0.57	0.48	-1.19	0.24
religious organization run health centre	-0.16	0.58	-0.27	0.79
NGO run health centre	-0.02	1.25	-0.02	0.99
other run health centre	0.00	(omitted)		
government run water source	0.83	0.46	1.81	0.07
private run water source	0.44	0.44	1.01	0.32
community run water source	0.59	0.39	1.53	0.13
NGO run water source	0.96	0.51	1.88	0.06
other run water source	0.74	0.82	0.91	0.37
problems with services	-0.04	0.08	-0.54	0.59
official way to make complaint	0.31	0.33	0.93	0.35
meetings about services	0.13	0.11	1.12	0.26
other consultation options around services	0.22	0.13	1.69	0.10
distance to school	0.00	0.00	-0.70	0.49
fairly satisfied with number of teachers	-0.14	0.31	-0.44	0.66
dissatisfied with number of teachers	0.14	0.35	0.39	0.70
fairly satisfied with quality of teachers	0.21	0.29	0.73	0.47
dissatisfied with quality of teachers	0.31	0.42	0.72	0.47
fairly satisfied with teacher attendance	-0.09	0.33	-0.27	0.79
dissatisfied with teacher attendance	0.21	0.34	0.62	0.54
dissatisfied with class size	-0.06	0.19	-0.30	0.77
fairly satisfied with school infrastructure	0.05	0.33	0.15	0.88
dissatisfied with school infrastructure	0.78	0.48	1.61	0.11

fairly satisfied with quality of equipment	-0.78	0.33	-2.35	0.02
dissatisfied with equipment	-1.09	0.42	-2.58	0.01
fairly satisfied with schools	-0.24	0.36	-0.66	0.51
dissatisfied with schools	-0.86	0.41	-2.08	0.04
privately run school	-0.43	0.51	-0.84	0.40
religious organization run school	-0.09	1.15	-0.08	0.94
NGO run school	1.24	1.35	0.92	0.36
other run school	0.00	(omitted)		
safety	0.01	0.13	0.10	0.92
urban	-0.59	0.37	-1.62	0.11
Lira	-1.96	0.56	-3.48	0.00
Alebtong	-1.21	0.51	-2.36	0.02
Amolatar	-0.14	0.63	-0.22	0.83
Otuke	-1.92	0.66	-2.90	0.01
Apac	-0.85	0.49	-1.73	0.09
Oyam	-1.92	0.54	-3.59	0.00
Kole	-1.69	0.41	-4.10	0.00
Gulu	-0.82	0.50	-1.63	0.11
Amuru	-1.82	0.72	-2.54	0.01
Nwoya	-1.19	0.64	-1.87	0.07
Kitgum	-1.05	0.68	-1.54	0.13
Lamwo	-0.65	0.66	-0.99	0.33
Pader	-1.27	0.53	-2.40	0.02
Agago	-1.39	0.57	-2.42	0.02
Constant	3.65	0.93	3.92	0.00

Table 32: Official way to make a complaint, by service type

	Yes	
	Sample Freq	Population %
Health	595	35%
Education	526	33%
Water	659	41%
Social assistance	139	10%
Livelihoods	159	11%

Table 33: Age of abduction of family member taken by GoU or LRA (in categories)

	Sample Freq	Population
1-17 years old	181	53%
18-29 years old	91	27%
30- 70 years old	71	21%

Table 34: OLS regression of coping strategies index, including education variables

Number of obs	883
Population size	298015.3
Design df	79
F(60, 20)	.
Prob > F	.
R-squared	0.1899

Coping Strategies Index	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.03	0.03	0.82	0.42
Female head	-0.11	1.15	-0.10	0.92
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.00	-0.11	0.91
Education: Some primary	-3.76	1.19	-3.16	0.00
Education: Finished primary	-2.83	1.56	-1.82	0.07
Education: O Level	-1.88	1.82	-1.03	0.31
Education: A level	-1.38	5.69	-0.24	0.81
Education: Tertiary	-6.19	1.70	-3.65	0.00
Ethnicity: Langi	0.59	1.94	0.30	0.76
Ethnicity: Iteso	-13.67	3.27	-4.18	0.00
Ethnicity: Kumam	-4.94	4.11	-1.20	0.23
Ethnicity: Karamojong	-12.99	3.91	-3.32	0.00
Ethnicity: Mixed	3.30	3.44	0.96	0.34
Ethnicity: Other	7.44	6.44	1.15	0.25
Casual labour: agriculture	8.96	2.66	3.37	0.00
Casual labour: non-agriculture	5.29	2.48	2.13	0.04
Exploitation of bush products	13.07	4.29	3.05	0.00
Other assistance	4.33	3.10	1.40	0.17
Other economic activity	-1.34	3.16	-0.42	0.67
Own business: shop building	-4.78	2.65	-1.80	0.08
Business: home, market	-0.17	3.42	-0.05	0.96
Own fishing	0.00	(omitted)		
Own livestock	-3.05	1.81	-1.69	0.10
Paid housework	-5.44	2.42	-2.24	0.03
Private sector, NGO	2.03	4.58	0.44	0.66
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	-2.00	2.51	-0.80	0.43
Migrant in household	2.30	2.38	0.97	0.34
Morris Score Index	-0.39	0.08	-4.64	0.00
Receives remittances	0.80	0.80	1.01	0.32
Access to credit	-1.47	1.03	-1.43	0.16
Experienced conflict	0.62	6.45	0.10	0.92
# of crimes	-0.07	0.05	-1.46	0.15
Suffered at least one serious crime	3.19	0.97	3.29	0.00
# of shocks	0.09	0.10	0.88	0.38
# of coping strategies	-0.09	0.16	-0.56	0.58
Displaced	1.46	1.08	1.35	0.18
receive livelihood protection	-0.69	0.92	-0.75	0.46
receive social	0.66	2.05	0.32	0.75

protection				
problems with agriculture	0.80	1.18	0.68	0.50
problems with business	-1.07	0.95	-1.12	0.26
distance to health	0.01	0.00	1.25	0.22
fairly satisfied with health	-1.40	1.11	-1.25	0.21
dissatisfied with health	-1.22	1.29	-0.94	0.35
distance to water	0.00	0.01	0.18	0.86
clean water	-1.47	1.22	-1.20	0.23
distance to school	-0.02	0.01	-1.76	0.08
fairly satisfied with school	4.64	0.95	4.87	0.00
dissatisfied with school	2.40	1.10	2.18	0.03
feel safe	1.46	0.65	2.24	0.03
urban	-1.19	1.44	-0.83	0.41
Lira	2.24	1.24	1.81	0.07
Alebtong	1.47	2.38	0.62	0.54
Amolatar	0.69	1.57	0.44	0.66
Otuke	-0.57	1.53	-0.37	0.71
Apac	-1.54	1.34	-1.16	0.25
Oyam	1.17	1.38	0.85	0.40
Kole	1.46	1.09	1.34	0.19
Gulu	0.17	2.33	0.07	0.94
Amuru	-3.46	2.52	-1.37	0.17
Nwoya	1.70	2.54	0.67	0.51
Kitgum	3.84	2.78	1.38	0.17
Lamwo	2.79	2.41	1.16	0.25
Pader	-0.16	2.30	-0.07	0.94
Agago	0.44	2.79	0.16	0.88
Constant	16.91	3.26	5.19	0.00

Table 35: OLS regression of serious crimes experienced by household head and Morris score index

Number of obs	878			
Population size	281825.6			
Design df	79			
F(26, 54)	1.51			
Prob > F	0.1007			
R-squared	0.0448			
Morris Score Index	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Destroyed property	0.32	0.34	0.94	0.35
Abducted by GoU or LRA	-0.85	0.46	-1.87	0.07
Severe beating	0.53	0.47	1.13	0.26
Set on fire	-1.43	0.55	-2.60	0.01
Survived a massacre	-0.13	0.77	-0.17	0.87
Was attacked by a weapon	-0.48	0.72	-0.67	0.51
Experienced sexual abuse	0.96	0.89	1.08	0.28
Returned from captivity with a child	-0.41	1.19	-0.34	0.73
Forced into labour	0.09	0.61	0.15	0.88
Forced to kill/injure someone	0.08	0.78	0.10	0.92
Received physical injury	0.17	0.81	0.21	0.84
Suffered emotional distress	-0.31	0.72	-0.44	0.67
district fixed effects				
Lira	0.50	0.95	0.53	0.60
Alebtong	-0.76	0.57	-1.34	0.19
Amolatar	0.92	0.67	1.37	0.18
Otuke	-0.60	1.05	-0.57	0.57
Apac	0.40	0.54	0.75	0.46
Oyam	0.02	0.67	0.03	0.98
Kole	0.99	0.68	1.44	0.15
Gulu	1.34	0.66	2.04	0.05
Amuru	-0.30	0.64	-0.46	0.65
Nwoya	0.07	0.67	0.10	0.92
Kitgum	1.51	1.31	1.15	0.25
Lamwo	-0.68	0.61	-1.11	0.27
Pader	-0.47	0.62	-0.76	0.45
Agago	-0.25	0.59	-0.43	0.67
Constant	6.062479	0.446051	13.59	0

Table 36: OLS regression of having sustained an injury and individual livelihood diversification

Number of obs	11223			
Population size	3736924			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	3.14			
Prob > F	0.0007			
R-squared	0.0279			
Livelihood diversification	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Sustained an injury	-0.10	0.06	-1.70	0.09
district fixed effects				
Lira	0.15	0.24	0.65	0.52
Alebtong	0.39	0.29	1.38	0.17
Amolatar	0.50	0.30	1.65	0.10
Otuke	0.68	0.22	3.10	0.00
Apac	0.09	0.20	0.47	0.64
Oyam	0.55	0.20	2.75	0.01
Kole	0.25	0.17	1.52	0.13
Gulu	0.33	0.23	1.42	0.16
Amuru	0.39	0.31	1.25	0.22
Nwoya	-0.07	0.33	-0.23	0.82
Kitgum	0.91	0.18	5.07	0.00
Lamwo	0.67	0.21	3.11	0.00
Pader	0.53	0.16	3.38	0.00
Agago	0.33	0.18	1.88	0.06
Constant	3.29	0.15	22.64	0.00

Table 37: OLS regression of having sustained an injury and individual livelihood diversification, controlling for household size

Number of obs	1772			
Population size	601491.8			
Design df	79			
F(16, 64)	11.96			
Prob > F	0			
R-squared	0.0687			
Livelihood diversification	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Sustained an injury	-0.20	0.08	-2.41	0.02
Household size	0.12	0.01	9.46	0.00
district fixed effects				
Lira	0.24	0.25	0.99	0.33
Alebtong	0.49	0.27	1.79	0.08
Amolatar	0.38	0.26	1.46	0.15
Otuke	0.75	0.25	3.01	0.00
Apac	0.18	0.17	1.07	0.29
Oyam	0.45	0.19	2.29	0.02
Kole	0.19	0.18	1.09	0.28
Gulu	0.23	0.23	1.02	0.31
Amuru	0.40	0.33	1.22	0.23
Nwoya	-0.19	0.18	-1.06	0.29
Kitgum	0.79	0.16	4.85	0.00
Lamwo	0.56	0.24	2.29	0.03
Pader	0.38	0.17	2.27	0.03
Agago	0.26	0.19	1.36	0.18
Constant	2.51	0.15	16.46	0.00

Table 38: OLS regression of number of serious crimes for bottom 50% of female-headed households in urban areas

Number of obs	879
Population size	290873.2
Design df	79
F(18, 62)	14.16
Prob > F	0
R-squared	0.0828

# of serious crimes	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.02	0.01	2.28	0.03
Female headed household	-1.05	0.33	-3.19	0.00
Female headed household living in urban area	1.68	0.84	2.00	0.05
Urban	-1.08	0.48	-2.24	0.03
Lira	1.03	0.75	1.38	0.17
Alebtong	1.75	0.60	2.94	0.00
Amolatar	-0.78	0.47	-1.67	0.10
Otuke	3.41	1.13	3.02	0.00
Apac	-0.36	0.49	-0.73	0.47
Oyam	2.47	0.70	3.50	0.00
Kole	0.38	0.56	0.67	0.50

Gulu	1.77	0.67	2.65	0.01
Amuru	2.60	0.66	3.97	0.00
Nwoya	2.42	0.57	4.24	0.00
Kitgum	1.92	0.54	3.58	0.00
Lamwo	2.80	0.61	4.59	0.00
Pader	1.70	0.57	2.98	0.00
Agago	2.03	0.63	3.22	0.00
Constant	0.33	0.53	0.62	0.54

Table 39: OLS regression of number of serious crimes for bottom 50% of male-headed households in rural areas

Number of obs	879
Population size	290873.2
Design df	79
F(18, 62)	14.16
Prob > F	0
R-squared	0.0828

# of serious crimes	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.02	0.01	2.28	0.03
Male headed household	-0.63	0.77	-0.82	0.41
Male headed household in rural area	1.68	0.84	2.00	0.05
Rural	-0.61	0.81	-0.74	0.46
Lira	1.03	0.75	1.38	0.17
Alebtong	1.75	0.60	2.94	0.00
Amolatar	-0.78	0.47	-1.67	0.10
Otuke	3.41	1.13	3.02	0.00
Apac	-0.36	0.49	-0.73	0.47
Oyam	2.47	0.70	3.50	0.00
Kole	0.38	0.56	0.67	0.50
Gulu	1.77	0.67	2.65	0.01
Amuru	2.60	0.66	3.97	0.00
Nwoya	2.42	0.57	4.24	0.00
Kitgum	1.92	0.54	3.58	0.00
Lamwo	2.80	0.61	4.59	0.00
Pader	1.70	0.57	2.98	0.00
Agago	2.03	0.63	3.22	0.00
Constant	-0.11	0.97	-0.12	0.91

Table 40: OLS regression of distance to health centre for male-headed households

Number of obs	1064
Population size	384401.1
Design df	79
F(66, 14)	.
Prob > F	.
R-squared	0.1936

Distance to health centre	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.06	0.26	0.23	0.82
Dependency ratio	0.09	0.04	2.09	0.04
Education: Some primary	16.15	10.09	1.60	0.11
Education: Finished primary	6.02	10.29	0.59	0.56

Education: O Level	0.18	11.71	0.02	0.99
Education: A level	-61.10	17.10	-3.57	0.00
Education: Tertiary	-24.35	13.17	-1.85	0.07
Ethnicity: Langi	-16.07	13.86	-1.16	0.25
Ethnicity: Iteso	-55.09	24.98	-2.21	0.03
Ethnicity: Kumam	-11.57	28.58	-0.40	0.69
Ethnicity: Karamojong	5.06	24.15	0.21	0.84
Ethnicity: Mixed	-41.03	22.21	-1.85	0.07
Ethnicity: Other	-8.60	15.36	-0.56	0.58
Casual labour: agriculture	0.73	32.60	0.02	0.98
Casual labour: non-agriculture	-15.44	19.82	-0.78	0.44
Exploitation of bush products	-3.83	21.75	-0.18	0.86
Other assistance	46.86	39.78	1.18	0.24
Other economic activity	15.90	15.87	1.00	0.32
Own business: shop building	-12.33	24.67	-0.50	0.62
Business: home, market	1.34	16.76	0.08	0.94
Own fishing	229.22	48.90	4.69	0.00
Own livestock	-8.45	12.84	-0.66	0.51
Paid housework	56.19	12.87	4.37	0.00
Private sector, NGO	14.12	17.66	0.80	0.43
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	39.59	23.61	1.68	0.10
Migrant in household	-20.73	17.04	-1.22	0.23
Coping Strategies Index	-0.07	0.27	-0.27	0.78
Receives remittances	-2.50	4.49	-0.56	0.58
Access to credit	-24.07	10.93	-2.20	0.03
Experienced conflict	0.41	53.32	0.01	0.99
# of crimes	-0.48	0.35	-1.39	0.17
# of serious crimes	2.04	0.88	2.33	0.02
# of shocks	-1.90	0.79	-2.39	0.02
# of coping strategies	4.08	1.39	2.94	0.00
Displaced	-3.86	6.46	-0.60	0.55
fairly satisfied with number of qualified personal	16.15	10.20	1.58	0.12
dissatisfied with number of qualified personal	-9.54	11.39	-0.84	0.41
fairly satisfied with equipment	1.76	8.45	0.21	0.84
dissatisfied with equipment	10.14	12.05	0.84	0.40
fairly satisfied with waiting time	2.70	7.55	0.36	0.72
dissatisfied with equipment	38.10	8.66	4.40	0.00
privately run	-27.82	11.68	-2.38	0.02
run by religious organization	9.36	15.27	0.61	0.54
run by NGO	-56.19	23.69	-2.37	0.02
run by Other	-1.66	30.26	-0.05	0.96
formal payment	30.75	11.90	2.58	0.01
informal payment	-5.56	11.78	-0.47	0.64
community meeting on health	0.03	6.75	0.01	1.00
safety	-16.15	3.77	-4.29	0.00
urban	-31.68	12.29	-2.58	0.01
Morris Score Index	-0.88	0.78	-1.13	0.26

bicycle	-5.31	6.55	-0.81	0.42
cart	-35.33	24.35	-1.45	0.15
car	-14.75	14.95	-0.99	0.33
Lira	-6.87	16.50	-0.42	0.68
Alebtong	-1.46	24.42	-0.06	0.95
Amolatar	-7.26	18.83	-0.39	0.70
Otuke	57.17	65.69	0.87	0.39
Apac	16.85	16.44	1.03	0.31
Oyam	16.04	18.60	0.86	0.39
Kole	36.58	19.27	1.90	0.06
Gulu	-19.72	21.38	-0.92	0.36
Amuru	-57.96	25.36	-2.29	0.03
Nwoya	0.18	22.25	0.01	0.99
Kitgum	-39.59	21.05	-1.88	0.06
Lamwo	30.78	33.32	0.92	0.36
Pader	-10.50	28.13	-0.37	0.71
Agago	-52.08	29.43	-1.77	0.08
Constant	139.17	29.03	4.79	0.00

Table 41: OLS regression of distance to health centre for female-headed households

Number of obs	374
Population size	106774.3
Design df	79
F(61, 19)	.
Prob > F	.
R-squared	0.3334

Distance to health centre	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.14	0.37	0.37	0.71
Dependency ratio	0.02	0.04	0.49	0.63
Education: Some primary	-0.58	10.54	-0.06	0.96
Education: Finished primary	21.41	21.15	1.01	0.31
Education: O Level	-9.05	26.62	-0.34	0.74
Education: A level	-27.63	37.66	-0.73	0.47
Education: Tertiary	-10.31	22.83	-0.45	0.65
Ethnicity: Langi	11.97	13.48	0.89	0.38
Ethnicity: Iteso	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Kumam	113.77	88.63	1.28	0.20
Ethnicity: Karamojong	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Mixed	-21.98	12.83	-1.71	0.09
Ethnicity: Other	-32.99	32.83	-1.00	0.32
Casual labour: agriculture	-35.64	31.66	-1.13	0.26
Casual labour: non-agriculture	-11.49	30.75	-0.37	0.71
Exploitation of bush products	-26.84	39.17	-0.69	0.50
Other assistance	0.00	(omitted)		
Other economic activity	14.22	30.07	0.47	0.64
Own business: shop building	22.04	25.64	0.86	0.39
Business: home, market	-65.19	16.20	-4.03	0.00
Own fishing	0.00	(omitted)		
Own livestock	16.98	18.16	0.94	0.35
Paid housework	0.00	(omitted)		

Private sector, NGO	-2.26	25.64	-0.09	0.93
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	-38.92	22.00	-1.77	0.08
Migrant in household	-4.39	25.60	-0.17	0.86
Coping Strategies Index	0.27	0.32	0.84	0.40
Receives remittances	-8.54	5.51	-1.55	0.13
Access to credit	-25.35	13.01	-1.95	0.06
Experienced conflict	27.90	43.72	0.64	0.53
# of crimes	1.93	0.76	2.54	0.01
# of serious crimes	1.44	1.10	1.31	0.19
# of shocks	-1.26	1.09	-1.16	0.25
# of coping strategies	0.70	2.03	0.35	0.73
Displaced	10.92	13.15	0.83	0.41
fairly satisfied with number of qualified personal	-8.49	12.20	-0.70	0.49
dissatisfied with number of qualified personal	-21.57	15.93	-1.35	0.18
fairly satisfied with equipment	40.25	18.85	2.14	0.04
dissatisfied with equipment	35.90	17.80	2.02	0.05
fairly satisfied with waiting time	-32.19	20.28	-1.59	0.12
dissatisfied with equipment	0.20	21.39	0.01	0.99
privately run	12.31	38.28	0.32	0.75
run by religious organization	73.47	28.53	2.58	0.01
run by NGO	-22.73	26.56	-0.86	0.40
run by Other	0.00	(omitted)		
formal payment	-5.71	18.18	-0.31	0.75
informal payment	-16.47	18.45	-0.89	0.38
community meeting on health	2.55	9.60	0.27	0.79
safety	-5.22	5.43	-0.96	0.34
urban	-15.20	13.32	-1.14	0.26
Morris Score Index	-1.49	1.14	-1.30	0.20
bicycle	5.57	11.40	0.49	0.63
cart	39.15	35.35	1.11	0.27
car	-21.90	17.87	-1.23	0.22
Lira	-70.42	56.85	-1.24	0.22
Alebtong	22.39	58.67	0.38	0.70
Amolatar	-83.74	66.37	-1.26	0.21
Otuke	-32.90	75.60	-0.44	0.67
Apac	-66.53	59.72	-1.11	0.27
Oyam	-47.11	58.90	-0.80	0.43
Kole	-63.59	60.94	-1.04	0.30
Gulu	-91.39	67.26	-1.36	0.18
Amuru	-75.66	65.62	-1.15	0.25
Nwoya	-34.03	66.91	-0.51	0.61
Kitgum	-77.73	67.70	-1.15	0.25
Lamwo	-77.70	74.25	-1.05	0.30
Pader	-50.74	67.54	-0.75	0.46
Agago	-123.88	65.75	-1.88	0.06
Constant	171.45	68.57	2.50	0.01

Table 42: OLS regression of distance to water for female-headed households

Number of obs	391
Population size	111803.4
Design df	79
F(57, 23)	.
Prob > F	.
R-squared	0.2201

Distance to water	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	-0.01	0.23	-0.03	0.98
Dependency ratio	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.97
Education: Some primary	4.99	5.14	0.97	0.33
Education: Finished primary	21.23	13.87	1.53	0.13
Education: O Level	19.03	9.31	2.04	0.04
Education: A level	36.07	23.49	1.54	0.13
Education: Tertiary	-13.46	15.34	-0.88	0.38
Ethnicity: Langi	17.41	7.99	2.18	0.03
Ethnicity: Iteso	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Kumam	28.68	24.54	1.17	0.25
Ethnicity: Karamojong	0.00	(omitted)		
Ethnicity: Mixed	-10.17	7.95	-1.28	0.21
Ethnicity: Other	13.59	14.16	0.96	0.34
Casual labour: agriculture	-29.13	6.97	-4.18	0.00
Casual labour: non-agriculture	-7.16	12.82	-0.56	0.58
Exploitation of bush products	118.39	76.28	1.55	0.13
Other assistance	0.00	(omitted)		
Other economic activity	-20.10	14.93	-1.35	0.18
Own business: shop building	-10.36	11.31	-0.92	0.36
Business: home, market	-22.96	7.78	-2.95	0.00
Own fishing	0.00	(omitted)		
Own livestock	5.83	11.95	0.49	0.63
Paid housework	0.00	(omitted)		
Private sector, NGO	-6.45	17.02	-0.38	0.71
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		
Working for government	36.20	27.15	1.33	0.19
Migrant in household	-16.90	11.52	-1.47	0.15
Food insecurity	-0.02	0.20	-0.11	0.92
Receives remittances	-2.16	2.65	-0.81	0.42
Access to credit	-6.89	5.12	-1.35	0.18
Experienced conflict	-10.67	13.56	-0.79	0.43
# of crimes	-0.44	0.20	-2.23	0.03
# of serious crimes	-0.06	0.41	-0.14	0.89
# of shocks	0.79	0.92	0.86	0.39
# of coping strategies	-1.13	1.21	-0.93	0.36
Displaced	2.20	5.43	0.41	0.69
have to pay	-10.37	5.29	-1.96	0.05
have to queue	-0.11	6.08	-0.02	0.99
run by government	5.02	8.55	0.59	0.56
privately run	-11.71	8.48	-1.38	0.17
run by community	4.95	7.82	0.63	0.53
run by NGO	0.95	14.29	0.07	0.95
run by other	-7.15	13.93	-0.51	0.61
Morris Score Index	-1.13	0.60	-1.90	0.06
bicycle	0.01	5.26	0.00	1.00
cart	11.49	13.90	0.83	0.41
car	-11.82	10.99	-1.08	0.29

community group on water	-2.67	4.21	-0.63	0.53
safety	4.28	3.28	1.30	0.20
urban	-3.19	4.97	-0.64	0.52
Lira	-1.87	17.50	-0.11	0.92
Alebtong	-10.47	16.82	-0.62	0.54
Amolatar	25.21	24.82	1.02	0.31
Otuke	-11.05	16.21	-0.68	0.50
Apac	24.07	22.36	1.08	0.29
Oyam	1.66	18.27	0.09	0.93
Kole	1.45	20.20	0.07	0.94
Gulu	-1.98	17.98	-0.11	0.91
Amuru	12.73	32.78	0.39	0.70
Nwoya	5.51	18.62	0.30	0.77
Kitgum	-5.85	17.75	-0.33	0.74
Lamwo	10.81	22.03	0.49	0.63
Pader	-2.94	17.98	-0.16	0.87
Agago	-3.52	18.58	-0.19	0.85
Constant	42.21	25.83	1.63	0.11

Table 43: OLS regression of distance to water for male-headed households

Number of obs	1087
Population size	391948.1
Design df	79
F(62, 18)	.
Prob > F	.
R-squared	0.1572

Distance to water	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Age	0.07	0.10	0.71	0.48
Dependency ratio	0.03	0.01	1.88	0.06
Education: Some primary	-2.34	4.46	-0.52	0.60
Education: Finished primary	-0.37	4.26	-0.09	0.93
Education: O Level	-3.80	4.28	-0.89	0.38
Education: A level	-10.62	5.61	-1.89	0.06
Education: Tertiary	-4.93	4.72	-1.05	0.30
Ethnicity: Langi	6.14	4.94	1.24	0.22
Ethnicity: Iteso	44.09	8.52	5.18	0.00
Ethnicity: Kumam	-17.83	15.70	-1.14	0.26
Ethnicity: Karamojong	74.62	94.51	0.79	0.43
Ethnicity: Mixed	14.02	12.63	1.11	0.27
Ethnicity: Other	-3.68	5.09	-0.72	0.47
Casual labour: agriculture	8.09	12.41	0.65	0.52
Casual labour: non-agriculture	24.76	18.90	1.31	0.19
Exploitation of bush products	-3.92	8.17	-0.48	0.63
Other assistance	95.59	42.55	2.25	0.03
Other economic activity	-0.18	6.59	-0.03	0.98
Own business: shop building	-7.57	8.78	-0.86	0.39
Business: home, market	-0.06	4.87	-0.01	0.99
Own fishing	19.24	12.22	1.57	0.12
Own livestock	-5.18	5.22	-0.99	0.32
Paid housework	-4.16	5.99	-0.70	0.49
Private sector, NGO	4.24	6.40	0.66	0.51
Remittances	0.00	(omitted)		

Working for government	1.71	7.49	0.23	0.82
Migrant in household	-11.32	4.42	-2.56	0.01
Coping Strategies Index	-0.16	0.09	-1.80	0.08
Receives remittances	-1.76	1.73	-1.02	0.31
Access to credit	-4.15	3.04	-1.36	0.18
Experienced conflict	-12.54	7.11	-1.76	0.08
# of crimes	-0.42	0.14	-3.09	0.00
# of serious crimes	0.54	0.26	2.07	0.04
# of shocks	0.58	0.39	1.47	0.14
# of coping strategies	0.92	0.57	1.63	0.11
Displaced	-3.26	3.62	-0.90	0.37
have to pay	4.06	2.90	1.40	0.16
have to queue	6.85	3.33	2.06	0.04
run by government	-1.55	4.80	-0.32	0.75
privately run	-8.97	5.58	-1.61	0.11
run by community	-1.29	4.08	-0.32	0.75
run by NGO	0.57	7.27	0.08	0.94
run by other	-13.36	6.56	-2.03	0.05
Morris Score Index	-0.51	0.36	-1.43	0.16
bicycle	0.26	2.71	0.10	0.92
cart	0.23	6.32	0.04	0.97
car	-9.72	3.47	-2.80	0.01
community group on water	-5.12	3.14	-1.63	0.11
safety	2.67	2.02	1.32	0.19
urban	-4.07	4.15	-0.98	0.33
Lira	5.97	5.51	1.08	0.28
Alebtong	8.85	6.18	1.43	0.16
Amolatar	31.67	23.53	1.35	0.18
Otuke	-1.07	5.42	-0.20	0.84
Apac	29.27	4.21	6.95	0.00
Oyam	12.59	5.50	2.29	0.03
Kole	6.34	3.99	1.59	0.12
Gulu	1.32	6.17	0.21	0.83
Amuru	0.79	7.80	0.10	0.92
Nwoya	-6.53	7.84	-0.83	0.41
Kitgum	7.47	6.93	1.08	0.28
Lamwo	11.22	8.69	1.29	0.20
Pader	-1.34	7.60	-0.18	0.86
Agago	17.87	7.98	2.24	0.03
Constant	24.16	10.75	2.25	0.03

Table 44: OLS regression of number of serious crimes per household

Number of obs	1772
Population size	601491.8
Design df	79
F(1, 79)	8.43
Prob > F	0.0048
R-squared	0.0045

Number of serious crimes	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Urban	-0.82	0.28	-2.90	0.01	-1.39 -0.26
Constant	2.29	0.19	12.03	0.00	1.91 2.67

Table 45: OLS regression of number of serious crimes per household for male-headed households

Number of obs	1267
Population size	457173
Design df	79
F(1, 79)	5.6
Prob > F	0.0204
R-squared	0.004

Number of serious crimes	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Urban	-0.83	0.35	-2.37	0.02	1.53 -0.13
Constant	2.37	0.21	11.41	0.00	1.96 2.79

Table 46: OLS regression of number of serious crimes per household for female-headed households

Number of obs	505
Population size	144318.8
Design df	79
F(1, 79)	2.46
Prob > F	0.1204
R-squared	0.0046

Number of serious crimes	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Urban	-0.69	0.44	-1.57	0.12	-1.56 0.18
Constant	2.00	0.25	7.96	0.00	1.50 2.50

Table 47: Logit regression of cost as a barrier in relation to transport as barrier to health care

Number of obs	317
Population size	108734.2
Design df	64
F(1, 64)	6.03
Prob > F	0.0168

Cost as a barrier (in relation to transport as a barrier)	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Female	-0.70	0.28	-2.46	0.02	-1.26 -0.13
Constant	0.56	0.19	3.00	0.00	0.19 0.94

Table 48: Logit regression of having experiences a severe beating on perception of local government

Number of obs	1779
Population size	593657.3
Design df	79
F(15, 65)	1.89
Prob > F	0.0402

Local government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Experienced severe beating	0.32	0.14	2.27	0.03
District fixed effects				
Lira	0.47	0.51	0.92	0.36
Alebtong	0.19	0.48	0.39	0.70
Amolatar	0.05	0.49	0.11	0.91
Otuke	0.49	0.49	1.01	0.31
Apac	0.23	0.53	0.44	0.66
Oyam	0.74	0.48	1.53	0.13
Kole	0.53	0.49	1.08	0.28
Gulu	0.22	0.49	0.44	0.66
Amuru	0.47	0.51	0.92	0.36
Nwoya	1.46	0.65	2.25	0.03
Kitgum	-0.01	0.51	-0.03	0.98
Lamwo	0.38	0.53	0.72	0.47
Pader	0.46	0.52	0.88	0.38
Agago	0.11	0.52	0.22	0.83
Constant	-0.75	0.46	-1.63	0.11

Table 49: Logit regression of abduction of a family member on perception of local government

Number of obs	1779			
Population size	593657.3			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	2.17			
Prob > F	0.0164			
Local government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Abducted by LRA or GoU	0.42	0.13	3.09	0.00
district fixed effects				
Lira	0.46	0.51	0.90	0.37
Alebtong	0.17	0.47	0.36	0.72
Amolatar	0.04	0.49	0.08	0.94
Otuke	0.46	0.49	0.95	0.35
Apac	0.22	0.53	0.42	0.68
Oyam	0.71	0.48	1.48	0.14
Kole	0.52	0.49	1.06	0.29
Gulu	0.16	0.49	0.32	0.75
Amuru	0.38	0.50	0.76	0.45
Nwoya	1.37	0.66	2.06	0.04
Kitgum	-0.05	0.51	-0.10	0.92
Lamwo	0.32	0.52	0.62	0.54
Pader	0.42	0.51	0.82	0.42
Agago	0.06	0.52	0.12	0.91
Constant	-0.74	0.46	-1.61	0.11

Table 50: Logit regression of having been forced to kill or injure someone on perception of local government

Number of obs	1779
Population size	593657.3
Design df	79
F(15, 65)	1.81
Prob > F	0.0521

Local government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Forced to kill or injure someone	0.57	0.31	1.83	0.07
District fixed effects				
Lira	0.50	0.51	0.99	0.33
Alebtong	0.21	0.48	0.44	0.66
Amolatar	0.05	0.49	0.11	0.91
Otuke	0.55	0.49	1.13	0.26
Apac	0.23	0.53	0.43	0.67
Oyam	0.76	0.48	1.59	0.12
Kole	0.54	0.49	1.09	0.28
Gulu	0.23	0.50	0.46	0.65
Amuru	0.48	0.50	0.95	0.35

Nwoya	1.45	0.66	2.21	0.03
Kitgum	0.01	0.51	0.02	0.99
Lamwo	0.42	0.52	0.81	0.42
Pader	0.49	0.52	0.96	0.34
Agago	0.14	0.51	0.27	0.78
Constant	-0.74	0.46	-1.61	0.11

Table 51: Logit regression of having survived a massacre on perception of local government

Number of obs	1779			
Population size	593657.3			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	2.03			
Prob > F	0.0263			
Local government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Survived massacre	0.39	0.17	2.31	0.02
district fixed effects				
Lira	0.48	0.52	0.93	0.36
Alebtong	0.16	0.49	0.33	0.74
Amolatar	0.08	0.50	0.16	0.87
Otuke	0.50	0.50	1.01	0.32
Apac	0.25	0.54	0.47	0.64
Oyam	0.74	0.49	1.51	0.13
Kole	0.55	0.50	1.10	0.28
Gulu	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.62
Amuru	0.52	0.51	1.01	0.31
Nwoya	1.50	0.66	2.26	0.03
Kitgum	0.02	0.52	0.05	0.96
Lamwo	0.43	0.54	0.81	0.42
Pader	0.51	0.53	0.95	0.35
Agago	0.15	0.52	0.29	0.78
Constant	-0.78	0.47	-1.65	0.10

Table 52: Logit regression of abduction of a family member on perception of central government

Number of obs	1748			
Population size	583551.5			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	25.65			
Prob > F	0			
Central government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Abducted by the LRA or GoU	0.46	0.12	3.67	0.00
District fixed effects				
Lira	0.89	0.37	2.42	0.02
Alebtong	0.82	0.38	2.17	0.03
Amolatar	0.05	0.34	0.15	0.88
Otuke	0.64	0.39	1.66	0.10
Apac	0.51	0.36	1.40	0.17
Oyam	1.14	0.33	3.49	0.00
Kole	1.01	0.39	2.56	0.01
Gulu	0.41	0.36	1.14	0.26
Amuru	0.64	0.46	1.41	0.16
Nwoya	1.92	0.29	6.63	0.00
Kitgum	0.64	0.40	1.60	0.11
Lamwo	0.74	0.39	1.92	0.06
Pader	0.88	0.35	2.50	0.01
Agago	0.84	0.37	2.29	0.03
Constant	-0.89	0.29	-3.10	0.00

Table 53: Logit regression of having survived a massacre on perception of central government

Number of obs	1748			
Population size	583551.5			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	22.72			
Prob > F	0			
Central government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Survived a massacre	0.31	0.16	1.92	0.06
District fixed effects				
Lira	0.93	0.37	2.51	0.01
Alebtong	0.84	0.40	2.11	0.04
Amolatar	0.09	0.35	0.25	0.80
Otuke	0.70	0.39	1.79	0.08
Apac	0.54	0.37	1.45	0.15
Oyam	1.19	0.33	3.57	0.00
Kole	1.04	0.40	2.58	0.01
Gulu	0.52	0.37	1.41	0.16
Amuru	0.79	0.47	1.68	0.10
Nwoya	2.06	0.30	6.96	0.00
Kitgum	0.72	0.40	1.77	0.08
Lamwo	0.87	0.40	2.21	0.03
Pader	0.98	0.37	2.68	0.01
Agago	0.94	0.37	2.55	0.01

Constant	-0.92	0.30	-3.11	0.00
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Table 54: Logit regression of having experienced sexual abuse on perception of central government

Number of obs	1748			
Population size	583551.5			
Design df	79			
F(15, 65)	22.63			
Prob > F	0			
Government never reflects my priorities	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>t
Experienced sexual abuse	0.40	0.18	2.22	0.03
District fixed effects				
Lira	0.93	0.36	2.55	0.01
Alebtong	0.84	0.39	2.14	0.04
Amolatar	0.08	0.35	0.22	0.83
Otuke	0.70	0.37	1.88	0.06
Apac	0.52	0.36	1.44	0.16
Oyam	1.18	0.33	3.61	0.00
Kole	1.03	0.40	2.59	0.01
Gulu	0.49	0.36	1.36	0.18
Amuru	0.76	0.47	1.60	0.11
Nwoya	2.03	0.29	7.08	0.00
Kitgum	0.69	0.40	1.74	0.09
Lamwo	0.82	0.39	2.08	0.04
Pader	0.95	0.35	2.67	0.01
Agago	0.91	0.37	2.49	0.02
Constant	-0.90	0.29	-3.14	0.00



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