

MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHILD POVERTY AND DEPRIVATION
IN UGANDA VOLUME TWO: VIEWS OF THE PUBLIC

APPENDICES



CONTENTS

APPENDIX 1: RESEARCH METHODS	1
A1.1 Instrumentation	1
A1.2 Sample design	2
Table A1.1: Focus group composition by sample characteristic and group type (N)	3
A1.3 Data analysis.....	4
Table A1.2: Selected sample characteristics	4
APPENDIX 2: UBOS/UNICEF FOCUS GROUP TOPIC GUIDE, 2017	6
1. Opening comments	6
2. Introductions.....	6
3. Perceptions of poverty.....	7
4. The necessities of life	7
5. Closing the group	8
APPENDIX 3: DEFINITIONS AND KEY TERMS	9
Activity 1: Poverty Definitions.....	9
Activity 2: The necessities of life	9
APPENDIX 4: FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS TABULATIONS	11
Table A4.1: Framework analysis: poverty perceptions	10
Table A4.2: Framework analysis: child items by region.....	16
Table A4.3: Framework analysis tabulation: adult and household items by region	26
REFERENCES	34

APPENDIX 1: RESEARCH METHODS

A1.1 INSTRUMENTATION

Exploring public responses on the above questions requires the adoption of a qualitative research strategy that seeks to see the world 'through the eyes of' participants. Focus group methods are one such long-established approach and have been widely used in understanding public perceptions, opinions and evaluations, both in the social sciences and in applied policy research. In recent years this approach has been increasingly widely adopted in exploring public views on minimally adequate living standards in the UK using both consensual budgets standards approaches (e.g. Hirsch et al., 2009) and consensual poverty methodologies (Middleton, 1998; Fahmy et al., 2011).

In this study, a comparable approach was implemented by conducting a series of 60 focus groups across Uganda during the summer of 2017. Our research instrument, or topic guide, was developed on the basis of an adapted version of the most recent implementation of this methodology preparatory to the 2012 UK Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey (Fahmy et al, 2011, 2015). This semi-structured group interview template was adapted and modified to reflect the very different fieldwork context – and based on feedback both from UNICEF and UBOS staff, and from the UBOS enumerators who went on to conduct the focus groups across Uganda. Training and capacity building in the applications of qualitative methods in consensual poverty research were central to the project's wider goals, including through the delivery of two advanced capacity-building workshops (in FGD methods and in FGD analysis) and through the piloting of the research instrument in the field in ways that facilitated the collaborative development of the research tools.

The final topic guide deployed in the field comprised two core sections and is provided in Appendix A3 (below). Chapter 2 of the report focuses on participants' views on the challenges facing their communities, and their views on the nature of poverty and its effects on children. The key questions guiding construction of this module are summarised below:

POVERTY PERCEPTIONS MODULE

(3) What do participants consider a 'good' living standard in Uganda?

What factors are important in reaching a decision (e.g. diet, housing and services, education, etc.)?
What is a 'good' lifestyle? What does a good living standard allow Ugandans to have or do that they would otherwise be denied?

(4) What do participants understand by the term 'poverty'?

What do people go without because of poverty?
What kinds of things are important in avoiding poverty? (e.g. items, activities, services?)
How does poverty affect health, wellbeing, and relationships with family and community?

(5) Which definition of poverty comes closest to participants' views? (6) Which is most relevant to children in Uganda?

What does poverty mean for children growing up in Uganda today?
How is it manifested? What are its symptoms? (e.g. diet, housing, access to education)?

(7) What does poverty prevent children in Uganda from doing?

How does it affect children's health, wellbeing and education?
What effects does it have on their transitions to adulthood (e.g. job prospects, family life, social position)?

(8) In what ways are children in Uganda especially vulnerable to poverty?

Which groups of children are most vulnerable to poverty and why? What factors are important?

Chapter 3 examines participants' evaluations of specific indicators, including investigating the degree of consensus that might exist within focus groups regarding the suitability of different specific child, adult and household items and activities as indicators of consensual poverty. In doing so, FGD moderator teams implemented a card-sort approach in which participants were asked to classify the 35 UNHS deprivation items as 'necessities', 'desirable, but non-essential', or 'luxuries'. The key questions guiding construction of this module are summarised below:

NECESSITIES MODULE

(9) Which items and activities (sort cards) are necessities for all children (10) adults/households (11) in Uganda today?

- How do participants explain and justify their decisions on necessities, desirables and luxuries? (note item and response)
- What basic needs do these items meet? Are needs material or non-physical (e.g. security, esteem, autonomy)?
- In what ways do views on children's needs differ from adults in these accounts?
- What factors are important in reaching a decision? How are decisions negotiated between participants?
- Are the show cards clear and understandable? Do participants need any other information before they decide? Did participants struggle to recall info they needed to answer?

However, Uganda's diverse population (e.g. in terms of ethnicity, language, sources of livelihood) and the different challenges facing its different regions means that a diverse sample structure was needed to represent the diversity of views and experiences (see Sample Design, below). A total of 60 focus group discussions were therefore conducted involving more than 500 participants recruited from across every region in Uganda (see Figure 1, main report). **To our knowledge, this is the therefore the largest qualitative study of public perceptions of poverty ever conducted in Africa using focus group methods.**

In all cases, participants' informed consent (either verbal or written) was secured prior to data collection based on discussion of an agreed brief description of project aims and working methods. With the consent of participants, all interviews were audio-recorded and subsequently translated and transcribed verbatim into English. Interviews were scheduled to last approximately 75–90 minutes in total and were generally conducted in a public setting such as an open space, village hall or similar building.

A1.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

By their nature, group discussions are an effective means of estimating the extent of consensus among group participants regarding their perceptions of poverty and deprivation, and in their evaluations of specific question items. However, since focus group interactions typically also naturally tend towards consensus, variability in public perceptions of necessities needs to be taken into account in the design and recruitment of participants. Since social status distinctions (e.g. associated with age, gender and socioeconomic circumstances) can have important effects both in shaping participants' responses to the stimulus material itself, and in shaping the group interaction (including who speaks and who does not, and the potential for unfavourable comparisons), social homogeneity in group composition is usually considered desirable.

The recruitment plan used here therefore reflected a quota sample design which aimed to promote group homogeneity across the following key factors which potentially may shape participants' views on child poverty and deprivation, including:

- Age (15–19 years; 18–30 years; 31+ years)
- Gender (young women only; mixed groups)
- Poverty status (report less than 3 meals daily; 3+ meals)
- Region (10 aggregated sub-regions as advised by UBOS – see Table A1.2 and Figure 1: Focus group discussion map, main report)

The achieved sample based on this design is presented in detail in Table A1.2. In seeking to reflect the youthful profile of the population itself, this research focuses primarily on the views, circumstances and concerns of younger Ugandans. As Table A1.2 shows, half of these groups comprised young participants aged 15–19 years, and a further 20 groups were conducted with participants aged 18–30 years. While members of the 15–19 years age group are mostly children in international law (i.e. under 18 years of age), most were already parents with young children of their own, and mostly struggling with the challenges of raising families with very limited material resources. The analyses presented here therefore seek to reflect the voices and perspectives of young, disadvantaged mothers and fathers who are rarely heard in international and national policy debates on these issues.

TABLE A1.1: FOCUS GROUP COMPOSITION BY SAMPLE CHARACTERISTIC AND GROUP TYPE (N)

BY SAMPLE CHARACTERISTIC:		BY FOCUS GROUP TYPE:	
GENDER		Type 1: women, aged 15–19, poor	10
Mixed	50	Type 2: mixed, aged 15–19, poor	10
Young women only	10	Type 3: mixed, aged 15–19, not poor	10
AGE		Type 4: mixed, aged 18–30, poor	9
15–19 years	30	Type 5: mixed, aged 18–30, not poor	11
18–30 years	20	Type 6: mixed, aged 31+	10
31+ years	10	TOTAL	60
CHILD POVERTY (LT. 3 MEALS/DAY)			
Poor	49		
Not poor	11		
TOTAL	60		

Since the unit of analysis in focus group studies is the group itself (rather than its constituents) homogeneity in group composition allows us to compare responses across social categories by comparing focus groups themselves (e.g. comparing women-only and mixed gender groups). An analysis of social and regional differences in perceptions of child poverty is presented in Sections 3.1 and 3.2.

A1.3 DATA ANALYSIS

Qualitative analysis involves an iterative process of data familiarisation, reduction, coding, categorisation and comparison, which allows us to move from pure description to explanation and interpretation of research data (Strauss & Corbin, 1990; Spiggle 1994; Miles & Huberman, 1994; see also Silverman, 2011; Ritchie et al., 2013). In recent years, framework analysis has become an increasingly popular approach to qualitative analysis in applied policy research settings and is the main analysis approach adopted here. As originally proposed by Ritchie & Spencer (1994), framework analysis seeks to restructure data in ways that make research evidence more accessible for analysis, and therefore facilitates more meaningful interpretation by reducing data volume and revealing hidden ‘discourses’. By restructuring data using a matrix-style combined thematic and case-based approach to classification and data indexing, framework analysis seeks to summarise data in a comprehensive and transparent way that encourages data summarisation and synthesis.

Our implementation of framework analysis methods involved close collaboration with the UBOS enumerators responsible for primary data collection. As a result, data coding, classification and summarisation was undertaken by field researchers who were already familiar with our project aims and working methods, having participated in the first *UNICEF Advanced capacity-building workshop in qualitative methods* (in Kampala, April 2017) delivered by the authors. Data coders were of course also highly familiar with the data as a result of their subsequent direct involvement in data collection in the field. Data coding and preliminary analysis using framework methods was done by UBOS enumerators under the guidance of the authors as part of the second *Advanced capacity-building workshop in qualitative analysis*’ (in Entebbe, August 2017). Further thematic analysis of the interview transcripts themselves was then undertaken by the authors to validate and illustrate these emerging findings.¹

TABLE A1.2: SELECTED SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS

REGION	ID	AGE	POVERTY	GENDER
Hoima	7	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed
Hoima	8	15-19	<3 Meals	Female
Hoima	9	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed
Hoima	10	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed
Hoima	11	31+	Mixed	Mixed
Hoima	12	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed
Iganga	13	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed
Iganga	14	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed
Iganga	15	31+	Mixed	Mixed
Iganga	16	15-19	<3 Meals	Female
Iganga	17	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed
Iganga	18	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed
Kampala	19	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed
Kampala	20	15-19	<3 Meals	Female
Kampala	21	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed
Kampala	22	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed

¹ In the analyses below, transcripts are presented by FGD Case ID (#1 thru 60), region (TEXT), and focus group type ([women, aged 15 –19, poor] thru 6) in the following format: #Caseid REGION *TYPE

REGION	ID	AGE	POVERTY	GENDER
Kampala	23	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed
Kampala	24	31+	Mixed	Mixed
Lira	25	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed
Lira	26	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed
Lira	27	31+	Mixed	Mixed
Lira	28	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed
Lira	29	31+	Mixed	Mixed
Lira	30	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed
Mbale	31	31+	Mixed	Mixed
Mbale	32	31+	Mixed	Mixed
Mbale	33	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed
Region	ID	Age	Poverty	Gender
Mbale	34	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed
Mbale	35	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed
Mbale	36	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed
Mbarara	37	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed
Mbarara	38	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed
Mbarara	39	31+	Mixed	Mixed
Mbarara	40	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed
Mbarara	41	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed
Mbarara	42	31+	Mixed	Mixed
Moroto	43	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed
Moroto	44	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed
Moroto	45	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed
Moroto	46	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed
Moroto	47	31+	Mixed	Mixed
Moroto	48	15-19	<3 Meals	Female
Mpigi	49	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed
Mpigi	50	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed
Mpigi	51	15-19	<3 Meals	Female
Mpigi	52	15-19	<3 Meals	Female
Mpigi	53	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed
Mpigi	54	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed
Soroti	55	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed
Soroti	56	15-19	<3 Meals	Female
Soroti	57	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed
Soroti	58	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed
Soroti	59	15-19	<3 Meals	Female
Soroti	60	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed

APPENDIX 2: UBOS/UNICEF FOCUS GROUP TOPIC GUIDE, 2017

1. OPENING COMMENTS

MODERATOR: My name is NAME and my colleagues and I are researchers working for the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics. I will be leading our discussion.

My colleague, NAME, will facilitate this session, and my colleague, NAME, will be Observer today and will take notes on our discussion. Before we begin I'd like to say a little more about the research.

There is a lot of talk about child poverty around the world today. Journalists and politicians often have a lot to say about it, but we are interested in finding out the views of the people of Uganda.

Today we will be talking about what YOU think are the necessities of life for children and adults living in Uganda today – things that you think everyone should be able to have or do if they want to, and should not have to do without.

We're especially interested in your opinions on child poverty, and the things you think children and adults really need to be able to have, or to do, to avoid poverty. We often do not hear the views of the public on these issues so the aim of this project is to give you a chance to have your say!

You are welcome to talk about your own experiences, but you do not have to tell us anything you do not want to. As we said, we will treat this discussion as confidential, and it is important that *everyone* taking part also agrees not to talk to other people about our conversation. Is this all OK and clear?

2. INTRODUCTIONS

Q1: To get us started can I ask you all to introduce yourselves and say a little bit about yourself – for example, about where you live and how you spend your time?

Q2: What do you think are the main issues facing people like yourselves in Uganda today? *Probe: e.g. poverty, deprivation, disadvantage, exclusion, ill-health, poor housing, etc.*

We want to encourage as much discussion as possible, so if there is something you want to say please don't hold back. If there are things which we haven't thought of, that's fine too.

OK. As we said earlier, we will be writing a report based on our group discussions and we would like to record our conversation so we can accurately reflect what is said. It would also really help if you could please talk one at a time and of course be respectful of other people's opinions. Is this all OK and clear?

3. PERCEPTIONS OF POVERTY

Poverty means different things to different people so we'd like to get your views about what poverty means in Uganda today, and especially how it affects children growing up in our country.

Q3: In general, do you consider yourself to be well off or badly off? *Probe: reasons; what is a good or poor lifestyle? Compared to whom? (community, wider society, globally?)*

Q4: How would you define poverty in your own words? What does it mean to you? *Probe: not having a roof over your head; not having enough to eat; struggling to get by (paying bills etc); is it more than just material things?*

POVERTY DEFINITIONS EXERCISE (DOC C)

Q5: Looking now at the definitions of poverty shown on the card (Doc C), we would like you to think about which definition of poverty comes closest to your views. Is there one definition you prefer?

Probe: understanding of definitions (do provide clarification where needed); reasons for decision; views on what people need; are definitions too narrow/broad? Can they be revised?

Q6: Which of these definitions do you think is most relevant to the situation of children in Uganda today? *Probe: reasons; do many children lack the things they really need; how widespread a problem is child poverty?*

Q7: Do you think children in Uganda are especially vulnerable to poverty? If so, in what ways? *Probe: reasons for decision; views on causes and symptoms of child poverty*

Q8: What kinds of things do you think being poor stops children doing? *Probe: social participation; health; wellbeing and development*

OBSERVER: *Please note (in Appendix): a) the decision reached and if a vote was needed; b) reasons for participants views; c) problems with question wording and/or suggested changes d) assessment of participants engagement*

4. THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE

We'd especially like to ask you about what you think are necessities, desirables and luxuries for adults and children in Uganda today. We do not want to discuss what you personally need or want for you and your family, but rather what you think everyone in Uganda should be able to afford, as well as the things which you think are desirable or luxuries as defined in the Show Card (Doc C).

NECESSITIES EXERCISE: SORT CARDS

FACILITATOR: *Please use the three sets of show cards for child (A), household (B) and adult (C) items. Please ensure Moderator discusses each card in turn. When a decision is reached by the Moderator, record decision (incl. if a vote was needed) and sort participants' suggestions into three piles: necessities, desirables, and luxuries. P's may hold cards to encourage involvement in task.*

We will now show you a set of cards which describe different items for children, adults and the households they live in. We would like you to sort these into three piles: i) necessities of life; ii) things which are desirable but not essential, and; iii) luxuries for adults and children.

In completing this task please consider the situation of a typical family with children living in Uganda. Remember, we are interested here in what all children and adults in Uganda today should be able to have or do, not what they really cannot survive without, or what you personally would like for you and your family.

MODERATOR: *Discuss each item in turn with participants and seek consensus on how they should be classified. If consensus cannot be achieved, a vote should be taken and a majority decision recorded by the Facilitator.*

Q9R: Let's begin with the children's items. Which of these cards do you think are necessities, desirable but not essential, and luxuries for children living in Uganda today? *Probe: understanding of definitions (provide clarification if needed); reasons for decision; modifications to item wording.*

Q10R: Thinking now about household items. Which of these cards do you think are necessities, desirable but not essential, and luxuries for all households in Uganda today? *Probe: understanding of definitions (provide clarification if needed); reasons for decision; modifications to item wording.*

Q11R: Thinking now about the adult items, which do you think are necessities, desirable but not essential, and luxuries for all adults in Uganda today? *Probe: understanding of definitions (provide clarification if needed); reasons for decision; modifications to item wording.*

Now let's see if we can agree on a list of things which we think are necessities of life for all people in the Uganda today and things which we think are desirable but non-essential, or luxuries.

MODERATOR: *Read aloud the items agreed by participant (i.e. necessities, desirables, luxuries for a) children; b) households; c) adults)*

Q12: Are there any other items and activities for children and adults which you think are especially important that we have not covered already?

OBSERVER: *For each card, note (in Appendix): a) the decision reached and if a vote was needed; b) problems with question wording and/or suggested changes d) reasons for decisions.*

5. CLOSING THE GROUP

OK, before we finish we would like to give you a chance to raise any issues that you think we have not covered on this topic but which are important to you.

Q13: Is there anything else on the subject of the necessities of life for children that you would like to raise which we have not already covered?

Q14: Have you changed your mind in any way about the things that are most important in avoiding poverty for children and adults in Uganda today? *Probe: reasons*

OK. Thank you very much for taking part today. The information you have given will help us greatly in putting together a report on the public's views on the necessities of life for Ugandan children today. In the meantime do please let us know if there is anything you forgot to mention today but which you think is important.

We will treat the information you have provided in confidence. We would be also like to remind you also to keep everything that was said by everyone taking part today in confidence.
THANK YOU.

APPENDIX 3: DEFINITIONS AND KEY TERMS

ACTIVITY 1: POVERTY DEFINITIONS

Looking now at the definitions of poverty shown on Show Card A, we'd like you to think about which definition of poverty comes closest to your views. *Is there one definition you prefer? Which of these definitions do you think is most relevant to the situation of people living in our society today?*

Households living in Uganda today are poor if:

Definition 1: Subsistence

They do not have enough money to meet physical needs for clean water, adequate food and shelter, clothing and sanitation for all members of the household

Definition 2: Basic Needs

They do not have enough money to meet their physical needs *and* to provide for education, healthcare, and access to information, and for all members of the household

Definition 3: Relative Poverty

They do not have enough money to meet their basic needs *and* to fully take part in common social activities in Uganda today”

ACTIVITY 2: THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE

We will now show you a set of cards which describe different items for children, adults and the households they live in. We would like you to sort these into three piles: i) necessities of life; ii) things which are desirable but not essential, and; iii) luxuries for adults and children.

In completing this task please consider the situation of a typical family with children living in Uganda. Remember, we are interested here in what all children and adults in Uganda today should be able to have or do, not what they really cannot survive without, or what you personally would like for you and your family.

Necessities: Things which are essential and which everyone should be able to afford if they want them in our society today

Desirables: Things which many or most people have access to today but which are not essential in our society today

Luxuries: Things which are quite costly and exclusive and which fewer people have in our society today”

APPENDIX 4: FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS TABU

TABLE A4.1: FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS: POVERTY PERCEPTIONS

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	Q3 Do you consider yourself to be well off or badly off? [welloff]	Q4 How would you define poverty in your own words? [view]	Q5 Which definition is closest to your view? [define]
HOIMA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	50-64: No education, shelter and food. Orphans and unemployment.	67-79: lack of food, clothing, beddings and shelter. Failure to participate in social customs, Marginalisation	97-108: Basic ne
HOIMA	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	34-38: high crime rate, school drop outs, inaccessible services	47-52: lack of shelter, clothing, school fees and own transport means. no source of income.	100-101: Basic n
HOIMA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	35-59: poor schools, hospitals and road network, young parenthood, unemployment, corruption from government officials	64-76:; unemployment, failure to meet basic needs like food, education and clothing	85-94: Substien
HOIMA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	60-74: poor healthfacilities and means of transport, lack market and enough land for farming, unclean water, insecurity, investment with no returns	81-103: no source of income, failure to meet basic needs, low business productivity	120-147: Took a draw between s definitions.
HOIMA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	46-59: poor roads, dirty water, no health facility, no market for agricultural produce, low (unsteady) profits from agricultural produce	63-69: failure to meet basic needs such as shelter, beddings, food, education, health care, sanitation (latrine) and lack of money to meet personal needs, practice agriculture among others	98-107: Substien
HOIMA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	86-92: no education, poor climate, disruption of the fishing business, lack of school fees, no source of energy	101-105: failure to provide basic needs like clothing, medical care and food. Lack of income and protection against natural disaster	109-116: Basic n
IGANGA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	Badly off: 102: Lack what to eat, 103-104: Poor diet, malnutrition, can't afford treatment. 112-113: Can't afford school fees.	126-128: Unemployment, can't provide for family, no assets,	151-157: Substien clean water, inac sanitation and n
IGANGA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	64: children able to study 70: I everything the family needs, and do not borrow.	36 - 54: Have nothing to eat, not able to take children to school, can't access health services, inability to have what you want in time	106-109: Basic n access good edu
IGANGA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	Badly off; 109-120: have no source of income, cant provide for children, indebted, children dropped out of school, unable to pay fees, no beddings for children, infested with bedbugs	77-98: cannot treat and educate children, not able to look after children, no beddings, poor living conditions, poor feeding, failure to provide basic needs. 133-147: not able to get what you want in time, not able to access what you want, not working, no source of income.	Definition two. 1 around basic nee
IGANGA	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	45-52: have no job, ill health and cant afford treatment, abandoned due to alcaholism, lack school requirements	57-62: having no money, food and a job. Cant get basic necessities	102-110: Substien basic necessities
IGANGA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	116-118: limited source of income, poor beddings, insecurity. 123-126: No steady income, cant access treatment, cant offord education.	129-133: Being unemployed, poor living conditions, lack of beddings, state of hopelessness	Basic needs defi
IGANGA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	66-73: experience low yields, businesses failing, high prices for commodities, inability to feed families	78-87: cannot ably look after his family, lack what to eat, cant pay school fees, cannot provide scholastic materials, lack of capital for business, poor living conditios	subsistence defi
KAMPALA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	19:31-72: No jobs (unemployment). Lack of funds to further education. Inaccessibility to medical care. Inflation. Increasing school dues.	77: Unable to meet some of one's personal needs. 85-92: Lack of enough money 104-105: unable to access basic services(health care, education, transport).	113-157: Basic n doesnot have en needs, can't affo health care and h
KAMPALA	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	37-38: Lack of food. 42-48: Vandalised Businesses, no school fees. 52-56: No shelter, no capital. 62-63: Unemployment.	68-70: No food and shelter. 81-82: unempoyment and lack of school fees. 84-90: Failure to provide basic needs.	120-143: Basic n focuses on educ important.
KAMPALA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	23-27: No food and shelter. 44-46: Can afford basic need of life. 54-55: Poor sanitation. 86-88: Vandalization of businesses. 90-93: Poor transport.	104-112: Can't afford basic needs. 120-122: Failure to fulfil ones desires (excelling in school or business).	145-157: Basic n emphasizes educ can not do with information.
KAMPALA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	103-105: No food 107-115: Lack of school fees. 119-120: Failure to get pocket money. 122: Lost concentration due to thoughts.	49: Theft and prostitution. 53-54: Have no money and food. 56: Suffering with out help. 64: Lack of basic needs for life. 66: Land grabbing. 70-71: Being despised. 81-82: Early marriages for girls. 84: Abandonment thus street children. 93: School drop out. 97: Child labour (scrap picking)	138-188: Basic n is need for educ any lack of that c

LATIONS

Q5 Which definition of poverty (Showcard) comes across best?	Q6 Which definition (Showcard) is most relevant to children in Uganda today? [childdef]	Q7 In what ways are children in Uganda are especially vulnerable to poverty? [vulnerable]	Q8 What kinds of things does being poor stop children doing? [stopdoing]
Basic needs definition	111-118: Basic needs definition	122-128:street children,early marriages.	132-141: performance, concentration, social participation
Basic needs defines	84-89: Basic needs definition	94-109: school drop outs, early marriages, health complications, lack of capital	112-117: performance, attending school
Subsistence	103-114: Subsistence	120-130: insecurity due to wild animals, hunger, unsafe drinking water	133-149: performance , valuing hard work and responsibility, putting life skills into practice
Vote that turned out to be a subsistence and basic needs	153-164: Basic needs definition	181-193: inadequate scholarstic materials, malnutrition, school drop outs, self neglect, lack of basic needs	195-212: concentration, pursuing studies, developing talents, socialising, self-esteem with disabled children
Subsistence	116-127: Subsistence	132-144: lack basic needs such as a balanced diet, children drop out of school, abandon homes and resort to stealing	148-157: attaining education, putting vocational skills into practice
Basic needs definition	120-121: Basic needs definition	124-128: lack basic needs such as food and health care, drop out of school, unemployment	133-143: low self-expression, attaining basic needs like education, clothing and food
Subsistence definition, no access to adequate food and shelter, poor clothes.	168-177: Basic Needs definition, problem in education, health care, access to information	192-203: cant perform well in class, miss lessons, sickly, lack confidence, are isolated and discriminated when it comes to health and social services.	192: Performing well in class, being confident
Basic needs: can have others but can't access education and information		115-119: Miss classes, hunger, repetetion of classes	121-130: can't fulfill life's dreams, affects talents, becoming future leaders
Subsistence 90-194 everything rotating (education, health services)	definition two: they cant afford medical care, education and cant access information.	93-101: always sickly, miserable growth, contaction of deadly diseases, early marriages	221-232: failure to secure employment, never invited for important meetings, don't attend school, cant free mix with others, cant attend social functions, cant go for school tours.
Subsistence definition, can not get adequate food, shelter and clothings	114-121: subsistence definition, difficulty getting food, clothes hygiene	114-124: live like beggars, getting sick to point of death, no clothes, no scholastic materials, no toiletries to wash. All this affects their studies and growth.	114-124: cant attend school, balanced diet, access good health, attending social activities.
Basic needs definition	Basic needs definition fully explains the situation of children in Uganda.	155-160: children are not educated, become street children, cant access treatment while sick, lack physical needs like food, clothing and shelter	165-172: cant complete school due to early involvement in prostitution, fail to socialize, lack confidence, cant perform well in class.
Basic needs definition	Basic needs definition fully explains the situation of children in Uganda.	12-152: children run away from home, forced into prostitution, early marriage, their future is hampered, lack food, coss generational sex for girls, develop bad habits like gambling, theft, crime rate high.	157-167: cant get a job if it requires bribery, cant go for trips, cannot start up a business, cant complete education, not able to fulfil dream.
Basic needs definition because one does not have enough money to get the physical needs, cannot access information, cannot access information.	162-172: Basic needs because education and health care are essential.	181-193: Their needs are not met (education, health care, food, clothing). 197-199: Lack peace and happiness.	204-205: Denied education 219-221: Can't access health care. 244-248: Lack access to food and water. 250-258: Denies one living an upright life.
Basic needs definition because it focuses on education and health which are important	172-177: Basic needs definition because it focuses on education and health which are important.		218-247: Right to education, Child growth and development. Health care.
Basic needs definition because it focuses on education and health which we can do with out in life and also access to information.	172-208: Basic needs definition because it emphasizes education and health which we can not do with out in life and also access to information.	217-243: Their basic needs of education and food are not met. 245: Turned into street kids.	251-253: Denial of rights. 256-258: Can not fit in society. 260-262: Will become a laughing stock. 264-271: Denied a bright future (no education, no jobs).
Basic needs definition because there is no access to education, medical care, food and shelter, can create a unwanted life style.		210-211: Orphaned admire well off families. 221-222: Over expectations from people around.	232: Eating what they desire. 234: Living a good life. 236: Having good clothes. 243: Late meals or no meals at all. 245: Inferiority complex. 249-251: Denied good education. 225-256: No transport to school.

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	Q3 Do you consider yourself to be well off or badly off? [welloff]	Q4 How would you define poverty in your own words? [view]	Q5 Which definition is closest to your view? [define]
KAMPALA	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	27-29: Lack of school fees and food. 35-38: Business vandalization and lack of medication. 40-44: Affordability of education. 45-47: High electricity charges. 49-50: Disabilities. 52-54: Indebtedness (loans) 59-62: Affordability of basic needs.	66-67: Can't afford the basic needs in life. 71-75: Can't afford your own house or land. 81-88: Being hopeless.	Basic need definition, education, access to care.
KAMPALA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	27-28: Can earn some money. 30-33: Lack of food and school fees. 35: Unemployment. 43-44: Too much sacrifice for survival. 49-55: Can't afford basic needs (housing food, school fees, health) 57-62: Disabled and jobless. 66-72: No steady income with many dependants. 74-78: No school fees and leaking roof and struggle to get what to eat.	98-103: Lack of what to eat, no shelter, children don't go to school, lack what to put on. Don't have enough money and can not afford the basic need of life.	Basic need definition, most of the items
LIRA	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	11-1 Money, Education, Capital for business is there, Food, good shelter, Beddings, good Health.	ey	Basic needs. No
LIRA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	27- Hunger, 31-32 no money at all, wives are leaving, 33-34 no school fees, 35-38 distant health facilities, health workers ask for money in health centers.	40-41 Education, lack of food, 43-47 lack of money, no domestic animals, clothing, 57-58 lack of water, miserable and difficult	109-110 school fees, medicine, 122-123 Basic needs
LIRA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	28-29 no money, school fees 31-unemployment, 32-38 food, early pregnancy, difficulty to maintain home 43-46 sickness 55-56 lack of government programmes	60-65 can't take care of your self, poor health services, no balanced diet, lack of money 74-75, prices have gone high	96-97 Subsistence water.
LIRA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	22-47 feeding problem, we squeeze our selves with young children so as to fit in that sleeping space, school fees, sacrifice for our young siblings to report to school first	53-54 No money, poor clothes, poor shelter, 60-61 No school fees	:76-77 Basic need
LIRA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	21-22 No electricity, 23-24 No clean water, 25-26 No sufficient food, 31-35 No transport means, Expensive private clinics, We sell what we have to buy medicine, Pay for water, No fees, 42-44 limited water sources, 45-48 Mothers deliver from home, Nurses abuse mothers.	62-63 something that spoils someone's life, 71-72 Food, Clothing 75- no money, Disability	100-103 School Basic needs by n
LIRA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	23- 26 lack of food, poor growth, distant health facilities, bad roads, 27-29 unemployment, 32- no clean water, much sunshine, poor harvest, 38-39 things are expensive, Rebel Abductees. Bad roads.	51- no food, no education, 54 negative results, unemployment, psychological	subsistence. 72- water, shelter
MBALE	31+	Mixed	Mixed	27-31: Ugandan Currency has lost value, 33-37: no income, 40-41: poor, 42-43: Congestion, 45-49: no health services, water	58-62: no 3 meals, education, health services; 64-67: Drought, 71: No seeds	81-109: second d
MBALE	31+	Mixed	Mixed	17-18: no food, no Education, 20: poor, 22: no clothing	30-87: lack of education, long drought, food, water, no access to information, lack of shelter, unemployment, lack of healthcare, no clothing	100-101; second d
MBALE	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	43: unemployment, 46-47: lack of income, 48-49: lack of health care, 51: no education, 53: no food, 54-56-58: lack of enough land, infertile land		92-107: Majority y
MBALE	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	82-106: no income, food, insecurity, school fees, bad climate	124-143: No food, medical care, education, clothing, income	196-202, 247: first
MBALE	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	61-76: no education, food, water, clothes	86-119: lacks food, can't afford education, clothes,	158-173: second
MBALE	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	30: lack of Education, food, 34: lack of scholastic materials, 37: lack of pocket money, 41: poor sanitation, 42: lack of parental care	45-49: cannot afford 3 food, shelter, education and clothings, 53-54: not having enough money to spend,	76-92: Vote was c with second defi
MBARARA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	72- 75: Food, security of property	79 - 87: Being unemployed, lack of shelter, lack of food and clothing, earning very little pay, being unable to buy a jellycan of water	107 -123: Majorit
MBARARA	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	47 -56: Better living standards	59 - 82: capital, food, crop failure, shelter, clothes.	93 -115 Concerns
MBARARA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	103 -131: infrastructure, landlessness, unemployment, poor academic performance, poor sanitation, crime.	134 -151: Lack of education and skills, Poor health, Insecurity and unemployment.	180 - 181: conse

Q5 How do you think the definition of poverty (Showcard) comes across to you? [showcard]	Q6 Which definition (Showcard) is most relevant to children in Uganda today? [childdef]	Q7 In what ways are children in Uganda are especially vulnerable to poverty? [vulnerable]	Q8 What kinds of things does being poor stop children doing? [stopdoing]
Definition citing lack of food, access to information and health	151-157: Basic need definition because if a child can't afford education, health and no access information ends up becoming a slave.	169-173: In case of family break ups. 175-178: No education. 184-185: Unable to get food and clothing. 195-197: Unable to access medical care.	210-212: Denied a happy life. 222-232: No education, health care and can't socialize with others. 236-238: Physical and mental growth is affected. 240-245: Limited access to jobs.
Definition because it encompasses what is needed for one's wellbeing.	Basic need definition because there is no enough money to meet physical needs and other needs like health care and education which are essential to them.	206-207: Don't attend school thus no jobs. 209-212: Starvation leading to theft. 212-224: Their rights are violated (good, shelter, clothing, education and others). 226-250: Can hardly cope without most of the basic needs of life.	255-277: Denied a good and happy life (good education, food, decent shelter, medication, a good job, social life).
Lack of education	Basic needs because most parents can't afford fees.	21- Education, Unemployment, Capital for business,	no clothing. Unemployment, poor growth, parental neglect, they lack education. The child can't play freely, children can't afford medical services, lack of enough food, children lack proper means of transport to school.
Lack of fees, 113-114 no access to information, 123 no means information.	Subsistence, 140-141 clothing, 143-144 lack of food, no clean water.	150-156 no money to give children a good life 159- children can be attacked by diseases 160- education becomes very hard course of high school fees, 163-164 stopping the children to get good life 167-168 children are always naked, 169 lack of enough food,	182-183 poor growth, dullness 188- going to school, 189- getting good food, 189-190 going for tours, 194 freely mixing and playing with other kids, 195 shyness.
Lack of food, clean	basic needs, 108-lack of education, 109-lack of medical assistance,	121-122-children become thieves if no food, 124-poverty has spoiled children, become prostitutes	147-151, it stops children from schooling, child's future may be bad, lack employment, 154-girls rights are stepped on, 156-157-children are left with out care, early marriages
Lack of Education, Entertainment	100 Basic needs	124-126 food, school fees, proper clothing, mistreatment from relatives, end up street children, Do petty jobs, poor shelter, theft,	162-163 Not going to school, Early marriages for girls instead of school, not eating good food, No good clothes, Hard to get treatment,
Lack of fees, 109 health services, majority vote	134-135 Education, Medical treatment, 136-138 School fees, School dropouts	142-146 Orphan, Family neglect, 147 Lack of fees, 148-150 No money, No government health facilities, 152-153 Unemployment, Idleness, Food,	170-173 Can't buy clothes, can't cut nails, 174-176 Forget about marriage 178-180 mentally slow, 181-185 shyness, Fear, poor growth, Always dirty, Make them mentally disturbed.
Lack of food, 173 Because of lack of food,	Basic needs, no school fees, health services, street children,	124-126 No school fees, lack of food, kids can't afford to change diet, lack of money for buying basic needs, lack of technical schools, long distances to school, expensive private schools, distant health facilities, poor harvest brings hunger	180-207 school fees, no clothing, don't get money for investments, eating the things we want, they lack medical services.
Definition	112-118: second definition	120-121: lack of education, health care	133-135: talent; 136-137: tours, school
Definition	104-106; second definition	109; lack of education	120-127; high quality education, clothing, school tours
Pointed out second definition	111-118: second definition	125-127: lack of education, 139: Orphans	147-167: education, uniform
Definition	256-292: second definition	320-351; disobedient parents don't work hard, uneducated, orphans	357-386: education, good food, toiletries, two pairs of uniform, seek medical attention, clothes
Definition	180-191: second definition	211-212: Orphan	216-231: schooling, shelter, social activities, clothes
Carried out and majority went in	97-110: second definition		
Majority view subsistence	134 -154: Majority view subsistence	159 - 168: They lack food, clothing and shelter, not employed, sleep in pipes and eat on streets.	175 - 187: Failure to meet their wants, failure to have nice clothing, failure to take part in social gatherings, failure to mix well with age mates failure to attain education.
Majority view: Basic needs	121 -130: Majority basic needs	135 - 146: Poor food, no education, isolation, poor health care, peer influence.	151 -161: Isolation, low self-esteem, poor academic performance, absenteeism, poor health.
Majority view - basic needs	191 - 199: Majority view - Subsistence	208 - 235: Affects academic performance, low self esteem, poor nutrition, school drop out, lack of clothing, vices and poor health.	239 -278: Dropping out of school, absenteeism, early marriage, HIV/AIDS, Poor academic performance, low self-esteem, poor nutrition, child labour.

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	Q3 Do you consider yourself to be well off or badly off? [welloff]	Q4 How would you define poverty in your own words? [view]	Q5 Which definition closest to your view [define]
MBARARA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	81 - 90: education and lack of food.	93 -115: lack of education, low income, lack of agricultural inputs, lack of food, poor health care, lack of livestock, poor quality shelter.	147 - 187: Conse
MBARARA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	83 - 137: Lack of capital for business, unemployment, Poor mindset, lack of agricultural implements and inputs, lack of skills, lack of food and under development	155 - 175: Lack of livestock, unemployment, mindset, unaffordable health care, un able to pay debts and lack of food.	197 -221: Majorit
MBARARA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	48 - 60: Lack of water, long distances to water sources, drought, crop diseases, poor schooling infrastructure, no government programmes like Youth Livelihood Project and NAADS, no electricity, low income earnings.	65- 69: Lack of food, lack of shelter, lack of transport means, inability to afford education	86 - 111: Majorit
MOROTO	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	58-70;Badly off ; No good buildings;children are not going to school,bad soils poor crop production, no big trees to attract rainfall, Draught.	73- 83;Poverty is having completely no food and people sleep hungry;no proper dressing.	91;General cons of subsistence p housing;we lack
MOROTO	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	189-288; badly off;hunger,bad climate,no water,jobs,crops,electricity and cattle died.	192-340;No food,no job,poor dressing ,having nothing for survival.	345-388:Basic ne majority against have capacity to
MOROTO	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	95 - 157: Badly off; No jobs; No rain, No food; Price of food is very high; Tribalism employing relatives	164 - 210: Can not meet basic needs ie health care; food; clothing; shelter;education and sanitation	220 - 282: Subsi food;shelter;poor
MOROTO	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	101-104 No gardens to cultivate,Have HIV and rape cases	53-70;No livestock,No food,No clothes, No schools and no food.	107-116:General needs definition security,schools
MOROTO	31+	Mixed	Mixed	72-87:Badly off;livestock died,no food,no salt,no harvest,new crops dried.	91-106: completely no food and no medical fees.	116-124: Majority definition. Lack v
MOROTO	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	49-65: very poor ;no food; beg; beg for residue of local brew ; the borehole we use is very far	68-89: one without food; have no shelter; one who begs for survival; no money, relatives, parents or livestock	100 : first one is food and no cloth
MPIGI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed		*49: 52-63 Not having a job, failure to support children with basic needs, insecurity, lazyness	Basic needs defi
MPIGI	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	*50:100-113: Having a paying job, being able to fulfil childrens needs like food, being unable to pay school fees, orphans, lacking clothes	*50:136-137: Low purchasing power, Business failure	Basic needs defi
MPIGI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	*51:111- 174 Having clothes, fenced house, having foot wear, having food, abe to educate children, having a job, toys,orphanhood, parents are drunkards,lacking necessities like sanitary towels, nikers, lack of water.	*51:188-208 No money, no job, less earnings from job, lazyness, faiture to pay fees, healthcare bills, having no food, having no clothes, lack of purchasing power, being uneducated	Basic needs defi
MPIGI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	*52:67- 84 Access to education,meeting all school requirements,	*52:37-55 No money, no land, no job, children not going to school, laziness	Basic needs defi
MPIGI	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	*53:71-76 Dressing well,able to pay school fees, good roads, having a paying job,having a phone	*53:58-67 No money, no job,no school fees, no books, no clothes, no food	Basic needs defi
MPIGI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	*54: 55- 65 children lack shool fees,lack scholastic materials,dress well,good paying job, having a car	*54:73-87: Having no money for fees, farming, lonely, cant afford to rent a room, no food, shelter,beddings,cant afford healthcare, education	Subsistence defi
SOROTI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	126-131: poor shelter, poor health facility 169: lack of food 177-179: no agricultural tools 220-225: unemployment, lack of education	236-240: lack of food, no education 244-245: unemployment and lack of shelter 247-255: cant access health services	270-366:basic ne health care, uner
SOROTI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	83: Drought and Lack of food 85-88: lack of education 95-96: no Start-up capital for enterprise 112: High food prices 120-123: unemployment 125-129: Poor Shelter 131-136: poor health facilities.no Drug stock	148-173:Lack of Food, clothing, education, shelter and health facilities	205-231: Subsi poor sanitation,
SOROTI	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	97-108: lack of food, lack of education, drought & famine, unemployment	77-90: No land, poor shelter,no livestock, no source of income, no clothing	119-134:Subsiste poor sanitation,n
SOROTI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	90-95: lack of food, health and poor security	67-76: lack of food,clothing, livestock and land. unemployment,cant access health facility	103-105: subsist and no access to
SOROTI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	79-81:No food, inaccessible health facilities,	44-57: no food, no farm land, no livestock, no equipment for agriculture,no access to medical services, no clothing, being a widow	95-102: Basic Ne health facilities,
SOROTI	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	49-53: lack of food and agricultural tools	29-45: lack of food,lack of farming tools, lack of education.	65-83: basic nee no access to hea subsistence bec

Q5 How does the concept of poverty (Showcard) come across?	Q6 Which definition (Showcard) is most relevant to children in Uganda today? [childdef]	Q7 In what ways are children in Uganda are especially vulnerable to poverty? [vulnerable]	Q8 What kinds of things does being poor stop children doing? [stopdoing]
Consensual - Basic needs	195 - 207: Basic needs - Consensual.	213 - 243: unstable families, lack education, poor health care, malnutrition, child labour, cross-generational poverty.	251 - 277: Low self-esteem, absenteeism, demoralization, drop out of school, poor academic performance and peer influence.
Majority, Basic needs	235 - 252: Majority - Basic needs	265 -275:lack clothing, child labour, lack school fees	282 - 298: Can not afford vocational skills, accessing medical care, school drop out,
Majority, Basic needs	116 - 129: Majority - Basic needs	134 - 152: It exposes children to domestic violence, low self-esteem, drop out of school, absenteeism and poor academic performance.	154 - 166: stops children from going to school, lowers self-esteem, exposes them to child labour.
General consensus on definition one of poverty. we have very poor food for the family.	94-97:Basic needs for children because we lack fees and medical care for them.General Consensus on definition two of basic needs for children.	101-106 Children whose parents are poor and suffering. miss education and needs of life. Orphaned children.	111-117 miss good clothes, mattress,blanket and bed sheets ,education, medical care, balanced diet.
Subsistence definition was voted by 392-441 because people do not pay medical and school fees.	392-441 Subsistence was the most suggested definition due to lacking food shelter,water and clothing.	444-477 Yes;poor parents,lack food,street kids and dropouts.	481-558:Education,health,jobs social games.
Subsistence definition ie lack of sanitation	289-400 Definition two basic needs, no schooling;no food;no health care	367 -401:Children of poor parents, care taker, Orphanage.	409-436:Children miss education; staying home,shelter and diet.
General consensus on basic needs with issues of lacking clothes and medical care.	118-122:General consensus on basic needs schools and medical care food clothes and beddings and insecurity,	71-96:Yes; poor parents,No secondary schools,drop outs,Early marriage no food no livestock and insecurity.	129-134: Education, food, clothes and beddings.
Majority agreed on subsistence definition water,food.	125-145: Basic needs. No money for school and medical fees	148-156:No money for school fees up to higher level, no crop yield and livestock to sale.	158-167:Education and food.
General consensus 137 : no clean water, no clothes. Subsistence definition	106 - 109: first definition because food is most essential need.	110-122: orphans ; poor children:	123 Having proper food.
Subsistence definition		*49: 117 -119 Many have not gone to school, limited access to health care	*49:129-154 Leads to prostitution, drug abuse,insecurity, murder, stop talent development
Subsistence definition		*50:164-165: Having no skills training, failure to work	*50: 154-157: Denies access to education, healthcare
Subsistence definition		*51:249-254 Parents doing less paying jobs	*51:279-292 Limits socialization with friends, limits school attendance, denies access to good dressing, shoes, children fail to go for study tours
Subsistence definition		*52: 131-132: Orphanhood	*52:137-147 Limits access to education, healthcare, jobs, travel to other countries
Subsistence definition			*53:113-125 Denies access to education, assets like bicycle, clothes,school tours,good food,further studies
Subsistence definition			*54:140-153: Denies access to food, bedding facilities, clean water, education, jobs
Subsistence definition no education, no employment	370-403: basic needs because of no food, no education, no health care and no access to information	407-459: cant access food, and clothing, health care	463-468:education, health 476: clothing 476: food 486: socialising
Subsistence - no Food, no shelter, no clothing, clean water	245-258: Subsistence - Food, housing, and clean water	263-270: Clean water, food, one meal a day –poor child growth 272-276: Housing and clothing 278-281: Sanitation 283-288: Alcoholism 290: Medical services 298-330: Early child marriages and pregnancies, No inheritance from parents – Vicious cycle of poverty, Ignorance, unemployment, no parental love	334-367: quality education & access to school requirements, medical care – drug stock outs, unbalanced diets, access to information, access to basic needs –clothing, housing, food, unemployment, miss out on social events
Subsistence – No food, no clean water, no clothing	138-145:Basic needs – school fees, medical services	147-156: No school – Lack of skills, no parental care –lack basics, drought, no source of income	160-166: Education, nutrition, theft,parental love, medical services
Subsistence because of lack of food and clean drinking water.	111-112:basic needs, a child needs education and health care	129-132: famine, no source of livelihood	114-125:education, health services, clothing and good hygiene
Subsistence because of no food, lack of education	107-121:Subsistence because a child needs food, health facility and proper sanitation to grow up properly	179-181: high school drop outs.no education	61-75: Education for children, food, parental love, clothing
Subsistence. lack of education and health facility and information. because of no proper sanitation.	121-139: subsistence because no food, clothing and education	86-93: no food, clothing	97-120: education, food, clothing, livestock, bicycles

TABLE A4.2: FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS: CHILD ITEMS BY REGION

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	Three meals a day [meals]	Two pairs of properly fitting shoes [shoes]	Toiletries to be able to wash every day [toiletries]	Books at home suitable for their age [books]	Some new clothes (not second hand) [newcloth]	Educational toys and games [toys]	A visit to a health facility when ill [visit]	Own bed [bed]
HOIMA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	154-158: health reasons	164-168: to avoid walking bare footed, for back up	173-174: to avoid bad odour	178-183: for revision and improved performance	187-191: second hand clothes do serve the same purpose	199: lack of such toys does not affect a child's performance	206-209: get healed fast, avoid transmission, and leads to good health	213-215: com and health
HOIMA	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	134-138: growth, development	143-145: choice	153-155: hygiene	162-166: can do without	173-182: show off, choice	188-190: can do without	195-197: health	206-209: con
HOIMA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	160-167: health reasons	171-175: hygiene, alternative	179-182: hygiene, health reasons	185-187: revision, improve understanding	192-194: presentable	198-206: form of exercising, educative, pass time constructively	212-219: mandatory requirement, immunity, health reasons	223-224: avo contagious diseases
HOIMA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	227-232: growth	238-244: hygiene, health	248-251: hygiene, mandatory requirement	258-259: can do without	268-281: can do without	290-296: can do without	301-303: save life, children's right	306-309: hea comfort
HOIMA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	171-173: growth, health reasons	177-185: hygiene, alternative	189-191: hygiene, presentable, health	194-196: refresh the memory, improve understanding	200-206: alternative, feel good about oneself	210-216: pass time constructively, groom talent, source of joy	220-223: health reasons	228-231: con avoid sexual immorality
HOIMA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	156-159: growth, health reasons	162-163: have an alternative	166: hygiene	170-174: revision, practice	177-180: presentable, hygiene, pleasure	183-185: can do without	190-193: health reasons	198-201: hea reasons, com
IGANGA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	Pg 8: Good health, understand well while in class		Pg 8: keep clean	Pg 8: You can use class notes			Pg 8:Necessary to Keep life	Pg 9: Financial limitations
IGANGA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	Pg 6: Proper growth and avoid sickness when old		Pg 6: To avoid diseases	Pg 6: To build the child's background in education		Pg 7: Important for child's study		
IGANGA	31+	Mixed	Mixed			Pg9: Keep health				Pg10: Keep healthy	
IGANGA	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	Pg5:		Pg5: To avoid diseases	Pg5: A child can still study without them			Pg7: To prevent death	Pg7: avoid sickness, and ailments
IGANGA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	Pg11: Boosts thinking, and focus	Pg11: One pair can do for a while	Pg11: Smartness, and health	Pg11: the school provides the same.	Pg11: Show off		Pg12: its right	Pg12: Avoid o gious disease
IGANGA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed								
KAMPALA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	274-277: For child growth and development. 285-287: Healthy life style.	293-294: Child can survive with one pair.	300: Promotes hygiene	306: Affordability	320-327: Expensive	335: Child development	342: Healthy lifestyle	352-354: Was of resources. 376-378: Priv
KAMPALA	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	281-287: Health living. 289-291:Stops bad habits (Stealing).	299-300: Smartness. 302-303: Inferiority complex. 307-318: Saving.	329: Hygiene purposes. 331-345: Cleanliness.	357: Mental development. 363-364: Exposure. 366-367: Busy and occupied.	375-384: Smartness.	392-396: Creativity. 398-400: Talent development.	413-423: Healthy living.	436-437: Priv 441: Promote manners in children.
KAMPALA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	295-317: Can survive on two. 323-335: Healthy living. 337-346: Its costly	335-357: Can survive with one pair. 359-361: Helps one change.	372-373: Personal hygiene.	393-400: Affordability.	409-410: wastage of money. 412-413: Common. 214-215: Smartness.	419-421: Costly.	438-443: Healthy living.	447-454: Priv 456-458: Lim space.

	Own blanket [blanket]	Two sets of clothing [clothes]	Presents for children once a year on special occasions [presentsC]	All school fees, uniform and required equipment [feesC]	To be able to participate in school trips or events [tripsC]	A desk and chair for homework for school aged children [deskC]	Bus/taxi fare or other transport (e.g. bicycle) to get to school [busfareC]	Own room for children over 10 of different sexes [ownroomC]	Some fashionable clothes for secondary school aged children [fashionC]	Own cell phone for secondary school aged children [mobileC]
comfort	223-225: health	228-231: hygiene	237: Parental love and joy	243-245: convenient studies	249-251: academic purposes	254-257: revision and convenience	264-265: motivation	269-272: sexual immorality, incest	278-280: another alternative	287-291: e-revision, communication
comfort	214-219: comfort, health	223-225: hygiene	230-231: choice	241-249: education	254-260: academics, discovery	265-271: convenience	275-276: safety reasons	282-287: privacy	290-294: avoid fixation	303-304: choice
id	228-230: comfort, avoid contagious diseases	233-238: hygiene, have an alternative	242-244: motivation, pleasure, souvenirs	248-254: mandatory requirement, maximum concentration due to convenience	258-261: academic purposes, discoveries	265-267: convenient environment	272-280: security, safety, convenience, cater for children with special needs	283-294: privacy, sexual immorality, comfort	305-306: form of disruption	313-314: source of disruption
lth,	312-315: comfort	319-321: hygiene	329: can do without		349-355: academic purposes, discovery		375-380: safety, time management	385-389: privacy, comfort, avoid incest	395-399: to be content, avoid temptations	412-416: form of distraction, school computer labs are an alternative
comfort,	234-238: comfort, avoid spread of diseases	243-249: hygiene, have an alternative	252-258: source of joy, motivation, souvenirs	264-270: maximum concentration, convenience	275-280: academic purposes, discovery, source of joy	283-289: comfort, convenience	295-305: convenience, time management	310-322: privacy, avoid sexual immorality, convenience	324-334: to avoid temptations, to fit among their peers	338-352: can do without, misuse that may lead to temptations
lth comfort	207-210: health reasons, comfort	213: hygiene, alternative	221: pleasure	226-230: convenience, concentration, mandatory requirement	233-237: educative, exploration	240-241: comfort, ease	248-259: show off, can do without, proper planning and time management	265-273: convenience and privacy, avoid sexual immorality		286-300: communication, convenience
		Pg 9: Cleanliness		Pg 9: Aids in studying	Pg9: not affordable	Pg9: Can do homework from anywhere	Pg9: You can foot	Pg9: Privacy and discipline		
		Pg 8: Sanitation and to be presentable		Pg 8: To help the child study	Pg 8: o catch up with fellow students and answer exams		Pg: 9: To reach in time			Pg 10: For easy communication at home
	Pg10: Avoid contagious diseases	Pg10: For sanitation purposes		Pg10: To avoid disturbances while in school			Pg10: Its depends on distance	Pg10: Avoid sexual immorality		Pg10: Distracts children studying
d	Pg7: For warmth when sleeping	Pg8: To keep clean	Pg8: To motivate children to continue in their faith	Pg8: To remain in school while studying	Pg9: Limited finances.	Pg9: To motivate a child do homework	Pg9: To reach in time at school	Pg9: To avoid sexual immorality		
contas-	Pg12: For comfort when resting	Pg12: hygien.		Pg12: Helps a child to concentrate at school		Pg13: Any other alternatives can do		Pg13: Avoid sexual immorality	Pg13: depends on finances	
		Pg7Smartness and neatness						Pg8: Privacy and comfort		
stage acy	386: Privacy	392-393: Hygiene	400-403: Bonds children with parents.	410: Secures child's future.	414-416: Exposure.	420-421: Sense of responsibility. 423: Can be done anywhere.	429: Promotes laziness. 431-433: Mind relaxation. 435-436: Punctuality	445-449: Privacy	456: Trend. 458: Immorality	467-469: Concentration. 471-474: Temptation.
acy. es	450: Affordability. 455-456: Privacy	464-465: Hygiene purposes.	476-479: Happiness. 481: Parental love.	493-499: Education is essential.	505: Exposure (eye opener). 507: Fun 509-510: Contentment.	516: Comfort.	523-528: Affordability.	538-540: Avoid incest. 542-549: Privacy.	561: Affordability.	569: Moral decay. 573-577: Less concentration.
acy. ited	462-463: Avoids conflicts. 465-466: Hygiene purposes.	470-482: One is able to change. For hygiene purposes.	493-500: Costly.	509-510: For concentration purposes.	514-516: Not to feel inferior. 518-520: Educational.	530-537: Can be done from anywhere.	545-546: High risks associated with walking. 548-549: Safety reasons. 551: Walking is a form of exercise.	558-561: Privacy.	568-570: Costly. 572-579: Moral decay.	587-589: Access to information. 591-592: Eases communication.

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	Three meals a day [meals]	Two pairs of properly fitting shoes [shoes]	Toiletries to be able to wash every day [toiletries]	Books at home suitable for their age [books]	Some new clothes (not second hand) [newcloth]	Educational toys and games [toys]	A visit to a health facility when ill [visit]	Own bed [bed]
KAMPALA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	284-286: Develop complications and lose concentration due to hunger. 288: With out food you develop ulcers.	297: Can do with one pair. 301: Less inferiority complex.	309-311: Cleanliness.	320: Mental growth. 322: Child growth and development.	328-330: Be respected. 332: Smartness. 334: Expensive.	355-360: Spoil children most time spent on toys. 362: Thoughts diverted to toys.	345: Healthy living. 347: Regular checkups	368: Prevent incest. 370: Privacy. 372: Comfort and prevents diseases.
KAMPALA	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	261-262: Do away with hungry. 264: Child needs to eat well. 265: Satisfaction.	272: Can do with out them. 277-281: One pair is enough.	286: Proper hygiene to avoid diseases.	293: Helps in their development. 295-297: Story telling is better.	306: Every one deserves a new thing. 311: Even old clothes can work.	324-326: Can be substituted (empty bottles, fiber balls)	320: saves lives.	347: Privacy
KAMPALA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	300-301: Satisfaction. 303-305: Physical and mental growth. 307-310: Balanced diet for healthy living.	324-325: Changing. 329-337: One pair is enough.	341-345: Cleanliness. 349: Proper hygiene.	353: Exposure. 359-362: Mental growth.	368-377: Second hand clothes are better.	390: Skills development. 394-396: Mental development. 398-400: Assistive devices for deciding future careers.	423-427: Saves lives. 429-431: Health living (immunization).	447-453: Priv
LIRA	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	28-4 Good health, proper growth,		2-9 Good health, Hygiene.	12-20, revision, keep children busy.	20-28 Smartness, Makes a child's life easy,	18-27 Children can do without, Expensive	11-16 Good growth, Quick recovery,	
LIRA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	313-315 Good health, Good growth, little food makes a child sick, 318-319 happy children, children don't have greed.		231- Promotes hygiene, 232 those things are needed in life		306 Old clothes work the same as new ones.	329-332 Wastage of money, Are less important in life	339-341 should be able to get medical help, Good health is everything	251-253 Control the spread of diseases, 155 older children should not sleep with young ones
LIRA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	327: for child growth,	321: child can survive with one pair		304-308: children learn a lot, improves vocabulary and keeps children busy	297-299 it is a reward for good performance, motivation for hard work, need to look nice	288: just wasting money	273-275: to preserve life, to allow work in a home continue normally.	
LIRA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	211-212 Proper health, Child grows well, proper survival,	342 Easy changing	229-230 promote hygiene		258 Makes a child happy.	266 they are useless	270 A child should be able to get treatment	277 stops the spread of diseases
LIRA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	329 Healthy, Active, 331 Children don't steal, 334 Comfort	338-339 Easy cleaning, 340 protection	230 Keeps teeth clean, 231-232 Hygiene, Keeps away infections.	225-226 Keep children busy, 228 Prepares the future, Child passes exams,	200-201 A child feels good, encourages children, 204 Makes life easy.	210 Not important, 211 The money has better use. 212 Kids play with others.		237 Bring poverty 238-240 Expensive, 241 Government policy on net distribution, Wastes space

	Own blanket [blanket]	Two sets of clothing [clothes]	Presents for children once a year on special occasions [presentsC]	All school fees, uniform and required equipment [feesC]	To be able to participate in school trips or events [tripsC]	A desk and chair for homework for school aged children [deskC]	Bus/taxi fare or other transport (e.g. bicycle) to get to school [busfareC]	Own room for children over 10 of different sexes [ownroomC]	Some fashionable clothes for secondary school aged children [fashionC]	Own cell phone for secondary school aged children [mobileC]
	378: Prevents sicknesses. 380: Warm and privacy.	388: Changing and cleanliness. 390-392: Washing and managing others.	401: Parental love. 403: Family bonding.	410: Shapes the children's future. 412: Smartness.	420-422: For exam purposes.	428: For concentration. 430: To avoid disturbances.	438: Depends on the distance. 440: Punctuality. 442: Safety.	455: Prevents incest. 457-458: Stops bad behaviors like rape.	466: Rivalry amongst children. 468: All clothes are good. 470: Minority complex.	478: Less concentration. 480: Moral decay.
	358: Reduces risks of diseases.	367: Changing purposes.	375-377: Children feel loved.		394-397: Educational purposes.		410: Can walk to school. 414-415: Reduces tediousness. 417-420: Depends on the distance.	429: Privacy.	438: Exposure to dangerous acts.(rape)	451: For research online.
acy.		467: Cleanliness. 469: Hygiene purpose.	476: Develops a giving spirit in the child. 480: Can live without them. 482-483: For celebrations. 485-496: Memories.	506-507: To study well. 513-514: Smartness and concentration.	518-521: Fun, exposure and interacting with others.			557-558: Avoid consequences. 562-569: Privacy.	574: Stops admiration. 576: Religious reasons. 578-579: Occasional clothes. 581-582: Decency.	606-618: Less concentration.
	7-11- some children sleep badly, Comfortable	16-19 time to wash, Smartness.	6-7 Life continues .	17-20 safety,	21-25 Adventure	14-20 A child is comfortable when reading, proper storage of learning materials	22-28 children reach school in time, enter class early,	2-24 children mature faster, prevents incest, privacy for girls during periods, children are very sharp	2-9 those clothes spoil children, they lose concentration ,wastage of money, children have to be in uniform children become thieves,	13-22 Children remain in touch with useless people, should use office phones to make calls, lose concentration
ontrols f 5-256 n ee nes.	274-275 Prevents the spread of diseases, 276-277 sometimes parents have diseases that can be passed on to children 279-281 sharing exposes children to coldness.	241-242 cleanliness, 244 A child has change of clothes, 245-246 easy cleaning.		268-269 without then a child's life is hard	347-348 A child know other places, exposes children to new things		355-356 Having school materials is enough, 355-359 Children can walk		286-289 Not acceptable, Very useless, Wastage of money, 297-298 should put on uniforms, children use such clothes for escaping, 299-300 bad dressing habit	322-325 phones spoils children, its not allowed, wastage of money.
	249-252: avoid spread of diseases	235-promotes hygiene	232-233: motivates children, keeps children happy and makes them feel loved		209: children learn new things	203-204, keeping books in one place, aid studying, 205-keeping books clean.	190-it's good but we can't manage	187-big children of different sex should not sleep together	177-[chorus] it's not important at all	332-336: spoil children, wastes time, concentrate on social media
f	284 Provides enough warmth at night,	2289 easy to maintain cleanliness	:296 -305 don't even know my birthday, 304 its wastage, That money can be used to buy other things like food,	310 Life is made easy.	316 We can do without them		320-324 Children can easily walk, 324 It costs a lot		:331-332 Girls look like prostitutes wearing short skirts	28:348 Phones are not good for children
239 40- nent 241 e.	216-217 Promotes good health, 218 Controls spread of diseases, 219-220 prevents malaria		247-248 Expensive, children grow well.	257 Have interest in school, 258 lose concentration , 260 the child can be chased. 261 Books get dirty and torn. 363-364 prevents bullying,	267-269 Educational, What is seen in trips appear in exams, 270-271 Morale to study, Adventure, 272 Important	312-313 Child writes well, Hand writing always good 319-320 Books don't get dirty	303 Saves time, 304 Risky for children to walk 305-306 Protect children from rain	294 Boys should sleep alone, 295 Privacy, 296-297 Children get to learn, Girls have periods	284 look like lumpens 289 extremely useless , Should dress smartly	276 Not allowed, lose concentration, concentrate more on social media, Go to boyfriends, Gambling, 280 Expensive,

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	Three meals a day [meals]	Two pairs of properly fitting shoes [shoes]	Toiletries to be able to wash every day [toiletries]	Books at home suitable for their age [books]	Some new clothes (not second hand) [newcloth]	Educational toys and games [toys]	A visit to a health facility when ill [visit]	Own bed [bed]
LIRA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	348-349 Good health, 350 the child wont cry . 351- 352 the child is in class, 353 promotes growth	334-337 Pro- tects the childs feet, 338-339 for easy chang- ing.	323-326 pres- onal hygine, 330 331 its not good to move when dirty.	312-314 Children know history, 315 Children read a head of teachers. 318- 319 used for referce.	305-307 Confidene among friends, 308-309 peopl back bite when you put on the something.	354-356 Keeps child busy, 357 makes the child feel good, keeps the child quiet.	367- 369 Treatment, 370 parent feels at peace,	373-374 pro- tection from dangerous th its expensive treat bites fro snakes.
MBALE	31+	Mixed	Mixed						158:Study		
MBALE	31+	Mixed	Mixed					145:can buy secondhand	150:stay home		157-158:no fights,159-16 giene
MBALE	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	188-195:good healthy	198-200:weath- er conditions	202-206:proper hygiene	209-215:Re- vision	217-224:Hap- piness	228-229:can do without the toys	236-238:treat- ment	243-251:heal issues,hygien
MBALE	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed		444-465:one pair of shoes is enough	473:proper hygiene	480:can do without	511:sec- ond hand cloth;518:ex- pensive		543:child's right	564:share
MBALE	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	256:good health;265- 267:can do without	280:one pair is enough	292-293:hy- giene	312:Revision	323:ca't afford;second hand clothes	352:can do without	371-373:good health	387:share;38 costly
MBALE	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	171:cannot afford	177:can do without shoes, 181:expensive	193:bath, 194:washing clothes	203:expensive		230:I can do without educational Toys		
MBARARA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	211 - 221: It builds a child's body, for better growth, to avoid diseases, for energy.	231 - 238 To prevent hook worm, can't feel comfortable walking bare footed.	248- 252: Hygiene	256 -264: Enables to read ahead, more knowledge can do revision in private hours.	270 -279: look good and presntable in public, to move with trends, 272: you can look good in second hand clothes.	289 - 294: Builds their understand- ing, keeps children busy, relaxes the mind, pass time constractively.	303 -306: To treat illness	319 - 329: To contegious d eases, comfo
MBARARA	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	176 - 180 Growth,	196 - 204: Cleanliness, costly	210 - 211: Hygiene	216 - 219: Can use books at school, help to do home work.	225 - 230: Costly	236 - 238: improve performance, costly	243 - 244: For good health.	247 - 248: sh ing off
MBARARA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	303 -309: Health, concenteration at school	315 - 326: Cleanliness	332 -333: Hygiene	339 -345: Eas- ies revision	350 -355: Substitution, costly	363 - 372: Mental growth	378 - 388: Good health	394 - 404: Hy giene, incest
MBARARA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	305 - 319: for healthy growth, wastage of food	329 - 337: wastage of money, food is more important	345 - 357: Health and hygiene, can do without them, appearance.	366 -381:Wast- age of resourc- es, reliance on teachers, private revision, info-tainment	386 -387: Cheap alterna- tives	396 - 405: Mental growth, keeps children busy.	411 - 414: Need for medi- cal care	420 -430: Wa- age of money hygiene, heal and immoral
MBARARA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	317 -323: Prop- er growth	334 - 341: Disease pre- ventation, clean- liness, diferent purposes.	352 - 366: Appearance, health, hygeine.	377 - 393: Ref- erence during home work, for knowledge, to refresh memory.	406 - 419: Appearance, cheaper alter- native.	429 - 434: Recreation and mental growth	446 -452: Medical care	467 -474: Dis- es prevention convience, vent immoral
MBARARA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	191 -197: Prop- er growth	206 - 212: Extravagance	223 -228: Smartness, hygiene	236 - 241: Extravagance	252 - 255: Extravagance	267 - 273: mental growth, recre- ation.	281 - 286: for medical care.	294 - 298: fo comfort and health and to avoid immoral

	Own blanket [blanket]	Two sets of clothing [clothes]	Presents for children once a year on special occasions [presentsC]	All school fees, uniform and required equipment [feesC]	To be able to participate in school trips or events [tripsC]	A desk and chair for homework for school aged children [deskC]	Bus/taxi fare or other transport (e.g. bicycle) to get to school [busfareC]	Own room for children over 10 of different sexes [ownroomC]	Some fashionable clothes for secondary school aged children [fashionC]	Own cell phone for secondary school aged children [mobileC]
ings, to m	384-385 prevents coldness, 387-388 its more comfortable, 389 prevents malaria .	216-221 helps a child maintain cleanliness, 222 they are easy to manage than one set.	226-228 a child can do without, 229 its hard to get presents	232-235 a child has peace at shool and studies well, 236-237 achild easily participates among others, 238-239 its gives children morale for studing.,240-241 it keeps those in boarding at school.	244-248 a child gets to visit new areas, 249-50 a child gets to see new things like rivers, 251 a child gets to learn new ideas	254-256 give the child morale to study,257-258 they need a table in order to concentrate, 259-260 A child wites well on a a table 261 a table prevents the book from getting dirty	394-396 Achild reaches school early, 397 a child keeps time-398-399 Protects a child from kidnapers,	265-267 they develop certain characters that's why its important to separate them, 269 both boys and girls have different needs when growing up, 270-271 Girls need space and privacy especially during periods,	285-289 its not nice to look at such clothes like fittings, 290-291 embarrasement to parents, 294 parent may not pay fees , 295parent may think the child is spoilt. 300-Tight clothes are so bad.	277-278 A child does not concentrate in class, 279 for mature people like 20 yrs and above, 208-201 every school must have a phone that children use.
		181:hygiene						198-200:small house	206-208:no money	214-215:studying
0:hy-										183-186;lack of concentration at school
th ne	265-269;can share	265-269:hygiene	279-281:motivation,287:parental love	291-293:attain education	296-303:Discover new things	305-314:comfort while reading	317-324:can walk	328-333:privacy		339-341:lack of concentration at school
	586:hygiene	604:can wash			644-645:can't afford		670:can't afford			
8:-		406-408:hygiene	417-418:can do without	442-444:education	457:scholarship	473:do home work from school	482:keep time;avoid tiredness	498-500:privacy		531:misuse
						287:can do without it	296-298:expensive	312:privacy	322:can do without	331:expensive
avoid is-ort	338 - 346: To avoid conflict between children, hygiene, for comfort.	352 - 357: look good and smart, hygiene,	364 - 367: It makes a child happy.	375 -385: No inconveniences like being chashed from school	389 - 399: Educational learning and discovery, happiness.	416 - 420: For comfort, health, for neatness	434 -445: Travel to school	461 - 469: Hygiene and privacy	477 -481: Presentable	492 - 505: Distraction
ow-	250 -252: Children can share	264 - 265: For Hygiene	257 - 258: can survive without them		270 - 271: Educational	275 - 279: Can improvise		287 -288: For privacy	292 - 293: other clothes can work	297 - 301: Reduces concentration
-	407 - 411: Hygiene	416 - 419: Hygiene	424 - 427: Motivation	432 - 433: Good performance	439 - 441: Knowledge, self - esteem	446 - 453: Neatness	459 - 465: punctuality and safety	470 - 478: avoid incest	482 - 485: To move with the trend.	492 - 517: Low concentration, social media.
st- y, th ty	438 - 448: Diseases, avoiding inconvenience,	453 - 463: Hygiene, smartness	468 - 473: Bond between parents and children	477 -484: Independence, improves performance	487 - 497: educational value, emotional	502 - 506: Convinience,	511 -519: punctuality, avoid fatigue,	524 - 528: immorality, privacy.	532 - 536: smartness, self - esteem	541 - 548: distraction to students
reas- n, pre-ity.	488 -492: Diseases and convinience		507 - 515: Happiness and bonding	528 -538: Good performance	550 -556: Education and knowledge	568 - 582: Comfort, neatness and convinience.	601 - 612: Punctuality	626 - 636: Privacy and avoiding immorality	648 -655: Smartness, self-esteem	667 - 682: communication, distraction
r ality.	303 - 306: Health	314 -323: To serve different purposes, for motivation	330 - 334: extravagance		536 - 547: educational, Not a priority	558 - 561: Can use floor	567 - 570: Can walk to school.	577 - 581: to avoid immorality	354 - 358: Expensive	368 - 373: distraction

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	Three meals a day [meals]	Two pairs of properly fitting shoes [shoes]	Toiletries to be able to wash every day [toiletries]	Books at home suitable for their age [books]	Some new clothes (not second hand) [newcloth]	Educational toys and games [toys]	A visit to a health facility when ill [visit]	Own bed [bed]
MOROTO	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	153:Body growth development	154: we ware local sandals	157:no money to buy and some people have them	159:do not have enough money to buy	160:Our usual clothes here are second hand from the market picked from down.	164:Only rich people here buy them for their children	167:must be treated when sick	170:Here we share beds
MOROTO	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	613:Cannot afford			692:Very expensive	621:For christmas only	632:It involves money	636:Every one can afford to visit ahealth centre	639:Share be with even pa
MOROTO	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	466 People eat once in a day especially super			490 ;when you lack money for buying food, how can you buy books.	496:need to put on clothes.	505: cannot afford it.	when you fall sick you seek for medical care at the hospital.	
MOROTO	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	173-174: children here survive even without a meal a day only rich people can afford that	176:we ware local sandals made out of car tire rubbe	179:wish to have but have no money to buy them.	181:for learning.	183-184buy second hand clothes from the market picked from down.	187:Only rich people that is a waste of money.	190:because a child must be treated otherwise will die.	193:share be here.
MOROTO	31+	Mixed	Mixed	206:No body can afford	202:Also want but no money to buy				227-228 for playing after work.		
MOROTO	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	168: necessity because water, food need to be available	171: it does not exist in this village	174:it is rich children.		178:only for the rich children.	180:only for the rich.	182:they need it but sometimes they do not have enough money.	185:only rich have separat beds.
MPIGI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	*49:pg 7: important for good health and childrens growth	*49: pg 7: Depends on peoples desires	*49 ,pg 7-8: To avoid cathing diseases, for cleanness	*49, Pg 8: for revision	*49 pg 8: Baic needs, for dignity,second hand clothes could be worn out	*49,Pg 9: Improves child's knowledge	*49,pg 9: Failure to get treatment causes death	*49, pg 10: F privacy
MPIGI	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	*50,pg 9: You can survive on two meals a day	*50,pg 9: You can do with one pair	*50,pg 9: Disease prevention	*50,pg 9: For revision	*50,pg 9: Both new and old clothes serve same purpose	*50,pg 9: Children can do without	*50, pg 9: For healthy growth	*50,pg 9: Ha a bed or not makes no ch
MPIGI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	*51, pg 15: 3 meals expensive, Can survive with 2 meals	*51,pg 15: You can do with one pair	*51,pg 15: To avoid bad smell	*51,pg 15: Children can get such books from school	*51,pg 15: Second hand clothes can do	*51,pg 15: Children can do without	*51, pg 15: One can not live without good health	*51,pg 15: Sh bed or sleepi on flour are o
MPIGI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only		*52, pg 7-8: You can do with one pair	*52, pg 8: to prevent sickness		*52, pg 8: Prevent diseases from secondhand clothes	*52, pg 8-9: For brain development,kills boredom, children can do without them	*52, pg 9: Healthy leaving	*52, pg 9: Pr disease spre
MPIGI	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed		*53,pg 5: You need an extra pair for change	*53,pg 5: For cleanliness	*53,pg 5-6: contingent on money availability	*53,pg 6: Old ones can do			*53,pg 6: Pre disease spre some childre their bed sha with them is
MPIGI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	*54 pg 6: For proper growth	*54 pg 6: Prioritises food to shoes		*54, pg 6: Children can get from school	*54, pg 7: Old clothes can do	*54: pg 7: For brain development		*54, pg 8: To spread of dis es like Ebola
SOROTI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	533: Desirable-no food in the community		537-539: necessary for good sanitation					
SOROTI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only				373-374:Only if money allows	380-381:new Clothes are expensive and costly		384:expected reaction to sickness	387-388:Bed shared

	Own blanket [blanket]	Two sets of clothing [clothes]	Presents for children once a year on special occasions [presentsC]	All school fees, uniform and required equipment [feesC]	To be able to participate in school trips or events [tripsC]	A desk and chair for homework for school aged children [deskC]	Bus/taxi fare or other transport (e.g. bicycle) to get to school [busfareC]	Own room for children over 10 of different sexes [ownroomC]	Some fashionable clothes for secondary school aged children [fashionC]	Own cell phone for secondary school aged children [mobileC]
	173: lack blankets, use hides and skins	176: have one complete pair or my be only the bottom cloth.	179: When there is money it can be done							
beds parents	642: Too expensive and use cow hides and skins for sleeping	646: Can not put on one cloth all year around	649: Not very important	655: Cannot afford	658: Costs money		662: Not in the community	664: Can not rent separate rooms	674: Cannot afford them	677: Very expensive
	517: they share.					537: Don't have chair at home	539: no primary school that has means of transport	542: in town here people share a room	545: don't have such things here.	
beds	196: use hides and skins.	199: For changing over.	204: When there is money it is okay to buy for them.	208: . Only for the rich	210: such activities are in those for good schools where rich children go.	213: Only the rich people can buy.	216: it's for the rich people.		222: too expensive for most of us here	
can e	187: blankets are very expensive.	189: yes, but it's because we have no money.	192: Only rich in community do those things.		196: only rich can afford to pay	198: for the rich children	200: Even fare for boda is expensive	202: only rich people can sleep separately		206: only rich parents can buy their children mobile phones.
or	*49, pg 10: Disease prevention, it's a good practice not to share blankets		*49, pg 10: For future remembrance	*49, pg 10: It's a mandatory requirement by schools	*49, pg 10: Helps a child learn		*49, Pg 11: Reach destination faster	*49, pg 11: Guards against immorality, and for privacy	*49, pg 11: Helps children fit in society	*49, pg 12: Phones spoils children
iving change	*50, pg 10: sharing is ok	*50, pg 10: Need changing dress	*50, pg 10: Children can do without	*50, pg 10: Makes children concentrate in class	*50, pg 10: Children can do without and still pass	*50, pg 10: Children can read while seated on the ground	*50, pg 10: Based on distance to school	*50, pg 10: Guards against immorality	*50, pg 10: Children can do without	*50, pg 10: Aids students research
sharing ng okay	*51, pg 16: Sharing of blanket is okay	*51, pg 16: As you wash one you need another	*51, pg 16: Life remains the same without such gifts	*51, pg 16: You can not do without education, education inculcates good morals	*51, pg 16: Children can do without and still pass	*51, pg 16: Children can read while seated on the ground	*51, pg 16: Children can walk to school if distance not long	*51, pg 16-17: Guards against immorality	*51, pg 17: Children can do without	*51, pg 17: children can do without
event ad		*52, pg 9-10: For cleanness	*52, pg 10: Depends on individual desires		*52, pg 10: Education requirements are a parents responsibility	*52, pg 10: For doing home work and reading	*52, pg 10-11: Its disconcerting to walk long distances	*52, pg 11: Guards against immorality	*52, pg 11: Move with the times	*52, pg 11-12: Destruction from concentrating in academic work
event ad, n wet ring hard	*53, pg 6: For comfort	*53, pg 6: Need changing dress when one gets dirty	*53, pg 6: Children can do without	*53, pg 6: Necessities for good performance		*53, pg 6: Children can do without	*53, pg 6: Children can walk to school	*53, pg 6: Grownup girls cant share with boys	*53, pg 6: Depends on households ability to buy them	*53, pg 6: Those without can still move on
avoid eas-	*54, pg 8: prevent spread of skin diseases	*54, pg 8: Need a spare set for replacement	*54, pg 9: Priority given to areas like education than on presents	*54, pg 9: Mandatory requirements for good learning		*54, pg 9: Needed for children to revise at home	*54, pg 9: Depends on availability of funds			*54, pg 10: Doesn't contribute to learnig process
			luxury:							548-549: luxury leads to pride at school
can	391: One can afford a cheap blanket	394: One can do with one set	397-398: Costly	402-403: Not all parents can afford	406-407: No all parents can afford		413: Costly	416-418: Not affordable for all homes		

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	Three meals a day [meals]	Two pairs of properly fitting shoes [shoes]	Toiletries to be able to wash every day [toiletries]	Books at home suitable for their age [books]	Some new clothes (not second hand) [newcloth]	Educational toys and games [toys]	A visit to a health facility when ill [visit]	Own bed [bed]
SOROTI	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	202-203:some people can not afford	205: one pair of shoes is enough	207: can not afford	210: can not afford	212: can only buy second hand clothes		216: don't have the money for treatment 218: desirable because a child needs to get treatment when sick	221: beds are shared
SOROTI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	175:No Food	179: can only own one pair of covered shoes	180:expensive	183:cant afford	185:can only access second hand clothes		191: a child needs treatment when sick	194:share be
SOROTI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	205: desirable.it is owns choice	221: desirable-parent's choice,	232-233: luxury-No money 225: necessity for good hygiene	Desirable	263-264: Only for the rich		269-270: its by choice, can self-medicate, use herbal medicine	
SOROTI	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	205: No Food	212: Not essential in the community	215: Expensive		248: expensive and only few people can afford		255: a child dies if not taken to health facility	

	Own blanket [blanket]	Two sets of clothing [clothes]	Presents for children once a year on special occasions [presentsC]	All school fees, uniform and required equipment [feesC]	To be able to participate in school trips or events [tripsC]	A desk and chair for homework for school aged children [deskC]	Bus/taxi fare or other transport (e.g. bicycle) to get to school [busfareC]	Own room for children over 10 of different sexes [ownroomC]	Some fashionable clothes for secondary school aged children [fashionC]	Own cell phone for secondary school aged children [mobileC]
e	223: blankets are shared because they are expensive	225: a person should have clothes to change into if he decides to wash the other set of clothing	230: can not afford	233: the parents can not afford	235: expensive	237: luxury goods	239: can not afford	241-242: in local cculture, boys and girls sleep in separate rooms	245: clothes do not need to be fashionable	248: children do not need cell phones
ds	197: expensive, use hides and skins		205: no money	209: can only afford the basics						
		254-255: No money	257: only for the rich	260-261: only for the rich		280-281: Such is a rare occurrence in their community			291: if affordable, one can have it by choce	295: it's a parent's choice
	227: very expensive and most people don't use blankets	234: can be bought after the essentials have been bought							248: expensive and only few people can afford	

TABLE A4.3: FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS TABULATION: ADULT AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS BY REGION

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	A visit to a health facility when ill [visitA]	Toiletries to be able to wash every day [toiletA]	Two pairs of properly fitting shoes [shoesA]	A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself [spendA]	Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones [clothesA]	To get together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month [mealA]	Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas, Eid. [celebrateA]
HOIMA	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	316-324: health reasons	330-332: hygiene	337-338: can do without	342-343: can do without	348-349: second hand ones are an alternative	359-364: wastage of time and resources	370-371: unity and celebrations
HOIMA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	302-305: health	308-310: hygiene	314-318: hygiene, different options	322-324: pleasure, good public image	328-333: durability, presentable	338: unnecessary expenses	345-347: joy, celebration
HOIMA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	305-307: health reasons	312-315: hygiene	320-323: have an alternative	327-344: unnecessary expenses	350-357: presentable, alternative, lead by example, avoid mockery	360-367: expenditure, drinking may erupt into fights	
HOIMA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	322-323: quick recovery	328: hygiene	333-336: hygiene, different options	339-346: pleasure, presentable	349-351: presentable	361-366: creates peace, harmony and unity	355-358: celebrations
HOIMA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	424-427: health reasons	432-433: hygiene	438-441: an alternative, to serve different purposes	447-448: to avoid temptations when unavailable	451-452: durability	456-461: strengthen family relationships, practice christian values, avoid incest	464: celebrate the birth of Christ
HOIMA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	361-370: health reasons	374-377: hygiene	382-385: hygiene, presentable	389-394: pleasure	398-402: presentable	405-417: no conclusion	421-422: celebrations
IGANGA	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only			Pg11: For convenience in all weather			Pg5: Brings people together	
IGANGA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed		Pg10 Look presentable					
IGANGA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed		pg 11 can get diseases from dirt	pg 11: we grew up without shoes			pg 12: expensive to mobilise and organize	pg 12: one time happening
IGANGA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	Pg14: To live	Pg14: Hygien					Pg15: To celebrate once in a while
IGANGA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	Pg9: Preserve life	Pg9: Smartness and hygiene				Pg9: Families to know each other	Pg9: To celebrate once in life
IGANGA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	Pg11: To preserve life					Pg11: Expensive, produces guilt in case of absence	Pg11: Regarded as scrade days of people
KAMPALA	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	683-684: Health life-style.		698: Changing and avoid shame.	706-708: Costly life style. 710-713: Relaxes mind and relieves stress.	722-725: changing and Self respect.	740-741: Conflict solving. 743-744: Avoids incest. 746: Togetherness. 748-749: Fun. (gift sharing)	756: Best family days. 758-763: Fun and customary.
KAMPALA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	565: Saves lives. 567: Emergencies. 569: Medical check-ups.	577-578: Smartness and Personal hygiene.	593: Changing purposes. 595: Smartness.	605: Parental negligence. 607: Enjoyment.	615: Changing purposes. 617: Reduces backbiting.	626: Solving conflicts and sharing ideas. 628: Togetherness. 630: Knowing each other.	638-640: Creates momeries and knowing your religion.

Attend weddings, funerals and other such occasions [weddingA]	Able to access to safe, reliable public transport [transportA]	Enough money to pay school fees for children [feesA]	Enough money to take children to a medical facility when sick [sickA]	Enough money to repair or replace any worn out furniture [furnitureH]	Enough money to repair or replace broken electrical goods [electricH]	To be able to make regular savings for emergencies [saveH]	To be able to replace broken pots and pans for cooking [potsH]	Enough money to repair a leaking roof for the main living quarters [leaksH]	Have your own means of transportation (car, bike, etc) [transportH]
375-378: social support	382-385: easy transportation of goods	388-389: education	394-398: health, right to medical care and play	403-407: safety reasons, comfort	415: can do without	421-424: meet unexpected needs	427-431: convenience	434-437: prevent rain and sun effects	441-447: quick and easy transport means
350-355: unity, social values, joy	359-363: easy movement, development	367-369: education	375-376: health reasons	386-387: maintenance	396-397: convenience	400-402: for unexpected needs	407: cooking	413-414: prevent damage	419-426: convenience
383-393: social support	402-407: quick and easy means of transport	411-415: parent's obligation, education	418-422: health reasons	428-433: maintenance, safety	438-441: maintenance, convenience	445-449: to meet unexpected needs	452-455: continue to serve the purpose	459-465: comfort, protection	470-477: convenience, quick and easy means of transport
372-378: social support	383-386: easy movement and transportation of goods	391: education	396-399: quick and timely medical attention	405-412: safety, maintenance, comfort, serve the purpose longer	415-418: comfort, serve the purpose longer, maintenance	421-432: meet unexpected needs, developmental	435-439: continue serving the purpose	442-448: comfort, safety, security	452-455: quick and easy transport means
470: social support	484: easy and quick means of transport	476-479: education, convenience, concentration	489-490: to save life, health reasons	496-498: to host visitors in a convenient environment	501-506: maintenance, convenience	510-511: to meet unexpected needs	518-521: serve the purpose longer	526-529: comfort, convenience	534-544: quick, easy and convenient means of transport, cost cutting
426-429: social support	433-435: convenient means of transport	439-442: concentration, better performance	446-449: to save life on time	456-459: comfort, presentable home	464-465: presentable	469-473: to meet unexpected needs like medical care, child birth	476-479: continue to serve the purpose	482-485: comfort, convenience, prevent further damage	490-493: quicker means of transport
Pg11: To fit in the community				Pg10: Can't afford to buy a new one	Pg10: Maintenance.		Pg10: Without them you can't eat.	Pg10: To protect household items, and have good sleep when it rains	Pg11: for emergencies in the night especially
				Pg10: Can use mats		Pg10: treatment, contingencies	Pg10: Feeding is necessary	Pg10: You can't sleep while it is raining	Pg10: You can foot
pg 12: it is traditional				Pg10: Life continues without it		Pg10: treatment, contingencies		Pg11: No water penetration	Pg11: Quick movement from one place to another, emergencies when no one is available
		Pg15: Child concentrates at home.	Pg15: Child's right	Pg13: Make the home comfortable for all.			Pg14: for cooking.		Pg14: Public means can do or walk.
Pg9: Appreciate beauty, show support to friends.	Pg9: Feel safe on a journey			Pg8: Comfort at home			Pg8: For cooking		
		Pg: Keep the child studying, Avoid consequences of child drop outs					Pg11: To eat and stay strong	Pg11: To avoid diseases.	
771-779: Social responsibility.	788-792: Eases movement.	800: Parental responsibility.	814-820: Health living.	596-601: Avoid embarrassment.		616-617: For emergencies	627-628: Can not cook.	637-638: Comfort.	648-655: Affordability. 657-658: Convenience 662: Emergencies.
648: Trend. 650: Knowing each others. 652: Sign of social responsibility	661-663: Accessibility. (to work and different places) 665: Saves one from shame.	673: Secures a child's future. 675: Enough concentration.	684: Saves lives of children.	493: Accommodate visitors. 495: Decency of a home.	503: Storage of leftover food. 505: Access to information. 507: Saving.	515-517: Unforeseen eventualities.	525: Cooking purposes. 527: Avoid borrowing.	535: Ensures safety. 537: Sound sleep and rest. 540: Reduces damage of household items.	547: Convenience. 549: Emergencies. 551: Safety. 553: One can use public means. 555: Costly.

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	A visit to a health facility when ill [visitA]	Toiletries to be able to wash every day [toiletA]	Two pairs of properly fitting shoes [shoesA]	A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself [spendA]	Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones [clothesA]	To get together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month [mealA]	Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas, Eid. [celebrateA]
KAMPALA	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	646-648: Healthy living (life is precious)	656: Personal hygiene. 658: Fit in society	662: One pair can do. 664: For changing purposes.	668-671: stress reliever.		657-677: Costly. 678-679: For reunion (incase of those who live abroad) and fun.	681-686: Fun and customary.
KAMPALA	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	509: Saves lives		520: changing purposes.	533: Wastage of money.		544: Costly.	548-549: Enjoyment.
KAMPALA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	560-566: Healthy living.	580-583: Hygiene purposes.	589-591: Smartness	601-607 Risking life. 609-612:Relive stress	627: Smartness	638-642: Bonding and knowing each other.	
KAMPALA	31+	Mixed	Mixed				699-700: To relive stress. 704: Affordability		683-688: Sharing ideas and solving disputes. 690-693: Togetherness.	714-715: Known and celebrated worldwide. 717-718: Religious norms and values. 720-722: Fun and enjoyment.
LIRA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	28:352 Its their right	28:354 Keeps cleanliness.	28:361 Make adults smart.	28:369 Wastage of money		28:412 Its not important	28:403 We eat good food,28:404 we see other relatives
LIRA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	499-501 medical treatment, children may not be able to go to school	509-513people laugh at a dirty adult, 509 with a smelly mouth you cant be able to talk in people.	515 An adult can not walk barefooted, 517 smartness, 519 saves children from embarrassment 521 easy to clean	527-534Can use the money to buy what they want, 530 can use it for alcohol, for leisure	544-546 second hand clothes are good replacements, 547-548some second hand clothes are better than new ones, 549-550 Adults can do with second hand clothes.		555-556Everyone celebraets christmas, 556 religious days,
LIRA	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	12-16 seek for medication,	20-21 personal hygiene	5 its good to have your own shoes.	12-13 the money can help in medication, for buyong clothing, for entertainment.	27-29we can do without, they are no t so important.	16- 26 brings people together,introduction to new people,	2 -11 they are big days, brings people together,they are compulsory days.
LIRA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	415 for recovery, 416 famil suffers when the adult is sick.	424-425 Cleanliness, 426 hygiene	502 for going on safaries, 513 2 pairs are affordable		445- You have to be clean, 451-452 Second hand clothes don't look nice, Confidence in new clothes.	518-519 expensive, 520 For rich people, 521 we cant manage	494 Wastage.
LIRA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	398 Death if not treated, 400-401 fpr recovery, good health	392-393 For good health	386-387 For protection from dangerous objects	404: exchange ideas 407 leisure	416: desire to have them but cant afford	423-425: people kow each other , prevents incest	435: it happens once a year, 436 celebrated worldwide.
LIRA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	540 You can die, Don't wait for the sicness to get worse, 542-543 Entire family suffers	428-430Prevents tooth decay, 431 Exemplary, 435Hygiene	409 Prevents diseases,416-418 Protection, 419-420 Easy changing,	521-522 Connection for work, 523 cant sit with friends, 524-525 Compensation, 526-527 For going out, 528 Its needed, 532-535 prevents embarrassment,	443-444 Can do without,	454-455 Requires a lot, 456-458 Expensive, 459-461 Relation remains, 462-463 introductions for funerals	471-473 Morale, Clothing 474-479 Celebrated worldwide, Gods existence, People eat meat, Happiness. 480-481 Children know the importance of such days, The birth of christ.
MBALE	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed							

Attend weddings, funerals and other such occasions [weddingA]	Able to access to safe, reliable public transport [transportA]	Enough money to pay school fees for children [feesA]	Enough money to take children to a medical facility when sick [sickA]	Enough money to repair or replace any worn out furniture [furnitureH]	Enough money to repair or replace broken electrical goods [electricH]	To be able to make regular savings for emergencies [saveH]	To be able to replace broken pots and pans for cooking [potsH]	Enough money to repair a leaking roof for the main living quarters [leaksH]	Have your own means of transportation (car, bike, etc) [transportH]
688: Get together. 689-691: To know culture.	695: Safety. 696-697: Saves boredom.	Education is key to success in life	Promotes a healthy living.	602-603: To avoid shame.	610-611: Entertainment purposes.	621-626: For unforeseen eventualities	632: Of great importance		636-637: Eases movement. 639: Part of life (Can't live minus a car)
555-556: Social responsibility.	578: Accessibility.	589: Education is paramount.				478: For emergencies.	490: Cooking purposes.	497: Safe guards against property damage.	501-504: Convenience.
654-656: Social responsibility.				485: Saving	490: Saving. 492-493: Creates employment.	495: Emergencies.	507-508: Food preparation		525-526: Affordability. 533-537: Convenience. 544-546: Time saving
732-744: Social responsibility.	761-763: Accessibility. 765-768: Convenience.			629-631: Saves money.		658: Caters for emergencies.			
28:395 Its good to mix with other people, 396 gatherings are sources of information	28:384 Adults can walk,	28:379 A child feels happy with fees cleared, 378 Children have to go to school,	28:375 A child recovers from the sickness	444 Chairs can be used by visitors	450-451 Prevents accidents	459 can help in emergency situations.	423 A home is not considered one without cooking pans.	28:432 Prevents things from damage by rain	437 Parents do not care about such things
456 459 sources of information, 461 they get to meet new people, 464 sign of unity	460-471 Good for long distances, 477 its not healthy to walk long distances	482 source of pride,		447-449 People wont have were to sit. 451-452 Its embarrassing for a home not to have furniture.	441- 442some clothes need ironing, 443-444 radios are means of information	414-417 Helps in emergencies, Helps in sickness,	423-424 Help in daily life, 425 help when visitors come home,	427-430 Affects peoples health and well being, 431-432 protects food from rain, 434-435 makes people life hard.	403-405 source of income, 406-407 quick means of transport in emergencies, 409-410 convenient for personal use
22-28 sign of unity, quick response for help incase		26-4 child studies well, easy to get employment after school.	9 to get medication when sick	5-10 its needed in a home, its good for visitors	18-22 it source of information	18-27-8 its helps for future purposes, can be capital for business, can be used for emergency.	3-8 they make life easy, they are really needed in life, they help in cooking .	11-17 you have to sleep in a good house, a leaking house is uncomfortable,	19-23 quick means of transport, saves time
475 its a must, 482, unity, its not about what you take, 487-489 source of information.	435- not all of us can afford,	462- development, 463 A child's right,		389-390 someone used by visitors,	404 -405 sources of information	380 Helps in sickness, 381-382 used to pay for transport. 383-384 used for buying small things in a home	367 A home cant function without a kitchen, 368 they are needed in a home	395-396 Rain wets things	373 its needed in a home, 375-376 Help to transport a patient to hospital
448: to give support	454: Can live without them.	459-460, child should not be disturbed		375: To ease reception for visitors	373: it eases communication.	365-366: helps to solve emerging problems like in death	355-357: without them the home is dead 360 -361 used to serve visitors		346-347: to ease movement in emergencies
510-515 Support, Neran new things, Source of information	503 Make movement easy, 504-505 Helps in long distances	497-498 Childs happy, Not chased from school, Refuse to go back to school. 499 Parent be at rest	44-489 first aid, saves life.	347-379 Fix before the damage becomes bigger, 350 for putting on things,	356 life continues.	372 necessary in life, 373 help in emergencies, 374-375 easier than getting loans.	380-381 used for cooking, 385 are compulsory, Serve visitors well.	389-390 Protects you from rain, 391-392 Rain spoils things	398 Saves life, 399 Easy movement

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	A visit to a health facility when ill [visitA]	Toiletries to be able to wash every day [toiletA]	Two pairs of properly fitting shoes [shoesA]	A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself [spendA]	Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones [clothesA]	To get together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month [mealA]	Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas, Eid. [celebrateA]
MBALE	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	387:Need medication		393:Can do without			406:sharing	412:enjoyment
MBALE	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	396-402;treatment	406-410;proper hygiene		417-418	422-423;can't fit in society	428- 435 ;family discussion	437-442;happiness
MBALE	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	658-659:treatment	668-671:sanitation	684:one pair is enough				
MBALE	31+	Mixed	Mixed							
MBALE	31+	Mixed	Mixed							
MBARARA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	518 - 522 For better health	523 - 537 Hygiene	547 - 552 Hygiene	562 - 575 Can be channeled to emergencies	629 - 642 (50:50 for necessity and desirable) Social support and presentability	651 - 656 For social interaction, entertainment	666 - 673 Entertainment
MBARARA	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	701 Medical care.	713 -720: Appearance, health and hygiene.	733 -745: health and hygiene, cleanliness, public image, different purposes.	757 - 762: recreation, vices	775 -787: Smartness, wastage of money, cheaper alternative	799 - 803: Social interaction, wastage of resources.	817 -826: expensive
MBARARA	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	306 - 309 Health		314 - 315 Hygiene	319 - 322 Extravagancy, social relations	328 - 330 costly, long lasting	335 - 336 Social relations	344 - 346 Relaxation,entertainment
MBARARA	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed	558 - 565: Good health	570 - 574: Public image	579 -584: Disease prevention, extravagance	589 - 596: Social interaction	602 - 609: Public image, Cheap alternative	615 - 620: Social interaction	625 -629: Social interaction, re-creation
MBARARA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	530 - 533: Good health	537 - 538: Hygiene	542 -543: Hygiene	546 -548: Social relations, Entertainment.	552-560: Can be substituted	564 -570: Social relations, reduces incest	574 -577: Entertainment
MBARARA	31+	Mixed	Mixed	386 - 392: medical care	398 - 402: Hygiene, appearance.	408 - 414: for spare, Extravagance	427 - 431: extravagance, recreation	442- 447: Expensive, Cheaper alternatives	458 - 461: extravagance	467 - 476: Recreation, Extravagance
MOROTO	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	223:we want to go but there is no money						
MOROTO	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed		715: In the community	717: Expensive	732: can look for some money	722: Can be mended	735: It is planned before	652: Always save some money for it
MOROTO	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	249: for good health	251: Some people have and others can buy when they get money too.	253: Local sandals serve the purpose here	255:we all want it but just lack it because of poverty	257:sometimes I look for money and also buy.	261:only those who have money do that here.	
MOROTO	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed				Money			
MOROTO	18-30	3+ Meals	Mixed					503: Cannot afford the new clothes	509	511
MOROTO	31+	Mixed	Mixed			202:Walk barefooted				

Attend weddings, funerals and other such occasions [weddingA]	Able to access to safe, reliable public transport [transportA]	Enough money to pay school fees for children [feesA]	Enough money to take children to a medical facility when sick [sickA]	Enough money to repair or replace any worn out furniture [furnitureH]	Enough money to repair or replace broken electrical goods [electricH]	To be able to make regular savings for emergencies [saveH]	To be able to replace broken pots and pans for cooking [potsH]	Enough money to repair a leaking roof for the main living quarters [leaksH]	Have your own means of transportation (car, bike, etc) [transportH]
				345:can sit on the floor,348:for visitors		359:future use	364:cooking	369;shelter needed,370:coldness,371:Rain	
444-453;support of eachother	456- 458;easy transport	462-465:education		352-358:accommodate visitors	364-367:preseving food	372:future use	376-377:still needed for cooking	380-384:Rain	387-391:Easy transport
746:a must to attend funerals		768-771:education	784:treatment	545:for visitors	556:electric shock	577:daily use;584-598:future use	608:use	622:sanitation	636:time management;638:can do without;643:can walk;647:emergency
									204;comfort
680 - 683 For social support	589 - 595 Easies movement	602 - 606 To avoid inconveniences	616 - 621 For better health of children	697 -705 Comfort	733 - 736 For information in case of TV	752 -762 For health care, to meet social obligations.	770 - 776: its cheap, avoid embarassment	789 - 796: inconvenience and decent home, to prevent further damage .	805 - 813: Easy transport iin case of sickness, high cost of hiring
842 - 849: Social cohesion, expensive	860 - 869: Easy transport.	878 - 883: education	897 - 898: medical care	915 - 916: avoiding embarassment	925 - 929: For continued use	940 - 945: Health care, solve problems, reduces family conflicts	958 - 965: inconvenience	976 - 980: Comfort	988 - 999: Convinience
350 - 351 Social relations	356 - 358 Easy movement	363 - 367 Inconvinience and poor performance, right to education	372 - 373 For better health of children		384 - 389 No electricity		401 - 402: Inconvinience	406 -407: Protection	410 - 413: Easing transport
633 - 635: Social Cohesion	640 - 645: Easies transport	649 - 657: Concetration	662 - 663: For better health	671 - 674: Continuous use, public image	679 - 681: Continued use	687 -688: Preparedness	692 -993: Continued use	697 - 699: Prevent more damage.	703 - 710: Convinience, prefer money
580 - 585: promotes unit, social responsibility	593 -596: Easies movement	601 - 604: For good academic performance	608 - 609: For better health	616 - 619: Comfortability	624 - 640: Short circuits,for business.	645 - 647: Health care	651 -652: To avoid incovinience	656 - 660: comfortability, avoiding further damagies	664 - 668: convinience, easies transport
485 - 491: Social cohesion	503 - 507: Convinience	517 - 518: To fulfill parent's obligation	527 - 528: medical care,	593 - 598: Continued use	604- 610: not available in the village	618 - 621: Solving problems, health care			633 -641: Privacy, convinience, use other alternatives.
							217: only if money is available at that moment.	219:only the rich can repair a leaking roof	
649:There is need to		660: Children need to go to school	663: Always want to take achild for treatment	624: Can afford			627: Used for cooking	629: Landlord decides	631: Cannot afford
266-267:do it communally and in turn so everybody attends and cannot do without.	269:is for the rich people only who travel to far place like Kampala by bus.	272:.. Fees can be paid in installments	275:t can be done in beats.	229-230:seat on logs as you can see what about such money.	233:Those are for the rich.	236:do not have any source of money for saving	239:money dictates	242:Need for anon leaking house	245:walk on foot nobody has even a bicycle,
514: always attend funeral when someone dies	519: when you want to travel somewhere you should be able		527: need to take them for treatment	471 Money is for buying food for feeding the family	478 Don't have it here.	487 with this hunger who will save anything in the community.	493;lack money for buying food.	499: cannot stay in a house which roof leaks.	
							225:needed for cooking		200: Expensive

Region	Agegrp[3]	Meals[3]	Gender[2]	A visit to a health facility when ill [visitA]	Toiletries to be able to wash every day [toiletA]	Two pairs of properly fitting shoes [shoesA]	A small amount of money to spend each week on yourself [spendA]	Replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones [clothesA]	To get together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month [mealA]	Celebrations on special occasions, such as Christmas, Eid. [celebrateA]
MPIGI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	*51, pg 18: You can die if no treatment	*51, pg 18: To avoid bad smell	*51,pg 18: One pair can do	*51,pg 18: You can do without	*51,pg 18: Second hand clothes can do	*51,pg 18: One can do without	*51, pg 18: You cant watch neighbours celebrate and you don't
MPIGI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	*52,pg 13: Preservation of life					*52, pg 13: Its good to socialise	*52, pg 14: Helps you forget your problems, special meals, days come once
MPIGI	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed		*53,pg 7: it's a shame for adults to be untidy	*53,pg 7: One pair can do		*53, pg 8: You can wear old ones		*53, pg 8: They occur once is a while
MPIGI	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed	*50,pg 11: Treatment is a must once sick	*50,pg 11-12: Personal hygiene	*50,pg 12: One pair can do	*50,pg 12: You can do without	*50,pg 12: Old or new serve the same purpose	*50,pg 12: Depends on availability of money	*50,pg 12: Events occur once a year
MPIGI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	*49,pg 13: To keep healthy	*49,pg 13: For good hygiene			*49,pg 14: you cant be in old clothes all the time	*49,pg 14: For social interaction	
MPIGI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	*54 pg 11: Prevent death	*54 pg 11: For cleanliness		*54 pg 11: Depend on income levels			
SOROTI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	513-514: treatment can be got at a public health centre	517: Can use a broom for same purpose	520: One pair can suffice	523-524: It's costly to spend weekly		547-549: It is not affordable	552: In absence of money, you can stay home
SOROTI	15-19	<3 Meals	Females only	299-300: Need to complete treatment. Hard to afford full payment	309: desirable-it's a choice item	311: It's one's choice	316-317: It's a preserve for the rich	331-335: only for the rich 332-333: desirable because people can afford if they think it is essential	340: No money	
SOROTI	15-19	<3 Meals	Mixed	267: for good health	540: Money is needed for one to be well	271: only own one pair	273: no money	275: clothes do not need to be new. Second hand is enough	277: the is no food	
SOROTI	15-19	3+ Meals	Mixed				295:desirable because some people in community can afford money for themselves 297-298: luxury because there are many problems that need money. Only rich people can have money for themselves every week	316-318: Expensive	320: it is very expensive	327: not essential, only after buying other essential goods
SOROTI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed			607-608: desirable-slippers can also be used.	563-566: desirable-some weeks you may not be able to get money to spend on yourself 566-567:for ladies, it is a necessity because affording some personal things is hard		569-571: luxury-it is expensive	
SOROTI	18-30	<3 Meals	Mixed	255-256:health is important and health facility is near	258: cant afford	261: people own them but can only buy if you have money			267: only few rich people an afford	

Attend weddings, funerals and other such occasions [weddingA]	Able to access to safe, reliable public transport [transportA]	Enough money to pay school fees for children [feesA]	Enough money to take children to a medical facility when sick [sickA]	Enough money to repair or replace any worn out furniture [furnitureH]	Enough money to repair or replace broken electrical goods [electricH]	To be able to make regular savings for emergencies [saveH]	To be able to replace broken pots and pans for cooking [potsH]	Enough money to repair a leaking roof for the main living quarters [leaksH]	Have your own means of transportation (car, bike, etc) [transportH]
*51,pg 18: Life remains the same without attending such functions	*51,pg 19: For emergencies	*51,pg 19: Children can not do without education	*51,pg 19: Keeping children healthy is one of adults responsibilities	*51, pg 17: Needed for visitors		*51, pg 17: As security for the unforeseen like death of loved one	*51, pg 17: Can not do without functioning utensils	*51, pg 17: Can not stay in a leaking house	*51, pg 18: Public transport can do
*52, pg 14: Necessary for adults, so that others attend yours				*52, pg 12: To have a good looking home, can do with a mat	*52 pg 12: Gadgets like phones and radios help us with information		*52 pg 13: Pans are essential for cooking		
*53, pg 8: If you can afford its okay		*53,pg 8: Children can not do without education			*53, pg 7: You can drink non refrigerated water	*53, pg 7: Security for unforeseen occurrences	*53, pg 7: You cant do without cooking utensils	*53, pg 7: Rains can spoil things in the house	*53, pg 7: You can do without
*50,pg 12: Depends on individual interest	*50,pg 12: To reach destination faster	*50,pg 12: Uneducated children are a problem to society	*50,pg 12: Important for childs health	*50, pg 11: To have respectable home	*50, pg 11: You do without electricals	*50, pg 11: As security for the unforeseen	*50, pg 11: You can not do without cooking utensils	*50, pg 11: The house can collapse if no repairs done	*50, pg 11: Public transport can do
*49,pg 14-15: For social support	*49,pg 15: To reach destination faster	*49,pg 15: Its parents responsibility, makes children concentrate in class	*49,pg 15: Important for childs health	*49,pg 12: Really necessary, cant do without		*49,pg 12: Pay for education, health and trasport bills	*49,pg 12: cant do without functional utensils	*49, pg 13: For confort	*49,pg 13: Can use taxi as alternative
*54 pg 12: to socialise, fines often imposed on those who fail to attend						*54 pg 10: Security for unforeseen occurrences like sicknesses	*54 pg 10: Utensils needed for food preparation		*54 pg 10-11: Good for emergencies
555-556: Especially if a relatives dies	527: depends on affordability		533-534: Public health centers are free of charge			540: Money is needed for one to be well		543-544: You can't stay in house with leaking roof	
343-344: Can't attend if outside of the village	322-323: safe transport is not available	329: for the few rich in society		351: cant afford			357: Pots are hard to mend	360: People fix their own roof when leaking	366-367: it is not essential
281: it is optional	283: when there is need of safe transport	285: no money	287: for good health of the children	251: not really important	254: not essential	256: if they are interested	258-259: can use jerrycans for water, cooking pots can also be mended	261: important to repair a leaking roof of main living quarters	263: some people in community have them
337: people in the community will also help you when you get a problem	302: hard to find safe transport. Only in the urban areas	306: difficult for parents to have all the school fees	310-311: few people can afford full treatment.	342: it is not essential		349-359: for medical emergencies.	365-366: person can survive without cooking pots for some time		
555-559: necessity-attending a funeral is important in the culture	610-611: desirable-can use motorcycles	604-605: desirable-some people in community can afford but others fail to get enough money		577-582: necessity-repairing is cheaper than buying a new one and visitors also use the furniture to sit	590-desirable		587-588: necessity-cooking pots are essential for storing and collecting drinking water	581-necessity	593-595: necessity, to easy movement within the village
270:attending is optional			277: the child might die		235: can be repaired by the owner	238:no source of income		249: sleeping house should be rain proof	251: can only buy if you have money

REFERENCES

Fahmy, E., Pemberton, S. and Sutton, E. (2015) Are we all agreed? Consensual methods and the 'necessities of life' in the UK today. *Journal of Social Policy*, 44(3): 591-610.

Fahmy, E., Pemberton, S. and Sutton, E. (2011) *Public Perceptions of Poverty, Social Exclusion and Living Standards: Final Report. 2011 PSE-UK Working Paper 12.*

Hirsch, D., Davis, A. and Smith, N. (2009) *A minimum income standard for Britain in 2009.* York: Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

Middleton S. (1998) 'Revising the Breadline Britain Questions: Relevant Findings from the Focus Groups'. In Bradshaw J., Gordon D., Levitas R., Middleton S., Pantazis C., Payne S. and Townsend, P. (Eds.) *Perceptions of Poverty and Social Exclusion, 1998: Report on Preparatory Research.* University of Bristol.

Miles, M. and Huberman, A. (1994) *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook.* London: Sage.

Ritchie, J. and Spencer, L. (1994) Qualitative data analysis for applied policy research. In Ritchie, J., Lewis, J., McNaughton Nicholls, C. and Ormston, R. (2013) *Qualitative Research Practice.* London: Sage.

Silverman, D. (2011) *Interpreting Qualitative Data.* London: Sage.

Spiggle, S. (1994) Analysis and Interpretation of Qualitative Data in Consumer Research. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 21(3):491-503.

Strauss, A. and Corbin, L. (1990) *Basics of Grounded Theory Methods.* Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.

UNICEF

Uganda Country Office
Plot 9 George Street
PO Box 7047
Kampala, Uganda

Telephone: +256 4 1717 1000

Email: kampala@unicef.org
www.unicef.org/uganda

 [unicefuganda](https://www.facebook.com/unicefuganda)

 [@unicefuganda](https://twitter.com/unicefuganda)