# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2014 CENSUS (Inner Cover)

**Population Size**

* Total population in 2014 was 34.6 million
* The females constituted 51% of the Population
* The average annual population growth rate was 3.0%
* Population density was 173 persons per square kilometer

**Population Composition**

* Children below 18 years constituted 55% of the population
* Youths (persons 18 – 30 Years) constituted 23% of the population
* The Age Dependency Ratio was 103%

**Population Characteristics**

* The Literacy rate was 72% (of the population aged 10 years and above)
* 8% of the Children were orphaned
* 12.5% of the Primary School Age Children (6 - 12 years) were not attending school
* One in every eight persons had a difficulty in seeing or walking or remembering or concentration

**Household Characteristics**

* Nearly one-quarter (25%) of the households was living in urban areas
* The mean household size was 4.7 persons
* 72% of the households had access to an Improved Water Source
* 8% of the households had no access to a toilet facility
* Only 20% of the households had access to electricity
* Almost all the households (94%) used firewood or charcoal for cooking
* Only xx% of the dwelling units were constructed with permanent roof, wall and floor materials
* About half (xx%) of the households had access to a Mobile Phone
* About two-thirds (69%) of the households depend on Subsistence Farming
* Only one third of the households (32%) owned a bicycle

**Agricultural Characteristics**

* About 80% of the rural Households were practicing Agriculture

(Inner Cover)

**National Population and Housing Census 2014**

Main Report

|  |  |  |  |
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| [http://kfm.co.ug/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Census.jpg](https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0ahUKEwj3jOyqg67LAhWIDxoKHQIHAnUQjRwIBw&url=http://kfm.co.ug/news/ubos-to-withhold-results-from-disputed-areas.html&psig=AFQjCNGTCQ76uOb4b3qiRtKGKkShOKxqKw&ust=1457421236401613) |  | [Image result for UNFPA logo](https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/14/UNFPA_logo.svg&imgrefurl=https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:UNFPA_logo.svg&h=669&w=1473&tbnid=DueRf6QnetdAaM:&docid=igYceWjRqDZXmM&ei=4SndVpKuCszparT-sqgI&tbm=isch&ved=0ahUKEwjSoqCCg67LAhXMtBoKHTS_DIUQMwgiKAEwAQ) |  |

*This report presents findings from the National Population and Housing Census 2014 undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).*

*Additional information about the Census may be obtained from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), Plot 9 Colville Street, P.O. box 7186 Kampala, Uganda; Telephone: (256-414) 7060000 Fax: (256-414) 237553/230370; E-mail:* [*ubos@ubos.org*](mailto:ubos@ubos.org)*; Website:* [*www.ubos.org*](http://www.ubos.org)*.*

*Cover Photos: Uganda Bureau of Statistics*

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# FOREWORD

Demographic and socio-economic data are useful for planning and evidence-based decision making in any country. Such data are collected through Population Censuses, Demographic and Socio-economic Surveys, Civil Registration Systems and other Administrative sources. In Uganda, however, the Population and Housing Census remains the main source of demographic data.

Uganda has undertaken five population Censuses in the post-independence period. The most recent, the National Population and Housing Census 2014 was undertaken under the theme ‘Counting for Planning and Improved Service Delivery’.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics worked closely with different Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as Local Governments to undertake the census exercise. The Bureau appreciates the contribution of these stakeholders.

I would like to thank the Government of Uganda for the provision of the necessary resources and infrastructure for undertaking the National Population and Housing Census 2014. In addition, the Bureau would like to thank the development partners, particularly UNFPA and DFID for their financial and technical support.

The Bureau would also like to thank the Media for creating awareness about the Census 2014 and most importantly the individuals who were respondents to the Census questions.

The census provides several statistics among them a total population count which is a denominator and key indicator used for resource allocation, measurement of the extent of service delivery, decision making and budgeting among others. These Final Results contain information about the basic characteristics of the population and the dwellings they live in. More detailed analytical findings from the Census 2014 will be released in a series of publications over the next twelve months.

The Bureau, appeals to Policy Makers, Researchers and Academicians to make extensive use of this information for policy analysis and evidence-based decision-making at different levels of service delivery. Together we can harness information resources from the Census to improve service delivery and hence create a better Uganda.

**Together We Count**

**Ben Paul Mungyereza**

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

# PREFACE

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act No. 12 of 1998 provides for the Minister responsible for Planning to direct ‘that a Census be taken’ on any matter specified in the Act. This was the legal basis for conducting the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014. The long-term objective of the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014 is to ensure availability of bench-mark demographic and socio-economic data for use in planning, evidence based decision making, policy formulation and programme evaluation.

The enumeration for the 2014 Census was conducted in August/September 2014. Prior to this main report, the Provisional Results Report was released in November, 2014 and it gave the total population of administrative areas by sex. This report gives the final results of the 2014 Uganda Population and Housing Census of Uganda. The report presents the results in broad categories of population and household characteristics and housing conditions. The population characteristics covered include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, religious and ethnic composition, education and literacy, economic activity, orphanhood and disability. The household and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households and quality of housing.

In order to show a clearer trend, the 1991 and 2002 censuses data was redistributed according to the current district boundaries and other lower administrative units.

Over the next 12 months, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) is planning to produce several other reports as outlined below:

i. Final Results - District Reports

ii. Analytical Results – Monograph Series

iii. District-level Analytical Reports

iv. Census Atlas

v. Administrative report

In addition to the above reports, the Bureau will be providing electronic data to facilitate deeper analysis by researchers. Further information about the census may be obtained from Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

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# LIST OF ACRYNOMS

CAO: Chief Administrative Officer

EA: Enumeration Area

EAC: East African Community

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GoU Government of Uganda

HHS Households

ICT: Information Communication Technology

LC: Local Council

MDAs: Ministries Deparments and Agencies

NDP: National Development Plan

NPHC: National Population and Housing Census

PES: Post Enumeration Survey

SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

UBOS Uganda Bureau of Statistics

UPE: Universal Primary Education

USE: Universal Secondary Education

# COUNTRY PROFILE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| **Economic Indicators** |  | **Period** |
| GDP at current market prices | 72,765 bill. Shs | 2014/15 |
| Per capita GDP at current market prices | 2,103,035 Shs | 2014/15 |
| GDP growth rate at constant (2009) market prices | 5.0 Percent | 2014/15 |
| Per capita GDP growth rate at constant (2009) market prices | 1.9 percent | 2014/15 |
| Contribution of agriculture to GDP at current market prices | 24.0 percent | 2014/15 |
| Reserves | 202.4 million US$ | 2014/15 |
| Inflation rate | 4.3 percent | 2014/15 |
| Budget deficit excluding grants as a percentage of GDP (2014/15) | -8.5 percent | 2014/15 |
|  |  |  |
| **Socio-economic indicators** |  |  |
| Poor | 19.7 percent | 2012/13 UNHS |
| Unemployment Rate | 9.4 percent | 2012/13 UNHS |
| Pupil Teacher ratio (Primary 2014) | 46 | 2014 Statistical Abstract |
| Pupil Classroom ratio (Primary 2014) | 58 | 2014 Statistical Abstract |
| Student Teacher ratio (Secondary 2014) | 22 | 2014 Statistical Abstract |
| Student Classroom ratio (Secondary 2014) | 53 | 2014 Statistical Abstract |
|  |  |  |
| **Health Indicators** |  | **Period** |
| Maternal Mortality Rate | 438/100 K | 2011 UDHS |
| Contraceptive Prevalence Rate | 30 Percent | 2012 UDHS |
| Children less than 5 Years who are Stunted | 33 Percent | 2013 UDHS |
| Children less than 5 Years who are severely Anaemic | 15 Percent | 2014 UDHS |

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## General Information about Uganda

### 1.1.1 Location and Size

Uganda is located in East Africa and lies across the equator, about 800 kilometres inland from the Indian Ocean. It lies between 10 29’ South and 40 12’ North latitude, 290 34 East and 350 0’ East longitude. The country is landlocked, bordered by Kenya in the East; South Sudan in the North; Democratic Republic of Congo in the West; Tanzania in the South; and Rwanda in South West. It has a total area of 241,551 square kilometers, of which the land area covers 200,523 square kilometres.

### 1.1.2 Administration

The country is divided into 111 districts and one City. The districts are further subdivided into Counties, Sub counties and Parishes. The role of these local governments is to implement and monitor government programmes at the respective levels. Overtime, the administrative units have been sub-divided with the aim of easing administration and improving the delivery of services. The numbers of administrative units on the various census nights since 1969 are given in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Number of Administrative Units by Census, 1969 – 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of**  **Administrative Unit** | **Census Year** | | | | |
| **1969** | **1980** | **1991** | **2002** | **2014** |
| District | 21 | 33 | 38 | 56 | 112 |
| County | 111 | 140 | 163 | 163 | 181 |
| Sub-county | 594 | 668 | 884 | 958 | 1,382 |
| Parish | 3,141 | 3,478 | 4,636 | 5,238 | 7,241 |

Urban areas as special administration units have been increasing over time. For purposes of this report all areas gazetted as City, Municipality, Town Council or Town Board as of March 2016 are treated as urban

### 1.1.3 Geography

The country enjoys equatorial climate with plenty of rain and sunshine moderated by the relatively high altitude. In most parts of the country, the mean annual temperatures range from 160 C to 300 C. Nevertheless, the Northern and Eastern regions sometimes experience relatively high temperatures exceeding 300 C and the South Western region sometimes has temperatures below 160 C.

The Central, Western and Eastern regions have two rainy seasons, from March to May for the first rains, and the second rains from September to November. The Northern region receives one rainy season from April to October, and the period from November to March has minimal rain. Most of the areas in the country receives between 750 mm and 2,100 mm of rain annually. The country has loamy soils with varying proportions of sandy and clay. In addition, it has varying vegetation with tropical rain forest vegetation in the South and savannah woodlands and semi-arid vegetation in the North.

Figure 1.1: Map of Uganda showing Districts and Urban Centres as of March 2016

### 1.1.4 Culture

Uganda has a diverse culture. It encompasses religion, tribe, traditions and beliefs, value systems and language among others. Uganda’s population is made up of different ethnic groups with unique customs and norms. These play a major role in shaping the behaviour and ways of life of the people in the country. Lately, some of the traditional values have changed due to the integration of the people as a result of migration and/or intermarriages. Some cultural groupings are headed by traditional kings or chiefs who are not politically elected but have an indirect role in community governance and moral build up.

Language is one of the uniting factors in any society. In Uganda, while English is the official language, there are a number of other languages spoken. However, Swahili is being promoted in the spirit of regional integration within the East African Community (EAC). Uganda’s constitution allows freedom of worship. There are various religious groupings in the country.

### 1.1.5 Education

Uganda’s education system follows a four – tier system. The first tier comprises of seven (7) years of primary education, followed by four (4) years of Ordinary Level secondary education, two (2) years of Advanced Level secondary education and the final tier is three (3) to five (5) years of Tertiary education. Each level is nationally examined and certificates awarded.

The Government introduced Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997 to offer free education at the primary level and later in 2007, Universal Secondary Education (USE) was introduced. University and Tertiary education are offered by both public and private institutions.

There also exists Informal education in Uganda that aims to serve those persons who did not receive or only partially received formal education. Under the informal system, a range of practical/hands-on skills are imparted. The Informal system includes Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) programme in Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and Adult Basic Education for Karamoja (ABEK) among others.

### 1.1.6 Macro economy

In the early years of Uganda’s independence, the economy was registering impressive economic growth and development. In particular, during the early post-independence period (1962-1966), the economy grew at an average rate of 6.7 percent per annum. By the end of the 1960’s, commercial agriculture accounted for more than one-third of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), whereas industrial output had expanded to nearly nine percent of GDP. The expansion was mainly from the then new food processing industries.

However, the 1970s and early 1980s witnessed a persistent decline in the economy as a result of political instability, poor governance and economic mismanagement. During that period, the economy experienced hyperinflation partly due to scarcity of consumer goods and a depreciating shilling. This left Uganda among the world’s poorest and least developed countries.

The economic conditions that existed in the 1970s and early 1980s have now abated. Inflation rates are now in single digits and negative growth rates have been reversed. The strong performance of the economy is based on the rebounding agriculture sector, which employs over 70 percent of the working population. Agricultural exports account for nearly 50 percent of the total export earnings with coffee, tobacco and fish being the main export earning commodities.

The other main driver of the positive growth is the rise in industry and services sectors. Information and Communication technology (ICT) subsector and particularly telecommunication has registered impressive growth in the country. Growth has also been a result of an increase in public infrastructure investment especially in energy and roads. Social services have also expanded particularly in education and health as a result of Government’s policy of universal access.

### 1.1.7 Policy and Development Frameworks

Uganda’s economy is guided by the National Development Plan. The country is now implementing her second National Development plan (NDP II) which is designed to propel the economy towards middle income status by 2020 in line with the Vision 2040. The NDP is implemented through Sector Investment Plans (SIPs), Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs), Annual work plans and Budgets of Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The NDP II also seeks to leverage the International and Regional Frameworks such as Africa Agenda 2063 and the Post 2015 Development Agenda to exploit growth opportunities.

## 1.2 About the National Population and Housing Census 2014

The overall objective of the National Population and Housing Census 2014 was to provide data that are required for planning at all levels. The NPHC 2014 had three distinct phases - the Preparatory Phase, the Enumeration Phase and the Post Enumeration Phase.

### 1.2.1 The Preparatory Phase

The preparatory work for the NPHC 2014 started in 2009 with development of the overall strategy of undertaking the census. Other preparatory activities included development of the questionnaire, undertaking of the census mapping, the Pilot Census, census advocacy and publicity and other administrative support services.

Several questionnaires were developed to collect the data from the various target populations. A household questionnaire was used to collect information on the following broad topics:

* Population Size and Distribution;
* Population Characteristics;
* Socio-Economic Characteristics;
* Housing Conditions;
* Household-based Agricultural activities; and
* Deaths in Household in the 12 months preceding the Census.

A shorter version of the questionnaire was developed for enumerating the non-household population, including those in institutions and hotels. In addition, a Community questionnaire was developed and used to collect information about each of the Local Council I in the country.

Census Mapping was undertaken between January 2009 and June 2012. This was done to update the boundaries of all administrative areas and to demarcate the country into Enumeration Areas (EAs) for purposes of better management of the enumeration exercise. A total of 79,303 EAs were demarcated.

The Pilot census was undertaken to test the adequacy of the planned processes including logistical arrangements, procedures, human and financial resource requirements, and the entire census management processes. The Pilot Census enumeration which covered 21 districts was undertaken in September 2011. UBOS also undertook a multi-media advocacy and publicity campaign to create public awareness about the 2014 Census. This was implemented at both national and Local Government level.

### 1.2.2 The Enumeration Phase

This phase included recruitment and training of field staff, delivery of enumeration materials, conducting the main census enumeration, retrieval of materials and the Post Enumeration Survey (PES). The census activities in the district were conducted under the overall responsibility of the Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs) and the Executive Director of Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA). All field staff underwent a mandatory ten (10) day training on Census concepts and procedures.

The Census Reference Night was the night of 27th August 2014 and the enumeration was conducted on a *de facto* basis. The enumeration started on 28th August and continued to 7th September 2014. However, in some areas such as Kampala City and few other urban areas, some extra days were allowed to cover the persons who had not been enumerated during the official enumeration period. The enumeration was carried out through face to face interviews. The Enumerators moved from household to household within the assigned Enumeration Areas (EAs) and administered the Census questionnaire to the Head of household or any other knowledgeable household members. Special arrangements were made to enumerate institutions and the homeless population, guests in accommodation facilities as well as diplomats.

The Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) enumeration was undertaken in October/November 2014. The PES aimed at checking on the completeness of coverage and accuracy of reporting. The PES covered 800 EAs distributed in all the 111 districts and Kampala Capital City.

### 1.2.3 The Post-enumeration Phase

The activities conducted after the census enumeration include processing of the data, data analysis, report writing and dissemination of the findings. A centralized data processing approach was employed for both the main census and PES data using scanning and automated data extraction technology. The overall framework for dissemination of the Census results emphasizes wide dissemination at various levels using different products and media.

## 1.3 Data Quality Assurance

Data quality assurance enhances credibility, usability and utility of data. The census planning process took special measures to ensure quality of census data through adequate training and supervision. In addition special measures were undertaken including subdivision and mapping of the country into manageable Enumeration Areas. The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) was used as one of the tools to evaluate the quality of the census data through testing the completeness of coverage and content accuracy.

## 1.4 The Census Results

The results of the NPHC 2014 will be published in phases. These are 1) Provisional Results; 2) Final Results (National and Local Government Level); and 3) Analytical Results.

The Provisional Census Results were compiled from enumeration area summary sheets. The results gave number of households and the population by sex for administrative areas down to sub county level. The Provisional Results were disseminated in November 2014.

The first set of the final results of the NPHC 2014 are being published in this Main Report. The report includes basic characteristics of the population and the dwellings they live in. Reports presenting final results for the Higher Local Governments (districts and municipalities) will be produced subsequently. The Analytical Report will present detailed findings covering more indicators on different thematic areas.

The census data will be disseminated widely using various channels of multi-media. The dissemination will aid in the creation of partnerships for further development of new products and increase data utility.

## 1.5 Organisation of the Report

This report is organized as follows:

* Chapter 1 gives the background to the census,
* Chapters 2
* Chapter 3
* Chapter 4
* Chapter 5
* Chapter 6
* Chapter 7
* Chapter 8

# CHAPTER 2: POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Information about the country’s population size, growth and distribution are critical statistics that enable governments to make informed decisions, effectively plan and monitor development progress. A good understanding of population trends and distribution is essential in assessing future developments and service delivery.

## 2.1 Population Size

The total population of Uganda was 34.6 million persons in 2014 as shown in Table 2.1. This represents an increase of 10.4 million persons from the 2002 census.

Table 2.1: Population size, Inter-censal Population increases and average annual growth rates, 1911-2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Census year** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Sex Ratio** |  | **Intercensal Period** | **Average Annual Increase (000’s)** | **Average Annual Growth Rate (%)** |
| 1911 | 1,116,903 | 1,349,422 | 2,466,325 | 82.8 |  |  |  |  |
| 1921 | 1,320,286 | 1,534,322 | 2,854,608 | 86.1 |  | 1911-1921 | 39 | 1.5 |
| 1931 | 1,707,437 | 1,834,844 | 3,542,281 | 93.1 |  | 1921-1931 | 68 | 2.2 |
| 1948 | 2,481,394 | 2,477,126 | 4,958,520 | 100.2 |  | 1931-1948 | 83 | 2.0 |
| 1959 | 3,236,902 | 3,212,656 | 6,449,558 | 100.8 |  | 1948-1959 | 143 | 2.5 |
| 1969 | 4,812,447 | 4,722,604 | 9,535,051 | 101.9 |  | 1959-1969 | 300 | 3.9 |
| 1980 | 6,259,837 | 6,376,342 | 12,636,179 | 98.2 |  | 1969-1980 | 262 | 2.7 |
| 1991 | 8,185,747 | 8,485,558 | 16,671,705 | 96.5 |  | 1980-1991 | 367 | 2.5 |
| 2002 | 11,824,273 | 12,403,024 | 24,227,297 | 95.3 |  | 1991-2002 | 647 | 3.2 |
| 2014 | 17,060,832 | 17,573,818 | 34,634,650 | 97.1 |  | 2002 - 2014 | 882 | 3.0 |
| ***-- Data was not appropriately disaggregated***  ***NB: During the 1911 – 1959 Censuses, information was collected on separate day for Africans and Non-Africans.***  *Source: UBOS, 2014* | | | | | | | | |

## 2.2 Distribution of the Population

Population distribution refers to the way people are spread over a specified geographical area. The distribution of the population by district in 2014 is shown in Appendix 1. Wakiso was the most populous district with close to two million persons while Kalangala district was the least populous with less than sixty thousand persons as showing in table in table 2.2.

Table 2.2: The Most and Least Populated Districts in Uganda by Population Size, 2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Most Populated Districts** | | **Least Populated Districts** | |
| **District** | **Population** | **District** | **Population** |
| Wakiso | 1,997,418 | Kalangala | 54,293 |
| Kampala | 1,507,080 | Ntoroko | 67,005 |
| Kibaale | 785,088 | Bukwo | 89,356 |
| Arua | 782,077 | Buvuma | 89,890 |
| Kasese | 694,992 | Kween | 93,667 |
| Mubende | 684,337 | Lyantonde | 93,753 |
| Mukono | 596,804 | Butambala | 100,840 |
| Hoima | 572,986 | Moroto | 103,432 |
| Kabale | 528,231 | Otuke | 104,254 |
| Tororo | 517,082 | Kapchorwa | 105,186 |

## 2.3 Population Density

Population Density is a measure of the degree of population concentration in an area and is derived as a ratio of the total population of a given area to the total land area expressed in square kilometers.

The Population Density of Uganda in 2014 was 173 persons per square kilometer, a two-fold increase from the 85 persons per square kilometer in 1991 as shown in table 2.3. Uganda’s population density in 2014 was much higher than some of her neighbors (South Sudan – 18, Tanzania – 54 and Kenya – 74) for the same year. However it was lower than that of Rwanda (421) and Burundi (377) for the same period[[1]](#footnote-1).

Table 2.3: Population Density of Uganda, 1991 – 2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Index** | **1991** | **2002** | **2014** |
| Population (Millions) | 16.7 | 24.2 | 34.6 |
| Population Density  (Persons per Sq Km) | 85 | 123 | **173** |

*NB: Uganda has a total Land area of 200,523 square kilometres (sq. kms).*

The distribution of the population over the land area is not uniform. Population Density by district varies widely between 7,928 sq kms for Kampala and 23 for Kaabong District as shown in Appendix 2.

## 2.4 Urbanization

In Uganda, the definition of urban areas has been changing over time. The 2002 and 2014 Censuses defined urban areas to include only the gazetted urban centres. However, the 1991 Population and Housing Census defined urban areas to include gazetted urban centres and ungazetted Trading Centres with a population exceeding 1,000 persons.

In March 2016, there were 259 urban centres in Uganda as shown in Table 2.4. These include one Capital City, 33 Municipalities, 163 Town Councils and 62 Town Boards. The urban population has been increasing overtime from about 1.7 million in 1991 to nearly 7.4 million in 2014, as shown in Table 2.4. This is partly due to an increase in the number of urban centres from the previous census and expansion in the geographical area of already existing urban centres.

Table 2.4: Number of Urban Centres by type and Urban Population, 1991– 2016

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Urban Centre** | **1991** | | **2002\*** | | **2014\*\*** | | |
| **Number** | **Population** | **Number** | **Population** | **Number** | | **Population** |
| City | 1 | 774,241 | 1 | 1,189,142 | 1 | | 1,507,080 |
| Municipality | 13 | 480,922 | 13 | 745,036 | 33 | | 3,249,609 |
| Town Council | 33 | 338,901 | 61 | 1,065,209 | 163 | | 2,361,033 |
| Town Board/Township | 20 | 75,589 | 20 | na | 62 | | 308,142 |
| **Total** | 67 | **1,669,653** | 75 | **2,921,981** | **259** | | **7,425,864** |
| *NB****:*** *\* The Urban Population of 2002 excludes the Population enumerated in Town Boards*  *\* \* The Urban Centres are as of March 2016 while the population is as of 2014* | | | | | |

### 2.4.1 Size of Urban Centers

The Population of all urban Centres is 7,425,864 with 27 urban Centres having a population of more than 50,000 persons. These collectively host 62 percent of the urban population of Uganda. On the converse, there are 229 Urban Centres with a population of 25,000 persons or less, and their total population constitutes only 38 percent of the total urban population of Uganda.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Urban Centres by Size, 2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Population** | **Number of Urban Centres** | **Population** | **Share of the Total Urban Population** |
| More than 250,000 | 4 | 2,473,029 | 33.5 |
| 100,000 – 250,000 | 7 | 926,845 | 12.6 |
| 50,000 – 100,000 | 16 | 1,165,490 | 15.8 |
| 25,000 – 50,000 | 24 | 851,026 | 11.5 |
| 10,000 – 25,000 | 89 | 1,338,591 | 18.1 |
| Less than 10,000 | 116 | 622,320 | 8.4 |
| **Total** | **256** | **7,377,301** | **100.0** |

The population of the 20 largest urban centres of Uganda and their population sizes in 1991, 2002 and 2014 as shown in Table 2.6. Kampala Capital City has remained the most populous urban centre throughout the period 1991 - 2014.

Table 2.6: Population of the 20 Largest Urban Centres, 1991 – 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **District** | **Urban Centre** | **Census Population** | | |
| **2014** | **2002** | **1991** |
| 1 | Kampala | Kampala Capital City | 1,507,114 | 1,189,142 | 774,241 |
| 2 | Wakiso | Nansana Municipality | 365,857 | na | na |
| 3 | Wakiso | Kira Municipality | 317,428 | na | na |
| 4 | Wakiso | Makindye Ssabagabo Municipality | 282,664 | na | na |
| 5 | Mbarara | Mbarara Municipality | 195,160 | 69,363 | 41,031 |
| 6 | Mukono | Mukono Municipality | 162,744 | 46,506 | 7,406 |
| 7 | Gulu | Gulu Municipality | 149,802 | 119,430 | 38,297 |
| 8 | Buikwe | Lugazi Municipality | 114,163 | 27,979 | 18,828 |
| 9 | Masaka | Masaka Municipality | 103,293 | 67,768 | 49,585 |
| 10 | Kasese | Kasese Municipality | 101,557 | 53,907 | 18,750 |
| 11 | Hoima | Hoima Municipality | 100,126 | 27,934 | 4,616 |
| 12 | Lira | Lira Municipality | 99,511 | 80,879 | 27,568 |
| 13 | Mityana | Mityana Municipality | 96,075 | 34,116 | 22,579 |
| 14 | Mubende | Mubende Municipality | 95,416 | 15,996 | 9,301 |
| 15 | Masindi | Masindi Municipality | 94,439 | 28,300 | 10,839 |
| 16 | Mbale | Mbale Municipality | 92,863 | 71,130 | 53,987 |
| 17 | Jinja | Jinja Municipality | 76,057 | 71,213 | 65,169 |
| 18 | Kitgum | Kitgum Municipality | 75,594 | 41,821 | 12,978 |
| 19 | Wakiso | Entebbe Municipality | 69,430 | 55,086 | 42,763 |
| 20 | Buikwe | Njeru Town Council | 68,835 | 51,236 | 36,731 |
|  |  | |  |  |  |

*na – Data Not Available because the Urban Centre was not a gazetted urban centre at the time of the Census*

## 2.5 Household Population and Non Household Population

A household is defined as a group of persons who normally LIVE and EAT together. Out of the 34.6 million persons enumerated, 34.1 million (99 percent) were enumerated in private households. The remaining close to half a million were enumerated in hotels, institutions or as homeless/floating population and they constitute 1.4 percent of the total population as shown in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7: Number of Households and Population by Population Type and Selected Characteristics, 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Population Type** | **Sex** | | | **Residence** | | | | **Total** | |
| **Male** | **Female** | | **Urban** | | **Rural** | |
| Household | 16,594,525 | | 17,546,828 | | 7,193,761 | | 26,947,752 | | 34,141,353 | |
| Non Household | 466,307 | | 26,990 | | 232,103 | | 261,194 | | 493,297 | |
| Total | 17,060,832 | | 17,573,818 | | 7,425,864 | | 27,208,786 | | 34,634,650 | |
|  |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| **Share of Non-household Population (%)** | **2.7** | | **0.2** | | **3.1** | | **1.0** | | **1.4** | |

The census enumerated a total of 7.3 million households countrywide with the majority of the households (75 percent) being resident in rural areas. Thirty percent of the households are female headed. The Mean Household Size is the average number of persons per household. The Mean Household Size is 4.7 persons and has remained fairly stable over the past four decades as shown in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Household Population type by sex and residence 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1991** | **2002** | | **2014** | | | | |
| **Rural** | **Urban** | | **Total** | |
| **HH by sex of Head** |  | |  |  | |  | |  |
| Male headed | 2,438,091 | |  | 4,239,056 | | 1,306,568 | | 5,545,367 |
| Female Headed | 996,086 | |  | 1,255,190 | | 506,128 | | 1,761,575 |
| **Total** | **3,434,177** | | **5,043,256** | 5,494,246 | | 1,812,696 | | **7,306,942** |
|  |  | |  |  | |  | |  |
| **Household Population** |  | |  |  | |  | |  |
| Male headed | 12,207,837 | |  | 21,722,659 | | 5403585 | | 27,126,244 |
| Female Headed | 4,276,719 | |  | 5,224,933 | | 1,790,176 | | 7,015,109 |
| **Total** | **16,484,556** | | **23,841,262** | 26,947,592 | | 7,193,761 | | 34,141,353 |
|  |  | |  |  | |  | |  |
| Average Household Size (persons per hhd) |  | |  |  | |  | |  |
| Male headed | 5.0 | |  | 5.1 | | 4.1 | | 4.9 |
| Female Headed | 4.3 | |  | 4.2 | | 3.5 | | 4.0 |
| **Total** | **4.8** | | **4.7** | 4.9 | | 4.0 | | 4.7 |

There are wide variations in the Mean Household Size by district (Appendix 2). The Mean Household Size ranges between 2.5 for Kalangala district and 7.6 for Yumbe District. Most of the districts had a Mean Household Size between 4.5 and 5.5 persons.

## 2.6 Age-Sex Composition of the Population

Age and sex are two attributes that largely influence an individual’s role in a society. They are the basic characteristics or biological elements, of any demographic group and affect not only its demographic features but also its socio-economic and political structure. These influence fertility and mortality, migration, marital status, and economic activity status.

### 2.6.1 Sex Composition

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population and is an indicator used to measure the extent of prevailing parity between males and females. A sex ratio above 100 indicates that there more males than females. In normal populations, the overall sex ratio of a population is expected not to vary greatly from 100. Figure 2.1 shows the overall sex ratio in 2014 as 94.6 for the household population.

**Figure 2.1: Sex Ratio of the Population in 1991, 2002 and 2014**

The table 2.9 shows that in 2014 there were more males than females at younger age groups (0-14 years), resulting in a sex ratio of over 100 males per 100 females. In the subsequent age groups there is a persistent dominance in the number of females in the total population. This reflects the fact that at older ages, males tend to die faster than their females counterparts and hence producing a sex ratio below 100.

Table 2.9: Age Specific Sex Ratio, 1991 – 2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age Group** | **1991** | **2002** | **2014** |
| 0-4 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 107.8 |
| 5-9 | 98.9 | 99.8 | 104.9 |
| 10-14 | 103.7 | 100.3 | 103.0 |
| 15-19 | 92.5 | 95.7 | 99.2 |
| 20-24 | 87.1 | 82.3 | 86.1 |
| 25-29 | 90.7 | 87.7 | 87.0 |
| 30-34 | 97.0 | 99.5 | 88.4 |
| 35-39 | 96.1 | 93.1 | 91.1 |
| 40-44 | 93.1 | 93.6 | 94.9 |
| 45-49 | 96.4 | 90.4 | 97.6 |
| 50-54 | 94.2 | 85.0 | 85.3 |
| 55-59 | 106.8 | 85.1 | 89.1 |
| 60-64 | 89.9 | 91.0 | 79.2 |
| 65-69 | 102.5 | 103.7 | 83.2 |
| 70-74 | 94.5 | 90.0 | 71.0 |
| 75+ | 111.4 | 93.4 | 71.6 |

### 2.7.2 Age Distribution

The age distribution is a reflection of the past fertility and mortality behavior of the population. In the absence of high migration or drastic changes in births and deaths, the young population is expected to be more than the older population. The younger population constitutes a high percentage of both males and females and the age has relatively followed a declining trend with age as shown in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex, 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age Group** | | **1991** | | **2002** | | **2014** | | | | | |
| **Male** | | **Female** | | **Total** | |
| **0-14** | | **47.3** | | **49.3** | | **49.9** | | **46.0** | | **47.9** | |
| 0 - 4 | | 18.9 | | 18.6 | | 18.6 | | 16.8 | | 17.7 | |
| 5 - 9 | | 15.0 | | 16.4 | | 16.7 | | 15.4 | | 16.0 | |
| 10-14 | | 13.3 | | 14.4 | | 14.6 | | 13.8 | | 14.2 | |
| **15-64** | | **49.3** | | **47.7** | | **47.6** | | **50.8** | | **49.2** | |
| 15 - 19 | | 10.8 | | 11.1 | | 11.6 | | 11.3 | | 11.4 | |
| 20 - 24 | | 9.2 | | 8.9 | | 8.6 | | 9.7 | | 9.2 | |
| 25 - 29 | | 7.7 | | 7.3 | | 6.8 | | 7.6 | | 7.2 | |
| 30 - 34 | | 5.7 | | 5.8 | | 5.4 | | 5.9 | | 5.6 | |
| 35 - 39 | | 4.2 | | 4.2 | | 4.3 | | 4.6 | | 4.4 | |
| 40 - 44 | | 3.2 | | 3.4 | | 3.6 | | 3.7 | | 3.7 | |
| 45 - 49 | | 2.7 | | 2.2 | | 2.7 | | 2.7 | | 2.7 | |
| 50 - 54 | | 2.6 | | 2.0 | | 2.2 | | 2.5 | | 2.3 | |
| 55 - 59 | | 1.6 | | 1.3 | | 1.3 | | 1.4 | | 1.4 | |
| 60 - 64 | | 1.7 | | 1.5 | | 1.1 | | 1.4 | | 1.3 | |
| **65+** | | **3.3** | | **3.0** | | **2.4** | | **3.1** | | **2.7** | |
| 65 - 69 | | 1.1 | | 0.9 | | 0.8 | | 0.9 | | 0.9 | |
| 70 - 74 | | 1.0 | | 0.9 | | 0.7 | | 0.9 | | 0.8 | |
| 75+ | | 1.3 | | 1.2 | | 0.9 | | 1.3 | | 1.0 | |
| **Total** | |  | |  | | **100** | | **100** | | **100** | |
| **Special Age Group** | |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| 0 - 8 | | 31.6 | | 32.1 | | 32.3 | | 29.4 | | 30.9 |
| 0 - 15 | | 49.6 | | 51.7 | | 52.4 | | 48.3 | | 50.3 |
| 0 - 17 | | 56.4 | | 58.5 | | 57.2 | | 52.8 | | 55.1 |
| 6 – 12 | | 20.0 | | 22.0 | | 22.0 | | 20.5 | | 21.3 |
| 10 – 17 | | 19.8 | | 21.1 | | 21.9 | | 20.6 | | 21.2 |
| 10 – 24 | | 33.3 | | 34.3 | | 34.8 | | 34.8 | | 34.8 |
| 13 – 19 | | 15.8 | | 16.3 | | 17.4 | | 16.8 | | 17.1 |
| 13 - 18 | | 14.1 | | 14.4 | | 15.5 | | 14.8 | | 15.2 |
| 14 - 64 | | 51.9 | | 50.3 | | 50.7 | | 53.7 | | 52.2 |
| 15 – 24 | | 20.0 | | 20.0 | | 20.2 | | 21.0 | | 20.6 |
| 18 to 30 | | 21.0 | | 20.0 | | 21.3 | | 23.7 | | 22.5 |
| 18 - 64 | | 42.9 | | 40.9 | | 40.3 | | 44.0 | | 42.2 |
| 18 years and over | | 46.2 | | 43.9 | | 42.8 | | 47.2 | | 45.0 |
| 60 years and over | | 5.0 | | 4.5 | | 3.2 | | 4.1 | | 3.7 |

Different stakeholders have interest in age groupings that differ from the standard five-year age group. This is used to target specific age groups as shown in Table 2.10. Population by single years is shown in Appendix Table A5.

A population pyramid is a graphical presentation of age and sex composition of a population. It is a reflection of the past and current fertility patterns. Uganda has a largely young population as shown by the broad base of the pyramid in Figure 2.2. The pyramid shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age.

Figure 2.2: Population Pyramid

### 2.7.3 Age Dependency Ratios

Age-dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden that the productive population must bear. Populations with very high birth rates coupled with low death rates have a high age dependency ratio.

Overall the age dependency ratio is 103 as shown in Table 2.11. This implies that for every 100 economically active persons there are 103 dependents. The dependency ratio active age is higher for males (110) and for females (97).

Table 2.11: Age Dependency Ratio by Sex, 1991- 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age Index** |  | | | **2014** | | | |
| **1991** | **2002** | **Male** | | **Female** | **Total** |
| Median Age | 16.3 | 15.3 | 15.0 | | 15.4 | 15.2 |
| Age Dependency Ratio | 102.5 | 110.2 | 110.1 | | 96.9 | 103.3 |

# CHAPTER 3 POPULATION DYNAMICS AND TRENDS

The levels and trends in fertility, mortality and migration are the three direct factors that lead to changes in size, composition and distribution of the population. Ideally fertility and mortality levels should be measured using data collected though a Civil Registration System. However, the Civil Registration system in Uganda is not well developed and as such is unable to generate data that can be used for derivation of fertility and mortality levels. The information is, therefore, collected retrospectively during surveys and censuses.

## 3.1 Marital Status

Marriage marks the onset of regular exposure to pregnancy thus a proxy determined of fertility. About 22 percent of the population above 18 years had never married while 65 percent were married/ cohabiting.

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of the Population aged 18 years+ by Marital Status

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Marital Status** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Never Married | 29.7 | 15.5 | 22.0 |
| Currently Married/Cohabiting (Monogamous) | 57.2 | 57.6 | 57.4 |
| Currently Married/Cohabiting (Polygamous) | 7.1 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| Widowed | 1.5 | 9.7 | 5.9 |
| Separated | 3.7 | 7.5 | 5.8 |
| Divorced | 0.7 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

## 3.2 Fertility

Fertility refers to the reproductive performance of a woman in her reproductive life. One measure of fertility is Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which is defined as the number of live births a woman would have if she survived to the end of her childbearing age (15-49 years) and experienced the current observed age specific fertility rates. The TFR affects the rate of growth of a given population. The TFR declined from 7.1 children per woman in 1991 to 5.8 children per woman in 2014 as shown in figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Total Fertility Rate (TFR), 1991-2014

## 3.2 Mortality

Mortality is the state or condition of being subjected to death. This report provides information on mortality measures including; Infant Mortality, Child mortality, life expectancy and Maternal Mortality.

### 3.2.1 Childhood Mortality

Infant and under five mortality are the measures that are used to measure childhood mortality in this report. Infant Mortality rate (IMR) is the probability of dying in the period from birth to the first birthday while Under-five mortality rate is the probability that a newborn child will die before reaching his or her fifth birthday. These mortality rates were calculated on the basis of the children ever borne and children surviving to women of reproductive age.

The Infant Mortality Rate was estimated at 53 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014 showing an improvement from 87 deaths per 1000 live births in 2002. Under Five Mortality rate was estimated at 80 deaths per 1000 live births in 2014, an improvement from 156 deaths per 1000 in 2002 as shown in figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2: Infant and Under Five Mortality Rates, 1991-2014

Infant and Under Five mortality are generally higher among males compared to females and this has persisted since 1991 as shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Summary Mortality Measures, 1991-2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mortality Indicator** | **1991** | **2002** | **2014** |
|  |  |  |  |
| Infant Mortality Rate (Total) | 122 | 87 | 53 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (Males) | 131 | 91 | 56 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (Females) | 112 | 84 | 48 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Under Five Mortality Rate (Total) | 203 | 156 | 80 |
| Under Five Mortality Rate (Males) | 216 | 160 | 82 |
| Under Five Mortality Rate (Females) | 194 | 152 | 69 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Life Expectancy at Birth (Total) | 48.1 | 50.4 | 63.3 |
| Life Expectancy at Birth (Males) | 45.7 | 48.8 | 62.2 |
| Life Expectancy at Birth (Females) | 50.5 | 52.0 | 64.2 |

## 3.3 Life Expectancy at Birth

Life Expectancy at Birth refers to the average number of years a newborn is expected to live if current age-specific mortality rates continue to apply throughout the child's life. It summarizes the overall mortality pattern that prevails across all age groups in a given population. The provisional estimate of Life Expectancy is 63.3 years, an increase from 50.4 years in 2002 as shown in figure 3.3. The males have lower life expectancy compared to their female counterparts as shown in Table 3.2

Figure 3.3: Life Expectancy at Birth, 1991-2014

# CHAPTER 4: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In order to plan for service delivery it is important to understand the characteristics of the population. These characteristics show the attributes of different population groups. This chapter profiles the characteristics of the census population to inform decision making in the country. The analysis of the population characteristics is based on 34.1 Million persons who were enumerated in households.

## 4.1 Religious Affiliation

Religion is a system of thought, feeling, and action that is shared by a group of individuals. Uganda is characterized by a diversity of religious beliefs and practices.

The findings of the 2014 Census indicate that Catholics are the largest religious denomination constituting close to 40 percent of the population followed by Anglicans with 32 percent and Moslems with about 14 percent. Together these denominations account for more than 80 percent of the total population as shown in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of the Population by Religion, 2002 – 2014

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Religious Group** | **2002** | **2014** |
| Catholics | 41.6 | 39.3 |
| Anglicans | 36.7 | 32.0 |
| Moslems | 12.4 | 13.7 |
| Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical | 4.7 | 11.1 |
| Seventh Day Adventist | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Traditional | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Baptist | - | 0.3 |
| Orthodox | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Others1 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Non Religion | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** |

*Note: During the 2002 Census Baptists were not enumerated as a separate religious group*

All religious affiliations whose percentage to the total population is less than 0.1 were categorised under ‘Others’ and they include the Salvation Army, Baha’i, Jehovah’s Witness, Presbyterian, Hindus, Mammon, Jews and Buddhists.

## 4.2 Citizenship and Ethnicity

### 4.2.1 Citizenship

Citizenship is the status of a person that is recognized by law as being a member of a country. It is used to identify the population that is eligible for certain public services such as employment, education and health services. Ugandans constituted 98.5 percent of the total population as shown in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Population by Citizenship, 1991 – 2014 (‘000s)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Years** |  | **1991** | | **2002** | | **2014** | |
| **Status** |  | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Ugandan |  | 16,072.5 | 96.4 | 23,672.9 | 97.7 | 33,637.2 | 98.5 |
| Non Ugandan | | 599.2 | 3.6 | 554.4 | 2.3 | 504,194 | 1.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  | **16,671.70** | **100** | **24,227.30** | **100** | **34,141,353** | **100** |

Most of the non-Ugandan population are citizens of neighboring countries, who collectively constitute 88.7 percent of non-Ugandan population as shown in Appendix Table A10.

### 4.2.2 Ethnicity of Ugandans

Ethnicity is the state of belonging to a social group with common culture, tradition and language. Ugandans are classified by ethnic groups as listed in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The Baganda are the majority accounting for close to 17 percent of the population followed by the Banyankole with about 10 percent as shown in table 4.3. Detailed population by ethnicity is presented in Appendix Table A10.

Table 4.3: Percentage distribution of the population by Ethnicity, 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Ethnic Group** | **2002** | | | | **2014** | | |
| **Number (Millions)** | | **Percentage** | | **Number** | | **Percentage** |
| **(Millions)** | |
| Baganda | 4.13 | 17.7 | | 5.56 | | 16.5 | |
| Banyankore | 2.33 | 10.0 | | 3.22 | | 9.6 | |
| Basoga | 2.07 | 8.9 | | 2.96 | | 8.8 | |
| Bakiga | 1.68 | 7.2 | | 2.39 | | 7.1 | |
| Iteso | 1.57 | 6.7 | | 2.36 | | 7.0 | |
| Langi | 1.49 | 6.4 | | 2.13 | | 6.3 | |
| Bagisu | 1.12 | 4.8 | | 1.65 | | 4.9 | |
| Acholi | 1.14 | 4.9 | | 1.47 | | 4.4 | |
| Lugbara | 1.02 | 4.4 | | 1.10 | | 3.3 | |
| Other Ethnic Groups | 6.76 | 31.4 | | 10.80 | | 32.1 | |
| **Total** | 23.29 | 100 | | **33.6** | | **100** | |

## 4.3 Vulnerability (Orphanhood and Disability)

Vulnerability can be assessed at personal and household level. At personal level, vulnerability is a state of being in which a person is likely to be in a risky situation, suffering significant physical, emotional, or mental harm that may result in his/her human rights not being fulfilled[[2]](#footnote-2). Social and physical vulnerability reflect a decreased capacity for a person to cope, especially if the state is sustained or if any additional threats to social well-being and/or physical health are added[[3]](#footnote-3). Vulnerable children are those children who bear a substantive risk of suffering physical, social, psychological/mental and emotional harm in comparison with other children in the same environment[[4]](#footnote-4).

Selected sub-groups of the population are vulnerable because of their socio-economic characteristics. The national OVC policy lists the vulnerable groups, to include among others; orphans, abandoned children, children living in poor households, children with disabilities, child labourers, children in need of legal protection, street children and children living in child headed households. Government through the Ministry of Gender and Social Development has committed itself to fulfill the rights of Orphans and other vulnerable children in the country by developing the National OVC Policy and accompanying strategy. The census results on orphan hood levels and trends are therefore another milestone towards improving the lives of OVC’s in the country.

**4.4.1 Orphanhood**

An orphan is defined as anyone below 18 years who has lost one or both parents. The findings

show that 8 percent of all children below 18 years were orphaned as shown in table 4.4. There is no significant difference in orphanhood between urban and rural areas.

Table 4.4. Parental Survival of children (aged less than 18 years) by age, sex and Residence

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **Percent Orphaned** |
| Sex of Child |  |
| Male | 7.92 |
| Female | 8.17 |
|  |  |
| Residence |  |
| Urban | 8.24 |
| Rural | 8.00 |
|  |  |
| Age |  |
| 0-2 | 1.83 |
| 3-8 | 5.07 |
| 9-12 | 9.89 |
| 13-17 | 16.45 |
| **TOTAL** | 8.04 |

Trends in orphan hood levels have declined over the last decade from 13 percent in 2002 to 8 percent in 2014 as shown in figure 4.1

Figure 4.1: Trends in Orphanhood Levels

4.4.2 Disability

In order to enhance inclusive growth and development, one of the strategies in the second National Development Plan that targets Persons with a Disability (PWD) is geared towards equalization of opportunities, rehabilitation and inclusion of PWDs in their communities. The current Government strategy towards interventions of PWDs is through the Community Based Rehabilitation Programme.

There are different ways of measuring disability. In this report, the Washington Group set of questions were used to identify persons aged 2 years and above with disability in order to measure equalization of opportunities.[[5]](#footnote-5).

Overall, for the population aged 2 years and above the disability prevalence rate was 12.4 percent while the equivalent for 5 years and above was close to 14 percent as shown in figure 3.2. Sex differentials reveal that disability is higher among women compared to men. The disability prevalence rate was higher among those living in the rural areas compared to those in the urban areas.

Figure 4.2: Levels of Disability by Sex and Residence

## 4.4 Possession of a Birth Certificate

A birth certificate is a [vital record](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vital_record) that documents the [birth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Childbirth) of a child. In Uganda there are two types of birth certificates issued - the Long and the Short birth certificates. A person born in Uganda is entitled to a Short Birth Certificate at birth. The Long Birth Certificate has more details including parentage and is issued to only Ugandans as a proof of citizenship**.**

The results reveal that one in every four persons possesses a birth certificate as indicated in Table 4.5. Only 7.2 percent of Ugandans possess long birth certificates and 19.2 percent hold short birth certificates. In addition, there are no significant disparities in birth certificate possession between males and females.

Table 4.5: Total Population by Possession of a Birth Certificate by selected age groups and residence

|  |
| --- |
| **Background Characteristics** |
| **Long** | **Short Certificate** | **Either Certificate** | **No Certificate** | **Total** |
| **Certificate** |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 7.8 | 20.4 | 28.2 | 71.7 | 100.0 |
| Female | 7.3 | 19.6 | 26.9 | 73.1 | 100.0 |
| Total | 7.6 | 20.0 | 27.5 | 72.4 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Among the children less than 18 years, to 31 percent had a birth certificate. Children in urban areas are more likely to possess birth certificates compared to those in rural areas as shown in table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Total Population by Possession of a Birth Certificate by selected age groups and residence

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Selected Age Groups by Residence** |  |
| **Long** | | **Short Certificate** | **Either Certificate** | **No Certificate** | **Don't know** |  |
| **Certificate** | | **Total** |
|  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Rural** |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 6.8 | | 17.7 | 24.5 | 75.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 0-4 | 7.1 | | 20.5 | 27.6 | 72.4 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-9 | 6.7 | | 22.1 | 28.8 | 71.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 10-14 | 6.2 | | 21.8 | 28.0 | 72.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-17 | 6.2 | | 21.9 | 28.0 | 72.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 0-17 | 6.6 | | 21.5 | 28.1 | 71.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Urban** |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 11.6 | | 24.2 | 35.8 | 64.2 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 0-4 | 13.0 | | 27.1 | 40.1 | 59.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-9 | 13.1 | | 28.3 | 41.5 | 58.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| 10-14 | 12.6 | | 27.7 | 40.3 | 59.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| 15-17 | 13.6 | | 28.2 | 41.8 | 58.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
| 0-17 | 13.0 | | 27.7 | 40.8 | 59.2 | 0.1 | 100.0 |
|  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  | |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 7.8 | | 19.0 | 26.7 | 73.3 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 0-4 | 8.2 | | 21.7 | 30.0 | 70.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 5-9 | 7.8 | | 23.2 | 31.0 | 68.9 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 10-14 | 7.4 | | 22.8 | 30.2 | 69.8 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-17 | 7.7 | | 23.2 | 30.9 | 69.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
| 0-17 | 7.8 | | 22.6 | 30.5 | 69.5 | 0.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |

## 4.6 Education and Literacy

Education is a right enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, where articles 30 and 34 make provision for education as a human right, and basic education as an entitlement for all children[[6]](#footnote-6). The Government of Uganda introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) programmes in 1997 and 2007 respectively. These policies are seen as main tools for achieving the economic, social and political objectives outlined in the Government White Paper on Education. The National Development Plan (NDP) II (2015/16 to 2019/20) emphasizes education as an aspect of Human capital development.

### 4.6.1 School Attendance

About 87 percent of the boys and girls of primary school going age (6-12 years) were attending school, as indicated in table 4.6. About 1 in every 10 children of primary school going age had never been school. In addition 22 percent of secondary school age (13-18) students had already left school.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Population aged 6 years and above by School Attendance and Selected

Characteristics

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Sex** | | **Residence** | | **Age Group** | | | | | |  |
| **Characteristics** | **Male** | **Female** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **6-12** | **13-18** | **10-24** | **15-24** | **18-30** | **60+** | **Uganda** |
| Never been to school | 16.1 | 20.5 | 20.4 | 10.6 | 10.0 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 7.3 | 37.5 | 19.3 |
| Currently attending | 40.3 | 37.6 | 38.8 | 39.5 | 87.4 | 73.9 | 61.6 | 41.2 | 16.9 | 0 | 40.7 |
| Left School | 43.6 | 41.9 | 40.8 | 49.9 | 2.5 | 22 | 33.6 | 53.7 | 75.8 | 62.5 | 40.0 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |

### 4.6.2 Education Attainment

Educational attainment is an important indicator of the society’s stock of human capital and level of socioeconomic development and refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed. During the census, household members were asked to report on their highest level of class/grade completed for those in and out of school.

Fifty eight percent of the population aged 6 years and above have attained primary education as shown in table 4.7. There is almost balance between girls and boys who have completed primary education indicating that gender parity has been achieved at this level. The share of girls who had completed the Advanced level of education is lower than the share of boys. The proportion of the population with tertiary education increased from three percent in 2002 to 4.3 percent in 2014.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Population aged 6 years and above by Highest grade/class of formal education

completed by sex

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Level Completed** | **2002** | | | **2014** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 18 | 29 | 24 | 15.8 | 21.6 | 18.9 |
| Primary | 64 | 59 | 61 | 59.1 | 57.8 | 58.4 |
| Secondary | 14 | 10 | 12 | 20.2 | 16.9 | 18.5 |
| O level | 12 | 9 | 11 | 16.4 | 14.6 | 15.4 |
| A level | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Tertiary | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 4.3 |
| **National** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100** |

### 4.6.3 Literacy

Literacy is the ability for one to read with understanding and to write a simple sentence meaningfully in any language. Literacy leads to an increase in opportunities for an individual. At National level, about 72 percent of the population were literate, higher than about 70 percent in 2002. Literacy among females was lower (68 percent) than for males (77 percent) as shown in table 4.8. Literacy rates were higher in urban areas than rural areas.

Table 4.8: Literacy Rate for the population aged 10 years and above by residence, sex and selected age groups

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **2002** | | | **2014** | | |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 91.5 | 84.4 | 92 | 88.7 | 83.6 | 85.9 |
| Rural | 75.2 | 58.9 | 75 | 74.3 | 62.8 | 68.3 |
| **Age groups** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 to 24 years | 81 | 75.9 | 78 | 78.9 | 78.9 | 78.9 |
| 13 to 18 years | 86.4 | 83.9 | 85 | 82.9 | 83.8 | 83.4 |
| 18 to 30 years | 82.8 | 67.9 | 75 | 84.8 | 78.2 | 81.5 |
| 60 years and over | 50 | 17.5 | 30 | 56.9 | 24.2 | 40.6 |
| **National** | **77.4** | **62.4** | **69.6** | **77.4** | **67.6** | **72.2** |

There has been a steady increase in the literacy rates from 54 percent 1991 to about 72 percent in 2014 as shown in figure 4.3. The male literacy rate has been persistently higher than that of their female counterparts over the three census periods.

Figure 4.3: Literacy rates for persons aged 10 years and above, 1991 – 2014

## 

## 4.7 Economic Activity

Economic Activity refers to work people do to enhance their quality of life. This involves production of goods and services for sale or own consumption.

Information was collected on economic activity for persons aged 10 years and above. Information on economic activity is classified into two broad categories, working and non-working population. The population that is not working combines two other categories of activity status (the unemployed and the economically inactive population). The non-working population could not be split into the unemployed and the inactive because a population census is not suitable to provide for the split. Seventy one percent of the population aged 10 years and above was working in 2014 compared to the corresponding proportion of the official working age population (14-64 years) which was 78 percent. The share of the working population increased up to 59 years and then reduced with increasing age. The proportion of males that were working (74 percent) was higher than females (68 percent).

Table 4.9: Percentage Distribution of the Working Population aged 10 years and above by Status and selected

Characteristics

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Age groups** |  | | |
| **Working** | **Not Working** | **Total** |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |
| Male | 73.9 | 26.1 | 100 |
| Female | 68.4 | 31.6 | 100 |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |
| Urban | 60.6 | 39.4 | 100 |
| Rural | 72.7 | 27.3 | 100 |
| **Age Groups** |  |  |  |
| 10 - 14 | 40.0 | 60.0 | 100 |
| 15 - 19 | 55.3 | 44.7 | 100 |
| 20 - 24 | 76.3 | 23.7 | 100 |
| 25 - 29 | 87.0 | 13.0 | 100 |
| 30 - 34 | 90.3 | 9.7 | 100 |
| 35 - 39 | 91.7 | 8.3 | 100 |
| 40 - 59 | 91.9 | 8.1 | 100 |
| 60 - 64 | 85.1 | 14.9 | 100 |
| 65 + | 66.3 | 33.7 | 100 |
| **Special Age Groups** |  |  |  |
| 10-17 | 43.6 | 56.4 | 100 |
| 18+ | 84.5 | 15.5 | 100 |
| **14-64** | **78.0** | **22.0** | **100** |
| 15-24 | 64.7 | 35.3 | 100 |
| 15-29 | 70.7 | 29.3 | 100 |
| 15-64 | 80.0 | 20.0 | 100 |
| 18-30 | 78.2 | 21.8 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | 71.1 | 28.9 | 100 |

### 4.7.1 Occupation of the Working Population

Occupation refers to the kind of work an individual does irrespective of the qualification or place of work. Information on occupation was collected for the working population and were classified at ISCO-08 level 1 as shown in Table 4.11.

Nearly two thirds (64 percent) of the working population was engaged in subsistence agriculture as shown in Table 4.11. Professionals accounted for less than one percent while Technicians and associate professional workers were less than 2 percent of the working population. Paid employees as well as other forms of work were mainly in the subsistence agriculture sector (above 50 percent). However among the urban working population and employers, the distribution was different. Among the working population aged 14 years, about 14 percent were domestic helpers with a higher percentage for females.

Motor cycle taxis *(Boda boda* riders) are a growing occupation in the country accounting for 1.5 percent of the working population as shown in table 4.11.

**Table 4.11: Occupation of the working population aged 14-64 years Selected Characteristics, Percent**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **Professionals** | **Technicians & Ass. Professionals** | **Clerical Support workers** | **Service Workers** | **Skilled Agriculture forestry and fishery workers** | | **Craft workers** | **Plant and Machine operators and assemblers** | | **Elementary occupations** | | **Other occupation** | **Total** |
|  |  |  |  | **Subsistence agriculture workers** | **Market oriented Agric workers** |  | **Boda boda Cyclists (motorised)** | **Others** | **Domestic helpers** | **Other Elementary occupations** |  |  |
| **Male** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 Years | - | - | 0.1 | 3.5 | 73.9 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 10.4 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 100 |
| 15-19 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 68.9 | 3.6 | 4 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 5 | 5.6 | 100 |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 6.1 | 57 | 4.8 | 8.2 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 7.3 | 6.8 | 100 |
| 25-29 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 8.7 | 50.1 | 4.1 | 9.1 | 5.1 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 7.4 | 8.2 | 100 |
| 30-34 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 8.8 | 52.2 | 5 | 7.9 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 0.5 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 100 |
| 35-39 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 8.3 | 54.3 | 5.1 | 7.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 6.5 | 7.5 | 100 |
| 40-59 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 63 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 100 |
| 60-64 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.3 | 5.2 | 73.6 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 3.9 | 5.3 | 100 |
| **Total (Males-14-64)** | **0.7** | **1.8** | **0.3** | **7** | **59.3** | **4.4** | **6.7** | **2.9** | **2.2** | **2** | **6.1** | **6.8** | **100** |
| **Female** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14Years | - | - | \* | 4 | 68.5 | 2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | - | 16.9 | 2.9 | 5 | 100 |
| 15-19 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 6.2 | 69.1 | 2.5 | 1 | \* | 0.1 | 12.6 | 3.1 | 4.8 | 100 |
| 20-24 | 0.2 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 9.6 | 67.4 | 3 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 3.6 | 5.1 | 100 |
| 25-29 | 0.3 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 11.1 | 63.8 | 3 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 100 |
| 30-34 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 0.5 | 10.7 | 67.9 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 100 |
| 35-39 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 9.1 | 70.1 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 100 |
| 40-59 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 77.4 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 100 |
| 60-64 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 84.5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | - | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 100 |
| **Total(Females-14-64)** | **0.2** | **2.1** | **0.5** | **8.3** | **70.2** | **3.1** | **1.6** | **0.1** | **0.1** | **5.2** | **3.4** | **5.2** | **100** |
| **Agegroup** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14Years | - | - | 0.1 | 3.8 | 71.2 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 | \* | 13.6 | 3.1 | 5.2 | 100 |
| 15-19 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 69 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 9.7 | 4 | 5.2 | 100 |
| 20-24 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 8 | 62.5 | 3.8 | 4.7 | 2 | 0.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 100 |
| 25-29 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 10 | 57 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 5.8 | 7.5 | 100 |
| 30-34 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 9.7 | 59.8 | 4.2 | 5 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 100 |
| 35-39 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 8.7 | 61.8 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 100 |
| 40-59 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.3 | 6.8 | 69.7 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 100 |
| 60-64 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 4.4 | 79 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 100 |
| **Total(14-64Years)** | **0.5** | **1.9** | **0.4** | **7.6** | **64.7** | **3.7** | **4.2** | **1.5** | **1.2** | **3.6** | **4.8** | **6** | **100** |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 5 | 73.6 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 3 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 100 |
| Urban | 1.1 | 4.2 | 1 | 18 | 29.3 | 3.6 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 5.9 | 10 | 11.7 | 100 |
| **Total** | **0.5** | **1.9** | **0.4** | **7.6** | **64.7** | **3.7** | **4.2** | **1.5** | **1.2** | **3.6** | **4.8** | **6** | **100** |
| **Population Working gainfully** | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Working for pay | 0.9 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 9 | 50.9 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 7 | 8 | 6.3 | 100 |
| Employer | 0.9 | 4.3 | 0.4 | 17.1 | 33.3 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 3 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 7 | 11.3 | 100 |
| Own account worker | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 75.7 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 5.1 | 100 |
| Contributing family worker | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 72.6 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 6.4 | 2.3 | 8.3 | 100 |
| **Total** | **0.5** | **2** | **0.4** | **7.7** | **64.7** | **3.7** | **4.2** | **1.5** | **1.2** | **3.5** | **4.8** | **5.9** | **100** |

### 4.7.2 Population not working

Majority of the population aged 14-64 years not working were full time students (42 percent). Those performing household chores was 29 percent as shown in table 4.12. The Population neither in Employment nor Education/Training (NEET) includes all people who were not working for reasons other than participation in education and it captures the non-utilized labour potential. The table further shows that the NEET was 58 percent of the total population and increases with age.

Table 4.12: Population that was not working (14-64 years) by selected characteristics

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **Full Time Students** | **Popn that was NEET** | **Total** |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |
| Urban | 44.4 | 55.6 | 100 |
| Rural | 41.2 | 58.7 | 100 |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |
| Male | 52.8 | 47.2 | 100 |
| Female | 34.8 | 65.2 | 100 |
| **Age Groups** |  |  |  |
| 14 | 68.3 | 31.7 | 100 |
| 15 - 19 | 60.9 | 39.0 | 100 |
| 20 - 24 | 34.3 | 65.8 | 100 |
| 25 - 29 | 9.1 | 91.0 | 100 |
| 30 - 34 | 2.0 | 98.0 | 100 |
| 35 - 39 | 0.1 | 99.9 | 100 |
| 40 - 59 | 0.0 | 99.9 | 100 |
| 60 - 64 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **42.3** | **57.7** | **100** |

### 4.7.3 Household Based Enterprises

Household based enterprises are economic activities operated by household members. These are usually located within the premises of the household but may sometimes have no definite location. Household based enterprises increase the production of good and services in the economy.

The predominant household based enterprises were in Agriculture (43 percent) followed by Manufacturing at 16 percent.

Table 4.13: Percentage distribution of Household based enterprises by selected characteristics

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics** | **Proportion (Percent)** | | |
| **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
|  |  |  |  |
| % of HHds engaged in HH enterprise |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Nature of enterprise** |  |  |  |
| Agriculture | 42.24 | 44.41 | 43.00 |
| Trade | 5.38 | 4.70 | 5.14 |
| Food processing | 2.88 | 2.12 | 2.61 |
| Other manufacturing | 14.29 | 18.64 | 15.82 |
| Services | 2.58 | 4.23 | 3.16 |
| Hotels and Restaurants | 1.70 | 0.72 | 1.36 |
| Mining and Quarrying | 0.09 | 0.14 | 0.11 |
| Other | 30.83 | 25.04 | 28.79 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** |

# CHAPTER FIVE: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Household characteristics are describe the living conditions of households. These characteristics affect the entire household as an entity and hence are useful in guiding policy interventions. A total of 7.3 million households was realised countrywide.

## 5.1 Energy for Lighting

The majority of households (52 percent) used *Tadooba* (local paraffin candle) as the main source of energy for lighting while about 20 percent used electricity. Electricity use has more than doubled and use of Tadooba has reduced by about 20 percent.

The Tadooba was predominantly used in the rural areas (60 percent) compared to the urban areas (25 about reverse is true for electricity. This is in line with the government programme on rural electrification that has increased coverage of electricity in rural and urban areas. The residence divide in 2014, shows that the use of electricity for lighting in the rural areas has increased from 3 percent in 2002 to 10 percent in 2014.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Households by the main source of energy for lighting, sex of the HH head, residence

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Fuel** | **1991** | | | **2002** | | | **2014** | | |
| **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
| Electricity (All Forms) | 1.5 | 33.6 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 39.3 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 51.4 | 20.4 |
| Electricity – National Grid | na | na | na | na | na | na | 5.1 | 47.7 | 15.5 |
| Electricity- Other | na | na | na | na | na | na | 5.2 | 3.7 | 4.9 |
| Gas | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Paraffin (All Forms) | 85.8 | 65.3 | 83.1 | **90.1** | **57.7** | **85.6** | **70.8** | **34.1** | **61.5** |
| Tadooba (Local Candle) |  |  |  | 81.5 | 33.3 | 74.8 | 60.3 | 25.1 | 51.7 |
| Lantern |  |  |  | 8.6 | 24.4 | 10.8 | 10.9 | 12.1 | 11.2 |
| Fire wood | 11.4 | 0.8 | 10.0 | 4.3 | 0.3 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| Other | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 26.2 | 22.7 | 25.3 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

## 5.2 Energy for Cooking

Use of clean power through provision of alternative energy sources would yield two benefits; first it would reduce the heavy reliance on wood fuel as the main source of fuel for cooking hence protecting the environment and second, it would also improve the health of especially women through reduced exposure to smoke from wood fuels. The majority of households used wood fuel as the main source for cooking as shown in table 5.2. Overall, 71 percent of the households used firewood for cooking with 85 percent in the rural and 31 percent in the urban areas. This shows a decline in the usage of firewood from 82 percent registered in 2002.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Households by the main source of energy for Cooking and residence, 1991, 2002, 2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Fuel** | **1991** | | | **2002** | | | **2014** | | |
| **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
| Electricity (All Forms) | 0.14 | 6.31 | 0.93 | 0.3 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 1.9 |
| Electricity -Grid | \*\* | \*\* | \*\* | \*\* | \*\* | \*\* | 1.0 | 4.2 | 1.7 |
| Electricity -Solar | \*\* | \*\* | \*\* | \*\* | \*\* | \*\* | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Gas | 0.01 | 0.16 | 0.03 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.9 |
| Charcoal | 2.72 | 60.79 | 10.16 | 7.0 | 66.8 | 15.4 | 11.8 | 58.2 | 22.9 |
| Fire wood | 96.78 | 29.78 | 88.19 | 91.3 | 22.1 | 81.6 | 85.2 | 31.0 | 71.2 |
| Paraffin | 0.25 | 2.92 | 0.60 | 0.9 | 4.0 | 1.3 |  |  |  |
| Other | 0.09 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 3.1 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

## 5.3 Source of Water for Drinking

Access to safe water and sanitation are very important in maintaining hygiene within the household and hence is a critical determinant of the health status of household members. Information on access to water sources has been classified into improved and unimproved water source. The improved water sources include piped water and water drawn from protected springs as well as from deep boreholes. Open water sources, like unprotected wells and surface water (rivers, streams, ponds, and lakes) are more likely to carry disease-causing agents are categorized as unimproved sources.

### 5.3.1 Main Source of Drinking Water

Overall, the highest proportion (34 percent) of households used borehole water for drinking while 29 percent of households used water from unimproved water sources as shown in table 5.3. A large proportion (33 percent) of households in the rural areas used water from unimproved water sources compared to residents in urban areas (16 percent).

Table 5.3: Distribution of Households by their main source of water for drinking, sex of HH head

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics of Head** | **Piped Water** | **Boreholes** | **Protected Well/Spring** | **Gravity Flow Scheme** | **Unimproved Sources** | **All Sources** |
| **Sex of Household head** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 18.7 | 33.6 | 16.8 | 1.2 | 29.8 | 100 |
| Female | 22.2 | 33.3 | 16.1 | 1.1 | 27.4 | 100 |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 9.1 | 38.5 | 17.6 | 1.3 | 33.5 | 100 |
| Urban | 51.9 | 18 | 13.5 | 0.7 | 16.0 | 100 |
| **National** | **19.5** | **33.5** | **16.6** | **1.2** | **28.8** | **100** |

Access to improved water is a prerequisite to improved health. Overall, 71 percent of the population had access to an improved water source as shown in figure 5.1. The proportion of the population with access to an improved water source is higher in urban areas (85 percent) than in rural areas (67 percent). The reduction in the proportion with access to improved water sources in urban areas is due to growth of some urban centres whose characteristics are close to those of rural areas.

Figure 5.1: Distribution of Households using Improved and Unimproved water sources

### 5.3.2 Distance to Main Source of Water for Drinking

Overall, 42 percent of households in Uganda were within half a kilometer from the main source of drinking water as shown in table 5.4. Seventy three percent of households were within one kilometer from the main source of drinking water. Only less than two percent of households were in a distance of more than 5 kilometers from their main source of drinking water.

Table 5.4: Distance to Main Water Source of Drinking water by sex of hh head and residence (%)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics of Head** | **On Premises** | **Less than 1/2 km** | **1/2 to 1 km** | **1 to 3 km** | **3 to 5 km** | **5 to 10 km** | **Total** |
| **Sex of Head** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 27.6 | 13.6 | 31.7 | 21.3 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 100 |
| Female | 30.8 | 13.5 | 30.5 | 19.9 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban | 54.7 | 13.7 | 20.6 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 100 |
| Rural | 19.9 | 13.5 | 34.9 | 24.8 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 100 |
| **National** | **28.4** | **13.6** | **31.4** | **21** | **4** | **1.7** | **100** |

## 5.4 Household Amenities

### 5.4.1 Availability of a Toilet Facility

Improper disposal of human waste is a burden to public health provision. Proper disposal of human waste involves the use of a toilet facility. The most commonly used toilet facility was covered pit latrine without a slab (33 percent) closely followed by the Covered Pit latrine with a Slab (21 percent) as shown in Table 5.5. A higher proportion of households in urban areas than rural areas used VIP latrines (22 percent urban and 5 percent rural respectively). Improved sanitation includes improved toilet facilities that include flush toilet, VIP Latrine, covered pit latrine private with a slab and Ecosan. A total of 34 percent of household used an improved toilet facility.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Households by type of toilet facility by Head of household and Residence,

2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Sex of Head** | | **Residence** | | | **Sharing Status** | | |  | |
| **Characteristics of Head** | **Male** | **Female** | | **Rural** | **Urban** | | **Not Shared** | **Shared** | | **National level** |
| Flush toilet | 2.4 | 2.9 | | 0.4 | 9.2 | |  |  | | 2.5 |
| VIP Latrine | 9 | 10.3 | | 5.3 | 21.9 | |  |  | | 9.3 |
| Covered pit latrine private with a slab | 20.6 | 21.6 | | 17.3 | 31.7 | |  |  | | 20.8 |
| Covered pit latrine without a slab | 33.5 | 30.7 | | 36.9 | 20.2 | |  |  | | 32.8 |
| Uncovered pit latrine with a slab | 6.3 | 6.4 | | 6.7 | 5.2 | |  |  | | 6.3 |
| Uncovered pit latrine without a slab | 18.2 | 17.1 | | 21.1 | 8.3 | |  |  | | 17.9 |
| Ecosan | 0.9 | 0.9 | | 1 | 0.6 | |  |  | | 0.9 |
| Other | 1 | 1.2 | | 1.3 | 0.5 | |  |  | | 1.1 |
| No facility | 8 | 8.9 | | 10.1 | 2.5 | |  |  | | 8.3 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | | **100** | **100** | | **100** | **100** | | **100** |

Overall eight percent of households did not have a toilet facility. Three percent of households in urban areas reported having no toilet facility while the corresponding figure in rural areas was 10 percent. The percentage of household that have no access to a toilet facility has been declining since 1991 as shown in figure 5.2. This shows an improvement in household sanitation over time.

Figure 5.2: Proportion of Households without Toilet Facility, 1991 - 2014

### 5.4.2 Solid Waste Disposal

The method through which households dispose off their solid waste can pose a risk to public health. The most commonly used method of solid waste disposal by the households was garden (44 percent) followed by burning (23 percent) as shown in table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Households by Method of Solid Waste Disposal by residence and sex of the

household head

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics of Head** | **Garden** | **Burnt** | **Bury** | **local urban supervised** | **local dump not local urban supervised** | **waste vendor** | **Lake/ River/ pond** | **Others** | **Total** |
| **Sex of Head** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 44.4 | 22.5 | 8.1 | 6.8 | 10.8 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 3.6 | 100 |
| Female | 43.5 | 22.6 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 10.2 | 3.7 | 0.8 | 3.6 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 52.2 | 20.1 | 8.5 | 2.9 | 11.1 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 100 |
| Urban | 19.5 | 30.0 | 6.1 | 20.3 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 100 |
| **National** | **44.2** | **22.5** | **7.9** | **7.2** | **10.7** | **3.2** | **0.7** | **3.6** | **100** |

### 5.4.3 Availability of a Kitchen

The location of a kitchen on a housing unit exposes the household members to cooking smoke from especially biomass fuels. Overall, about half of the households (51 percent) used outside built kitchens while 25 percent used open space. More households in rural areas (56 percent) cooked outside in built up kitchens compared to households in urban areas (34 Percent).

Table 5.7: Distribution of Households by type of kitchen by residence and sex of the household

head (%)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Characteristics of Head** | **Inside specific room** | **Inside no specific room** | **Outside, built** | **Make shift** | **Open space** | **specific room** | **Total** |
| **Sex of Head** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 7.7 | 6.8 | 51.9 | 9.2 | 24.3 | 0.1 | 100 |
| Female | 7.5 | 7.8 | 48.5 | 9.6 | 26.5 | 0.1 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 6.2 | 6.1 | 56.5 | 10.1 | 20.9 | 0.1 | 100 |
| Urban | 12.3 | 9.8 | 34.2 | 6.5 | 37.1 | \* | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **National** | **7.6** | **7** | **51.1** | **9.3** | **24.9** | **0.1** | **100** |

### 5.4.4 Availability of a Bathroom

Possession of a bathroom shows that a household is taking care of its hygiene and privacy while bathing. Without proper drainage, water from the bathroom can create health risks. About one-third of the households (32 percent) used an outside built bathroom with drainage. There were variations by residence with the proportion twice as high in urban areas (51 Percent) than in rural areas (26 percent) as shown in table 5.8.

.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Households by type of bathroom by sex of head and residence (%)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Inside drainage provided** | **Inside no drainage provided** | **Outside built drainage provided** | **Outside built no drainage provided** | **Make shift** | **None** | **Other** | **Total** |
| **Sex of Head** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 5.8 | 2.1 | 31.5 | 18.1 | 25.9 | 14.8 | 1.7 | 100 |
| Female | 5.7 | 2.2 | 32.5 | 17.6 | 24.4 | 15.9 | 1.6 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 3.3 | 2.0 | 25.6 | 18.5 | 30.4 | 18.1 | 2.0 | 100 |
| Urban | 13.3 | 2.2 | 50.9 | 16.3 | 10.7 | 5.9 | 0.7 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **National** | **5.8** | **2.1** | **31.8** | **18** | **25.6** | **15.1** | **1.7** | **100** |

## 5.5 Household Welfare

Household welfare is a measure of the quality of life of the household members. Household welfare is studied with respect to the source of household livelihood, ownership of selected household assets and utilities available to the household.

### 5.5.1 Household Assets

Household assets are a proxy indicator for the socio economic status and welfare of the household. Ownership of Assets refers to personal property irrespective of the purpose it serves. Any asset owned by any member of the household was treated as a household asset during the census. However, only functional assets were considered. About 73 percent of the households owned their houses with majority of the households (83 percent) being in rural areas. Overall about 62 percent of the households owned agricultural land and this was most predominant among households in rural areas (about 71 percent) as shown in table 5.9. The most common mode of transport was a bicycle (32 percent) especially in rural areas (35 percent). This was followed by motor cycle with 9 percent and motor vehicle with about 4 percent. With respect to ICT equipment, a radio was the most common means by which the population received and shared information, with the proportion being higher among the male headed household (63 percent) compared to the female headed households (49 percent). About 14 percent of the households owned Television sets with a majority (about 40 percent) in urban areas..

Table 5.9: Proportion of Households owning selected assets by sex of household head and residence

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Asset** | | **2002** | **Sex of household head** | | **Residence** | | **National** |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Rural** | **Urban** |
| **Non-Movable Asset** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | House | 78.2 | 73.9 | 69.6 | 83.3 | 40.8 | 72.8 |
|  | Agricultural Land |  | 63.2 | 56.5 | 70.6 | 33.7 | 61.6 |
| **Transport** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Motor Vehicle |  | 4.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 8.9 | 3.9 |
|  | Motor cycle |  | 10.3 | 3.1 | 8.2 | 10.0 | 8.6 |
|  | Bicycle | 33.7 | 35.6 | 18.4 | 35.4 | 19.5 | 31.5 |
|  | Canoe/boat |  | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.1 |
|  | Donkey |  | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| **ICT Equipment** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Television |  | 14.1 | 13.1 | 5.5 | 39.7 | 13.9 |
|  | Radio | 49.2 | 63.0 | 48.9 | 58.3 | 63.7 | 59.6 |
|  | Fixed Phone |  | 5.5 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 |
|  | Computer |  | 4.0 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 10.4 | 3.8 |
| **Generator** | |  | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
|  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 5.5.2 Household livelihood

Majority of households, about one in every seven, obtained their livelihood from subsistence farming with a majority in rural areas (82 percent). Households that depended on employment earnings for their livelihood accounted for 16 percent while those that depended on commercial farming were only 2 percent as shown in table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Distribution of Households by main source of livelihood by sex of household head and

Residence during the last 12 months

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Source of Livelihood** |  | **2002** | **Sex of household head** | | **Residence** | | **National** |
| **1991** | **Male** | **Female** | **Rural** | **Urban** |  |
| Subsistence Farming | **69.0** | 67.9 | 70.4 | 66 | 82 | 29.2 | **69.4** |
| **Employment Earnings** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employment Income | 21.4 | 21.9 | 17 | 14.5 | 8.5 | 41.7 | **16.4** |
| Business Enterprises |  |  | 7.7 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 19.4 | **8.1** |
| Commercial Farming |  |  | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | **1.6** |
| Cottage Industry |  |  | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | **0.3** |
| Property Income | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.2 | **0.6** |
| **Others** | 8.8 | 9.3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family/Friends/Relatives Support |  |  | 1.9 | 6.9 | 2.1 | 6.1 | **3.1** |
| Organization Support |  |  | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | **0.4** |
| Sale of Assets |  |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | **0.2** |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

### 5.5.3 Household Remittances

Overall, about 18 percent of the households received remittances with a majority (22 percent) in urban areas. Also, 21 percent of female headed households received more remittances (21 percent) compared to the male headed households. Overall, about 18 percent of the households received remittances with a majority (22 percent) in urban areas. Also, 21 percent of female headed households received more remittances (21 percent) compared to the male headed households.

Figure 5.1: Proportion of Households that received remittances from abroad by sex of household head, by Residence during the last 12 months (%)

A further categorization by type of remittance showed that 47 percent of the households received only goods compared to 45 percent that received only money as shown in table 5.11.

Table 5.11: Distribution of Households that received remittances from abroad by sex of household head, by residence by type during the last 12 months (%)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Household Characteristics** |  | **Remittance type** | | | |
| **Money only** | **Goods only** | **Both Goods and Money** | **Total** |
| **Sex of household head** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male |  | 44.8 | 47.0 | 8.2 | 100 |
| Female |  | 46.4 | 46.1 | 7.5 | 100 |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural |  | 45.1 | 47.1 | 7.8 | 100 |
| Urban |  | 45.6 | 45.9 | 8.4 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **National** |  | 45.2 | 46.7 | 8.0 | 100 |

Analysis by source of remittance showed that majority of the households (15 percent) received remittances from Sweden followed by Germany with 13 percent, and France and India with 12 percent as shown in table 5.12.

Table 5.12: Percentage distribution of households, by source of remittance

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Sex of household head | | |
|  | Male | Female | National |
| **Source of Remittance** |  |  |  |
| Libya | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| USA | 4.6 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| South Sudan | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| UK | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| Saudi Arabia | 6.4 | 4.8 | 5.9 |
| United Arab Emirates | 4.5 | 3.5 | 4.2 |
| South Africa | 9.2 | 8.0 | 8.8 |
| Sweden | 16.9 | 10.4 | 14.9 |
| Kenya | 10.9 | 7.7 | 9.9 |
| Yemen | 8.8 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| India | 10.2 | 14.5 | 11.5 |
| Germany | 12.2 | 15.1 | 13.1 |
| Japan | 9.7 | 7.1 | 8.9 |
| Canada | 9.7 | 8.6 | 9.4 |
| Australia | 9.2 | 5.5 | 8.1 |
| France | 12.1 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| Other Countries | 22.8 | 21.6 | 22.4 |
| Don't Know Country Of Origin | 15.4 | 10.5 | 13.9 |

### 5.5.4 Bank Accounts

Information on Bank accounts showed that close to 22 percent of the households had functional Bank Accounts, majority of which are in Commercial Banks (18 percent). Analysis by residence showed that 43 percent of the households in urban areas had bank accounts while for female headed households 18 percent had Bank Accounts as shown in table 5.13).

### 5.13 Distribution of Households by Status of Functional Bank Accounts

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Yes, have a Bank account | Yes, have an account in another financial institution | Yes, have both in a Bank and another financial institution | No | Total |
| **Sex of hh head** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 19.3 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 77.0 | 100 |
| Female | 14.9 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 82.3 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 11.5 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 85.0 | 100 |
| Urban | 38.8 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 57.5 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **18.2** | **2.8** | **0.7** | **78.3** | **100** |

### 5.5.5 Household Basic needs

On average more than half of the household members aged 5 years and above consumed 2 meals a day, about 35 percent had three meals, and only 12 percent had one meal a day as shown in table 5.14.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 5.14 Meals household members aged 5 years and above usually eat on average per day** | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **No. of meals** | **Male** | **Female** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **National** |  |
| 1 | 11.1 | 14.2 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.8 |  |
| 2 | 51.6 | 50.8 | 55.8 | 37.6 | 51.4 |  |
| 3 | 35.2 | 33 | 30.7 | 47 | 34.6 |  |
| 4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 1.8 |  |
| 5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 |  |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |  |

More than 90 percent of households used soap for bathing with minor differentials by residence and sex of the household head. Nearly all households had salt at the time of interview. Overall 70 percent of the households consumed sugar at least once a day as shown in table 5.15.

**Table 5.15 Proportion of Households consuming Basic Needs by Residence and Sex of Household Head**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Sex of Household Head** | | **Residence** | |  |
|  | **Male** | **Female** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **National** |
| Soap for Bathing by household members | 95.3 | 93.1 | 93.9 | 97.5 | 94.7 |
| Sugar consumption (at least once a day) | 70.7 | 69.4 | 64.6 | 88.1 | 70.4 |
| Salt Consumption | 94.7 | 93.0 | 93.9 | 95.7 | 94.3 |
| Ownership of at least two sets of clothing | 88.1 | 87.0 | 85.3 | 95.9 | 87.9 |
| Ownership of at least one pair of shoes | 70.0 | 67.5 | 62.9 | 89.4 | 69.4 |
| Ownership of a blanket (i.e. all those under 18 years) | 54.5 | 58.0 | 50.1 | 73.3 | 55.4 |

## 5.6 Household based Agricultural activities

Agriculture refers to the growing of crops and/or rearing of livestock. A household is therefore agricultural if it undertook either crop growing or livestock rearing or both. During the 2014 NPHC, households participating in either crop growing and/or cattle, goat, sheep, pig, poultry/birds, rabbit rearing and bee keeping (apiculture) were considered agricultural households. Table 5.13 below indicates that about 80% of the all households in the country were engaged in agriculture with a higher proportion engaged in crop farming (95 percent) compared to those engaged in livestock rearing (72 percent). The high percentage of livestock farmers is due to the high number of households rearing poultry/birds.

The results indicate that more rural households participate in agriculture (90 percent) compared to those in urban areas (46%). There are also more male headed households (81 percent) engaged in agriculture compared to female headed households (75 percent).

Apiculture (bee keeping) which is part of livestock rearing is practiced by less than 0.5 percent of the households engaged in agriculture.

Table 5.13: Distribution of Agricultural and Aqua cultural Households by Sex of household head and

Residence

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Agriculture Households engaged in** | | | | | **Aquaculture** |
|  | **Total HHs** | **Total HHs engaged in Agric** | **Agriculture** | **Livestock Rearing** | **Crop growing** | **Mixed farming** | **Apiculture** |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Sex of HH head** | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male |  |  | 81.2 | 73.5 | 94.9 | 68.4 | 0.19 | 0.93 |
| Female |  |  | 75.0 | 67.4 | 93.9 | 61.3 | 0.15 | 0.74 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urban |  |  | 46.4 | 65.9 | 85.7 | 51.6 | 0.21 | 0.87 |
| Rural |  |  | 90.4 | 73.1 | 96.1 | 69.3 | 0.17 | 0.89 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| National |  |  | 79.7 | 72.1 | 94.7 | 66.8 | 0.23 | 0.89 |

Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crocodiles–for food and plants, as opposed to other forms of aquatic exploitation such as capture fisheries. An aquacultural holding or household is an economic unit of aquacultural production under single management, comprising all aquaculture facilities without regard to title, legal form, or size. During the census, aquaculture was considered to be the farming of fish only. Under ISIC, aquaculture not part of agriculture. It’s however a growing enterprise in the country that does not require a lot land. The Table... above indicates that overall less than one percent of all households in the country are engaged in aquaculture.

### 5.6.1 Main purpose for the Enterprise

The NDPII emphasizes commercialization of agriculture, to increase production and productivity along the value chains. Agricultural households undertake different enterprises for various reasons. Households were asked the main purpose of the enterprise undertaken during the census and the results indicate that....

the majority remaining largely in subsistence agriculture (72 percent).

# CHAPTER SIX: HOUSING CONDITIONS

Housing is one of the basic human needs that have impact on the health, welfare, social attitudes and economic productivity of the individual. It is also one of the indicators of a person's standard of living and his or her place in society. The demand for housing remains high in most developing countries including Uganda. Information on housing conditions in this section refers to only household population.

## 6.1 Type of dwelling unit

Sixty Seven percent of households resided in detached dwelling units while 12 percent resided in semi-detached dwellings. The residence differentials show that proportion of households that lived in Tenements was five times more in urban (37 percent) than in rural areas (8 percent) as shown in table 6.1

Table 6.1: Distribution of Households by type of dwelling unit and residence

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Dwelling Unit** | **Sex of Head** | | **Residence** | | **2014** |
| **Male** | **Female** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
| Detached | 67.6 | 64.3 | 75.3 | 40.6 | 66.8 |
| Tenement (Muzigo) | 11.9 | 12.4 | 11.0 | 15.4 | 12.1 |
| Semi-detached/Flat | 14.2 | 17.0 | 7.7 | 37.1 | 14.9 |
| Room(s) in main house | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4 | 3.8 |
| Servants quarters | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Other | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| **Total** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100.0** |

## 6.2 Occupancy tenure

The majority of households lived in owner occupied dwellings with 83 percent in rural compared to 43 percent in urban areas. Twenty one percent of the Households lived in rented houses. More urban (50 percent) than rural households (12 percent) lived in rented dwellings. Overall the percent of households living in rented premises increased from 15 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2014.

Table 6.2: Distribution of Households by occupancy tenure of the dwelling unit and residence

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Occupancy Tenure of Dwelling Unit** | **1991** | **2002** | **2014** | | |
| **Total** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
| owner occupied | 81.0 | 78.2 | 82.5 | 42.8 | 72.8 |
| **Free** |  |  | **4.2** | **6.4** | **4.8** |
| Public | 1.83 | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 |
| private | 3.53 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| **Subsidized** |  |  | **0.5** | **0.9** | **0.6** |
| public | 0.95 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| private | 0.56 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| **Rented** |  |  | **12.3** | **49.6** | **21.4** |
| public | 1.52 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 5.4 | 2.3 |
| private | 10.52 | 11.2 | 11 | 44.2 | 19.1 |
| **other** | 0.06 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| **Total** | 100 | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

## 6.3 Rooms used for sleeping

The number of people sleeping in a room is a major determinant of crowding and hence affects the health of household members. Nearly half (47 percent) of households resided in dwellings with one room for sleeping while 29 percent resided in dwellings with two rooms as shown in table 6.3. Urban areas had higher percentages of households using single rooms for sleeping (57 percent) compared to rural areas (44 percent).

The proportion of household members that used one room for sleeping reduced from 50 percent in 2002 to 47 percent in 2014, showing a reduction in the level of crowding over the intercensal period.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Households by number of rooms used for sleeping and residence

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | **Sex of Head** | | | **Residence** | | |
| **Housing Characteristics** | **1991** | **2002** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
| Number of Rooms for Sleeping |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| One | 35.6 | 49.9 | 46.5 | 48.7 | 47 | 43.9 | 57.1 | 47.1 |
| Two | 23.9 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 29.9 | 29.3 | 30.8 | 24.5 | 29.2 |
| Three | 17.1 | 15.3 | 16.6 | 15.2 | 16.3 | 17.6 | 12.1 | 16.3 |
| Four | 14.2 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 4 | 5.1 |
| Five | 4.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| More than five | 4.6 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1 | 1 | 1.1 | 1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Persons per Room | 1.9 | 2.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 6.4 Construction materials

The type of materials used for construction is a measure of the economic well-being of households because they affect the health status of household members.

### 6.4.1 Wall materials

Close to one half (44 percent) of the households lived in dwellings with walls constructed with Permanent Wall Materials as shown in table 6.4. This was more pronounced in the urban areas (73 percent) than in rural areas (34 percent). This presents a significant increase in the percentage of households living in dwellings with permanent wall materials (26 percent).

Table 6.4: Distribution of Households by type of wall material, sex of household head, residence and region

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wall Material | **1991** | **2002** | **Sex of Head** | | | **Residence** | | **Total** |
|  |  |  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** |  |
| **Permanent Materials** | **12.0** | **26.1** | **43.0** | **46.2** | **43.8** | **34.3** | **73.0** | **43.7** |
| Burnt /stabilized bricks | 7.3 | 21.9 | 35.8 | 37.8 | 36.3 | 29.4 | 58.1 | 36.4 |
| Cement blocks | 3.9 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 11.2 | 5.3 |
| Concrete/stones | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 2.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Temporary Materials** | **88.2** | **73.8** | **57.0** | **53.8** | **56.2** | **65.7** | **26.9** | **56.3** |
| Mud and Pole | 75.2 | 49.4 | 34.3 | 31.4 | 33.6 | 39.8 | 14.2 | 33.6 |
| Unburnt Bricks with cement | \* | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| Unburnt Bricks with mud | 9.1 | 19.7 | 17.4 | 17.0 | 17.3 | 20.3 | 7.6 | 17.2 |
| Wood | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Tin/iron sheets | \* | \* | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Others | 3.3 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

### 6.4.2 Roof Material

The distribution of households by roofing material shows that 70 percent of the households resided in dwellings with permanent roof materials. This proportion was higher in urban areas (89 percent) than rural areas (65 percent). The most dominant roofing material was iron sheets (69 percent). However a number of households still resided in dwellings with temporary roof materials (29 percent)

Eighty nine percent of households in the urban areas resided in dwellings roofed with permanent materials compared 65 percent in rural areas. About one third (35 percent) of households in rural areas resided in dwellings with temporary roofing materials compared to 11 percent for the urban areas.

Table 6.5: Distribution of Households by type of roof material and residence, 1991-2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **2002** | | | **2014** | | | **2014** | | |
| Roof Materials | **1991** | **Residence** | | | **Sex of Head** | | | **Residence** | | |
|  | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
| **Permanent Materials** | **39.9** | **51.0** | **88.1** | **56.3** | **72.0** | **76.1** | **73.0** | **64.6** | **89.0** | **70.3** |
| Iron sheets | 37.8 | 50.3 | 82.3 | 54.8 | 70.8 | 74.6 | 71.7 | 63.9 | 85.4 | 68.9 |
| Tiles | 0.8 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 |
| Asbestos | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Concrete | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Temporary Materials** | **54.4** | **48.9** | **11.9** | **43.7** | **28.0** | **23.9** | **27.0** | **35.4** | **10.9** | **29.4** |
| Thatch | 52.6 | 48.2 | 11.3 | 43.0 | 26.9 | 23.0 | 26.0 | 34.3 | 10.5 | 28.4 |
| Tins | 1.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Others | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

### 6.4.3 Floor

Two thirds of the dwellings (67 percent) had floors made of permanent materials as shown in table 6.6. The share is higher among urban households (83 percent) than rural households (61 percent). Cement Screed and Stone were the most dominant permanent floor materials used. Earth was the most dominant among the temporary materials used for the floor. The share of households using permanent floor materials has increased three fold between 2002 and 2014 while the share using temporary materials has halved during the same period.

Table 6.6: Distribution of Dwellings by type of floor of material and residence, 1991-2014

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of floor Materials | **1991** | **2002** | **Sex of Head** | | | **Residence** | | |
|  |  |  | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Total** |
| **Permanent Materials** | **14.0** | **21.7** | **33.3** | **37.8** | **34.4** | **61.2** | **83.1** | **66.7** |
| Concrete | 3.0 | 3.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Brick | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Stone | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 19.9 | 64.2 | 30.8 |
| Cement screed | 10.6 | 17.2 | 29.7 | 34.0 | 30.7 | 40.3 | 14.3 | 34.0 |
| Tiles | \* | \* | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 3.9 | 1.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Temporary Materials** | **86.0** | **78.4** | **66.7** | **62.2** | **65.6** | **38.8** | **16.9** | **33.4** |
| Total Earth | **85.1** | **77.1** | **65.5** | **61.0** | **64.4** | **37.7** | **16.2** | **32.4** |
| Rammed earth | 85.1 | 77.1 | 34.7 | 32.1 | 34.1 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| Earth (Other) | \* | \* | 30.8 | 28.9 | 30.4 | 36.3 | 13.3 | 30.6 |
| Wood | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| others | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |

# CHAPTER SEVEN: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Information is knowledge and it involves facts or details about a subject of interest. Communication influences the effectiveness of social capital assets of households. In addition, it eases access to information which is a key ingredient for any development efforts. Technology advancement has revolutionalised the way information can be communicated.

**7.1 Source of Information**

More than half of the households (55 percent) reported radio as their main source of information followed by word of mouth (19.6 percent) as shown in table 7.1. The two combined are the main source of information for three quarters of the households. The share of ‘Word of Mouth’ has declined from 49 percent in 2002 to 20 percent in 2014. Despite the decline and the proliferation of various communication channels, word of mouth is still a major source. Telephone and television are other sources of information accounting for seven percent each.

**Table 7.1: Percentage distribution of Main Source of Information in the Household, 2002-2014**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Source of Information** | **2002** | **2014** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Radio | 49.2 | 55.2 |
| Word of mouth | 47.8 | 19.7 |
| Television | 0.6 | 7.2 |
| Telephone | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Community Announcer | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Community Meetings | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Internet | 0.6 | 7.3 |
| Print media | na | 2.1 |
| Post mail | na | 0.5 |
| Hand mail | na | 4.6 |
| Other | 0.2 | 2.9 |
|  |  |  |
| **Total** | 100.0 | **100.0** |

## 7.2 Ownership of Mobile Phones

Mobile phone usage has drastically increased in recent years. About three in every four households owns a mobile phone. Phone ownership by households is higher in male headed households (76 percent) compared to female headed households (62 percent). Ownership of mobile phones by district is shown in Appendix AX

Table 7.2: Proportion of Households and Persons aged 10 Years and Above who Owned a Mobile Phone and

Number of Phones Owned by Background Characteristics, 2014

| **Background Characteristics** | **Proportion using the Internet** | **Proportion Owning a Mobile Phone** | **Number of Mobile Phones Owned** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **3+** | **Total** |
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 11.0 | 55.5 | 94.1 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| Female | 6.5 | 67.3 | 94.5 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Residence** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rural | 21.3 | 40.7 | 95.5 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 100 |
| Urban | 5.0 | 67.8 | 91.8 | 7.1 | 1.1 | 100 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Age groups** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 - 14 years | 0.5 | 96.1 | 70.7 | 25.1 | 4.2 | 100.0 |
| 15 - 19 years | 1.4 | 77.2 | 94.8 | 4.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| 20 - 24 years | 2.2 | 45.7 | 95.7 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| 25 - 29 years | 1.7 | 37.7 | 94.9 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 30 - 34 years | 1.0 | 38.9 | 94.6 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 35 - 39 years | 0.7 | 38.6 | 94.5 | 4.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 40 - 44 years | 0.5 | 42.0 | 94.6 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 45 - 49 years | 0.3 | 43.4 | 94.6 | 4.6 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| 50 - 54 years | 0.2 | 50.6 | 94.9 | 4.3 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 55 - 59 years | 0.1 | 53.8 | 94.6 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| 60 - 64 years | 0.1 | 63.0 | 94.7 | 4.4 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| 65 - 69 years | 0.0 | 67.6 | 94.6 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| 70 - 74 years | 0.0 | 76.1 | 94.2 | 4.9 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| 75+ | 0.0 | 83.1 | 92.3 | 6.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  | **94.3** | **4.9** | **0.8** | **100** |
| **Households owning a Mobile phone** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male | 8.8 | 59.3 | 38.4 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 100 |
| Female | 9.0 | 63.5 | 34.4 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 100 |
| **Total** |  | **72.9** | **na** | **na** | **na** | **na** |

## 7.3 Internet Use

The Internet is a system of interconnected computer networks and wireless connections that are used to link computer devices worldwide. This allows people to share information faster, enabling smooth business transactions and social networking.

Overall 9 percent use internet as the main source of information. used internet. ???? more than half of the urban dwellers use internet (56percent) compared to the rural population (44 percent). The Table reveals a relationship between internet use and age. More females than males within in the school going age (10-24 years) used internet with 51 percent and 40percent respectively. The reverse was seen between the age group of 25-59 years where more males (57 percent) than females (47 percent) in the reproductive age used internet. Overall, the use of internet is relatively uniform across all age groups.

Overall 8.6 percent of the population used Internet. Internet use was more among age category of 20-24 (2.3 percent) followed by 25-29 age category at1.6 percent. The age range of 15 to 34 years accounted for 6.4 internet users. Age of 60 years and above had zero use of internet while other age categories had a percent of below one percent as shown in the tab….below.Phone ownership by age, the age category of 20-24 years had the highest percent of 7.5 followed by 25-29 age category with 6.7 percent.

Internet use was highest among students who had left school before 2014 at 66.8 percent. Currently attending school followed with 30.9 percent. However, it was lowest among those pupils who have never been at school at 2.3 percent.

Still phone ownership was highest amongst student who had left school at 81.5 percent. Currently attending school students was at 11.9 and never been at school persons was at 6.6 percent.

**7.4 Use of Postal Services**

Postal service is a system of transmitting messages via the post office. It provides services such as acceptance of letters and parcels; provision of post office boxes; and sale of postage stamps, packaging, and stationery.

The 2002 Census showed that only 1.4 percent of the households owned a Postal address. However, the 2014 Census collected information on frequency of use of postal services by the Household members.

**Table 7.3: Distribution of Households by Usage of Postal Services and Background Characteristics, 2014**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | |  | | | **Number of Times** | | |  | |
|  | **Don’t Use** | | **One** | **Two** | | **Three** | **Four and above** | | **Total** |
| **Sex** |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |
| Male | 94.984 | | 1.318 | 0.784 | | 0.403 | 2.512 | | 100 |
| Female | 94.964 | | 1.331 | 0.790 | | 0.405 | 2.510 | | 100 |
| Total | 94.974 | | 1.324 | 0.787 | | 0.404 | 2.511 | | 100 |
|  |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |
| **Residence** |  | |  |  | |  |  | |  |
| Urban | 93.489 | | 1.843 | 0.961 | | 0.552 | 3.155 | | 100 |
| Rural | 95.698 | | 1.077 | 0.666 | | 0.323 | 2.236 | | 100 |
| **Total** | **95.157** | | **1.264** | **0.738** | | **0.379** | **2.461** | | **100** |

# APPENDICES

1. 2014 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development ,, Orphans & Other Vulnerable Children Policy, 2004 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Barton and Wamai, Situation Analysis of Children and Women 1994 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development , Orphans and other Vulnerable Children Policy,, 2005 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. The UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, Article 30 and 43 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)