

HEALTH STATUS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS

Thematic Series



*Based on the National Population
and Housing Census 2014*

November 2017



GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

HEALTH STATUS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS

Thematic Series

Based on
the National Population and Housing Census 2014

Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Kampala, Uganda

November 2017



This monograph presents the health conditions of the people in Uganda, using data from the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014. It makes use of already published data and a range of special tabulations produced for this monograph. Reference to international data has been made to enable the information reflect the regional and global context. The National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014 was undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Additional information about the Census may be obtained from the UBOS Head Office, Statistics House. Plot 9 Colville Street, P. O. Box 7186, Kampala, Uganda; Telephone: +256-414 706000 Fax: +256-414 237553; E-mail: ubos@ubos.org ; Website: www.ubos.org

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FOREWORD



The utility of statistics for policy formulation, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation of socio-economic development programmes and projects has long been recognised in Uganda. There is also increase in the demand for statistics in the country, including indicators to inform progress in National and International agenda like the National Development Plan II (NDP II), Agenda 2063 among others. To respond to this demand, the Bureau has over the years developed systems to facilitate the production of statistics through the conduct of censuses, surveys and compilation of data from administrative sources. As the coordinator of the National Statistics System, the Bureau has also together with its stakeholders in the National Statistical System (NSS) developed a National Standard Indicators (NSI) Framework that contain a list of indicators that will be closely produced over time.

The 2014 Population and Housing Census was the fifth census to be undertaken in Uganda since independence in 1962. The broad objective of the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) was to ensure the availability of demographic, housing and socio-economic bench-mark data at the national and sub-national levels for planning. Beyond providing benchmark data for planning, detailed analysis of the census will enhance understanding of the effectiveness of the various interventions initiated by Government and its partners in improving the lives of Ugandans.

To facilitate analysis in the report the districts have been grouped into 15 sub-regions with similar characteristics. The sub-regions are Kampala, Central1, Central2, Bukedi, Busoga, Elgon, Teso, Karamoja, West Nile, Lango, Acholi, Ankole, Kigezi, Bunyoro and Toro. An attempt has also been made to present the patterns of the findings by background characteristics including by rural/urban residence, the 15 sub-regions, sex, and wealth status among others. When presenting the household characteristics, the differentials were presented by selected socio-economic characteristics and the sex of the head. In showing the spatial patterns and differentials, information is presented by the Uganda's 122 Districts as at 1st July 2017.

Comparison with the results from the earlier censuses, some trend analysis has been undertaken in the report contrasting the 2014 Census indicators with those released under previous censuses. However, with the ever changing rate of the administrative set up of the country, it was not possible to make this comparison below District level.

In order to support the planning process, the results from the Census 2014 are being released in phases as and when they become available. The Provisional Results Report was released in November, 2014 followed by the Final Results Report which was released in March 2016. The Sub-County Reports were released in June 2016 and the Area Specific Profile Series in July 2017. These reports collectively provided information on the characteristics of the population and households at National and sub-county levels.

In addition to this report, the sister Thematic Reports and the other reports mentioned above that have already been published, the Bureau will be producing the following:

- (i) The Census Administrative Report
- (ii) Census Atlas
- (iii) Post Enumeration Survey Report

UBOS wishes to express its gratitude to all stakeholders and Development Partners (UK AID, UNFPA, UNICEF).

The value of statistics is appreciated on its use, the Bureau, therefore appeals to all stakeholders to use the information contained in this and other census reports to inform policy and decision making so as to benefit the whole public.

Together We Count



Ben Paul Mungyereza

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PREFACE



For Uganda, bottlenecks to achieving effective coverage of high impact maternal and new-born interventions at scale have been identified in the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Investment Case and the Health Sector Development Plan. These include leadership, human resources, service delivery, information systems, supply chain systems and economic prosperity.

This thematic report by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, providing an in-depth analysis of the health status in Uganda is timely. Complemented by other thematic monographs on Education and Population Dynamics, it explains the social determinants of health and the quality life based on the 2014 Census report.

The Monograph provides an in-depth analysis of fertility, child marriage, pregnancy risks and the different aspects of social and environmental determinants of health that highly impact on health and survival of women, children and adolescents. Over the years, there has been a progressive improvement in most of the health indicators in Uganda, though with glaring regional variations.

Urgent efforts are therefore needed to tackle first the immediate causes of death and morbidity for the majority of women, newborns, adolescents and youth, while putting in longer-term efforts to strengthen the health system and working on the social determinants of health that majorly lie outside the health sector.

The data highlighted in this analysis is important for policy makers, planners and service providers to plan, monitor and evaluate health programmes on a regular basis, and guide on coming up with strategies and areas of investment for short, medium and long term so as to improve quality health care systems at all levels. This should translate into the attainment of health sector goals at local, national and global goals.

There is need to prioritize interventions with emphasis on efficiency and effectiveness of the health system in partnership with Development Partners, the Civil Society Organizations, the Private Sector, Community and other relevant stakeholders in quest to achieve the sustainable development goals.

UNFPA appreciates the Uganda Bureau of Statistics for coordinating and providing technical support to the development of the health monographs.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alain SIBENALER".

Alain SIBENALER
Representative
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Uganda

ACRONYMS

ACEB	Average Number of Children Ever Born
AIDs	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
GFR	Gross Fertility Rate
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSDP	Health Sector Development Plan
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
KM	Kilometre
LC 1	Local Council 1
LLIN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treatment Nets
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
NDP II	National Development Plan
NHP	National Health Plan
NIRA	National Identification and Registration Authority
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
RMNCH	Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child healthcare
SRH	Sexual Reproductive Health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIPs	Sector Investment Plans
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UN	United Nations
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey

KEY CENSUS INDICATORS FOR UGANDA, 2014

Population Size

- ✿ Total population in 2014 was 34.6 million and projected at 37.7 million in mid-2017
- ✿ The females constituted 51% of the Population
- ✿ 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 Change

- ✿ Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 5.8 children per woman
- ✿ Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 50 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
- ✿ Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was 380 death per 100,000 live births
- ✿ The average annual population growth rate was 3.0%

Population Characteristics

- ✿ The Literacy Rate was 72.2% (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
- ✿ 12.5% of persons had at least one form of disability.

Household Characteristics

- ✿ Nearly one-quarter (25%) of the households were 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
- ✿ 21.1% of the households had access to electricity
- ✿ 94% of the households used firewood or charcoal for cooking
- ✿ 69% of the households depend on Subsistence Farming as their main source of livelihood.
- ✿ 32% of the households owned a bicycle

Agricultural Characteristics

- ✿ 80% of the households were involved in Agriculture

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Health is an integral constituent of human capital and the entire development process of any country. It is crucial in boosting economic growth, per capita income and overall development through enhancement of labour productivity. Uganda's Second National Development Plan (NDP II) that covers 2015/16–2019/20 recognises health as a key human capital development dimension and a priority development area essential for attaining a middle income status by 2020 and the long term vision of a modern and prosperous country by 2040.

The current Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP) covers 2015/16 – 2019/20 and provides the strategic focus and direction for the development of the health sector in the medium term. It is through the HSDP that the health component of the NDP II, and the National Health Policy (NHP) are designed to be operationalised. The current national aspiration of Universal Health Coverage as stipulated in the HSDP is meant to contribute to a healthy and productive population and it is aligned to the global health agenda enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This monograph analyses and discusses information on potential health risks and health status in Uganda as reported in the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC). The information provides insights that are important for healthcare planning and service delivery. It also captures indicators that are pertinent for assessing progress in the health sector. For example it captures core health outcome metrics such as life expectancy, infant and child mortality, and maternal mortality. The monograph analyses critical health risk factors due to prevailing socio-economic and environmental conditions that potentially predispose sections of Ugandan households to different health hazards. These conditions have direct policy relevance within the local context of the HSDP and NDP II as well as within the monitoring of progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). For example, the conditions have policy relevance to water, sanitation and hygiene, housing conditions and over-crowding, use of clean fuels and technology, solid waste disposal, and food availability in households.

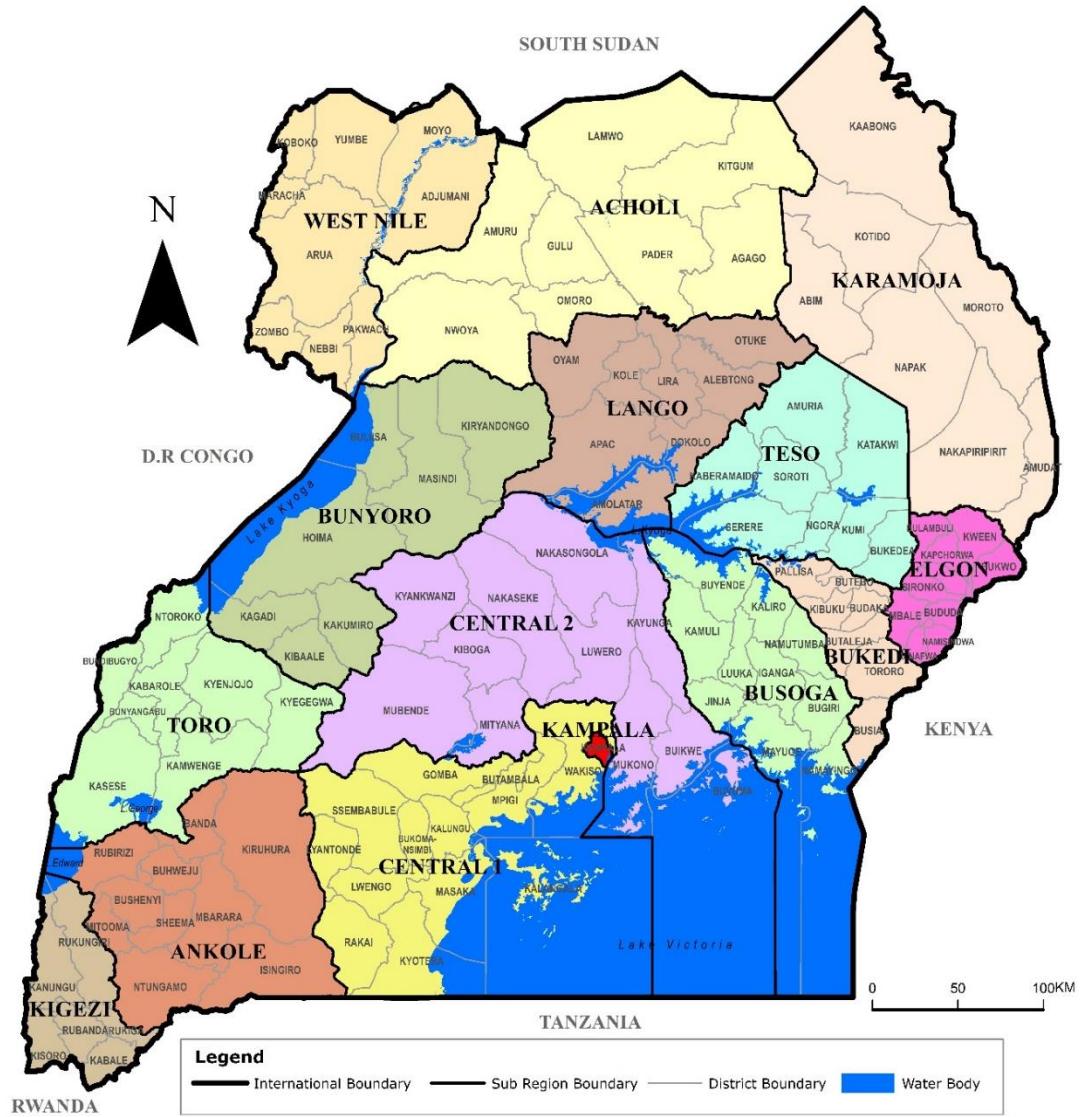
The rest of the monograph is organized as follows. Chapter two discusses the health implications of fertility and birth registration. Chapter three presents marriage, pregnancy, high risk births, and their health implications. Chapter four discusses social and environmental household and community health. Chapter five presents health outcomes focusing on mortality and cause of death. Chapter six presents policy frameworks for the health sector, conclusion and policy implications.

1.2. Presentation of results

The results have been presented as numbers and proportions. Most of the findings have been disaggregated by sex, place of residence, district and 15 sub-regions. The district groupings have been grouped into sub-regions as follows;

- **Central 1:** Butambala, Gomba, Mpigi, Bukomansimbi, Kalangala, Kalungu, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masaka, Rakai, Sembabule, Wakiso, Kyotera
- **Central 2:** Buikwe, Buvuma, Kayunga, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Mukono, Nakaseke, Nakasongola
- **Kampala:** Kampala
- **Busoga:** Bugiri, Namutumba, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo
- **Bukedi:** Budaka, Butaleja, Kibuku, Pallisa, Tororo, Busia, Butebo
- **Elgon:** Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Bududa, Manafwa, Mbale, Sironko, Bukwo, Namisindwa
- **Teso:** Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Soroti, Kaberamaido, Serere
- **Karamoja:** Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak
- **Lango:** Alebtong, Amolatar, Dokolo, Lira, Otuke, Apac, Kole, Oyam
- **Acholi:** Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Lamwo, Pader, Kitgum, Nwoya, Omoro
- **West Nile:** Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Yumbe, Zombo, Pakwach
- **Bunyoro:** Buliisa, Hoima, Kibaale, Kiryandongo, Masindi, Kagadi, Kakumiro
- **Toro:** Bundibugyo, Kabarole, Kasese, Ntoroko, Kyenjojo, Kamwenge, Kyeggegwaa, Bunyangabu
- **Kigezi:** Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Rukungiri, Rubanda, Rukiga
- **Ankole:** Buhweju, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubirizi, Sheema

MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING 15 SUB REGIONS



CHAPTER TWO:

FERTILITY AND BIRTH CERTIFICATION

Key Findings

- The current total fertility rate in Uganda is 5.8 children per woman: 4.1 children in urban areas and 6.5 children in rural areas.
- Fertility peaks in the age group 20-24 years and gradually declines among women in their thirties through forties.
- Fifteen (15%) of the adolescents (aged 12-19 years) have ever given birth.
- Childlessness has decreased from 6.6 percent to 4.0 percent in the last 23 years.
- Slightly over one in every three children below 5 years of age possesses a birth certificate indicating a very low level of birth registration in the country.

2.1. Current Fertility

This chapter discusses current, cumulative, and past fertility in terms of trends, levels and patterns observed in the 2014 Census as well as in other past censuses and Demographic and Health Surveys. Information on fertility levels, patterns and trends experienced by a country is important for socio-economic planning, monitoring and evaluating programmes. To formulate or evaluate policies concerning population growth, information is needed not only on the number of births, but also on trends of birth rates and other measures of fertility over time and, equally importantly, on the age structural distribution and changes over time, of the population.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is cited as a key performance indicator in the Health Sector Development plan (HSDP) 2015/16 -2019/20 for measuring the impact on health (particularly reproductive and maternal health) in order to contribute to the production of a healthy human capital for wealth creation through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services. In general, fertility is a crucial indicator for understanding population change and how it relates to health and overall development.

In this report, the current fertility is demonstrated using two measures i.e: the Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The ASFR provides the age pattern of fertility and TFR is the number of live births (children) a woman will have borne at the end of her reproductive life if she experiences the current age pattern of child bearing.

Fertility as a health issue

High fertility has a negative effect on maternal and neonatal health care and adverse consequences on neonatal survivalⁱⁱ. While high fertility may affect the quality of an individual's life socially and psychologically, it should be recognized that having many children born exposes women to higher risk of diseases thus affecting maternal morbidityⁱⁱⁱ. Research has shown associations between high

parity and several diseases. Examples include cardiovascular disease^{iv v}, urinary incontinence^{vi} and obesity^{vii}.

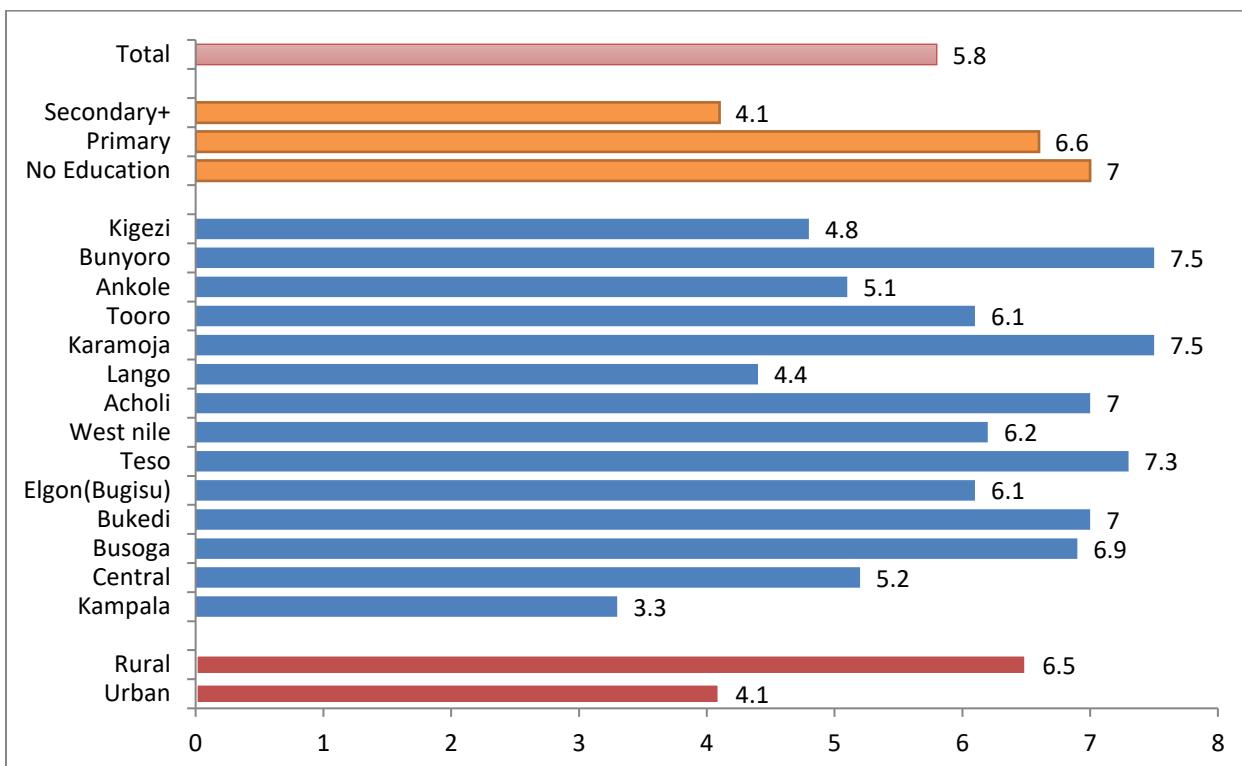
The United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) categorizes a country as having high fertility if its TFR is above 5 children per woman. Figure 2.1 shows Uganda's Total Fertility Rate is high, standing at 5.8, which is higher than the Sub-Saharan African average of about 4.981, and doubles the standard replacement² fertility level. This implies that a Ugandan woman who is at the beginning of her childbearing years would give birth to an average of six children by the end of her reproductive period if fertility levels remained the same as those observed in the 2014 Census. High fertility levels create a large and unsustainable population, and also exerts enormous pressure on healthcare service delivery, thus threatening efforts and progress towards the national health goal of Universal Health Coverage.

The problem of high fertility is striking among the uneducated women and those in rural areas, indicating a close relationship between fertility level and the socio-economic status of women. For instance, a TFR of 6.5 for women in rural areas which is more than two births higher than the rate of 4.1 for women in urban areas. Pertaining to education, women with no formal education give birth to an average of 7.0 children in their reproductive lifetime, compared with 4.1 children per woman for those who attended secondary school or higher.

¹ 2014 World Bank estimate of TFR for Sub-Saharan African countries

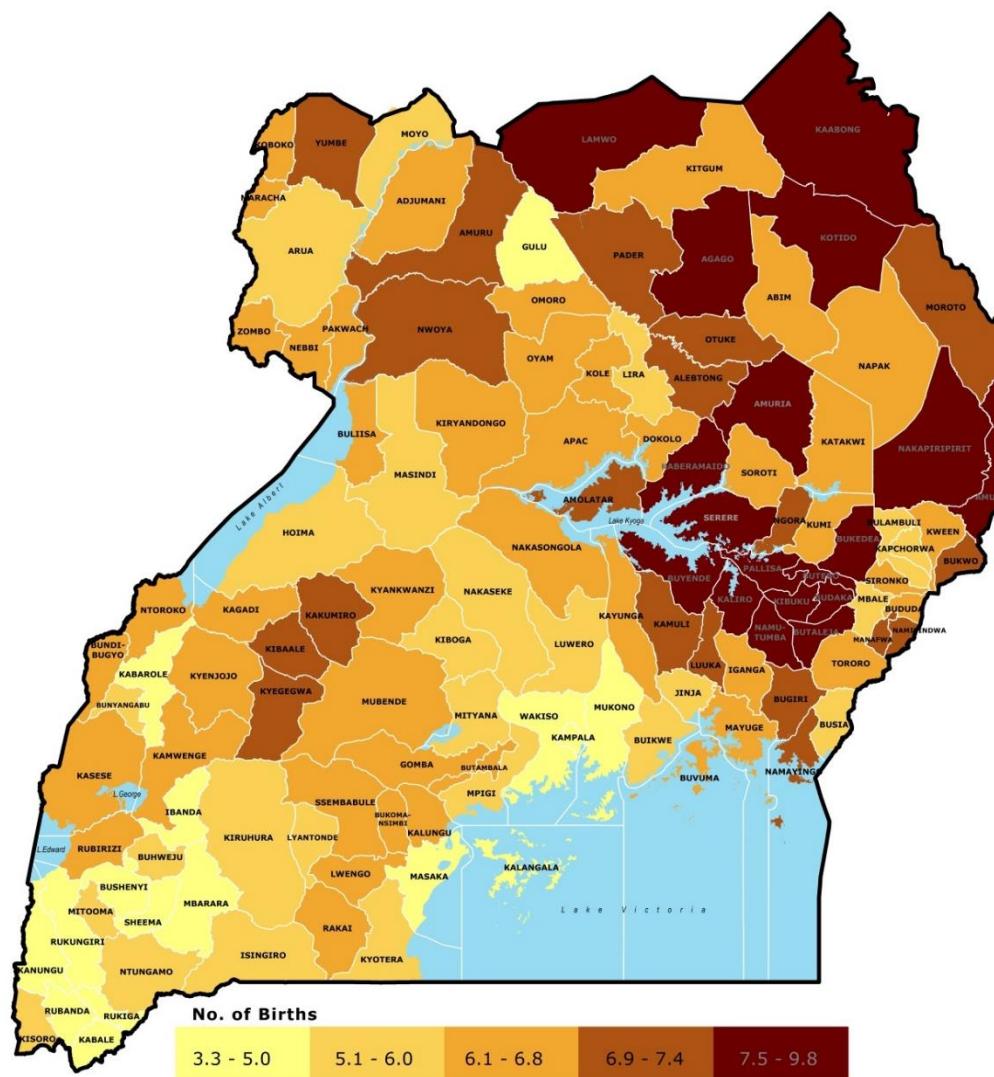
² According to WHO standards, the fertility replacement level is about 2-3 children per woman.

Figure 2.1: Fertility by background characteristics



Map 1 and appendix table A1 shows that fertility is highest (above 8 children per woman) in Amudat. Kaabong, Koitdo, Agago, Lamwo, Amuru and Nwoya district. It is lowest (below 4.6 children per woman) in Kampala, Wakiso, Mbarara, Bushenyi, Ntungamo, Rukiga and Kabale districts.

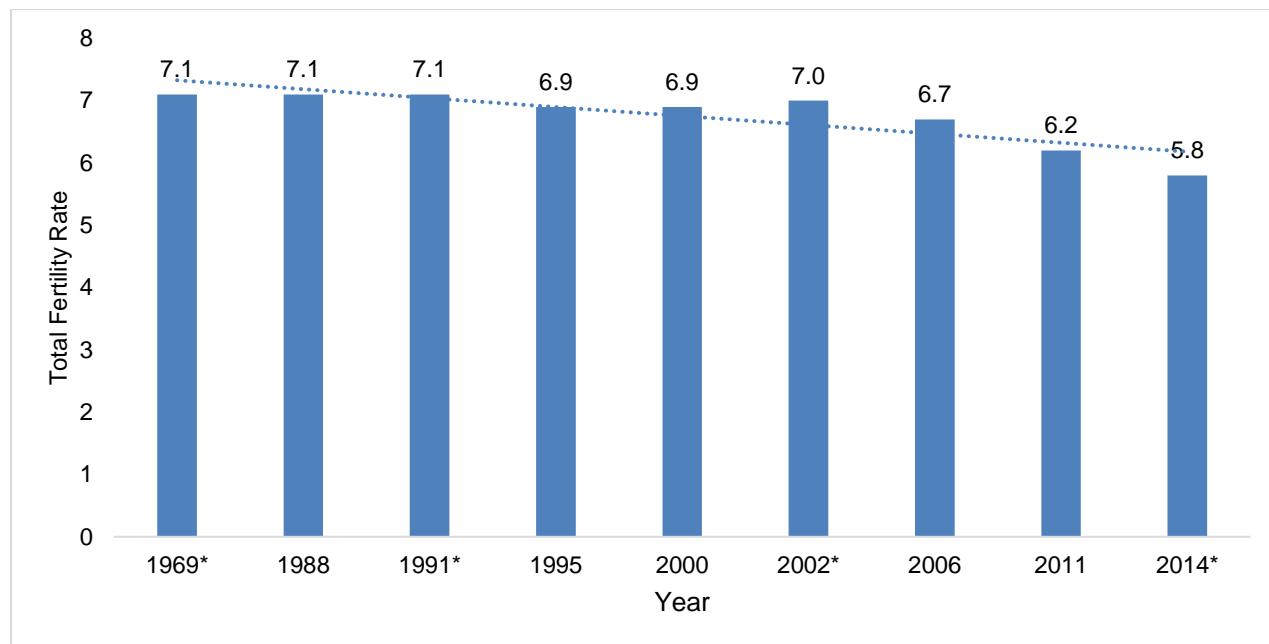
Map 2.1: Total Fertility Rate by District



2.2. Fertility trends

The Health Sector Development plan (HSDP) 2015/16 -2019/20 aims to reduce the TFR to 5.1 children per woman by the year 2020. Figure 2.2 shows trends in Total Fertility Rate in Uganda by comparing the results over the Census years. The Total Fertility Rate has dropped from 7.1 births per woman in 1991 to 5.8 births in 2014, after stagnating at the former level from 1969 to early 1990s. This demonstrates fertility reduction over the period, signaling the possibility of achieving the HSDP target by 2020. However, efforts towards stimulating an accelerated decline are essential given the observed gradual pattern of fertility reduction. Rapid fertility decline is a requisite for achievement of the target set in the HSDP, and for triggering demographic dividend for the country.

Figure 2.2: Total Fertility Rates, 1969-2014

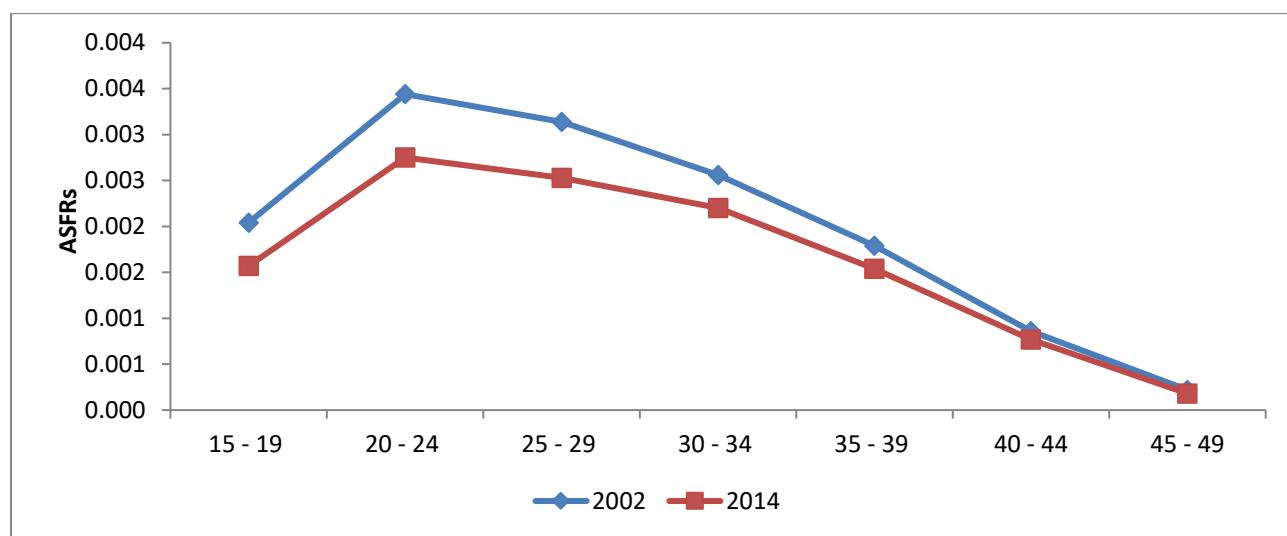


Note: * is a population census year and the rest are Demographic and health Survey

Figure 2.3 shows that in Uganda, childbearing starts early with women aged 15-19 years old, and it peaks in the 20-24 years age group. Fertility then decelerates with age in the late thirties and forties. This implies that younger women are giving more births compared to their older counterparts. The same trend is observed in both 2002 and 2014 Census. The observed ASFR pattern is fairly consistent with standard pattern in most developing countries including those within the region such as Tanzania. What is of policy concern is childbearing peaking at an early age (i.e. 15 to 24 years).

Although Figure 2.3 shows a higher decline in ASFRs in the younger age groups (15-19, 20-24 and 25-29) compared to older age groups, the ASFRs for the younger age groups are still high, and this calls for intensifying efforts aimed at accelerated reduction in early marriages and more especially early childbearing, given the associated healthcare risks.

Figure 2.3: Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs), 2002 – 2014



2.3. Infertility/childlessness

Infertility is a medical condition whose causes cannot be easily established using census data. However, the Ugandan society is characterized by early and almost universal marriage as well as high fertility. Therefore, having had no children at the end of one's reproductive life (age 45-49 years of age) is unlikely to be voluntary and is taken as a proxy for infertility. Research has shown that childless women experience poorer physical, mental health and well-being during the peak reproductive year^{sviii}

Figure 2.4: Trends in Childlessness among women 45-49 years old

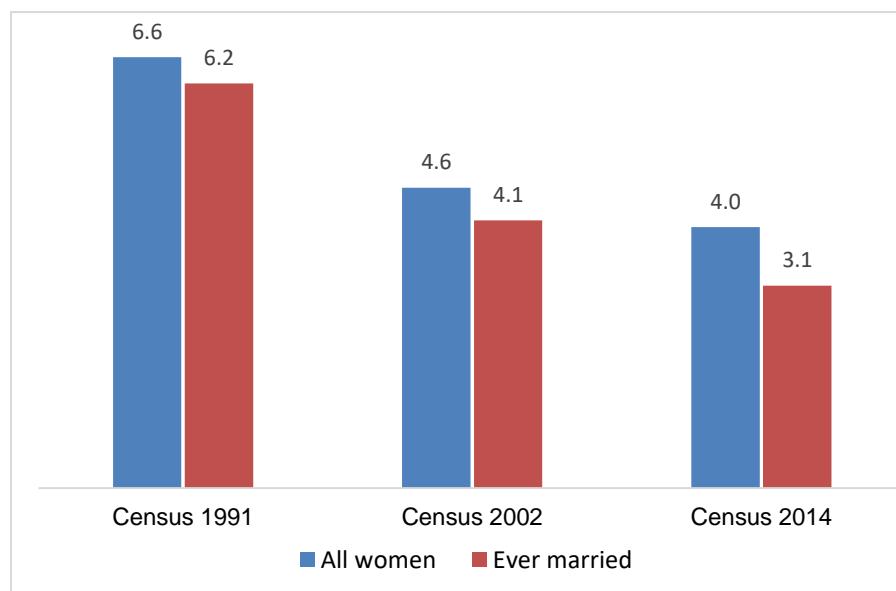
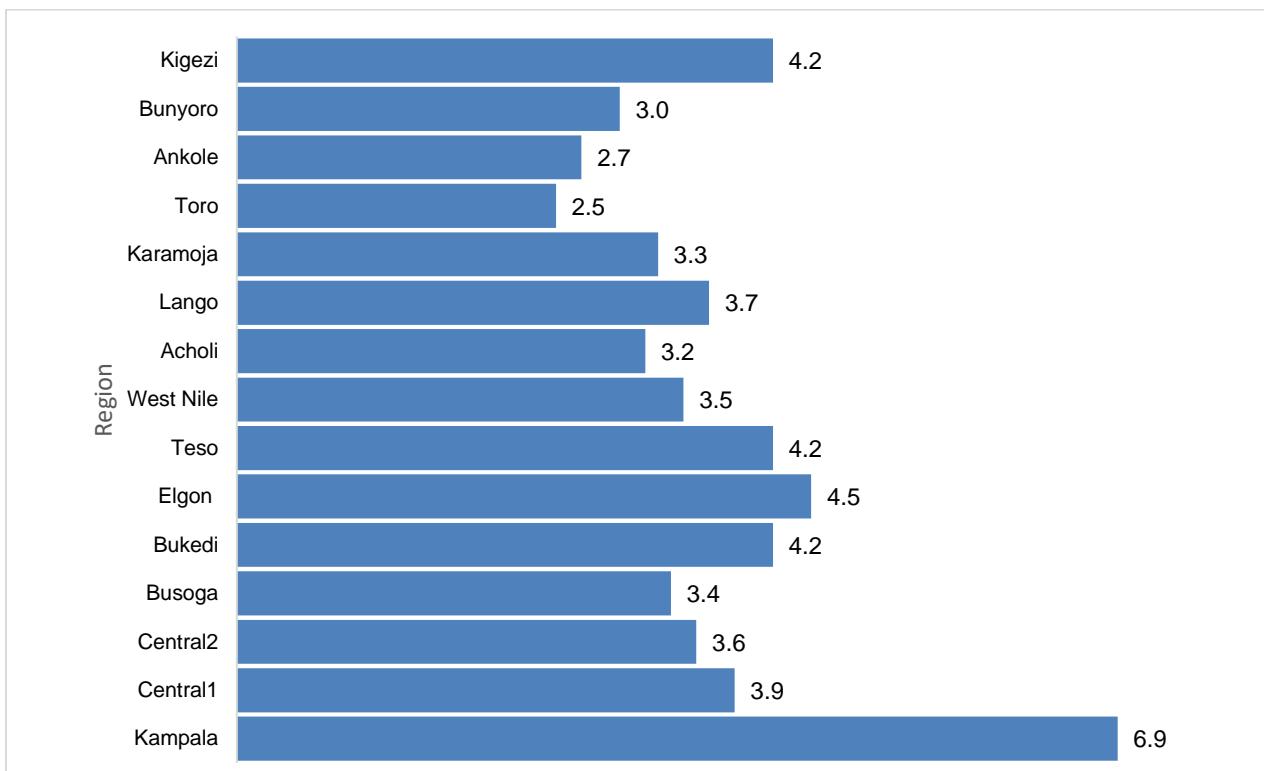


Figure 2.4 also shows that childlessness has generally reduced overtime from 6.6 percent in 1991 to four (4) percent in 2014 among all women aged 45 – 49 years. It is slightly among the ever married women.

Figure 2.5 shows that childlessness is highest in Kampala at about 7 percent. This information is useful to avoid involuntary childlessness using targeted medical interventions and other forms of assisted reproductive technology.

Figure 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Childlessness by region



2.4. Birth Certification

Birth registration provides useful information for public health planning and programming. The birth registration information is crucial for planning and evaluating public health programmes. For example, given the wealth of health or medical information captured in the birth registration certificate, it provides insights that are relevant for establishing interventions capable of addressing conditions associated with child or infant mortality.

One of the key interventions for building a harmonized and coordinated health information system in the HSDP is improvement of the operational capacity for birth and death registration in collaboration with the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA). The key measurement indicator for this intervention is the birth registration rate, with a target of 50 percent set to be achieved by 2019/20.

The 2014 census results reveal that about one third of all persons (28 percent) possess a birth certificate. In terms of child registration, 30 percent of children below the age of 5 years possess a birth certificate, an improvement from the 17 percent observed in the 2011 UDHS. Despite the improvement, overall, the current level of birth registration of children (30%) is low, and this hampers effective planning at different levels especially in regard to public health programming.

Table 1.1 shows that Kampala (47%) and Acholi region (44%) had the highest percentage of children with certificates but in terms of numbers Central 1 had the highest number of children who are registered (108,386 children). On the other hand, Bunyoro region had the lowest percentage of children with certificates (17%) but in terms of numbers, the smallest number of children with certificates is in Kigezi and Karamoja region (slightly over 27,000).

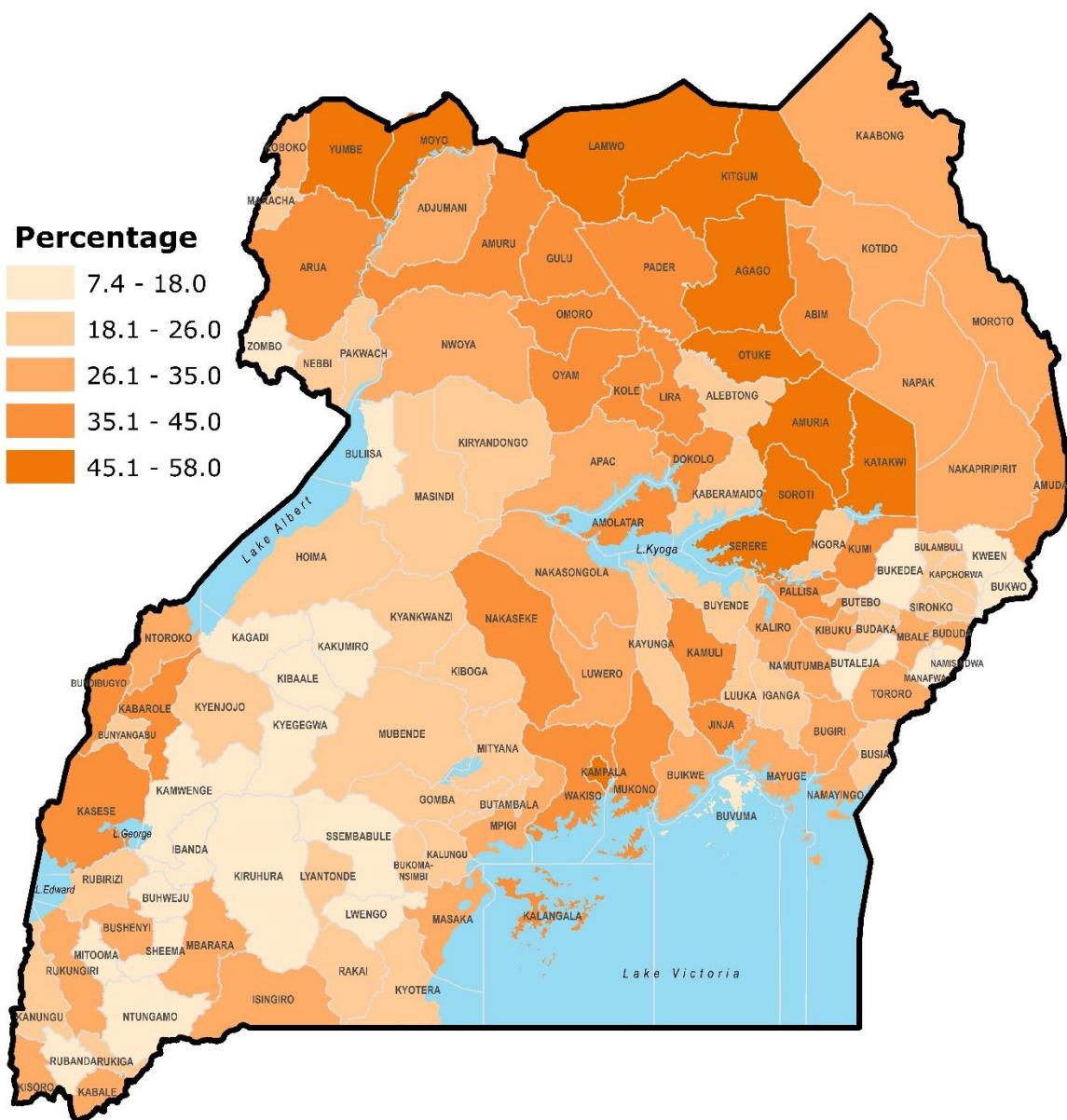
Table 2.1 also shows that there seems to be no discrimination by disability status in terms of birth certification as seen from the almost the same proportion of registered children.

Table 2.1: Birth Registration of children below 5 Years by Background Characteristics

	Number of children with a birth certificate	Percent of under 5 who have a birth certificate	Total Number of children below 5 years
Place of residence			
Urban	248,513	39.0	637,440
Rural	634,364	27.5	2,309,153
Sub Region			
Kampala	47,533	46.8	101,553
Central 1	108,386	30.6	353,880
Central 2	87,799	28.6	306,575
Busoga	98,350	30.0	327,775
Bukedi	47,179	27.3	173,087
Elgon	32,070	22.1	144,992
Teso	59,442	37.1	160,041
West Nile	80,261	35.3	227,242
Acholi	56,272	43.8	128,516
Lango	64,479	37.8	170,522
Karamoja	27,551	32.2	85,637
Toro	65,691	28.0	234,796
Ankole	49,007	21.1	231,742
Bunyoro	31,818	16.7	190,205
Kigezi	27,039	24.6	110,030
Disability Status of child			
With No Disability	537,376	30.9	1,740,073
With Disability	21,931	31.5	69,682

Map 2 and appendix table A 1 shows that the following districts have more than half of the children under age 5 who have birth certificates: Yumbe (58%), Katakwi (55%), Moyo (52%), Agago (51%), Lamwo (51%), Otuoke (51%) and Kitgum (50%). While Bullisa district had the lowest percentage of only 7 percent that reported that they had a birth certificate.

Map 2.2: Percent distribution of children under age 5 who possess a birth certificate



Key Findings

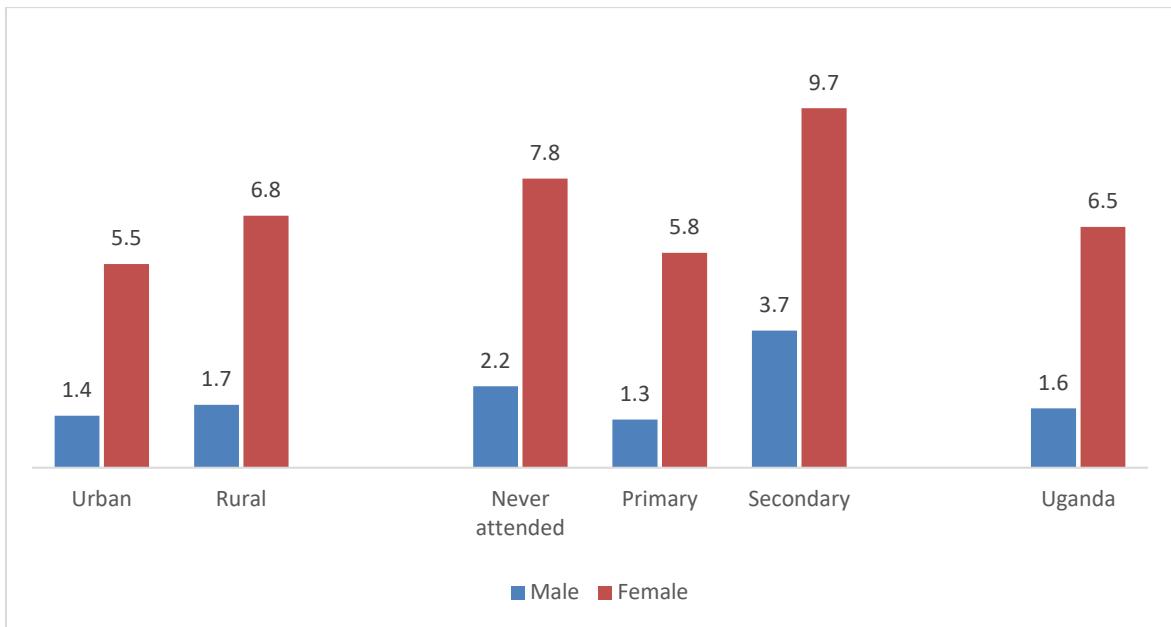
- In Uganda about one in every ten fifteen-year-olds are in a marriage and rural women are more likely to engage in early marriage than the urban women.
- Women in the rural areas are twice as likely to produce too many children compared to the urban women.
- Women who have never been to school are likely to start child bearing very early (11%) and half of them have too many children (four or more births).
- Bunyoro (19%) and Toro (18%) region had the highest percentage of adolescents (age 12-19 years) that have ever given birth.

3.1. Child Marriage

The NDP II recognizes early onset of marriage and childbearing as one of the reasons for high fertility in Uganda. Dire consequences of early childbearing are felt by society as well as the families directly affected. Studies suggest that early parenthood is detrimental to physical health in later life especially in physiological terms. Early childbearing is thus associated with poor maternal and child health outcomes such as preterm birth and low birth weight, which in turn can aggravate other outcomes like infant, child and maternal mortality.

Figure 3.1 shows that in Uganda about one in every ten 10-17 year olds were in a marriage (7%). Figure 3.1 also shows that lack of education is also seen to have some influence on early marriage for example, the proportion who are married reduces from 8 percent among girls as the level of education increases to 6 percent. However, when they get to secondary, some drop out of school and get married hence the increase to 10 percent of those who are married and have secondary education. This suggests that keeping teenagers in school can substantially contribute to fertility control in the country.

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of children aged 10-17 years who are currently married



Appendix table A2 shows that there are 292,129 (24%) children age 10-17 years who have been sexually exposed in a marriage and are at risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. Worst are 30,266 children in Uganda who are either widowed or separated, reasons to this may need further investigation to inform Sexual and Reproductive health interventions. The districts of Wakiso (1,336), Arua (1,041), and Kasese (1,026) had really high numbers of children age 10 to 17 years who were either widowed, divorced or separated.

Wakiso district had the highest number of early marriage exposure in Uganda of 11,865 children age 10 to 17 years. This is closely followed by the following districts that have over 6,000 children age 10 to 17 years who had been in a marriage: Arua, Mukono, Hoima, Mayuge, Kasese, Oyam, Mubende districts.

3.2. High Risk Births

High risk births are those that are associated with the four “Too’s” namely “Too Early”, “Too Close”, “Too Many” and “Too Late”. The births that are considered Too Early are those born to women below the age of 20, “Too Close” are the births that are less than two years from the previous birth, “Too Many” are births born to women with four or more births, while the “Too Late” are births born to women aged 35 years or more.

These high-risk births are highly correlated with high fertility populations and also greatly affect the health of women increases exposure to the hazard of infant and maternal mortality. Previous studies have shown that High risk births have a high probability of dying. They are a point of concern because they play a big role as causes of both infant as well as maternal morbidity and mortality. The census did not ask for women's birth histories, therefore the dimension of ‘too close’ cannot be investigated.

Results in Table 3.1 show that women in the rural areas are twice as likely to produce too many children compared to the urban women. This may be linked to the low uptake of contraceptives in the rural areas compared to the urban areas. Generally, this suggests that access to reproductive health services may be poor in rural areas. Table 3.2 also shows that women who have never been to school are likely to start child bearing very early (11%) and half of them have too many children.

Busoga, Teso and Bukedi have the highest percentage of women having too many children. This may be attributed to social cultural issues, and Busoga and Teso situation may also be aggravated by the highest unmet need for family planning of 36.5% and 36.3% respectively as revealed by the 2016 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey results.

Table 3.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years that had high risk pregnancy

	High Risk Births		
	Too early	Too late	Too many
Residence			
Urban	7.5	6.0	16.7
Rural	9.1	8.3	31.7
Education			
Never attended	11.4	7.4	53.2
Primary	8.6	8.3	31.3
Secondary or more	8.5	6.7	10.2
Region			
Kampala	6.8	5.2	6.7
Central1	8.1	6.7	14.2
Central2	9.3	7.3	18.2
Busoga	10.2	8.2	21.7
Bukedi	9.4	8.1	21.4
Elgon	8.5	7.8	17.3
Teso	8.2	9.1	21.5
West Nile	8.4	8.6	18.4
Acholi	9.9	9.6	20.0
Lango	8.7	7.7	19.7
Karamoja	6.4	9.8	18.5
Toro	9.7	8.6	19.7
Ankole	7.7	6.6	17.7
Bunyoro	10.6	9.3	20.2
Kigezi	6.4	6.4	16.0
Marital status			
Never married	4.6	3.8	1.6
Currently married	28.8	9.4	37.0
Ever married	31.6	3.5	39.9
Total	8.7	7.8	27.4

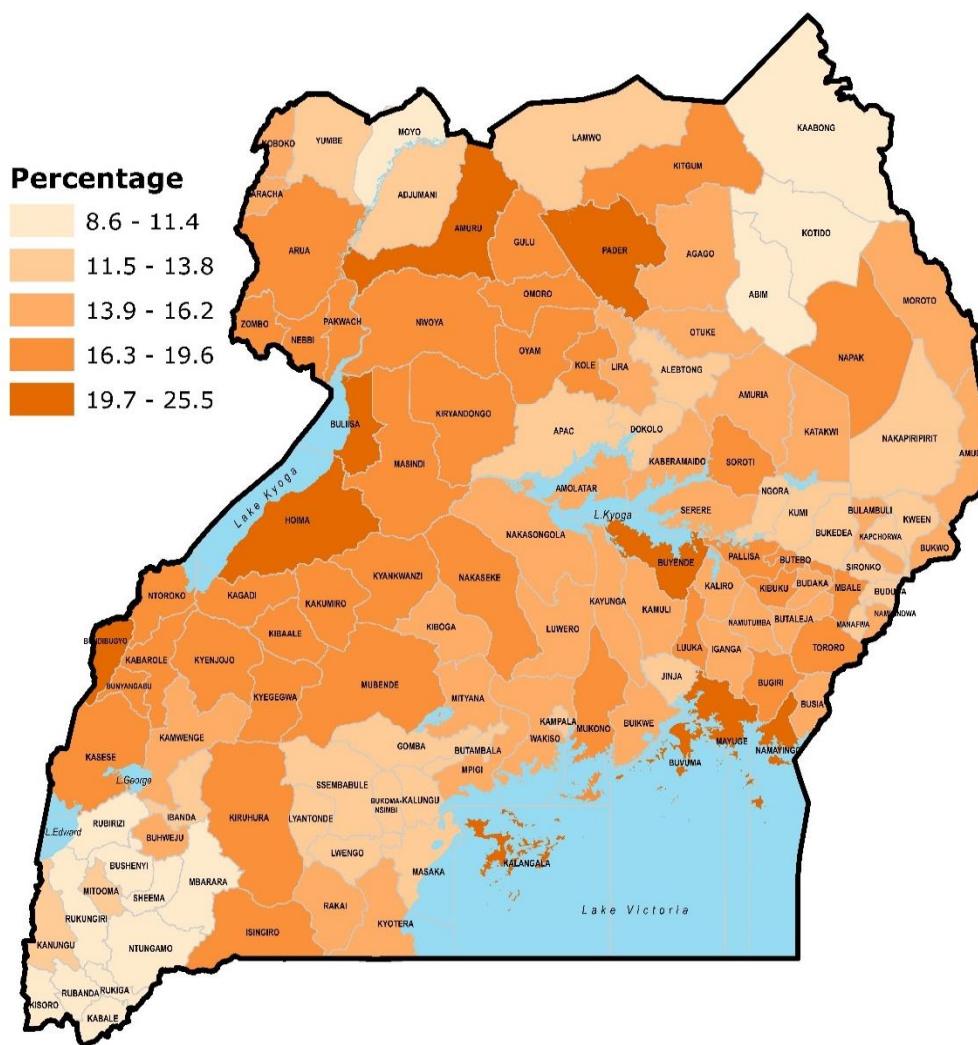
3.3. Adolescent Motherhood

Adolescence is the period of life during which young boys and girls progress to adulthood. All persons aged 12 to 19 years at the time of the census were considered to be adolescents. Adolescents is one the age cohorts that the HSDP has put strategic interventions in order to promote a healthy population and human capital by promoting good nutrition, sexual and reproductive health education in schools and communities. The strategies include the adolescent health strategy-2012, the Reproductive Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Sharpened Plan for Uganda (RMNCAH) - 2013 among others. Adolescent fertility is thus an issue of policy concern in Uganda.

Map 3 and Appendix Table A 2 shows that the following districts have high numbers (over 10,000) of adolescents that have ever given birth; Mayuge, Mukono, Mubende, Hoima, Kasese, Arua, Kampala and Wakiso. On the other hand, where the numbers of adolescents that had ever given birth are lower, the proportion of these adolescents within the district need attention, the districts of Kalangala, Bundibugyo and Buvuma have the highest percentages (one in every four) of adolescents that have ever given birth.

Adolescent health initiatives are therefore paramount in these sub-regions or areas, in order to ensure better maternal and child health outcomes. This is because babies born to adolescent mothers encounter higher risks of dying than those born to mothers in the age cohort of 20-24; and teenage mothers are prone to more health risks.

Map 3.1: Percent distribution of Adolescent Motherhood age 12 to 19 years



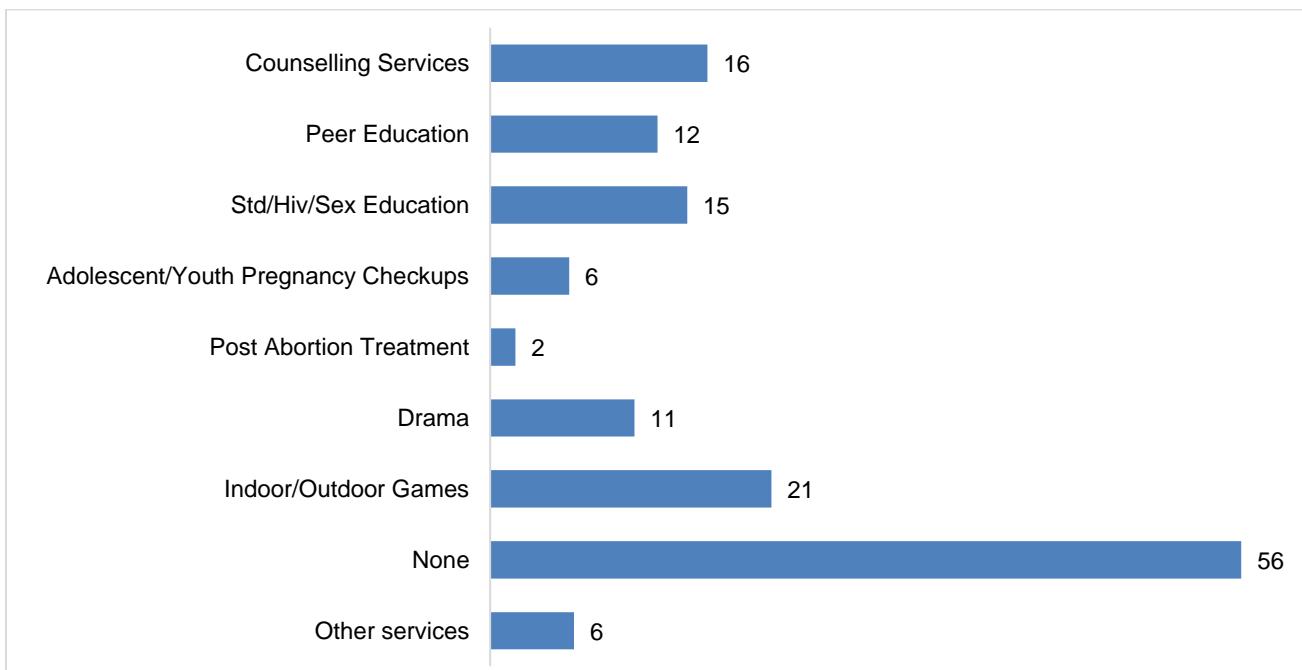
3.4. Availability of Youth Friendly Services

In Uganda, 24 percent of young people (age 10-17 years) are exposed to sexual activity. Many adolescents make the transition to adulthood in good health while others do not and may face some health problems either during adolescence or later in life. Adolescents also face barriers in accessing Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services.^{xi}. Because of this, WHO has encouraged that each country, state and locality has a policy and support to encourage provision of innovative and well-assessed youth-friendly health services^{xii}. This therefore creates a need to increase the number of health centres with special opening hours and a separate space for service provision for the youth.

Focus Group Discussion were held with the Local Council officers, and Opinion leaders at the village level to discuss topical issues that happen and affect the community. Among these was availability of youth friendly services within the LC I.

Figure 3.2 shows that 56 percent of the Local Councils (LC I) in Uganda do not have any youth friendly services. On the overall very communities reported to be having any of the components of youth friendly services. This reveals the fact that a lot needs to be done to increase on availability of youth friendly services in all communities.

Figure 3.2: Percentage distribution of LC Is with Youth Centre and Community Centre by region



Key Findings

- People in rural areas are four times more likely to live in temporary dwellings compared to the urban (31% versus 7%)
- Only 4% of the households had piped water into the dwelling as their main source of drinking water.
- About eight in ten households are within less than a half kilometer from their main source of drinking water.
- Majority (87%) of households in Uganda use pit latrines and only 8% of households declared that they have no toilet facility.
- Two thirds of the households in Uganda (66%) either dispose waste in the garden without burning or they burn it.
- Ninety-five percent of the households in Uganda use soap for bathing
- Only 3 percent of the households use clean fuels (either electricity or gas) as a main source of fuel for cooking
- Half of the households in Uganda have their kitchens built outside (51%) and a quarter of them use the open space outside

This chapter presents and discusses different aspects of social and environmental determinants of health for which data was collected. These are conditions or factors that can create exposure to health risks, promote health, and protect the health of the population.

4.1. Condition of Buildings

Housing can impact on health in both direct and indirect ways (Shaw 2004). Overcrowding, poor dwelling conditions and inadequate basic utilities such as facilities for bathing, sewerage systems or safe drinking water, can directly impact on both physical and mental health. Indirect effects include the area or neighbourhood in which the housing is located, proximity to services and facilities, and the broader community functioning (Shaw 2004; Bailie 2007).

Household conditions have a bearing upon the maintenance of privacy and health and the development of normal family living conditions. The census collected information about housing conditions such as number of rooms used for sleeping and construction materials.

4.1.1. Overcrowding

Overcrowding may have both direct and indirect effects. Outbreaks of disease are more frequent and more severe when the population density is high. Overcrowding can put stress on bathroom, kitchen and laundry facilities as well as on sewerage systems such as septic tanks. It can lead to the spread of infectious diseases such as meningococcal, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, respiratory

Table 4.1: Percent distribution of overcrowd households by selected Background characteristics

	Percent crowded
Sex of household head	
Male	60.7
Female	40.9
Region	
Kampala	46.3
Central1	46.5
Central2	52.1
Busoga	64.4
Bukedi	68.9
Elgon	57.2
Teso	66.1
West Nile	68.6
Acholi	64.8
Lango	59.7
Karamoja	81.0
Toro	51.3
Ankole	48.8
Bunyoro	54.9
Kigezi	42.8
Wealth Quintile	
Lowest	72.5
Second	62.3
Middle	54.9
Fourth	51.3
Highest	45.0
Uganda	55.9

diseases and skin infections (Howden-Chapman & Wilson 2000). Children living in poor or overcrowded conditions are more likely to have respiratory problems, to be at risk of infections, and have mental health problems, subsequently negatively impacting on a child's development and educational attainment. For example, children's education may be affected directly, through a lack of space for homework, as well as indirectly because of absenteeism at school caused by illness thus affecting their performance at school. Research has also revealed a link between overcrowding and stress, tension, and sometimes family break-up; anxiety and depression; a lack of privacy, particularly for adolescents and disrupted sleep patterns.

Chaotic sleeping arrangements are an underlying cause of many mental health effects.

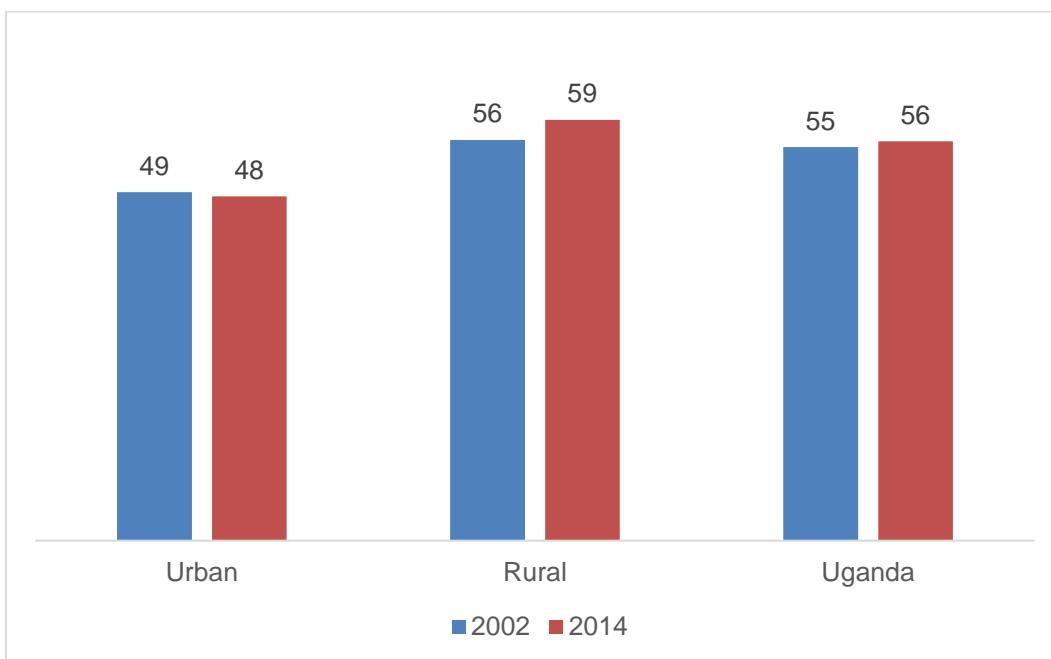
The National Housing policy defines overcrowding as follows: ***"This is the occupancy of dwelling units by more persons than they were designed to accommodate to a degree that endangers health, safety and welfare of the occupants. An average size habitable room (7.5 sq meters) is regarded (by international standards) as overcrowded if occupied by more than 2 persons."***

Table 4.1 shows that six in ten male-headed households are overcrowded compared to only four in ten female-headed households, probably because they are financially stable and attract dependants or the men have more than one family in a household. On the other hand, there are proportionally more rural than urban households that are overcrowded, the likely reason being the dwellings are usually round huts that cannot be split into different rooms. Because of this we can see that Karamoja region has the highest percent of overcrowded households (81%) while Kigezi has the least (43%).

Figure 4.1 shows that in the last 12 years overcrowding has not changed in the urban areas but has increased in the rural areas. This finding reaffirms the observation in the NDP II that the rapid increase in urban population is not matched with adequate physical plan preparation or implementation or growth and development of housing leading to overcrowding. Therefore, more effort is needed to increase housing facilities and avert overcrowding in order to ensure healthier living conditions and ultimately contribute to better human capital.

Appendix table A 3 shows that the following districts have over 80 percent of the households being over crowded: Amudat, Yumbe, Nakapiripirit, Kotido and Kaabong.

Figure 4.1: Distribution of Households that are overcrowded by residence



4.1.2. Temporary and permanent dwelling units

Permanent dwelling units are those built with construction materials (roof, wall and floor) that can maintain their stability for more than fifteen years. Permanent floor materials include concrete, cement screed, tiles, wood, while permanent roof materials include roof tiles, iron sheets, asbestos and concrete whereas permanent wall materials include concrete/stones, cement blocks and burnt/stabilized bricks.

Temporary dwellings are those that are built with materials that cannot maintain their stability for more than three years. These may cause health risks especially if the person sleeps on the floor, they can be affected by cold which can lead to depression and anxiety.

Table 4.2 shows that people in the rural areas are three times more likely to live in temporary households compared to the urban (31% versus 7%). On the overall, temporary housing has greatly reduced from 71 percent in 2002 to 45 percent in 2014. The following regions have the

highest percentage of dwelling units that are temporary: Teso (69%), Karamoja (76%), Lango (64%), Acholi (74%), West Nile (60%) while the Elgon (75%), Toro (74%), Ankole (71%) and Kigezi (84%) regions have high percentage of semi-permanent structures.

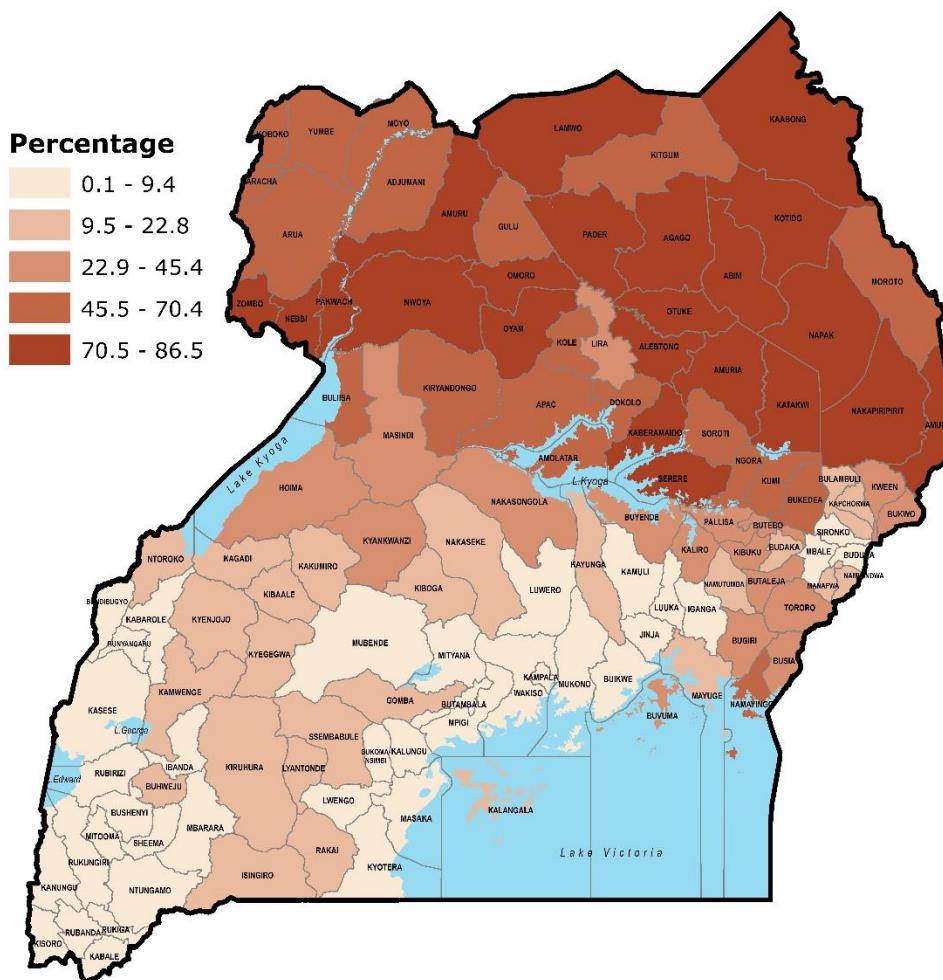
These findings call for targeted interventions to further improve people's housing condition, especially in rural areas, as well as the most affected sub-regions.

Table 4.2: Percent Distribution of Households by Selected Characteristics and Status of the Dwelling Unit

Selected Characteristics	Status of Dwelling Unit			
	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total
Residence				
Urban	24.8	6.6	68.6	100
Rural	52.4	30.5	17.2	100
Sub-Region				
Central	39.4	6.3	54.3	100
Kampala	7.9	0.1	92.1	100
Central1	33.5	3.5	63.1	100
Central2	46.7	9.9	43.5	100
Busoga	51.1	17.3	31.6	100
Bukedi	46.6	31.1	22.4	100
Elgon	74.8	10.5	14.7	100
Teso	15.4	68.9	15.8	100
Karamoja	19.5	76.1	4.4	100
Lango	23.2	63.9	12.9	100
Acholi	15.6	74.1	10.3	100
West Nile	30.4	59.9	9.6	100
Bunyoro	50.4	30.4	19.2	100
Toro	73.6	10.4	16.1	100
Ankole	70.7	6.4	22.9	100
Kigezi	84.2	2.8	13.0	100
			100	
Census 2014	44.7	23.8	31.5	100
Census 2002	71.2	11.4	17.5	100

Map 4.1 shows the distribution of temporary dwelling units across the country. It is seen that the districts in the West Nile, Northern and Eastern part of the country have higher percentages of temporary dwellings which are associated with poor welfare status as shown by the 2016/17 UNHS^{xiii}.

Map 4.1: Distribution of Temporary Dwelling Units by District



4.2. Source of Water for Drinking

This sub-section focuses on two key aspects related to availability of and access to safe and/or clean drinking water.

4.2.1. Main drinking water source

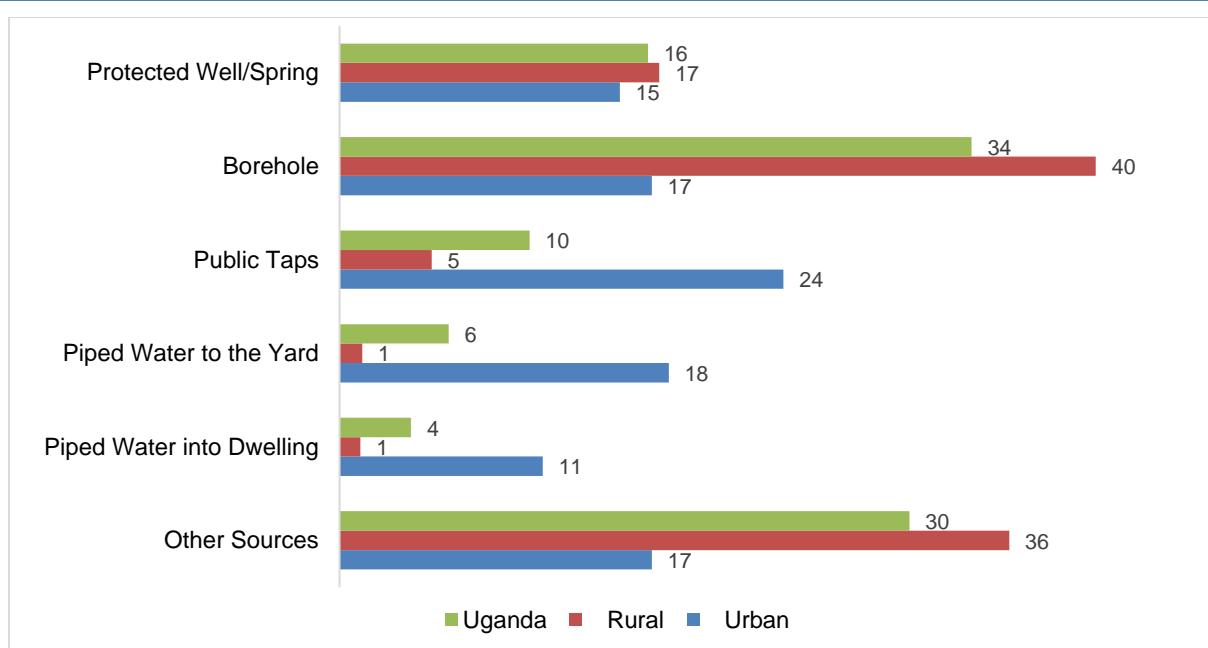
Having enough water for drinking and personal hygiene is essential, but quantity by itself is not sufficient. The quality of the water is also a crucial health issue. Drinking unclean water is a health threat to both adults and children, but the threat is more substantial to children as adults have stronger immunity.

Unclean water is associated with deadly diseases for children such as diarrhea and other waterborne diseases or parasites. Consequently, one of the targets of the Sustainable

Development Goals is to “achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030”, assessed in part by the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services. This indicator is measured by the proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises and available when needed and is free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. The National Development Plan II has been aligned to this global agenda, thus the government of Uganda has committed itself to increase access to safe water supply both in rural and urban areas.

The most significant information from a health point of view is whether the living quarters have piped water within the premises. The census results showed that there are very few households (4%) that have piped water into the dwelling as their main source of drinking water and that three in every ten households use borehole water. Boreholes are also more popular in the rural areas (40%) compared to the urban areas (17%), a situation which may reflect the efforts made by development partners or Non-Governmental Organizations to deliver safe water in rural areas.

Figure 4.2: Percent distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and Place of Residence



According to the metadata for SDG Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, improved drinking water sources include the following: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater. Packaged drinking water is considered improved if households use an improved water source for other domestic purposes^{xiv}.

Table 4.3 shows that at the census time, 72 percent of the households in Uganda were using improved drinking water sources. Households in the highest wealth quintile are much more likely to have improved water sources compared to those in the lowest quintile. This implies interventions to increase access to safe water should target the poor households.

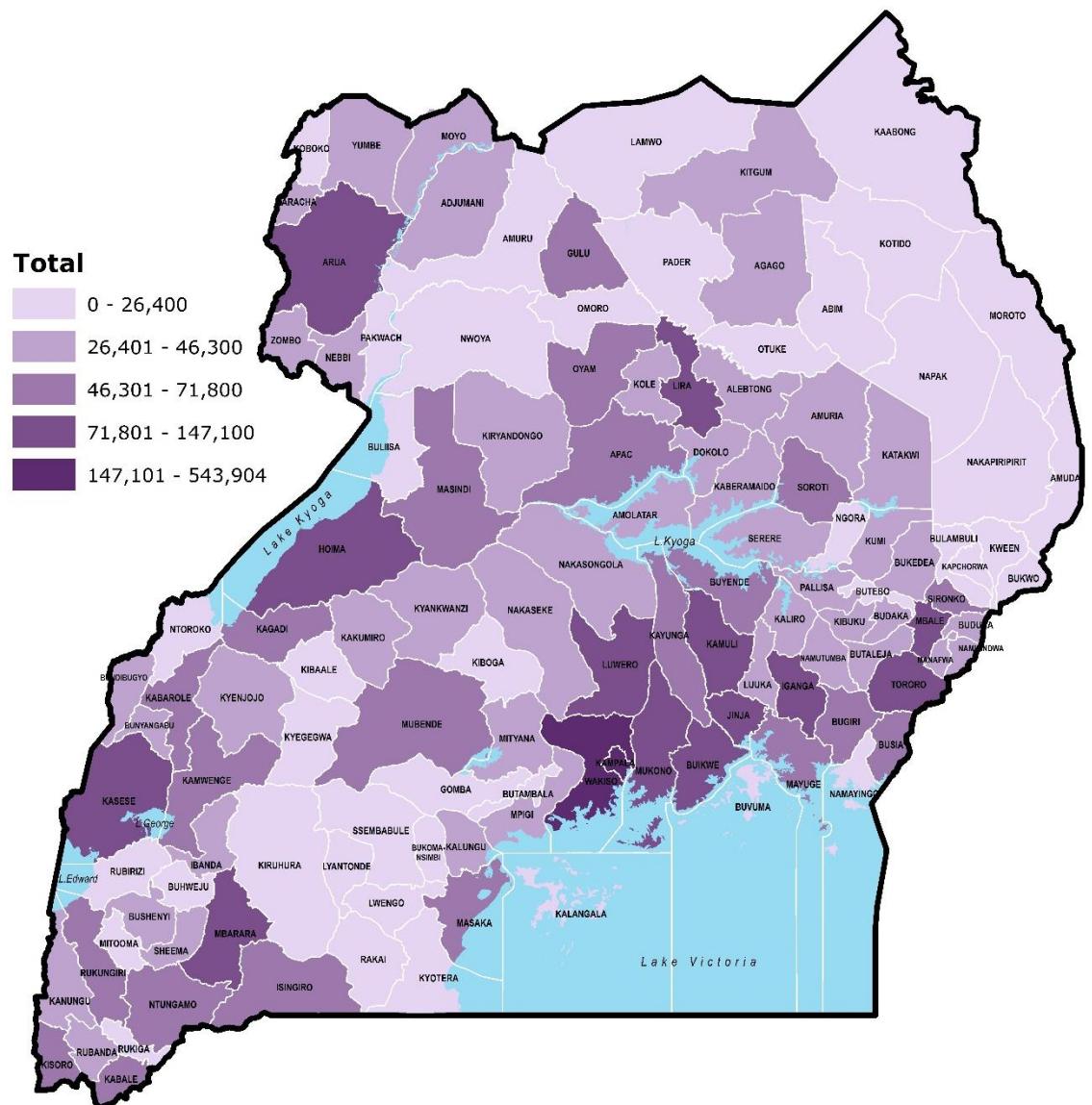
Table 4.3: Percent distribution of Households by source of drinking water

	Piped water	Borehole	Protected well/spring	Unprotected well/spring	River/ Stream/Lake	Vendor/ Tanker truck	Others	Total	Improved Water source
Sex of Household head									
Male	19	34	17	18	8	2	3	100	71
Female	22	33	16	17	7	2	3	100	74
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	2	54	11	20	12	0	1	100	67
Second	5	37	18	25	12	0	2	100	62
Middle	8	32	21	25	9	1	4	100	65
Fourth	15	36	19	19	6	1	4	100	73
Highest	56	15	13	5	1	5	4	100	88
Uganda	20	34	16	18	8	2	3	100	72

Accordingly, effective implementation of the water and sanitation component of the National Development Plan is critical for ensuring universal access to safe water supply, and in particular, more attention should be paid to the sub-regions that are most deprived in terms of improved sources of drinking water.

Map 4.2 shows that the more urban areas/districts (especially those with municipalities) have more trouble with access to improved drinking water sources. These include: Arua, Hoima, Kasese, Mbarara, Wakiso, Kampala, Luwero, Mukono, Buikwe, Jinja, Kamuli, Iganga, Tororo, Mbale and Lira.

Map 4.2: Distribution of number of Households using Improved Drinking Water Sources



4.2.2. Distance to Main Source of Water for Drinking

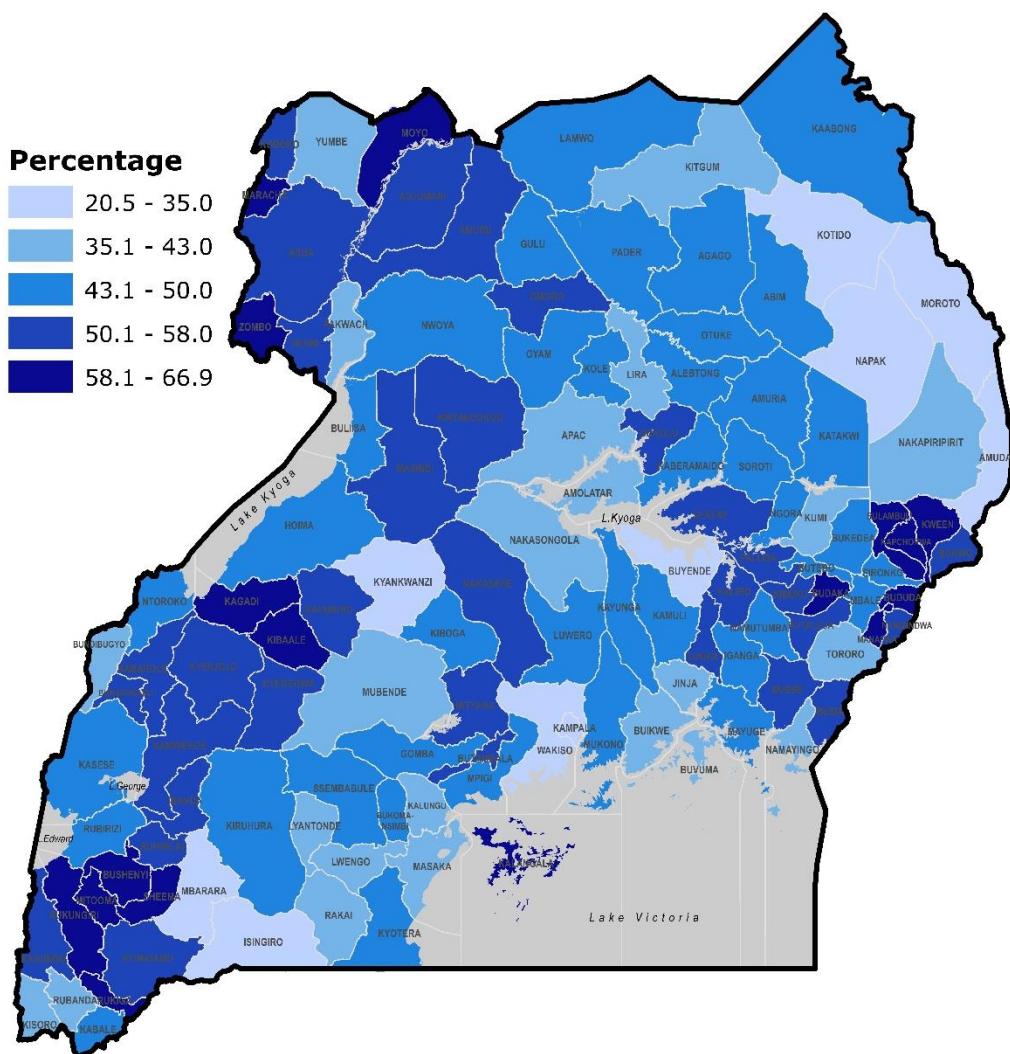
Long distances to a source of drinking water is a potential deterrent to safe water access, and can cause a household not to have sufficient amounts of drinking water which is hazardous to their health. In this report, distance to main source of drinking water was used as a measure of access to drinking water. Table 4.4 shows that about eight in ten households are within less than a half kilometer distance to their main source of drinking water. The regions of Teso, Karamoja and Lango seem to travel longer distance to access drinking water for their households i.e. at least 30 percent of the households travel over one kilometer.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Households by distance to Main Source of Drinking Water by Residence and Sub-Region

Residence/Sub-region	Within less than 1 Km	1 Km to Less than 5 Kms	5 Kms and Above	Total
Residence				
Urban	90.9	8.7	0.4	100
Rural	72.4	26.2	1.4	100
Sub-Regions				
Central	83.4	15.9	0.7	100
Kampala	97.1	2.6	0.3	100
Central1	86.6	12.9	0.5	100
Central2	79.5	19.6	0.9	100
Busoga	75.5	22.7	1.8	100
Bukedi	72.1	26.4	1.5	100
Elgon	82.7	16.6	0.7	100
Teso	62.8	36.1	1.2	100
Karamoja	67.2	29.6	3.2	100
Lango	65.9	33.1	1.0	100
Acholi	82.6	16.7	0.8	100
West Nile	80.4	18.6	1.0	100
Bunyoro	77.1	22.1	0.7	100
Tooro	80.2	19.0	0.8	100
Ankole	77.9	20.6	1.5	100
Kigezi	70.4	27.4	2.2	100
Uganda	78.5	20.4	1.1	100

Map 4.3 shows that the districts with the lightest shade has majority of its households living more than a kilometer from a water source. While appendix table A5 shows that the districts of Amudat, Buyende, Isingiro and Rubanda have the least percentage of households (50% or less) that are within less than a kilometer to a source of drinking water. This means that these districts have very few sources of drinking water available in the district within the proximity of households.

Map 4.3: Percent distribution of households within less than 1 km to a water source.



4.3. Sanitation Facilities

Environmental health and sanitation is one of the program areas prioritized by the HSDP in order to improve the health of the population in Uganda. Sanitation is defined as the prevention of human contact with feces and the proper treatment and disposal of wastewater. Sanitation also includes promoting hygiene on a personal level through washing hands with soap. It also includes environmental aspects like solid waste management.

4.3.1. Toilet facilities

A toilet may be defined as an installation for the disposal of human excreta. SDG target 6.2 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations by 2030.

The census 2014 collected information about the type of toilet facility that the household mainly uses.

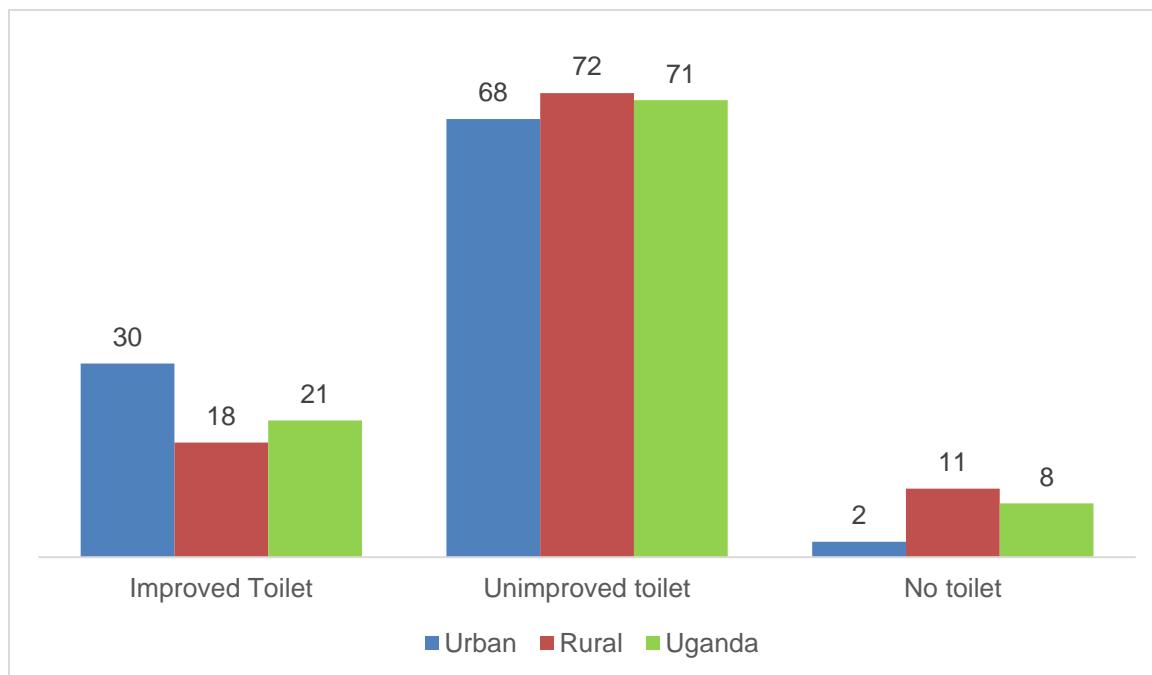
Table 4.5 shows that majority (87%) of households in Uganda use pit latrines. On the other hand, 8% declared that they have no toilet facility. Sixty-five percent use safely managed sanitation facilities i.e flush toilet, Ventilated Improved Pit latrines, Covered Pit Latrine with a Slab or Covered Pit Latrine without a Slab. The findings also show no major differentials in the type of toilet facility is used by households. Karamoja region had the least percent of safely managed sanitation facilities (19% of the households) because of the high percentage of households that have no toilet facilities (68%).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Households by type of Toilet Facility and Selected Characteristics

Selected Characteristics	Flush Toilet	VIP Latrine	Covered Pit Latrine with a Slab	Covered Pit Latrine without a Slab	Uncovered Pit Latrine with a Slab	Uncovered Pit Latrine without a Slab	Other	No Toilet Facility	Total
Sex of Household Head									
Male Headed	2.4	9.0	20.7	33.2	6.6	18.1	1.9	8.0	100
Female Headed	3.0	10.2	21.9	30.2	6.5	16.7	2.1	9.4	100
Residence									
Urban	8.6	21.8	32.4	20.5	5.3	8.1	1.0	2.4	100
Rural	0.2	4.4	16.6	37.1	7.1	21.5	2.4	10.6	100
Sub-Regions									
Central	2.7	15.2	29.9	22.6	7.3	16.3	2.0	4.1	100
Kampala	19.3	28.3	32.6	11.5	4.3	3.1	0.5	0.4	100
Central1	4.2	18.7	32.5	21.1	6.5	13.0	1.6	2.5	100
Central2	1.0	10.9	26.6	24.4	8.2	20.3	2.5	6.2	100
Busoga	1.7	8.9	19.4	30.7	8.3	21.2	2.5	7.3	100
Bukedi	1.0	5.2	18.5	37.1	7.6	20.5	1.8	8.2	100
Elgon	1.8	3.8	19.8	39.0	7.0	18.7	2.4	7.3	100
Teso	0.9	3.7	15.2	35.6	5.6	18.2	1.6	19.3	100
Karamoja	0.4	3.7	6.1	8.3	3.1	7.0	3.6	67.8	100
Lango	0.7	4.7	13.4	40.8	6.2	20.9	2.1	11.3	100
Acholi	1.2	4.1	22.8	22.3	7.2	12.6	2.4	27.5	100
West Nile	0.6	2.4	16.4	36.1	7.4	22.1	2.3	12.7	100
Bunyoro	0.5	7.3	15.5	35.9	6.6	24.5	2.8	6.9	100
Tooro	1.2	5.3	18.2	43.8	7.0	19.7	2.2	2.8	100
Ankole	1.3	7.2	15.4	48.4	4.9	19.7	1.4	1.7	100
Kigezi	1.1	3.6	13.0	57.5	4.1	17.8	1.2	1.6	100
Uganda	2.6	9.3	21.0	32.5	6.6	17.8	2.0	8.3	100

Figure 4.3 shows that urban dwellers are twice more likely to use improved toilet facilities compared to the rural dwellers (30% versus 18%). Households with no toilet facility are five times more likely to be in the rural areas compared to the urban areas.

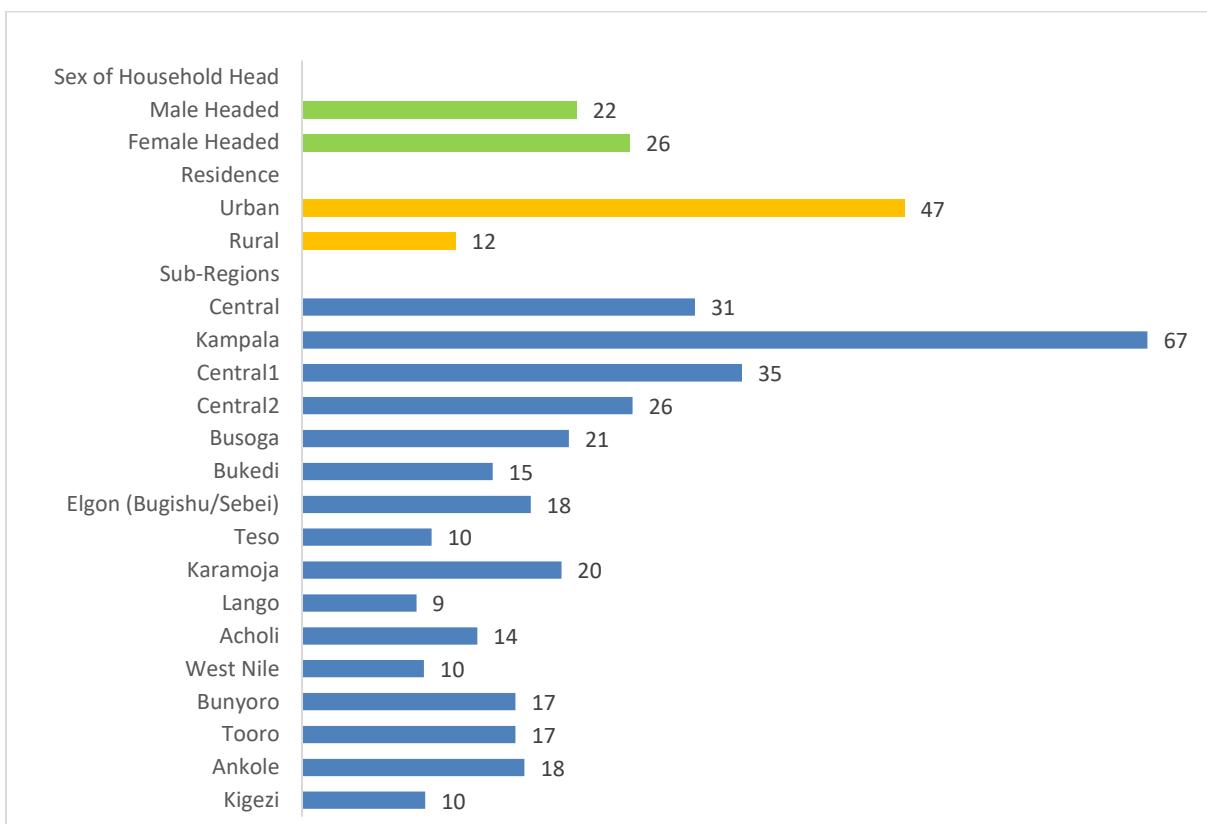
Figure 4.3: Percent Distribution of Households using improved Toilet Facilities and place of residence



The census sought to determine whether the toilet is used exclusively by the occupants of the living quarters being enumerated or whether it is shared with the occupants of other living quarters. Shared toilets increase the exposure to diseases that may be spread by poor or lack of sanitation.

Figure 4.4 shows that shared toilets are predominant in the urban areas (47% compared to 12% in the rural areas) and it is highest in Kampala which is purely urban. Interesting to note is that in Karamoja region despite having the lowest percent of household with toilets, 1 in every 5 households share the facility.

Figure 4.4: Percentage distribution of Households with shared Toilet Facility by Selected Characteristics



4.3.2. Bathroom facilities

As part of basic sanitation, proper management of waste water is vital to good health within households. Information on the type of bathrooms is used as a proxy indicator of liquid waste disposal.

4.3.2.1. Type of Bathroom

Having no bathroom or having a bathroom with no drainage may pose serious public health issues. If wastewater leaks into structures harmful substances can because of the increased humidity that can promote environmental microorganisms to multiply and cause diseases and mold-associated allergies. Having no bathroom or having a bathroom with no drainage is highly linked to the welfare status of a household, the lower the welfare status the higher the percentage of such household and vice versa. This implies such household are exposed to health hazards.

Table 4.6 shows no gender differences in what type of bathroom is used, differences are seen across regions Karamoja has the highest percentage of households with no bathroom or having a bathroom with no drainage (53%) followed by Acholi and Bunyoro regions at 48 percent.

Table 4.6: Percentage distribution of households by residence, region, sex, and main type of bathroom used

	TYPE OF BATHROOM MAINLY USED							
	Inside, drainage provided	Inside, no drainage provided	Outside built, drainage provided	Outside built, no drainage provided	Make shift	None	Other	Total
Sex of Household Head								
Male	5.7	2.1	31.6	18.2	26.1	14.6	1.7	100
Female	5.9	2.2	32.8	17.5	23.6	16.3	1.8	100
Region								
Kampala	20.6	2.2	60.5	13.2	1.8	1.3	0.4	100
Central1	10.9	3.4	43.9	16.2	14	10.4	1.1	100
Central2	4.9	2.1	34.2	19.5	23.3	13.9	2	100
Busoga	3.6	1.9	37.9	25.9	18.3	10.7	1.7	100
Bukedi	4	1.5	33.8	23.4	28.3	7.9	1.1	100
Elgon	4.3	1.7	25.7	16.4	39.4	11.2	1.2	100
Teso	2.9	1.8	20.4	16.3	42.4	14.3	1.8	100
West Nile	3.5	2.2	41.8	22.7	11.9	16.2	1.8	100
Acholi	4.5	3.9	27.2	16.1	16.3	28.7	3.3	100
Lango	3.3	2.4	30.8	20	27.6	14.4	1.5	100
Karamoja	1.9	1.6	8.3	10.6	29.4	40.6	7.7	100
Toro	2.9	1.2	17.8	16.6	38.2	21.4	1.8	100
Ankole	4.4	1.3	19.5	13.9	46.5	13	1.4	100
Bunyoro	2.9	1.6	20.2	15.8	26.4	31	2.2	100
Kigezi	3.3	1.3	19.1	16.8	40.1	18.5	0.9	100
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.3	1.7	15.2	17	31.1	30.4	3.2	100
Second	1.4	1.5	18.6	18.9	36.3	21.3	2	100
Middle	1.5	1.6	20.1	20.6	38.2	16.3	1.7	100
Fourth	5.0	2.6	34.9	21.2	24.8	10	1.4	100
Highest	16.1	2.9	60.5	13.7	4.2	2.2	0.5	100
Uganda	5.7	2.1	31.8	18.1	25.6	15	1.7	100

4.3.2.2. Use of Soap to bathe

Taking a bath is important to ensure proper hygiene and use of soap for bathing is a good hygiene practice. Soap gives the following benefits when used to bathe: it removes oil and dirt that can cause skin problems and even infections; and kills germs that can spread infections. The 2014 census therefore collected information from households about whether every member uses soap

to bath. Table 4.7 shows that 95 percent of the households in Uganda use soap for bathing. Slight differentials are seen depending on the sex of the head and the place of residence. Wide variations are seen among regions with Karamoja region having the least percent of household members using soap for bathing (60%) compared to Kampala having 98 percent. The table also shows that the use of soap increases with the wealth status of the households from 81 percent in the lowest wealth quintile to 99 percent in the highest quintile. This is an indication that soap is one of these basic requirements that cannot be totally foregone even when there is scarcity of money.

Table 4.7: Distribution of households whose members use soap to bath by sex, residence, region, wealth status

Characteristic	Households whose members bath with soap		Total number of households
	Number	Percent	
Sex of head			
Male	5,278,890	95.2	5,543,921
Female	1,637,604	93.0	1,760,149
Place of residence			
Urban	1,983,513	97.3	2,039,380
Rural	4,932,981	93.7	5,264,690
Region			
Kampala	407,864	98.4	414,406
Central1	1,013,120	97.0	1,044,133
Central2	810,311	96.4	840,403
Busoga	677,756	95.7	708,278
Bukedi	330,686	94.5	349,908
Elgon	350,121	96.2	364,033
Teso	301,698	93.9	321,241
West Nile	434,161	91.5	474,280
Acholi	262,121	89.0	294,598
Lango	394,781	94.7	416,820
Karamoja	97,320	59.5	163,464
Toro	519,319	95.2	545,758
Ankole	606,133	96.4	628,895
Bunyoro	418,144	96.7	432,214
Kigezi	292,959	95.9	305,639
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	1,050,359	81.2	1,293,030
Second	1,289,023	95.0	1,356,263
Middle	1,365,878	97.9	1,395,550
Fourth	1,388,055	97.9	1,418,181
Highest	1,766,225	99.2	1,780,462
Total	6,859,540	94.7	7,243,486

Appendix table A9 shows that Kotido and Kaabong districts have only about half of the households that reported their members using soap for bathing (43% and 50% respectively).

4.3.3. Solid waste disposal

Household waste management is recognized globally as a population based development indicator^{xv}. The NDP II has prioritized management of solid and recognized the need to strengthen production of statistics on waste management. The census therefore collected information on household solid waste disposal methods.

Household solid waste comprises of garbage and rubbish (discarded items such as bottles, cans, clothing, compost, disposables, food packaging, food scraps, newspapers and magazines, and yard trimmings) and demolition or construction debris that originates from private homes or apartments. It may also contain household hazardous waste. It also includes household appliances, furniture, scrap metal, machinery, car parts and abandoned or junk vehicles.

Disposal of solid waste and facilities have an extremely important impact on public health and on maintaining a safe environment. Research has shown that improper solid waste disposal activities have diverse effects ranging from health, environment, and human life and property. Rotten organic materials pose great public health risks, including serving as breeding grounds for disease vectors. Waste is typically disposed of without consideration for environmental and human health impacts, leading to its accumulation in cities, towns and uncontrolled dumpsites.

Unattended waste lying around attracts flies, rats, and other creatures which creates unhygienic conditions and thereby leading to a rise in public health problems or spread of diseases. On the other hand people living close to a waste dump and those whose water supply get contaminated are at a high risk of being exposed to infections.

Garbage is often burnt in residential areas to reduce volume and uncover metals. Burning creates thick smoke that contains carbon monoxide, soot and nitrogen oxides, all of which are hazardous to human health and degrade air quality.

Table 4.8 shows that two thirds of the households in Uganda (66%) either dispose waste in the garden without burning or they burn it. Such households are exposed to the health risk of infections. According to the UN-Habitat health data, diarrhea and acute respiratory infections are significantly higher for children living in households where solid waste is dumped, or burned in the yard, compared to households in the same area that receive a regular waste collection service. In Uganda, diarrhea and acute respiratory infections have been ranking high among the causes of mortality among children under five years of age (HMIS data).

Central 2 (82%) and Kigezi (81%) regions have the highest percentage of households that dispose garbage by burning or dumping. The practice is lower in the urban areas compared to the rural areas (52% vis-a-vis 72%), this may be attributed to the government investment in solid waste composting plants in the urban authorities (municipalities). The method of solid waste disposal does not vary by sex of household head.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Households by Method of Solid Waste Disposal and Selected Characteristics

Selected Characteristics	Garden without burning	Burn	Bury	Local Dump Supervised by Urban Authorities	Local Dump not Supervised by Urban Authorities	Other Arrangements	Total
Sex of Household Head							
Male Headed	43.9	22.7	8.3	6.8	11.1	7.2	100
Female Headed	42.8	23.0	7.5	8.5	10.3	8.1	100
Residence							
Urban	20.3	31.9	6.3	19.7	8.9	12.9	100
Rural	52.6	19.2	8.8	2.4	11.6	5.3	100
Sub-Regions							
Central	43.6	36.1	4.6	4.9	4.3	6.5	100
Kampala	2.6	18.6	2.4	41.0	6.8	28.7	100
Central1	39.3	39.1	4.3	4.7	3.9	8.7	100
Central2	48.9	32.5	4.8	5.2	4.7	3.8	100
Busoga	43.2	24.6	9.2	7.7	10.8	4.5	100
Bukedi	38.9	24.5	11.5	6.7	14.0	4.2	100
Elgon	57.7	15.5	9.0	4.6	10.0	3.2	100
Teso	45.2	18.4	11.3	4.3	15.9	4.8	100
Karamoja	37.4	25.6	5.3	2.3	13.5	15.9	100
Lango	37.1	20.0	14.6	3.2	17.1	8.0	100
Acholi	24.6	17.0	9.7	5.3	29.0	14.3	100
West Nile	33.0	16.0	15.8	5.5	22.7	7.0	100
Bunyoro	44.1	24.8	7.1	4.6	12.2	7.1	100
Toro	49.6	14.9	10.9	6.6	13.1	4.8	100
Ankole	67.1	10.4	6.0	5.3	7.1	4.1	100
Kigezi	73.8	7.1	7.3	2.9	6.1	2.8	100
Total	43.6	22.7	8.1	7.2	10.9	7.4	100

4.4. Cooking Arrangements

4.4.1. Fuel used for cooking

Use of clean fuels for cooking improves the health of women through reduced exposure to smoke from wood fuels. This is because air pollution within the household is associated with poor health status, as use of unclean cooking fuel creates exposure to chronic or acute diseases.

Table 4.9 also shows that nearly all households (95%) still use wood fuels (wood and charcoal) as a main source of fuel for cooking, which is a potential source of household air pollution that poses health risks particularly to those involved in cooking.

Sustainable Development Goal 7 has a target to ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by 2030. In Uganda, the proportion of the population with access to

electricity is very low with only 2 percent of the households using electricity as a main source of fuel for cooking. Furthermore, the proportion of the population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology is also very low with only 3 percent of the households using clean fuels (either electricity or gas) as a main source of fuel for cooking. The use of clean fuels does not vary by gender as seen in table 4.9. The NDP II is cognizant of this very low use of electricity in Uganda and therefore aims to increase access to electricity and to promote the use of renewable energy.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Fuel for Cooking and Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin-Stove	Charcoal	Firewood	Other	Total
Sex of Household Head							
Male Headed	2.1	0.8	1.2	22.2	72.7	1.0	100
Female Headed	2.0	0.9	0.9	26.2	69.5	0.5	100
Residence							
Urban	4.4	2.1	2.4	58.1	31.6	1.3	100
Rural	1.2	0.4	0.6	9.7	87.6	0.6	100
Sub-Regions							
Central	2.7	0.9	1.5	36.6	57.4	0.9	100
Kampala	8.2	5.5	4.3	77.7	2.6	1.8	100
Central1	3.2	1.2	2	44	48.5	0.9	100
Central2	2.0	0.5	0.9	27.3	68.4	0.9	100
Busoga	1.6	0.4	0.5	20.1	76.8	0.6	100
Bukedi	1.1	0.4	0.6	11.2	86.3	0.5	100
Elgon	1.5	0.7	0.9	14	82.2	0.6	100
Teso	1.0	0.4	0.4	9.3	88.4	0.5	100
Karamoja	0.9	0.3	0.3	9	88.2	1.3	100
Lango	1.0	0.4	0.6	10.4	87	0.7	100
Acholi	0.9	0.4	0.7	17.3	80.2	0.5	100
West Nile	0.8	0.4	0.7	13.1	84.5	0.5	100
Bunyoro	1.5	0.4	0.6	14.8	82.2	0.5	100
Tooro	1.7	0.5	0.8	12.5	83.7	0.8	100
Ankole	1.9	0.5	1.1	13.8	81.4	1.3	100
Kigezi	1.7	0.4	0.5	9.5	86.9	1	100
Uganda	2.0	0.9	1.1	23.2	71.9	0.8	100

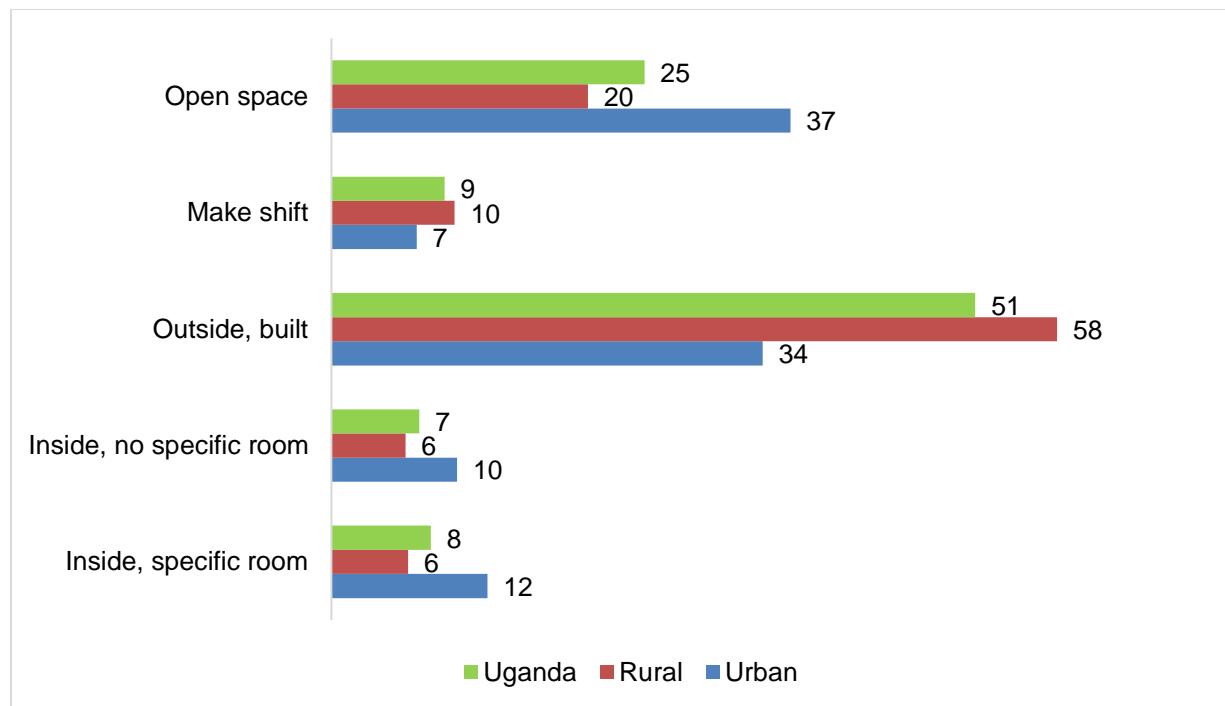
4.4.2. Type of kitchen

Given that all households use wood fuel for cooking in Uganda, the location of the kitchen is key to understanding the extent of exposure to smoke especially for children and women. In addition, the likelihood of kitchen accidents. Short-term exposures (hours or days) to wood smoke can

aggravate lung disease, causing asthmatic attacks and acute bronchitis, and may also increase susceptibility to respiratory infections. Wood smoke affects the quality of both indoor and outdoor air. The census collected information from households about the type of kitchen that is mainly used.

Figure 4.5 shows that half of the households in Uganda have their kitchens built outside (51%) and a quarter of them use the open space outside. This implies 76 percent of the households are less exposed to smoke from wood fuels save for the women who do the cooking.

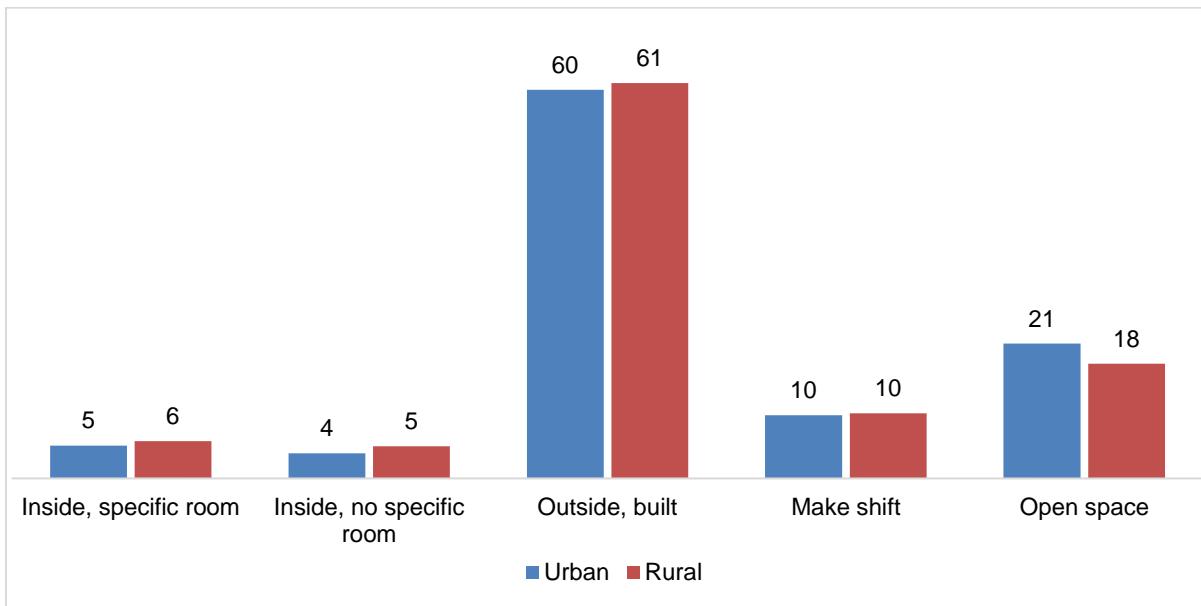
Figure 4.5: Percent Distribution of types of kitchen used by households



Appendix table A6 shows that more than a third of the households in the following districts cook from inside the house with no specific room and are therefore more exposed to wood smoke: Lamwo, Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Amuru, Agago, Nwoya and Omoro. These are all in Acholi region and this may attract further research. Well as the following districts have more than two thirds of the households that cook in the open space: Moroto, Kotido, Napak, Nakapiripirit,

Figure 4.6 shows that two thirds of the households that use firewood as a main source of fuel for cooking use an outside built kitchen which reduces on exposure to smoke for other household members. Its observed that there are no major differentials in the type of kitchen by place of residence except for use of open space where the urban households are more likely than the rural households. This reaffirms that two thirds of the households in Uganda that use firewood are not 100 percent exposed to wood smoke and its direct health risks but destroy the environment through deforestation.

Figure 4.6: Percent Distribution of households that use firewood by type of kitchen



4.5. Food Consumption

4.5.1. Meals taken by a household in a day

The United Nations recognizes the human right to food as one of the fundamental rights. The right to food requires adequate food to be available and accessible. Adequacy refers to quantity, quality and appropriateness, taking into account cultural aspects as well as the physiology of the individual (e.g. sex, age and health). In the right to feed oneself in dignity, individuals are expected to meet their own needs, through their own efforts and using their own resources. To be able to do this, a person must live in conditions that allow him or her either to produce food or to buy it. This means that violating the right to food may impair the enjoyment of other human rights, such as the right to health, education or life, and vice versa.

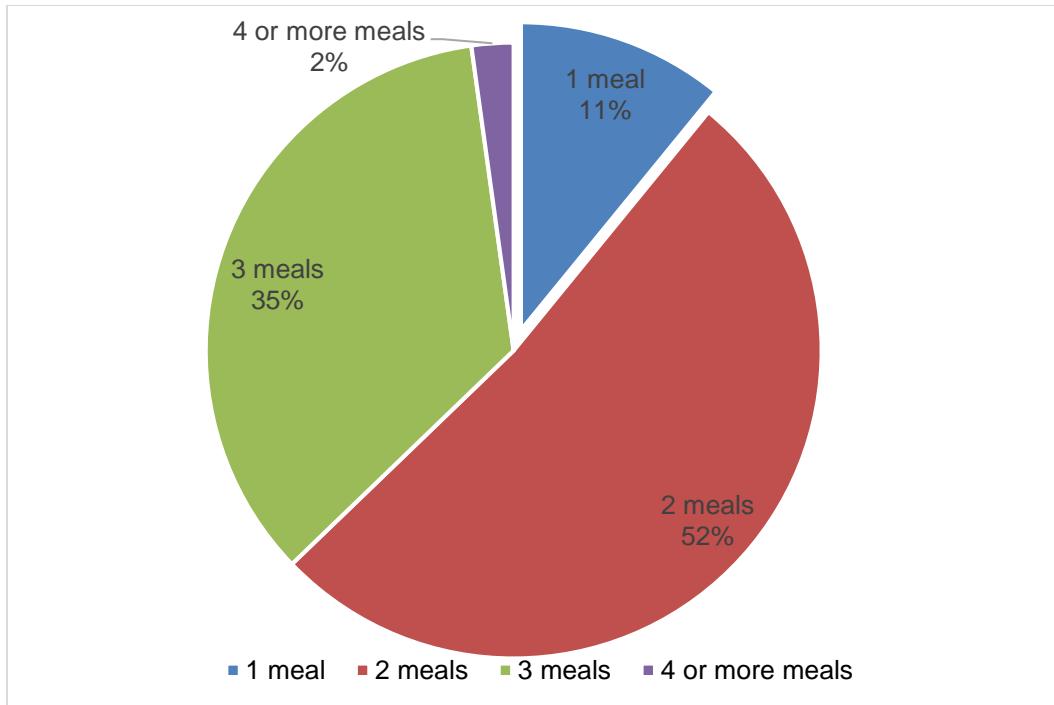
One of the interventions in the NDP II is to increase agricultural production and productivity with an aim to enhance consumption of diverse diets at household level. In addition, it aims to develop early warning systems to prevent and mitigate shocks affecting nutrition and food security.

The goal of the Uganda Nutrition Action plan is to reduce malnutrition among women of reproductive age, infants and young children by promoting increased frequency of complementary meals at household level.

The census collected information about the number of meals taken per day by members aged 5 years and above, and this analysis used this as a proxy for the consumption of adequate food. Figure 4.7 shows that only half (52%) of the households in Uganda usually take two meals in a day on average. Households that take one meal in a day are of concern as they may not be able

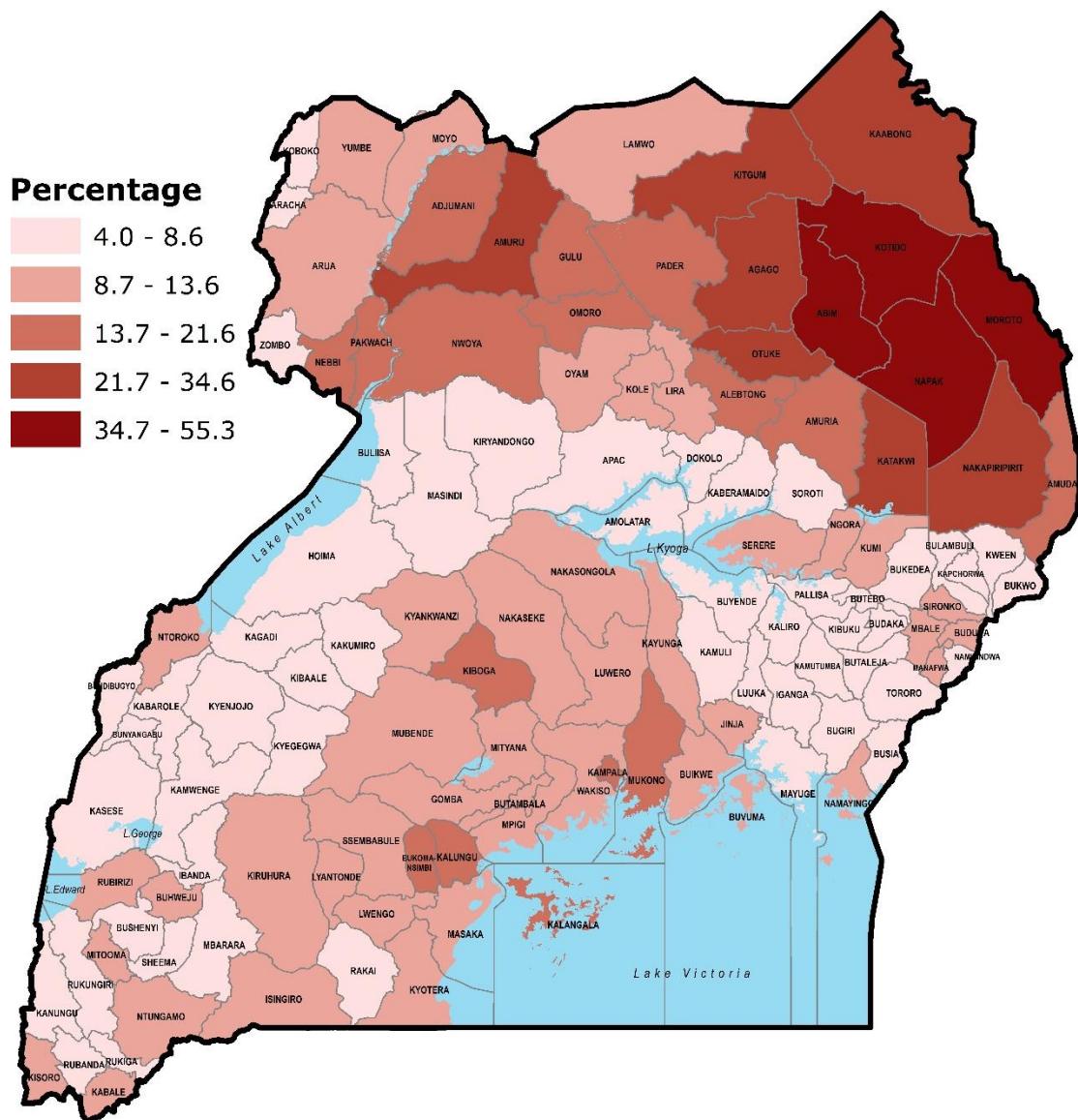
to meet all the dietary requirements, these constitute 11 percent (792,707 households) which can lead to adverse health effects in such households.

Figure 4.7: Percentage distribution of households by average number of meals taken per day



Appendix table A 7 shows that the districts of Abim, Kotido, Napak, and Moroto have more than half of the households consuming only one meal in a day. In terms of numbers, Kampala and Wakiso district have the highest numbers of households (over 50,000 households). Map 4.4 shows that consumption of one meal a day is higher where poverty is high. This is in tandem with the point that poverty increases the chances of poor health so in addition to improved health, poverty should be dealt with.

Map 4.4: Percent distribution of households whose members consume one meal a day



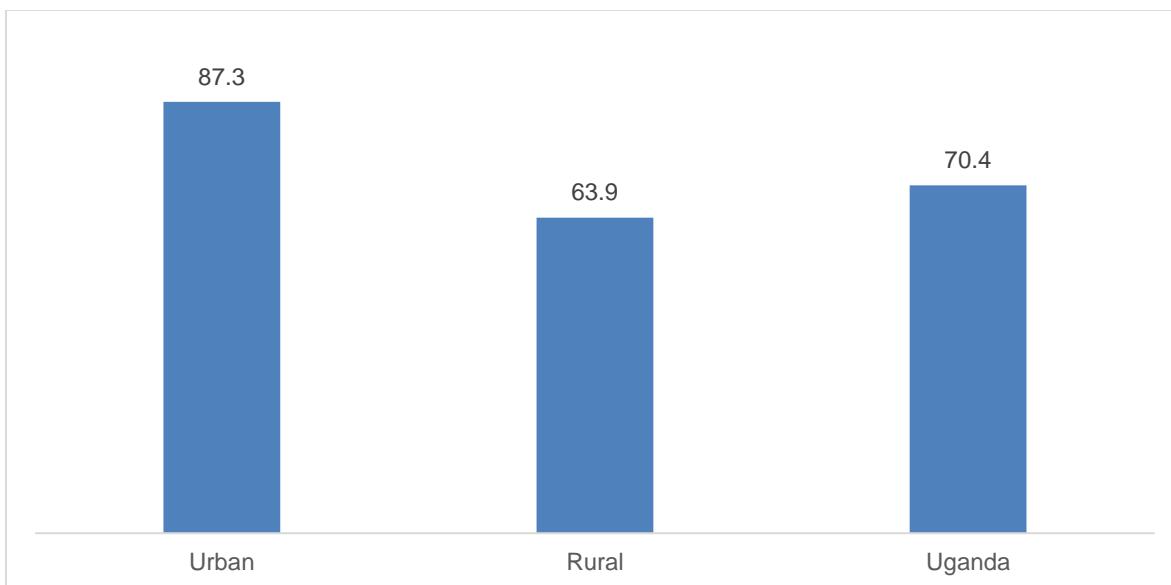
4.5.2. Sugar Intake

Every cell in the human body needs sugar (glucose) to function. When the blood sugar levels drop too low, the body cells become starved for energy. Initially, that can cause minor symptoms, but if the blood sugar levels are not raised up soon, a person is at risk of serious complications such as; loss of consciousness, hormonal response, hypoglycemia unawareness, mood changes, muddled thinking, visual disturbances, sleep disturbances, sweaty skin, headache, seizures, rapid heartbeat and heart palpitations. These affect the ability to work and perform other daily functions.

The 2014 census collected information from households whether every member recently (last one week prior to the census enumeration) consumed sugar at least once a day. Having sugar in the household is an indication that if knowledge of making recommended homemade fluids (mixture of salt and sugar) as Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) is available then it can be done for children with dehydration.

Figure 4.8 shows that in Uganda not all households have all household members taking sugar for one reason or another, seven in every ten households have all members taking sugar at least once in a day. By place of residence, the urban dwellers were more likely to have consumed sugar compared to the rural dwellers (87% and 64% respectively). Appendix table A8 shows that the following districts have only around a third of the households with all members taking sugar at least once a day: Rubanda, Mitooma, Lamwo, Agago, kaabong, Kotido, Napak, Moroto.

Figure 4.8: Percentage of households with all members consuming sugar at least once a day



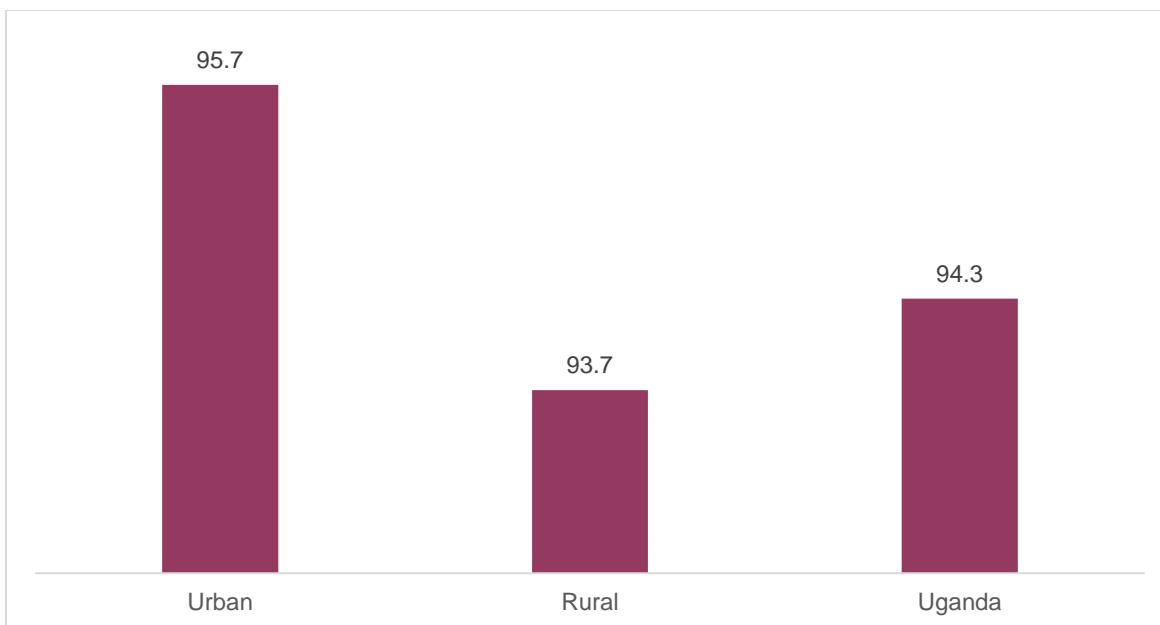
4.5.3. Salt Intake

Consumption of salt is essential to survival and good health. Lack of salt in the household in this analysis assumes that this household is either not eating salt or consumes low amounts to save on the available salt. This assumption is based on the factor that availability of salt in the household is an input into the measure of welfare status. A low salt intake is a risk factor for low blood sodium that is associated with higher mortality^{xvi} from cardiovascular events ^{xvii} especially among older people and those with chronic disease conditions. Common symptoms of low salt intake and therefore low blood sodium include: body weakness, fatigue or low energy, headache, nausea, vomiting, muscle cramps or spasms, confusion and irritability, which also affect the ability to work.

Salt in Uganda is one of the main sources of iodine, 99 percent of the households consume iodized salt^{xviii}. Continuous none availability of salt may lead to iodine deficiency and mental retardation in infants and children whose mothers were iodine deficient during pregnancy.

The 2014 census collected information from households whether there was salt available in the household. Figure 4.9 shows that availability of salt in the household is almost universal with 96 percent of the households having it at a given moment in time, urban households being slightly more than the rural households (96% verse 94% respectively). Appendix table A8 shows that the following districts: Kotido (69%) and Moroto (76%) districts had the least percentage of households that had salt. Although salt is one of the cheap household basics, there are households that cannot afford it and may suffer the health risks associated with the non-consumption of salt.

Figure 4.9: Percentage of households with salt available

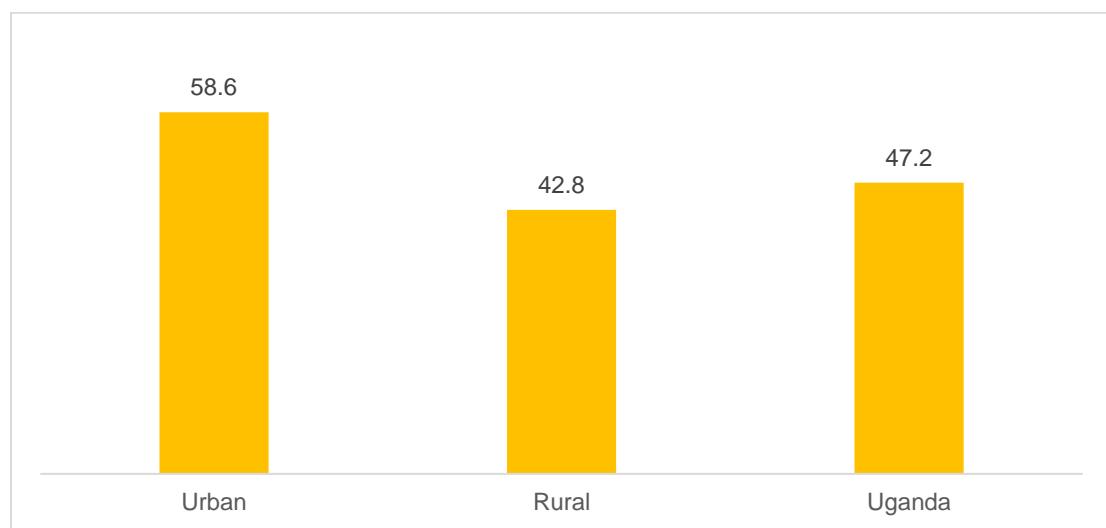


4.6. Child warmth

When the body temperature drops below 98.6°F (37°C), a person may experience: shivering, an increased heart rate, slight decrease in coordination and an increased urge to urinate. When the body temperature further drops to below 71.6°F (22°C), it can result in muscles becoming rigid, blood pressure becoming extremely low or even absent, heart and breathing rates decreasing, and it can ultimately lead to death. The effects of cold weather on health are predictable and mostly preventable. Knowing that the wee hours of the day are usually much colder than the day and worse during the wet season, it is important that every child is kept warm during sleep. This will maintain good health and avoid cold related illnesses that can affect their productivity in school and subsequently their future wellbeing.

The 2014 census collected information from households about whether every child (below 18 years of age) has a separate blanket. Figure 4.10 shows that less than half of the households (47%) in Uganda do not have a separate blanket for each child, the rest either share or do not have at all. The urban households are more likely than the rural households to have a separate blanket for each child (59% and 43% respectively).

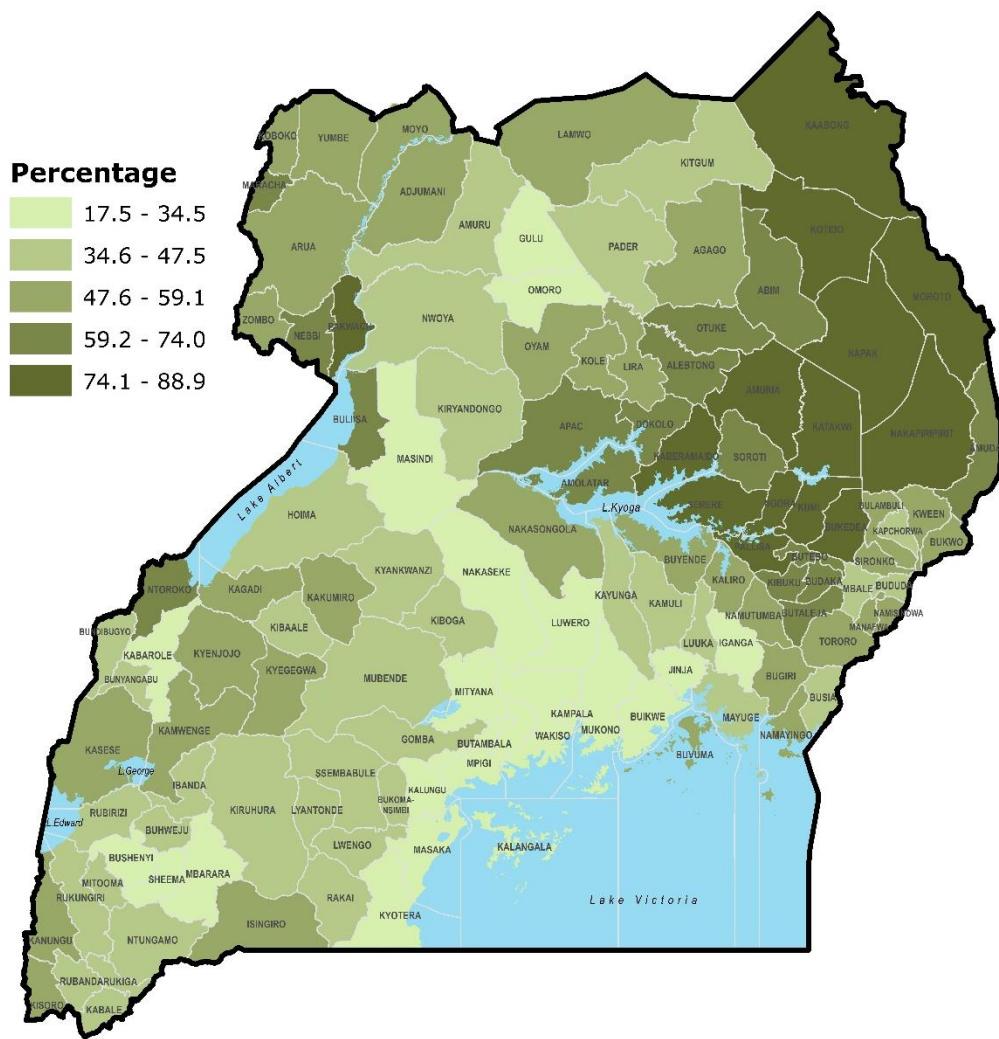
Figure 4.10: Percentage of households with every Child having a separate blanket



Note: Excludes children aged one year or less

Map 4.5 shows that the semi-arid districts have higher percentage of households where each child uses a separate blanket compared to the other regions. that are generally colder. This would be a cultural issue about sharing blankets.

Map 4.5: Percent distribution of households with every Child having a separate blanket.

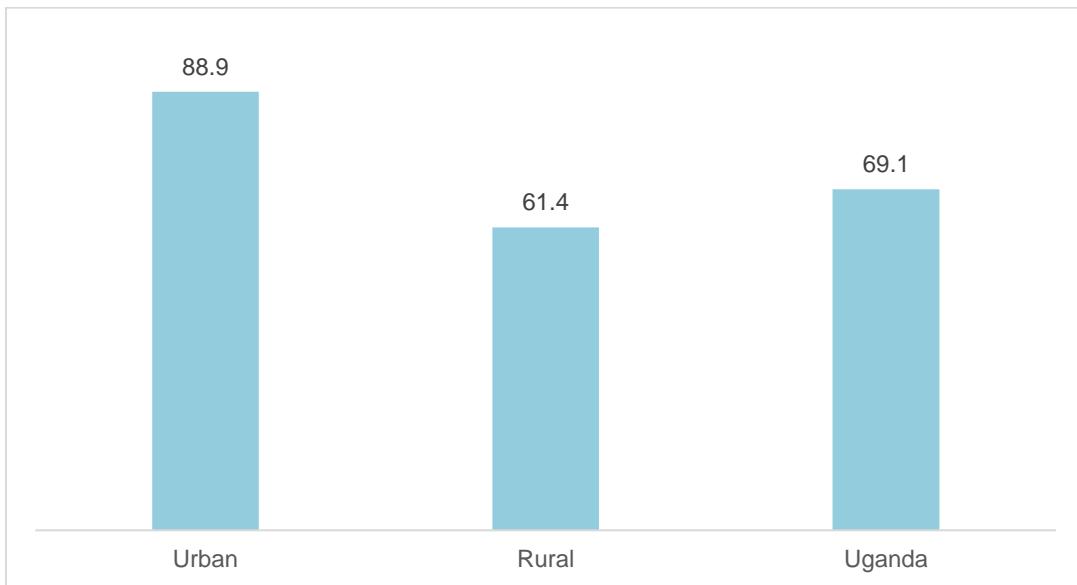


4.7. Use of shoes

Shoes protect the feet from injuries, germs and parasites as well as avoiding the possibility of contracting hookworms and Jiggers. These parasites enter the skin by burrowing under the surface when they come into contact with the feet. Infestation with such parasites can deteriorate the health status and affect general performance at work, school, and elsewhere.

The 2014 census sought to establish the number of households with all members having at least one pair of shoes. Given the atmosphere in the urban areas with most people walking in shoes its expected and shown in figure 4.11 that there are more households in the urban areas with all members having a pair of shoes compared to the rural areas (89% verse 61%) making the national average at 69 percent.

Figure 4.11: Percentage of households with every member having at least one pair of shoes

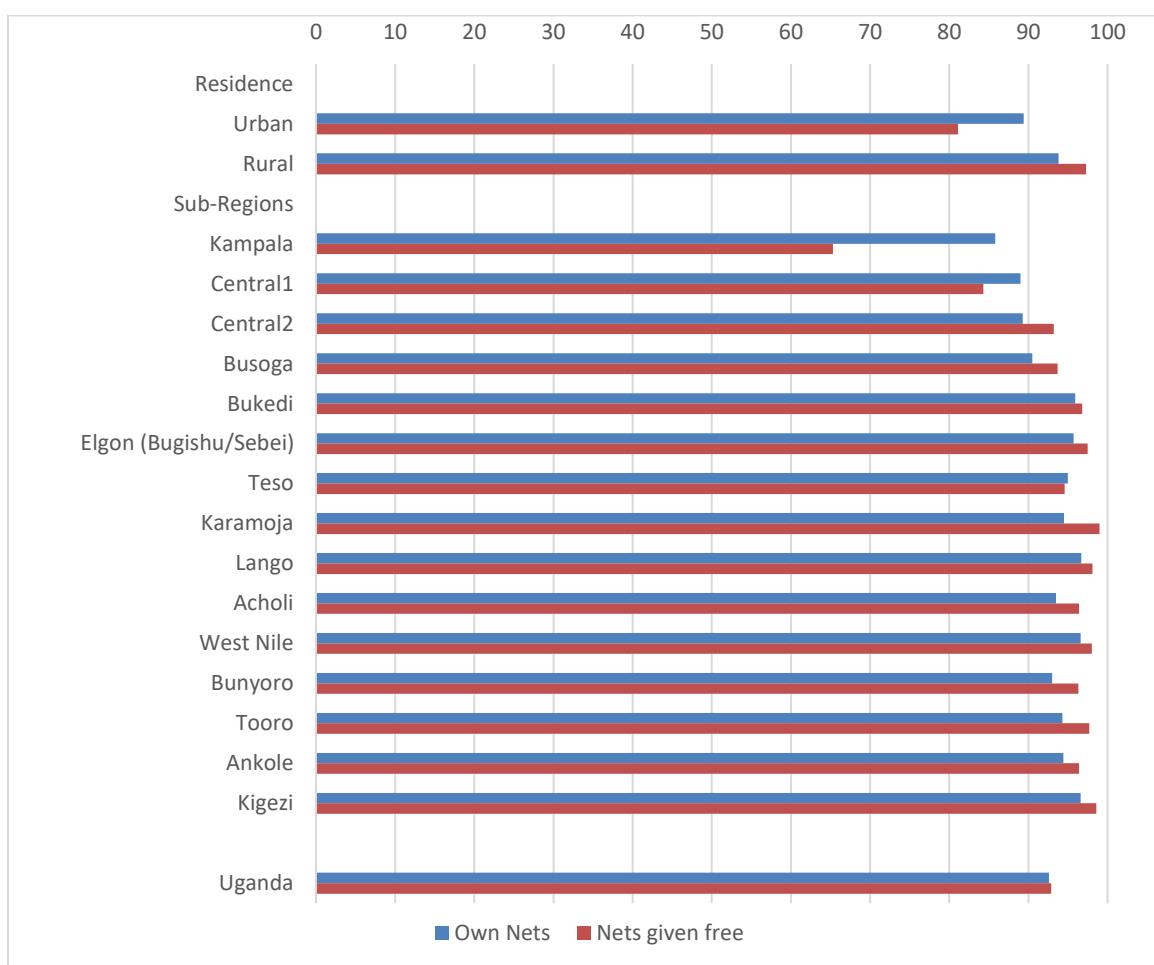


4.8. Mosquito nets

Malaria is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Uganda. The Government of Uganda and Development Partners have injected large sums of money into procurement and distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLIN) as a means of reducing the spread of malaria. The 2014 census therefore collected information about the ownership of any mosquito net in the household and how the net was obtained.

The census results show that ownership of mosquito nets by households is almost universal (93%). Figure 4.12 demonstrates almost all households that have nets obtained them for free from government, Non-Government Organizations or from a friend or relative. The exception is Kampala city and other urban areas which have a sizeable percentage of households that bought the nets.

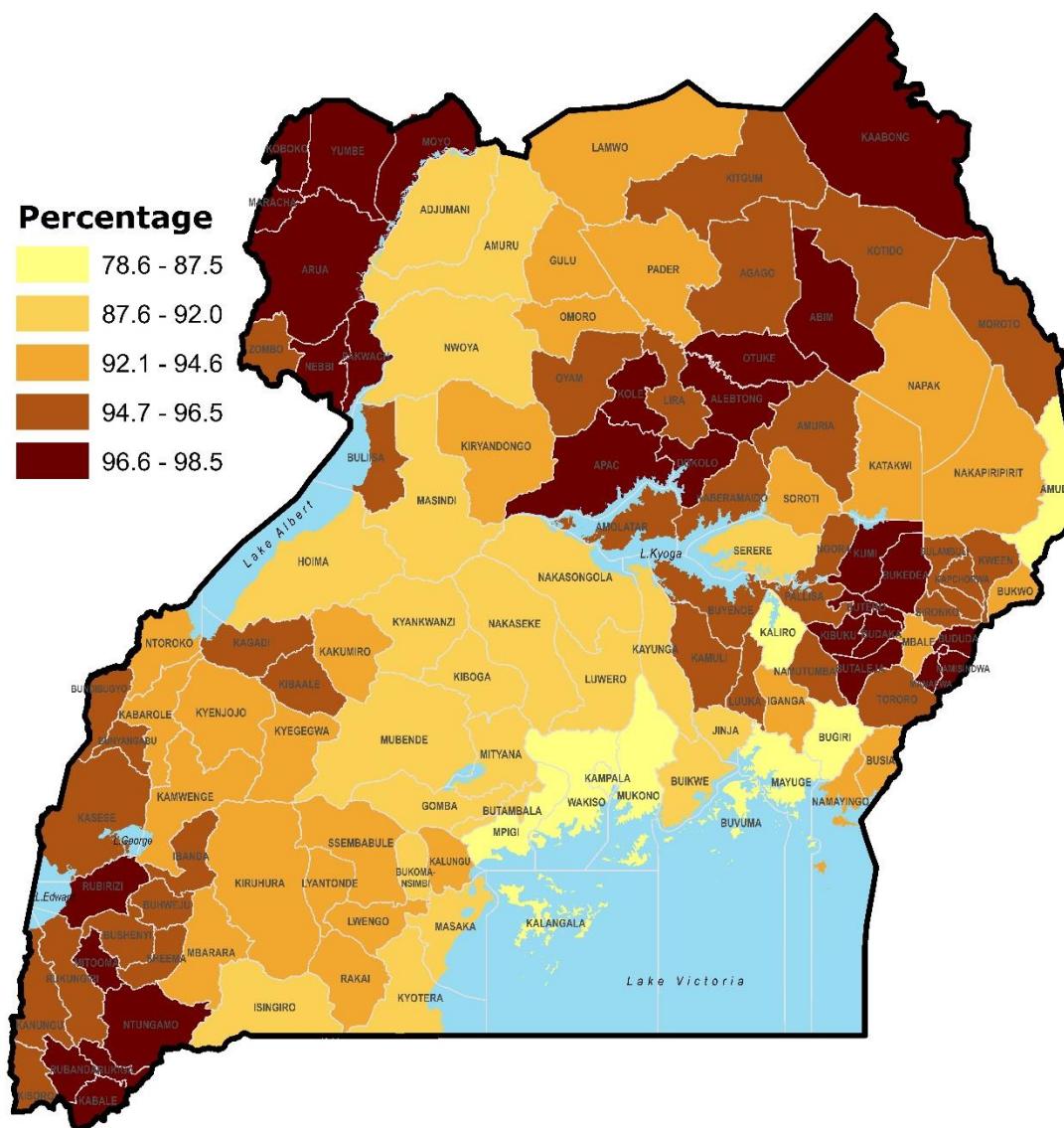
Figure 4.12: Distribution of Households by Ownership of Mosquito Nets and source of nets by Residence and Sub-Region



Map 4.3 shows the distribution of households that own a mosquito net, it can be seen that districts with the lowest percentage of households that own nets are in or around the Lake Victoria specifically: Kalangala (79%), Mayuge (79%), Bugiri (83%) and Buvuma (83%) including Amudat and Kaliro districts. This can be attributed to the fact that many of the people living in these areas only have temporary homes that they use seasonally, when conducting business on the lake.

Important to note that ownership does not tantamount to usage, There is need to further establish the usage via malaria incidence and prevalence in these districts to understand the efficiency and effectiveness of promoting use of nets to prevent malaria.

Map 4.6: Percent distribution of households that own a mosquito net



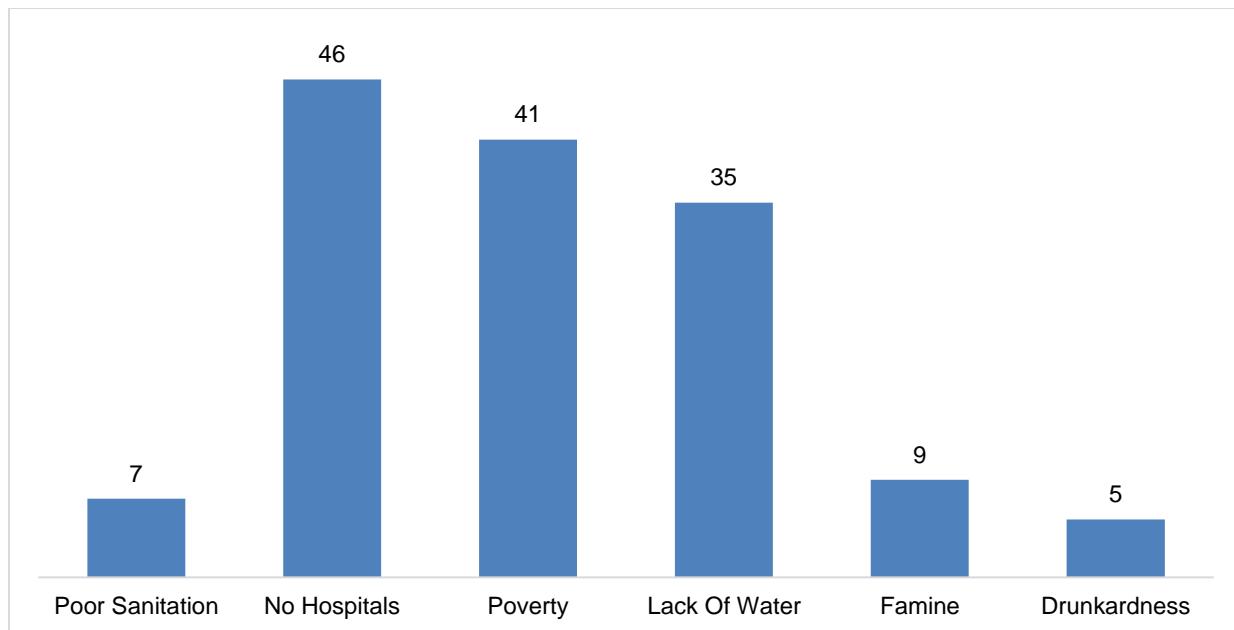
4.9. Social problems affecting communities

A social problem is an issue that influences a sizeable number of individuals within a society. Focus Group discussions were held with opinion leaders, Local Council Committee members and elders at the village level to seek for their views and perceptions about selected issues that affect their communities.

Figure 4.13 shows that in Uganda, around four in every ten village communities cited the following health related issues as major problems that affect them: no hospitals, poverty and lack of water within their villages.

The HSDP recognizes that addressing social determinants of health has been shown to be an effective way of increasing equity of access and to achieve universal health care. These results are thus useful in understand the social concerns of each community so they can be dealt with alongside other health interventions.

Figure 4.13: Percent Distribution of LCIs by health related social problems affecting residents



4.10. Distance to health facilities

One of the key health sector Performance indicators for measuring contribution towards the production of a healthy human capital for wealth creation through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services is “Population living within 5km of a health facility”.

Table 4.10 shows that 79 percent of the households are within a 5 kilometre distance to a health facility which is an improvement from 73 percent observed in the 2002 census. This is still below the target of the HSDP of 85 percent to be achieved in 2019/20. In terms of increasing access, the regions of Teso, Acholi, Lango, karamoja, Toro and Bunyoro can be prioritized given that they have the least percentage (below national level) of households within a 5 km distance to a health facility.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Households within a 5 Kilometer distance to a health facility by Selected Characteristics

Public Facility			Private facility		Any Facility	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex of Household Head						
Male	3,707,305	66.9	3,295,998	59.5	4,327,418	78.1
Female	1,230,699	70.0	1,123,656	63.9	1,427,192	81.1
Place of Residence						
Urban	1,718,074	84.3	1,771,716	86.9	1,912,281	93.8
Rural	3,219,930	61.2	2,647,938	50.3	3,842,329	73.0
Region						
Kampala	339,068	81.9	384,594	92.8	396,629	95.7
Central 1	768,325	73.6	829,129	79.5	917,486	87.9
Central 2	539,427	64.2	541,913	64.5	657,825	78.3
Busoga	503,835	71.2	466,564	65.9	574,209	81.1
Bukedi	268,439	76.8	215,105	61.5	295,141	84.3
Elgon	288,830	79.4	248,093	68.2	318,017	87.4
Teso	185,138	57.7	144,521	45.0	218,059	67.9
West Nile	333,868	70.5	222,175	46.9	371,541	78.3
Acholi	186,162	63.2	114,612	38.9	203,257	69.0
Lango	219,713	52.8	166,175	39.9	274,576	65.9
Karamoja	90,934	55.7	51,272	31.4	105,042	64.3
Toro	320,430	58.8	277,183	50.8	377,610	69.2
Ankole	421,660	67.1	361,406	57.5	488,604	77.7
Bunyoro	243,722	56.4	225,639	52.2	303,084	70.1
Kigezi	228,453	74.9	171,273	56.1	253,530	83.0
Uganda	4,938,004	67.7	4,419,654	60.5	5,754,610	78.8

Key Findings

- Life expectancy at birth was 63.7 for Uganda as a whole and for males was 62.8 years and 64.5 years for females
- Between 1991 and 2014, Infant and Under Five Mortality rates declined by more than half, dropping from 122 to 50 deaths per 1000 live births and from 203 to 74 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively
- 236 male deaths compared to 189 female deaths per 1,000 population was observed among persons aged between 15 and 60 years
- The maternal mortality ratio for the 12-month period preceding the census is 380 deaths per 100,000 live births
- Close to 9 in 10 persons died because of a disease

5.1. Trend/Evolution of life expectancy at birth between 1969 and 2014

Life expectancy is a measure that is often used to gauge the overall health of a community. The indicator is measured as “Life expectancy at birth”, which is an estimate of the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live, subject to the population’s mortality risks at the time of birth. It gives a summary measure of the mortality experience of the population at all ages. This is an important indicator of the health and socio-economic status of the population that is being monitored in the NDP, and it is a key element of the “long and healthy” dimension of Human Development Index (HDI).

Figure 5.1 shows that, for Uganda the life expectancy at birth in 2014 was 63.7 years. For males was 62.8 years and 64.5 years for females. This means that males and females born in Uganda now and subjected during his/her entire life to the current levels of mortality at the different ages would expect to live for 62.8 years and 64.5 years respectively. Between 2002 and 2014, males and females gained with slightly more 13 years in life expectancy at birth, which could be attributed to improvement in childhood mortality rates. The current achievement of life expectancy at birth, based on the 2014 census results show good progress to the extent that overall, the NDP’s public health target of 60 years has been attained.

According to the literature, females live longer than males for both biological and behavioural reasons. In terms of biological reasons, women possess genes that expose them to a longer life than men. In terms of behaviour, women's pay more attention than men to their health, seek care

when they are sick more frequently than men, are less prone to risky behaviour such as smoking, alcohol drinking, drug consumption and are less at risk of injuries and violent deaths such as traffic accidents and exposure to occupational risks, etc.

Figure 5.1: Life Expectancy at Birth by Census Year 1969- 2014

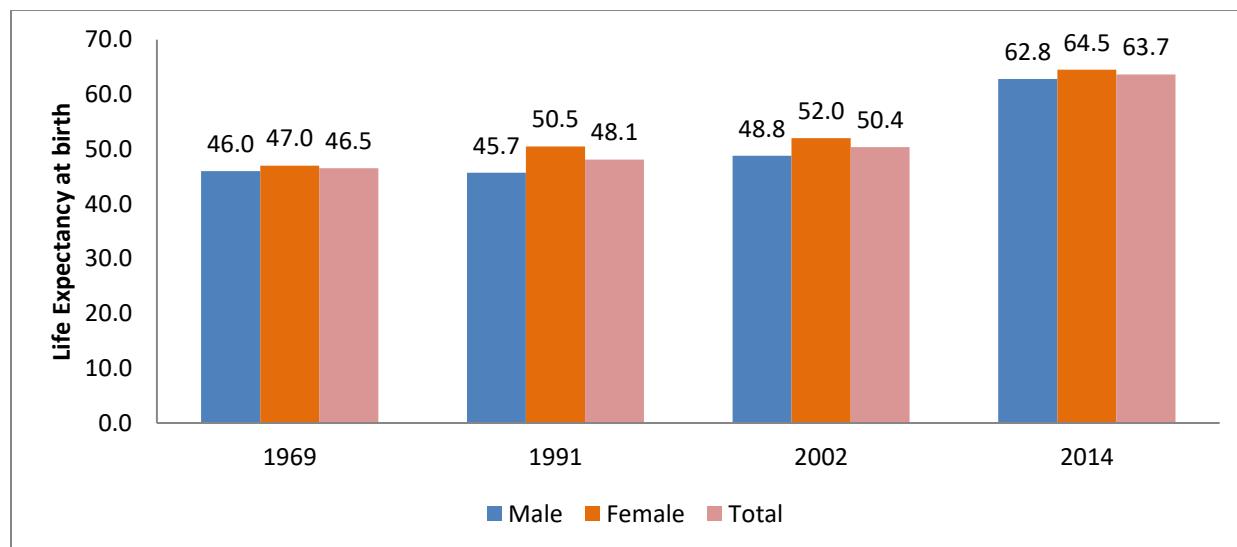
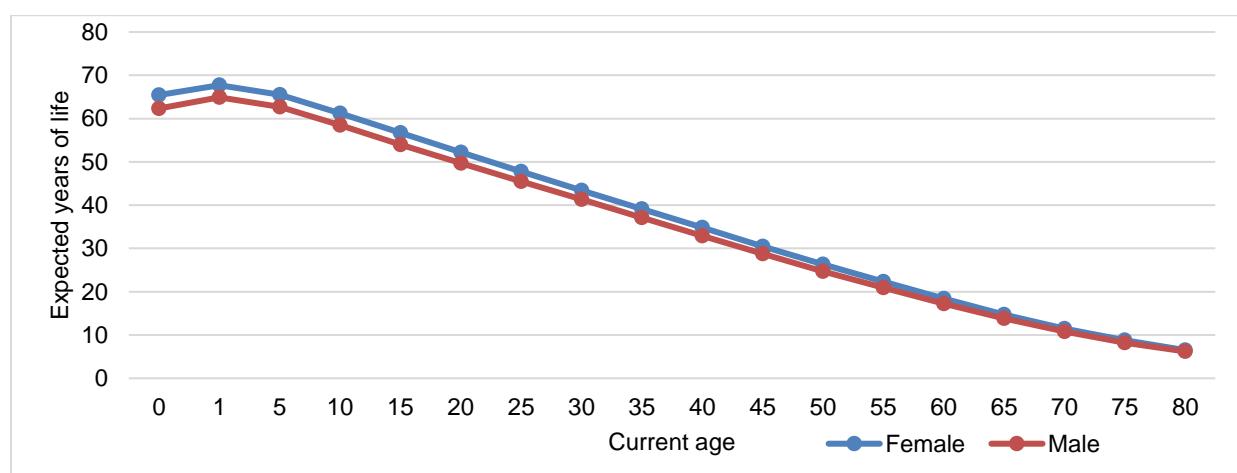


Figure 5.2 clearly shows that irrespective of age, females generally live longer than the males and the differences are minimal after the age of 70 years. Note that life expectancy declines with age; as people get older, they have fewer years ahead of them. The exception is between ages 0 (life expectancy at birth) and 1; life expectancy actually rises for those children that reach one year of age.

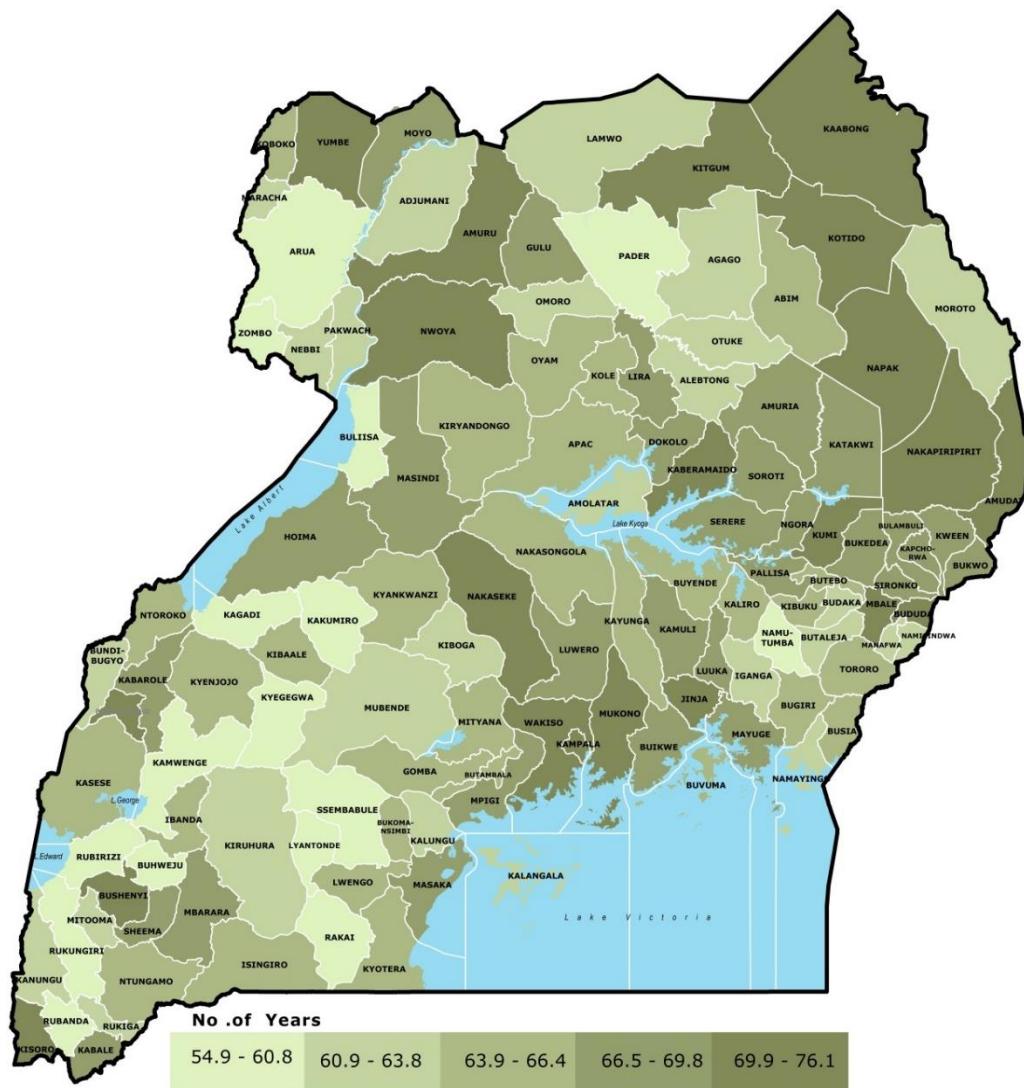
Figure 5.2: Life Expectancy as of Census 2014



Map 5.1 shows that life expectancy among women varies by district. Appendix table A10 shows that the following districts have the highest female life expectancy of 72 years and above:

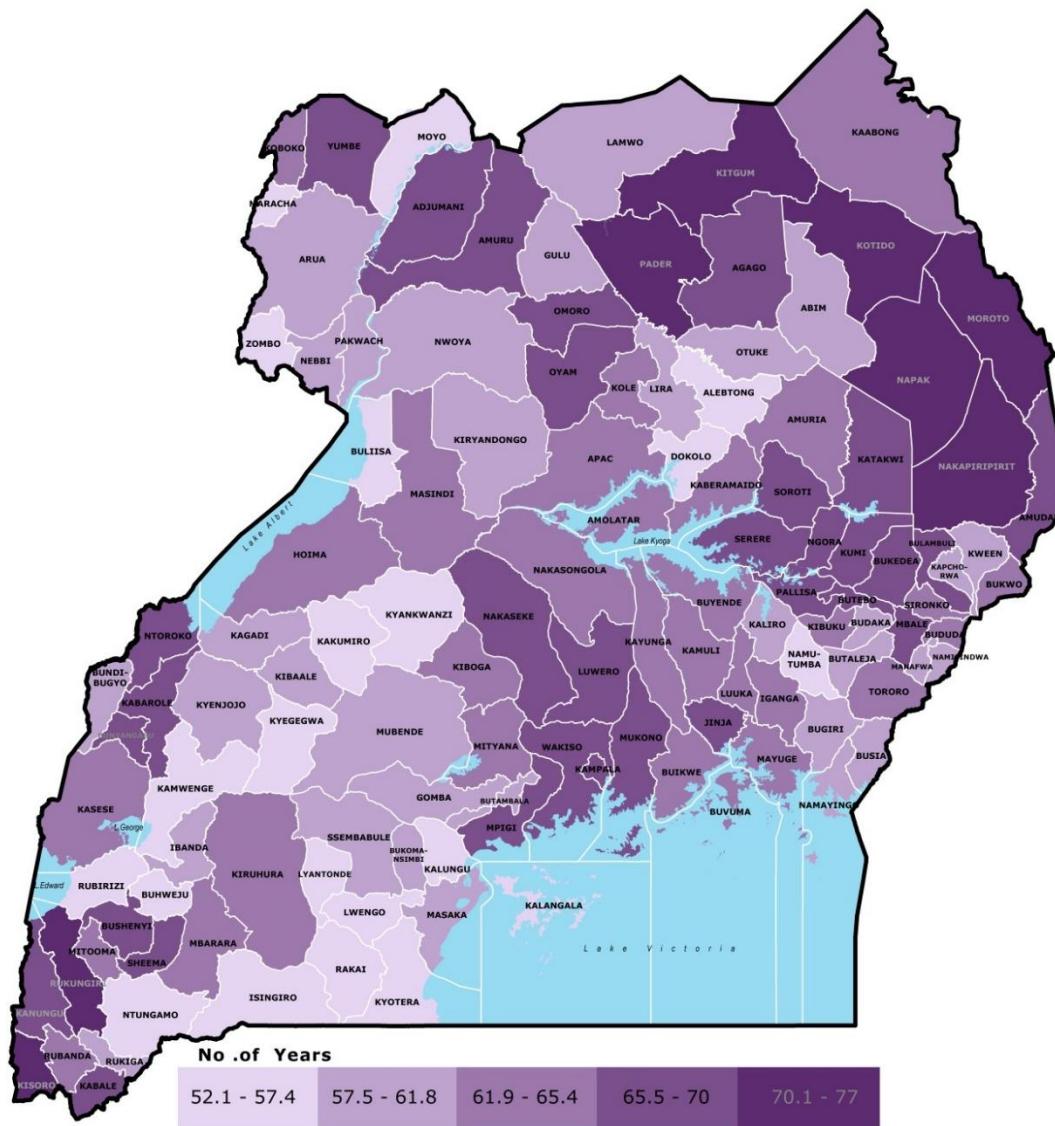
Nakapiripirit, Kampala, Kaabong, Bushenyi, Kisoro, Amudat and Napak. The following districts have the lowest life expectancy among women i.e. less than 59 years: Zombo, Lyantonde, Rubirizi, Ssembabule and Rukungiri, these should be of policy interest.

Map 5.1: Female Life Expectancy at Birth as of Census 2014



Map 5.1 and 5.2 shows that life expectancy is not obviously high or low for both sex in a district. For instance, male life expectancy is lowest (below 55 years) in the following districts: Rakai, Lyantonde, Kyegegwa, Lwengo, Buhweju, Bullisa, Moyo and Kyotera. Of these Lyantonde has the least for both male and female which should be an issue of concern. On the other hand, Napak district has the highest life expectancy both among males and females. The good practices in Napak should be emulated elsewhere to prolong life.

Map 5.2: Male Life Expectancy at Birth as of Census 2014



5.2. The mortality pattern in Uganda

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. Death is a fact of life with many social, emotional and biological implications. The probability of dying depends on a number of factors which can be characterized as demographic, social and economic factors. Understanding the country's mortality levels, patterns and trends is therefore an important part of any health service delivery system. Information on mortality provide insights that are necessary for public health policy or programme formulation, implementation and evaluation. It also helps in informing insurance related policies and understanding the quality of human capital in the country.

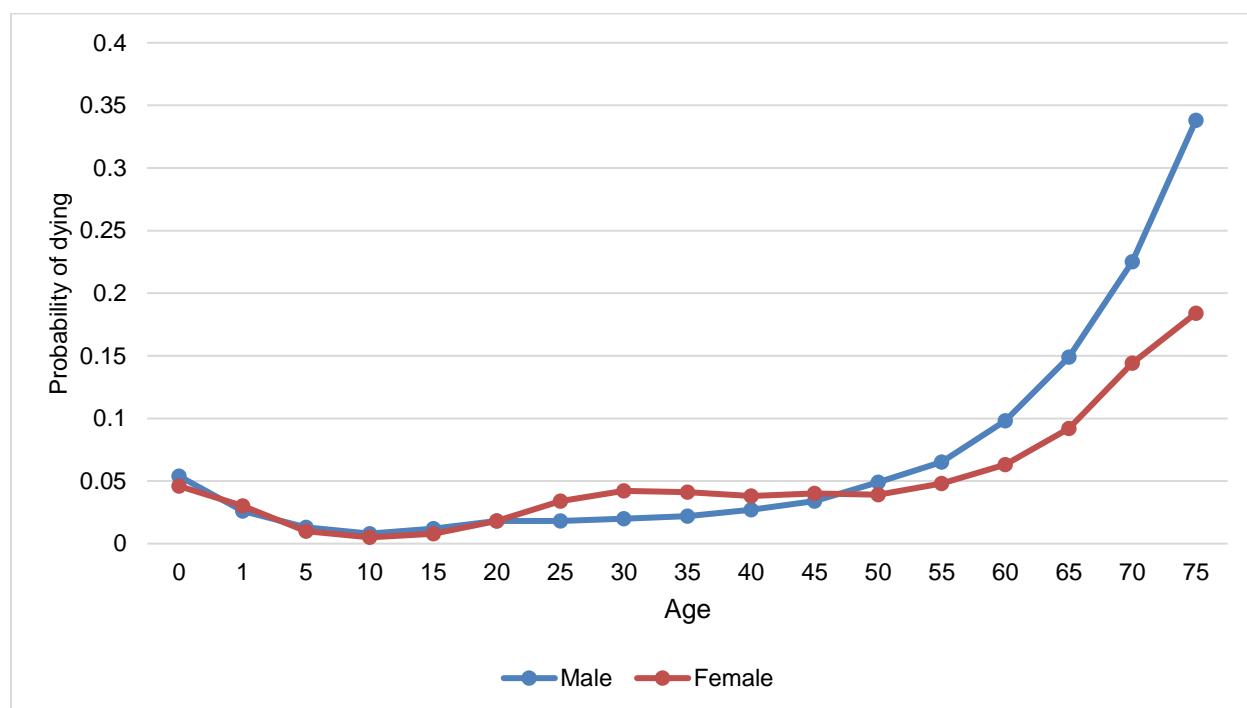
The 2014 National population and Housing Census (NPHC) asked questions about deaths in the household during the last 12 months preceding the census date, as well as the causes of the death as perceived within the household.

5.2.1. Mortality by Specific Age Groups

The probability of dying is the chance that a person of that age will die before his or her next birthday. It analyzes patterns in mortality rates of a population that can be observed over time.

Figure 5.3 shows that death in Uganda are higher among children age below 5 years with males having a higher probability of dying. Thereafter, mortality reduces and gradually increases and shots up from 60 years with males having a higher probability of dying than females. The curve follows approximately a “U” shape for high mortality countries, meaning that mortality is high during childhood and old-age with similar levels and lower during the adult ages. This suggests the need for a health system response, based on services that are tailored to address health issues among children under the age of five and the elderly.

Figure 5.3: Probability of dying by Age group and Sex



5.2.2. Childhood mortality

Child mortality is a core indicator of child health and well-being. The Sustainable Development Goal 3 (target 3.2) renewed commitment to the health of the world's children by 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births".

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) gives the probability that a newly born child will not survive to the first birthday, while the Under -five Mortality Rate is the probability that a child born will not survive to the fifth birthday.

Figure 5.4 shows the questions that were asked to determine child mortality.

Figure 5.4: Census 2014 questions

DC3			FOR FEMALES (12-54 years) ONLY							
P27		P28	P29		P30		P31	P32	P33	
How many children has [NAME] ever borne alive? Of the total children ever borne, how many are boys and how many are girls? <i>If the woman has never given birth, record 00 in the boxes below</i>			Of the total children ever borne, how many are alive? Among these children how many are boys and how many are girls? <i>If the woman has never given birth, record 00 in the boxes below</i>			When did [NAME] have her last live birth? <i>If N/A, write 97 for month, 9997 for year</i>		What is the sex of the last live birth? 1=Male 2=Female 7=N/A 8=DK	What is the survival status of the last live birth? 1=Alive 2=Dead 7=N/A 8=DK	If the last child is dead, write age at death in completed months. <i>If 60+ months, record 60</i>
97=N/A	97=N/A	97=N/A	97=N/A	97=N/A	97=N/A	<i>If Don't Know, write 98 for month, 9998 for year</i>				Write 97 if N/A
Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	M	M Y Y Y Y
0 5	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 1	0 3	0 1	0 1	0 0	0 1	2 0 1 1 1 1

Table 5.1 presents data on deaths among infants and children under – five years per 1,000 live births from 1969 to 2014. The results show the probability of dying before the first birthday (IMR) in 2014 as 50 per 1,000 live births. It is higher for boys (54%) than for girls (46%). Infant and Under Five Mortality rates declined by more than half between 1991 and 2014, from 122 to 50 deaths per 1000 live births and from 203 to 74 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively. This is marked progress, but more efforts are still required to achieve the national target of 44 (for infants) and 55 (for under five) deaths per 1,000 live births as set in the current NDP; as well as SDG target number 3.2.

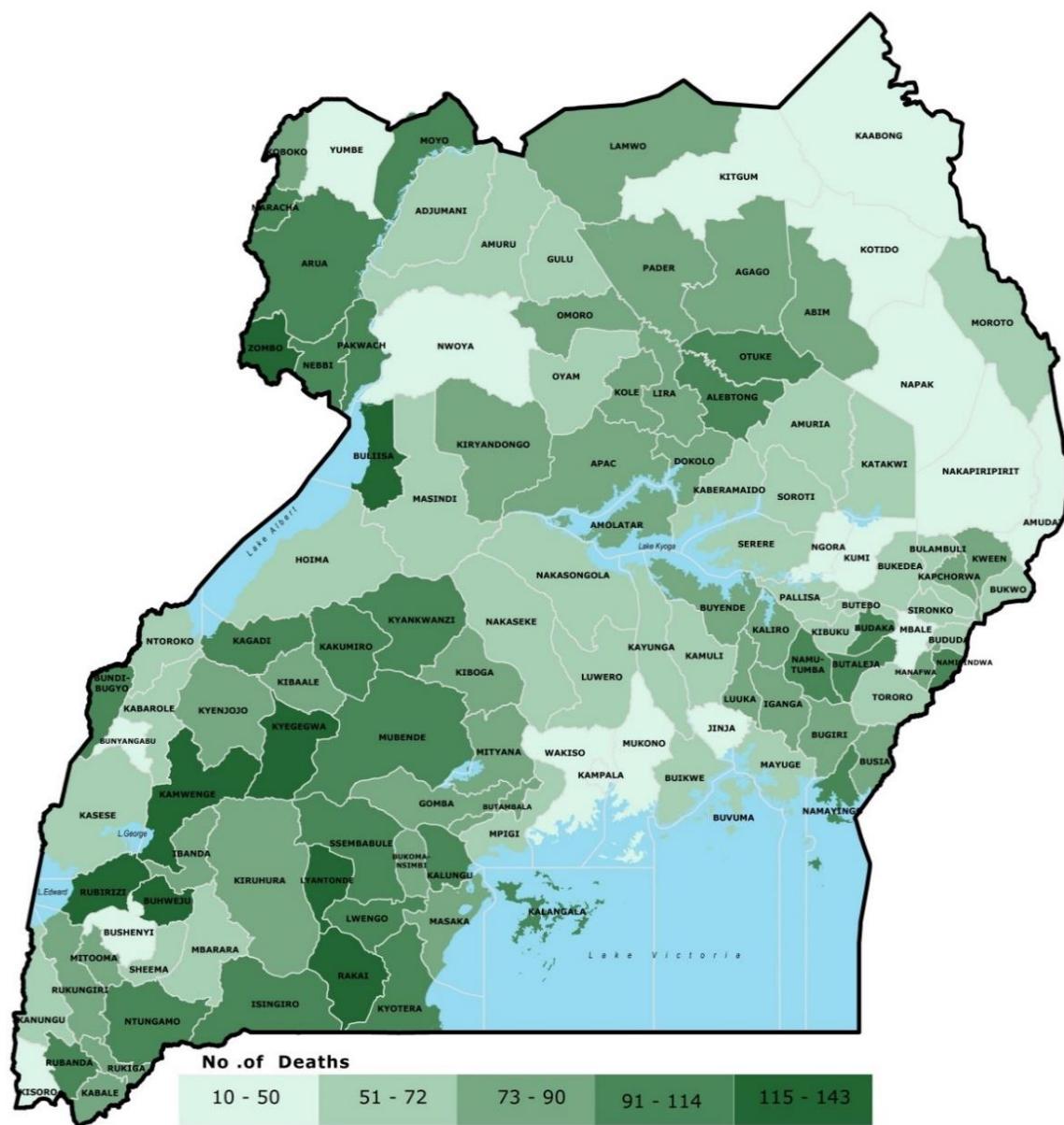
Table 5.1: Childhood mortality 1969-2014

Census Year	Infant Mortality Rate			Under Five Mortality Rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1969	129	110	118	211	189	198
1991	131	112	122	216	194	203
2002	91	84	87	160	152	156
2014	54	46	50	79	69	74

Map 5.3 shows the under-five mortality rates variation by district. The districts that have the highest under five mortality rate of over 120 deaths per 1,000 live births include: Zombo, Bullisa, Kyegegwa, kamwenge, Rubirizi, Buhweju, Lyantonde and Rakai while Kitgum, Napak and Nwoya districts had the lowest rates of less than 20 deaths per 1,000 live births.

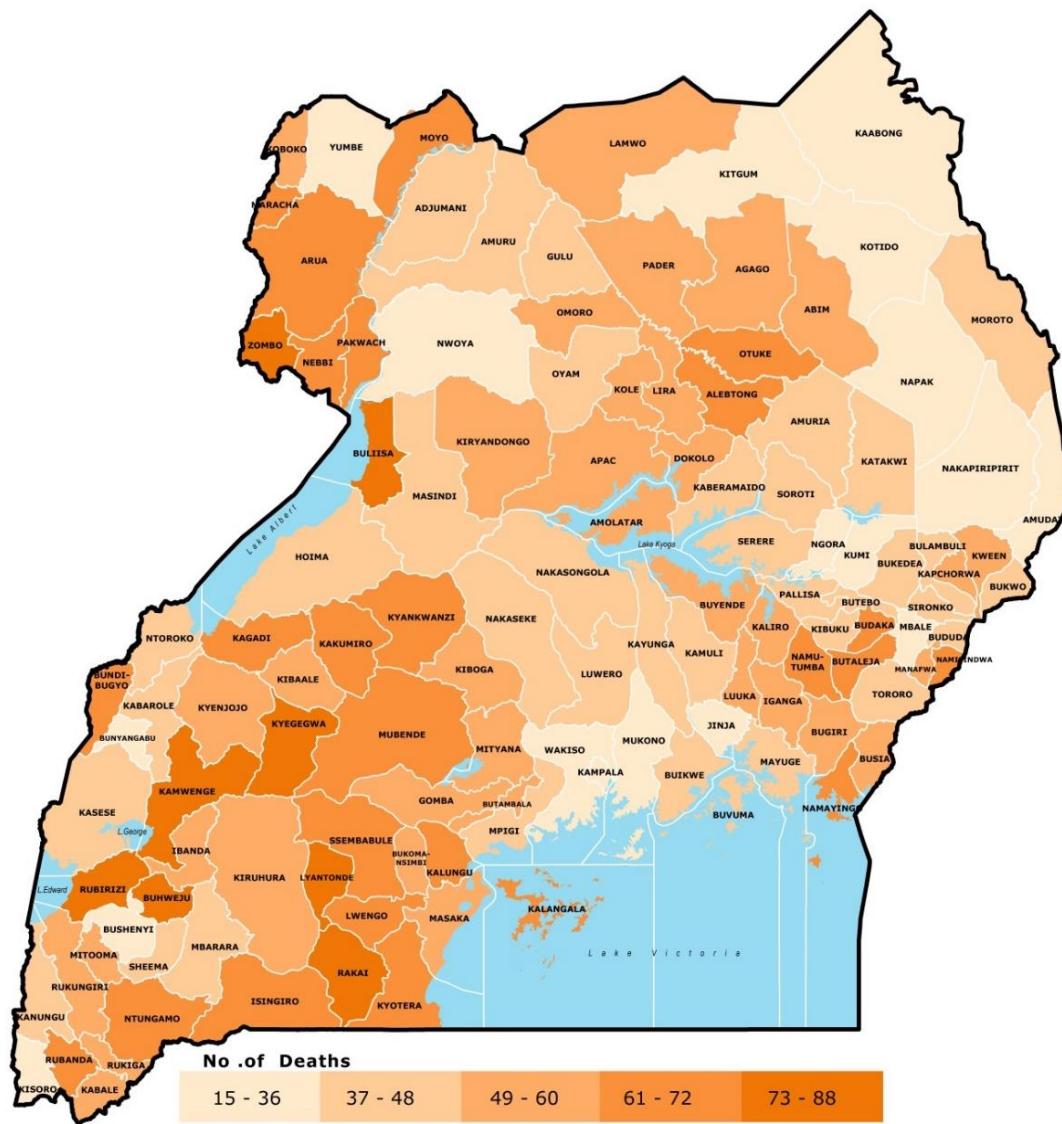
Districts with high mortality require more targeted interventions to reduce child death while those with low mortality can be studied to pick lessons about the drivers of reducing mortality.

Map 5.3: Under five Mortality by district



Similarly, map 5.4 shows that the rate at which children die before they reach their first birthday varies by district. The same districts with high under five mortality have a high infant mortality rate. This further illustrates that children die early in those districts and the factors behind this sky-high infant mortality need to be addressed as this is a critical area of focus for maternal, newborn and child health service delivery.

Map 5.4: Infant Mortality by district



5.2.3. Adult Mortality

Figure 5.5: The set of questions asked and from which adult and pregnancy related death are computed

SECTION 6: DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS							
Did any deaths occur in this household in the last 12 months? I mean from September 2013 upto December 2013. What about from 1st January 2014 to 27th August 2014?	What was the name of the deceased? If no death in D1, write "Not Applicable" and end interview	What was the sex of [NAME]? 1 = Male 2 = Female 7 = N/A	How old was [NAME] at the time of death (in completed years)? If age is less than one year, write 00	What was the cause of [NAME'S] death? 1 = Disease 2 = Accident 3 = Violence 4 = Witchcraft 6 = Others 7 = N/A 8 = DK	D6-D8-FOR FEMALES WHO DIED AGED 12-54 YEARS		
					Was [NAME] pregnant at the time of her death?	Did [NAME] die while giving birth?	Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks after delivery?
D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know	1) 2)						

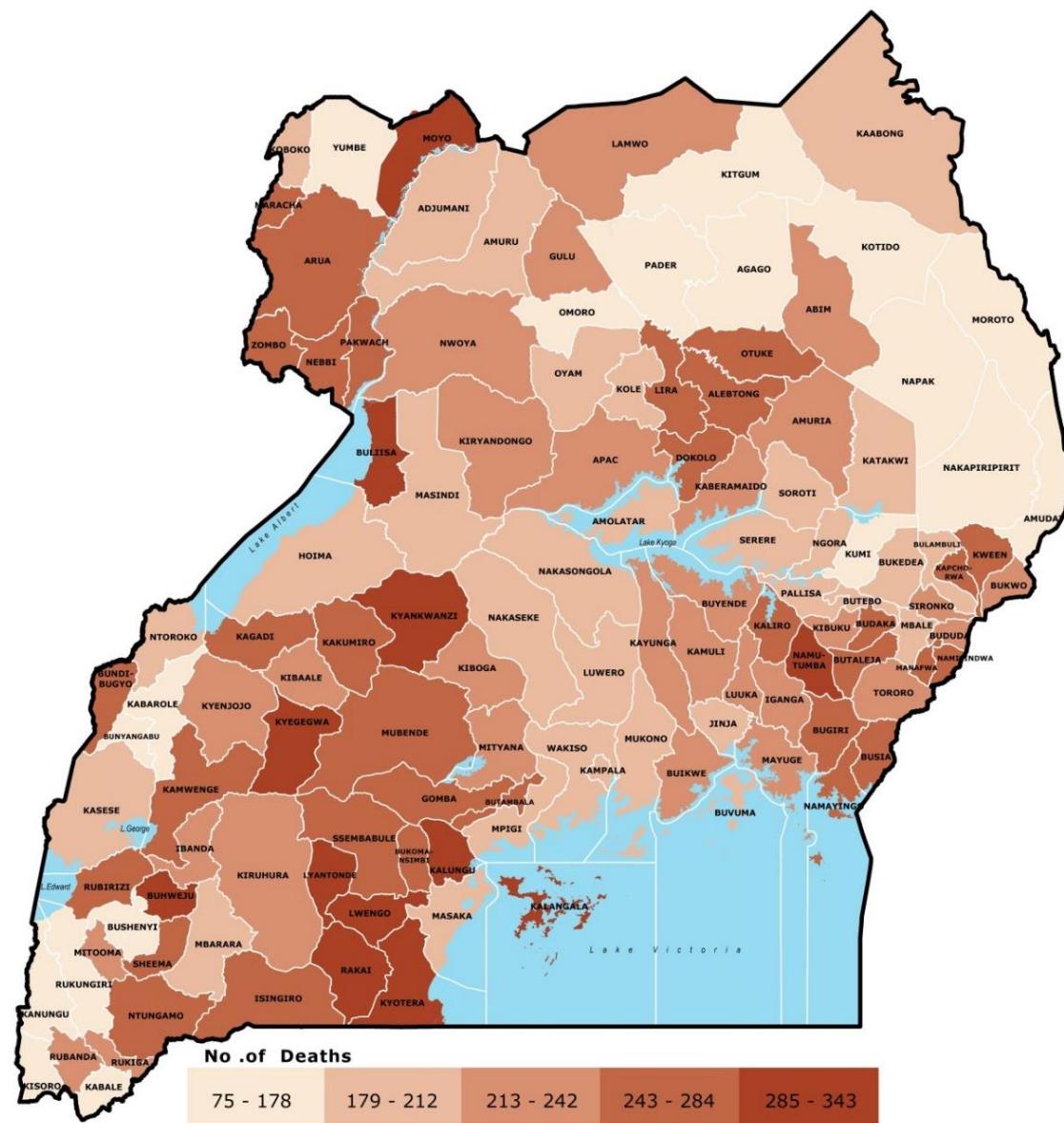
Understanding adult mortality among these economically and biologically productive population sub-group is important to give meaningful health interventions to reduce mortality and ill-health. This must therefore be informed by the magnitude, the spatial distribution and cause of illness and death leading to proper economic and social planning in the health sector.

Adult mortality refers to death of persons who are aged between 15 and 60 years, it is measured as a rate of number of deaths per 1,000 population in that age group. In addition to life expectancies at selected ages, the conventional measure of adult mortality which is computed as a probability of death 45 q 15 (that is, the conditional probability of death by age 60 given survival to age 15) is preferred and is more precise.

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 60 among males is 25 percent higher than that of females in Uganda – 236 male deaths compared to 189 female deaths per 1,000 population was observed among persons age between 15 and 60 years in Uganda. Thus approximately 1 in every 4 males die within a 12-month period. This rate is too high, the likely causes of death that require policy concern are illustrated in section 6.3 of this report.

Map 5.5 shows that male adult mortality is highest in Moyo (318 deaths) and Bullisa (299 deaths) district. It is also clustered in some districts of mid-western to south central region, West Nile, Lango and parts of the eastern region.

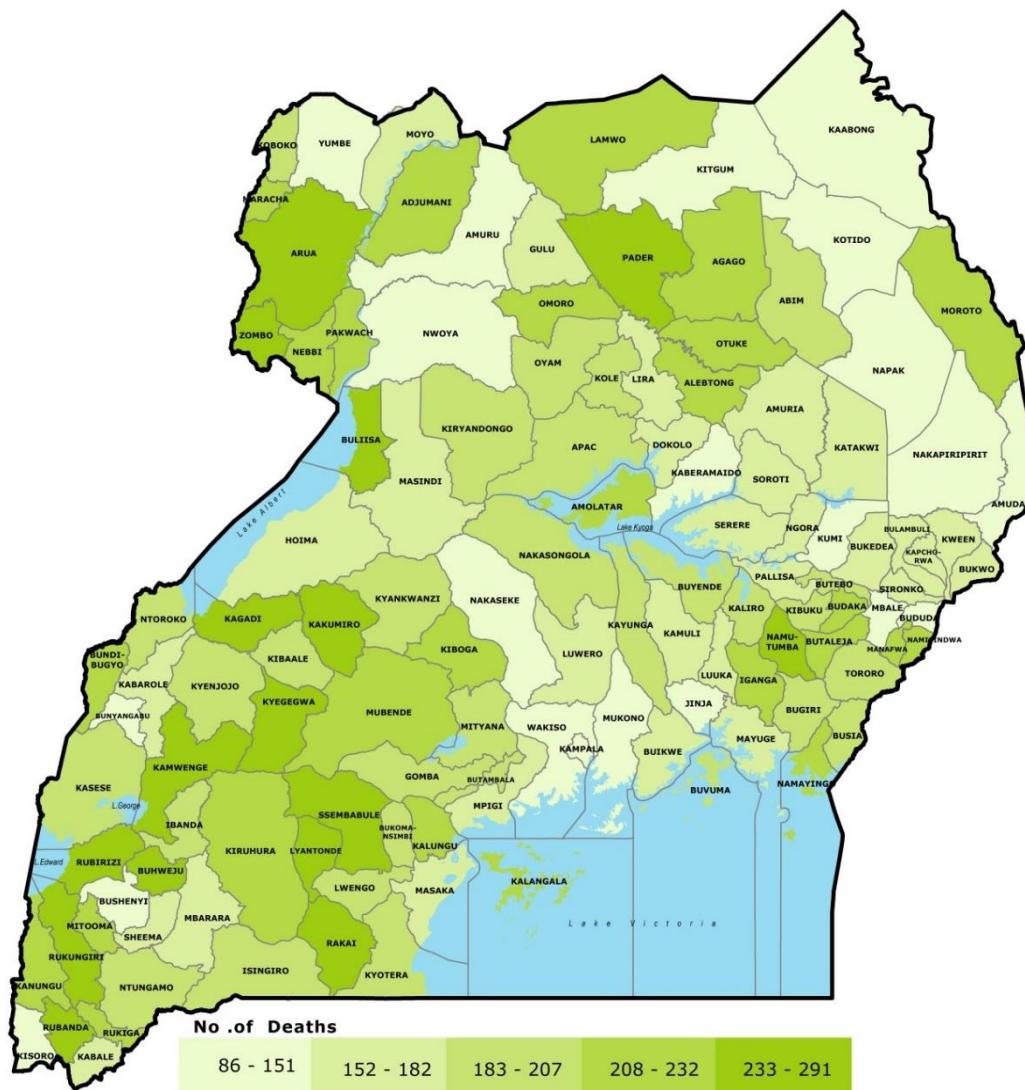
Map 5.5: Male Adult Mortality by district



Map 5.6 shows that mortality among the females varies by district. Comparing with map 5.5, some districts have high mortality among both the male and female while in others, gender differentials exist and the number of deaths are at extremes. For instance, Moroto, Pader, Omoro, Agago districts had very high mortality among women and a very low mortality among men. A likely explanation of this difference is gender inequality, and low educational attainment among women that may affect females' access to health care services. In addition, the disadvantaged and/or vulnerability position of women in the family and in society may also affect living conditions that reduce their life expectancy. There is a need to further investigate the causes of death through

in-depth health studies and qualitative research so that interventions can be targeted by gender to avert death and maintain a healthy human capital.

Map 5.6: Female Adult Mortality by district

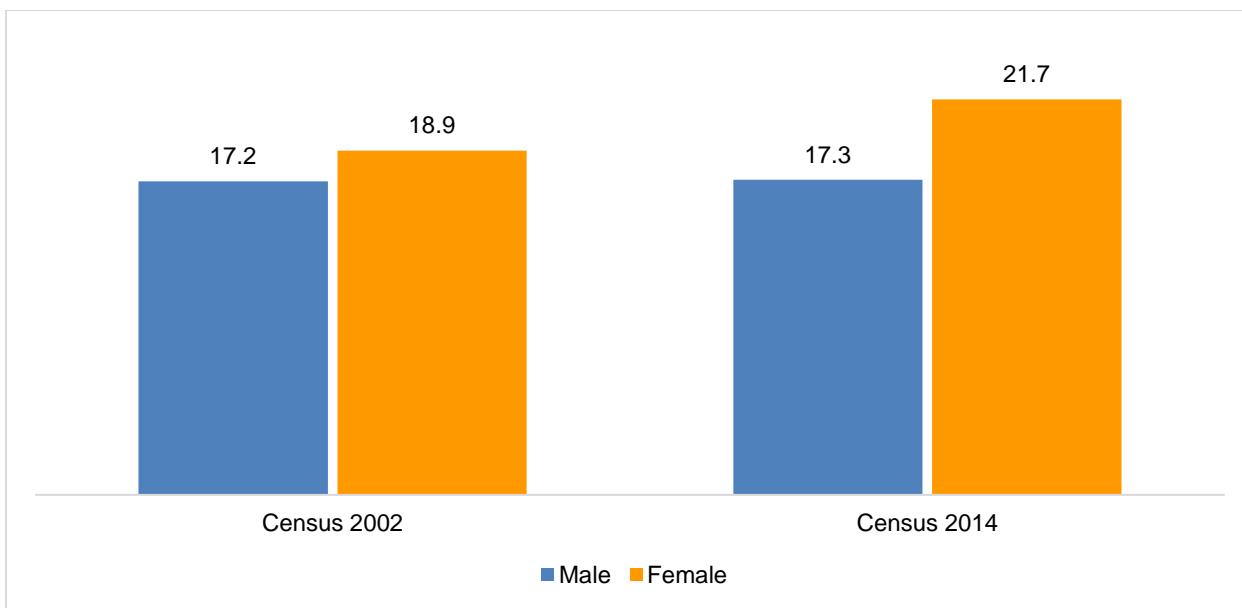


5.2.4. Older Persons Mortality

The National policy for older persons defines older persons as women and men aged 60 years and above. Therefore, this report captures mortality among the older persons through life expectancy at age 60 (e60). Given the current mortality levels, a person who reaches the age of 60 in Uganda would expect to live for about 17 more years for males and 22 for females. Comparing with the 2002 census, life expectancy at age 60 has remained the same among males and improved a little among the females. This modest progress can be attributed to factors in life such as gender, genetics, access to health care, hygiene, diet and nutrition, exercise, lifestyle, and crime rates. There is therefore need for effective execution of population health management

initiatives that are targeted for improving the quality of life (health or living standard) of the older persons as highlighted in the National Policy for Older persons; including strengthening strategies for prevention and treatment of illnesses among elderly persons.

Figure 5.6: Life expectancy at age 60 (e60) by sex



5.2.5. Maternal Mortality

Pregnancy-related mortality is regarded as a key indicator of a population's health and of a society's development. Information on maternal mortality serves the needs of the health sector in terms of aiding the formulation and execution of healthcare interventions that are aimed at reducing deaths both during pregnancy and deaths after termination of pregnancy, such as increasing the coverage of deliveries attended to by skilled health personnel; the number of health facilities providing neonatal, child and maternal health services to the lowest health facilities; and expansion of Emergency Obstetric Care (EMOC) coverage. Indeed, a number of global health initiatives and the national health sector development agenda prioritizes Reproductive, Maternal, Neo-natal and Child health care service delivery to enhance maternal as well as child health outcomes.

Results in Table 5.1 indicate that the rate of mortality associated with pregnancy and childbearing is 0.66 maternal deaths per 1,000 woman-years of exposure. The estimated age-specific mortality rate is highest among women aged 45-49 (1.42) which may be associated with high risk factors due to "too late" births and lowest among women aged 15-19 (0.38). Maternal deaths account for 16 percent of all deaths among women aged 15-49 years during the 12-month period preceding the census.

The maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is expressed per 100,000 live births in order to emphasize the obstetrical risk of pregnancy and childbearing. The estimate of the maternal mortality ratio for the

12-month period preceding the census is 380 deaths per 100,000 live births; that is there are over 3 maternal deaths for every 1,000 births in Uganda. This is consistent with the 2016 UDHS result of 368 deaths per 100,000 live births which is high and requires strategic interventions.

Table 5.2: Maternal Mortality

Age group	Number of Deaths due to Maternal Cases	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 women)	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal
15-19	764	305	0.38	10.6
20-24	848	200	0.50	18.7
25-29	872	271	0.66	22.4
30-34	801	374	0.77	16.2
35-39	759	634	0.94	23.2
40-44	581	1,183	0.89	10.1
45-49	660	6,111	1.42	18.2
Total	5,285	380	0.66	15.9

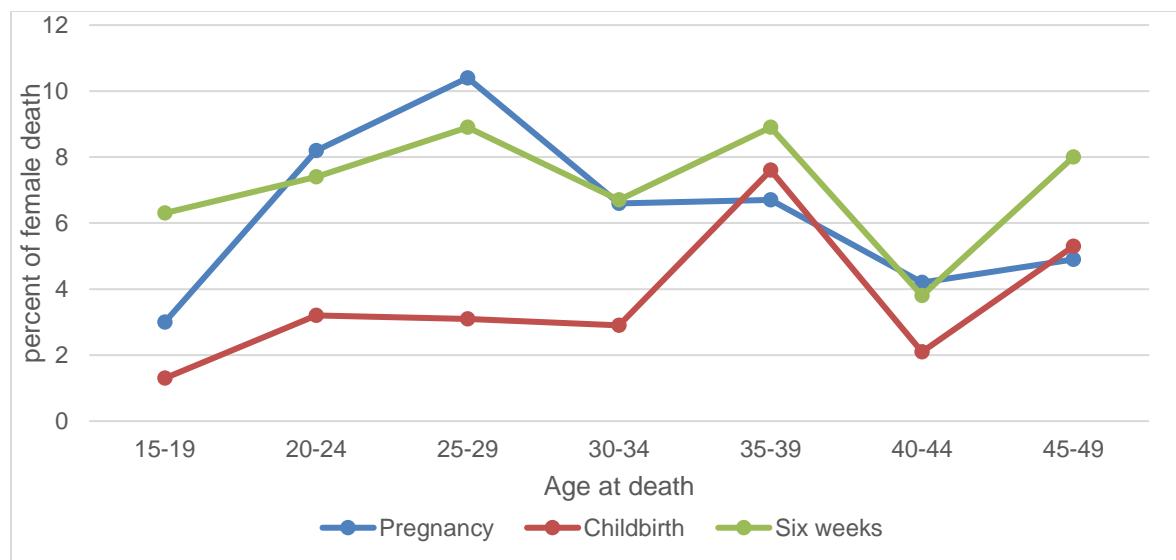
Table 5.2 shows that maternal mortality is generally high and varies across regions. The Karamoja region has the highest maternal mortality rate of 588 deaths per 100,000 live births, this is followed by Kigezi and Central 1 region that have over 500 deaths per 100,000 live birth. This calls for a need to further investigate the causes of this high maternal mortality in order to guide region-specific interventions aimed at maternal mortality reduction.

Table 5.3: Pregnancy Related Mortality by region

	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death (per 100 women)	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 women)	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)
Kampala	13.7	1.7	0.479	394
Central1	13.9	2.8	0.795	505
Central2	16.4	2.6	0.74	410
Busoga	17.2	2.6	0.732	379
Bukedi	18.2	1.6	0.443	227
Elgon	16.9	2.1	0.595	349
Teso	19.9	1.4	0.401	208
Karamoja	21	3.5	1.007	588
Lango	11.4	1.7	0.484	279
Acholi	16.9	3.1	0.892	466
West Nile	10.5	1.9	0.545	304
Bunyoro	16.8	2.2	0.642	316
Toro	16.5	2.0	0.564	296
Ankole	19.8	2.7	0.766	489
Kigezi	24.8	2.8	0.801	541

Figure 5.7 shows the proportion of female adult death by age and timing of death. Of the women that died during pregnancy, the highest proportion was aged 25 to 29 years. On the other hand, of those who died during child birth or in the 6 weeks period after delivery the highest proportion were aged 35 to 39 and 45 to 49 years. This information is useful for the health sector to target appropriate interventions for addressing pregnancy and birth related deaths.

Figure 5.7: Proportion of adult female deaths due to maternal causes

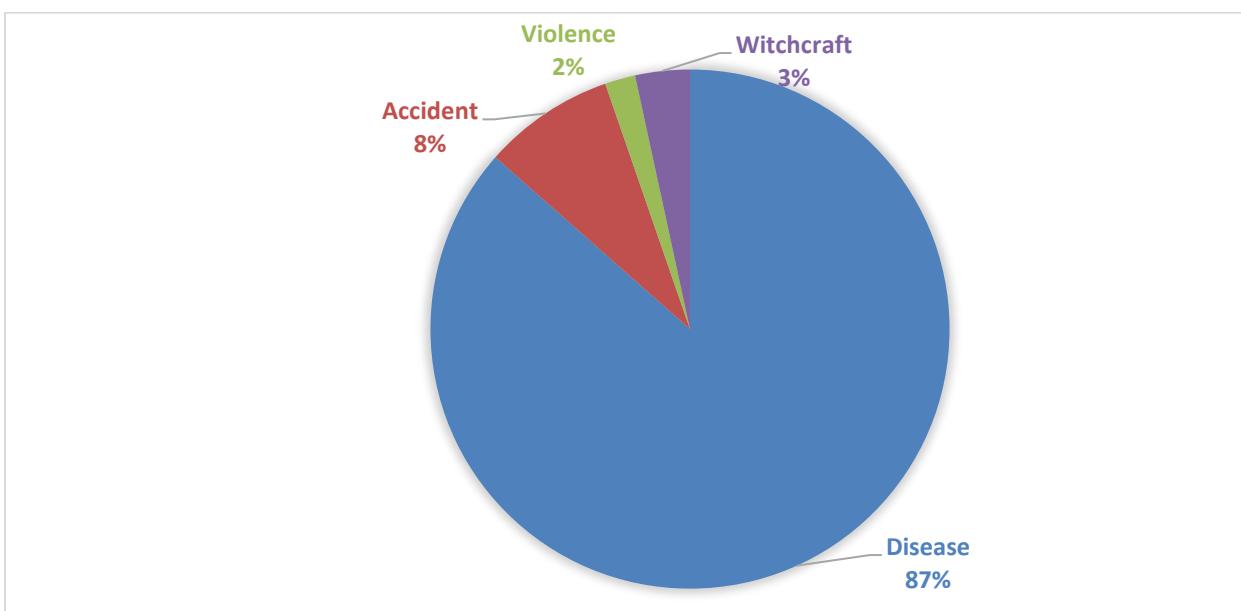


5.3. Causes of death

Understanding the cause of death is important to inform the planning process to reduce mortality. It is important to note that the causes of death in this report are not clinically established sources, but captured as reported by the census respondents.

Results in Figure 5.8 show that close to 9 in 10 persons died because of a disease, the specific diseases can be obtained from the DHIS so that interventions can be targeted accordingly. The next notable cause of death is accident, which accounts for 8% of the deaths reported. Therefore, in addition to specific disease prevention and treatment interventions, it is important that through inter-sectoral coordination, accidents (e.g. road accidents) are consistently put in checks through effective accident control measures.

Figure 5.8: Distribution of reported causes of death



Gender differentials exist in the reported causes of death as shown in figure 5.9 to 5.12.

Results in Figure 5.9 show that more females than males were reported to have died because of a disease. Much fewer males in the age group of 20 to 29 are reported to have died from a disease, implying there are other likely reasons for male mortality in this age group.

Figure 5.9: Age- Sex Distribution of death due to disease

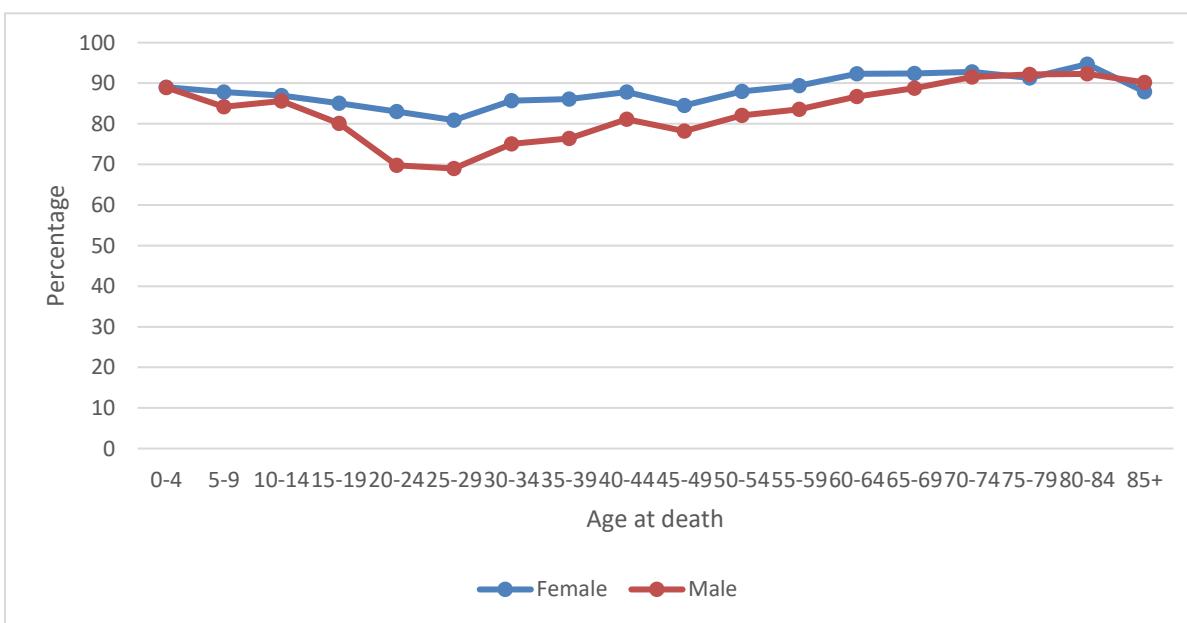


Figure 5.10 shows that generally more males than females die from accidents in and out of home, most especially in the age group of 20 to 29 years. This points to the need to address particularly the challenge of road traffic accidents.

Figure 5.10: Age- sex Distribution of death due to accidents

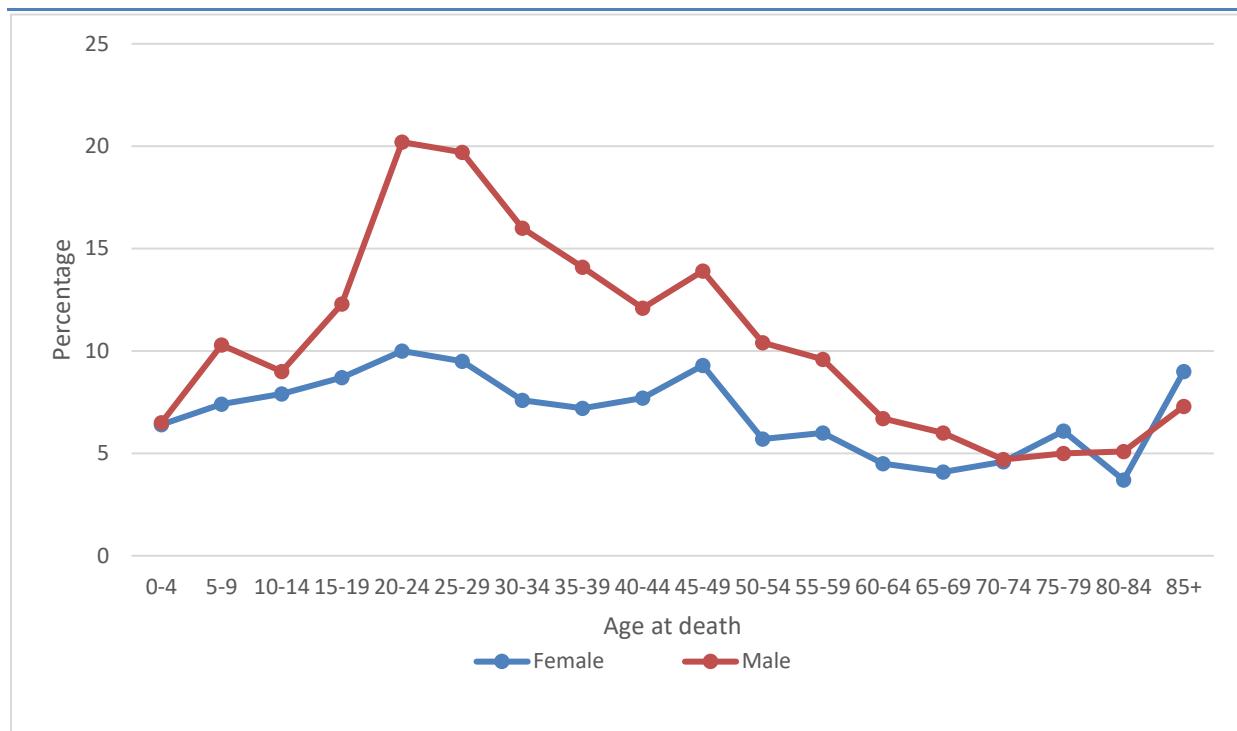
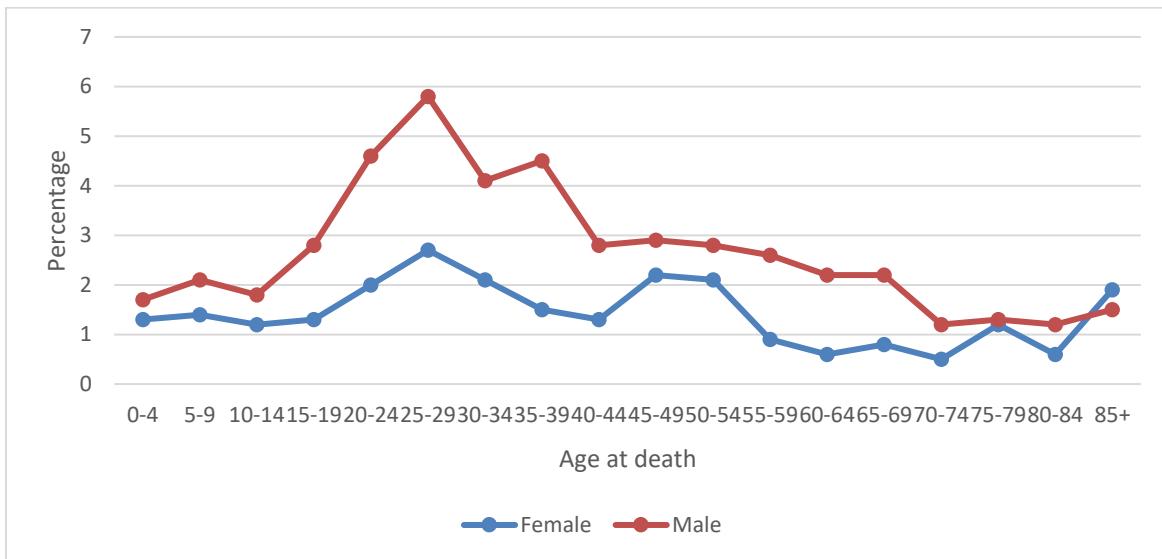


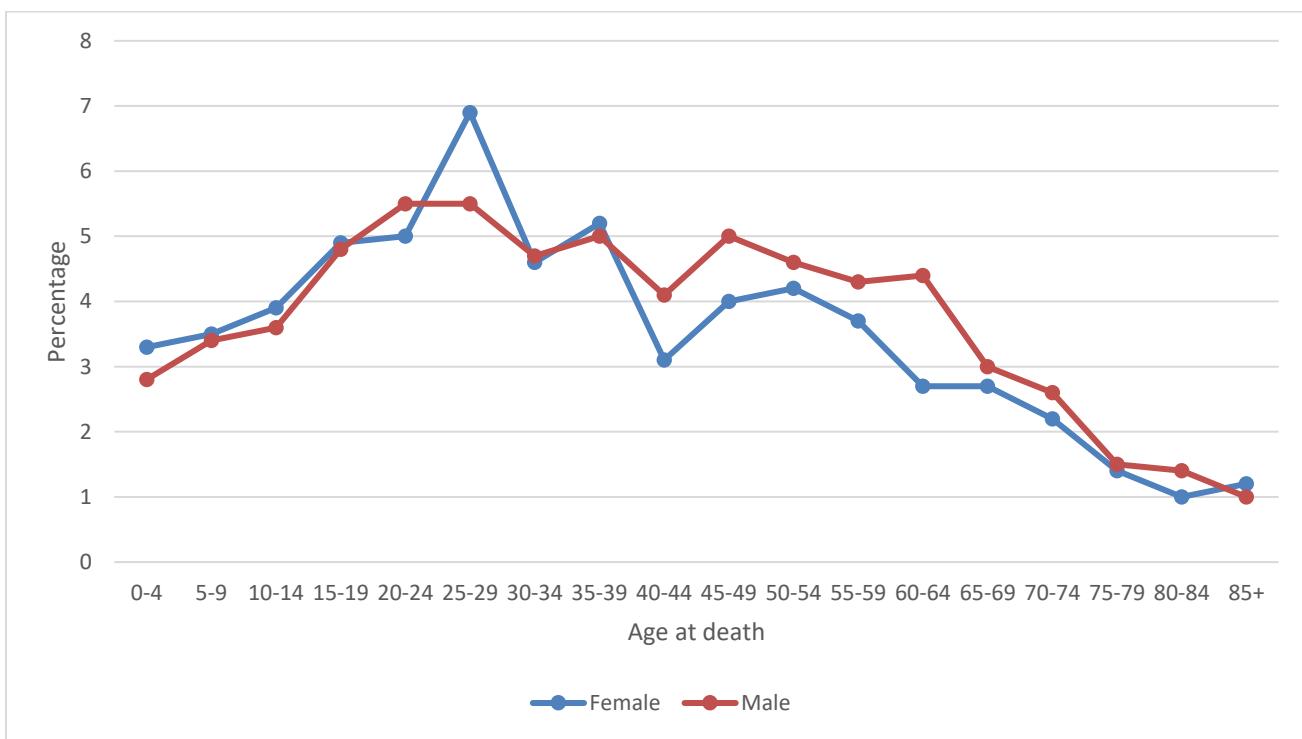
Figure 5.11 shows that the males were also more likely to die from violence compared to the female and the most at risk is 25 to 29 years for both females and males. This points to the need to further administrative data to understand the causes of violence and how it can be curbed or how the victims can be supported.

Figure 5.11: Age- Sex Distribution of death due to violence



Witchcraft was mentioned as a cause of death in Uganda. Figure 5.12 shows that more women than men at the age of 25 to 29 years were reported to have died from witchcraft, and from the age of 40 years and above, more men than women were reported to have died from witchcraft.

Figure 5.12: Age- sex Distribution of death due to witchcraft



CHAPTER SIX:

POLICY FRAMEWORK, CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

6.1. Policy frameworks

Uganda's development framework and the economy at large 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.

Specifically, in the health sector, the guiding framework for the sector's development is the National Health Policy (NHP), which has been designed to attain the goal of a good health standard for all Ugandans in order to promote health and productive lives. The NHP is being operationalized through the Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP 2015/16-2019/20). The government has currently prioritized achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), as stipulated in the HSDP with the overall goal of accelerating movement towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC), and this goals is well aligned to the third SDG.

6.2. Conclusion

The main purpose of a census is to know the number of people living in a given place. The fundamental purpose of the population census is to provide the facts essential to governmental policymaking, planning and administration. Availability of census data can assist local communities in assessing their conditions of living and give them the information they need to participate and advocate in the development of programmes and policies affecting their communities, such as those impacting health systems, models of economic production, environmental management and social organization. In addition, the development of indicators relevant to the local population and the measurement of such indicators in the data collection process can be used to monitor the human development of local populations.

The census data in general are not as complete and reliable as data obtained with a specialized demographic household survey, but census data has two advantages. First, there are no sampling concerns, which sometimes may result in serious problems of reliability in survey information. The second advantage is that there is sizeable knowledge and experience in the evaluation and adjustment of data on deaths by age and sex to address these problems.

Some results suggest the expansion of conventional health services and infrastructure to reach marginalized populations, especially those living in hard-to-reach and remote areas. Policies

directed to further reduce the fertility rate may also have important effects on under-five mortality. These results also call for gender and age considerations in the formulation of health policies, as well as the importance of interventions that aim to change behaviours towards healthier lifestyles, especially among males.

6.3. Policy Implications

The findings from the 2014 census have ramifications for policy and public health programming, particularly pertaining to formulation, implementation, and reviews of different policies or programmes. The main issues that health policy or public health interventions should address, or put more emphasis on, based on the census results are discussed below. The areas policy interventions are presented following key findings under each chapter of this health thematic report.

Given the sky-high high fertility rate, there is need to fast track strategies or initiatives for accelerating fertility decline. Stimulating an accelerated fertility decline is essential, given the country's fertility pattern that has remained high and almost flat. Rapid fertility decline is a requisite for achievement of the target set in the HSDP as well as global health SDG, and for fostering the demographic dividend for the country. Family planning and other interventions focusing on fertility decline should place more attention on rural areas, the non or poorly educated women, and sub-regions with the highest fertility rates. Increasing access to family planning can be achieved through community-based distribution of contraception.

Pertaining to birth certification, it is important to revitalize efforts to strengthen or fully operationalize formal birth registration initiatives in the entire country to ensure effective planning at different levels and improve public health programming. The collaboration between Ministry of Health or health facilities and the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) need to be strengthened to ensure birth registration is done at facility level, for deliveries that take place at health facilities. This can involve linking facility based birth records that are captured in maternity related Health Management Information System (HMIS) to NIRA birth declaration. For births that occur in the community (outside health facilities), registration and notification can be rolled out at lower levels such as parishes or villages, and later on submitted to sub-county or division headquarters.

To address challenges of early marriage and teenage pregnancy and births, implementation of interventions related to sexual and reproductive health education that have been outlined in the HSDP must be fast tracked. Health education should be heightened both in the community and schools, which requires close collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Sports, as well as district education and health offices. Health promotion and information dissemination in the community and schools are vital for curbing high risk births such as; too early and too late births. Also, targeted interventions to address socio-cultural factors leading to women having too many children are critical, especially the most affected sub-regions of Busoga, Teso, and Bukedi.

Implement and strengthen inter-sectoral collaboration and strategies to address social determinants of health in order to curb different sorts of health risks that the population is faced with due to prevailing socio-economic and environmental conditions. Some of the identified conditions that present critical health risks include; poor housing conditions (including overcrowding), inadequate access to safe or clean water, use of unclean fuel (energy) for cooking, insufficient food (unavailability/inaccessibility), and non-use or unavailability of mosquito nets. Addressing these socio-economic and environmental conditions through effective multi-sectoral interventions (e.g. targeted investments in girl's education – keeping the girl child in school) is also critical for tackling challenges related to; high fertility level, teen age pregnancy and early child bearing, high risk births, and health promotion and prevention. Other critical interventions to address socio-economic and environmental determinants of health include public investments in; decent housing facilities (e.g. through a national housing policy), safe and clean water supply in all parts of the country, food security, road traffic accident control programmes, promotion of healthy habits, and avoidance of risky lifestyle or behaviours among others.

Fast track implementation strategies for UHC related interventions as prescribed in the HSDP, to ensure accelerated progress and/or improvement in health outcomes such as; fertility, disease burden and morbidity, life expectancy, infant and child mortality, and maternal mortality. Effective delivery of Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal and Child healthcare (RMNCH) services is critical in addressing most of the health risks and burden among the vulnerable group of children and women, while paying heed to rural areas and sub-regions or districts with poorer RMNCH outcomes. Furthermore, given that the main cause of death is disease, special attention should be paid to health promotion and disease prevention measures; and meaningful investments in healthcare infrastructure (including medical supplies) is important for improvement of care and treatment services for the section of the population that require the services due to illnesses.

Taking into consideration that policy interventions should be evidence based, it is important to note that the issues highlighted below provide areas of proposed or further research that are useful for generating comprehensive evidence to inform policy processes:

- 1) Analysis of the main determinants of the geographical distribution of infant and child mortality i.e. Why is it very high in some districts, based on a suitable and robust modeling approach.
- 2) Analysis of the main differentials and covariates of early-age mortality, in particular those indicators of fertility and family composition: this study can be conducted with data from the 2014 Census, ideally using a multi-level approach that uses aggregate as well as individual level variables.
- 3) Identification of the main determinants of adult mortality: this includes an in-depth analysis of adult mortality sex differentials especially within the same districts.

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Glossary of terms and definitions

Child mortality: The probability of a child dying between their first and fifth birthday.

Child mortality rate: The number of children that die between 1 and 4 years of age divided by the number of children alive at age 1, multiplied by 1,000.

Infant mortality: Deaths of children before attaining exact age 1.

Infant mortality rate: The number of deaths of infants aged under one year per 1,000 live births (and sometimes referred to as the probability of death from birth to age 1).

Life expectancy: The average number of additional years that a person could expect to live if current mortality levels were to continue for the rest of that person's life.

Life expectancy at birth: The average number of years that a newborn baby is expected to live if the mortality conditions of the year corresponding to the life table remain constant.

Under-five mortality rate (U5MR): This is an approximation of the probability of dying before the age of five. It is the number of children who die before reaching five years of age (numerator), divided by the total number of live births in a given one-year period (denominator), multiplied by 1,000.

APPENDICES

Table A.1: Total Fertility Rate and possession of a birth certificate by district and place of residence

District	Total Fertility Rate			Has Birth Certificate		
	Urban	Rural	Uganda	Number of registered children	Percent of under 5 who are registered	Total Number of children below 5 years
Central Region						
Buikwe	5.2	6.1	5.4	24,318	34.5	70,422
Bukomansimbi	4.8	6.3	6.1	4,957	19.3	25,662
Butambala	6.5	6.4	6.4	4,100	23.1	17,741
Buvuma	6.1	6.2	6.2	3,016	17.1	17,620
Gomba	5.1	6.7	6.6	7,279	25.7	28,326
Kalungu	5.3	6.4	6.1	6,552	21.4	30,598
Kampala	3.3	-	3.3	99,523	46.7	213,222
Kalangala	4.1	4.9	4.8	3,215	36.9	8,723
Kayunga	4.4	6.5	6.3	15,488	23.6	65,556
Kiboga	5.2	6.3	6	6,239	24.4	25,616
Kyankwanzi	5.5	6.7	6.5	8,954	22.1	40,589
Kyotera	4.3	6	5.7	7,143	18.9	37,722
Luwero	4.5	6	5.6	22,171	28.5	77,774
Lwengo	5.4	6.6	6.3	7,357	14.8	49,718
Lyantonde	4	6.5	5.9	3,572	21.2	16,854
Masaka	4.1	5.7	5	13,398	27.2	49,204
Mityana	4.7	6.1	5.6	13,215	23.8	55,552
Mpigi	5.2	5.5	5.4	14,742	34.5	42,705
Mubende	5	6.5	6.2	32,068	25.1	127,910
Mukono	3.8	5.2	4.7	36,213	37.4	96,944
Nakaseke	4.7	6.1	5.7	12,838	40.5	31,686
Nakasongola	4.9	6.7	6.4	9,455	29.5	32,010
Rakai	5.4	6.8	6.7	19,047	20.6	92,295
Ssembabule	5.1	6.4	6.3	6,704	14.6	45,828
Wakiso	4	4.9	4.1	135,400	40.5	333,929
Eastern Region						
Amuria	6	8.1	7.9	25,084	47.8	52,431
Budaka	6.3	7.7	7.5	8,765	21.6	40,601
Bududa	5.4	6.5	6.4	9,489	26.9	35,306
Bugiri	5.9	7.7	7.3	22,881	30.2	75,846
Bukedea	6.4	8.1	8	5,403	13.9	38,945

District	Total Fertility Rate			Has Birth Certificate		
	Urban	Rural	Uganda	Number of registered children	Percent of under 5 who are registered	Total Number of children below 5 years
Eastern Region						
Bukwo	5.2	7.4	7	2,487	14.3	17,380
Bulambuli	5.6	5.8	5.8	6,097	21.6	28,270
Busia	4.7	6.4	6	14,673	24.9	58,812
Butaleja	7.2	8.2	8	7,848	15.6	50,448
Butebo	7.9	7.6	7.6	7,249	25.2	28,776
Buyende	8.4	8.2	8.3	16,468	23.3	70,732
Iganga	4.6	6.9	6.3	20,876	23.3	89,547
Jinja	4.5	6.1	5.4	28,785	37.8	76,202
Kaberamaido	6	7.9	7.8	7,862	20	39,349
Kaliro	5.3	7.9	7.7	12,215	26.5	46,088
Kamuli	5.3	7.3	7	34,486	38.6	89,370
Kapchorwa	4.7	5.6	5.2	3,336	20.2	16,475
Katakwi	4.4	6.8	6.6	15,390	55.1	27,954
Kibuku	6.4	7.8	7.7	12,774	31	41,253
Kumi	5.3	7.2	6.8	15,561	36.9	42,171
Kween	5.8	6.8	6.8	2,719	16.6	16,367
Luuka	5.5	7.2	7.1	8,035	18.3	43,944
Manafwa	6.2	7.2	7	10,270	15.8	64,990
Mayuge	5.2	7	6.8	31,381	34.2	91,704
Mbale	4.2	5.9	5.3	21,879	27.4	79,879
Namayingo	6.3	6.9	6.9	11,928	28.1	42,452
Namisindwa	6.3	7.3	7.2	5,707	14.9	38,382
Namutumba	5.7	8	7.8	16,517	32.8	50,327
Ngora	6.5	7.2	7.1	4,613	18.4	25,106
Pallisa	6.4	7.7	7.5	24,462	32.5	75,192
Serere	5.3	8	7.9	24,654	45.9	53,708
Sironko	5.3	6.4	6.2	10,086	24.9	40,464
Soroti	3.9	7	6.3	24,888	48	51,815
Tororo	4.4	6.7	6.3	28,994	31.8	91,269
Northern Region						
Abim	5.1	7.1	6.8	8,330	43.3	19,231
Adjumani	4.1	6.7	6.2	12,380	28.2	43,830
Agago	6.1	8	7.7	22,409	51.3	43,648
Alebtong	6.2	7	7	9,953	25	39,848
Amolatar	6.2	7	6.9	10,884	43.6	24,973
Amudat	7.4	10.2	9.8	7,202	38.2	18,868
Amuru	8.8	7.2	7.3	13,763	39.3	34,995

District	Total Fertility Rate			Has Birth Certificate		
	Urban	Rural	Uganda	Number of registered children	Percent of under 5 who are registered	Total Number of children below 5 years
Northern Region						
Apac	5.6	6.6	6.4	18,891	30.7	61,629
Arua	4.4	5.7	5.6	51,916	38.8	133,976
Dokolo	5.4	6.7	6.5	10,861	35.2	30,867
Gulu	3.9	6.7	4.9	18,537	43	43,067
Kaabong	5.2	7.9	7.6	7,497	26.5	28,243
Kitgum	4.9	7.6	6.5	17,779	49.9	35,610
Koboko	5.9	7.1	6.8	12,198	31.8	38,374
Kole	4.7	6.5	6.4	15,575	37.2	41,865
Kotido	7.1	8.1	7.7	9,537	30.4	31,416
Lamwo	7.6	7.6	7.6	12,460	50.7	24,591
Lira	4	6.2	5.4	27,235	41.7	65,297
Maracha	5.7	6.3	6.3	8,300	24.3	34,153
Moroto	4.6	7.5	7.0	5,333	28.5	18,728
Moyo	3.2	5.8	5.6	11,500	52.3	22,001
Nakapiripirit	5.9	7.7	7.7	8,684	31.4	27,699
Napak	5.8	7.5	6.7	8,679	32.4	26,816
Nebbi	4.8	6.5	6.2	16,521	23	71,741
Nwoya	7	7.5	7.4	8,037	31.3	25,665
Omoro	7.5	6.5	6.7	9,991	35.8	27,872
Otuke	5.2	7.3	7.2	9,639	50.5	19,102
Oyam	5.3	6.3	6.3	30,163	44.1	68,339
Pader	5.4	7.1	7.0	13,678	43.6	31,336
Pakwach	6.0	6.6	6.5	5,873	20.1	29,244
Yumbe	6.2	7.2	7.2	47,254	58	81,450
Zombo	5.8	6.9	6.7	5,568	12.5	44,631
Western Region						
Buhweju	4.3	5.8	5.8	3,751	17.2	21,787
Buliisa	6.5	6.9	6.8	1,591	7.4	21,420
Bundibugyo	5.2	7.1	6.7	18,105	41.7	43,402
Bunyangabu	5.2	5.9	5.7	6682	21.8	30,631
Bushenyi	3.5	4.5	4.2	9,446	27.6	34,175
Hoima	4.0	6.3	5.8	20,592	19.2	107,362
Ibanda	4.4	5.5	4.9	6,293	15.8	39,715
Isingiro	5.1	5.8	5.7	27,165	30.9	88,026
Kabale	3.2	4.7	4.2	14,144	28.2	50,208
Kabarole	4.1	5.3	4.8	24,504	30.8	79,493
Kagadi	5.4	6.9	6.7	9,162	12.7	71,895

District	Total Fertility Rate			Has Birth Certificate		
	Urban	Rural	Uganda	Number of registered children	Percent of under 5 who are registered	Total Number of children below 5 years
Western Region						
Kakumiro	5.5	7.0	6.9	7,471	12.2	61,114
Kamwenge	4.7	6.3	6.2	14,424	18	79,924
Kanungu	4.0	4.9	4.7	7,782	18.9	41,074
Kasese	4.7	6.6	6.1	51,370	39.5	130,140
Kibaale	4.0	7.2	7.0	3,075	10.2	30,157
Kiruhura	4.8	5.5	5.4	7,054	12.7	55,358
Kiryandongo	5.4	7.1	6.7	12,654	24.9	50,732
Kisoro	4.3	5.8	5.6	14,826	28.6	51,843
Kyegegwa	6.2	7.1	7.0	7,311	12.7	57,458
Kyenjojo	5.5	6.6	6.4	15,696	18.8	83,435
Masindi	4.7	6.2	5.7	11,299	22.3	50,748
Mbarara	3.6	4.9	4.2	20,343	27.8	73,138
Mitooma	4.1	5.3	5.2	5,100	16.2	31,519
Ntoroko	5.9	6.9	6.4	4,293	34.7	12,379
Ntungamo	4.7	5.8	5.6	13,491	16.1	83,685
Rubanda	4.0	4.9	4.8	3,555	10.5	34,004
Rubirizi	4.7	6.5	6.2	4,102	18.5	22,194
Rukiga	3.5	4.6	4.5	2944	19.1	15452
Rukungiri	3.5	5.0	4.7	15,522	31.1	49,943
Sheema	4.0	4.4	4.2	4,889	16.3	30,085
Total	4.1	6.5	5.8	1,830,491	30	6,107,155

Table A.2: Adolescent Fertility Rate and Early Marriages by district

District	Adolescent motherhood			Child Marriage among women aged 10-17 years			
	Ever Given Birth	Percent	Total	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Sexually exposed
Central Region							
Buikwe	6,230	14.9	41,692	3,173	137	316	3,626
Bukomansimbi	1,997	13.3	14,978	868	53	124	1,045
Butambala	1,296	12.3	10,502	704	18	87	809
Buvuma	1,476	25.5	5,796	702	14	79	795
Gomba	1,772	12	14,816	697	14	70	781
Kalangala	618	25	2,473				
Kalungu	2,155	12.1	17,870	833	44	76	953
Kampala	20,166	13.4	149,937				
Kayunga	5,736	15.3	37,493	2,897	99	319	3,315
Kiboga	1,883	13.9	13,581	750	38	69	857
Kyankwanzi	3,206	16.7	19,158	1,431	36	140	1,607
Kyotera	3,174	15	21,151	1,382	73	92	1,547
Luwero	6,517	14.2	45,785	2,989	128	283	3,400
Lwengo	3,488	13.2	26,466	1,826	57	104	1,987
Lyantonde	1,026	11.8	8,667	541	21	62	624
Masaka	3,218	11.8	27,250	1,301	32	117	1,450
Mityana	4,897	15.6	31,325	2,539	143	240	2,922
Mpigi	3,639	15.6	23,350	1,440	41	175	1,656
Mubende	11,007	17.5	63,068	5,470	193	498	6,161
Mukono	10,593	18.3	57,776	5,741	177	581	6,499
Nakaseke	3,129	17.8	17,536	1,507	73	180	1,760
Nakasongola	2,501	14.1	17,717	949	23	115	1,087
Rakai	4,275	15.9	26,969	2,425	96	124	2,645
Ssembabule	3,195	13.7	23,345	1,326	35	119	1,480
Wakiso	29,028	14.7	197,335	10,529	370	966	11,865
Eastern Region							
Amuria	3,947	14.1	28,015	2,026	54	89	2,169
Budaka	3,078	14.3	21,597	1,433	33	81	1,547
Bududa	2,981	12.7	23,408	1,543	29	108	1,680
Bugiri	6,789	17.5	38,762	3,397	98	197	3,692
Bukedea	2,289	11.5	19,975	1,118	33	72	1,223
Bukwo	1,309	15.1	8,662	576	14	35	625
Bulambuli	2,754	15.1	18,226	1,628	47	120	1,795
Busia	5,340	15.7	34,014	2,106	50	138	2,294
Butaleja	3,867	16	24,135	2,198	59	108	2,365
Butebo	2,519	16.5	15,250	1,491	35	99	1,625
Iganga	8,634	15.8	54,561	4,623	158	437	5,218
Jinja	6,334	12.5	50,737	3,096	74	251	3,421

District	Adolescent motherhood			Child Marriage among women aged 10-17 years			
	Ever Given Birth	Percent	Total	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Sexually exposed
Kaberamaido	3,204	14.2	22,502	1,545	60	95	1,700
Kaliro	3,698	15.5	23,928	1,828	56	83	1,967
Kamuli	8,042	15.8	50,945	3,881	93	256	4,230
Kapchorwa	1,476	13.3	11,107	737	19	62	818
Katakwi	2,411	14.6	16,543	1,094	52	40	1,186
Kibuku	3,668	17.6	20,827	1,887	34	100	2,021
Kumi	2,821	11.5	24,453	1,175	27	55	1,257
Kween	1,133	12.3	9,212	580	15	50	645
Luuka	4,691	18.1	25,850	2,292	107	192	2,591
Mayuge	10,557	22.3	47,282	5,662	186	424	6,272
Mbale	9,622	18.2	52,731	4,346	126	305	4,777
Namayingo	4,675	22.9	20,382	2,205	60	170	2,435
Namisindwa	2,838	13.9	20,367	1,773	24	108	1,905
Namutumba	3,836	15.3	25,004	1,951	94	142	2,187
Ngora	1,801	12.2	14,772	641	10	16	667
Pallisa	4,718	18.5	25,484	2,551	114	127	2,792
Serere	4,240	14.7	28,859	2,265	25	180	2,470
Sironko	3,367	13.4	25,197	1,916	35	140	2,091
Soroti	5,111	16.6	30,867	2,393	101	162	2,656
Tororo	8,942	16.5	54,050	5,243	141	272	5,656
Northern Region							
Abim	1,300	11.1	11,715	572	39	16	627
Adjumani	2,970	13	22,878	1,254	36	125	1,415
Agago	3,241	14.3	22,651	1,934	96	130	2,160
Alebtong	3,205	13.2	24,321	1,883	77	82	2,042
Amolatar	2,345	15.6	14,994	1,405	73	97	1,575
Amudat	1,450	15.4	9,398	1,075	12	23	1,110
Amuru	4,081	21.7	18,772	2,497	60	204	2,761
Apac	5,267	13.4	39,182	2,909	130	134	3,173
Arua	14,330	17.3	83,055	6,732	242	799	7,773
Dokolo	2,737	13.8	19,831	1,050	39	70	1,159
Kaabong	1,590	9	17,572	869	32	20	921
Kitgum	3,474	16.6	20,987	1,861	66	155	2,082
Koboko	2,977	14.2	21,023	1,173	26	100	1,299
Kole	4,267	16.6	25,682	2,963	120	148	3,231
Kotido	1,956	10.8	18,162	1,155	27	8	1,190
Lamwo	1,792	13.6	13,143	952	70	105	1,127
Lira	6,596	14.8	44,644	3,341	83	292	3,716
Maracha	2,637	14.2	18,618	1,189	23	142	1,354

District	Adolescent motherhood			Child Marriage among women aged 10-17 years			
	Ever Given Birth	Percent	Total	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Sexually exposed
Moroto	1,488	16.1	9,249	1,200	24	10	1,234
Moyo	1,426	10	14,239	557	23	58	638
Nakapiripirit	1,806	11.7	15,487	1,396	76	17	1,489
Napak	2,575	19.1	13,508	1,207	57	18	1,282
Nebbi	4,327	17.3	24,990	1,913	49	261	2,223
Nwoya	2,324	17.8	13,042	1,438	16	148	1,602
Omoro	2,996	18	16,668	2,048	58	157	2,263
Otuke	1,521	14.2	10,677	791	21	43	855
Oyam	7,745	19	40,666	5,855	99	227	6,181
Pader	3,783	20.6	18,350	2,038	50	150	2,238
Pakwach	2,968	19.1	15,507	1,415	61	159	1,635
Yumbe	7,531	13.4	56,211	2,989	90	290	3,369
Zombo	4,458	19.3	23,139	2,569	42	212	2,823
Western Region							
Buhweju	1,804	15.6	11,564	1,062	17	57	1,136
Buliisa	2,421	23.2	10,449	1,046	40	140	1,226
Bundibugyo	5,781	25.1	23,014	3,395	76	487	3,958
Bunyangabu	2,869	17.6	16,328	1,237	58	176	1,471
Bushenyi	2,587	10.6	24,499	1,201	46	85	1,332
Hoima	11,252	21.5	52,273	5,690	221	550	6,461
Ibanda	3,224	13	24,717	1,682	105	135	1,922
Isingiro	7,497	16.4	45,665	4,071	188	283	4,542
Kabale	2,030	9.1	22,294	1,133	77	53	1,263
Kagadi	5,597	16.5	33,864	2,525	97	312	2,934
Kakumiro	4,294	16.5	26,012	2,137	55	229	2,421
Kamwenge	5,550	14.9	37,317	2,512	114	252	2,878
Kanungu	2,989	11.8	25,353	1,820	78	108	2,006
Kasese	12,395	17.9	69,183	5,200	240	786	6,226
Kibaale	2,298	18	12,736	1,143	44	122	1,309
Kiruhura	5,366	17.8	30,165	2,039	129	141	2,309
Kiryandongo	5,172	19.6	26,414	3,414	121	201	3,736
Kisoro	2,811	9.3	30,272	1,695	99	95	1,889
Kyankwanzi	3,206	16.7	19,158	1,431	36	140	1,607
Kyegegwa	4,566	17.9	25,575	2,320	153	205	2,678
Kyenjojo	7,031	17.9	39,254	3,045	140	301	3,486
Masindi	5,104	19.1	26,770	2,679	63	312	3,054
Mbarara	5,086	11.3	45,121	2,489	158	215	2,862
Mitooma	2,420	12.6	19,169	1,234	52	78	1,364
Ntoroko	1,246	19	6,565	464	11	68	543

District	Adolescent motherhood			Child Marriage among women aged 10-17 years			
	Ever Given Birth	Percent	Total	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced/separated	Sexually exposed
Ntungamo	5,006	10.6	47,439	3,063	97	189	3,349
Rubanda	2,047	10.1	20,201	1,352	37	79	1,468
Rubirizi	1,319	10.3	12,827	514	27	62	603
Rukiga	847	8.6	9,808	416	11	29	456
Rukungiri	3,523	11	32,111	1,680	89	114	1,883
Sheema	2,053	9.8	20,857	898	26	77	1,001

Table A.3: Distribution of households by Overcrowding Status and selected Background characteristics

	Type of Dwelling		
	Overcrowded	Permanent	Temporary
Central Region			
Buikwe	53.6	40.9	5.1
Bukomansimbi	45.8	59.3	2.5
Butambala	51.2	49.9	1.4
Buvuma	50.5	67.4	29.1
Gomba	50.9	61.6	11.2
Kalangala	32.1	68.9	20.0
Kalungu	45.4	52.9	3.4
Kampala	46.3	12.0	0.1
Kayunga	60.6	46.4	15.4
Kiboga	51.1	52.7	12.3
Kyankwanzi	55.3	52.2	26.7
Kyotera	41.9	51.8	4.6
Luwero	51.8	37.7	5.4
Lwengo	48.0	58.1	2.6
Lyantonde	53.8	47.6	15.1
Masaka	41.3	36.5	2.4
Mityana	46.8	53.3	2.6
Mpigi	44.6	45.1	2.1
Mubende	52.0	67.1	9.3
Mukono	48.4	32.2	4.7
Nakaseke	49.4	47.2	11.8
Nakasongola	58.4	41.2	26.5
Rakai	50.4	67.4	10.3
Ssembabule	52.2	57.7	12.6
Wakiso	46.6	15.4	0.5
Eastern Region			
Amuria	67.4	8.8	83.5
Budaka	69.1	60.3	18.9
Bududa	63.6	87.3	6.9
Bugiri	69.9	36.7	35.1
Bukedea	68.8	27.8	57.4
Bukwo	72.0	52.6	45.3
Bulambuli	58.7	84.8	11.2
Busia	68.0	27.6	41.8
Butaleja	70.8	55.3	27.1
Butebo	72.4	55.6	28.8
Buyende	71.0	48.6	36.4
Iganga	60.9	51.3	6.2
Jinja	54.9	46.7	1.2
Kaberamaido	65.3	13.3	76.6
Kaliro	69.5	49.8	27.8
Kamuli	62.0	61.9	8.1

	Overcrowded	Type of Dwelling	
		Permanent	Temporary
Eastern Region			
Kapchorwa	58.0	77.0	16.8
Katakwi	62.2	8.7	84.2
Kibuku	73.9	52.1	28.4
Kumi	68.4	16.4	63.2
Kween	68.7	56.6	41.7
Luuka	63.7	67.5	7.1
Manafwa	58.5	77.3	12.6
Mayuge	65.4	58.7	18.8
Mbale	52.9	67.1	2.8
Namayingo	71.6	37.4	50.5
Namisindwa	59.0	81.0	11.1
Namutumba	68.0	55.1	20.8
Ngora	67.5	12.8	69.1
Pallisa	71.8	41.1	39.2
Serere	68.5	11.7	75.4
Sironko	49.8	85.7	3.5
Soroti	61.3	16.4	57.2
Tororo	64.9	47.1	32.1
Northern Region			
Abim	78.7	14.9	78.3
Adjumani	72.1	27.6	66.5
Agago	70.8	14.6	80.8
Alebtong	62.2	20.4	74.9
Amolatar	61.8	28.4	65.1
Amudat	88.4	22.8	75.1
Amuru	65.1	16.9	80.4
Apac	60.7	19.6	70.4
Arua	63.6	36	49.9
Dokolo	62.1	25.1	65.3
Gulu	58.0	15.8	58.2
Kaabong	82.0	15	81.2
Kitgum	66.1	17.6	67.7
Koboko	74.8	23.1	66.1
Kole	60.2	23.6	67.8
Kotido	83.3	15.3	80.7
Lamwo	64.6	13.7	82.9
Lira	54.0	31.4	42.8
Maracha	64.9	33.9	60.9
Moroto	76.8	25.2	66.8
Moyo	65.1	43.1	48.4
Nakapiripirit	83.5	12.9	85.3
Napak	76.0	21.6	76.3
Nebbi	67.7	14.8	74.7
Nwoya	66.1	10.2	86.5
Omoro	63.0	10.3	84.5

	Overcrowded	Type of Dwelling	
		Permanent	Temporary
Northern Region			
Otuke	62.9	10.7	85.2
Oyam	61.1	17.3	73.8
Pader	66.9	10.4	83.3
Pakwach	70.1	15.4	80
Yumbe	83.6	28.7	68.1
Zombo	62.7	17	73.1
Western Region			
Buhweju	53.7	79	11.3
Buliisa	60.0	32.9	60.4
Bundibugyo	55.2	87.2	3.5
Bunyangabu	47.9	86.5	3.2
Busheniyi	41.9	68.7	1.6
Hoima	49.9	48.4	31.3
Ibanda	46.9	71.5	4.5
Isingiro	53.5	75.3	12.1
Kabale	38.6	80.9	0.9
Kabarole	38.8	72.3	2.6
Kagadi	54.3	71.4	14.8
Kakumiro	56.5	66.9	19.1
Kamwenge	52.6	73.4	17.1
Kanungu	42.9	79.1	6.5
Kasese	55.9	70.2	5.8
Kibaale	54.4	76.3	13.4
Kiruhura	55.6	63.6	15.6
Kiryandongo	66.3	20.2	60.9
Kisoro	47.0	85.7	0.9
Kyegegwa	56.1	69.1	22.8
Kyenjojo	49.7	74.6	13.3
Masindi	53.2	32.2	34
Mbarara	43.8	57.5	2.1
Mitooma	47.2	79.5	5.7
Ntoroko	49.2	72	21.4
Ntungamo	52.5	81.8	5
Rubanda	44.9	93.4	1.9
Rubirizi	49.1	80.6	4.7
Rukiga	37.8	91.4	2
Rukungiri	42.3	84.2	3.8
Sheema	41.5	75.8	1.9

Table A.4: Source of Drinking water by District

District	Piped water into dwelling /yard	Borehole	Protected well/ spring	Unprotecte d well/ spring	River/ Stream/ Lake	Vendor/ Tanker truck	Gravity flow scheme	Rain water	Bottled water	Other	Improved water source	Number of Household s
Central Region												
Buikwe	24,765	12,948	44,974	6,603	4,238	3,006	312	473	176	338	93,766	97,833
Bukomansimbi	1,856	7,195	6,197	12,984	1,651	751	184	604	34	2,872	16,510	34,328
Butambala	1,973	6,039	8,552	4,194	226	406	90	111	76	11	18,009	21,678
Buvuma	259	5,536	1,468	1,127	14,849	857	428	36	397	162	7,923	25,119
Gomba	1,181	12,040	4,410	13,003	2,578	735	21	427	172	673	18,618	35,240
Kalangala	3,810	3,238	972	1,290	8,730	549	1,141	98	189	24	12,148	20,041
Kalungu	5,672	13,638	6,393	10,704	2,205	2,169	145	385	34	60	27,894	41,405
Kampala	341,841	3,864	38,627	5,527	1,092	14,477	478	1,924	5,081	1,495	543,904	414,406
Kayunga	4,751	51,463	5,267	7,792	4,397	1,435	64	418	113	262	64,592	75,962
Kiboga	4,348	10,063	4,555	10,022	2,479	1,431	121	787	68	136	23,167	34,010
Kyankwanzi	2,227	21,420	1,699	13,089	7,039	762	198	448	107	698	27,086	47,687
Kyotera	7,511	7,526	6,083	25,946	2,825	2,261	171	631	185	112	25,418	53,251
Luwero	16,242	66,473	3,513	14,326	1,512	1,613	49	986	136	359	95,730	105,209
Lwengo	2,657	14,621	5,770	29,922	908	5,703	124	1,778	134	136	26,387	61,753
Lyantonde	2,177	1,716	863	13,319	355	688	5	1,222	239	39	7,373	20,623
Masaka	31,281	12,336	8,362	15,586	5,553	1,228	104	652	139	253	65,283	75,494
Mityana	10,613	17,770	11,220	32,719	3,301	1,822	235	1,464	142	379	46,256	79,665
Mpigi	5,903	16,318	16,082	14,908	2,998	2,655	279	918	64	263	42,067	60,388
Mubende	16,318	25,587	9,103	84,141	9,613	1,804	615	2,482	287	1,150	60,407	151,100
Mukono	32,554	41,625	34,150	15,671	9,109	5,576	1,212	3,143	269	851	127,012	144,160
Nakaseke	3,651	25,678	1,624	8,020	2,575	409	135	586	108	262	33,613	43,048
Nakasongola	4,961	17,135	930	6,502	4,568	377	95	661	215	1,166	27,215	36,610
Rakai	3,561	5,340	3,048	35,184	10,615	1,725	106	3,162	180	218	17,264	63,139
Ssembabule	1,028	7,101	2,226	38,000	2,270	2,283	59	1,956	99	308	13,152	55,330
Wakiso	256,586	58,392	91,535	35,616	8,478	30,420	954	16,501	1,958	1,023	532,249	501,463
Eastern Region												
Amuria	581	41,533	1,985	3,451	328	65	60	19	5	207	44,336	48,234
Budaka	874	22,135	10,179	3,112	315	415	39	10	5	104	33,680	37,188
Bududa	2,731	754	20,615	6,523	4,248	63	1,647	250	8	9	28,176	36,848
Bugiri	3,956	42,683	10,914	13,768	1,821	998	82	55	57	135	59,633	74,469
Bukedea	1,198	19,589	11,734	2,900	624	92	72	92	19	95	33,095	36,415
Bukwo	3,792	404	2,682	974	5,994	30	2,683	20	17	21	13,029	16,617
Bulambuli	2,587	9,613	9,740	3,801	6,632	516	899	76	16	98	25,086	33,978
Busia	8,444	32,573	16,032	4,571	2,395	320	127	55	102	150	62,092	64,769
Butaleja	755	38,924	1,131	2,937	269	111	4	16	14	201	41,219	44,362

District	Piped water into dwelling /yard	Borehole	Protected well/ spring	Unprotected well/ spring	River/ Stream/ Lake	Vendor/ Tanker truck	Gravity flow scheme	Rain water	Bottled water	Other	Improved water source	Number of Households
Eastern Region												
Butebo	545	12,256	9,904	1,971	130	27	40	19	-	25	22,871	24,917
Buyende	1,096	51,492	436	3,484	3,829	396	9	63	31	363	53,844	61,199
Iganga	13,198	72,810	6,164	8,192	501	961	205	67	68	306	99,235	102,472
Jinja	55,273	30,326	14,398	1,592	685	2,433	239	133	181	98	131,605	105,358
Kaberamaido	458	32,542	2,105	2,812	534	78	116	23	11	81	35,449	38,760
Kaliro	911	38,930	268	1,214	1,107	262	25	19	34	154	40,485	42,924
Kamuli	3,453	80,189	2,700	4,841	1,570	524	22	126	79	186	88,144	93,690
Kapchorwa	3,495	163	11,244	3,012	2,007	52	1,463	19	26	15	18,090	21,496
Katakwi	1,134	27,259	852	1,196	166	27	21	47	7	35	29,932	30,744
Kibuku	635	30,506	2,358	1,401	332	143	4	18	13	36	33,693	35,446
Kumi	2,080	22,487	10,805	3,765	881	380	53	39	29	229	36,270	40,748
Kween	2,004	2,780	7,184	3,030	2,374	33	363	48	11	32	13,977	17,859
Luuka	1,658	36,498	3,485	2,009	262	257	76	28	10	76	42,798	44,359
Manafwa	755	12,807	14,360	2,277	496	56	127	33	13	55	28,528	30,979
Mayuge	6,988	42,058	17,720	18,133	8,359	1,070	248	63	101	600	71,770	95,340
Mbale	35,862	25,289	32,304	7,380	3,163	1,107	2,884	106	98	365	115,958	108,558
Namayingo	1,057	16,046	1,467	4,891	18,591	261	95	315	83	290	19,834	43,096
Namisindwa	4,505	2,585	24,905	4,907	3,197	72	1,432	175	16	42	36,924	41,836
Namutumba	1,783	32,637	3,407	6,478	770	139	24	36	5	92	38,910	45,371
Ngora	234	20,452	1,078	1,447	235	123	30	26	13	45	21,990	23,683
Pallisa	771	30,560	5,498	2,596	539	601	47	21	25	76	36,992	40,734
Serere	362	43,550	1,316	1,506	721	76	30	40	10	125	45,460	47,736
Sironko	12,499	7,685	21,520	4,951	5,826	254	2,891	179	17	40	54,037	55,862
Soroti	9,346	37,009	4,654	2,686	516	328	37	25	119	201	54,622	54,921
Tororo	13,353	54,212	14,725	18,103	875	654	185	55	117	213	87,432	102,492
Northern Region												
Abim	567	16,884	291	213	39	18	17	36	3	14	18,184	18,082
Adjumani	3,312	34,961	387	631	1,530	393	25	4	3	69	40,153	41,315
Agago	467	30,449	1,514	6,969	3,243	41	217	357	34	85	33,133	43,376
Alebtong	1,349	13,812	15,420	14,802	630	53	46	56	3	57	30,853	46,228
Amolatar	346	26,744	22	26	564	202	-	25	26	39	27,376	27,994
Amudat	247	8,532	66	1,774	4,529	50	22	249	2	33	9,287	15,504
Amuru	2,110	12,191	4,116	14,523	3,048	261	90	27	150	134	18,877	36,650
Apac	1,592	60,915	1,742	3,805	2,828	119	38	268	95	218	65,262	71,620
Arua	14,310	50,981	40,767	15,772	22,385	328	819	735	157	373	113,228	146,627
Dokolo	1,245	22,185	6,093	4,575	624	36	153	18	5	23	30,427	34,957
Gulu	11,791	24,743	8,591	8,274	1,440	240	62	71	184	45	50,331	55,441

District	Piped water into dwelling /yard	Borehole	Protected well/ spring	Unprotected well/ spring	River/ Stream/ Lake	Vendor/ Tanker truck	Gravity flow scheme	Rain water	Bottled water	Other	Improved water source	Number of Households
Northern Region												
Kaabong	2,222	20,372	135	1,491	4,390	37	57	283	7	188	24,225	29,182
Kitgum	2,621	29,966	342	2,801	3,451	48	94	270	28	76	34,399	39,697
Koboko	3,466	10,179	6,286	7,181	2,502	60	443	40	40	74	22,501	30,271
Kole	2,518	19,219	11,474	14,343	145	300	201	94	142	89	33,780	48,525
Kotido	2,604	19,389	255	1,631	1,539	100	41	349	36	237	24,759	26,181
Lamwo	739	19,860	266	1,345	4,952	21	59	70	80	76	21,586	27,468
Lira	22,527	29,494	23,286	11,976	547	697	149	69	74	196	87,243	89,015
Maracha	2,301	10,484	15,822	6,440	757	43	258	26	63	78	29,104	36,272
Moroto	1,061	17,409	83	490	2,589	11	22	240	59	102	19,300	22,066
Moyo	5,039	16,744	818	357	1,343	58	1,381	35	7	85	27,474	25,867
Nakapiripirit	932	18,997	162	1,312	3,416	15	421	50	23	73	21,332	25,401
Napak	569	21,959	234	1,794	1,219	26	501	584	1	161	24,187	27,048
Nebbi	1,495	27,249	5,243	2,501	10,909	55	15	21	64	19	34,431	47,571
Nwoya	819	5,926	3,396	13,271	2,624	27	96	31	4	17	10,411	26,211
Omoro	1,867	12,905	4,421	10,790	1,472	58	14	15	6	24	19,460	31,572
Otuke	588	12,802	1,700	6,313	394	15	72	35	7	19	15,505	21,945
Oyam	3,346	33,897	12,989	24,156	911	187	474	115	50	411	51,588	76,536
Pader	1,337	21,884	1,845	5,636	3,094	45	134	103	47	58	26,009	34,183
Pakwach	4,766	10,290	305	1,742	12,538	116	32	23	12	40	18,696	29,864
Yumbe	1,405	39,436	1,677	9,186	11,172	64	267	139	4	423	43,509	63,773
Zombo	1,378	5,021	28,271	8,524	8,181	142	790	38	19	356	36,049	52,720
Western Region												
Buhweju	1,765	1,239	8,381	6,797	5,414	139	867	173	58	79	13,858	24,912
Buliisa	3,667	9,001	1,532	1,722	4,243	343	828	20	60	186	18,414	21,602
Bundibugyo	17,460	1,000	3,834	3,036	17,114	157	1,935	61	45	136	37,780	44,778
Bunyangabu	8,229	7,345	5,008	4,388	9,452	290	1,165	113	18	60	27,795	36,068
Bushenyi	8,264	3,507	17,663	18,191	2,204	572	447	372	64	86	34,448	51,370
Hoima	10,570	34,103	36,736	22,853	16,072	2,323	1,036	574	455	677	88,149	125,399
Ibanda	15,958	5,615	5,906	19,694	5,981	547	813	226	62	145	37,890	54,947
Isingiro	14,972	9,625	5,308	38,839	17,164	3,354	3,416	8,352	142	451	53,345	101,623
Kabale	14,068	1,278	22,574	2,880	3,222	555	6,756	234	89	101	52,960	51,757
Kabarole	16,275	17,969	10,528	10,054	10,644	436	4,143	527	232	328	56,094	71,136
Kagadi	2,728	22,620	19,803	18,224	9,358	782	239	218	48	124	47,700	74,144
Kakumiro	887	32,898	5,482	15,176	7,486	761	290	174	61	256	40,400	63,471
Kamwenge	5,675	21,441	15,746	29,850	10,380	826	3,862	386	137	664	51,174	88,967
Kanungu	9,827	2,946	17,007	11,023	12,163	402	2,265	202	21	200	40,037	56,056
Kasese	69,294	8,726	16,021	7,573	27,296	2,455	7,359	262	110	310	147,046	139,406

District	Piped water into dwelling /yard	Borehole	Protected well/ spring	Unprotected well/ spring	River/ Stream/ Lake	Vendor/ Tanker truck	Gravity flow scheme	Rain water	Bottled water	Other	Improved water source	Number of Households
Western Region												
Kibaale	906	7,525	7,233	11,161	3,223	110	75	110	43	222	15,946	30,608
Kiruhura	1,319	5,024	4,425	48,241	2,710	2,303	38	2,296	543	253	14,095	67,152
Kiryandongo	2,835	35,146	4,141	6,238	2,392	464	221	170	91	472	43,568	52,170
Kisoro	20,988	993	10,989	13,755	6,197	713	2,625	5,759	50	179	57,863	62,248
Kyegegwa	1,155	9,267	3,872	40,752	3,887	529	146	216	102	116	15,520	60,042
Kyenjojo	5,576	16,290	18,063	39,730	8,729	778	1,038	249	172	819	44,234	91,444
Masindi	10,510	22,039	20,189	8,019	2,772	629	218	200	61	183	56,253	64,820
Mbarara	49,031	4,281	13,308	27,072	6,126	3,347	4,317	4,360	261	669	97,059	112,772
Mitooma	2,181	3,042	12,880	15,040	5,024	234	1,034	134	75	156	20,607	39,800
Ntoroko	1,755	3,774	804	3,518	2,315	35	1,499	38	132	47	9,441	13,917
Ntungamo	14,781	12,111	27,932	27,163	13,706	553	3,811	561	112	1,029	70,924	101,759
Rubanda	3,973	1,261	22,819	5,387	4,474	408	3,815	1,074	12	100	36,035	43,323
Rubirizi	11,036	1,928	2,927	2,941	9,054	315	22	361	13	151	25,774	28,748
Rukiga	5,297	853	8,365	2,731	3,343	70	1,897	113	8	43	21,484	22,720
Rukungiri	10,652	3,654	24,779	14,715	11,669	1,104	2,268	316	241	137	49,829	69,535
Sheema	11,131	4,277	9,054	16,321	1,866	563	2,022	492	29	57	35,943	45,812
Total	1,439,800	2,453,055	1,198,820	1,309,834	559,141	128,029	91,081	76,988	16,944	30,378	5,996,563	7,304,070

Table A.5: Distribution of Households by Distance to drinking Water source by district

District	On premise		Less than 1 Km		Over 1 km		All households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central Region								
Buikwe	31,785	33	41,700	43	24,348	25	24,348	100
Bukomansimbi	4,970	15	14,999	44	14,359	42	14,359	100
Butambala	3,877	18	12,049	56	5,752	27	5,752	100
Buvuma	10,421	42	9,838	39	4,860	19	4,860	100
Gomba	5,997	17	17,517	50	11,726	33	11,726	100
Kalangala	5,257	26	13,137	66	1,647	8	1,647	100
Kalungu	10,912	26	15,863	38	14,630	35	14,630	100
Kampala	309,454	75	92,118	22	12,834	3	12,834	100
Kayunga	18,428	24	36,819	49	20,715	27	20,715	100
Kiboga	8,224	24	16,306	48	9,480	28	9,480	100
Kyankwanzi	9,067	19	15,910	33	22,710	48	22,710	100
Kyotera	10,147	19	24,362	46	18,742	35	18,742	100
Luwero	36,322	35	51,648	49	17,239	16	17,239	100
Lwengo	16,631	27	24,157	39	20,965	34	20,965	100
Lyantonde	3,581	17	8,319	40	8,723	42	8,723	100
Masaka	29,581	39	31,642	42	14,271	19	14,271	100
Mityana	20,093	25	41,295	52	18,277	23	18,277	100
Mpigi	12,738	21	29,131	48	18,519	31	18,519	100
Mubende	31,986	21	61,510	41	57,604	38	57,604	100
Mukono	52,996	37	66,421	46	24,743	17	24,743	100
Nakaseke	11,414	27	22,777	53	8,857	21	8,857	100
Nakasongola	7,868	22	13,824	38	14,918	41	14,918	100
Rakai	8,005	13	24,017	38	31,117	49	31,117	100
Ssembabule	6,074	11	23,960	43	25,296	46	25,296	100
Wakiso	310,423	62	146,829	29	44,211	9	44,211	100
Eastern Region								
Amuria	5,508	11	22,074	46	20,652	43	20,652	100
Budaka	5,672	15	23,016	62	8,500	23	8,500	100
Bududa	3,645	10	24,498	67	8,705	24	8,705	100
Bugiri	14,719	20	38,951	52	20,799	28	20,799	100
Bukedea	4,538	13	15,810	43	16,067	44	16,067	100
Bukwo	4,097	25	9,309	56	3,211	19	3,211	100
Bulambuli	5,801	17	20,922	62	7,255	21	7,255	100

Busia	14,297	22	33,810	52	16,662	26	16,662	100
Butaleja	6,003	14	25,141	57	13,218	30	13,218	100
Butebo	6,008	24	11,552	46	7,357	30	7,357	100
Buyende	8,266	14	17,925	29	35,008	57	35,008	100
Iganga	37,682	37	46,565	45	18,225	18	18,225	100
Jinja	51,691	49	42,516	40	11,151	11	11,151	100
Kaberamaido	3,991	10	16,974	44	17,795	46	17,795	100
Kaliro	9,096	21	21,844	51	11,984	28	11,984	100
Kamuli	21,136	23	41,228	44	31,326	33	31,326	100
Kapchorwa	4,109	19	12,868	60	4,519	21	4,519	100
Katakwi	4,336	14	14,026	46	12,382	40	12,382	100
Kibuku	5,959	17	18,840	53	10,647	30	10,647	100
Kumi	7,031	17	16,965	42	16,752	41	16,752	100
Kween	2,870	16	10,458	59	4,531	25	4,531	100
Luuka	11,515	26	24,121	54	8,723	20	8,723	100
Manafwa	3,573	12	18,128	59	9,278	30	9,278	100
Mayuge	18,676	20	47,352	50	29,312	31	29,312	100
Mbale	44,924	41	49,878	46	13,756	13	13,756	100
Namayingo	7,717	18	17,747	41	17,632	41	17,632	100
Namisindwa	5,965	14	24,098	58	11,773	28	11,773	100
Namutumba	7,430	16	21,248	47	16,693	37	16,693	100
Ngora	3,385	14	11,640	49	8,658	37	8,658	100
Pallisa	7,037	17	21,936	54	11,761	29	11,761	100
Serere	6,813	14	24,543	51	16,380	34	16,380	100
Sironko	22,599	41	27,103	49	6,160	11	6,160	100
Soroti	14,694	27	25,040	46	15,187	28	15,187	100
Tororo	23,060	23	41,477	41	37,955	37	37,955	100
Northern Region								
Abim	3,553	20	8,543	47	5,986	33	5,986	100
Adjumani	11,883	29	22,140	54	7,292	18	7,292	100
Agago	11,435	26	20,421	47	11,520	27	11,520	100
Alebtong	5,495	12	20,465	44	20,268	44	20,268	100
Amolatar	4,390	16	11,453	41	12,151	43	12,151	100
Amudat	2,441	16	3,180	21	9,883	64	9,883	100
Amuru	9,588	26	18,948	52	8,114	22	8,114	100
Apac	12,135	17	27,367	38	32,118	45	32,118	100
Arua	30,658	21	75,947	52	40,022	27	40,022	100
Dokolo	3,751	11	17,963	51	13,243	38	13,243	100

Gulu	23,821	43	25,169	45	6,451	12	6,451	100
Kaabong	5,909	20	13,049	45	10,224	35	10,224	100
Kitgum	12,704	32	15,395	39	11,598	29	11,598	100
Koboko	9,636	32	15,690	52	4,945	16	4,945	100
Kole	10,901	23	22,315	46	15,309	32	15,309	100
Kotido	6,905	26	8,833	34	10,443	40	10,443	100
Lamwo	5,959	22	12,485	46	9,024	33	9,024	100
Lira	26,149	29	37,069	42	25,797	29	25,797	100
Maracha	9,444	26	21,288	59	5,540	15	5,540	100
Moroto	10,875	49	6,150	28	5,041	23	5,041	100
Moyo	4,379	17	16,697	65	4,791	19	4,791	100
Nakapiripirit	8,752	35	10,345	41	6,304	25	6,304	100
Napak	6,428	24	8,546	32	12,074	45	12,074	100
Nebbi	12,151	26	25,888	54	9,532	20	9,532	100
Nwoya	6,480	25	12,142	46	7,589	29	7,589	100
Omoro	7,645	24	16,601	53	7,326	23	7,326	100
Otuke	2,822	13	9,685	44	9,438	43	9,438	100
Oyam	16,004	21	35,947	47	24,585	32	24,585	100
Pader	10,026	29	14,745	43	9,412	28	9,412	100
Pakwach	5,698	19	11,497	39	12,669	42	12,669	100
Yumbe	11,065	17	23,493	37	29,215	46	29,215	100
Zombo	8,850	17	35,285	67	8,585	16	8,585	100
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Western Region								
Buhweju	1,591	6	13,377	54	9,944	40	9,944	100
Buliisa	5,007	23	10,788	50	5,807	27	5,807	100
Bundibugyo	11,771	26	18,544	41	14,463	32	14,463	100
Bunyangabu	7,894	22	18,839	52	9,335	26	9,335	100
Bushenyi	8,802	17	33,671	66	8,897	17	8,897	100
Hoima	31,533	25	58,078	46	35,788	29	35,788	100
Ibanda	13,120	24	27,824	51	14,003	26	14,003	100
Isingiro	18,713	18	31,328	31	51,582	51	51,582	100
Kabale	11,855	23	24,968	48	14,934	29	14,934	100
Kabarole	22,901	32	36,467	51	11,768	17	11,768	100
Kagadi	7,343	10	48,137	65	18,664	25	18,664	100
Kakumiro	8,333	13	36,110	57	19,028	30	19,028	100
Kamwenge	14,896	17	48,070	54	26,001	29	26,001	100
Kanungu	7,552	14	32,054	57	16,450	29	16,450	100
Kasese	43,553	31	61,625	44	34,228	25	34,228	100

Kibaale	4,787	16	19,066	62	6,755	22	6,755	100
Kiruhura	8,308	12	31,901	48	26,943	40	26,943	100
Kiryandongo	12,927	25	26,487	51	12,756	25	12,756	100
Kisoro	12,436	20	23,983	39	25,829	42	25,829	100
Kyegegwa	5,739	10	32,393	54	21,910	37	21,910	100
Kyenjojo	13,970	15	50,000	55	27,474	30	27,474	100
Masindi	16,225	25	35,882	55	12,713	20	12,713	100
Mbarara	48,899	43	38,453	34	25,420	23	25,420	100
Mitooma	4,010	10	23,558	59	12,232	31	12,232	100
Ntoroko	3,682	27	6,342	46	3,893	28	3,893	100
Ntungamo	13,563	13	53,820	53	34,376	34	34,376	100
Rubanda	3,644	8	18,092	42	21,587	50	21,587	100
Rubirizi	5,832	20	13,160	46	9,756	34	9,756	100
Rukiga	1,984	9	13,774	61	6,962	31	6,962	100
Rukungiri	13,526	20	41,843	60	14,166	20	14,166	100
Sheema	7,937	17	29,066	63	8,809	19	8,809	100
Uganda	2,090,359	29	3,278,192	45	1,935,519	27	1,935,519	100

Table A.6: Type of Kitchen at Household

District	Inside, specific room	Inside, no specific room	Outside, built	Make shift	Open space	Total	Total number of households
Central Region							
Kalangala	4.3	18.7	20.0	9.9	47.1	100	20,041
Kampala	18.1	13.5	19.3	5.1	44.0	100	414,406
Kiboga	3.3	3.9	46.2	13.1	33.5	100	34,010
Luwero	5.0	4.9	45.5	11.7	32.9	100	105,209
Masaka	5.9	7.5	43.4	8.0	35.2	100	75,494
Mpigi	3.5	5.5	47.2	12.6	31.3	100	60,388
Mubende	2.9	4.0	51.0	13.5	28.6	100	151,100
Mukono	7.8	6.2	44.5	10.1	31.5	100	144,160
Nakasongola	4.3	7.7	45.5	9.0	33.5	100	36,610
Rakai	2.9	4.2	55.8	11.8	25.2	100	116,390
Ssembabule	2.8	5.1	56.8	11.2	24.1	100	55,330
Kayunga	2.7	3.3	54.7	10.9	28.3	100	75,962
Wakiso	14.9	9.9	33.6	6.5	35.1	100	501,463
Lyantonde	4.0	5.3	50.0	10.4	30.4	100	20,623
Mityana	3.5	4.0	46.4	16.1	30.0	100	79,665
Nakaseke	3.3	6.4	50.2	11.0	29.1	100	43,048
Buikwe	6.0	5.5	42.5	11.3	34.6	100	97,833
Bukomansimbi	2.3	2.3	63.5	10.7	21.1	100	34,328
Butambala	2.9	3.6	57.6	9.8	26.2	100	21,678
Buvuma	3.4	13.2	17.9	10.2	55.3	100	25,119
Gomba	2.8	3.3	54.3	12.2	27.4	100	35,240
Kalungu	2.9	4.5	59.0	8.9	24.8	100	41,405
Kyankwanzi	3.3	3.3	43.0	15.7	34.8	100	47,687
Lwengo	4.0	6.5	59.5	10.1	19.9	100	61,753
Eastern Region							
Bugiri	3.9	3.3	65.7	6.7	20.4	100	74,469
Busia	4.5	6.3	57.9	6.6	24.6	100	64,769
Iganga	4.0	3.5	50.9	8.4	33.3	100	102,472
Jinja	10.1	8.6	35.6	10.7	34.9	100	105,358
Kamuli	3.7	2.9	60.4	11.0	21.9	100	93,690
Kapchorwa	13.0	12.6	56.7	10.4	7.3	100	21,496
Katakwi	6.0	2.5	54.8	14.7	22.0	100	30,744
Kumi	7.6	3.5	69.5	5.5	14.0	100	40,748
Mbale	8.1	5.0	47.1	10.2	29.5	100	108,558
Pallisa	4.7	3.0	81.3	3.8	7.1	100	65,651
Soroti	17.1	7.8	48.9	4.7	21.5	100	54,921

District	Inside, specific room	Inside, no specific room	Outside, built	Make shift	Open space	Total	Total number of households
Eastern Region							
Tororo	5.9	3.4	68.1	6.7	16.0	100	102,492
Kaberamaido	13.9	7.7	60.2	4.7	13.5	100	38,760
Mayuge	4.8	5.2	57.3	7.9	24.9	100	95,340
Sironko	6.2	4.6	60.2	12.2	16.8	100	55,862
Amuria	10.8	4.3	58.7	8.5	17.7	100	48,234
Budaka	3.2	1.9	83.9	4.1	7.0	100	37,188
Bududa	10.2	3.7	61.2	14.8	10.1	100	36,848
Bukedea	7.4	3.2	69.5	6.2	13.7	100	36,415
Bukwo	15.7	15.9	55.7	7.0	5.7	100	16,617
Butaleja	3.4	2.0	70.9	9.2	14.4	100	44,362
Kaliro	3.7	2.6	75.0	5.5	13.1	100	42,924
Manafwa	6.4	3.8	65.7	9.7	14.3	100	72,815
Namutumba	3.6	2.7	68.0	7.2	18.5	100	45,371
Bulambuli	9.0	6.0	53.2	13.5	18.2	100	33,978
Buyende	4.1	2.7	65.4	10.2	17.7	100	61,199
Kibuku	3.3	2.4	83.6	3.5	7.2	100	35,446
Kween	20.1	15.2	51.3	7.3	6.0	100	17,859
Luuka	2.5	2.9	69.3	9.0	16.4	100	44,359
Namayingo	3.8	5.9	58.9	6.1	25.2	100	43,096
Ngora	4.6	5.4	75.4	4.2	10.4	100	23,683
Serere	10.8	3.8	65.3	8.3	11.8	100	47,736
Northern Region							
Adjumani	17.6	9.7	31.5	7.1	34.2	100	41,315
Apac	15.9	5.2	63.0	4.4	11.6	100	71,620
Arua	11.8	7.4	55.8	4.2	20.9	100	146,627
Gulu	20.9	35.7	29.1	3.2	11.1	100	55,441
Kitgum	25.4	37.6	18.9	4.6	13.4	100	39,697
Kotido	5.3	8.4	10.2	6.4	69.6	100	26,181
Lira	12.0	8.0	51.5	3.2	25.2	100	89,015
Moroto	4.1	4.1	3.9	11.4	76.4	100	22,066
Moyo	10.6	7.6	45.1	7.4	29.3	100	25,867
Nebbi	8.4	6.6	54.8	3.4	26.7	100	77,435
Nakapiripirit	5.7	9.3	6.1	18.1	60.8	100	25,401
Pader	24.1	39.2	22.7	4.9	9.1	100	34,183
Yumbe	6.2	2.5	49.3	6.5	35.5	100	63,773
Abim	8.9	13.3	43.4	8.5	26.0	100	18,082
Amolatar	11.2	7.3	59.0	4.7	17.8	100	27,994
Amuru	17.1	37.7	32.8	5.7	6.6	100	36,650

District	Inside, specific room	Inside, no specific room	Outside, built	Make shift	Open space	Total	Total number of households
Northern Region							
Dokolo	8.0	4.0	73.7	3.8	10.4	100	34,957
Kaabong	5.8	21.8	9.4	22.9	40.2	100	29,182
Koboko	8.2	3.3	59.8	5.0	23.7	100	30,271
Maracha	6.6	5.2	76.4	2.4	9.5	100	36,272
Oyam	13.4	7.7	63.4	7.3	8.2	100	76,536
Agago	24.8	35.3	24.5	3.4	12.0	100	43,376
Alebtong	11.2	4.9	63.4	4.5	15.9	100	46,228
Amudat	16.1	16.3	16.0	6.5	45.0	100	15,504
Kole	12.8	7.3	65.1	5.7	9.2	100	48,525
Lamwo	21.9	45.0	19.2	5.2	8.6	100	27,468
Napak	4.2	8.3	6.3	16.4	64.9	100	27,048
Nwoya	24.9	37.7	25.6	2.3	9.4	100	26,211
Otuke	9.7	6.6	52.7	5.2	25.7	100	21,945
Zombo	10.4	12.6	63.4	2.4	11.1	100	52,720
Omoro	24.1	38.3	26.9	5.1	5.6	100	31,572
Western Region							
Bundibugyo	4.6	3.0	46.7	14.5	31.2	100	44,778
Bushenyi	5.4	5.3	73.6	6.5	9.3	100	51,370
Hoima	4.2	3.5	46.9	13.7	31.7	100	125,399
Kabale	4.1	3.2	65.7	13.1	14.0	100	74,477
Kabarole	3.4	1.5	64.6	14.6	15.9	100	107,204
Kasese	6.5	3.3	52.4	9.3	28.4	100	139,406
Kibaale	2.6	2.4	59.2	13.1	22.6	100	30,608
Kisoro	4.0	2.7	64.8	12.7	15.7	100	62,248
Masindi	6.2	5.2	47.9	8.5	32.1	100	64,820
Mbarara	5.6	6.6	55.4	8.5	23.9	100	112,772
Ntungamo	2.0	2.4	68.9	9.6	17.2	100	101,759
Rukungiri	1.9	1.9	73.7	9.3	13.1	100	69,535
Kamwenge	2.6	4.6	60.0	14.3	18.5	100	88,967
Kanungu	2.2	1.8	71.6	11.3	13.1	100	56,056
Kyenjojo	2.3	2.1	59.8	19.3	16.5	100	91,444
Buliisa	6.5	4.8	34.7	8.1	45.9	100	21,602
Ibanda	2.9	2.2	68.6	10.1	16.2	100	54,947
Isingiro	4.6	4.5	53.7	14.0	23.2	100	101,623
Kiruhura	2.0	2.6	62.8	8.4	24.2	100	67,152
Buhweju	3.3	3.3	71.5	10.2	11.7	100	24,912
Kiryandongo	10.9	6.6	42.3	6.9	33.3	100	52,170
Kyegegwa	3.1	3.7	57.1	12.4	23.8	100	60,042

District	Inside, specific room	Inside, no specific room	Outside, built	Make shift	Open space	Total	Total number of households
Western							
Mitooma	2.3	2.0	75.7	11.7	8.3	100	39,800
Ntoroko	3.2	4.1	37.3	12.4	43.0	100	13,917
Rubirizi	2.1	3.0	63.5	12.6	18.7	100	28,748
Sheema	2.6	2.3	75.9	7.5	11.8	100	45,812
Kagadi	2.1	2.4	60.4	13.0	22.1	100	74,144
Kakumiro	2.3	3.2	51.4	12.8	30.3	100	63,471
Rubanda	2.3	1.5	74.8	12.8	8.6	100	43,323
Total	7.9	7.0	51.2	9.0	24.9	100	7,304,070

Table A.7: Distribution of households by number of Meals taken in a day

District	1 Meal		2 Meals		3 or more meals		Total households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Central Region								
Buikwe	11,723	12	46291	47.5	39,505	15.1	97,519	100
Bukomansimbi	5,987	17.5	21617	63.1	6,629	12.1	34,233	100
Butambala	2,324	10.7	9373	43.3	9,947	15.3	21,644	100
Buvuma	2,589	10.3	11167	44.5	11,341	15.5	25,097	100
Gomba	4,188	11.9	17825	50.7	13,124	13.9	35,137	100
Kalangala	2,793	13.9	8939	44.6	8,296	13.9	20,028	100
Kalungu	5,804	14	24198	58.5	11,339	12.5	41,341	100
Kampala	58,511	14.2	151286	36.6	203,625	19.3	413,422	100
Kayunga	8,276	10.9	43094	56.8	24,504	12.3	75,874	100
Kiboga	4,825	14.2	16412	48.4	12,672	13.1	33,909	100
Kyankwanzi	5,458	11.5	23542	49.5	18,591	12.9	47,591	100
Kyotera								
Luwero	12,184	11.6	45991	43.9	46,602	13.9	104,777	100
Lwengo	7,811	12.7	35679	57.8	18,223	14.7	61,713	100
Lyantonde	2,597	12.6	12298	59.7	5,692	14.5	20,587	100
Masaka	9,583	12.7	32086	42.5	33,805	18.1	75,474	100
Mityana	9,298	11.7	35760	45	34,416	13.7	79,474	100
Mpigi	7,131	11.8	22930	38	30,258	15.9	60,319	100
Mubende	14,862	9.9	77059	51.2	58,668	12.9	150,589	100
Mukono	19,897	13.8	64764	45	59,121	15.7	143,782	100
Nakaseke	5,575	13	19681	45.9	17,659	14.5	42,915	100
Nakasongola	3,446	9.4	14065	38.5	19,003	13.7	36,514	100
Rakai	10,755	9.3	67170	57.9	38,142	15.1	116,067	100
Ssembabule	7,331	13.3	34658	62.8	13,206	13.1	55,195	100
Wakiso	53,667	10.7	176602	35.3	269,915	20.3	500,184	100
Eastern Region								
Amuria	6,891	14.3	31910	66.2	9,374	11.5	48,175	100
Budaka	1,516	4.1	24655	66.4	10,967	13.3	37,138	100
Bududa	4,672	12.7	18981	51.6	13,130	15.7	36,783	100
Bugiri	4,499	6	47153	63.4	22,741	14.3	74,393	100
Bukedea	2,736	7.5	26264	72.2	7,398	11.9	36,398	100
Bukwo	841	5.1	3218	19.4	12,543	17.3	16,602	100
Bulambuli	2,325	6.9	13021	38.4	18,569	17.9	33,915	100
Busia	4,057	6.3	37878	58.6	22,669	16.7	64,604	100
Butaleja	2,038	4.6	29816	67.3	12,440	15.3	44,294	100
Buyende	2,826	4.6	40952	67	17,311	13.1	61,089	100
Iganga	7,210	7	45891	44.9	49,208	16.5	102,309	100

District	1 Meal		2 Meals		3 or more meals		Total households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Eastern Region								
Jinja	11,079	10.5	47107	44.8	46,976	17.7	105,162	100
Kaberamaido	2,252	5.8	27531	71.1	8,945	11.5	38,728	100
Kaliro	1,830	4.3	26518	61.8	14,537	15.3	42,885	100
Kamuli	6,257	6.7	52216	55.8	35,046	16.9	93,519	100
Kapchorwa	1,230	5.7	5310	24.8	14,914	16.5	21,454	100
Katakwi	8,722	28.5	17847	58.2	4,070	11.1	30,639	100
Kibuku	1,448	4.1	24015	67.8	9,969	13.7	35,432	100
Kumi	3,865	9.5	27074	66.5	9,804	12.5	40,743	100
Kween	696	3.9	3927	22	13,216	17.3	17,839	100
Luuka	2,499	5.6	27099	61.2	14,681	14.7	44,279	100
Manafwa	5,854	8.1	35287	48.5	31,564	15.7	72,705	100
Mayuge	5,141	5.4	55279	58.1	34,697	15.7	95,117	100
Mbale	10,202	9.4	45476	42	52,676	18.9	108,354	100
Namayingo	4,167	9.7	24754	57.5	14,132	13.9	43,053	100
Namisindwa								
Namutumba	2,030	4.5	27077	59.8	16,175	15.3	45,282	100
Ngora	2,757	11.6	15629	66	5,296	12.5	23,682	100
Pallisa	3,491	5.3	46218	70.6	15,791	13.1	65,500	100
Serere	5,345	11.2	30525	64.1	11,780	11.9	47,650	100
Sironko	6,151	11	24260	43.5	25,342	17.7	55,753	100
Soroti	4,225	7.7	32125	58.5	18,521	14.7	54,871	100
Tororo	6,269	6.1	64341	62.9	31,714	16.5	102,324	100
Northern Region								
Abim	9,978	55.2	6192	34.3	1,894	10.7	18,064	100
Adjumani	7,785	18.9	25635	62.1	7,842	11.5	41,262	100
Agago	13,883	32	26432	61	3,009	11.1	43,324	100
Alebtong	6,407	13.9	35526	76.9	4,261	10.9	46,194	100
Amolatar	1,329	4.8	19408	69.4	7,234	11.1	27,971	100
Amudat	3,014	19.5	9996	64.5	2,484	12.1	15,494	100
Amuru	11,011	30.1	21922	59.9	3,655	11.1	36,588	100
Apac	5,754	8	56271	78.6	9,536	10.9	71,561	100
Arua	17,412	11.9	61859	42.2	67,193	14.5	146,464	100
Dokolo	1,355	3.9	27685	79.3	5,856	11.1	34,896	100
Gulu	10,305	18.6	27807	50.2	17,251	11.7	55,363	100
Kaabong	6,986	24	19672	67.4	2,508	10.9	29,166	100
Kitgum	9,504	24	24474	61.8	5,613	11.1	39,591	100
Koboko	1654	5.5	7593	25.1	21,016	15.7	30,253	100
Kole	5,063	10.4	38294	79	5,121	10.7	48,478	100
Kotido	13,841	52.9	9805	37.5	2,520	11.1	26,166	100

District	1 Meal		2 Meals		3 or more meals		Total households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Northern Region								
Lamwo	3,029	11	21869	79.7	2,538	10.9	27,436	100
Lira	10,193	11.5	51958	58.4	26,809	12.1	88,960	100
Maracha	2,946	8.1	18692	51.6	14,617	12.5	36,255	100
Moroto	11,256	51.1	7921	36	2,835	11.3	22,012	100
Moyo	2,817	10.9	13343	51.6	9,674	12.1	25,834	100
Nakapiripirit	8,623	34	13146	51.8	3,605	11.9	25,374	100
Napak	14,050	52	11149	41.3	1,803	10.9	27,002	100
Nebbi	13,664	17.7	43753	56.6	19,920	13.7	77,337	100
Nwoya	4,923	18.8	17692	67.7	3,532	11.1	26,147	100
Omoro	5,528	17.5	21220	67.3	4,805	11.1	31,553	100
Otuke	7,327	33.4	13231	60.3	1,380	10.5	21,938	100
Oyam	7,185	9.4	56955	74.5	12,287	11.1	76,427	100
Pader	7,294	21.4	23053	67.6	3,766	11.3	34,113	100
Packwach								
Yumbe	6,663	10.5	27206	42.7	29,866	13.9	63,735	100
Zombo	4,036	7.7	25825	49	22,831	13.7	52,692	100
Western Region								
Buhweju	2,179	8.8	16642	66.9	6,060	11.7	24,881	100
Buliisa	1,641	7.6	8564	39.7	11,355	15.7	21,560	100
Bundibugyo	3,363	7.5	13627	30.5	27,706	13.5	44,696	100
Bushenyi	3,982	7.8	30161	58.7	17,197	16.3	51,340	100
Hoima	7,290	5.8	42581	34	75,254	14.1	125,125	100
Ibanda	3,418	6.2	33477	61.1	17,853	13.5	54,748	100
Kabale	6,523	8.8	45906	61.7	21,978	13.1	74,407	100
Kabarole	7,832	7.3	38043	35.5	61,152	13.5	107,027	100
Kagadi	3,951	5.3	32867	44.4	37,190	12.5	74,008	100
Kakumiro	4,119	6.5	33045	52.2	26,182	12.3	63,346	100
Kamwenge	6,587	7.4	55241	62.3	26,857	12.9	88,685	100
Kanungu	4,364	7.8	31851	56.9	19,729	13.1	55,944	100
Kasese	7,976	5.7	55921	40.2	75,267	15.5	139,164	100
Kibaale	1,469	4.8	12323	40.3	16,810	12.3	30,602	100
Kiruhura	7,806	11.6	40991	61.2	18,224	13.7	67,021	100
Kiryandongo	3,289	6.3	28335	54.4	20,503	12.5	52,127	100
Kyegegwa	3,793	6.3	35032	58.5	21,086	12.5	59,911	100
Kyenjojo	6,590	7.2	43443	47.6	41,211	12.1	91,244	100
Masindi	3,254	5	20916	32.4	40,465	14.5	64,635	100
Mbarara	9,353	8.3	64532	57.3	38,752	17.7	112,637	100

District	1 Meal		2 Meals		3 or more meals		Total households	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Western Region								
Mitooma	3,555	8.9	27577	69.3	8,643	13.1	39,775	100
Ntoroko	1,187	8.6	6361	45.8	6,330	14.9	13,878	100
Ntungamo	10,670	10.5	63472	62.4	27,517	13.3	101,659	100
Rubanda	3,385	7.8	30909	71.4	8,997	11.9	43,291	100
Rubirizi	2,717	9.5	18291	63.8	7,668	13.5	28,676	100
Rukungiri	5,162	7.4	39183	56.4	25,147	13.5	69,492	100
Sheema	3,129	6.8	29279	63.9	13,379	15.1	45,787	100
Total	792,707	10.9	3785049	51.9	2,713,021	37.2	7,290,777	100

Table A.8: Consumption of Sugar and availability of salt in the Household

District	Consumed sugar at least once a day		Salt available		Total Households
	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	
Central Region					
Buikwe	85.1	83,301	94.6	92,579	97,833
Bukomansimbi	72.9	25,021	95.5	32,780	34,328
Butambala	82.4	17,866	95.9	20,786	21,678
Buvuma	78.5	19,708	89.0	22,358	25,119
Gomba	66.2	23,337	95.3	33,573	35,240
Kalangala	87.6	17,548	92.6	18,555	20,041
Kalungu	80.6	33,392	96.3	39,865	41,405
Kampala	95.5	395,613	96.2	398,514	414,406
Kayunga	77.5	58,872	95.0	72,152	75,962
Kiboga	63.4	21,572	95.0	32,311	34,010
Kyankwanzi	61.4	29,300	94.6	45,121	47,687
Luwero	81.4	85,659	96.7	101,722	105,209
Lwengo	73.9	45,631	96.6	59,635	61,753
Lyantonde	56.9	11,725	95.6	19,723	20,623
Masaka	87.8	66,303	95.7	72,252	75,494
Mityana	77.7	61,899	96.3	76,706	79,665
Mpigi	80.6	48,694	95.0	57,381	60,388
Mubende	65.1	98,432	96.5	145,802	151,100
Mukono	87.1	125,560	95.9	138,293	144,160
Nakaseke	79.6	34,285	96.4	41,502	43,048
Nakasongola	74.5	27,263	94.4	34,578	36,610
Rakai	74.9	87,161	96.6	112,466	116,390
Ssembabule	59.6	32,995	95.6	52,911	55,330
Wakiso	93.9	470,662	97.0	486,245	501,463
Eastern Region					
Amuria	56.0	27,003	91.5	44,136	48,234
Budaka	67.8	25,197	92.9	34,553	37,188
Bududa	89.8	33,086	93.8	34,553	36,848
Bugiri	75.0	55,870	93.6	69,717	74,469
Bukedea	68.2	24,849	91.3	33,248	36,415
Bukwo	92.7	15,404	93.3	15,506	16,617
Bulambuli	92.7	31,495	95.1	32,301	33,978
Busia	70.7	45,769	91.7	59,395	64,769
Butaleja	68.4	30,344	93.0	41,264	44,362
Buyende	72.8	44,533	92.9	56,877	61,199
Iganga	89.1	91,286	94.8	97,142	102,472

District	Consumed sugar at least once a day		Salt available		
	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Total Households
Eastern Region					
Jinja	90.0	94,795	96.1	101,219	105,358
Kaberamaido	64.1	24,863	93.4	36,192	38,760
Kaliro	79.3	34,024	95.1	40,820	42,924
Kamuli	81.8	76,654	95.0	89,050	93,690
Kapchorwa	93.1	20,015	94.2	20,245	21,496
Katakwi	60.5	18,613	89.4	27,476	30,744
Kibuku	71.2	25,255	95.1	33,699	35,446
Kumi	72.2	29,413	94.1	38,350	40,748
Kween	93.7	16,727	95.2	16,994	17,859
Luuka	84.4	37,434	95.9	42,524	44,359
Manafwa	87.6	63,806	93.6	68,173	72,815
Mayuge	81.0	77,221	94.3	89,907	95,340
Mbale	91.5	99,327	94.1	102,182	108,558
Namayingo	68.8	29,631	92.3	39,780	43,096
Namutumba	79.0	35,859	95.8	43,444	45,371
Ngora	69.0	16,344	91.7	21,727	23,683
Pallisa	66.7	43,777	92.3	60,572	65,651
Serere	68.5	32,690	94.0	44,871	47,736
Sironko	91.6	51,143	92.4	51,609	55,862
Soroti	67.7	37,155	93.3	51,268	54,921
Tororo	75.1	76,943	92.8	95,097	102,492
Northern Region					
Abim	39.3	7,104	82.8	14,966	18,082
Adjumani	56.4	23,284	88.6	36,596	41,315
Agago	36.0	15,637	88.3	38,297	43,376
Alebtong	59.3	27,425	93.8	43,355	46,228
Amolatar	76.2	21,322	93.9	26,292	27,994
Amudat	70.2	10,880	84.8	13,143	15,504
Amuru	45.6	16,704	90.6	33,210	36,650
Apac	58.1	41,595	92.5	66,251	71,620
Arua	71.2	104,352	95.5	140,090	146,627
Dokolo	65.4	22,857	94.6	33,059	34,957
Gulu	76.1	42,163	95.1	52,706	55,441
Kaabong	22.4	6,542	80.1	23,376	29,182
Kitgum	40.4	16,023	90.5	35,931	39,697
Koboko	78.6	23,808	92.4	27,972	30,271
Kole	65.5	31,787	94.1	45,647	48,525

District	Consumed sugar at once a day		Salt available		
	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Total Households
Northern Region					
Kotido	19.5	5,109	69.3	18,138	26,181
Lamwo	29.8	8,182	86.1	23,642	27,468
Lira	76.8	68,378	92.9	82,685	89,015
Maracha	55.9	20,261	93.1	33,757	36,272
Moroto	37.0	8,162	75.6	16,691	22,066
Moyo	66.6	17,219	95.8	24,787	25,867
Nakapiripirit	41.5	10,537	84.6	21,490	25,401
Napak	29.0	7,845	78.1	21,130	27,048
Nebbi	43.1	33,355	86.4	66,916	77,435
Nwoya	55.2	14,468	91.9	24,098	26,211
Omoro	60.1	18,979	95.1	30,020	31,572
Otuke	46.0	10,100	88.0	19,309	21,945
Oyam	63.6	48,677	94.5	72,313	76,536
Pader	43.4	14,831	88.7	30,328	34,183
Yumbe	73.8	47,047	92.2	58,787	63,773
Zombo	39.5	20,818	92.2	48,582	52,720
Western Region					
Buhweju	42.8	10,662	96.7	24,101	24,912
Buliisa	64.7	13,983	88.4	19,097	21,602
Bundibugyo	74.8	33,474	89.1	39,905	44,778
Bushenyi	63.4	32,576	97.1	49,863	51,370
Hoima	67.2	84,307	95.4	119,683	125,399
Ibanda	56.8	31,198	96.6	53,072	54,947
Isingiro	43.5	44,171	93.5	95,002	101,623
Kabale	53.2	39,619	95.6	71,217	74,477
Kabarole	77.3	82,914	95.1	101,972	107,204
Kagadi	53.8	39,926	95.5	70,838	74,144
Kakumiro	56.7	35,983	97.4	61,818	63,471
Kamwenge	41.2	36,636	95.3	84,782	88,967
Kanungu	44.7	25,085	94.5	52,982	56,056
Kasese	66.6	92,856	93.8	130,728	139,406
Kibaale	57.1	17,474	97.9	29,953	30,608
Kiruhura	45.0	30,248	95.4	64,058	67,152
Kiryandongo	73.2	38,200	94.4	49,260	52,170
Kisoro	45.4	28,244	93.1	57,984	62,248
Kyegegwa	50.4	30,273	95.7	57,473	60,042
Kyenjojo	54.2	49,526	94.7	86,619	91,444

District	consumed sugar at least once a day		Salt available		
	Percent	Number of Households	Percent	Number of Households	Total Households
Western Region					
Masindi	80.5	52,202	96.7	62,701	64,820
Mbarara	65.3	73,691	96.4	108,747	112,772
Mitooma	37.4	14,873	94.8	37,714	39,800
Ntoroko	72.3	10,059	91.1	12,675	13,917
Ntungamo	48.2	49,073	95.7	97,404	101,759
Rubanda	34.2	14,798	95.9	41,564	43,323
Rubirizi	64.1	18,431	96.9	27,862	28,748
Rukungiri	46.5	32,311	95.4	66,326	69,535
Sheema	56.9	26,075	97.5	44,687	45,812
Total	70.4	5,142,643	94.3	6,885,352	7,304,070

Table A.9: Distribution of households by type of bathroom and use of soap for bathing

District	Type of Bathroom							Use soap for bathing		
	Inside, drainage provided	Inside, no drainage provided	Outside built, drainage provided	Outside built, no drainage provided	Make shift	None	Other	Total	Number	Percent
Central Region										
Buikwe	6.1	1.8	43.4	20.1	19.0	8.0	1.6	100	94,158	96.2
Bukomansimbi	7.0	3.2	28.4	20.7	23.1	16.3	1.3	100	32,459	94.6
Butambala	6.4	2.6	41.5	23.3	15.0	10.1	1.0	100	20,633	95.2
Buvuma	1.3	1.4	6.3	9.2	24.4	49.7	7.6	100	23,677	94.3
Gomba	5.2	1.7	21.4	15.1	35	20.9	0.7	100	34,084	96.7
Kalangala	2.9	3.7	15.2	15.1	23.7	35.1	4.2	100	19,499	97.3
Kalungu	7.6	2.8	31.0	17.0	23.8	16.7	1.1	100	39,991	96.6
Kampala	20.6	2.2	60.5	13.2	1.8	1.3	0.4	100	407,864	98.4
Kayunga	2.9	1.4	32.2	20.1	31	10.8	1.6	100	72,848	95.9
Kiboga	4.6	1.6	30.6	20.1	26.8	13.7	2.5	100	32,851	96.6
Kyankwanzi	2.4	1.5	18.6	18.2	35.7	21.3	2.3	100	45,637	95.7
Kyotera	7.0	5.8	28.8	20.1	19.1	17.2	2.1	100	51,702	97.1
Luwero	5.6	1.9	44.1	19.3	18.1	9.9	1.2	100	102,205	97.1
Lwengo	6.2	4.1	27.9	20.8	22.3	17.0	1.7	100	59,864	96.9
Lyantonde	4.0	1.8	29.6	21.0	26.3	16.5	0.7	100	19,826	96.1
Masaka	11.0	3.8	39.3	15.5	13.6	15.3	1.4	100	73,444	97.3
Mityana	5.8	2.3	33.5	18.2	24.8	14.3	1.2	100	77,256	97.0
Mpigi	6.2	3.4	39.3	17.1	18.9	13	2.1	100	57,841	95.8
Mubende	3.0	1.6	22.8	21.5	31.4	17.4	2.2	100	145,503	96.3
Mukono	8.1	3.0	47.0	2.00	12.0	7.7	2.2	100	139,073	96.5
Nakaseke	4.7	3.2	34.3	22.8	21.5	11.9	1.7	100	41,619	96.7
Nakasongola	3.9	4.0	25.7	14.7	23.0	25.5	3.2	100	35,484	96.9
Rakai	3.2	4.0	17.9	20.6	30.7	21.2	2.2	100	60,049	95.1
Ssembabule	3.8	4.0	23.3	20.9	27.1	19.4	1.4	100	52,892	95.6
Wakiso	16.0	3.2	59.9	13.3	4.5	2.5	0.6	100	490,836	97.9
Eastern Region										
Amuria	2.2	1.8	13.9	13.1	49.3	17.7	1.9	100	44,861	93
Budaka	2.6	1.2	49.2	29.8	10.7	5.8	0.7	100	34,985	94.1
Bududa	3.7	1.3	21.7	10	45.1	17.2	1	100	35,478	96.3
Bugiri	2.3	1.6	30.9	29	21.2	13.6	1.4	100	70,779	95
Bukedea	2.2	1.4	22.5	20.5	37.7	13.5	2.2	100	34,804	95.6
Bukwo	2.7	2.7	26.3	17.5	37.8	12.5	0.5	100	16,010	96.3
Bulambuli	2.1	2.1	21.1	17.6	42.8	13.1	1.2	100	32,874	96.8

District	Type of Bathroom						Use soap for bathing			
	Inside, drainage provided	Inside, no drainage provided	Outside built, drainage provided	Outside built, no drainage provided	Make shift	None	Other	Total	Number	Percent
Eastern Region										
Busia	4.3	1.4	29.1	14.5	37.4	12.2	1.0	100	62,495	96.5
Butaleja	3.2	1.4	28.1	21.9	35.5	8.9	1.0	100	40,792	92
Butebo	3.2	2	45.5	32.4	10.1	5.5	1.3	100	23,516	94.4
Buyende	2.6	1.7	33.9	26.2	18.6	14.6	2.4	100	57,636	94.2
Iganga	2.9	1.8	47.3	27.9	12	6.8	1.2	100	98,779	96.4
Jinja	9.5	1.9	44.2	19.7	18.1	5.4	1.2	100	102,229	97
Kaberamaido	2.6	1.4	12.9	12.9	45.3	22.9	2	100	36,383	93.9
Kaliro	2.2	1.4	46.5	32.6	8.4	8.0	1.0	100	41,135	95.8
Kamuli	2.6	2.4	34.8	23.2	24.1	11.2	1.7	100	89,394	95.4
Kapchorwa	2.6	1.9	24.7	17.8	41.9	9.8	1.3	100	20,622	95.9
Katakwi	1.9	1.7	11.6	13.8	54.8	14.2	1.9	100	28,284	92
Kibuku	2.2	1.3	46.5	34.8	7.9	6.1	1.2	100	33,862	95.5
Kumi	2.3	3.1	24.9	20.7	35.3	12.2	1.5	100	39,059	95.9
Kween	2.5	2.1	22.2	18.9	38.4	14.9	0.9	100	17,154	96.1
Luuka	1.8	1.1	40.1	27.3	20.4	8.3	1	100	42,864	96.6
Manafwa	4.6	2	22.6	11.6	47.3	10.7	1.1	100	29,850	96.4
Mayuge	2.9	2.2	35.8	28	15.9	12.2	3	100	90,556	95
Mbale	7.6	1.9	34.3	21.2	28.6	5.3	1.1	100	104,514	96.3
Namayingo	2.2	2.6	16.5	20	30.2	25.5	3.1	100	41,132	95.4
Namisindwa	2.5	1.3	25.5	15.6	34.6	18.3	2.2	100	40,124	95.9
Namutumba	2.2	1.9	39.2	29.3	17.9	8.5	1	100	43,252	95.3
Ngora	2.6	1.3	26.2	18.8	39.9	9.9	1.3	100	22,446	94.8
Pallisa	3.3	2.5	38.2	34.2	14.4	6.5	1.1	100	37,563	92.2
Serere	2.7	1.4	18.1	15.4	48.2	13.3	1.1	100	44,390	93
Sironko	2.9	1.1	17.8	12.5	53.6	11.4	0.8	100	53,495	95.8
Soroti	5.7	2.2	31.2	16.7	31.9	9.9	2.5	100	51,471	93.7
Tororo	5.6	1.4	24.6	17	42.8	7.4	1.1	100	97,473	95.1
Northern Region										
Abim	2.7	3.5	22.5	17.8	31.8	18.6	3.1	100	15,113	83.6
Adjumani	3.3	3.7	42	22.2	11.1	13.9	3.8	100	35,793	86.6
Agago	5.6	4.1	22.9	13.6	13	37.1	3.7	100	37,928	87.4
Alebtong	2.8	2.6	27.9	21.7	25	18.5	1.6	100	43,360	93.8
Amolatar	2.8	2.1	23.7	20.4	28.7	20.8	1.5	100	26,705	95.4
Amudat	1.8	2.6	8	11.6	19.6	47.8	8.6	100	11,957	77.1
Amuru	4	4	23.2	18.5	19.2	27.1	3.9	100	32,006	87.3
Apac	3.1	2.3	23.2	20.2	34	15.7	1.5	100	67,241	93.9

District	Type of Bathroom						Use soap for bathing			
	Inside, drainage provided	Inside, no drainage provided	Outside built, drainage provided	Outside built, no drainage provided	Make shift	None	Other	Total	Number	Percent
Northern Region										
Arua	4.4	2.5	43.5	24.1	9.5	14.5	1.5	100	139,827	95.4
Dokolo	2.1	1.2	42.8	23.2	17.9	11.8	1	100	33,391	95.5
Gulu	6	3.1	47.3	17.5	13.2	11.4	1.5	100	52,981	95.6
Kaabong	1.3	1.2	6.5	8.7	39.1	36.6	6.7	100	14,441	49.5
Kitgum	4.7	4.5	29.7	15.2	10.6	30.8	4.4	100	33,813	85.2
Koboko	5	2.5	41.8	24	13.5	11.8	1.3	100	27,925	92.3
Kole	2.2	3.3	23.7	22.1	33	14.1	1.5	100	46,374	95.6
Kotido	2	1.6	8.3	8.2	19.3	51.7	8.9	100	11,205	42.8
Lamwo	3.4	4.2	19.2	14.1	19.3	35.6	4.2	100	22,252	81
Lira	5.7	2.7	50	19.2	12.1	9.1	1.2	100	85,040	95.5
Maracha	1.6	1.5	45.6	27	5.6	18	0.7	100	33,982	93.7
Moroto	4.1	0.7	7.6	8.7	18.3	47.4	13.2	100	12,835	58.2
Moyo	2.7	1.5	51.1	19.3	17.6	6.6	1.2	100	24,697	95.5
Nakapiripirit	1.3	1.1	3.8	9	41.3	37.5	6	100	16,595	65.3
Napak	0.7	1.3	5.6	12.7	30.5	42.3	7	100	15,174	56.1
Nebbi	3.2	1.4	46.9	18.8	8.3	20	1.5	100	39,363	82.7
Nwoya	2.4	3.3	15.5	15.6	19	41.9	2.3	100	24,082	91.9
Omoro	3.9	4.2	17.4	16.8	26	28.7	3	100	29,828	94.5
Otuke	1.5	2	23.1	17.1	30.5	24.3	1.6	100	19,937	90.8
Oyam	2.7	2.2	21.1	17.4	41.2	13.3	2	100	72,733	95
Pader	4.4	3.8	25.8	16.7	15.7	29.9	3.8	100	29,231	85.5
Pakwach	1.8	1.5	20.7	14.1	33.8	26.6	1.6	100	26,146	87.6
Yumbe	4.1	2.1	46.2	23.3	12.7	9.3	2.3	100	56,991	89.4
Zombo	2.7	1.8	31.8	24.7	9.2	27.9	1.9	100	49,437	93.8
Western Region										
Buhweju	2.2	0.7	9.4	13	54.1	20.3	0.4	100	24,163	97
Buliisa	1.9	1.7	14.8	13.7	36.3	28.2	3.5	100	20,254	93.8
Bundibugyo	2.4	1.9	23.2	20.3	34.8	15.7	1.7	100	41,023	91.6
Bunyangabu	2	0.8	16.2	19.2	46.4	14.7	0.7	100	34,754	96.4
Bushenyi	6.8	1.5	23.1	12.7	47.9	7.6	0.4	100	50,334	98
Hoima	3.3	1.4	18.2	14	27.9	33.2	1.9	100	120,584	96.2
Ibanda	4.2	1.2	19.9	14.3	45.7	12.9	1.8	100	53,737	97.8
Isingiro	3.1	1.5	14.8	14.3	45.6	19.6	1.2	100	94,842	93.3
Kabale	4.6	1.4	24.6	15.9	42.9	10.2	0.5	100	49,920	96.5
Kabarole	5	0.9	24.2	14.3	41.4	13.2	1.2	100	68,708	96.6
Kagadi	1.9	1.2	16.4	17.1	30.6	31.1	1.7	100	71,823	96.9

District	Type of Bathroom							Use soap for bathing		
	Inside, drainage provided	Inside, no drainage provided	Outside built, drainage provided	Outside built, no drainage provided	Make shift	None	Other	Total	Number	Percent
Western Region										
Kakumiro	1.8	1.2	14.2	17.4	25.5	38.1	1.9	100	62,138	97.9
Kamwenge	1.6	1.1	11.8	14.6	46.6	22.8	1.4	100	84,668	95.2
Kanungu	3.2	1.3	22.7	19.6	26.3	26.2	0.7	100	53,580	95.6
Kasese	4.8	1.7	20.8	19.6	27.2	25	0.9	100	131,785	94.5
Kibaale	1.7	1.4	14	14.9	24.7	41.1	2.3	100	30,161	98.5
Kiruhura	2.9	1.4	20.1	17.3	37.5	15.2	5.5	100	64,863	96.6
Kiryandongo	3.4	2.4	26.4	18.1	23.9	24.2	1.7	100	49,720	95.3
Kisoro	4.2	2.4	16.4	16.4	35.4	23.8	1.3	100	59,603	95.8
Kyegegwa	1.3	1.1	12.8	15.5	37.4	27.5	4.5	100	57,568	95.9
Kyenjojo	1.7	0.9	15.4	14.4	42.9	21.9	2.8	100	87,889	96.1
Masindi	4.6	2.1	33.7	15.4	19.1	21.2	3.8	100	63,464	97.9
Mbarara	7.9	1.4	30.7	14.5	36.5	8	1	100	109,628	97.2
Mitooma	3	0.8	10	6.6	67.2	11.6	0.8	100	38,184	95.9
Ntoroko	0.8	1.1	15.6	11.5	42.3	25.7	3	100	12,924	92.9
Ntungamo	2.6	0.8	15.9	14.5	52.1	13.3	0.8	100	98,002	96.3
Rubanda	1.5	0.7	13.1	16.4	55.3	12.4	0.8	100	41,618	96.1
Rubirizi	3.7	2.4	17.5	15	42.3	18.8	0.3	100	27,891	97
Rukiga	2.3	1.1	12.8	14.7	58.1	10.3	0.6	100	21,782	95.9
Rukungiri	3.1	0.8	20.3	16.5	38	20.4	0.9	100	66,456	95.6
Sheema	4.9	1.3	20.1	12.4	54	6.9	0.4	100	44,489	97.1
Uganda	5.7	2.1	31.9	18.1	25.5	15.0	1.7	100	6,916,494	94.7

Table A.10: Infant Mortality, Under Five Mortality and Life Expectancy at Birth by District

District	Infant Mortality			Under Five Mortality			Life Expectancy at Birth		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central Region									
Kalangala	77	55	65	118	86	102	57.0	63.2	60.1
Kampala	36	25	31	48	33	41	67.8	72.5	70.2
Kiboga	52	62	58	76	99	88	63.2	61.3	62.2
Luwero	37	43	40	50	65	57	67.5	66.7	67.1
Masaka	57	42	50	85	62	74	61.8	67.2	64.5
Mpigi	43	35	39	60	49	55	65.7	69.4	67.6
Mubende	69	61	65	104	98	101	59.0	61.4	60.2
Mukono	39	30	35	53	41	48	66.9	71.0	68.9
Nakasongola	44	48	46	62	73	68	65.4	65.3	65.3
Rakai	99	66	81	156	105	130	52.1	60.3	56.2
Ssembabule	71	73	72	109	120	114	58.3	58.2	58.2
Kayunga	48	48	48	69	74	71	64.4	65.2	64.8
Wakiso	37	31	34	49	43	46	67.6	70.5	69.1
Lyantonde	98	79	88	156	131	143	52.1	56.6	54.4
Mityana	47	51	49	67	79	73	64.5	64.3	64.4
Nakaseke	42	32	37	58	44	52	66.0	70.3	68.2
Buikwe	49	41	45	70	61	65	64.2	67.4	65.8
Bukomansimbi	59	49	54	88	74	81	61.3	65.1	63.2
Butambala	61	45	52	91	67	78	60.8	66.3	63.6
Buvuma	44	45	45	62	68	65	65.4	66.2	65.8
Gomba	66	49	57	99	74	86	59.7	65.2	62.4
Kalungu	76	60	68	117	95	105	57.1	61.8	59.4
Kyankwanzi	79	50	65	122	78	101	56.4	64.6	60.5
Lwengo	93	53	72	147	82	113	53.2	63.9	58.6
Kyotera	87	51	68	135	79	106	54.7	64.3	59.5
Eastern Region									
Bugiri	60	50	55	89	76	83	61.2	64.8	63.0
Busia	61	52	56	90	80	85	61.0	64.2	62.6
Iganga	55	54	54	81	84	82	62.4	63.6	63.0
Jinja	36	29	32	48	39	43	67.7	71.5	69.6
Kamuli	47	42	44	67	62	64	64.7	67.1	65.9
Kapchorwa	70	41	56	107	60	85	58.5	67.5	63.0
Katakwi	41	40	41	57	58	58	66.3	67.8	67.0
Kumi	32	28	30	41	38	40	69.0	71.6	70.3
Mbale	41	29	35	57	40	48	66.3	71.3	68.8

District	Infant Mortality			Under Five Mortality			Life Expectancy at Birth		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Eastern Region									
Pallisa	35	38	36	46	55	50	68.1	68.4	68.3
Soroti	40	35	37	55	49	52	66.5	69.5	68.0
Tororo	52	49	37	76	76	51	63.1	64.9	64.0
Kaberamaido	47	33	40	66	46	56	64.7	70.0	67.4
Mayuge	46	42	44	65	62	63	65.0	67.2	66.1
Sironko	49	43	46	70	63	67	64.1	67.0	65.5
Amuria	45	36	41	63	52	58	65.2	68.9	67.1
Budaka	68	58	63	103	91	97	59.1	62.4	60.8
Bududa	47	30	39	67	41	54	64.7	70.9	67.8
Bukedea	35	40	37	46	58	52	68.2	67.8	68.0
Bukwo	54	41	48	79	61	71	62.6	67.4	65.0
Butaleja	69	58	64	105	91	99	58.8	62.5	60.6
Kaliro	59	49	54	88	74	81	61.3	65.2	63.2
Manafwa	64	62	54	96	99	81	60.2	61.2	60.7
Namutumba	77	64	70	119	101	110	56.9	60.8	58.9
Bulambuli	40	41	40	54	61	57	66.8	67.3	67.1
Buyende	51	52	52	74	81	77	63.4	64.1	63.8
Kibuku	48	46	47	68	69	69	64.4	66.0	65.2
Kween	69	37	53	105	53	80	58.8	68.7	63.8
Luuka	56	43	50	82	63	73	62.2	67.0	64.6
Namayingo	65	57	61	98	89	94	59.9	62.8	61.3
Ngora	37	35	36	50	49	50	67.4	69.5	68.5
Serere	40	40	40	54	59	57	66.8	67.6	67.2
Butebo	43	50	46	59	76	67	65.9	64.8	65.4
Namisindwa	72	56	64	110	89	99	58.1	62.8	60.5
Northern Region									
Adjumani	39	54	47	53	83	68	66.9	63.7	65.3
Apac	51	47	49	74	71	72	64.4	65.6	65.0
Arua	68	65	67	102	105	104	59.7	60.3	60.0
Gulu	50	38	44	73	55	64	59.7	68.4	64.0
Kitgum	31	30	30	40	40	10	70.8	71.1	70.9
Kotido	32	31	32	41	42	42	70.4	70.7	70.6
Lira	69	43	56	105	63	85	59.2	66.9	63.1
Moroto	32	60	46	41	94	67	70.4	61.9	66.1
Moyo	87	42	64	136	62	98	54.6	67.2	60.9
Nebbi	69	58	63	104	91	98	59.4	62.5	60.9
Nakapiripirit	30	26	28	38	34	36	71.2	72.5	71.8

District	Infant Mortality			Under Five Mortality			Life Expectancy at Birth		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Northern Region									
Pader	30	67	49	39	108	72	70.9	59.9	65.4
Yumbe	38	29	34	52	40	46	68.3	71.2	69.8
Abim	62	45	55	92	68	83	61.3	66.2	63.8
Amolatar	52	54	53	75	83	79	64.2	63.7	63.9
Amuru	42	32	38	59	45	53	67.0	70.2	68.6
Dokolo	77	40	59	118	59	90	57.3	67.7	62.5
Kaabong	48	24	35	69	31	47	65.2	73.3	69.2
Koboko	48	53	51	69	82	75	65.3	63.9	64.6
Maracha	79	57	68	121	90	107	56.8	62.6	59.7
Oyam	45	46	46	63	69	66	66.2	66.0	66.1
Agago	40	59	49	55	94	73	67.8	62.0	64.9
Alebtong	82	57	70	127	90	109	56.0	62.6	59.3
Amudat	41	21	29	56	27	38	67.6	74.5	71.0
Kole	53	50	51	77	76	77	63.8	64.8	64.3
Lamwo	63	54	58	94	84	89	61.1	63.6	62.3
Napak	14	16	15	17	21	19	77.0	76.1	76.6
Nwoya	61	29	15	91	39	19	61.6	71.4	66.5
Otuke	72	55	63	109	85	98	58.6	63.3	61.0
Zombo	77	86	82	119	143	130	57.1	54.9	56.0
Omoro	42	62	52	58	98	77	66.2	61.4	63.8
Pakwach	70	57	64	107	90	98	59.0	62.7	60.9
Western Region									
Bundibugyo	72	54	63	110	84	97	58.4	63.5	61.0
Bushenyi	37	22	29	50	28	38	68.7	74.1	71.4
Hoima	50	43	46	72	63	68	64.7	67.0	65.9
Kabale	42	37	53	58	53	80	67.1	68.8	68.0
Kabarole	39	40	40	53	59	56	68.0	67.8	67.9
Kasese	51	45	48	73	67	70	64.5	66.3	65.4
Kibaale	63	52	58	95	80	88	60.9	64.2	62.6
Kisoro	24	21	23	30	27	29	73.0	74.3	73.6
Masindi	54	37	45	79	52	66	63.5	68.8	66.2
Mbarara	48	42	45	69	62	65	65.3	67.1	66.2
Ntungamo	82	49	64	127	74	99	56.0	65.2	60.6
Rukungiri	33	73	52	43	119	78	70.1	58.3	64.2
Kamwenge	83	67	75	129	108	119	55.7	59.9	57.8
Kanungu	37	54	46	50	85	67	68.7	63.4	66.0

District	Infant Mortality			Under Five Mortality			Life Expectancy at Birth		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Western Region									
Kyenjojo	62	52	57	93	81	87	61.2	64.0	62.6
Buliisa	89	69	80	140	112	127	54.1	59.3	56.7
Ibanda	65	50	58	97	78	89	60.6	64.6	62.6
Isingiro	81	50	66	125	78	102	56.2	64.6	60.4
Kiruhura	57	58	58	84	92	88	62.6	62.3	62.5
Buhweju	92	66	79	144	107	127	53.5	60.1	56.8
Kiryandongo	62	51	56	92	78	85	61.4	64.5	62.9
Kyegegwa	96	65	80	152	103	128	52.3	60.5	56.4
Mitooma	58	54	56	85	84	85	62.5	63.5	63.0
Ntoroko	44	49	46	61	75	68	66.6	65.0	65.8
Rubirizi	83	75	78	128	122	125	55.8	57.9	56.8
Sheema	46	38	42	65	54	67	66.0	68.5	67.3
Kagadi	73	64	68	111	102	107	58.3	60.7	59.5
Kakumiro	78	67	72	120	108	114	57.0	59.9	58.4
Rubanda	57	68	63	85	109	97	62.5	59.7	61.1
Bunyangabu	37	30	34	50	41	45	68.7	71.1	69.9
Rukiga	62	54	58	93	84	89	61.2	63.5	62.4
UGANDA	54	46	50	79	69	74	62.8	64.5	63.7

List of Contributors to this thematic report

Uganda Bureau of Statistics Management

Ben Paul Mungyereza, Executive Director

Imelda Atai Musana, Deputy Executive Director- Statistical Production and Development

Vitus Mulindwa Kato, Deputy Executive Director- Corporate Services

Authors

Pamela Nabukhonzo Kakande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Tony Odonkonyero, Economic Policy Research Centre- Makerere University

Reviewers

John Ssebuliba Ssekamate (Ph.D), National Planning Authority

Allen Kabagyenye (Ph.D), Centre for Population and Applied Statistics- Makerere University

Edith Akiror, United Nations Population Fund

Helen Namirembe Nviiri, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Ronald Sombwe, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Alfred Geresom Musamali, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Anthony Kalule Tamusuza, Independent Consultant

Andrew L Mukulu, Independent Consultant

Data Analyst

Wilson Nyegenye, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Johnstone Galande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Lawrence Mugula, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

GIS Specialist

Charles Adriku, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Design and Typesetting

Cover

Tukaheebwa T Francis, 2ka.com

Interior

Deogracious Mutyaba, Uganda Bureau of Statistics



Republic of Uganda
National Population and Housing Census 2014
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



BOOK NUMBER

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

WRITE NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS															CODE	
DISTRICT:																
COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY:																
SUB COUNTY/DIVISION/TOWN COUNCIL:																
PARISH/WARD:																
LC1:																
EA:																

Code																						
ENUMERATOR'S NAME AND CODE:																						
ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE:																						
DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy):																	/			/		
PARISH SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE:																						
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DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy):																	/			/		

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UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS, P.O. Box 7186, Kampala, UGANDA. Tel: +256-414-706000. Fax: +256-414-237553. Email: ubos@ubos.org Website: www.ubos.org

<p>Hello, my name is and I work with Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). We are conducting the National Population and Housing Census 2014. We are visiting each and every household in the country collecting information about individuals and the homesteads they live in. It takes about 40 minutes to complete the interview. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. We would very much appreciate your participation and co-operation in this Census.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Result Code (R1)</td> <td colspan="3">Ethnicity (P8)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Completed 2 Partially Completed 3 Not Interviewed</td> <td>511 Acholi 512 Aliba 513 Alur 514 Aringa 515 Baamba 516 Babukusu 517 Babwisi 518 Bafumbira 519 Baganda 520 Bagisu 521 Bagungu 522 Bagwe 523 Bagwere 524 Bahehe 525 Bahororo 526 Bakenyi 527 Bakiga 528 Bakonzo 529 Banyabindi 530 Banyabutumbi 531 Banyankore 532 Banya</td> <td>533 Banyaruguru 534 Banyarwanda 535 Banyole 536 Banyoro 537 Baruli 538 Barundi 539 Basamia 540 Basoga 541 Basongora 542 Batagwenda 543 Batoro 544 Batuku 545 Batwa 546 Chope 547 Dodoth 548 Ethur 549 Gimara 550 Ik (Teuso) 551 Iteso 552 Jie 553 Jonam 554 Jopadholo</td> <td>555 Kakwa 556 Karimojong 557 Kebu (Okebu) 558 Kuku 559 Kumam 560 Lango 561 Lendu 562 Lugbara 563 Madi 564 Menin 565 Mvuba 566 Napore 567 Ngikutio 568 Nubi 569 Nyangia 570 Pokot 571 Reli 572 Sabiny 573 Shana 574 So (Tepeth) 575 Vonomo 576 Other Ugandan</td> <td>Country Of Citizenship For Non-Ugandans</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> Relationship (P2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Usual head of hh - 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BOOK NUMBER



Republic of Uganda

National Population and Housing Census 2014



DA2

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

SHEET NUMBER 01



IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

WRITE NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS

COD

DISTRICT

COUNTY /
MUNICIPALITY

SUB-COUNTY
DIVISION / T.C.

PARIS
WARD

EA

ENUMERATOR'S NAME AND CODE

ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE

DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy)

**PARISH SUPERVISOR'S NAME
AND CODE:**

PARISH SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE:

DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy)

**NUMBER OF
BOOKS USED**

BOOK  OF 

**(EXCLUDE SPOILT AND
UNUSED BOOKS)**

01A



	BOOK NUMBER									SHEET NUMBER 02						HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				
SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS																				
FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE			FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE						DC3						FOR FEMALES (12-54 years) ONLY					
P0	P18	P19	P20	P21	P22	P23	P24	P25	P26	P27	P28	P29	P30	P31	P32	P33				
Person number	Did [NAME] attend school in 2014, left school or never been to school?	What is the highest grade / class of formal education that [NAME] completed? (Refer to code list P18)	What is [NAME'S] field of specialisation? (If no specialisation, write 97) (Refer to Code list P19)	Can [NAME] read and write a sentence meaningfully in any language? 1=Read & Write 2=Read only 3=Write only 4=No 7=N/A 8=DK (Refer to code list P22)	What was [NAME'S] main activity status in the last 7 days? (DESCRIBE IN NOT LESS THAN TWO WORDS) (Refer to code list P22)	What was [NAME'S] main type of work (occupation) during the last 7 days? (DESCRIBE IN NOT LESS THAN TWO WORDS)	Does [NAME] own a mobile phone? If yes, write number of phones (handsets) owned. If none, write 0 if 6+, write 6 1=Yes 2=No 7=N/A 8=DK (Refer to code list P26)	Does [NAME] use internet? 1=Yes 2=No 7=N/A 8=DK	What is [NAME'S] current marital status? 7=N/A	How many children has [NAME] ever borne alive? Of the total children ever borne, how many are alive? Among these children how many are boys and how many are girls?	If the woman has never given birth, record 00 in the boxes below 97=N/A	Of the total children ever borne, how many are dead? Among these children, how many are boys and how many are girls? 97=N/A	If the woman has never given birth, record 00 in the boxes below. 97=N/A	When did [NAME] have her last live birth? If N/A, write 97 for month, 9997 for year	When did [NAME] have her last live birth? If Don't Know, write 98 for month, 9998 for year	What is the sex of the last live birth? 1=Male 2=Female 7=N/A	What is the survival status of the last live birth? 1=Alive 2=Dead 7=N/A 8=DK	If the last child is dead, write age at death in completed months. If 60+ months, record 60 Write 97 if N/A		
0 0	2	4 3	EDUCATION	2 7	1	1 0	SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER	4 5	1	1 2	0 5 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 1 0 3 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 1 1 2 0 1	Total Boys Girls Total Boys Girls Total Boys Girls M M Y Y Y Y	Total Boys Girls Total Boys Girls M M Y Y Y Y	Total Boys Girls Total Boys Girls M M Y Y Y Y	Total Boys Girls Total Boys Girls M M Y Y Y Y					

DC3

01A

DD4						HOUSEHOLD NUMBER				SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	
SECTION 2: HOUSING CONDITIONS						SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES				What source of energy does this household mainly use for lighting?	
What is the occupancy tenure of the dwelling unit?	What type of dwelling unit does this household occupy?	How many rooms were used on the Census Night for sleeping?	Types of materials mainly used for construction of the roof	Types of materials mainly used for construction of the wall	Types of materials mainly used for the floor	What is the distance from home to the nearest on foot, irrespective of whether you use the service or not <i>(Record distance in kms, if distance is given in miles, refer to code list H7-H13)</i>				H14	
H1 10 = Owner occupied 11 = Free Public 12 = Free Private 13 = Subsidized public 14 = Subsidized private 15 = Rented public 16 = Rented private 96 = Other	H2 10 = Detached house (single or multi-storey) 11 = Semi-Detached house 12 = Flat in a Block of Flats 13 = Room or rooms of a Main House 14 = Servants Quarters 15 = Tenement (Muzigo) 16 = Garage 17 = Go down/Basement 18 = Store 96 = Other	H3 <i>If 9 or more were used, record 9</i>	H4 10 = Iron sheets 11 = Tiles 12 = Asbestos 13 = Concrete 14 = Tins 15 = Thatch 96 = Other	H5 10 = Concrete/Stones 11 = Cement Blocks 12 = Burnt/Stabilised bricks 13 = Unburnt bricks with Cement 14 = Unburnt bricks with mud 15 = Wood 16 = Mud and Pole 17 = Tin/Iron sheets 96 = Other	H6 10 = Earth 11 = Rammed earth 12 = Cement screed 13 = Concrete 14 = Tiles 15 = Brick 16 = Stone 17 = Wood 96 = Other	H7 Public Health Facility	.	H11 Public Secondary School	.	10 = Electricity- National grid (Umeme) 11 = Electricity- Solar 12 = Electricity- Personal Generator 13 = Electricity- Community/thermal plant 14 = Gas 15 = Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 16 = Biogas 17 = Paraffin-Lantern 18 = Paraffin-Tadooba 19 = Candles 20 = Firewood 21 = Cow Dung 22 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other	
						H8 Private Health Facility	.	H12 Private Secondary School	.		
						H9 Public Primary School	.	H13 Police Station / Police Post	.		
						H10 Private Primary School	.				
SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)											
What source of energy does this household mainly use for cooking?	What is the household's main source of water for drinking?	What is the distance to this source of water?	What type of toilet facility does this household mainly use?	Does the Household share this toilet facility with other households?	What is the most commonly used method of solid waste disposal from the household?	What type of bathroom does this household mainly use?	What type of kitchen does this household mainly use?				
H15 10 = Electricity- National grid (Umeme) 11 = Electricity- Solar 12 = Electricity- Personal Generator 13 = Electricity- Community/thermal plant 14 = Gas 15 = Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 16 = Biogas 17 = Paraffin-Stove 18 = Charcoal 19 = Firewood 20 = Cow Dung 21 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other	H16 10 = Piped water into dwelling 11 = Piped water to the yard 12 = Public Taps 13 = Borehole in yard/plot 14 = Public borehole 15 = Protected well/spring 16 = Unprotected well/spring 17 = River/Stream/Lake 18 = Vendor 19 = Tanker Truck 20 = Gravity Flow Scheme 21 = Rain Water 22 = Bottled Water 96 = Other	H17 <i>(Record distance in kms, if distance is given in miles, see distance conversion list)</i>	H18 <i>If the water source is on premises, record 0.0</i>	H19	H20	H21	H22				
HOUSEHOLD ASSETS		INFORMATION	POSTAL SERVICES	MOSQUITO NETS	SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD	REMITTANCES					
Does any member of this household own..... (ASSETS)? <i>If Yes, record the number, if 9 or more, write 9 If none, record 0</i>		What is the household's main source of information?	Did any member of this household send/receive a letter/parcel by postal services during the last 12 months?	Does this household have any mosquito nets?	IF YES IN H26, were the mosquito nets given free or were they bought? Record the appropriate code in the boxes below 1 = Yes; 2 = No; 7 = NA; 8 = DK	What was the main source of the household's livelihood in the last 12 months?	Did the household receive any money or physical items from any relative / family member / friend abroad during the last 12 months?	IF YES IN H29, in which countries do the relatives / family members / friends reside? 1 = Yes; 2 = No; 7=N/A			
H23		H24	H25	H26	H27	H28	H29	H30			
A: Motor vehicle	G: Television	10 = Radio 11 = Word of Mouth 12 = Telephone 13 = Print Media 14 = Post Mail 15 = Hand Mail 16 = Television 17 = Community Meetings	1 = Yes, Once 2 = Yes, Twice 3 = Yes, Thrice 4 = Yes, 4 times and above 5 = No 8 = Don't Know	1 = Yes	A=Given free by Gov't B= Given free by NGO C= Given free by friend/relative D= Bought	10 = Subsistence farming 11 = Commercial farming 12 = Employment income 13 = Business Enterprise 14 = Cottage Industry 15 = Property Income 16 = Family / Friends / Relatives 17 = Institutional or Program support (e.g Red Cross, WFP, e.t.c) 18 = Sale of assets 96 = Other	A. Australia B. Canada C. France D. Germany E. India F. Japan G. Kenya H. Libya I. Saudi Arabia	J. South Africa K. U.K. L. U.S.A M. Sweden N. United Arab Emirates O. Yemen P. South Sudan X. Other country Y. Don't know country of origin			
B: Motor cycle	H: Radio	18 = Internet		01A							
C: Bicycle	I: Fixed Phone	19 = Community Announcer									
D: Wheel Chair	J: Computer / Laptop	96 = Other									
E: Canoe / Boat	K: Generator										
F: Donkey											

	BOOK NUMBER									SHEET NUMBER	03		HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	
SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)										SECTION 5: AGRICULTURAL MODULE				
H31	H32	H33	H34	H35	H36	H37	H38	A1	A2	A3	A4			
Does any member in this household have a functional account in the Bank or any other financial institution? (Active in last 12 months)	How many meals do household members aged 5 years and above usually eat on average per day? (Record number of meals in the box provided)	Does every member in this household use soap to bathe? 1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = DK	Did every member in this household take sugar (at least once a day) during the last week? 1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = DK	Do you have salt in the house now? 1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = DK	Does every member in this household have at least two sets of clothing ? 1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = DK	Does every member in this household have at least one pair of shoes ? WITH EXCEPTION OF CHILDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS 1 = Yes 2 = No 8 = DK	Does every child in this household (i.e. all those under 18 years) have a separate blanket ? 1=Yes 2=No 7=N/A	Does this household currently undertake any of the following agricultural activities 1 = Yes, within EA 2 = Yes, outside EA but within District 3 = No	IF YES IN A1, how many does this household own?	IF YES IN A1, what is the main purpose of production? 1=Home Consumption 2=Sale 7=N/A	List the crops grown on the holding in order of importance			
1= Yes, have an account in the Bank 2= Yes, have an account in another financial institution 3= Yes, have both in a bank and another financial institution 4= No 8= DK											Crop Name If no crop grown, write 97			
								I. Exotic / Cross breed cattle			1			
								II. Local cattle rearing			2			
								III. Goat rearing			3			
								IV. Sheep rearing			4			
								V. Piggery (pig rearing)			5			
								VI. Poultry/Birds keeping			6			
								VII. Rabbit rearing			7			
								VIII. Apiculture (Bee keeping)			8			
								IX. Aquaculture (fish farming)			9			
								X. Presence of Forest / wooded land			10			
								XI. Crop growing			11			
SECTION 6: DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS										If there is any "YES" in A1, ask Question A5, otherwise write 97 in Question A5				
Did any deaths occur in this household in the last 12 months? I mean from September 2013 upto December 2013. What about from 1st January 2014 to 27th August 2014?	What was the name of the deceased? If no death in D1, write "Not Applicable" and end Interview	What was the sex of [NAME]? 1 = Male 2 = Female 7 = N/A	How old was [NAME] at the time of death (in completed years)? If age is less than one year, write 00	What was the cause of [NAME'S] death? 1 = Disease 2 = Accident 3 = Violence 4 = Witchcraft 6 = Others 7 = N/A 8 = DK	D6-D8-FOR FEMALES WHO DIED AGED 12-54 YEARS			Was [NAME] pregnant at the time of her death? 1= Yes 2= No 7= N/A 8= DK	Did [NAME] die while giving birth? 1= Yes 2= No 7= N/A 8= DK	Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks after delivery? 1= Yes 2= No 7= N/A 8= DK	A5	A6	A7	
1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know					D6	D7	D8			Which of the household members is the lead holder? (Record the person number of holder from P0) If not listed, record 00	Does the holding carry out any type of irrigation? 1=Yes 2=No 7=N/A	Does this household own agricultural land? 1 = Yes 2 = No		
1)														
2)														
3)														
4)														
5)														

DISTRICT OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE (P12)					H7-H13, H17			
Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Country of Previous Residence	Distance Conversion			
					1 mile = 1.6 km			
101 Kalangala	201 Bugiri	301 Adjumani	401 Bundibugyo	671 Kenya	Mile	Km	Mile	Km
102 Kampala	202 Busia	302 Apac	402 Bushenyi	672 Tanzania	0.5	= 0.8	16.5	= 26.4
103 Kiboga	203 Iganga	303 Arua	403 Hoima	673 Rwanda	1.0	= 1.6	17.0	= 27.2
104 Luwero	204 Jinja	304 Gulu	404 Kabale	674 Burundi	1.5	= 2.4	17.5	= 28.0
105 Masaka	205 Kamuli	305 Kitgum	405 Kabarole	675 South Sudan	2.0	= 3.2	18.0	= 28.8
106 Mpigi	206 Kapchorwa	306 Kotido	406 Kasese	676 Dem. Rep. Of Congo	2.5	= 4.0	18.5	= 29.6
107 Mubende	207 Katakwi	307 Lira	407 Kibaale	677 Somalia	3.0	= 4.8	19.0	= 30.4
108 Mukono	208 Kumi	308 Moroto	408 Kisoro	678 Other Africa	3.5	= 5.6	19.5	= 31.2
109 Nakasongola	209 Mbale	309 Moyo	409 Masindi	681 United Kingdom	4.0	= 6.4	20.0	= 32.0
110 Rakai	210 Pallisa	310 Nebbi	410 Mbarara	682 Other Europe	4.5	= 7.2	20.5	= 32.8
111 Sembabule	211 Soroti	311 Nakapiripirit	411 Ntungamo	683 Asia 684 USA	5.0	= 8.0	21.0	= 33.6
112 Kayunga	212 Tororo	312 Pader	412 Rukungiri	685 Canada	5.5	= 8.8	21.5	= 34.4
113 Wakiso	213 Kaberamaido	313 Yumbe	413 Kamwenge	686 Central & Latin America	6.0	= 9.6	22.0	= 35.2
114 Lyantonde	214 Mayuge	314 Abim	414 Kanungu	687 Australia	6.5	= 10.4	22.5	= 36.0
115 Mityana	215 Sironko	315 Amolatar	415 Kyenjojo	688 Oceania	7.0	= 11.2	23.0	= 36.8
116 Nakaseke	216 Amuria	316 Amuru	416 Buliisa	689 Non-Ugandan-Not Stated	7.5	= 12.0	23.5	= 37.6
117 Buikwe	217 Budaka	317 Dokolo	417 Ibanda		8.0	= 12.8	24.0	= 38.4
118 Bukomansimbi	218 Bududa	318 Kaabong	418 Isingiro		8.5	= 13.6	24.5	= 39.2
119 Butambala	219 Bukedea	319 Koboko	419 Kiruhura		9.0	= 14.4	25.0	= 40.0
120 Buvuma	220 Bukwo	320 Maracha	420 Buhweju		9.5	= 15.2	25.5	= 40.8
121 Gomba	221 Butaleja	321 Oyam	421 Kiryandongo		10.0	= 16.0	26.0	= 41.6
122 Kalungu	222 Kaliro	322 Agago	422 Kyegegwaa		10.5	= 16.8	26.5	= 42.4
123 Kyankwanzi	223 Manafwa	323 Alebtong	423 Mitooma		11.0	= 17.6	27.0	= 43.2
124 Lwengo	224 Namutumba	324 Amudat	424 Ntoroko		11.5	= 18.4	27.5	= 44.0
	225 Bulambuli	325 Kole	425 Rubirizi		12.0	= 19.2	28.0	= 44.8
	226 Buyende	326 Lamwo	426 Sheema		12.5	= 20.0	28.5	= 45.6
	227 Kibuku	327 Napak			13.0	= 20.8	29.0	= 46.4
	228 Kween	328 Nwoya			13.5	= 21.6	29.5	= 47.2
	229 Luuka	329 Otuke			14.0	= 22.4	30.0	= 48.0
	230 Namayingo	330 Zombo			14.5	= 23.2	30.5	= 48.8
	231 Ngora				15.0	= 24.0	31.0	= 49.6
	232 Serere				15.5	= 24.8	31.5	= 50.4
					16.0	= 25.6	32.0	= 51.2

*Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS),
Plot 9, Colville Street, P.O. Box 7186 Kampala, Uganda;
Telephone: (+256-414) 706000, Fax: (+256-414) 237553;
E-mail: ubos@ubos.org; Website: www.ubos.org.*