



National Population and Housing Census 2014



Main Report



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

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

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Together We Count

Ben Paul Mungyereza
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PREFACE

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

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

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

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

- i. Final Results - District Reports
- ii. Analytical Results – Monograph Series
- iii. District-level Analytical Reports
- iv. Census Atlas
- v. Administrative report

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

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LIST OF ACRYNOMS

CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
EA	Enumeration Area
EAC	East African Community
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoU	Government of Uganda
HHS	Households
ICT	Information Communication Technology
LC	Local Council
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
NDP	National Development Plan
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education

COUNTRY PROFILE

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

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Information about Uganda

1.1.1 Location and Size

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

1.1.2 Administration

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

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

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

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

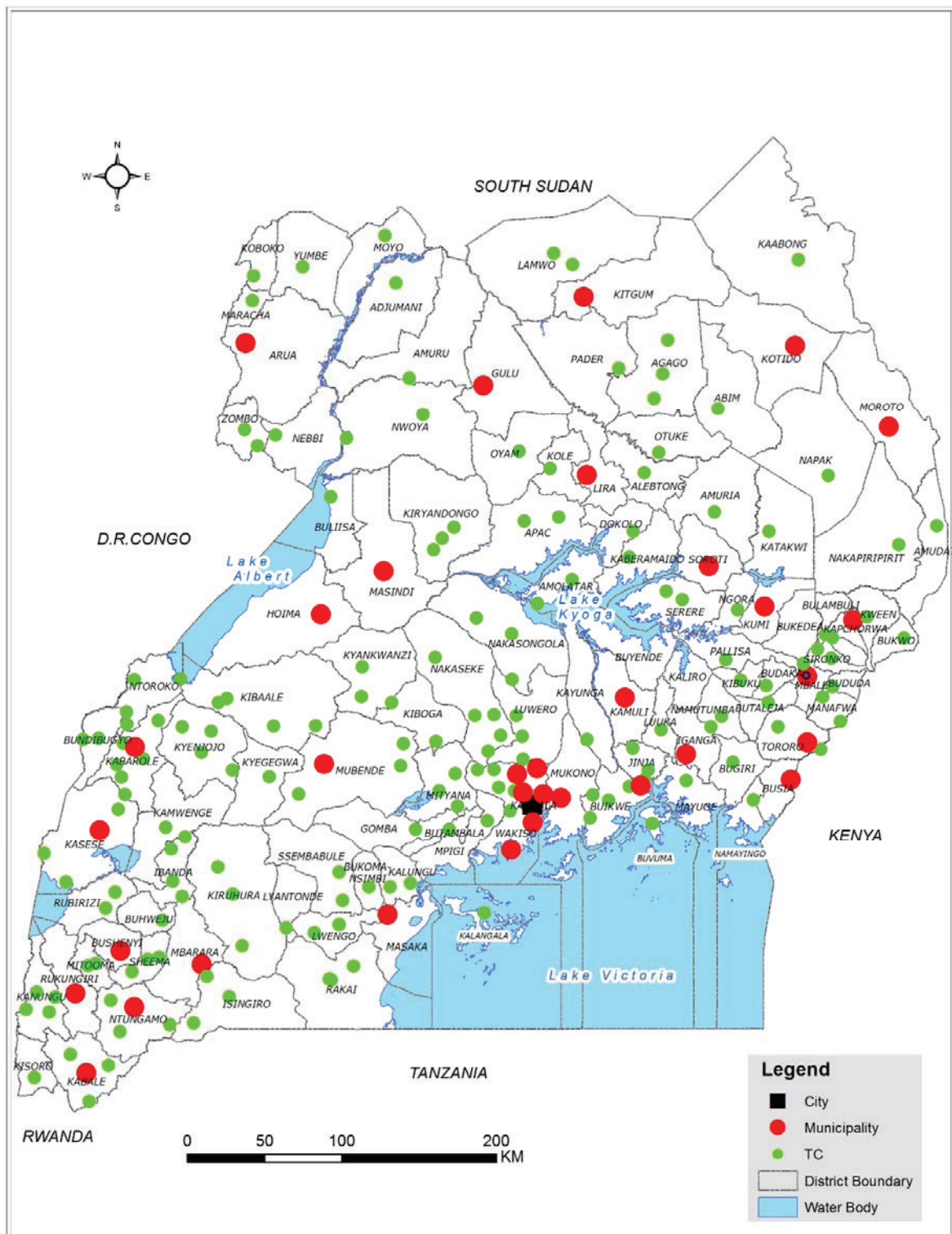
1.1.3 Geography

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

The Central, Western and Eastern regions have two rainy seasons, from March to May for the first rains, and the second rains from September to November. The Northern region receives one rainy season from April to October, and the period from November to March has minimal rain. Most of the areas in the country receives between 750 mm and 2,100 mm of rain annually.

The country has loamy soils with varying proportions of sandy and clay. In addition, it has varying vegetation with tropical rain forest vegetation in the South and savannah woodlands and semi-arid vegetation in the North.

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



1.1.4 Culture

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

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

1.1.5 Education

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

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

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

1.1.6 Macro Economy

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

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

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

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

1.1.7 Policy and Development Frameworks

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

1.2 About the National Population and Housing Census 2014

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

1.2.1 The Preparatory Phase

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.2 The Enumeration Phase

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

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

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

1.2.3 The Post-enumeration Phase

The activities conducted after the census enumeration include processing of the data, data analysis, report writing and dissemination of the findings. A centralized data processing approach was employed for both the main census and PES data using scanning and automated data

extraction technology. The overall framework for dissemination of the Census results emphasizes wide dissemination at various levels using different products and media.

1.3 Data Quality Assurance

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

1.4 The Census Results

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 2: POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

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

2.1 Population Size

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

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

Census year	Male	Female	Total	Inter-censal Period	Average Annual Increase (000's)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1911	1,116,903	1,349,422	2,466,325			
1921	1,320,286	1,534,322	2,854,608	1911-1921	39	1.5
1931	1,707,437	1,834,844	3,542,281	1921-1931	68	2.2
1948	2,481,394	2,477,126	4,958,520	1931-1948	83	2.0
1959	3,236,902	3,212,656	6,449,558	1948-1959	143	2.5
1969	4,812,447	4,722,604	9,535,051	1959-1969	300	3.9
1980	6,259,837	6,376,342	12,636,179	1969-1980	262	2.7
1991	8,185,747	8,485,558	16,671,705	1980-1991	367	2.5
2002	11,824,273	12,403,024	24,227,297	1991-2002	647	3.2
2014	17,060,832	17,573,818	34,634,650	2002 - 2014	882	3.0

2.2 Distribution of the Population

Population distribution refers to the way people are spread over a specified geographical area. The distribution of the population by district in 2014 is shown in Appendix Table A1. Wakiso was the most populous district with close to two million persons while Kalangala district was the least populous with less than sixty thousand persons as showing in table in table 2.2.

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

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

2.3 Population Density

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

The Population Density of Uganda in 2014 was 173 persons per square kilometer, a two-fold increase from the 85 persons per square kilometer in 1991 as shown in table 2.3. Uganda's population density in 2014 was much higher than some of her neighbors (South Sudan – 18, Tanzania – 54 and Kenya – 74) for the same year. However it was lower than that of Rwanda (421) and Burundi (377) for the same period¹.

Table 2.3: Population Density of Uganda, 1991 – 2014

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

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

The distribution of the population over the land area is not uniform. Population Density by district varies widely between 7,928 sq kms for Kampala and 23 for Kaabong District as shown in Appendix Table A2.

¹ 2014 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau (PRB).

2.4 Urbanization

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

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

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

Type of Urban Centre	1991		2002*		2014**	
	Number	Population	Number	Population	Number	Population
City	1	774,241	1	1,189,142	1	1,507,080
Municipality	13	480,922	13	745,036	33	3,249,609
Town Council	33	338,901	61	1,065,209	163	2,361,033
Town Board/Township	20	75,589	20	na	62	308,142
Total	67	1,669,653	75	2,921,981	259	7,425,864

NB: * The Urban Population of 2002 excludes the Population enumerated in Town Boards

** The Urban Centres are as of March 2016 while the population is as of 2014

2.4.1 Size of Urban Centers

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

Table 2.5: Distribution of Urban Centres by Size, 2014

Population	Number of Urban Centres	Total Population	Share of the Total Population
More than 250,000	4	2,473,006	33.3
100,000 – 250,000	7	926,831	12.5
50,000 – 99,999	16	1,164,443	15.7
25,000 – 49,999	24	851,015	11.5
10,000 – 24,999	91	1,382,409	18.6
Less than 10,000	117	628,160	8.5
Total	197	7,425,864	100

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

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

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

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

2.5 Household Population and Non Household Population

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

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

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

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

Table 2.8: Household Population type by sex and residence 2014

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

There are wide variations in the Mean Household Size by district (Appendix Table A2). The Mean Household Size ranges between 2.5 for Kalangala district and 7.6 for Yumbe District. Most of the districts had a Mean Household Size between 4.5 and 5.5 persons.

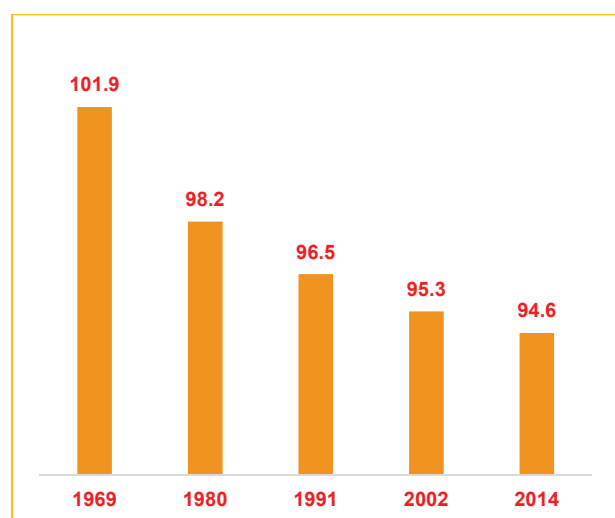
2.6 Age-Sex Composition of the Population

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

2.6.1 Sex Composition

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

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



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

Table 2.9: Age Specific Sex Ratio, 1991 – 2014

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

2.7.2 Age Distribution

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

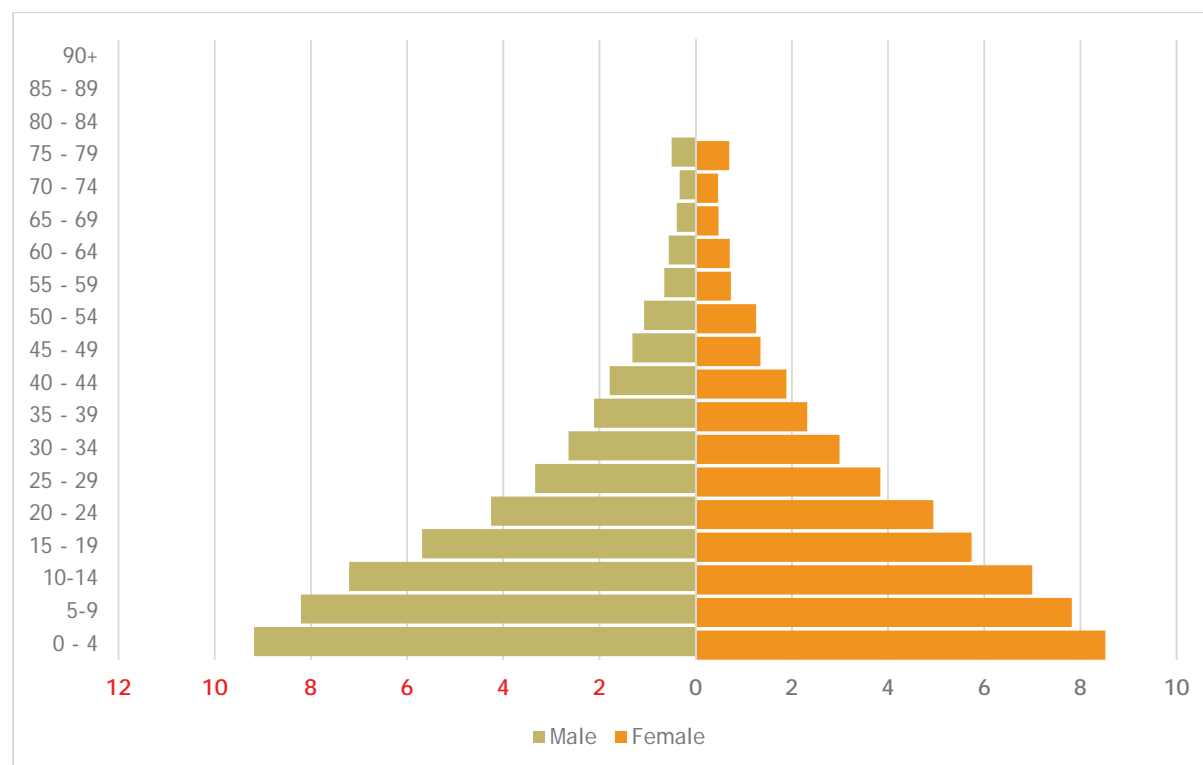
Table 2.10: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group and Sex, 2014

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

Different stakeholders have interest in age groupings that differ from the standard five-year age group. This is used to target specific age groups as shown in Table 2.10. Population by single years is shown in Appendix Table A4.

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

Figure 2.2: Population Pyramid



2.7.3 Age Dependency Ratios

Age-dependency ratio is an indicator of the economic burden that the productive population must bear. Populations with very high birth rates coupled with low death rates have a high age dependency ratio. Overall the age dependency ratio is 103 as shown in Table 2.11. This implies that for every 100 economically active persons there are 103 dependents. The dependency ratio active age is higher for males (110) and for females (97).

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

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

CHAPTER 3: POPULATION DYNAMICS AND TRENDS

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

3.1 Marital Status

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

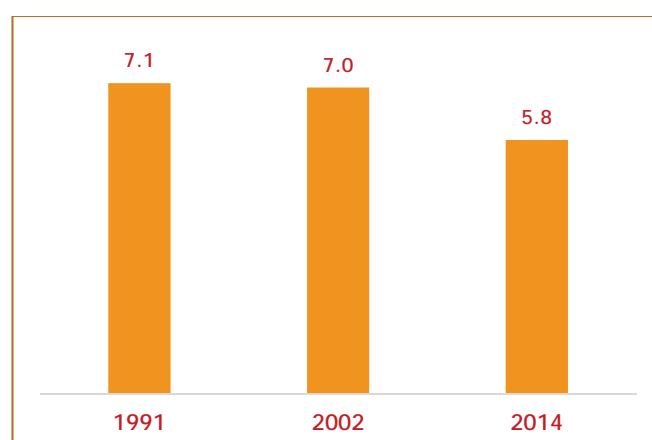
Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of the Population aged 18 years+ by Marital Status

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

3.2 Fertility

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

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



3.3 Mortality

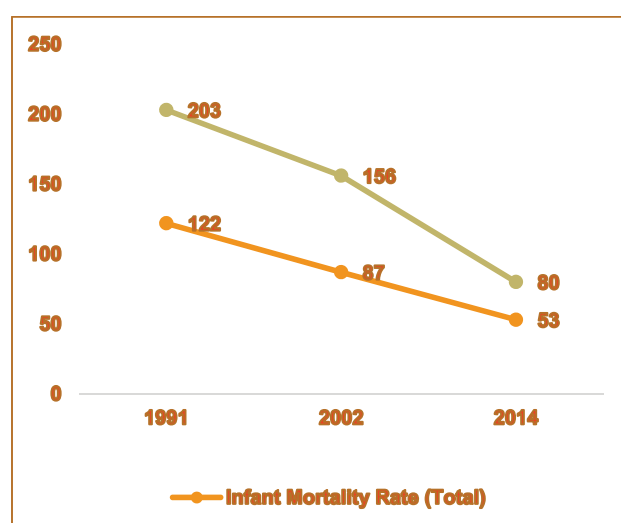
Mortality is the state or condition of being subjected to death. This report provides information on mortality measures including; Infant Mortality, Child mortality, life expectancy and Maternal Mortality.

3.3.1 Childhood Mortality

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

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

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



Infant and Under Five mortality are generally higher among males compared to females

and this has persisted since 1991 as shown in Table 3.2.

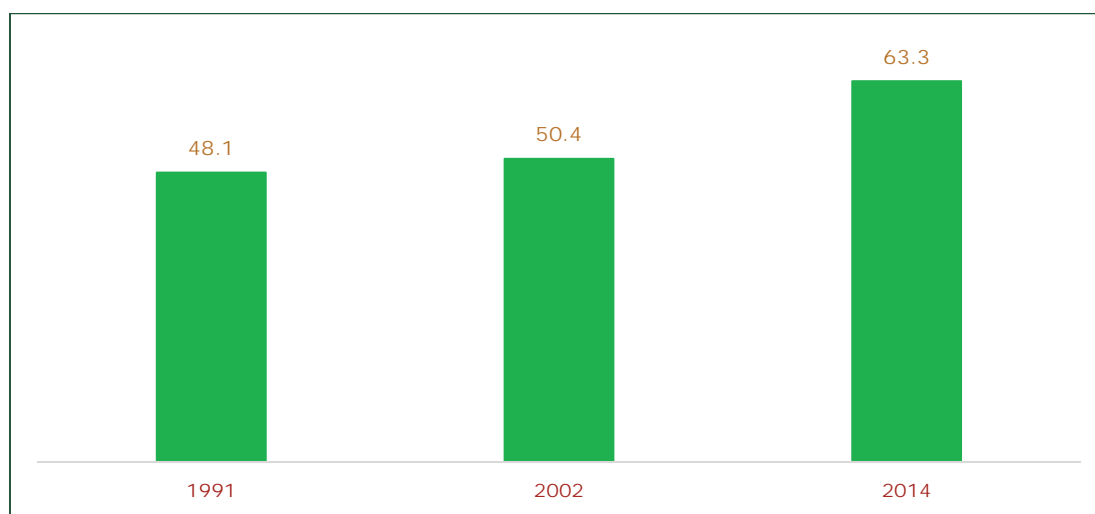
Table 3.2: Summary Mortality Measures, 1991-2014

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

3.4 Life Expectancy at Birth

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

Figure 3.3: Life Expectancy at Birth, 1991-2014



CHAPTER 4: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

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

4.1 Religious Affiliation

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

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

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

Religious Group	2002	2014
Catholics	41.6	39.3
Anglicans	36.7	32.0
Moslems	12.4	13.7
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	4.7	11.1
Seventh Day Adventist	1.5	1.7
Traditional	1.0	0.1
Baptist	-	0.3
Orthodox	0.1	0.1
Others ¹	1.9	1.4
Non Religion	0.9	0.2
Total	100	100

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

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

4.2 Citizenship and Ethnicity

4.2.1 Citizenship

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

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

Years	1991		2002		2014	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ugandan	16,072.5	96.4	23,672.9	97.7	33,637.2	98.5
Non Ugandan	599.2	3.6	554.4	2.3	504.2	1.5
Total	16,671.7	100	24,227.3	100	34,141.4	100

Most of the non-Ugandan population are citizens of neighboring countries, who collectively constitute 88.7 percent of non-Ugandan population as shown in Appendix Table A8.

4.2.2 Ethnicity of Ugandans

Ethnicity is the state of belonging to a social group with common culture, tradition and language. Ugandans are classified by ethnic groups as listed in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The Baganda are the majority accounting for close to 17 percent of the population followed by the Banyankole with about 10 percent as shown in table 4.3. Detailed population by ethnicity is presented in Appendix Table A8.

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

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

4.3 Vulnerability (Orphanhood and Disability)

Vulnerability can be assessed at personal and household level. At personal level, vulnerability is a state of being in which a person is likely to be in a risky situation, suffering significant physical, emotional, or mental harm that may result in his/her human rights not being fulfilled². Social and physical vulnerability reflect a decreased capacity for a person to cope, especially if the state is sustained or if any additional threats to social well-being and/or physical health are added³. Vulnerable children are those children who bear a substantive risk of suffering physical, social, psychological/mental and emotional harm in comparison with other children in the same environment⁴.

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

4.4.1 Orphanhood

An orphan is defined as anyone below 18 years who has lost one or both parents. The findings show that 8 percent of all children below 18 years were orphaned as shown in table 4.4. There is no significant difference in orphanhood between urban and rural areas.

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

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

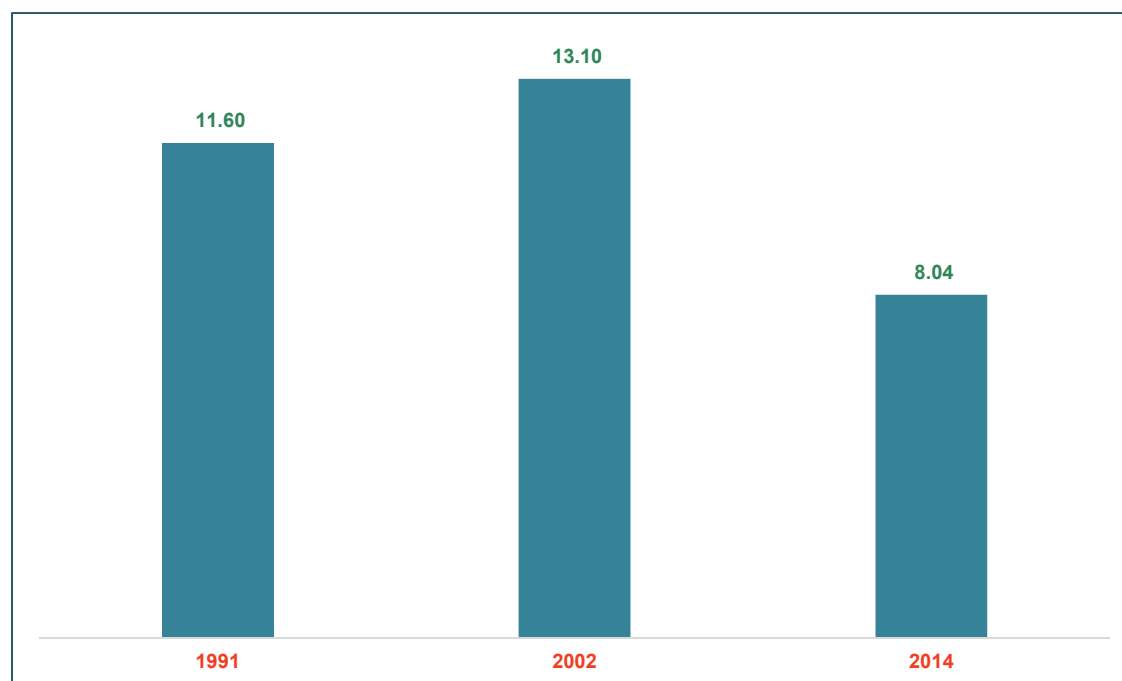
² Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Orphans & Other Vulnerable Children Policy, 2004

³ Barton and Wamai, Situation Analysis of Children and Women 1994

⁴ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Orphans and other Vulnerable Children Policy, 2005

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

Figure 4.1: Trends in Orphanhood Levels



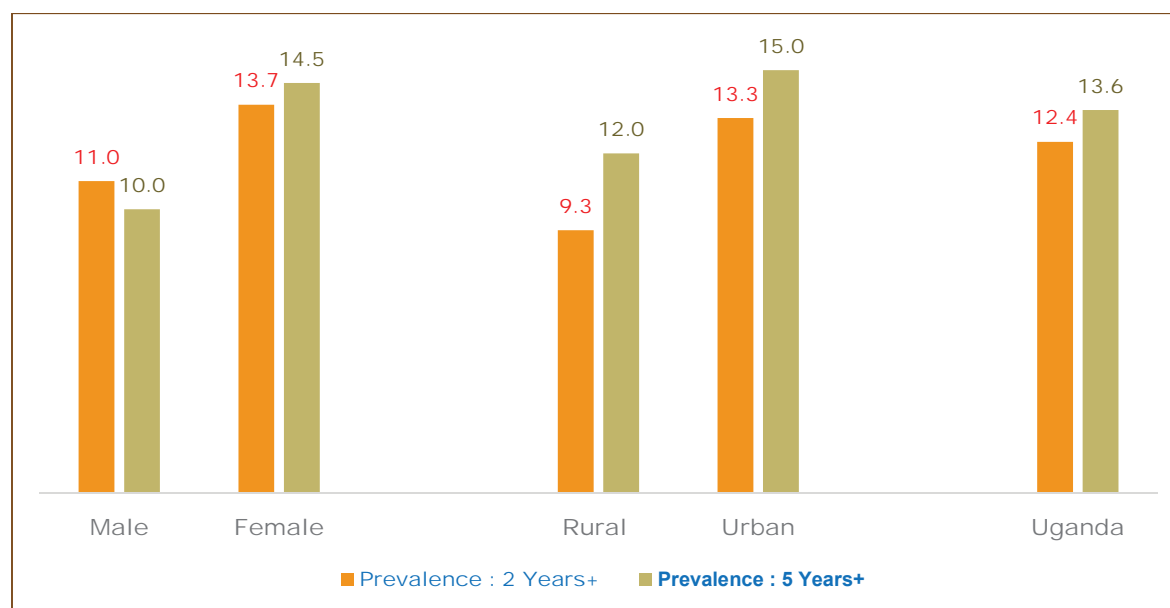
4.4.2 Disability

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

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

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

⁵ The UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses

Figure 4.2: Levels of Disability by Sex and Residence

4.4 Possession of a Birth Certificate

A birth certificate is a vital record that documents the birth of a child. In Uganda there are two types of birth certificates issued - the Long and the Short birth certificates. A person born in Uganda is entitled to a Short Birth Certificate at birth. The Long Birth Certificate has more details including parentage and is issued to only Ugandans as a proof of citizenship.

The results reveal that one in every four persons possesses a birth certificate as indicated in table 4.5. Only 7.6 percent of Ugandans possess long birth certificates and 20 percent hold short birth certificates. In addition, there are no significant disparities in birth certificate possession between males and females.

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

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

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

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

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

4.6 Education and Literacy

Education is a right enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, where articles 30 and 34 make provision for education as a human right, and basic education as an entitlement for all children⁶⁶. The Government of Uganda introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) programmes in 1997 and 2007 respectively. These policies are seen as main tools for achieving the economic, social and political objectives outlined in the Government White Paper on Education. The National Development Plan (NDP) II (2015/16 to 2019/20) emphasizes education as an aspect of Human capital development.

4.6.1 School Attendance

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

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

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

4.6.2 Education Attainment

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

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

⁶⁶ The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995, Article 30 and 43

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

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

4.6.3 Literacy

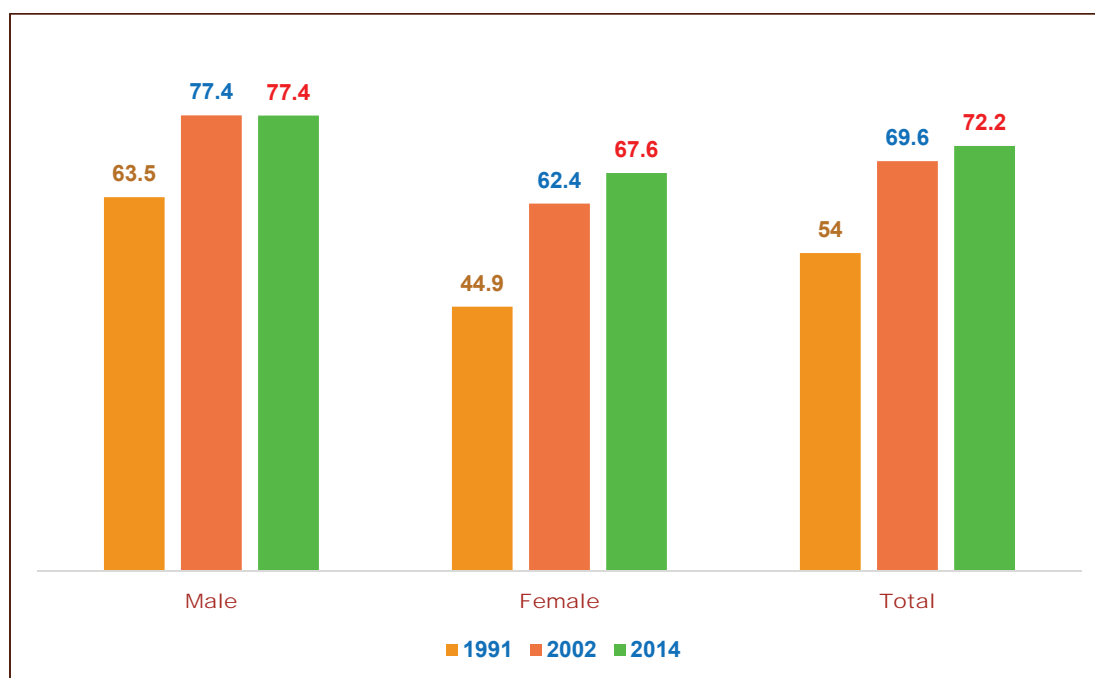
Literacy is the ability for one to read with understanding and to write a simple sentence meaningfully in any language. Literacy leads to an increase in opportunities for an individual. At National level, about 72 percent of the population were literate, higher than about 70 percent in 2002. Literacy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

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

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

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

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



4.7 Economic Activity

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

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

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

4.7.1 Occupation of the Working Population

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

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

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

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

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

4.7.2 Population not working

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

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

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

4.7.3 Household Based Enterprises

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER FIVE: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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

5.1 Energy for Lighting

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

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

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

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

5.2 Energy for Cooking

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

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

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

5.3 Source of Water for Drinking

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

5.3.1 Main Source of Drinking Water

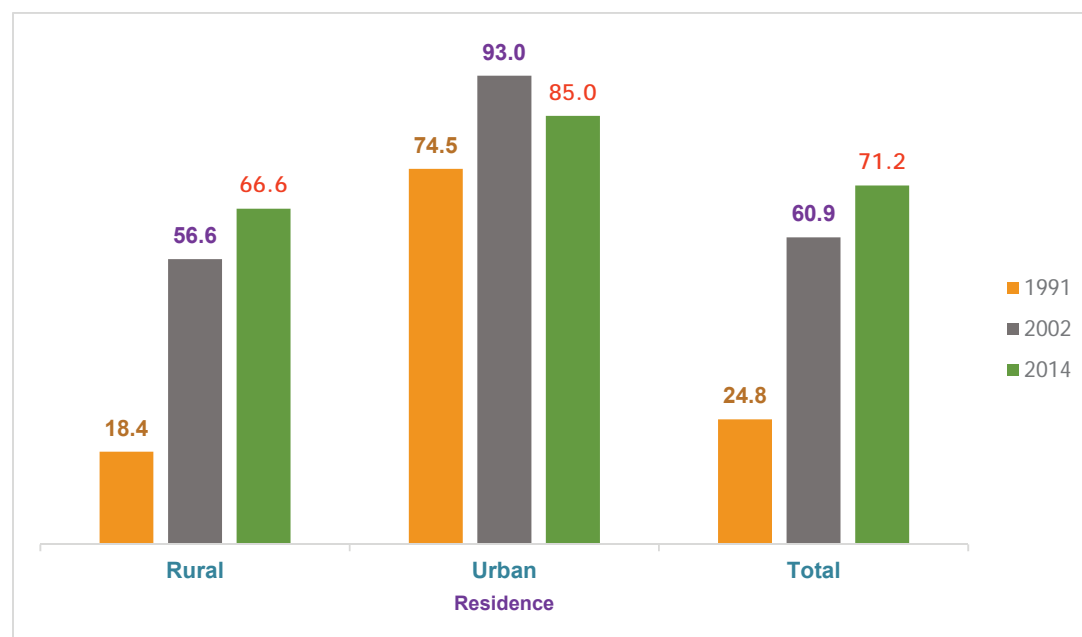
Overall, the highest proportion (34 percent) of households used borehole water for drinking while 29 percent of households used water from unimproved water sources as shown in table 5.3. A large proportion (33 percent) of households in the rural areas used water from unimproved water sources compared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

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

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

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

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



5.3.2 Distance to Main Source of Water for Drinking

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

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

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

5.4 Household Amenities

5.4.1 Availability of a Toilet Facility

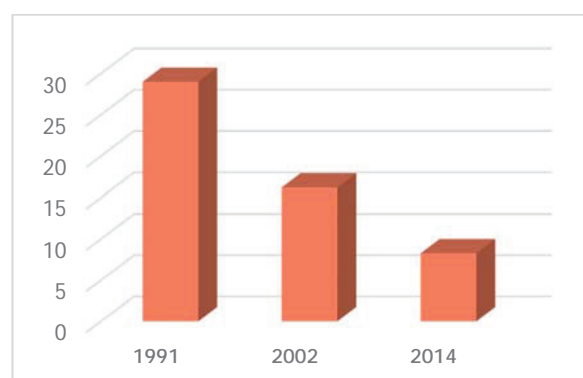
Improper disposal of human waste is a burden to public health provision. Proper disposal of human waste involves the use of a toilet facility. The most commonly used toilet facility was covered pit latrine without a slab (33 percent) closely followed by the Covered Pit latrine with a Slab (21 percent)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

Table 5.5: Distribution of Households by type of toilet facility by Head of household and Residence, 2014

Characteristics of Head	Sex of Head		Residence			
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	National level	
Flush toilet		2.4	2.9	0.4	9.2	2.5
VIP Latrine		9	10.3	5.3	21.9	9.3
Covered pit latrine private with a slab		20.6	21.6	17.3	31.7	20.8
Covered pit latrine without a slab		33.5	30.7	36.9	20.2	32.8
Uncovered pit latrine with a slab		6.3	6.4	6.7	5.2	6.3
Uncovered pit latrine without a slab		18.2	17.1	21.1	8.3	17.9
Ecosan		0.9	0.9	1	0.6	0.9
Other		1	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.1
No facility		8	8.9	10.1	2.5	8.3
Total		100	100	100	100	100

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

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



5.4.2 Solid Waste Disposal

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

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

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

5.4.3 Availability of a Kitchen

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

Table 5.7: Distribution of Households by type of kitchen by residence and sex of the household head (%)

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

5.4.4 Availability of a Bathroom

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

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

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

5.5 Household Welfare

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

5.5.1 Household Assets

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

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

Type of Asset	2002	Sex of household head		Residence		National
		Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
Non-Movable Asset						
House	78.2	73.9	69.6	83.3	40.8	72.8
Agricultural Land	na	63.2	56.5	70.6	33.7	61.6
Transport						
Motor Vehicle	1.7	4.3	2.5	2.2	8.9	3.9
Motor cycle	2.5	10.3	3.1	8.2	10.0	8.6
Bicycle	33.7	35.6	18.4	35.4	19.5	31.5
Canoe/boat	0.7	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.1
Donkey	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5
ICT Equipment						
Television	4.6	14.1	13.1	5.5	39.7	13.9
Radio	49.2	63.0	48.9	58.3	63.7	59.6
Fixed Phone	05	5.5	3.9	5.0	5.4	5.1
Computer	na	4.0	3.1	1.6	10.4	3.8
Generator	na	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.1

5.5.2 Household livelihood

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

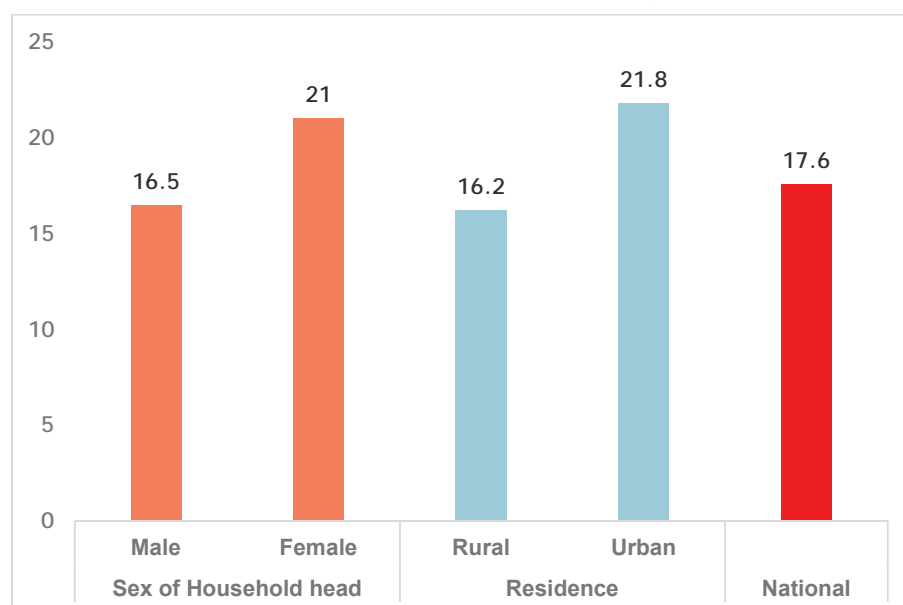
Table 5.10: Distribution of Households by main source of livelihood by sex of household head and Residence during the last 12 months

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

5.5.3 Household Remittances

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Source of Remittance	Sex of household head		National	
	Male	Female		
Australia		9.2	5.5	8.1
Canada		9.7	8.6	9.4
France		12.1	12.2	12.2
Germany		12.2	15.1	13.1
India		10.2	14.5	11.5
Japan		9.7	7.1	8.9
Kenya		10.9	7.7	9.9
Libya		3.4	3.5	3.5
Saudi Arabia		6.4	4.8	5.9
South Africa		9.2	8	8.8
South Sudan		3.7	2.9	3.4
Sweden		16.9	10.4	14.9
UK		5.7	5.6	5.7
United Arab Emirates		4.5	3.5	4.2
USA		4.6	5.3	4.8
Yemen		8.8	8.7	8.8
Other Countries		22.8	21.6	22.4
Don't Know Country Of Origin		15.4	10.5	13.9

5.5.4 Bank Accounts

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

5.13 Distribution of Households by Status of Functional Bank Accounts

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

5.5.5 Household Basic needs

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

Table 5.14: Distribution of Households by NO of Meals taken per day

No. of meals	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	National
1	11.1	14.2	11.9	11.4	11.8
2	51.6	50.8	55.8	37.6	51.4
3	35.2	33	30.7	47	34.6
4	1.8	1.7	1.3	3.4	1.8
5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Only household members 5 years and above are considered.

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

Table 5.15: Proportion of Households consuming Basic Needs by Residence and Sex of HHD Head

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

5.6 Source of Information

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

Table 5.16: Percentage distribution of Main Source of Information in the Household, 2002-2014

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

5.7 Household based Agricultural activities

Agriculture refers to the growing of crops and rearing of livestock. Agriculture is a backbone to Uganda's economy. Within the NDP II, agriculture was identified as one of the priority sectors for investment given its great multiplier effect on the economy. An agricultural household is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising of all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size.

Close to 80 percent of the all households in the country were involved in agriculture compared to 74 percent in 2002 as shown in Figure 5.3. There was a higher percentage of male headed households (81 percent) that were involved in agriculture compared to female headed households (75 percent). The results also indicate that more rural households participated in agriculture (90 percent) compared to their urban counterparts (46 percent).

Figure 5.3: Distribution of Agricultural Households by, Sex of household head and Residence

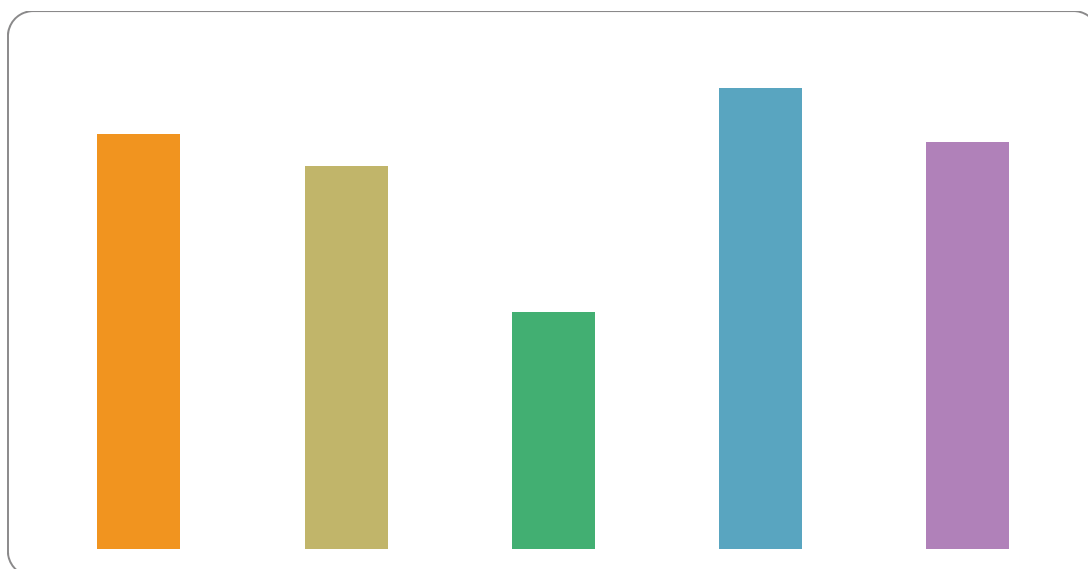
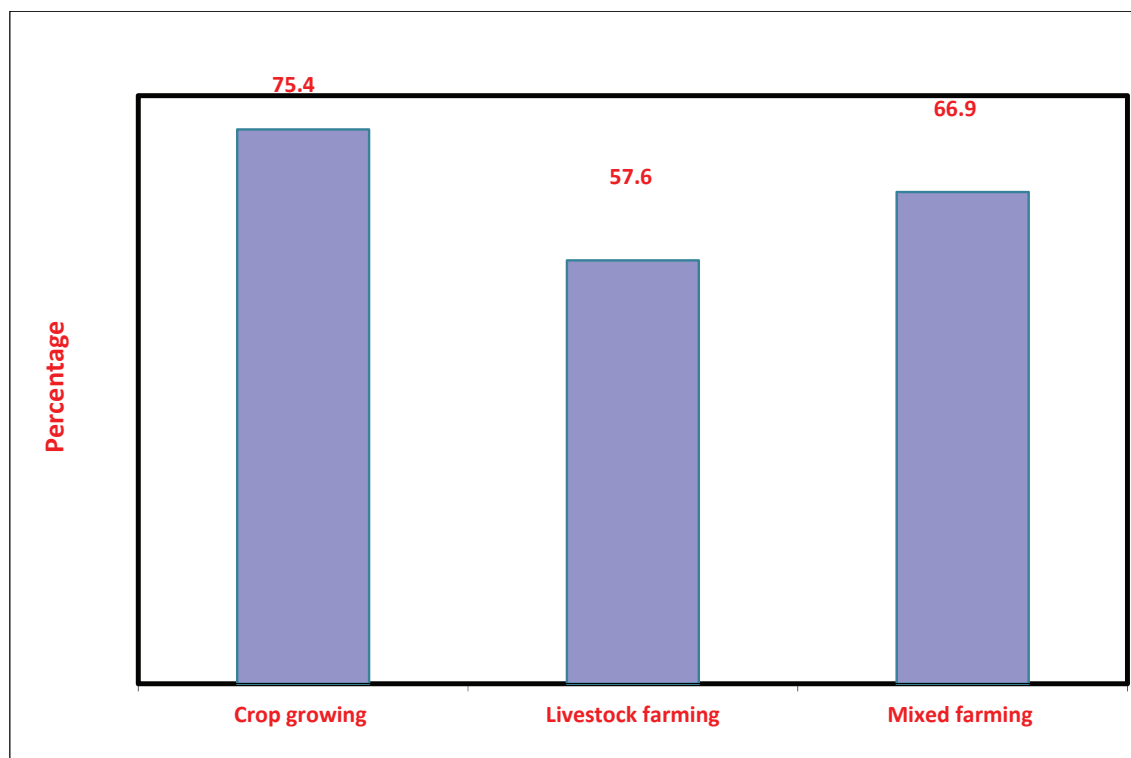


Figure 5.4 indicates that nearly 75 percent of agricultural households were engaged in crop growing, while 58% were involved in Livestock farming.

Figure 5.4: Percentage distribution of agricultural households by Type of activity

CHAPTER SIX: HOUSING CONDITIONS

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

6.1 Type of dwelling unit

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

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

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

6.2 Occupancy tenure

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

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

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

6.3 Rooms used for sleeping

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

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

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

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

6.4 Construction materials

The type of materials used for construction is a measure of the economic well-being of households

because they affect the health status of household members.

6.4.1 Wall materials

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

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

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

6.4.2 Roof Material

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

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

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

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

6.4.3 Floor

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

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

Type of floor Materials	1991	2002	Sex of Head			Residence		
			Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Permanent Materials	14	21.7	33.3	37.8	34.4	61.2	83.1	66.7
Concrete	3	3.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
Brick	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Stone	0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	19.9	64.2	30.8
Cement screed	10.6	17.2	29.7	34	30.7	40.3	14.3	34
Tiles	*	*	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	3.9	1.2
Temporary Materials	86	78.4	66.7	62.2	65.6	38.8	16.9	33.4
Total Earth	85.1	77.1	65.5	61	64.4	37.7	16.2	32.4
Rammed earth	85.1	77.1	34.7	32.1	34.1	1.4	2.9	1.8
Earth (Other)	*	*	30.8	28.9	30.4	36.3	13.3	30.6
Wood	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
others	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

CONCLUSION

This report summarises the findings of the 2014 census. The first report provided the provisional results based on the 2014 census summary sheets and this is the second report to be published and disseminated arising out of the 2014 census undertaking. It provides in a snapshot, a deeper insights into the changes which have taken place since the 2002 census. More detailed analysis will be provided in the thematic reports that will be published during the course of this year. In addition, the peculiar nature of the districts is blurred when data is aggregated at national level. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics in close collaboration with Local governments will produce district reports to further enhance the utility of the census findings.

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APPENDICES

Table A1: Population Distribution By District Sex, Residence and Population Type

District	Sex		Residence		Population type		Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Household	Non-Household	
Central							
Buikwe	212,827	209,944	214,149	208,622	410,659	12,112	422,771
Bukomansimbi	75,629	75,784	138,588	12,825	150,417	996	151,413
Butambala	50,722	50,118	85,603	15,237	99,528	1,312	100,840
Buvuma	48,847	41,043	79,954	9,936	86,231	3,659	89,890
Gomba	82,652	77,270	147,483	12,439	158,665	1,257	159,922
Kalangala	31,047	23,246	49,313	4,980	50,178	4,115	54,293
Kalungu	92,735	90,497	151,095	32,137	177,936	5,296	183,232
Kampala	724,326	782,754	0	1,507,080	1,469,625	37,455	1,507,080
Kayunga	181,920	186,142	340,974	27,088	363,994	4,068	368,062
Kiboga	77,169	71,049	114,698	33,520	143,910	4,308	148,218
Kyankwanzi	112,037	102,656	190,200	24,493	212,681	2,012	214,693
Luwero	230,451	226,507	361,284	95,674	447,713	9,245	456,958
Lwengo	134,774	140,179	232,011	42,942	272,095	2,858	274,953
Lyantonde	46,866	46,887	79,930	13,823	92,770	983	93,753
Masaka	149,857	147,147	193,711	103,293	286,374	10,630	297,004
Mityana	168,509	160,455	221,328	107,636	322,982	5,982	328,964
Mpigi	128,203	122,345	207,242	43,306	243,767	6,781	250,548
Mubende	351,746	332,591	572,023	112,314	668,307	16,030	684,337
Mukono	297,154	299,650	434,062	162,742	580,016	16,788	596,804
Nakaseke	107,607	89,762	157,969	39,400	182,923	14,446	197,369
Nakasongola	94,526	87,273	157,059	24,740	176,951	4,848	181,799
Rakai	257,565	258,744	482,248	34,061	508,526	7,783	516,309
Ssembabule	127,033	125,564	235,568	17,029	250,523	2,074	252,597
Wakiso	962,121	1,035,297	814,517	1,182,901	1,959,725	37,693	1,997,418
Eastern							
Amuria	133,017	137,911	253,543	17,385	269,753	1,175	270,928
Budaka	101,076	106,521	183,720	23,877	206,662	935	207,597
Bududa	106,519	103,654	196,400	13,773	208,752	1,421	210,173
Bugiri	186,400	196,513	318,681	64,232	381,783	1,130	382,913
Bukedea	99,122	104,478	192,691	10,909	202,757	843	203,600
Bukwo	45,258	44,098	77,262	12,094	88,671	685	89,356
Bulambuli	86,505	88,003	157,643	16,865	173,560	948	174,508
Busia	157,415	166,247	268,844	54,818	320,516	3,146	323,662
Butaleja	119,721	124,432	210,952	33,201	243,441	712	244,153
Buyende	158,794	164,273	299,836	23,231	322,145	922	323,067
Iganga	242,543	261,654	411,460	92,737	500,524	3,673	504,197
Jinja	233,166	238,076	298,858	172,384	460,653	10,589	471,242
Kaberamaido	106,555	108,471	210,994	4,032	213,848	1,178	215,026
Kaliro	116,787	119,412	219,438	16,761	234,445	1,754	236,199
Kamuli	238,729	247,590	426,958	59,361	481,617	4,702	486,319

Table A1: Population Distribution By District Sex, Residence and Population Type

District	Sex		Residence		Population type		Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Household	Non-Household	
Kapchorwa	51,782	53,404	91,762	13,424	104,130	1,056	105,186
Katakwi	82,558	83,673	156,943	9,288	164,005	2,226	166,231
Kibuku	97,845	104,188	184,597	17,436	201,215	818	202,033
Kumi	117,007	122,261	202,774	36,494	237,788	1,480	239,268
Kween	47,594	46,073	87,210	6,457	92,869	798	93,667
Luuka	113,849	124,171	227,749	10,271	237,387	633	238,020
Manafwa	174,088	179,737	302,541	51,284	352,818	1,007	353,825
Mayuge	229,791	243,448	439,692	33,547	470,775	2,464	473,239
Mbale	235,624	253,336	365,869	123,091	481,562	7,398	488,960
Namayingo	106,608	108,834	199,717	15,725	213,253	2,189	215,442
Namutumba	124,304	128,258	233,943	18,619	251,833	729	252,562
Ngora	69,153	72,766	126,748	15,171	140,457	1,462	141,919
Pallisa	189,342	197,548	348,951	37,939	384,279	2,611	386,890
Serere	140,832	145,071	273,701	12,202	283,228	2,675	285,903
Sironko	121,119	121,303	208,173	34,249	241,473	949	242,422
Soroti	147,128	149,705	247,187	49,646	290,928	5,905	296,833
Tororo	251,892	265,190	444,937	72,145	512,474	4,608	517,082
Northern							
Abim	52,769	55,197	90,790	17,176	106,996	970	107,966
Adjumani	109,092	116,159	184,864	40,387	223,196	2,055	225,251
Agago	111,081	116,711	198,799	28,993	226,356	1,436	227,792
Alebtong	111,191	116,350	220,835	6,706	227,037	504	227,541
Amolatar	73,741	73,425	125,562	21,604	145,209	1,957	147,166
Amudat	56,403	49,364	93,982	11,785	96,601	9,166	105,767
Amuru	91,468	95,228	177,395	9,301	184,976	1,720	186,696
Apac	182,017	186,609	346,032	22,594	365,632	2,994	368,626
Arua	376,953	405,124	720,131	61,946	775,080	6,997	782,077
Dokolo	89,943	93,150	162,974	20,119	181,885	1,208	183,093
Gulu	215,906	220,439	286,545	149,800	425,094	11,251	436,345
Kaabong	79,379	88,500	156,319	11,560	165,859	2,020	167,879
Kitgum	99,604	104,444	128,455	75,593	202,625	1,423	204,048
Koboko	102,529	103,966	148,585	57,910	204,969	1,526	206,495
Kole	117,798	121,529	230,479	8,848	238,059	1,268	239,327
Kotido	89,163	91,887	167,198	13,852	168,907	12,143	181,050
Lamwo	65,196	69,183	112,637	21,742	134,077	302	134,379
Lira	199,245	208,798	306,770	101,273	400,462	7,581	408,043
Maracha	88,228	97,906	176,834	9,300	185,468	666	186,134
Moroto	51,452	51,980	89,219	14,213	97,431	6,001	103,432
Moyo	69,392	69,620	128,432	10,580	137,594	1,418	139,012
Nakapiripirit	78,030	78,660	152,961	3,729	147,439	9,251	156,690
Napak	65,991	76,233	137,499	4,725	141,216	1,008	142,224
Nebbi	192,974	203,820	338,665	58,129	392,764	4,030	396,794
Nwoya	66,227	67,279	119,913	13,593	132,026	1,480	133,506

Table A1: Population Distribution By District Sex, Residence and Population Type

District	Sex		Residence		Population type		Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Household	Non-Household	
Otuke	51,315	52,939	98,041	6,213	103,806	448	104,254
Oyam	187,886	195,758	365,209	18,435	381,563	2,081	383,644
Pader	86,838	91,166	164,602	13,402	176,647	1,357	178,004
Yumbe	233,159	251,663	449,819	35,003	478,407	6,415	484,822
Zombo	116,198	123,884	195,497	44,585	238,968	1,114	240,082
Western							
Buhweju	59,245	61,475	117,768	2,952	120,209	511	120,720
Buliisa	57,822	55,339	105,923	7,238	108,038	5,123	113,161
Bundibugyo	108,766	115,621	188,726	35,661	223,055	1,332	224,387
Bushenyi	116,410	118,030	186,655	47,785	228,974	5,466	234,440
Hoima	290,413	282,573	467,021	105,965	564,468	8,518	572,986
Ibanda	122,796	126,829	184,860	64,765	244,692	4,933	249,625
Isingiro	236,619	249,741	430,982	55,378	483,362	2,998	486,360
Kabale	254,414	273,817	452,093	76,138	517,476	10,755	528,231
Kabarole	234,816	234,420	347,082	122,154	463,744	5,492	469,236
Kamwenge	203,164	211,290	391,546	22,908	412,021	2,433	414,454
Kanungu	121,873	130,271	201,006	51,138	250,224	1,920	252,144
Kasese	339,455	355,537	574,011	120,981	688,770	6,222	694,992
Kibaale	391,185	393,903	723,308	61,780	780,403	4,685	785,088
Kiruhura	166,935	161,142	296,822	31,255	325,325	2,752	328,077
Kiryandongo	133,701	132,496	210,594	55,603	263,597	2,600	266,197
Kisoro	126,643	155,062	256,251	25,454	280,304	1,401	281,705
Kyegegwa	141,043	140,594	255,337	26,300	280,703	934	281,637
Kyenjojo	210,900	211,304	357,391	64,813	421,387	817	422,204
Masindi	150,522	140,591	196,675	94,438	281,753	9,360	291,113
Mbarara	233,492	239,137	277,471	195,158	460,748	11,881	472,629
Mitooma	86,771	96,673	172,048	11,396	182,867	577	183,444
Ntoroko	34,174	32,831	43,216	23,789	66,267	738	67,005
Ntungamo	234,822	249,019	423,211	60,630	478,726	5,115	483,841
Rubirizi	62,135	67,014	111,912	17,237	128,062	1,087	129,149
Rukungiri	152,070	162,624	271,088	43,606	310,454	4,240	314,694
Sheema	101,032	106,311	159,963	47,380	203,278	4,065	207,343
Total	17,060,832	17,573,818	27,208,786	7,425,864	34,141,353	493,297	34,634,650

Table A2: Average Household Size and Population Growth Rates by District Uganda

District	Population ('000)		No of Hhs	Growth Rate 2002-2014	Pop. Density	Urbanisation level	Average Household size
	2002	2014					
Central							
Buikwe	329.9	422.8	97,933	2.1	350	49.3	4.2
Bukomansimbi	139.6	151.4	34,335	0.7	252	8.5	4.4
Butambala	86.8	100.8	21,601	1.3	249	15.1	4.6
Buvuma	42.5	89.9	25,184	6.3	305	11.1	3.4
Gomba	133.3	159.9	35,285	1.5	96	7.8	4.5
Kalangala	34.8	54.3	20,100	3.7	120	9.2	2.5
Kalungu	160.7	183.2	41,437	1.1	225	4.4	4.3
Kampala	1189.1	1507.1	416,070	2	7928	100	3.5
Kayunga	294.6	368.1	76,073	1.9	231	7.4	4.8
Kiboga	108.9	148.2	34,072	2.6	93	22.6	4.2
Kyakwanzi	120.6	214.7	47,771	4.8	87	11.4	4.5
Luwero	341.3	457	105,346	2.4	206	20.9	4.2
Lwengo	242.3	275	61,800	1.1	268	15.6	4.4
Lyantonde	66	93.8	20,639	2.9	106	14.7	4.5
Masaka	228.2	297	75,765	2.2	256	34.8	3.8
Mityana	266.1	329.6	80,087	1.8	216	32.9	4
Mpigi	187.8	250.5	60,511	2.4	208	17.3	4
Mubende	423.4	684.3	151,277	4	149	16.4	4.4
Mukono	423.1	596.8	144,632	2.9	326	27.3	4
Nakaseke	137.3	197.4	43,167	3	57	20	4.2
Nakasongola	127.1	181.8	36,378	3	55	10.4	4.9
Rakai	404.3	516.3	116,492	2	159	6.6	4.4
Ssembabule	180	252.6	55,185	2.8	109	6.7	4.5
Wakiso	908	1997.4	502,089	6.6	1060	59.2	3.9
Eastern							
Amuria	180	270.9	48,317	3.4	105	6.4	5.6
Budaka	136.5	207.6	37,122	3.5	506	11.5	5.6
Bududa	123.1	210.2	36,824	4.5	662	6.6	5.7
Bugiri	266.9	382.9	74,511	3	368	16.8	5.1
Bukedea	122.4	203.6	36,304	4.3	197	5.4	5.6
Bukwo	49	89.4	16,638	5	170	13.5	5.3
Bulambuli	97.3	174.5	34,038	4.9	251	9.7	5.1
Busia	225	323.7	64,788	3	440	16.9	4.9
Butaleja	157.5	244.2	44,376	3.7	373	13.6	5.5
Buyende	191.3	323.1	61,228	4.4	234	7.2	5.3
Iganga	355.5	504.2	102,672	2.9	495	18.4	4.9
Jinja	387.6	471.2	105,463	1.6	694	36.6	4.4
Kaberamaido	131.7	215	38,797	4.1	160	1.9	5.5
Kaliro	154.7	236.2	42,935	3.5	303	7.1	5.5
Kamuli	361.4	486.7	93,998	2.5	321	12.3	5.1

Table A2: Average Household Size and Population Growth Rates by District Uganda

District	Population ('000)		No of Hhs	Growth Rate 2002-2014	Pop. Density	Urbanisation level	Average Household size
	2002	2014					
Kapchorwa	74.3	105.2	21,512	2.9	297	12.8	4.8
Katakwi	118.9	166.2	30,766	2.8	72	5.6	5.3
Kibuku	128.2	202	35,468	3.8	418	8.6	5.7
Kumi	165.4	239.3	40,804	3.1	238	15.3	5.8
Kween	67.2	93.7	17,852	2.8	110	6.9	5.2
Luuka	185.5	238	44,371	2.1	366	4.3	5.4
Manafwa	262.6	353.8	72,903	2.5	661	14.5	4.8
Mayuge	324.7	473.2	95,282	3.1	440	7.1	4.9
Mbale	332.6	489	108,538	3.2	943	25.2	4.4
Namayingo	145.5	215.4	42,970	3.3	367	7.3	5
Namutumba	167.7	252.6	45,323	3.4	311	7.4	5.6
Ngora	101.9	141.9	23,648	2.8	222	10.7	5.9
Pallisa	255.9	386.9	65,764	3.5	375	9.8	5.8
Serere	176.5	285.9	47,676	4	191	4.3	5.9
Sironko	185.8	242.4	55,026	2.2	601	14.1	4.4
Soroti	193.3	296.8	54,946	3.6	217	16.7	5.3
Tororo	379.4	517.1	102,634	2.6	433	14	5
Northern							
Abim	51.8	108	18,081	6.1	46	15.9	5.9
Adjumani	202.3	225.3	41,159	0.9	76	17.9	5.4
Agago	184	227.8	43,354	1.8	65	12.7	5.2
Alebtong	163	227.5	46,258	2.8	148	2.9	4.9
Amolatar	96.2	147.2	27,983	3.6	127	14.7	5.2
Amudat	63.6	105.8	15,496	4.3	65	11.1	6.2
Amuru	135.7	186.7	36,702	2.7	52	5	5
Apac	249.7	368.6	71,655	3.3	125	6.1	5.1
Arua	559.1	782.1	146,675	2.8	180	7.9	5.3
Dokolo	129.4	183.1	34,882	2.9	182	11	5.2
Gulu	298.5	436.3	86,924	3.2	127	34.3	4.9
Kaabong	202.8	167.9	29,210	-1.6	23	6.9	5.7
Kitgum	167	204	39,688	1.7	51	37	5.1
Koboko	129.1	206.5	30,290	3.9	271	28	6.8
Kole	165.9	239.3	48,426	3.1	223	3.7	4.9
Kotido	122.5	181.1	26,170	3.3	50	7.7	6.5
Lamwo	115.3	134.4	27,251	1.3	24	16.2	4.9
Lira	290.6	408	89,133	2.8	307	24.8	4.5
Maracha	145.7	186.1	36,263	2	423	5	5.1
Moroto	77.2	103.4	22,067	2.4	29	13.7	4.4
Moyo	194.8	139	25,872	-2.8	73	7.6	5.3
Nakapiripirit	90.9	156.7	25,400	4.6	37	2.4	5.8
Napak	112.7	142.2	26,857	1.9	29	3.3	5.3
Nebbi	266.3	396.8	77,397	3.3	207	14.6	5.1

Table A2: Average Household Size and Population Growth Rates by District Uganda

District	Population ('000)		No of Hhs	Growth Rate 2002-2014	Pop. Density	Urbanisation level	Average Household size
	2002	2014					
Nwoya	41	133.5	26,230	9.9	29	10.2	5
Otuke	62	104.3	21,955	4.3	67	6	4.7
Oyam	268.4	383.6	76,493	3	175	4.8	5
Pader	142.3	178	34,160	1.9	54	7.5	5.2
Yumbe	251.8	484.8	63,362	5.5	209	7.2	7.6
Zombo	169	240.1	50,869	2.9	255	18.6	4.7
Western							
Buhweju	82.9	120.7	24,845	3.1	161	2.4	4.8
Buliisa	63.4	113.2	21,652	4.8	102	6.4	5
Bundibugyo	158.9	224.4	44,818	2.9	264	15.9	5
Bushenyi	205.7	234.4	51,378	1.1	277	20.4	4.5
Hoima	343.6	573	125,554	4.3	156	18.5	4.5
Ibanda	198.6	249.6	55,006	1.9	257	25.9	4.4
Isingiro	316	486.4	101,590	3.6	186	11.4	4.8
Kabale	458.3	528.2	117,854	1.2	314	14.4	4.4
Kabarole	356.9	469.2	107,260	2.3	259	26	4.3
Kamwenge	263.7	414.5	88,686	3.8	177	5.5	4.6
Kanungu	204.7	252.1	55,975	1.7	198	20.3	4.5
Kasese	523	695	139,066	2.4	236	17.4	5
Kibaale	405.9	785.1	168,322	5.5	185	7.9	4.6
Kiruhura	212.2	328.1	67,224	3.6	72	9.5	4.8
Kiryandongo	187.7	266.2	52,158	2.9	74	20.9	5.1
Kisoro	220.3	281.7	62,247	2.1	402	9	4.5
Kyegegwa	110.9	281.6	60,061	7.8	161	9.3	4.7
Kyenjojo	266.2	422.2	91,534	3.9	179	15.4	4.6
Masindi	208.4	291.1	64,935	2.8	74	32.4	4.3
Mbarara	361.5	472.6	112,849	2.2	265	41.3	4.1
Mitooma	160.8	183.4	39,816	1.1	337	6.2	4.6
Ntoroko	51.1	67	13,942	2.3	54	35.5	4.8
Ntungamo	380	483.8	101,796	2	236	12.5	4.7
Rubirizi	101.8	129.1	28,789	2	118	13.3	4.4
Rukungiri	275.2	314.7	69,497	1.1	219	13.9	4.5
Sheema	180.2	207.3	46,048	1.2	297	13.3	4.4
Total	24,227.3	34,635.7	7,305,887	3	173	21.3	4.7

Table A3: Population Distribution by District , Sex, Residence and Census Year, 1991 – 2014

District	1991			2002			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central									
Buikwe	125,593	124,918	250,511	162,931	166,927	329,858	212,827	209,944	422,771
Bukomansimbi	62,950	63,599	126,549	68,330	71,226	139,556	75,629	75,784	151,413
Butambala	36,644	37,418	74,062	42,598	44,157	86,755	50,722	50,118	100,840
Buvuma	10,944	7,538	18,482	23,858	18,625	42,483	48,847	41,043	89,890
Gomba	60,339	59,211	119,550	66,852	66,412	133,264	82,652	77,270	159,922
Kalangala	9,929	6,442	16,371	20,849	13,917	34,766	31,047	23,246	54,293
Kalungu	74,667	77,361	152,028	78,505	82,179	160,684	92,735	90,497	183,232
Kampala	377,225	397,016	774,241	569,075	620,067	1,189,142	724,326	782,754	1,507,080
Kayunga	116,705	119,472	236,177	143,099	151,514	294,613	181,920	186,142	368,062
Kiboga	50,241	47,912	98,153	55,229	53,668	108,897	77,169	71,049	148,218
Kyakwanzi	22,297	21,157	43,454	61,851	58,724	120,575	112,037	102,656	214,693
Luwero	126,537	128,853	255,390	167,979	173,338	341,317	230,451	226,507	456,958
Lwengo	104,725	107,829	212,554	117,625	124,627	242,252	134,774	140,179	274,953
Lyantonde	26,219	26,881	53,100	32,687	33,352	66,039	46,866	46,887	93,753
Masaka	101,004	102,562	203,566	111,327	116,843	228,170	149,857	147,147	297,004
Mityana	113,439	110,088	223,527	133,054	133,054	266,108	168,509	160,455	328,964
Mpigi	78,854	78,514	157,368	94,061	93,710	187,771	128,203	122,345	250,548
Mubende	140,642	136,807	277,449	211,582	211,840	423,422	351,746	332,591	684,337
Mukono	160,338	159,096	319,434	209,461	213,591	423,052	297,154	299,650	596,804
Nakaseke	47,389	46,415	93,804	68,769	68,509	137,278	107,607	89,762	197,369
Nakasongola	50,473	50,024	100,497	63,799	63,265	127,064	94,526	87,273	181,799
Rakai	162,863	167,538	330,401	197,356	206,970	404,326	257,565	258,744	516,309
Ssembabule	72,206	71,833	144,039	89,226	90,819	180,045	127,033	125,564	252,597
Wakiso	279,866	283,021	562,887	440,534	467,454	907,988	962,121	1,035,297	1,997,418
Eastern									
Bugiri	83,112	88,157	171,269	128,650	138,294	266,944	186,400	196,513	382,913
Busia	79,400	84,197	163,597	107,799	117,209	225,008	157,415	166,247	323,662
Iganga	112,696	122,652	235,348	168,894	186,579	355,473	242,543	261,654	504,197
Jinja	143,336	146,140	289,476	190,329	197,244	387,573	233,166	238,076	471,242
Kaberamaido	39,617	41,918	81,535	64,307	67,343	131,650	106,555	108,471	215,026
Kamuli	120,088	129,229	249,317	173,408	187,991	361,399	238,729	247,590	486,319
Kapchorwa	24,501	24,166	48,667	36,386	37,882	74,268	51,782	53,404	105,186

Table A3: Population Distribution by District , Sex, Residence and Census Year, 1991 – 2014

District	1991			2002			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Katakwi	36,098	39,146	75,244	57,401	61,527	118,928	82,558	83,673	166,231
Kumi	48,539	53,491	102,030	79,518	85,847	165,365	117,007	122,261	239,268
Mayuge	107,194	109,655	216,849	157,564	167,110	324,674	229,791	243,448	473,239
Mbale	117,770	123,159	240,929	162,516	170,055	332,571	235,624	253,336	488,960
Pallisa	80,324	85,768	166,092	123,857	132,013	255,870	189,342	197,548	386,890
Sironko	74,997	72,732	147,729	91,977	93,842	185,819	121,119	121,303	242,422
Soroti	54,761	59,111	113,872	94,222	99,088	193,310	147,128	149,705	296,833
Tororo	141,141	144,158	285,299	184,789	194,610	379,399	251,892	265,190	517,082
Amuria	35,336	34,017	69,353	86,977	93,045	180,022	133,017	137,911	270,928
Budaka	48,867	51,481	100,348	65,814	70,675	136,489	101,076	106,521	207,597
Bududa	41,212	38,006	79,218	62,189	60,914	123,103	106,519	103,654	210,173
Bukedea	36,004	39,268	75,272	58,598	63,835	122,433	99,122	104,478	203,600
Bukwo	15,495	15,197	30,692	24,382	24,570	48,952	45,258	44,098	89,356
Bulambuli	32,898	31,678	64,576	48,242	49,031	97,273	86,505	88,003	174,508
Butaleja	52,679	53,999	106,678	76,584	80,905	157,489	119,721	124,432	244,153
Buyende	64,647	66,128	130,775	93,694	97,572	191,266	158,794	164,273	323,067
Kaliro	52,778	52,344	105,122	76,090	78,577	154,667	116,787	119,412	236,199
Kibuku	44,645	46,571	91,216	61,675	66,544	128,219	97,845	104,188	202,033
Kween	18,581	18,762	37,343	33,223	33,948	67,171	47,594	46,073	93,667
Luuka	63,252	67,156	130,408	88,725	96,801	185,526	113,849	124,171	238,020
Manafwa	88,926	89,602	178,528	127,849	134,717	262,566	174,088	179,737	353,825
Namayingo	33,915	34,123	68,038	71,000	74,451	145,451	106,608	108,834	215,442
Namulumba	60,910	62,961	123,871	81,512	86,179	167,691	124,304	128,258	252,562
Ngora	28,176	31,216	59,392	48,755	53,112	101,867	69,153	72,766	141,919
Serere	43,718	46,668	90,386	85,925	90,554	176,479	140,832	145,071	285,903
Northern									
Abim	24,245	23,327	47,572	24,877	26,926	51,803	52,769	55,197	107,966
Adjumani	46,323	49,941	96,264	100,081	102,209	202,290	109,092	116,159	225,251
Agago	48,616	52,043	100,659	90,509	93,509	184,018	111,081	116,711	227,792
Alebtong	55,403	57,181	112,584	79,536	83,511	163,047	111,191	116,350	227,541
Amolatar	34,234	34,239	68,473	47,828	48,361	96,189	73,741	73,425	147,166
Amudat	5,761	5,575	11,336	34,096	29,476	63,572	56,403	49,364	105,767
Amuru	43,848	44,844	88,692	66,919	68,804	135,723	91,468	95,228	186,696
Apac	79,925	82,267	162,192	122,657	126,999	249,656	182,017	186,609	368,626

Table A3: Population Distribution by District , Sex, Residence and Census Year, 1991 – 2014

District	1991			2002			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arua	177,295	190,519	368,214	268,746	290,329	559,075	376,953	405,124	782,077
Dokolo	41,700	43,278	84,978	62,988	66,397	129,385	89,943	93,150	183,093
Gulu	103,543	108,245	211,788	146,750	151,777	298,527	215,906	220,439	436,345
Kaabong	42,754	48,482	91,236	99,476	103,282	202,758	79,379	88,500	167,879
Kitgum	50,222	54,335	104,557	81,580	85,450	167,030	99,604	104,444	204,048
Koboko	30,719	31,618	62,337	63,771	65,377	129,148	102,529	103,966	206,495
Kole	56,059	59,200	115,259	80,456	85,466	165,922	117,798	121,529	239,327
Kotido	25,482	31,716	57,198	61,006	61,535	122,541	89,163	91,887	181,050
Lamwo	34,723	36,307	71,030	57,977	57,368	115,345	65,196	69,183	134,379
Lira	94,613	96,860	191,473	142,380	148,221	290,601	199,245	208,798	408,043
Maracha	51,338	56,258	107,596	69,079	76,626	145,705	88,228	97,906	186,134
Moroto	28,994	30,155	59,149	37,998	39,245	77,243	51,452	51,980	103,432
Moyo	38,731	40,650	79,381	99,265	95,513	194,778	69,392	69,620	139,012
Nakapiripirit	30,194	36,054	66,248	42,851	48,071	90,922	78,030	78,660	156,690
Napak	15,112	22,572	37,684	53,708	58,989	112,697	65,991	76,233	142,224
Nebbi	89,250	96,301	185,551	126,832	139,480	266,312	192,974	203,820	396,794
Nwoya	18,927	19,020	37,947	20,239	20,771	41,010	66,227	67,279	133,506
Otuke	21,657	21,800	43,457	30,514	31,504	62,018	51,315	52,939	104,254
Oyam	86,870	90,183	177,053	131,658	136,757	268,415	187,886	195,758	383,644
Pader	39,079	41,859	80,938	70,610	71,710	142,320	86,838	91,166	178,004
Yumbe	48,327	51,467	99,794	126,226	125,558	251,784	233,159	251,663	484,822
Zombo	62,843	68,472	131,315	81,224	87,824	169,048	116,198	123,884	240,082
Western									
Buhweju	27,203	28,331	55,534	40,578	42,303	82,881	59,245	61,475	120,720
Buliisa	23,997	23,712	47,709	31,022	32,341	63,363	57,822	55,339	113,161
Bundibugyo	45,271	47,040	92,311	76,112	82,797	158,909	108,766	115,621	224,387
Bushenyi	78,211	82,771	160,982	99,547	106,124	205,671	116,410	118,030	234,440
Hoima	99,547	98,304	197,851	172,046	171,572	343,618	290,413	282,573	572,986
Ibanda	72,249	75,780	148,029	96,965	101,670	198,635	122,796	126,829	249,625
Isingiro	110,364	116,001	226,365	153,262	162,763	316,025	236,619	249,741	486,360
Kabale	197,695	219,523	417,218	214,552	243,766	458,318	254,414	273,817	528,231
Kabarole	149,279	150,294	299,573	178,354	178,560	356,914	234,816	234,420	469,236
Kamwenge	98,829	102,825	201,654	126,819	136,911	263,730	203,164	211,290	414,454

Table A3: Population Distribution by District , Sex, Residence and Census Year, 1991 – 2014

District	1991			2002			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kanungu	77,534	83,174	160,708	98,627	106,105	204,732	121,873	130,271	252,144
Kasese	167,672	175,929	343,601	252,792	270,241	523,033	339,455	355,537	694,992
Kibaale	109,756	110,505	220,261	200,131	205,751	405,882	391,185	393,903	785,088
Kiruhura	72,132	68,814	140,946	107,376	104,843	212,219	166,935	161,142	328,077
Kiryandongo	41,536	41,869	83,405	92,617	95,090	187,707	133,701	132,496	266,197
Kisoro	86,406	100,275	186,681	99,443	120,869	220,312	126,643	155,062	281,705
Kyegegwa	31,735	31,812	63,547	55,150	55,775	110,925	141,043	140,594	281,637
Kyenjojo	89,975	92,051	182,026	131,421	134,825	266,246	210,900	211,304	422,204
Masindi	66,403	63,279	129,682	105,933	102,487	208,420	150,522	140,591	291,113
Mbarara	131,699	135,758	267,457	176,959	184,518	361,477	233,492	239,137	472,629
Mitooma	63,892	70,359	134,251	75,543	85,259	160,802	86,771	96,673	183,444
Ntoroko	12,545	11,710	24,255	25,214	25,855	51,069	34,174	32,831	67,005
Ntungamo	146,740	158,459	305,199	181,835	198,152	379,987	234,822	249,019	483,841
Rubirizi	37,176	38,185	75,361	49,037	52,767	101,804	62,135	67,014	129,149
Rukungiri	110,351	119,721	230,072	131,052	144,110	275,162	152,070	162,624	314,694
Sheema	73,061	79,948	153,009	86,561	93,673	180,234	101,032	106,311	207,343
Total	8,185,747	8,485,558	16,671,705	11,824,273	12,403,024	24,227,297	17,060,832	17,573,818	34,634,650

Table A4: Population Distribution by Single Years, Sex and Residence

Age in Single Years	Sex		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
Less Than One Year	638,930	583,782	977,307	245,405	1,222,712
1	604,717	553,512	932,976	225,253	1,158,229
2	644,411	598,835	1,006,351	236,895	1,243,246
3	658,062	619,406	1,038,582	238,886	1,277,468
4	634,587	595,011	1,004,012	225,586	1,229,598
0 to 4	3,180,707	2,950,546	4,959,228	1,172,025	6,131,253
5	596,038	554,095	941,423	208,710	1,150,133
6	607,833	581,659	978,992	210,500	1,189,492
7	572,976	541,354	913,096	201,234	1,114,330
8	557,934	546,929	914,325	190,538	1,104,863
9	507,670	485,350	817,223	175,797	993,020
5 to 9	2,842,451	2,709,387	4,565,059	986,779	5,551,838
10	560,889	532,376	903,750	189,515	1,093,265
11	435,057	421,867	702,924	154,000	856,924
12	506,705	501,340	830,740	177,305	1,008,045
13	460,607	449,211	739,608	170,210	909,818
14	533,131	519,293	854,736	197,688	1,052,424
10 to 14	2,496,389	2,424,087	4,031,758	888,718	4,920,476
15	417,423	400,278	651,375	166,326	817,701
16	438,872	427,214	684,088	181,998	866,086
17	381,040	369,418	575,292	175,166	750,458
18	416,795	435,864	651,417	201,242	852,659
19	316,620	353,527	497,823	172,324	670,147
15 to 19	1,970,750	1,986,301	3,059,995	897,056	3,957,051
20	385,131	451,304	615,104	221,331	836,435
21	261,540	302,097	402,117	161,520	563,637
22	301,961	354,738	466,630	190,069	656,699
23	251,278	292,571	378,603	165,246	543,849
24	274,196	310,528	406,370	178,354	584,724
20 to 24	1,474,106	1,711,238	2,268,824	916,520	3,185,344
25	267,854	308,655	399,816	176,693	576,509
26	219,436	255,858	334,206	141,088	475,294
27	224,889	252,121	332,646	144,364	477,010
28	267,488	306,551	407,057	166,982	574,039
29	176,738	206,335	273,311	109,762	383,073
25 to 29	1,156,405	1,329,520	1,747,036	738,889	2,485,925
30	276,385	331,238	440,491	167,132	607,623
31	143,795	160,741	223,858	80,678	304,536
32	209,277	222,458	315,968	115,767	431,735
33	116,186	133,953	185,683	64,456	250,139
34	169,795	187,663	266,308	91,150	357,458
30 to 34	915,438	1,036,053	1,432,308	519,183	1,951,491

Table A4: Population Distribution by Single Years, Sex and Residence

Age in Single Years	Sex		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
35	212,729	222,364	318,468	116,625	435,093
36	131,448	147,817	210,773	68,492	279,265
37	123,934	133,217	193,992	63,159	257,151
38	147,100	168,336	238,257	77,179	315,436
39	116,874	131,974	189,804	59,044	248,848
	732,085	803,708	1,151,294	384,499	1,535,793
35 to 39					
40	196,360	219,990	320,952	95,398	416,350
41	95,143	100,221	153,489	41,875	195,364
42	134,397	134,535	210,235	58,697	268,932
43	93,365	94,410	146,918	40,857	187,775
44	100,388	103,532	162,079	41,841	203,920
40 to 44	619,653	652,688	993,673	278,668	1,272,341
45	136,027	136,882	211,972	60,937	272,909
46	86,425	83,175	135,045	34,555	169,600
47	73,993	72,831	116,868	29,956	146,824
48	95,445	103,040	159,057	39,428	198,485
49	63,077	70,181	107,210	26,048	133,258
45 to 49	454,967	466,109	730,152	190,924	921,076
50	114,598	148,247	212,820	50,025	262,845
51	58,129	63,628	99,005	22,752	121,757
52	87,695	91,362	145,868	33,189	179,057
53	46,328	55,037	82,963	18,402	101,365
54	65,381	77,825	117,644	25,562	143,206
50 to 54	372,131	436,099	658,300	149,930	808,230
55	54,743	69,303	102,352	21,694	124,046
56	54,577	59,389	93,791	20,175	113,966
57	39,660	39,642	64,998	14,304	79,302
58	43,720	49,172	76,637	16,255	92,892
59	33,670	36,651	58,043	12,278	70,321
55 to 59	226,370	254,157	395,821	84,706	480,527
60	67,821	101,156	142,367	26,610	168,977
61	27,660	30,016	48,178	9,498	57,676
62	40,433	43,400	69,916	13,917	83,833
63	24,467	29,983	45,698	8,752	54,450
64	34,067	40,945	63,940	11,072	75,012
60 to 64	194,448	245,500	370,099	69,849	439,948
65	38,535	53,452	78,027	13,960	91,987
66	27,355	28,904	48,300	7,959	56,259
67	25,794	27,397	45,604	7,587	53,191
68	24,195	29,450	45,961	7,684	53,645
69	20,851	25,187	39,636	6,402	46,038

Table A4: Population Distribution by Single Years, Sex and Residence

Age in Single Years	Sex		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
65 to 69	136,730	164,390	257,528	43,592	301,120
70	41,332	76,740	101,447	16,625	118,072
71	15,133	16,227	26,695	4,665	31,360
72	22,923	25,373	40,941	7,355	48,296
73	14,786	18,078	27,998	4,866	32,864
74	20,937	25,716	40,457	6,196	46,653
70 to 74	115,111	162,134	237,538	39,707	277,245
75	20,699	29,017	42,441	7,275	49,716
76	13,728	14,637	24,367	3,998	28,365
77	10,909	9,898	17,764	3,043	20,807
78	14,228	16,761	26,450	4,539	30,989
79	9,781	10,809	17,764	2,826	20,590
75 to 79	69,345	81,122	128,786	21,681	150,467
80	18,385	41,761	51,132	9,014	60,146
81	8,173	8,029	13,871	2,331	16,202
82	8,936	10,947	16,477	3,406	19,883
83	5,956	8,174	11,483	2,647	14,130
84	8,823	12,101	17,977	2,947	20,924
80 to 84	50,273	81,012	110,940	20,345	131,285
85	6,569	11,450	15,175	2,844	18,019
86	4,810	5,825	8,935	1,700	10,635
87	3,768	4,666	7,148	1,286	8,434
88	3,196	4,338	6,389	1,145	7,534
89	2,787	4,399	5,676	1,510	7,186
85 to 89	21,130	30,678	43,323	8,485	51,808
90	5,328	11,780	14,504	2,604	17,108
91	1,707	1,970	3,060	617	3,677
92	2,355	3,795	4,577	1,573	6,150
93	1,760	3,089	3,558	1,291	4,849
94	2,074	3,299	4,345	1,028	5,373
90 to 94	13,224	23,933	30,044	7,113	37,157
95+	19,119	25,156	37,080	7,195	44,275

Table A5: Population of Kampala Capital City and Municipalities

Urban Centre	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Kampala Capital City	724,326	782,754	1,507,114
Municipalities			
Masaka Municipality	51,643	51,650	103,293
Mukono Municipality	78,466	84,276	162,744
Entebbe Municipality	33,641	35,787	69,430
Busia Municipality	25,533	29,285	54,821
Iganga Municipality	25,238	29,946	55,186
Jinja Municipality	39,612	36,442	76,057
Mbale Municipality	44,334	48,518	92,863
Soroti Municipality	24,826	24,820	49,646
Tororo Municipality	20,161	21,840	42,001
Arua Municipality	30,304	31,642	61,951
Gulu Municipality	74,648	75,152	149,802
Lira Municipality	47,923	51,585	99,511
Moroto Municipality	7,487	6,726	14,213
Hoima Municipality	49,165	50,955	100,126
Kabale Municipality	27,067	22,134	49,201
Fort Portal Municipality	26,951	26,676	53,628
Kasese Municipality	48,986	52,569	101,557
Masindi Municipality	49,634	44,804	94,439
Mbarara Municipality	98,363	96,795	195,160
Ntungamo Municipality	10,252	8,472	18,724
Rukungiri Municipality	17,823	17,242	35,065
Mubende Municipality	48,530	46,886	95,416
Mityana Municipality	47,731	48,333	96,075
Lugazi Municipality	59,260	54,903	114,163
Nansana Municipality	174,853	191,000	365,857
Kira Municipality	149,702	167,713	317,428
Makindye Ssabagabo Municipality	133,505	149,153	282,664
Kamuli Municipality	29,094	30,685	59,816
Kumi Municipality	17,911	18,583	36,494
Kitgum Municipality	36,832	38,761	75,594
Nebbi Municipality	16,844	18,222	35,067
Bushenyi-Ishaka Municipality	24,934	26,671	51,606
Koboko Municipality	21,868	19,326	41,195
Total	2,317,447	2,317,447	4,757,907

Table A6: Distribution of Households by source of Energy for Lighting, Sex and District

District	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin-Lantern	Paraffin-Tadooba	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
Central								
Buikwe	26,984	383	12,170	49,111	4,424	537	4,324	97,933
Bukomansi mbi	5,194	100	4,015	22,539	537	259	1,691	34,335
Butambala	4,081	79	3,532	12,468	814	153	474	21,601
Buvuma	1,825	76	1,356	14,951	1,063	221	5,692	25,184
Gomba	4,656	162	2,990	24,041	772	305	2,359	35,285
Kalangala	2,751	41	2,939	9,172	1,299	103	3,795	20,100
Kalungu	8,166	203	5,233	25,672	795	274	1,094	41,437
Kampala	349,178	1,183	19,409	11,511	29,114	95	5,604	416,094
Kayunga	11,395	250	6,675	51,351	2,090	678	3,634	76,073
Kiboga	5,441	128	3,759	18,551	1,334	361	4,498	34,072
Kyankwanzi	5,192	223	3,946	28,168	2,897	726	6,619	47,771
Luwero	28,172	472	15,278	50,894	4,250	614	5,666	105,346
Lwengo	11,184	240	6,702	39,785	1,545	527	1,817	61,800
Lyantonde	4,300	100	3,058	10,565	833	275	1,508	20,639
Masaka	28,225	260	9,936	31,791	2,640	304	2,609	75,765
Mityana	18,414	396	8,071	45,878	2,600	589	4,139	80,087
Mpigi	13,314	388	9,140	31,103	2,398	590	3,588	60,521
Mubende	22,071	772	10,581	100,709	5,452	1,767	9,925	151,277
Mukono	47,918	852	21,597	59,521	6,290	959	7,495	144,632
Nakaseke	8,289	345	6,052	23,811	1,709	414	2,695	43,315
Nakasongola	5,747	215	5,057	15,096	2,052	349	7,862	36,378
Rakai	17,038	668	10,942	79,472	3,226	1,544	3,602	116,492
Ssembabule	7,878	337	6,567	33,631	1,400	766	4,606	55,185
Wakiso	309,133	4,055	63,304	70,528	33,040	1,994	20,035	502,089
Eastern								
Amuria	3,448	144	2,751	18,140	893	1,985	20,956	48,317
Budaka	2,176	72	2,486	29,929	1,410	228	821	37,122
Bududa	1,545	198	4,246	27,893	1,792	556	594	36,824
Bugiri	6,213	279	5,817	55,951	3,533	604	2,114	74,511
Bukedea	2,098	94	3,165	22,814	947	508	6,678	36,304
Bukwo	846	108	2,697	11,166	1,242	531	48	16,638
Bulambuli	1,849	153	3,432	26,642	876	581	505	34,038

Table A6: Distribution of Households by source of Energy for Lighting, Sex and District

District	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin-Lantern	Paraffin-Tadooba	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
Busia	7,941	275	8,331	45,370	1,786	350	735	64,788
Butaleja	2,284	179	2,188	36,723	1,744	443	815	44,376
Buyende	4,619	299	2,452	40,818	5,583	1,189	6,268	61,228
Iganga	17,450	413	9,532	64,430	6,370	596	3,881	102,672
Jinja	34,172	655	9,039	52,793	5,370	374	3,060	105,463
Kaberamaido	2,052	156	1,884	22,830	803	588	10,484	38,797
Kaliro	3,281	103	1,804	32,023	2,635	406	2,683	42,935
Kamuli	9,950	371	5,614	66,628	6,286	865	4,284	93,998
Kapchorwa	1,901	119	3,993	13,437	2,328	305	251	22,334
Katakwi	1,576	99	2,148	9,989	982	1,326	14,646	30,766
Kibuku	1,797	80	1,598	27,627	2,371	351	1,644	35,468
Kumi	3,208	145	4,014	14,319	1,125	644	17,349	40,804
Kween	698	85	2,375	9,634	3,801	661	598	17,852
Luuka	3,689	189	1,866	34,818	1,989	408	1,412	44,371
Manafwa	3,392	347	7,920	56,400	2,820	846	1,178	72,903
Mayuge	9,092	599	5,012	67,036	5,350	1,419	6,799	95,307
Mbale	25,585	1,564	16,061	55,337	4,575	1,486	3,930	108,538
Namayingo	2,095	285	2,944	32,903	2,262	505	1,976	42,970
Namutumba	2,900	147	2,552	32,785	3,954	420	2,565	45,323
Ngora	1,516	67	1,333	6,092	460	446	13,734	23,648
Pallisa	3,810	222	4,498	42,715	2,639	908	10,972	65,764
Serere	3,152	339	3,627	15,546	2,003	1,530	21,479	47,676
Sironko	4,587	614	8,626	36,862	1,550	682	2,105	55,026
Soroti	8,123	297	5,663	23,212	2,408	1,476	13,767	54,946
Tororo	10,863	834	8,229	73,581	3,327	1,370	4,430	102,634
Northern								
Abim	905	64	2,033	3,145	1,942	2,179	7,813	18,081
Adjumani	3,640	148	3,918	9,800	1,924	2,131	19,598	41,159
Agago	2,438	254	10,502	20,478	969	1,814	6,899	43,354
Alebtong	1,862	210	4,885	28,847	588	809	9,057	46,258
Amolatar	2,583	91	2,968	10,092	765	490	10,994	27,983
Amudat	293	144	2,086	1,372	655	10,082	864	15,496
Amuru	2,352	311	7,156	22,281	1,641	1,272	1,689	36,702
Apac	4,332	481	9,183	29,046	1,645	1,221	25,747	71,655
Arua	15,915	508	39,272	75,451	1,592	3,601	10,336	146,675

Table A6: Distribution of Households by source of Energy for Lighting, Sex and District

District	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin-Lantern	Paraffin-Tadooba	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
Dokolo	2,293	162	5,435	18,280	644	489	7,579	34,882
Gulu	13,384	456	16,382	49,511	3,450	1,038	2,703	86,924
Kaabong	777	85	568	246	2,477	17,994	7,063	29,210
Kitgum	4,579	169	7,810	16,036	1,670	2,197	7,227	39,688
Koboko	3,892	126	4,246	7,174	505	518	13,829	30,290
Kole	2,817	332	9,202	26,387	1,160	930	7,598	48,426
Kotido	2,049	72	735	425	1,663	10,576	10,650	26,170
Lamwo	1,344	132	5,109	9,093	645	2,495	8,433	27,251
Lira	14,047	557	16,947	39,360	3,357	902	13,963	89,133
Maracha	2,158	173	7,879	23,558	381	414	1,700	36,263
Moroto	1,953	116	574	619	1,971	15,022	1,836	22,091
Moyo	2,980	80	4,540	8,423	803	461	8,585	25,872
Nakapiripirit	726	102	829	558	1,421	18,901	2,863	25,400
Napak	761	116	678	1,087	986	19,625	3,604	26,857
Nebbi	4,743	383	11,300	52,543	1,362	1,640	5,426	77,397
Nwoya	1,369	117	2,426	19,746	432	603	1,537	26,230
Otuke	991	109	2,426	10,606	346	610	6,867	21,955
Oyam	5,268	621	14,572	41,544	1,742	1,806	10,940	76,493
Pader	2,574	183	7,496	16,721	907	1,649	4,630	34,160
Yumbe	3,446	229	8,568	10,674	1,169	2,153	37,123	63,362
Zombo	2,772	385	5,985	37,057	655	1,011	3,004	50,869
Western								
Buhweju	1,917	188	2,142	17,512	523	518	2,045	24,845
Buliisa	1,641	125	2,761	13,508	337	241	3,039	21,652
Bundibugyo	4,995	447	5,670	25,037	2,822	920	4,927	44,818
Bushenyi	10,060	331	12,650	24,187	1,594	365	2,191	51,378
Hoima	21,074	566	9,274	73,058	5,267	1,967	14,348	125,554
Ibanda	8,289	473	7,622	33,167	2,066	526	2,863	55,006
Isingiro	11,356	401	10,775	64,319	3,500	2,175	9,064	101,590
Kabale	13,993	414	15,555	56,135	12,854	3,729	15,174	117,854
Kabarole	19,335	490	9,225	67,141	3,063	1,170	6,836	107,260
Kamwenge	8,145	496	6,257	56,333	2,474	2,151	12,830	88,686
Kanungu	6,412	207	8,669	29,188	2,656	790	8,053	55,975
Kasese	23,650	538	13,156	92,847	4,525	1,300	3,050	139,066

Table A6: Distribution of Households by source of Energy for Lighting, Sex and District

District	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin-Lantern	Paraffin-Tadooba	Candles	Firewood	Other	Total
Kibaale	26,367	691	8,490	100,961	6,556	2,108	23,149	168,322
Kiruhura	9,900	441	11,400	30,537	2,772	1,251	10,923	67,224
Kiryandongo	6,517	241	7,986	29,185	2,655	1,389	4,185	52,158
Kisoro	4,710	269	4,116	40,694	2,292	1,797	8,369	62,247
Kyegegwa	6,973	372	3,694	37,921	2,004	1,008	8,089	60,061
Kyenjojo	10,266	392	6,036	59,584	2,787	1,715	10,754	91,534
Masindi	13,247	338	7,113	36,526	2,397	1,069	4,245	64,935
Mbarara	37,516	622	16,448	46,931	6,137	687	4,508	112,849
Mitooma	4,149	273	6,082	25,928	785	327	2,272	39,816
Ntoroko	1,531	77	1,337	7,255	707	215	2,820	13,942
Ntungamo	12,662	699	12,893	67,088	2,809	886	4,759	101,796
Rubirizi	3,280	161	2,789	20,437	744	231	1,147	28,789
Rukungiri	9,840	485	12,133	39,791	2,646	861	3,741	69,497
Sheema	8,320	307	9,867	24,307	1,220	266	1,763	46,050
Total	1,529,842	38,419	820,056	3,676,499	315,447	193,286	733,393	7,306,942

Table A7: Distribution of Households by source of Energy for Cooking , Sex and District

District	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin-Stove	Charcoal	Firewood	Others	Total
Central							
Buikwe	2,481	444	881	36,107	56,409	1,046	97,933
Bukomansimbi	521	73	334	3,118	29,691	376	34,335
Butambala	431	53	308	4,444	16,184	160	21,601
Buvuma	133	51	184	10,267	13,561	739	25,184
Gomba	619	101	269	4,142	29,788	296	35,285
Kalangala	182	45	509	11,655	7,225	484	20,100
Kalungu	742	129	635	6,868	32,432	444	41,437
Kampala	33,792	22,802	17,947	321,686	10,612	7,726	416,094
Kayunga	891	172	509	14,594	59,197	449	76,073
Kiboga	408	86	303	8,086	24,765	377	34,072
Kyankwanzi	448	133	263	7,075	39,407	385	47,771
Luwero	3,105	455	1,074	31,732	67,861	784	105,346
Lwengo	1,028	177	592	10,322	49,014	446	61,800
Lyantonde	284	120	337	4,941	14,641	160	20,639
Masaka	2,927	536	2,160	27,166	41,617	945	75,765
Mityana	1,427	383	757	19,125	57,360	744	80,087
Mpigi	1,008	269	635	14,621	42,417	646	60,521
Mubende	2,681	619	976	25,155	120,675	841	151,277
Mukono	3,349	1,464	1,940	59,563	76,018	1,383	144,632
Nakaseke	807	170	401	9,428	31,922	328	43,315
Nakasongola	937	144	318	7,695	26,558	394	36,378
Rakai	1,713	431	1,302	15,751	95,817	916	116,492
Ssembabule	847	189	486	6,798	45,046	319	55,185
Wakiso	22,292	10,706	13,714	342,921	99,136	4,723	502,089
Eastern							
Amuria	323	185	124	2,584	44,826	228	48,317
Budaka	326	61	117	2,205	34,145	201	37,122
Bududa	486	150	234	1,387	34,295	112	36,824
Bugiri	720	263	293	10,383	61,870	277	74,511
Bukedea	242	78	149	2,150	33,346	165	36,304
Bukwo	172	94	116	736	15,491	29	16,638
Bulambuli	277	113	180	2,066	31,074	201	34,038
Busia	579	267	461	15,734	47,289	354	64,788
Butaleja	355	130	136	2,982	40,348	379	44,376
Buyende	668	174	239	4,082	55,193	269	61,228
Iganga	1,322	376	587	29,707	69,284	757	102,672
Jinja	3,965	1,176	877	48,848	49,229	816	105,463
Kaberamaido	283	121	123	2,080	35,891	147	38,797
Kaliro	568	97	158	3,870	37,681	160	42,935
Kamuli	1,138	329	376	12,914	77,791	445	93,998
Kapchorwa	287	117	180	2,456	19,071	71	22,334

Table A7: Distribution of Households by source of Energy for Cooking , Sex and District

District	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin-Stove	Charcoal	Firewood	Others	Total
		-					
Katakwi	310	118	118	2,019	27,750	94	30,766
Kibuku	277	60	120	1,788	32,869	117	35,468
Kumi	460	218	213	3,668	35,767	192	40,804
Kween	152	61	90	585	16,393	47	17,852
Luuka	552	119	163	4,294	38,733	197	44,371
Manafwa	670	241	571	3,582	66,740	588	72,903
Mayuge	1,358	358	471	16,609	73,675	737	95,307
Mbale	2,771	1,348	1,342	35,249	63,931	823	108,538
Namayingo	229	154	235	6,500	34,837	509	42,970
Namutumba	447	95	137	3,845	40,327	188	45,323
Ngora	226	118	100	1,420	21,246	98	23,648
Pallisa	617	205	288	3,528	60,270	202	65,764
Serere	492	170	210	2,634	43,079	238	47,676
Sironko	698	512	553	3,944	47,516	239	55,026
Soroti	883	293	382	13,023	39,591	475	54,946
Tororo	1,518	725	868	11,816	83,963	426	102,634
Northern							
Abim	112	53	63	1,963	15,706	118	18,081
Adjumani	348	165	211	8,284	31,238	465	41,159
Agago	331	131	329	3,153	38,840	160	43,354
Alebtong	378	110	222	1,346	43,828	121	46,258
Amolatar	261	99	112	2,706	24,318	223	27,983
Amudat	71	42	73	853	14,252	137	15,496
Amuru	475	188	284	3,382	31,585	160	36,702
Apac	588	241	319	4,021	65,437	578	71,655
Arua	1,425	493	1,152	24,567	118,155	663	146,675
Dokolo	210	87	178	1,474	32,541	110	34,882
Gulu	966	453	685	29,118	54,839	448	86,924
Kaabong	187	52	50	2,017	26,336	520	29,210
Kitgum	369	132	233	7,282	31,289	309	39,688
Koboko	293	176	264	7,656	21,442	277	30,290
Kole	447	182	292	1,169	45,907	178	48,426
Kotido	247	45	54	2,640	22,487	349	26,170
Lamwo	165	96	191	1,053	25,346	137	27,251
Lira	1,208	460	710	28,611	56,352	1,091	89,133
Maracha	305	120	218	1,054	34,290	97	36,263
Moroto	375	135	77	3,848	17,044	286	22,091
Moyo	146	40	170	4,525	20,690	170	25,872
Nakapiripirit	199	80	130	1,560	23,088	260	25,400
Napak	196	84	73	1,736	23,905	403	26,857
Nebbi	428	249	510	6,497	66,896	251	77,397
Nwoya	132	74	77	2,233	23,520	63	26,230
Otuke	272	48	94	1,029	20,360	98	21,955

Table A7: Distribution of Households by source of Energy for Cooking , Sex and District

District	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin-Stove	Charcoal	Firewood	Others	Total
Oyam	668	244	561	2,962	70,437	378	76,493
Pader	302	96	277	3,989	28,206	156	34,160
Yumbe	475	275	339	4,801	55,056	255	63,362
Zombo	383	265	331	3,430	44,662	165	50,869
Western							
Buhweju	495	131	155	892	22,416	85	24,845
Buliisa	146	74	134	4,144	17,018	136	21,652
Bundibugyo	593	254	418	6,562	36,665	274	44,818
Bushenyi	1,088	332	747	6,827	41,827	293	51,378
Hoima	1,604	585	812	20,954	100,696	703	125,554
Ibanda	851	248	464	6,483	46,141	499	55,006
Isingiro	1,431	284	751	10,377	86,303	2,033	101,590
Kabale	2,073	429	519	13,609	100,102	918	117,854
Kabarole	2,272	722	1,372	12,058	88,833	1,012	107,260
Kamwenge	1,247	383	423	6,356	78,958	447	88,686
Kanungu	880	201	347	4,508	49,306	274	55,975
Kasese	2,947	526	1,498	28,120	103,826	1,233	139,066
Kibaale	2,178	565	748	15,735	147,707	758	168,322
Kiruhura	830	427	592	7,154	57,153	583	67,224
Kiryandongo	464	177	357	8,776	41,949	273	52,158
Kisoro	1,099	192	248	4,342	54,543	1,533	62,247
Kyegegwa	754	308	199	5,068	53,331	302	60,061
Kyenjojo	1,327	427	575	5,961	82,572	574	91,534
Masindi	2,083	283	652	14,199	47,046	288	64,935
Mbarara	3,786	1,152	2,250	33,677	69,924	1,439	112,849
Mitooma	747	144	296	1,946	36,237	327	39,816
Ntoroko	134	63	113	3,771	9,445	392	13,942
Ntungamo	1,385	420	623	11,392	85,832	1,750	101,796
Rubirizi	395	74	265	3,090	24,618	172	28,789
Rukungiri	1,135	302	491	6,437	60,244	439	69,497
Sheema	732	201	512	4,914	38,583	797	46,050
Total	151,062	62,097	80,885	1,678,259	5,210,191	61,052	7,306,942

Table A8: Population by Ethnicity/Citizenship by Sex and Residence

Ethnicity/Citizenship	Sex		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
Ugandans					
Acholi	713,091	757,463	1,121,299	349,255	1,470,554
Aliba	9,101	9,195	16,149	2,147	18,296
Alur	425,670	452,783	731,579	146,874	878,453
Aringa	235,776	258,850	433,394	61,232	494,626
Baamba	20,923	21,636	32,987	9,572	42,559
Babukusu	18,484	18,633	33,146	3,971	37,117
Babwisi	48,435	52,677	79,376	21,736	101,112
Bafumbira	345,771	367,460	625,872	87,359	713,231
Baganda	2,688,700	2,866,619	3,268,588	2,286,731	5,555,319
Bagisu	805,808	841,096	1,351,587	295,317	1,646,904
Bagungu	41,538	42,448	69,251	14,735	83,986
Bagwe	50,493	49,391	94,117	5,767	99,884
Bagwere	302,969	318,181	528,604	92,546	621,150
Bahehe	1,996	2,027	3,498	525	4,023
Bahororo	73,723	77,843	118,127	33,439	151,566
Bakenyi	50,450	49,463	93,571	6,342	99,913
Bakiga	1,159,525	1,230,921	2,077,372	313,074	2,390,446
Bakonzo	414,657	435,989	719,076	131,570	850,646
Banyabindi	8,352	7,979	12,806	3,525	16,331
Banyabutumbi	4,972	5,141	7,777	2,336	10,113
Banyankore	1,554,458	1,661,874	2,563,622	652,710	3,216,332
Banyara	24,005	23,694	42,289	5,410	47,699
Banyaruguru	23,994	25,001	39,753	9,242	48,995
Banyarwanda	252,493	271,605	422,355	101,743	524,098
Banyole	263,043	267,077	438,582	91,538	530,120
Banyoro	473,084	493,892	685,921	281,055	966,976
Baruli	94,076	96,046	165,700	24,422	190,122
Barundi	48,657	43,913	82,134	10,436	92,570
Basamia	205,253	215,853	343,061	78,045	421,106
Basoga	1,429,287	1,531,603	2,403,105	557,785	2,960,890
Basongora	7,960	7,937	12,057	3,840	15,897
Batagwenda	28,020	28,131	49,153	6,998	56,151
Batoro	396,437	414,271	575,581	235,127	810,708
Batuku	17,378	17,972	27,950	7,400	35,350
Batwa	3,022	3,178	5,429	771	6,200
Chope	17,202	17,125	28,944	5,383	34,327
Dodoth	59,302	69,800	118,942	10,160	129,102
Ethur	47,315	51,033	80,069	18,279	98,348
Gimara	5,547	5,635	9,677	1,505	11,182
Ik (Teuso)	6,845	7,094	11,553	2,386	13,939
Iteso	1,160,208	1,204,361	2,071,918	292,651	2,364,569
Jie	75,406	89,836	155,710	9,532	165,242
Jonam	51,675	54,772	79,877	26,570	106,447
Jopadhola	235,742	246,074	409,048	72,768	481,816
Kakwa	89,837	92,599	124,701	57,735	182,436
Karimojong	172,419	199,294	343,648	28,065	371,713
Kebu (Okebu)	27,571	26,538	51,326	2,783	54,109
Kuku	22,103	24,394	41,661	4,836	46,497
Kumam	131,450	134,621	241,088	24,983	266,071

Table A8: Population by Ethnicity/Citizenship by Sex and Residence

Ethnicity/Citizenship	Sex		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
Langi	1,042,464	1,089,031	1,905,656	225,839	2,131,495
Lendu	9,693	9,226	16,904	2,015	18,919
Lugbara	533,012	566,721	987,252	112,481	1,099,733
Madi	142,916	150,067	240,538	52,445	292,983
Mening	1,264	1,391	2,428	227	2,655
Mvuba	1,391	1,488	2,301	578	2,879
Napore	12,337	13,080	24,050	1,367	25,417
Ngikutio	2,757	2,972	5,404	325	5,729
Nubi	14,181	14,591	9,033	19,739	28,772
Nyangia	4,751	4,883	9,277	357	9,634
Pokot	51,554	53,326	95,087	9,793	104,880
Reli	4,238	4,119	7,282	1,075	8,357
Sabiny	136,112	137,727	242,643	31,196	273,839
Shana	5,240	5,595	3,393	7,442	10,835
So (Tepeth)	11,041	12,381	23,311	111	23,422
Vonoma	1,235	1,378	2,123	490	2,613
Other Ugandans	29,937	30,881	39,672	21,146	60,818
Non Ugandans					
Kenya	16,023	18,097	18,401	15,719	34,120
Tanzania	22,426	23,115	33,751	11,790	45,541
Rwanda	43,271	47,960	66,058	25,173	91,231
Burundi	11,198	10,600	19,322	2,476	21,798
Sudan	56,683	62,153	75,085	43,751	118,836
Dem Rep Of Congo	66,326	69,179	113,211	22,294	135,505
Somalia	7,032	6,772	2,521	11,283	13,804
Other Africa	3,043	2,697	1,103	4,637	5,740
Other	298	296	186	408	594
United Kingdom	499	490	119	870	989
Other Europe	764	720	200	1,284	1,484
Asia	8,156	5,638	636	13,158	13,794
Usa	794	840	215	1,419	1,634
Canada	198	163	61	300	361
Central And Latin America	99	93	78	114	192
Australia	119	132	42	209	251
Oceania	110	84	21	173	194
Non-Ugandan Not Stated	9,629	8,499	4,554	13,586	18,128
	16,595,014	17,547,403	26,994,948	7,147,469	34,142,417

Table A9: Population by Religion, Sex and Residence

Religion	Sex		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	
Non Religion	44,077	34,177	66,899	11,355	78,254
Anglican	5,372,527	5,568,741	8,843,368	2,097,900	10,941,268
Catholic	6,531,609	6,894,417	10,900,000	2,507,764	13,407,764
Muslim	2,302,707	2,360,497	3,239,201	1,424,003	4,663,204
Seventh Day Adventist	286,652	303,605	467,905	122,352	590,257
Orthodox	23,391	25,030	36,931	11,490	48,421
Pentecostal/Born Again/Evangelical	1,737,664	2,052,900	2,901,697	888,867	3,790,564
Baha'i	14,425	15,176	23,981	5,620	29,601
Baptist	50,623	55,157	95,374	10,406	105,780
Jews	3,511	3,678	5,544	1,645	7,189
Presbyterian	10,760	11,258	19,458	2,560	22,018
Mammon	3,963	4,232	6,368	1,827	8,195
Hindus	7,766	6,139	3,407	10,498	13,905
Buddhist	1,289	1,161	1,677	773	2,450
Jehovah'S Witness	10,755	11,515	14,039	8,231	22,270
Salvation Army	12,613	13,449	23,164	2,898	26,062
Traditional	18,117	15,688	31,272	2,533	33,805
Others	162,565	170,583	296,401	36,747	333,148
Total	16,595,014	17,547,403	26,976,686	7,147,469	34,124,155

Table A10: Percentage Distribution of Households which received Remittances by Sex of the household head, Residence and by District

Characteristic	Yes	No
Sex of HH head		
Male Headed	16.6	83.4
Female Headed	21.2	78.8
Residence		
Rural	16.4	83.6
Urban	21.8	78.2
District		
Buikwe	12.2	87.8
Bukomansimbi	10.5	89.5
Butambala	11.6	88.4
Buvuma	10.6	89.4
Gomba	9.2	90.8
Kalangala	15.2	84.8
Kalungu	19.1	80.9
Kampala	24.3	75.7
Kayunga	24.6	75.4
Kiboga	11.7	88.3
Kyankwanzi	11.2	88.8
Luwero	20.6	79.4
Lwengo	28.6	71.4
Lyantonde	24.2	75.8
Masaka	22.6	77.4
Mityana	19.5	80.5
Mpigi	24.3	75.7
Mubende	21.2	78.8
Mukono	25.9	74.1
Nakaseke	20.5	79.5
Nakasongola	21.1	78.9
Rakai	19.9	80.1
Ssembabule	15.7	84.3
Wakiso	19.8	80.2
Eastern		
Amuria	7.2	92.8
Budaka	9	91
Bududa	37.8	62.2
Bugiri	22.9	77.1
Bukedea	13	87
Bukwo	9.8	90.2
Bulambuli	22.6	77.4
Busia	14.2	85.8
Butaleja	12.6	87.4
Buyende	18.9	81.1
Iganga	27.7	72.3
Jinja	31.5	68.5
Kaberamaido	27.6	72.4
Kaliro	24.6	75.4
Kamuli	29.3	70.7
Kapchorwa	36.8	63.2

Table A10: Percentage Distribution of Households which received Remittances by Sex of the household head, Residence and by District

Characteristic	Yes	No
Katakwi	28.4	71.6
Kibuku	14.9	85.1
Kumi	29.5	70.5
Kween	14.7	85.3
Luuka	9.7	90.3
Manafwa	28.6	71.4
Mayuge	12.5	87.5
Mbale	30.7	69.3
Namayingo	14.3	85.7
Namutumba	5.7	94.3
Ngora	8.3	91.7
Pallisa	22.2	77.8
Serere	21	79
Sironko	33.2	66.8
Soroti	25.6	74.4
Tororo	20.1	79.9
Northern		
Abim	9.5	90.5
Adjumani	14.6	85.4
Agago	5.9	94.1
Alebtong	7.4	92.6
Amolatar	7.1	92.9
Amudat	13.9	86.1
Amuru	12.8	87.2
Apac	12.4	87.6
Arua	22.6	77.4
Dokolo	16.4	83.6
Gulu	23.8	76.2
Kaabong	23	77
Kitgum	24.4	75.6
Koboko	24.7	75.3
Kole	9.3	90.7
Kotido	31.2	68.8
Lamwo	18.1	81.9
Lira	6.6	93.4
Maracha	4.2	95.8
Moroto	29.2	70.8
Moyo	9.1	90.9
Nakapiripirit	23.3	76.7
Napak	19.9	80.1
Nebbi	11.8	88.2
Nwoya	7	93
Otuke	6.6	93.4
Oyam	9.2	90.8
Pader	11.6	88.4
Yumbe	14.4	85.6
Zombo	12.1	87.9
Western		
Buhweju	20.1	79.9

Table A10: Percentage Distribution of Households which received Remittances by Sex of the household head, Residence and by District

Characteristic	Yes	No
Buliisa	6.3	93.7
Bundibugyo	5.5	94.5
Bushenyi	9.6	90.4
Hoima	6.5	93.5
Ibanda	23	77
Isingiro	9.9	90.1
Kabale	7.7	92.3
Kabarole	10.7	89.3
Kamwenge	13.8	86.2
Kanungu	7.3	92.7
Kasese	9.6	90.4
Kibaale	16.3	83.7
Kiruhura	22.2	77.8
Kiryandongo	17.8	82.2
Kisoro	10.2	89.8
Kyegegwa	17.4	82.6
Kyenjojo	17.4	82.6
Masindi	23.7	76.3
Mbarara	14.2	85.8
Mitooma	8.5	91.5
Ntoroko	12.2	87.8
Ntungamo	6.5	93.5
Rubirizi	8.6	91.4
Rukungiri	14.9	85.1
Sheema	8.9	91.1
Total	17.7	82.3

Table A10: Distribution of Children Below 18 years By Survival Status of Parents By District

District	Both alive	Mother alive & father dead	Father alive & mother dead	Both dead	Total
Central					
Buikwe	205,233	11,768	4,395	2,523	223,919
Bukomansimbi	79,077	4,571	2,129	1,031	86,808
Butambala	54,042	2,832	1,225	718	58,817
Buvuma	39,471	1,723	576	285	42,055
Gomba	81,973	4,853	2,218	1,053	90,097
Kalangala	16,513	1,017	377	212	18,119
Kalungu	92,834	5,599	2,421	1,309	102,163
Kampala	559,833	29,868	10,866	6,978	607,545
Kayunga	198,057	10,266	3,723	1,630	213,676
Kiboga	71,070	4,619	1,788	870	78,347
Kyankwanzi	107,092	5,249	2,412	873	115,626
Luwero	228,867	12,596	5,265	2,522	249,250
Lwengo	144,452	8,851	3,385	1,862	158,550
Lyantonde	46,055	2,793	977	509	50,334
Masaka	137,681	7,980	3,640	2,013	151,314
Mityana	159,220	9,926	4,208	2,383	175,737
Mpigi	122,337	6,879	3,071	1,738	134,025
Mubende	342,824	19,138	7,356	3,349	372,667
Mukono	277,095	15,297	6,470	3,546	302,408
Nakaseke	91,090	5,266	2,174	1,086	99,616
Nakasongola	92,096	5,356	1,650	828	99,930
Rakai	264,274	15,785	6,180	3,341	289,580
Ssembabule	129,955	7,553	3,005	1,359	141,872
Wakiso	868,135	41,389	17,253	9,847	936,624
Eastern					
Amuria	148,491	9,921	2,005	1,028	161,445
Budaka	116,705	4,325	1,445	540	123,015
Bududa	112,718	4,729	3,172	1,965	122,584
Bugiri	216,587	9,129	2,705	1,159	229,580
Bukedea	111,594	5,267	1,482	626	118,969
Bukwo	49,124	1,862	597	195	51,778
Bulambuli	89,217	4,013	2,754	1,725	97,709
Busia	170,260	9,985	2,725	1,519	184,489
Butaleja	139,865	4,652	1,585	551	146,653
Buyende	187,820	7,214	2,526	929	198,489
Iganga	271,778	10,086	3,270	1,532	286,666
Jinja	227,833	11,108	3,650	1,958	244,549
Kaberamaido	116,176	7,398	1,692	825	126,091
Kaliro	134,299	4,224	1,496	529	140,548
Kamuli	268,465	11,249	3,608	1,826	285,148
Kapchorwa	52,658	2,082	1,073	356	56,169

Table A10: Distribution of Children Below 18 years By Survival Status of Parents By District

District	Both alive	Mother alive & father dead	Father alive & mother dead	Both dead	Total
Katakwi	83,249	7,194	1,417	901	92,761
Kibuku	116,609	3,517	1,309	472	121,907
Kumi	127,826	7,083	1,541	745	137,195
Kween	50,088	1,676	733	145	52,642
Luuka	134,314	5,468	1,697	710	142,189
Manafwa	192,499	7,203	3,013	839	203,554
Mayuge	259,445	10,750	4,733	1,660	276,588
Mbale	240,099	9,272	6,163	1,695	257,229
Namayingo	117,299	5,834	1,663	810	125,606
Namutumba	144,473	4,810	1,627	790	151,700
Ngora	75,749	4,138	814	393	81,094
Pallisa	220,025	7,752	2,393	767	230,937
Serere	157,960	7,345	1,876	786	167,967
Sironko	123,244	4,933	2,457	1,124	131,758
Soroti	151,712	8,954	1,871	1,005	163,542
Tororo	270,034	14,820	4,173	2,100	291,127
Northern					
Abim	54,490	5,465	1,568	2,223	63,746
Adjumani	115,187	14,095	2,250	1,872	133,404
Agago	119,569	11,225	2,318	1,917	135,029
Alebtong	116,784	10,686	2,031	1,359	130,860
Amolatar	74,575	5,353	1,339	798	82,065
Amudat	57,945	2,071	827	446	61,289
Amuru	99,863	7,452	1,615	1,238	110,168
Apac	186,708	13,826	3,249	2,748	206,531
Arua	392,675	26,905	7,143	2,462	429,185
Dokolo	94,788	7,131	1,753	970	104,642
Gulu	205,735	20,249	3,786	3,519	233,289
Kaabong	81,711	8,144	1,915	1,079	92,849
Kitgum	101,972	9,308	1,913	1,385	114,578
Koboko	110,335	5,945	1,848	740	118,868
Kole	122,869	9,402	1,891	1,569	135,731
Kotido	88,923	6,306	1,764	1,038	98,031
Lamwo	70,393	5,446	1,345	919	78,103
Lira	191,764	17,297	3,582	3,050	215,693
Maracha	97,338	6,677	1,711	467	106,193
Moroto	48,541	4,428	1,221	798	54,988
Moyo	68,010	5,696	1,718	964	76,388
Nakapiripirit	76,687	6,281	2,539	1,432	86,939
Napak	72,056	6,437	1,980	1,158	81,631
Nebbi	202,094	14,695	3,854	2,033	222,676
Nwoya	68,691	6,065	1,138	985	76,879
Otuke	52,192	5,577	999	763	59,531

Table A10: Distribution of Children Below 18 years By Survival Status of Parents By District

District	Both alive	Mother alive & father dead	Father alive & mother dead	Both dead	Total
Oyam	198,058	14,677	3,787	2,180	218,702
Pader	89,686	9,719	1,747	1,716	102,868
Yumbe	274,108	18,075	10,821	7,284	310,288
Zombo	126,806	8,199	2,586	1,052	138,643
Western					
Buhweju	62,986	3,463	832	293	67,574
Buliisa	55,624	3,572	1,071	472	60,739
Bundibugyo	116,832	5,643	2,252	772	125,499
Bushenyi	107,170	6,775	2,224	1,295	117,464
Hoima	283,738	14,553	5,154	2,214	305,659
Ibanda	118,818	7,601	2,384	1,143	129,946
Isingiro	248,510	15,599	3,943	2,316	270,368
Kabale	246,124	17,037	3,997	2,475	269,633
Kabarole	220,362	14,931	5,818	3,695	244,806
Kamwenge	211,311	13,237	4,482	1,884	230,914
Kanungu	122,517	8,599	2,435	1,446	134,997
Kasese	366,833	13,092	4,319	1,361	385,605
Kibaale	415,124	21,971	8,238	3,080	448,413
Kiruhura	155,009	9,623	3,515	1,579	169,726
Kiryandongo	139,706	8,658	2,350	1,306	152,020
Kisoro	147,537	8,879	1,976	870	159,262
Kyegegwa	145,651	8,383	3,022	1,373	158,429
Kyenjojo	214,393	14,058	5,013	2,853	236,317
Masindi	139,894	7,146	2,591	1,165	150,796
Mbarara	208,701	13,617	4,031	2,115	228,464
Mitooma	91,756	6,414	1,894	1,048	101,112
Ntoroko	33,374	1,846	765	284	36,269
Ntungamo	238,829	16,337	4,451	2,418	262,035
Rubirizi	65,418	4,293	1,362	751	71,824
Rukungiri	148,289	11,553	3,145	2,290	165,277
Sheema	94,297	6,197	2,047	1,040	103,581
Total	17,346,847	1,015,076	329,578	175,772	18,867,273

Table A11: Population Distribution by Disability Status and District

District	Disability		Seeing	Type of disability		
	Without A Disability	With A Disability		hearing	remembering	walking
Central						
Buikwe	350,347	46,583	24,071	11,655	19,421	21,233
Bukomansimbi	126,904	16,976	9,828	4,738	6,793	7,326
Butambala	89,472	5,943	3,406	1,703	1,927	2,397
Buvuma	64,018	17,117	6,858	3,401	10,449	5,550
Gomba	131,481	19,089	10,219	5,335	8,092	8,284
Kalangala	40,011	7,447	3,520	1,464	3,265	2,571
Kalungu	148,174	22,331	12,546	5,786	9,719	10,480
Kampala	1,336,173	91,781	59,067	15,191	21,567	26,207
Kayunga	309,780	39,783	21,633	10,853	16,223	16,935
Kiboga	116,457	20,277	10,545	5,224	9,705	8,975
Kyankwanzi	172,792	27,872	13,524	6,842	13,807	10,132
Luwero	380,298	49,382	26,428	11,559	20,944	19,219
Lwengo	229,978	30,879	15,688	8,234	14,927	13,044
Lyantonde	78,185	10,303	5,628	2,776	4,321	3,656
Masaka	247,594	27,023	14,226	6,184	10,713	11,726
Mityana	270,615	38,500	21,479	9,482	16,489	17,175
Mpigi	210,160	22,763	13,648	6,079	8,009	9,702
Mubende	555,323	76,753	39,628	20,871	38,068	31,240
Mukono	501,644	59,650	32,500	13,567	25,092	23,724
Nakaseke	156,497	18,241	10,351	4,764	7,088	7,263
Nakasongola	141,006	27,491	13,554	6,278	12,879	10,499
Rakai	439,740	45,725	23,986	13,354	18,951	17,687
Ssembabule	209,198	28,996	14,871	8,134	13,927	11,218
Wakiso	1,752,736	124,893	74,378	26,254	36,683	43,795
Eastern						
Amuria	204,606	49,398	20,815	11,109	27,724	16,394
Budaka	174,707	22,083	10,102	6,086	10,878	7,474
Bududa	170,675	28,396	13,909	8,341	13,969	10,680
Bugiri	313,954	50,439	25,388	13,977	22,599	18,574
Bukedea	170,976	20,306	10,069	4,983	8,835	7,089
Bukwo	74,631	9,437	4,190	2,542	3,220	4,067
Bulambuli	135,647	31,134	14,767	8,808	17,397	12,389

Table A11: Population Distribution by Disability Status and District

District	Disability		Seeing	Type of disability		
	Without A Disability	With A Disability		hearing	remembering	walking
Busia	273,243	33,662	17,402	8,897	12,388	11,853
Butaleja	189,705	40,366	16,280	10,414	23,311	12,412
Buyende	255,238	47,330	23,482	11,756	23,514	16,820
Iganga	419,124	62,772	32,867	16,394	27,992	28,097
Jinja	392,913	51,768	27,320	11,872	22,327	20,600
Kaberaimaido	165,661	36,446	17,815	9,782	17,865	11,457
Kaliro	192,220	30,285	16,349	8,407	14,322	11,506
Kamuli	403,479	59,522	31,884	16,664	24,470	24,914
Kapchorwa	84,231	17,138	7,175	4,131	8,981	7,137
Katakwi	125,872	30,296	13,162	8,011	16,010	10,874
Kibuku	167,877	22,781	10,398	6,464	11,797	7,433
Kumi	199,152	26,608	13,839	6,204	11,323	10,545
Kween	81,963	7,364	3,916	1,901	1,734	3,380
Luuka	203,499	24,404	14,192	6,492	8,928	8,928
Manafwa	258,550	78,497	31,794	18,442	46,589	26,820
Mayuge	413,243	37,771	22,722	9,578	12,429	12,739
Mbale	419,411	44,440	27,428	10,554	11,915	16,162
Namayingo	171,483	32,183	14,955	7,776	15,351	10,682
Namutumba	207,208	31,507	16,330	9,135	14,705	12,139
Ngora	114,010	19,072	10,353	4,294	7,714	6,885
Pallisa	316,281	47,519	24,123	12,708	23,066	17,261
Serere	228,854	38,567	19,464	9,028	18,286	14,048
Sironko	180,426	51,807	26,561	13,094	26,993	24,881
Soroti	236,052	39,482	20,072	9,441	17,172	13,413
Tororo	416,532	73,011	36,134	20,960	32,270	24,117
Northern						
Abim	85,335	17,678	7,395	6,069	7,543	6,357
Adjumani	189,124	21,627	9,663	6,171	7,789	7,448
Agago	181,478	34,996	15,049	11,163	13,872	10,997
Alebtong	179,305	37,534	17,861	11,369	17,088	11,882
Amolatar	109,600	29,502	16,302	8,578	11,649	9,063
Amudat	87,456	6,778	3,093	2,861	1,415	2,291
Amuru	151,138	25,534	10,865	7,123	11,430	8,182
Apac	273,392	76,371	39,642	23,725	36,150	21,248

Table A11: Population Distribution by Disability Status and District

District	Disability		Seeing	Type of disability		
	Without A Disability	With A Disability		hearing	remembering	walking
Arua	653,758	86,982	47,539	23,290	28,226	28,970
Dokolo	142,126	31,615	17,421	8,991	13,811	8,974
Gulu	354,966	53,791	26,621	15,114	19,330	17,218
Kaabong	144,669	18,555	9,376	6,824	6,688	8,303
Kitgum	165,068	29,805	14,451	9,001	11,994	10,160
Koboko	171,739	22,343	10,687	5,874	7,736	8,422
Kole	186,817	40,020	20,915	12,950	16,068	12,560
Kotido	152,499	12,612	5,893	5,187	4,049	5,117
Lamwo	104,986	23,620	10,275	6,786	11,481	8,541
Lira	321,729	63,636	33,888	17,615	25,600	18,955
Maracha	151,598	26,559	13,885	7,020	9,325	9,220
Moroto	88,176	7,401	3,684	2,459	2,315	2,898
Moyo	117,634	15,117	7,247	4,680	4,688	5,101
Nakapiripirit	132,441	12,527	5,697	4,706	3,797	4,617
Napak	126,830	11,258	6,031	4,229	2,776	4,668
Nebbi	311,360	63,327	31,629	16,434	22,598	22,756
Nwoya	97,568	27,433	11,807	7,754	13,843	8,342
Otuke	75,551	22,773	10,135	7,116	11,335	7,282
Oyam	302,060	60,248	31,511	19,147	24,245	18,094
Pader	136,688	33,063	15,046	9,680	14,743	11,006
Yumbe	423,929	33,923	15,887	11,090	8,885	13,189
Zombo	188,441	39,696	22,226	9,785	12,885	16,285
Western						
Buhweju	101,832	13,127	6,292	3,379	6,878	4,235
Buliisa	80,773	21,782	11,987	5,249	8,255	7,496
Bundibugyo	179,167	34,787	15,737	6,568	21,103	12,234
Bushenyi	199,707	24,598	14,450	6,050	11,362	8,677
Hoima	465,460	68,358	35,088	17,021	29,303	20,685
Ibanda	209,936	27,350	16,003	7,535	13,582	9,222
Isingiro	408,421	55,646	31,525	15,814	25,922	18,011
Kabale	425,553	77,130	42,224	22,601	40,547	36,197
Kabarole	389,021	55,139	31,139	14,422	27,555	20,783

Table A11: Population Distribution by Disability Status and District

District	Disability		Type of disability			
	Without A Disability	With A Disability	Seeing	hearing	remembering	walking
Kamwenge	345,373	47,580	26,236	13,439	21,037	14,978
Kanungu	212,593	30,747	18,607	8,324	13,383	11,535
Kasese	598,484	62,415	32,946	15,128	29,409	19,910
Kibaale	647,247	84,896	41,534	21,567	41,049	26,695
Kiruhura	266,081	46,564	23,129	11,737	24,390	18,496
Kiryandongo	217,052	32,630	17,494	8,826	10,864	9,972
Kisoro	242,515	34,394	18,923	10,476	16,964	13,951
Kyegegwa	229,719	34,348	17,042	9,373	16,074	10,954
Kyenjojo	352,581	47,141	24,123	14,316	23,708	18,289
Masindi	231,169	37,198	20,333	8,645	14,724	11,996
Mbarara	406,028	41,179	23,838	10,483	17,126	14,116
Mitooma	153,394	26,808	15,382	6,708	13,517	9,593
Ntoroko	55,719	7,518	3,736	1,766	3,621	2,985
Ntungamo	412,883	50,060	28,315	13,821	22,252	17,124
Rubirizi	107,094	17,888	9,638	4,485	8,824	6,710
Rukungiri	267,529	36,731	22,343	9,611	16,675	14,518
Sheema	177,442	22,550	12,655	5,541	10,300	7,643
Total	28,610,240	4,096,477	2,129,279	1,083,649	1,776,911	1,476,959

Table A12: Population Distribution of Children aged (12-17 years) by Marital status and Gender

District	Currently Married			Ever Married (including currently married)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central						
Buikwe	1.4	5.8	3.6	1.6	6.7	4.1
Bukomansimbi	0.9	3.8	2.3	1.2	4.6	2.8
Butambala	1.2	4.9	3.0	1.4	5.5	3.4
Buvuma	2.3	9.5	5.7	2.7	10.6	6.5
Gomba	0.5	3.6	2.0	0.6	4.0	2.2
Kalangala	1.2	7.7	4.2	1.5	8.6	4.8
Kalungu	0.6	3.6	2.0	0.8	4.0	2.3
Kampala	1.1	3.9	2.6	1.2	4.3	2.9
Kayunga	1.4	5.7	3.5	1.5	6.5	4.0
Kiboga	1.0	4.2	2.5	1.1	4.8	2.9
Kyankwanzi	1.1	5.8	3.4	1.3	6.5	3.8
Luwero	1.1	5.0	3.0	1.3	5.7	3.4
Lwengo	1.1	4.9	3.0	1.2	5.3	3.2
Lyantonde	0.7	5.1	2.9	0.8	5.9	3.3
Masaka	0.7	3.8	2.3	0.9	4.2	2.5
Mityana	1.5	6.0	3.7	1.8	6.9	4.2
Mpigi	1.0	4.5	2.7	1.2	5.2	3.1
Mubende	1.6	6.5	4.0	1.8	7.4	4.5
Mukono	2.1	7.6	4.9	2.4	8.7	5.5
Nakaseke	1.6	6.3	3.8	1.8	7.3	4.5
Nakasongola	0.7	4.3	2.5	0.8	4.9	2.8
Rakai	1.3	5.7	3.4	1.5	6.3	3.8
Ssembabule	0.8	4.2	2.4	1.0	4.6	2.7
Wakiso	1.2	4.7	3.1	1.3	5.3	3.5
Eastern						
Amuria	1.3	5.4	3.3	1.4	5.7	3.5
Budaka	0.8	5.3	3.1	0.9	5.8	3.3
Bududa	0.9	5.3	3.0	1.0	5.7	3.3
Bugiri	1.4	6.6	4.0	1.5	7.2	4.3
Bukedea	0.8	4.3	2.5	0.9	4.7	2.7
Bukwo	0.7	5.4	3.0	0.8	5.9	3.3
Bulambuli	1.7	6.6	4.1	1.8	7.3	4.6
Busia	0.7	5.1	2.9	0.8	5.6	3.2
Butaleja	1.4	6.9	4.1	1.5	7.5	4.5
Buyende	2.0	8.0	4.9	2.2	8.7	5.4
Iganga	2.0	6.1	4.1	2.3	6.8	4.6
Jinja	1.2	4.9	3.1	1.3	5.4	3.5
Kaberamaido	1.0	5.3	3.1	1.1	5.9	3.4
Kaliro	1.5	5.5	3.5	1.6	6.0	3.7
Kamuli	1.5	5.5	3.5	1.6	6.1	3.8
Kapchorwa	1.1	5.1	3.1	1.2	5.7	3.5
Katakwi	1.5	4.6	3.0	1.5	5.0	3.3
Kibuku	1.6	6.7	4.1	1.7	7.2	4.4
Kumi	0.7	3.7	2.2	0.8	3.9	2.3
Kween	1.2	4.6	2.8	1.3	5.1	3.1
Luuka	1.9	6.2	4.1	2.2	7.0	4.6
Manafwa	1.1	6.2	3.6	1.2	6.7	3.9

Table A12: Population Distribution of Children aged (12-17 years) by Marital status and Gender

District	Currently Married			Ever Married (including currently married)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mayuge	2.5	8.7	5.5	2.8	9.6	6.1
Mbale	1.3	6.9	4.2	1.5	7.5	4.7
Namayingo	1.9	8.0	4.9	2.1	8.9	5.4
Namutumba	1.3	5.7	3.4	1.5	6.4	3.8
Ngora	0.7	3.3	2.0	0.8	3.5	2.1
Pallisa	2.2	7.0	4.6	2.3	7.7	5.0
Serere	1.4	5.9	3.6	1.5	6.4	4.0
Sironko	1.0	6.0	3.5	1.1	6.6	3.8
Soroti	1.7	5.7	3.8	2.0	6.3	4.2
Tororo	1.8	7.2	4.5	2.0	7.8	4.9
Northern						
Abim	0.8	3.8	2.3	0.9	4.1	2.5
Adjumani	0.9	4.1	2.4	1.1	4.5	2.7
Agago	1.8	6.1	3.9	1.9	6.8	4.3
Alebtong	1.5	5.8	3.6	1.6	6.3	3.9
Amolatar	1.5	7.2	4.4	1.8	8.0	4.9
Amudat	2.5	7.2	4.8	2.6	7.4	4.9
Amuru	3.1	9.0	5.9	3.3	10.0	6.6
Apac	1.4	5.5	3.4	1.6	5.9	3.8
Arua	1.9	6.0	4.0	2.0	7.1	4.6
Dokolo	0.7	4.3	2.4	0.8	4.7	2.7
Gulu	2.1	7.1	4.6	2.3	8.0	5.2
Kaabong	1.4	3.4	2.4	1.5	3.5	2.6
Kitgum	1.9	6.5	4.2	2.1	7.4	4.7
Koboko	0.9	4.4	2.6	1.0	4.9	2.9
Kole	2.2	8.9	5.5	2.4	9.6	6.0
Kotido	2.0	4.1	3.2	2.0	4.3	3.2
Lamwo	1.4	5.2	3.3	1.7	6.1	3.9
Lira	1.5	6.0	3.8	1.7	6.6	4.2
Maracha	1.0	5.0	3.0	1.1	5.8	3.4
Moroto	3.1	9.0	6.2	3.2	9.3	6.4
Moyo	0.6	3.0	1.8	0.7	3.5	2.0
Nakapiripirit	2.7	5.9	4.3	2.9	6.3	4.6
Napak	2.1	6.1	4.1	2.3	6.4	4.4
Nebbi	1.0	6.8	3.9	1.1	7.9	4.5
Nwoya	1.6	8.6	5.0	1.8	9.6	5.6
Otuke	1.3	5.8	3.4	1.3	6.3	3.7
Oyam	3.3	10.4	6.8	3.4	11.0	7.2
Pader	2.6	7.4	4.9	2.8	8.2	5.4
Yumbe	1.0	3.5	2.3	1.1	4.0	2.6
Zombo	1.8	8.3	4.9	1.9	9.2	5.4
Western						
Buhweju	1.7	6.6	4.2	1.8	7.1	4.5
Buliisa	1.7	8.1	4.8	1.9	9.5	5.7
Bundibugyo	3.2	11.6	7.5	3.8	13.5	8.7
Bushenyi	1.0	3.9	2.4	1.1	4.3	2.7
Hoima	1.8	8.7	5.2	2.1	9.8	5.9
Ibanda	1.4	5.1	3.2	1.5	5.9	3.7

Table A12: Population Distribution of Children aged (12-17 years) by Marital status and Gender

District	Currently Married			Ever Married (including currently married)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Isingiro	1.9	6.2	4.0	2.0	7.0	4.5
Kabale	1.0	4.3	2.7	1.2	4.7	3.0
Kabarole	1.2	6.0	3.6	1.4	7.0	4.2
Kamwenge	1.1	5.1	3.1	1.3	5.9	3.5
Kanungu	1.5	5.3	3.4	1.7	5.8	3.7
Kasese	1.5	5.8	3.6	1.7	7.0	4.4
Kibaale	1.2	6.4	3.7	1.4	7.3	4.3
Kiruhura	1.5	4.8	3.1	1.6	5.4	3.5
Kiryandongo	2.4	9.6	6.0	2.6	10.6	6.5
Kisoro	1.5	4.0	2.8	1.6	4.6	3.1
Kyegegwa	1.5	6.9	4.2	1.8	8.0	4.8
Kyenjojo	1.3	6.1	3.6	1.5	6.9	4.1
Masindi	1.5	8.1	4.8	1.8	9.2	5.4
Mbarara	1.2	4.3	2.8	1.3	5.0	3.2
Mitooma	1.1	5.1	3.1	1.2	5.6	3.4
Ntoroko	0.9	6.0	3.4	1.0	7.1	4.0
Ntungamo	1.4	4.7	3.0	1.5	5.1	3.3
Rubirizi	0.5	3.2	1.8	0.5	3.7	2.1
Rukungiri	1.0	4.0	2.5	1.1	4.4	2.8
Sheema	0.9	3.2	2.1	1.0	3.7	2.3
Total	1.4	5.8	3.6	1.6	6.5	4.0



Republic of Uganda National Population and Housing Census 2014 HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



BOOK NUMBER

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

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

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



HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

SECTION 2: HOUSING CONDITIONS

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

POSTAL SERVICES

MOSQUITO NETS

SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

REMITTANCES

SECTION 2: HOUSING CONDITIONS		SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES		SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)		HOUSEHOLD ASSETS		POSTAL SERVICES		MOSQUITO NETS		SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD		REMITTANCES															
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 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?	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?															
H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24	H25	H26	H27	H28	H29	H30
10 = Owner occupied 11 = Free Public 12 = Free Private 13 = Subsidized public 14 = Subsidized private 15 = Rented public 16 = Rented private 96 = Other	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	If 9 or more were used, record 9	10 = Iron sheets 11 = Tiles 12 = Asbestos 13 = Concrete 14 = Tins 15 = Thatch 96 = Other	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	10 = Earth 11 = Rammed earth 12 = Cement screed 13 = Concrete 14 = Brick 15 = Stone 16 = Wood 17 = Other	10 = Flush Toilet 11 = VIP Latrine 12 = Covered Pit Latrine with a slab 13 = Covered Pit Latrine without a slab 14 = Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab 15 = Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab 16 = Ecosan (compost toilet) 17 = No facility, bush, polythene bags, bucket, etc 96 = Other	1 = Yes 2 = No 7 = N/A (For "No Facility, Bush, Polythene bags, bucket etc)	10 = Occupants dispose solid waste in the garden, and DO NOT burn or bury it. 11 = Occupants burn solid waste 12 = Occupants bury solid waste 13 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump supervised by urban authorities 14 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump NOT supervised by urban authorities 15 = Solid waste collected by waste vendor 16 = Occupants dispose solid waste into river/sea/stream/pond 96 = Other arrangements	10 = Inside, drainage provided 11 = Inside, no drainage provided 12 = Outside built, drainage provided 13 = Outside built, no drainage provided 14 = Make shift 15 = None 96 = Other	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-Tacooza 19 = Candles 20 = Firewood 21 = Cow Dung 22 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other	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-Tacooza 19 = Candles 20 = Firewood 21 = Cow Dung 22 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other	H7 Public Health Facility H8 Private Health Facility H9 Public Primary School H10 Private Primary School H11 Public Secondary School H12 Private Secondary School H13 Police Station / Police Post	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-Tacooza 19 = Candles 20 = Firewood 21 = Cow Dung 22 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other	10 = Inside, drainage provided 11 = Inside, no drainage provided 12 = Outside built, drainage provided 13 = Outside built, no drainage provided 14 = Make shift 15 = None 96 = Other	10 = Inside, specific room 11 = Inside, no specific room 12 = Outside, built 13 = Make shift 14 = Open space	10 = Subistence 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	1 = Yes, both goods and money 2 = Yes, Money only 3 = Yes, Goods only 4 = No 8 = DK	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										



HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

SECTION 2: HOUSING CONDITIONS

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

POSTAL SERVICES

MOSQUITO NETS

SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

REMITTANCES

SECTION 2: HOUSING CONDITIONS		SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES		SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)		HOUSEHOLD ASSETS		POSTAL SERVICES		MOSQUITO NETS		SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD		REMITTANCES															
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 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?	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?															
H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22	H23	H24	H25	H26	H27	H28	H29	H30
10 = Owner occupied 11 = Free Public 12 = Free Private 13 = Subsidized public 14 = Subsidized private 15 = Rented public 16 = Rented private 96 = Other	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	If 9 or more were used, record 9	10 = Iron sheets 11 = Tiles 12 = Asbestos 13 = Concrete 14 = Tins 15 = Thatch 96 = Other	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	10 = Earth 11 = Rammed earth 12 = Cement screed 13 = Concrete 14 = Brick 15 = Stone 16 = Wood 17 = Other	10 = Flush Toilet 11 = VIP Latrine 12 = Covered Pit Latrine with a slab 13 = Covered Pit Latrine without a slab 14 = Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab 15 = Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab 16 = Ecosan (compost toilet) 17 = No facility, bush, polythene bags, bucket, etc 96 = Other	1 = Yes 2 = No 7 = N/A (For "No Facility, Bush, Polythene bags, bucket etc)	10 = Occupants dispose solid waste in the garden, and DO NOT burn or bury it. 11 = Occupants burn solid waste 12 = Occupants bury solid waste 13 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump supervised by urban authorities 14 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump NOT supervised by urban authorities 15 = Solid waste collected by waste vendor 16 = Occupants dispose solid waste into river/sea/stream/pond 96 = Other arrangements	10 = Inside, drainage provided 11 = Inside, no drainage provided 12 = Outside built, drainage provided 13 = Outside built, no drainage provided 14 = Make shift 15 = None 96 = Other	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-Stove 19 = Charcoal 20 = Firewood 21 = Cow Dung 22 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other	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-Tacooza 19 = Candles 20 = Firewood 21 = Cow Dung 22 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other	H7 Public Health Facility H8 Private Health Facility H9 Public Primary School H10 Private Primary School H11 Public Secondary School H12 Private Secondary School H13 Police Station / Police Post	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-Tacooza 19 = Candles 20 = Firewood 21 = Cow Dung 22 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other	10 = Inside, drainage provided 11 = Inside, no drainage provided 12 = Outside built, drainage provided 13 = Outside built, no drainage provided 14 = Make shift 15 = None 96 = Other	10 = Inside, specific room 11 = Inside, no specific room 12 = Outside, built 13 = Make shift 14 = Open space	10 = Subistence 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	1 = Yes, both goods and money 2 = Yes, Money only 3 = Yes, Goods only 4 = No 8 = DK	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										



HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

SECTION 2: HOUSING CONDITIONS

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

POSTAL SERVICES

MOSQUITO NETS

SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

REMITTANCES

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.

Result Code (R1)	
1	Completed
2	Partially Completed
3	Not Interviewed
Relationship (P2)	
10	Usual head of hh - Absent
11	Usual head of hh - Present
12	Spouse
13	Biological Son
14	Biological Daughter
15	Step son
16	Step daughter
17	Grandson
18	Grand daughter
19	Parent to head or spouse
20	Brother or Sister to head or spouse
21	Other relative
22	Non relative

Residential Status (P4)	
1	Usual household member
2	Regular household member
3	Visitor/Guest

Grade Completed (P19)	
01	Never been to school
02	Did not complete Pre-Primary
03	Completed Pre-Primary
04	In P1 but did not complete / attend Pre-Primary
10	Did not complete P1
11	P1
12	P2
13	P3
14	P4
15	P5
16	P6
17	P7
21	J1+3
31	S1
32	S2
33	S3
34	S4
35	S5
36	S6
41	Professional Certificate
42	Diploma
43	First Degree
44	Post Graduate Certificate
45	Post Graduate Diploma
46	Masters Degree
47	PHD
96	Other
97	NA

Ethnicity (P8)		Country Of Citizenship For Non-Ugandans	
511	Acholi	533	Kakwa
512	Aliba	534	Banyarwanda
513	Alur	535	Banyole
514	Aringa	536	Banyoro
515	Baamba	537	Baruli
516	Babukusu	538	Barundi
517	Bafumbira	539	Basamia
518	Bafumbira	540	Basoga
519	Baganda	541	Basongora
520	Bagisu	542	Batagwenda
521	Bagungu	543	Batoro
522	Bagwe	544	Batuku
523	Bagwere	545	Batwa
524	Bahehe	546	Chope
525	Bahororo	547	Dodoth
526	Bakenyi	548	Ethur
527	Bakiga	549	Gimara
528	Bakonzo	550	Ik (Teuso)
529	Banyabindi	551	Iteso
530	Banyabutumbi	552	Jie
531	Banyankore	553	Jonam
532	Banyara	554	Jopadhola
555	Kakwa	671	Kenya
556	Karimojong	672	Tanzania
557	Kebu (Okebu)	673	Rwanda
558	Kuku	674	Burundi
559	Kumam	675	South Sudan
560	Lango	676	Dem. Rep. Of Congo
561	Lendu	677	Somalia
562	Lugbara	678	Other Africa
563	Madi	681	United Kingdom
564	Mening	682	Other Europe
565	Mvuba	683	Asia
566	Napore	684	USA
567	Ngikuto	685	Canada
568	Nyanga	686	Central & Latin America
569	Pokot	687	Australia
570	Pokot	688	Oceania
571	Rell	689	Non-Ugandan-Not Stated
572	Sabiny		
573	Shana		
574	So (Tepeth)		
575	Vonoma		
576	Other Ugandan		

Major Field of Specialization (P20)		Type of Disability (P14-P17)	
10	Health Sciences	1	No - no difficulty
11	Life & Biological Sciences	2	Yes - some difficulty
12	Animal Sciences	3	Yes - a lot of difficulty
13	Physical/Natural Sciences	4	Cannot do at all
14	Sport Sciences	7	Not Applicable
15	Engineering	8	Don't know
16	Social Sciences & History		
17	Agriculture		
18	Computer & Information Sciences		
19	Arts		
20	Food science		
21	Business Studies		
22	Mathematics		
23	Economics		
24	Demography and Population		
25	Community and Development Studies		
26	Languages & Literature		
27	Education		
28	Gender Studies		
29	Psychology		
30	Sociology		
31	Special Needs Education		
32	Peace and conflict studies		
33	Law & Legal Studies		
34	Visual & Performing Arts		
35	Commerce		
36	Procurement and Supply Mgt		
37	Administration and Human Resource		
38	Communication and Journalism		
39	Philosophy & Religion		
40	Architecture & Physical Planning		
41	Home Economics		
42	Library and Archives Sciences		
43	Tourism and hospitality		
44	Statistics		
45	Ethic Studies		
96	Other specify		
97	NA		

Religion (P9)		Section 5: Crop Codes	
10	No Religion	10	Maize
11	Anglican	11	Beans
12	Catholic	12	Banana (Food)
13	Muslim	13	Cassava
14	Seventh-Day Adventist	14	Sweet Potatoes
15	Orthodox	15	G/nuts
16	Pentecostal/ Born Again/ Evangelical	16	Sorghum
17	Baha'i	17	Millet
18	Baptist	18	Sim Sim
19	Jews	19	Banana (Beer)
20	Presbyterian	20	Irish Potatoes
21	Mammon	21	Soya Beans
22	Hindus	22	Rice
23	Buddhist	23	Banana (sweet)
24	Jehovah's Witness	24	Field Peas
25	Salvation Army	25	Water melons
26	Traditional	26	(Kawo)
27	Others	25	Cow Peas
		26	Pigeon Peas
		27	Sugar cane
		28	Yam
		29	Avocado
		30	Tomatoes
		31	Sunflower
		32	Cotton
		33	Jackfruit
		34	Pineapples
		35	Pumpkins
		36	Mango
		37	Oranges
		38	Cabbage
		39	N/A

School Attendance (P18)	
1	Attending school in 2014
2	Left school in 2014
3	Left school before 2014
4	Never been to school
7	NA

Activity Status (P22)	
10	Working for pay
11	Employer
12	Own account worker
13	Helping without pay in hh business
14	Volunteer
15	An apprentice (not paid)
16	Looking for work
17	Not working and not looking for work
18	Household chores
19	Full time student
20	Retired/pensioner
21	Too old to work
22	To young to work
96	Other
97	NA

Marital Status (P26)	
1	Never married
2	Currently married/Cohabiting (Monogamous)
3	Currently married/Cohabiting (Polygamous)
4	Widowed
5	Separated
6	Divorced
7	NA
8	Don't know

Occupation (P23)	
10	Subsistence Agricultural Workers
11	Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
12	Subsistence animal rearing
13	Retailers of food and beverages
14	Retailers of general merchandise and domestic wares
15	Market oriented gardeners and crop growers
16	Primary education teaching associate professionals
17	Restaurant services workers and cooks
18	General laborers
19	Stall and market salespersons
20	Domestic helpers e.g. house girls
21	Motor Vehicle Drivers
22	Boda boda riders (motor cycle)
23	Boda boda riders (bicycle)
24	Foods and related products processing trades workers
25	Street vendors and related workers e.g. food, hawkers, tel. sales
26	Other personal services workers e.g. hair dressers, barbers
27	Construction laborers
28	Textiles, footwear and other personal effects goods
29	Builders, brick layers, masons and other related workers
30	Building finishers and related trades workers
31	Subsistence fishery and related workers
32	Carpenters, cabinet makers, joiners, brush makers etc.
33	Forestry and related workers
34	Fashion and Other models sales persons and demonstrators
35	Textiles and garment trades workers (including tailors)
36	Machinery mechanics and fitters
37	Manufacturing laborers
38	Nurses and Midwives
39	Produce buyers
40	Secondary education teaching professionals
41	Protective service workers, policemen, police wardens
42	Dealers in agricultural and farm products
43	Messengers, watchers and security workers

Occupation (P23)	
44	Market-oriented crop and animal producers
45	Experienced non-professionals in teaching
46	Market oriented fishery workers, hunters, and trappers
47	Transport laborers
48	Foremen, supervisors in elementary occupation services
49	Travel attendants, guides, conductors,
50	Market-oriented animal producers
51	Cashier, teller, and related clerks, money lender, debt collectors
52	Metal molders, welders, sheet metal workers, structural and metal prepares
53	Numerical clerks (Statistical), finance, book keeping and accounting)
54	Handicraft workers in wood, textiles, and related materials
55	Secretaries and keyboard operating clerks
56	Post-primary education teaching associate professionals
57	Retailers of human drugs
58	Traditional medicine practitioners and faith healers
59	Medical assistants
60	Laborers in mining
61	Pre-primary Education Teaching associate professionals
62	Physical science and engineering technicians
63	Electrical and electronic instrument mechanics and fitters
64	Other street elementary occupation services e.g. shoe polisher, car washers
65	Religion professionals (ordained catechist)
66	Computer assistants and computer equipment operators
67	Finance and sales associate professionals
68	Accountants, business administrators, and business professionals
69	Public and private administrative associate professionals
70	Client Information Clerks
96	Others
97	N/A

DISTRICT OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE (P12)				H7-H13, H17			
Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Distance Conversion			
				Mile	Km	Mile	Km
101 Kalgala	201 Bugiri	301 Adjumani	401 Bundibugyo	0.5 = 0.8	0.8 = 1.6	16.5 = 26.4	16.5 = 26.4
102 Kampala	202 Busia	302 Apac	402 Bushenyi	1.0 = 1.6	1.6 = 2.4	17.0 = 27.2	17.0 = 27.2
103 Kiboga	203 Iganga	303 Arua	403 Hoima	1.5 = 2.4	2.4 = 3.2	17.5 = 28.0	17.5 = 28.0
104 Luwero	204 Jinja	304 Gulu	404 Kabale	2.0 = 3.2	3.2 = 4.0	18.0 = 28.8	18.0 = 28.8
105 Masaka	205 Kamuli	305 Kitgum	405 Kabarole	2.5 = 4.0	4.0 = 5.6	18.5 = 29.6	18.5 = 29.6
106 Mpigi	206 Kapchorwa	306 Kotido	406 Kasese	3.0 = 4.8	4.8 = 6.4	19.0 = 30.4	19.0 = 30.4
107 Mubende	207 Katakwi	307 Lira	407 Kibaale	3.5 = 5.6	5.6 = 7.2	19.5 = 31.2	19.5 = 31.2
108 Mukono	208 Kumi	308 Moroto	408 Kisoro	4.0 = 6.4	6.4 = 8.0	20.0 = 32.0	20.0 = 32.0
109 Nakasongola	209 Mbale	309 Moyo	409 Masindi	4.5 = 7.2	7.2 = 8.8	20.5 = 32.8	20.5 = 32.8
110 Rakai	210 Pallisa	310 Nebbi	410 Mbarara	5.0 = 8.0	8.0 = 9.6	21.0 = 33.6	21.0 = 33.6
111 Sembabule	211 Soroti	311 Nakapiripirit	411 Ntungamo	5.5 = 8.8	8.8 = 10.4	21.5 = 34.4	21.5 = 34.4
112 Kayunga	212 Tororo	312 Pader	412 Rukungiri	6.0 = 9.6	9.6 = 11.2	22.0 = 35.2	22.0 = 35.2
113 Wakiso	213 Kaberamaido	313 Yumbe	413 Kamwenge	6.5 = 10.4	10.4 = 12.8	22.5 = 36.0	22.5 = 36.0
114 Lyantonde	214 Mayuge	314 Abim	414 Kanungu	7.0 = 11.2	11.2 = 13.6	23.0 = 36.8	23.0 = 36.8
115 Mityana	215 Sironko	315 Amolatar	415 Kyenjjo	7.5 = 12.0	12.0 = 14.4	23.5 = 37.6	23.5 = 37.6
116 Nakaseke	216 Amuria	316 Amuru	416 Bullisa	8.0 = 12.8	12.8 = 15.2	24.0 = 38.4	24.0 = 38.4
117 Bulwe	217 Budaka	317 Dokolo	417 Ibanda	8.5 = 13.6	13.6 = 16.0	24.5 = 39.2	24.5 = 39.2
118 Bukomasimbi	218 Bududa	318 Kaabong	418 Isingiro	9.0 = 14.4	14.4 = 16.8	25.0 = 40.0	25.0 = 40.0
119 Butambala	219 Bukedea	319 Koboko	419 Kiruhura	9.5 = 15.2	15.2 = 17.6	25.5 = 40.8	25.5 = 40.8
120 Buvuma	220 Bukwo	320 Maracha	420 Buhweju	10.0 = 16.0	16.0 = 18.4	26.0 = 41.6	26.0 = 41.6
121 Gomba	221 Butaleja	321 Oyam	421 Kiryandongo	10.5 = 16.8	16.8 = 19.2	26.5 = 42.4	26.5 = 42.4
122 Kalungu	222 Kaliro	322 Agago	422 Kyegegwa	11.0 = 17.6	17.6 = 20.0	27.0 = 43.2	27.0 = 43.2
123 Kyankwanzi	223 Manafwa	323 Alebtong	423 Mitooma	11.5 = 18.4	18.4 = 20.8	27.5 = 44.0	27.5 = 44.0
124 Lwengo	224 Namutumba	324 Amudat	424 Ntoroko	12.0 = 19.2	19.2 = 21.6	28.0 = 44.8	28.0 = 44.8
	225 Bulambuli	325 Kole	425 Rubirizi	12.5 = 20.0	20.0 = 22.4	28.5 = 45.6	28.5 = 45.6
	226 Buyende	326 Lamwo	426 Sheema	13.0 = 20.8	20.8 = 23.2	29.0 = 46.4	29.0 = 46.4
	227 Kibuku	327 Napak		13.5 = 21.6	21.6 = 24.0	29.5 = 47.2	29.5 = 47.2
	228 Kween	328 Nwoya		14.0 = 22.4	22.4 = 24.8	30.0 = 48.0	30.0 = 48.0
	229 Luuka	329 Otuke		14.5 = 23.2	23.2 = 25.6	30.5 = 48.8	30.5 = 48.8
	230 Namayingo	330 Zombo		15.0 = 24.0	24.0 = 25.6	31.0 = 49.6	31.0 = 49.6
	231 Ngora			15.5 = 24.8	24.8 = 25.6	31.5 = 50.4	31.5 = 50.4
	232 Serere			16.0 = 25.6	25.6 = 25.6	32.0 = 51.2	32.0 = 51.2