Census 2024

It Matters to be Counted

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024

MAIN REPORT

UBOS

WE STRIVE FOR EXCELLENCE

OCTOBER 2024

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

National Population and Housing Census 2024

Main Report

This report presents the main findings from the National Population and Housing Census 2024 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.

Cover Photos: Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Recommended Citation

Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2024: The National Population and Housing Census 2024 – Main Report, Kampala, Uganda

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FORWARD 6

INTRODUCTION 10

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION 21

POPULATION COMPOSITION 33

EDUCATION AND LITERACY 50

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES5 72

SELECTED HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS 93

FERTILITY 105

MORTALITY 115

MIGRATION AND FORCED DISPLACEMENTS 131

LABOUR FORCE 158

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS 185

SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY AND HOUSEHOLD WELFARE 212

ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES 237

ENVIRONMENT 248

DISABILITY AND MENTAL HEALTH 261

CHILDREN 273

YOUTH AND ADOLESCENTS 297

OLDER PERSONS 314

AGRICULTURE 332

FOOD SECURITY 356

COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS 364

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS 374

FOREWORD

Uganda conducted her 6th post-independence National Population and Housing Census in May 2024. This Census was technologically driven where 135,230 field staff were involved in data collection using electronic devices referred to as Tablets.

The National Population and Housing Census 2024 preliminary findings were disseminated on 27th June 2024, providing statistics on population size, distribution and composition up to District /City level. In this report, we provide the main findings on the demographic, socio-economic and environmental characteristics of the population, as well as information about the households and communities where they reside. Detailed statistics and information up to the lowest administrative unit have been compiled and are to be uploaded on UBOS website.

The National Population and Housing Census 2024 findings are timely in relation to the current planning cycle. In particular, the data and information will provide baseline information for the fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV), consequent planning up to the lowest administrative level and monitoring projects and programmes, to mention a few.

The Bureau is grateful to the Government of Uganda that funded 98 percent of the Census 2024 and Development Partners, namely the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, the United Nations Children Fund, World Food Programme, United Nations Development Programme, who contributed the remaining 2 percent. Gratitude is also extended to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)-Africa Centre for Statistics for their technical support provided in preparations and implementation of the Census.

We extend our sincere gratitude to the Census Committees, in particular, the National Census Council headed by the Rt. Hon Prime Minister, the National Census Steering Committee headed by the Permanent Secretary / Secretary to the Treasury, the Board Committee, key stakeholders in the national and international statistical systems, the general public, UBOS and census enumeration staff who contributed to the success of the census. We would like to congratulate all those who tirelessly worked towards the successful digital census.

The Bureau appreciates the Electoral Commission, Uganda Peoples' Defence Forces, Uganda Prisons Services, Internal Security Organisation and Local Governments for their logistical support.

Finally, we urge the public to utilize the census data and statistical information for planning, policy design, programme/project implementation, decision making and public debates.

It matters to be counted

Chris Ndatira Mukiza (PhD)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/ CENSUS COMMISSIONER

Indicator	Male	Female	National
Sustainable Development Goal Indicators			
1. No Poverty			
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.			
a) older persons benefiting from SAGE	17	17.9	17.6
1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation	38.2	24.4	30.7
2. Zero hunger			
2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale	n/a	n/a	46
3. Good health and well-being			
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio[1]	n/a	207	207
3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate[2]	50	41	46
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rates per 1,000 women			
a) Girls aged 10-14 years[3]	n/a	0.4	0.4
b) Women aged 15-19 years[4]	n/a	61.2	61.2
3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population[5]	1.1	1.0	1.1
5. Gender equality			
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone	46.4	40.7	43.3
6. Clean water and sanitation			
6.1.1 Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services[6]	80.3	82.6	81.1
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water[7]			
6.2.1a - Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services	42.4	46.1	43.1
6.2.1b - Proportion of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water available at home	24.2	24.5	24.3
7. Affordable clean energy			
7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity[8]	n/a	n/a	25.3
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology[9]	3.8	4.2	3.9
8. Decent work and economic growth			
8.5.2 Unemployment rate			
a) 14-64 years	10.7	14.5	12.6
b) 15 years and above	10.5	14.2	12.3
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 18–30 years) not in education, employment or training			
a) 18-30 years	42.7	57.5	50.9
a) 15-24 years	37.1	47.3	42.6
210. Reduced inequalities			
10.7.4 The proportion of the population who are refugees	0.8	0.9	0.9
11.6.1c: Proportion of population with access to basic municipal solid waste collection services[b]	7.7	9.6	8.4
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions			
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority[c]	n/a	n/a	36.3
17. Partnerships for the goals			
17.8.1 Proportion of individuals me using the Internet	10.6	7.6	8.9

Indicator	Male	Female	National
National Standard Indicators (NSI)			
Literacy Rate (10 Yrs.+)	77	72	73
Total Population (millions)	22.5	23.4	45.9
Population growth rate			2.9
Total fertility rate		4.5	4.5
Labour Force Participation rate (LFPR)	48	39	43
Employment-Population Ratio	43	33	38
Proportion of the population that is food secure			54
Prevalence of Child Marriage			7.4
Crude Death rate			4.6
Internet penetration rate (internet users per 100 people)			9.2
Percentage of children of pre-school age attending pre school	49.4	51.8	50.6
Vocational school enrolment rate (% of total enrolled in tertiary)	0.9	1.1	1.0

na = Not applicable

[1] Expressed in terms of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the 7-year period preceding the survey

[2] Expressed in terms of deaths per 1,000 live births for the 5-year period preceding the survey

[3] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for girls age 10-14, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 girls age 10-14

[4] Equivalent to the age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19, expressed in terms of births per 1,000 women age 15-19

[5] Population is women and men

[6] Measured as the percentage of households using an improved water source: the percentage of de jure population whose main source of drinking water is a household connection (piped), public tap or standpipe, tubewell or borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, or rainwater collection. Households using bottled water for drinking are classified as using an improved or unimproved source according to their water source for cooking and handwashing.

[7] Measured as the percentage of households using an improved sanitation facility: the percentage of de jure population whose household has a flush or pour flush toilet to a piped water system, septic tank or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with a slab; or composting toilet and does not share this facility with other households.

[8] Measured as percentage of population using national Grid and solar for lighting

[9] Measured as the percentage of the households using clean fuel for cooking.

[a] includes older persons, persons with disabilities only

[b] considered only households waste vendor & local dump supervised by urban authority

[c] Considered age from 0-4 years

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACCO	Assistant City Census Officer
ADCO	Assistant District Census Officer
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCO	City Census Officer
CITO	City Information Technology Officer
CPO	City Publicity Officer
CTC	City Town Clerk
DCO	District Census Officer
DITO	District Information Technology Officer
DPO	District Publicity Officer
EA	Enumeration Area
EPR	Employment-to-Population Rate
EX COM	Executive Committee
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISCO	International Standards Classification of Occupation
KCCA	Kampala City Council Authority
KM	Kilometre
LC	Local Council
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
LG	Local Government
MDAs	Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
NDP	National Development Plan
NEET	Neither in Employment Nor in Education Training
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NSS	National Statistical System
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWDs	Persons With Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UN	United Nations
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
USE	Universal Secondary Education

INTRODUCTION 1

Population and Housing Censuses are the Government's largest, most expensive, complex, and logistically-demanding statistical undertakings in most of the countries in the world, including Uganda. A population census is the complete enumeration of all persons in a country at a specified time. It involves the collection, compilation and dissemination of demographic, social and economic characteristics relating to the entire population. It also involves collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistical data on living quarters and occupants therein. In Uganda, Population Censuses remain the main source of demographic and socio-economic data.

The National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2024 is the eleventh in the series of Censuses Uganda has conducted, six (6) of which were conducted in the post-independence period. Population counts were conducted in 1911, 1921 and 1931, while scientific Censuses were conducted in 1948 and 1959. The African and non-African populations were enumerated separately in each of these Censuses. During the post-independence period, Population Censuses were conducted in 1969, 1980, 1991, 2002, 2014 and 2024. These were national in nature with both African and non-African populations being enumerated simultaneously. Over time, Census undertaking has improved in quality and scope, with every Census being more comprehensive than the preceding one. The NPHC 2024 is the first digital census conducted in Uganda. This was conducted during the period 10th - 19th May 2024. The period for data collection was extended to 26th May 2024, to cover Metropolitan Kampala.

The Census was designed and implemented to provide reliable and accurate data for evidence-based decision making, to support the implementation and tracking of progress and achievement of National and International Development Frameworks like the Africa Agenda 2063 (AA2063), 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG's) and the National Development Plans (NDP).

1.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) Act, 1998 CAP 310 Section 13 provides legal authority for conducting a census which stipulates that, "the responsible Minister may, on the recommendation of the Board, direct, by statutory order, that a census be taken, where applicable, on any matter specified in the Fourth Schedule to this Act". One of the main fundamental principles of official statistics is ensuring confidentiality of the data collected as stipulated in Section 19 of the Act. In addition, all the field officers swore the Oath of Secrecy which was administered by or on behalf of Chief Magistrates. This formed the legal basis for undertaking the NPHC 2024 and adherence to data privacy and protection protocols.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

The overall objective of the NPHC 2024 was to generate bench-mark statistical data to inform the NDP III, SDGs and other Regional, Continental and Global Development Frameworks.

The specific objectives were to;

i. Measure the present size of the population of Uganda, its spatial distribution among regions, districts, wards and among rural and urban areas;
ii. Determine the present demographic, social, economic, environmental and cultural characteristics of the population of Uganda;
iii. Determine the rates of fertility, mortality and migration among the population to come up with the natural and overall growth rates of the population of Uganda; and
iv. Constitute an updated sampling frame for Uganda and produce maps for each Enumeration Area (EA) for future surveys

1.3 ORGANISATION OF THE CENSUS

1.3.1 Institutional Arrangement

The Governance structure for the NPHC 2024 is comprised of the National Census Council, as the apex body, headed by the Rt Honorable Prime Minister. This was followed by the National Steering Committee, headed by the Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Treasury, then the UBOS Board of Directors headed by the Board Chairperson, UBOS Management, headed by the Executive Director/Census Commissioner, the Census Technical Advisory Committee headed by the Deputy Executive Director /Deputy Census Commissioner, and the Census Management Team, headed by the Director, Methodology and Statistical Coordination Services. The structure also comprised other subcommittees including the Legal, Audit, and Technical Committees, Project Implementation Team, Secretariat, Publicity, Information Technology (IT), Quality Assurance, Monitoring, and Evaluation, among others. Census teams and work streams were created to undertake the census implementation.

The NPHC 2024 activities were carried out in the Districts, Cities and Special areas. At the Higher Local Government level, each District or City created a District/City Census Management Team to oversee the NPHC 2024 planning and enumeration activities. Special areas mainly included the self-enumerating entities comprising Uganda Prisons Service (UPS), Uganda Police Force (UPF), Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF), Diplomatic Missions, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) camps, Refugee Settlement camps, and the Islands. The NPHC 2024 activities used both the Local Government (LG) and Institutional structure, respectively for the districts, cities and special areas, respectively.

District/City/Special Area Census committees were constituted for all 146 districts, 11 cities, and the Special Areas. These committees were headed by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)/ City Town Clerk (CTC) /Special area Accounting Officers and comprised District/City/Special Area Census Officer (D/CCO), Assistant District/City/Special Area Census Officer (AD/CCO), District/City/Special Area Information Technology Officer (D/CITO), and District/City/Special Area Publicity Officer (D/CPO).

Depending on the size of each LG, District/City/Special Area, District/City Representatives of the Census Commissioner (D/CCR) comprising staff from UBOS, National Population Council and Academia (Makerere University and Kyambogo University) were assigned the role of overseeing the entire NPHC 2024 activities at the District/City level.

1.4 CENSUS IMPLEMENTATION

A. The Pre-Enumeration Phase

Census Mapping

Census mapping is the process of delineating the country into enumeration areas to facilitate smooth enumeration of the population. A well implemented mapping is considered pivotal for the success of the Census. Census Mapping was undertaken between May 2021 and April 2024. This was aimed at obtaining digitized Enumeration Areas (EAs), updated geography lists and an infrastructure database. The specific objectives of the Census mapping were:

i. To produce digitized area maps for use during the enumeration exercise.

ii. To generate information for use in planning for the NPHC 2024 enumeration such as estimation of quantity and distribution of human resource and enumeration materials at all planning levels.

Development of Tools

The process of designing appropriate documents to solicit the required information from respondents is an effective stage in preparation for data collection.

The development of the Census questionnaire was highly consultative to accommodate the views of internal and external stakeholders. Consultative meetings were organized to collect views on the data requirements from various categories of data users, including Central Government, LGs, Civil Society, Development Partners, Academia and the Media. Arising from the consultations, five (5) questionnaires and their respective manuals were developed, namely, Household Questionnaire, Institutions Questionnaire, Floating Questionnaire, Accommodation (Hotel) Questionnaire, and Community Questionnaire

The questionnaires were designed to collect information on a wide range of personal, household and community characteristics. The household questionnaire was translated into 20 local languages.

Pretest

Four pretests were undertaken in Greater Kampala to assess the suitability, adequacy, completeness of questions, the language and understanding of the questions by the respondent. The pretests were carried out in selected enumeration areas in Wakiso and special area of Kampala. The objective of the third and fourth pre-test was to examine the sequencing of questions, testing of new questions which were introduced in the NPHC 2024 such as health outbreaks and postal code questions. A training was carried out in June 2023 to prepare the team for a pilot exercise.

Pilot Census

The 2023 Pilot Census was conducted in two phases. Phase one was conducted in June 2023, and phase two in August 2023. Phase one covered 12 districts, namely Bunyangabu, Buliisa, Kole, Kotido, Koboko, Omoro, Tororo, Serere, Namayingo, Nakasongola, Kisoro, Buhweju and one city namely Mbale. Phase two covered Greater Kampala comprising Kampala Capital City, Mukono and Wakiso districts. The exercise was conducted to test the Census processes and procedures to achieve adequate preparedness for the NPHC 2024.

The 2023 Pilot Census successfully tested the Census processes and procedures in the different regions across the country. The exercise revealed that UBOS was adequately prepared for the NPHC 2024, if the challenges identified would be sufficiently addressed in line with the proposed recommendations.

ICT Infrastructure and data management

The Bureau procured 121,240 handheld electronic devices (tablets) with MTN and Airtel APN cards. Other Information and Communications Technology (ICT) equipment procured for data processing and analysis included 46 desktop computers and 12 laptops. An ICT environment was established to manage the data collection and retrieval of individual records of over 47 million persons (projected population) and over 70,000 community records during the census enumeration exercise.

The data capture application was configured using CSPro software. The application was programmed with clear skip patterns, inbuilt consistency and integrity checks to reduce reporting errors, and thus enhance quality data.

During enumeration, upon completion of an interview, the enumerators would immediately send data directly (synchronize) to the server, from the tablets. The data was downloaded daily for all questionnaires. A Network Operations Centre (NOC), referred to as a situation room, was set up for real-time monitoring of the progress on data collection, and to monitor the daily spatial coverage. This played a significant role in ensuring data quality and coverage.

A multilayer firewall was installed to provide the required ICT Cyber security for protection of data during transmission to, and storage on the server. Access to the server and data was restricted with defined usage categories. The data collected is encrypted when stored on the server to ensure confidentiality of individual information.

Recruitment, Training and Capacity Building

The CAO/CTC/Special area Supervisors had the overall responsibility for the Census exercise in their areas of jurisdiction. They nominated the respective D/CCOs, AD/CCOs, D/CITOs, D/CPO and Subcounty/Division Supervisors. The Enumerator Supervisors and Enumerators were directly recruited by their respective CAO/CTC/Special Area supervisors, using the UBOS e-recruitment system.

The training was conducted in 4 tiers, cascaded as follows:

- Tier I involved training of selected UBOS staff in a Training of Trainers on Census concepts and Training Skills.

- Tier II comprised District/City/Special area level Supervisors in a 9-day residential workshop. The Trainees were split into ten classes by sub region, and these were run concurrently.

- Tier III involved training of the Sub County/Division level Supervisors by the District/City level Supervisors in a nine-day training; the training was conducted at District headquarters.

- Tier IV, the final stage involved training of Enumeration Supervisors and Enumerators in a nine-day non-residential training at the respective Sub County headquarters.

To ensure quality, the number of trainees per class did not exceed 70 people. Where the number of participants was exceeding the threshold, arrangements were made to split the classes and recruit extra trainers beforehand. The following were provided during the training.

- Soft copy training materials. These included power points presentations on all topics, e-manuals e-questionnaires, training videos and an e-photo gallery in the manual, on key concepts such as housing characteristics, water sources, types of functional difficulties, agricultural crops economic activities, among others. The questionnaires were also hyperlinked to the e-manual.

- Training platform for tier two level for handling the question-and-answer session online. This was accessed by all participants at the same time, given that there were ten classes running concurrently. For tiers III and IV, WhatsApp groups were formed as discussion platforms.

- The monitoring and evaluation/quality assurance during training was electronically managed with a daily assessment tool for all trainers and a set of assessment questions using the mentimeter software package.

All NPHC 2024 field staff underwent mandatory training on Census concepts and procedures to ensure transfer and mastery of the skills and knowledge for conducting the digital census. Overall, the exercise has enhanced staff capacity in undertaking large scale digital censuses and surveys within the National Statistical System (NSS).

Advocacy and Publicity

Any census campaign plays a very vital role in ensuring that the public is prepared for the census to ensure maximum cooperation and reduce non-response during enumeration. A wide range of campaign activities were undertaken so that the census message could reach every person and in every corner of the country. His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda launched the census activities on 12th December 2023 and encouraged everyone to participate in the Census. A recorded message to all the people of Uganda was recorded and aired on Radio, Television and social media.

To ensure massive publicity of the census, various promotional contents, including talk shows, were frequently published in print, electronic and online media as well as telecast in various electronic media. In addition, census activities were regularly published on social media such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter, YouTube, Instagram among others. The Countdown time to the census was also frequently advertised in the print media. A firm was hired to steer and monitor use of social media for the youth during publicity.

The Government of Uganda, through the National Census Council, and Census Steering Committee contributed immensely to the success of the enumeration exercise by (i) providing extra enumerators to finalise Greater Metropolitan Kampala and other areas which were lagging behind, and (ii) providing transport logistics for delivery and retrieval of materials from the Districts, Cities and Special areas, and creating a conducive environment across Government, before, during and after the Census.

B. The Enumeration Phase

The modalities of the enumeration phase included the following:

1. The Census Reference Night was the night of 9th May 2024.

2. The enumeration was done on a de facto basis i.e. every person was enumerated where he/she spent the Census Reference Night.

3. The actual enumeration started on 10th May and continued to 19th May 2024. However, in some areas such as Greater Kampala and other up-country districts that started late, an extra seven (7) days (20th – 26th May) were added to mop up areas that had not been enumerated during the official enumeration period.

4. Identification of the enumeration areas using digital maps was based on the Global Positioning System (GPS) location.

5. The enumeration process was a door-to-door exercise, using tablets and Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI). The field management processes, including monitoring of data, field staff performance and other quality control processes were also automated.

6. Deployment of the electronic devices started with provisioning. The process involved installing the data collection application, Maps, Manuals and other relevant software for the field.

7. Access to the enumeration application was by use of login credentials generated through the e-recruitment system.

8. Trained enumerators moved from door-to-door within the assigned parish/ward and administered the questionnaire to the Head of household or any other knowledgeable household member. The enumerators also visited the respective institutions and accommodation facilities within the parish/ward while enumerating the population. Enumeration supervisors collected community information by conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and visiting respective service centers within the LCIs (villages/cells).

9. Special arrangements were made to enumerate institutions and floating population as well as guests in accommodation facilities. The floating population was enumerated on the night of 9th May 2024.

10. Phone numbers of selected census staff were circulated to all Higher Local Governments to provide quick solutions to various problems arising at the field level during data collection and to ensure direct interaction between Bureau staff and the public.

11. Supervision areas for IT and Data Management staff were created. UBOS deployed IT staff to manage the sub regions by supporting all the CCRs and District/City/Special area staff.

Quality Assurance and Control

To ensure high quality data and statistics that meet user expectations are compiled from the NPHC 2024, comprehensive quality assurance was conducted for the critical phases in the data value chain along the dimensions of quality of relevancy, methodological soundness, accuracy, timeliness, coherence and comparability and accessibility in addition to the institutional environment to ascertain that that the resources (human, financial and technological) available were sufficient to produce quality statistics.

For the data collection tools (questionnaires), reviews were conducted to ascertain that the needs of the various development frameworks, policies and strategies at both National and international level were taken into consideration during development. To ensure proper planning and deployment of enumerators, quality assessment for TPK Enumeration Areas maps was undertaken. Further, the tablets and all the supporting systems for data collections including functionality, data transfer and management procedures and protocols were also tested.

The use of CAPI and tablets, as a data quality control mechanism allowed for data monitoring during the data collection exercise. To enhance the quality of data from the field, in built data editing checks were developed and implemented. The Census Dashboard monitored all the data errors, inconsistencies, missing data and duplicates in real time and drew the attention of the field supervisors to any anomalies found, for further investigation and correction.

The data processing and analysis was assured in line with the recommended guidelines for methodological soundness that ensure that statistics accurately measure the population for Uganda and are completed and disseminated in the timely manner to support planning and development of the National Development Plan IV and related development frameworks.

Summarily, Quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation were integrated into every aspect of the NPHC 2024, with the work stream ensuring that all the plans relating to the exercise were implemented, monitored and evaluated to achieve complete coverage and generate quality data.

Risk and Compliance Management

The process of risk and compliance management was supervised by the Department of Risk and Compliance Management. Each Census Team Leader undertook Risk assessments and treatment plans were prepared for each risk profiled. The assessed risks were managed effectively as planned. The Census risk register was prepared, and risk matrix were well documented in the NPHC 2024 Risk and Compliance Management Plan. The Risk and Compliance Department harmonized and profiled all the risks for the Census. The matrix was regularly updated, presented in the monthly then weekly Census Management Team meetings were discussed and actions required followed up. The risk matrix was further regularly presented to the Board Risk and Compliance Committee, discussed and corrective actions implementation followed up. The Board Chair was updated on weekly basis from the quarter before enumeration exercise on the status of risks and census implementation for Board information and further support required.

Release of the Preliminary Results report

The NPHC 2024 Preliminary results were released on 27th June 2024, a month after the end of the data collection exercise on 26th May 2024. The use of digital equipment through which each enumerator synchronized data straight to the head office, eliminated the data entry and preliminary editing processes, and facilitated timely compilation of the preliminary results.

The preliminary results provided population counts, disaggregated by sex, at national, regional, and district levels.

C. The Post-Enumeration Phase

The post-enumeration activities that have been conducted include retrieval of all electronic devices from the District/City/Special Area headquarters back to the UBOS headquarters, Data processing, analysis and dissemination of this Main report, wall charts, and fact sheets, census maps/atlas, census dashboards, census database, press releases, media briefs and other products.

Data Editing

Data quality checks were embedded in the NPHC 2024 data processing system at various stages. Validation rules were developed and embedded in the data capture application before the main data collection activity. The application had some mandatory fields of age, date of birth and sex of the individual. Other checks included skip patterns and coding.

The second stage was office editing. Census data suffers from many sources of error that are classified generally as content and coverage errors. Content errors include, for example miscoding of responses. Coverage errors include errors of omission or duplication of persons. The use of electronic data collection systems eliminates some of these errors, but they are not totally eliminated from the NPHC data set.

A set of data editing guidelines was developed by the subject matter specialists. A computer editing program using CsPro was developed with guidance from a Consultant, based on the editing guide. Testing of the editing process was undertaken using a sample data set. Discussions were conducted with the subject matter team and the Consultant to guide the process. Field check tables were generated to test and check for validity.

The Post Enumeration Survey

A Post Enumeration Survey (PES) was conducted during the month of August 2024, covering 1000 EAs. The objective of PES was to measure the content and coverage errors of the census and validate the NPHC 2024 process. The final report will be released before the end of 2024.

Compilation of the Main report

The NPHC 2024 Main report has been released on 3rd October 2024, four (4) months following the end of the data collection exercise on 26th May 2024. The timely dissemination of these findings has been made possible due to the digital census, which eliminated the data entry and preliminary editing processes. In addition, a fully equipped data center was established at the Bureau offices, both in Entebbe and at Head Office manned by highly technical personnel to ensure timely delivery of the report.

The main report provides detailed findings on population size and distribution, population composition, Education and Literacy, selected health indicators, Information and Communication Technology, Fertility, Mortality, Labour force, Housing and Household characteristics, Household welfare and subsistence economy, access to financial services, and the first ever Census based findings on Disability Prevalence for Uganda and Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) at household level.

Other activities

Other post-enumeration activities to be conducted include development of a geo-referenced database, thematic reports, District and Constituency profiles, and many other Census products.

Figure 1.1: Map of Uganda showing Subregions, Districts and Cities, 2024

POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION 2

Key Findings

- ***Total Population:*** Uganda's total population was 45.9 million people as at May 2024 with 21.6 million males and 24.3 million females.
- ***The Population growth rate*** dropped slightly from 3.0 percent in 2014 to 2.9 percent in 2024.
- ***Population distribution:*** Buganda sub-region had the largest population of 13.0 million persons, followed by Busoga (4.4 million persons). Karamoja sub-region had the smallest population of 1.4 million persons.
- ***Population density:*** Uganda's Population Density as of 2024 was 224 persons per square kilometer, an increase from 123 people and 173 people per square kilometer in 2002 and 2014 respectively.
- ***Daytime Population in the Cities:*** This stood at 4.2 million persons with the highest share in Kampala Capital City (42.8%) and the least daytime population in Soroti city (3.2%).

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

The chapter presents information on the country's population size and distribution based on the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC 2024) and an analysis of trends from previous censuses.

2.1 Population Size

The total population of Uganda was 45.9 million people in May 2024. This represents an increase of 11.3 million people from the NPHC 2014. Figure 2.1 indicates that Overall, there is a steady increase in population size over the years from 1969 to 2024.

Figure 2.1: Total population by Census year, 1969 – 2024

Figure 2.2: Population size and average annual growth rates, 1911-2024

Figure 2.2 provides more insight into the population growth by male and female, average annual growth rates from 1911 to 2024. It shows a consistent growth in both male and female populations from 2.9 million people in 1921 to 45.9 million people in 2024, there are varying rates of increase over the different census periods (Table 2.2).

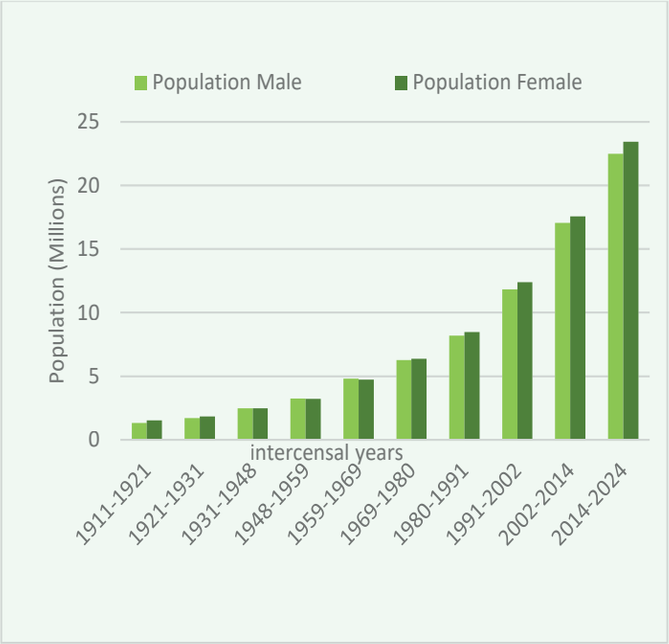
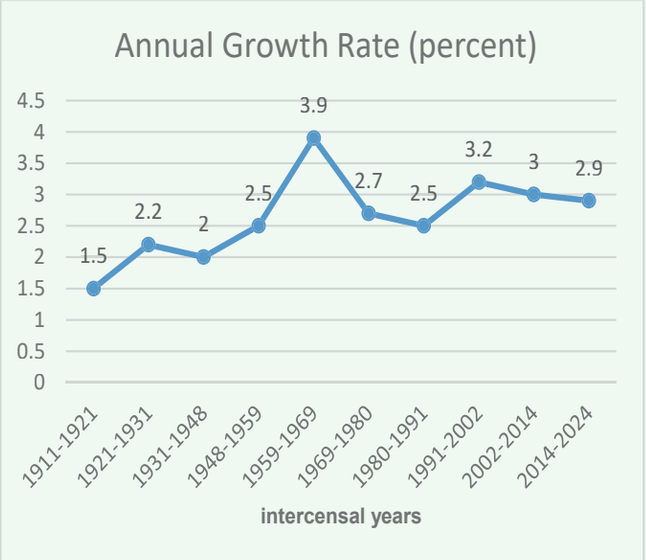


Figure 2.3: average annual growth rates

Figure 2.3 shows the population growth rate dropped slightly from 3.0 percent in 2014 to 2.9 percent in 2024.



2.2 Age sex composition

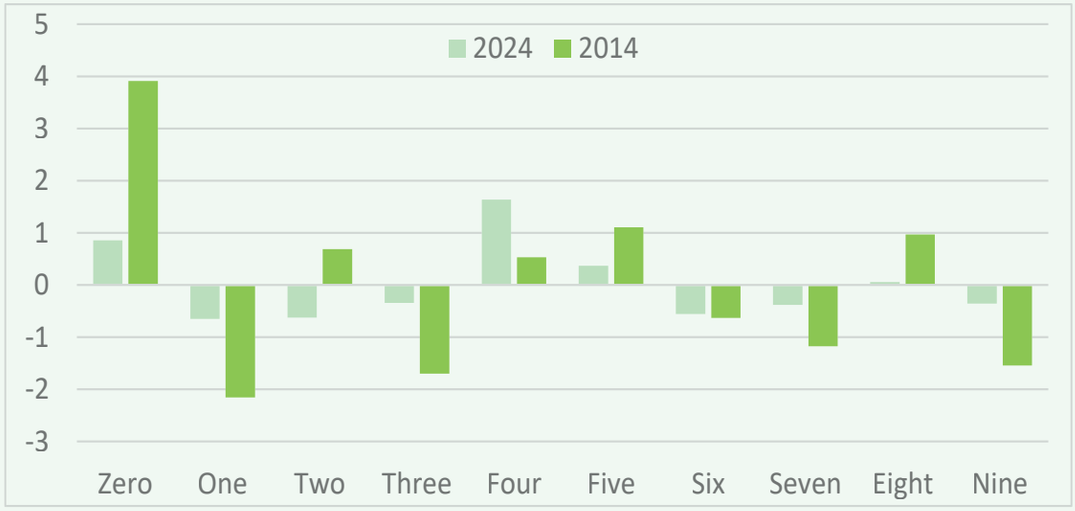
Age and sex are two attributes valuable for taking stock of the current state of the population that largely influence an individual's role in a society. They are the basic characteristics or biological elements of any demographic group and these influence fertility and mortality, migration, marital status, and economic activity status among other characteristics. Age specific data is important for various demographic indicators since it enables us to highlight future social and economic trends and provides the state with information to inform policies and support prevention programs for specific age groups and sex that is at risk.

2.2.1 Reliability of the Sex and Age data

Age data collected in a census is not necessarily accurate. This is because some respondents do not know their age and some report ages. In particular, the concept of age heaping is well documented by demographers. This is where ages that end in 0 and 5 are preferred. There are methods of detecting how much this digit preference affects the quality of the data. We evaluated the quality of age data in this report using the Myer's Index. The index returns a negative figure if a digit is avoided and a positive if it is preferred.

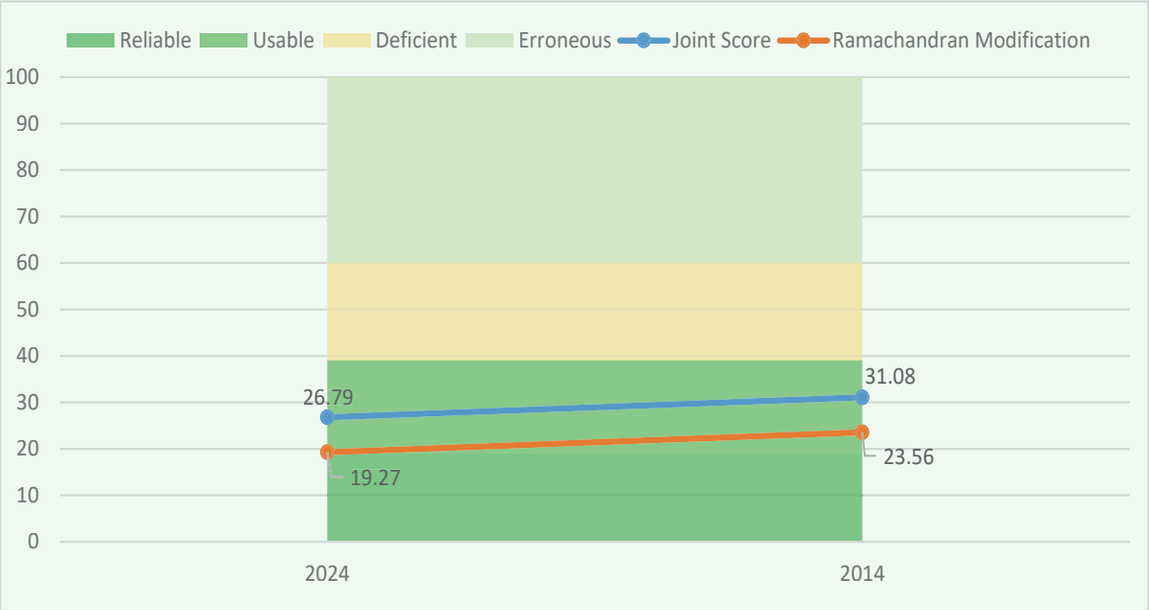
Figure 2.3 shows extensive heaping for ages ending in digit 4 in 2024. Heaping is also observed for ages ending in digits 0, 5 and 8 with digit 0 being preferred more than 5 and 8. The remaining digits were avoided with digit 1, 2 and 6 being most avoided. (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: Myre's Index of Digit Preference



One of the other measures for data reliability is the UN age sex accuracy index (UN Joint Score). The UN age sex accuracy index is developed based on sex ratios and age ratios, computed for five-year age groups, up to age 70. If the joint score is less than 20 (low range), the data is described as reasonably reliable; between 20 and 40 (cautious range) implies the data is fairly reliable; over 40 (high range) implies the data is quite unreliable. Figure 2.6 shows a reported index of about 27 which implies that the quality of the age-sex data from the Census 2024 was fairly reliable.

Figure 2.5: UN Joint Score



2.2.2 Age Distribution

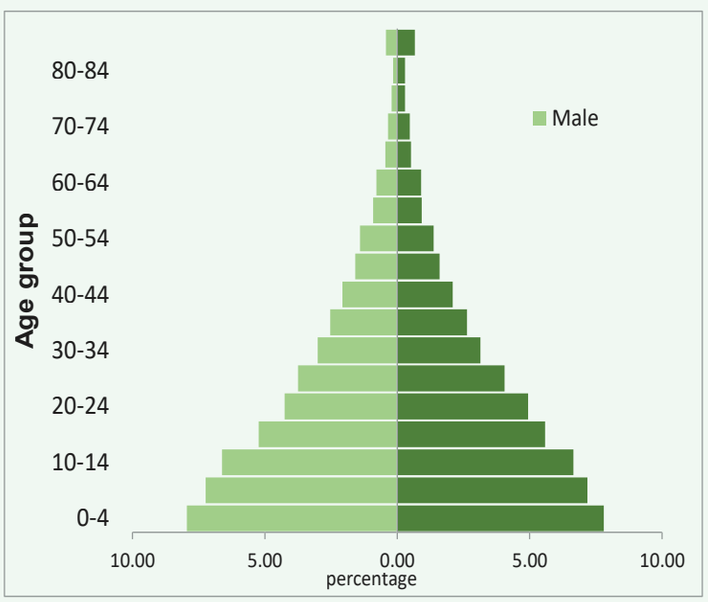
Age data is fundamental to majority of the characteristics collected in the census. The age distribution is the proportional number of persons in successive age categories of a population. It reflects the past fertility and mortality behavior of the population. In the absence of high migration or drastic changes in births and deaths, the young population is expected to be more than the older population. The NPHC 2024 results indicate that the younger population constitutes a high percentage of both males and females and the age has relatively followed a declining trend as indicated in Table 2.4.

Figure 2.7: Population Pyramid

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 (Figure 2.7).

The pyramid shows the expected pattern of declines in the length of the bars for each group with advancing age.

The narrow top indicates that there are few elderly persons, illustrating slightly shorter life expectancy with advancement in age.

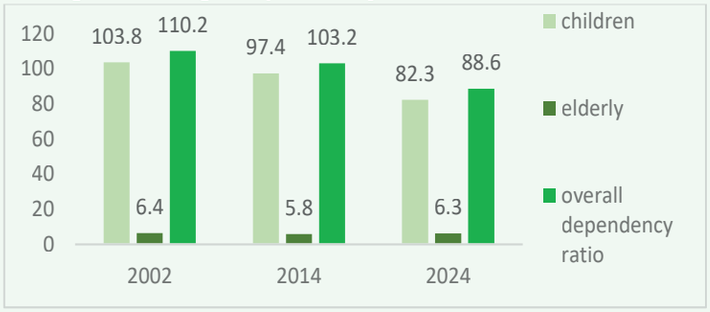


2.3 Age Dependency Ratios

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 was 89 percent with 82 percent child dependency and 6 percent for elderly dependency. This implies that for every 100 working age individuals, there are 89 dependents (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8: Age Dependency Ratios

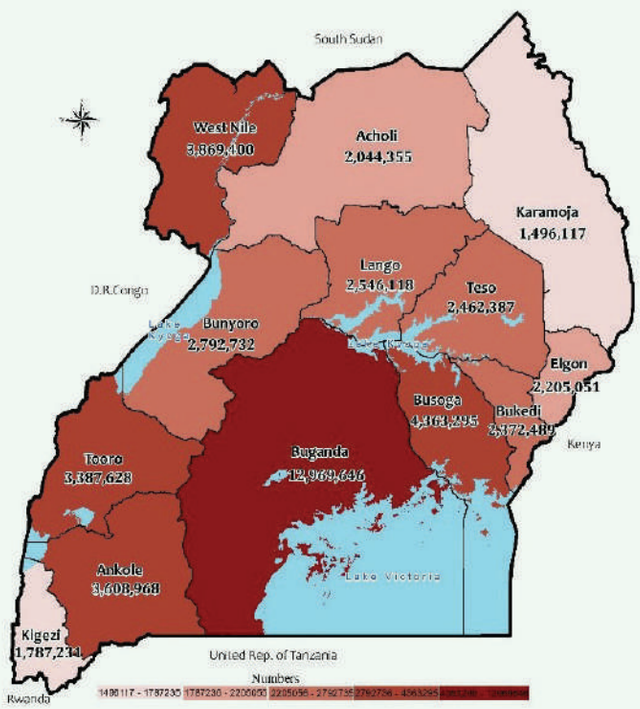


2.4 Population distribution

Population distribution refers to the way people are spread over a specific geographical area. It provides information on the number of individuals living in different parts of the area and this helps to understand the patterns of settlement. The distribution can be clumped, uniform, or random. A clumped distribution indicates a high population density in an area.

Figure 2.9 Population Distribution by Sub region

According to figure 2.9, the population distribution for Uganda continued to show regional changes with Buganda sub-region having the largest population of 13.0 million persons, followed by Busoga (4.4 million persons) and Karamoja sub-region having the smallest population of 1.4million persons (Table 2.1).



Population distribution by the most and least populated Districts

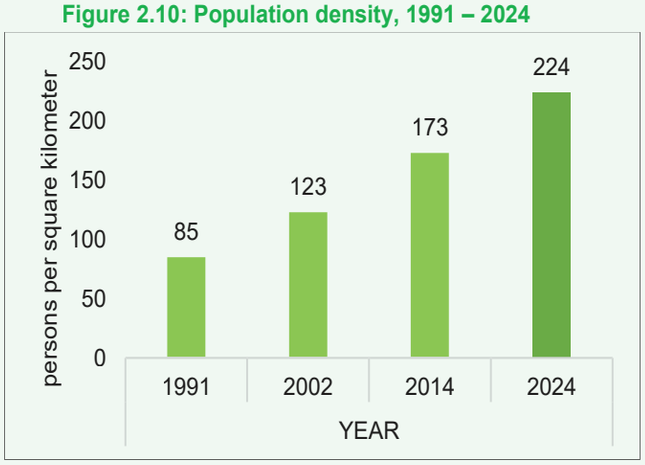
Wakiso district was the most populated with over 3.4 million people followed by Kampala with over 1.9 million people whereas Moroto and Kalangala districts were the least populated with 103,344 and 70,589 people respectively (Table 2.5).

2.5 Population density

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

The Population Density of Uganda according to NPHC 2024 was 224 persons per square kilometer as indicated in figure 2.10. There has been a gradual increase in population density across the census years since 1991 from 85 to 224 people per square kilometer. Population Density by district varies widely between 9,619 square kilometers for Kampala and 29 square kilometers for Moroto District as indicated in figure 2.10.

Figure 2.10: Population density, 1991 – 2024



2.6 Household and non-household population

A household consists of a person or group of persons, related or unrelated, who LIVE together in the same dwelling unit AND EAT together. Households are the centre of demographic, social and economic processes. Decisions about childbearing, education, health care, consumption, labour force participation, migration, accessing financial intermediaries, among others, occur at the household level. Understanding the patterns of household size and consumption can inform efforts towards the achievement of national and international agenda

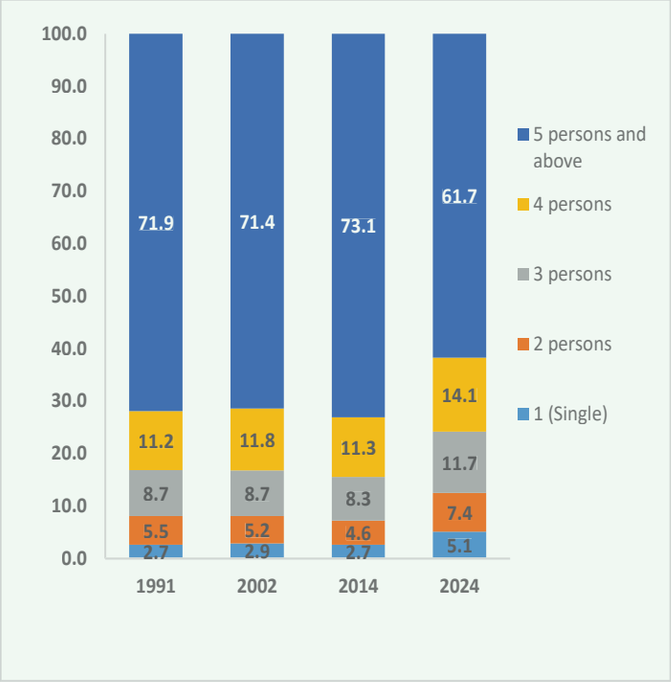
2.6.1 Household Population and household size

Average household size is a measure of the number of persons per household and is obtained by dividing the total household population by the number of households in a specified study category.

Out of the 45.9 million persons enumerated, 45.5 million (99 percent) were enumerated in private households and the remaining in (1 percent) in hotels, institutions or as homeless/floating population. The total number of households enumerated in the NPHC 2024 was 10.6 million households and the mean Household size was 4.2 persons and has declined from 4.7 persons that was recorded in 2014 (Table 2.8).

Figure 2.11: Distribution of household population by size (%), 1991-2024

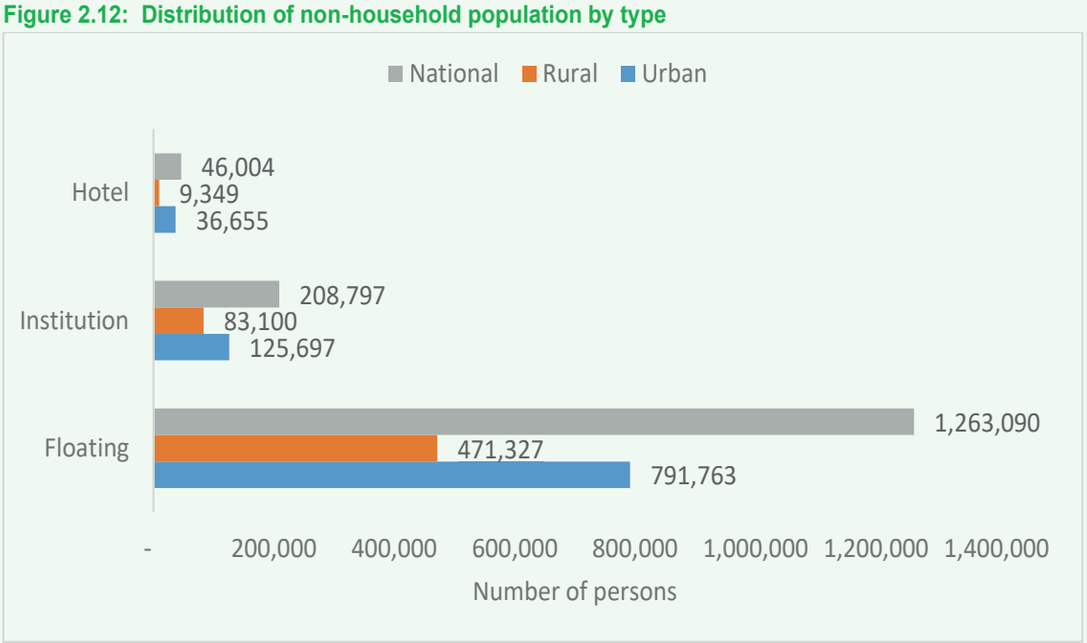
There was an increase in the households with one, two, three and four household members, whereas households with more than five members reduced to 61.7 percent. The average household size for Uganda as per the NPHC 2024 was 4.2 persons compared to 4.7 persons in 2014 (Figure 2.11).



2.6.2 Non-Household Population

Out of the 45.9 million persons enumerated in Uganda, 1.5million were not enumerated in households and hence classified as non-household population. Figure 2.12 shows that majority of this population (1.3million) was enumerated as floating population found on the streets, bus parks and in transit on the census night.

Figure 2.12: Distribution of non-household population by type



2.7 Daytime population in the cities

The NPHC 2024 included a set of questions to collect daytime population for cities, whether a person had visited any city during the daytime during the previous 2 weeks to census enumeration. Additional information on the main purpose of the visit was collected including number of days spent. The results are shown in Table 2.8. The total day time population within the eleven cities of Uganda stood at 5.5 million persons. The highest daytime population was recorded in Kampala Capital City at 2.5 million people, followed by Arua City at 440.540 people. (Table 2.8).

List of Tables

For more information on population size and distribution, refer to the following tables.

- Table 2.1: Population Distribution by sub region
- Table 2.2: Trend in population size and Growth rate(1991-2024)
- Table 2.3: Population by Age group and sex, 2014-2024
- Table 2.4: Percentage distribution by Age group
- Table 2.5: The Most and Least Populated Districts in Uganda by Population Size, 2024
- Table 2.6: Household and non-household population
- Table 2.7: Households and Average Household size
- Table 2.8: Population Distribution in Cities, 2024

Table 2.1: Population Distribution by sub region

Region	Male	Female	Total
ACHOLI	974,055	1,070,300	2,044,355
ANKOLE	1,648,835	1,960,133	3,608,968
BUKEDI	1,104,284	1,268,205	2,372,489
BUNYORO	1,327,472	1,465,260	2,792,732
BUSOGA	2,018,672	2,344,623	4,363,295
ELGON	1,034,640	1,170,411	2,205,051
KARAMOJA	712,178	783,939	1,496,117
KIGEZI	794,011	993,220	1,787,231
LANGO	1,184,139	1,361,979	2,546,118
BUGANDA	6,153,500	6,816,146	12,969,646
TESO	1,160,098	1,302,289	2,462,387
TOORO	1,605,957	1,781,671	3,387,628
WESTNILE	1,848,895	2,020,505	3,869,400
National	**21,566,736**	**24,338,681**	**45,905,417**

Table 2.2: Trend in population size and Growth rate (1991-2024)

Background characteristics	Male	Female	Total	Intercensal Period	Average Annual Increase (000's)	Average Annual Growth Rate)
Census Year						
1911	1,116,903	1,349,422	2,466,325	1911-		
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
2024	21,566,736	24,338,681	45,905,417	2014-2024	1,162	2.9

Table 2.3: Population by Age group and sex

	Population by sex		
age Group	Male	Female	Total
<5	3,418,787	3,359,542	6,778,329
5-9	3,285,274	3,258,056	6,543,330
10-14	3,032,561	3,043,382	6,075,943
15-19	2,563,236	2,765,460	5,328,696
20-24	1,994,853	2,427,762	4,422,615
25-29	1,612,173	2,035,380	3,647,553
30-34	1,258,422	1,638,858	2,897,280
35-39	1,038,513	1,385,197	2,423,710
40-44	842,171	1,101,800	1,943,971
45-49	638,935	826,743	1,465,678
50-54	569,294	692,800	1,262,094
55-59	370,272	455,802	826,074
60-64	321,107	436,287	757,394
65-69	188,807	247,590	436,397
70-74	145,970	220,452	366,422
75-79	91,020	136,616	227,636
80-84	71,999	137,536	209,535
85+	123,342	169,418	292,760
National	**21,566,736**	**24,338,681**	**45,905,417**

Table 2.4: Percentage distribution by Age group (percentage)

	percentage distribution by sex		
age Group	Male	Female	National
<5	15.9	13.8	14.8
5-9	15.2	13.4	14.3
10-14	14.1	12.5	13.2
15-19	11.9	11.4	11.6
20-24	9.2	10.0	9.6
25-29	7.5	8.4	7.9
30-34	5.8	6.7	6.3
35-39	4.8	5.7	5.3
40-44	3.9	4.5	4.2
45-49	3.0	3.4	3.2
50-54	2.6	2.8	2.7
55-59	1.7	1.9	1.8
60-64	1.5	1.8	1.6
65-69	0.9	1.0	1.0
70-74	0.7	0.9	0.8
75-79	0.4	0.6	0.5
80-84	0.3	0.6	0.5
85+	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	100	100	100

Table 2.5: The Most and Least Populated Districts in Uganda by Population Size, 2024

	highest 10			lowest 10	
Rank	district/city	Population	rank	district/city	Population
113	WAKISO	3,411,177	228	KWEEN	129,277
102	KAMPALA	1,797,722	105	MASAKA	115,455
313	YUMBE	945,100	424	NTOROKO	114,858
108	MUKONO	929,224	220	BUKWO	114,396
406	KASESE	853,831	311	NAKAPIRIPIRIT	111,681
418	ISINGIRO	635,077	120	BUVUMA	110,832
104	LUWERO	616,242	309	MOYO	109,572
212	TORORO	609,939	308	MOROTO	103,639
214	MAYUGE	577,563	335	KARENGA	100,375
411	NTUNGAMO	552,786	101	KALANGALA	74,411

Table 2.6: Population Type by Sub region, 2024

No	Region	Household	Non household
1	ACHOLI	2,019,233	25,122
2	ANKOLE	3,535,026	73,942
3	BUKEDI	2,362,004	10,485
4	BUNYORO	2,772,325	20,407
5	BUSOGA	4,287,013	76,282
6	ELGON	2,178,510	26,541
7	KARAMOJA	1,468,249	27,868
8	KIGEZI	1,674,527	112,704
9	LANGO	2,522,856	23,262
10	BUGANDA	11,998,237	971,409
11	TESO	2,419,103	43,284
12	TOORO	3,318,712	68,916
13	WESTNILE	3,831,731	37,669
	NATIONAL	44,387,526	1,517,891

Table 2.7: Number of households and Average Household size by region, 2024

NO.	Background characteristics	Number of Households	Average Household size
	Region		
1	ACHOLI	466,128	4.3
2	ANKOLE	842,783	4.2
3	BUKEDI	503,727	4.7
4	BUNYORO	663,258	4.2
5	BUSOGA	965,299	4.4
6	ELGON	526,694	4.1
7	KARAMOJA	313,987	4.7
8	KIGEZI	396,918	4.2
9	LANGO	575,559	4.4
10	BUGANDA	3,423,833	3.5
11	TESO	489,620	4.9
12	TOORO	776,484	4.3
13	WESTNILE	754,623	5.1
	NATIONAL	10,698,913	4.2

Table 2.8: Population Distribution in Cities, 2024

City	Population
KAMPALA	2,503,174
MBARARA CITY	324,974
GULU CITY	323,888
MASAKA CITY	328,485
HOIMA CITY	190,075
LIRA CITY	304,057
MBALE CITY	371,626
JINJA CITY	363,134
ARUA CITY	440,540
FORT PORTAL CITY	176,994
SOROTI CITY	220,698
NATIONAL	**5,547,645**

3

POPULATION COMPOSITION

Key Findings

- ***Religious Affiliations**:* Catholics and Anglicans constituted half (67%) of the population of Uganda. Catholics constituted 37 percent of the population
- ***Current marital status**:* 61 percent of women and 51 percent of men age 15+ were currently married or living together with their partner as though married
- ***Birth Registration**:*

  Long Birth Certificates: 11.4 percent of the population have long birth certificates

  Birth Notifications: 28 percent of the population had short birth notification records.
- *No birth certificate and short certificate*: 56.8 percent were neither notified nor registered.

Population composition refers to the demographic makeup of individuals within a specific geographic area. This composition describes the characteristics of a population in terms of factors such as age, sex, marital status, religious affiliation, tribe and nationality and so on. This chapter profiles the composition and characteristics of the census population to inform decision making in the country

3.1 Religious Affiliations

Religion is a system of beliefs, practices and rituals that provide a sense of meaning, purpose and connection to something greater than oneself.

Religion plays a vital role in shaping individual and collective identity. In Uganda, religion is a significant aspect of daily life influencing culture, social norms and community dynamics.

This section examines the distribution of different religious affiliations including Christianity, Islam, traditional religions among other faiths and explores the demographic and geographic characteristics of the

adherents. By examining religious diversity of the population, this section aims to provide insights that can inform policy, promote interfaith understanding and social cohesion.

Figure 3.1 reveals that Roman Catholics constitute the largest religious denomination accounting for 37 percent of the population, followed by Anglicans/ Church of Uganda at 30 percent. Notably, the Pentecostal/ Evangelicals have experienced an increasing from 11 percent in 2014 to 15 percent in 2024; this growth is attributed to the persons aged 20-29 who made the biggest proportion (xx). Religious affiliation is a core attribute of Uganda's population with only 0.2 percent stating that they had no religion. Christianity was predominant accounting for 86 percent of the total population.

Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of population by religious affiliations

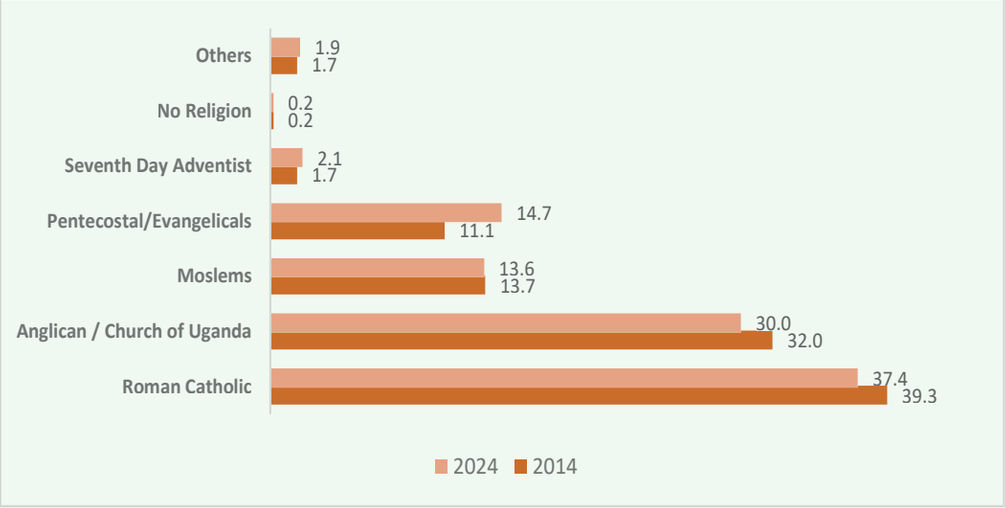


Table 3.2 presents the distribution of the population by religious affiliation and sub regions. Karamoja sub region had the biggest percentage (76%) of its population religiously affiliated to the roman Catholics followed by Acholi sub region at 64 percent. Kigezi sub region has the biggest proportion (50%) of people religiously affiliated to Anglican religious faith. The biggest percentage (30%) of Muslims is found in Busoga sub region while the least percentage (1%) of Muslims is found in Karamoja sub region. Religious affiliation was almost universal in Uganda with only 0.2 percent stating that they had no religion.

3.2 Nationality and Tribe

Nationality is the status of a person that is recognized by law as being a member of a particular nation by origin, birth or naturalization.

Tribe is a group of indigenous persons, families or clans believed to be descendent from a common ancestor and forming a close-knit community under a defined leader, chief or ruling council.

The term **Ethnic Minorities** in Uganda connotes three issues – a small population, marginalization and the lack of participation or inclusion in State systems.

Almost all (99%) persons enumerated on the census night were Ugandans as shown in table 3.3.

Table 3.4 shows the trends of the thirteen ethnic groups that had a population of more than one million each in 2024. The Ugandan population is made of several ethnic groups, with the Baganda maintaining the status of being the largest ethnic group since the 1948 census. In 2024 the Baganda comprised 16 percent of the indigenous population, a reduction of one percentage point from the 2014 Census. Generally, all the thirteen major ethnic groups maintained their share of the population in Uganda between 2014 and 2024, apart from the Iteso who overtook the Bakiga. The population of the Iteso became the 4th in 2024 from 5th largest in 2014 overtaking the Bakiga.

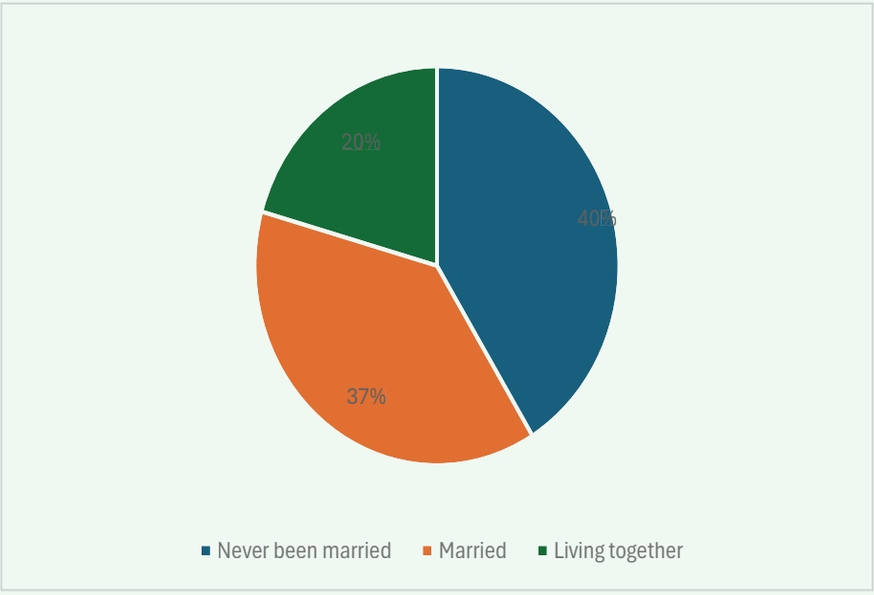
Table 3.5 shows that the most dominant ethnic minority group were the Bakenyi (101,395) and the least were the Mvuba (382).

Table 3.6 shows distribution of tribes by religion. The Napore tribe which has the highest share of her population (94%) as catholics while majority (66%) of the Batuku tribe are Anglicans. Table 3.7 presents findings by tribe and subregion. Nearly 2 in 10 (19%) of the Batwa were living within Buganda subregion and (77.2%) of the Banyarwanda were in Buganda subregion at the time of enumeration.

3.3 Marital Status

Marital status is the legal or social status of an individual in relation to marriage laws or customs of Uganda. Marriage is a union between two people that is recognized by law, custom, religion or tradition and is characterized by mutual rights, obligations and responsibilities. This section examines the distribution and characteristics of Uganda's population by marital status, including never married, married, divorced, separated, and widowed. Table 3.8 shows that about 40 percent of the population aged 10 years and above has never been married while 37 percent were married (Church/Temple, Islamic, Civil, Hindu and customary) and others living together/cohabiting (20%). Figure 3.2 shows the population aged 10 years and above by marital status. See Table 3.9 and 3.10 for details by other background characteristics.

Figure 3.2 Marital Status Percent distribution of the population aged 10 years and above

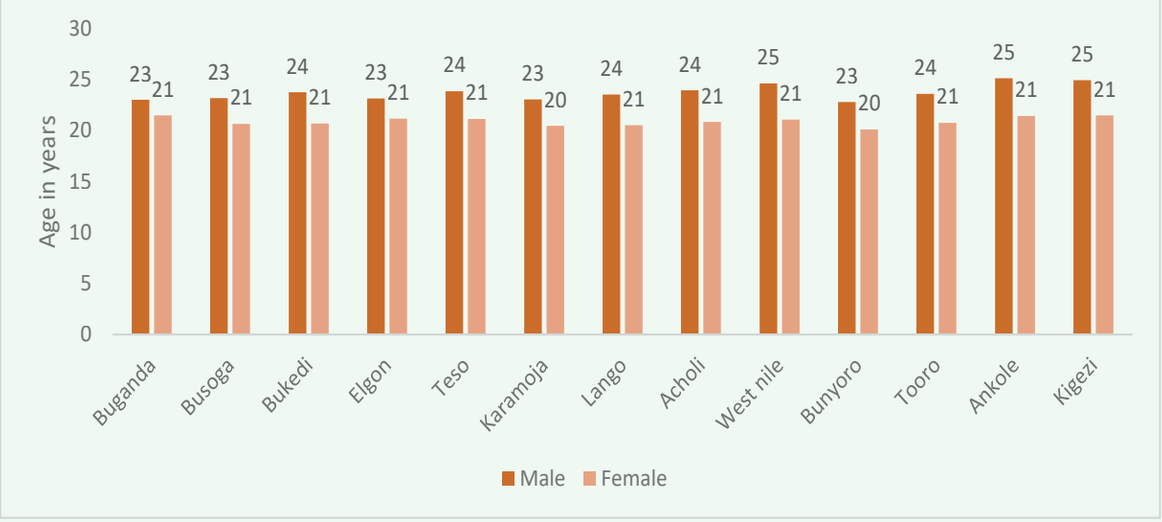


3.4.1: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM

The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) is the average length of single life expressed in years among those who marry before age 50. This is a synthetic indicator calculated from marital status categories of men and women aged 15 to 54 at the census date (10th may, 2024)

In Figure 3.3, the SMAM is generally higher for males than females in all subregions of Uganda. Ankole sub-region has the highest difference of 3.7 years and Ankole subregion has the highest Singulate Mean at Marriage of 25 years among the males and 21 years among the women. Bunyoro has the lowest SMAM for the females (20) years. Table 3.11 provides SMAM by sex and subregion.

Figure 3.3: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by sub-regions.



3.5 Birth Registration

Birth registration

Process by which a child's birth is recorded in the Civil Register by the government authority, National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA).

Every child has a right to a name and nationality. This is free, accessible to all, and conducted for each newborn child immediately or as soon as possible after birth. Birth registration enables an efficient government to determine the number of children born in a year and therefore plan the number of schools, health centers and other services required. On national level, a complete registry of births is essential for effective demographic data base and resource planning.

Eleven percent of the total population were registered with National Identification Registration Authority and have acquired a long certificate while 28 percent acquired birth notifications and are in the process of being registered. Fifty-seven percent of the total population were neither notified nor registered. **(Figure 3.4).**

There is a slight variation of population registered with a long birth certificates across region with Buganda (14.9%) registering the highest proportion and Teso (7.6%) registered the lowest percentage of population with Long certificate **(Table 3.12)**

Figure 3.4 Percentage distribution of population by Birth registration

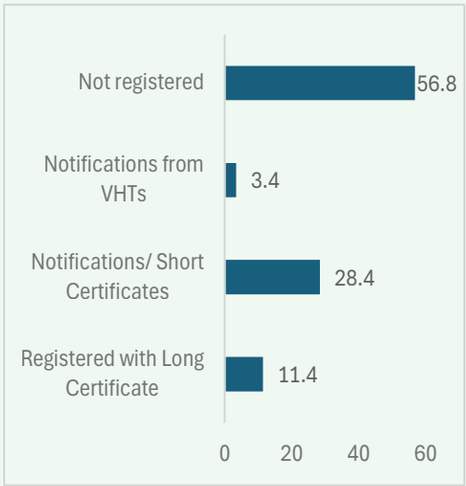
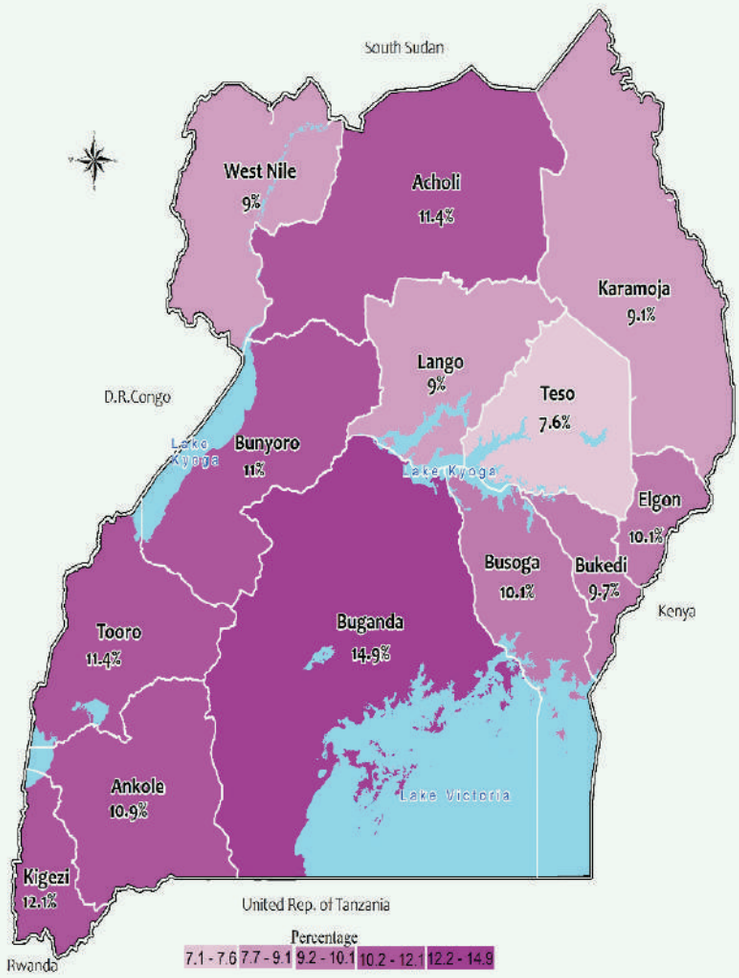


Figure 3.5 Birth registration by region
Percentage of population with a long certificate



For more information on population composition, refer to the tables below.

List of tables

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of the population by Religion, 2002-2024.
Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of the Ugandan Population by Religious Denomination and Residence
Table 3.3: Distribution of population by Citizenship, 1991 - 2024 (000s)
Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of the population by Tribes; 1991-2024
Table 3.5: Trend in population distribution of the ethnic minority groups in Uganda.
Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of Tribes in Uganda by religions.
Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of Tribes in Uganda by subregions.
Table 3.8: Distribution of population 10 years and above by marital status
Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by Marital Status and background characteristics
Table 3.10: Proportion of Population (15 years and above) by Marital Status and Age by Sex
Table 3.11: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by sex and subregions.
Table 3.12: Proportion of Total Population registered at Birth.

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of the population by Religion, 2002-2024.

Religion	2002	2014	2024		
			Male	Female	2024
Roman Catholic	41.6	39.3	37.6	37.2	37.4
Anglican / Church of Uganda	36.7	32.0	30.2	29.8	30.0
Moslems	12.4	13.7	14.2	13.2	13.6
Pentecostal/Evangelicals	4.7	11.1	13.6	15.7	14.7
Seventh Day Adventist	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
Orthodox	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Traditional	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
No Religion	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Others	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of the Ugandan Population by Religious Denomination and Residence.

Background characteristics	Catholic	Anglican	Islam	Pentecostal	SDA	Other Christians	Others	No religion	Total
Residence									
Urban	35.1	28.1	17.5	15.2	2.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	100
Rural	38.8	31.1	11.4	14.5	2.0	0.2	1.8	0.2	100
Sub region									
Buganda	35.0	23.0	20.2	17.5	2.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	100
Busoga	16.9	32.3	29.8	17.8	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	100
Bukedi	30.8	34.0	16.3	17.0	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	100
Elgon	22.4	36.3	13.7	22.8	2.1	0.3	1.7	0.4	100
Teso	37.6	39.6	3.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.1	100
Karamoja	76.1	13.7	0.9	5.6	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.7	100
Lango	45.9	36.3	1.1	14.0	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	100
Acholi	63.9	20.3	1.3	13.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	100
West Nile	48.0	20.1	26.1	4.4	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	100
Bunyoro	39.6	28.3	5.5	16.5	3.4	0.3	6.0	0.2	100
Tooro	34.5	34.0	5.4	14.4	6.9	0.3	4.3	0.2	100
Ankole	34.6	44.9	5.2	12.7	1.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	100
Kigezi	39.2	49.5	1.5	7.3	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.1	100

Table 3.3: Distribution of population by Nationality, 1991 - 2024, (000s)

Nationality	1991		2002		2014		2024	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ugandan	16,072.5	96.4	23,672.9	97.7	33,637.2	98.5	44,387.5	99.1
Non-Ugandan	599.2	3.6	554.4	2.3	504.2	1.5	1,015.4	0.9
National	16,671.7	100	24,227.3	100	34,141.4	100	45,402.9	100

Table 3.4: Distribution of the Household population of Uganda by Tribes; 1991-2024

Tribe	1991	2002	2014	2024		
				Male	Female	Total
Baganda	3,015,980	4,126,370	5,555,412	3,327,091	3,710,313	7,037,404
Banyankore	1,643,193	2,330,212	3,217,015	1,900,625	2,300,157	4,200,782
Basoga	1,370,845	2,062,920	2,960,983	1,713,930	1,989,605	3,703,535
Iteso	999,537	1,568,763	2,365,107	1,489,906	1,656,173	3,146,079
Bakiga	734,707	1,145,357	1,470,884	1,349,554	1,598,283	2,947,837
Langi	751,253	1,117,661	1,647,382	1,261,622	1,441,655	2,703,277
Bagisu	1,391,442	1,679,519	2,390,975	981,228	1,114,921	2,096,149
Acholi	977,680	1,485,437	2,131,443	916,060	1,025,853	1,941,913
Lugbara	588,830	1,022,240	1,099,879	577,919	652,465	1,230,384
Banyoro	395,553	530,320	878,529	570,511	647,610	1,218,121
Alur	361,709	608,767	850,828	535,410	617,448	1,152,858
Bakonzo	495,443	667,086	966,856	525,647	578,815	1,104,462
Batoro	488,024	606,931	810,742	470,762	534,671	1,005,433
Other tribes	2,858,352	4,927,153	8,096,102	4,690,009	5,193,897	9,883,906
National	**16,072,548**	**23,878,736**	**33,631,395**	**20,310,274**	**23,061,866**	**43,372,140**

Table 3.5: Trend in population distribution of ethnic minority groups in Uganda 1959 - 2024

	1959	1991	2002	2014	2024
Aliba				18,330	32,404
Bahehe			3,403	4,025	5,832
Bamba	34,506	62,926	35,624	42,928	60,190
Banyabindi			13,920	16,342	11,947
Banyabutumbi				10,109	8,484
Basongora			10,599	15,948	13,837
Batwa	2,592	1,394	6,738	6,198	3,857
Gimara				11,177	14,367
Ik			16,294	13,948	15,241
Lendu	4,744	8,600	11,157	18,990	18,801
Mening			2,227	2,655	2,271
Mvuba			870	2,923	382
Ngokutio (a.k.a Ngikutio)				5,746	5,990
Nyangia			15,282	9,633	24,978
Reli				8,358	9,596
Shana				10,832	7,209
Soo (a.k.a Tepeth)	4,363		21,534	23,405	19,286
Vanoma			128	2,614	680
Banyala			20,615	47,727	46,098
Batuku					46,412
Paluo (a.k.a Chope)		12,089	20,631	34,296	26,029
Babukusu			15,044	37,146	35,914
Nubi		14,739	26,118	28,806	29,762
Napore			30,591	25,422	24,004
Bakenyi	23,707		62,009	99,88	101,395

Table 3.6: Percentage distribution of Tribes in Uganda by religion

Tribe	Catholic	Anglican	Islam	Pentecostal	SDA	Other Christians	Others	No religion	Total
Acholi	64.42	19.94	1.13	12.98	0.45	0.16	0.62	0.30	100
Aliba	48.64	20.14	16.57	5.67	5.63	0.74	2.28	0.33	100
Alur	64.92	16.65	5.89	9.69	0.86	0.28	1.58	0.14	100
Aringa	9.99	3.31	85.20	0.50	0.47	0.10	0.38	0.04	100
Baamba	26.49	37.42	10.94	16.44	3.20	1.48	3.66	0.39	100
Babukusu	27.56	16.96	8.72	35.79	3.36	1.68	5.00	0.92	100
Babwisi	32.09	38.71	8.56	15.53	1.93	0.54	2.41	0.23	100
Bafumbira	31.66	30.75	3.23	22.59	7.23	0.36	3.90	0.29	100
Baganda	38.77	19.54	25.75	12.68	2.08	0.19	0.83	0.16	100
Bagisu	24.34	37.35	13.63	19.96	2.46	0.25	1.83	0.17	100
Bagungu	31.04	42.25	5.23	14.94	0.82	0.22	5.17	0.34	100
Bagwe	22.26	34.61	9.16	31.13	0.86	0.33	1.46	0.19	100
Bagwere	19.90	36.85	26.77	14.05	1.12	0.23	1.00	0.08	100
Bahehe	28.43	27.93	13.25	21.09	2.47	0.98	5.21	0.63	100
Bahororo	31.74	51.71	3.21	11.38	0.98	0.11	0.69	0.19	100
Bakenyi	42.27	15.34	21.93	17.43	1.01	0.31	1.47	0.23	100
Bakiga	37.90	41.53	2.44	12.87	1.52	0.15	3.43	0.16	100
Bakonzo	28.24	40.79	6.70	6.75	15.68	0.27	1.48	0.09	100
Banyabindi	57.67	22.29	6.74	8.84	2.16	0.65	1.44	0.21	100
Banyabutumbi	21.45	39.12	9.70	25.06	2.15	0.43	1.89	0.21	100
Banyankore	31.42	44.41	5.19	16.41	1.32	0.13	0.98	0.15	100
Banyara	18.86	44.60	13.84	18.97	2.05	0.30	1.17	0.21	100
Benet	25.74	18.43	12.98	34.21	2.09	0.83	4.68	1.05	100
Banyaruguru	76.37	9.29	5.75	6.80	1.01	0.06	0.59	0.14	100
Banyarwanda	29.81	18.16	8.82	33.42	7.12	0.34	1.94	0.39	100
Banyole	10.40	33.64	43.35	10.92	0.89	0.16	0.59	0.06	100
Banyoro	43.90	28.08	7.27	12.00	2.04	0.14	6.33	0.24	100
Baruli	13.69	46.82	8.33	25.37	4.28	0.22	0.84	0.45	100
Barundi	51.86	13.45	9.31	20.80	2.96	0.32	0.98	0.32	100
Basamia	24.34	31.22	8.05	33.02	1.02	0.47	1.56	0.33	100
Basoga	14.07	33.33	33.97	15.60	1.82	0.19	0.93	0.09	100
Basongora	12.42	55.76	8.15	20.33	1.36	0.34	1.32	0.32	100
Batagwenda	59.19	28.93	2.80	7.65	0.80	0.05	0.48	0.10	100
Batoro	43.49	25.17	6.13	15.89	2.09	0.20	6.73	0.30	100
Batuku	7.20	65.82	3.23	17.00	0.81	0.19	5.47	0.28	100
Batwa	13.64	48.77	6.40	23.52	1.97	0.49	2.77	2.44	100
Chope	56.35	22.20	6.05	13.15	0.81	0.47	0.83	0.16	100
Dodoth	90.25	3.08	0.52	0.93	0.34	0.06	3.12	1.71	100
Ethur	68.79	23.69	0.21	6.45	0.47	0.08	0.23	0.08	100
Gimara	9.93	3.80	83.85	1.48	0.63	0.10	0.19	0.02	100
Ik (Teuso)	60.61	15.00	3.87	18.14	0.65	0.22	0.62	0.91	100
Iteso	39.73	35.59	2.83	19.13	0.40	0.16	2.06	0.11	100

Tribe	Catholic	Anglican	Islam	Pentecostal	SDA	Other Christians	Others	No religion	Total
Jie	92.41	2.89	0.46	2.13	0.11	0.06	1.17	0.78	100
Jonam	65.61	23.84	3.63	5.82	0.18	0.11	0.71	0.09	100
Jopadhola	52.10	25.33	2.91	17.57	0.75	0.28	0.93	0.14	100
Maragoli	15.86	23.19	11.98	41.64	2.01	0.31	4.83	0.19	100
Kakwa	24.87	32.79	37.02	4.48	0.45	0.06	0.30	0.03	100
Karimojong	84.15	10.12	0.99	3.51	0.18	0.05	0.61	0.40	100
Kebu (Okebu)	61.70	26.39	3.57	7.25	0.44	0.10	0.51	0.05	100
Kuku	15.48	63.43	2.20	16.83	0.73	0.16	1.13	0.05	100
Kumam	40.54	37.16	1.10	18.17	1.66	0.09	1.19	0.09	100
Lango	45.87	36.19	1.01	14.39	1.50	0.15	0.78	0.11	100
Lendu	51.00	32.29	4.27	10.64	0.43	0.12	1.10	0.17	100
Lugbara	63.62	26.27	8.09	1.51	0.18	0.05	0.24	0.06	100
Madi	78.04	10.10	5.15	5.60	0.78	0.06	0.22	0.06	100
Mening	80.01	8.50	1.76	5.24	0.71	0.04	1.37	2.38	100
Mvuba	34.03	23.82	16.23	19.37	4.19	0.00	1.83	0.52	100
Napore	93.71	3.90	0.57	0.65	0.13	0.01	0.66	0.36	100
Ngikutio	63.89	33.16	0.60	1.29	0.15	0.03	0.57	0.32	100
Nubi	2.09	1.42	93.75	2.11	0.27	0.05	0.26	0.04	100
Nyangia	83.84	14.55	0.35	0.58	0.21	0.01	0.38	0.08	100
Pokot	32.95	37.77	0.45	17.60	4.47	0.37	5.52	0.88	100
Reli	68.72	4.98	21.94	3.95	0.22	0.05	0.11	0.03	100
Sabiny	14.60	28.38	8.75	43.72	0.68	0.24	2.12	1.51	100
Shana	17.46	54.43	6.12	18.87	1.40	0.10	1.42	0.21	100
So (Tepeth)	87.28	2.30	0.19	3.45	0.27	0.07	5.80	0.64	100
Vonoma	25.88	52.65	7.06	11.47	0.59	0.00	2.35	0.00	100
Bakingwe	45.36	22.97	15.88	10.51	1.81	0.05	3.00	0.43	100
Bagabu	39.34	15.67	28.48	13.78	1.30	0.20	0.98	0.26	100
Sabot	35.51	31.86	12.48	14.38	1.74	0.28	3.45	0.31	100
Mosopisyek	26.00	23.90	9.97	27.36	4.97	2.95	4.47	0.39	100
Baziba	37.43	29.99	13.63	14.74	2.05	0.25	1.71	0.19	100
Other Ugandan	34.10	24.20	18.80	18.70	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.40	100
National	38.20	30.30	13.80	15.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	100

Table 3.7: Percentage distribution of Tribes in Uganda by subregion

Tribe	Buganda	Busoga	Bukedi	Elgon	Teso	Karamoja	Lango	Acholi	West Nile	Bunyoro	Tooro	Ankole	Kigezi	Total
Acholi	4.52	0.67	0.21	0.19	0.29	0.70	0.94	89.16	0.87	2.08	0.19	0.15	0.04	100
Aliba	14.89	7.25	2.46	1.90	1.53	1.53	2.64	4.77	47.09	7.85	2.99	3.42	1.68	100
Alur	7.93	0.63	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.45	2.03	57.78	30.03	0.43	0.14	0.03	100
Aringa	1.07	0.33	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.15	97.37	0.53	0.13	0.12	0.01	100
Baamba	17.78	5.80	1.22	0.95	0.46	0.48	0.74	0.36	1.88	7.26	60.15	2.57	0.35	100
Babukusu	11.90	16.92	3.73	46.43	1.48	3.94	0.89	0.51	0.96	7.40	3.15	2.26	0.42	100
Babwisi	4.94	1.46	0.31	0.27	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.13	4.75	86.69	0.72	0.37	100
Bafumbira	32.00	0.37	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.10	0.12	20.74	10.65	4.10	31.69	100
Baganda	93.99	1.93	0.37	0.40	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.87	0.58	1.37	0.10	100
Bagisu	12.59	3.90	2.66	76.84	1.12	0.40	0.15	0.23	0.10	1.69	0.16	0.14	0.03	100
Bagungu	4.90	1.10	0.38	0.65	0.09	0.04	0.30	0.16	3.33	87.79	0.84	0.35	0.07	100
Bagwe	4.61	9.58	84.10	0.39	0.42	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.07	100
Bagwere	12.33	9.05	60.82	2.90	14.10	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.32	0.11	0.11	0.03	100
Bahehe	25.39	19.29	34.41	1.01	1.66	0.33	0.45	0.33	0.91	5.30	3.38	3.67	3.88	100
Bahororo	10.68	1.15	0.15	0.09	0.10	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.05	1.76	1.20	6.78	77.84	100
Bakenyi	22.13	54.11	8.61	0.35	9.51	0.09	0.23	0.06	0.04	1.27	0.81	1.02	1.77	100
Bakiga	11.97	0.19	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03	20.74	14.08	15.42	37.43	100
Bakonzo	7.30	0.17	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.04	3.31	87.46	1.36	0.14	100
Banyabindi	18.77	2.75	0.42	0.24	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.15	0.33	1.47	71.85	3.19	0.37	100
Banyabutumbi	17.43	3.32	0.72	0.39	0.72	0.07	0.48	0.35	0.60	5.27	3.54	18.12	48.99	100
Banyankore	26.49	0.53	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.01	0.07	0.15	0.09	3.92	4.81	61.53	2.06	100
Banyara	60.60	31.40	0.91	0.29	0.29	0.04	0.16	0.20	0.14	2.65	0.64	2.54	0.15	100
Benet	20.63	17.38	2.37	47.31	0.61	1.32	1.21	0.50	1.32	2.42	1.98	2.81	0.17	100
Banyaruguru	7.10	0.87	0.15	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.07	1.01	5.63	84.61	0.28	100
Banyarwanda	77.21	1.15	0.23	0.11	0.09	0.01	0.07	0.12	0.11	9.29	4.41	5.99	1.22	100
Banyole	13.59	31.22	46.95	5.10	1.54	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.89	0.17	0.26	0.03	100
Banyoro	19.97	3.38	0.39	0.16	0.12	0.02	0.13	0.19	0.17	73.33	1.67	0.43	0.07	100
Baruli	72.47	10.85	0.14	0.07	0.19	0.01	1.04	0.14	0.08	14.69	0.22	0.08	0.03	100
Barundi	90.00	2.03	0.34	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.09	1.25	0.72	5.24	0.04	100
Basamia	18.88	46.14	33.04	0.77	0.31	0.04	0.10	0.06	0.04	0.35	0.13	0.12	0.02	100

Tribe	Buganda	Busoga	Bukedi	Elgon	Teso	Karamoja	Lango	Acholi	West Nile	Bunyoro	Tooro	Ankole	Kigezi	Total
Basoga	17.25	78.81	1.60	0.76	0.38	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.62	0.16	0.15	0.03	100
Basongora	18.17	9.64	0.75	0.25	0.95	0.23	0.28	0.32	0.18	4.50	60.82	3.72	0.20	100
Batagwenda	4.58	0.30	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	4.14	78.10	12.56	0.11	100
Batoro	13.63	0.41	0.13	0.10	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.07	5.89	78.43	1.06	0.12	100
Batuku	4.16	0.54	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.22	3.06	91.21	0.33	0.03	100
Batwa	18.51	4.56	0.96	0.54	0.62	0.26	0.93	0.26	0.44	1.97	4.15	1.48	65.31	100
Chope	6.01	3.87	0.28	0.18	1.56	0.13	2.84	3.35	0.24	81.26	0.13	0.12	0.04	100
Dodoth	0.19	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.02	99.63	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	100
Ethur	1.53	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.10	97.55	0.19	0.21	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.01	100
Gimara	2.68	0.43	0.15	0.06	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.24	95.09	0.85	0.06	0.03	0.04	100
Ik (Teuso)	19.95	9.09	3.34	1.05	4.77	58.27	1.29	0.47	0.40	0.93	0.22	0.18	0.04	100
Iteso	7.68	6.43	16.57	1.36	64.20	1.60	1.13	0.16	0.09	0.59	0.09	0.08	0.02	100
Jie	0.28	0.28	0.13	0.02	0.34	98.76	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.00	100
Jonam	2.02	0.28	0.32	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.93	93.71	2.40	0.03	0.01	0.01	100
Jopadhola	17.62	18.27	62.19	0.69	0.33	0.04	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.21	0.07	0.10	0.03	100
Maragoli	19.54	22.26	3.19	1.06	0.50	0.35	1.45	1.08	2.18	47.88	0.23	0.25	0.04	100
Kakwa	6.48	1.37	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.11	0.14	0.32	88.64	2.50	0.15	0.06	0.01	100
Karimojong	1.58	0.54	0.46	0.31	1.57	94.19	0.23	0.26	0.07	0.69	0.04	0.06	0.01	100
Kebu (Okebu)	1.50	0.12	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.20	59.86	38.07	0.01	0.03	0.01	100
Kuku	17.48	0.33	0.04	0.10	0.14	0.01	0.09	0.37	76.56	4.65	0.19	0.03	0.01	100
Kumam	4.13	0.73	0.21	0.21	85.23	0.15	8.67	0.24	0.08	0.23	0.05	0.06	0.01	100
Lango	3.09	0.22	0.08	0.09	0.95	0.15	88.44	5.72	0.17	0.97	0.06	0.05	0.01	100
Lendu	4.39	0.31	0.14	0.12	0.06	0.07	4.38	0.43	41.63	46.49	1.91	0.06	0.02	100
Lugbara	7.87	0.96	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.10	0.40	83.75	6.48	0.12	0.06	0.02	100
Madi	3.93	0.38	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.03	0.15	2.38	90.94	1.82	0.09	0.05	0.02	100
Mening	2.95	1.01	0.35	0.09	0.40	92.47	0.48	0.35	1.01	0.35	0.31	0.22	0.00	100
Mvuba	46.07	12.30	1.83	2.09	4.19	1.57	7.07	6.81	7.33	3.14	5.50	1.57	0.52	100
Napore	0.33	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.04	99.22	0.06	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	100
Ngikutio	0.99	0.38	0.07	0.07	0.23	7.31	0.08	90.25	0.28	0.13	0.15	0.05	0.00	100
Nubi	70.54	2.56	3.82	1.89	1.16	0.23	0.40	1.13	6.63	7.84	2.32	1.45	0.05	100
Nyangia	0.41	0.14	0.02	0.10	0.02	98.98	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.02	100

Tribe	Buganda	Busoga	Bukedi	Elgon	Teso	Karamoja	Lango	Acholi	West Nile	Bunyoro	Tooro	Ankole	Kigezi	Total
Pokot	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.28	0.02	99.47	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	100
Reli	2.73	0.40	0.04	1.27	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.35	94.20	0.68	0.04	0.12	0.04	100
Sabiny	2.85	1.84	0.72	92.61	0.59	0.76	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.28	0.04	0.06	0.02	100
Shana	4.00	1.19	0.26	93.05	0.10	0.54	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.21	0.06	0.21	0.00	100
So (Tepeth)	0.19	0.16	0.01	0.06	0.08	99.41	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	100
Vonoma	6.62	1.62	0.29	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.15	2.35	0.88	85.74	0.88	0.29	100
Bakingwe	20.54	9.08	1.90	0.81	0.81	0.05	0.38	0.76	0.52	7.61	41.04	11.89	4.61	100
Bagabu	17.04	6.70	2.28	2.93	2.15	0.20	2.86	2.15	1.82	6.11	48.11	7.41	0.26	100
Other Ugandan	17.90	7.46	4.45	3.76	4.47	4.66	1.82	0.51	11.79	8.11	8.22	19.93	6.93	100
Non-Ugandan	22.92	1.10	0.80	0.48	0.18	0.10	0.34	4.04	34.42	14.95	9.28	10.89	0.52	100
National	27.03	9.66	4.94	4.91	5.84	3.31	5.68	4.55	8.63	7.00	6.72	7.96	3.77	100

Table 3.8: Distribution of population 10 years and above by marital status

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
Married – Christian (Church/tempal)	7.9	10.2	9.2
Married – Islamic	3.1	3.9	3.5
Married – Civil	1.0	1.2	1.1
Married –Hindu	0.2	0.2	0.2
Married – Customary	20.2	25.3	23.0
Living together / Cohabiting	18.9	20.0	19.5
Separated	1.1	2.4	1.8
Divorced	0.2	0.5	0.4
Widowed	0.3	0.9	0.6
Never married	45.9	34.6	39.8
Not stated	1.2	1.0	1.1
Total	100	100	100
Proportion married	51.3	60.8	56.5

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of the population aged 15 years and above by Marital Status and background characteristics.

	Never married	Married/ Cohabiting	Formerly married
SEX			
Male	33.7	63.5	1.8
Female	22.5	72.5	4.3
Residence			
Urban	28.3	67.9	2.9
Rural	26.9	68.9	3.4
Education level			
No formal education	20.2	73.9	4.4
Some primary	28.9	66.8	3.7
Completed primary	25.3	71.2	3
Some secondary	44.5	52.4	2.3
Completed secondary	28.8	68.5	2.1
Post secondary plus	14.8	83.2	1.5
Not stated	15.6	81.3	2.7
Subregion			
Buganda	26.2	70.1	2.8
Busoga	26.5	69.3	3.3
Bukedi	28.1	68.4	2.9
Elgon	26.1	70.4	2.8
Teso	30.7	65.9	3
Karamoja	25.7	72.7	1.1
Lango	27.2	69.1	2.9
Acholi	29.8	65.6	3.3
West Nile	32.5	61.2	5.5
Bunyoro	25.1	70.2	4
Tooro	27.1	68.2	3.7
Ankole	28.2	67.9	3.2
Kigezi	27.1	69.8	2.5
National	27.5	68.5	3.2

Table 3.10: Proportion of Population (15 years and above) by Marital Status and Age by Sex

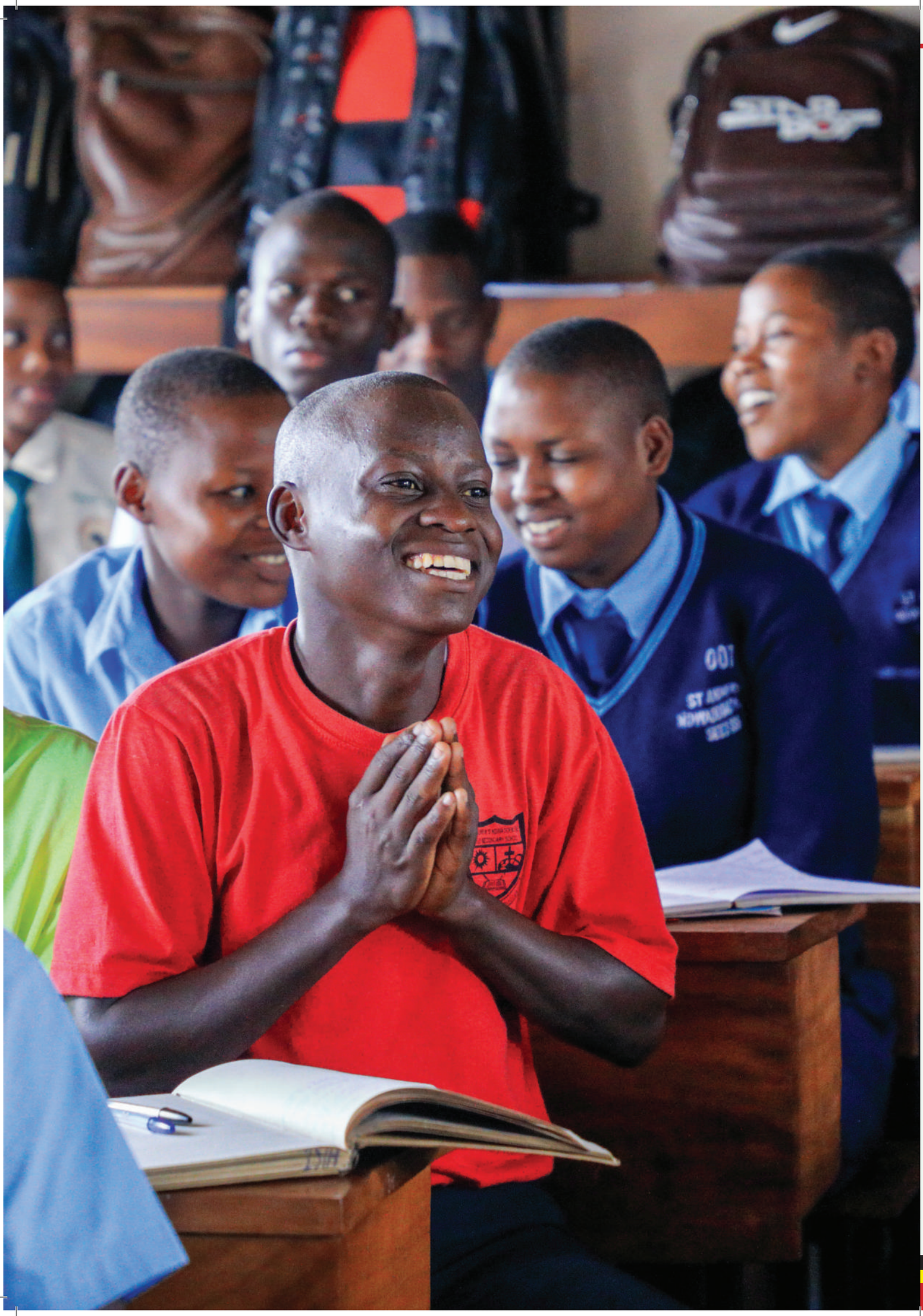
	Never married		Married/living together		Formerly married	
Age groups	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	87.8	75.8	9.4	20.5	0.8	2
20-24	54.3	30.6	43.1	63.7	1.3	4.8
25-29	21.1	11	76.2	83.3	2	5.1
30-34	9.9	5.5	87.3	89.5	2.4	4.6
35-39	5.5	3.1	91.8	92.7	2.4	3.8
40-44	3.7	2.1	93.6	94.1	2.4	3.4
45-49	2.6	1.6	94.9	94.9	2.1	3.2
50-54	2.2	1.4	95.4	94.8	2.1	3.5
55-59	1.7	1.2	96.1	94.7	1.9	3.8
60-64	1.8	1.1	95.8	93.7	2.1	4.9
65-69	1.4	1.1	96.1	92.4	2.2	6.2
70-74	1.7	1.2	95.1	89.8	2.9	8.6
75-79	1.4	1.4	94.8	86.5	3.5	11.7
80+	1.7	1.7	92.6	80.5	5.3	17.3
Total (15yrs & above)	23.7	16.8	69.2	62.8	4.5	18.3

Table 3.11: Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by sex and subregions

Sub-region	Male	Female	Difference	Both Sex
Buganda	23	21	1.5	22.2
Busoga	23	21	2.5	21.8
Bukedi	24	21	3.1	22.1
Elgon	23	21	2.0	22.1
Teso	24	21	2.7	22.4
Karamoja	23	20	2.6	21.6
Lango	24	21	3.0	21.9
Acholi	24	21	3.1	22.3
West nile	25	21	3.5	22.7
Bunyoro	23	20	2.7	21.3
Tooro	24	21	2.8	22.1
Ankole	25	21	3.7	23.1
Kigezi	25	21	3.5	23.0
National	24	21	2.6	22.2

Table 3.12: Proportion of Total Population registered at Birth

	Long Certificate	Short Certificate	No but with notification record	Registered with VHT	No	Don't Know	Total
SEX							
Male	11.6	24.4	4.2	3.5	53.3	3.0	100.0
Female	11.2	24.2	4.0	3.3	55.1	2.3	100.0
Rural Urban							
Urban	14.0	25.3	4.1	2.3	50.7	3.6	100.0
Rural	9.9	23.7	4.1	4.0	56.3	2.0	100.0
Sub Region							
Buganda	14.9	19.8	4.3	2.0	54.7	4.4	100.0
Busoga	10.1	21.1	3.7	4.2	58.5	2.4	100.0
Bukedi	9.7	27.0	5.2	4.4	51.5	2.2	100.0
Elgon	10.1	26.1	4.0	3.8	54.6	1.4	100.0
Teso	7.6	31.2	4.1	3.8	51.9	1.5	100.0
Karamoja	9.1	20.9	3.2	9.1	56.6	1.2	100.0
Lango	9.0	29.2	2.8	3.4	53.7	1.9	100.0
Acholi	11.4	21.6	3.8	3.3	58.0	1.8	100.0
West Nile	9.0	23.8	3.8	4.7	56.5	2.2	100.0
Bunyoro	11.0	20.7	4.2	2.9	59.7	1.4	100.0
Tooro	11.4	30.8	3.8	3.0	48.8	2.2	100.0
Ankole	10.9	28.8	4.4	2.8	50.7	2.5	100.0
Kigezi	12.1	33.9	5.8	2.9	43.4	1.9	100.0
Age group							
<5	10.3	26.0	6.2	6.4	49.8	1.3	100.0
5-9	9.9	26.1	5.3	5.1	51.7	1.9	100.0
10-14	10.1	26.3	4.7	4.1	52.6	2.1	100.0
15-19	11.3	27.2	4.0	3.0	52.1	2.4	100.0
20-24	12.8	25.9	3.3	2.2	52.8	2.9	100.0
25-29	13.4	24.3	2.9	1.8	53.9	3.6	100.0
30-34	13.3	22.6	2.8	1.6	55.7	4.0	100.0
35-39	12.7	20.9	2.8	1.6	58.1	4.0	100.0
40-44	12.3	19.7	2.7	1.5	59.9	3.8	100.0
45-49	12.1	19.1	2.7	1.5	61.0	3.6	100.0
50-54	11.8	18.6	2.7	1.5	62.1	3.4	100.0
55-59	11.8	18.4	2.6	1.4	62.7	3.0	100.0
60-64	11.3	17.5	2.6	1.4	64.2	2.9	100.0
65-69	11.1	17.0	2.6	1.4	65.2	2.7	100.0
70-74	10.5	15.9	2.5	1.4	67.0	2.6	100.0
75-79	10.1	15.7	2.4	1.4	67.7	2.6	100.0
80-84	9.7	14.7	2.4	1.3	68.9	3.0	100.0
85+	12.1	15.9	2.4	2.1	64.4	3.2	100.0
National	**11.4**	**24.3**	**4.1**	**3.4**	**54.3**	**2.6**	**100.0**



EDUCATION AND LITERACY 4

Key Findings

School attendance:
20% of the population aged six years and over had never been to school by the census year.

Gross attendance ratios (GAR):
Gross Attendance Ratio for primary schools was 101.3% and 32% for secondary schools.

Net Attendance Ratios (NAR):
Net Attendance Ratio for primary schools was 66.8 percent and 22.3% for secondary schools.

Education attainment:
The majority of Ugandans have either only some primary education or no formal education, about 30% attained some primary-level education

Literacy: Nearly 8 in 10 males (76.6%) and 7 in 10 (71.6%) females were literate.

Adult literacy: 73.7% of the population aged 18 years and above was literate

The Education sector is key in promoting sustainable development through human capacity development of the population in various skills, raising awareness on various issues of national importance and improving general standards of living. The education system aims at training children and adults in a range of skills from basic education to professional development. The country is targeting improving learning outcomes in basic competencies, especially literacy and numeracy, for all children.

Uganda's education system includes formal and informal education. This chapter explores the education status of Uganda's population with a major focus on formal education system.

> **Formal education** refers to every category of education where a curriculum recognized by the Ministry of Education and Sports is followed; and a certificate that is recognized by the Ministry is awarded to students upon completing the course being studied. This includes technical and vocational training institutions beyond primary school level.
>
> This however does not include Bible or Koranic trainings. Other alternative education systems such as FAL (Functional Adult Literacy), ABEK (Alternative Basic Education for Karamoja) and COPE (Complementary Opportunities for Primary Education) were not considered as formal schooling.

The NPHC 2024 focused on measuring the current school attendance and educational attainment of all household members aged 3 years and above. Education level attained was categorized along the respective levels of education as follows: pre-primary education, primary education, secondary education and post-secondary education.

4.1 Distribution of Uganda's School-Age Population

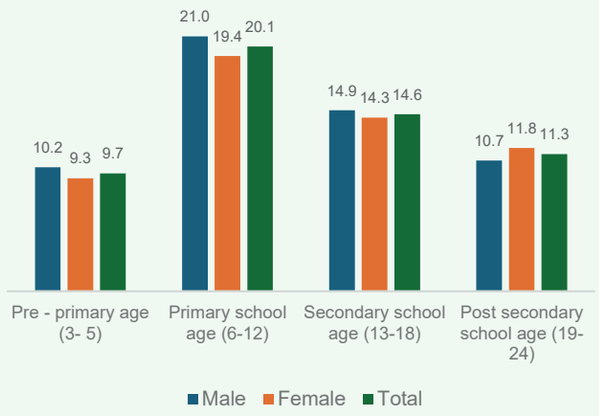
According to the education system in Uganda, a child is expected to enrol for primary education at the age of six years, and complete post-secondary education at the age of 24 years. The regulation of Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes is one of the NDP III strategic interventions to achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education. This calls for the inclusion of the population aged 3-5 years to cater for the Early Childhood Education, which is also known as pre-primary education in Uganda. Therefore, Uganda's school-age population consists of persons aged 3 to 24 years.

According to the NPHC 2024 results, 57 percent of the total population were in the school-age population as shown in Table 4.1.

Further analysis showed that about 10 percent of the total population were in the pre-primary, 20 percent in the primary, 15 percent in the secondary, and about 11 percent in the post-secondary school age population.

As shown in Figure 4.1, except for those aged 19-24 years, the male school-age population was slightly higher than that of the females. However, the variation was minimal across the categories, with a less than two-point percentage difference.

Fig. 4.1: Distribution of the School-age Population, by Sex and Age Group

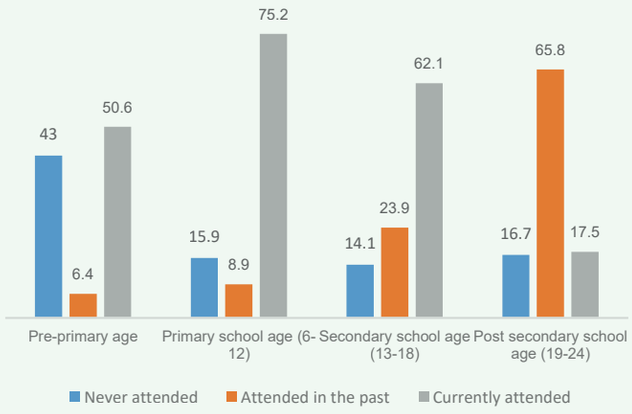


4.2 School Attendance Status

The NPHC 2024 categorized school attendance status into 3 groups: currently attending school (in 2024), attended in the past and never attended.

Results showed in Figure 4.2 show that the highest percentage of learners who were currently attending school in 2024 was among the primary school going age (75%); followed by that of the secondary school going age (62%). The lowest was among the post-secondary school going age (18%).

Fig 4.2: Percentage of Population aged 3-24 years, by school Attendance status



Generally, the percentage of those currently attending school across the various categories decreases with progression to the next level of education.

4.3 Current School Attendance

School attendance is defined as being in school at any regular recognized educational institution or programme, public or private, for organized learning at any level of education. It is measured using Gross Attendance Ratios and Net Attendance Ratios.

Gross Attendance Ratios (GAR)
The total number of children attending primary school divided by the official primary school age population and the total number of children attending secondary school divided by the official secondary school age population

Eligibility: Children aged 6-12 for primary school GAR and children aged 13-18 for secondary school GAR

Net Attendance Ratios (NAR)
Percentage of the school-age population that attends primary or secondary school.

Eligibility: Children aged 6-12 for primary school NAR and children aged 13-18 for secondary school NAR

4.3.1 Early Childhood Education Attendance

In Uganda, the Ministry of Education and Sports, through the Early Childhood and Care Education (ECCE) Policy recognizes that access to quality ECCE is critical for sound intellectual, psychological, emotional, linguistic, social and physical development and lifelong learning.[1] Early Childhood Education (ECE) is the most important stage of development in a child's education cycle; since it increases their opportunity to perform better in school and in life. In Uganda, ECE is commonly termed as nursery schooling and is also referred to as pre-primary schooling.

Attendance to Early Childhood Education

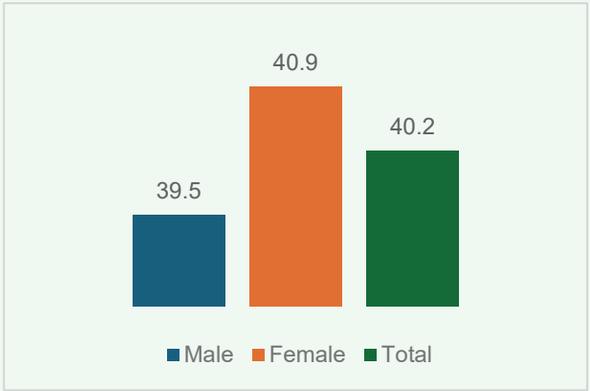
Number of children attending an Early Childhood Education program

Eligibility: Children aged 3-5 Years

During the NPHC 2024, responses were obtained for all persons aged 3-5 years, to establish whether they attended any schooling during the 2024 school year and what class/grade they were attending. The children who attended nursery school, in baby, middle and top classes, were classified as being in ECE.

The results presented in Figure 4.3 show that overall, 40 percent of the children aged 3 to 5 years were attending ECE in 2024. The results further indicate that 41 percent of the female children aged 3 to 5 years were in ECE, compared to their male counterparts (40%).

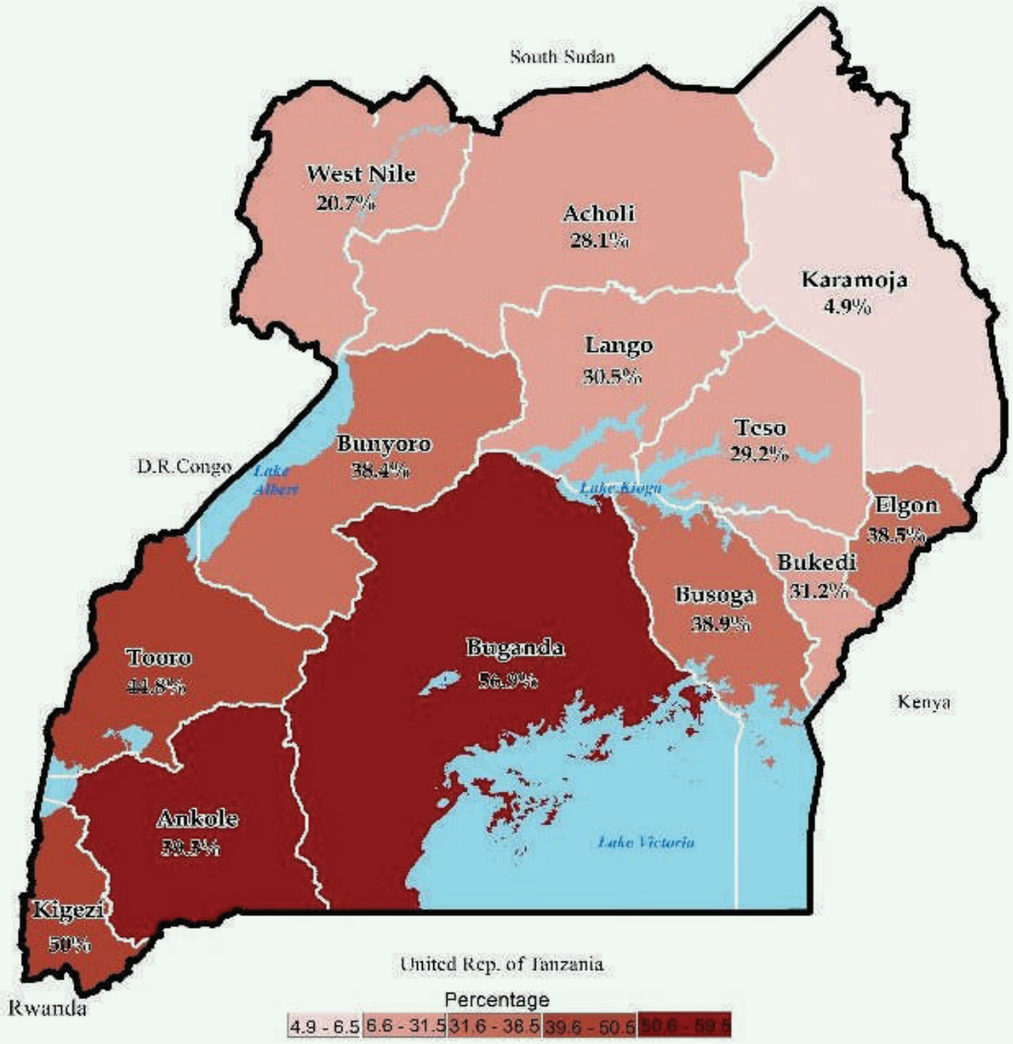
Figure 4.3: Children Currently Attending ECE by Sex, 2024



[1] Ministry of Education and Sports (2018). The Early Childhood Care and Education Policy

The analysis of ECE attendance has been presented at sub-regional level in Figure 4.4. Buganda sub-region had the highest ECE attendance (57%) whereas Karamoja sub-region had the lowest (5%). Generally, most of the sub-regions in the eastern and northern parts of the country had less than 40 percent of the children in ECE as compared to those in Central and Western Uganda.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of the Population Aged 3-5 Years Currently Attending ECE, by Sub-region



4.3.2 Primary School Attendance

During the NPHC 2024, responses were obtained for all persons aged 6-12 years, to establish whether they attended any schooling during the 2024 school year and what class/grade they were attending. The persons who attended primary one to primary seven, were classified as being in primary school. The primary school GAR refers to the total attendance in primary school, regardless of age and grade, expressed as a proportion of the official school going age population (6-12 years).

The NPHC 2024 results indicate that the primary school GAR at the national level was 101.3%, with a slight variation between males (102%) and females (101%). The primary school NAR refers to the proportion of the total attendance of eligible official school age population (6-12 years) to the corresponding age group.

The results show that the primary school NAR at the national level was 67%, with a slight variation between males (66%) and females (68%). By sub-region, Teso sub-region had the highest NAR of 75.6 percent and Karamoja sub-region had the least NAR at 24.4 percent as seen in **Figure 4.6.**

Fig. 4.5: Primary Gross and Net Attendance Ratios, by sex

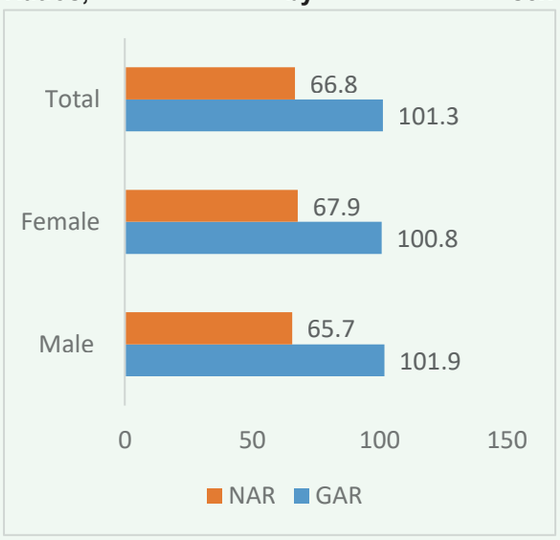
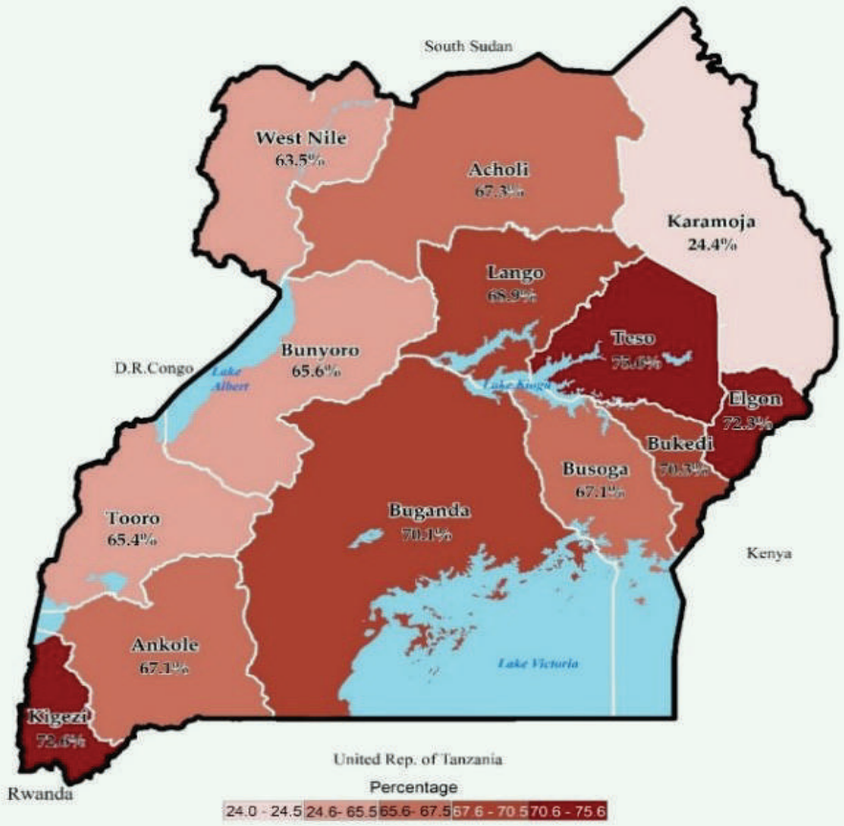


Figure 4.6: Percentage distribution of Net Attendance Ratio at Primary level by Sub-region



4.3.3 Secondary School Attendance

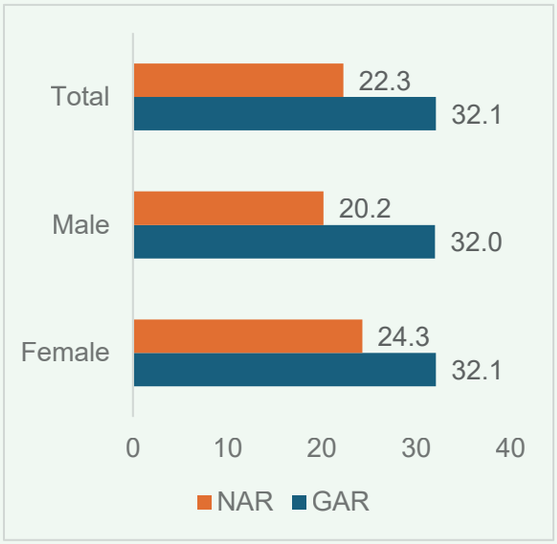
The official secondary school going age is 13 to 18 years. During the NPHC 2024, responses were obtained for all persons aged 13-18 years, to establish whether they attended any schooling during the 2024 school year and what class/grade they were attending. The persons who attended senior one to senior six were classified as being in secondary school.

The secondary school GAR refers to the total attendance in secondary school, regardless of age and grade, expressed as a proportion of the official school going age population (13-18 years).

The NPHC 2024 results indicate that the secondary school GAR at the national level was 32.1, as indicated in **Figure 4.7**. The results further show that there was no difference between the GAR for the males (32%) and females (32%). The secondary school NAR refers to the proportion of the total attendance of eligible official school age population (13-18 years) to the corresponding age group.

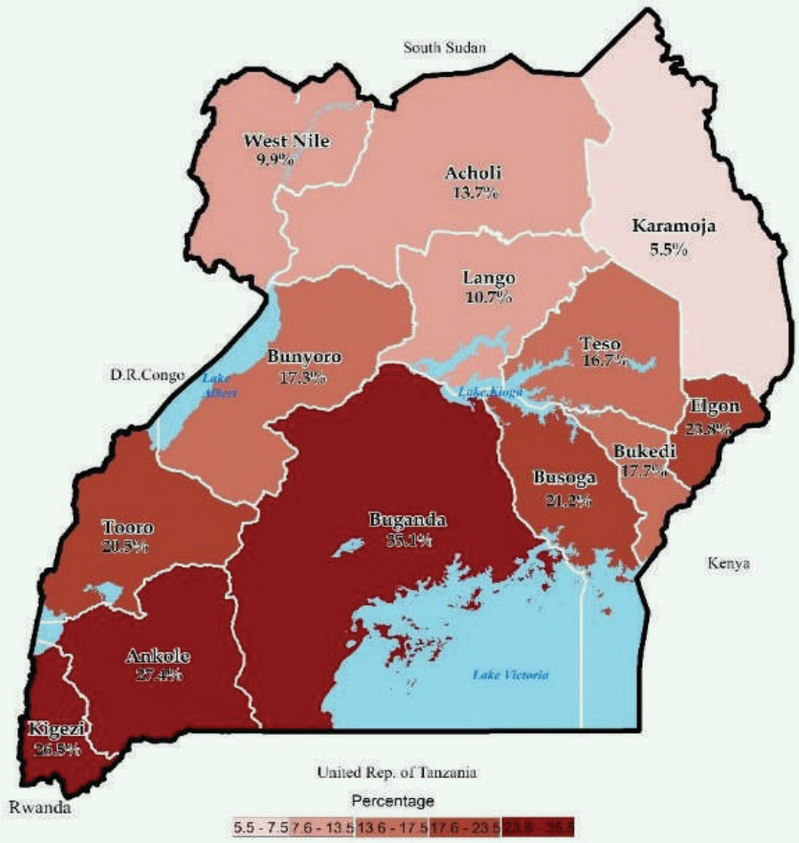
The secondary school NAR at the national level was 22%. The results further show that there was slight variation in the NAR between males (20%) and females (24%).

Fig. 4.7: Secondary Gross and Net Attendance Ratios, by sex



Buganda sub-region had the highest NAR of 35.1 percent and Karamoja sub-region had the least NAR at 5.5 percent as seen in **Figure 4.8.**

Figure 4.8: Percentage distribution of NAR at secondary level by sub-region



4.4 Education Attainment

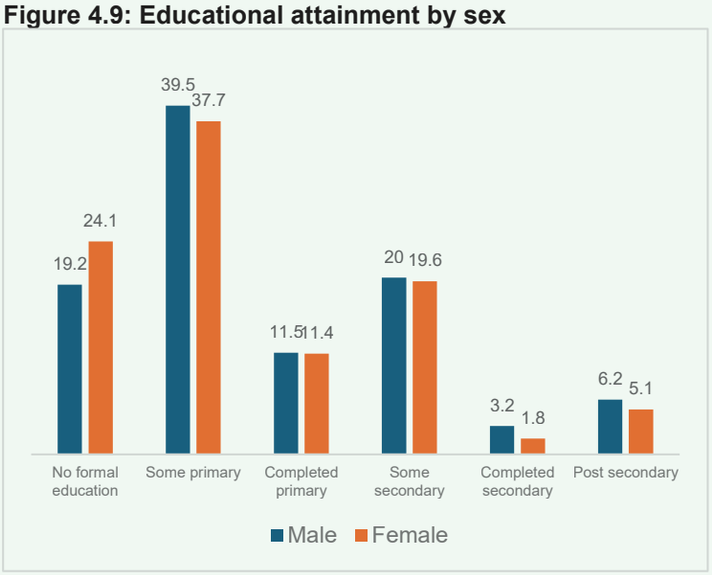
The NPHC 2024 collected information on education attainment by asking the highest grade/class completed for all persons aged 10 years and above. Education attainment refers to the highest level of education an individual has completed.

4.4.1 Highest Class/Grade Completed

Table 4.4.1 presents the distribution of the population aged 10 years and above by grade/class completed. About twenty-two percent of the population aged 10 years and above had no formal education while only about 39 percent attained some primary-level education. Only 7 percent of the population had attained post-secondary level of education.

The results also show that Nineteen percent of males and 24 percent of females had no education. Only five percent of women and six percent of men had completed tertiary education **(Figure 4.9).**

Figure 4.9: Educational attainment by sex

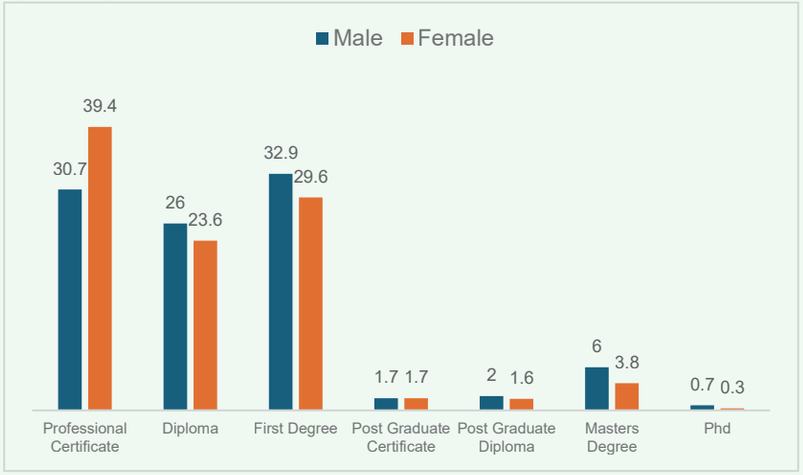


4.4.2 Post-Secondary Education attainment

NPHC 2024 results indicate that seven percent of the population aged 18 years above had post-secondary as shown in **Figure 4.10**.

As regards education qualification level about 33 percent of the males had attained a first degree compared to their female counterparts (30%)

Figure 4.10: Percentage distribution of people aged 18 and above by sex by qualification level



4.5 School attendance status and disability

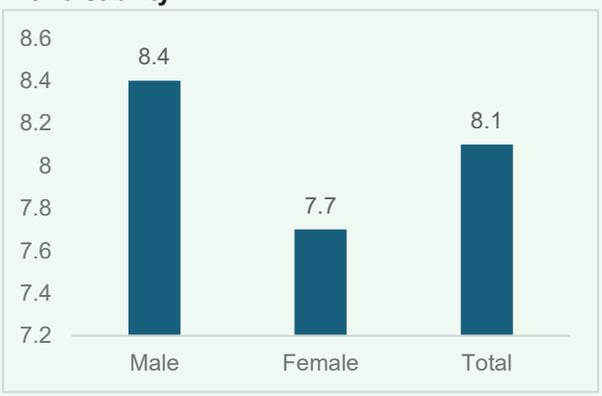
Persons with disabilities face challenges of accessing appropriate education services, particularly in the early childhood period. Having a disability is one of the causes for never attending school and dropping

out among persons with disabilities since they are vulnerable. The NPHC 2024 collected data on different types of disability for persons aged two years and above.

Of the total number of pupils that were currently attending school in 2024, about 8 percent had a disability

The findings further indicated a slight variation between the male (8.4%) and female pupils (7.7%) as shown in **Figure 4.11**.

Figure 4.11: Primary school attendance for pupils with disability

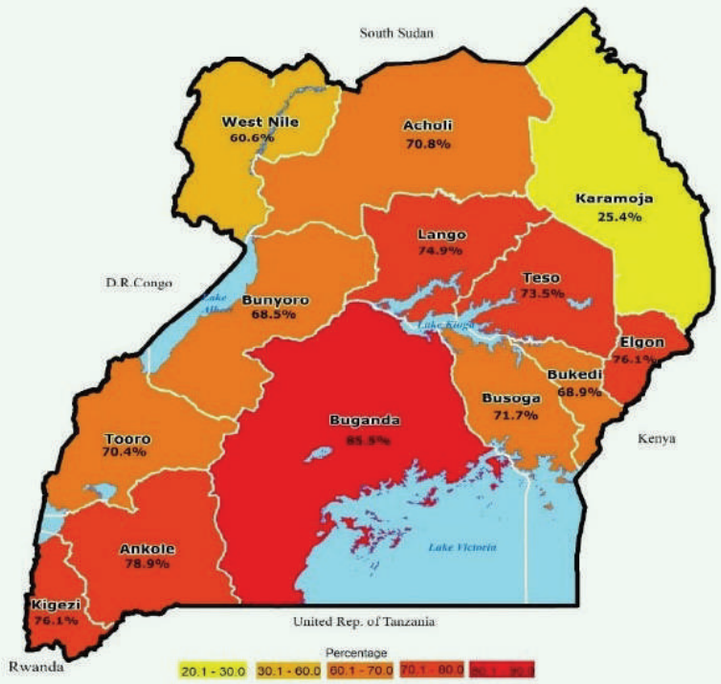


4.6 Literacy

Literacy is defined as the "ability to read with understanding and write meaningfully in any language". The NPHC 2024 collected information on the literacy status of household members aged 10 years and above. **Table 4.5** shows that overall literacy rates was 74 percent. The males had a slightly higher literacy rate (77%) compared to their female counterparts (72%). There was a slight increase in the literacy rates from 72 percent in 2014 to 74 percent in 2024.

Buganda sub-region had the highest literacy rate (86%) while the Karamoja sub-region had the lowest literacy rate (25%). Ankole sub-region had 79 percent, while Kigezi and Elgon sub-regions had 76 percent each as shown in **Figure 4.12.**

Figure 4.12: Percentage distribution of literacy level by sub-region



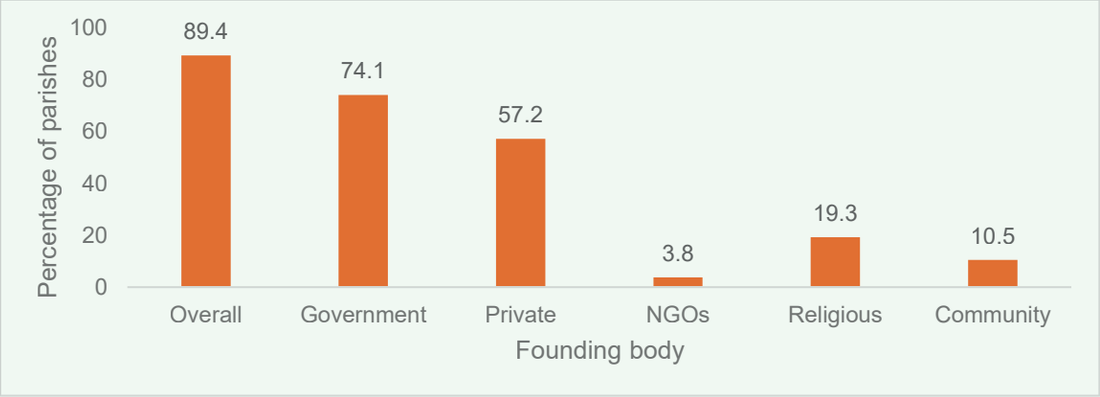
4.7 Community Characteristics

Data on the education infrastructure within the communities, specifically parishes with primary schools and sub counties with secondary schools was compiled at the community level. The results have been presented in **Figure 4.13** to show the percentage of parishes with at least one primary school.

Availability of Primary Schools
Percentage of parishes with at least one primary school
Population: Total number of parishes

Results in **Figure 4.13** show that 74 percent of the parishes in the country had at least one government founded primary school. Also, 57 percent had at least one private school, and 19 percent had at least one religious school. Only four percent of the parishes in Uganda had an NGO founded primary school. Overall, 89 percent of the parishes had at least one primary school, irrespective of the founding body. Detailed results are presented in **Table 3.6.**

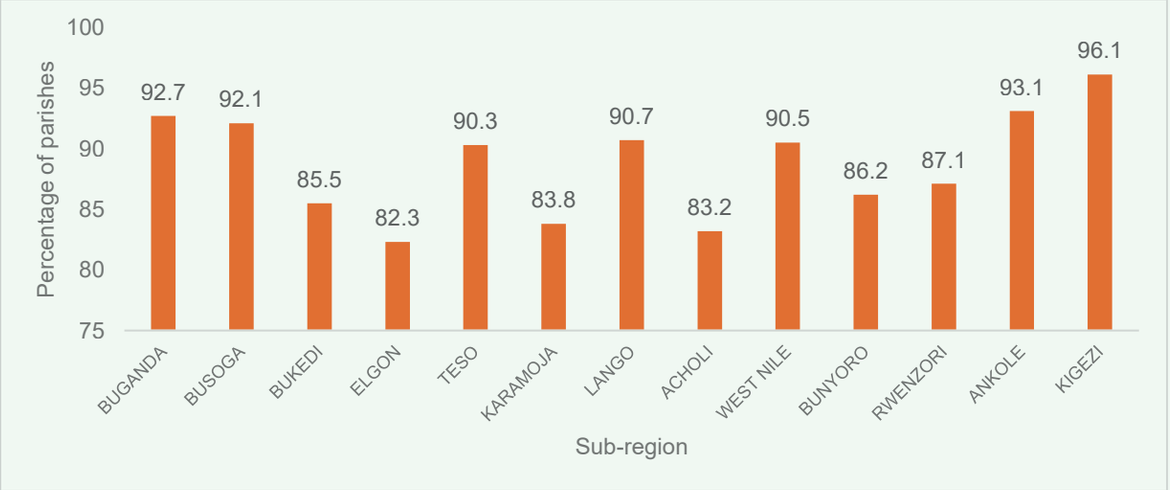
Fig 4.13 Parishes with a Primary School, by Founding Body (%)



Patterns by Background Characteristics:

As shown in **Figure 4.14,** Kigezi Sub-region has the highest percentage of Parishes with at least one primary school (96%). This is followed by Ankole (93%), Buganda (93%), and Busoga (92%). Acholi and Elgon sub-regions have the lowest percentage (83% and 82% respectively).

Figure 4.14: Parishes with a primary school by sub-region (%)

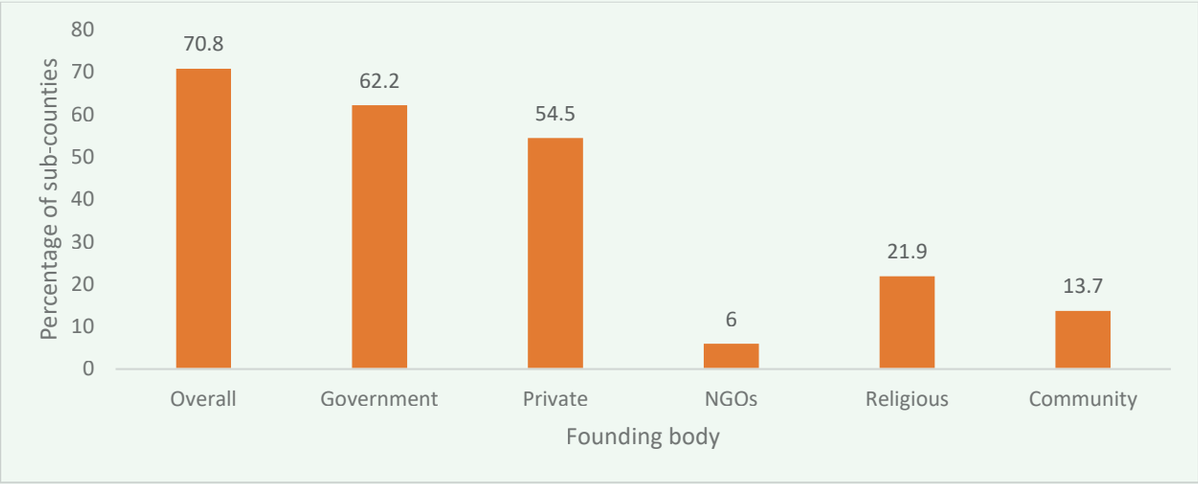


Availability of Secondary Schools
Percentage of Sub-counties with at least one secondary school

Population: Total number of Sub-counties

Results in Figure **4.15** show that 62 percent of the Sub-counties in the country had at least one government founded Secondary school. Also, 55% had at least one private school, and 22% had at least one religious secondary school. Only 6% of the Sub-counties in Uganda had an NGO founded secondary school. Overall, 71% of the Sub-counties had at least one Secondary school, irrespective of the founding body. Detailed results are presented in **Table 3.7.**

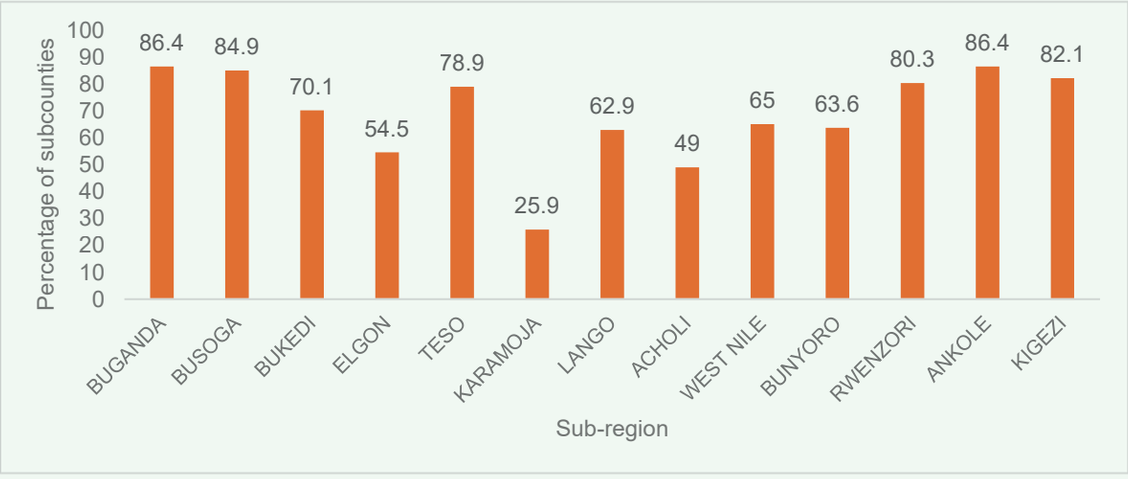
Fig 4.15 Sub-counties with a Secondary School, by Founding Body (%)



Patterns by background characteristics

As shown in **Figure 4.16**, Buganda and Ankole Sub-regions have the highest percentage of Sub-counties with at least one secondary school (86%). This is followed by Busoga (85%), Kigezi (82%), and Tooro (80%). Karamoja sub-region has the lowest percentage (25%) of Sub-counties with at least one secondary school.

Figure 4.16: Sub-counties with a secondary school by sub-region (%)



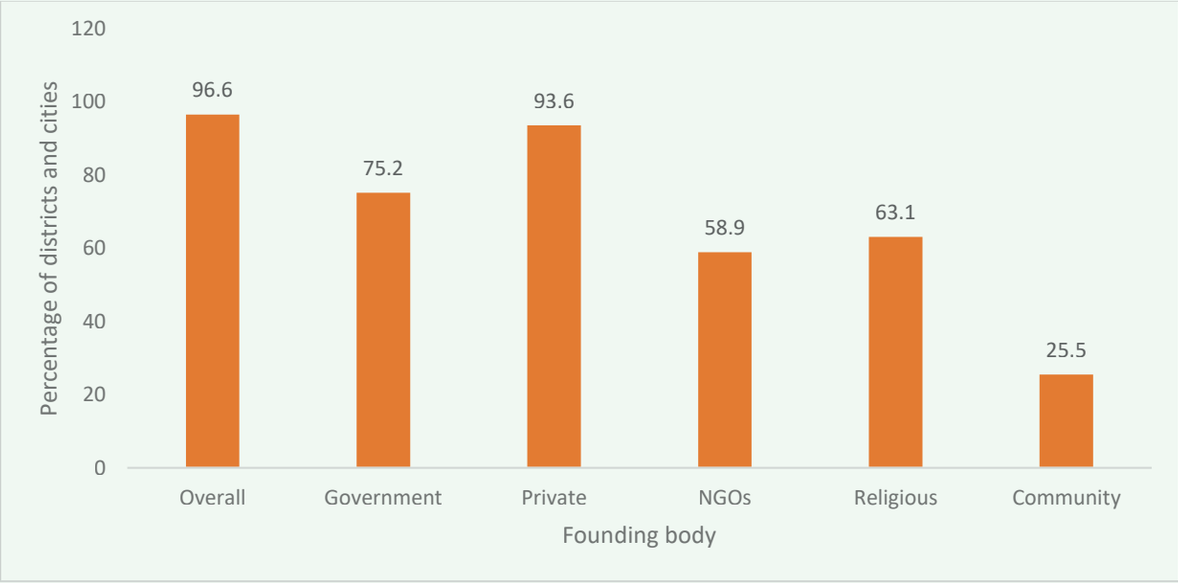
Availability of BTVET Institutions

Percentage of Districts & Cities with at least one BTVET Institution

Population: Total number of districts

Business Technical Vocational Education Training Institution (BTVET) is a school, technical institute, college or center offering approved BTVET courses leading to the award of certificates or diplomas. The BTVET institutions knowledge, values and skills in specifically designed training areas to produce competitive workers to participate in sustainable growth and reduce poverty. (MoES, 2019, Parliament of Uganda, 2008)

Fig 4.17: Districts and Cities with a BTVET Institution, by Founding Body (%)

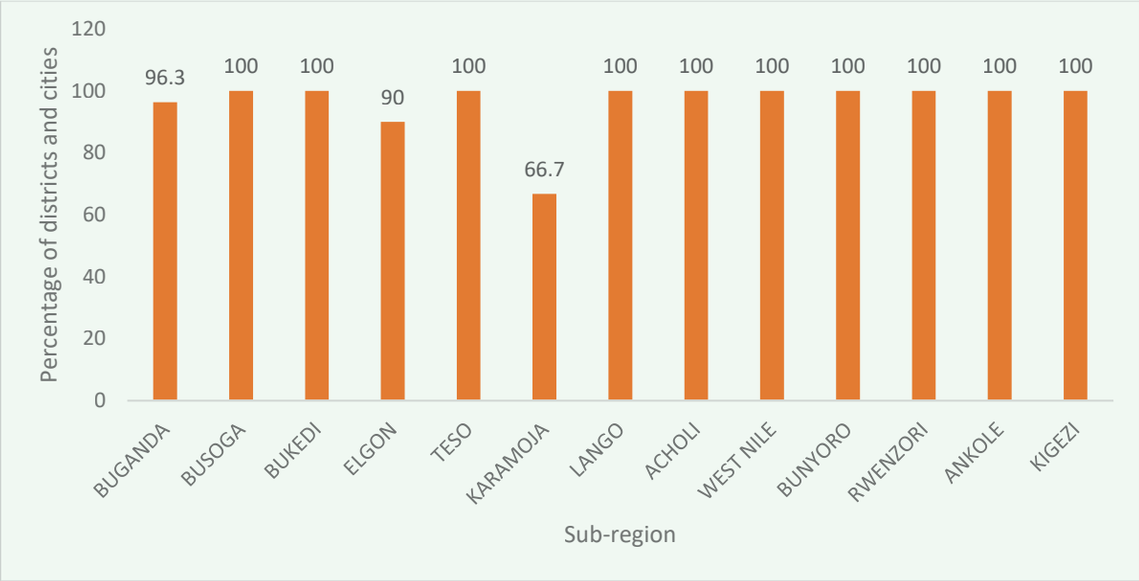


As shown in **Figure 4.17**, 75 percent of the districts and cities in the country had at least one government founded BTVET institution. Also, 94% had at least one private BTVET institution, and 63%, a religious founded institution. Only 26% of the districts and cities in Uganda had a community founded BTVET institution. Overall, 97% of the districts and cities had at least one BTVET institution, irrespective of the founding body. Detailed results are presented in **Table 3.8.**

Patterns by Background Characteristics

As shown in **Figure 4.18,** all the districts & cities (100%) in the Sub-regions of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, Acholi, West Nile, Bunyoro, Tooro, Ankole and Kigezi have at least one BTVET institution. At least 90% of all the districts and cities in Buganda and Elgon Sub-regions have a BTVET institution while it was the case for only 67% of those in the Karamoja.

Figure 4.18: Districts and Cities with a BTVET Institution, by sub-region (%)



LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of the school going population (Aged 6 Years and above) by selected characteristics and school attendance status

Table 4.2: Gross and Net attendance in Primary by selected background characteristics

Table 4.3: Gross and Net Attendance in Secondary by selected background characteristics

Table 4.4.1: Education attainment

Table 4.4.2 Education attainment for 18 years and above

Table 4.5: Literacy levels for population aged 10 years and above by sex

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Parishes with at Least one Primary School, by Residence, Sub-region and Founding Body

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Sub-counties with at Least one Secondary School, by Sub-region and Founding Body

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Districts& Cities with at Least one BTVET Institution, by Sub-region and Founding Body

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of the school going population (Aged 6 Years and above) by selected characteristics and school attendance status

Background characteristics	Never attended school			Attended in the past			Currently Attending		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
School going age groups									
Primary (6-12)	16.3	15.5	15.9	9	8.7	8.9	74.7	75.8	75.2
Secondary (13-18)	14.8	13.3	14.1	22.1	25.5	23.9	63.1	61.1	62.1
Post secondary (19-24)	17.2	16.3	16.7	60.9	69.8	65.8	21.9	13.9	17.5
School age (6-24)	16	15	15.5	25	29.8	27.5	58.9	55.2	57
Sub-region									
Buganda	13.1	14	13.6	52.3	54.3	53.3	34.6	31.7	33.1
Busoga	18.4	22.3	20.5	43.6	43.8	43.7	38	33.9	35.9
Bukedi	17.5	22.3	20	41.9	43.3	42.7	40.6	34.4	37.4
Elgon	14.5		15.4	47.5	48.6	48.1	37.9	35.2	36.5
Teso	13	17.2	15.2	45.3	47	46.2	41.7	35.8	38.6
Karamoja	69.3	76	72.8	14.5	11.3	12.8	16.2	12.7	14.4
Lango	14.9	21.7	18.5	50.6	49.3	49.9	34.5	29	31.6
Acholi	17	25.1	21.2	46.9	44.1	45.4	36	30.8	33.3
West Nile	23.7	31.9	28	38.1	37	37.5	38.3	31.1	34.5
Bunyoro	18.2	23.8	21.1	47.7	45.6	46.6	34.1	30.6	32.3
Tooro	18.6	23.4	21.1	46	45	45.4	35.4	31.7	33.5
Ankole	15.5	19.6	17.6	48.3	47.5	47.9	36.2	32.9	34.5
Kigezi	14.2	20.5	17.6	48.1	46.6	47.3	37.7	32.9	35.1
Age group									
5-9	18.6	17.8	18.2	8.6	8.4	8.5	72.8	73.8	73.3
10-14	13.3	12.3	12.8	10.7	10.4	10.6	76	77.2	76.6
15-19	15.7	14	14.8	31.1	37.9	34.6	53.3	48.1	50.6
20-24	17.3	16.6	16.9	64.2	72.2	68.6	18.4	11.2	14.5
25-29	16.4	17.5	17	78.9	79.6	79.3	4.7	2.9	3.8
30-34	17.3	20	18.8	79.9	77.9	78.9	2.8	2	2.4
35-39	18.1	24.4	21.5	79.6	74	76.6	2.3	1.6	1.9
40-44	20.8	31.8	26.7	77.3	67	71.8	1.9	1.3	1.5
45-49	21.2	33.8	28	77.2	65.1	70.7	1.6	1.1	1.3
50-54	23.4	39.3	31.8	75.3	59.9	67.2	1.2	0.8	1
55-59	23.1	43.3	33.8	75.8	56.1	65.4	1.1	0.6	0.8
60-64	28.4	51.5	41.4	70.7	48	58	0.9	0.5	0.6
65-69	27.4	52.4	41.3	71.8	47.1	58.1	0.8	0.5	0.6
70-74	33.9	61.5	50.3	65.3	38.1	49.2	0.7	0.4	0.5
75-79	33.9	64.6	52	65.5	35.1	47.6	0.6	0.3	0.5
80+	43.4	69.8	59.9	53.9	28.7	38.2	2.8	1.5	2
National	**17.9**	**22**	**20.1**	**46.2**	**46.4**	**46.3**	**35.8**	**31.6**	**33.6**

Table 4.2: Gross and Net attendance in Primary by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Gross attendance Ratio			Net Attendance Ratio		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Region						
Central	95.8	95.3	96.3	70.1	68.6	71.5
Eastern	111.2	111.9	110.4	70.6	69.4	71.9
Northern	98.3	100.5	96	58.9	58.8	59
Western	99.5	99.3	99.7	67	65.6	68.4
Sub region						
Buganda	95.8	95.3	96.3	70.1	68.6	71.5
Busoga	102	102	101.9	67.1	65.6	68.7
Bukedi	112.8	114.4	111.2	70.3	69.2	71.4
Elgon	115.2	116	114.5	72.3	71.2	73.3
Teso	122.2	123.3	121.1	75.6	74.5	76.6
Karamoja	42.7	45.4	40.1	24.4	25.3	23.4
Lango	110.7	112.9	108.5	68.9	68.1	69.8
Acholi	111	113.1	108.9	67.3	66.8	67.8
West Nile	108.1	109.8	106.3	63.5	63.2	63.7
Bunyoro	97	97.8	96.2	65.6	64.7	66.6
Tooro	96.8	96.9	96.7	65.4	64.2	66.7
Ankole	100.7	99.9	101.5	67.1	65.3	68.8
Kigezi	107.5	106	109	72.6	71.1	74.1
National	**101.3**	**101.9**	**100.8**	**66.8**	**65.7**	**67.9**

Table 4.3: Gross and Net Attendance in Secondary by selected background characteristics

	Gross attendance Ratio			Net Attendance Ratio		
Background characteristics	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Region						
Central	45	43.3	46.6	35.1	32	37.9
Eastern	31	31.7	30.4	19.9	18	21.9
Northern	19.6	22.2	16.9	10.3	10.4	10.2
Western	31.5	30.7	32.3	22.7	20.2	25.1
Sub region						
Buganda	45	43.3	46.6	35.1	32	37.9
Busoga	30.5	30.1	30.9	21.2	18.7	23.7
Bukedi	29.1	30.8	27.4	17.7	16.4	19.1
Bugishu	38.3	39.1	37.5	23.8	21.4	26.2
Teso	27.9	29.4	26.4	16.7	15.5	18
Karamoja	12.6	14.8	10.5	5.5	5.7	5.2
Lango	18.1	20	16.2	10.7	10.4	11
Acholi	23.5	25.5	21.5	13.7	13.2	14.2
West Nile	20.6	24.2	17	9.9	10.5	9.2
Bunyoro	24.1	24.3	23.9	17.3	15.9	18.7
Tooro	28.2	28.2	28.3	20.5	18.6	22.4
Ankole	38.3	36.4	40.2	27.4	24	30.8
Kigezi	36.6	35.2	38	26.5	23.5	29.3
National	**32.1**	**32**	**32.1**	**22.3**	**20.2**	**24.3**

Table 4.4.1: Education attainment

Background characteristics	No formal education	Some primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Post secondary plus
Sex						
Male	18.2	30.3	13.8	13.6	16	8.1
Female	24.9	29.7	13	13.7	12.3	6.4
Sub-Region						
Buganda	14.7	21.1	13.3	16.8	22.2	12
Busoga	23.3	29.6	13.6	15.8	13.4	4.2
Bukedi	22.5	35.5	12.7	13.4	11.6	4.4
Elgon	17.6	31.2	15.1	16.6	13.5	6.1
Teso	17.1	39.9	13.9	12.9	10.7	5.5
Karamoja	74	10.5	3.8	4.4	4.4	2.8
Lango	19.7	40.4	17.3	10.5	7.3	4.7
Acholi	22.5	33.5	14.7	12.7	10.3	6.2
West Nile	29.9	39.7	9.6	9.4	7.5	4.1
Bunyoro	23.8	37.6	12.2	11.8	10.4	4.3
Tooro	24	34.8	12.4	13.1	10.7	5.1
Ankole	20.6	28.6	17	12.3	13.3	8.2
Kigezi	21.2	32.6	15	12.2	11.6	7.4
Disability status						
No Disability	19.9	29.3	13.6	14.4	15.1	7.6
Disabled	31.6	33.7	11.8	9.6	8.2	5.1
National	**21.8**	**30**	**13.3**	**13.7**	**14**	**7.2**

Table 4.4.2 Education attainment for 18 years and above

	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT															
	Professional Certificate		Diploma		First Degree		Post Graduate Certificate		Post Graduate Diploma		Masters Degree		PhD		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX																
Male	297,602	30.7	252,762	26.0	319,642	32.9	16,392	1.7	19,638	2.0	57,802	6.0	6,807	0.7	970,645	100
Female	313,984	39.4	187,918	23.6	236,214	29.6	13,648	1.7	13,014	1.6	30,218	3.8	2,453	0.3	797,449	100
Sub-region																
Buganda	213,906	24.9	198,334	23.1	350,383	40.9	15,458	1.8	15,824	1.8	56,994	6.6	6,572	0.8	857,471	100
Busoga	36,144	38.8	24,726	26.6	24,923	26.8	1,733	1.9	1,665	1.8	3,554	3.8	343	0.4	93,088	100
Bukedi	22,125	43.9	13,143	26.0	11,496	22.8	925	1.8	885	1.8	1,737	3.4	143	0.3	50,454	100
Elgon	29,889	41.5	18,915	26.3	18,291	25.4	1,177	1.6	1,213	1.7	2,360	3.3	202	0.3	72,047	100
Teso	38,031	50.0	19,263	25.3	13,618	17.9	1,174	1.5	1,331	1.8	2,397	3.2	193	0.3	76,007	100
Karamoja	7,924	36.4	6,573	30.2	4,873	22.4	433	2.0	762	3.5	1,127	5.2	64	0.3	21,756	100
Lango	32,004	47.7	18,828	28.1	11,673	17.4	1,048	1.6	1,295	1.9	2,123	3.2	139	0.2	67,110	100
Acholi	29,336	41.6	18,911	26.8	16,201	23.0	1,247	1.8	1,631	2.3	2,977	4.2	227	0.3	70,530	100
West Nile	34,973	42.6	26,170	31.9	14,771	18.0	1,223	1.5	1,723	2.1	3,089	3.8	174	0.2	82,123	100
Bunyoro	30,890	44.1	18,690	26.7	15,312	21.9	1,208	1.7	1,322	1.9	2,312	3.3	257	0.4	69,991	100
Tooro	36,426	45.2	20,982	26.0	17,606	21.8	1,356	1.7	1,404	1.7	2,610	3.2	241	0.3	80,625	100
Ankole	69,615	43.0	39,823	24.6	42,002	26.0	2,156	1.3	2,680	1.7	4,941	3.1	514	0.3	161,731	100
Kigezi	30,323	46.5	16,322	25.0	14,707	22.6	902	1.4	917	1.4	1,799	2.8	191	0.3	65,161	100
Disability status																
No Disability	542,602	34.6	387,517	24.7	502,369	32.0	26,062	1.7	27,859	1.8	74,036	4.7	7,325	0.5	1,567,770	100
Disabled	68,984	34.4	53,163	26.5	53,487	26.7	3,978	2.0	4,793	2.4	13,984	7.0	1,935	1.0	200,324	100
National	**611,586**	**34.6**	**440,680**	**24.9**	**555,856**	**31.4**	**30,040**	**1.7**	**32,652**	**1.8**	**88,020**	**5.0**	**9,260**	**0.5**	**1,768,094**	**100**

Table 4.5: Literacy levels for population aged 10 years and above by sex

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	Total
Sub-region			
Buganda	86.0	85.0	85.5
Busoga	73.4	70.2	71.7
Bukedi	71.5	66.6	68.9
Elgon	76.9	75.3	76.1
Teso	76.3	71.0	73.5
Karamoja	29.8	21.5	25.4
Lango	80.1	70.2	74.9
Acholi	76.9	65.3	70.8
West Nile	67.6	54.3	60.6
Bunyoro	72.0	65.3	68.5
Tooro	73.1	68.0	70.4
Ankole	81.0	77.1	78.9
Kigezi	79.6	73.3	76.1
Disability status			
No Disability	77.8	74.6	76.1
Disabled	69.1	55.4	61.4
Education level			
No formal education	22.9	17.6	19.8
Some primary	76.9	76.4	76.6
Completed primary	100	100	100
Some secondary	100	100	100
Completed secondary	100	100	100
Post-secondary plus	100	100	100
Total	76.6	71.6	**74**

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Parishes with at Least one Primary School, by Residence, Sub-region and Founding Body

	Founding Body					
	Government	Private	NGOs	Religious	Community	Overall
Residence						
Rural	77.3	51.0	3.6	19.0	12.2	89.9
Urban	67.2	70.6	4.2	19.9	6.7	88.2
Sub-Region						
Buganda	76.7	82.4	8.1	23.8	8.4	92.7
Busoga	78.6	71.6	4.5	15.4	6.2	92.1
Bukedi	72.6	57.8	2.9	13.4	4.2	85.5
Elgon	65.2	48.3	2.1	8.7	7.7	82.3
Teso	70.7	41.8	1.6	19.1	14.5	90.3
Karamoja	66.7	4.8	4.8	17.1	22.4	83.8
Lango	80.3	49.2	1.6	12.1	9.4	90.7
Acholi	69.8	43.5	1.0	13.9	21.8	83.2
West Nile	76.0	32.5	5.5	19.3	16.9	90.5
Bunyoro	70.8	68.3	4.2	18.5	15.1	86.2
Tooro	69.5	52.4	2.4	24.3	11.9	87.1
Ankole	78.4	60.1	2.1	27.6	6.3	93.1
Kigezi	84.7	51.0	1.4	30.1	3.6	96.1
National	**74.1**	**57.2**	**3.8**	**19.3**	**10.5**	**89.4**

Table 4.7: Percentage Distribution of Sub-counties with at Least one Secondary School, by Sub-region and Founding Body

	Founding Body						
	Government	Private	NGOs	Religious	Community	Overall	No. of Sub-counties
Sub-Region							
Buganda	70.6	78.1	11.1	31.4	7.2	86.4	355
Busoga	61.2	70.9	4.5	12.7	19.4	84.9	160
Bukedi	64.3	47.8	3.5	9.6	14.8	70.1	164
Elgon	68.9	29.5	2.3	9.1	14.4	54.5	243
Teso	56.9	42.2	6.9	14.7	19.0	78.9	148
Karamoja	75.9	10.3	0.0	6.9	13.8	25.9	114
Lango	69.2	28.2	5.1	15.4	19.2	62.9	125
Acholi	71.8	38.0	1.4	11.3	7.0	49.0	151
West Nile	57.4	45.5	13.9	16.8	13.9	65.0	159
Bunyoro	52.3	67.4	4.7	25.6	19.8	63.6	142
Tooro	42.6	53.7	4.9	25.3	21.6	80.3	207
Ankole	56.5	59.9	3.4	31.1	9.0	86.4	208
Kigezi	70.9	46.5	4.7	43.0	7.0	82.1	107
National	**62.2**	**54.5**	**6.0**	**21.9**	**13.7**	**70.8**	**2,283**

Table 4.8: Percentage Distribution of Districts& Cities with at Least one BTVET Institution, by Sub-region and Founding Body

	Founding Body						
	Government	Private	NGOs	Religious	Community	Overall	No. of Districts & Cities
Sub-Region							
Buganda	80.8	96.2	76.9	57.7	30.8	96.3	27
Busoga	75.0	100.0	66.7	58.3	8.3	100.0	12
Bukedi	100.0	100.0	42.9	71.4	28.6	100.0	7
Elgon	77.8	88.9	33.3	11.1	33.3	90.0	10
Teso	63.6	100.0	54.5	63.6	18.2	100.0	11
Karamoja	66.7	33.3	50.0	16.7	33.3	66.7	9
Lango	80.0	100.0	60.0	60.0	20.0	100.0	10
Acholi	66.7	100.0	66.7	88.9	22.2	100.0	9
West Nile	75.0	100.0	66.7	75.0	33.3	100.0	12
Bunyoro	44.4	88.9	33.3	66.7	33.3	100.0	9
Tooro	80.0	90.0	80.0	80.0	10.0	100.0	10
Ankole	84.6	92.3	38.5	76.9	38.5	100.0	13
Kigezi	66.7	100.0	50.0	83.3	16.7	100.0	6
National	**75.2**	**93.6**	**58.9**	**63.1**	**25.5**	**96.6**	**146**

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES 5

Key Findings

- ***Mobile phone ownership:*** In Uganda, 43 percent of individuals aged 10 years and above own a mobile phone, which equates to approximately 13.6 million people. Among these mobile phone owners, 37 percent possess one phone, while six percent own two or more.
- ***Fixed telephone line ownership:*** Eight percent of households in Uganda have fixed telephone lines.
- ***Ownership of computers and other ICT devices:*** Seventy-six percent of households had a member who owned a mobile phone, while 41 percent had a radio, 23 percent had a television, and four percent owned a computer.
- ***Computer use:*** In 2024, only four percent of individuals aged 10 and above used computers, including desktops, laptops, and tablets.
- ***Internet usage:*** In 2024, nine percent of individuals aged 10 years and above had access to internet facilities. The internet was primarily utilized for social networking (67%), academic work (16%), and business or office tasks (13%).
- ***Sources of information:*** Thirty-eight percent of households identified the radio as their primary source of information, followed by word of mouth at 22 percent, phone calls at 15 percent, and television at 14 percent.
- ***Online services:*** In Uganda, about two percent of individuals aged 10 years and above accessed online government services, while about one percent used online shopping, online advertisements, and internet banking respectively.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are essential for fostering development and driving progress. They have the capacity to significantly enhance productivity across sectors by streamlining government operations and improving business efficiencies, which in turn increases competitiveness in the global market. As a result, ICT is a key factor in advancing social and economic growth. However, as the technological landscape evolves rapidly, it is imperative for the government to proactively adapt by formulating innovative strategies that will help shape the nation's digital landscape and secure a thriving future.

Agenda 2030 aims to enhance access to information and communications technology (ICT) and ensure affordable internet for all under Sustainable Development Goal 9. Similarly, Goal 17 promotes the use of enabling technologies. African Union Agenda 2063 targets doubling ICT penetration and its contribution to GDP, while the EAC Vision 2050 seeks to strengthen ICT capabilities to drive innovation and competitiveness. The Uganda Vision 2040 highlights ICT as essential for transforming the country into a modern and prosperous society.

As digital literacy rises, reliance on ICTs has transformed traditional communication methods, enabling faster and more efficient exchanges of information. From mobile phones and social media platforms to the internet and community broadcasting, these technologies have become integral to everyday life, influencing sectors such as education, healthcare, and business.

The findings presented in this chapter highlight disparities in ICT access and use across different demographics, including age, gender, and geographic location. By exploring these patterns, we aim to identify barriers that some populations face in accessing information and to recognize the opportunities that ICTs provide for enhanced communication.

Ultimately, this chapter aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of ICT utilization, emphasizing its significance in promoting inclusivity and supporting sustainable development. Through this analysis, we hope to inform policymakers, educators, and community leaders about the critical role of ICTs in bridging information gaps across diverse populations.

This section focuses on the population aged 10 years and above comprising approximately 55 percent of the female respondents and 45 percent of the male respondents (Table 5.1).

5.1 MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP

Phone ownership

Mobile Phone – A wireless handheld device that allows users to make calls and send text messages, among other features.

Eligibility: Household members aged 10 years and above.

The 2024 NPHC collected data on mobile phone ownership among household members aged 10 years and above, including the number of mobile phones each member possessed.

Table 5.2 shows that in 2024, there were approximately 13.6 million mobile phone owners in the country, representing 43 percent of the population aged 10 and above. Figure 5.2 shows that of the 13.6 million mobile phone owners, 37 percent own one phone, while six percent own two or more.

Patterns by background characteristics

The distribution of mobile phone ownership by residence indicates that ownership was higher in urban areas (46%) compared to rural areas (41%) (see Table 5.2).

The distribution of mobile phone ownership by sex indicates that in all sub-populations, a higher proportion of males owned mobile phones compared to females except in the Ankole subregion where more females owned mobile phones than males (see Tables 5.2 and 5.3).

Sub-regional variations reveal that Buganda had the highest proportion of mobile phone owners at 58%. In contrast, all other sub-regions had less than half of their population aged 10 years and above owning mobile phones, with the Karamoja sub-region reporting a notably low figure of 20 percent (refer to Figure 5.1).

Furthermore, the data shows that mobile phone ownership increases with education level, rising from about 27 percent among individuals with no education to 92 percent among those with post-secondary education.

Additionally, mobile phone ownership follows a normal distribution by age group, with children and older persons exhibiting the lowest percentages at five percent and 43 percent, respectively.

Figure 5.1 Phone ownership

Percentage distribution of the population aged 10 years and above who own mobile phones

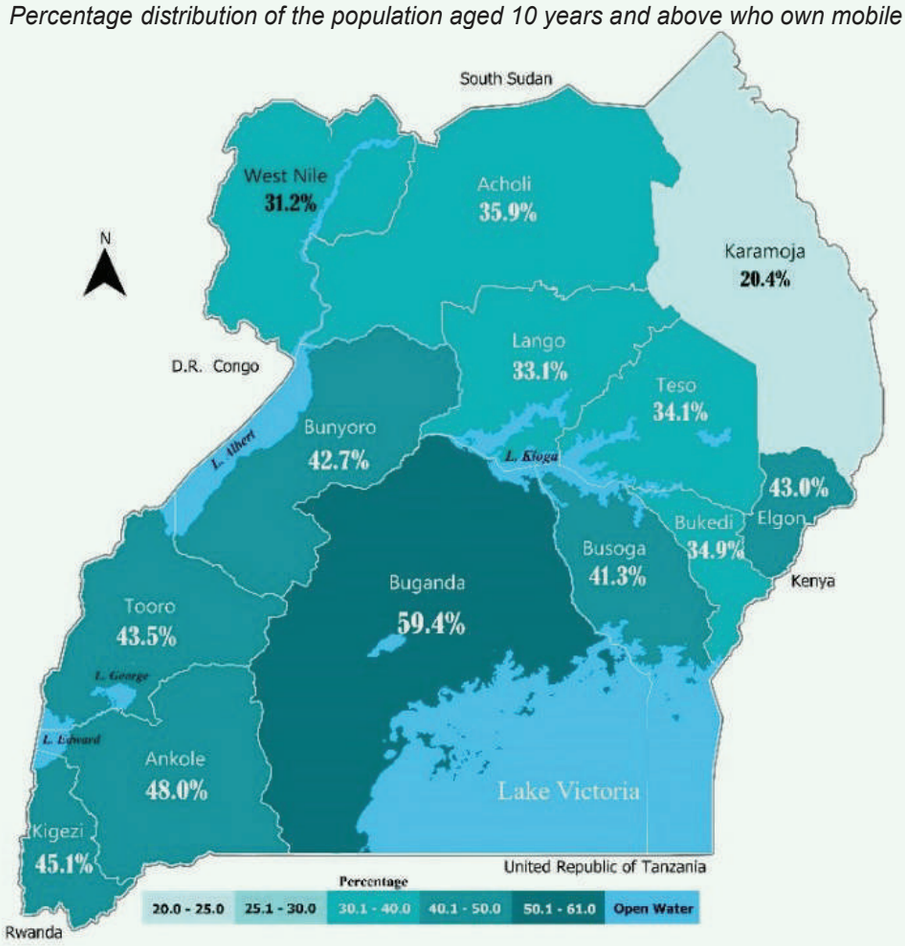
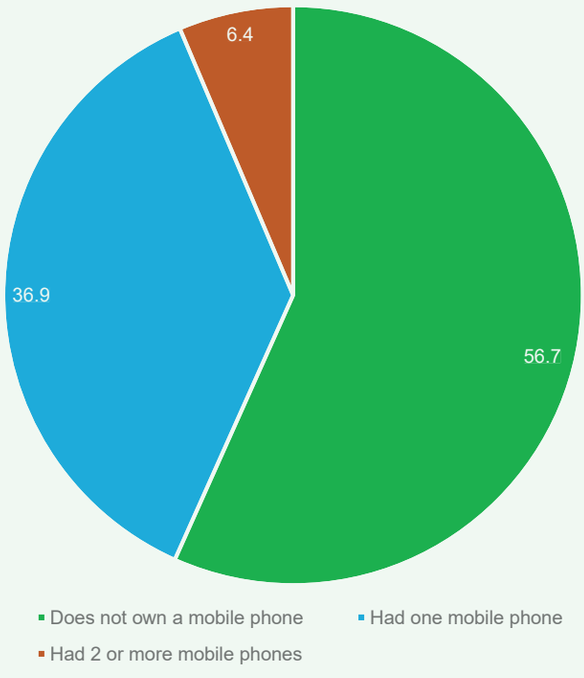


Figure 5.2 Phone ownership

Percentage distribution of the population aged 10 years and above by number of mobile phones owned



5.2 OWNERSHIP OF FIXED TELEPHONE LINES

Fixed phone ownership
A fixed phone, also known as a landline phone, is a traditional telephone that is connected to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) via a physical line, typically a copper or fiber optic cable. Unlike mobile phones, fixed phones are stationary and are usually installed in homes or offices.

Eligibility: Household

Fixed-line telephones continue to play a crucial role, especially in regions where mobile phone network access is limited or unavailable. According to Figure 5.3, only eight percent of households in Uganda had fixed telephone lines, with no significant difference observed between male and female household heads.

Patterns by background characteristics

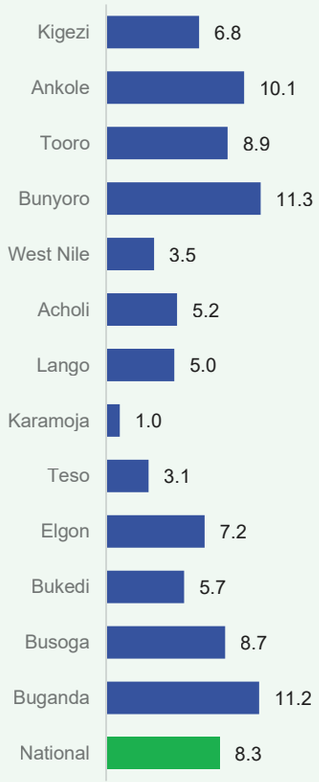
Ownership of fixed telephone lines was slightly higher in urban areas (9%) compared to rural areas (8%). (see table 5.4)

The percentage of households with fixed telephone lines showed minimal variation by sub-region, with the highest proportion in Bunyoro and Buganda (11% each) and the lowest in Karamoja (1%).

Disaggregation's by education level in table 5.4 reveal that ownership increases with the educational attainment of the household head. Specifically, the proportion of households owning a fixed phone rises from five percent among those with no education to 13 percent among those with post-secondary education.

Additionally, the proportion of households with fixed telephone lines increases with the age of the household head, peaking in the adult age category (9%) before declining to seven percent among the older persons.

Figure 5.3 Fixed Phone ownership
Household ownership of fixed telephone lines by sub-region



5.3 OWNERSHIP OF COMPUTERS AND OTHER ICT DEVICES

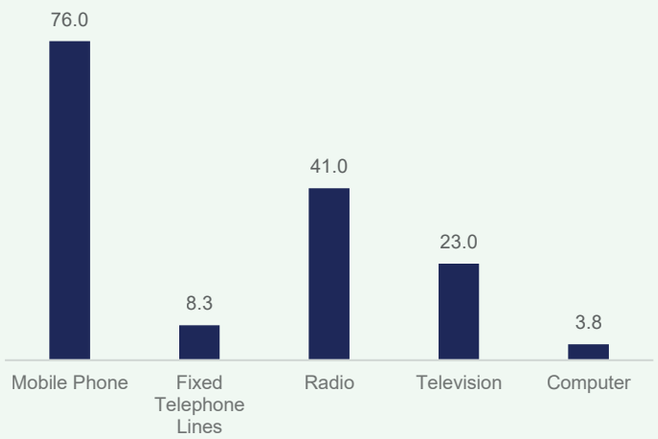
Computers and Other ICT devices
In today's digital age, computers and other ICT devices play a pivotal role in enhancing communication, productivity, and access to information. From desktop computers and laptops to smartphones, tablets, and wearable technology, these devices enable individuals, households and organizations to connect, collaborate, and innovate like never before. ICT devices serve as valuable sources of information

The 2024 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) collected data on various ICT devices owned by households, including mobile phones, fixed telephone lines, radios, televisions, and computers.

Eligibility: Household

Results in Figure 5.4 show that 76% of households had a member who owned a mobile phone, 41% owned a radio, 23% owned a television, eight percent owned fixed telephone lines, and four percent owned computers.

Figure 5.4: Ownership of ICT devices
Percentage of households who own ICT devices

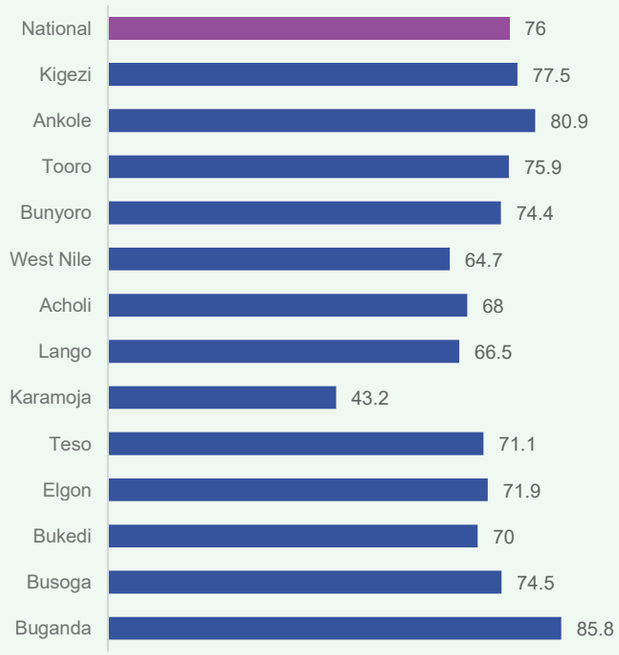


Patterns by background characteristics.
Sub-regional differentials in figure 5.5 reveal that Karamoja had the lowest proportion of households with a member owning a mobile phone, at 43 percent, while Buganda reported the highest proportion at 86 percent. Mobile phone ownership increased with the educational level of the household head, rising from approximately 52 percent among those with no education to 96 percent among households headed by individuals with postsecondary education

The proportion of households with a radio increased with the educational level of the household head, from 29 percent among those with no education to 54 percent among those headed by individuals with postsecondary education.

Sub-regional variations show that Buganda (7%) had the highest proportion of computer owners, while Bukedi, Bunyoro and Karamoja had the least (less than 2%). Computer ownership was closely linked to the education level of the household head, increasing sharply from one percent among those with no education to 21 percent among those with postsecondary education.

Figure 5.5: Ownership of Mobile phones
Percentage of households who own Mobile Phones by subregion



5.4 INTERNET USE

Internet

The internet is a global network of interconnected computer systems that utilize the Internet Protocol Suite to connect devices worldwide. It enables computers to communicate with one another through dedicated routers and servers. Additionally, users can access a wide range of information—including text, graphics, voice, video, and software—via mobile phones (World Telecommunication/ICT Policy 2013).

Table 5.7 shows that in 2024, nine percent of individuals aged 10 years and above (approximately 2.8 million people) had access to internet facilities.

Patterns by background characteristics

Table 5.7 shows that internet use was significantly higher in urban areas (17%) compared to rural areas (4%).

There were notable differences in internet access by sex, as shown in Table 5.7, with 11% of males having access compared to 8% of females.

Disparities by subregion in figure 5.6 show that Buganda (19%) had the highest proportion of internet users while Karamoja had the lowest proportion of internet users (3%).

Purpose of internet use

Figure 5.7 shows that among individuals who used the internet, 67 percent utilized it for social networking, while 16 percent used it for academic purposes and 13 percent used it for business or office work. Only one percent used internet to access health-related information.

Figure 5.6 Purpose of internet use

Purpose of Internet usage for population aged 10 years and above

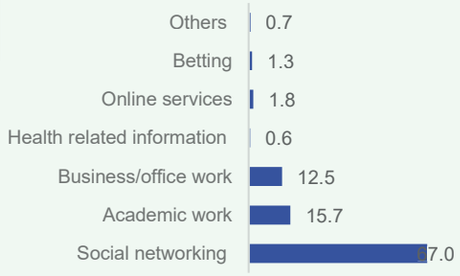
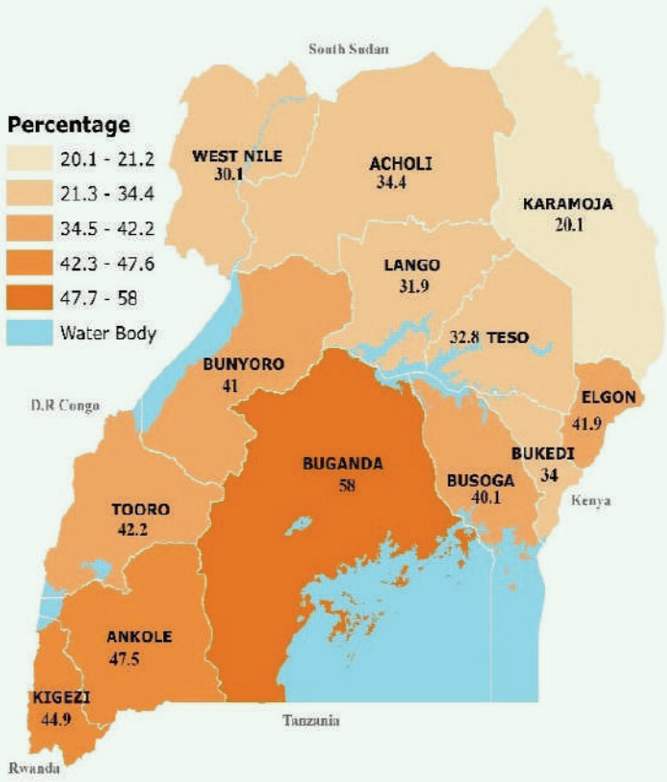


Figure 5.7 Phone ownership

Percentage distribution of the population aged 10 years and above who own mobile phones



5.5 SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Sources of information
Sources of information refer to the various channels through which households obtain knowledge and updates about their environment and community.

The main source of information considered here is based on the household members' usage, rather than ownership of the medium. This means that if a household primarily relies on a particular source of information, it is included, even if no member owns that medium. Common sources of information include traditional media such as radio and television, word of mouth, phone calls, social media, internet searches, email, community meetings and local announcers.

Eligibility: Household.

Table 5.9 presents the main sources of information for households, categorized by the sex of the household head and residence. Thirty-eight percent of households identified radio as their primary source, followed by word of mouth at 22 percent, phone calls at 15 percent, and television at 14 percent. Collectively, these four channels account for approximately 89 percent of households, while other information sources each represent less than 10 percent of the total.

Patterns by background characteristics

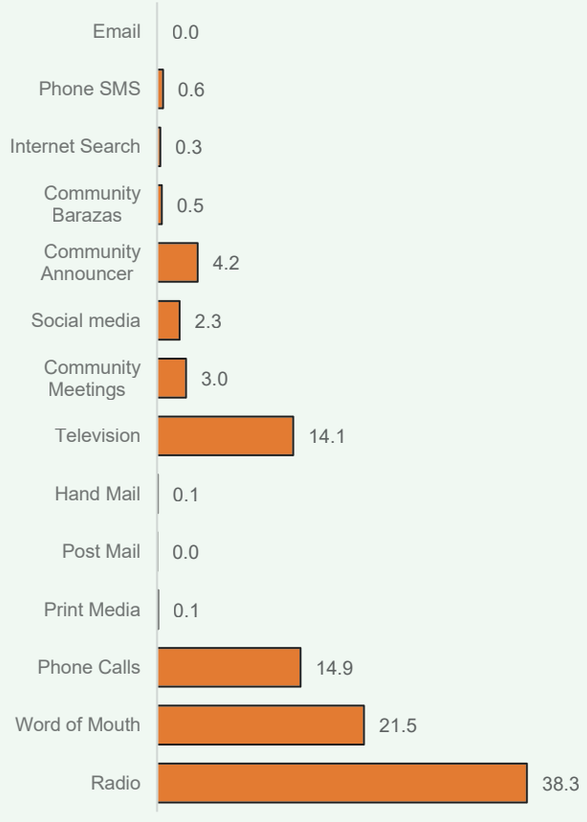
Disaggregation by the sex of the household head reveals that 41 percent of male-headed households and 33 percent of female-headed households relied on radio as their main source of information (refer to Table 5.9).

Word of mouth is more common among female household households (25%) compared to male headed households (20%), while phone calls show similar usage across both genders.

Other sources of information, such as television, community meetings and community announcers, account for a smaller percentage, with television usage accounting for 14 percent overall. Modern channels like social media and internet searches are used minimally (refer to figure 5.8)

Disaggregation by residence reveals that 42 percent of rural areas and 32 percent of urban areas relied on radio as their main source of information (refer to Table 5.9). Television use as source of information is higher in urban areas (26%) compared to rural areas (6%).

Figure 5.8 Distribution of households by main source of information
Percentage of households by main source of information



5.6 ONLINE SERVICES

Online services

An online service refers to any information and services provided over the Internet for instance; passport, paying taxes, getting a permit, buying or selling goods/services online, internet banking among others.

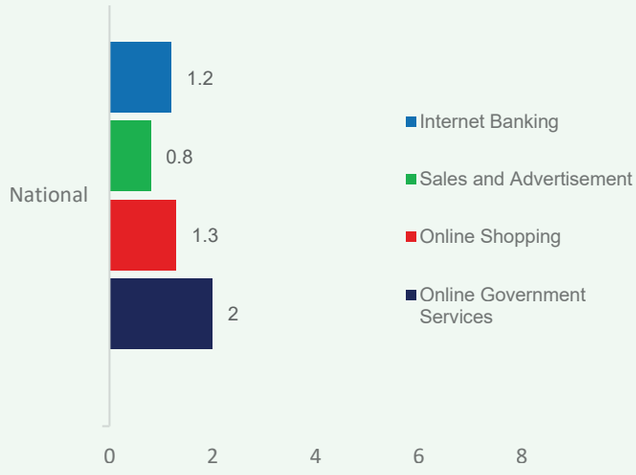
Eligibility: Household members aged 10 years and above.

The use of online services in Uganda, including government services, e-commerce, online advertising, and internet banking, aligns national frameworks like NDP III, which enhance efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It supports the National Development Plan (NDPIII) by improving public service efficiency, drives economic growth which is in line with Vision 2040, and furthers the Digital Uganda Vision by leveraging technology for better service delivery. Additionally, the 2014 National Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Policy promotes the use of digital tools to foster innovation and business growth. Together, these efforts contribute to creating a more inclusive and prosperous society. The 2024 NPHC collected data on online services used by household members aged 10 years and above.

Figure 5.9 shows that approximately two percent of individuals aged 10 years and above accessed online government services, while one percent used online shopping, internet banking and shopping/advertisements respectively.

Figure 5.9 Online services

Percentage distribution of the population aged 10 years and above using online services



Patterns by background characteristics

The distribution by sex of the household head indicates that in all sub-populations, a higher proportion of males use online services compared to the female counterparts (see Tables 5.8).

Sub-regional variations reveal that Buganda (4%) had the highest proportion who use online government services at four percent followed by Acholi, Ankole and Kigezi (2% each) and the rest of the sub-regions had less than two percent users.

Furthermore, government online services use increases with education level of the household head, rising from about one percent among individuals with no education to 14 percent among those with postsecondary education.

Disaggregation's by age group of the household head follow a normal distribution, with child headed households and households headed by older persons exhibiting the lowest percentage of online government service users.

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on the characteristics of survey respondents, see the following tables:

- Table 5.1 Population distribution of persons aged 10 years and above.
- Table 5.2 Ownership of mobile Phones among persons aged 10 years and above by selected background characteristics.
- Table 5.3 Number of mobile phones owned among persons aged 10 years and above by selected background characteristics.
- Table 5.4 Household ownership of fixed telephone lines by selected background
- Table 5.5 Households ownership of ICT devices by Selected Background Characteristics.
- Table 5.6 Computer use for persons aged 10 years and above by selected background characteristics.
- Table 5.7 Internet use among persons aged 10 years and above
- Table 5.8 Purposes of internet use.
- Table 5.9 Distribution of households by main source of information, sex of household head.
- Table 5.10 Online services use by persons aged 10 years and above.

Table 5.1: Population distribution of persons aged 10 years and above

Percent distribution of persons aged 10 years and above according to Education level, subregion, age group and defacto population

Background Characteristic	Male		Female		Total	
Residence						
Urban	5,318,796	44.9	6,533,122	55.1	11,851,918	100
Rural	8,936,886	45.7	10,600,917	54.3	19,537,803	100
Education level						
No formal education	2,719,448	39.7	4,128,159	60.3	6,847,607	100
Some primary	5,700,014	46.4	6,584,161	53.6	12,284,175	100
Completed primary	1,578,908	44.8	1,943,903	55.2	3,522,811	100
Some secondary	1,556,036	44.0	1,976,977	56.0	3,533,013	100
Completed secondary	1,735,912	51.8	1,615,298	48.2	3,351,210	100
Post secondary plus	914,235	51.5	859,929	48.5	1,774,164	100
Not stated	51,129	66.6	25,612	33.4	76,741	100
Sub-region						
Buganda	4,015,719	46.1	4,702,093	53.9	8,717,812	100
Busoga	1,321,787	44.5	1,650,794	55.5	2,972,581	100
Bukedi	673,791	44.7	835,183	55.3	1,508,974	100
Elgon	714,056	45.5	854,895	54.5	1,568,951	100
Teso	805,848	45.5	965,735	54.5	1,771,583	100
Karamoja	422,100	45.9	497,224	54.1	919,324	100
Lango	814,253	45.0	996,887	55.0	1,811,140	100
Acholi	660,187	46.3	764,565	53.7	1,424,752	100
West Nile	1,216,553	46.3	1,410,839	53.7	2,627,392	100
Bunyoro	977,661	46.0	1,147,054	54.0	2,124,715	100
Tooro	953,172	46.1	1,113,287	53.9	2,066,459	100
Ankole	1,163,708	44.0	1,480,888	56.0	2,644,596	100
Kigezi	516,847	42.0	714,595	58.0	1,231,442	100
Age group						
Child (10-17)	4,535,670	49.5	4,619,063	50.5	9,154,733	100
Youth (18-30)	4,621,463	44.8	5,702,139	55.2	10,323,602	100
Adult (31-59)	4,191,913	43.2	5,506,762	56.8	9,698,675	100
Older Persons (60+)	906,636	41.0	1,306,075	59.0	2,212,711	100
Disability Status						
Without Disability	13770857	45.5	16474758	54.5	30245615	100
With Disability	484825	42.4	659281	57.6	1144106	100
National	**14,255,682**	**45.4**	**17,134,039**	**54.6**	**31,389,721**	**100**

Table 5.2: Ownership of mobile Phones among persons aged 10 years and above by selected background characteristics

Percent distribution of persons aged 10 years and above owning mobile phones according to subregion, Education level and age group

	Population aged	Proportion of Persons owning mobile phones		
Background Characteristic	**10 years and above**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Residence				
Urban	11,851,918	55.8	52.0	46.4
Rural	19,537,803	40.8	33.8	40.7
Education Attainment				
No formal education	6,847,607	28.3	26.1	27.0
Some primary	12,284,175	28.8	27.1	27.9
Completed primary	3,522,811	62.5	53.7	57.7
Some secondary	3,533,013	57.2	50.3	53.3
Completed secondary	3,351,210	83.4	79.1	81.3
Post secondary plus	1,774,164	92.1	91.2	91.7
Not stated	76,741	77.0	60.3	71.4
Sub-Region				
Buganda	8,717,812	59.3	56.9	58.0
Busoga	2,972,581	43.5	37.3	40.1
Bukedi	1,508,974	39.1	29.9	34.0
Elgon	1,568,951	44.2	40.1	41.9
Teso	1,771,583	40.1	26.7	32.8
Karamoja	919,324	26.0	15.1	20.1
Lango	1,811,140	40.3	25.1	31.9
Acholi	1,424,752	40.5	29.2	34.4
West Nile	2,627,392	34.3	26.6	30.1
Bunyoro	2,124,715	44.7	37.8	41.0
Tooro	2,066,459	44.1	40.6	42.2
Ankole	2,644,596	46.9	48.0	47.5
Kigezi	1,231,442	45.0	44.7	44.9
Age group				
Child (10-17)	9,154,733	5.7	4.2	5.0
Youth (18-30)	10,323,602	61.5	51.2	55.8
Adult (31-59)	9,698,675	72.8	61.3	66.3
Older Person (60+)	2,212,711	51.2	37.0	42.9
Disability Status				
Without Disability	30,245,615	46.8	41.1	43.7
With Disability	1,144,106	35.8	31.6	33.4
National	**31,389,721**	**46.4**	**40.7**	**43.3**

Table 5.3: Number of mobile phones owned

Percent distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by number of mobile phones owned according sex of the respondent, Education level, subregion and age group, Uganda NPHC 2024

Characteristics	Does not own a mobile phone		Had one mobile phone		Had 2 or more mobile phones		Total	
Sex								
Male	7,640,134	53.6	5,441,087	38.2	1,174,461	8.2	14,255,682	100
Female	10,155,454	59.3	6,131,046	35.8	847,539	4.9	17,134,039	100
Residence								
Urban	5,484,483	46.3	5,202,290	43.9	1,165,145	9.8	11,851,918	100
Rural	12,311,105	63.0	6,369,843	32.6	856,855	4.4	19,537,803	100
Education level								
No formal education	5,001,688	73.0	1,671,239	24.4	174,680	2.6	6,847,607	100
Some primary	8,857,159	72.1	3,184,960	25.9	242,056	2.0	12,284,175	100
Completed primary	1,490,904	42.3	1,828,561	51.9	203,346	5.8	3,522,811	100
Some secondary	1,649,671	46.7	1,646,567	46.6	236,775	6.7	3,533,013	100
Completed secondary	626,804	18.7	2,136,378	63.7	588,028	17.5	3,351,210	100
Post secondary plus	147,419	8.3	1,056,748	59.6	569,997	32.1	1,774,164	100
Not stated	21,943	28.6	47,680	62.1	7,118	9.3	76,741	100
Sub-region								
Buganda	3,663,671	42.0	4,114,654	47.2	939,487	10.8	8,717,812	100
Busoga	1,781,768	59.9	1,052,734	35.4	138,079	4.6	2,972,581	100
Bukedi	995,973	66.0	458,893	30.4	54,108	3.6	1,508,974	100
Elgon	911,027	58.1	568,118	36.2	89,806	5.7	1,568,951	100
Teso	1,190,429	67.2	523,612	29.6	57,542	3.2	1,771,583	100
Karamoja	734,614	79.9	155,060	16.9	29,650	3.2	919,324	100
Lango	1,232,695	68.1	509,788	28.1	68,657	3.8	1,811,140	100
Acholi	934,326	65.6	429,924	30.2	60,502	4.2	1,424,752	100
West Nile	1,835,401	69.9	697,208	26.5	94,783	3.6	2,627,392	100
Bunyoro	1,253,825	59.0	766,794	36.1	104,096	4.9	2,124,715	100
Tooro	1,194,812	57.8	764,641	37.0	107,006	5.2	2,066,459	100
Ankole	1,388,068	52.5	1,046,846	39.6	209,682	7.9	2,644,596	100
Kigezi	678,979	55.1	483,861	39.3	68,602	5.6	1,231,442	100
Age group								
Child (10-17)	8,700,218	95.0	418,289	4.6	36,226	0.4	9,154,733	100
Youth (18-30)	4,560,421	44.2	4,870,093	47.2	893,088	8.7	10,323,602	100
Adult (31-59)	3,270,736	33.7	5,431,023	56.0	996,916	10.3	9,698,675	100
Older Persons (60+)	1,264,213	57.1	852,728	38.5	95,770	4.3	2,212,711	100
Disability Status								
Without Disability	17,033,451	56.3	11,231,321	37.1	1,980,843	6.5	30,245,615	100
With Disability	762,137	66.6	340,812	29.8	41,157	3.6	1,144,106	100
National	**17,795,588**	**56.7**	**11,572,133**	**36.9**	**2,022,000**	**6.4**	**31,389,721**	**100**

Table 5.4: Household ownership of fixed telephone lines by selected background characteristics

Percent distribution of Households owning fixed telephone lines according to sex of the head, sub-region, Education, age of the head, Uganda NPHC 2024

Background Characteristic	Total Households	Ownership of Fixed Phone	
		Households with fixed telephone line	% households with fixed telephone line
Sex of Household Head			
Male Headed	7,129,539	618,874	8.7
Female Headed	3,569,374	268,915	7.5
Residence			
Urban	4,346,695	410,797	9.5
Rural	6,352,218	476,992	7.5
Sub-region			
Buganda	3,423,833	381,851	11.2
Busoga	965,299	83,986	8.7
Bukedi	464,409	26,670	5.7
Elgon	526,694	37,694	7.2
Teso	528,938	16,249	3.1
Karamoja	313,987	3,266	1.0
Lango	575,559	28,947	5.0
Acholi	466,128	24,210	5.2
West Nile	754,623	26,167	3.5
Bunyoro	739,532	83,870	11.3
Tooro	700,210	62,572	8.9
Ankole	842,783	85,281	10.1
Kigezi	396,918	27,026	6.8
Education Attainment of Household Head			
No formal education	2,622,779	127,849	4.9
Some primary	2,898,702	211,858	7.3
Completed primary	1,434,456	130,611	9.1
Some secondary	1,050,397	101,719	9.7
Completed secondary	1,589,050	177,598	11.2
Post secondary plus	1,052,526	134,328	12.8
Not stated	51,003	3,826	7.5
Age group of Household head			
5-9	1,905	97	5.1
Child (10-17)	107,041	5,398	5.0
Youth (18-30)	3,111,884	254,894	8.2
Adult (31-59)	5,841,525	509,302	8.7
Older Person (60+)	1,636,558	118,098	7.2
National	**10,698,913**	**887,789**	**8.3**

Table 5.5: Households ownership of ICT devices by Selected Background Characteristics

Percent distribution of households owning ICT devices according to sex of the household head, sub-region and age group of the household head, Uganda NPHC 2024

Background Characteristic	Mobile Phone	Fixed Phone	Radio	Television	Computer
Sex of HH head					
Male Headed	79.1	8.7	44.7	23.5	4.2
Female Headed	69.8	7.5	33.7	22.2	3.1
Residence					
Urban	84.0	9.5	43.4	37.9	7.1
Rural	70.5	7.5	39.4	12.9	1.6
Education Attainment					
No formal education	51.7	4.9	29.2	10.6	1.3
Some primary	73.9	7.3	39.5	12.7	0.9
Completed primary	84.2	9.1	45.5	21.1	1.3
Some secondary	86.1	9.7	45.3	27.3	2.0
Completed secondary	92.3	11.2	47.8	39.8	5.5
Post secondary plus	96.0	12.8	53.7	56.2	21.1
Not stated	85.2	7.5	49.1	14.8	1.7
Sub-region					
Buganda	85.8	11.2	45.0	44.0	7.3
Busoga	74.5	8.7	42.2	17.6	2.1
Bukedi	70.0	5.7	33.7	11.8	1.8
Elgon	71.9	7.2	42.8	13.5	2.3
Teso	71.1	3.1	35.5	6.3	2.0
Karamoja	43.2	1.0	15.6	2.9	1.8
Lango	66.5	5.0	42.0	7.5	2.2
Acholi	68.0	5.2	31.8	10.1	3.5
West Nile	64.7	3.5	28.9	6.4	2.3
Bunyoro	74.4	11.3	41.6	16.2	1.9
Tooro	75.9	8.9	43.1	16.3	2.0
Ankole	80.9	10.1	48.4	23.7	2.7
Kigezi	77.5	6.8	48.7	12.9	2.2
Age of the household head					
5-9	9.9	5.1	24.5	15.1	2.8
Child (10-17)	39.7	5.0	26.8	16.9	2.4
Youth (18-30)	77.0	8.2	37.3	22.5	4.2
Adult (31-59)	79.7	8.7	42.7	25.1	4.2
Older Person (60+)	63.4	7.2	43.0	17.1	2.2
National	**76.0**	**8.3**	**41.0**	**23.0**	**3.8**
Number	**8,129,950**	**887,789**	**4,387,828**	**2,466,028**	**11,752**

Table 5.6: Computer use

Percent distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who used a computer according to subregion, Education level and age group Uganda NPHC 2024

Background Characteristic	Population aged 10 years and above	Proportion of Persons who used a computer
Sex		
Male	14,255,682	4.9
Female	17,134,039	3.1
Residence		
Urban	11,851,918	7.2
Rural	19,537,803	2.0
Education Attainment		
No formal education	6,847,607	0.8
Some primary	12,284,175	0.6
Completed primary	3,522,811	1.8
Some secondary	3,533,013	4.8
Completed secondary	3,351,210	10.4
Post secondary plus	1,774,164	29.6
Not stated	76,741	2.4
Sub-Region		
Buganda	8,717,812	7.5
Busoga	2,972,581	2.2
Bukedi	1,508,974	2.1
Elgon	1,568,951	3.1
Teso	1,771,583	2.3
Karamoja	919,324	2.0
Lango	1,811,140	2.2
Acholi	1,424,752	3.5
West Nile	2,627,392	2.0
Bunyoro	2,124,715	2.3
Tooro	2,066,459	2.6
Ankole	2,644,596	3.5
Kigezi	1,231,442	3.4
Age group		
Child (10-17)	9,154,733	1.5
Youth (18-30)	10,323,602	5.7
Adult (31-59)	9,698,675	4.9
Older Person (60+)	2,212,711	1.4
Disability Status		
Without Disability	30,245,615	4.0
With Disability	1,144,106	1.7
National	**31,389,721**	**3.9**

Table 5.7: Internet usage

Percent distribution of persons aged 10 years and above using the Internet according to sub-region, Education level and age group Uganda NPHC 2024

Background Characteristic	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Residence						
Urban	1,008,540	19.0	958,250	14.7	1,966,790	16.6
Rural	500,669	5.6	341,868	3.2	842,537	4.3
Education Attainment						
No formal education	59,969	2.2	56,957	1.4	116,926	1.7
Some primary	120,222	2.1	92,030	1.4	212,252	1.7
Completed primary	119,140	7.5	98,781	5.1	217,921	6.2
Some secondary	210,460	13.5	204,523	10.3	414,983	11.7
Completed secondary	507,683	29.2	420,293	26.0	927,976	27.7
Post secondary plus	486,786	53.2	426,121	49.6	912,907	51.5
Not stated	4,949	9.7	1,413	5.5	6,362	8.3
Sub-region						
Buganda	815,405	20.3	805,034	17.1	1,620,439	18.6
Busoga	79,401	6.0	64,196	3.9	143,597	4.8
Bukedi	36,109	5.4	24,720	3.0	60,829	4.0
Elgon	57,752	8.1	46,313	5.4	104,065	6.6
Teso	48,674	6.0	26,659	2.8	75,333	4.3
Karamoja	18,850	4.5	10,280	2.1	29,130	3.2
Lango	46,591	5.7	22,959	2.3	69,550	3.8
Acholi	59,964	9.1	32,216	4.2	92,180	6.5
West Nile	71,873	5.9	37,542	2.7	109,415	4.2
Bunyoro	65,493	6.7	45,871	4.0	111,364	5.2
Tooro	71,033	7.5	55,867	5.0	126,900	6.1
Ankole	101,516	8.7	96,124	6.5	197,640	7.5
Kigezi	36,548	7.1	32,337	4.5	68,885	5.6
Age group						
Child (10-17)	98,764	2.2	94,276	2.0	193,040	2.1
Youth (18-30)	742,357	16.1	686,238	12.0	1,428,595	13.8
Adult (31-59)	624,232	14.9	492,120	8.9	1,116,352	11.5
Older Person (60+)	43,856	4.8	27,484	2.1	71,340	3.2
Disability Status						
Without Disability	1,487,497	10.8	1,281,393	7.8	2,768,890	9.2
With Disability	21,712	4.5	18,725	2.8	40,437	3.5
National	**1,509,209**	**10.6**	**1,300,118**	**7.6**	**2,809,327**	**8.9**

Table 5.8: Purposes of internet use

Percent distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by purpose of Internet use according to sub-region, Education level and age group Uganda NPHC 2024

Background characteristics	Social networking	Academic work	Business/office work	Online meetings	Health related information	Online gaming	Betting	Online shopping	Does not use internet	Others specify
Sex										
Male	62.8	16.3	14.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
Female	71.9	15.0	9.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Residence										
Urban	67.2	14.7	14.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6
Rural	66.6	18.0	7.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.7	0.2	0.4	1.0
Education level										
No formal education	77.9	7.5	8.0	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.8	1.0
Some primary	79.4	8.2	3.5	0.5	0.3	2.8	3.2	0.1	0.7	1.4
Completed primary	79.1	10.3	4.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	2.5	0.1	0.5	1.0
Some secondary	66.6	25.4	3.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.7
Completed secondary	70.9	16.8	8.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
Post secondary plus	56.1	14.3	25.7	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	**0.1**	0.6
Not stated	75.6	2.6	6.5	1.3	0.6	2.5	8.7	0.4	0.4	1.4
Sub-region										
Buganda	68.7	13.3	14.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7
Busoga	66.1	17.2	9.7	1.1	0.8	1.6	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.9
Bukedi	65.5	19.3	9.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.9
Elgon	66.2	20.4	7.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.8	0.1	0.3	0.6
Teso	57.4	23.0	10.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	4.2	0.2	0.2	1.1
Karamoja	59.2	19.4	12.3	1.2	1.5	0.9	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.8
Lango	58.1	20.0	10.4	1.6	1.3	1.7	5.1	0.3	0.3	1.1
Acholi	57.8	18.9	11.8	1.2	1.1	2.0	5.5	0.3	0.3	1.1
West Nile	59.5	21.4	10.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.9
Bunyoro	68.8	15.5	8.4	1.0	0.8	1.7	2.5	0.2	0.3	1.0
Tooro	70.1	16.5	8.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.7
Ankole	70.1	18.0	9.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4
Kigezi	62.4	23.9	10.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5

Percent distribution of persons aged 10 years and above by purpose of Internet use according to sub-region, Education level and age group Uganda NPHC 2024										
Age group										
Child (10-17)	43.0	51.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.8
Youth (18-30)	69.5	17.6	8.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.7
Adult (31-59)	67.7	7.6	20.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.7
Older Persons (60+)	72.1	5.4	16.0	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.2
Disability Status										
Without Disability	67.0	15.7	12.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.7
With Disability	67.2	13.1	11.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.6	1.2
Total	**67.0**	**15.7**	**12.5**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.7**
Number (000's)	**1,883,109**	**440,660**	**351,630**	**20,690**	**17,115**	**25,186**	**37,507**	**4,970**	**7,595**	**20,865**

Table 5.4: Distribution of households by main source of information, sex of household head

Percent distribution of households by main source of information by sex of the Household head, Uganda NPHC 2024

Bakground characteristics	Radio	Word of Mouth	Phone Calls	Print Media	Post Mail	Hand Mail	Television	Community Meetings	Social media	Community Announcer	Community Barazas	Internet Search	Phone SMS	Email	Total
Sex of household head															
Male Headed	41.1	19.6	15.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.9	2.7	2.3	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	100
Female Headed	32.8	25.1	14.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.5	3.6	2.4	5.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	100
Residence															
Urban	32.4	14.8	15.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	25.5	1.7	4.8	3.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	100
Rural	42.4	26.0	14.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.3	3.9	0.7	5.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	100
Education level															
No formal education	37.5	32.6	10.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.9	5.6	0.6	6.1	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	100
Some primary	42.1	26.5	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	3.2	0.5	4.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	100
Completed primary	43.9	18.7	16.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.5	2.2	1.0	3.9	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	100
Some secondary	39.9	16.0	17.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	17.5	1.9	2.0	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	100
Completed secondary	33.8	10.6	17.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	26.7	1.2	5.3	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	100
Post secondary plus	27.4	5.9	17.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	35.3	0.7	9.4	1.3	0.1	1.6	0.6	0.1	100
Not stated	46.8	17.4	20.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.1	2.8	0.9	3.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	100
Subregion															
Buganda	31.2	11.2	13.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	31.5	1.1	5.3	4.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.0	100
Busoga	46.1	24.2	11.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	9.2	2.0	0.8	4.9	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	100
Bukedi	38.7	33.2	14.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	5.8	2.2	0.7	3.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	100
Elgon	46.6	24.2	15.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	6.4	1.9	1.0	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	100
Teso	36.1	34.2	20.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.8	3.5	0.8	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	100
Karamoja	16.9	46.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	17.0	0.7	7.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	100
Lango	45.8	24.7	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.2	3.1	0.5	4.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	100
Acholi	33.8	25.6	20.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	8.0	1.1	7.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	100
West Nile	28.3	32.2	23.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.5	0.6	7.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100
Bunyoro	44.9	22.1	16.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	3.8	1.0	3.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	100
Tooro	46.8	22.5	14.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.3	2.8	1.1	3.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	100
Ankole	47.2	19.0	12.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	13.4	2.3	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	100
Kigezi	57.0	21.7	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	100
Age of the Household head															
5-9	36.9	30.9	8.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	9.8	5.0	0.8	6.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	100
10-17	31.6	30.2	12.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	12.5	3.6	2.2	5.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	100
18-30	34.7	19.8	17.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	14.4	2.8	4.4	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	100
31-59	38.7	20.6	14.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	15.4	2.9	1.7	4.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	100
60+	44.4	27.3	9.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	8.9	3.6	0.4	4.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	100
National	**38.3**	**21.5**	**14.9**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**14.1**	**3.0**	**2.3**	**4.2**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**100**
Number	**4,101,947**	**2,296,387**	**1,591,177**	**11,499**	**2,381**	**7,824**	**1,510,829**	**320,592**	**249,940**	**451,469**	**52,004**	**34,887**	**65,259**	**2,718**	**10,698,913**

Table 5.5: Online services

Percent distribution of persons aged 10 years and above who used online services according to Sex of the head, Subregion, Education level, subregion and age group

Background Characteristic	Online Government Services	Ordered or Bought Online	Sold or Advertised Online	Used Internet Banking
Sex of HH head				
Male Headed	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.5
Female Headed	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.0
Residence				
Urban	3.5	2.2	1.3	1.9
Rural	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8
Education Attainment				
No formal education	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6
Some primary	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
Completed primary	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6
Some secondary	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7
Completed secondary	3.9	2.6	1.6	1.9
Post secondary plus	13.9	8.9	4.7	8.9
Not stated	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.9
Sub-region				
Buganda	3.9	2.6	1.5	2.1
Busoga	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
Bukedi	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
Elgon	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
Teso	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
Karamoja	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
Lango	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.7
Acholi	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.1
West Nile	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7
Bunyoro	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.8
Tooro	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
Ankole	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.0
Kigezi	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.9
Age of the household head				
Child (10-17)	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5
Youth (18-30)	2.1	1.7	1.0	1.2
Adult (31-59)	3.3	1.7	1.1	1.9
Older Person (60+)	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.9
Disability Status				
Without Disability	2.1	1.3	0.8	1.2
With Disability	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.0
National	**2.0**	**1.3**	**0.8**	**1.2**
Number	**639,188**	**392,981**	**248,748**	**375,545**

SELECTED HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS 6

Key Findings

- ***Ownership of a mosquito net:*** *Eighty seven percent of households own at least one mosquito net.*
- ***Health insurance coverage:*** *Health insurance coverage was significantly low, with one percent of the population having access to insurance coverage*

This chapter presents information on household ownership of mosquito nets, health outbreak awareness, access to health services in the community as well as access to health insurance.

6.1 Ownership of a mosquito net

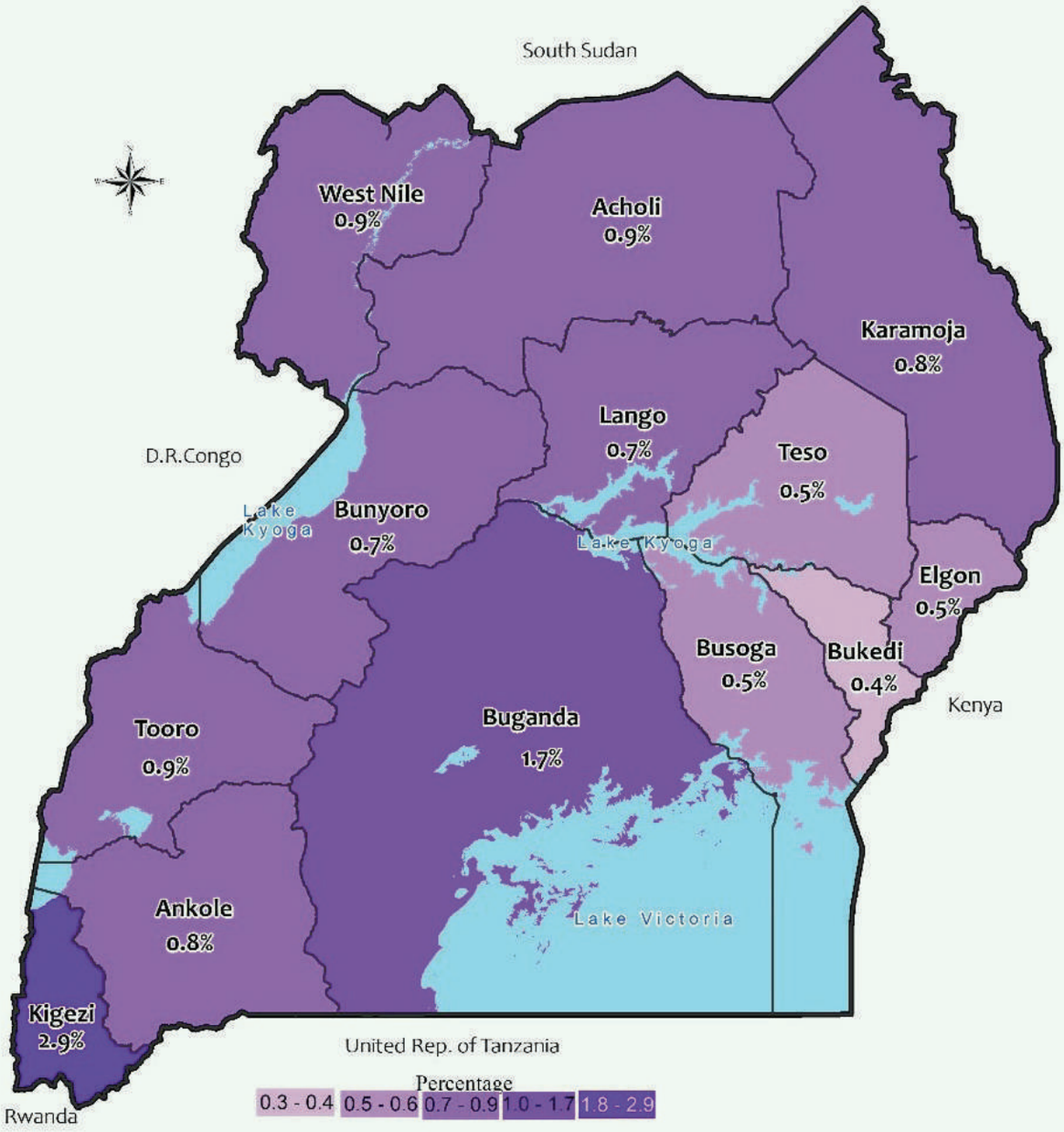
Household ownership of mosquito nets is one of the central interventions for preventing malaria infection in Uganda. Each household in the NPHC 2024 was asked if they owned any mosquito net.

The results summarized in **Table 6.1** show that Eighty-seven percent of the households owned at least one mosquito net. There is sub-regional variation in household ownership of mosquito nets; Teso sub-region had the highest proportion of households with at least one mosquito net (93.4%) while Karamoja sub-region had the least proportion of households owning mosquito nets (83.3%). Table 6.7 shows that 85 percent of the mosquito nets were obtained from government mass distribution, while 14 percent were purchased, and 3 percent were obtained from NGOs by households.

6.2 Health Insurance

Health insurance policy is an agreement between the insured and the insurance company in which the insurance company agrees to cover the cost of certain listed medical benefits such as tests, drugs and treatment services. The NPHC 2024 collected information on whether household members were covered by any health insurance policy. The results in **Table 6.2** show that Uganda's health insurance coverage is low, with only one percent of the population having access to health insurance cover. The results also reveal minimal gender disparities between males and females. Regional variations also exist as shown in **Figure 6.1** with Kigezi leading at 2.9%, followed by Buganda sub-region (1.7%), and Bukedi sub-region lagging at 0.4%.

Figure 6.1: A map showing the health insurance coverage by subregion (%)

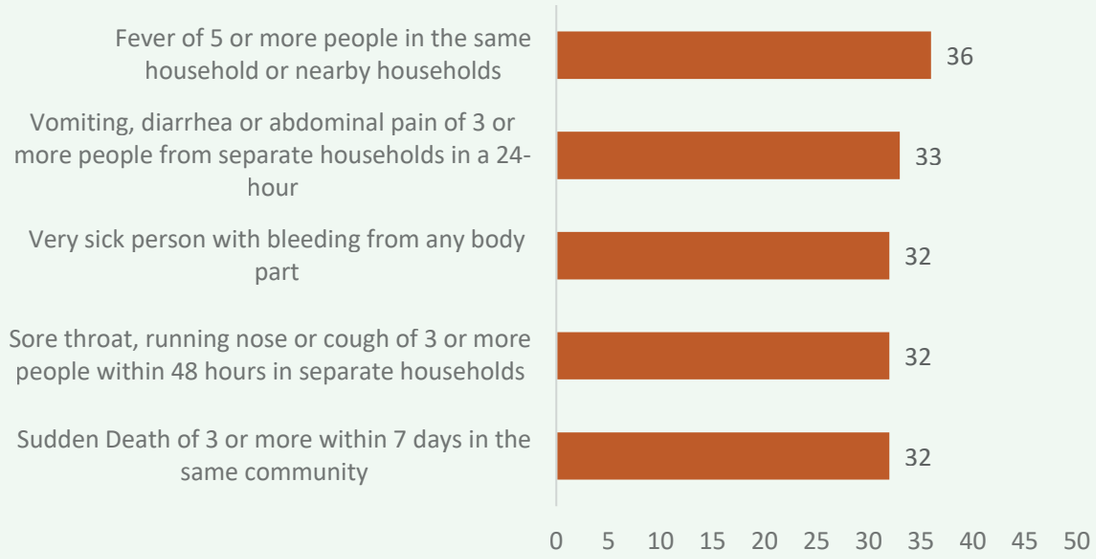


6.2 Health outbreaks

A health outbreak is a sudden occurrence of a disease or health condition in a specific geographic area population or community that exceeds the expected number of cases. An outbreak may affect a small group of people within a community or thousands of people across the entire community and beyond. In some instances, an outbreak may not be easily or quickly identified until it has affected so many people causing immense effects like death on the populace at large. Respondents to the NPHC 2024 household questionnaire were asked to give their perceptions on what signifies an outbreak.

A series of responses were obtained and have been highlighted in **Figure 6.2.** A significant proportion of the respondents (36%) reported that they can identify an outbreak if 5 or more people in the same household suffered the condition. Generally, every one in three respondents indicated that it was possible to identify an outbreak if occurrence of severe symptoms occurred.

Figure 6.2: Percentage distribution of respondent's perception on what signifies an outbreak.



6.4 Health services

In Uganda, the health system is composed of several players including government, private providers, traditional and complementary health practitioners. The Government of Uganda, through the Ministry of Health, aims to provide accessible and quality health care to the entire population.

Pursuant to the Uganda Vision 2040, the health sector aims at ensuring that Uganda's population is productive and can effectively contribute to socioeconomic growth. This makes the establishment of health facilities at the lower community levels important. Human capital development as prioritized in the NDP III is achieved by improving the quality of health service delivery, and efficiency of Primary Health Care, (NPA, 2020)

Availability of Health Centres and Hospitals in the Community

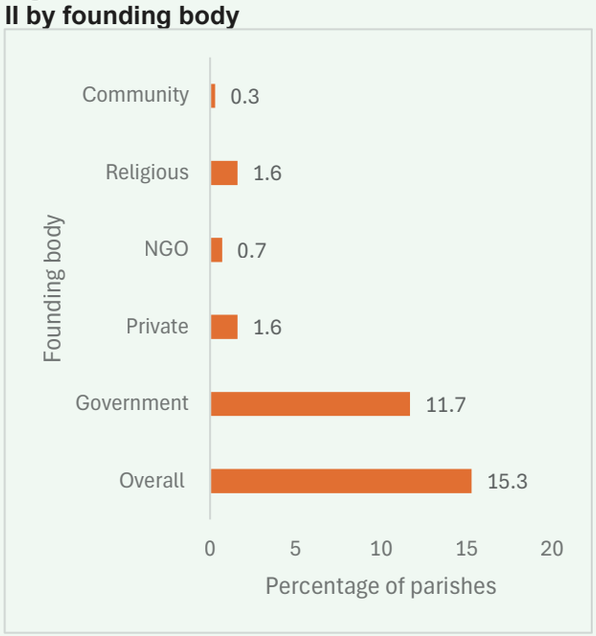
Percentage of Parishes with at least one Health Centre II

Population: Total number of Sub-counties

Background characteristics: Sub-region Residence

Figure 6.3: shows that 77 percent of the parishes in the country had at least one government founded Health Centre II. Privately owned health centre IIs were in about 11 percent of the parishes and those founded by the communities were in only 2 percent of the parishes. Overall, about 16 percent of the parishes had at least one Health Centre II, irrespective of the founding body.

Fig 6.3: Percent of Parishes with at least one HC II by founding body



Patterns by background characteristics

As shown in **Figure 6.4**, Kigezi Sub-region had the highest percentage of parishes with at least one Health Centre II (35%). This was followed by Busoga (24%) and Buganda (23%). Elgon sub-region had the lowest percentage (6%) of parishes with at least one Health Centre II.

Fig 6.4: Parishes with at least one HC II at Sub region level (%)

Availability of Health Centre III

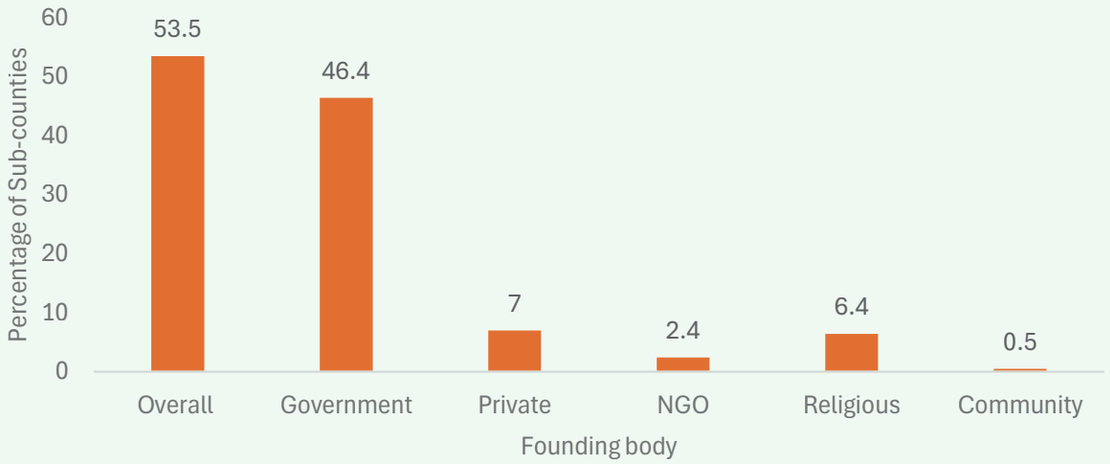
Percentage of Sub-counties with at least one Health Centre III

Population: Total number of Sub-counties

Background characteristics: Sub-region

Figure 6.5 shows that 87 percent of the Sub-counties in the country had at least one government founded Health Centre III. Private and NGO founded Health Centre IIIs were in 13 percent and five percent of the Sub-counties. The religious health centre IIIs were in 12 percent of the sub-counties. Community founded Health Centre IIIs were found in the smallest percentage of the Sub-counties (only 1%). Overall, 54 percent of the Sub-counties had at least one Health Centre III.

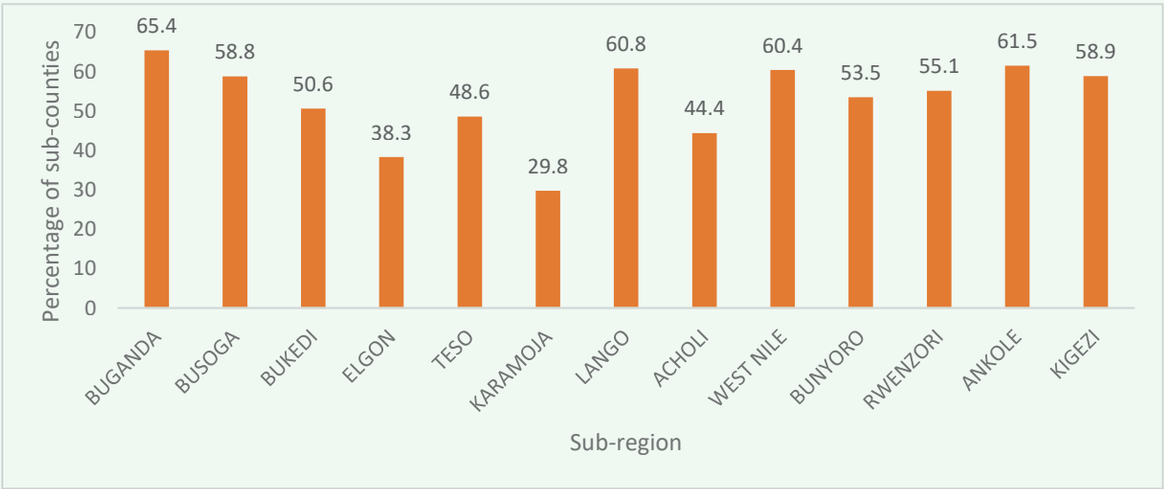
Fig 6.5: Sub-counties with at least one HC III by founding body



Patterns by background characteristics

As shown in **Figure 6.6**, Buganda Sub-region had the highest percentage of Sub-counties with at least one Health Centre III (65%). This was followed by Ankole (62%), Lango (61%) and West Nile (60%). Karamoja sub-region had the lowest percentage (30%) of Sub-counties with at least one Health Centre III.

Fig 6.6: Sub-Counties with at least one HC III at Sub- Region (%) level



Availability of Hospital

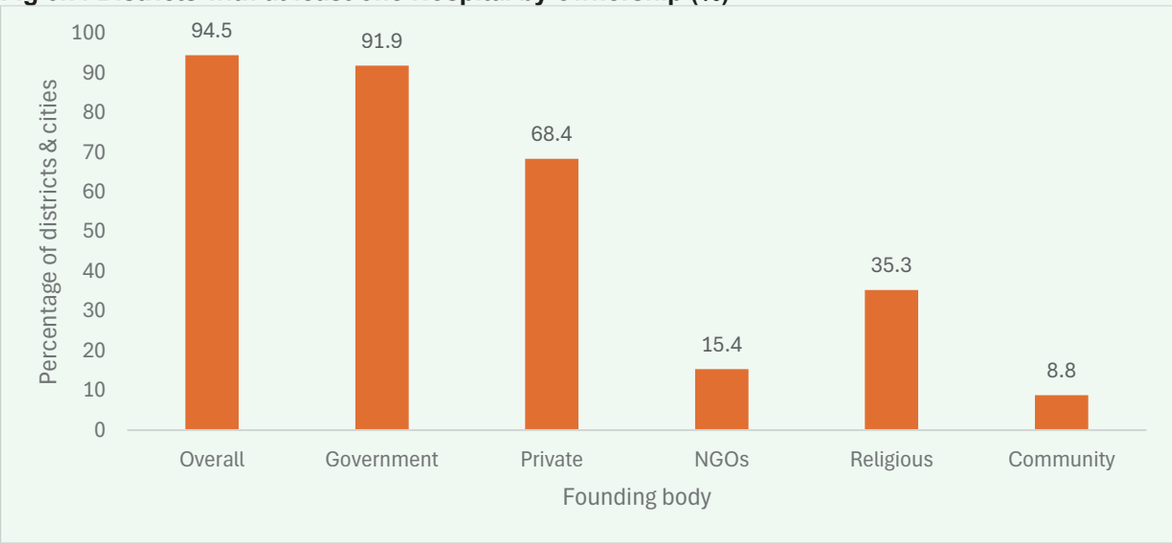
Percentage of Districts and Cities with at least one Hospital

Population: Total number of Districts & Cities

Background characteristics: Sub-region

Figure 6.7 shows that 92 percent of the districts and cities in the country had at least one government founded hospital. Also, 68% of the districts had at least one private hospital. Only 15 percent of the districts and cities in Uganda had an NGO founded hospital. Overall, 95 percent of the districts and cities had at least one hospital, irrespective of the founding body.

Fig 6.7: Districts with at least one Hospital by ownership (%)



Patterns by Background Characteristics

As shown in **Figure 6.8**, all the districts & cities (100%) in the Sub-regions of Busoga, Bukedi, Elgon, Lango, Acholi, Rwenzori and Ankole had at least one hospital. At least 90 percent of all the districts and cities in Buganda and West Nile Sub-regions had a hospital while it was the case of only 82 percent of those in the Karamoja sub-region.

Fig 6.8: Districts with at least one Hospital at subregion (%)

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on health and access to health insurance, see the following tables;

- Table 6.1: Ownership of a mosquito net
- Table 6.2: Health insurance coverage
- Table 6.3: Health outbreaks awareness
- Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Parishes with at Least one Health Centre II, by Location, Sub-region and Founding Body
- Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Sub-counties with at Least one Health Centre III, by Sub-region and Founding Body
- Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Sub-counties with at Least one Hospital, by Sub-region and Founding Body
- Table 6.7: Percentage of households with a mosquito net by Source

Table 6.1: Ownership of a mosquito net

Sex of household head	
Male	87.4
Female	86.8
Residence	
Urban	85.8
Rural	88.2
Subregion	
Buganda	83.8
Busoga	87.7
Bukedi	86.1
Elgon	88.9
Teso	93.4
Karamoja	83.3
Lango	91.4
Acholi	88.4
West Nile	89.5
Bunyoro	87.6
Tooro	87.3
Ankole	89.3
Kigezi	92.2
National	87.2

Table 6.2: Insurance coverage

Individual characteristics	Coverage
Sex	
Male	1.1
Female	1.0
Residence	
Urban	1.7
Rural	0.7
Subregion	
Buganda	1.7
Busoga	0.5
Bukedi	0.4
Elgon	0.5
Teso	0.5
Karamoja	0.8
Lango	0.7
Acholi	0.9
West Nile	0.9
Bunyoro	0.7
Tooro	0.9
Ankole	0.8
Kigezi	2.9
National	**1.1**

Table 6.3: Health outbreaks awareness

	Fever of 5 or more people	Very sick person bleeding from any part	Sudden death of 3 or more within 7 days	Sore-throat, running nose or cough of 3 or more people	Vomiting, diarrhoea or abdominal pain of 3 or more people
SEX					
Male	35.5	31.7	31.4	32.3	32.8
Female	35.9	32.3	32.0	32.7	33.2
Residence					
Urban	36.2	33.2	33.3	32.9	33.5
Rural	35.3	31.1	30.6	32.1	32.6
Subregion					
Buganda	34.9	33.1	33.1	31.8	32.4
Busoga	39.1	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.9
Bukedi	45.8	38.0	36.7	40.1	41.1
Elgon	36.4	31.4	31.3	33.7	33.1
Teso	44.9	38.1	37.5	42.1	42.2
Karamoja	36.8	28.2	28.9	32.2	32.4
Lango	41.6	37.6	38.0	39.1	39.5
Acholi	36.5	31.8	32.3	34.0	33.7
West Nile	32.7	28.2	28.2	30.4	30.7
Bunyoro	31.7	29.2	28.4	29.0	29.9
Tooro	34.1	31.6	31.1	31.5	32.2
Ankole	25.7	23.9	23.6	24.1	24.5
Kigezi	36.1	34.5	33.0	34.2	34.9
Quantile group					
Lowest	37.5	32.3	31.9	34.5	34.7
Second	36.7	32.0	31.5	33.3	33.7
Third	34.3	31.0	30.4	31.1	31.8
Fourth	34.0	31.2	30.8	30.6	31.3
Fifth	35.9	33.3	33.8	32.7	33.3
National	35.7	31.9	31.7	32.4	33.0

Table 6.4: Percentage Distribution of Parishes with at Least one Health Centre II, by Location, Sub-region and Founding Body

	Founding Body					
	Government	Private	NGOs	Religious	Community	Overall
Buganda	68.9	23.7	2.8	8.4	1.5	22.8
Busoga	78.4	7.4	8.4	10.0	1.1	24.4
Bukedi	95.4	1.5	1.5	3.1	0.0	10.0
Elgon	67.6	10.3	8.8	5.9	8.8	5.5
Teso	72.2	2.5	0.0	25.3	1.3	9.5
Karamoja	87.9	1.5	0.0	6.1	4.5	14.5
Lango	79.6	9.3	3.7	7.4	0.0	9.2
Acholi	78.0	6.8	5.1	13.6	0.8	19.2
West Nile	87.7	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.8	13.7
Bunyoro	65.5	17.2	10.3	8.6	1.7	10.4
Rwenzori	80.5	12.4	5.3	2.7	2.7	12.7
Ankole	84.9	3.8	2.5	10.7	1.3	18.2
Kigezi	69.9	4.9	7.7	27.3	0.7	35.2
National	**76.6**	**10.6**	**4.5**	**10.5**	**1.9**	**15.5**

Table 6.5: Percentage Distribution of Sub-counties with at Least one Health Centre III, by Sub-region and Founding Body

	Founding Body					
	Government	Private	NGOs	Religious	Community	Overall
Buganda	84.0	25.5	6.9	18.6	1.3	65.4
Busoga	94.6	10.9	4.3	8.7	0.0	58.8
Bukedi	92.8	8.4	6.0	2.4	1.2	50.6
Elgon	92.5	7.5	2.2	3.2	2.2	38.3
Teso	84.7	11.1	2.8	11.1	0.0	48.6
Karamoja	76.5	2.9	0.0	23.5	0.0	29.8
Lango	88.2	11.8	3.9	13.2	0.0	60.8
Acholi	95.5	9.1	1.5	6.1	0.0	44.4
West Nile	82.1	6.3	10.5	13.7	1.1	60.4
Bunyoro	81.6	23.7	5.3	11.8	1.3	53.5
Rwenzori	81.4	11.5	3.5	15.0	0.9	55.1
Ankole	91.2	6.4	1.6	5.6	1.6	61.5
Kigezi	80.6	11.3	3.2	22.6	1.6	58.9
National	**86.8**	**13.1**	**4.5**	**12.0**	**1.0**	**53.8**

Table 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Sub-counties with at Least one Hospital, by Sub-region and Founding Body

	Founding Body						
	Government	Private	NGOs	Religious	Community	Overall	No. of Districts & Cities
Sub-Region							
Buganda	96.0	84.0	20.0	44.0	12.0	92.6	27
Busoga	91.7	83.3	50.0	41.7	8.3	100.0	12
Bukedi	100.0	100.0	0.0	28.6	28.6	100.0	7
Elgon	100.0	70.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	100.0	10
Teso	77.8	55.6	11.1	44.4	0.0	88.9	11
Karamoja	87.5	12.5	0.0	25.0	0.0	81.8	9
Lango	80.0	50.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	100.0	10
Acholi	100.0	75.0	12.5	37.5	0.0	100.0	9
West Nile	83.3	58.3	16.7	8.3	0.0	92.3	12
Bunyoro	100.0	62.5	25.0	62.5	12.5	88.9	9
Rwenzori	88.9	66.7	22.2	33.3	22.2	100.0	10
Ankole	92.3	76.9	0.0	46.2	0.0	100.0	13
Kigezi	100.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	20.0	83.3	6
National	**91.9**	**68.4**	**15.4**	**35.3**	**8.8**	**94.5**	**146**

Table 6.7: Percentage of households with a mosquito net by Source

	Government	NGO	Free by friend or relative	Bought	Other
Sex of household head					
Male	85.8	2.9	2.4	14.3	1.3
Female	84.7	3.5	2.6	13.9	1.3
Residence					
Urban	79.5	2.2	2.4	23.0	1.3
Rural	89.3	3.7	2.4	8.2	1.3
Subregion					
Buganda	76.5	2.0	2.2	25.7	1.3
Busoga	88.3	3.2	2.4	8.5	1.3
Bukedi	89.3	2.8	2.4	8.2	1.2
Elgon	89.6	3.0	2.7	7.1	1.2
Teso	91.4	2.3	2.5	15.7	1.2
Karamoja	91.8	9.4	7.6	7.6	2.6
Lango	91.1	2.8	2.4	7.5	1.2
Acholi	88.1	3.7	3.2	12.9	1.3
West Nile	88.2	6.4	3.6	12.7	1.6
Bunyoro	88.3	3.7	1.9	7.3	1.1
Tooro	89.3	3.5	1.8	6.8	1.1
Ankole	88.5	2.6	1.5	8.2	0.9
Kigezi	91.7	1.9	1.4	4.5	0.9
National	**85.4**	**3.1**	**2.4**	**14.1**	**1.3**

FERTILITY 7

Key Findings

- ***Total Fertility Rate:*** The total fertility rate is 4.5 children per woman, which is a decline from 5.8 children in 2014.
- ***Crude Birth Rate:*** The crude birth rate was 33.2 births per 1,000 population.
- ***Adolescent Childbearing***: 6.5 percent of adolescent girls age 10-19, had begun childbearing. Five percent had a live birth and 1.5 percent were pregnant with the first child.

Fertility is one of the three components of population dynamics (the others being mortality and migration) and is essential for any study on the population. For countries lacking timely and realiable system of vital statistics, fertility data provides an opportunity for estimating vital rates that would otherwise not be available. Fertility levels determine the age structure of a population which, in turn, governs the social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population. There are several indicators used to measure current fertility. Recent and lifetime fertility are the main indicators used to estimate fertility rates from Census data. The reliability and robustness of fertility estimates from census data are thus dependent on the quality of the reporting of these indicators.

The 2024 Census asked questions about the number of children ever born to women aged 10 – 59 years. In order to reduce the error of omission of children not living with their mothers, the children were categorized by sex and into total children ever born, children alive and children dead. In addition, every woman who had ever had a birth, information was sought on the date of the last birth, the sex of last child and its survival status.

During Census such information is obtained using proxy response except for those women who were household heads. The census does not include questions on birth history of the children born. The data collected included children everborn, date of last child born alive, age of mother at first birth, Maritial status, age of mother and pregnancy status to improve fertility estimates based on children everborn. This data is, therefore, more likely to be affected by some errors due to recall lapse. Moreover, there is a tendency for women to under report their births, including misunderstanding of the reference period, under reporting of dead births and deliberate under reporting of births which all lead to the under estimation of fertility.

7.1 Life time fertility

Parity:

Number of children previously born alive to a woman of reproductive age.

- Computed from the total number of children ever born to a woman.

Life time fertility can be analyzed using a woman's parity. The results show that among the adolescents aged 15- 19 years, 10 percent had already had a child with nearly 2 percent having had 2 or more children. About 21 percent of the women in the 45–49 age group were childless and 25 percent had had 8 children or more (Table 7.1)

7.2 Current Fertility

Fertility analysis is important in understanding past, current and future trends of population size, structure and growth. Information on fertility levels, patterns and trends experienced by a country is important for socio-economic planning, monitoring and evaluating programmes. To formulate or evaluate policies concerning population growth, information is needed not only about the number of births but also on trends of birth rates and other measures of fertility over time. Current fertility can be measured using the Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR), the Total Fertility Rate (TFR), the General Fertility Rate (GFR), and the Crude Birth Rate (CBR). The ASFR provides the age pattern of fertility and the TFR is the number of live births (children) a woman will have born at the end of her reproductive life if she experiences the current age pattern of child bearing.

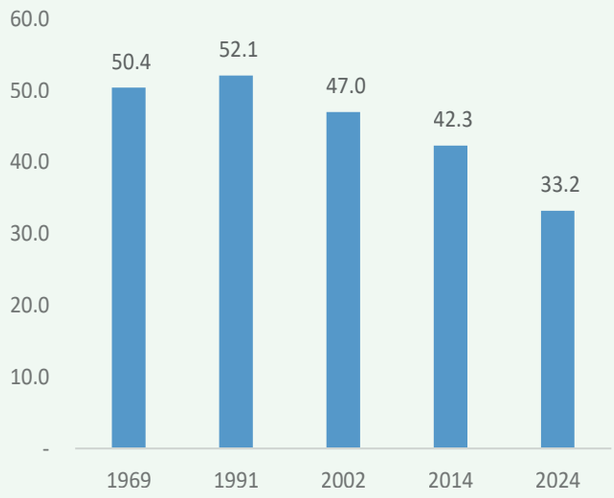
7.2.1 Measures of Current Fertility

Current fertility was estimated using the Brass P/F Ratio indirect estimation method, which uses data on the number of births and children born to woman alive in the year preceding the census date.

7.3 Crude Birth Rate

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is defined as the number of births that occur in a particular year per 1,000 people. There were 1.5 million children born to all women (10-59 years) in the twelve months prior to the census date. This gives a CBR of 33.2 births per 1,000 population. The CBR for Uganda declined from 50.4 births in 1969 to 33.2 births in 2024 per 1,000 population **(Figure 7.1).**

Figure: 7.1: Crude birth Rate by Census years

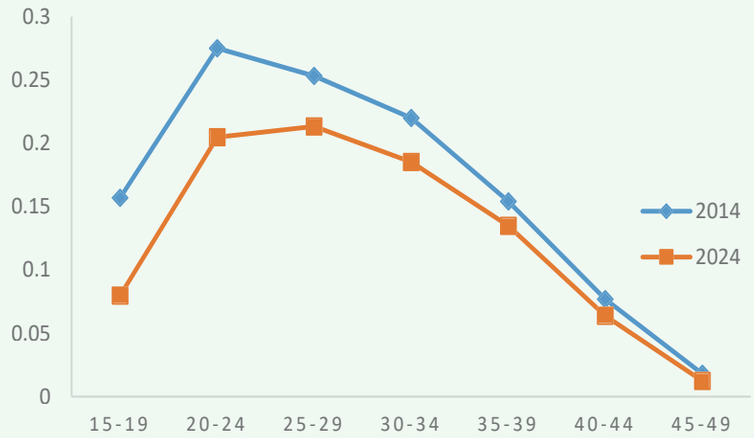


7.4 Fertility Levels and Patterns

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Uganda is 4.5 children per woman implying that a woman in Uganda who is at the beginning of her childbearing years would expect to give birth to an average of about five children (4.5 children per woman) by the end of her reproductive period if age specific fertility levels remained the same. The general fertility rate shows that there were 129 births for every 1,000 women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years). **(Table 7.3).**

hildbearing starts early with women aged 15-19 years old. It also peaks early at 20-24 years age group and then declines thereafter. The same trend was observed for the 2014 Census. A sharp decline in ASFRs is witnessed between 35-39 and 40-44 age groups **(Figure 7.2)**

Figure: 7.2: Age Specific Fertility Rate by Census years



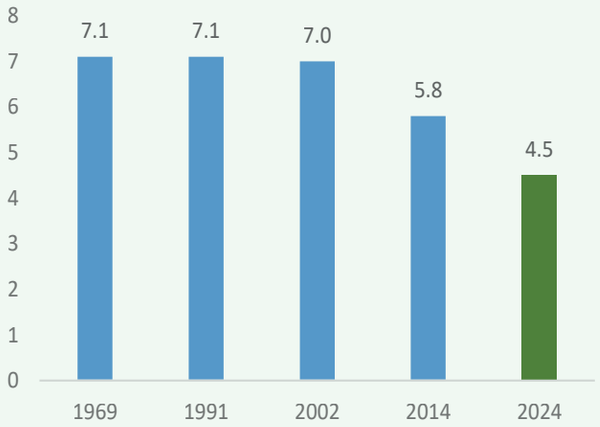
7.5 Fertility Trends

Total Fertility Rate:

This is the average number of children who would be borne to a woman in a given time period if she survives to the end of her reproductive lifespan (15-49) and experiences the given Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs).

Figure 7.3: Total Fertility Rates, 1969-2024

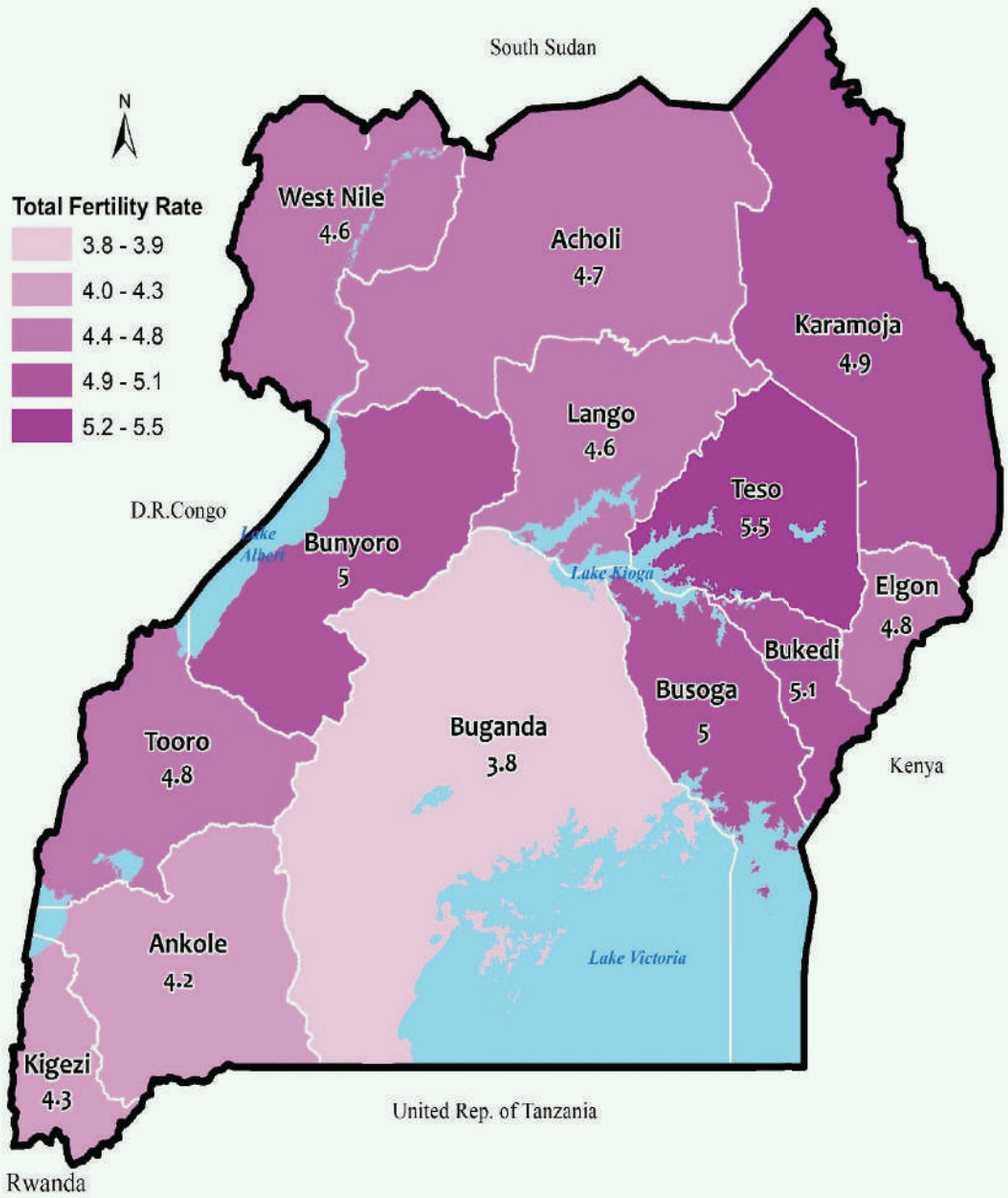
The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is 4.5 births per woman showing a drop from 5.8 births per woman in 2014 Census after stagnating at that level from 1969 to 2002. **(Figure 7.3)**



7.6 Fertility Regional Differentials

Fertility is known to vary by residence, educational background, and other background characteristics of a woman. Overall, Teso region has the highest total fertility rate of 5.5 and Buganda having the lowest total fertility rate of 3.8 **(Figure 7.4).** There was an observed decline in fertility by background characteristics between 2014 and 2024. The decline is more noticeable in the karamoja region that had a reduction by 3 children per woman of reproductive age 15-49 years **(Table 7.4)**

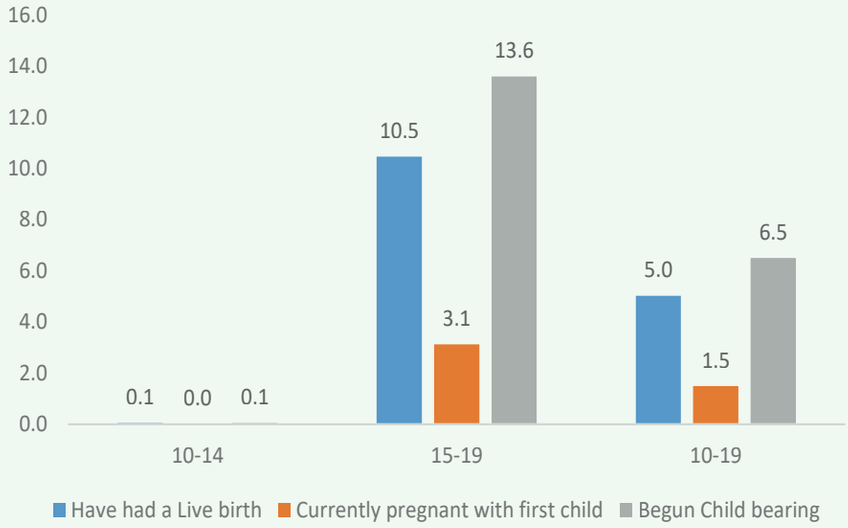
Figure 7.4: Map showing Total Fertility Rates by Sub regions



7.9 Adolescent Child Bearing

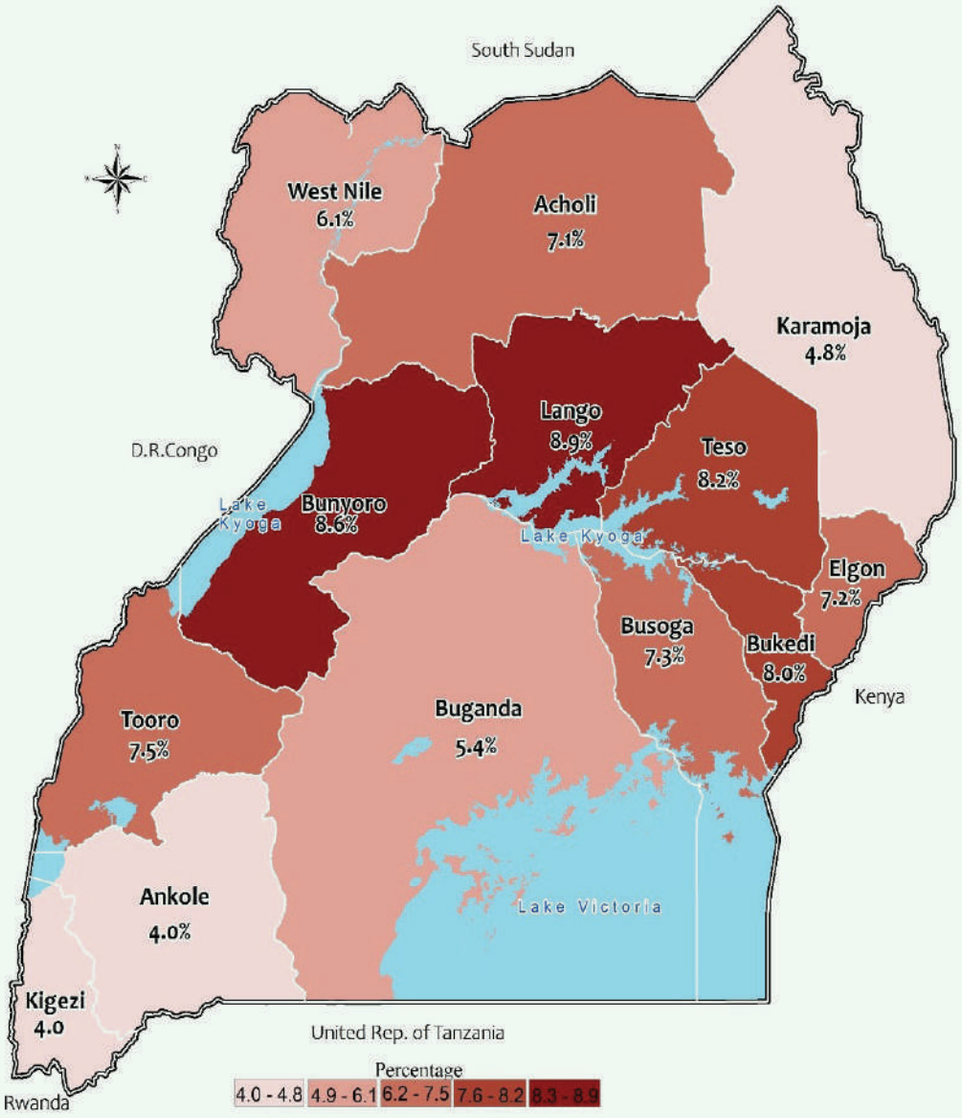
Adolescent girls are generally vulnerable to face pregnancy and delivery health problems as their bodies may not be physically ready. Seven percent of adolescent girls begun child bearing. Five percent have had a live birth and 2 percent are currently pregnant with the first child. **(Figure 7.5)**

Figure 7.5: Percentage of adolescents (10-19 years) who began child bearing



Bunyoro and Lango subregion (9%) had the highest percentage of adolescent girls age 10-19 who begun child bearing. This was low in Kigezi and Ankole region (4.0%) **(Figure 7.6)**

Figure 7.6: A map showing percentage of adolescents (10-19 years) who began child bearing by sub region



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on fertility levels, see the following tables:

- Table 7.1 Number of Children everborn and living
- Table 7.2 Distribution of Population, Live Births in the Last 12 Months Crude Birth Rate
- Table 7.3: Distribution of Women, Children Ever Born, Births in the Last 12 Months; Average Children Ever born and Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) by Age Group
- Table 7.4: Fertility by Sub region
- Table 7.6: Percentage of Adolescent child bearing (10-19 years) by background characteristics

Table 7.1: Percentage distribution of Women by number of Children ever born

	Number of Children Ever Born									ACEB
Age group	**None**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8+**	
15 - 19	89.5	8.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
20 - 24	51.6	23.6	15.9	6.5	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
25 - 29	29.8	14.7	19.0	18.0	11.0	4.8	1.8	0.6	0.2	1.9
30 - 34	22.5	7.0	12.0	16.5	16.5	12.1	7.4	3.6	2.4	3.0
35 - 39	20.1	3.9	7.1	11.1	14.3	13.8	11.7	8.2	9.8	3.9
40 - 44	20.0	2.8	5.1	7.8	10.9	11.9	11.9	10.2	19.3	4.6
45 - 49	20.7	2.7	4.6	6.6	9.0	10.1	10.9	10.2	25.1	4.9

ACEB: Average children ever born

Table 7.2: Distribution of Population, Live Births in the Last 12 Months Crude Birth Rate

Sub region	Population	Live Births born to women aged 10-59 years in the Last 12 Months	Crude Birth Rate
Buganda	12,969,646	395,396	30.5
Busoga	4,363,302	157,446	36.1
Bukedi	2,201,056	81,057	36.8
Elgon	2,205,051	76,939	34.9
Teso	2,633,820	99,984	38.0
Karamoja	1,496,117	46,099	30.8
Lango	2,546,118	92,991	36.5
Acholi	2,044,355	68,579	33.5
West Nile	3,869,400	109,788	28.4
Bunyoro	3,129,899	119,686	38.2
Tooro	3,050,461	102,068	33.5
Ankole	3,608,968	115,718	32.1
Kigezi	1,787,231	56,259	31.5
National	**45,905,424**	**1,522,010**	**33.2**

Table 7.3: Distribution of Women, Children Ever Born, Births in the Last 12 Months; Average Children Ever born and Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) by Age Group

Agegroup	Number of women	TCEB	Births in the last 12 months	Average CEB	Reported ASFR	Adjusted ASFR
15-19	2,684,114	333,236	164,277	0.124	0.061	0.08
20-24	2,331,367	1,995,050	426,481	0.856	0.183	0.205
25-29	1,961,350	3,765,730	389,414	1.920	0.199	0.213
30-34	1,582,856	4,700,808	278,445	2.970	0.176	0.185
35-39	1,338,562	5,241,304	174,322	3.916	0.13	0.135
40-44	1,066,000	4,892,085	70,335	4.589	0.066	0.064
45-49	799,819	3,926,774	12,163	4.910	0.015	0.012
TFR					**4.2**	**4.5**
GFR					**129**	

Table 7.4: Total Fertility Rate by Background Characteristics, (2014 -2024)

Background characteristics	2014	2024
Sub-region		
Buganda	4.8	3.8
Busoga	6.9	5.0
Bukedi	6.9	5.1
Elgon	6.0	4.8
Teso	7.3	5.5
Karamoja	7.5	4.9
Lango	6.3	4.6
Acholi	6.7	4.7
West Nile	6.2	4.6
Bunyoro	6.4	5.0
Tooro	6.2	4.8
Ankole	5.1	4.2
Kigezi	4.8	4.3
National	**5.8**	**4.5**

Table 7.6 Child bearing Among adolescent girls age 10-19 years

	Have had a live birth	Pregnant with first child	Begun Childbearing
Age group			
10-14	0.1	0.0	0.1
15-19	10.5	3.1	13.6
Sub region			
Buganda	4.2	1.1	5.4
Busoga	5.8	1.5	7.3
Bukedi	6.2	1.8	8.0
Elgon	5.6	1.6	7.2
Teso	6.2	2.0	8.2
Karamoja	3.5	1.3	4.8
Lango	6.5	2.4	8.9
Acholi	5.2	1.9	7.1
West Nile	4.7	1.4	6.1
Bunyoro	6.7	1.9	8.6
Tooro	6.0	1.6	7.5
Ankole	3.0	1.0	4.0
Kigezi	3.0	0.9	4.0
National	**5.0**	**1.5**	**6.5**

MORTALITY 8

- ***Infant mortality:*** *For every 1,000 children born alive, 34 die before they celebrate their 1st birthday.*
- ***Under-5 mortality:*** *The Under-5 mortality for the 12-month period before the 2024 NPHC is 46 deaths per 1,000 live births.*
- ***Life expectancy at birth-Total:*** *The overall life expectancy at birth is 68.2(sixty eight years and 73 days).*
- ***Life expectancy at birth-Male:*** *The life expectancy at birth for males is 66.9 years.*
- ***Life expectancy at birth-Female:*** *The life expectancy at birth for females is 70.1 years.*
- ***Pregnancy-related mortality ratio:*** *The pregnancy-related mortality ratio estimate for the last 12-months is 233 female deaths per 100,000 live births.*
- ***Maternal mortality ratio:*** *The maternal mortality ratio for the 12-month period before the 2024 NPHC is estimated at 207 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.*

Mortality is the incidence of death in a country's population. Infant and childhood mortality is highly sensitive to the socio-economic changes in the country. Therefore, studying levels of mortality provides an indirect measure of the welfare of a given population. The 2024 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) collected information that used to compute mortality levels and these included deaths in the households, survival of parents, children ever borne and children survival, births and survival of those births in the last 12 months.

8.0 Estimation Procedure

To estimate child mortality, data on Children Everborne (CEB) and children Dead (CD) was used to generate proportions dead by age of mother. These were then converted into probabilities of dying by age. For adult mortality, data collected from recent deaths in the household (deaths that occurred in the household, twelve months prior to the Census) was used. Early experiences revealed that there is under-reporting of deaths.The reported deaths was therefore adjusted basing on the level of completeness using the Brass growth balance method. The analysis involved the linkage of child and adult mortality to construct the life tables. The completeness of death reporting was estimated at 53 percent for females and 83 percent for males using the Brass growth balance method.

8.1 Crude Death Rates

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given period, usually a year.In total, 212,393 deaths occurred during the 12 months preceding the census night, resulting in a Crude Death Rate (CDR) of 4.6 deaths per 1,000 persons.

8.2 Childhood Mortality

Child mortality is a core indicator for child health and well-being. Target 3 of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Number 3 renewed commitment to the world's children: "By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-born babies and children under five years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to as low as 25 deaths per 1,000 live births". Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the probability that a newly born child will not survive to the first birthday, while the Under-five Mortality Rate is the probability that a child born will not survive to the fifth birthday.

Figure 8.1 shows that the probability of dying before the first birthday (IMR) in 2024 was 34 deaths per 1,000 live births. The IMR among males was higher compared to that of females comprising of 37 deaths per 1000 births and 30 deaths per 1,000 births respectively. Figure 8.2 shows the probability of dying before the fifth birthday (Under Five mortality). Overall the Under-five mortality rate was 46 deaths per 1,000 live births of which males had a higher rate of 50 deaths per 1,000 live births. Childhood mortality is highest among the male infants. Figure 8.2 also shows a decline in IMR and Under Five Mortality rates dropping from 122 deaths per 1000 irths in 1991 to 34 deaths per 1000 births in 2024. On the other hand, the Under five mortality rate reduced from 203 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1991 to 46 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2024.

Figure 8.1: Infant mortality by census years

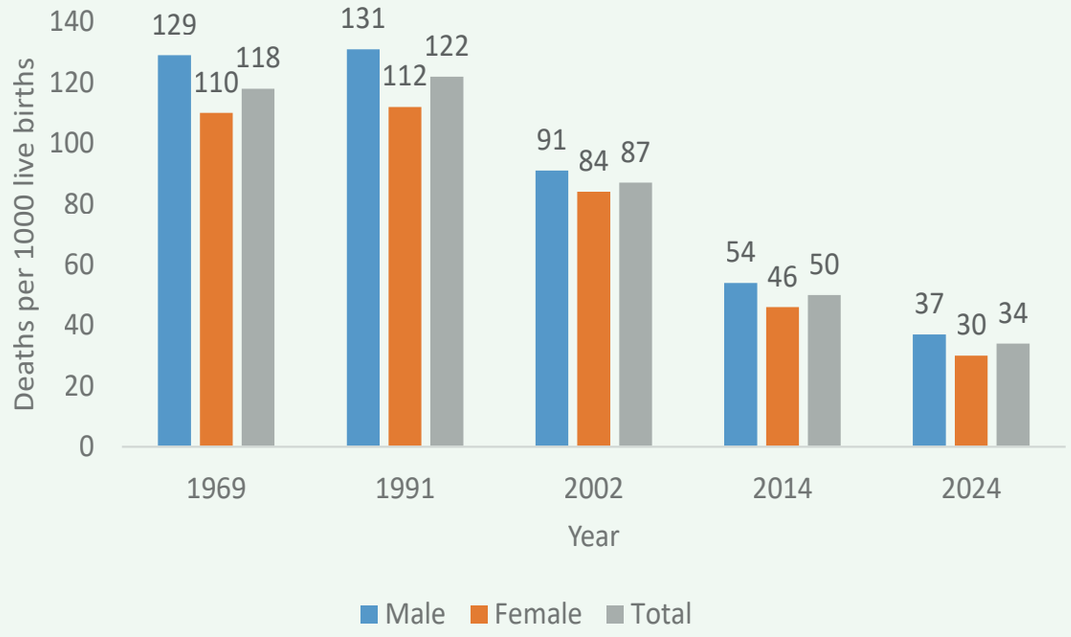
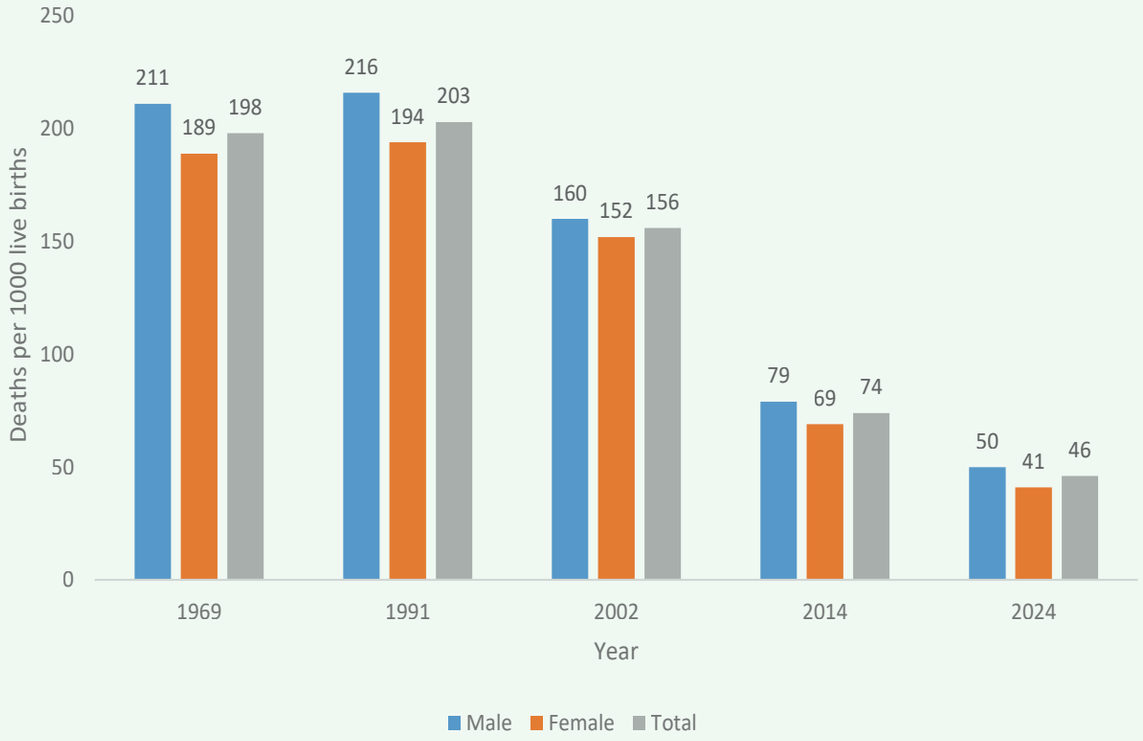


Figure 8.2: Under-5 mortality by census years



At sub regional level, Table 8.2 shows that the infant mortality rate was highest in Ankole (43.1 deaths per 1,000 live births) and it was lowest in Karamoja (13.6 deaths per 1,000 live births). A similar pattern is observed for under five mortality.The Under-five mortalty rate was highest in was highest in Ankole sub eregion (62 deaths per 1,000 births) and lowest in Karamoja (18 deaths per 1,000 births).

Figure 8.3: A map showing Infant Mortality Rates by sub region.

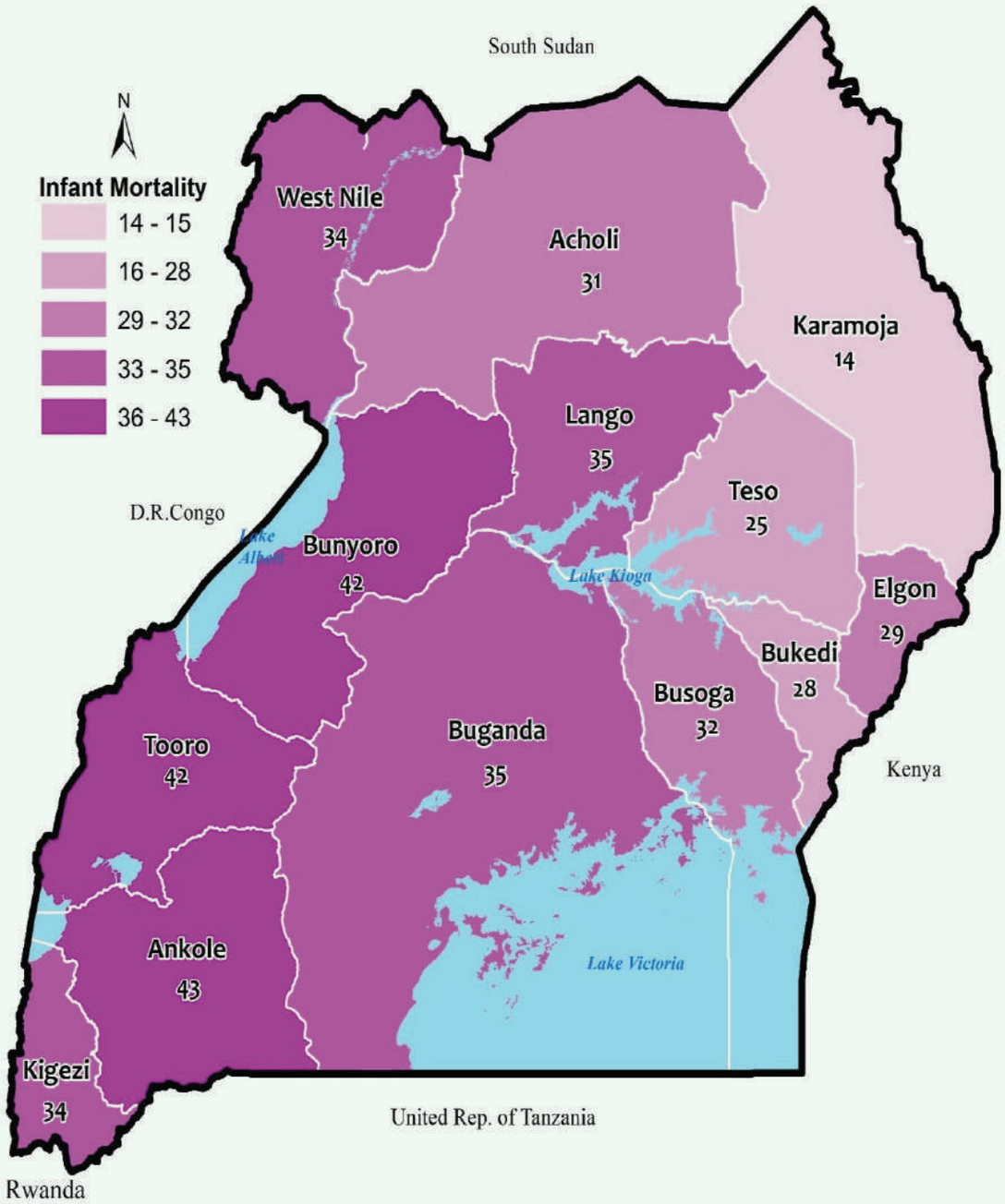
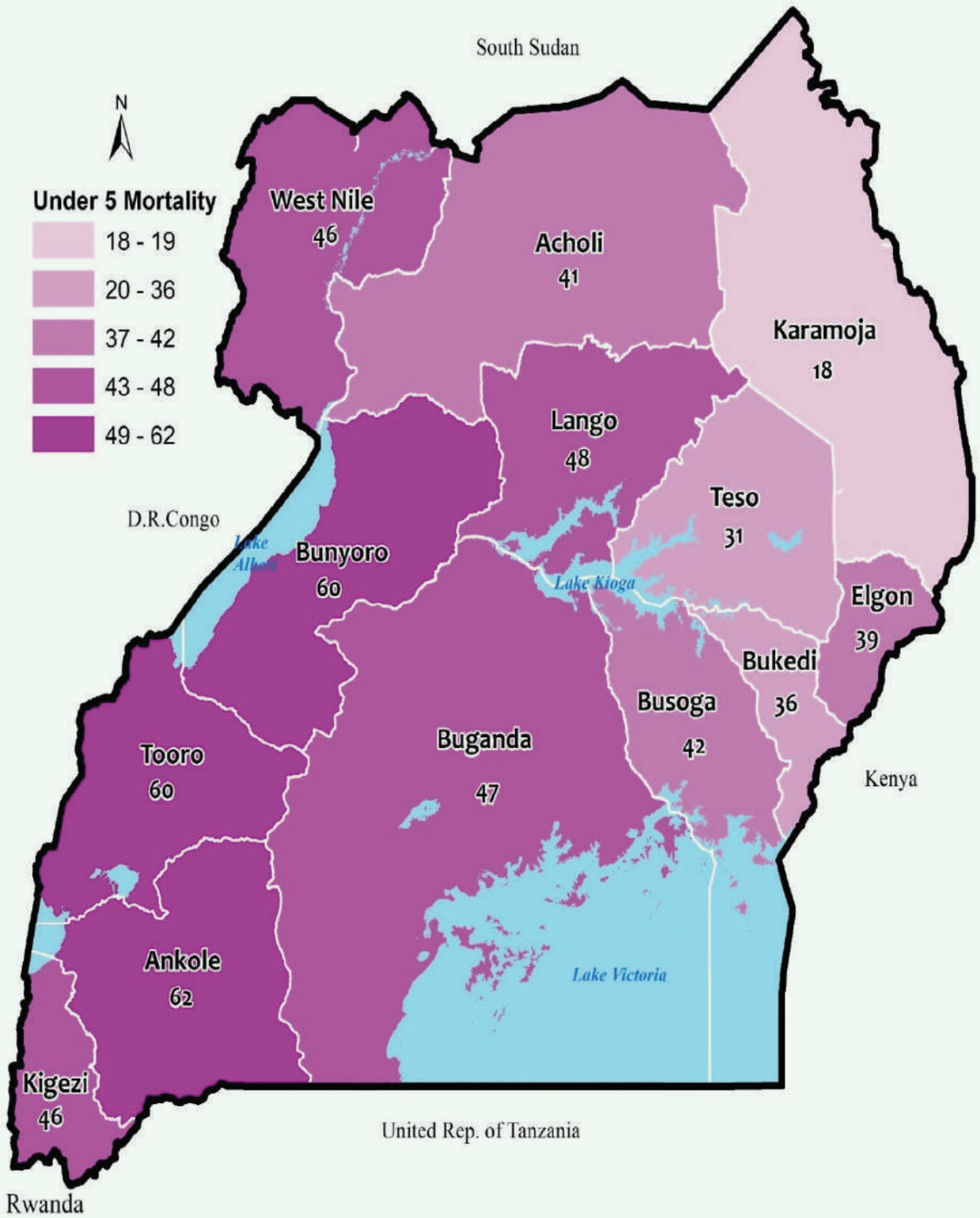


Figure 8.4: A map showing Under five Mortality Rates by sub region.



8.3 Life expectancy at birth

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years that a new-born is expected to live if the current mortality rates continue to apply.

Life Expectancy at birth is a measure that is often used to gauge the overall health and wellbeing of a nation. It gives a summary measure of the mortality experience of the population at all ages. A life table consists of data on survivorship and the probability of dying of individuals within a given population. An increase in life expectancy could be attributed to improvements in healthcare. Figure 8.5 shows that, the overall life expectancy at birth in 2024 was 68.2 years. The life expectancy at birth for males (66.9 years) was lower compared to their female counterpants (70.1 years). This means that males and females born in Uganda now and subjected to the current levels of mortality at the different ages would expect to live for 66.9 years and 70.1 years respectively.

Between 2014 and 2024, males and females gained more 4 years and 6 years in their life expectancy at birth repectivel. This could be attributed to improvement in childhood mortality rates as they core in determining the life expectancies at birth. Figure 8.6 shows variation of life expectancy by sub region. Teso has the highest life expectancy of 78 years and Ankole has the lowest life expectancy at birth of 60 years.

Figure 8.5: Life Expectancy at Birth by census years

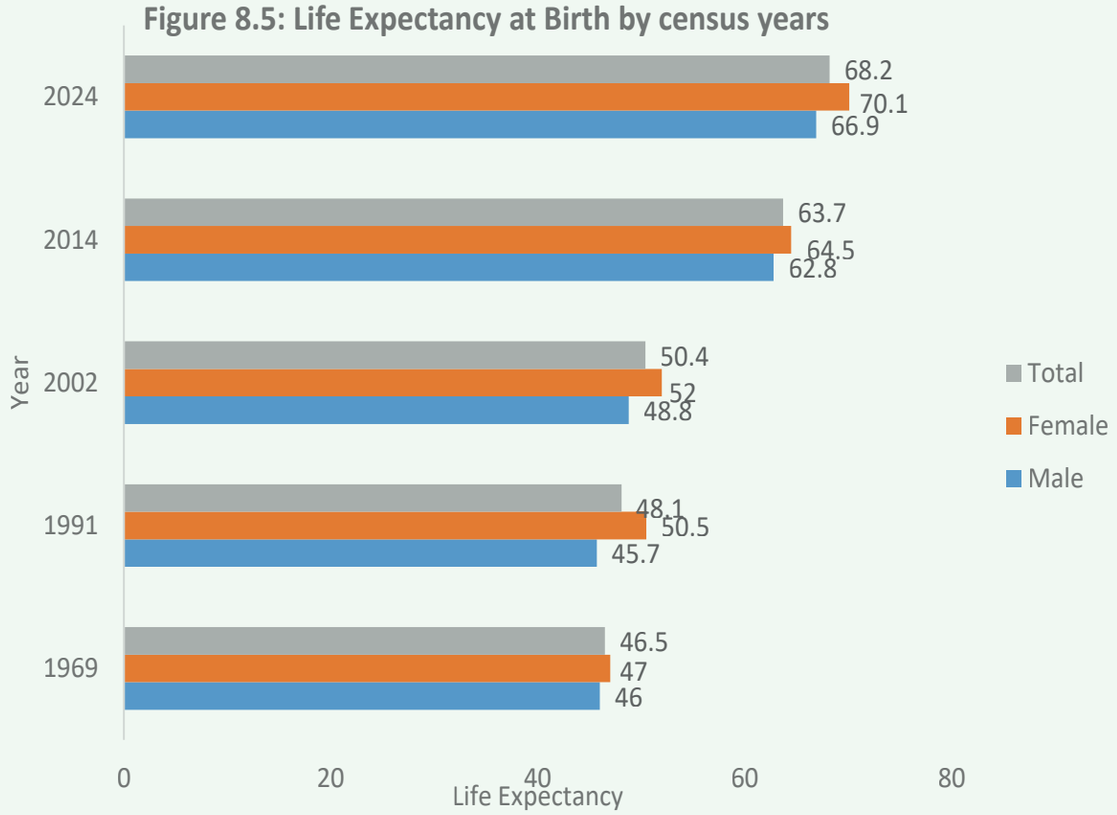
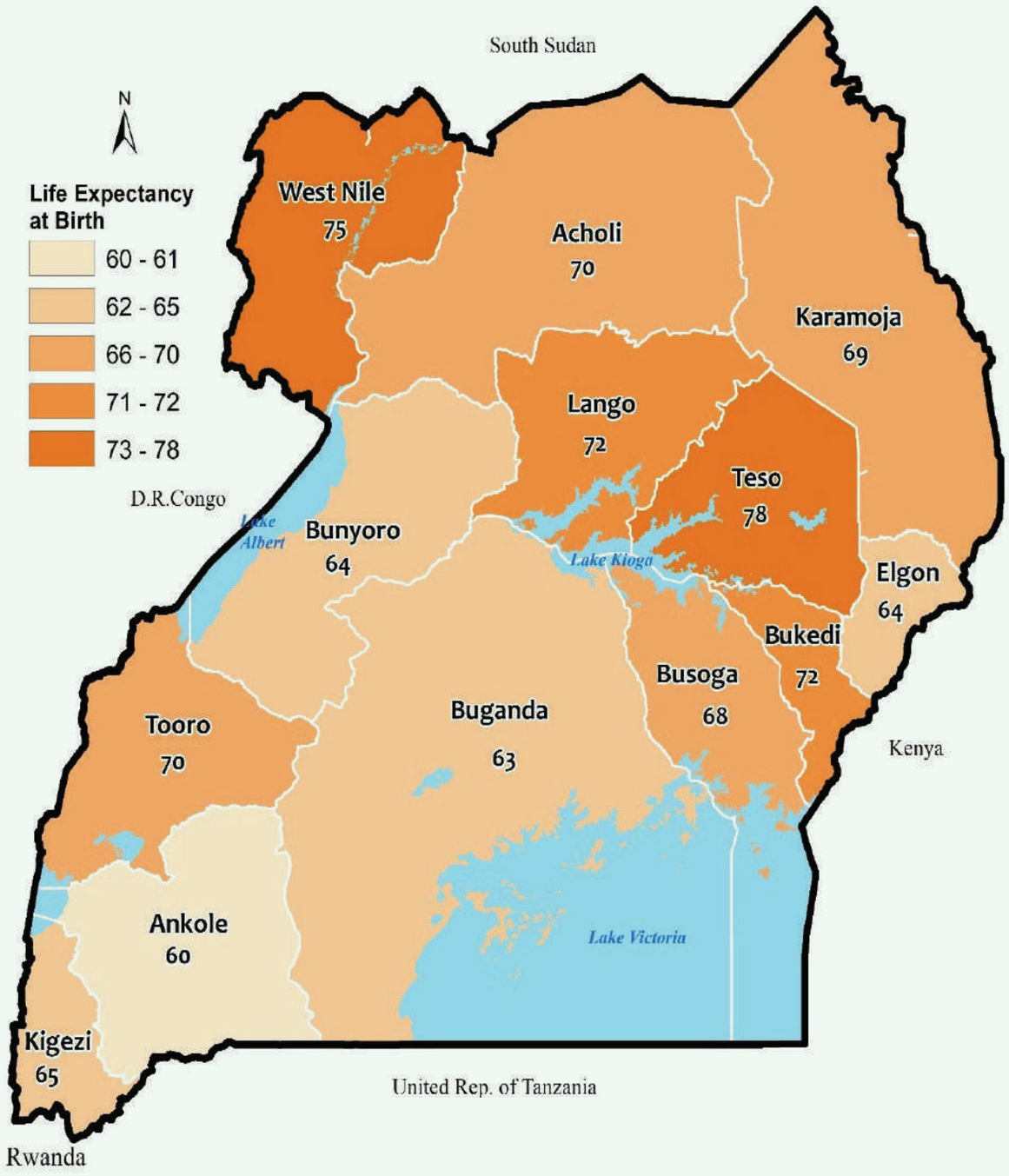


Figure 8.6: A map showing life expectancy at birth by sub region.



8.4 Maternal mortality

Information on maternal mortality was collected from women age 10-59 years but the anlysis only focuses on women in the reproductive age group (15-49). Questions on mortality refered to deaths that had occurred in the household within the last 12 months and whether the deceased was pregnant at the time of death, died during child birth or within six weeks after child birth. Incase the deceased was a female, the respondent was asked whether she died while pregnant at the time of death, while giving birth or died within 6 weeks after delivery. In total 88,408 women died 12 months before the Census and 3,867 were maternal deaths reported regardles of cause of which 3, 441 deaths not due to accident or violence. The reported births were about 1.5 million that was adjusted to about 1.7 births.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) refers to maternal deaths per 100,000 live births excluding those that occurred due to “accident” and “violence”. The Pregnancy Related Mortality Ratio (PRMR) includes all maternal deaths regardless of cause. Tables 8.7 and 8.8 shows a PRMR of 233 deaths per 100,000 live births and the MMR of 207 deaths per 100,000 live births.

The lifetime risk (LTR) of maternal death reflects the chances of a woman dying from maternal causes over the course of her 35-year reproductive lifespan. This indicator takes into account the probability of a death occurring due to maternal causes each time a woman becomes pregnant. The overall life time risk of maternal death was therefore calculated by multiplying the maternal mortality rate by 35. The overall LTR for PRMR was about 12 and that of MMR was about 10.

8.3 Place of Death (health facility or non-health facility)

Understanding patterns of mortality and place of death, the location or setting is important to help provide appropriate services and resources for primary health care especially end-of-life care. When the death occurs in the health facility, it is easier to manage and administer the deceased’s medical certification for cause of death than when it occurs outside the health facility.

The country has made some progress in the registration of deaths, where the Ministry of Health in conjunction with National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) and other key stakeholders have spearheaded registration of health facility and community deaths. The goal of this analysis is to measure the percentage of deaths that occur in the health facilities to guide the programming for certification for cause of death. The 2024 NPHC included a question on whether the death was registered, the place of death, for those households that reported a death in the 12 months prior to the census, to ascertain whether it occurred in a health facility, at home, on the way to hospital, among others.

Table 8.9 shows that, overall, 49 percent of the deaths occurred in the health facility. Spatial differentials by sub region shows that Acholi subregion (55 percent) followed by West Nile subregion (53 percent) had the highest percent distribution of deaths that occurred in the health facility, while Karamoja subregion had the lowest (37 percent).

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on mortality, see the following tables:

Table 8.1 Household Population and Deaths in households in the last 12 months

Table 8.2 Early childhood mortality by sub region

Table 8.3 Abridged Lifetable for males, Uganda Census 2024

Table 8.4 Abridged Lifetable for Females, Uganda Census 2024

Table 8.5 Abridged Lifetable for Total, Uganda Census 2024

Table 8.6 Life expectancy at birth by sub region

Table 8.7 Pregnancy Related Maternal Mortality Rate

Table 8.8 Maternal Mortality Ratio

Table 8.9: Place of death by sub region

Table 8.10: Place of death registration by sub region

Table 8.11: Percent distribution of deaths in the last 12 months by place of occurrence and subregion

Table 8.1: Household Population and Deaths in households in the last 12 months

	Husehold population			Reported Deaths in last 12 months			Adjusted deaths		
Age	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0	662,401	651,557	1,313,958	26,572	20,579	47,151	31,528	38,262	69,790
1-4	2,676,512	2,629,597	5,306,109	12,115	9,485	21,600	14,375	17,635	32,010
5-9	3,201,803	3,175,935	6,377,738	5,181	3,993	9,174	6,147	7,424	13,571
10-14	2,942,411	2,952,820	5,895,231	3,326	2,428	5,754	3,946	4,514	8,460
15 - 19	2,484,357	2,684,114	5,168,471	3,589	2,448	6,037	4,258	4,552	8,810
20 - 24	1,904,355	2,331,367	4,235,722	5,850	3,798	9,648	6,941	7,062	14,003
25 - 29	1,532,023	1,961,350	3,493,373	5,688	3,505	9,193	6,749	6,517	13,266
30 - 34	1,195,248	1,582,856	2,778,104	6,183	3,549	9,732	7,336	6,599	13,935
35 - 39	985,403	1,338,562	2,323,965	5,635	3,184	8,819	6,686	5,920	12,606
40 - 44	800,945	1,066,000	1,866,945	6,094	3,171	9,265	7,231	5,896	13,127
45 - 49	606,990	799,819	1,406,809	5,021	2,515	7,536	5,957	4,676	10,633
50 - 54	542,450	670,378	1,212,828	6,565	3,331	9,896	7,789	6,193	13,982
55 - 59	354,864	440,698	795,562	4,187	2,308	6,495	4,968	4,291	9,259
60 - 64	307,510	422,418	729,928	5,927	3,623	9,550	7,032	6,736	13,768
65 - 69	181,184	239,175	420,359	3,638	2,257	5,895	4,317	4,196	8,513
70 - 74	140,242	213,401	353,643	4,852	3,446	8,298	5,757	6,407	12,164
75 - 79	87,717	132,319	220,036	3,408	2,746	6,154	4,044	5,106	9,150
80 - 84	68,971	132,805	201,776	4,377	4,435	8,812	5,193	8,246	13,439
85+	121,012	165,957	286,969	5,777	7,607	13,384	6,854	14,144	20,998
Total	20,796,398	23,591,128	44,387,526	123,985	88,408	212,393	147,108	164,376	311,484

Table 8.2: Early childhood mortality by sub region

	Infant Mortality Rate			Under-five Mortality Rate		
Subregions	**MALE**	**FEMALE**	**TOTAL**	**MALE**	**FEMALE**	**TOTAL**
Buganda	38	32	35	51	44	47
Busoga	35	28	32	46	38	42
Bukedi	31	23	28	40	30	36
Elgon	31	27	29	40	36	39
Teso	27	22	25	34	29	31
Karamoja	14	13	14	17	18	18
Lango	38	32	35	51	44	48
Acholi	33	29	31	43	36	41
West Nile	38	30	34	51	40	46
Bunyoro	44	39	42	62	58	60
Tooro	48	35	42	68	49	60
Ankole	50	35	43	71	50	62
Kigezi	37	31	34	49	42	46
National	37	30	34	50	41	46

Table 8.3: Abridged Lifetable for males, Uganda Census 2024

Age	$_nm_x$	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	T_x	e^x
0	0.0382	0.037	100000	3696	96853	6685031	**66.9**
1-4	0.0045	0.0179	96304	1726	381327	6588178	**68.4**
5-9	0.0019	0.0096	94578	904	470629	6206851	**65.6**
10-14	0.0013	0.0067	93674	626	466805	5736222	**61.2**
15-19	0.002	0.0102	93048	946	462873	5269418	**56.6**
20-24	0.003	0.0151	92102	1389	457035	4806544	**52.2**
25-29	0.0046	0.023	90713	2085	448351	4349509	**47.9**
30-34	0.0057	0.0282	88628	2499	436893	3901158	**44.0**
35-39	0.0073	0.0357	86129	3073	422964	3464265	**40.2**
40-44	0.0085	0.0416	83056	3455	406645	3041302	**36.6**
45-49	0.0109	0.0531	79602	4226	387444	2634657	**33.1**
50-54	0.0126	0.0612	75376	4613	365347	2247213	**29.8**
55-59	0.0167	0.0803	70763	5684	339606	1881866	**26.6**
60-64	0.0198	0.0944	65079	6143	310038	1542260	**23.7**
65-69	0.0284	0.1324	58936	7804	275170	1232222	**20.9**
70-74	0.0358	0.1644	51132	8406	234645	957052	**18.7**
75-79	0.0526	0.2323	42726	9927	188812	722408	**16.9**
80-84	0.0753	0.3168	32799	10392	138015	533596	**16.3**
85+	0.0566		22407	22407	395581	395581	**17.7**

Table 8.4: Abridged Lifetable for Females, Uganda Census 2024

Age	$_nm_x$	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	T_x	e^x
0	0.0309	0.0301	100000	3010	97378	7012610	**70.1**
1-4	0.0067	0.0264	96990	2563	382237	6915231	**71.3**
5-9	0.0023	0.0116	94426	1097	469387	6532994	**69.2**
10-14	0.0015	0.0076	93329	711	464867	6063607	**65.0**
15-19	0.0020	0.0099	92618	917	460797	5598739	**60.4**
20-24	0.0026	0.0128	91701	1175	455568	5137942	**56.0**
25-29	0.0035	0.0173	90526	1562	448727	4682374	**51.7**
30-34	0.0039	0.0195	88965	1739	440475	4233648	**47.6**
35-39	0.0047	0.0231	87226	2017	431085	3793172	**43.5**
40-44	0.0052	0.0258	85208	2203	420536	3362087	**39.5**
45-49	0.0067	0.0329	83006	2733	408198	2941551	**35.4**
50-54	0.0081	0.0396	80273	3180	393414	2533353	**31.6**
55-59	0.0113	0.0549	77093	4234	374877	2139939	**27.8**
60-64	0.0140	0.0676	72858	4923	351983	1765062	**24.2**
65-69	0.0204	0.0969	67935	6581	323222	1413079	**20.8**
70-74	0.0273	0.1279	61354	7849	287150	1089857	**17.8**
75-79	0.0417	0.1886	53506	10092	242298	802707	**15.0**
80-84	0.0621	0.2687	43414	11667	187901	560409	**12.9**
85+	0.0852		31747	31747	372508	372508	**11.7**

Table 8.5: Abridged Lifetable for Total, Uganda Census 2024

Age	$_nm_x$	$_nq_x$	l_x	$_nd_x$	$_nL_x$	T_x	e^x
0	0.0348	0.0338	100000	3377	97114	6819106	**68.2**
1-4	0.0061	0.0240	96623	2316	381207	6721992	**69.6**
5-9	0.0021	0.0107	94307	1007	469018	6340785	**67.2**
10-14	0.0015	0.0073	93300	677	464808	5871767	**62.9**
15-19	0.0021	0.0103	92623	950	460741	5406959	**58.4**
20-24	0.0029	0.0142	91673	1306	455102	4946218	**54.0**
25-29	0.0041	0.0205	90368	1850	447212	4491115	**49.7**
30-34	0.0049	0.0242	88517	2145	437225	4043903	**45.7**
35-39	0.0061	0.0298	86373	2578	425419	3606678	**41.8**
40-44	0.0070	0.0343	83795	2875	411787	3181259	**38.0**
45-49	0.0090	0.0441	80920	3565	395686	2769471	**34.2**
50-54	0.0106	0.0518	77355	4008	376754	2373785	**30.7**
55-59	0.0143	0.0691	73347	5072	354055	1997032	**27.2**
60-64	0.0172	0.0823	68275	5617	327333	1642977	**24.1**
65-69	0.0244	0.1150	62658	7204	295281	1315644	**21.0**
70-74	0.0314	0.1457	55454	8079	257072	1020364	**18.4**
75-79	0.0459	0.2059	47375	9752	212493	763291	**16.1**
80-84	0.0652	0.2802	37622	10543	161755	550798	**14.6**
85+	0.0696		27080	27080	389043	389043	**14.4**

Table 8.6: Life expectancy at birth by sub region

	Male	Female	Total
sub region			
Buganda	60	67	63
Busoga	67	69	68
Bukedi	72	73	72
Elgon	61	68	64
Teso	74	81	78
Karamoja	65	72	69
Lango	71	72	72
Acholi	69	71	70
West Nile	73	78	75
Bunyoro	63	64	64
Tooro	68	71	70
Ankole	62	58	60
Kigezi	67	63	65

Table 8.7: Pregnancy Related Maternal Mortality Rate

Age group	Number of women	Number of women Deaths in last 12 months	Number of Deaths due to Maternal Cases	Number of Live Births in the Last 12 Months by Maternal Age Group	PRMMRatio (per 100,000 live births)	MMRate (per 1,000 women)	Proportion of Deaths due to Maternal Causes	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death (per 1,000 women)
15-19	2,684,114	4552	382	214,729	178	0.142	0.08	0.7
20-24	2,331,367	7062	868	477,930	182	0.372	0.12	1.9
25-29	1,961,350	6517	882	417,768	211	0.45	0.14	2.2
30-34	1,582,856	6599	728	292,828	249	0.46	0.11	2.3
35-39	1,338,562	5920	557	180,706	308	0.416	0.09	2.1
40-44	1,066,000	5896	312	68,224	457	0.293	0.05	1.5
45-49	799,819	4676	138	9,598	1,438	0.173	0.03	0.9
Total	**11,764,068**	**41,222**	**3,867**	**1,661,783**	**233**	**0.329**	**0.09**	**11.5**

Table 8.8: Maternal Mortality Ratio

Age group	Number of women	Number of women Deaths in last 12 months	Number of Deaths due to Maternal Cases	Number of Live Births in the Last 12 Months by Maternal Age Group	proportion of female deaths that are maternal	MMRate (per 1,000 women)	Lifetime Risk of Maternal Death (per 1,000 women)	MMRatio (per 100,000 live births)
15-19	2,684,114	4,552	340	214,729	0.07	0.127	0.6	**158**
20-24	2,331,367	7,062	745	477,930	0.11	0.320	1.6	**156**
25-29	1,961,350	6,517	786	417,768	0.12	0.401	2.0	**188**
30-34	1,582,856	6,599	652	292,828	0.10	0.412	2.1	**223**
35-39	1,338,562	5,920	506	180,706	0.09	0.378	1.9	**280**
40-44	1,066,000	5,896	293	68,224	0.05	0.275	1.4	**429**
45-49	799,819	4,676	119	9,598	0.03	0.149	0.7	**1240**
Total	**11,764,068**	**41,222**	**3,441**	**1,661,783**	**0.08**	**0.293**	**10.2**	**207**

Table 8.9: Place of death by sub region

Place of Death	At home	At a health facility	On the way to health facility	Other place specify	Don't know	Total
Buganda	20,297	25,924	2,614	2,455	1,079	52,369
Busoga	8,766	9,603	1,017	620	339	20,345
Bukedi	4,020	3,938	310	292	106	8,666
Elgon	3,730	3,870	414	362	89	8,465
Teso	5,173	5,472	356	356	75	11,432
Karamoja	3,918	2,811	295	505	130	7,659
Lango	5,765	7,356	525	370	69	14,085
Acholi	5,561	8,122	608	452	86	14,829
West Nile	7,753	10,276	670	727	160	19,586
Bunyoro	6,346	7,677	664	543	139	15,369
Tooro	6,290	7,806	595	521	165	15,377
Ankole	7,406	7,425	611	649	248	16,339
Kigezi	4,020	3,098	256	363	135	7,872

Table 8.10: Place of death registration by sub region

	Hospital	Sub county	NIRA	Don't know	Total
Buganda	15,860	2,490	789	33,230	52,369
Busoga	4,024	545	121	15,655	20,345
Bukedi	1,825	342	70	6,429	8,666
Elgon	1,612	286	86	6,481	8,465
Teso	2,566	462	142	8,262	11,432
Karamoja	1,365	233	26	6,035	7,659
Lango	2,861	435	147	10,642	14,085
Acholi	5,151	654	138	8,886	14,829
West Nile	4,128	494	160	14,804	19,586
Bunyoro	3,840	561	102	10,866	15,369
Tooro	3,891	884	99	10,503	15,377
Ankole	3,834	616	194	11,695	16,339
Kigezi	1,644	294	84	5,850	7,872

Table 8.11: Percent distribution of deaths in the last 12 months by place of occurrence and subregion

Sub region	At a health facility	At home	On the way to health facility	Other place /Don't know	Total
Buganda	49.5	38.8	5.0	6.7	100
Busoga	47.2	43.1	5.0	4.7	100
Bukedi	45.4	46.4	3.6	4.6	100
Elgon	45.7	44.1	4.9	5.3	100
Teso	47.9	45.3	3.1	3.8	100
Karamoja	36.7	51.2	3.9	8.3	100
Lango	52.2	40.9	3.7	3.1	100
Acholi	54.8	37.5	4.1	3.6	100
West Nile	52.5	39.6	3.4	4.5	100
Bunyoro	50.0	41.3	4.3	4.4	100
Tooro	50.8	40.9	3.9	4.5	100
Ankole	45.4	45.3	3.7	5.5	100
Kigezi	39.4	51.1	3.3	6.3	100
Total	**48.7**	**41.9**	**4.2**	**5.2**	**100**

MIGRATION AND FORCED DISPLACEMENTS 9

Key Findings

- ***Nationality:*** At the time of the NPHC 2024 to 98% of the total household population were of Ugandan nationality (Ugandans). The non-Ugandans constituted about two percent and the stateless persons, less than one percent
- ***Number of migrants***: The total number of migrants preceding the census night were 13 million persons which accounts for about 30 percent of the total household population.
- ***Recent migration in the last five years:*** 45 percent of the total migrations prior to the census night occurred withing the five years before the census
- ***Immigrants***: Nationally, there were about 1 million immigrants by the census night and of these, 97 percent were previously residents in East African countries. 47 % of these moved due to security related reasons.
- ***Emigrants:*** 51% of the total emigrants left for Asia as their first destination, and 27% of emigrants from Uganda left to east African countries as place of first destination. 82% of the total emigrants moved for job related reasons
- ***Refugees/Asylum seeker:*** The displace/refugees in the country were 805,589 persons which accounted for about two percent of the total population in the country

Migration statistics refer to the general indicators on the size, composition, and characteristics of a migrant population. Migration is one of the components of population change and it has social and economic implications to a country. The study of migration is gaining importance globally due to its nature, causes, consequences and diverse demographic trends and patterns among/between countries, which are a key in policy formulation and implementation. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes migration as a driver of sustainable development, for both the migrants and their communities. Therefore, if migration is poorly managed, it can negatively impact on development.

"Uganda is currently the third biggest refugee hosting country worldwide and largest in Africa". Therefore, statistics on migration and displaced persons in Uganda will provide an evidence base for policy makers, enable the development of a comprehensive national policy on migration, and inform a unified approach to the management of migration issues; thereby creating a protective environment for vulnerable migrants, enhancing refugee protection and migration management.[1]

1 National Planning Authority. The Third National Development Plan 2020/21 – 2024/25

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another with an aim of establishing a permanent residence. It includes movement of persons from one place to another, either willfully or being forcefully displaced due to various reasons that may be natural or human conflicts. Forced displacement results into refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons.

This chapter presents the patterns, volume and differentials of migration in Uganda. The NPHC 2024 collected data on various variables to be used in the estimation of migration levels in the country. These included: place of birth, previous residence, reason for movement, duration of stay in the district at the time enumeration for all household members. There were questions to determine if one was a refugee/asylum seeker and their registration status.

A person whose place of residence at the census date, was differed from his/her previous residence was taken as a migrant. Although data was gathered about the district of previous residence, this report will not provide inter-district migration patterns. The lowest unit of presentation on internal migration in the country is the sub-region.

9.1 NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

In the compilation of migration statistics, determining the nationality is important in the governance of the different categories of people in line with the freedoms, protection and other rights they are entitled to.

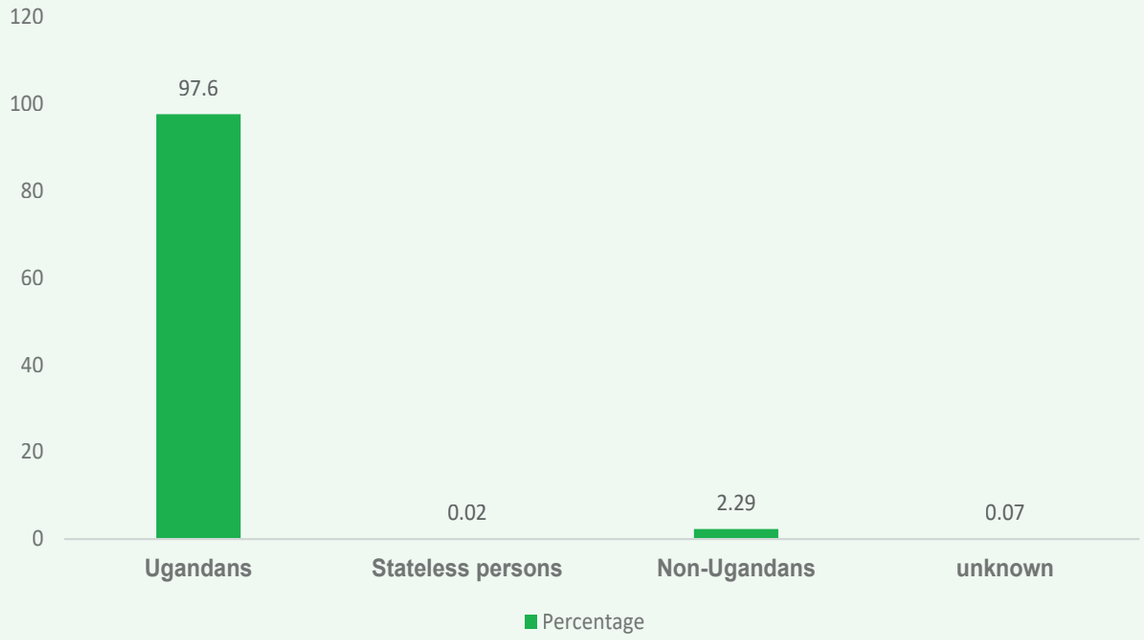
Nationality is the status of a person that is recognized by law as being a member of a particular nation by origin, birth or naturalization. It is used to identify the population that is eligible for certain public services such as employment, education and health services

Whereas some people acquire the nationality by their place of birth, parentage or a long-term residence in a country, some are born stateless, while others become stateless. Statelessness can result from a variety of factors such as discrimination against minority groups, gaps in nationality laws, creation of new countries, lack of birth registration and denationalization.

During the NPHC 2024, the nationality status of all the persons who were enumerated was determined and the results are presented in Table 9.1. The nationality status of the population was categorized into three: Ugandans, non-Ugandans and stateless persons. The category of Ugandans refers to those persons with Ugandan nationality while the non-Ugandans are those that do not have Ugandan nationality. Stateless persons are those who are not recognized as citizens or nationals under the laws of any country and, consequently, cannot enjoy the rights that are associated with citizenship (UNHCR). In Uganda, there are currently four (4) tribes which constitute the stateless persons. These are the Benet, Maragoli, Bakingwe and Bagabu.

The results presented in Figure 9.1 show that at the time of the NPHC 2024, up to 98% of the total household population were of Ugandan nationality (Ugandans). The non-Ugandans constituted about two percent and the stateless persons, less than one percent. These results relate to the persons who were enumerated in the households; excluding the nationalities of persons who were in institutions and homeless.

Figure9.1: Proportion of the Household population, by Nationality



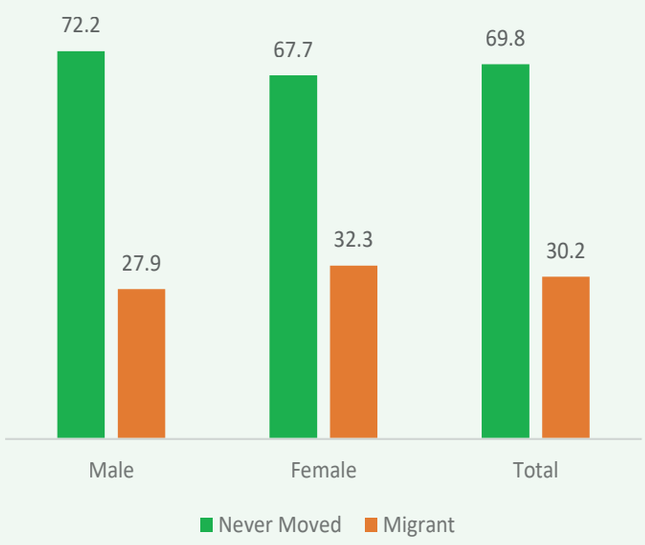
9.2 MIGRATION IN UGANDA

This section presents findings on the household population which made internal migration or came into the country. Also, for purposes of the NPHC 2024, a person was considered an internal migrant if they moved from one district to another stayed for at least six (6) months. It excludes the population which moved out of the country during the reference period (five year preceding the census).

9.2.1 Household Population by Migration Status

The results presented in Figure 9.2 shows that up to 70% of the household population had never moved from their usual places of residence while 30 percent moved. The results also show that more females migrated (32%) compared to the males (28%).

Figure 9.2: Household Population by Migration Status



The analysis of migration by special age group shows that the majority of migrants where the Adults (18 years and above) and Youths (18-30 years).

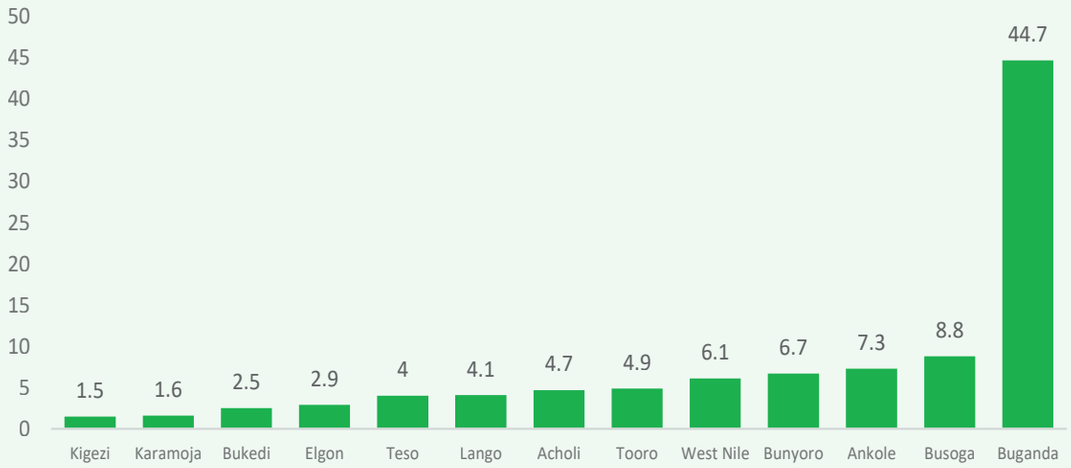
Buganda sub region had the highest percentage of migrants (40%) while Kigezi sub-region had the lowest (2%).

9.2.2 . Recent Migration

Recent migration refers to all movements that occurred five years prior to the census date. The results show that overall, the females (56%) migrated more than the males (44%). (Table 9.3)

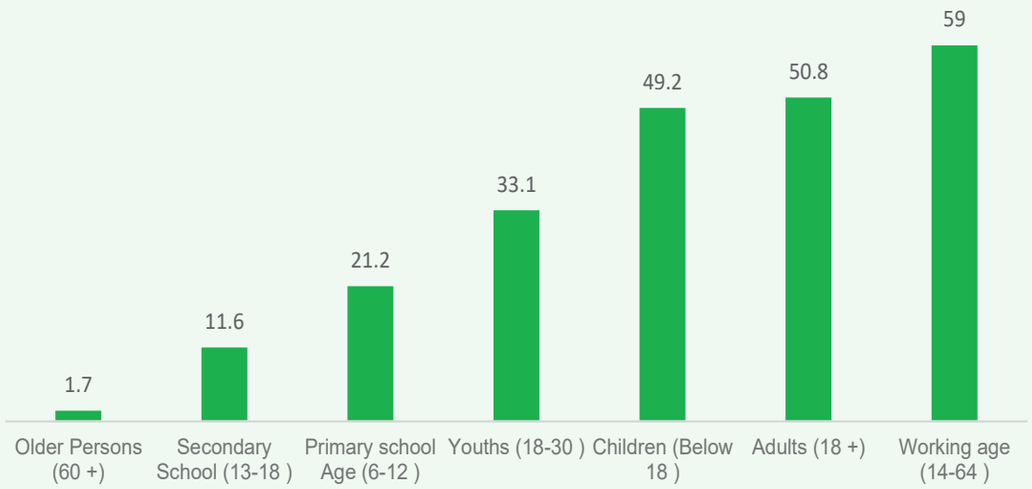
Results in Figure 9.3 show that Buganda sub-region had the highest proportion of the total recent migrants (45%), while Kigezi sub-region had the least proportion (about two percent).

Fig. 9.3: Percentage Distribution of Recent Migrations, by Sub-region



Results in Figure 9.4 show that the working age, 14-64 years constituted the highest percentage (80%) of the total recent migrants. The older persons constituted the least percentage (two percent)

Fig. 9.4: Percentage of Recent Migrations, by Special Age Group



9.3 Internal Migration

Internal migration is the movement of people involving change in residence within national boundaries. For purposes of the census, an internal migrant is defined as a person who moved from one district (referred to as previous residence) to another (the current resident at the time of the census) with the intention to stay permanently.

9.3.1 Migration Rates

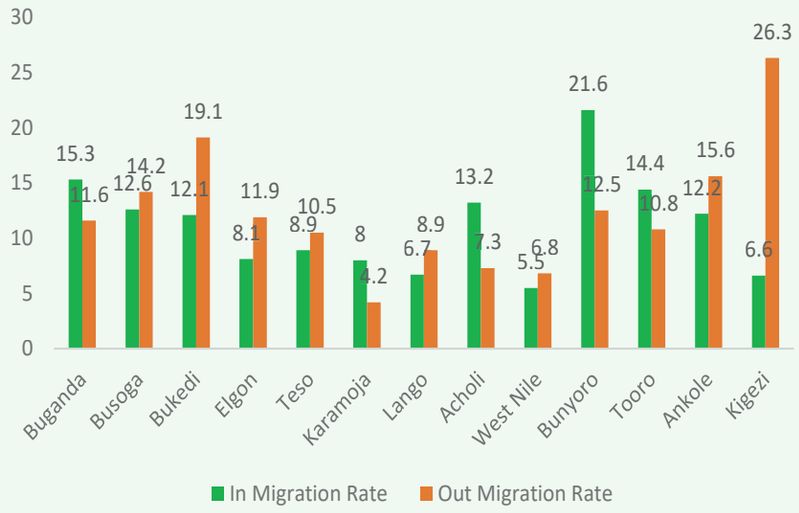
9.3.1.1 In and Out Migration rates

For the purpose of the NPHC 2024, the in-migration rate is the proportion of the migrants entering a specified district/region to the total internal migrant population. Also, the out-migration rate is the proportion of the migrants leaving a specified district/region to the total internal migrant population.

The results in Figure 9.5 indicate that Kigezi had the highest out-migration rate (26%), followed by Bukedi (19%) and Ankole (16%). Karamoja sub-region had the least out-migration rate (four percent).

Bunyoro sub-region had the highest in-migration rate (22%), followed by Buganda (15%). West Nile had the least in-migration rate (two percent).More information about regional migrations is in **Table 9.4**

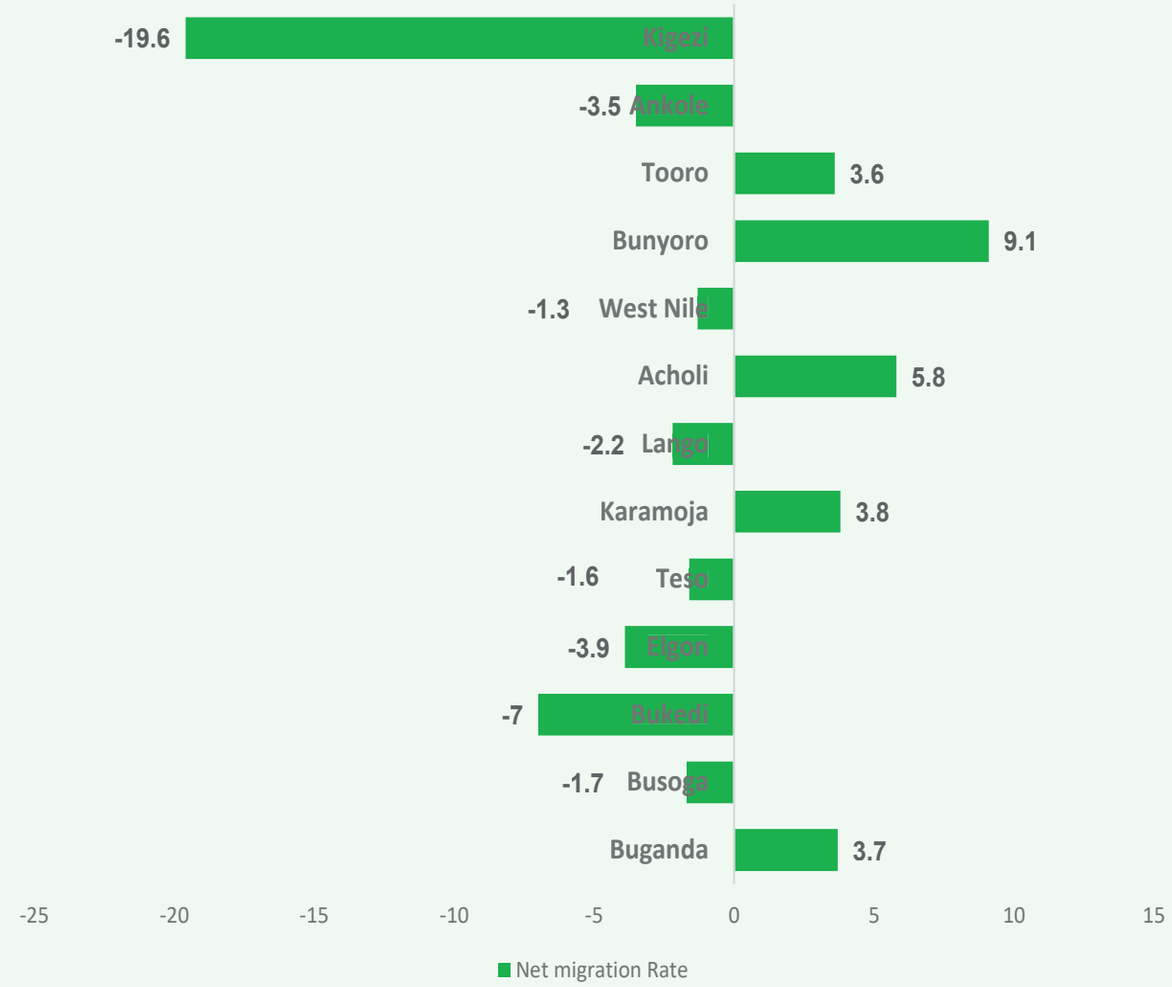
Figure 9.5 In and Out Migration Rates, by Sub-region



9.3.1.2 Net Migration Rates

Net Migration is difference between the in-migrants and the out-migrants. A negative Net Migration rate means that more persons left the district/sub-region; while a positive Net Migration rate means that more persons entered into the district/sub-region. Results presented in Figure 9.6 indicate that Kigezi sub-region had the highest negative net migration rate (-20), implying more people left the sub-region while Bunyoro sub-region had the highest positive net migration rate (9) implying that more people came to settle in the sub-region.

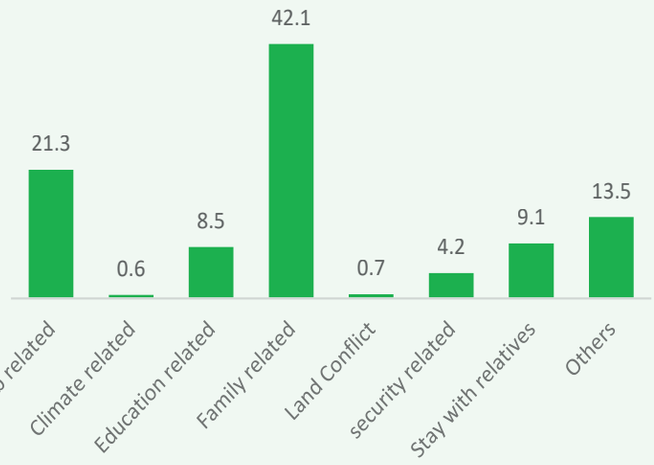
Figure 9.6: Net Migration Rates by Sub-region



9.3.2 Reasons for the internal migration

People migrate due to various push and pull factors in their current and previous residences. The results in figure 9.7 indicate that most migrants migrated due to family related reasons at (42%) followed by job related reasons (21%). Those that moved for land conflicts and climate related reasons were the least at one percent.

Figure 9.7: Reasons for migration



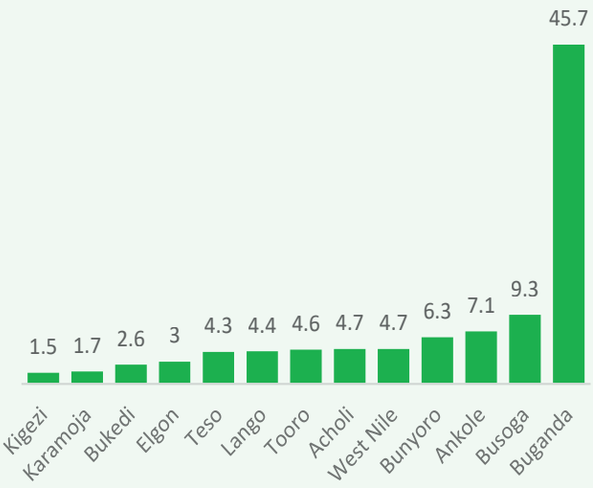
9.3.3 Recent Internal Migration

This section presents findings on the recent internal migration in Uganda. For the purposes of the NPHC 2024, recent internal migration refers to the movements that occurred between districts within a period of five years preceding the census, for permanent stay.

The results presented in Figure 9.6 show that overall, 46 percent of the total recent internal migrations in the five years preceding the census occurred in Buganda, followed by Busoga (9%). Kigezi and Karamoja sub-regions had the least internal migrations, both at less than two percent. (Table 9.6).

An analysis for the recent internal migrations was also done for persons 10 years and above. The results are presented in **Table 9.7,** by various background characteristics. According to the results, more than half (57%) of the recent internal migrants aged 10 years and above are married/living together.

Figure 9.6 Percentage Distribution of Recent Internal Migrants, by Sub-region



Only nine percent of the recent internal migrants aged 10 years and above had post-secondary education. The results also show that 20 percent of the recent internal migrants aged 10 years and above were illiterate.

9.4 International Migration

International migration is the movement of people across international borders for the purpose of settlement. International migration includes both immigrants and emigrants. Data was collected on the country where the immigrants came from and where the emigrants moved to. During analysis, the previous and current locations were categorized by continent.

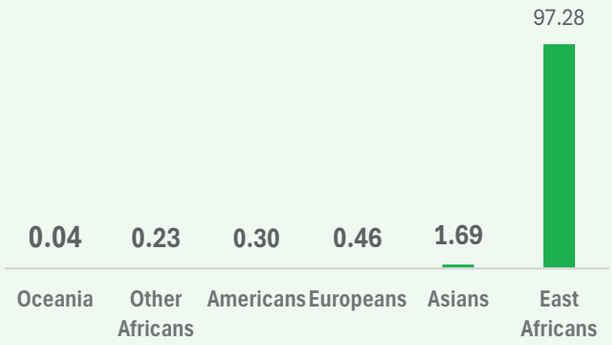
9.4.1 Immigration

Immigration refers to the movement of persons into a country, to stay permanently. Results show that there was a total of 1,022,577 immigrants as at the census night in May 2024.

According to the results presented in **Figure 9.7**; 95 percent of the immigrants were from East Africa. This was followed by immigrants from other Asian countries, at two percent.

The immigrants from Europe, American other Africa countries and Oceania collectively constituted about one percent.

Figure 9.7 Percentage Distribution of Immigrants, by Country of Origin



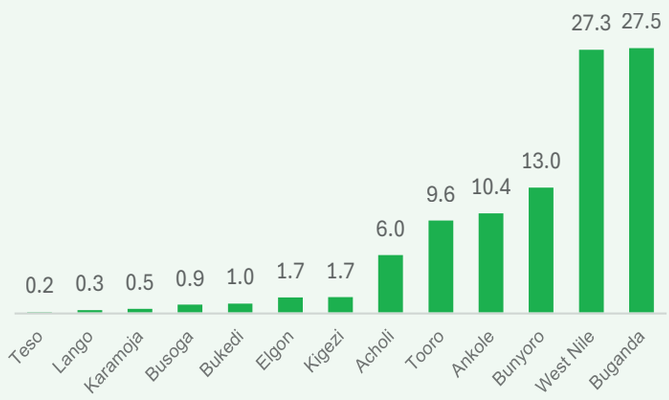
9.4.1.1 Recent Immigration

This section presents findings on the recent immigration in Uganda. For the purposes of the NPHC 2024, recent immigration refers to the movements that occurred across the borders into Uganda within a period of five years preceding the census, for permanent stay.

The results in Figure 9.8 indicate that the highest percentage of the recent immigrants were in Buganda (28%) and West Nile (27%) while Teso, Karamoja Lango and Busoga had the less than one percent.

More results on recent immigration are in **Table 9.7** and these show that 51 percent of the recent immigrants had no formal education, Of those in the Marriage age group, about 49 percent were never married

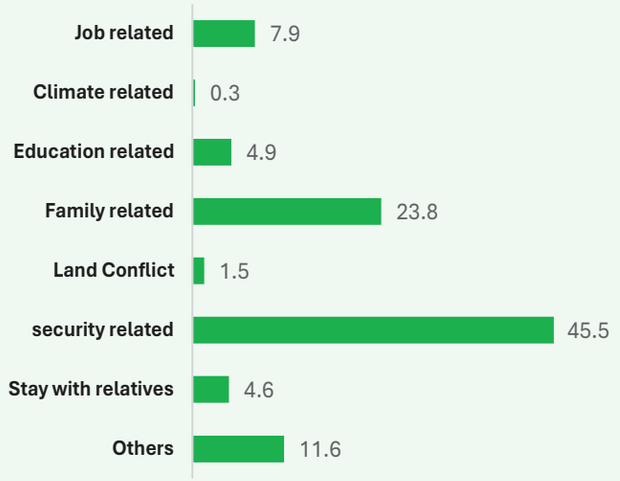
Figure 9.8 Percentage Distribution of recent Immigrants, by host subregions



9.4.1.2 Reasons for immigration into Uganda

Among the immigrants that came into the country, 46% migrated because of security related reasons, 7% migrated because of job related reasons, and 6% migrated due to education related reasons. Table 9.9 indicates that Of those who migrate due to security reasons, 97% were from east Africa and 2% were other Africans.

Figure 9.9 Main reasons for immigration into Uganda by country of origin



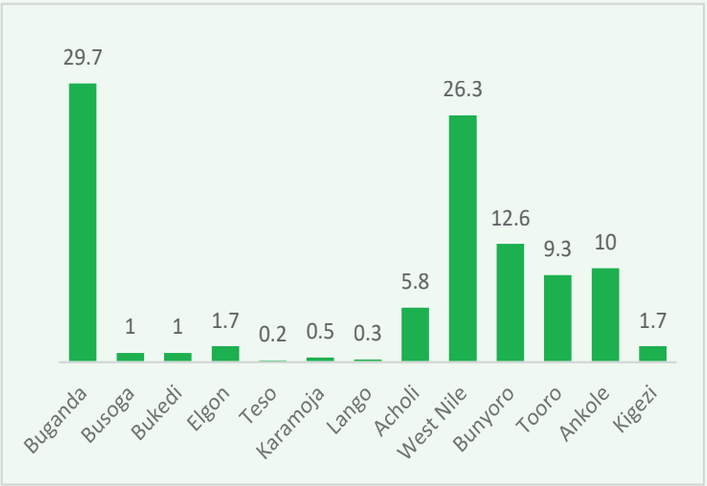
9.4.2 Returnee migrants

Return migrants are persons going from a host country back to a country of origin, country of nationality or habitual residence usually after spending a significant period of time in the host country whether voluntary or forced, assisted or spontaneous. In 2024 NPHC, individuals were asked whether they have ever lived outside Uganda since 2019. This question was analyzed based on the response to ascertain whether the person is a returnee migrant or not.

The results in Figure 9.10 indicate that most of the returnee migrants were enumerated from Buganda sub-region (30 percent) while Teso sub-region had the least proportion of returnee migrants (below one percent).

Findings in Table 9.10 show that of the total returnee migrants, 48 percent were currently married/living and 48 percent were never married.

Figure 9.10 Percentage Distribution of Returnee Migrants, by Sub-region



9.4.3 Emigrants

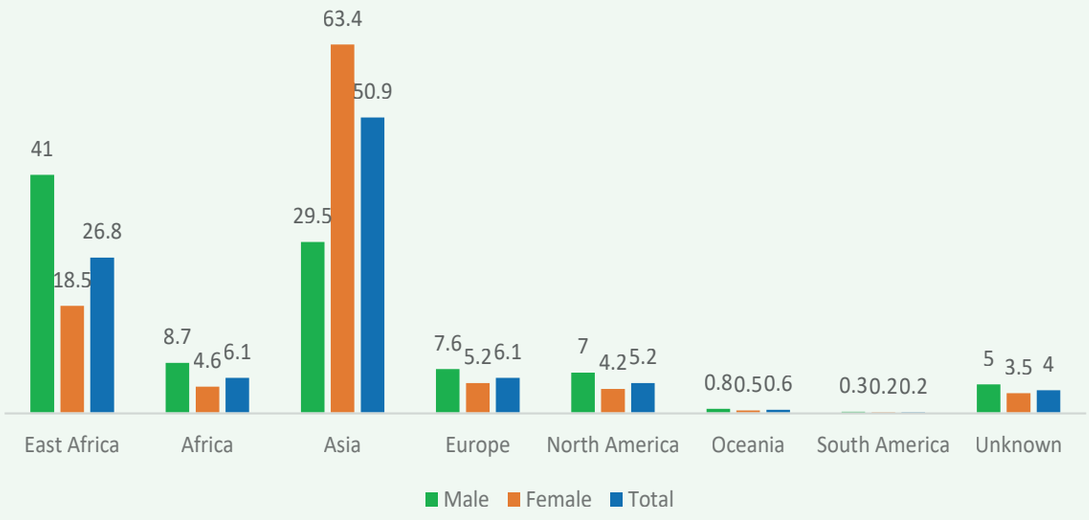
Emigration is the relocation or process of people leaving one country to reside in another. People emigrate for many reasons such as increasing one's chance of employment or improving quality of life. Emigration

affects the economies of the countries involved in both positive and negative ways, depending on the current state of the countries' economies.

9.4.3.1 Emigrants by Country of First Destination

The NPHC 2024 collected data on emigrants and their socio-economic characteristics. According to the results presented in Figure 9.11, up to 51 percent of the emigrants had countries in Asia as their first destination. This was followed by the countries in East Africa (27%). The countries in South America had the least emigrants (less than one percent). The Figure also shows that for the emigrants to the Asian countries, the females were more (63%) as compared to their male counterparts (30%)

Figure 9.11: Stock of nationals abroad by sex and country of destination



9.4.3.2 Main Reason for Emigration

The drivers for emigration are diverse and influenced by individual circumstances, economic conditions, and global trends. Understanding these reasons helps in addressing the needs and rights of migrants and formulating effective immigration policies.

The major reason for emigration was job related (82%). The proportion of migrants who left the country for education purposes was 7%. An analysis was done to determine the reasons for emigration by country of destination. Results show that the highest percentage of those who migrated to Asia were due to job related reasons (71%). (**Table 9.12)**

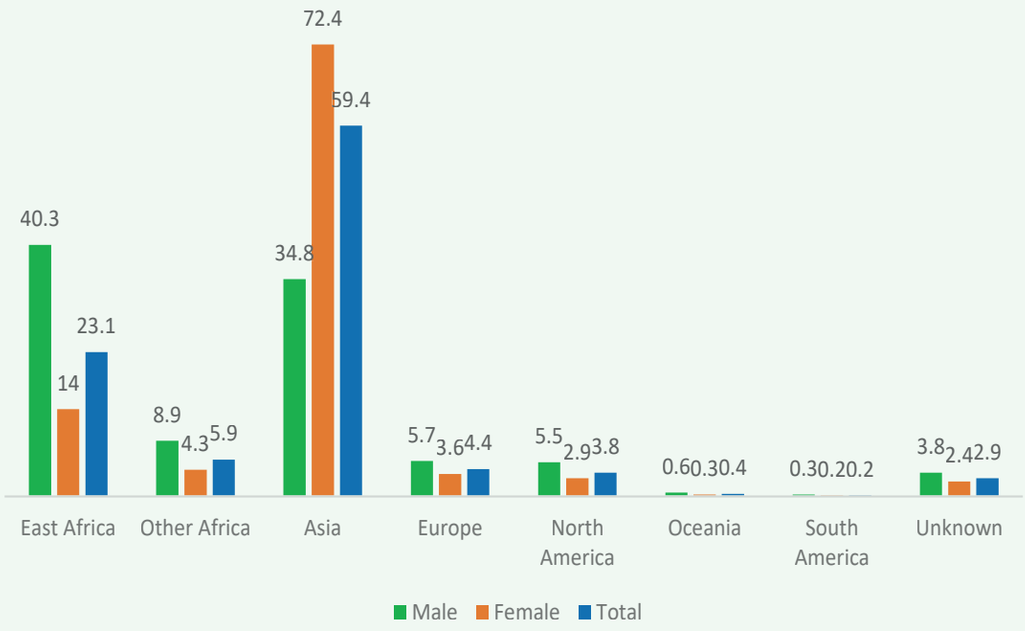
There was a notable difference between male and female emigrants in terms of their motivations: Seven-eight percent of the females emigrated for job-related reasons; compared to 85% for the males.

9.4.3.3 Emigration for Employment by Country of Destination

Emigration for employment varies widely by country of destination, influenced by factors such as economic opportunities, labor market demands, and immigration policies for example Saudi Arabia is undergoing economic diversification through Vision 2030, attracting foreign talent in areas like healthcare, technology, and engineering and the "Saudi Green Card" initiative aims to attract skilled expatriates. Individuals often move to countries with strong job markets and higher wages, countries with aging populations are attracting

healthcare workers. **Figure9.11** shows that the majority of the emigrants 14-64 years who left for employment are in Asia (59%) followed by those who left for East African countries (23%). Other Africa accounted for about 6% of for employment emigrants while Europe accounted for 4% of these emigrants.

Figure 9.12: Stock of nationals abroad for employment by sex and country of destination

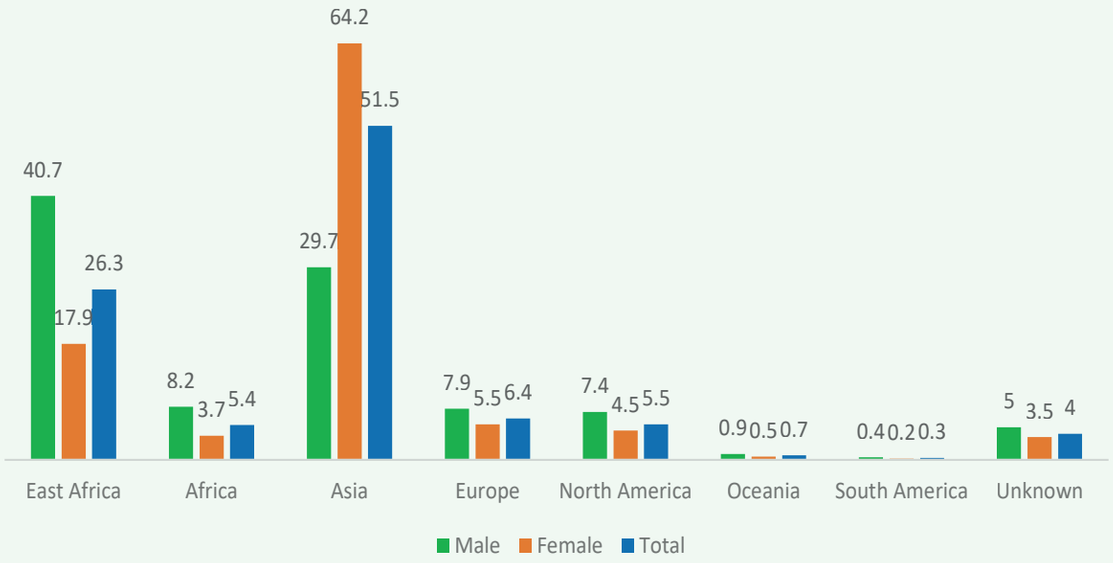


9.4.3.4 Emigrants by Sex and country of current residence

Understanding the demographics of emigrants by sex and their current residence provides insights into global migration trends and the labor market's demands

The results in **Table 9.13** provide insights into the distribution of emigrants based on their current residence, segmented by sex. The significantly higher number of female emigrants suggests a trend where women are more likely to relocate internationally compared to males. The majority of the male emigrants (41%) are currently residing in east Africa, while the majority of the females are currently in Asia (64%) (**Figure 9.13**). This suggests that Asia is a major destination for female emigrants, possibly due to employment opportunities in sectors such as domestic work, education and healthcare, which traditionally attract women.

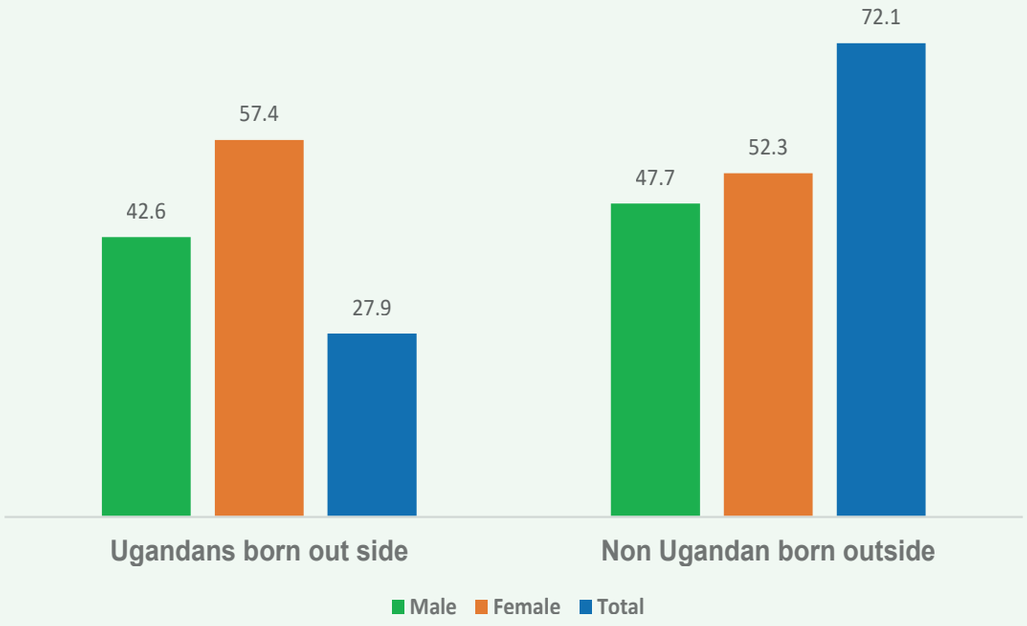
Figure 9.13 Nationals abroad by sex and current place of residence



9.5 Foreign born population

The foreign-born population covers all persons who have ever migrated from their country of birth to their current country of residence. These may include nationals of the host country. The results in Figure 9.14 indicate that 28% of the foreign-born population are Ugandans born outside of the country while 72 % are non-Ugandans born out of Uganda.

Figure 9.14 Percentage distribution of Foreign-born population by sex



9.6 REFUGEE CHARACTERISTICS

The 1951 convention defines a refugee as a person who has fled their home country due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership to a certain social group or political opinion and is unable or unwilling to return to their country due to this fear. Being recognized as a refugee entitles a person to various rights including the principle of non-refoulement (not being returned to place where they could face such persecution), right to seek asylum, right to access to basic services like health care, education and proper sanitation and right to free movement.

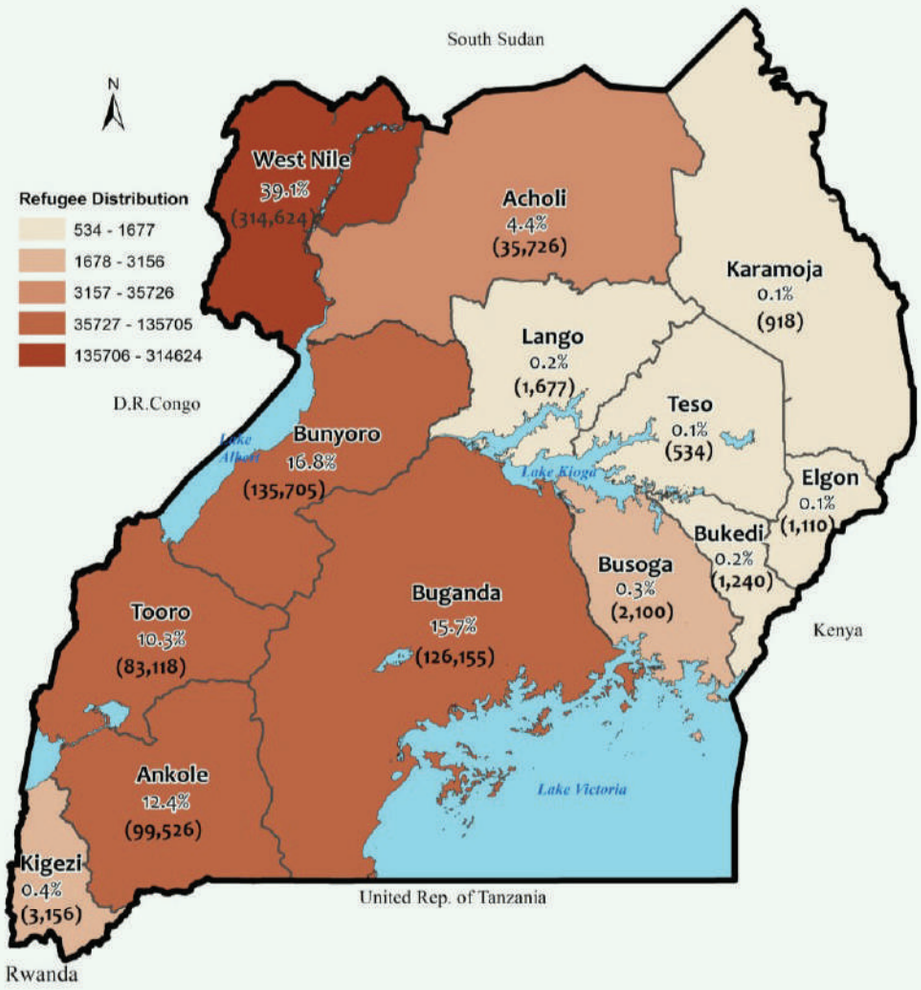
Studying refugees is crucial as it helps comprehend complex global issues such as conflict, persecution and displacement. Learning about refugees raises awareness about humanitarian crises and the plight of vulnerable populations and the need for support and protection while understanding the economic and social impacts of large-scale migration on both the refugees and the host communities.

This chapter presents the patterns, volume and differentials of refugees in Uganda. The 2024 census gathered information about refugees /asylum seekers of all household members and their registration status since arriving in Uganda. This data was collected using local teams of refugee enumerators, who were familiar with the geography and language used by these refugees in both the communities and refugee settlement camps under the supervision of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). This information was used to assess the characteristics of refugees in the whole country. A person who declared that he/she was a refugee/ asylum seeker in a household was considered as so. This report provides information about refugees and asylum seekers for all those living in the gazetted refugee settlement camps and those residing in the host communities. Important to note is that the refugee population in Uganda consists of those who were immigrants into the country and also those who were born and raised in Uganda ie children born to refugees in Uganda were also considered as refugees.

9.6.1 The composition and distribution of refugees in Uganda.

Table 9.15 provides a detailed demographic breakdown of refugees in Uganda, focusing on age, sex, sub-regions, Literacy levels and registration status. Fifty-two percent of the total refugees in Uganda were females and 48% were males. The refugee population is mainly characterized by a relatively young population which means that there are high birth rates.

Figure 9.15: Distribution of the total refugee population by Sub-region



The highest percentage of refugees in Uganda were found in the West Nile sub region (40%), followed by Bunyoro subregion (17%) and Buganda subregion (17%). Karamoja, Teso and Elgon region had the lowest percentage distribution of refugees in the country (0.1%) (**Figure 9.15)**.

9.6.2 Refugees by special age groups

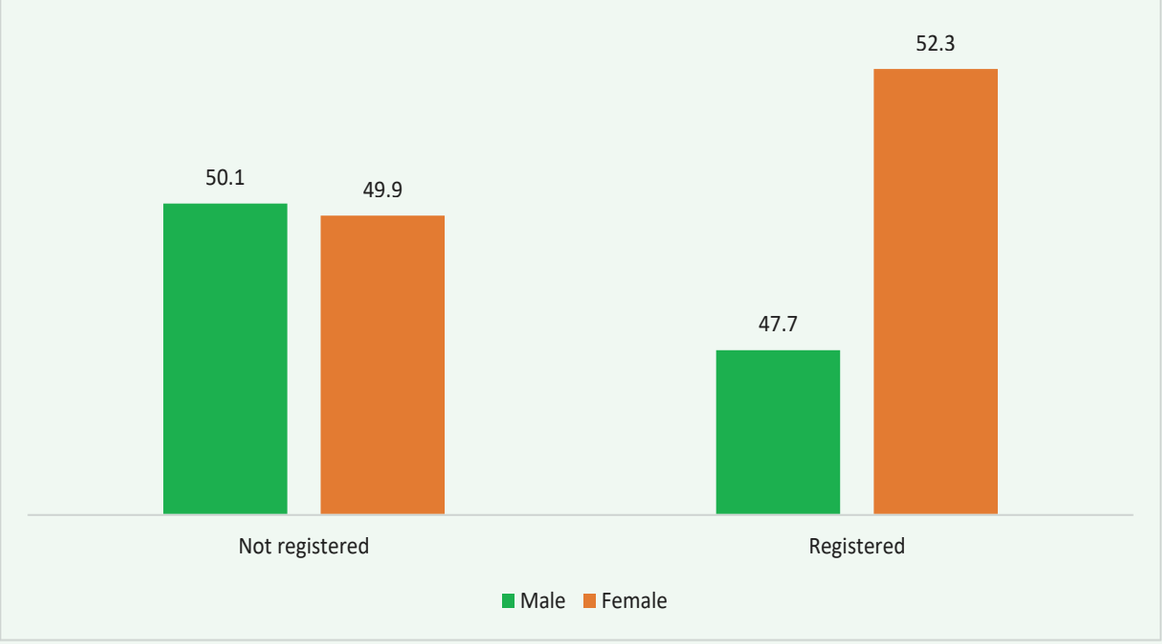
The population of refugees under one year is relatively a small proportion showing 2% of the refugee population are under one year, this highlights the needs for healthcare and support for very young children. The children (< 5 years) constitute 14% the refugee population (14%), emphasizing the need for early childhood care and education program. the primary school going age (6-12 years) constitutes of significant part of the refugee population (22%), this represents nearly a quarter of the total population. Efforts should focus on ensuring access to primary education for both genders. The youth 18-30 age group were 24%. There was no sex variation in the percentage distribution of this age group. This emphasizes the need for youth programs that address education, vocational training, and empowerment. The category of older persons shows a decline in numbers, with older adults (60+) comprising a small percentage of the population (3%). The distribution indicates that while there are fewer older refugees, those that are present require targeted health and social support services, (Table 9.16).

9.6.3 Registration status of refugees/asylum seekers

It is through registration processes that UNHCR and its partners obtain a reliable, accurate and up-to-date account of the refugee and asylum seeker population: who they are, where they are and what their needs are. Registration provides the first formal opportunity to identify children, in particular unaccompanied or separated children, child-headed households or other boys and girls with specific vulnerabilities and needs.

Figure 9.12 shows that about 48% of the male refugee population were registered and only about 52% of the female refugee population were registered.

Figure 9.16; Refugees by registration status



The results in Table 9.17 provides valuable insights into sex distributions across different districts that host the refugee settlement camps in Uganda, highlighting both similarities and differences between urban and rural districts. The 'Others' aggregates all districts that do not have refugee resettlement camps but have people who reported as being refugees since their proportion is very small except Kampala that majorly hosts urban refugees. There was no major sex variation seen in Kampala, Arua and Lamwo (50:50). The table also shows that refugees distributed among other districts were about 17%, Isingiro district alone hosted about 12% of the total number of refugees. Adjumani district hosted about 11% of the total refugee population and Kampala as a major host for urban refugees at 11%. Among the districts with refugee settlement camps, Arua district hosted the least number of the refugees (0%).

List of Tables

Table 9.1 Nationality of household population

Table 9.2: Household population by migration status

Table 9.3 proportion of recent migrations by sex and age

Table 9.4: Population by Sub-region of Enumeration and Sub-region of Previous Residence in Uganda

Table 9.5: Reason for migration

Table 9.6 Distribution of Recent internal migrants by sex

Table 9.7 Proportion of recent internal migrants aged 10 years and above

Table 9.8 immigrants by country of Origin

Table 9.9: Recent immigrants by sex

Table 9.10 Percentage distribution of reasons for Immigration by country of origin

Tabel 9.11: Returnee migrants by background characteristics

Table 9.12 Nationals for employment by sex and Country of Destination

Tables 9.3 Emigration by reason for emigration

Table 9.14 Stock of nationals abroad by sex and current place of residence

Table 9.15 Foreign born population

Tables 9.16: Distribution of refugees by background characteristics

Table 9.17 Distribution of refugees by special age groups

Table 9.18 Distribution of refugees among the refugee hosting districts by sex

Table 9.1 Nationality of household population

Nationality	No.	%
Ugandans	43,330,063	97.62
Stateless persons	10,284	0.02
Non-Ugandans	1,015,386	2.29
unknown	31,793	0.07
Total	44,387,526	100

Table 9.2: Household population by migration status

Background characteristics	Migration status					
	Never Moved		Migrant		Total	
SEX	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Male	15,004,548	72.2	5,791,850	27.9	20,796,398	100
Female	15,963,975	67.7	7,627,153	32.3	23,591,128	100
Special age groups						
Children (Below 18 years)	17,601,712	79.5	4,550,826	20.5	22,152,538	100
Primary school Age (6-12 years)	6,589,200	76.9	1,982,605	23.1	8,571,805	100
Secondary School (13-18 years)	4,009,254	71.9	1,564,892	28.1	5,574,146	100
Youths (18-30 years)	6,282,741	60.9	4,040,861	39.1	10,323,602	100
Adults (18 years and above)	13,366,811	60.1	8,868,177	39.9	22,234,988	100
Older Persons (60 years and	1,443,334	65.2	769,377	34.8	2,212,711	100
Working age (14-64 years)	15,532,592	61.8	9,623,330	38.3	25,155,922	100
Education level						
No formal education	13,731,162	77.0	4,096,352	23.0	17,827,514	100
Some primary	10,203,035	71.3	4,099,038	28.7	14,302,073	100
Completed primary	2,235,475	63.5	1,287,336	36.5	3,522,811	100
Some secondary	2,182,885	61.8	1,350,128	38.2	3,533,013	100
Completed secondary	1,767,865	52.8	1,583,345	47.3	3,351,210	100
Post secondary plus	796,199	44.9	977,965	55.1	1,774,164	100
Not stated	51,902	67.6	24,839	32.4	76,741	100
Sub region						
Buganda	6,629,879	55.3	5,368,358	44.7	11,998,237	100
Busoga	3,057,348	71.3	1,229,665	28.7	4,287,013	100
Bukedi	1,822,287	83.2	368,875	16.8	2,191,162	100
Elgon	1,727,513	79.3	450,997	20.7	2,178,510	100
Teso	1,999,790	77.2	590,155	22.8	2,589,945	100
Karamoja	1,239,779	84.4	228,470	15.6	1,468,249	100
Lango	1,895,366	75.1	627,490	24.9	2,522,856	100
Acholi	1,411,448	69.9	607,785	30.1	2,019,233	100
West Nile	2,842,327	74.2	989,404	25.8	3,831,731	100
Bunyoro	2,097,430	67.5	1,010,604	32.5	3,108,034	100
Tooro	2,284,906	76.6	698,097	23.4	2,983,003	100
Ankole	2,504,134	70.8	1,030,892	29.2	3,535,026	100
Kigezi	1,456,316	87.0	218,211	13.0	1,674,527	100
ETHINICITY						
Ugandans	30,642,184	70.7	12,687,879	29.3	43,330,063	100
Stateless persons	6,798	66.1	3,486	33.9	10,284	100
Non-Ugandans	301,731	29.7	713,655	70.3	1,015,386	100
unknown	17,810	56.0	13,983	44.0	31,793	100
Total	**30,968,523**	**69.8**	**13,419,003**	**30.2**	**44,387,526**	**100**

Table 9.3 proportion of recent migrations by sex and age

Background characteristics	SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Education level						
No formal education	1,116,664	48.0	1,211,101	52.0	2,327,765	100
Some primary	703,567	43.0	932,974	57.0	1,636,541	100
Completed primary	180,612	37.0	307,439	63.0	488,051	100
Some secondary	199,235	35.7	359,357	64.3	558,592	100
Completed secondary	309,139	45.1	376,938	54.9	686,077	100
Post-secondary plus	178,460	47.1	200,571	52.9	379,031	100
Not stated	3,942	52.1	3,624	47.9	7,566	100
Sub region						
Buganda	1,215,993	44.7	1,503,329	55.3	2,719,322	100
Busoga	221,195	41.4	312,816	58.6	534,011	100
Bukedi	64,113	41.7	89,635	58.3	153,748	100
Elgon	75,876	42.7	101,679	57.3	177,555	100
Teso	101,389	41.2	144,646	58.8	246,035	100
Karamoja	47,970	48.0	51,974	52.0	99,944	100
Lango	99,523	39.6	152,081	60.4	251,604	100
Acholi	129,662	45.1	157,886	54.9	287,548	100
West Nile	170,628	46.0	200,225	54.0	370,853	100
Bunyoro	189,882	46.4	219,481	53.6	409,363	100
Tooro	137,170	45.7	163,078	54.3	300,248	100
Ankole	197,600	44.5	246,443	55.5	444,043	100
Kigezi	40,618	45.5	48,731	54.5	89,349	100
Special Age Groups						
Children (Below 18 years)	1,432,293	47.8	1,561,966	52.2	2,994,259	100
Primary school Age (6-12 years)	629,518	48.9	658,575	51.1	1,288,093	100
Secondary School (13-18 years)	300,119	42.7	402,718	57.3	702,837	100
Youths (18-30 years)	752,363	37.4	1,261,535	62.6	2,013,898	100
Adults (18 years and above)	1,259,326	40.8	1,830,038	59.2	3,089,364	100
Older Persons (60 years and above)	41,250	40.9	59,714	59.1	100,964	100
Working age (14-64 years)	1,470,962	41.0	2,119,910	59.0	3,590,872	100
Marital Status						
Never married	767,704	47.5	847,758	52.5	1,615,462	100
Married/living together	937,539	38.6	1,488,617	61.4	2,426,156	100
Ever married	30,904	25.3	91,383	74.7	122,287	100
Not stated	35,440	50.3	34,987	49.7	70,427	100
Total	**2,691,619**	**44.2**	**3,392,004**	**55.8**	**6,083,623**	**100**

Table 9.4: Population by Sub-region of Enumeration and Sub-region of Previous Residence in Uganda

	Place of Previous Residence														
Place of Enumeration	**Buganda**	**Busoga**	**Bukedi**	**Elgon**	**Teso**	**Karamoja**	**Lango**	**Acholi**	**West Nile**	**Bunyoro**	**Tooro**	**Ankole**	**Kigezi**	**Total**	**In Migration Rate**
Buganda	9,975,257	441,447	158,876	116,555	88,414	11,792	56,776	38,223	95,724	137,228	146,448	313,654	201,545	11,781,939	15.3
Busoga	275,532	3,739,748	158,528	37,496	26,815	2,097	4,453	3,595	7,827	6,544	3,734	7,362	3,206	4,276,937	12.6
Bukedi	85,853	80,038	1,915,679	42,869	37,884	2,150	2,480	2,152	1,706	2,470	1,864	3,290	1,673	2,180,108	12.1
Elgon	84,108	22,564	35,114	1,985,673	16,091	2,914	2,310	1,760	1,390	3,318	1,654	2,375	956	2,160,227	8.1
Teso	48,907	21,833	72,907	23,062	2,357,829	21,506	25,544	5,258	3,178	3,594	2,040	1,778	996	2,588,432	8.9
Karamoja	24,525	3,110	3,416	19,086	46,743	1,345,665	6,977	9,529	1,133	986	491	446	232	1,462,339	8.0
Lango	49,942	6,655	4,357	4,719	38,262	6,278	2,351,834	37,936	7,136	9,609	1,286	1,646	857	2,520,517	6.7
Acholi	61,585	8,008	3,906	5,510	8,029	6,614	101,476	1,718,511	31,500	26,716	2,466	3,045	1,422	1,978,788	13.2
West Nile	107,921	8,114	3,074	2,810	3,932	1,467	8,141	15,334	3,263,208	32,462	2,109	2,880	1,360	3,452,812	5.5
Bunyoro	186,446	16,972	5,723	10,660	5,400	2,490	18,043	18,387	82,199	2,331,108	85,660	78,855	130,089	2,972,032	21.6
Tooro	140,340	4,827	2,560	2,199	1,899	613	1,350	1,741	2,830	76,511	2,477,170	105,449	76,309	2,893,798	14.4
Ankole	195,281	5,996	3,090	3,101	2,421	647	1,306	1,398	1,768	26,918	44,483	3,019,311	132,824	3,438,544	12.2
Kigezi	52,485	1,759	1,152	984	553	182	339	458	651	5,640	6,147	39,302	1,548,824	1,658,476	6.6
Total	11,288,182	4,361,071	2,368,382	2,254,724	2,634,272	1,404,415	2,581,029	1,854,282	3,500,250	2,663,104	2,775,552	3,579,393	2,100,293	43,364,949	
Out-Migrants	1,312,925	621,323	452,703	269,051	276,443	58,750	229,195	135,771	237,042	331,996	298,382	560,082	551,469		
Out Migration Rate	11.6	14.2	19.1	11.9	10.5	4.2	8.9	7.3	6.8	12.5	10.8	15.6	26.3		

Table 9.5: Reason for migration

	Number	Percent
Job related	2,855,879	21.29
Climate related	81,367	0.61
Education related	1,137,592	8.48
Family related	5,652,030	42.14
Land Conflict	95,474	0.71
security related	565,718	4.22
Stay with relatives	1,213,246	9.05
Others	1,811,542	13.51
National	13,412,848	100

Table 9.6 Distribution of Recent internal migrants by sex

Distribution of Recent internal migrants by sex						
	SEX					
Back ground charactoristics	**Male**		**Female**		**Total**	
Special Age groups	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children (Below 18 years)	1,321,468	52.9	1,458,673	45.7	2,780,141	48.9
Primary school Age (6-12 years)	579,737	23.2	612,121	19.2	1,191,858	20.9
Secondary School (13-18 years)	272,331	10.9	377,434	11.8	649,765	11.4
Youths (18-30 years)	702,911	28.1	1,204,854	37.8	1,907,765	33.5
Adults (18 +)	1,177,486	47.1	1,733,039	54.3	2,910,525	51.2
Older Persons (60 +)	37,325	1.5	53,896	1.7	91,221	1.6
Working age (14-64 years)	1,369,558	54.8	2,006,738	62.9	3,376,296	59.3
Subregion						
Buganda	1,156,556	46.3	1,446,048	45.3	2,602,604	45.7
Busoga	219,446	8.8	310,558	9.7	530,004	9.3
Bukedi	62,391	2.5	87,361	2.7	149,752	2.6
Elgon	72,991	2.9	98,073	3.1	171,064	3.0
Teso	101,063	4.0	144,323	4.5	245,386	4.3
Karamoja	47,063	1.9	51,004	1.6	98,067	1.7
Lango	98,844	4.0	151,426	4.7	250,270	4.4
Acholi	117,916	4.7	146,683	4.6	264,599	4.7
West Nile	119,456	4.8	148,157	4.6	267,613	4.7
Bunyoro	166,346	6.7	193,720	6.1	360,066	6.3
Tooro	120,528	4.8	143,297	4.5	263,825	4.6
Ankole	178,982	7.2	225,595	7.1	404,577	7.1
Kigezi	37,372	1.5	45,467	1.4	82,839	1.5
Marital Stataus						
Never married	696,814	42.4	791,817	34.1	1,488,631	37.5
Married/living together	885,473	53.9	1,412,630	60.8	2,298,103	57.9
Ever married	29,047	1.8	86,446	3.7	115,493	2.9
Not stated	32,826	2.0	32,970	1.4	65,796	1.7
Education level						
No formal education	1,024,915	41.0	1,107,427	34.7	2,132,342	37.5
Some primary	649,525	26.0	879,490	27.6	1,529,015	26.9
Completed primary	173,687	7.0	300,560	9.4	474,247	8.3
Some secondary	186,337	7.5	346,509	10.9	532,846	9.4
Completed secondary	296,088	11.9	364,896	11.4	660,984	11.6
Post secondary plus	164,900	6.6	189,722	5.9	354,622	6.2
Not stated	3,502	0.1	3,108	0.1	6,610	0.1
National	**2,498,954**	**100.0**	**3,191,712**	**100.0**	**5,690,666**	**100.0**

Table 9.7 Proportion of recent internal migrants aged 10 years and above

	SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Marital Stataus						
Never married	767,704	43.3	847,758	34.4	1,615,462	38.2
Married/living together	937,539	52.9	1,488,617	60.5	2,426,156	57.3
Ever married	30,904	1.7	91,383	3.7	122,287	2.9
Not stated	35,440	2.0	34,987	1.4	70,427	1.7
Education level						
No formal education	342,142	19.3	448,969	18.2	791,111	18.7
Some primary	558,057	31.5	765,847	31.1	1,323,904	31.3
Completed primary	180,612	10.2	307,439	12.5	488,051	11.5
Some secondary	199,235	11.3	359,357	14.6	558,592	13.2
Completed secondary	309,139	17.5	376,938	15.3	686,077	16.2
Post secondary plus	178,460	10.1	200,571	8.1	379,031	9.0
Not stated	3,942	0.2	3,624	0.2	7,566	0.2
Literacy rate						
No	356,945	20.2	475,051	19.3	831,996	19.7
Yes	1,414,642	79.9	1,987,694	80.7	3,402,336	80.4
National	**1,771,587**	**41.84**	**2,462,745**	**58.16**	**4,234,332**	**100**

Table 9.8 Immigrants by country of Origin

IMIGRANTS TO UGANDA	SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
East Africans	457,254	45.97	537,470	54.03	994,724	100
Other Africans	1,318	57.18	987	42.82	2,305	100
Asians	8,908	51.41	8,419	48.59	17,327	100
Europeans	2,644	56.47	2,038	43.53	4,682	100
Americans	1,755	56.58	1,347	43.42	3,102	100
Oceania	256	58.58	181	41.42	437	100
Total	**472,135**	**46.17**	**550,442**	**53.83**	**1,022,577**	**100**

Table 9.9: Recent immigrants by sex

	SEX					
	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sub region						
Buganda	52,663	28.53	50,989	26.44	103,652	27.46
Busoga	1,480	0.8	1,963	1.02	3,443	0.91
Bukedi	1,641	0.89	2,194	1.14	3,835	1.02
Elgon	2,802	1.52	3,492	1.81	6,294	1.67
Teso	269	0.15	288	0.15	557	0.15
Karamoja	845	0.46	930	0.48	1,775	0.47
Lango	633	0.34	631	0.33	1,264	0.33
Acholi	11,632	6.3	11,142	5.78	22,774	6.03
West Nile	51,037	27.65	51,948	26.94	102,985	27.28
Bunyoro	23,411	12.68	25,681	13.32	49,092	13.01
Tooro	16,563	8.97	19,699	10.22	36,262	9.61
Ankole	18,449	9.99	20,677	10.72	39,126	10.37
Kigezi	3,187	1.73	3,200	1.66	6,387	1.69
Education level						
No formal	89,486	48.47	101,616	52.7	191,102	50.63
Some primary	53,187	28.81	52,612	27.28	105,799	28.03
Completed	6,758	3.66	6,594	3.42	13,352	3.54
Some	12,568	6.81	12,261	6.36	24,829	6.58
Completed	12,190	6.6	10,846	5.62	23,036	6.1
Post secondary	10,019	5.43	8,440	4.38	18,459	4.89
Not stated	404	0.22	465	0.24	869	0.23
Special Age						
Children (Below	108,444	58.74	101,172	52.47	209,616	55.54
Primary school	48,749	26.41	45,540	23.62	94,289	24.98
Secondary	27,376	14.83	24,916	12.92	52,292	13.85
Youths (18-30	47,448	25.7	54,185	28.1	101,633	26.93
Adults (18 years	76,168	41.26	91,662	47.53	167,830	44.46
Older Persons	3,594	1.95	5,522	2.86	9,116	2.42
Working age	95,614	51.79	107,737	55.87	203,351	53.88
Marital Status						
Never married	69,117	57.12	54,498	41.01	123,615	48.69
Married/living	47,620	39.36	71,795	54.03	119,415	47.03
Ever married	1,785	1.48	4,644	3.49	6,429	2.53
Not stated	2,476	2.05	1,951	1.47	4,427	1.74
Total	**184,612**	**100**	**192,834**	**100**	**377,446**	**100**

Table 9.10 Percentage distribution of reasons for Immigration by country of origin

immigrants to Uganda	Job related	Climate related	Education related	Family related	Land Conflict	security related	Stay with relatives	Others	Total
East Africans	7.2	0.3	4.9	23.7	1.5	46.6	4.5	11.4	100
Other Africans	22.0	0.3	9.2	20.8	0.4	16.1	7.9	23.3	100
Asians	39.7	0.1	4.4	28.3	0.2	5.6	9.1	12.6	100
Europeans	25.8	0.2	6.8	25.1	0.1	6.3	8.1	27.6	100
Americans	20.7	0.1	7.1	31.2	0.9	4.1	8.6	27.3	100
Oceania	27.5	0.7	6.9	27.5	0.2	9.8	6.4	21.1	100
National	7.9	0.3	4.9	23.8	1.5	45.5	4.6	11.6	100

Tabel 9.11: Returnee migrants by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
Special age groups	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Children (Below 18 years)	110,825	51.8	103,293	48.2	214,118	100
Primary school Age (6-12 years)	49,781	51.7	46,454	48.3	96,235	100
Secondary School (13-18 years)	27,788	52.4	25,284	47.6	53,072	100
Youths (18-30 years)	49,452	46.6	56,681	53.4	106,133	100
Adults (18 years and above)	81,840	45.8	96,999	54.2	178,839	100
Older Persons (60 years and above)	3,925	40.3	5,818	59.7	9,743	100
Working age (14-64 years)	101,404	47.3	113,172	52.7	214,576	100
Subregion						
Buganda	59,437	50.9	57,281	49.1	116,718	100
Busoga	1,749	43.7	2,258	56.4	4,007	100
Bukedi	1,722	43.1	2,274	56.9	3,996	100
Elgon	2,885	44.5	3,606	55.6	6,491	100
Teso	326	50.2	323	49.8	649	100
Karamoja	907	48.3	970	51.7	1,877	100
Lango	679	50.9	655	49.1	1,334	100
Acholi	11,746	51.2	11,203	48.8	22,949	100
West Nile	51,172	49.6	52,068	50.4	103,240	100
Bunyoro	23,536	47.7	25,761	52.3	49,297	100
Tooro	16,642	45.7	19,781	54.3	36,423	100
Ankole	18,618	47.2	20,848	52.8	39,466	100
Kigezi	3,246	49.9	3,264	50.1	6,510	100
Marital Status						
Never married	70,890	55.9	55,941	44.1	126,831	100
Married/living together	52,066	40.7	75,987	59.3	128,053	100
Ever married	1,857	27.3	4,937	72.7	6,794	100
Not stated	2,614	56.5	2,017	43.6	4,631	100
National	192,665	49.0	200,292	51.0	392,957	100

Table 9.12 Nationals for employment by sex and Country of Destination

Background characteristics	Male	Female	Total
East Africa	40.3	14.0	23.1
Africa	8.9	4.3	5.9
Asia	34.8	72.4	59.4
Europe	5.7	3.6	4.4
North America	5.5	2.9	3.8
Oceania	0.6	0.3	0.4
South America	0.3	0.2	0.2
Unknown	3.8	2.4	2.9

Tables 9.13 Emigration by reason for emigration

Background	Job related	Educated	Sport	Family	Settlement	Health	Others
SEX							
Male	77.79	9.59	1	1.1	0.39	0.27	4.44
Female	85.19	5.02	0.43	0.61	0.39	0.13	2.42
Total	82.46	6.7	0.64	0.79	0.39	0.18	3.16
country of destination							
East Africa	71.17	6.84	1.06	1.11	0.72	0.43	5.37
Africa	79.33	8.19	1.27	1.14	0.22	0.21	3.74
Asia	96.17	1.69	0.19	0.08	0.14	0.02	1.05
Europe	58.72	26.79	1.41	2.12	0.81	0.07	2.83
North America	59.7	25.48	0.95	2.97	0.64	0.14	3
Oceania	57.47	24.38	0.87	1.89	1.31	0	6.39
South	67.56	16.03	2.67	3.05	0.76	0	5.73
Unknown	59.3	8.76	0.81	2.03	0.56	0.79	14.48
National	82.46	6.7	0.64	0.79	0.39	0.18	3.16

Table 9.14 Stock of nationals abroad by sex and current place of residence

Country of residence	Male	Female	Total
East Africa	56.9	43.1	100.0
	56.3	43.8	100.0
Asia	21.2	78.8	100.0
Europe	45.5	54.5	100.0
North America	49.2	50.8	100.0
Oceania	49.2	50.8	100.0
South America	51.0	49.0	100.0
Unknown	45.5	54.5	100.0
National	**36.8**	**63.2**	**100.0**

Table 9.15 Foreign born population

Background characteristics	**Ugandans born out side**		**Non-Ugandan born**		**Total**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SEX						
Male	128,123	42.59	370,979	47.7	499,102	46.28
Female	172,717	57.41	406,707	52.3	579,424	53.72
Special Age groups						
Children (Below 18 years)	77,892	25.89	353,494	45.45	431,386	40
Primary school Age (6-12 years)	32,650	10.85	158,308	20.36	190,958	17.71
Secondary School (13-18	31,018	10.31	124,339	15.99	155,357	14.4
Youths (18-30 years)	92,086	30.61	210,233	27.03	302,319	28.03
Adults (18 years and above)	222,948	74.11	424,192	54.55	647,140	60
Older Persons (60 years and	27,423	9.12	31,279	4.02	58,702	5.44
Working age (14-64 years)	228,683	76.01	501,261	64.46	729,944	67.68
National	**300,840**	**27.89**	**777,686**	**72.11**	**1,078,526**	**100**

Tables 9.16: Distribution of refugees by background characteristics

	SEX					
Background	**Male**		**Female**		**Total**	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	Percent
0-4	56,115	51	53,942	49	110,057	100
5-9	65,215	51.1	62,416	48.9	127,631	100
10-14	64,953	51.4	61,535	48.6	126,488	100
15-19	60,603	52.6	54,631	47.4	115,234	100
20-24	42,004	50.7	40,908	49.3	82,912	100
25-29	24,482	43.3	32,003	56.7	56,485	100
30-34	17,390	37.8	28,582	62.2	45,972	100
35-39	15,184	36.8	26,097	63.2	41,281	100
40-44	11,918	39.7	18,124	60.3	30,042	100
45-49	8,458	42.2	11,601	57.8	20,059	100
50-54	6,661	46	7,815	54	14,476	100
55-59	4,027	44.6	5,000	55.4	9,027	100
60-64	3,162	42	4,373	58	7,535	100
65-69	2,432	38.8	3,843	61.2	6,275	100
70-74	1,686	35.5	3,064	64.5	4,750	100
75-79	992	33.9	1,934	66.1	2,926	100
80-84	603	34.7	1,137	65.3	1,740	100
85+	1,150	42.6	1,549	57.4	2,699	100
Literacy rate						
No	71,782	36.1	127,100	63.9	198,882	100
Yes	190,687	52.4	173,089	47.6	363,776	100
Refugee registration						
Not registered	52,419	50.1	52,117	49.9	104,536	100
Registered	334,616	47.7	366,437	52.3	701,053	100
Schooling status						
Never attended school	92,193	39.4	142,053	60.6	234,246	100
Attended in the past	91,695	47.9	99,804	52.1	191,499	100
Currently attending	166,606	53.7	143,632	46.3	310,238	100
Subregion						
Buganda	62,922	49.9	63,233	50.1	126,155	100
Busoga	1,115	53.1	985	46.9	2,100	100
Bukedi	659	53.1	581	46.9	1,240	100
Elgon	601	54.1	509	45.9	1,110	100
Teso	310	58.1	224	41.9	534	100
Karamoja	719	78.3	199	21.7	918	100
Lango	864	51.5	813	48.5	1,677	100
Acholi	17,834	49.9	17,892	50.1	35,726	100
West Nile	151,446	48.1	163,178	51.9	314,624	100
Bunyoro	63,238	46.6	72,467	53.4	135,705	100
Tooro	38,889	46.8	44,229	53.2	83,118	100
Ankole	46,810	47	52,716	53	99,526	100
Kigezi	1,628	51.6	1,528	48.4	3,156	100
National	**387,035**	**48**	**418,554**	**52**	**805,589**	**100**

Table 19.17 Distribution of refugees by special age groups

Special age groups	Male	Female	Total
Less than 1	2.1	1.9	2
Less than 5	14.5	12.9	13.7
15-24	9.9	8.9	9.4
6-12	23.3	20.6	21.9
13-17	16.6	14	15.3
18-24	16.7	14.7	15.7
15-24	26.5	22.8	24.6
18-30	24.1	23.8	24
50-54	1.7	1.9	1.8
55-59	1	1.2	1.1
60+	2.6	3.8	3.2
Total	100	100	100

Table 9.18 Distribution of refugees among the refugee hosting districts by sex

	Male		**Female**		**Total**	
Host Districts	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ADJUMANI	42,828	11.1	46,978	11.2	89,806	11.1
ARUA	79	0.0	77	0.0	156	0.0
YUMBE	38,190	9.9	40,491	9.7	78,681	9.8
KOBOKO	4,683	1.2	5,546	1.3	10,229	1.3
LAMWO	14,665	3.8	14,875	3.6	29,540	3.7
MADI-OKOLLO	11,391	2.9	10,672	2.5	22,063	2.7
OBONGI	18,213	4.7	20,278	4.8	38,491	4.8
KAMWENGE	18,204	4.7	21,725	5.2	39,929	5.0
ISINGIRO	44,057	11.4	49,808	11.9	93,865	11.7
KIRYANDONGO	16,761	4.3	17,303	4.1	34,064	4.2
KYEGEGWA	37,377	9.7	42,773	10.2	80,150	9.9
KIKUUBE	27,168	7.0	32,251	7.7	59,419	7.4
KAMPALA	41,957	10.8	42,478	10.1	84,435	10.5
Others	71462	18.5	73299	17.5	144761	18.0
National	**387,035**	**100**	**418,554**	**100**	**805,589**	**100**

LABOUR FORCE

10

Working Age Population: Nationally, approximately 25.2 million persons (56.7%) of the population was in the working age population

Employment to Population Ratio: EPR for Uganda in 2024 was 38 percent. The males in employment were higher than females (43%) and (33%) respectively.

Unemployment Rate: Overall, the unemployment rate was 12.6 percent in 2024. Unemployment rate was highest among females (15%) compared to males (11%).

Youth Unemployment Rate: Sixteen percent (16%) of the population aged 18-30 years were unemployed during 2024.

Labour Force Participation Rate: Overall, the LFPR was 43% with highest percentage among males (48%) and females (39%).

Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET): Fifty-one percent were neither employed, in education, nor in training, while 35 percent were no longer in school and were employed, and 12 percent were still attending school.

nformation from the 2024 National Population and Housing Census provides valuable data on the economic characteristics of the household population, offering essential context for interpreting labour market indicators.

Labour statistics are critical for measuring a nation's economic growth and development. They play a vital role in monitoring and evaluating national and international development frameworks, such as the National Development Plan (NDP) III, Africa Agenda 2063, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), all aimed at improving the welfare and quality of life for Ugandans. To address the urgent need for poverty reduction and enhanced welfare, the Government of Uganda has prioritized investment and job creation, as reflected in the theme of the National Development Plan (NDP) III: "Sustainable Industrialization for Inclusive Growth, Employment, and Sustainable Wealth Creation."

The labour force is a key driver of any economy, representing the segment of the population that is actively engaged in or seeking employment. Economic characteristics related to the labour force provide insights into productivity, development potential, and structural challenges within the economy. This chapter presents essential labour market indicators, including the labour force participation rate, employment-to-population ratio, unemployment rate, potential labour force, and employment status, aligning with the definitions established by the 19th and 20th International Conference for Labour Statisticians (ICLS) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The economic characteristics chapter goes beyond labour market indicators to provide a broader perspective on household welfare. It includes sections on vital factors such as sources of livelihood, access to basic necessities like clothing and shoes, and the role of remittances in supporting households. This comprehensive approach enhances our

understanding of the economic dynamics at play, capturing both employment metrics and the various elements contributing to the financial stability of households across Uganda.

10.1 WORKING AGE POPULATION

Working Age Population
The National Employment Policy 2011 defines the working-age population as the population aged 14-64 years. It is a vital concept in labour statistics as all indicators in this chapter are derived from this group. The lower age limit is set taking into consideration the minimum age for employment and exceptions specified in the national laws or regulations, or the age of completion of compulsory schooling.
Data for compilation of labour market indicators was collected on all persons aged 14 years and above to allow for In-depth analysis of labour force characteristics of the WAP for Uganda (14-64 years) and international comparison of key labour market indicators (15+ years).

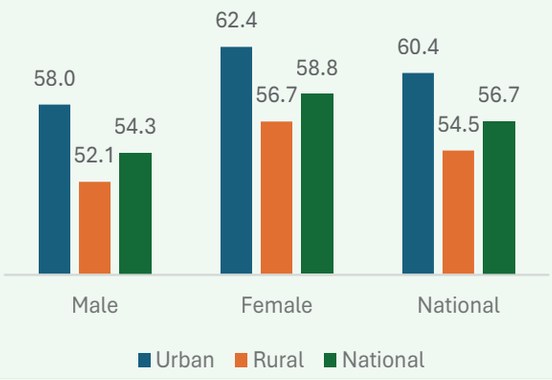
10.1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKING AGE POPULATION

The findings revealed that 56.7 percent of Uganda's population falls within the working-age group with more females than males **(Table 10.1).**

Patterns by background characteristics

- Sex differentials show that there were more females (59%) than males (54%) in the working age group. **(Figure 10.1).**
- Findings also show that majority of the working age population had completed secondary level of education (98%) while about (30%) of the working population had no formal education
- Disaggregation by residence revealed that the highest population in the working age population were residing in the Urban areas (60.4%)**.**

Figure 10.1: Distribution of the Working Age Population



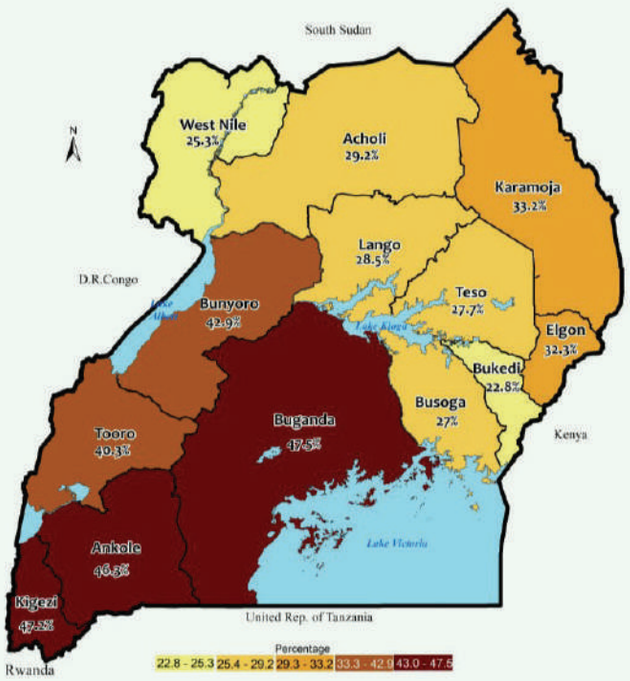
- Regional variations show that Karamoja sub-region had the least percentage of working age population (49%) while Buganda had the highest percentage of persons within the working age population (60%) followed by Ankole (60%). **(Table 10.1)**

10.2 EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO

The Employment- to- Population Ratio (EPR) refers to the proportion of the Working Age Population that is in employment. This is the total number of employed persons expressed as a proportion of the working age population. The EPR, also known as the Employment Rate, provides a good indication of the degree to which the economy is utilizing its key productive labour resource.

The overall Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) in 2024 was 37.5 percent indicating that 3 of 10 persons aged 14-64 years were employed. The EPR was highest among males (43%) than females (33%). The Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) was higher among urban populations (42%) compared to those residing in rural areas (35%).

Map 10.1: **EPR by Sub-region**



Patterns by background characteristics

Disaggregation of the employed population by education attainment showed that majority of employed persons were those with education attainment of post-secondary and above (68%) while those with no formal education were the lowest at 32 percent an indication that population in employment increases with increase in education attainment.

Sub-regional differentials show that Buganda and Kigezi had the highest EPR (47%) followed by Ankole (46%) and Bukedi sub-region had the lowest EPR at (23%). **Map 10.1 & Table 10.2)**

10.3 STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

According to this report, Status in Employment was classified into several categories: Employees, Paid Apprentices, Interns/Trainees, Employers (those who hire employees), Own-account Workers (those who do not hire employees), and Helpers (unpaid individuals involved in a family business). These categories are defined as follows:

i. **Employees** - This encompasses all types of employees, including permanent, fixed-term, short-term, and casual employees, along with paid apprentices and interns.
ii. **Paid apprentice, intern, trainee-** A paid apprentice, intern, or trainee generally refers to individuals who are gaining work experience or training in a specific field while receiving compensation.
iii. **Employer (with hired employees)** - This group comprises individuals who own corporations as well as those operating household market enterprises.
iv. **Own-account worker (without hired Employees)** - This category includes owner-operators of corporations that do not have employees and own-account workers in household market enterprises without hired help.
v. **Helper (without pay) in a family business** - These individuals assist in a family business without receiving pay and are recognized as contributing family workers.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Findings showed that highest percentage of employed population were employees at 39% followed by Own account workers at 29 % while the lowest percentage were Paid apprentices, trainees or interns inclusive (1.7%) followed by employers 5.3% of the employed population **(Figure 10.2).**.
- The table also shows that there were more male employees (45%) compared to their female counterparts (33%). Majority of the employees had attained post-secondary and above level of education (68%). See **Table 10.3 for details.**

- Most helpers in family businesses had no formal education (34%). Sex differences within this category indicate that most were female, accounting for 30%, compared to 19% male.

This chapter will present a comprehensive set of indicators on youth aged **18 to 30 years**. According to Uganda's National Youth Council (NYC) Policy, the term "youth" specifically refers to individuals within **18 to 30-years**, which is consistent with the broader governmental framework. The statistics provided will serve as an important resource for evaluating the impact of national policies designed to integrate young people into critical development and decision-making processes, while also facilitating evidence-based planning for future youth-focused initiatives.

- The employment pattern for youth aged 18-30 closely mirrors that of the working-age population (14-64 years). Most employed youth were employees (44%), followed by own-account workers (26%) and family business helpers (24%) (**Table 10.4 & Figure 10.3)**.

Figure 10.2 Status in Employment among the working age poppulation (14-64 years)

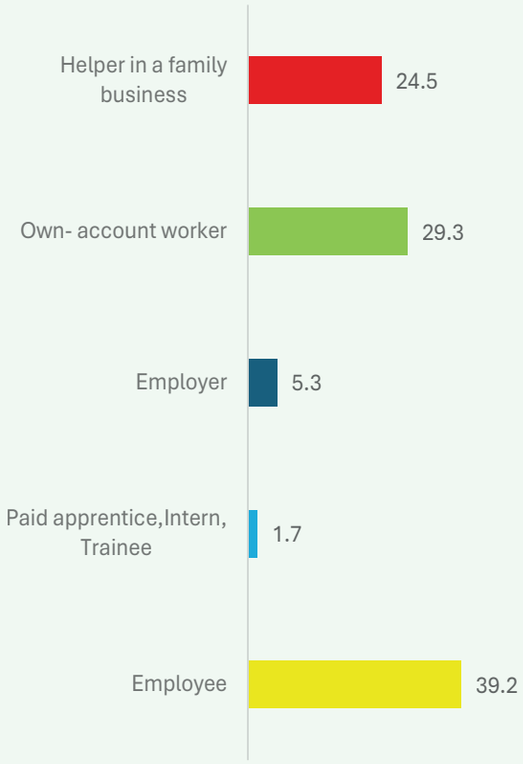
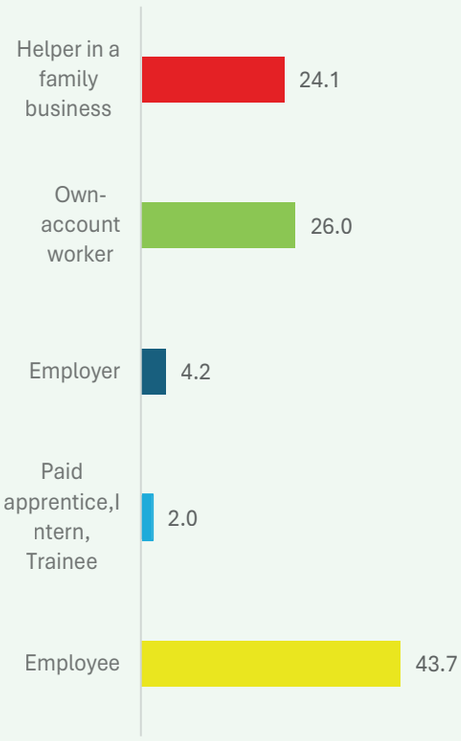


Figure 10.3 Status in Employment among the youth (18-30 years)

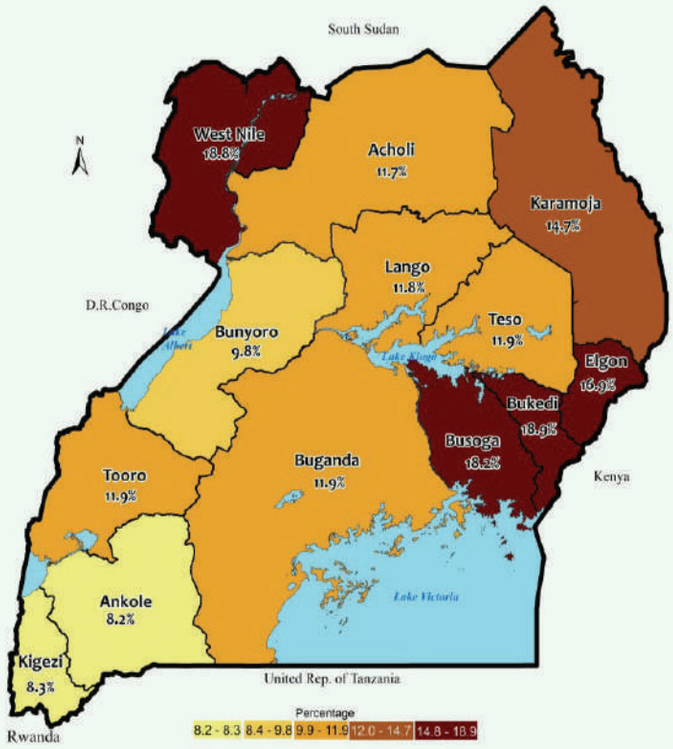


10.4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

According to the 20th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) resolution of 2018, the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-18) classifies jobs in employment for pay or profit into ten detailed categories based on the International Classification of Status in Employment concepts of type of authority (ICSE-18-A) and type of economic risk (ICSE-18-R).

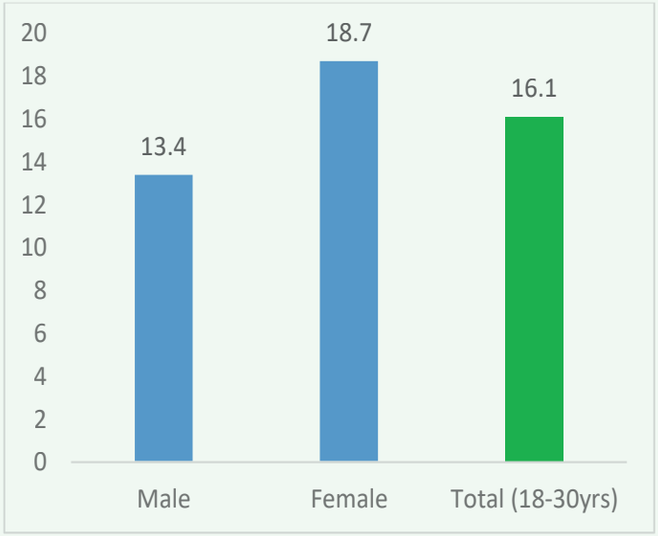
***Map.10.2*: Unemployment (14-64 Years) by Sub-region**

- Nationally, 13% (approximately 1.2 million) of the population aged 14-64 years were unemployed during 2024. The unemployment rate of the female population (15%) was higher than that of the male population (11%)
- Education attainment differentials showed that the lowest unemployment rate was among persons with post-secondary plus education (9%) and those with no education (11%) while highest among persons that completed secondary education and those that completed some secondary education (15%).
- Bukedi and West Nile sub-regions had the highest unemployment rate (18.9%) and (18.8% respectively) while Kigezi and Ankole sub region had the lowest at eight percent. (**Map 10.2 & Table 10.5)**.



10.4.1 YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Figure 10.4: Youth Unemployment Rate by Sex



- Sixteen percent of the youth 18-30 years were unemployed. There were more female youth who were unemployed (19%) compared to their male youth counterparts (13%)
- Education attainment differentials showed that the highest youth unemployment rate was among persons who completed secondary level of education (19%). (**Table 10.6 & Figure 10.4**).

10.5 DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The NPHC 2024 asked all unemployed persons in the working age group how long they had been without work and trying to find a job or start a business. This question enables us to capture Long-term Unemployment indicator which is helpful in accessing how long one takes to get employed.

Long term unemployment refers to persons who have been unemployed for one year or longer.

Patterns by background characteristics

- Over a half 51% of the unemployed population had been looking for work or trying to start a business for over one year.
- Disaggregation by sub-region shows that Bukedi sub-region had the highest unemployed population who had been looking for work or trying to start a business for over one year (63%).
- Amongst unemployed population aged 14-64 years, majority (36%) had been jobless or without doing work for pay or profit for two and above. (**Figure 10.5 & Table 10.7).**

Figure 10.5 Duration of unemployment (14-64 years)

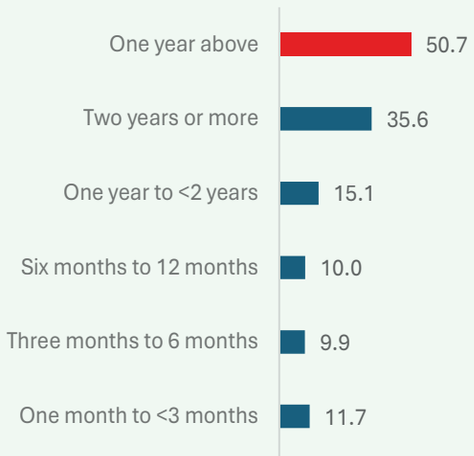
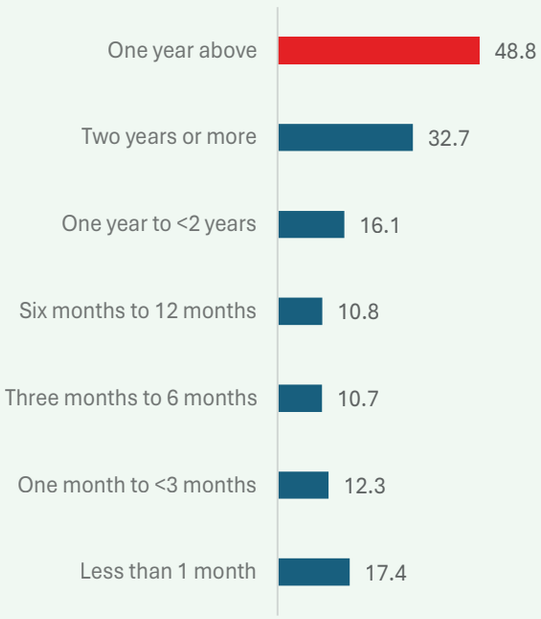


Figure 10.6 Duration of unemployment (18-30 years)

Patterns by background characteristics

- Overall, about 49% of the unemployed youth had been looking for work or trying to start a business for more than one year.
- It should be noted that (33%) of the youth had been jobless or without doing work for pay or profit for two years and above.
- Disaggregation by sub-region shows that Bukedi sub-region had the highest percentage of youth who had been jobless or without doing work for pay or profit for two years and above. (**Figure 10.6 & Table 10.8)**



10.6 POTENTIAL LABOURFORCE

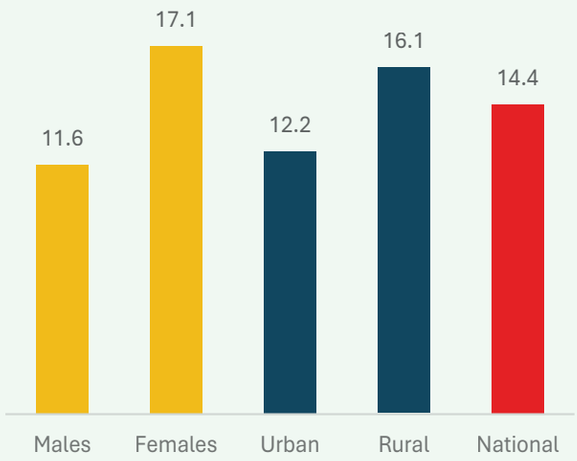
Potential Labour Force (PLF): refers to persons not in employment who expressed an interest in working for pay/profit but for whom existing conditions limit either their active job search or their availability to work.

This represents the population that was outside the Labour Force but expressed desire for employment despite limiting factors for search or availability expressed as a proportion of the extended Labour force

Patterns by background characteristics

- NPHC 2024 findings show that the rate of Potential Labour force among persons aged 14 to 64 years was about 14 percent representing a population of approximately 1.8 million people outside the Labour Force but expressed desire for employment despite limiting factors for search or availability expressed as a proportion of the extended Labour force.
- The rate of potential labour force was higher among females (17%) was higher than that of males (12%) **(Figure 10.7)**

Figure 10.7 **Potential Labour Force (14-64 Years)**

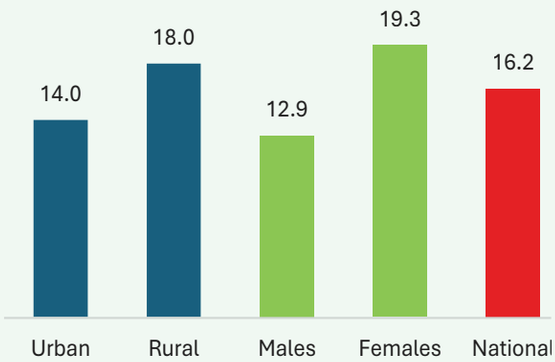


- Residential disaggregation shows that majority resided in the rural areas (16%) as compared to urban areas (12%).
- Regional variations show that Bukedi sub-region had the highest percentage of working age population in the potential labourforce (26%) while Ankole sub-region had the least working age population in the potential labourforce (8%)
- Findings also show that majority of the persons in the potential labour force had some primary level and some secondary level of education (17%). **(Table 10.9)**

Patterns by background characteristics

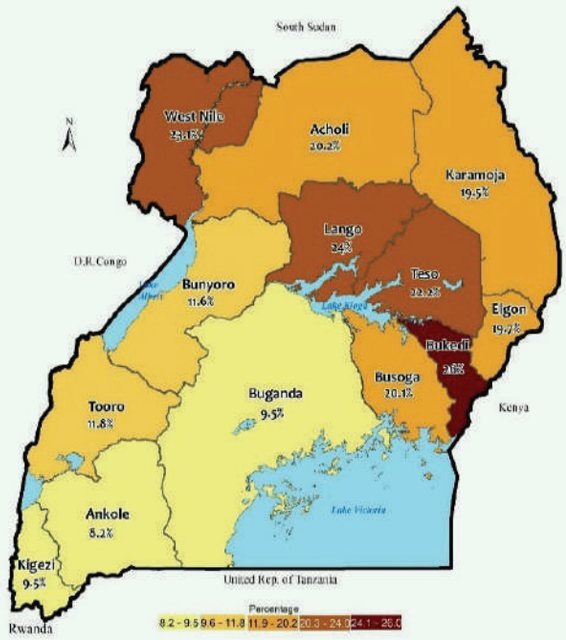
- Findings show that the rate of Youth Potential Labour force among persons aged 18 years and 30 years was 16 percent representing youth population outside the Labour Force but expressed desire for employment despite limiting factors for search or availability expressed as a proportion of the extended Labour force.

Figure 10.8 Potential Labour Force among the youth (18-30 years)

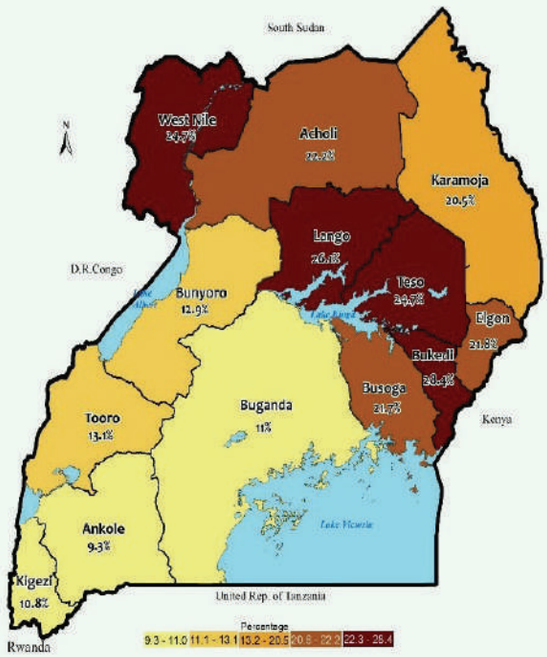


- The rate of youth potential labour force was higher among females (19%) was higher than that of males (13%). **(Figure 10.8 & Table 10.10)**
- The Potential Labourforce was highest among persons residing in the rural areas (18%) compared to those in the urban areas (14%).

Map 10.3: Potential Labour Force (14-64 years), %



Map 10.4: Potential Labour Force (18-30 years), %

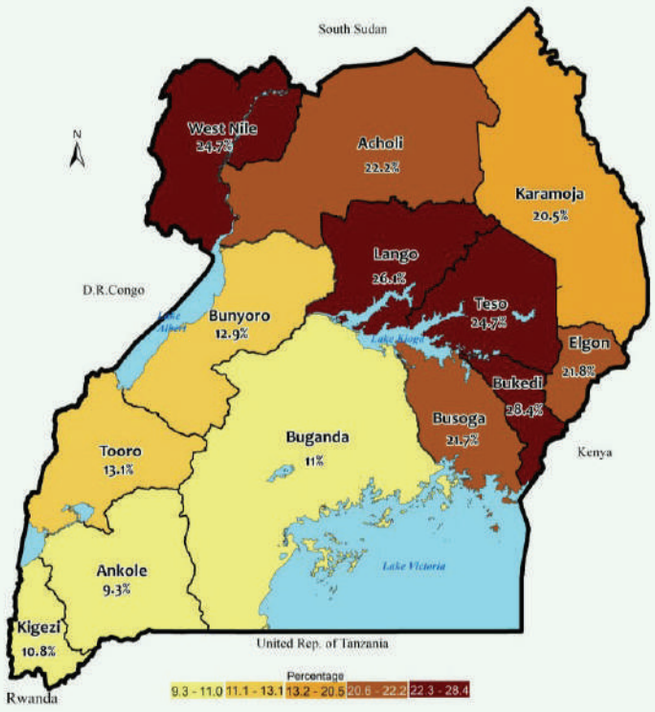


10.7 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is the population in the labour force (employed and unemployed) expressed as a percentage of the working age population. It indicates the proportion of Working Age Population that is active in the labour market as either employed or actively looking and available for employment. This indicator shows the relative size of the supply of labour available for production of market goods and services in the country.

***Map 10.3*: LFPR by Sub-region**

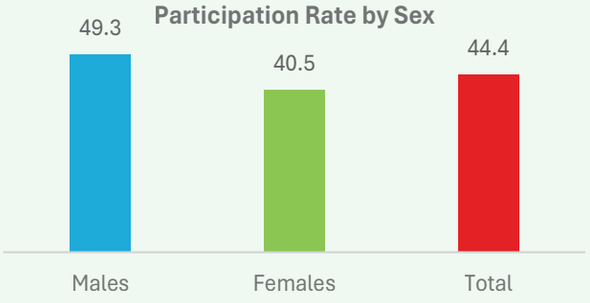
- The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) was 43% with more males (48%) than females (39%) in the labour force.
- The findings show that LFPR increases with increasing level of education attainment.
- Buganda sub-region had the highest percentage of Labour force participation at (54%) while Bukedi sub-region had the least percentage (28%). **(Table 10:9 & Map 10.3).**



10.7.1 Youth Labour Force Participation Rate:

- Youth Labour force Participation Rate was at 44 percent with males having the highest percentage at 49 percent more than their female counterparts having 41 %. (**Table 10.12 & Figure 10.8**).

Figure 10.8: Youth Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex



10.8 ACTIVITY STATUS OF THE YOUTH

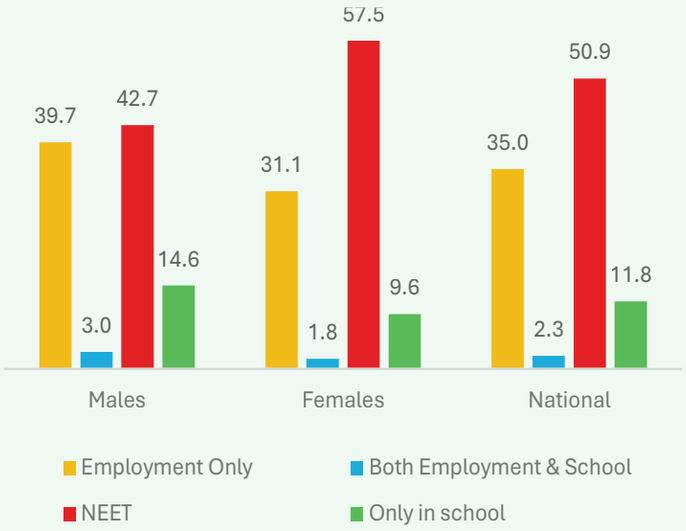
Activity status of the youth aged 18-30 years is classified into four categories 1.e Youth in Education, Youth in Employment and no longer attending School, Youth in Employment and attending School and Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET).

Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET) refers to young people, typically within the age range of 15 to 24 or 15 to 30 (18 to 30 in the case of Uganda), who are not engaged in any form of employment, formal education, or vocational training. NEET is often used as an indicator to measure the socio-economic challenges faced by youth, as it highlights those who may be disconnected from opportunities for personal and professional development.

Patterns by background characteristics

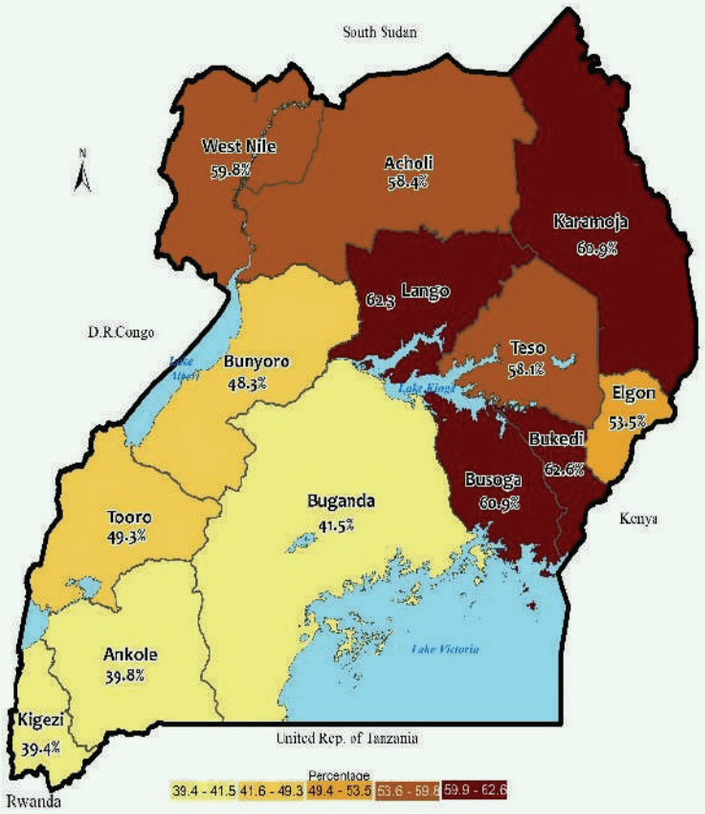
- Among the Ugandan Youth aged 18 to 30 years in 2024, 35 percent were no longer in school and werein employment, while 12 percent were still in school and about 51 percent were neither in employment nor education training. (**Figure 10.9)**
- Findings further show that, males (15%) and youth living in urban areas (13%) were more likely to be in school whereas females (58%) and rural youth (55%) were more likely to be neither in employment nor attending school **(Table 10.13).**

Figure 10.9 **ACTIVITY STATUS OF THE YOUTH**



- Regional variations show that Bukedi, Lango and Karamoja sub-region had the highest percentage of youth population Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) at 62% and 61% respectively. **(Map 10.4).**

Map 10.4: Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training by sub-region, %



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on labour, see the following tables:

- Table 10.1: Distribution of Working Age Population (14-64 years) by background characteristics
- Table 10.2: Employment-to-Population Ratio of the WAP by selected background characteristics (%, '000)
- Table 10.3: Distribution of population in employment by Status in Employment and selected background characteristics (%, '000)
- Table 10.4: Distribution of Status in employment (18-30 years) by selected Background characteristics (%, '000)
- Table 10.5: Unemployment Rate (14-64years) by Selected Background Characteristics (%, '000)
- Table 10.6: Youth Unemployment Rate (18-30years) by Selected Background Characteristics (%, '000)
- Table 10.7: Duration of unemployment (14-64 years)
- Table 10.8 Duration of Youth unemployment (18-30 years)
- Table 10.9: Potential labour force of the working age group (14-64 years) by selected background characteristics
- Table 10.10: Youth Potential Labour Force by selected background characteristics for 18-30 years
- Table 10.11 Labour force Participation Rate (14-64 years) by Selected Background Characteristics
- Table 10.12: Labour force Participation Rate (18-30 years) by Selected Background Characteristics
- Table 10.13: Percentage Distribution of Youths (18-30 years) Activity Status by Selected Background Characteristics (%)

Table 10.1: Distribution of the working age population (14-64 years) by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Sex					
	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rural Urban						
Urban	4,361,716	58.0	5,440,937	62.4	9,802,653	60.4
Rural	6,921,258	52.1	8,432,011	56.7	15,353,269	54.5
Education level						
No formal education	2,115,370	25.5	3,206,944	33.7	5,322,314	29.9
Some primary	3,572,643	53.6	4,419,317	57.8	7,991,960	55.9
Completed primary	1,482,531	93.9	1,854,877	95.4	3,337,408	94.7
Some secondary	1,502,199	96.5	1,937,055	98.0	3,439,254	97.3
Completed secondary	1,694,760	97.6	1,596,176	98.8	3,290,936	98.2
Post secondary plus	868,687	95.0	835,987	97.2	1,704,674	96.1
Not stated	46,784	91.5	22,592	88.2	69,376	90.4
Sub Region						
Buganda	3,291,286	58.1	3,904,335	61.7	7,195,621	60.0
Busoga	1,019,193	51.5	1,321,779	57.3	2,340,972	54.6
Bukedi	516,076	50.7	664,315	56.6	1,180,391	53.9
Elgon	563,214	55.2	691,569	59.7	1,254,783	57.6
Teso	627,839	51.5	769,521	56.1	1,397,360	54.0
Karamoja	327,509	47.2	395,297	51.0	722,806	49.2
Lango	645,747	55.1	811,132	60.1	1,456,879	57.7
Acholi	527,658	55.0	617,121	58.3	1,144,779	56.7
West Nile	940,312	51.4	1,115,223	55.7	2,055,535	53.6
Bunyoro	769,302	52.3	924,940	56.5	1,694,242	54.5
Tooro	736,943	52.1	881,929	56.2	1,618,872	54.3
Ankole	922,129	57.2	1,203,817	62.6	2,125,946	60.1
Kigezi	395,766	53.6	571,970	61.1	967,736	57.8
National	**11,282,974**	**54.3**	**13,872,948**	**58.8**	**25,155,922**	**56.7**

Table 10.2 Employment to Population Ratio (EPR) of the WAP by background characteristics

Background characteristics	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residence						
Urban	2,189,228	50.2	1,943,768	35.7	4,132,996	42.2
Rural	2,663,599	38.5	2,641,370	31.3	5,304,969	34.6
Education level						
No formal education	765,717	36.2	956,266	29.8	1,721,983	32.4
Some primary	1,321,729	37.0	1,324,522	30.0	2,646,251	33.1
Completed primary	669,503	45.2	615,755	33.2	1,285,258	38.5
Some secondary	544,070	36.2	542,768	28.0	1,086,838	31.6
Completed secondary	908,160	53.6	619,531	38.8	1,527,691	46.4
Post secondary plus	623,197	71.7	518,612	62.0	1,141,809	67.0
Not stated	20,451	43.7	7,684	34.0	28,135	40.6
Subregion						
Buganda	1,883,150	57.2	1,531,650	39.2	3,414,800	47.5
Busoga	331,742	32.5	301,109	22.8	632,851	27.0
Bukedi	137,603	26.7	131,151	19.7	268,754	22.8
Elgon	206,834	36.7	198,775	28.7	405,609	32.3
Teso	188,699	30.1	198,886	25.8	387,585	27.7
Karamoja	112,086	34.2	127,532	32.3	239,618	33.2
Lango	199,015	30.8	215,719	26.6	414,734	28.5
Acholi	166,653	31.6	167,462	27.1	334,115	29.2
West Nile	258,467	27.5	261,291	23.4	519,758	25.3
Bunyoro	367,917	47.8	359,479	38.9	727,396	42.9
Tooro	327,831	44.5	323,891	36.7	651,722	40.3
Ankole	470,056	51.0	513,973	42.7	984,029	46.3
Kigezi	202,774	51.2	254,220	44.4	456,994	47.2
National	**4,852,827**	**43.0**	**4,585,138**	**33.1**	**9,437,965**	**37.5**

Table 10.3 Distribution of population in employment by Status in Employment and selected background characteristics 14-64

Background Characteristics	Status in employment											
	Employee		Paid apprentice, Intern, Trainee		Employer		Own-account worker		Helper in a family business		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX												
Male	2,186,024	45.0	90,802	1.9	289,434	6.0	1,346,256	27.7	940,311	19.4	4,852,827	100
Female	1,517,602	33.1	67,659	1.5	207,276	4.5	1,421,165	31.0	1,371,436	29.9	4,585,138	100
Residence												
Urban	2,082,678	50.4	63,048	1.5	263,558	6.4	1,132,536	27.4	591,176	14.3	4,132,996	100
Rural	1,620,948	30.6	95,413	1.8	233,152	4.4	1,634,885	30.8	1,720,571	32.4	5,304,969	100
Education level												
No formal education	557,901	32.4	35,481	2.1	71,559	4.2	464,357	27.0	592,685	34.4	1,721,983	100
Some primary	787,595	29.8	43,470	1.6	101,129	3.8	869,035	32.8	845,022	31.9	2,646,251	100
Completed primary	441,483	34.3	20,266	1.6	65,326	5.1	443,809	34.5	314,374	24.5	1,285,258	100
Some secondary	387,116	35.6	17,534	1.6	56,081	5.2	337,350	31.0	288,757	26.6	1,086,838	100
Completed secondary	749,296	49.0	24,226	1.6	108,788	7.1	442,071	28.9	203,310	13.3	1,527,691	100
Post secondary plus	771,362	67.6	16,750	1.5	92,375	8.1	201,465	17.6	59,857	5.2	1,141,809	100
Not stated	8,873	31.5	734	2.6	1,452	5.2	9,334	33.2	7,742	27.5	28,135	100
Subregion												
Buganda	1,803,382	52.8	48,250	1.4	260,731	7.6	908,399	26.6	394,038	11.5	3,414,800	100
Busoga	256,347	40.5	13,245	2.1	30,118	4.8	182,673	28.9	150,468	23.8	632,851	100
Bukedi	92,294	34.3	4,897	1.8	9,607	3.6	83,803	31.2	78,153	29.1	268,754	100
Elgon	126,764	31.3	7,775	1.9	15,841	3.9	117,790	29.0	137,439	33.9	405,609	100
Teso	95,758	24.7	7,593	2.0	8,904	2.3	126,374	32.6	148,956	38.4	387,585	100
Karamoja	48,200	20.1	6,019	2.5	5,389	2.2	42,319	17.7	137,691	57.5	239,618	100
Lango	85,206	20.5	6,693	1.6	12,404	3.0	121,172	29.2	189,259	45.6	414,734	100
Acholi	86,762	26.0	5,620	1.7	9,672	2.9	93,448	28.0	138,613	41.5	334,115	100
West Nile	124,271	23.9	8,617	1.7	11,890	2.3	175,616	33.8	199,364	38.4	519,758	100
Bunyoro	238,804	32.8	12,676	1.7	37,612	5.2	260,946	35.9	177,358	24.4	727,396	100
Tooro	209,341	32.1	11,722	1.8	29,567	4.5	239,267	36.7	161,825	24.8	651,722	100
Ankole	368,704	37.5	17,372	1.8	47,734	4.9	288,839	29.4	261,380	26.6	984,029	100
Kigezi	167,793	36.7	7,982	1.7	17,241	3.8	126,775	27.7	137,203	30	456,994	100
Age group												
14-19	367,859	28.8	29,469	2.3	27,231	2.1	208,107	16.3	645,387	50.5	1,278,053	100
20-24	648,932	43.8	32,376	2.2	53,576	3.6	360,579	24.3	385,803	26	1,481,266	100
25-39	1,749,058	43.6	62,056	1.5	228,580	5.7	1,244,094	31.0	730,217	18.2	4,014,005	100
40-64	937,777	35.2	34,560	1.3	187,323	7.0	954,641	35.8	550,340	20.7	2,664,641	100
National	**3,703,626**	**39.2**	**158,461**	**1.7**	**496,710**	**5.3**	**2,767,421**	**29.3**	**2,311,747**	**24.5**	**9,437,965**	**100**

Table 10.4: Distribution of youth Status in Employment of the youth (18-30 years) by selected background characteristics 18-30

	Status in employment											
	Employee		Paid apprentice, Intern, Trainee		Employer		Own- account worker		Helper in a family business		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX												
Male	968,694	49.1	43,747	2.2	90,041	4.6	488,244	24.7	383,024	19.4	1,973,750	100
Female	713,647	38.0	32,162	1.7	70,553	3.8	514,874	27.4	546,304	29.1	1,877,540	100
Residence												
Urban	980,797	56.4	31,733	1.8	81,285	4.7	403,080	23.2	242,184	13.9	1,739,079	100
Rural	701,544	33.2	44,176	2.1	79,309	3.8	600,038	28.4	687,144	32.5	2,112,211	100
Education level												
No formal education	208,690	36.5	14,013	2.5	20,769	3.6	123,653	21.6	204,416	35.8	571,541	100
Some primary	344,223	35.4	18,545	1.9	31,529	3.2	295,644	30.4	283,499	29.1	973,440	100
Completed primary	214,224	39.7	9,982	1.8	20,661	3.8	162,457	30.1	132,704	24.6	540,028	100
Some secondary	217,546	39.6	9,891	1.8	22,359	4.1	150,142	27.3	149,902	27.3	549,840	100
Completed secondary	418,430	51.9	15,283	1.9	42,841	5.3	201,123	24.9	128,887	16.0	806,564	100
Post secondary plus	275,243	69.2	7,820	2.0	21,932	5.5	66,393	16.7	26,211	6.6	397,599	100
Not stated	3,985	32.5	375	3.1	503	4.1	3,706	30.2	3,709	30.2	12,278	100
Subregion												
Buganda	854,930	60.2	23,701	1.7	79,386	5.6	308,905	21.8	152,554	10.7	1,419,476	100
Busoga	111,998	43.4	6,100	2.4	10,650	4.1	68,460	26.5	61,060	23.6	258,268	100
Bukedi	39,267	36.6	2,247	2.1	3,369	3.1	30,448	28.4	31,878	29.7	107,209	100
Elgon	51,076	33.0	3,562	2.3	5,412	3.5	40,482	26.1	54,465	35.1	154,997	100
Teso	43,237	25.8	3,876	2.3	3,423	2.0	51,593	30.8	65,147	38.9	167,276	100
Karamoja	22,396	19.4	3,086	2.7	2,563	2.2	20,424	17.7	66,858	58.0	115,327	100
Lango	37,946	21.2	3,576	2.0	4,939	2.8	50,809	28.4	81,411	45.6	178,681	100
Acholi	40,053	26.9	2,983	2.0	3,994	2.7	40,845	27.5	60,911	40.9	148,786	100
West Nile	53,727	24.2	4,329	2.0	4,709	2.1	73,297	33.0	85,869	38.7	221,931	100
Bunyoro	112,762	37.2	5,936	2.0	13,475	4.4	100,304	33.1	70,641	23.3	303,118	100
Tooro	90,323	35.5	5,353	2.1	10,012	3.9	87,361	34.4	61,061	24.0	254,110	100
Ankole	160,318	44.0	7,929	2.2	13,946	3.8	90,950	25.0	90,867	25.0	364,010	100
Kigezi	64,308	40.7	3,231	2.0	4,716	3.0	39,240	24.8	46,606	29.5	158,101	100
National	**1,682,341**	**43.7**	**75,909**	**2.0**	**160,594**	**4.2**	**1,003,118**	**26.0**	**929,328**	**24.1**	**3,851,290**	**100**

Table 10.5: Unemployment Rate (14-64years) by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residence						
Urban	241,975	10.0	388,437	16.7	630,412	13.2
Rural	336,848	11.2	388,329	12.8	725,177	12.0
Education level						
No formal education	84,146	9.9	118,198	11.0	202,344	10.5
Some primary	170,077	11.4	212,757	13.8	382,834	12.6
Completed primary	80,265	10.7	114,715	15.7	194,980	13.2
Some secondary	70,473	11.5	119,315	18.0	189,788	14.9
Completed secondary	118,885	11.6	145,487	19.0	264,372	14.8
Post secondary plus	51,713	7.7	64,895	11.1	116,608	9.3
Not stated	3,264	13.8	1,399	15.4	4,663	14.2
Subregion						
Buganda	167,657	8.2	291,992	16.0	459,649	11.9
Busoga	61,234	15.6	79,840	21.0	141,074	18.2
Bukedi	29,299	17.6	33,318	20.3	62,617	18.9
Elgon	36,905	15.1	45,829	18.7	82,734	16.9
Teso	25,474	11.9	26,893	11.9	52,367	11.9
Karamoja	19,275	14.7	22,016	14.7	41,291	14.7
Lango	26,884	11.9	28,867	11.8	55,751	11.8
Acholi	21,741	11.5	22,334	11.8	44,075	11.7
West Nile	57,753	18.3	62,520	19.3	120,273	18.8
Bunyoro	36,772	9.1	42,462	10.6	79,234	9.8
Tooro	39,838	10.8	47,906	12.9	87,744	11.9
Ankole	38,168	7.5	49,177	8.7	87,345	8.2
Kigezi	17,823	8.1	23,612	8.5	41,435	8.3
National	**578,823**	**10.7**	**776,766**	**14.5**	**1,355,589**	**12.6**

Table 10.6: Distribution of Youth in unemployment by selected background characteristics 18-30

Background Characteristics	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residence						
Urban	133,318	12.9	226,493	21.3	359,811	17.1
Rural	172,437	13.9	204,833	16.4	377,270	15.2
Education level						
No formal education	36,609	11.4	46,286	13.9	82,895	12.7
Some primary	81,269	13.8	101,708	18.0	182,977	15.8
Completed primary	40,452	12.8	63,944	19.4	104,396	16.2
Some secondary	40,551	13.2	76,022	21.2	116,573	17.5
Completed secondary	78,578	15.0	104,176	22.4	182,754	18.5
Post secondary plus	26,650	12.6	38,338	15.2	64,988	14.0
Not stated	1,646	16.5	852	17.6	2,498	16.9
Subregion						
Buganda	91,240	10.7	172,869	20.8	264,109	15.7
Busoga	32,216	19.1	43,575	26.3	75,791	22.7
Bukedi	15,610	22.2	17,841	25.4	33,451	23.8
Elgon	18,833	19.0	23,427	23.8	42,260	21.4
Teso	14,213	14.9	15,141	15.0	29,354	14.9
Karamoja	10,283	16.5	12,416	16.4	22,699	16.4
Lango	14,899	14.8	16,191	14.8	31,090	14.8
Acholi	12,206	14.2	13,169	14.9	25,375	14.6
West Nile	30,264	21.7	33,997	23.2	64,261	22.5
Bunyoro	18,955	11.0	23,336	13.5	42,291	12.2
Tooro	19,538	13.3	24,497	16.3	44,035	14.8
Ankole	18,933	9.4	24,165	11.7	43,098	10.6
Kigezi	8,565	10.4	10,702	11.3	19,267	10.9
National	**305,755**	**13.4**	**431,326**	**18.7**	**737,081**	**16.1**

Table 10.7: Duration in unemployment by selected background characteristics 14-64

	Long term Unemployment															
	Less than 1 month		One month to <3 months		Three months to 6 months		Six months to 12 months		One year to <2 years		Two years or more		Total		One year above	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX																
Male	103,892	17.9	66,743	11.5	56,838	9.8	57,057	9.9	85,310	14.7	208,983	36.1	578,823	100	294,293	50.8
Female	134,625	17.3	92,351	11.9	77,926	10	78,759	10.1	119,915	15.4	273,190	35.2	776,766	100	393,105	50.6
Residence																
Urban	113,385	18	77,355	12.3	67,160	10.7	66,797	10.6	97,858	15.5	207,857	33	630,412	100	305,715	48.5
Rural	125,132	17.3	81,739	11.3	67,604	9.3	69,019	9.5	107,367	14.8	274,316	37.8	725,177	100	381,683	52.6
Education level																
No formal education	36,606	18.1	23,012	11.4	19,794	9.8	19,079	9.4	28,215	13.9	75,638	37.4	202,344	100	103,853	51.3
Some primary	66,038	17.2	44,381	11.6	36,208	9.5	37,022	9.7	56,586	14.8	142,599	37.2	382,834	100	199,185	52.0
Completed primary	33,501	17.2	23,177	11.9	19,108	9.8	19,675	10.1	30,008	15.4	69,511	35.7	194,980	100	99,519	51.0
Some secondary	34,985	18.4	22,727	12	18,759	9.9	19,403	10.2	29,244	15.4	64,670	34.1	189,788	100	93,914	49.5
Completed secondary	46,366	17.5	32,327	12.2	28,690	10.9	28,163	10.7	41,517	15.7	87,309	33	264,372	100	128,826	48.7
Post secondary plus	20,194	17.3	12,864	11	11,733	10.1	12,057	10.3	18,996	16.3	40,764	35	116,608	100	59,760	51.2
Not stated	827	17.7	606	13	472	10.1	417	8.9	659	14.1	1,682	36.1	4,663	100	2,341	50.2
Subregion																
Buganda	87,905	19.1	61,142	13.3	53,445	11.6	51,836	11.3	72,070	15.7	133,251	29	459,649	100	205,321	44.7
Busoga	19,526	13.8	13,493	9.6	12,482	8.8	14,555	10.3	23,645	16.8	57,373	40.7	141,074	100	81,018	57.4
Bukedi	8,001	12.8	5,093	8.1	4,765	7.6	5,228	8.3	9,319	14.9	30,211	48.2	62,617	100	39,530	63.1
Elgon	12,418	15	7,880	9.5	6,753	8.2	7,617	9.2	13,116	15.9	34,950	42.2	82,734	100	48,066	58.1
Teso	9,773	18.7	4,771	9.1	3,738	7.1	3,988	7.6	7,361	14.1	22,736	43.4	52,367	100	30,097	57.5
Karamoja	7,964	19.3	5,288	12.8	3,855	9.3	3,935	9.5	5,470	13.2	14,779	35.8	41,291	100	20,249	49.0
Lango	10,367	18.6	6,590	11.8	4,844	8.7	4,673	8.4	8,012	14.4	21,265	38.1	55,751	100	29,277	52.5
Acholi	9,110	20.7	5,058	11.5	3,782	8.6	3,766	8.5	6,040	13.7	16,319	37	44,075	100	22,359	50.7
West Nile	18,203	15.1	11,504	9.6	9,751	8.1	10,348	8.6	18,330	15.2	52,137	43.3	120,273	100	70,467	58.6
Bunyoro	14,392	18.2	9,987	12.6	8,431	10.6	8,115	10.2	11,969	15.1	26,340	33.2	79,234	100	38,309	48.3
Tooro	14,669	16.7	10,793	12.3	9,154	10.4	8,769	10	12,349	14.1	32,010	36.5	87,744	100	44,359	50.6
Ankole	16,632	19	11,829	13.5	9,686	11.1	9,308	10.7	12,128	13.9	27,762	31.8	87,345	100	39,890	45.7
Kigezi	9,557	23.1	5,666	13.7	4,078	9.8	3,678	8.9	5,416	13.1	13,040	31.5	41,435	100	18,456	44.5
National	**238,517**	**17.6**	**159,094**	**11.7**	**134,764**	**9.9**	**135,816**	**10**	**205,225**	**15.1**	**482,173**	**35.6**	**1,355,589**	**100**	**687,398**	**50.7**

Table 10.8: Youth Duration in unemployment by selected background characteristics 18-30years

Background characteristic	Less than 1 month		One month to <3 months		Three months to 6 months		Six months to 12 months		One year to <2 years		Two years or more		Total		One year above	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX																
Male	54,293	17.8	36,469	11.9	32,048	10.5	32,564	10.7	48,072	15.7	102,309	33.5	305,755	100	150,381	49.2
Female	73,736	17.1	54,445	12.6	46,644	10.8	47,198	10.9	70,331	16.3	138,972	32.2	431,326	100	209,303	48.5
Residence																
Urban	64,422	17.9	47,299	13.1	41,397	11.5	41,079	11.4	58,427	16.2	107,187	29.8	359,811	100	165,614	46.0
Rural	63,607	16.9	43,615	11.6	37,295	9.9	38,683	10.3	59,976	15.9	134,094	35.5	377,270	100	194,070	51.4
Education level																
No formal education	14,930	18.0	9,736	11.7	8,592	10.4	8,473	10.2	12,198	14.7	28,966	34.9	82,895	100	41,164	49.7
Some primary	29,856	16.3	21,394	11.7	18,155	9.9	18,900	10.3	28,959	15.8	65,713	35.9	182,977	100	94,672	51.7
Completed primary	17,437	16.7	12,844	12.3	10,705	10.3	11,161	10.7	17,169	16.4	35,080	33.6	104,396	100	52,249	50.0
Some secondary	21,183	18.2	14,643	12.6	12,188	10.5	12,685	10.9	18,804	16.1	37,070	31.8	116,573	100	55,874	47.9
Completed secondary	33,024	18.1	24,016	13.1	21,304	11.7	20,698	11.3	29,362	16.1	54,350	29.7	182,754	100	83,712	45.8
Post secondary plus	11,158	17.2	7,940	12.2	7,500	11.5	7,594	11.7	11,534	17.7	19,262	29.6	64,988	100	30,796	47.4
Not stated	441	17.7	341	13.7	248	9.9	251	10.0	377	15.1	840	33.6	2,498	100	1,217	48.7
Subregion																
Buganda	50,418	19.1	37,545	14.2	32,836	12.4	31,604	12.0	42,900	16.2	68,806	26.1	264,109	100	111,706	42.3
Busoga	10,425	13.8	7,634	10.1	7,106	9.4	8,427	11.1	13,499	17.8	28,700	37.9	75,791	100	42,199	55.7
Bukedi	4,272	12.8	2,905	8.7	2,787	8.3	3,079	9.2	5,488	16.4	14,920	44.6	33,451	100	20,408	61.0
Elgon	6,217	14.7	4,271	10.1	3,864	9.1	4,384	10.4	7,269	17.2	16,255	38.5	42,260	100	23,524	55.7
Teso	5,332	18.2	2,825	9.6	2,309	7.9	2,503	8.5	4,542	15.5	11,843	40.3	29,354	100	16,385	55.8
Karamoja	4,219	18.6	2,866	12.6	2,160	9.5	2,303	10.1	3,172	14.0	7,979	35.2	22,699	100	11,151	49.1
Lango	5,585	18.0	3,731	12.0	2,944	9.5	2,856	9.2	4,791	15.4	11,183	36.0	31,090	100	15,974	51.4
Acholi	5,067	20.0	3,053	12.0	2,326	9.2	2,362	9.3	3,780	14.9	8,787	34.6	25,375	100	12,567	49.5
West Nile	9,535	14.8	6,333	9.9	5,541	8.6	5,990	9.3	10,390	16.2	26,472	41.2	64,261	100	36,862	57.4
Bunyoro	7,476	17.7	5,515	13.0	4,667	11.0	4,611	10.9	6,760	16.0	13,262	31.4	42,291	100	20,022	47.3
Tooro	7,272	16.5	5,481	12.4	4,818	10.9	4,772	10.8	6,638	15.1	15,054	34.2	44,035	100	21,692	49.3
Ankole	8,029	18.6	6,115	14.2	5,274	12.2	4,940	11.5	6,451	15.0	12,289	28.5	43,098	100	18,740	43.5
Kigezi	4,182	21.7	2,640	13.7	2,060	10.7	1,931	10.0	2,723	14.1	5,731	29.7	19,267	100	8,454	43.9
National	**128,029**	**17.4**	**90,914**	**12.3**	**78,692**	**10.7**	**79,762**	**10.8**	**118,403**	**16.1**	**241,281**	**32.7**	**737,081**	**100**	**359,684**	**48.8**

Table 10.9: Potential labour force of the working age group (14-64 years) by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rural Urban						
Urban	230,961	8.7	429,228	15.5	660,189	12.2
Rural	483,795	13.9	674,459	18.2	1,158,254	16.1
Education level						
No formal education	112,879	11.7	197,075	15.5	309,954	13.9
Some primary	245,427	14.1	374,254	19.6	619,681	17.0
Completed primary	104,825	12.3	168,388	18.7	273,213	15.6
Some secondary	94,126	13.3	159,512	19.4	253,638	16.6
Completed secondary	113,977	10.0	150,061	16.4	264,038	12.8
Post secondary plus	38,673	5.4	51,907	8.2	90,580	6.7
Not stated	4,849	17.0	2,490	21.5	7,339	18.3
Sub Region						
Buganda	132,438	6.1	271,992	13.0	404,430	9.5
Busoga	73,870	15.8	120,360	24.0	194,230	20.1
Bukedi	47,194	22.0	69,248	29.6	116,442	26.0
Elgon	47,029	16.2	72,756	22.9	119,785	19.7
Teso	55,268	20.5	70,214	23.7	125,482	22.2
Karamoja	29,873	18.5	38,224	20.4	68,097	19.5
Lango	65,204	22.4	83,096	25.4	148,300	24.0
Acholi	43,320	18.7	52,683	21.7	96,003	20.2
West Nile	83,010	20.8	108,848	25.2	191,858	23.1
Bunyoro	42,387	9.5	63,857	13.7	106,244	11.6
Tooro	40,744	10.0	58,416	13.6	99,160	11.8
Ankole	35,888	6.6	60,378	9.7	96,266	8.2
Kigezi	18,531	7.7	33,615	10.8	52,146	9.5
National	**714,756**	**11.6**	**1,103,687**	**17.1**	**1,818,443**	**14.4**

Table 10.10: Youth Potential Labour Force by selected background characteristics for 18-30 years

Background Characteristics	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rural Urban						
Urban	113,866	9.9	226,787	17.6	340,653	14.0
Rural	222,969	15.2	324,616	20.7	547,585	18.0
Education level						
No formal education	45,784	12.5	68,552	17.1	114,336	14.9
Some primary	101,993	14.7	165,248	22.6	267,241	18.8
Completed primary	46,970	13.0	88,861	21.3	135,831	17.4
Some secondary	50,963	14.2	95,826	21.1	146,789	18.1
Completed secondary	71,913	12.1	104,007	18.3	175,920	15.1
Post secondary plus	16,978	7.5	27,417	9.8	44,395	8.8
Not stated	2,234	18.3	1,492	23.6	3,726	20.1
Sub Region						
Buganda	63,100	6.9	145,641	14.9	208,741	11.0
Busoga	33,805	16.7	58,545	26.1	92,350	21.7
Bukedi	22,014	23.8	33,767	32.5	55,781	28.4
Elgon	21,379	17.8	33,640	25.5	55,019	21.8
Teso	27,755	22.5	36,593	26.6	64,348	24.7
Karamoja	14,955	19.4	20,555	21.4	35,510	20.5
Lango	32,078	24.2	41,931	27.7	74,009	26.1
Acholi	22,040	20.4	27,794	24.0	49,834	22.2
West Nile	39,540	22.1	54,138	27.0	93,678	24.7
Bunyoro	19,212	10.0	31,889	15.6	51,101	12.9
Tooro	17,577	10.7	27,324	15.3	44,901	13.1
Ankole	15,620	7.2	25,909	11.2	41,529	9.3
Kigezi	7,760	8.6	13,677	12.6	21,437	10.8
National	**336,835**	**12.9**	**551,403**	**19.3**	**888,238**	**16.2**

Table 10.11: Labour force participation rate (14-64 years) by selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residence						
Urban	2,431,203	55.7	2,332,205	42.9	4,763,408	48.6
Rural	3,000,447	43.4	3,029,699	35.9	6,030,146	39.3
Education level						
No formal education	849,863	40.2	1,074,464	33.5	1,924,327	36.2
Some primary	1,491,806	41.8	1,537,279	34.8	3,029,085	37.9
Completed primary	749,768	50.6	730,470	39.4	1,480,238	44.4
Some secondary	614,543	40.9	662,083	34.2	1,276,626	37.1
Completed secondary	1,027,045	60.6	765,018	47.9	1,792,063	54.5
Post secondary plus	674,910	77.7	583,507	69.8	1,258,417	73.8
Not stated	23,715	50.7	9,083	40.2	32,798	47.3
Subregion						
Buganda	2,050,807	62.3	1,823,642	46.7	3,874,449	53.8
Busoga	392,976	38.6	380,949	28.8	773,925	33.1
Bukedi	166,902	32.3	164,469	24.8	331,371	28.1
Elgon	243,739	43.3	244,604	35.4	488,343	38.9
Teso	214,173	34.1	225,779	29.3	439,952	31.5
Karamoja	131,361	40.1	149,548	37.8	280,909	38.9
Lango	225,899	35.0	244,586	30.2	470,485	32.3
Acholi	188,394	35.7	189,796	30.8	378,190	33.0
West Nile	316,220	33.6	323,811	29.0	640,031	31.1
Bunyoro	404,689	52.6	401,941	43.5	806,630	47.6
Tooro	367,669	49.9	371,797	42.2	739,466	45.7
Ankole	508,224	55.1	563,150	46.8	1,071,374	50.4
Kigezi	220,597	55.7	277,832	48.6	498,429	51.5
National	**5,431,650**	**48.1**	**5,361,904**	**38.7**	**10,793,554**	**42.9**

Table 10.12: Youth labour force participation rate by selected background characteristics 18-30 years

Background Characteristics	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residence						
Urban	1,035,376	56.5	1,063,514	44.9	2,098,890	49.9
Rural	1,244,129	44.6	1,245,352	37.4	2,489,481	40.7
Education level						
No formal education	321,437	39.4	332,999	33.3	654,436	36.0
Some primary	590,019	50.3	566,398	37.9	1,156,417	43.4
Completed primary	315,228	53.3	329,196	40.8	644,424	46.1
Some secondary	307,355	40.6	359,058	36.7	666,413	38.4
Completed secondary	524,826	53.9	464,492	44.7	989,318	49.2
Post secondary plus	210,693	72	251,894	67.3	462,587	69.4
Not stated	9,947	50.2	4,829	41.3	14,776	46.9
Subregion						
Buganda	853,531	64.6	830,054	49.5	1,683,585	56.1
Busoga	168,430	40.6	165,629	31.2	334,059	35.3
Bukedi	70,472	33.2	70,188	26.2	140,660	29.3
Elgon	98,913	43.2	98,344	36.2	197,257	39.4
Teso	95,688	35	100,942	30.5	196,630	32.6
Karamoja	62,328	40.6	75,698	38.5	138,026	39.4
Lango	100,448	35.9	109,323	31.5	209,771	33.4
Acholi	86,001	36.7	88,160	32.6	174,161	34.5
West Nile	139,639	34.3	146,553	30.4	286,192	32.2
Bunyoro	172,981	55.4	172,428	45.5	345,409	49.9
Tooro	147,455	52	150,690	44.2	298,145	47.8
Ankole	201,209	56.7	205,899	49.2	407,108	52.6
Kigezi	82,410	57.1	94,958	50.5	177,368	53.3
National	**2,279,505**	**49.3**	**2,308,866**	**40.5**	**4,588,371**	**44.4**

Table 10.13: Activity Status of the Youth ((18-30 years) by Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Youth Activity Status									
	Employment Only		Both Employment & School		NEET		Only in school		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX										
Male	1,836,211	39.7	137,539	3.0	1,973,749	42.7	673,964	14.6	4,621,463	100
Female	1,772,813	31.1	104,727	1.8	3,277,019	57.5	547,580	9.6	5,702,139	100
Residence										
Urban	1,641,372	39.1	97,707	2.3	1,898,726	45.2	565,177	13.4	4,202,982	100
Rural	1,967,652	32.1	144,559	2.4	3,352,042	54.8	656,367	10.7	6,120,620	100
Education level										
No formal education	571,505	31.5	36	0.0	1,244,587	68.5	218	0.0	1,816,346	100
Some primary	960,328	36.0	13,112	0.5	1,618,741	60.7	72,557	2.7	2,664,738	100
Completed primary	520,854	37.3	19,174	1.4	758,800	54.3	98,237	7.0	1,397,065	100
Some secondary	452,911	26.1	96,929	5.6	629,957	36.3	554,937	32.0	1,734,734	100
Completed secondary	725,337	36.0	81,227	4.0	770,563	38.3	435,435	21.6	2,012,562	100
Post secondary plus	365,841	54.9	31,758	4.8	209,082	31.4	59,964	9.0	666,645	100
Not stated	12,248	38.9	30	0.1	19,038	60.4	196	0.6	31,512	100
Subregion										
Buganda	1,351,223	45.0	68,253	2.3	1,244,981	41.5	336,125	11.2	3,000,582	100
Busoga	241,797	25.6	16,471	1.7	575,783	60.9	111,050	11.8	945,101	100
Bukedi	98,588	20.5	8,621	1.8	300,671	62.6	72,071	15.0	479,951	100
Elgon	140,490	28.1	14,507	2.9	268,015	53.5	77,624	15.5	500,636	100
Teso	151,015	25.0	16,261	2.7	350,433	58.1	85,915	14.2	603,624	100
Karamoja	109,168	31.2	6,159	1.8	213,107	60.9	21,647	6.2	350,081	100
Lango	166,856	26.6	11,825	1.9	391,128	62.3	57,887	9.2	627,696	100
Acholi	136,126	27.0	12,660	2.5	294,793	58.4	61,474	12.2	505,053	100
West Nile	204,780	23.0	17,151	1.9	531,267	59.8	135,788	15.3	888,986	100
Bunyoro	288,683	41.7	14,435	2.1	334,088	48.3	54,591	7.9	691,797	100
Tooro	240,235	38.5	13,875	2.2	307,648	49.3	62,447	10.0	624,205	100
Ankole	335,297	43.4	28,713	3.7	307,751	39.8	101,624	13.1	773,385	100
Kigezi	144,766	43.5	13,335	4.0	131,103	39.4	43,301	13.0	332,505	100
Total	**3,609,024**	**35.0**	**242,266**	**2.3**	**5,250,768**	**50.9**	**1,221,544**	**11.8**	**10,323,602**	**100**

HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS 11

Key Findings

- ***Occupancy Tenure and type of dwelling units:*** 66% of households (7 million) lived in dwelling units that are owner occupied, 25% (2.7 million) lived in rented dwelling units. 24% lived in semi-detached houses and 21% lived in huts.
- ***Construction material***: 75% of households lived in dwelling units with iron sheet roofs, 61% of households in Uganda lived in dwelling units with walls made of bricks. 31% of households in Uganda lived in dwelling units whose floors are made of cement screed
- ***Source of water for drinking***: 81% of households had access to improved water source for drinking while 19 percent did not. 39% of the households used the borehole as their main source of drinking water
- ***Sanitation***: 44 percent of households had improved sanitation facilities and 50 percent of households had unimproved sanitation facilities and 7% had no facility. 28% of households used shared toilets.60% of households in Karamoja did not have toilet facility (open defecation)
- ***Energy for cooking:*** 4% used clean energy and technology for cooking.
- ***Energy for lighting:*** 76% of households used clean energy for lighting
- ***Electricity***: 25% of households used electricity and 28% used solar for lighting
- ***Method of solid waste disposal:*** 92% of households disposed off their waste improperly

Housing is a basic human right, essential for the well-being of all mankind. It is one of the basic human needs that have a profound impact on the health, welfare, social attitudes and economic productivity of the individual. SDG Goal 11 emphasizes the importance of ensuring access to safe, affordable, and adequate housing.

The NPHC 2024 collected data on the characteristics of households and the conditions of the dwelling units they lived in. These characteristics of dwellings and various aspects of households' living arrangements provide an important indication of the well-being of household members. The information included occupancy tenure, number of rooms used for sleeping and the main construction materials that were used. Information was also collected on other household characteristics including, main source of energy for cooking and lighting, main source of drinking water, type of sanitation facilities, availability of household assets and solid waste management in the households. However, such information was not collected for persons who were enumerated in institutions or accommodation facilities and therefore they are not included in this analysis. The analysis followed several dimensions that include; sub-regional distribution, residence, sex and wealth quintile.

11.1 Housing Conditions

The analysis of housing conditions is an important indicator for assessing the living conditions of a population. During the NPHC 2024, information was collected on materials used for construction of the roof, floor and wall of a dwelling unit. A dwelling unit is defined as a building or part of a building that is actually occupied by a single household and this is irrespective of the size of the household or building size.

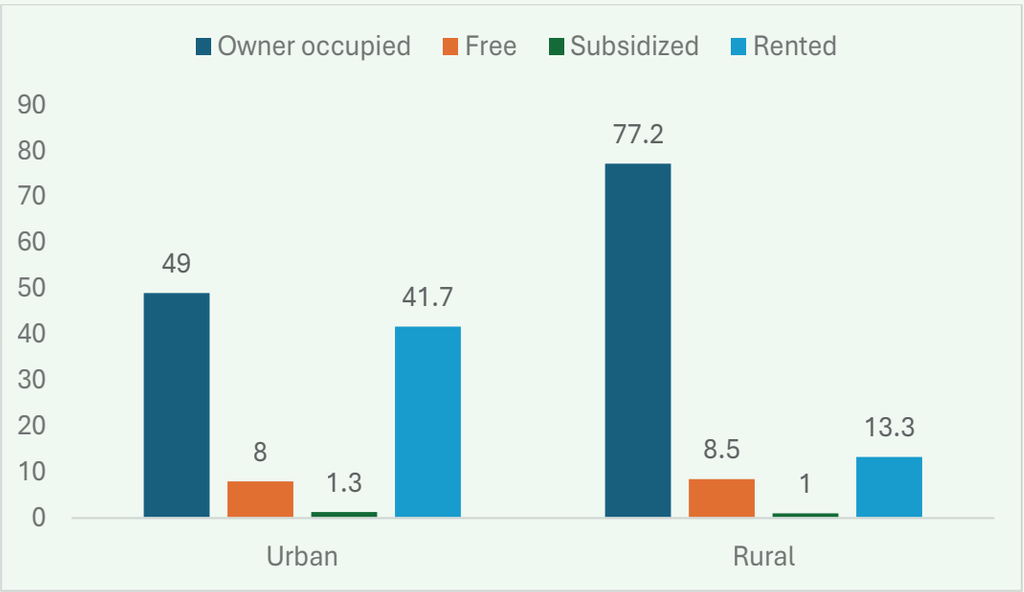
11.1.1 Occupancy Tenure

Occupancy tenure is defined as the arrangements under which the household resides in the dwelling. The arrangements include owner occupancy, renting of dwelling, subsidized dwelling or free dwelling.

Free dwellings included both free public and free private housing. Occupancy tenure of a dwelling unit has implications on security of tenure of the household. The results in Table 11.1 show that overall, 66 percent of households (7 million) lived in dwelling units that were owner occupied and 25% of households (2.7million) lived in rented. Disaggregation of occupancy tenure of dwelling units by sub region show varying degree of status of dwelling units. Teso had the most (83%) owner occupied dwelling units, followed by Bukedi, Karamoja and Kigezi (82% respectively) and Buganda had the least (45%). On the other hand, Buganda (44%) had the most rented dwelling units and Karamoja had the least (6%).

Figure 11.1 shows that the majority of households in rural areas were living in owner occupied dwellings (77%) while in urban areas, it stood at 49 percent. On the other hand, the biggest proportion of households in urban areas (42%) lived in rented dwelling units compared to 13 percent in rural areas.

Figure 11.1: Distribution of households by Occupancy tenure of dwelling unit by residence



11.1.2 Characteristics of Dwelling Units

Table 11.2 indicates that 24 percent of the dwelling units were semi-detached, 21 percent were huts and 20 percent were tenement (muzigo). Slightly a higher proportion female headed households were in tenement (muzigo) (21%) compared to male headed households (19%). Variation by residence shows that 33 percent of households in urban areas lived in Tenement (Muzigo) compared to 11 percent in rural areas. Sub regional disaggregation shows that 38 percent of households in Buganda lived in tenements (muzigo) compared to 2 percent that lived in huts. Notably, Karamoja (79%) had the biggest proportion of households living in huts.

11.1.3 Construction Materials of dwelling units

The type of materials used to construct the household's dwelling unit gives a general picture of the structural condition of the building based on durability and permanency of the materials and also provides a general indication of the socio-economic status of the household.

Table 11.3 shows that overall, 75 percent of the households lived in dwelling units with iron sheets while 21 percent lived in those with thatched roofs. There were variations in the type of roofing materials by subregion. Kigezi sub region had the highest percentage (98%) of households whose dwelling units had iron sheets followed by Ankole sub region (95%) while Karamoja had the lowest (15%). Karamoja had the highest percentage of households with thatched roof dwellings (75%) followed by Acholi (71%).

Good quality wall materials ensure household members are protected from harsh weather conditions and from exposure to hazardous factors. The distribution of households by construction material of the wall reveals that 61 percent of households in Uganda lived in dwelling units with walls made of bricks while 21 percent of households were living in dwelling units with walls made of mud and pole.

Considering the construction materials of the floor, the results show that, overall, 31 percent of households in Uganda lived in dwelling units whose floors are made of cement screed.

11.1.4 Measures of Overcrowding

Crowding or housing density is a key measure of housing quality. The three most commonly used measures of crowding are persons per room, floor per person and households per dwelling unit (United National Development Group, 2003).

In this measure, a household is overcrowded if more than three persons sleep in the same room.

11.1.5 Number of rooms for sleeping

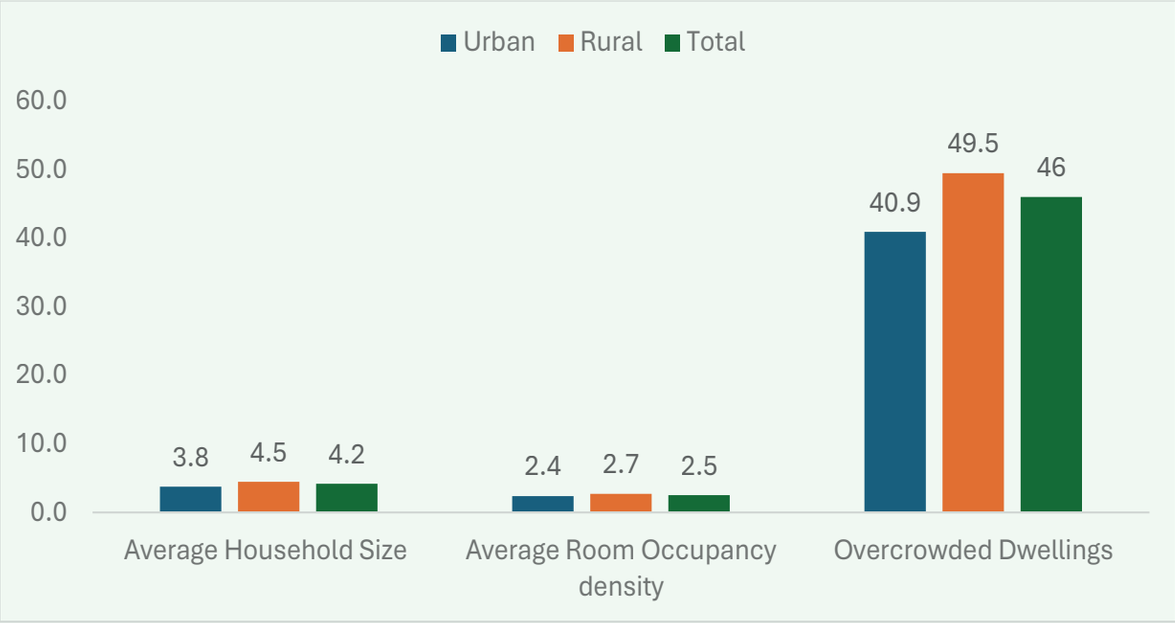
The number of sleeping rooms provides an indication of the extent of crowding in households. Overcrowded rooms have health implications arising from, among others, disturbed sleep. More importantly, crowded living conditions increase the risk of the spread of infectious diseases, such as meningococcal disease, tuberculosis and respiratory infections

Table 11.4 indicates that the biggest proportion of the households (53%) used one room for sleeping while 29 percent used two rooms, both accounting for 81 percent of the households (8.7 million). There was a slight difference among female headed and male headed households that used one room for sleeping (52% and 53% respectively). Karamoja sub region had the biggest percentage of households (70%) that used one room for sleeping whereas Kigezi sub region had 33% of households sleeping in one room.

Variations in residence show that 58 percent of households in urban areas used one room for sleeping compared to 49 percent in rural areas.

Figure 11.2 presents some overcrowding indicators from the NPHC 2024. The room occupancy density is the number of people per household that slept in a room. The overall average room occupancy density was 3 percent. The results show that 56 percent of households had over crowded dwellings with 50 percent in urban areas and 41 percent in rural areas.

Figure 11.2 Selected Housing overcrowding indicators by sex of the household head



11.2 Household Sanitation and Hygiene

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines household sanitation as the provision of facilities and services for safe disposal of human waste as well as garbage.

Proper sanitation is very crucial to the health of a population. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 of "Good Health and Well Being" stresses the need for good sanitation and easy access to health services for all, hence universal access to good sanitation is a key priority of the Government of Uganda.

The NPHC 2024 collected information on the source of water for drinking, types of toilet facilities used by households and solid waste disposal. This information is presented in this chapter to study sanitation and health characteristics of the households and the individuals staying in these households.

11.2.1 Main Source of Water for drinking

Access to safe water and good sanitation is very crucial to the health of a population. Unimproved water sources and poor sanitation increase the risk of water borne diseases and illnesses due to poor hygiene causing a burden on service delivery through increased demand for health care. During the NPHC 2024, information on the main source of water for drinking and distance to main source of water for drinking were used as the proxy indicators for access to safe water in a household.

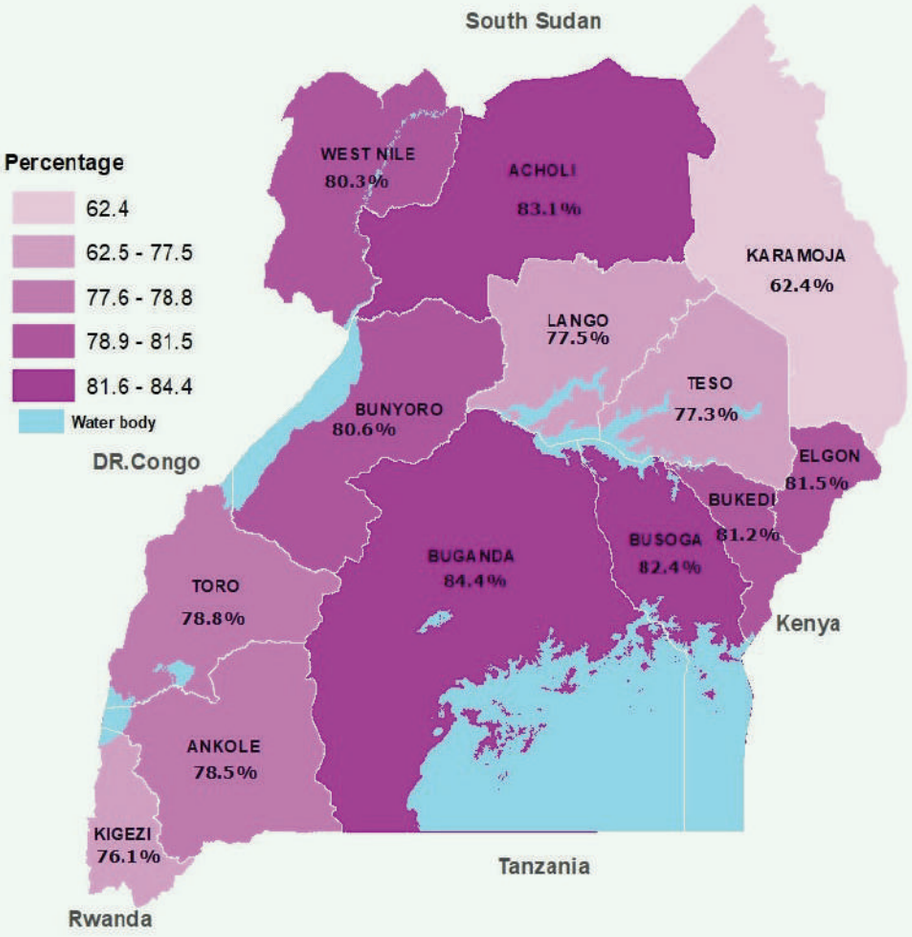
Improved drinking water sources are those that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination. (UNICEF). Improved drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development.

The NPHC 2024 defined improved water sources to include: piped water, boreholes, protected springs, bottled water and unimproved drinking water sources included unprotected well/spring, vendor, tanker truck, rain water and river/lake

Table 11.5 shows that 81 percent of households (8.7 million) had access to improved water source for drinking while 19 percent (2 million) had access to unimproved water sources. Variations in residence show that 87% of households in urban areas had access to improved water source for drinking compared to 77% in rural areas. The results further reveal that 39 percent of the households (4.2 million) use the borehole as their main source of drinking water and this is higher in rural areas (49%) compared to urban areas (25%).

One of the barriers to use of safe water is the long distances to the sources. Figure 11.3 shows that eighty-one percent of households were within a distance of less than one kilometre from an improved water source. Buganda (84%) had the highest percentage of households that reported that they were within one kilometre to a safe water source while Karamoja sub-region (62%) reported the lowest.

Figure 11.3: Proportion of Households within one Km from a Safe Water Source by sub region



11.2.2 Type of Toilet Facility used

Basic sanitation is defined as an improved toilet facility that is not shared with any other household and limited sanitation was defined is an improved facility that was shared with another household.

Improved toilet facilities include the flush toilets, VIP latrines, covered pit latrines with a slab and Ecosan

The World Health Organization underpins safe disposal of human waste as one of key measures to reduce diarrheal disease transmission. Results in Table 11.6 show that 44 percent of the households (4.7 million) had improved sanitation facilities as compared to 50 percent (5.3 million) that had unimproved sanitation facilities. The proportion of households with improved sanitation facilities was higher in urban areas (61%) compared to 32 percent in rural areas. Overall, 7 percent of households (715 thousand) had no facility (open defecation) and this was higher among households in rural areas (9%) compared to 3 percent in urban areas. Proportion of households that had shared toilet facilities regardless of whether they were improved or unimproved was 28 percent.

Results in Figure 11.4 show that Karamoja (60%) had the highest proportion of households with no facility (open defecation) as compared to Kigezi with 1%.

Figure 11.4: Percentage distribution of Households by open defecation

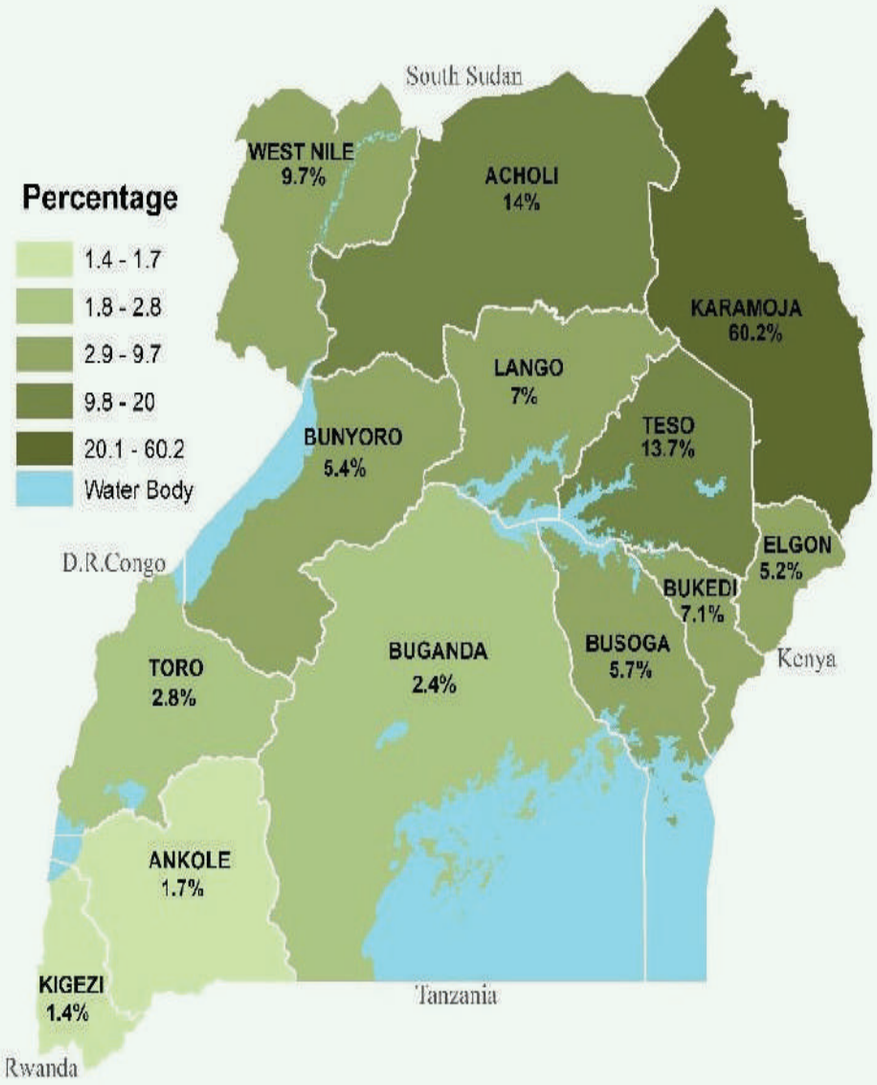
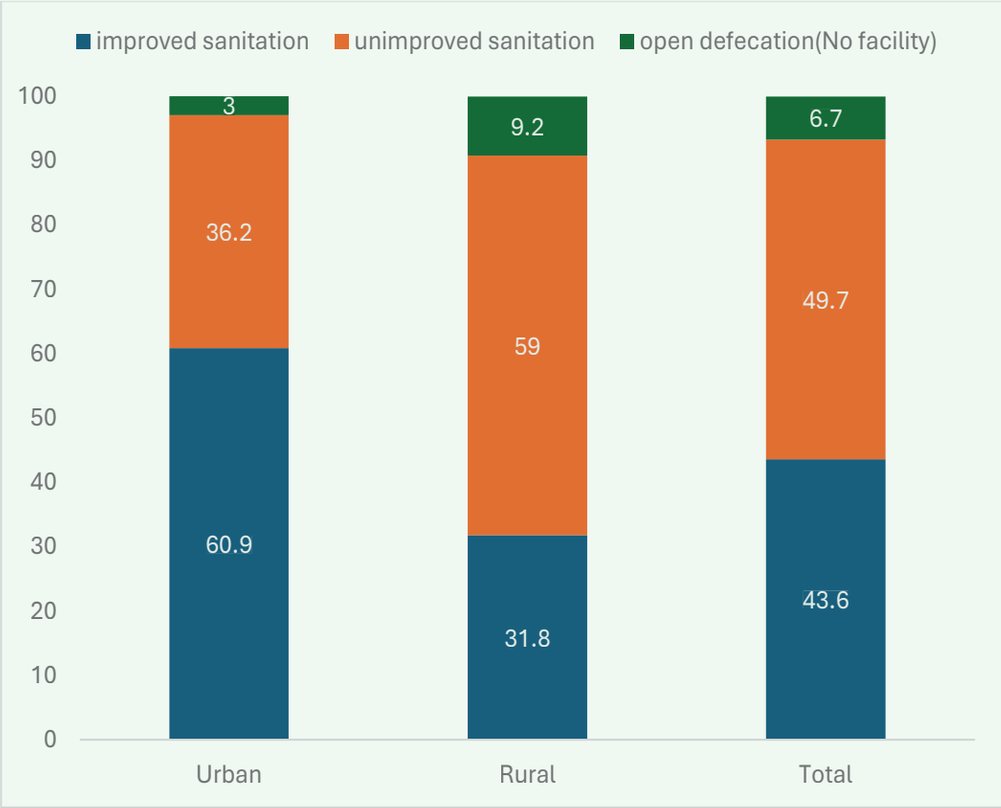


Table 11.7 show the distribution of households by type of toilet facility and selected background characteristics. The results show that 25 percent of households in Uganda used a covered pit latrine without a slab as their main toilet facility. The results further show that 7 percent of households had no toilet facility. Disaggregation by sub region shows that 60% of households in Karamoja did not have any toilet facility. Kigezi sub region (37%) had the highest proportion of households that used a covered pit latrine without a slab compared to 10 percent of households in Karamoja.

Figure 11.5 provides information that relates to toilet facilities used by households. The results show that the percentage of households with improved sanitation facilities was 44 percent compared to 50 percent of households with unimproved sanitation facilities.

The proportion of improved sanitation facilities was higher (61%) among households in urban areas compared to 32 percent among households in rural areas. Seven percent of households did not have any sanitation facility (open defecation).

Figure 11.5: Percentage Distribution of households by type of Toilet Facilities



11.2.3 Hand washing facility

Hand washing after toilet use protects against communicable diseases. Availability of hand washing facilities at or near the toilet can be used as a proxy measure of hygiene after toilet use. SDG 6 Target 6.2 aims to achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation. Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water, is used to monitor progress towards this goal.

Table 11.8 provides information on availability of hand washing facilities in households and the use of water and soap. Overall, 47 percent of households (10 million) had a hand washing facility next to the toilet. Ten percent of households had hand washing facilities with water only, 24 percent had facilities with water and soap while 13 percent did not have water and soap.

By sub region, more than half (57%) of households in Buganda had hand washing facilities while Acholi (30%) had the least proportion of households with hand washing facilities.

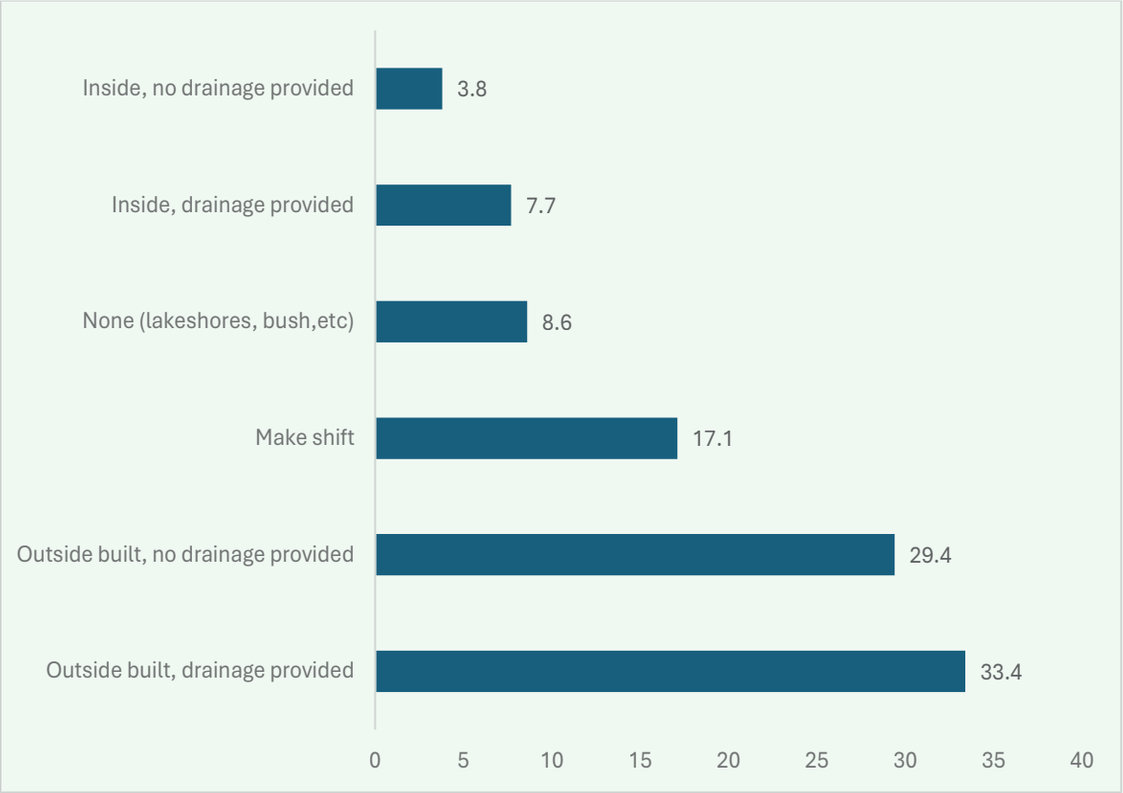
11.2.4 Household Bathrooms

The NPHC 2024 sought for information on the type of bathroom the household mainly used. Results in Figure 11.6 show that overall, three in every ten households (33%) used outside built bathrooms with drainage, followed by outside built with no drainage (29%).

Table 11.9 further shows that the biggest proportion (41%) of households in the urban areas used outside built bathrooms with a drainage provided as compared to 28 percent of households in rural areas. By sub-regions Teso

(26%) had the biggest proportion of households using makeshift type of bathroom. Overall, 9 percent of the households had no bathroom with the highest proportion observed in Karamoja sub region (44%)

Figure 11.6: Distribution of households by type of bathroom



11.2.5 Solid Waste Disposal

Household waste management has both environmental and health implications on individuals and communities. Improper disposal of waste by households has been a key contributor to flooding in urban centers due to blockage of drainage channels and also leads to proliferation and breeding of disease-causing agents; vectors like mosquitoes and flies, rodents like rats and bacteria in the environment leading to disease outbreaks such as malaria, cholera, dysentery, typhoid among others. Waste has been highlighted as a key contributor to climate change and as a key emitter of methane gas generated through the decomposition of biodegradable waste.

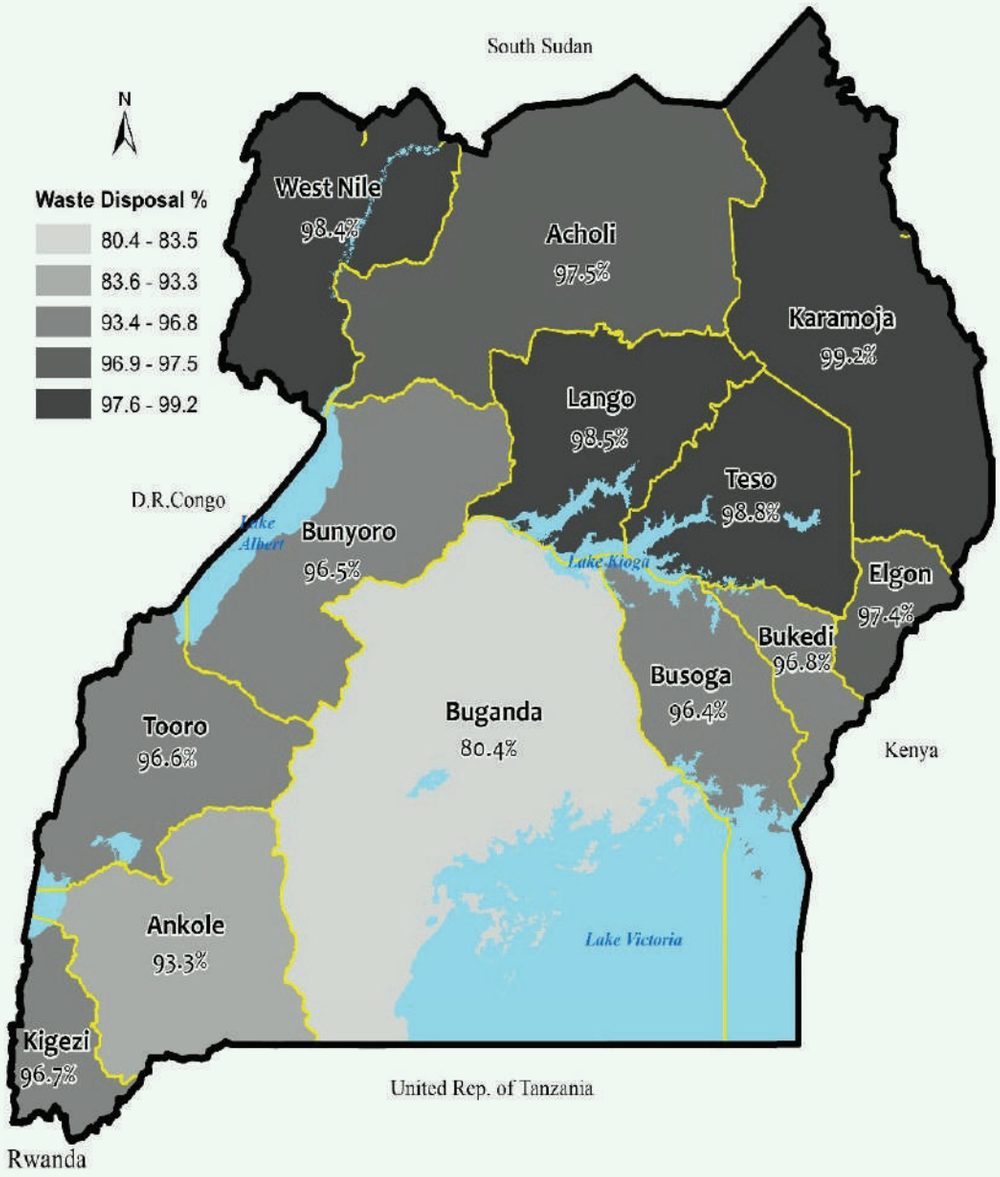
11.2.6 Method of solid waste disposal

Proper waste disposal methods included: local dump supervised and Waste vendor
Improper waste disposal methods included: Garden, Burning, Pit, Local dump-unsupervised, river/sea/stream/pond, Bush and other

Table 11.10 presents information collected from households on their most commonly used method of solid waste disposal. The results show that, overall majority (92%) of the households (9.8 million) in Uganda disposed off their rubbish improperly. Improper waste disposal was higher among households in rural areas (98%) compared to 82 percent of households in urban areas.

At sub-regional level, all sub regions had more than 90 percent of their households using improper methods of waste disposal besides Buganda with 80 percent. Almost all households in Karamoja (99%), Teso (99%), Lango and West Nile (99%) used improper methods of waste disposal. Figure 11.7

Figure11.7: Percentage distribution of Households by improper solid waste disposal



.

11.3 Household Energy Consumption

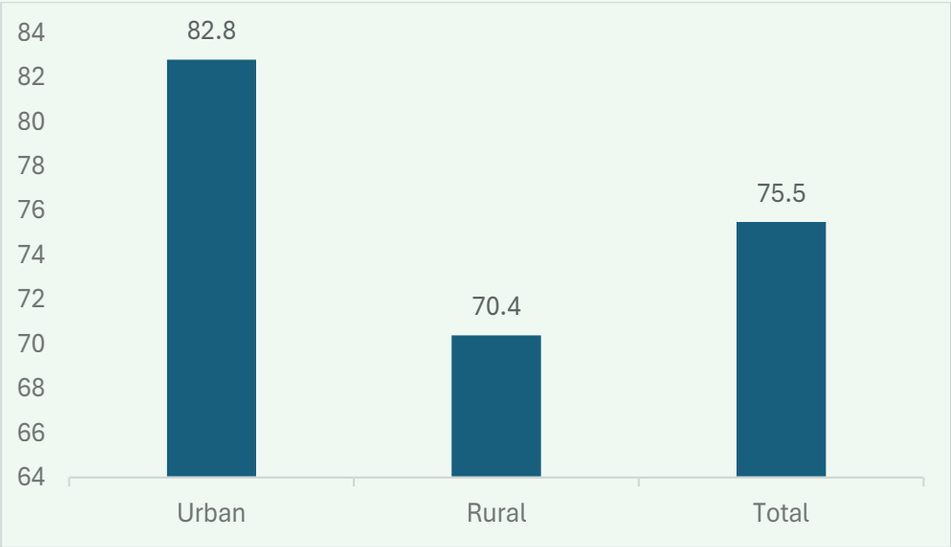
Electricity is one of the basic necessities of modern living. The use of clean energy and renewable energy sources would reduce the reliance on wood fuel for cooking and ultimately protect natural resources. More so, clean power would improve the health of women through reduced exposure to smoke from wood fuels.

SDG 7 requires member states to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. Both the National Development Plan III and Uganda's Vision 2040 recognise that energy and in particular, electricity is a driver of socio-economic transformation of a nation. The government's policy vision for renewable energy is to make modern renewable energy a substantial part of the national energy consumption.

11.3.1 Source of energy for Lighting

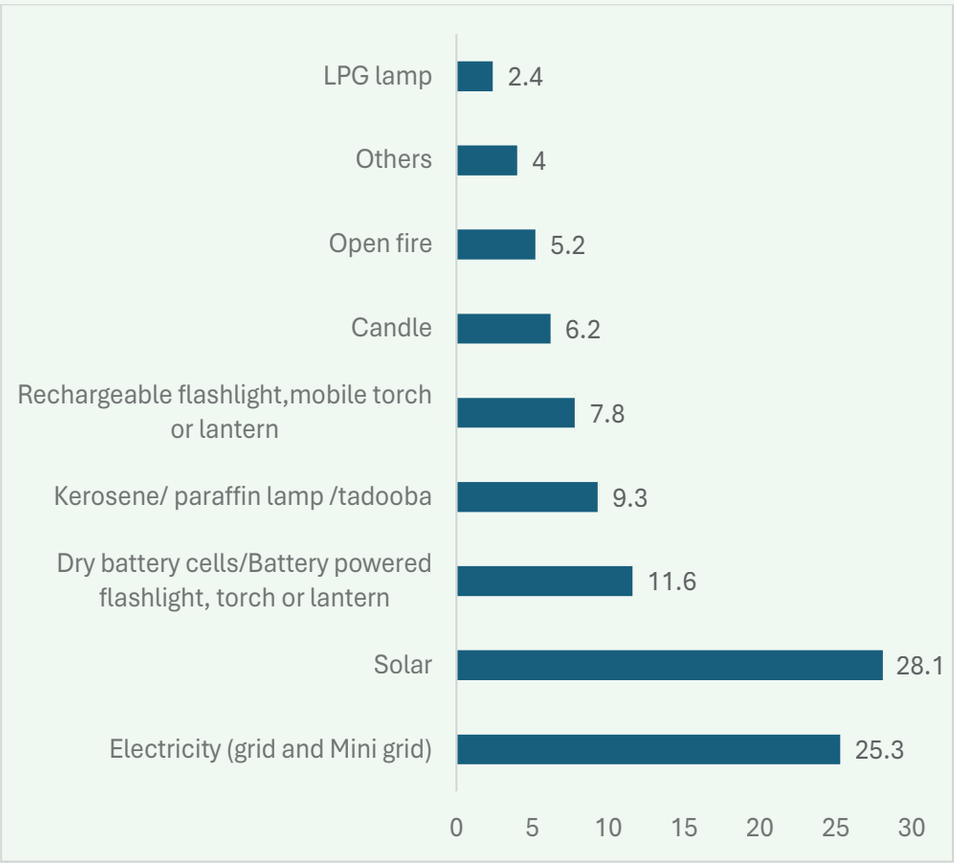
The main source of energy for lighting is an important indicator in assessing quality of housing welfare or households. The findings in figure 11.8 show that overall, 76 percent of households (8.1 million) used clean energy for lighting. The proportion of households using clean energy for lighting was higher in urban areas (83%) compared to those in rural areas (70%).

Figure 11.8: Proportion pf households using clean energy for lighting by residence



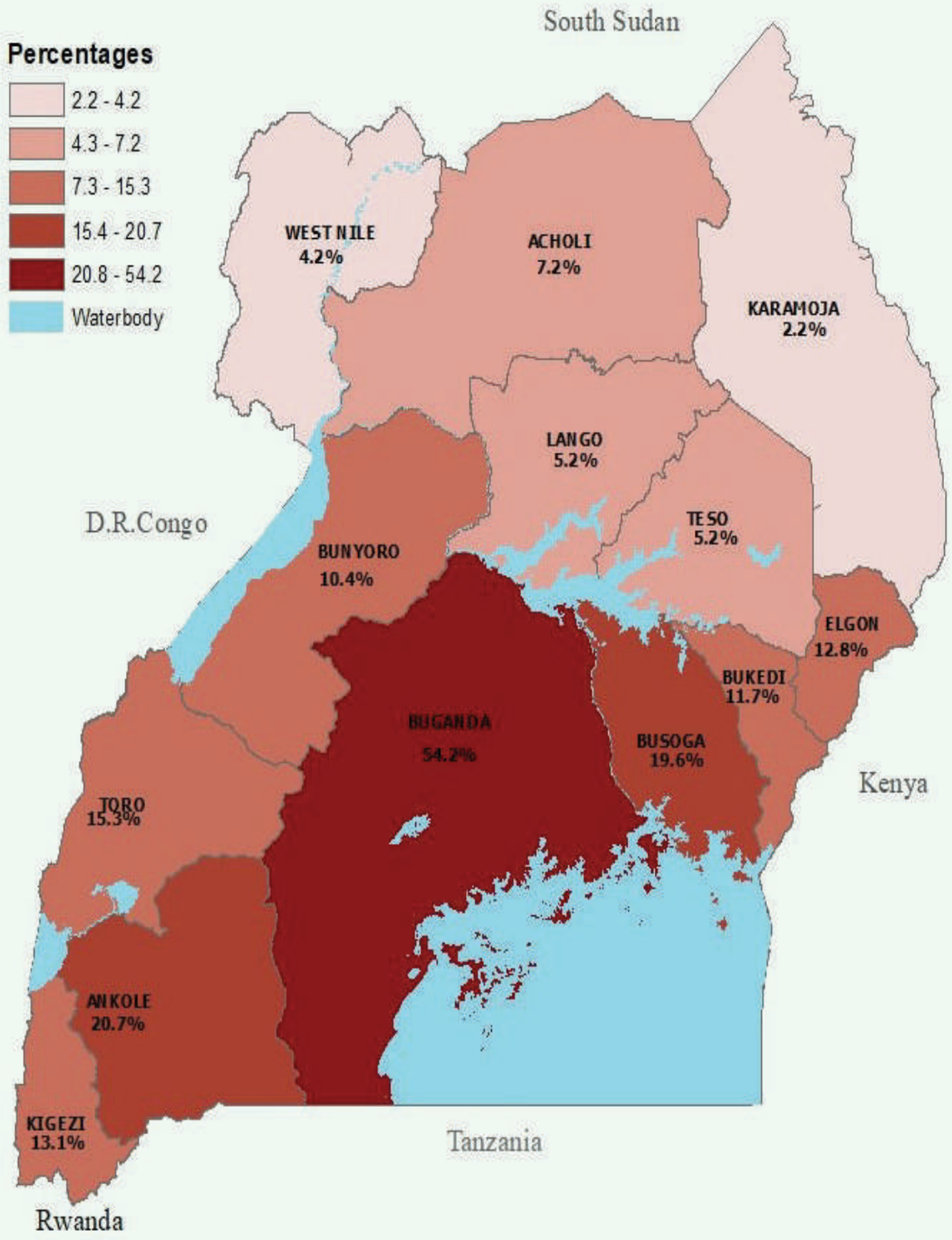
The findings in figure 11.9 show that solar (28%) was the main source of lighting accounting to 3 million households, followed by electricity (grid) (25%) accounting to 2.7 million households and the least used source of energy for lighting was LPG lamp (2%). Use of electricity (excluding solar) increased from 21 percent in 2014 to 25 percent in 2024.

Figure 11.9: Main source of energy for lighting (%)



Overall, 25 percent of households had electricity (grid) for lighting. **Table 11.11.** Results in Figure 11.10 further show that Buganda subregion had the biggest proportion of households (54%) that had electricity (grid) for lighting, followed by Ankole (21%) while Karamoja had the least proportion with 2%.

Figure 11.10: Percentage distribution of households using electricity for lighting by subregion



The results in Figure 11.11 show that 28 percent of households use solar energy for lighting. By subregion, Bunyoro (48%) had the biggest proportion of households with solar energy for lighting while Karamoja (4%) had the least.

Figure 11.11: Percentage distribution of households using solar for lighting by subregion

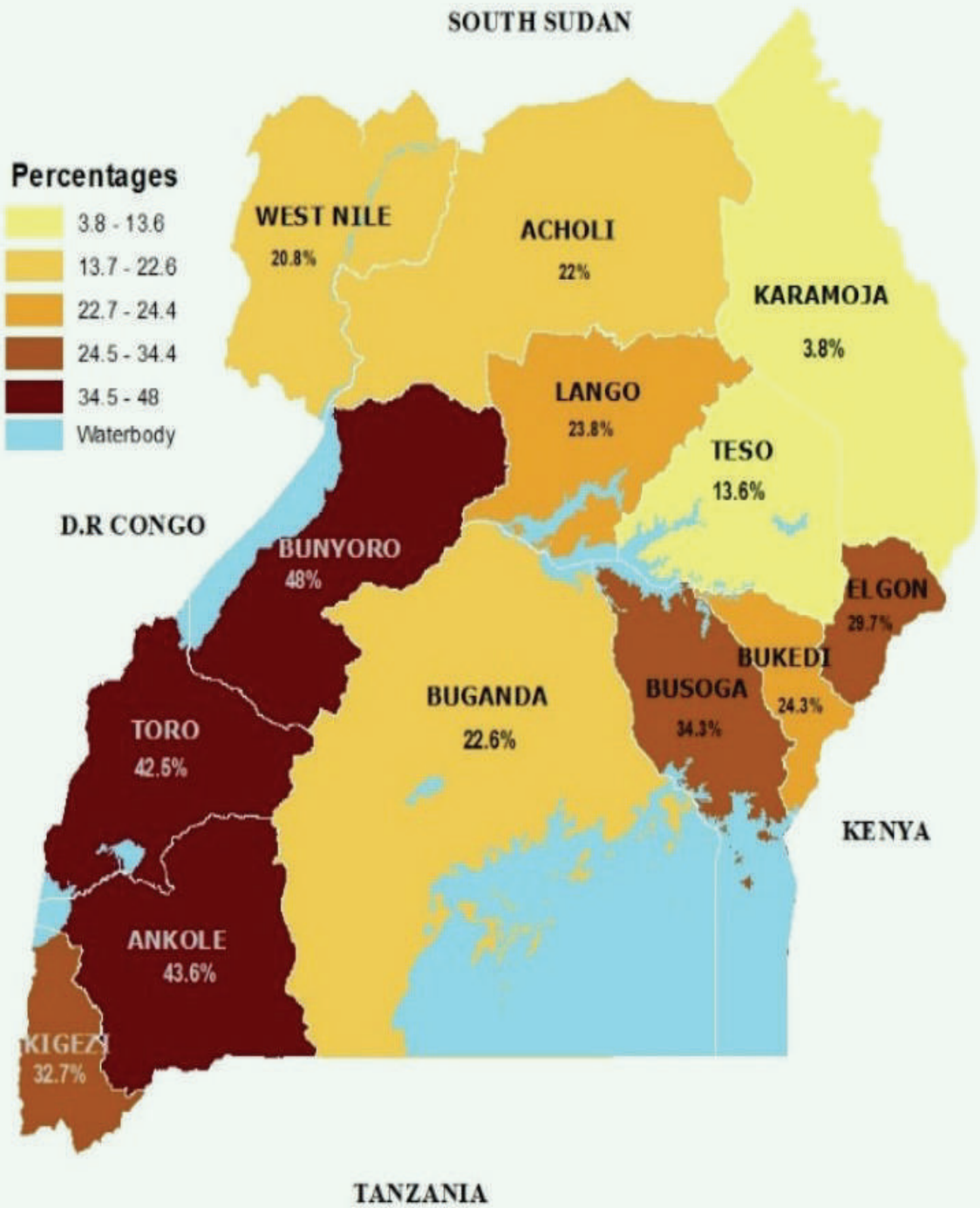
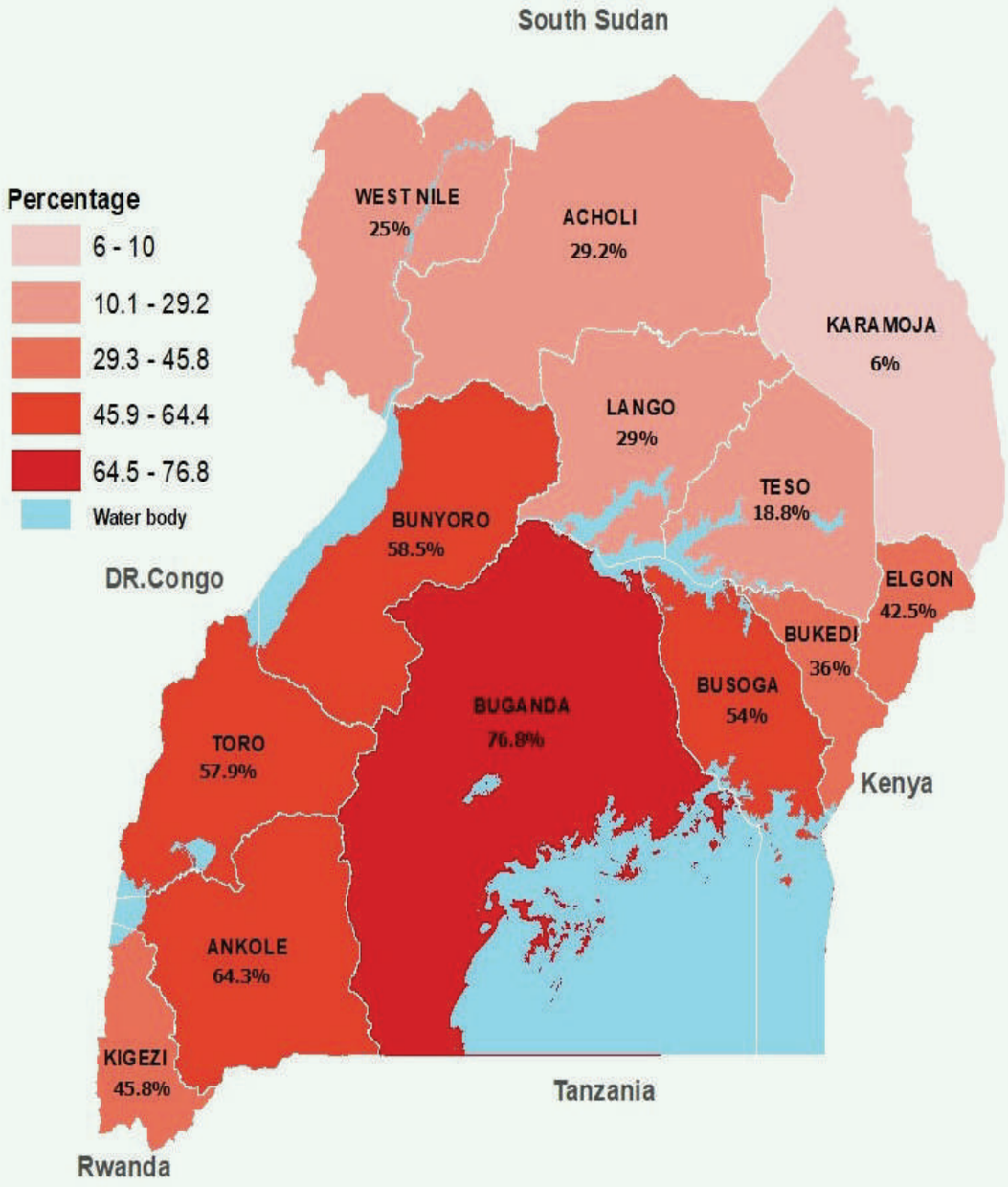


Figure11.12: Percentage distribution of households using solar or electricity for lighting by subregion

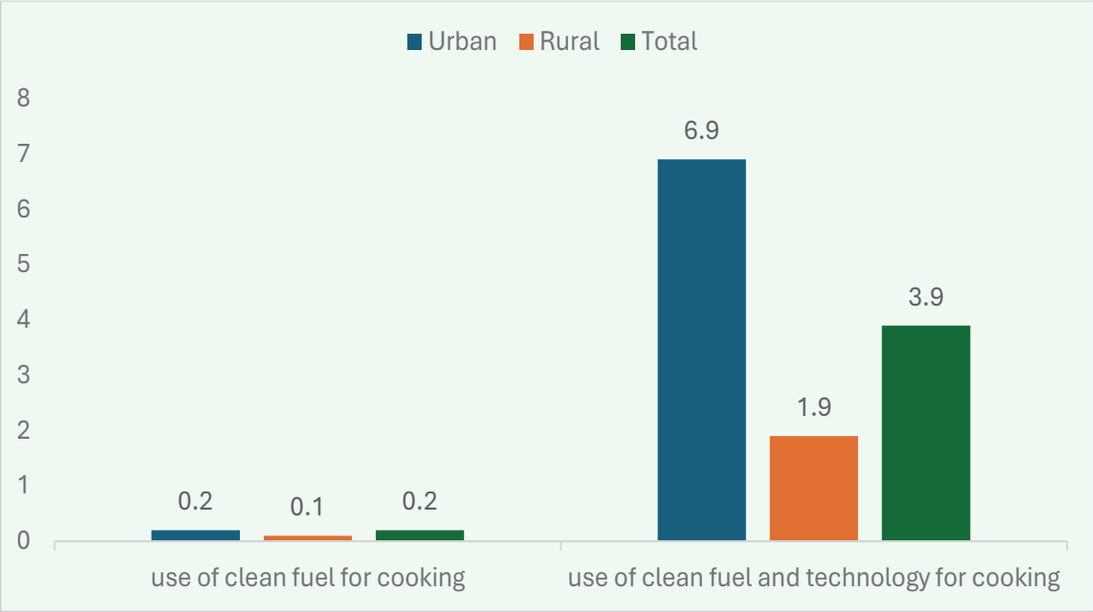


11.3.2 Source of energy for cooking

The sources of energy and technology used for cooking may impact on the health status of household members and the environment around them. The Government through the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) is promoting the use of efficient cooking technologies so as to reduce the pressure on the trees and forest resources, reduce pollution and save financial resources of households.

Figure 11.13 shows that overall, 4 percent of households were using clean fuel and technology for cooking. The variations in residence show that 7 percent of households in urban areas were using clean fuel and technology for cooking as compared to 2 percent of those in rural areas.

Figure 11.13: Percentage distribution of households using clean fuels for cooking



11.3.3 Household Kitchen Type

The place where cooking is done, coupled with the type of fuel and stove used, influences indoor air quality and the degree to which household members are exposed to the risk of respiratory infections and other diseases

Information was gathered on the types of kitchens and cooking stoves used for cooking by the household members. A kitchen located inside the dwelling unit that uses wood fuel is a health hazard to the inhabitants of the dwelling because of the high chances of inhaling smoke.

The findings in Table 11.12 shows distribution of households by the main cooking stove used. Fifty seven percent of the households used three stone stoves for cooking followed by traditional solid fuel stove (sigiri) (25%) while 4 percent do not cook at all.

Table 11.13 summarises the distribution of households by type of kitchen. At national level, 42 percent of households used an outside built kitchen, in a separate room, 30 percent did their cooking in open space. Forty seven percent of households in urban areas had outside built kitchen, in a separate room as compared to 35 percent in rural areas.

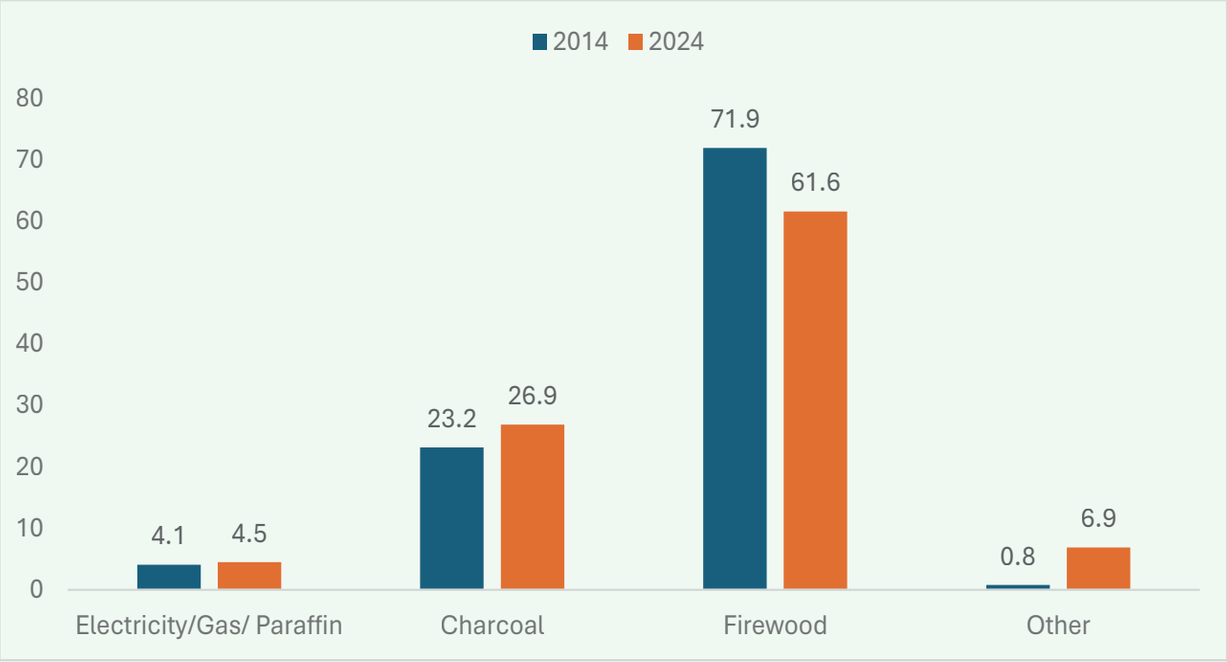
Variations in sub regions show that Karamoja (56%) had the highest proportion of households cooking in open spaces followed by West Nile and Bunyoro (37%). Kigezi sub-region (59%) had the highest percentage of households cooking in built kitchens outside the dwelling in a separate room followed by Bukedi, Teso and Lango each with 54% while Karamoja (13%) had the least.

11.3.4 Main source of fuel for cooking

The dependence on wood fuel for cooking impacts negatively on the health of the person using it and the environment. The data on main source of cooking energy is shown in Table 11.14 and Figure 11.14. The results in table 11.14 show that firewood was the main source of energy for cooking, accounting for 62 percent of the households. Eighty nine percent of the households stated that they used wood fuel for cooking (firewood and charcoal). The proportion of households depending on wood fuel only reduced from 72 percent in 2014 to 62 percent in 2024.

Figure 11.14 shows that there was a reduction in the proportion of households using firewood for cooking from 72 percent to 62 percent and also a slight increase in the proportion of households using charcoal from 23 percent in 2014 to 27 percent in 2024.

Figure 11.14: Percentage distribution of households by Main Source of Fuel for Cooking, 2014-2024



LIST OF TABLES

For more information on housing and household characteristics, see the following tables:

- **Table 11.1: Distribution of Households by Selected Characteristics and Tenure of the Dwelling Unit (%)**
- **Table 11.2: Distribution of households by type of dwelling unit and selected background characteristics (%)**
- **Table 11.3: Distribution of Households by main type of construction materials and selected background**
  - **Characteristics (%)**
- **Table 11.4: Distribution of households by number of rooms used for Sleeping and selected Background characteristics (%)**
- **Table 11.5: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking and selected Background characteristics (%)**
- **Table 11.6: Household sanitation facilities by sex of household head and residence**
- **Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by type of Toilet Facility and Selected Characteristics**
- **Table 11.8: Percentage Distribution of Households in which the place for washing hands was observed by Selected Characteristics**
- **Table 11.9: Distribution of Households by Bathroom type**
- **Table 11.10: Percentage distribution of Households by most commonly used method of solid waste disposal**
- **Table 11.11: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Fuel for Lighting and Selected Characteristics**
- **Table 11.12: Distribution of Households by Kitchen type**
- **Table 11.13: Distribution of households by the main cook stove**
- **Table 11.14: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Fuel for Cooking, 2014-2024**

Table 11.1: Distribution of Households by Selected Characteristics and Tenure of the Dwelling Unit (%)

	Tenure of dwelling unit										
	Owner occupied		Free		Subsidized		Rented		Total		Total number of Households
Background Characteristic	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Sex of household head											
Male	4,805,798	67.4	589,542	8.3	80,227	1.1	1,653,972	23.2	7,129,539	100	7,129,539
Female	2,230,055	62.5	298,096	8.4	40,474	1.1	1,000,749	28	3,569,374	100	3,569,374
Residence											
Urban	2,131,262	49	346,744	8	56,562	1.3	1,812,127	41.7	4,346,695	100	4,346,695
Rural	4,904,591	77.2	540,894	8.5	64,139	1	842,594	13.3	6,352,218	100	6,352,218
Subregion											
Buganda	1,533,268	44.8	316,240	9.2	53,379	1.6	1,520,946	44.4	3,423,833	100	3,423,833
Busoga	686,462	71.1	72,378	7.5	13,297	1.4	193,162	20	965,299	100	965,299
Bukedi	380,404	81.9	25,793	5.6	3,413	0.7	54,799	11.8	464,409	100	464,409
Elgon	419,514	79.7	33,644	6.4	5,266	1	68,270	13	526,694	100	526,694
Teso	440,724	83.3	36,340	6.9	3,133	0.6	48,741	9.2	528,938	100	528,938
Karamoja	256,368	81.6	34,997	11.1	3,380	1.1	19,242	6.1	313,987	100	313,987
Lango	464,683	80.7	54,081	9.4	3,623	0.6	53,172	9.2	575,559	100	575,559
Acholi	344,125	73.8	52,468	11.3	4,762	1	64,773	13.9	466,128	100	466,128
West Nile	610,979	81	74,148	9.8	5,722	0.8	63,774	8.5	754,623	100	754,623
Bunyoro	501,946	67.9	58,392	7.9	8,301	1.1	170,893	23.1	739,532	100	739,532
Tooro	493,081	70.4	55,860	8	7,272	1	143,997	20.6	700,210	100	700,210
Ankole	578,456	68.6	54,388	6.5	7,222	0.9	202,717	24.1	842,783	100	842,783
Kigezi	325,843	82.1	18,909	4.8	1,931	0.5	50,235	12.7	396,918	100	396,918
National	**7,035,853**	**65.8**	**887,638**	**8.3**	**120,701**	**1.1**	**2,654,721**	**24.8**	**10,698,913**	**100**	**10,698,913**

Table 11.2: Distribution of households by type of dwelling unit and selected background characteristics (%)

Background Characteristics	Type of dwelling tenure						
	Detached house (Bangalow)	Semi-Detached house	Room or rooms of a Main House	Tenement (Muzigo)	Hut	Other	Total
Sex of household head							
Male headed	18.7	24.2	10.1	18.7	21.2	7.1	100
Female headed	18.7	23.8	9.8	21.4	19.2	7.1	100
Residence							
Urban	18.7	22.3	8.5	32.7	9.2	8.6	100
Rural	18.8	25.3	11.0	10.6	28.2	6.1	100
Subregion							
Buganda	23.2	21.2	7.5	37.6	2.1	8.5	100
Busoga	16.0	26.4	15.9	20.3	14.5	6.8	100
Bukedi	16.4	31.5	10.9	11.9	22.9	6.3	100
Elgon	23.5	40.9	14.5	9.6	4.8	6.8	100
Teso	8.1	13.4	6.5	5.0	61.5	5.6	100
Karamoja	5.2	9.3	2.2	1.4	79	2.9	100
Lango	9.7	15.8	11.0	4.3	54.5	4.8	100
Acholi	6.8	8.3	5.2	3.3	72.8	3.7	100
West Nile	10.1	12.5	4.4	3.7	63.8	5.4	100
Bunyoro	19.1	27.2	12.7	17	15.1	9.0	100
Tooro	23.4	35.7	15.9	14.7	2.0	8.3	100
Ankole	24.0	36.3	12.6	17.9	1.5	7.7	100
Kigezi	31.8	38.7	14.8	7.4	0.7	6.6	100
National	**18.7**	**24.1**	**10.0**	**19.6**	**20.5**	**7.1**	**100**

Table 11.3: Distribution of Households by main type of construction materials and selected background characteristics (%)

Background characteristic	Roof			Wall			Floor				
	Iron sheets	Thatch/ Dry leaves	Other	Bricks	Mud and Pole	Other	Cement screed	Rammed earth	Cow dung screed	Other	Total
Sex of household head											
Male headed	74.1	21.2	4.6	60.1	22.2	17.7	30.0	26.1	19.5	24.3	100
Female headed	76.0	18.8	5.0	61.3	19.0	19.6	33.4	23.3	16.8	26.4	100
Residence											
Urban	86.2	9.1	4.7	65.6	12.5	21.9	44.7	14.6	9.9	30.8	100
Rural	66.9	28.2	5.0	57	27.1	15.9	21.9	32.4	24.6	21.1	100
Subregion											
Buganda	93.2	1.8	4.9	65.3	7.9	26.9	47.5	13.1	3.3	36.1	100
Busoga	82.5	14.2	3.5	71.3	11	17.6	33.3	24.8	12.6	29.3	100
Bukedi	74.0	23.2	2.9	67.6	20.9	11.5	28.9	21.1	30.6	19.5	100
Elgon	92.5	4.8	2.7	26.8	60.6	12.7	17.8	17.8	46.9	17.4	100
Teso	34.1	60.5	5.5	87.6	3.1	9.4	22.4	29.0	36.9	11.6	100
Karamoja	14.5	74.6	10.9	20.4	61.3	18.4	6.8	40.5	38.3	14.4	100
Lango	38.8	56.7	4.5	82	5.5	12.4	21.3	16.0	52.8	9.8	100
Acholi	20.5	71.4	8.1	83.5	3.5	13.0	14.7	22.7	50.5	12.1	100
West Nile	26.8	66.3	6.9	78.6	9.4	12.0	17.0	49.7	17.4	15.9	100
Bunyoro	79.2	15.1	5.7	46.7	37.8	15.7	23.8	39.9	10.6	25.6	100
Tooro	93.9	1.9	4.1	38.2	47.7	14.2	21.0	39.8	15.1	24.1	100
Ankole	94.9	1.3	3.8	45.6	37.6	16.9	32.5	27.9	16.6	23.1	100
Kigezi	97.7	0.6	1.9	29.0	54.1	16.8	25.2	37.3	15.0	22.5	100
National	**74.7**	**20.4**	**5.0**	**60.5**	**21.2**	**18.4**	**31.2**	**25.2**	**18.6**	**25.0**	**100**

Table 11.4: Distribution of households by number of rooms used for Sleeping and selected Background characteristics

Background characteristic	Rooms for sleeping								Total		Number of Households
	One		Two		Three		Four or more				
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Sex of household head											
Male headed	3,761,223	52.8	1,983,495	27.8	951,566	13.3	433,255	6.1	7,129,539	100	7,129,539
Female headed	1,860,325	52.1	1,073,118	30.1	453,295	12.7	182,636	5.1	3,569,374	100	3,569,374
Residence											
Urban	2,505,011	57.6	1,106,188	25.4	495,295	11.4	240,201	5.5	4,346,695	100	4,346,695
Rural	3,116,537	49.1	1,950,425	30.7	909,566	14.3	375,690	5.9	6,352,218	100	6,352,218
Subregion											
Buganda	2,047,304	59.8	864,600	25.3	351,561	10.3	160,368	4.7	3,423,833	100	3,423,833
Busoga	525,383	54.4	288,960	29.9	109,416	11.3	41,540	4.3	965,299	100	965,299
Bukedi	264,976	57.1	142,964	30.8	40,181	8.7	16,288	3.5	464,409	100	464,409
Elgon	245,029	46.5	173,635	33	78,559	14.9	29,471	5.6	526,694	100	526,694
Teso	254,264	48.1	149,757	28.3	73,290	13.9	51,627	9.8	528,938	100	528,938
Karamoja	219,324	69.9	69,679	22.2	17,018	5.4	7,966	2.5	313,987	100	313,987
Lango	284,656	49.5	169,740	29.5	74,808	13.0	46,355	8.1	575,559	100	575,559
Acholi	254,963	54.7	130,598	28	51,111	11.0	29,456	6.3	466,128	100	466,128
West Nile	379,647	50.3	230,491	30.5	90,348	12.0	54,137	7.2	754,623	100	754,623
Bunyoro	371,192	50.2	224,699	30.4	101,292	13.7	42,349	5.7	739,532	100	739,532
Tooro	288,970	41.3	222,222	31.7	134,215	19.2	54,803	7.8	700,210	100	700,210
Ankole	353,865	42	253,835	30.1	177,473	21.1	57,610	6.8	842,783	100	842,783
Kigezi	131,975	33.2	135,433	34.1	105,589	26.6	23,921	6	396,918	100	396,918
National	**5,621,548**	**52.5**	**3,056,613**	**28.6**	**1,404,861**	**13.1**	**615,891**	**5.8**	**10,698,913**	**100**	**10,698,913**

Table 11.5: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Water for Drinking by Residence

Background characteristic	Urban		Rural		National	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Main source of drinking water						
Piped water into dwelling	403,475	9.3	83,841	1.3	487,316	4.6
Piped water to the yard	432,454	10.0	117,346	1.9	549,800	5.1
Piped to neighbour	255,623	5.9	82,695	1.3	338,318	3.2
Public tap	981,727	22.6	643,348	10.1	1,625,075	15.2
Borehole	1,086,203	25.0	3,108,749	48.9	4,194,952	39.2
Borehole in yard/plot	127,202	2.9	289,931	4.6	417,133	3.9
Public borehole	959,001	22.1	2,818,818	44.4	3,777,819	35.3
Protected well/spring	469,745	10.8	716,951	11.3	1,186,696	11.1
Unprotected well/spring	331,327	7.6	879,339	13.8	1,210,666	11.3
River/stream/lake	133,166	3.1	480,627	7.6	613,793	5.7
Vendor	39,167	0.9	26,331	0.4	65,498	0.6
Tanker Truck	35,841	0.8	36,026	0.6	71,867	0.7
Gravity Flow Scheme	12,989	0.3	28,813	0.5	41,802	0.4
Rain water	120,000	2.8	131,514	2.1	251,514	2.4
Bottled water	44,978	1.0	16,638	0.3	61,616	0.6
Improved/Unimproved Water Source						
unimproved/surface water	584,479	13.5	1,438,961	22.7	2,023,440	18.9
improved water	3,762,216	86.6	4,913,257	77.4	8,675,473	81.1
Basic or limited water services						
basic water services	3,453,562	79.5	4,036,599	63.6	7,490,161	70.0
limited water services	308,654	7.1	876,658	13.8	1,185,312	11.1
unimproved water source	584,479	13.5	1,438,961	22.7	2,023,440	18.9
Round trip distance to obtain water						
On premises	495,611	15.4	316,749	5.6	812,360	9.1
< ½ km	1,521,860	47.2	2,296,448	40.3	3,818,308	42.8
½ km - < 1 km	774,792	24.0	1,793,373	31.4	2,568,165	28.8
1 km - 5 kms	372,738	11.6	1,115,729	19.6	1,488,467	16.7
More than 5 kms	59,396	1.8	180,956	3.2	240,352	2.7
Total	**4,346,695**	**100**	**6,352,218**	**100**	**10,698,913**	**100**

*basic water sources include improved water sources within 1KM and
*limited water sources include improved water sources outside 1KM

Table 11.6: Household sanitation facilities by residence and sex of household head

Background characteristic	Residence				Sex of household head				Total	
	Urban		Rural		Male headed		Female headed			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Type of sanitation										
Flush Toilet	502,520	11.6	149,860	2.4	411,667	5.8	240,713	6.7	652,380	6.1
VIP Latrine	1,086,750	25.0	658,868	10.4	1,112,187	15.6	633,431	17.8	1,745,618	16.3
Covered Pit Latrine with a slab	1,020,276	23.5	1,103,541	17.4	1,397,965	19.6	725,852	20.3	2,123,817	19.9
Covered Pit Latrine without a slab	799,983	18.4	1,835,108	28.9	1,809,353	25.4	825,738	23.1	2,635,091	24.6
Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab	337,062	7.8	650,225	10.2	662,065	9.3	325,222	9.1	987,287	9.2
Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab	435,313	10.0	1,261,717	19.9	1,166,343	16.4	530,687	14.9	1,697,030	15.9
Ecosan (compost toilet)	35,510	0.8	107,143	1.7	98,762	1.4	43,891	1.2	142,653	1.3
No facility/bush/ polythene bags/ bucket/ etc.	129,281	3.0	585,756	9.2	471,197	6.6	243,840	6.8	715,037	6.7
Improved sanitation										
improved sanitation	2,645,056	60.9	2,019,412	31.8	3,020,581	42.4	1,643,887	46.1	4,664,468	43.6
unimproved sanitation	1,572,358	36.2	3,747,050	59.0	3,637,761	51.0	1,681,647	47.1	5,319,408	49.7
open defecation	129,281	3.0	585,756	9.2	471,197	6.6	243,840	6.8	715,037	6.7
Basic or limited sanitation										
basic sanitation	1,519,966	35.0	1,492,206	23.5	1,968,524	27.6	1,043,648	29.2	3,012,172	28.2
limited sanitation	1,125,090	25.9	527,206	8.3	1,052,057	14.8	600,239	16.8	1,652,296	15.4
unimproved sanitation	1,572,358	36.2	3,747,050	59.0	3,637,761	51.0	1,681,647	47.1	5,319,408	49.7
open defecation	129,281	3.0	585,756	9.2	471,197	6.6	243,840	6.8	715,037	6.7
Shared toilet facility										
Percentage of households with shared toilet facility	1,626,648	38.6	1,202,237	20.9	1,831,237	27.5	997,648	30.0	2,828,885	28.3
National	**4,346,695**	**100**	**6,352,218**	**100**	**7,129,539**	**100**	**3,569,374**	**100**	**10,698,913**	**100**

Table 11.7: Percentage Distribution of Households by type of Toilet Facility and Selected Characteristics

Background characteristic	Type of Toilet facility								
	Flush Toilet	VIP Latrine	Covered Pit Latrine with a slab	Covered Pit Latrine without a slab	Uncovered Pit Latrine with a slab	Uncovered Pit Latrine without a slab	Ecosan (compost toilet)	No facility/bush/ polythene bags/ bucket/ etc.	Total
Sex of household head									
Male headed	5.8	15.6	19.6	25.4	9.3	16.4	1.4	6.6	100
Female headed	6.7	17.7	20.3	23.1	9.1	14.9	1.2	6.8	100
Residence									
Urban	11.6	25	23.5	18.4	7.8	10	0.8	3.0	100
Rural	2.4	10.4	17.4	28.9	10.2	19.9	1.7	9.2	100
Subregion									
Buganda	11.8	27.5	24.8	15	8.1	9.3	1.0	2.4	100
Busoga	3.4	16.2	19.6	24.8	11.8	16.8	1.8	5.7	100
Bukedi	2.9	10.3	18.6	29.1	11.5	18.9	1.7	7.1	100
Elgon	4.0	8.5	20.3	32.1	10.7	17.2	2.0	5.2	100
Teso	2.5	6.6	16.3	32.2	8.5	19.4	0.9	13.7	100
Karamoja	1.0	4.4	7.5	10.3	3.8	11.6	1.1	60.2	100
Lango	2.9	9.9	14.2	32.3	9.9	22.9	0.9	7.0	100
Acholi	3.2	8.7	19.3	29.7	8.1	16.5	0.6	14	100
West Nile	3.3	5	16.9	29.3	11.1	23.5	1.3	9.7	100
Bunyoro	3.3	14.2	17.7	27.6	9.4	19.9	2.4	5.4	100
Tooro	3.4	12.2	20.3	31.4	9.4	18.6	2.0	2.8	100
Ankole	4.9	16.5	17.9	30.5	9.3	17.9	1.3	1.7	100
Kigezi	4.2	10.5	14.9	37.1	9.3	21.4	1.3	1.4	100
National	**6.1**	**16.3**	**19.9**	**24.6**	**9.2**	**15.9**	**1.3**	**6.7**	**100**

Table 11.8: Percentage Distribution of Households with a place for washing hands by Selected Characteristics

Background characteristic	Among Households in which place for handwashing was observed, percentage;			Percentage of households with a hand washing facility	Number of households with hand washing facility
	With Water only	With water and Soap	Without water and soap		
Sex of household head					
Male headed	10.2	24.2	12.4	46.8	6,658,342
Female headed	10.3	24.5	12.7	47.6	3,325,534
Residence					
Urban	11.0	29	11.6	51.6	4,217,414
Rural	9.7	20.9	13.2	43.8	5,766,462
Subregion					
Buganda	12.7	31.9	12.4	57	3,342,670
Busoga	11.6	24.5	14.9	51.1	910,568
Bukedi	10.2	20.4	13.7	44.2	431,335
Elgon	12.5	27.2	13.5	53.2	499,266
Teso	6.7	15.2	10.2	32.1	456,572
Karamoja	15.6	17.6	12.2	45.4	124,975
Lango	6.3	13.4	11.1	30.8	535,246
Acholi	7.0	13.3	9.9	30.1	400,944
West Nile	10.5	15.1	12.6	38.1	681,775
Bunyoro	7.3	18.4	12.1	37.7	699,854
Tooro	8.1	21.8	12.9	42.7	680,843
Ankole	7.1	27.3	12.8	47.3	828,629
Kigezi	10	23.1	12	45.1	391,199
National	10.3	24.3	12.5	47.1	9,983,876

Table 11.9: Percentage distribution of households by type of bathroom

Background characteristic	Inside, drainage provided	Inside, no drainage provided	Outside built, drainage provided	Outside built, no drainage provided	Makeshift	None (lakeshores, bush,etc)	Total	Number of Households
Sex of household head								
Male headed	7.4	3.6	33.1	29.7	17.5	8.6	100	7,129,539
Female headed	8.2	4.1	34.1	28.8	16.1	8.6	100	3,569,374
Residence								
Urban	13.5	4.5	40.8	25.3	11.4	4.6	100	4,346,695
Rural	3.7	3.3	28.4	32.2	20.9	11.4	100	6,352,218
Subregion								
Buganda	15.0	5.2	40.4	23.9	11.1	4.5	100	3,423,833
Busoga	3.9	3.3	36.3	33.7	16.1	6.8	100	965,299
Bukedi	4.4	2.8	31.4	33.5	23.0	4.9	100	464,409
Elgon	4.7	3.5	31.8	32.2	22.2	5.6	100	526,694
Teso	3.0	2.0	30.4	30.6	25.5	8.4	100	528,938
Karamoja	1.9	1.8	10	21.5	21.1	43.7	100	313,987
Lango	3.7	3.2	34.6	33.5	17.7	7.2	100	575,559
Acholi	5.3	4.3	32.1	25.5	16.4	16.4	100	466,128
West Nile	2.8	2.8	38	32.9	12.7	10.7	100	754,623
Bunyoro	3.9	3.1	24.5	32.0	22.3	14.1	100	739,532
Tooro	3.9	3.2	25.4	33.2	23.4	10.9	100	700,210
Ankole	7.1	3.6	27.5	33.7	20.8	7.2	100	842,783
Kigezi	5.6	3.1	27.8	34.3	21.3	8.0	100	396,918
National	**7.7**	**3.8**	**33.4**	**29.4**	**17.1**	**8.6**	**100**	**10,698,913**

Table 11.10: Percentage distribution of households by most used method of waste disposal

Background characteristic	IMPROPER*		PROPER*		TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex of household head						
Male headed	6,577,492	92.3	552,047	7.7	7,129,539	100
Female headed	3,225,994	90.4	343,380	9.6	3,569,374	100
Residence						
Urban	3,557,499	81.9	789,196	18.2	4,346,695	100
Rural	6,245,987	98.3	106,231	1.7	6,352,218	100
Subregion						
Buganda	2,752,078	80.4	671,755	19.6	3,423,833	100
Busoga	930,458	96.4	34,841	3.6	965,299	100
Bukedi	449,415	96.8	14,994	3.2	464,409	100
Elgon	512,968	97.4	13,726	2.6	526,694	100
Teso	522,614	98.8	6,324	1.2	528,938	100
Karamoja	311,471	99.2	2,516	0.8	313,987	100
Lango	566,817	98.5	8,742	1.5	575,559	100
Acholi	454,324	97.5	11,804	2.5	466,128	100
West Nile	742,930	98.4	11,693	1.6	754,623	100
Bunyoro	713,421	96.5	26,111	3.5	739,532	100
Tooro	676,664	96.6	23,546	3.4	700,210	100
Ankole	786,558	93.3	56,225	6.7	842,783	100
Kigezi	383,768	96.7	13,150	3.3	396,918	100
National	9,803,486	91.6	895,427	8.4	10,698,913	100

*Proper: local dump supervised and Waste vendor

** Improper: Garden, Burning, Pit, Local dump-unsupervised, river/sea/stream/pond, Bush, other

Table 11.11: Percentage distribution of households by main source of Lighting and cooking

Background characteristic	Urban		Rural		National	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Have electricity						
Households with electricity	*2,130,341*	*49*	*576,285*	*9.1*	*2,706,626*	*25.3*
Main type of cooking fuel						
Does not cook	270,218	6.2	204,714	3.2	474,932	4.4
Kerosene/paraffin	35,233	0.8	48,387	0.8	83,620	0.8
Charcoal unprocessed	1,979,431	45.5	903,557	14.2	2,882,988	26.9
Wood	1,678,953	38.6	4,914,957	77.4	6,593,910	61.6
Electricity	281,092	6.5	119,709	1.9	400,801	3.7
Other	101,768	2.3	160,894	2.5	262,662	2.5
Households using solid fuel for cooking	*3,610,200*	*88.6*	*5,726,478*	*93.2*	*9,336,678*	*91.3*
Households using clean fuel for cooking	*8,832*	*0.2*	*7,202*	*0.1*	*16,034*	*0.2*
Households using clean and technology fuel for cooking	*281,092*	*6.9*	*119,709*	*1.9*	*400,801*	*3.9*
Main source of energy for Lighting						
Electricity (grid and Min grid)	2,130,341	49	576,285	9.1	2,706,626	25.3
Solar	897,271	20.6	2,109,461	33.3	3,006,732	28.1
Rechargeable flashlight,mobile torch or lantern	219,514	5.1	619,265	9.7	838,779	7.8
Dry battery cells/Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	267,150	6.1	971,357	15.3	1,238,507	11.6
Biogas lamp	10,042	0.2	14,809	0.2	24,851	0.2
LPG lamp	75,701	1.7	181,785	2.9	257,486	2.4
Gasoline lamp	19,451	0.4	35,926	0.6	55,377	0.5
Kerosene/ paraffin lamp /tadooba	276,779	6.4	721,529	11.4	998,308	9.3
Candle	226,717	5.2	438,777	6.9	665,494	6.2
Open fire	104,004	2.4	448,865	7.1	552,869	5.2
Others	119,725	2.8	234,159	3.7	353,884	3.3
Clean energy for lighting						
Percentage using clean energy for lighting	*3,600,019*	*82.8*	*4,472,962*	*70.4*	*8,072,981*	*75.5*
Total	**4,346,695**	**100**	**6,352,218**	**100**	**10,698,913**	**100**

Table 11.12: Distribution of Households by main cook stove

Background characteristic	Does not cook at all	Solar cooker (thermal energy, not solar panels)	Electric stove	Biogas stove	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove	Manufactured solid fuel stove (Modern low emission)	Traditional solid fuel stove (Sigiri)	Liquid fuel stove	Moveable firepan	Three stone stove/ open fire	Other	Total
Sex of household head												
Male headed	5.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	23.2	0.7	2.1	57.9	6.0	100
Female headed	2.3	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	28.7	0.7	2.3	54.7	6.2	100
Residence												
Urban	6.2	0.7	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.1	42	0.7	2.2	35.4	5.8	100
Rural	3.2	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	13.4	0.6	2.2	71.5	6.2	100
Subregion												
Buganda	7.2	0.8	1.9	2.1	2.6	1	42.2	0.7	2.1	32.9	6.6	100
Busoga	4.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	22.1	1	2	59.6	7.0	100
Bukedi	3.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	13.1	0.3	2	73.3	5.5	100
Elgon	4.4	1	0.4	0.6	0.4	1	15.3	0.8	2.4	68.4	5.3	100
Teso	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	10.9	0.4	1.6	78.7	4.5	100
Karamoja	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	9.7	0.7	1.5	81.9	3.4	100
Lango	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.6	15	0.8	2.3	71.4	4.8	100
Acholi	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	22.3	0.6	3.2	63.4	6.2	100
West Nile	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.2	18.3	0.8	2.2	69	4.9	100
Bunyoro	3.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	17.1	0.5	2.6	66.4	7.2	100
Tooro	3	1	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.5	18.5	0.5	2.4	64.7	7.2	100
Ankole	4.1	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	18.5	0.6	2.1	64.7	6.2	100
Kigezi	3.5	1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	11.9	0.9	1.9	73.7	5.1	100
National	**4.4**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**25**	**0.7**	**2.2**	**56.9**	**6.1**	**100**

Table 11.13: Distribution of households by type of kitchen

Background characteristic	In the main house: No separate room	In the main house: separate room	Outside the main house: in a separate room	Outside the main house: in open	Makeshift kitchen	Total
Sex of household head						
Male headed	8.0	5.6	43.2	29.5	13.7	100
Female headed	9.1	6.1	40.4	32	12.4	100
Residence						
Urban	11.5	8.1	35.0	34.4	11.0	100
Rural	6.2	4.2	47.2	27.6	14.8	100
Subregion						
Buganda	11.6	8.7	33.7	33.7	12.3	100
Busoga	6.8	4.4	44.3	29.2	15.4	100
Bukedi	5.1	3.5	54.1	22	15.4	100
Elgon	7.6	7.9	49.3	22.7	12.5	100
Teso	4.0	2.8	54.2	18.9	20.0	100
Karamoja	11.3	2.4	12.6	58.5	15.2	100
Lango	4.3	3.8	53.5	24.7	13.8	100
Acholi	25.5	9.1	34.3	19.2	11.9	100
West Nile	3.7	3.3	43.3	37.3	12.4	100
Bunyoro	4.7	3.7	39.3	37.3	14.9	100
Tooro	4.1	4.4	49.1	30.6	11.8	100
Ankole	7.4	4.4	52.4	25.1	10.6	100
Kigezi	3.6	3.4	58.6	22.8	11.6	100
National	**8.4**	**5.8**	**42.3**	**30.3**	**13.3**	**100**

Table 11.14: Distribution of Households by Main Source of Fuel for Cooking, 2014-2024

Type of Fuel for Cooking	2014			2024		
	Urban	**Rural**	**National**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**National**
Electricity/Gas/ Paraffin	9.0	2.2	**4.1**	7.3	2.7	**4.5**
Charcoal	58.1	9.7	**23.2**	45.5	14.2	**26.9**
Firewood	31.6	87.6	**71.9**	38.6	77.4	**61.6**
Other	1.3	0.6	**0.8**	8.5	5.7	**6.9**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY AND HOUSEHOLD WELFARE 12

Key Findings

- **Households in Subsistence and Non-Subsistence Economy*:*** Thirty-three percent of Ugandan households (3.5 million) were in the subsistence economy in 2024 compared to 67 percent (7.2 million) in the non-subsistence economy.
- ***Characteristics of Households in Subsistence and Non-Subsistence Economy:*** Among the 3.5 million households in the subsistence economy, 75 percent primarily relied on subsistence agriculture, 10 percent focused mainly on income-generating activities, and 15 percent earned wages or salaries.
- ***Households in Subsistence and Non-Subsistence Economy by Sub-Regions:*** The Karamoja sub-region accounted for the highest proportion of households in the subsistence economy, representing 71 percent. Within this sub-region, most of these households—42 percent—were involved in subsistence farming.
- ***Ownership of clothing:*** Sixty-nine percent owned both shoes and a set of clothing necessities.
- ***Ownership of Assets:*** Sixty-six households owned dwelling units at the time of the census with a lower proportion of households owning agricultural land (47%)
- ***Households Owning Dwelling Units/ Houses:*** Overall, 66 percent of the households own dwelling units / houses. More males (67%) than females (63%) own their houses.
- ***Households Owning Land:*** Overall, 47 percent of the households' own land. More males (51 %) than females (31%) own their land.
- ***Proportion of the Population owning Land:*** overall, 17 percent of the population in Uganda owns land. ***SDG 1.4.2;*** Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation.
- ***Adult Population that Owns Land. Overall,*** 31 percent of the adult population aged 18 years and above owns land
- ***Adult Population with Land Title deed.*** 58% of the adult population that own land, have title deed / Legal documents of land ownership
- ***Transport Assets:*** Bicycle is the most owned transport Asset. 26 percent of the HHs own a bicycle. A motor engine is the least owned transport asset by only
- ***Remittances:*** Findings shows that, out of 10.6 million households interviewed in Uganda, 155,200 households received remittances during the last 12 months preceding the census.

Households categorized within the subsistence economy, as defined by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, are those unable to satisfy their fundamental needs, regardless of their engagement in economic activities.

Essential household requirements encompass both food and non-food items. The assessment of a household's poverty status and its capacity to fulfill these basic needs is crucial in identifying those within the subsistence economy. This category includes households involved in subsistence farming, those receiving wages that fall short of meeting basic necessities, businesses generating insufficient returns, and households that are entirely inactive and unable to meet their basic requirements, often living at or below the poverty line.

Conversely, households classified outside the subsistence economy belong to the non-subsistence or monetary economy. These households are characterized by their ability to adequately meet their basic needs. The accompanying table offers a comprehensive overview of the distinctions between the subsistence economy and the non-subsistence or monetary economy.

Table 12.1: Household topography for subsistence economy

Household typology	Description
Subsistence Economy (a+b+c+d)	
a) Subsistence Farming Households	All household members engaged in agriculture mainly for own or family use but partly for sale/barter
b) Wage/Salary earning households living below the poverty line	At least one member of the household is engaged in Wage/Salary employment but lives along/below poverty line
c) Income generating Enterprise with members living along/below the poverty line	At least one member of the household is engaged in income generating enterprise excluding subsistence farming but lives along/below poverty line
d) Non-working below the poverty line	No household member is working, may earn from transfers, donations, pensions.
Non-Subsistence Economy (a+b+c)	
a) Wage/Salary earning households	At least one member of the household is engaged in wage/Salary employment & above the Poverty Line
b) Income generating Enterprise	At least one member of the household is engaged in income generating enterprise subsistence farming and is above the poverty line
c) Not working-above Poverty line	All household members are not working and above the poverty line

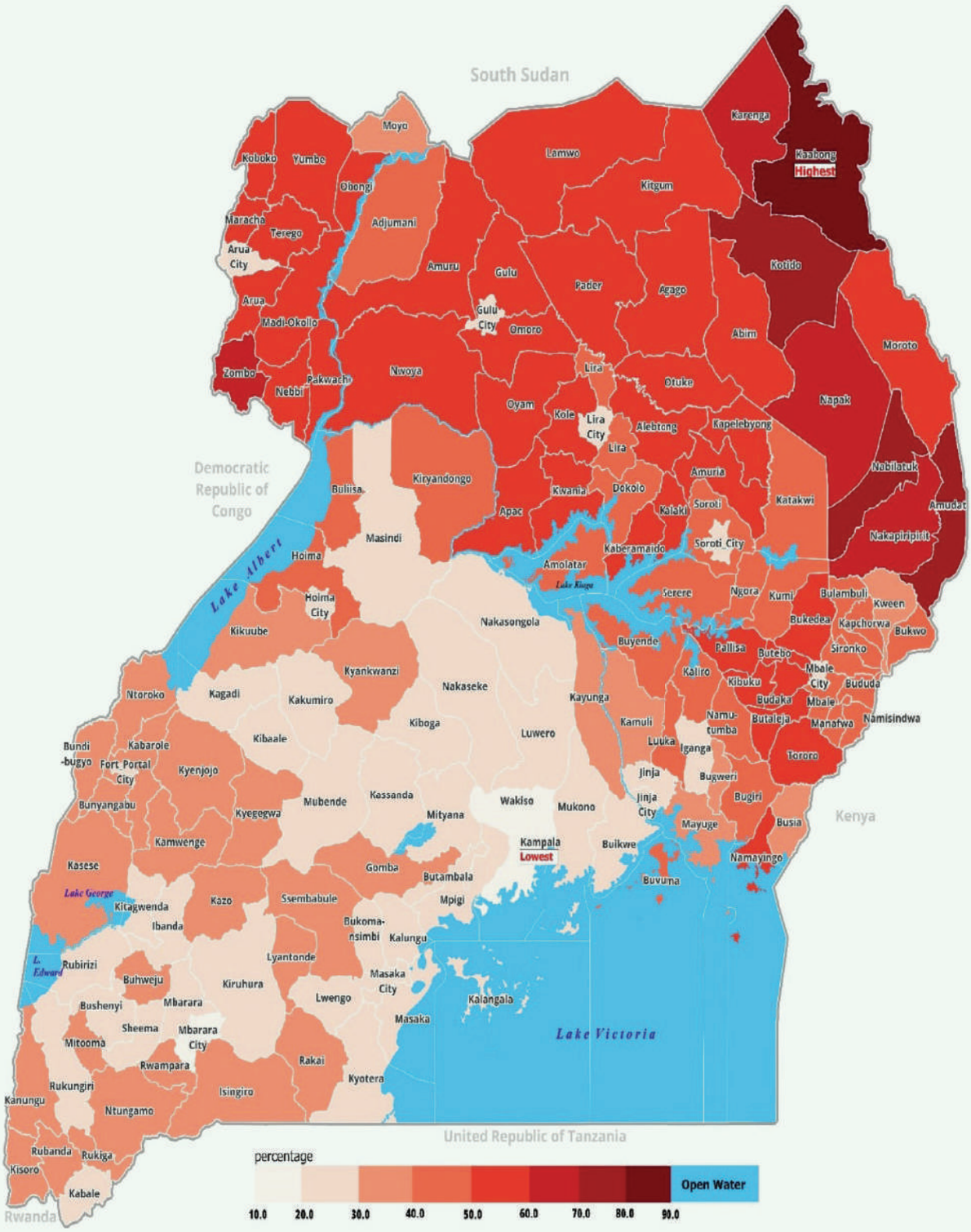
12.1 Household in Subsistence and Non-Subsistence Economy

The findings in table 12.1 indicate that 33 percent of households (3.5 million) were in the subsistence economy in 2024 compared to 67 percent (7.2 million) in the non-subsistence economy.

12.2 Patterns by background characteristics

Out of the 3.5 million households in subsistence economy, seventy-five percent of households were engaged mainly in subsistence agriculture; 15 percent were earning a wage/salary and 10 percent were mainly engaged in income generating activities. Of the 7.2 million households in the non-subsistence economy (money economy) in 2024, 76 percent were earning a wage/salary and 14 percent had an income generating business enterprise. All households in this category were living above the poverty line and as such able to meet their basic needs.

Figure 1: Figure 12.1: Households in the subsistence economy by district



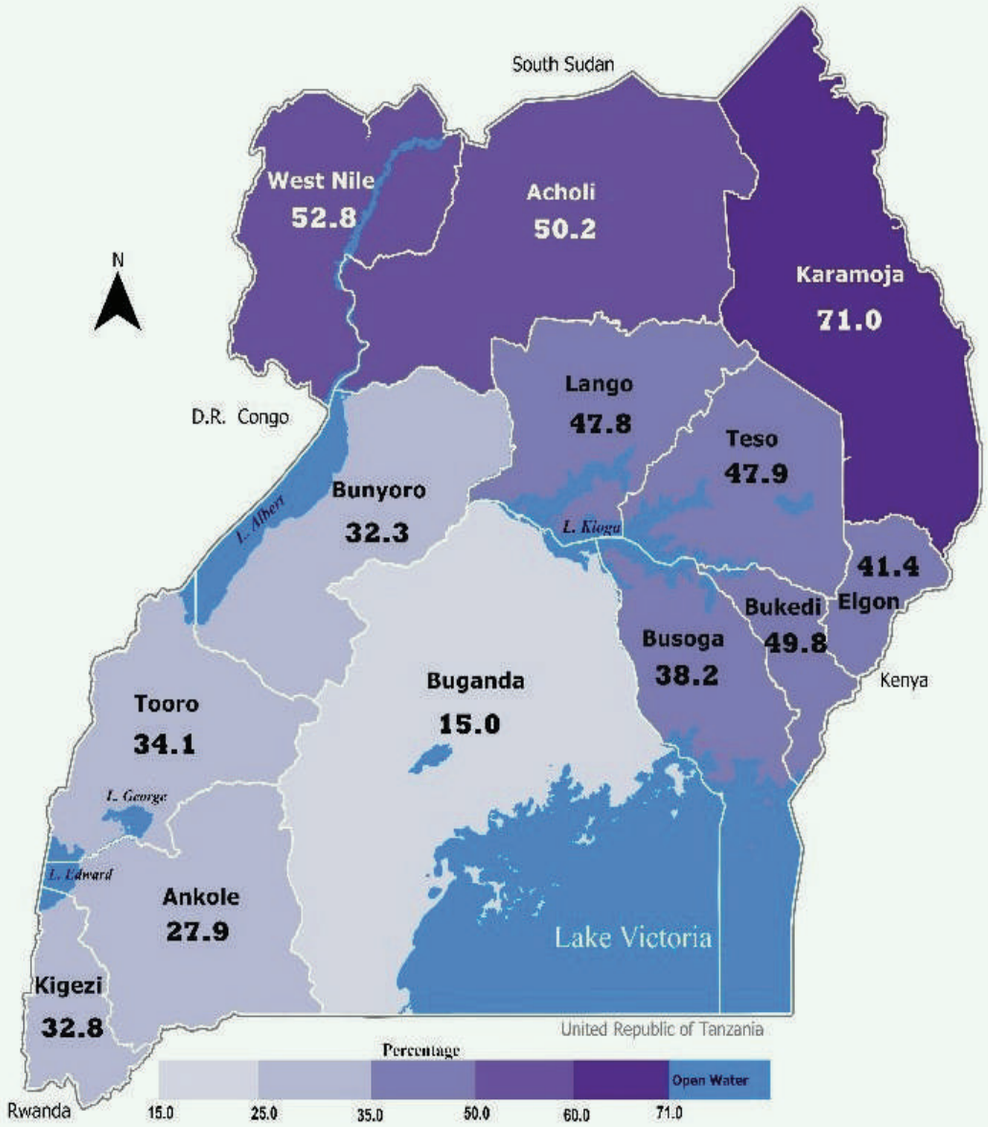
12.3 Characteristics of Household in Subsistence and Non-Subsistence Economy

The Table 12. 2 shows that among the sub-regions, Karamoja had the largest share of households under the subsistence economy (71%) and the largest share of households contributing to the subsistence economy within the Karamoja subregion were households engaging in subsistence farming (42%). The West Nile sub-region had the second largest share of households under the subsistence economy (53%) and majority of these households were engaged in subsistence farming (41%).

The Buganda sub-region had the lowest share of households under the subsistence economy (15%) and majority of these households were engaged in subsistence farming (10%). (**Table 12.2 and Figure 12.2**).

Figure 12.2: Subsistence Households

Percentage distribution of households in subsistence economy by subregion



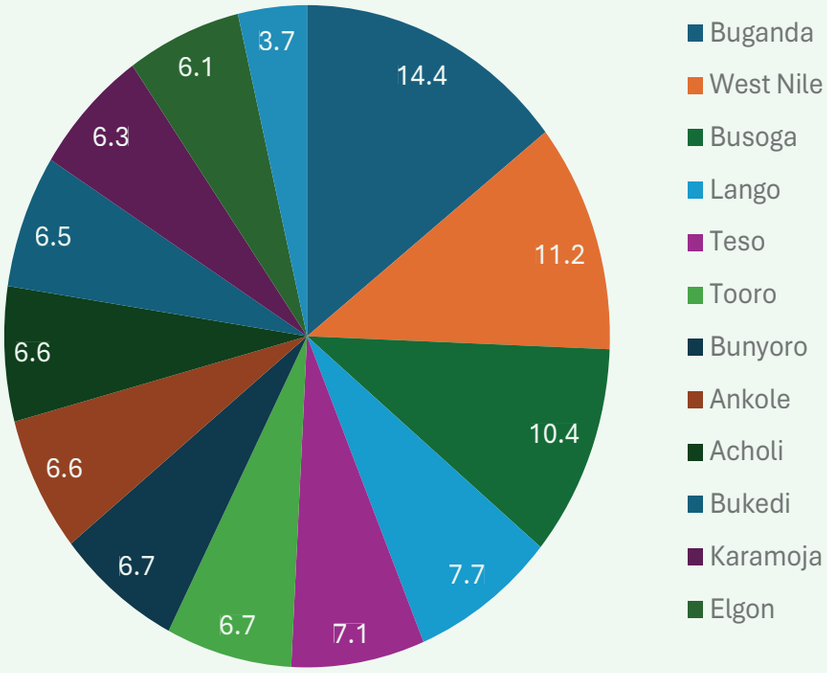
12.4 Patterns by Subregion

This covers the percentage distribution of households engaged in subsistence and non-subsistence economies across various sub-regions in 2024.

Figure 12.3 shows that, majority of households in the subsistence economy were in Buganda sub-region (14%) followed by West Nile (11%) and Busoga (10%) while, majority of households in the non-subsistence economy were also in Buganda sub-region (41%) followed by Ankole (9%) and Busoga (8%). (**Table 12.2 and Figure 12.3**).

Figure 12.3: Distribution of Households in the subsistence economy by subregion

Percentage of Households in subsistence economy



Household assets owned

Asset ownership is an important indicator of wealth and is a useful proxy for characterizing livelihood security of households. For individuals and households, asset ownership translates to a secure place to live, means to earn a livelihood, and the ability to mitigate the economic and social risks associated with natural disasters, disease, and economic shocks (Doss, Grown, and Deere 2008). Ownership of Assets, therefore, refers to personal property irrespective of the purpose it serves. During the NPHC 2024, any asset owned by any member of the household was treated as a household asset, however, only functional assets were considered.

Ownership of clothing and shoes

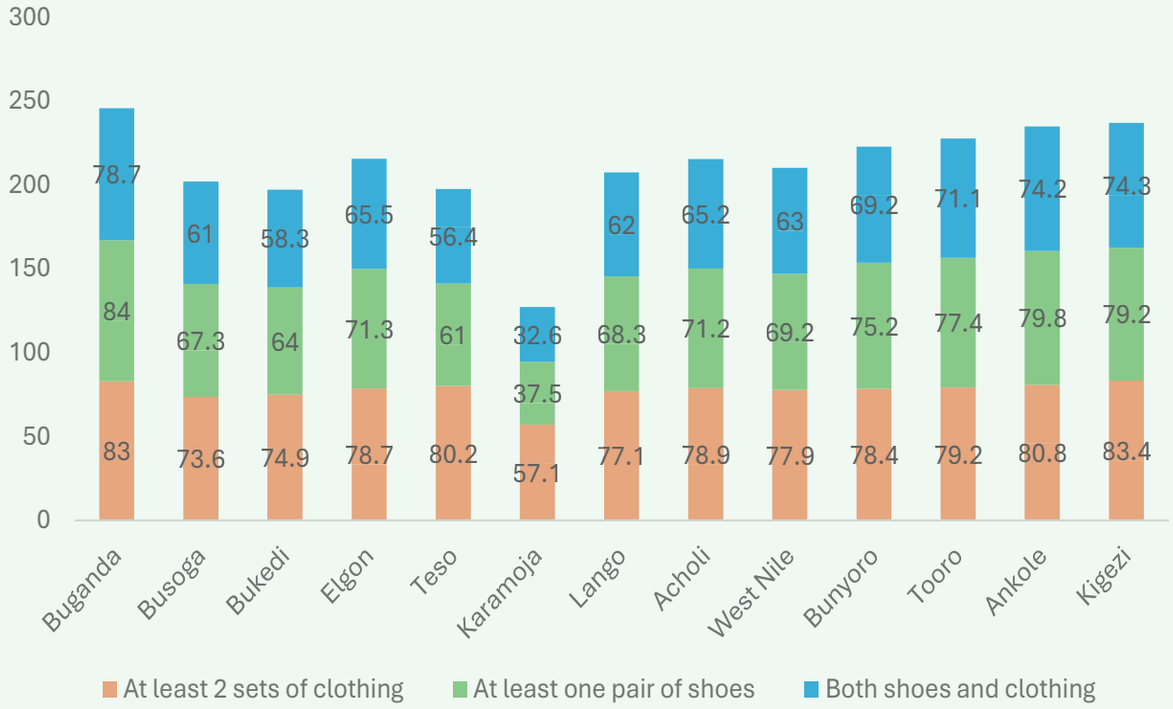
Ownership of Clothing and shoes

Ability to own clothing and shoes is an indicator of the wellbeing of a household. The 2024 NPHC collected information on selected basic necessities including ownership of clothing.

Ownership of clothing and shoes serves as a basic measure of household welfare, reflecting both economic capability and social status. These items are not merely functional; they also symbolize personal dignity and community standing. Similarly, the ownership of selected assets, such as land, livestock, and household appliances; serves as a critical indicator of wealth and security. Assets can provide a safety net during times of crisis, enhance productivity, and generate additional income streams. The NPHC 2024 asked whether every member in the household had at least two sets of clothing or have at least one pair of shoes and asked whether the household received any remittances in the last two months.

The results show that about seven in ten households (69%) owned both shoes and a set of clothing necessities with male headed households having a higher percentage (70%) than female headed households (67.3%). Regional disaggregation show that Karamoja sub-region had the lowest percentage of households that owned at least a set of clothing or a pair of shoes at 57% and 38% respectively. (Table 12.4 and Figure 12.4).

Figure 12.4: Ownership of Clothing and shoes by Selected Characteristics



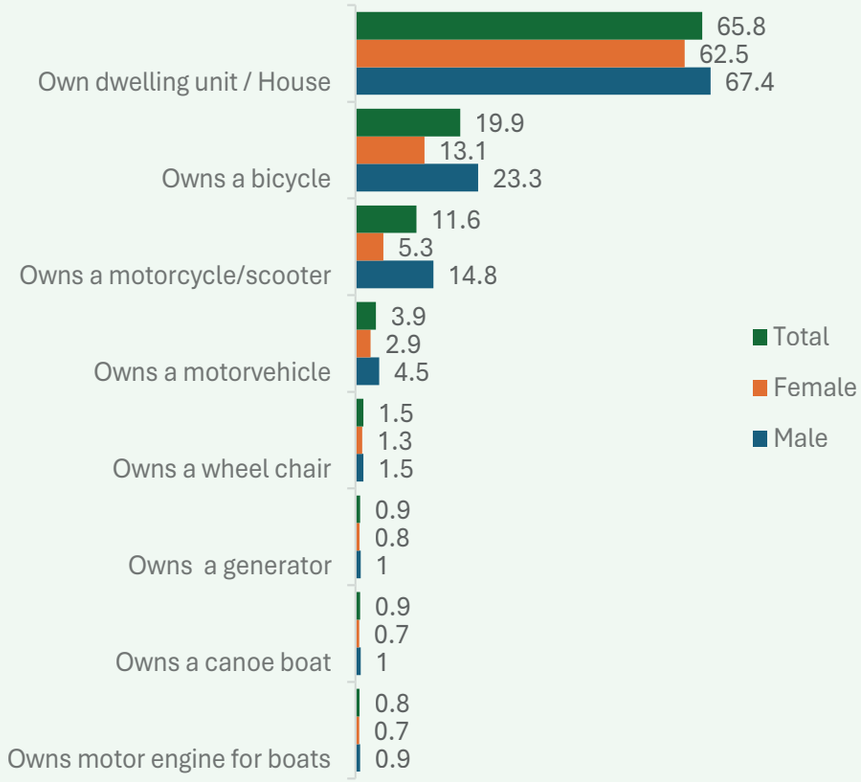
Ownership of selected Household Assets

The NPHC 2024 collected information on ownership of various types of assets such non-movable assets (house/dwelling unit, land), transport assets (bicycle, motorcycle/scooter, motor vehicle truck, motor vehicle saloon car, motor vehicle minibus, motor vehicle bus), and other assets (generator).

Figure 12.5 presents the broad categories of household assets owned disaggregated by the sex of the household head. Findings indicate that 66 percent of households owned their dwelling units / houses. Differentials by sex showed that a slightly higher proportion of male headed households (67%) than those headed by their female counter parts (63%) owned dwelling units / houses. About half (47 %) of the households reported owning their own land. It was also noted that more male headed households (52 %) than female headed households (38%) own land (**Table 12.5**).

A higher proportion of the households (20%) owned a bicycle,12 percent owned a motorcycle/scooter while less than one percent of household reported owning an engine boat as a transport asset. The proportion of male headed households that reported owning a bicycle (23%) was almost double those owned by female headed households (13%). By sub region, Lango (47%) and Teso (41%) had the highest proportion of households that reported owning bicycles (**Table 12.5**). By subregion, household land ownership was highest in Lango sub-region (68%), followed by Kigezi (67%) and lowest in Buganda Sub-region (31%).

Figure 12.5: Ownership of Selected Household Assets



Land Ownership

Land is a fundamental resource that facilitates the development and fruition of the various aspects of human life including agriculture, housing and industrial activities. It serves as a critical factor of production and a cornerstone for economic development and environmental sustainability. Land ownership in Uganda plays a pivotal role in economic growth and development.

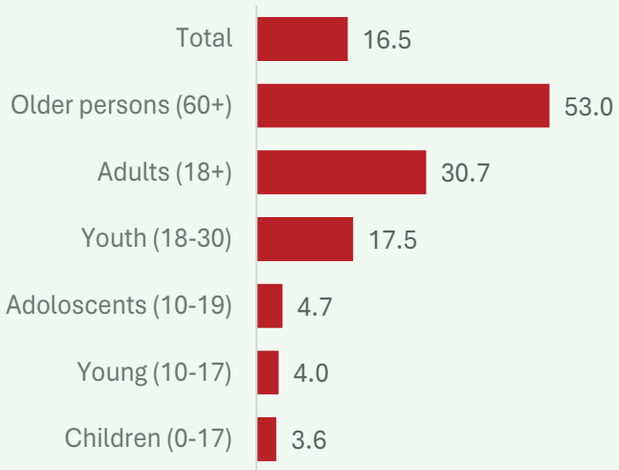
The United Nations Agenda 2030, Goal 1 target 1.4 strives to achieve equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance. The relevant part of Target 1.4 is measured through Indicator **1.4.2**; Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.

The structure of land tenure systems in Uganda which includes customary, freehold, leasehold and mailo land significantly influences land use and productivity. Secure land ownership provides individuals and businesses with the confidence to invest in land improvements, leading to increased agricultural productivity, enhanced property values and overall economic stability. Formal land titles and documents of land ownership enable landowners to access credit and financial services by using their land as collateral. This access to credit stimulates economic growth by facilitating income generating ventures, job creation and poverty reduction (Qursum,2022).

Ownership of Land and legal documents of ownership

The NPHC 2024 collected information on ownership of land and legal documents of ownership of land (title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition) with their names own it. Information was collected for adults (persons aged 10years and above) on whether they own land “alone”, “jointly”, “both jointly and alone” or “not”. Overall, 17 percent of the population own land. Disaggregation by age groups showed that 53 percent of older persons aged 60 years and above, adults 18 years and above (31%) and youth (18%) owned land. (Figure 12.6). Sex differentials showed that ownership of land was higher among the males (19%) than females (14%).

Figure 12.6: Population Distribution by Age and Ownership of Land (%)

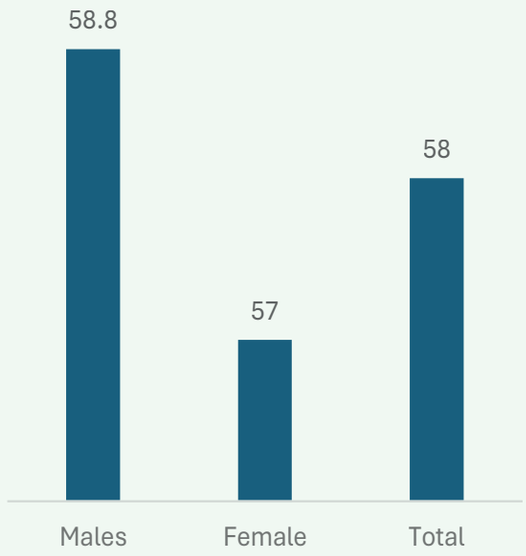


Legal documentation

SDG 1.4.2 measures the proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation. Analysis for this indicator considered adults as persons aged eighteen years and above.

Overall, 58 percentage of the adult population aged 18 and above reported to have documents for their land with names on it. There was very small difference between males (58%) and females (57%) with land title/document.

Figure 12.7: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, With legally recognized documentation (%)

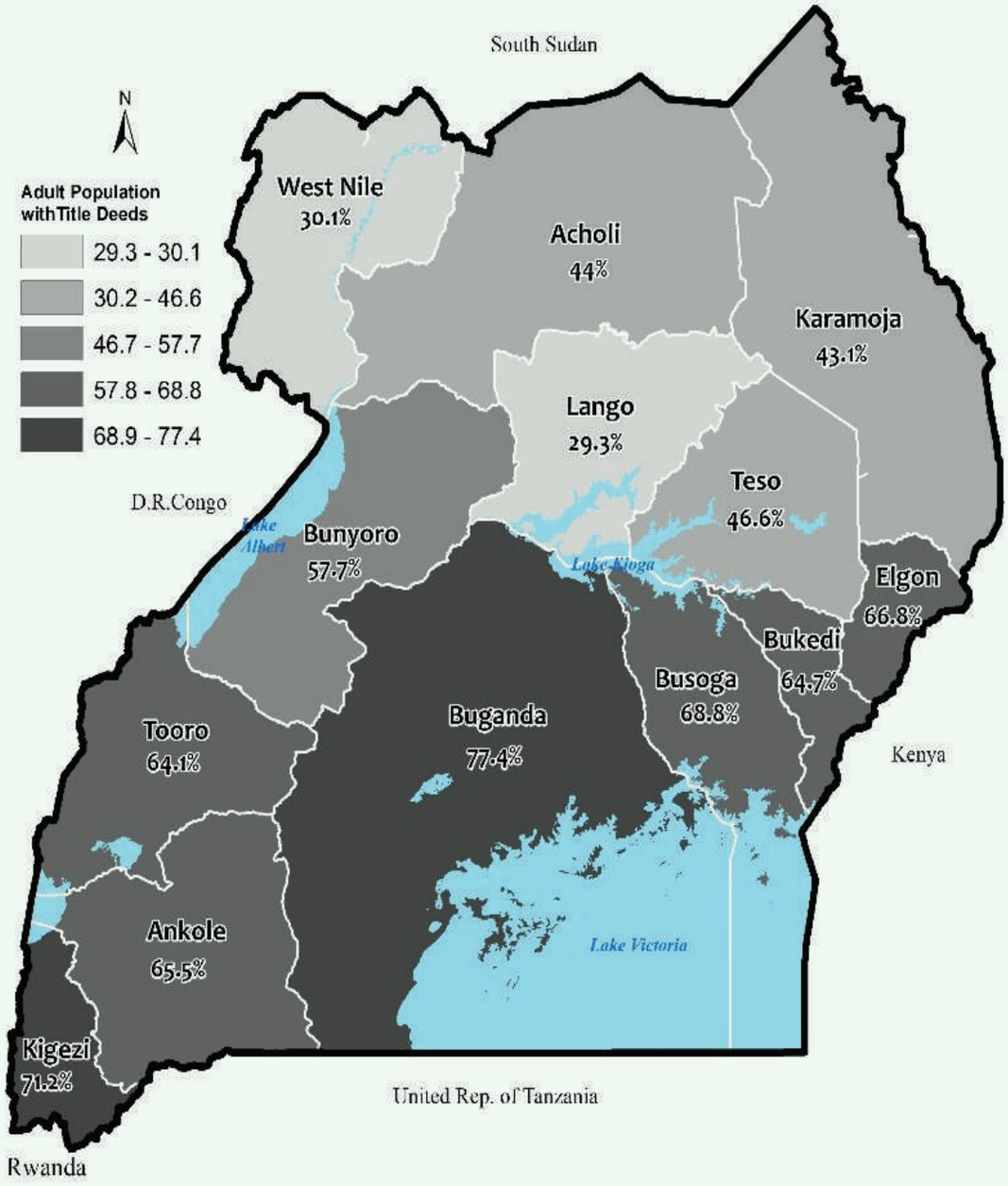


Patterns by subregion

Further breakdown by subregion showed that Buganda subregion (77%) had the highest proportion of person that have land with legally recognized documentation, followed by Kigezi sub region (71%) as shown in figure 12.8.

By special age groups, 61 percent of the older persons (60+) and adults (18+) as well as 58 percent of the youth (18-30) and adolescents (10-19) reported owning land with legally recognised documentation.

Figure 12.8: Adult population with secure tenure rights to land by subregion



12.5 Remittances

Remittances are household incomes originating from foreign economies, primarily due to the temporary or permanent migration of individuals to those countries. These transfers include both cash and non-cash items, sent through formal channels like electronic transfers, or informal means such as money or goods physically transported across borders. Remittances largely consist of funds and goods sent by individuals who have settled abroad, as well as the net earnings of cross-border, seasonal, or short-term workers employed in an economy where they do not reside.

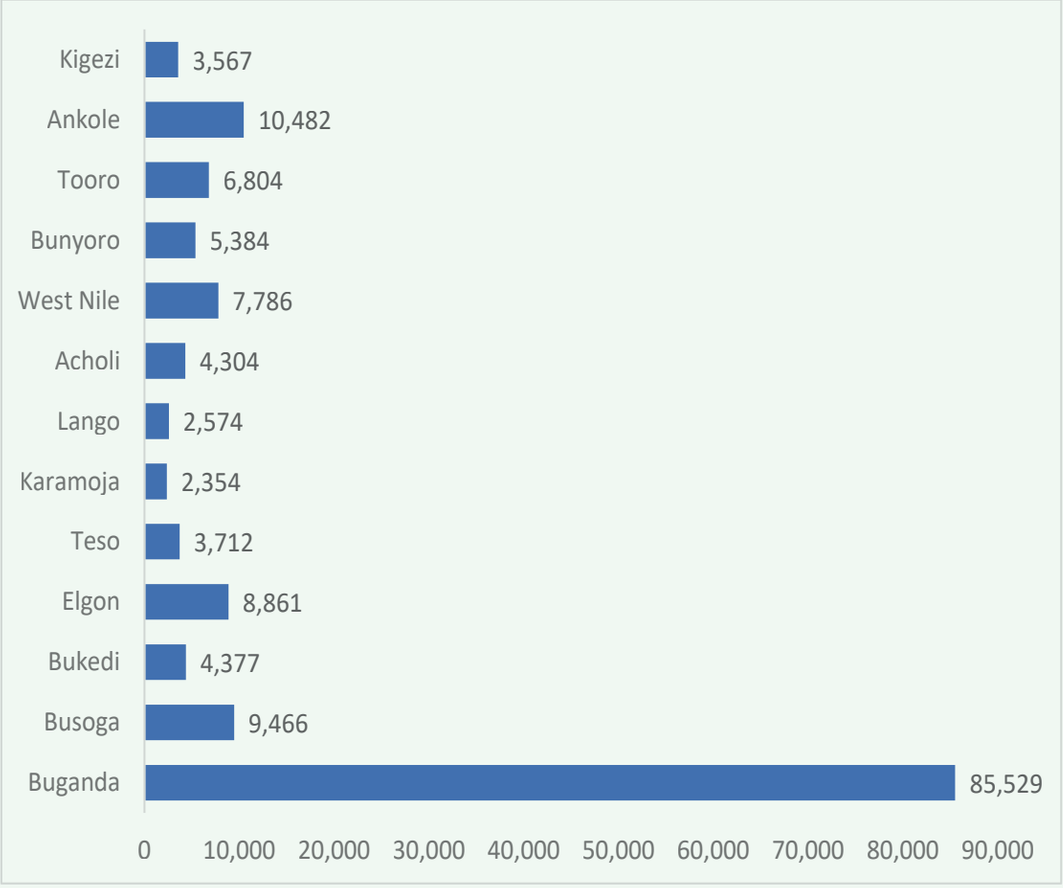
The NPHC 2024 asked respondents if their household had received any money or physical items from family members, relatives, or friends living outside Uganda over the past 12 months.

Notably, remittances play a crucial role in supporting household income, highlighting the need to evaluate how reliant households are on external financial aid. This data is essential for shaping policies that align with national development plans.

12.5.1 Households receiving remittances

Findings shows that, out of 10.6 million households interviewed in Uganda, 155, 200 received remittances during the last 12 months preceding the NPHC 2024. The results show that Buganda sub-region had the highest number of households that received remittances (85,529) followed by Ankole sub-region (10,482), with Karamoja sub-region recording the lowest numbers (2.354) of households that received remittances followed by Lango sub-region (2,574) households. In terms of education level for the household head, findings showed that households with heads of households who completed post-secondary level of education received more remittances **(Table 12.10 & Figure 12.9)**

Figure 12.9*:* Number of Households that received remittances in the last 12 months



Patterns by Age groups

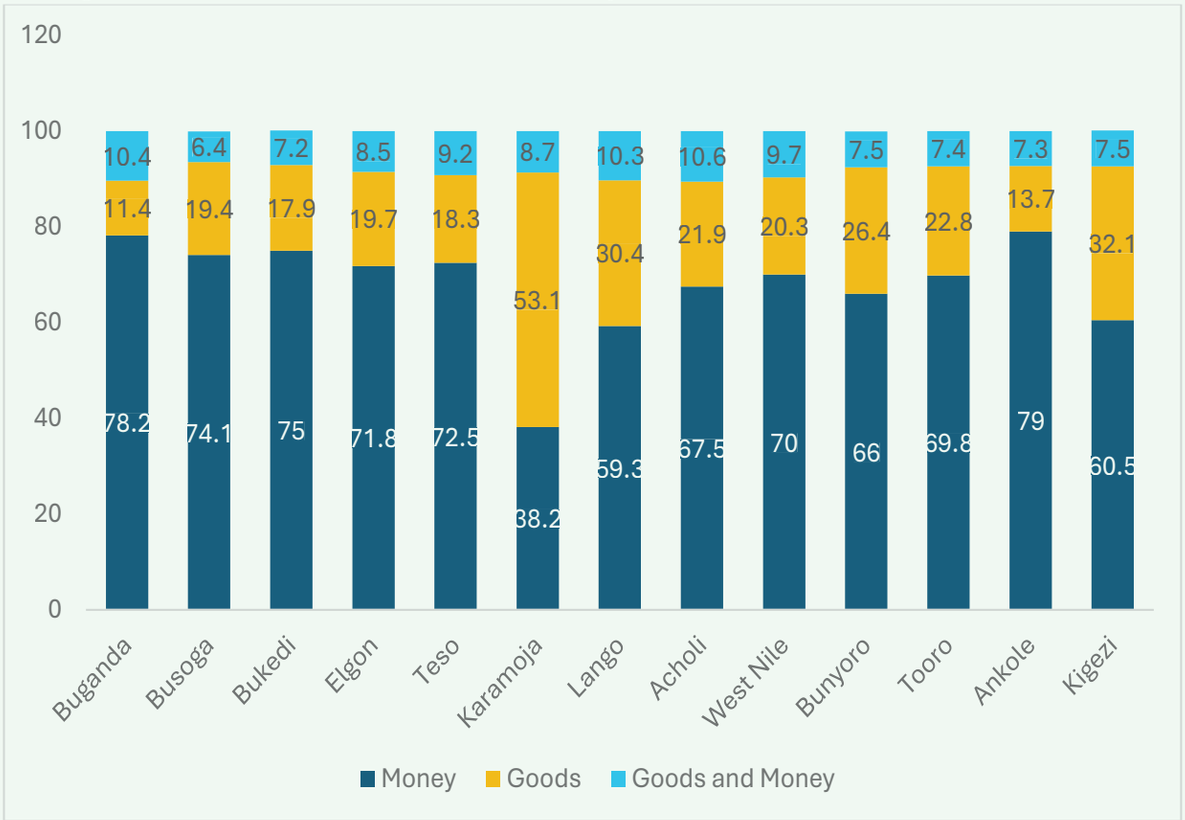
Disaggregation of household heads by age in relation to remittances showed that the majority of remittances in the 12 months preceding the census were received by households with heads aged 31 to 59 years, followed by those headed by youth (18-30 years). Households with heads aged 10 to 17 years received the least remittances. (**table 12.10).**

12.5.2 Forms of remittance received by households

The census generated information about the form of remittance received by household members from emigrants. Remittances from emigrants to their households may take the form of money, goods, or a combination of both, each significantly contributing to household well-being.

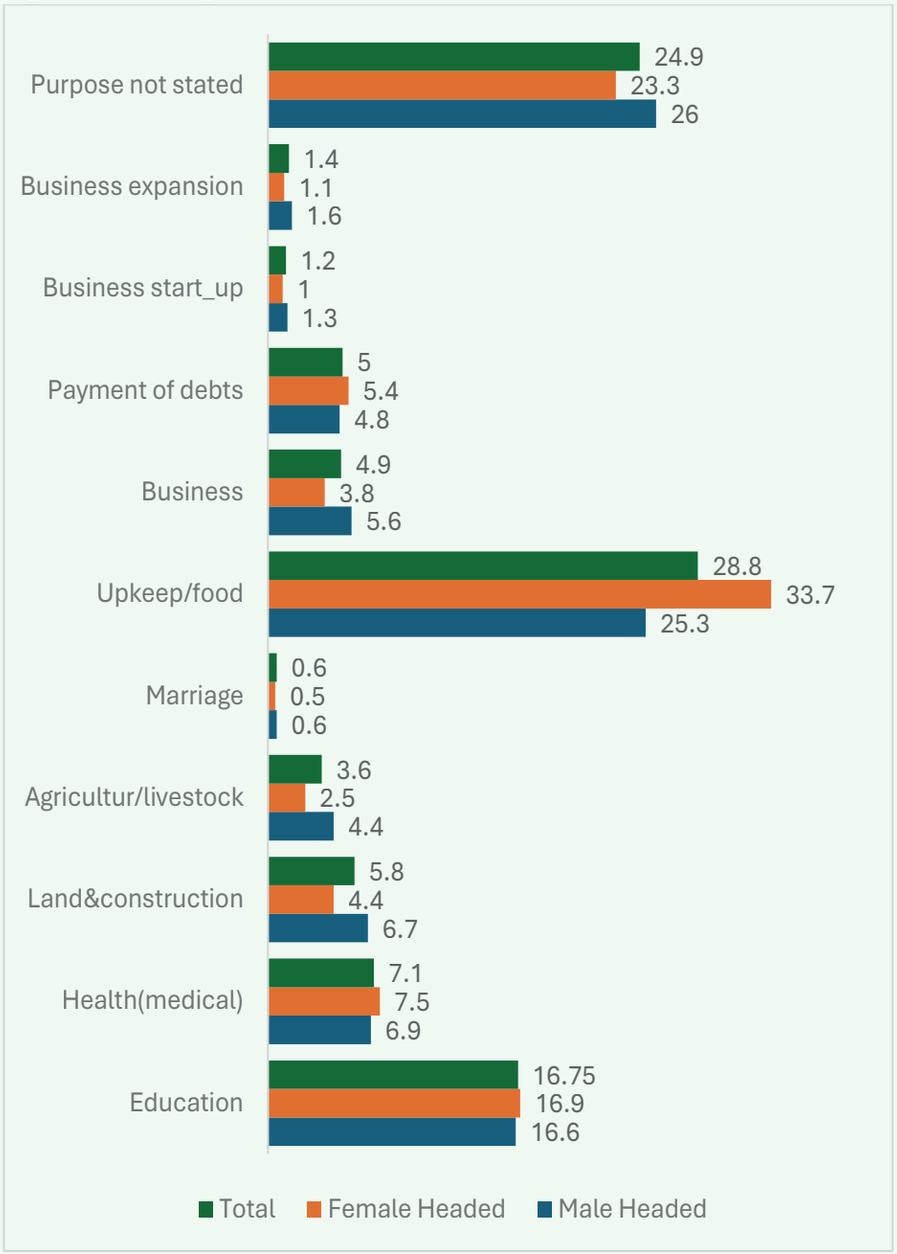
The findings indicated that most households received remittances in the form of money (75%), followed by goods (16%), and about nine percent received both cash and goods. (**Figure 12.10).**

Figure 12.10: Forms of Remittances received by households



12.5.3 Purpose of remittance

Figure 12.11: Purpose of remittance received



Households that received remittances in the 12 months prior to the census were asked about the purpose of these funds. Among the 155,200 households that received remittances, most male-headed households did not state the purpose of the remittance received (26%), followed by upkeep/food (25%), followed by education (17%). In contrast, among female-headed households, the most common use of remittances was for upkeep/food (34%), followed by purpose not stated (23%), followed by education (17%) **(Figure 12.11)**

LIST OF TABLES

For more information on households in the Subsistence Economy and Household welfare, see the following tables:

- Table 12.1: Household in Subsistence and Non-Subsistence Economy by household topology
- Table 12.2: Households in Subsistence & non-subsistence Economy (%)
- Table 12.3: Proportion of Households in subsistence and non-subsistence by subregion
- Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership of clothing and shoes Selected Background Characteristics
- Table 12.5: Ownership of Household Assets by Sex of the Household Head
- Table 12.6: Population Distribution by Ownership of a Generator by Selected Background Characteristics
- Table 12.7: Population Distribution by Ownership of Land and Selected Background Characteristics
- Table 12.8: Distribution of the Population Owning Land by Status of Having a title deed or document of Ownership and Selected Background Characteristics
- Table 12.9: Household ownership of land by background characteristics of the household
- Table 12.10: Households that received Remittances by background characteristics of the household
- Table 12.11: Country of the sender by sex of the household head and residence
- Table 12.12: Distribution of households by sex of the household head and residence by purpose of remittances received

Table 12.1: Household in Subsistence and Non-Subsistence Economy by household topology

	Total Households	% of Total Households	% of Subsistence/ non- subsistence Households
Subsistence Farming Households	2,640,401	25%	75%
Subsistence Households-wage/Salary Earners	535,002	5%	15%
Subsistence Households- Income Generating	367,997	2%	10%
Subsistence Economy	**3,543,400**	***33%***	***100%***
Wage/Salary Earning	5,427,626	51%	76%
Income Generating Enterprise	1,727,742	16%	14%
Non-Subsistence Economy	**7,155,368**	**67%**	***100%***
Total Households	**10,698,768**	**100**	

Table 12.2: Households in Subsistence & non-subsistence Economy (%)

	Subsistence economy				Non-subsistence economy		
	Subsistence farming households	Subsistence Households-Wage/Salary earn	Subsistence households-Income generation	All	Wage/Salary earning	Income generating Enterprise	All
Sub-regions							
Buganda	10.1	2.9	2.0	15.0	65.6	19.4	100
Busoga	30.7	3.5	4.0	38.2	40.8	21.0	100
Bukedi	41.2	4.2	4.3	49.8	34.6	15.6	100
Elgon	28.8	6.8	5.8	41.4	41.5	17.1	100
Teso	43.6	2.4	1.9	47.9	40.0	12.1	100
Karamoja	41.5	20.9	8.6	71.0	21.4	7.6	100
Lango	42.7	2.8	2.3	47.8	38.6	13.6	100
Acholi	42.2	4.7	3.3	50.2	38.6	11.3	100
West Nile	41.0	7.1	4.6	52.8	34.4	12.8	100
Bunyoro	20.9	6.9	4.5	32.3	52.6	15.1	100
Tooro	21.5	7.5	5.1	34.1	50.5	15.4	100
Ankole	18.5	5.8	3.5	27.9	58.6	13.5	100
Kigezi	23.2	6.7	3.0	32.8	57.4	9.8	100
		5.0	3.4		50.7		
Sex of Head							
Male	23.9	5.2	2.2	32.2	54.3	13.5	100
Female	26.2	4.6	4.3	34.9	43.7	21.5	100
Residence							
Rural	13.9	2.7	3.1	18.8	61.5	19.7	100
Urban	32.1	6.6	4.1	42.9	43.4	13.7	100
National	**24.7**	**5.0**	**3.4**	**33.1**	**50.7**	**16.1**	**100**
Number '000	**2,640,401**	**535,002**	**367,997**	**3,543,400**	**5,427,626**	**1,727,742**	**10,698,768**

Table 12.3: Proportion of Households in subsistence and non-subsistence by subregion

Subregion	Non- subsistence	Subsistence Households	National
Buganda	40.6	14.4	31.9
Busoga	8.3	10.4	9.0
Bukedi	3.3	6.5	4.3
Elgon	4.3	6.1	4.9
Teso	3.8	7.1	4.9
Karamoja	1.3	6.3	2.9
Lango	4.2	7.7	5.4
Acholi	3.2	6.6	4.3
West Nile	5.0	11.2	7.0
Bunyoro	6.9	6.7	6.9
Tooro	6.4	6.7	6.5
Ankole	8.5	6.6	7.9
Kigezi	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 12.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Ownership of clothing and shoes Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	At least 2 sets of clothing	At least one pair of shoes	Both shoes and clothing
Sex of household head			
Male	79.7	75.2	69.6
Female	77.9	73.1	67.3
Residence			
Urban	83.1	82.1	77.0
Rural	76.4	69.3	63.3
Subregion			
Buganda	83.0	84.0	78.7
Busoga	73.6	67.3	61.0
Bukedi	74.9	64.0	58.3
Elgon	78.7	71.3	65.5
Teso	80.2	61.0	56.4
Karamoja	57.1	37.5	32.6
Lango	77.1	68.3	62.0
Acholi	78.9	71.2	65.2
West Nile	77.9	69.2	63.0
Bunyoro	78.4	75.2	69.2
Tooro	79.2	77.4	71.1
Ankole	80.8	79.8	74.2
Kigezi	83.4	79.2	74.3
Education level			
No formal education	63.6	57.9	50.3
Some primary	80.8	72.4	66.9
Completed primary	83.7	78.9	73.7
Some secondary	84.4	81.6	76.3
Completed secondary	86.6	86.4	81.6
Post secondary plus	90.0	90.7	86.9
Not stated	84.2	76.8	71.4
Age group of household head			
5-9	47.3	50.3	40.8
10-17	71.2	70.3	62.9
18-30	79.4	77.3	71.3
31-59	79.8	74.8	69.3
60+	76.6	68.5	62.9
National	**79.0**	**75.0**	**69.0**
Number	**8,464,185**	**7,970,161**	**7,364,354**

Table 12.5: Ownership of Household Assets by Sex of the Household Head

Background Characteristics	Sex of household head						
	Male		Female		National		Households
Tenure of dwelling unit							
Dwelling unit / House	4,779,463	67.4	2,223,265	62.5	7,002,728	65.8	7,002,728
Land	3,685,459	51.9	1,347,982	37.9	5,018,817	47.3	5,018,817
Transport							
Owns a bicycle	1,647,317	23.4	461,628	13.1	2,108,945	19.9	2,108,945
Owns a motorcycle/scooter	1,045,552	14.8	187,463	5.3	1,233,015	11.6	1,233,015
Owns a car or truck	315,632	4.5	100,997	2.9	416,629	3.9	416,629
Owns a wheelchair	107,798	1.5	45,844	1.3	153,642	1.5	153,642
Owns a canoe boat	70,763	1	25,139	0.7	95,902	0.9	95,902
Owns motor engine for boats	60,120	0.9	25,778	0.7	85,898	0.8	85,898
Generator							
Owns a generator	72,595	1	27,211	0.8	99,806	0.9	99,806
Total	**7,091,518**	**100**	**3,557,155**	**100**	**10,648,673**	**100**	**10,648,673**

Table 12.6: Population Distribution by Ownership of a Generator by Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristic	Own Generator	
	Number	Percent
Sex of household head		
Male	344,331	1.2
Female	109,258	0.8
Education Level		
No formal education	86,509	0.8
Some primary	92,024	0.7
Completed primary	54,111	0.9
Some secondary	90,643	1.1
Completed secondary	20,036	1.5
Post secondary plus	107,946	2.8
Not stated	2,319	1.5
Sub Region		
Buganda	155,560	1.3
Busoga	37,779	0.9
Bukedi	16,712	0.8
Elgon	22,390	1.1
Teso	20,796	0.8
Karamoja	11,474	0.7
Lango	22,732	0.9
Acholi	22,622	1.1
West Nile	38,541	1.0
Bunyoro	29,750	1.0
Tooro	24,898	0.9
Ankole	36,107	1.1
Kigezi	14,228	0.9
National	**453,589**	**1.1**

Table *12.7*: Population Distribution by Ownership of Land and Selected Background Characteristics

Background characteristics	Ownership of land					
	Male		Female		**Total**	
Residence						
Urban	1,239,734	16.5	1,004,260	11.5	2,243,994	13.8
Rural	2,732,609	20.6	2,416,166	16.2	5,148,775	18.3
Subregion						
Buganda	777,443	13.7	533,217	8.4	1,310,660	10.9
Busoga	287,655	14.5	213,352	9.3	501,007	11.7
Bukedi	175,484	17.2	120,087	10.2	295,571	13.5
Elgon	227,990	22.3	164,402	14.2	392,392	18
Teso	300,757	24.7	242,983	17.7	543,740	21
Karamoja	160,385	23.1	177,624	22.9	338,009	23
Lango	337,324	28.8	342,436	25.4	679,760	26.9
Acholi	238,666	24.9	217,026	20.5	455,692	22.6
West Nile	388,519	21.2	345,985	17.3	734,504	19.2
Bunyoro	256,732	17.4	216,344	13.2	473,076	15.2
Tooro	295,984	20.9	254,585	16.2	550,569	18.5
Ankole	351,616	21.8	358,055	18.6	709,671	20.1
Kigezi	173,788	23.5	234,330	25	408,118	24.4
Education level of Household head						
No formal education	811,381	9.8	1,166,109	12.2	1,977,490	11.1
Some primary	1,262,067	19	1,165,979	15.3	2,428,046	17
Completed primary	580,705	36.8	397,273	20.4	977,978	27.8
Some secondary	373,842	24	253,293	12.8	627,135	17.8
Completed secondary	520,311	30	227,918	14.1	748,229	22.3
Post secondary plus	394,731	43.2	201,716	23.5	596,447	33.6
Not stated	29,306	57.3	8,138	31.8	37,444	48.8
Disability status						
Not Disabled	3,752,343	19.9	3,181,541	14.8	6,933,884	17.2
Disabled	180,659	28.5	201,526	25.5	382,185	26.9
Age group						
10-19	259,279	4.8	241,001	4.3	500,280	4.5
18-30	967,552	20.9	782,846	13.7	1,750,398	17
15-35	470,568	10.7	420,631	8.4	891,199	9.5
15-25	1,493,664	20.4	1,196,750	13.5	2,690,414	16.6
60+	548,441	60.5	571,823	43.8	1,120,264	50.6
18+	3,567,957	36.7	3,050,758	24.4	6,618,715	29.8
National	**3,972,343**	**19.1**	**3,420,426**	**14.5**	**7,392,769**	**16.7**

Table 12.8: Distribution of the Population Owning Land by Status of Having a title deed or document of Ownership and Selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Has land title						
	Males		Female		Total		Population
Residence							
Urban	762,092	65.7	594,237	63.8	1,356,329	64.8	2,091,702
Rural	1,334,699	55.4	1,145,832	54.1	2,480,531	54.8	4,527,013
Subregion							
Buganda	580,872	78	384,773	76.5	965,645	77.4	1,247,719
Busoga	182,379	69.5	128,671	67.9	311,050	68.8	451,795
Bukedi	103,942	65.2	67,584	63.9	171,526	64.7	265,188
Elgon	145,912	67.7	100,025	65.6	245,937	66.8	368,047
Teso	116,120	46.3	92,944	47	209,064	46.6	448,386
Karamoja	55,221	44.3	59,822	42.1	115,043	43.1	266,871
Lango	82,877	28.5	89,259	29.9	172,136	29.3	588,354
Acholi	84,128	43.4	78,988	44.7	163,116	44	370,512
West Nile	93,841	30.2	84,362	30.1	178,203	30.1	591,152
Bunyoro	136,664	57.4	115,567	58.1	252,231	57.7	436,958
Tooro	176,064	64	151,694	64.3	327,758	64.1	511,214
Ankole	220,580	65.6	224,548	65.4	445,128	65.5	679,344
Kigezi	118,191	71.1	161,832	71.3	280,023	71.2	393,175
Education level							
No formal education	346,814	59.7	526,755	55.4	873,569	57	1,532,247
Some primary	603,149	54.4	539,311	52.2	1,142,460	53.3	2,141,923
Completed primary	320,721	56.2	222,212	57.4	542,933	56.7	958,107
Some secondary	213,260	58.7	148,321	61.1	361,581	59.6	606,415
Completed secondary	329,282	63.4	151,416	66.7	480,698	64.4	746,578
Post secondary plus	272,381	69	148,128	73.5	420,509	70.5	596,191
Not stated	11,184	38.3	3,926	48.9	15,110	40.6	37,254
Disability status							
Not Disabled	2,000,132	58.8	1,633,075	57.1	3,633,207	58	6,260,673
Disabled	96,659	57.7	106,994	56.2	203,653	56.9	358,042
Age group							
Adolescents age	35,183	49.5	37,429	50.3	72,612	49.9	145,456
Youth age	513,881	53.1	412,818	52.7	926,699	52.9	1,750,398
Youth age international	198,442	50.8	179,582	51.2	378,024	51	741,937
Youth age east africa	774,583	54.8	609,422	54.1	1,384,005	54.5	2,541,152
Old persons (60+)	341,615	62.3	340,475	59.5	682,090	60.9	1,120,264
Adult (18+)	2,096,791	58.8	1,740,069	57	3,836,860	58	6,618,715
National	**2,096,791**	**58.8**	**1,740,069**	**57**	**3,836,860**	**58**	**6,618,715**

Table 12.9: Household ownership of land by background characteristics of the household

Background Characteristics	No		Yes		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex of household head						
Male	3,444,080	48.3	3,685,459	51.7	7,129,539	100
Female	2,221,392	62.2	1,347,982	37.8	3,569,374	100
Residence						
Urban	2,697,803	62.1	1,648,892	37.9	4,346,695	100
Rural	2,967,669	46.7	3,384,549	53.3	6,352,218	100
Subregion						
Buganda	2,354,767	68.8	1,069,066	31.2	3,423,833	100
Busoga	579,967	60.1	385,332	39.9	965,299	100
Bukedi	241,192	51.9	223,217	48.1	464,409	100
Elgon	239,815	45.5	286,879	54.5	526,694	100
Teso	200,368	37.9	328,570	62.1	528,938	100
Karamoja	132,607	42.2	181,380	57.8	313,987	100
Lango	187,369	32.6	388,190	67.4	575,559	100
Acholi	206,750	44.4	259,378	55.6	466,128	100
West Nile	351,934	46.6	402,689	53.4	754,623	100
Bunyoro	392,377	53.1	347,155	46.9	739,532	100
Tooro	299,584	42.8	400,626	57.2	700,210	100
Ankole	347,502	41.2	495,281	58.8	842,783	100
Kigezi	131,240	33.1	265,678	66.9	396,918	100
Education level of Household head						
No formal education	1,500,655	57.2	1,122,124	42.8	2,622,779	100
Some primary	1,337,388	46.1	1,561,314	53.9	2,898,702	100
Completed primary	687,937	48	746,510	52	1,434,447	100
Some secondary	598,671	57	451,722	43	1,050,393	100
Completed secondary	966,972	60.9	622,091	39.1	1,589,063	100
Post secondary plus	556,792	52.9	495,734	47.1	1,052,526	100
Not stated	17,057	33.4	33,946	66.6	51,003	100
Age Groups						
5-9	1,640	86	267	14	1,907	100
10-17	93,707	87.5	13,334	12.5	107,041	100
18-30	2,111,274	67.8	1,000,610	32.2	3,111,884	100
Youth (18-30)	2,111,274	67.8	1,000,610	32.2	3,111,884	100
International youth (15-24)	990,977	75.1	327,789	24.9	1,318,766	100
East African youth (15-35)	2,972,064	65.1	1,592,938	34.9	4,565,002	100
31-59	2,842,756	48.7	2,998,767	51.3	5,841,523	100
60+	616,095	37.6	1,020,463	62.4	1,636,558	100
National	**5,665,472**	**53**	**5,033,441**	**47**	**10,698,913**	**100**

Table 12.10: Households that received Remittances by background characteristics of the household

Background Characteristics	Households that received Remittance	Type of Remittances			
		Money	Goods	Goods and Money	Total
Sex of household head					
Male	91,838	73.8	17.2	9.0	100
Female	63,362	75.7	14.4	9.9	100
Residence					
Urban	96,935	77.8	11.8	10.4	100
Rural	58,265	69.2	23.1	7.7	100
Subregion					
Buganda	85,529	78.2	11.4	10.4	100
Busoga	9,466	74.1	19.4	6.4	100
Bukedi	4,377	75.0	17.9	7.2	100
Elgon	8,861	71.8	19.7	8.5	100
Teso	3,712	72.5	18.3	9.2	100
Karamoja	2,354	38.2	53.1	8.7	100
Lango	2,574	59.3	30.4	10.3	100
Acholi	4,304	67.5	21.9	10.6	100
West Nile	7,786	70.0	20.3	9.7	100
Bunyoro	5,384	66.0	26.4	7.5	100
Tooro	6,804	69.8	22.8	7.4	100
Ankole	10,482	79.0	13.7	7.3	100
Kigezi	3,567	60.5	32.1	7.5	100
Education level					
No formal education	20,467	60.5	30.7	8.9	100
Some primary	26,924	72.4	20.1	7.5	100
Completed primary	16,276	76.4	16.2	7.4	100
Some secondary	16,114	78.7	13.8	7.5	100
Completed secondary	34,802	80.1	10.8	9.0	100
Post secondary plus	39,902	76.0	11.3	12.7	100
Not stated	715	78.2	13.1	8.7	100
National	**155,200**	**74.6**	**16.1**	**9.4**	**100**

Table 12.11: Country of the sender by sex of the household head and residence

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Country of sender for remittances				
East Africa	65.8	34.2	40.7	59.3
Other Africa	51.7	48.3	54.4	45.6
Asia	62.1	37.9	50.3	49.7
Europe	62.0	38.0	56.1	43.9
North America	62.6	37.4	67.2	32.8
Oceania	59.2	40.8	58.1	41.9
South America	61.4	38.6	54.9	45.1
Unknown	58.9	41.1	63.1	36.9
National	**59.2**	**40.8**	**62.5**	**37.5**

Table 12.12: Distribution of households by sex of the household head and residence by purpose of remittances received

	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Purpose of Remittance					
Education	58.8	41.2	63.3	36.7	100
Health(medical)	57.1	42.9	55.1	44.9	100
Land & construction	68.7	31.3	52.2	47.8	100
Agriculture/livestock	72.0	28.0	37.5	62.5	100
Marriage	66.7	33.3	58.5	41.5	100
Upkeep/food	52.2	47.8	72.0	28.0	100
Business	68.5	31.5	70.2	29.8	100
Payment of debts	56.3	43.7	66.4	33.6	100
Business startup	66.0	34.0	63.1	36.9	100
Business expansion	68.0	32.0	70.8	29.2	100
Purpose not stated	61.8	38.2	56.2	43.8	100
National	**59.2**	**40.8**	**62.5**	**37.5**	**100**
Number	**91,838**	**63,362**	**96,935**	**58,265**	**155,200**

13

ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES

Key Findings

- ***Saving Mechanisms***: Mobile money was the most used mechanism for saving (20%) followed by keeping cash at home (17%).
- ***Availability of Financial Services:*** VSLAs were the most common, with 75% of the parishes having at least one VSLA. Mobile money services were in 69% of the parishes
- ***Beneficiaries of Government Programs:*** *SAGE has the highest percentage (18%) of beneficiaries of a government program.*

Financial inclusion is defined as having access to and using a broad range of quality and affordable financial services which help ensure a person's financial security. It is a vital component of Uganda's economic development, enabling citizens to access essential financial services and participate in the formal economy. This section provides an overview of the current state of financial inclusion in Uganda exploring both formal and informal financial institutions in expanding access to financial services.

Formal institutions include Banked (Commercial Banks, Credit institutions and Micro Finance Depositing Institutions) Non-bank (SACCOs and Mobile Money) while Informal institutions include Savings groups like Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), Rotating Savings and Credit Associations (ROSCAs), Merry – Go Rounds and Investment clubs. Those who excluded are neither formal nor informally included for example those keeping cash at home and keeping cash or with a family member.

13.1 Saving mechanisms

Savings are an important determinant of both individual and national wellbeing. Typically, households employ a wide range of mechanisms for saving. The choice of savings mechanism has important micro- and macroeconomic implications. Household respondents were asked which the type of saving mechanisms used in the last 12 months preceding the NPHC 2024.

Figure 13.1 shows the Population aged 16 years and above split among savers and non-savers, 42 percent of the population were saving money using the different mechanisms of saving as listed above and 58 percent were not saving at all.

Figure 13.1: Savers and non-savers.

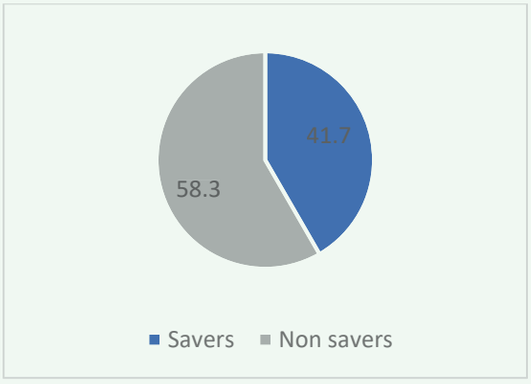


Table 13.1 shows that overall, saving money on mobile money was the most used mechanism for saving (20%) followed by keeping cash at home (17%). Only 7 percent were using commercial banks as savings mechanisms. Variations were observed by sex and sub-regions. Among the sub-regions, Buganda had the highest number of savers with the most used mechanism being mobile money (28%) West Nile had its highest percentage of the population keeping cash at home (19%). The highest percentage of those saving with SACCOs (10%) were from Bunyoro sub region.

The highest percentage of those using commercial banks (13%) were from Buganda sub region and the least percentage of those who were using commercial banks (2.2%) was from west Nile subregion.

13.2 Usage of Financial Institutions for saving

The NPHC2024 sought to assess how Ugandans aged 16 years and above used different financial services providers to save money. The results were used as a proxy indication for use of financial inclusion.

Figure 13.2 shows that overall, the highest percentage (28%) of the population used formal saving mechanisms. Fig 13.2 also indicates that overall, a higher percentage of male savers (30%) in Uganda use formal institutions compared to female savers (25%). However, there are more female savers using informal institutions (15%) compared to their male counterparts (11%). There was no differential in sex of persons that used excluded mechanisms (19% each).

Figure 13.2: Percentage distribution of savers by mode of financial inclusion

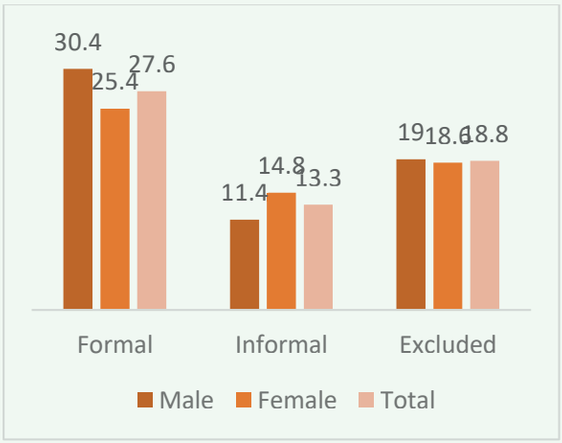
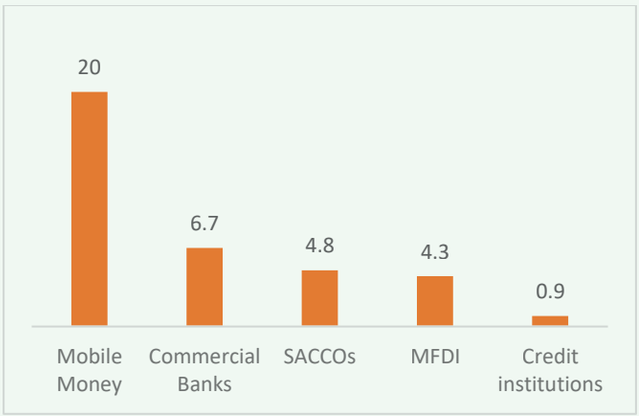


Table 13.2 shows that biggest percentage (20%) of those who used excluded mechanisms of saving were living in rural areas. The biggest percentage (64%) of those who used formal mechanisms of saving were people who attained post-secondary levels of education and above. Buganda sub region had the highest percentage (37.4%) of users of formal institutions to save and it also had the least percentage (9%) of users of informal institutions

13.3 Usage of Formal Financial Institutions for saving

The results indicate that mobile money (20%) recorded the highest proportion that used formal service providers for saving, followed thereafter by Commercial banks with (7%) of the population, 5 percent of the population used SACCOs for saving and the least proportion of savers (1%) who use formal institutions use credit institutions

Figure 13.3: Percentage distribution of savers using formal institutions.



13.4 Availability of Financial Services.

During the NPHC 2024, community-level data was collected on the type of financial institutions which existed in the communities; with a focus on money lenders, mobile money agents, banking agents, commercial banks, Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs), Deposit Taking Institutions and Savings and Credit Co-operatives (SACCOs).

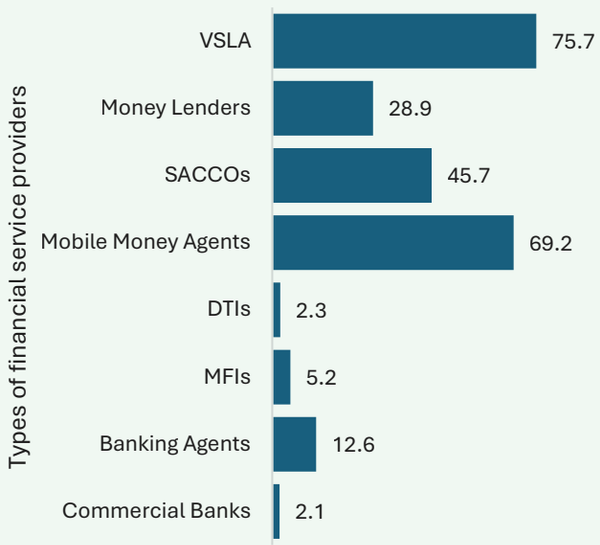
The NPHC 2024 collected information on availability of selected financial services in the LC1 villages throughout the country. The findings presented in Table 13.3 show that Village savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) were the highest available financial service providers (76%) followed by mobile money agents (69%). Parishes reporting availability of a SACCO with a physical location were at (46%).

Among formal banking institutions, banking agents were the commonly available financial institutions as registered in 13% of the parishes.

Commercial banks and DTIs were the least available (2% and 2% respectively).

The common financial institutions were the VSLAs, with upto 76% of the parishes having reported to have VSLA in their communities.

Figure 13.4 Percentage of parishes with access to the different financial institutions



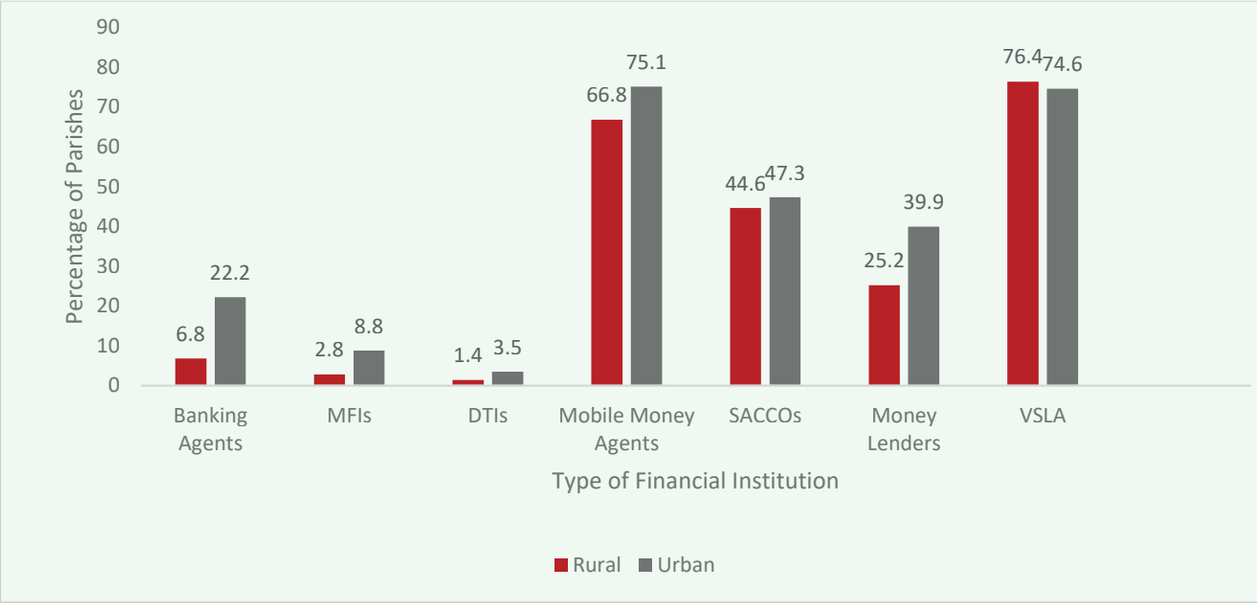
Patterns by Background Characteristics:

As shown in Table 13.3, the results reveal that West Nile sub region had VSLAs in 93 percent of their parishes while Elgon Sub-region had 55 percent of parishes with a VSLA. Buganda sub-region reported the highest percentage of parishes having mobile money agents (87%) while Karamoja had the lowest (29%).

Results on availability of a SACCO with a physical address also show that overall, 46 percent of the parishes in Uganda had a SACCO. The highest percentage was reported in Teso (58%) and the lowest in Kigezi (35%). See Table 13.3 for details.

Overall, with the exception of VSLA that is available in Rural (76%) and urban (75%) areas, all the categories of the financial services were more common in urban areas compared to rural areas. This is more evident for the money lenders (40% compared to 25%), and banking agents (22% compared to 7%)

Figure 13.5: Percentage of parishes with the financial institutions by type



13.5 Access and Utilization of Mobile Money Services

This section looks at the access and use of mobile money services in Uganda. Mobile money can be defined as an electronic wallet service that enables one to send and receive money anywhere using a mobile/cellular phone. Table 13.4 shows that overall, 32 percent of the population used Mobile money services in the 30 days before the day of enumeration. It also reveals that 26 percent of those who transacted used their own registered mobile money accounts followed by 3 percent who used mobile money agents or other registered mobile money accounts. Higher percentage of males (34%) made mobile money transactions 30 days prior to the enumeration date than females (30%). At least every four in ten persons aged 25-54 years had transacted using mobile money in the 30 days preceding the census.

13.6 Government Programs

Effective governance and social development are critical for improving the well-being of citizens. The Government of Uganda has a multitude of government programs including.

- **The Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE).** The targeted age group for this grant is persons aged 80 and above. In Table 13.5, SAGE had the highest percentage of beneficiaries of a government programme at 18 percent. This loosely means that 18 percent of those aged 80 plus have ever received the grant.

- **National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS)** The overall goal of NAADS interventions is to contribute to increased commercialisation and competitiveness of agricultural production, value addition and agro processing for improved household food security and incomes. Table 13.5 shows that NAADs was the second most benefited from government programme with 14 percent overall beneficiaries. More females (15%) benefited from this programme than men (12%)
- **Special Enterprise Grant for Older Persons (SEGOP)** aged 60-79 years. The grant is to provide financial support to older persons for income generation. The beneficiaries of this grant are 7 percent of the target population.

- **Operation Wealth Creation (OWC)** is a government intervention to efficiently facilitate national socio-economic transformation, with a focus on raising household incomes and wealth creation by transforming subsistence farmers into commercial farmers to end poverty. This question was asked to the population aged 18 years and above and 0.4 percent of the population were beneficiaries.

- **The Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)** The Programme Development Objective is to empower the target youth to harness their socio-economic potential and increase self-employment opportunities and income levels. The target population is persons aged 18 to 30 years.

- **The Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP)** is an initiative of the Government of Uganda that is aimed at improving access to financial services for women and equipping them with skills for enterprise growth, value addition and marketing of their products and services and 1 percent of women aged 18 and above have received the grant.

- **Parish Development Model (PDM)** is the last mile strategy for service delivery by Government of Uganda for improving incomes and welfare of all Ugandans at the household level. PDM provided to household heads 18 years and above. Of the households in subsistence economy, 23.4 percent benefitted from the parish development model. See Table 13.6 for details

For more information on access to financial services, refer to the tables below.

List of Tables

Table13.1: Percentage distribution of household respondents by savings mechanisms

Table 13.2: Percentage distribution of savers using formal and informal savings mechanisms.

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Parishes with Financial Services, by Type.

Table 13.4: Percentage distribution of population that made mobile money transactions 30 days to enumeration.

Table 13.5: Percentage distribution of the beneficiaries of government programmes

Table 13.6: Percentage of Households in subsistence economy that benefited from PDM by background characteristics

Table13.1: Percentage distribution of household respondents by savings mechanisms.

Background Characteristics	Mobile Money	Cash at home	VSLA, ROSCA	Commercial Banks	Family member	SACCOs	Investment clubs	MFDI	Credit institutions
Sex									
Male	23.7	17.1	10.6	8.9	7.3	5.1	1.5	2.4	1.1
Female	17	17	13.9	5	6.4	4.5	1.4	5.7	0.8
Residence									
Urban	26.4	14.8	10.6	11.7	5.8	5.8	1.5	4.2	1.1
Rural	15.9	18.5	13.6	3.6	7.5	4.1	1.4	4.3	0.8
Sub region									
Buganda	28.4	13.7	8.1	12.6	5.1	5.1	1.5	3.6	1.1
Busoga	14	10.2	9.1	3.8	4.4	3	1.1	5.4	0.9
Bukedi	11.6	12.1	11.3	3	5.5	2.8	0.8	3.8	0.6
Elgon	15.6	12	11.4	3.8	5.4	4.7	1.3	6.4	0.9
Teso	11.6	21	16.7	2.8	9.2	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.6
West Nile	8.8	19	12.8	2.2	13.5	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.7
Acholi	13.4	23.6	19.8	3.4	9.2	2.1	1	3.1	0.6
Lango	19.8	22.5	26.2	6.3	10.4	3.3	1.3	2.7	0.8
Karamoja	12.6	16.4	13.4	3.3	7.2	3.1	0.8	2.4	0.7
Toro	20.7	22.2	13.5	4.6	8	4.2	1.3	4	0.8
Ankole	23.3	21.2	14.4	5.7	8.2	7.1	1.8	3.7	1.2
Bunyoro	22.4	20.8	11.9	6.6	6.4	10.2	2.7	8.4	1
Kigezi	21.2	25.7	16.2	6	8.8	9.1	3.6	8.2	1.3
National	**20**	**17.1**	**12.5**	**6.7**	**6.8**	**4.8**	**1.4**	**4.3**	**0.9**

Table 13.2: Percentage distribution of savers using formal and informal savings mechanisms.

Background characteristics	Formal	Informal	Excluded
SEX			
Male	30.4	11.4	19
Female	25.4	14.8	18.6
Residence			
Urban	35.6	11.5	16.5
Rural	22.5	14.5	20.2
Education level			
No formal education	13.1	9.3	14.5
Some primary	22.1	15.5	22.6
Completed primary	30.3	16.2	21.8
Some secondary	26.7	11.2	16.4
Completed secondary	42.7	12.7	17.7
Post secondary plus	64.2	17	18.1
Not stated	34.3	25.9	28.7
Sub Region			
Buganda	37.4	9	15.4
Busoga	21.3	9.7	11.5
Bukedi	17.6	11.8	13.5
Elgon	24.1	12.1	13.4
Teso	16.5	17.1	22.7
Karamoja	12.1	13.2	21
Lango	18.4	20.3	25.4
Acholi	25.8	26.8	24.8
West Nile	17.5	13.8	17.9
Bunyoro	26.9	14.3	23.9
Tooro	30.5	15.3	23
Ankole	34.5	13.7	22.5
Kigezi	32.3	18.6	27.6
National	27.6	13.3	18.8

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Parishes with Financial Services, by Type

Background Characteristic	Type of Financial Service							
	Money lenders	Mobile money Agents	Banking Agents	Commercial Banks	VSLA	MFIs	DTIs	SACCOs
Residence								
Rural	25.2	66.8	6.8	0.3	76.4	2.8	1.4	44.6
Urban	39.9	75.1	22.2	4.8	74.6	8.8	3.5	47.3
Sub-Region								
Buganda	46.4	87.2	25.7	6.5	76.7	10.9	5.5	56.1
Busoga	35.3	75.6	8.9	1.7	74.2	6.1	1.3	46.4
Bukedi	26.2	72.2	6.7	1.1	73.3	4.8	0.6	40.0
Elgon	18.9	50.9	4.4	0.6	54.6	3.7	1.4	44.0
Teso	16.4	60.8	5.1	0.3	88.8	2.1	0.7	58.3
Karamoja	6.7	28.6	2.6	0.7	75.1	0.7	0.4	46.4
Lango	29.7	74.5	9.4	1.5	90.8	4.6	2.0	48.5
Acholi	26.0	58.7	9.5	1.8	91.5	4.1	1.1	38.5
West Nile	24.8	63.7	11.0	1.7	93.2	3.9	1.5	38.0
Bunyoro	31.1	75.8	14.7	1.4	78.6	4.4	3.0	42.5
Tooro	27.5	71.0	12.8	1.1	72.6	4.8	2.6	39.8
Ankole	31.8	78.9	17.4	1.9	61.0	4.6	2.8	41.5
Kigezi	35.5	80.7	23.2	2.9	72.1	5.2	3.4	34.8
National	**28.9**	**69.2**	**12.6**	**2.1**	**75.7**	**5.2**	**2.3**	**45.7**
No. of Parishes	3,002	7,176	1,301	221	7,837	541	241	4,735

Table 13.4: Percentage distribution of population that made mobile money transactions 30 days to enumeration.

	Used own registered mobile money	Used other registered mobile money	Mobile money
SEX			
Male	27.6	3	3.6
Female	24.2	2.8	3.3
Residence			
Urban	34	3.8	4
Rural	20.8	2.4	3.1
Age groups			
10-14	0.9	0.4	0.8
15-19	9.1	3.2	2.1
20-24	28.6	6	4.3
25-29	40.3	4	4.9
30-34	42.6	3.3	4.9
35-39	43	2.9	4.9
40-44	41.9	2.7	4.8
45-49	42.3	2.5	4.9
50-54	39.8	2.4	4.6
55-59	39.1	2.3	4.6
60-64	34	2.1	4.1
65-69	32.1	2	3.9
70-74	24.8	1.7	3.2
75-79	20.8	1.5	2.8
80-84	13.7	1.3	2
85+	12.6	1.2	1.9
Education level			
No formal	14.6	1.7	2.5
Some primary	15.2	2	2.4
Completed primary	33.1	4	4.4
Some secondary	30.3	4.6	4.3
Completed	51.4	5.3	5.8
Post secondary	67.7	3.3	5.9
Not stated	41.6	4	4.8
Sub Region			
Buganda	37	4.2	4.4
Busoga	22.3	2.7	4.1
Bukedi	19	2.3	2.9
Elgon	24.5	2.7	3
Teso	18.3	1.8	2.7
Karamoja	11.5	1.2	1.7
Lango	17.5	2.1	2.4
Acholi	20.9	3.1	2.6
West Nile	17.1	2.1	2
Bunyoro	22.1	2.6	3.6
Tooro	23.9	2.7	3.7
Ankole	28.5	2.8	3.7
Kigezi	25.6	2.3	3.3
National	**25.7**	**2.9**	**3.4**

Table 13.5:Percentage distribution of the beneficiaries of government programmes

	SAGE	NAADS	SEGOP	OWC	YLP	UWEP	EMYOOGA
Sex							
Male	17	11.5	6.1	0.5	0.4		0.4
Female	17.9	15	7.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Residence							
Urban	16.6	11.4	6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rural	18	14.8	7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Education level							
No formal education	18.1	9.1	8.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2
Some primary	21.2	16.5	6.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Completed primary	11.4	16.6	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Some secondary	18.1	12.6	6.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Completed secondary	4.2	12	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Post secondary plus	8.1	15.4	2.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Not stated		25.6	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Sub-region							
Buganda	11.7	8.7	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Busoga	12.3	9.8	5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Bukedi	16.8	12.3	6.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Elgon	18.1	12.3	5.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Teso	31.1	18.3	9.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
Karamoja	14.8	13.6	13.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.4
Lango	29.3	21.6	10.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Acholi	12.5	28.7	5.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3
West Nile	19.3	14.8	7.8	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Bunyoro	14.8	14.7	4.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tooro	21	15.6	8.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
Ankole	21.2	12.8	7.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9
Kigezi	18.6	17.6	7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9
National	17.6	13.5	6.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4

Table 13.6: Percentage of Households in subsistence economy that benefited from PDM by background characteristics

	Subsistence household		Received PDM		% PDM beneficiaries from hhds in subsistence economy
	No.	%	No.	%	
Sex of household head					
Male	2,298,946	32.2	628,554	8.9	27.3
Female	1,244,454	34.9	204,183	5.8	16.4
Rural Urban					
Urban	816,274	18.8	256,035	5.9	31.4
Rural	2,727,126	42.9	576,702	9.2	21.1
Subregion					
Buganda	511,054	15	119,996	3.5	23.5
Busoga	367,030	38.2	52,316	5.5	14.3
Bukedi	230,930	49.8	41,551	9	18.0
Elgon	216,409	41.4	106,247	20.6	49.1
Teso	252,159	47.9	73,425	14	29.1
Karamoja	222,491	71	43,470	14.1	19.5
Lango	274,043	47.8	48,882	8.6	17.8
Acholi	233,106	50.2	50,839	11	21.8
West Nile	396,974	52.8	74,901	10	18.9
Bunyoro	236,539	32.3	48,003	6.6	20.3
Tooro	238,153	34.1	64,048	9.3	26.9
Ankole	234,426	27.9	72,169	8.6	30.8
Kigezi	130,086	32.8	36,890	9.3	28.4
National	**3,543,400**	**33.1**	**832,737**	**7.8**	**23.5**

Key Findings

Land Cover: 68 percent of the parishes in the country had wetlands, 60 percent had Natural water bodies and 44 percent, Natural forests/woodlands.

National encroachment and degradation figures:
Wetlands – Reported by 51% of the Parishes
Natural Forests/Woodlands – Reported by 37% of Parishes
Natural Water Bodies – Reported by 27% of the Parishes

Climate Change: 76 percent of the parishes reported change in rain seasons, while 42 percent reported an increase in temperatures.

Climate-related Disasters: Climate-Related Disasters which were experienced the most by the communities were famine and drought, reported by 64 percent of the parishes.

Effects of Disasters: The greatest effect of disasters in communities was damage to crops, as reported by 81 percent of the parishes.

Solid Waste Management: Overall, only 39 percent of households in Uganda sorted solid waste

E-waste: About two in ten (19%) of households in Uganda had a household member with a non-functional electronic or electrical equipment due for disposal.

E-Waste Disposal Methods
Burning – 31% of Households
Mixed with other waste – 13% of Households
Kept waste at home – 12% of Households
Sold to door-to-door E-waste collectors – 8% of Households
Collected by Government collectors - 2% of Households

Economic Growth Strategy of the NDP III focuses on five key objectives which include exploitation of natural resource endowments with environmental protection in mind. The NPHC 2024 community data collection on environment was directed towards establishing availability of wetlands, natural forest/woodlands and natural water bodies, including the status of encroachment on these natural resource endowments.

Uganda seeks to ensure that there is appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies on Climate change to realize sustainable industrialization agenda. The NDP III has highlighted the climate change agenda as a critical factor for sustainable exploitation of the key growth opportunities of agriculture, minerals, petroleum and tourism, and increased incomes and quality of life. (NPA, 2020)

14.1 Land Cover

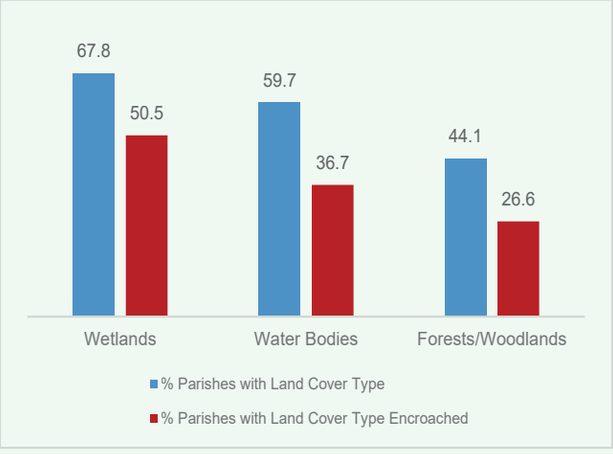
Land cover refers to the observed physical cover on the earth's surface, including vegetation (natural or planted) and human constructions[1]. It can include features such as water bodies, forests, grasslands, wetlands, bare soil, snow or ice, urban areas, industrial sites, and agriculture. Land cover is fundamentally distinct from land use, despite their potential overlap. While land cover signifies the physical state of the earth's surface, land use refers to how humans utilize the land. Knowledge of land cover is used in areas like urban planning, environmental management, disaster risk reduction, and climate change studies, among others.

The NPHC 2024 collected data on the availability of wetlands, natural forests/woodland and natural water bodies for all the Parishes in Uganda. Some are transboundary spanning multiple parishes. These natural endowments are critical because they support human life through production of essential goods and services and as well acting as biodiversity conservation systems specifically natural habitats for wildlife and various plant species. Availability of these resources increases the socio-economic prospects and resilience of the community through ensuring sustainable food production, diversification of livelihood sources, provision of water for domestic and production, biodiversity conservation and related benefits, erosion and flood control, rain formation and climate stability through carbon sequestration, waste-water purification, among others. This therefore makes it essential to protect them against damage to ensure optimization of their benefits across generations.

Results presented in Figure 14.1 show that 68 percent of the parishes in the country had wetlands. Also, 60 percent had water bodies while 44 percent had forests/woodlands. The results further show that a relatively higher percentage of parishes (51%) had the wetlands encroached and degraded as compared to only 37 percent for water bodies and 27 percent for forests/woodlands.

Results in Table 14.1 show that in Lango sub-region, encroachment and degradation of wetlands was in 72 percent of the parishes. This was followed by Bunyoro (70%). Encroachment of the wetlands was least in Karamoja sub-region (11%)

Fig. 14.1: Percentage of Parishes with Encroached Land Cover



1 **FAO definition.** https://www.fao.org/4/x0596e/X0596e01e.htm

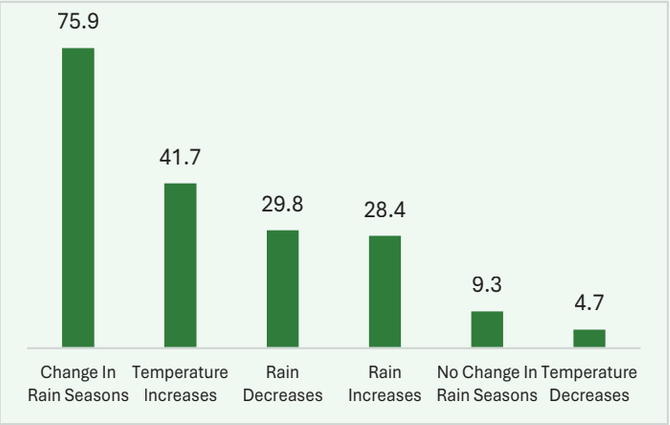
14.2 Climate Change

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural but have been mostly accelerated by human activities including Fossil fuel use, deforestation, and some agricultural and industrial practices. Climate change is a global issue and Uganda is ranked among the vulnerable countries due to its limited capacity to cope but also, the country's population highly depends on the Environment and Natural resources sector for survival. Uganda is highly agro-based with majority depending on rain for Agriculture where any climate shock creates significant damage and loss.

Climate change therefore impacts economic activities including agricultural production through animal and plant heat stress, water and energy instability, destruction of infrastructure, disrupted human mobility and access to markets for goods and services, slowed industrialization and increased disease burden, among others. With rising greenhouse gas emissions, climate change is occurring at rates much faster than anticipated and if left unchecked might reverse development made over the past years and provoke mass migrations that can lead to instability of the country.

Results in Figure 14.2 show that overall, 76 percent of the parishes reported change in rain seasons, while 42 percent reported an increase in temperatures. Only five percent of the parishes reported a decrease in temperatures. A small number of parishes reported a change in the amount of rain; with 30 percent reporting a decrease and 28 percent registering an increase. Results also show that less than ten percent of the parishes reported having experienced no change in the climate. Sub-regional results on the changes which were observed in the climate are presented in Table 14.2

Fig 14.2: Percentage of Parishes by reported difference in the climate over the past 10 years



14.2.1 Climate-related Disasters

Climate related disasters are events that cause serious harm to people, loss and damage to infrastructure, economies, or the environment, and the affected community cannot handle it alone. These types of disasters are mainly as a result of extreme weather conditions like extreme temperatures and natural hazards like floods and earthquakes. It should be noted however that human actions can make climate related shocks worse.

The high population growth rate in Uganda is accelerating the need to increase food production to sustain the growing population coupled with other factors like poverty are exerting a lot of pressure on natural resources through unsustainable use which is threatening their status and ability to fulfill their functions. This is increasing the vulnerability and risk of different communities against climate change shocks.

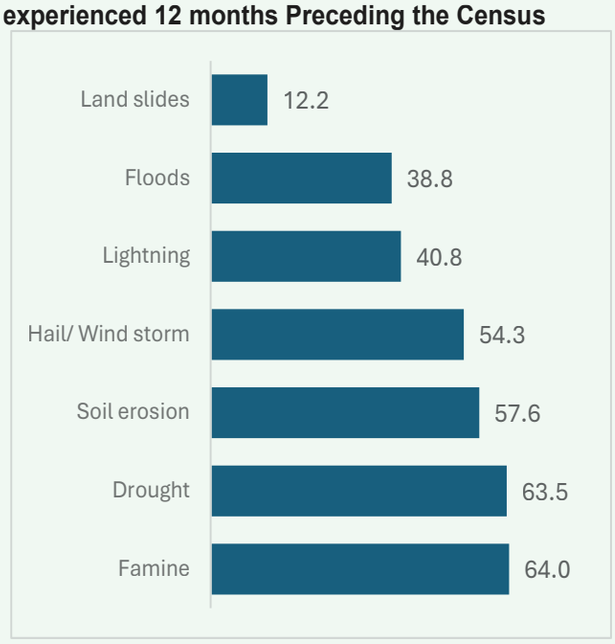
Information was collected on the different disasters which were experienced by and affected the communities in the twelve months before the Census night. The climate-related disasters have been selected to include: floods, drought, famine, landslides, hail/wind storm, soil erosion, and lightning.

Figure 14.3 shows that the disasters most experienced by the communities were famine and drought as reported in 64% of the parishes per disaster. Landslides were the least reported, by only 12 percent of the parishes.

Table 14.3 presents the results by region with two-thirds of parishes in Eastern and 82 percent of parishes in Northern reporting having experienced drought. Additionally, a high percentage of parishes in Northern (81%) and Eastern (73%) region experienced famine.

Across sub regions, Karamoja had the highest proportion of parishes that experienced drought (92%) and famine (87%). The percentages are high for the rural areas as compared to the urban areas across all the disasters on which information was collected.

Fig 14.3: Percentage of Parishes by Type of Shock experienced 12 months Preceding the Census

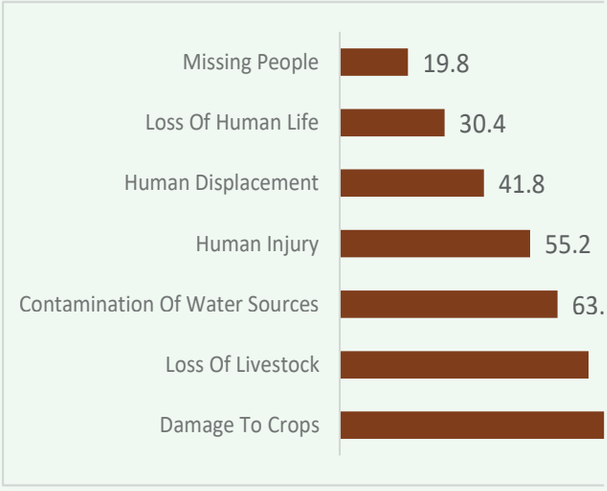


14.2.2 Effects of the Disasters in the Communities

Community-level data was collected on the effects of disasters on communities. The types of effects were general, and not specific to the community.

Results in Figure 14.4 show that the greatest effect of disasters in communities was damage to crops, as reported by 81 percent of the parishes. Effects on people included; missing people, loss of human life, human displacement and injury. More results on the effects of disasters faced by communities are presented in Table 14.4.

Fig 14.4: Percentage of Parishes by Effect of Disaster



14.3 Solid Waste Management

This section will cover aspects of solid waste management. As indicated in section 14.3, results showed that overall, 92 percent of the households in Uganda disposed their solid waste improperly. Household waste management has both environmental and health implications on individuals and communities. Improper disposal of waste by households has been a key contributor to flooding in urban centers due to blockage of drainage channels and leads to proliferation and breeding of disease-causing agents; vectors like mosquitoes and flies, rodents like rats and bacteria in the environment leading to disease outbreaks such as malaria, cholera, dysentery, typhoid among others. Waste has been highlighted as a key contributor to climate change and as a key emitter of methane gas generated through the decomposition of biodegradable waste.

14.3.1 Waste Sorting

Waste sorting is the process of separating waste into different elements. Waste is mostly sorted into two categories; Biodegradable (materials which decompose) and non-biodegradable (materials which do not decompose).

Sorting at household level is done for purposes of proper waste management like recycling including turning organic waste into manure, feeds for animals, briquettes and the inorganic materials like plastic given/sold to recyclers for material recovery. Waste sorting supports the national circular economy agenda and is a prerequisite for building effective and efficient waste management strategies by facilitating recycling, reducing amount of waste to be collected and disposed hence reducing general costs of waste management. It also significantly reduces waste pollution and methane emissions from waste which are a key contributor to climate change.

Figure 14.5 presents information collected from households on their waste sorting practices. The results show that, overall, 39 percent of households in Uganda sorted solid waste. At sub region level, Kigezi sub region (48%) had the highest percentage of households that sorted solid waste followed by Ankole (47%) while Karamoja (30%) had the least percentage of households that sorted solid waste.

Fig. 14.5: Map of Uganda Showing Percentage of Households by Solid Waste Sorting Practices

14.3.2 E-waste

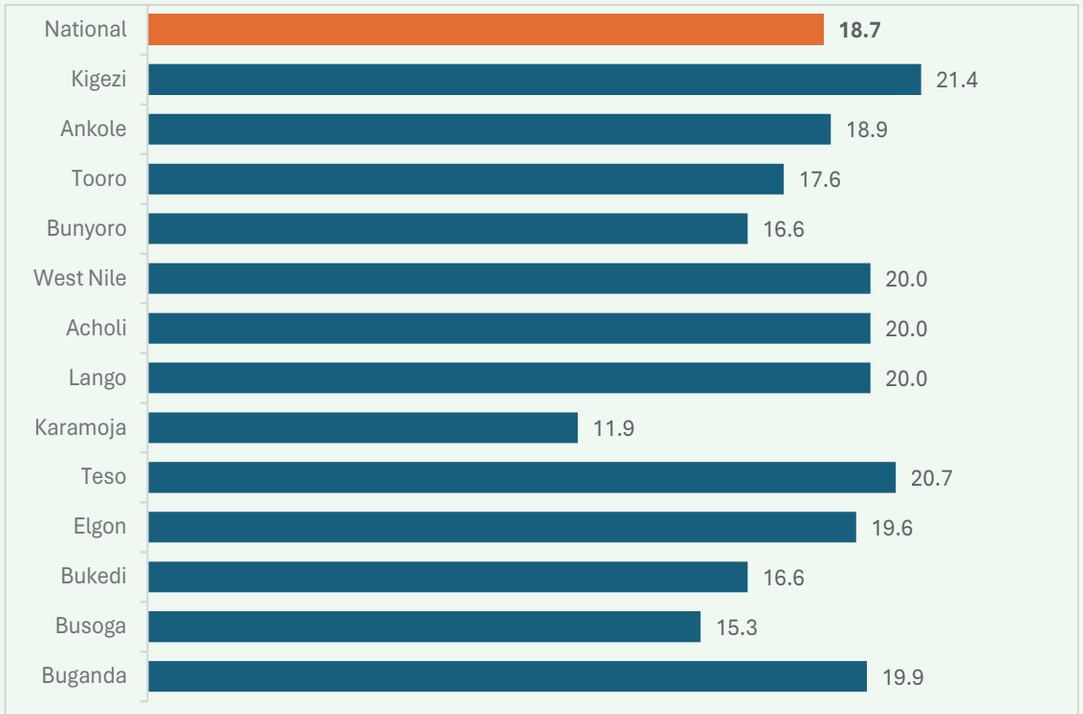
Waste of Electronic and Electrical equipment (WEEE) also commonly known as E-Waste is defined as all discarded electrical and electronic assemblies, scrap, components and batteries. E-Waste includes a broad range and growing number of electronic devices ranging from large household appliances such as refrigerators and air conditioners, to personal products such as handheld cellular phones, personal stereos, consumer electronics and computers among others.

E-Waste is considered as one of the fastest growing waste streams globally and one of the new environmental threats arising out of huge global sales of Electric and Electronic Equipment (EEE), with symmetric volumes of waste generated after, whose disposal is a complicated process especially for developing countries such as Uganda. It requires proper handling and disposal because some of the components of electronic and electrical equipment are hazardous and harmful to public health and a contributor to climate change as a source of Green House gas emissions.

Figure 14.6 presents information collected from households on possession of a non-functional electronic or electrical equipment which was due for disposal. The results show that, overall, 19 percent of households in Uganda had a household member with a non-functional electronic or electrical equipment.

At sub region level, Kigezi and Teso sub regions had the highest percentage of households (21 percent) each with a non-functional electronic or electrical equipment followed by Buganda, Lango, Acholi and West Nile sub regions with 20 percent each. Karamoja sub region had the least percentage of households (11 percent) with a non-functional electronic or electrical equipment. More sub-regional results on E-waste are presented in Table 14.5.

Fig 14.6: Distribution of households in Possession of Non-functional Electronic or Electrical Equipment by Sub- region



14.3.3 E-Waste Disposal

Results presented in **Table** 14.6 provide information collected from households on their most used method of E- waste disposal. The results show that, overall, 31 percent of households in Uganda disposed their E-waste by burning, 13 percent mixed it with other waste, 12 percent kept the waste at home, 8 percent reported that they sell it to door-to-door E-waste collectors while only 2 percent is collected by Government collectors.

There were sub-regional variations in method of E-waste disposal. Karamoja sub-region had the highest percentage of households that disposed of their E-wastes by burning (46%) followed by West Nile sub-region (38%). Mixing E-waste with other domestic waste for disposal was most common in Kigezi, Ankole and Tooro sub-regions with 14% each. E-Waste door to door collectors were predominant in Buganda (15%) and Ankole (10%) compared to other sub-regions.

List of Tables

- Table 14.1: Distribution Of Parishes by Type Of Land Cover By Region, Sub Region & Residence
- Table 14.2: Percentage Distribution Of Parishes, Reporting Observed Climate Change By Sub Region And District & Residence
- Table 14.3: Percentage Distribution Of Parishes By Type Of Disaster Experienced In Last 12 Months By Sub Region & Residence
- Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Parishes By Effect Of Disaster By Sub Region & Residence
- Table 14.5: Percentage distribution of Households with non-functional electronic or electrical equipment due for disposal
- Table 14.6: Percentage distribution of households, by commonly used method of E-waste disposal

Table 14.1: Distribution Of Parishes by Type Of Land Cover By Region, Sub Region & Residence

	Encroached -Wetlands (%)	Total-With Wetlands	Encroached -Forests/ Woodland (%)	Total-With Natural Forests/ Woodland	Encroached-Waterbodies (%)	Total-With Natural Waterbodies
Region						
Central	58.3	1,343	29.4	768	35.6	1,079
Eastern	45.2	2,214	22.4	1,418	33.3	1,908
Northern	50.6	1,644	29.6	1,222	36.2	1,415
Western	52.3	1,988	27.4	1,265	42.3	1,923
Subregion						
Acholi	50.1	432	33.8	337	32.2	352
Ankole	45.3	601	24.4	400	32.2	553
Buganda	58.3	1,343	29.4	768	35.6	1,079
Bukedi	54.3	492	19.8	239	36.3	347
Bunyoro	70.1	501	31.7	267	52.1	413
Busoga	51.3	579	15.6	259	29.1	375
Elgon	24.9	497	29.1	614	36.8	823
Karamoja	11.4	97	24.3	191	14.7	128
Kigezi	48.3	271	29.9	195	41.0	290
Lango	72.4	534	17.7	235	33.1	328
Tooro	49.8	615	26.5	403	46.5	667
Teso	62.1	646	21.0	306	29.8	363
West Nile	57.2	581	38.6	459	54.3	607
Residence						
Rural	50.9	4,945	28.4	3,339	38.7	4,495
Urban	49.6	2,244	22.8	1,334	32.6	1,830
National	**50.5**	**7,189**	**26.6**	**4,673**	**36.7**	**6,325**

Table 14.2: Percentage Distribution Of Parishes, Reporting Observed Climate Change By Sub Region And District & Residence

	Temperature Increases	Temperature Decreases	Rain Increases	Rain Decreases	Change In Rain Seasons	No Change In Rain Seasons	Missing Climate Change Information
Acholi	52.2	7.2	17.7	37.8	68.6	4.8	3.5
Ankole	43.3	5.2	30.0	35.4	72.1	17.6	3.9
Buganda	44.7	3.6	32.5	26.1	79.2	13.6	7.1
Bukedi	30.5	4.6	29.3	19.6	81.4	7.1	2.6
Bunyoro	48.8	3.5	13.2	42.1	77.6	8.5	3.2
Busoga	43.5	4.4	31.9	25.3	80.8	12.1	2.7
Elgon	21.8	6.2	51.4	18.8	73.5	5.4	1.3
Karamoja	35.2	5.0	23.9	33.7	75.1	6.3	3.1
Kigezi	37.6	4.9	48.3	21.8	78.4	12.6	4.1
Lango	54.9	7.6	25.5	47.4	78.2	8.6	3.0
Tooro	44.8	4.8	25.3	24.6	69.4	11.4	3.4
Teso	36.4	2.4	12.5	25.6	74.7	3.1	1.4
West Nile	56.9	3.9	11.3	46.1	77.8	4.6	3.8
Residence							
Rural	41.2	5.2	29.4	32.0	77.0	9.1	3.2
Urban	42.9	3.8	26.1	25.1	73.4	9.6	4.3
National	**41.7**	**4.7**	**28.4**	**29.8**	**75.9**	**9.3**	**3.5**

Table 14.3: Percentage Distribution Of Parishes By Type Of Disaster Experienced In Last 12 Months By Sub Region & Residence

	Crop Pest Infestation	Livestock Parasites And Diseases	Floods	Drought	Famine	Disease Outbreak	Land Slides	Hail/Wind Storm	Soil Erosion	Fire	Lightning	Conflict
Region												
Central	81.5	81.3	20.6	41.0	37.1	73.1	3.4	38.6	39.1	13.9	29.6	56.3
Eastern	91.2	90.1	42.2	65.5	72.8	77.7	15.0	58.0	66.7	13.7	48.4	58.7
Northern	94.2	93.3	52.3	81.5	81.3	76.4	5.0	62.8	64.0	47.0	50.8	72.4
Western	81.8	81.4	33.6	59.0	54.2	55.2	20.5	51.7	51.9	12.9	29.2	50.2
Subregion												
Acholi	91.4	92.3	43.2	73.2	76.1	61.7	2.9	61.4	52.2	58.1	57.1	67.1
Ankole	79.0	82.0	27.6	60.9	55.3	49.1	12.7	44.7	44.6	12.2	26.4	47.1
Buganda	81.5	81.3	20.6	41.0	37.1	73.1	3.4	38.6	39.1	13.9	29.6	56.3
Bukedi	92.9	91.9	39.1	75.6	82.2	90.0	3.5	67.2	68.3	16.7	54.9	60.0
Bunyoro	85.2	82.7	23.9	60.8	54.1	65.9	1.4	59.9	44.7	14.5	28.4	56.7
Busoga	87.9	84.3	20.4	61.8	72.2	81.9	2.5	49.4	53.1	15.4	46.9	55.2
Elgon	90.9	90.0	49.7	49.9	62.2	70.8	37.2	58.5	80.7	12.9	45.5	56.1
Karamoja	95.0	94.1	48.0	92.3	86.6	72.8	7.0	44.3	63.6	59.6	50.0	86.4
Kigezi	88.3	85.2	56.7	64.2	64.0	46.7	57.2	51.6	81.0	19.7	44.0	60.6
Lango	93.2	90.9	55.6	80.6	85.4	80.3	3.0	65.2	58.3	19.4	41.4	56.1
Tooro	79.5	78.4	35.0	53.6	48.8	58.2	23.3	53.5	50.3	9.6	25.6	44.5
Teso	93.5	94.4	53.7	83.8	81.7	74.7	2.7	58.2	57.6	10.9	49.1	64.6
West_Nile	96.7	95.5	59.6	82.6	79.3	87.2	7.0	72.7	78.0	52.1	53.4	81.0
Residence												
Rural	90.1	89.3	42.1	66.6	67.9	71.0	13.6	58.0	60.7	23.2	44.6	61.2
Urban	82.9	82.5	31.5	56.9	55.7	70.1	9.1	46.2	50.9	17.4	32.6	55.1
National	**87.8**	**87.1**	**38.8**	**63.5**	**64.0**	**70.7**	**12.2**	**54.3**	**57.6**	**21.3**	**40.8**	**59.3**

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution of Parishes By Effect Of Disaster By Sub Region & Residence

	Loss Of Human Life	Human Injury	Missing People	Human Displacement	Damage To Crops	Loss Of Livestock	Contamination Of Water Sources
Region							
Central	25.3	49.5	15.1	32.0	73.0	62.5	48.9
Eastern	30.6	58.4	19.2	41.5	84.8	75.6	68.5
Northern	41.8	66.9	28.8	58.1	88.1	83.5	69.7
Western	23.2	44.4	15.5	33.7	75.1	63.6	59.5
Subregion							
Acholi	36.7	61.7	20.6	52.2	85.0	80.4	64.0
Ankole	20.4	40.0	14.8	24.4	71.5	62.5	55.1
Buganda	25.3	49.5	15.1	32.0	73.0	62.5	48.9
Bukedi	36.3	63.3	16.6	37.6	90.5	82.1	72.2
Bunyoro	24.3	47.4	15.0	36.4	75.4	64.8	55.6
Busoga	35.2	61.1	21.9	38.5	79.3	71.3	54.9
Elgon	25.6	54.6	20.5	44.9	83.7	73.2	74.8
Karamoja	76.1	82.7	55.8	78.8	92.1	89.9	67.8
Kigezi	27.4	55.6	20.9	44.2	86.9	72.3	76.2
Lango	35.9	59.8	25.3	56.4	86.6	80.3	69.9
Tooro	23.3	41.8	14.0	36.5	73.1	60.2	58.6
Teso	29.0	57.6	16.9	42.2	87.2	78.3	68.8
West_Nile	30.6	67.3	22.2	52.2	89.3	84.6	75.1
Residence							
Rural	32.7	57.3	21.5	45.6	83.9	75.3	66.5
Urban	25.5	50.8	16.2	33.6	74.9	65.4	56.0
National	**30.4**	**55.2**	**19.8**	**41.8**	**81.1**	**72.1**	**63.1**

Table 14.4: Percentage Distribution Of Parishes By Effect Of Disaster By Sub Region & Residence (Ctn)

	Damage To Shelter/ Housing	Damage To Transport Infrastructure	Damage To Education Facilities	Damage To Power & Energy Infrastructure	Damage To Water Sources & Sanitation Facilities	Disruption Of Business	Damage To Natural Environment
Region							
Central	48.8	56.9	26.3	27.4	41.9	48.2	51.1
Eastern	67.2	73.0	38.3	31.5	61.6	64.9	69.4
Northern	74.8	72.8	44.2	28.9	62.8	71.4	73.2
Western	53.5	62.6	28.1	22.2	52.1	51.5	56.9
Subregion							
Acholi	70.3	68.9	43.5	28.7	57.3	65.9	67.3
Ankole	44.6	60.0	24.6	21.0	46.7	45.6	49.8
Buganda	48.8	56.9	26.3	27.4	41.9	48.2	51.1
Bukedi	76.1	78.1	43.1	38.2	66.7	71.0	74.8
Bunyoro	56.3	57.6	30.8	21.1	49.8	53.3	55.3
Busoga	59.3	65.8	39.0	33.3	48.3	56.7	60.7
Elgon	65.5	74.0	36.5	32.4	67.2	63.3	70.0
Karamoja	82.5	68.7	42.0	28.9	56.9	76.8	78.1
Kigezi	68.7	81.1	34.7	31.8	68.2	63.8	74.5
Lango	71.2	77.5	48.3	31.2	67.6	73.9	72.1
Tooro	53.5	60.0	27.0	19.7	51.4	50.5	56.9
Teso	70.2	74.1	36.7	23.7	61.7	70.3	72.6
WestNile	76.7	74.6	42.8	27.2	66.8	70.8	76.0
Residence							
Rural	65.5	70.7	37.9	26.8	59.0	62.4	67.5
Urban	55.6	60.7	28.9	29.8	50.0	55.3	56.5
National	**62.3**	**67.5**	**35.0**	**27.8**	**56.1**	**60.1**	**64.0**

Table 14.5: Percentage distribution of Households with non-functional electronic or electrical equipment due for disposal

	Possession of non-functional electronic or electrical equipment		
Sub Region	Yes	No	Total
Buganda	19.9	80.1	100
Busoga	15.3	84.7	100
Bukedi	16.6	83.4	100
Elgon	19.6	80.4	100
Teso	20.7	79.3	100
Karamoja	12.0	88.0	100
Lango	20.0	80.0	100
Acholi	19.9	80.1	100
West Nile	20.0	80.0	100
Bunyoro	16.6	83.4	100
Tooro	17.6	82.4	100
Ankole	18.9	81.1	100
Kigezi	21.4	78.6	100
National	18.7	81.2	100

Table 14.6: Percentage distribution of households, by commonly used method of E-waste disposal

Sub Region	Method of E-waste disposal												Total
	Mixed with other waste	Gov't collector	Private collector	Door to door collectors	Home	Compound/ street/bush	Latrine	Burnt	Buried	Sold/ given as gift	Repairer	Other	
Buganda	13.0	3.2	4.5	14.6	10.6	2.9	1.1	24.7	2.0	3.5	6.9	13.0	100
Busoga	12.4	1.2	1.3	5.8	11.9	6.4	1.8	33.9	4.3	2.9	5.8	12.3	100
Bukedi	12.8	1.0	0.8	4.7	13.8	5.3	2.4	35.7	4.7	2.6	5.7	10.5	100
Elgon	11.3	0.7	1.0	4.5	11.0	4.7	3.4	35.3	5.7	2.8	8.0	11.5	100
Teso	13.4	0.5	0.5	2.2	15.9	11.2	2.7	34.7	4.9	1.6	4.0	8.5	100
Karamoja	7.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	5.3	18.6	1.4	46.0	7.2	0.8	2.8	8.9	100
Lango	10.9	0.4	0.9	2.9	15.4	7.7	3.3	34.9	4.5	2.5	6.8	9.7	100
Acholi	11.0	1.0	0.7	2.1	14.8	8.9	3.4	33.5	4.5	2.1	6.6	11.3	100
West Nile	11.2	0.5	0.6	2.1	12.6	9.7	2.7	37.6	5.0	2.7	5.1	10.2	100
Bunyoro	12.3	1.8	1.3	8.1	10.8	5.8	2.1	31.3	3.7	3.4	6.4	13.0	100
Tooro	14.0	1.4	1.2	7.8	9.8	5.1	2.5	30.1	5.1	2.8	6.4	13.6	100
Ankole	13.5	1.7	2.1	10.4	9.8	2.9	2.5	27.9	4.2	3.2	9.3	12.5	100
Kigezi	14.4	1.3	0.7	6.9	13.1	3.6	3.4	25.5	4.7	3.3	9.9	13.3	100
National	12.5	1.7	2.2	8.3	11.5	5.7	2.1	30.6	3.9	2.9	6.6	12.0	100

SAM
FRONT

15 DISABILITY AND MENTAL HEALTH

Key Findings

- ***Multiple disability:*** Twenty one percent of the persons with disabilities had multiple functional difficulties
- ***Little persons:*** Little persons comprised two percent of the population aged 18 years and above**.**
- ***Albinism***: Persons with albinism comprised less than one percent of the population aged two years and above
- ***Neurological disorder:*** The most common neurological disorder was Cerebral palsy (2%), followed by Spina bifida (1%)
- ***Probable psychological distress:*** 18 percent of the population aged 10 years and above had experienced psychological distress.

The Persons with Disabilities Act, 2020 (as amended) defines disability as a substantial functional limitation of a person's daily life activities caused by physical, mental or sensory impairment and environment barriers, resulting in limited participation in society on equal basis with others.

The categories of disability as defined in the Act include Physical disability caused by cerebral palsy, amputation of a limb, paralysis or deformity; Hearing disability including deafness and hard of hearing; Visual disability including blindness and low vision; Deaf and blind; Mental disability including psychiatric disability and learning disability; little people, Albinism and Multiple disability.

The United Nations Agenda for 2030 (SDGs), the third National Development Plan (NDP III) and the National Disability Act 2020 advocate for equal opportunities for enhanced empowerment, participation and protection of rights of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) irrespective of gender, age and type of disability. PWDs have the same socio-economic, political and cultural needs. These include education, employment, health, ownership of property, marriage, transport and communication. Statistics on disability is therefore necessary to address policy formulation and programming in line with the above.

The NPHC 2024 included a series of questions based on the recommended Short Set from the framework of the World Health Organization's International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF, 2001). The questions address six core functional domains namely, Seeing, Hearing, Walking or Climbing stairs, Remembering or Concentrating, Self-care and Communicating. The questions, therefore, provide basic necessary information on disability comparable at an international level using the WG disability tools.

The NPHC 2024 collected information on de facto population aged 2 years and above on whether they had “no difficulty”, “some difficulty”, “a lot of difficulty”, or “could not do at all” in any of the six functional domains.

Functional domains

(i). Seeing (ii). Hearing (iii). Communicating (iv). Remembering or concentrating (v). Walking or climbing steps and (vi). Self-care (washing all over or dressing).

Eligibility: Population age 2 years and above.

15.1 Functional difficulties

Functional difficulties refer to limitations in performing activities of daily life due to physical, cognitive or sensory impairments. The difficulties have a significant impact on individuals’ lives and require comprehensive support and interventions. Understanding the nature and extent of functional difficulties is essential for providing appropriate care and services. The proportion of persons who reported having difficulties in these functional domains is presented in this section.

Nine in every ten persons aged two years and above had no difficulty in any of the domains, namely Speech difficulty (97%), Self-care (96%), Walking (95%), Hearing (95%), Seeing (95%) and Remembering (94%) (Table 15.1).

Table 15.1: Proportion of persons aged 2 years and above by functional difficulty and level of severity level

Disability domain	No, difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all
Seeing difficulty	94.6	4.5	0.8	0.1
Hearing difficulty	94.7	4.5	0.7	0.1
Walking difficulty	94.5	4.3	1.1	0.2
Remembering difficulty	94.3	4.7	0.9	0.1
Self-care difficulty	95.9	3.1	0.7	0.3
Speech difficulty	96.8	2.5	0.5	0.2

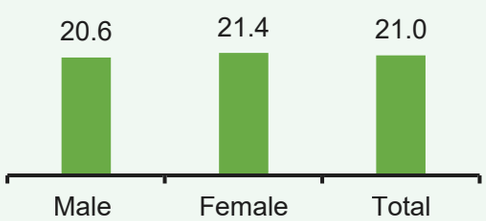
15.2 Multiple disability

An individual is considered to have multiple disabilities if he/she had a combination of functional difficulties.

Twenty one percent of the persons with disabilities had multiple functional difficulties.

The proportion was the same for both males and females at 21 percent.

Figure 15.1: Prevalence of multiple disability



15.3 Little persons

The NPHC 2024 defined a little person as a genetic or medical condition that usually results in an adult height of 147 centimeters (4 feet 10 inches) or shorter. The average adult height among people with dwarfism is 4 feet (122 cm). Information on little persons was captured for those 18 years and more.

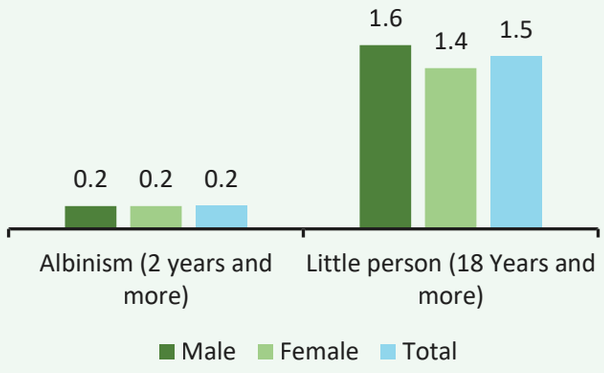
Little persons comprised two percent of the population aged 18 years and above with slightly more males (2%) than females (1%). above (**Figure 15.2 and table 15.4**)

15.4 Albinism

The NPHC 2024 manual defined persons with albinism as those born with an absence of skin and hair pigmentation. This usually results in having pale hair, eyes and skin.

Persons with albinism comprised less than one percent of the population aged two years and above (**Table 15.4**)

Figure 15.2: Proportion of little persons and persons with albinism



15.5 Forms of impairments

The NPHC 2024 collected information on forms of impairments including deaf and hard of hearing, blind and low vision and neurological disorders.

15.5.1 Deaf and hard of hearing

Deafness is a condition of total loss in hearing. In the NPHC 2024, this was considered as “cannot do at all” for the hearing domain where as hard of hearing was considered as “A lot of difficulty”.

The results show that less than one percent of the population had deafness and one percent had hard of hearing condition. (**Table 15.5**).

Patterns:

- Deafness and hard of hearing conditions were most prevalent among persons aged 80 years and above at one percent and nine percent respectively (**Table 15.5)**.

15.5.2 Blind and low vision disability

A person is considered “blind” or having “low vision” if he/she recorded “cannot see at all” and “a lot of difficulty” respectively in the seeing domain. The results show that less than one percent of the population were blind and one percent had low vision (**Table 15.5**).

Patterns:

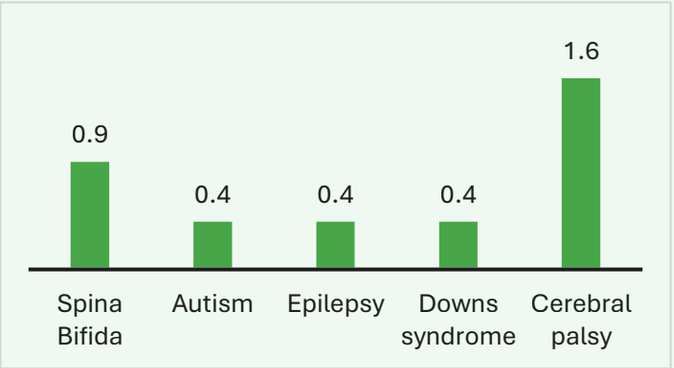
- Blindness and low vision conditions increase with increase in age. Blindness peaks at one percent for persons aged 70 years and above and low vision peaks at 12 percent for persons aged 80 to 84 years (**Table 15.5)**.

15.6 Neurological disorders

These are conditions that target how the nervous system (brain, spinal cord and nerves) functions. Information was collected on neurological conditions of household members, including spina bifida, epilepsy, autism, cerebral palsy, and Down syndrome.

The most common neurological disorder was Cerebral palsy (2%), followed by Spina bifida (1%) (**Figure 15.3 and Table 15.6).**

Figure 15.3: Proportion of population aged 2 years and above with neurological disorders



15.7 Mental health conditions

Mental health is a state of well-being that allows individuals to cope with life's challenges, realize their potential, learn and work well, and contribute to their community. This encompasses emotional, psychological and social aspects of an individual's life. Mental health is a human rights issue. It is more than the absence of a mental disorder, exists in complex continuum and is experienced differently from one person to another.

Mental health conditions (mental health disorder or psychological distress)**.** This is a psychiatric condition characterized by significant disturbances in cognition, emotion, or behavior, leading to distress or disability in important areas of life such as socializing, work, or self-care.

Probable anxiety disorder: The likelihood of someone being anxious i.e., normally feels worried, nervous or anxious.

Probable depressive disorder: Losing interest in pleasurable activities and low feelings, sadness and stress

Probable psychosis: Seeing things that others don't see or hearing voices that others don't hear

Probable bipolar affective disorder: Having extreme emotions and mood swings

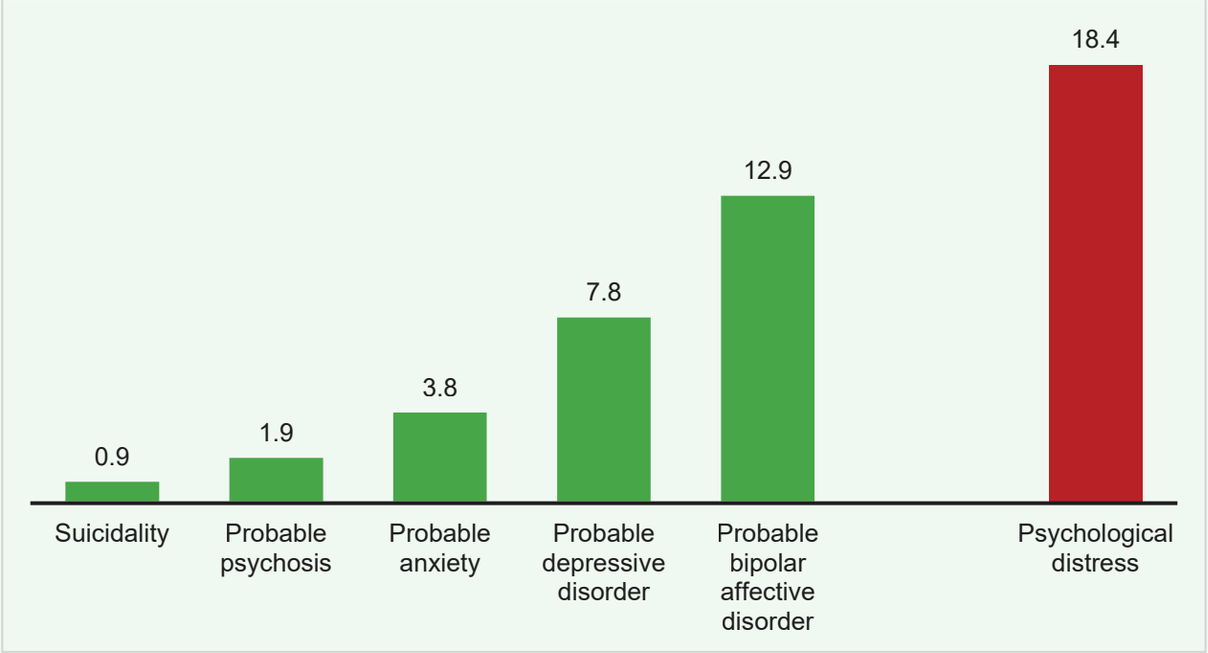
Suicidality: The experience of suicidal plans, thoughts or attempts

Eligibility: Population aged 10 years and above.

The information collected on mental health experiences of individuals included; anxiety, sadness, suicidal tendencies, hearing voices that others don't hear and extreme mood swings. The information was used to measure probable mental health disorders (phycological distress) in an individual.

- The results in Figure 15.4 show that 18 percent of the population aged 10 years and above had experienced psychological distress.
- The most prevalent condition of psychological distress was probable bipolar affective disorder (13%) followed by probable depressive disorder (8%). Suicidality was the least prevalent condition of psychological distress (1%).

Figure 15.4: Proportion of the population aged 10 years and above who experienced psychological distress



Patterns:

- **Psychological distress** increased with age peaking at 34 percent for persons aged 80 to 84 years. The respective conditions of probable depression, anxiety, psychosis, bipolar affective disorder and suicidality followed the same pattern (**Table 15.3**)

List of tables

- Table 15.1: Proportion of persons aged 2 years and above by functional difficulty and level of severity level
- Table 15.2: Proportion of persons aged 2 years and above by functional difficulty
- Table 15.3: Proportion of the population aged 10 years and above who experienced psychological distress
- Table 15.4: Proportion of little persons and persons with albinism by selected background characteristics
- Table 15.5: Proportions of persons with selected impairments
- Table 15.6: Proportion of persons who reported having neurological conditions
- Table 15.7: Measure of prevalence of psychological distress

Table 15.2: Proportion of persons aged 2 years and above by functional difficulty

Background characteristics	Speech difficulty		Self-care difficulty		Remembering difficulty		Walking difficulty		Hearing difficulty		Seeing difficulty	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Sex												
Male	139,213	0.7	200,550	1.0	171,856	0.9	219,526	1.1	143,890	0.7	150,585	0.8
Female	153,299	0.7	232,305	1.0	253,889	1.1	299,329	1.3	187,536	0.8	218,417	1.0
Residence												
Urban	87,807	0.6	128,334	0.8	122,186	0.8	159,948	1.0	93,658	0.6	116,755	0.8
Rural	204,705	0.8	304,521	1.2	303,559	1.1	358,907	1.4	237,768	0.9	252,247	1.0
Age group												
2-4	34,537	0.9	92,726	2.3	27,413	0.7	24,727	0.6	16,828	0.4	10,670	0.3
5-9	38,196	0.6	66,150	1.0	36,513	0.6	33,259	0.5	35,046	0.5	21,745	0.3
10-14	32,019	0.5	32,619	0.6	35,543	0.6	32,492	0.6	35,423	0.6	23,590	0.4
15-19	27,899	0.5	25,626	0.5	32,089	0.6	30,793	0.6	29,277	0.6	21,805	0.4
20-24	24,184	0.6	21,751	0.5	28,772	0.7	26,090	0.6	24,355	0.6	16,851	0.4
25-29	18,525	0.5	16,764	0.5	23,587	0.7	21,753	0.6	19,662	0.6	14,431	0.4
30-34	15,207	0.5	14,595	0.5	21,284	0.8	20,809	0.7	16,244	0.6	13,818	0.5
35-39	12,397	0.5	12,867	0.6	19,714	0.8	22,156	1.0	13,774	0.6	14,781	0.6
40-44	10,666	0.6	12,080	0.6	19,270	1.0	24,638	1.3	12,515	0.7	17,493	0.9
45-49	8,459	0.6	10,503	0.7	18,027	1.3	24,637	1.8	10,566	0.8	20,221	1.4
50-54	8,506	0.7	11,789	1.0	20,162	1.7	28,841	2.4	11,715	1.0	23,461	1.9
55-59	6,224	0.8	9,511	1.2	16,237	2.0	25,586	3.2	9,670	1.2	20,073	2.5
60-64	7,740	1.1	13,001	1.8	20,866	2.9	32,968	4.5	13,277	1.8	24,820	3.4
65-69	5,639	1.3	10,423	2.5	15,463	3.7	26,828	6.4	10,336	2.5	19,994	4.8
70-74	7,841	2.2	14,920	4.2	19,736	5.6	33,012	9.3	14,577	4.1	24,640	7.0
75-79	6,769	3.1	13,667	6.2	16,449	7.5	28,207	12.8	12,883	5.9	21,155	9.6
80-84	10,802	5.4	21,514	10.7	23,201	11.5	36,893	18.3	18,986	9.4	27,165	13.5
85+	16,902	5.9	32,349	11.3	31,419	10.9	45,166	15.7	26,292	9.2	32,289	11.3
Subregion												
Buganda	60,439	0.5	83,169	0.7	80,878	0.7	111,818	1.0	62,739	0.6	76,666	0.7
Busoga	38,827	1.0	57,636	1.4	58,159	1.4	64,200	1.6	46,837	1.2	41,862	1.0
Bukedi	17,756	0.9	27,840	1.4	24,769	1.2	30,013	1.5	21,034	1.0	20,118	1.0
Elgon	15,897	0.8	24,756	1.2	24,030	1.2	30,320	1.5	19,085	0.9	18,353	0.9
Teso	18,562	0.8	35,934	1.5	25,917	1.1	31,159	1.3	17,056	0.7	20,397	0.8
Karamoja	7,333	0.5	13,405	1.0	9,575	0.7	11,955	0.9	8,609	0.6	7,160	0.5
Lango	21,979	0.9	30,578	1.3	32,622	1.4	35,595	1.5	26,983	1.1	33,200	1.4
Acholi	16,189	0.9	23,252	1.2	27,397	1.4	32,789	1.7	20,834	1.1	27,414	1.4
West Nile	26,220	0.7	38,385	1.1	38,203	1.1	50,183	1.4	32,590	0.9	36,794	1.0
Bunyoro	19,200	0.7	26,474	0.9	27,165	0.9	32,327	1.1	22,210	0.8	23,924	0.8
Tooro	20,021	0.7	27,641	1.0	30,944	1.1	31,703	1.1	20,385	0.7	23,043	0.8
Ankole	19,916	0.6	27,352	0.8	29,884	0.9	37,092	1.1	22,072	0.7	27,164	0.8
Kigezi	10,173	0.6	16,433	1.0	16,202	1.0	19,701	1.2	10,992	0.7	12,907	0.8
Education												
No formal education	189,319	1.2	304,570	2.0	248,667	1.6	270,318	1.8	189,973	1.2	172,109	1.1
Some primary	65,005	0.5	81,334	0.6	114,086	0.8	146,023	1.0	91,988	0.6	111,628	0.8
Completed primary	12,874	0.4	15,647	0.4	23,488	0.7	37,018	1.1	17,896	0.5	28,367	0.8
Some secondary	11,031	0.3	13,475	0.4	18,056	0.5	27,611	0.8	14,366	0.4	22,859	0.6
Completed secondary	8,880	0.3	10,497	0.3	13,068	0.4	21,525	0.6	10,550	0.3	17,798	0.5
Post-secondary	4,944	0.3	6,740	0.4	7,477	0.4	14,841	0.8	5,948	0.3	15,027	0.8
Not stated	459	0.6	592	0.8	903	1.2	1,519	2.0	705	0.9	1,214	1.6
National	**292,512**	**0.7**	**432,855**	**1.0**	**425,745**	**1.0**	**518,855**	**1.2**	**331,426**	**0.8**	**369,002**	**0.9**

Table 15.3: Proportion of the population aged 10 years and above who experienced psychological distress

Background characterises	Psychological distress		Probable Depression		Probable Anxiety		Probable Psychosis		Probable Bipolar affective disorder		Probable Suicidality	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex												
Male	2,534,474	17.8	1,050,691	7.4	515,206	3.6	259,102	1.8	1,782,723	12.5	121,350	0.9
Female	3,240,879	18.9	1,393,581	8.1	685,976	4.0	325,867	1.9	2,273,134	13.3	150,921	0.9
Residence												
Urban	1,937,512	16.3	867,950	7.3	410,419	3.5	187,487	1.6	1,309,642	11.1	87,704	0.7
Rural	3,837,841	19.6	1,576,322	8.1	790,763	4.0	397,482	2.0	2,746,215	14.1	184,567	0.9
Age group												
10-14	779,999	13.2	244,725	4.2	153,159	2.6	83,446	1.4	582,404	9.9	39,656	0.7
15-19	789,580	15.3	270,876	5.2	148,876	2.9	76,857	1.5	585,847	11.3	36,615	0.7
20-24	747,611	17.7	293,129	6.9	146,760	3.5	71,392	1.7	538,280	12.7	34,697	0.8
25-29	658,820	18.9	277,887	8.0	130,881	3.7	60,910	1.7	464,552	13.3	29,542	0.8
30-34	541,505	19.5	236,910	8.5	110,853	4.0	51,117	1.8	377,917	13.6	24,672	0.9
35-39	469,516	20.2	210,552	9.1	98,400	4.2	44,612	1.9	325,017	14.0	21,523	0.9
40-44	392,286	21.0	180,680	9.7	83,914	4.5	37,976	2.0	268,776	14.4	18,243	1.0
45-49	308,720	21.9	146,294	10.4	66,510	4.7	29,325	2.1	209,543	14.9	13,679	1.0
50-54	278,793	23.0	136,160	11.2	61,685	5.1	27,669	2.3	187,519	15.5	12,553	1.0
55-59	190,142	23.9	95,704	12.0	42,000	5.3	18,791	2.4	126,089	15.8	8,301	1.0
60-64	183,022	25.1	95,405	13.1	42,467	5.8	19,919	2.7	119,523	16.4	8,620	1.2
65-69	111,459	26.5	61,013	14.5	26,349	6.3	12,470	3.0	71,149	16.9	5,057	1.2
70-74	100,884	28.5	57,658	16.3	25,234	7.1	13,010	3.7	63,141	17.9	5,081	1.4
75-79	69,593	31.6	41,493	18.9	18,477	8.4	9,757	4.4	43,267	19.7	3,643	1.7
80-84	69,412	34.4	44,185	21.9	20,008	9.9	11,766	5.8	41,707	20.7	4,198	2.1
85+	84,011	29.3	51,601	18.0	25,609	8.9	15,952	5.6	51,126	17.8	6,191	2.2
Subregion												
Buganda	1,182,274	13.6	559,887	6.4	251,322	2.9	108,404	1.2	736,243	8.4	48,948	0.6
Busoga	638,782	21.5	273,373	9.2	148,941	5.0	77,137	2.6	441,008	14.8	38,554	1.3
Bukedi	349,997	23.2	155,118	10.3	88,005	5.8	44,278	2.9	246,231	16.3	20,714	1.4
Elgon	363,816	23.2	139,769	8.9	68,070	4.3	32,769	2.1	270,569	17.2	13,904	0.9
Teso	479,314	27.1	193,113	10.9	104,654	5.9	41,320	2.3	361,892	20.4	19,055	1.1
Karamoja	169,762	18.5	59,267	6.4	30,967	3.4	20,620	2.2	126,388	13.7	8,414	0.9
Lango	445,845	24.6	143,988	8.0	76,145	4.2	36,338	2.0	355,006	19.6	13,774	0.8
Acholi	301,451	21.2	117,075	8.2	55,608	3.9	23,026	1.6	219,422	15.4	9,796	0.7
West Nile	574,314	21.9	242,013	9.2	111,595	4.2	57,571	2.2	421,684	16.0	21,311	0.8
Bunyoro	348,262	16.4	170,888	8.0	96,899	4.6	58,912	2.8	242,077	11.4	39,390	1.9
Tooro	376,630	18.2	158,566	7.7	73,943	3.6	37,799	1.8	264,590	12.8	17,667	0.9
Ankole	335,764	12.7	141,820	5.4	62,292	2.4	30,321	1.1	223,903	8.5	13,827	0.5
Kigezi	209,142	17.0	89,395	7.3	32,741	2.7	16,474	1.3	146,844	11.9	6,917	0.6
Education												
No formal education	1,525,161	22.3	637,470	9.3	382,361	5.6	234,183	3.4	1,091,139	15.9	127,211	1.9
Some primary	2,160,359	17.6	873,059	7.1	418,822	3.4	190,909	1.6	1,545,128	12.6	78,359	0.6
Completed primary	643,820	18.3	278,459	7.9	121,073	3.4	50,261	1.4	448,370	12.7	20,890	0.6
Some secondary	583,566	16.5	249,989	7.1	111,281	3.1	46,615	1.3	403,255	11.4	19,581	0.6
Completed secondary	545,737	16.3	249,425	7.4	105,891	3.2	41,511	1.2	363,839	10.9	17,518	0.5
Post-secondary	297,884	16.8	148,105	8.3	58,456	3.3	20,097	1.1	190,359	10.7	8,163	0.5
Not stated	18,826	24.5	7,765	10.1	3,298	4.3	1,393	1.8	13,767	17.9	549	0.7
National	**5,775,353**	**18.4**	**2,444,272**	**7.8**	**1,201,182**	**3.8**	**584,969**	**1.9**	**4,055,857**	**12.9**	**272,271**	**0.9**

Table 15.4: Proportion of little persons and persons with albinism by selected background characteristics

Background characteristics	Little persons		Albinism	
	Yes		Yes	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number
Sex				
Male	303,322	1.6	37,579	0.2
Female	318,208	1.4	41,297	0.2
Residence				
Urban	193,357	1.3	24,648	0.2
Rural	428,173	1.6	54,228	0.2
Education				
No formal education	271,495	1.8	35,473	0.2
Some primary	234,273	1.6	24,998	0.2
Completed primary	35,134	1	5,393	0.2
Some secondary	38,887	1.1	5,540	0.2
Completed secondary	28,318	0.8	4,790	0.1
Post-secondary	12,842	0.7	2,582	0.1
Not stated	581	0.8	100	0.1
Age group				
2-4	92,732	2.3	7,018	0.2
5-9	148,167	2.3	12,521	0.2
10-14	127,131	2.2	11,859	0.2
15-19	83,224	1.6	9,557	0.2
20-24	41,968	1	7,707	0.2
25-29	29,260	0.8	6,126	0.2
30-34	22,107	0.8	4,858	0.2
35-39	17,776	0.8	4,120	0.2
40-44	14,418	0.8	3,393	0.2
45-49	10,661	0.8	2,474	0.2
50-54	9,220	0.8	2,240	0.2
55-59	5,938	0.7	1,597	0.2
60-64	5,457	0.7	1,520	0.2
65-69	3,156	0.8	887	0.2
70-74	2,709	0.8	855	0.2
75-79	1,692	0.8	573	0.3
80-84	1,790	0.9	574	0.3
85+	4,124	1.4	997	0.3
Subregion				
Buganda	138,204	1.2	18,095	0.2
Busoga	58,670	1.5	11,065	0.3
Bukedi	33,941	1.7	4,710	0.2
Elgon	32,741	1.6	4,427	0.2
Teso	36,711	1.5	4,108	0.2
Karamoja	31,206	2.3	2,965	0.2
Lango	38,762	1.6	4,089	0.2
Acholi	38,975	2.1	2,975	0.2
West Nile	81,208	2.2	7,292	0.2
Bunyoro	42,068	1.4	5,372	0.2
Tooro	39,300	1.4	6,237	0.2
Ankole	34,311	1	5,275	0.2
Kigezi	15,433	1	2,266	0.1
National	**621,530**	**1.5**	**78,876**	**0.2**

Table 15.5: Proportions of persons with selected impairments

Background characteristics	Other forms of disabilities									
	Deaf		Hard of hearing		Blind		Low vision		Deaf and blind	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex										
Male	21,505	0.1	122,385	0.6	14,116	0.1	136,469	0.7	3,229	0.0
Female	22,876	0.1	164,660	0.7	16,423	0.1	201,994	0.9	3,753	0.0
Residence										
Urban	13,164	0.1	80,494	0.5	8,888	0.1	107,867	0.7	1,799	0.0
Rural	31,217	0.1	206,551	0.8	21,651	0.1	230,596	0.9	5,183	0.0
Age group										
2-4	2,950	0.1	13,878	0.3	1,696	0.0	8,974	0.2	668	0.0
5-9	5,812	0.1	29,234	0.5	2,646	0.0	19,099	0.3	986	0.0
10-14	5,652	0.1	29,771	0.5	2,411	0.0	21,179	0.4	822	0.0
15-19	5,266	0.1	24,011	0.5	2,032	0.0	19,773	0.4	705	0.0
20-24	4,830	0.1	19,525	0.5	1,658	0.0	15,193	0.4	619	0.0
25-29	3,855	0.1	15,807	0.5	1,325	0.0	13,106	0.4	416	0.0
30-34	2,975	0.1	13,269	0.5	1,194	0.0	12,624	0.5	306	0.0
35-39	2,149	0.1	11,625	0.5	1,069	0.0	13,712	0.6	235	0.0
40-44	1,716	0.1	10,799	0.6	996	0.1	16,497	0.9	180	0.0
45-49	1,211	0.1	9,355	0.7	944	0.1	19,277	1.4	138	0.0
50-54	1,125	0.1	10,590	0.9	1,105	0.1	22,356	1.8	128	0.0
55-59	777	0.1	8,893	1.1	965	0.1	19,108	2.4	126	0.0
60-64	898	0.1	12,379	1.7	1,287	0.2	23,533	3.2	122	0.0
65-69	604	0.1	9,732	2.3	1,212	0.3	18,782	4.5	94	0.0
70-74	764	0.2	13,813	3.9	1,718	0.5	22,922	6.5	163	0.0
75-79	685	0.3	12,198	5.5	1,673	0.8	19,482	8.9	172	0.1
80-84	1,129	0.6	17,857	8.8	2,577	1.3	24,588	12.2	339	0.2
85+	1,983	0.7	24,309	8.5	4,031	1.4	28,258	9.8	763	0.3
Subregion										
Buganda	9,462	0.1	53,277	0.5	6,482	0.1	70,184	0.6	1,413	0.0
Busoga	6,274	0.2	40,563	1.0	4,480	0.1	37,382	0.9	1,130	0.0
Bukedi	2,448	0.1	18,586	0.9	1,890	0.1	18,228	0.9	426	0.0
Elgon	2,487	0.1	16,598	0.8	1,690	0.1	16,663	0.8	728	0.0
Teso	2,258	0.1	14,798	0.6	1,598	0.1	18,799	0.8	257	0.0
Karamoja	1,243	0.1	7,366	0.5	1,163	0.1	5,997	0.4	146	0.0
Lango	3,664	0.2	23,319	1.0	2,419	0.1	30,781	1.3	583	0.0
Acholi	2,398	0.1	18,436	1.0	1,789	0.1	25,625	1.4	287	0.0
West Nile	4,373	0.1	28,217	0.8	2,703	0.1	34,091	0.9	497	0.0
Bunyoro	2,813	0.1	19,397	0.7	1,734	0.1	22,190	0.8	498	0.0
Tooro	2,801	0.1	17,584	0.6	1,949	0.1	21,094	0.8	487	0.0
Ankole	2,869	0.1	19,203	0.6	1,741	0.1	25,423	0.8	320	0.0
Kigezi	1,291	0.1	9,701	0.6	901	0.1	12,006	0.8	210	0.0
Education attainment										
No formal education	28,778	0.2	161,195	1.1	19,280	0.1	152,829	1.0	5,291	0.0
Some primary	9,904	0.1	82,084	0.6	6,531	0.0	105,097	0.7	1,052	0.0
Completed primary	2,186	0.1	15,710	0.4	1,449	0.0	26,918	0.8	186	0.0
Some secondary	1,401	0.0	12,965	0.4	1,335	0.0	21,524	0.6	230	0.0
Completed secondary	1,172	0.0	9,378	0.3	994	0.0	16,804	0.5	129	0.0
Post-secondary	850	0.0	5,098	0.3	872	0.0	14,155	0.8	89	0.0
Not stated	90	0.1	615	0.8	78	0.1	1,136	1.5	5	0.0
National	**44,381**	**0.1**	**287,045**	**0.7**	**30,539**	**0.1**	**338,463**	**0.8**	**6,982**	**0.0**

Table 15.6: Proportion of persons who reported having neurological conditions

Background characteristics	Cerebral Palsy		Down syndrome		Epilepsy		Autism		Spina Bifida	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex										
Male	309,347	1.6	88,257	0.5	91,610	0.5	87,501	0.4	144,598	0.7
Female	346,569	1.6	96,413	0.4	87,535	0.4	91,572	0.4	212,814	1.0
Residence										
Urban	204,010	1.3	55,444	0.4	50,151	0.3	55,150	0.4	109,667	0.7
Rural	451,906	1.7	129,226	0.5	128,994	0.5	123,923	0.5	247,745	0.9
Education										
No formal education	287,426	1.9	87,894	0.6	87,733	0.6	88,583	0.6	124,017	0.8
Some primary	215,008	1.5	58,371	0.4	59,010	0.4	55,223	0.4	126,859	0.9
Completed primary	49,194	1.4	12,762	0.4	11,088	0.3	11,667	0.3	38,597	1.1
Some secondary	45,410	1.3	11,170	0.3	9,303	0.3	9,790	0.3	28,235	0.8
Completed secondary	39,065	1.2	9,437	0.3	7,727	0.2	8,814	0.3	24,577	0.7
Post-secondary	18,626	1.0	4,685	0.3	3,923	0.2	4,666	0.3	14,073	0.8
Not stated	1,187	1.5	351	0.5	361	0.5	330	0.4	1,054	1.4
Age group										
2-4	55,584	1.4	13,696	0.3	12,985	0.3	10,862	0.3	9,436	0.2
5-9	92,793	1.5	23,927	0.4	24,015	0.4	20,961	0.3	16,605	0.3
10-14	87,633	1.5	23,710	0.4	22,981	0.4	21,527	0.4	18,610	0.3
15-19	75,563	1.5	21,475	0.4	22,367	0.4	20,825	0.4	22,713	0.4
20-24	64,083	1.5	18,767	0.4	20,601	0.5	18,611	0.4	25,603	0.6
25-29	52,417	1.5	14,892	0.4	16,250	0.5	15,073	0.4	26,239	0.8
30-34	42,851	1.5	12,100	0.4	12,786	0.5	12,672	0.5	25,881	0.9
35-39	36,886	1.6	10,517	0.5	10,232	0.4	10,855	0.5	26,938	1.2
40-44	31,006	1.7	8,857	0.5	8,195	0.4	9,206	0.5	27,358	1.5
45-49	23,955	1.7	6,851	0.5	5,998	0.4	7,149	0.5	25,059	1.8
50-54	22,601	1.9	6,494	0.5	5,444	0.4	6,790	0.6	25,892	2.1
55-59	15,402	1.9	4,610	0.6	3,770	0.5	4,821	0.6	20,075	2.5
60-64	15,432	2.1	4,856	0.7	3,715	0.5	4,985	0.7	22,010	3.0
65-69	9,631	2.3	3,082	0.7	2,354	0.6	3,118	0.7	14,779	3.5
70-74	8,987	2.5	3,073	0.9	2,166	0.6	3,104	0.9	14,789	4.2
75-79	6,059	2.8	2,127	1.0	1,492	0.7	2,320	1.1	10,657	4.8
80-84	6,687	3.3	2,457	1.2	1,602	0.8	2,770	1.4	11,775	5.8
85+	8,346	2.9	3,179	1.1	2,192	0.8	3,424	1.2	12,993	4.5
Subregion										
Buganda	150,049	1.3	39,966	0.4	32,866	0.3	40,592	0.4	75,041	0.7
Busoga	88,220	2.2	22,969	0.6	16,767	0.4	21,589	0.5	52,959	1.3
Bukedi	39,714	1.9	9,112	0.4	8,847	0.4	8,450	0.4	15,791	0.8
Elgon	35,429	1.7	10,374	0.5	7,796	0.4	10,097	0.5	19,026	0.9
Teso	37,966	1.6	8,813	0.4	10,727	0.4	10,710	0.4	15,107	0.6
Karamoja	18,579	1.4	5,569	0.4	5,687	0.4	3,981	0.3	5,620	0.4
Lango	34,192	1.4	10,454	0.4	15,292	0.6	9,318	0.4	14,991	0.6
Acholi	27,787	1.5	10,119	0.5	15,151	0.8	8,030	0.4	13,320	0.7
West Nile	62,338	1.7	17,093	0.5	21,945	0.6	14,133	0.4	23,904	0.7
Bunyoro	47,783	1.6	14,227	0.5	13,797	0.5	14,190	0.5	29,633	1.0
Tooro	48,579	1.7	15,133	0.5	12,430	0.4	14,448	0.5	34,733	1.2
Ankole	43,592	1.3	14,050	0.4	11,724	0.3	16,495	0.5	38,901	1.2
Kigezi	21,688	1.4	6,791	0.4	6,116	0.4	7,040	0.4	18,386	1.2
National	**655,916**	**1.6**	**184,670**	**0.4**	**179,145**	**0.4**	**179,073**	**0.4**	**357,412**	**0.9**

Table 15.7: Measure of prevalence of psychological distress

Qtn. number	Question	Expected responses					Responses considered	Mental condition	Measure
P38A1	How often does [NAME] experienced difficulty in sleeping? Would you say,	1.Daily	2.Weekly	3.Monthly	4.A few times a year	5.Never	1,2&3		Probable mental distress or psychological disorder
P38A2	How often does [NAME] normally feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say,	1.Daily	2.Weekly	3.Monthly	4.A few times a year	5.Never	1,2&3	Probable anxiety disorder	
P38A3	Has [NAME] lost interest in pleasurable activities that [NAME] normally enjoys? Would you say,	1.Yes	2.No	8.Don't know			1	Probable depressive disorder	
P38A4	How often does (NAME) experience low feelings, sadness, and stress? Would you say...	1.Daily	2.Weekly	3.Monthly	4.A few times a year	5.Never	1,2&3		
P38A5	How often does (NAME) see things or hear voices that other people do not see or hear? Would you say...	1.Daily	2.Weekly	3.Monthly	4.A few times a year	5.Never	1,2&3	Probable psychosis	
P38A6	Does (NAME) no longer socialize with friends as he/she used to do or is he/she withdrawn from family and people that matter?	1.Yes	2.No	8.Don't know					
P38A7	Does (NAME) have extreme emotions and mood swings, has he/she experienced increased or decreased activity? Would you say...	1.Daily	2.Weekly	3.Monthly	4.A few times a year	5.Never	1&2	Probable bipolar affective disorder	
P38A8	How often does (NAME) experience suicidal plans, thoughts or attempts? Would you say...	1.Daily	2.Weekly	3.Monthly	4.A few times a year	5.Never	1,2&3	Suicidality	

CHILDREN 16

Key Findings

- **Children (0-17):** 17% increase in the number of children from **18.9** million in 2014 to **22.2** million in 2024
- **Orphanhood:** 13% of children lost either one or both of their parents
- **First year of Primary:** 60% of 6-year-old children in Uganda had not started their first year of primary of which Karamoja sub-region had the highest with 82%
- **Birth Certification:** 63% of children under 5 years didn't have a birth certificate
- **Open defecation: Six in every ten** (60%) households with Children in Karamoja were practicing open defecation
- **Child activity: 51%** of children aged 14-17 in Karamoja sub-region were out of school and not working

According to UNICEF, a **child** is defined as any human being below the age of **18 years** and this aligns with the definition by the **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)** which considers anyone under the age of 18 as a child. Data on children is required to monitor indicators of SDGs and other development programs. This section examines the distribution and share of children aged 0 to 17 years among the population, their birth registration, distribution of children living in private households by their survivorship; and living with their biological parents and the housing conditions in which they live. The data is examined in respect of the children's age, sex, sub-regions, and district.

16.1 CHILDREN Population Distribution

The population distribution of children aged 0 to 17 years is a vital demographic category that frequently covers infancy to adolescence and represents the future workforce and societal basis. The 2024 NPHC census obtained information to offer an in-depth understanding into the number, distribution, and characteristics of children, which is critical for planning in education, health, and social services.

In summary, census data on children aged 0-17 gives a comprehensive understanding of this demographic group, focusing on age subgroups, regional and gender distribution, school enrolments, vulnerability, and housing conditions. This information is critical for policymakers to create and execute successful programs in education, healthcare, and social services, ensuring that the needs of this important part of society are satisfied.

Figure 16.1 Number of Children and proportion of Children to total Population, 2014- 2024

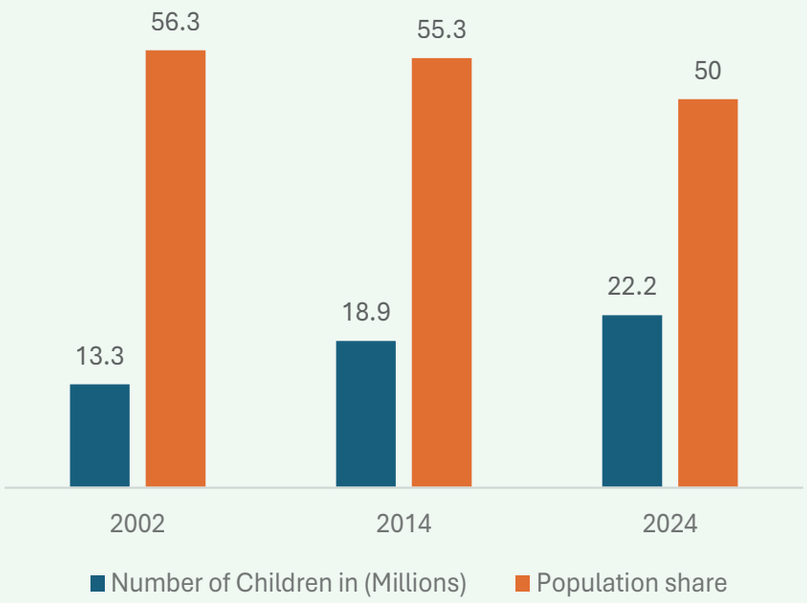


Figure 16.1 indicates an increase (17%) in the number of children (0-17 years) from 18.9 million in 2014 to 22.2 million in 2024. However, a reduction in the population share of children to the total population was noticed from 55.3% in 2014 to 50% 2024.

Figure 16.2 Population share of children age groups

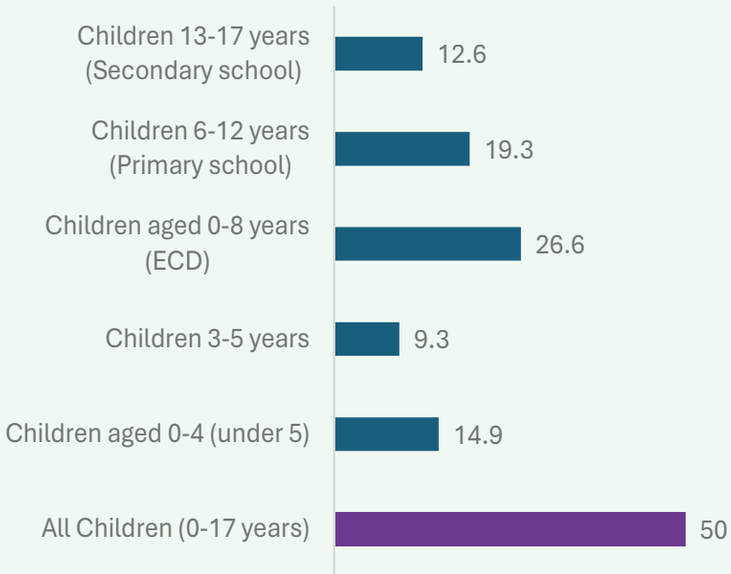
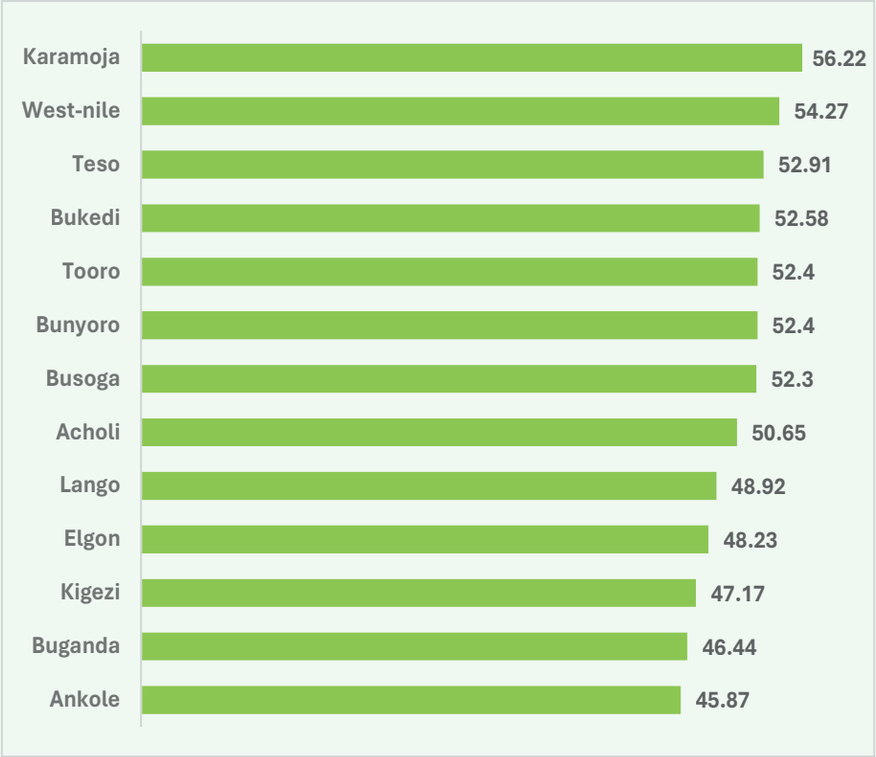


Figure 16.2 indicates that half (50%) of the Ugandan population was comprised of children below 18 years , (15%) were under the age of five, (9%) were in the pre-school category age group of (3-5 years), (19%) are in primary school age group, and (12%) were in secondary level schooling category

Figure 16.3: Share of Children (0-17) by Sub-region Population

Results in Figure 16.3 depict a slight difference in share of children at the sub-regional level, Karamoja (56%) had the largest proportion of children to its overall population while Ankole (46%) had the lowest share of children, implying a 10% difference.



16.2 Children at Risk of Not Realizing Some of Their Rights

Children are sometimes denied some of their rights due to a range of factors, including poverty, conflict, discrimination, and lack of access to essential services like education and health services. These risks can prevent children from enjoying fundamental rights such as education, health care, protection from abuse, and participation in society. The 2024 NPHC evaluated children's rights based on the following criteria: children with access to a registered birth certificate, children orphanhood status (lost either one or both of their parents), access to primary and secondary education, marital status of children aged 12-17, and children who have ever given birth between the ages of 12 and 17 years.

The goal of monitoring children's rights is to provide an enabling environment for safeguarding vulnerable populations, guaranteeing fair access to services such as education, urging policy reforms, and promoting national development. It provides an important role in protecting children's rights and encouraging social and economic prosperity in the country.

Childbirth Certification

In Uganda, birth registration and certification are governed by the Registration of Persons Act, 2015, which provides the legal framework for registering births, deaths, and other vital events. The registering of births and issuing birth certificate is coordinated by the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) put emphasis on registering births within **90 days** from the date of birth.

The possession of a birth certificate is the earliest formal recognition of a child's existence and citizenship on a country. Birth certification is a critical legal document for children aged 0-17 years as it serves several important functions that impact their rights, access to services, and future opportunities and these include: child's nationality, school enrollment and access to health services.

Figure 16.4: Proportion of under one and under five children possessing birth certificates

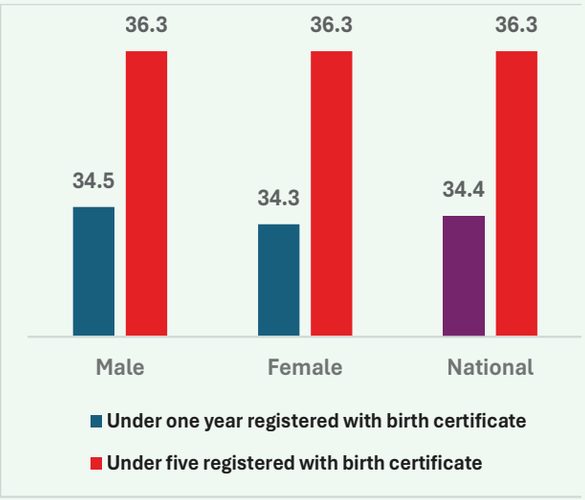


Figure 16.4 shows no slight sex variation among children that possessed birth certificates with under one (34%) and those under five (36%).More female children (36%) under-five the age of five possessed birth certificate compared to those under one(34%)

Figure 16.5: Under five Children registered with birth certificate by sub-region

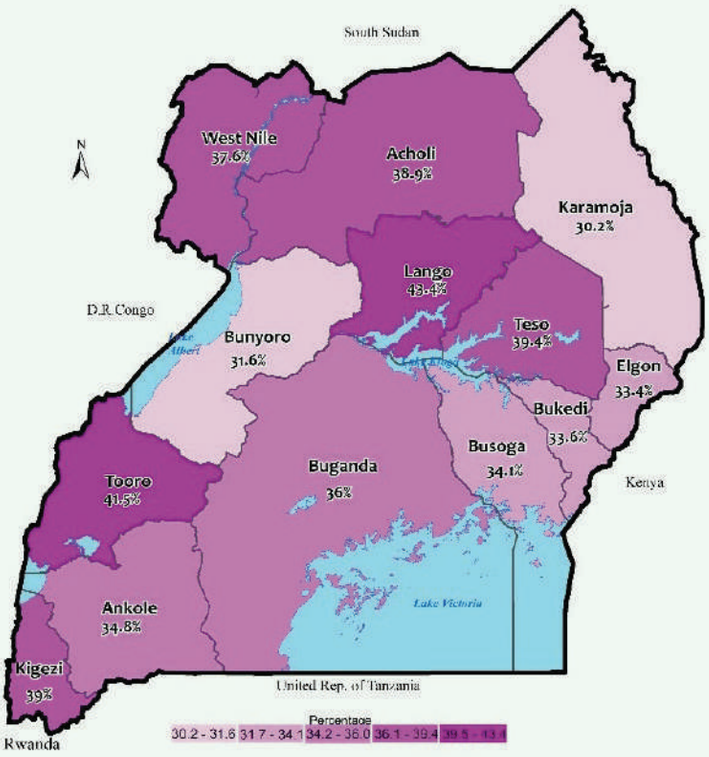


Figure 16.5 reveals that the sub-regions of Lango (43%) and Tooro (42%) had the highest proportion of under five children with birth certificates while Karamoja sub-region registered the lowest number at (30%). ***(see Table 16.3)***

16.3: ORPHANED CHILDREN

Orphanhood is defined as a child under the age of 18 who has lost one or both parents. UNICEF often classified orphanhood into the following groups**.** Maternal Orphan: A child who has lost their mother but whose father is still alive. Paternal Orphan: A child who has lost their father but whose mother is still alive. Double Orphan: A child who has lost both parents (mother and father).

Orphanhood status was captured in census to assess the social, economic, and demographic impacts affecting Children at the household level. The 2024 NPHC collected orphanhood statistics to help policymakers make choices about child welfare, social support systems, and the needs of vulnerable groups. This information will be used to design interventions for orphans, notably in education, healthcare, and social protection.

The results shown in Figure 16.6 indicate that 13 percent children are orphaned, those who lost one or both of their parents. Of these, 3% are maternal orphans, 6% are paternal orphans.

Figure 16.6: Proportion of Orphaned Children (0-17) by background Characteristics

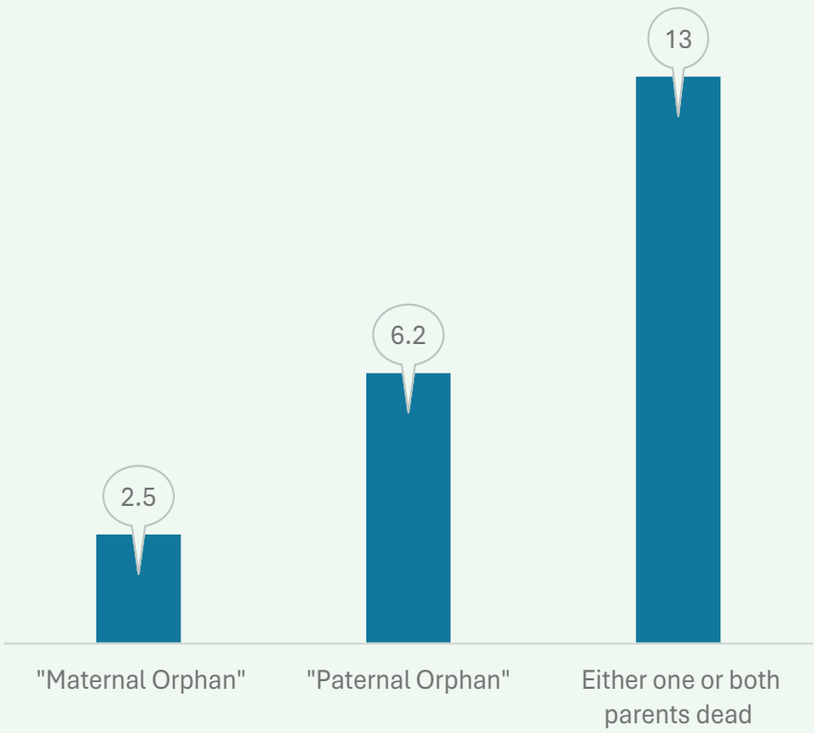
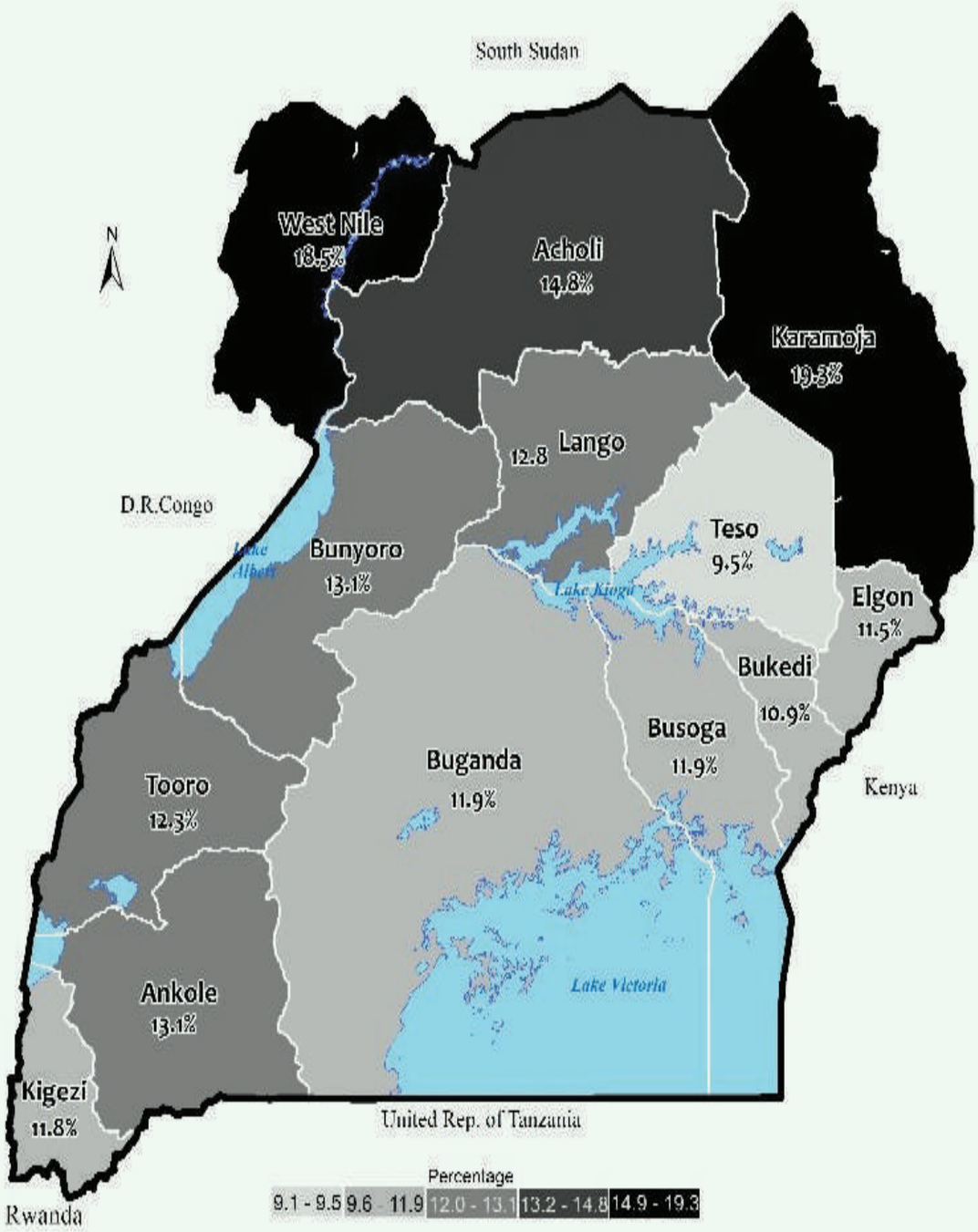


Figure 6.7 shows that the sub-regions of Karamoja (19%), West-Nile (19%), had the highest percentage of children who lost one or both of their parents while Teso had the lowest with (10%).

Figure 16.7: Children with one or both parents dead



16.4 MARRIAGE AND CHILD BEARING

16.4.1 Early childbearing refers to the phenomenon where individuals usually the girl children, give birth before reaching adulthood (18 years). This is closely associated with early marriage but can also occur outside of marriage due to various social and economic factors. UNICEF defines early childbearing as the occurrence of childbirth before the age of 18. It mainly refers to pregnancies and births among the girl child, often caused by early marriage, lack of access to reproductive health care, and inadequate education, resulting in higher maternal and infant mortality rates, continuing vicious cycles of poverty.

Targeting early childbirth and lowering the worldwide rate of maternal mortality to less than 70 per 100,000 live births, **SDG 3.1** is a significant initiative. Early deliveries in children considerably increase the risk of maternal mortality and morbidity. The Children Act (Cap 59), as Amended 2016 protects the rights of children in Uganda. It sets the legal age of consent for marriage at 18 years and includes provisions aimed at protecting children from exploitation, neglect, and early marriages, which often lead to early childbirth.

16.4.2 Child Marriage

UNICEF defines child marriage as any official or informal union in which at least one of the participants is under the age of 18. This practice, impacts more girls compared to boys, is considered a violation of human rights. Child marriage frequently leads to early pregnancy, social isolation, less educational and employment possibilities, and an increased risk of domestic violence. SDG Target **5.3** monitors child marriages and aims to eliminate all harmful practices, like early and forced marriage, and female genital mutilation (FGM) to achieve gender equality and ensuring girls have equal opportunities in education, health, and economic participation.

Figure 16.8 Proportion of Children aged (12-17) who are currently/ever been married

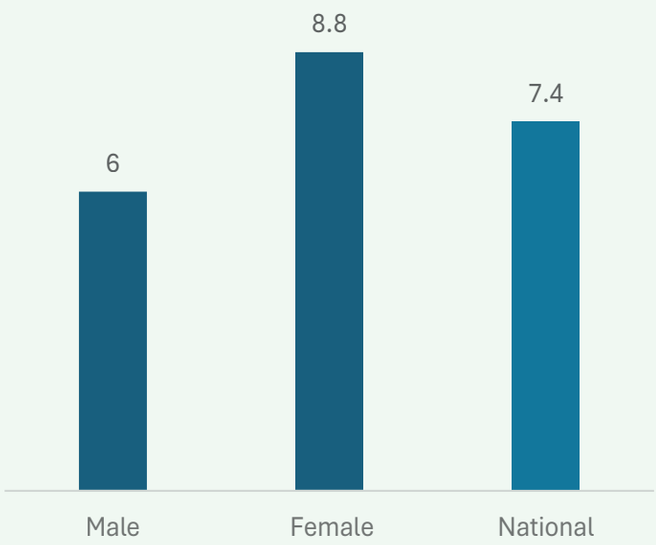
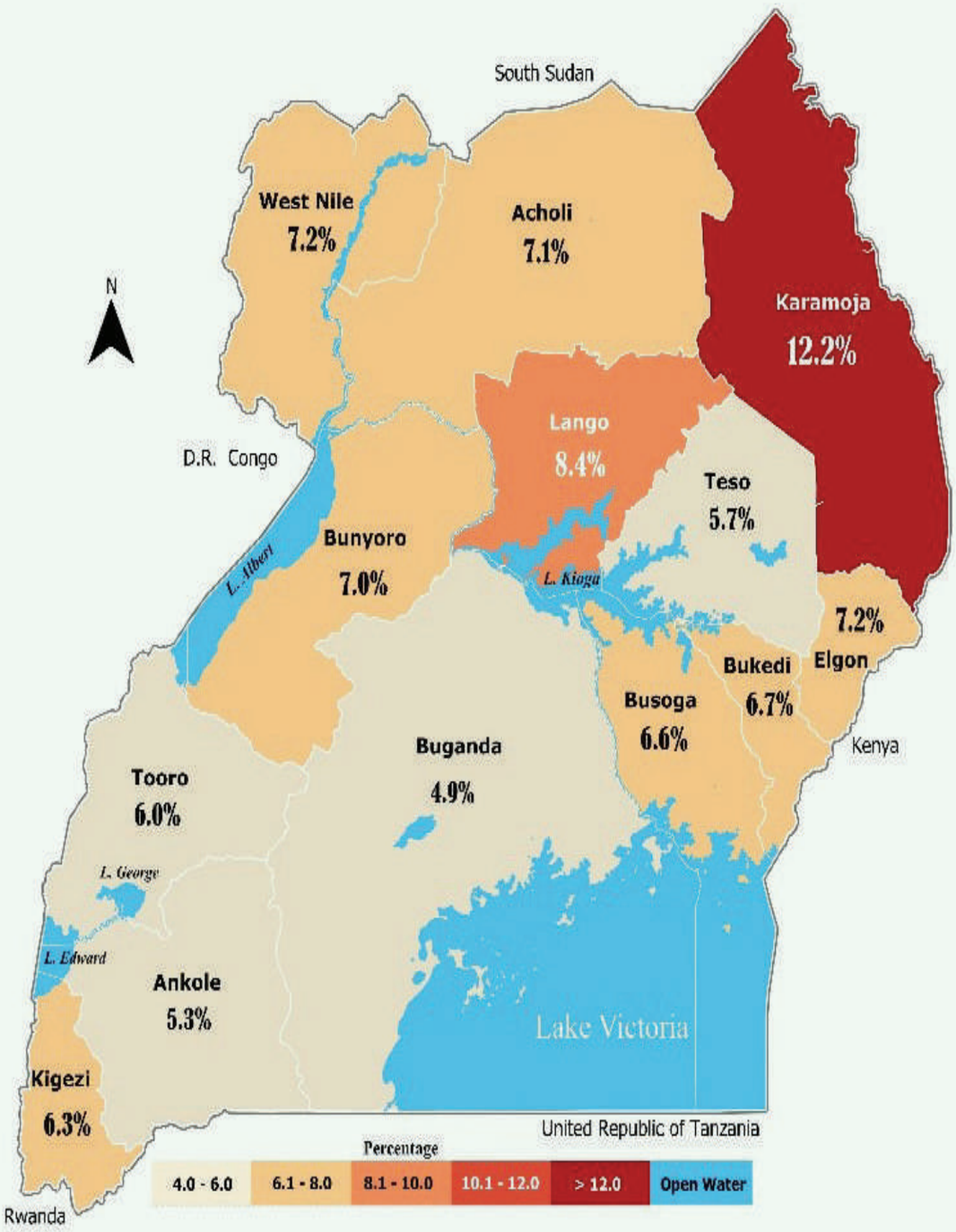


Figure 16.8 indicates a slight decline in children aged (12-17) that were currently/ever been married from (9%) in 2014 to (7%) in 2024. More female children (9%) were or a currently married as compared to the male children (6%) between the age of 12 and 17 years

The sub-region of Karamoja (12%) had the highest prevalence of children who were currently or had ever been married followed by Lango (8%) West-Nile, Acholi, Bunyoro and Elgon at (7%) respectively.

Figure 16.9 Proportion of Children aged (12-17) who are currently/ever been married by Sub-regions



16.5 Children Schooling and their Employment Status

The Children Act (Cap 59), as amended by the Children (Amendment) Act 2016: provides a comprehensive legal framework for the protection and promotion of children's rights in Uganda, aligning with international conventions like the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Act emphasizes the right of every child to education and places responsibilities on parents and the state to ensure children attend school and receive proper care and guidance.

In addition, Uganda's alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 emphasizes ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education for all, including girls, vulnerable children, and persons with disabilities. Uganda also strives to eliminate gender disparities in education by 2030, ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training (UNICEF, EPRC, UN in Uganda)

The 2024 NPHC collected information on the age at which children start their first year of primary school, children accessing pre-school "baby class till top class," the proportion of children not attending primary school between the age of 6-12 years, children not attending ordinary level education beginning at the age of 13 to 17 years, children who did not complete primary school on time (13 years), and those who did not complete ordinary secondary school by the age of 17.

Figure 16.10 Percentage of children not in school by age 6

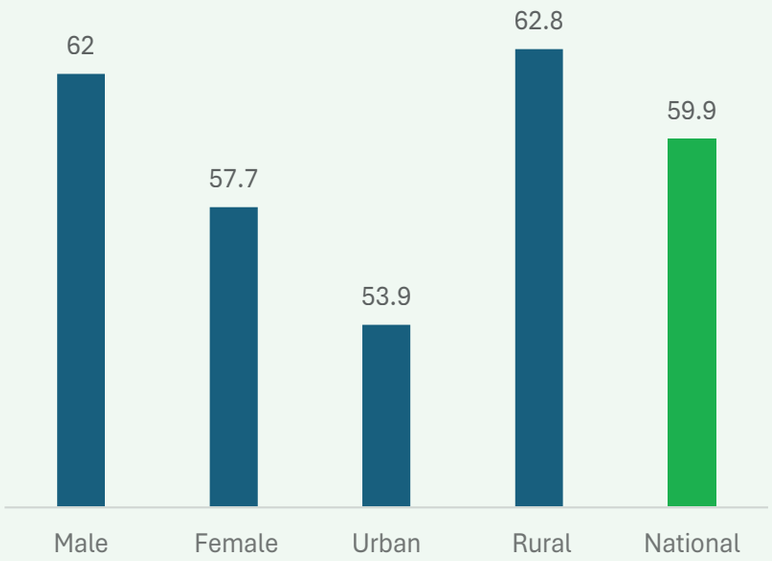


Figure 16.10 shows that 60% of children were not in their first year of primary school by the age of six. A bigger variation was shown among children in urban areas (54%) as compared to those in rural (63%). More male children (62%) to females (58%) were not in primary one at the age of six.

Figure 16.11 Children of primary school going age that were out of school

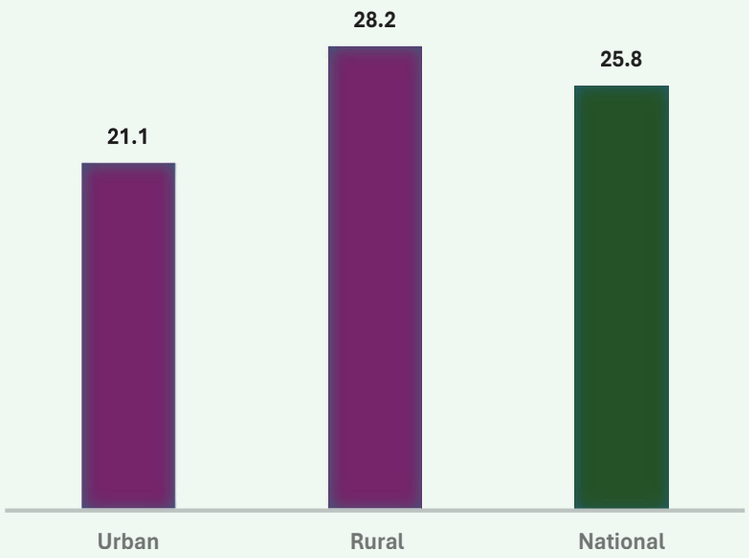


Figure 16.11 shows that (26%) of children were out of school at the age (6-12). A significant difference was indicated among children living in rural areas (28%) to those in the urban centers (21%) who were out of primary school between the age of (6-12) ***Table 16.5.***

16.12 Children of secondary school going age that were out of school

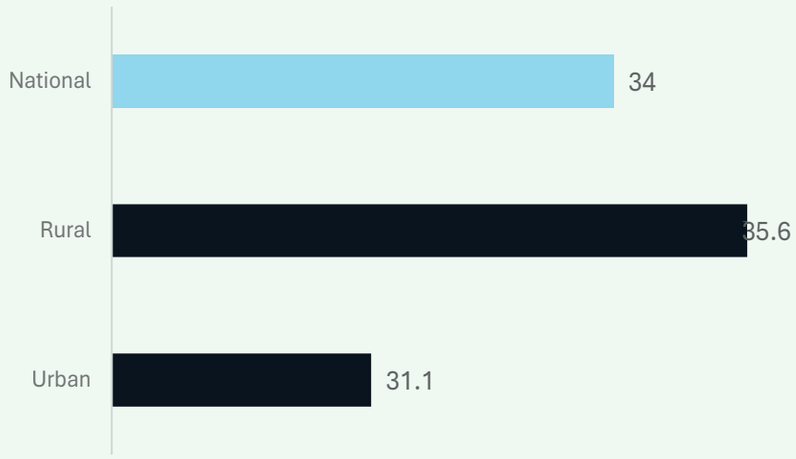


Figure 16.12 shows that (34%) of children were out of school at the age (13-17). More children living in rural areas (36%) compared to those in the urban residences (31%) were out of secondary school between the age of (13-17)

Figure:16.13 Primary school going age persons Out of school by Sub-region

Figure 16.13 indicates Karamoja (75%) had the highest proportion of children who were out of primary school between the ages of (6-12) , this was followed by West-Nile (34%) and Acholi (30%) with children aged (6-12) out of school. Kigezi sub-region (19%) had the lowest percentage of children aged 6-12 who were out of school

16.14 Children Secondary schooling Status by Sub-region

Figure 16.14 reveals Karamoja sub-region (72%), Bunyoro (40%), West-Nile (38%) and Lango (38%) had the highest percentage of children who were out of secondary school between the age of (13-17) while the sub-regions of Teso (27%) and Elgon (27%) had the lowest percentage of children aged 13-17 who were out of school.

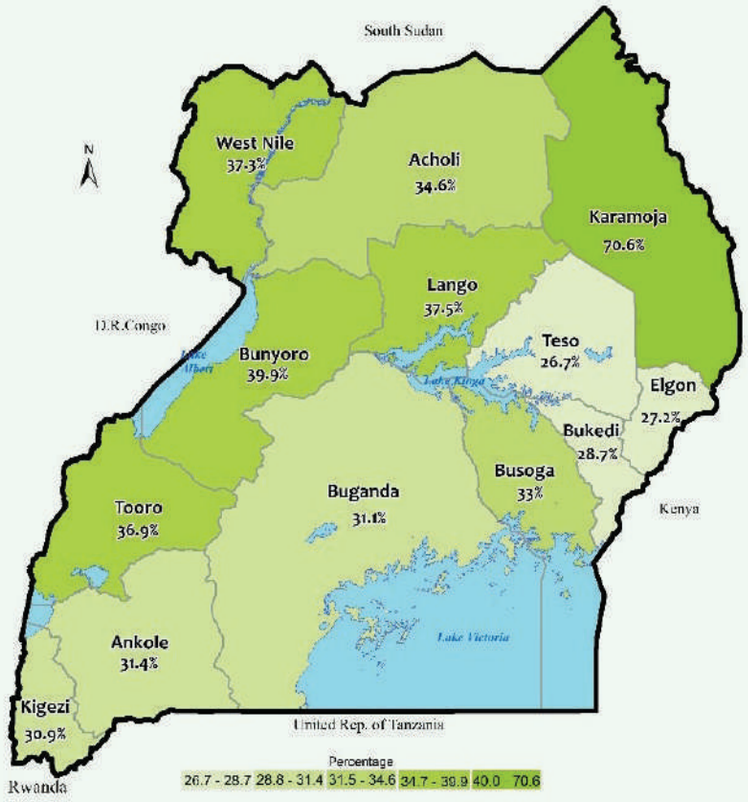
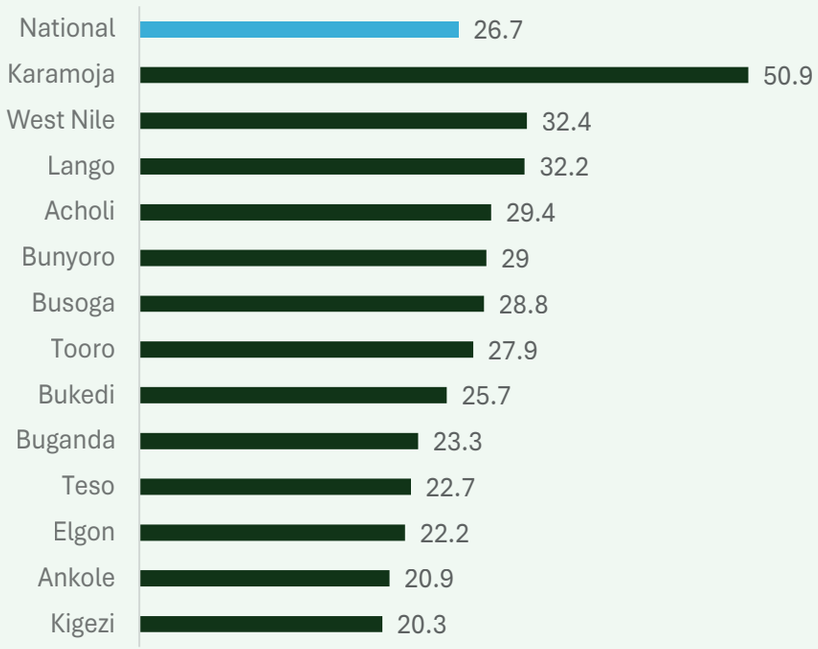


Figure 16.15 Activity Status of Children

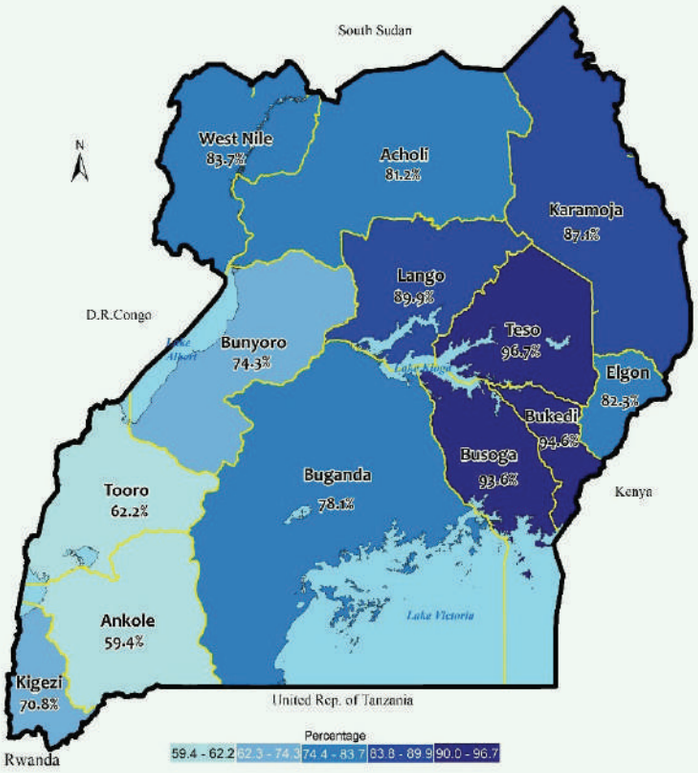
Figure 16.15 shows that (27%) of a children aged 14-17 years were out of school and were not in employment. Karamoja sub-region (51%) had the highest proportion of children who were out of school and were not working while Kigezi (20%) had the lowest proportion of children out of and school and were not working between the age of (14-17) (see ***table 16.5).***



16.6 CHILDREN LIVING CONDITIONS

Children's living conditions, particularly in terms of housing, are critical indicators of their well-being and development. The 2024 NPHC collected information providing a comprehensive picture of the key aspects like child headed households, lighting source, distance to water sources and toilet facilities in relation to children housing condition. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 6) is directly related to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for **all children and SDG 7** focusing on ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for children in their respective households.

Figure 16.16 Children living condition by access to water



Results from figure 16.16 indicates Teso sub-region (97%) has the highest percentage of children living in households with improved water sources while Ankole sub-region (59%) had the lowest percentage of children living in households with improved water sources like (tap water, borehole, protected wells and springs), ***see table 16.6***.

Figure 16.17 Child living conditions by "source of Lighting "

Figure 16.17 indicates the Karamoja sub-region had the highest proportion (60%) of children who were living households using unclean energy like gasoline, paraffin or candle for lighting while Buganda sub-region had the least proportion of children living in households using unclean energy for lighting at (14%)

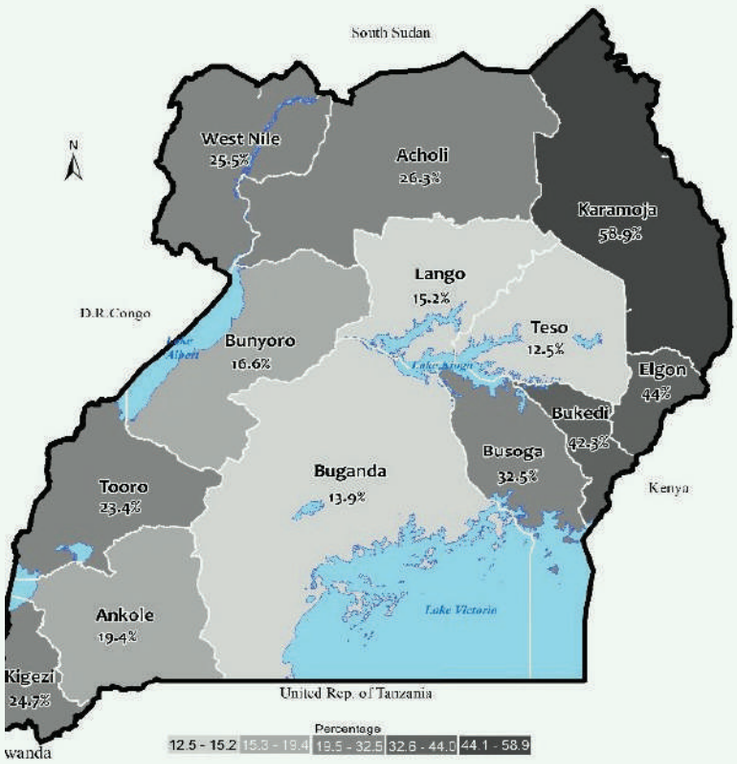
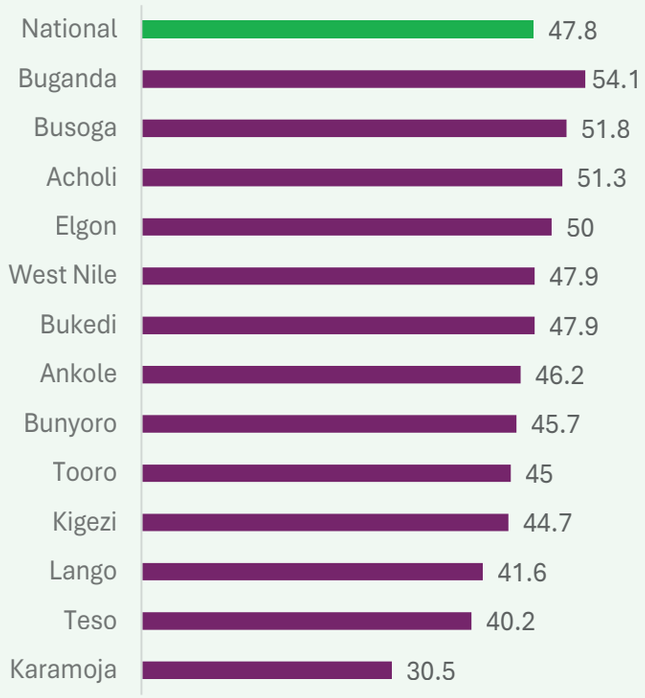


Figure 16.18 Children Living Condition by access "distance" to water sources



Results in figure 16.18 reveals that (48%) of children dwelt in households with the nearest water source being less than half kilometer. There was a slight difference among sub-regional distances to the nearest water source with the highest being Buganda sub-region (54%) and the least was Karamoja sub-region (31%) with households having the nearest water sources in less than half a kilometer

Figure 16.19 Children living Condition by toilet facilities

Figure 16.19 shows that Buganda sub-region (62%) had the highest proportion of children living in households with improved toilet facilities like "VIP latrine with a slab, flash toilets" but these must not be shared with other households while only (12%) of children in Karamoja sub-region were living in household with improved toilet facilities, ***see figure 16.6***.

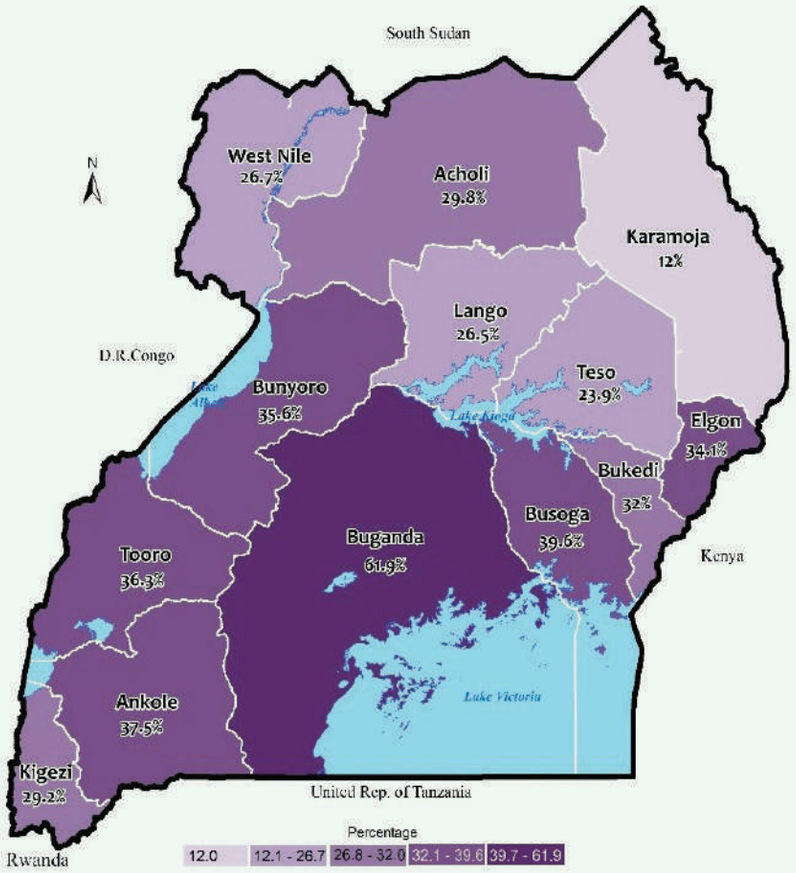
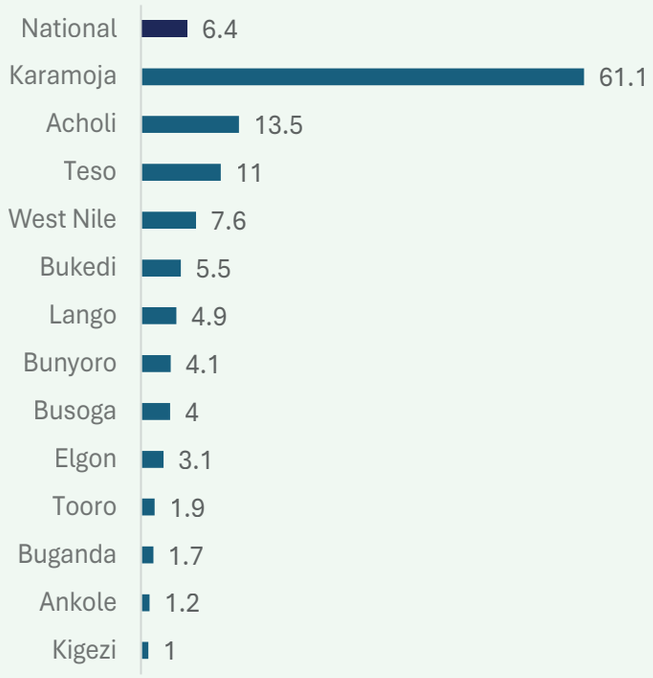


Figure 16.20 Children living Condition by toilet facilities "Open defecation"

Figure 16.20 indicates that (6%) of children were living in households practicing open defecation with Karamoja sub-region (61%) having the highest percentage of children living in households practicing open defecation followed by the sub-regions of Acholi (14%) and Teso (11%).



For more information about children see the following tables:

LIST OF TABLES

Table 16.1a: Share of children (0-17 years) to the total population by selected Background
Table 16.1b: Number of children (0-17 years) by selected Background Characteristics
Table 16.2: Percentage distribution of children (0-17 years) have not started Primary or Secondary School on time or not in school
Table 16.3 Prevalence of under one and under five Children with Birth Certificates
Table 16.4: Percentage Distribution of Children who have lost either of both of their parents
Table 16.5: Percentage distribution of children (0-17 years) who at risk of not realizing some of their rights
Table 16.6: Percentage distribution of children (0-17 years) by Household Living Conditions
Table 16.7: Children living in households by Sanitation status

Table 16.1a: Percentage share of children (0-17 years) to the total population by selected Background Characteristics

Characteristic	All Children (0-17 years)	Children aged 0-4 (under 5)	Children aged 0-8 years (ECD)	Children 3-5 years	Children 6-12 years (Primary school)	Children 13-17 years (Primary school)	Adolescent Children (10-17)
Sex							
Male	53.26	16.06	28.63	9.96	20.64	13.2	21.81
Female	46.95	13.91	24.91	8.64	18.14	11.99	19.58
Residence							
Urban	46.49	13.94	24.59	8.44	17.57	12.15	19.49
Rural	51.88	15.48	27.84	9.73	20.31	12.79	21.28
Sub-Regions							
Buganda	46.44	14.04	24.88	8.57	17.85	11.69	19.1
Busoga	52.3	15.37	27.87	9.7	20.49	13.08	21.64
Bukedi	52.58	15.87	28.31	9.76	20.4	12.98	21.44
Elgon	48.23	14.31	25.43	8.84	18.35	12.57	20.25
Teso	52.91	16.33	28.81	9.86	20.13	13.08	21.32
Karamoja	56.22	19.06	34.7	13.01	22.44	10.49	18.83
Lango	48.92	14.77	25.71	8.85	18.26	12.91	20.71
Acholi	50.65	15.17	26.85	9.09	19.26	13.07	21.21
West-Nile	54.27	15.35	28.5	9.92	21.64	13.88	22.84
Bunyoro	52.4	16.31	28.85	10.03	20.38	12.33	20.76
Tooro	52.4	15.79	27.93	9.88	20.41	12.94	21.67
Ankole	45.87	12.69	22.83	7.97	17.6	12.89	20.68
Kigezi	47.17	13.19	23.93	8.22	18.51	12.7	20.71
National	**49.9**	**14.9**	**26.6**	**9.3**	**19.3**	**12.6**	**20.6**

Table 16.1b: Number of children (0-17 years) by selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristic	All Children (0-17 years)	Children aged 0-4 (under 5)	Children aged 0-8 years (ECD)	Children 3-5 years	Children 6-12 years (Primary school)	Children 13-17 years (Primary school)	Adolescent Children (10-17)
Sex							
Male	11,076,386	3,338,913	5,954,201	2,072,261	4,293,260	2,744,662	4535670
Female	11,076,152	3,281,154	5,876,257	2,037,512	4,278,545	2,829,484	4619063
Residence							
Urban	7,549,198	2,263,653	3,992,910	1,369,768	2,853,398	1,972,717	3164433
Rural	14,603,340	4,356,414	7,837,548	2,740,005	5,718,407	3,601,429	5990300
Sub-Regions							
Buganda	5,572,554	1,684,254	2,985,453	1,028,218	2,142,182	1,403,012	2,292,129
Busoga	2,242,107	659,016	1,194,799	415,671	878,600	560,926	927,675
Bukedi	1,152,077	347,629	620,336	213,792	447,009	284,324	469,889
Elgon	1,050,625	311,682	553,956	192,655	399,859	273,884	441,066
Teso	1,370,447	422,927	746,239	255,325	521,435	338,822	552,085
Karamoja	825,443	279,921	509,435	190,959	329,410	154,020	276,518
Lango	1,234,171	372,642	648,641	223,269	460,645	325,775	522,455
Acholi	1,022,836	306,357	542,231	183,638	388,813	263,880	428,355
West-nile	2,079,576	588,145	1,091,989	380,244	829,321	531,912	875,237
Bunyoro	1,628,463	507,012	896,698	311,610	633,507	383,307	645,144
Tooro	1,563,099	470,919	833,032	294,863	608,838	386,034	646,555
Ankole	1,621,344	448,734	806,999	281,821	622,164	455,563	730,914
Kigezi	789,796	220,829	400,650	137,708	310,022	212,687	346,711
National	**22,152,538**	**6,620,067**	**11,830,458**	**4,109,773**	**8,571,805**	**5,574,146**	**9,154,733**

Table 16.2: Percentage distribution of children (0-17 years) have not started Primary or Secondary School on time or not in school

Background Characteristic	Children, 6 years old, who are not in the first year of Primary School		Children 3-5 years not attending ECD Centers		Children (6-12 years) of primary school age who are out of school		Children (13-17 years) of Ordinary secondary school age who are out of school	
	No.	%	No	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sex								
Male	407058	62	1,230,292	59.4	1,128,098	26.4	919,295	33.6
Female	377014	57.7	1,168,989	57.4	1,078,023	25.2	967,917	34.3
Residence								
Urban	234336	53.9	660,301	48.2	599,914	21.1	611,035	31.1
Rural	549736	62.8	1,738,980	63.5	1,606,207	28.2	1,276,177	35.6
Sub-Regions								
Buganda	193,914	59	437,073	42.5	415,538	19.5	434,931	31.1
Busoga	82,267	61.3	250,760	60.3	218,803	25	184,602	33
Bukedi	36,764	54.9	143,286	67	105,306	23.7	81,483	28.7
Elgon	32,155	52.6	114,103	59.2	88,143	22.1	74,483	27.2
Teso	37,863	47.9	177,480	69.5	108,063	20.8	90,318	26.7
Karamoja	50,832	82.8	175,190	91.7	245,490	74.6	108,692	70.6
Lango	41,951	61.9	155,139	69.5	123,588	26.9	121,603	37.5
Acholi	33,622	57.2	127,961	69.7	114,155	29.5	91,022	34.6
West Nile	72,471	56	287,885	75.7	277,875	33.6	197,661	37.3
Bunyoro	59,361	60.3	191,721	61.5	171,290	27.1	152,371	39.9
Tooro	58,212	64	161,882	54.9	153,546	25.3	141,889	36.9
Ankole	61,156	69.1	112,325	39.9	124,381	20	142,417	31.4
Kigezi	23,504	52.3	64,476	46.8	59,943	19.4	65,740	30.9
National	**784,072**	**59.9**	**2,399,281**	**58.4**	**2,206,121**	**25.8**	**1,887,212**	**34**

Table 16.3 Prevalence of under one and under five Children with Birth Certificates

Background Characteristics	Under one year registered with birth certificate		Under five registered with birth certificate	
	No.	%	No.	%
SEX				
Male	228698	34.5	1212289	36.3
Female	223615	34.3	1191788	36.3
Residence				
Urban	167358	36.3	884814	39.1
Rural	284955	33.4	1519263	34.9
Sub region				
Buganda	113771	34	606356	36
Busoga	45172	34.2	225002	34.1
Bukedi	22231	31.2	116857	33.6
Elgon	19747	31.7	104126	33.4
Teso	33256	37.1	166775	39.4
Karamoja	14658	31.6	84419	30.2
Lango	32864	40.8	161896	43.4
Acholi	25036	38.4	119055	38.9
West Nile	40499	36.6	220976	37.6
Bunyoro	30311	29.4	160363	31.6
Tooro	34238	37.8	195656	41.5
Ankole	26270	30.9	156378	34.8
Kigezi	14260	33.7	86218	39
National	**452,313**	**34.4**	**2,404,077**	**36.3**

Table 16.4: Percentage Distribution of Children who have lost either of both of their parents

Background Characteristics	Children whose mother is dead & Father Alive **"Maternal Orphan"**		Children whose father is dead & mother Alive "**Paternal Orphan"**		Children with one or both parents dead	
	No.	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
SEX						
Male	278,969	2.5	679,891	6.1	1,444,099	13
Female	271,956	2.5	692,338	6.3	1,429,523	12.9
Residence						
Urban	172,370	2.3	455,606	6	897,371	11.9
Rural	378,555	2.6	916,623	6.3	1,976,251	13.5
Sub region						
Buganda	132,924	2.4	333,831	6	662,114	11.9
Busoga	55,777	2.5	111,683	5	267,750	11.9
Bukedi	26,382	2.3	51,906	4.5	125,787	10.9
Elgon	27,951	2.7	48,513	4.6	120,775	11.5
Teso	26,367	1.9	65,410	4.8	130,743	9.5
Karamoja	26,667	3.2	67,655	8.2	159,194	19.3
Lango	26,854	2.2	84,489	6.8	158,114	12.8
Acholi	24,643	2.4	80,505	7.9	151,718	14.8
West Nile	66,060	3.2	166,340	8	385,646	18.5
Bunyoro	41,245	2.5	105,330	6.5	212,817	13.1
Tooro	39,006	2.5	94,298	6	192,959	12.3
Ankole	39,762	2.5	111,588	6.9	212,549	13.1
Kigezi	17,287	2.2	50,681	6.4	93,456	11.8
National	**550,925**	**2.5**	**1,372,229**	**6.2**	**2,873,622**	**13**

Table 16.5: Percentage distribution of children (0-17 years) who at risk of not realizing some of their rights

Background Characteristics	Children aged 0-4 without a birth certificate		Orphans (one or both parents dead)		children (14-17) who are out of school and are working		Idle Adolescent children (14-17) who are out of school and are not working		Children 12-17 who have ever been or currently married	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Sex										
Male	2,126,624	63.7	1,444,099	13	221,509	10.2	558,666	25.8	201,622	6
Female	2,089,366	63.7	1,429,523	12.9	215,589	9.6	618,527	27.6	302,605	8.8
Residence										
Urban	1,378,839	60.9	897,371	11.9	143,384	9.1	386,846	24.6	160,038	6.7
Rural	2,837,151	65.1	1,976,251	13.5	293,714	10.4	790,347	27.9	344,189	7.8
Sub-Regions										
Buganda	1,077,898	64	662,114	11.9	118,235	10.7	258,012	23.3	112,437	6.6
Busoga	434,014	65.9	267,750	11.9	29,840	6.8	127,018	28.8	55,160	8.1
Bukedi	230,772	66.4	125,787	10.9	11,758	5.2	57,750	25.7	26,014	7.5
Elgon	207,556	66.6	120,775	11.5	15,233	7	48,284	22.2	28,713	8.7
Teso	256,152	60.6	130,743	9.5	16,938	6.3	61,234	22.7	25,957	6.3
Karamoja	195,502	69.8	159,194	19.3	25,422	20.6	62,772	50.9	26,912	13.8
Lango	210,746	56.6	158,114	12.8	23,034	8.9	83,300	32.2	34,511	8.8
Acholi	187,302	61.1	151,718	14.8	16,120	7.6	62,127	29.4	24,016	7.5
West Nile	367,169	62.4	385,646	18.5	30,089	7.1	136,823	32.4	50,278	7.7
Bunyoro	346,649	68.4	212,817	13.1	43,373	14.5	86,614	29	37,860	8
Tooro	275,263	58.5	192,959	12.3	36,671	12.3	83,343	27.9	32,747	6.8
Ankole	292,356	65.2	212,549	13.1	47,581	13.1	75,865	20.9	32,513	5.9
Kigezi	134,611	61	93,456	11.8	22,804	13.6	34,051	20.3	17,109	6.6
National	**4,215,990**	**63.7**	**2,873,622**	**13**	**437,098**	**9.9**	**1,177,193**	**26.7**	**504,227**	**7.4**

Table 16.6: Percentage distribution of children (0-17 years) by Household Living Conditions

Background Characteristic	Children Living (0-17) in Child headed Households		Children living in household that use unclean energy for lighting (Gasoline,Kerosene, parrafin,Candle,Open fire and others)		Children living in Households with access to Improved water Sources		Children living in Households with distance to water source less than 1/2 a Km		Children living in Households with improved toilet facility		Children living in Households with shared toilet facilities	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Sex												
Male	112,664	1	2,653,315	24	8,893,369	80.3	4,538,334	47.5	4,268,499	38.5	2,117,004	20.4
Female	89,716	0.8	2,590,296	23.4	8,943,212	80.7	4,547,837	48	4,395,131	39.7	2,202,399	21.2
Residence												
Urban	83,630	1.1	1,300,649	17.2	6,438,503	85.3	3,306,406	57.1	4,196,301	55.6	2,104,000	28.8
Rural	118,750	0.8	3,942,962	27	11,398,078	78.1	5,779,765	43.7	4,467,329	30.6	2,215,403	16.5
Sub-Regions												
Buganda	59,581	1.1	775,271	13.9	4,354,888	78.1	2,284,868	54.1	3,448,007	61.9	1,357,051	24.8
Busoga	28,836	1.3	729,598	32.5	2,098,926	93.6	1,038,101	51.8	887,033	39.6	380,351	17.7
Bukedi	9,478	0.8	487,134	42.3	1,089,497	94.6	501,101	47.9	368,851	32	229,209	21
Elgon	12,106	1.2	462,169	44	864,332	82.3	471,507	50	358,230	34.1	180,007	17.7
Teso	8,397	0.6	171,296	12.5	1,325,882	96.7	506,228	40.2	327,704	23.9	240,742	19.7
Karamoja	12,453	1.5	486,390	58.9	718,651	87.1	232,175	30.5	99,245	12	101,137	31.5
Lango	5,759	0.5	187,776	15.2	1,109,318	89.9	462,991	41.6	326,749	26.5	195,010	16.6
Acholi	6,277	0.6	269,043	26.3	830,666	81.2	467,641	51.3	305,154	29.8	281,798	31.8
West Nile	21,365	1	529,733	25.5	1,740,405	83.7	902,398	47.9	556,233	26.7	519,437	27
Bunyoro	14,142	0.9	270,666	16.6	1,209,399	74.3	675,280	45.7	580,418	35.6	280,172	17.9
Tooro	12,293	0.8	365,613	23.4	972,897	62.2	617,340	45	567,355	36.3	226,115	14.8
Ankole	8,636	0.5	313,795	19.4	962,833	59.4	630,432	46.2	607,971	37.5	236,293	14.8
Kigezi	3,057	0.4	195,127	24.7	558,887	70.8	296,109	44.7	230,680	29.2	92,081	11.8
National	**202,380**	**0.9**	**5,243,611**	**23.7**	**17,836,581**	**80.5**	**9,086,171**	**47.8**	**8,663,630**	**39.1**	**4,319,403**	**20.8**

Table 16.7: Children living in households by Sanitation status

Background Characteristic	improved sanitation		unimproved sanitation		open defecation	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX						
Male	4,268,499	38.5	6,093,588	55	714,299	6.4
Female	4,395,131	39.7	5,979,378	54	701,643	6.3
Rural Urban						
Urban	4,196,301	55.6	3,117,362	41.3	235,535	3.1
Rural	4,467,329	30.6	8,955,604	61.3	1,180,407	8.1
Sub Region						
Buganda	3,448,007	61.9	2,029,325	36.4	95,222	1.7
Busoga	887,033	39.6	1,265,542	56.4	89,532	4
Bukedi	368,851	32	720,269	62.5	62,957	5.5
Elgon	358,230	34.1	659,473	62.8	32,922	3.1
Teso	327,704	23.9	891,764	65.1	150,979	11
Karamoja	99,245	12	221,946	26.9	504,252	61.1
Lango	326,749	26.5	846,943	68.6	60,479	4.9
Acholi	305,154	29.8	580,100	56.7	137,582	13.5
West Nile	556,233	26.7	1,366,265	65.7	157,078	7.6
Bunyoro	580,418	35.6	980,826	60.2	67,219	4.1
Tooro	567,355	36.3	965,295	61.8	30,449	1.9
Ankole	607,971	37.5	993,656	61.3	19,717	1.2
Kigezi	230,680	29.2	551,562	69.8	7,554	1
NATIONAL	**8,663,630**	**39.1**	**12,072,966**	**54.5**	**1,415,942**	**6.4**

YOUTH AND ADOLESCENTS 17

Key Findings

- ***Proportion of youths and adolescents to the total population:*** 22.5% and 24.9 % of the population are youth (18-30 years) and a*dolescents (10-19 years) respectively.*
- ***Literacy among the youth and adolescents:*** Literacy was 82.3% among the youth and 76% among the Adolescents.
- ***Household headship:*** 29 % of the household heads were youth and 3% adolescents.
- ***Average Household size****: On average youth headed households had 3 members while adolescent household headed ones were 2.*
- ***Beneficiaries of government programmes****. 12% of the youth benefitted from government programmes. Less than one percent benefitted from Youth Livelihood programme.*
- ***SDG 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate aged 10-19 years (10-14 years; 15-19 years) per 1000 women in that age group.*** 31 women per 1000 women aged 10-19 years give birth annually. The rate is much higher among women aged 15-19 years at 61 women per 1000 compared to one woman per 1000 among those aged 10-14 years.

Young people are central to the demographic dividend and remain players in and advocates of social transformation and development in many spheres. The enormous contribution of the young people towards social economic transformation can be realized when their rights are protected and investments made in their education, employment, health, empowerment and civil participation. The NPHC 2024 considered the youth as persons aged 18-30 years (National Youth Policy, 2015) and the adolescents as persons aged 10-19 years (National Youth Council Act, 2015). However, internationally the youth are persons aged 15-24 years and 15-35 years for East Africa. The chapter therefore, presents findings for the youths and adolescents in Uganda for the specific age groups.

17.1. Population distribution and size of the youth and adolescent persons

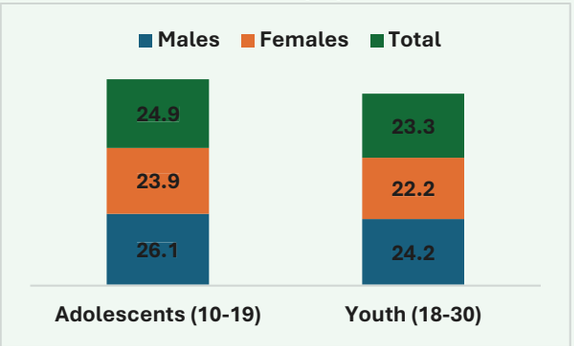
17.1.1 Distribution of the Youth and Adolescents by Sex

Information was collected on age and sex of the population that were present in Uganda on the Census night.

The youth (18-30) consist of 23 percent of the total population while the adolescents (10-19) consist 25 percent (**Table 17.1).**

Among adolescents, the proportion was higher for males (26%) than their female counter parts (24 %). Among the youth, there were more males (24%) than females (22%).

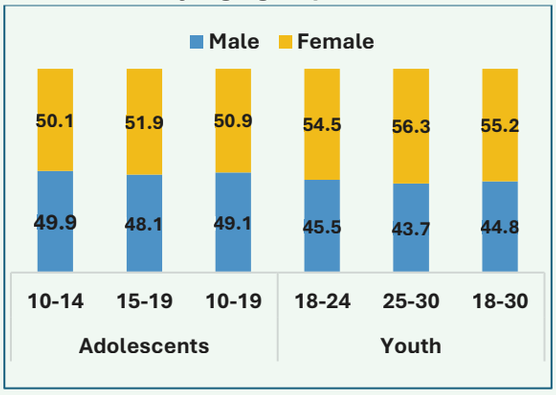
Figure 17. 1: Proportion of the Youth and Adolescents to the Total population



17.1.2 Distribution of the youth and adolescents by age group

Information shown in Figure17.2 indicates that overall, males were more than females across all age groups. Among the youth aged 18-30 years, the females (55%) were more than males (44%). The pattern was the same for adolescents aged 10-19 years with females (51%) slightly higher than males (49%) within the same age group. By sex, there were more females than males across all age group. The proportion of females to total population within the same age group increased males within the same age group increases with an increase in age. It was also observed that, across all age groups, as age increases, the proportion of females increases while that of males decreases.

Figure 17. 2: Distribution of the Youth and Adolescents by Age group



17.1.3 Proportion of the youth and adolescents to population

Over the last three decades, the proportion of adolescents increased from 22 percent in 1991 to 25 percent in 2014 and remained the same at 25 percent in 2024. The proportion of the youth increased from 20 percent in 1991 to 24 percent in 2002, 22 percent in 2014 and has slightly increased to 23 percent in 2024. By subregions, Buganda and Lango had the highest proportion of youth both at (25%) while Kigezi (19%) had the lowest. The highest proportion of adolescents (27%) were in West Nile and least in Karamoja (22%) (**Table 17.1**).

Figure 17. 3: Proportion of the Youth and Adolescents to Population from 1991-2024

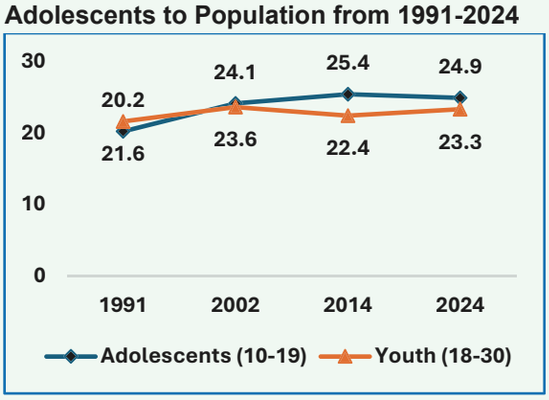


Figure 17. 4: Map Showing Proportion of youth to the total population

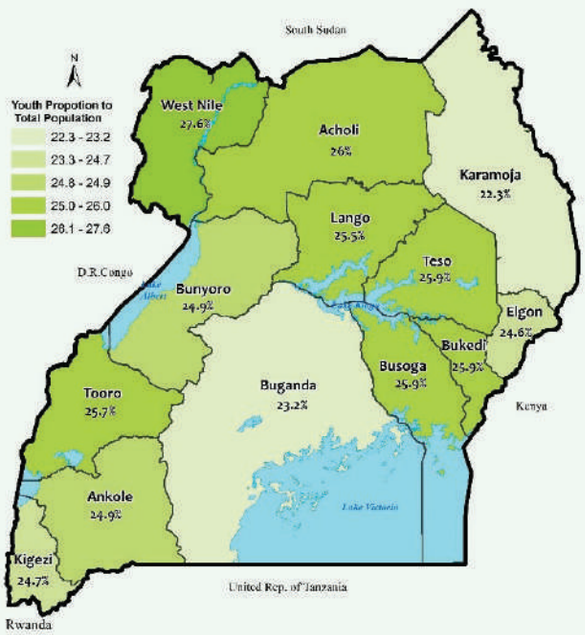
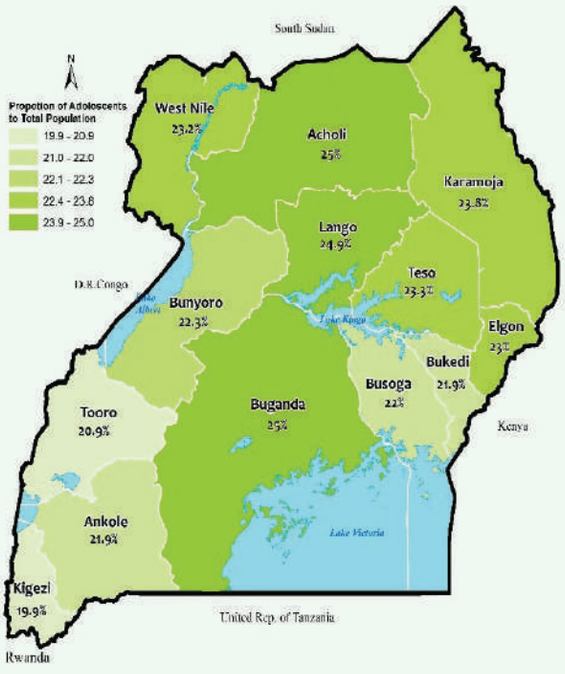


Figure 17. 5: Map Showing Proportion of the Adolescents to the Total population



17.2 Background characteristics

In an effort to improve on quality of its population, Government of Uganda has over the last 2 decades invested highly in educational programs such as the Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) since 1997 and 2007 respectively. To enhance education attainment among those deprived of this social good, the government established equity and equality interventions such as the affirmative action for the to the female students where they are added 1.5 points when joining tertiary levels of learning like the universities.

17.2.1 Status of school attendance of youths and adolescents

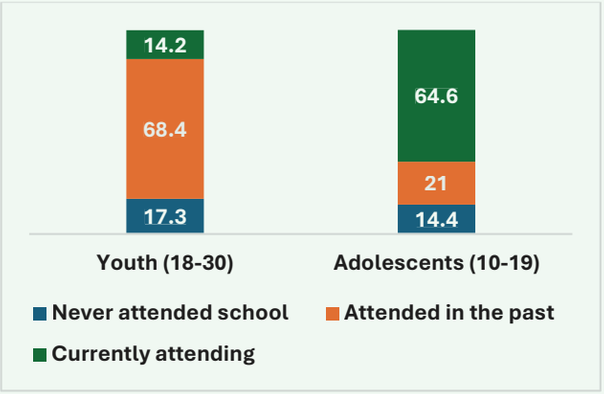
The NPHC 2024 collected information on schooling status for all persons aged three years and above. This section, however focusses on the adolescents (10-19 years) and youth (18-30 years).

Figure 17.3 below presents information on the schooling status of youths and adolescents by current schooling status. The status includes those who never attended school, those who attended in the past and those currently attending.

Overall, 17 percent of the youth had never attended school. Majority of the youth reported that they attended in the past (68%). There were no differences by sex disaggregation as shown in **Table 17.5**.

On the other hand, 65 percent of the adolescents were currently attending school, 14 percent had never attended school while 21 percent attended in the past. (**Table 17.5).** Disaggregation by subregions, showed that Karamoja had 71 percent of the youth and 66% of the adolescents that have never attended school.

Figure 17. 6: School attendance status of adolescents and youths



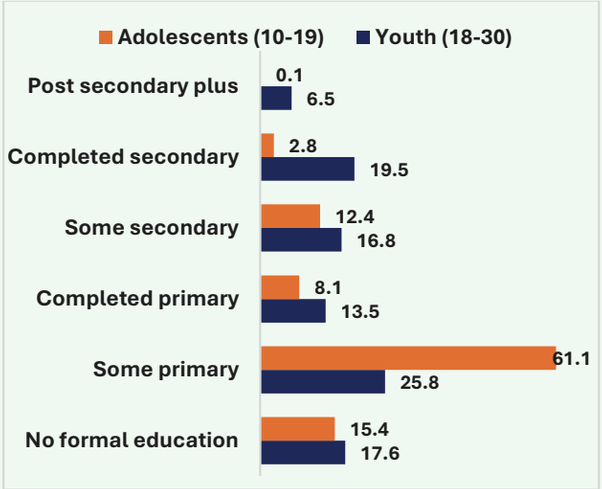
17.2.2 Education attainment

Household members were asked to report on their highest class/grade of formal education completed. The analysis in Figure 17.4 focuses on the youths and adolescents.

The highest proportion of the youth aged 18 to 30 years had completed some primary (26%) followed by those that completed secondary education (20%) while majority of the adolescents aged 10 to 19 years had completed some primary education (61%).

Overall, 18 percent of the youth and 16 percent of the adolescents had no formal education (**Table 17.4 and Table 17.5).**

Figure 17. 7: Education attainment by sex



17.2.3 Literacy status of youths and adolescents

Figure 17.5 shows the literacy rates for youths and adolescents. Literacy rate was 82 percent for the youth and 76 percent for adolescents. There was no difference in literacy rates for male and female youths. Among the adolescents, the literacy rate was higher for females (78%) than their male counterparts (73%) (**Table 17.7).**

Disaggregation by region shows that it, literacy among the youth was highest in Buganda (89%) and Lowest in Karamoja (29%). The pattern was the same for adolescents. Literacy among the adolescents was Buganda (88%) and Lowest in Karamoja (29%).

Figure 17. 8: Literacy rate by sex

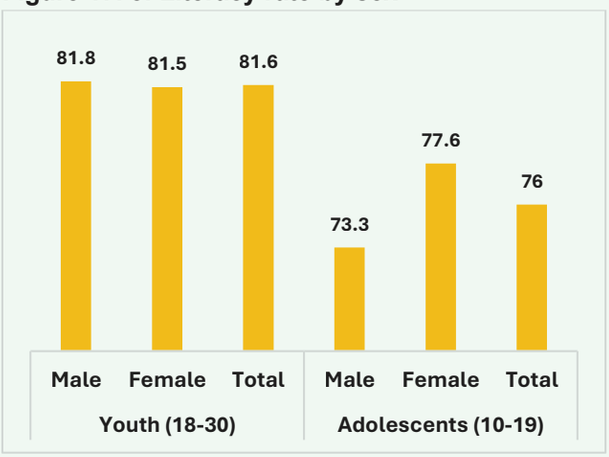


Figure 17.9: Map showing Adolescent literacy

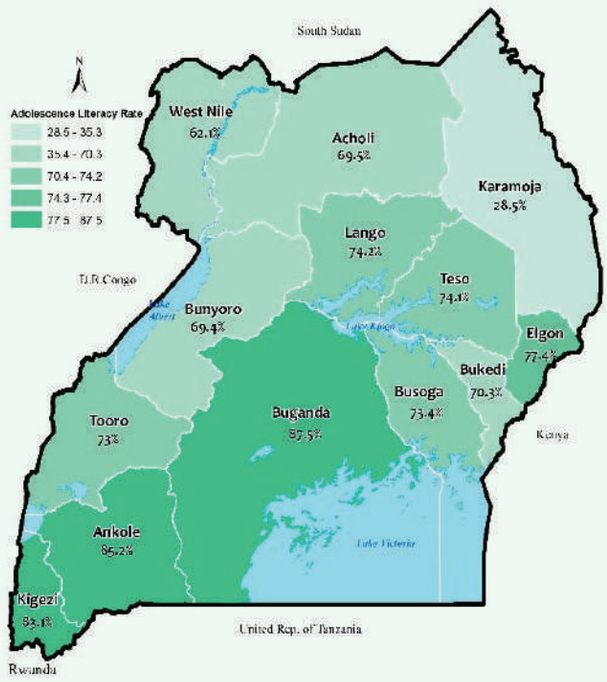
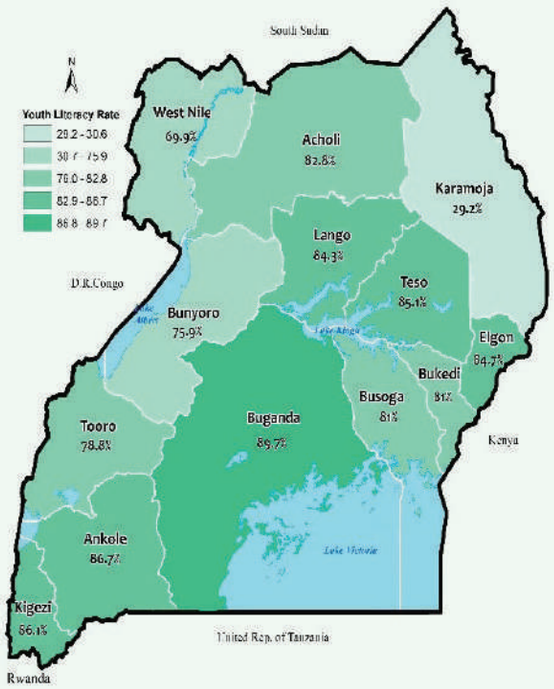


Figure 17.10: Map showing Youth literacy



17.3 Household characteristics

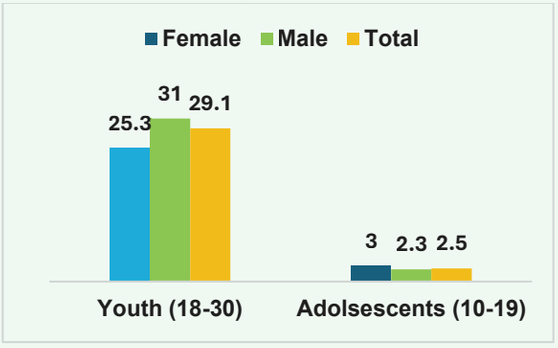
17.3.1 Household headship among the youths and adolescents

During the NPHC 2024, a household head was defined as the person who was regarded by the members of the household as their head.

The results in Figure 17.7 indicate that 29 percent of the household heads were youth (18-30 years) and only three percent adolescents. The results further indicate that the proportion of male youth household heads (31%) was higher than that of their female counterparts (25%). The proportion of adolescent household heads who were female (3%) was higher than that of males (2%) in the same age group

Karamoja had the highest proportion of youth household heads (38%), followed by Bunyoro, Buganda and Acholi at 33% and lowest in Kigezi Sub region (22%) (**Table 17.2).**

Figure 17. 11: Proportion of youth and adolescents heading households

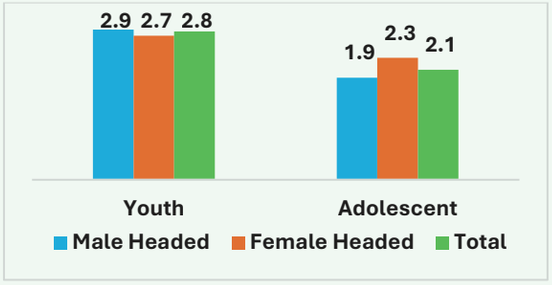


17.3.2 Average Household size of Households Headed by the Youths and Adolescents

On average, households headed by the youth had three members while those headed by adolescents had two members. There was no difference in household sizes irrespective of the sex of the household.

By sub region, West Nile and Karamoja on average had the biggest household sizes (4 persons) headed by the youth and smallest in Buganda sub region (2 persons). The pattern was the same for adolescent headed households with both West Nile and Karamoja sub region having 3 persons per household table (**Table 17.8**).

Figure 17. 9: Average household size by sex of the household head



17.4 Motherhood among youths and adolescents

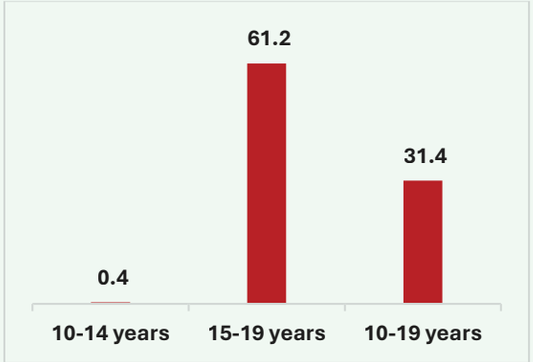
For women, marriage marks the onset of regular exposure to pregnancy. However, teenage pregnancy and motherhood is one of the health and social concerns in Uganda. Teenage pregnancy is associated with high morbidity and mortality for both the mother and the child. When youths and adolescents enter into marriage at an early age (below 20 years), the risks associated with pregnancy and child bearing are quite high. Marriage and child bearing will also disrupt education thus limiting one's future productive potential.

17.4.1 Adolescent birth rate (10-19 years)

SDG Indicator 3.7.2 measures adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group. The adolescent birth rate represents the level of childbearing among females in the particular age group

Information was collected on pregnancy and childbearing by women aged 10-19 years. Results in Figure 17.10 indicate that out of every 1000 women aged 10-19 years, 31 give birth annually. Sixty one women aged 15-19 years give birth annually compared to one woman among those aged 10-14 years.

Figure 17. 13: Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 women



17.5: Government programs

In order to address the issue of youth unemployment, the government has set up various interventions some of which are targeted towards the young people such as Emyooga, among others. There were also programs targeted to women such as the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP).

NPHC 2024 collected information on all persons aged 18 years who benefitted from any government program twelve months preceding the census. This sub section therefore, will focus on the youth aged 18-30 years. The analysis for UWEP focused on only female youth aged 18- 30 years.

15.5.1 Beneficiaries of government programs

Figure 17.8 shows the proportion of youth who reported that they benefited from any of the government programs.

Overall, 12 percent of the youths reported that they benefited from any of the government programs.

The highest proportion of youth benefitted from NAADs (10%) followed by PDM (1%). Emyooga program had the least youth beneficiaries with less than one percent

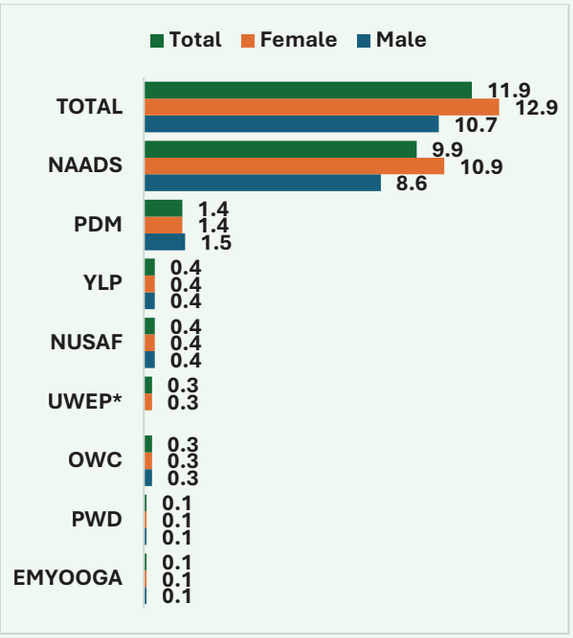
In terms of women targeted program, less than one percent of the female youth benefitted from UWEP. Less than one percent of the youth benefitted from the youth targeted program (YLP)

By sub region, the highest proportion of the youth who benefitted from any government programme were in Acholi (22%) followed by Lango and Karamoja both at 17 percent. The least proportion of beneficiaries were in Buganda (8%) and Busoga and Ankole both at 10%.

By education, the highest proportion of beneficiaries, were those who had completed primary and post-secondary education both at 15 percent and least among those with no formal education (7%).

By sex, a slightly higher proportion of women (13%) than males (11%) benefitted from any government program (**Table 17.9**).

Figure 17. 10: Proportion of the youth that benefitted from government programs



LIST OF TABLES

Table 17. 1: Distribution of the Proportion of the Youth (18-30) and Adolescents (10-19) to the total population by Sex and selected background characteristics 8
Table 17. 2: Distribution of Youth (18-30) and Adolescents (10-19) Household Headship by Sex and Selected background Characteristics 9
Table 17. 3: Highest Level of Class / Grade attained - Youth 10
Table 17. 4: Highest Level of Class / Grade attained – Adolescents 11
Table 17. 5: Schooling status -Youth 12
Table 17. 6: Schooling status - Adolescents 13
Table 17. 7: Literacy among the Youth and Adolescents 14
Table 17. 8: Average Household Size of the Households headed by the Youth and Adolescents 15
Table 17. 9: Proportion of the Youth that benefitted from Government Programmes 16

Tables

Table 17. 1: Distribution of the Proportion of the Youth (18-30) and Adolescents (10-19) to the total population by Sex and selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Adolescents (10-19)						Youth (18-30)					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residence												
Urban	1,823,518	24.3	2,066,737	23.7	3,890,255	24	2,370,015	27.2	1,832,967	24.4	4,202,982	25.9
Rural	3,603,250	27.1	3,570,197	24	7,173,447	25.5	3,332,124	22.4	2,788,496	21	6,120,620	21.7
Education level												
No formal education	880,460	10.6	826,308	8.7	1,706,768	9.6	1,000,913	10.5	815,433	9.8	1,816,346	10.2
Some primary	3,417,955	51.3	3,337,339	43.7	6,755,294	47.2	1,492,545	19.5	1,172,193	17.6	2,664,738	18.6
Completed primary	396,034	25.1	502,461	25.8	898,495	25.5	806,051	41.5	591,014	37.4	1,397,065	39.7
Some secondary	598,818	38.5	773,444	39.1	1,372,262	38.8	978,009	49.5	756,725	48.6	1,734,734	49.1
Completed secondary	125,346	7.2	185,581	11.5	310,927	9.3	1,038,730	64.3	973,832	56.1	2,012,562	60.1
Post secondary plus	5,686	0.6	8,880	1	14,566	0.8	374,212	43.5	292,433	32	666,645	37.6
Not stated	2,469	4.8	2,921	11.4	5,390	7	11,679	45.6	19,833	38.8	31,512	41.1
Marital status												
Never married	4,915,744	75.1	4,781,204	80.6	9,696,948	77.7	1,570,261	26.5	2,129,843	32.5	3,700,104	29.6
Married/living together	353,123	4.8	670,277	6.4	1,023,400	5.8	3,819,624	36.7	2,367,134	32.4	6,186,758	34.9
Ever married	41,068	18.2	74,638	11.7	115,706	13.4	265,153	41.5	70,888	31.4	336,041	38.9
Not stated	116,833	67	110,815	66.4	227,648	66.7	47,101	28.2	53,598	30.7	100,699	29.5
Disability status												
Not Disabled	5,308,789	28.1	5,533,310	25.7	10,842,099	26.8	5,591,114	26	4,516,488	23.9	10,107,602	25
Disabled	117,979	18.6	103,624	13.1	221,603	15.6	111,025	14.1	104,975	16.6	216,000	15.2
Literacy rate												
No	1,446,281	42.4	1,263,729	25.3	2,710,010	32.2	1,053,117	21	842,514	24.7	1,895,631	22.5
Yes	3,980,487	36.7	4,373,205	36.1	8,353,692	36.4	4,649,022	38.3	3,778,949	34.8	8,427,971	36.7
Subregion												
Buganda	1,323,497	23.3	1,464,813	23.1	2,788,310	23.2	1,678,536	26.5	1,322,046	23.3	3,000,582	25
Busoga	548,110	27.7	562,617	24.4	1,110,727	25.9	530,411	23	414,690	20.9	945,101	22
Bukedi	282,946	27.8	285,658	24.3	568,604	25.9	267,649	22.8	212,302	20.9	479,951	21.9
Elgon	263,916	25.9	272,432	23.5	536,348	24.6	271,762	23.5	228,874	22.4	500,636	23
Teso	334,440	27.4	336,890	24.6	671,330	25.9	330,522	24.1	273,102	22.4	603,624	23.3
Karamoja	159,780	23	167,264	21.6	327,044	22.3	196,435	25.4	153,646	22.2	350,081	23.8
Lango	316,943	27	325,872	24.1	642,815	25.5	347,526	25.7	280,170	23.9	627,696	24.9
Acholi	261,213	27.2	264,555	25	525,768	26	270,435	25.5	234,618	24.4	505,053	25
West Nile	532,800	29.1	524,987	26.2	1,057,787	27.6	481,933	24.1	407,053	22.3	888,986	23.2
Bunyoro	384,340	26.1	389,980	23.8	774,320	24.9	379,332	23.2	312,465	21.2	691,797	22.3
Tooro	380,643	26.9	385,229	24.6	765,872	25.7	340,829	21.7	283,376	20	624,205	20.9
Ankole	436,222	27.1	445,666	23.2	881,888	24.9	418,714	21.8	354,671	22	773,385	21.9
Kigezi	201,918	27.3	210,971	22.5	412,889	24.7	188,055	20.1	144,450	19.6	332,505	19.9
Total	**5,426,768**	**26.1**	**5,636,934**	**23.9**	**11,063,702**	**24.9**	**5,702,139**	**24.2**	**4,621,463**	**22.2**	**10,323,602**	**23.3**

Table 17. 2: Distribution of Youth (18-30) and Adolescents (10-19) Household Headship by Sex and Selected background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Youth household heads						Adolescent household heads					
	Female		Male		Total		Female		Male		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residence												
Urban	489,613	31.3	914,712	32.9	1,404,325	32.3	55,913	3.6	64,819	2.3	120,732	2.8
Rural	414,582	20.7	1,292,977	29.7	1,707,559	26.9	52,632	2.6	96,151	2.2	148,783	2.3
Education level												
No formal education	158,500	12.7	333,957	24.3	492,457	18.8	17,285	1.4	26,900	2	44,185	1.7
Some primary	185,423	20.1	603,193	30.5	788,616	27.2	34,024	3.7	64,520	3.3	98,544	3.4
Completed primary	112,051	29.1	319,696	30.5	431,747	30.1	17,264	4.5	25,146	2.4	42,410	3
Some secondary	133,632	41.5	276,767	38	410,399	39.1	25,462	7.9	31,484	4.3	56,946	5.4
Completed secondary	204,680	51.2	481,253	40.5	685,933	43.2	13,557	3.4	12,101	1	25,658	1.6
Post secondary plus	108,236	38.2	180,335	23.4	288,571	27.4	846	0.3	638	0.1	1,484	0.1
Not stated	1,673	21.8	12,488	28.8	14,161	27.8	107	1.4	181	0.4	288	0.6
Marital status												
Married/living together	904,195	25.3	2,207,689	31	3,111,884	29.1	108,545	3	160,970	2.3	269,515	2.5
Disability status												
Without Disability	888,185	26.8	2,169,934	31.7	3,058,119	30.1	106,764	3.2	158,111	2.3	264,875	2.6
With Disability	16,010	6.3	37,755	13.4	53,765	10	1,781	0.7	2,859	1	4,640	0.9
Literacy rate												
No	153,765	11.3	352,870	23.5	506,635	17.7	17,247	1.3	31,329	2.1	48,576	1.7
Yes	750,430	34.1	1,854,819	33	2,605,249	33.3	91,298	4.1	129,641	2.3	220,939	2.8
Subregion												
Buganda	379,514	30.7	722,853	33	1,102,367	32.2	42,998	3.5	52,440	2.4	95,438	2.8
Busoga	60,774	20.9	214,765	31.8	275,539	28.5	9,970	3.4	21,941	3.3	31,911	3.3
Bukedi	27,078	19.8	92,693	28.3	119,771	25.8	3,937	2.9	6,620	2	10,557	2.3
Elgon	29,576	21.3	119,478	30.8	149,054	28.3	4,857	3.5	12,211	3.1	17,068	3.2
Teso	35,242	21.8	111,956	30.5	147,198	27.8	4,127	2.6	6,195	1.7	10,322	2
Karamoja	40,739	34.3	74,620	38.2	115,359	36.7	4,858	4.1	5,525	2.8	10,383	3.3
Lango	36,449	21.2	131,617	32.6	168,066	29.2	4,072	2.4	5,139	1.3	9,211	1.6
Acholi	40,367	24.3	99,220	33.1	139,587	29.9	4,216	2.5	4,716	1.6	8,932	1.9
West Nile	63,473	22.5	146,984	31.1	210,457	27.9	8,052	2.9	10,874	2.3	18,926	2.5
Bunyoro	58,484	25	167,761	33.2	226,245	30.6	7,287	3.1	14,080	2.8	21,367	2.9
Tooro	50,745	22.7	135,837	28.5	186,582	26.6	6,060	2.7	10,729	2.3	16,789	2.4
Ankole	58,260	21.1	132,552	23.4	190,812	22.6	6,053	2.2	7,988	1.4	14,041	1.7
Kigezi	23,494	17.5	57,353	21.9	80,847	20.4	2,058	1.5	2,512	1	4,570	1.2
National	**904,195**	**25.3**	**2,207,689**	**31**	**3,111,884**	**29.1**	**108,545**	**3**	**160,970**	**2.3**	**269,515**	**2.5**

Table 17. 3: Highest Level of Class / Grade attained - Youth

Background Characteristics	Education level - YOUTH															
	No formal education		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Completed secondary		Post secondary plus		Not stated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX																
Male	815,433	17.6	1,172,193	25.4	591,014	12.8	756,725	16.4	973,832	21.1	292,433	6.3	19,833	0.4	4,621,463	100
Female	1,000,913	17.6	1,492,545	26.2	806,051	14.1	978,009	17.2	1,038,730	18.2	374,212	6.6	11,679	0.2	5,702,139	100
Residence																
Urban	560,867	13.3	757,753	18	512,296	12.2	733,750	17.5	1,178,591	28	450,692	10.7	9,033	0.2	4,202,982	100
Rural	1,255,479	20.5	1,906,985	31.2	884,769	14.5	1,000,984	16.4	833,971	13.6	215,953	3.5	22,479	0.4	6,120,620	100
Marital status																
Never married	643,838	17.4	768,214	20.8	418,754	11.3	812,850	22	849,505	23	197,514	5.3	9,429	0.3	3,700,104	100
Married/living together	1,070,056	17.3	1,743,217	28.2	919,507	14.9	864,201	14	1,111,945	18	456,716	7.4	21,116	0.3	6,186,758	100
Ever married	60,656	18.1	137,107	40.8	50,224	14.9	43,032	12.8	35,990	10.7	8,292	2.5	740	0.2	336,041	100
Not stated	41,796	41.5	16,200	16.1	8,580	8.5	14,651	14.5	15,122	15	4,123	4.1	227	0.2	100,699	100
Disability status																
Without Disability	1,740,335	17.2	2,603,231	25.8	1,374,583	13.6	1,709,977	16.9	1,988,988	19.7	659,605	6.5	30,883	0.3	10,107,602	100
With Disability	76,011	35.2	61,507	28.5	22,482	10.4	24,757	11.5	23,574	10.9	7,040	3.3	629	0.3	216,000	100
Subregion																
Buganda	372,852	12.4	485,122	16.2	374,314	12.5	540,240	18	910,831	30.4	315,257	10.5	1,966	0.1	3,000,582	100
Busoga	172,461	18.2	240,196	25.4	135,568	14.3	189,703	20.1	171,691	18.2	35,043	3.7	439	0	945,101	100
Bukedi	80,923	16.9	148,375	30.9	65,541	13.7	90,724	18.9	76,302	15.9	17,740	3.7	346	0.1	479,951	100
Elgon	72,253	14.4	120,791	24.1	72,579	14.5	109,260	21.8	96,956	19.4	28,454	5.7	343	0.1	500,636	100
Teso	74,116	12.3	205,756	34.1	94,152	15.6	107,133	17.7	90,690	15	29,621	4.9	2,156	0.4	603,624	100
Karamoja	247,964	70.8	32,621	9.3	15,718	4.5	23,542	6.7	21,378	6.1	8,751	2.5	107	0	350,081	100
Lango	91,506	14.6	247,936	39.5	117,152	18.7	67,032	10.7	62,107	9.9	25,841	4.1	16,122	2.6	627,696	100
Acholi	83,412	16.5	152,363	30.2	85,209	16.9	81,258	16.1	71,321	14.1	25,965	5.1	5,525	1.1	505,053	100
West Nile	224,492	25.3	322,669	36.3	91,527	10.3	127,782	14.4	89,357	10.1	31,130	3.5	2,029	0.2	888,986	100
Bunyoro	133,658	19.3	242,353	35	86,312	12.5	104,594	15.1	97,078	14	27,429	4	373	0.1	691,797	100
Tooro	114,293	18.3	196,016	31.4	77,562	12.4	108,902	17.4	97,159	15.6	29,988	4.8	285	0	624,205	100
Ankole	107,189	13.9	177,145	22.9	130,286	16.8	127,500	16.5	164,146	21.2	66,224	8.6	895	0.1	773,385	100
Kigezi	41,227	12.4	93,395	28.1	51,145	15.4	57,064	17.2	63,546	19.1	25,202	7.6	926	0.3	332,505	100
National	**1,816,346**	**17.6**	**2,664,738**	**25.8**	**1,397,065**	**13.5**	**1,734,734**	**16.8**	**2,012,562**	**19.5**	**666,645**	**6.5**	**31,512**	**0.3**	**10,323,602**	**100**

Table 17. 4: Highest Level of Class / Grade attained – Adolescents

Background Characteristics	Education level - ADOLESCENTS (10-19)															
	No formal education		**Some primary**		**Completed primary**		**Some secondary**		**Completed secondary**		**Post secondary plus**		**Not stated**		**Total**	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX																
Male	880,460	16.2	3,417,955	63	396,034	7.3	598,818	11	125,346	2.3	5,686	0.1	2,469	0	5,426,768	100
Female	826,308	14.7	3,337,339	59.2	502,461	8.9	773,444	13.7	185,581	3.3	8,880	0.2	2,921	0.1	5,636,934	100
Residence																
Urban	465,858	12	2,159,165	55.5	381,468	9.8	674,558	17.3	199,002	5.1	8,514	0.2	1,690	0	3,890,255	100
Rural	1,240,910	17.3	4,596,129	64.1	517,027	7.2	697,704	9.7	111,925	1.6	6,052	0.1	3,700	0.1	7,173,447	100
Marital status																
Never married	1,382,711	14.3	6,107,892	63	737,139	7.6	1,197,357	12.3	256,497	2.6	11,249	0.1	4,103	0	9,696,948	100
Married/living together	226,482	22.1	466,808	45.6	136,920	13.4	141,814	13.9	47,477	4.6	2,821	0.3	1,078	0.1	1,023,400	100
Ever married	25,210	21.8	65,595	56.7	10,831	9.4	11,504	9.9	2,344	2	141	0.1	81	0.1	115,706	100
Not stated	72,365	31.8	114,999	50.5	13,605	6	21,587	9.5	4,609	2	355	0.2	128	0.1	227,648	100
Disability status																
Without Disability	1,632,835	15.1	6,639,836	61.2	886,846	8.2	1,355,506	12.5	307,477	2.8	14,314	0.1	5,285	0	10,842,099	100
With Disability	73,933	33.4	115,458	52.1	11,649	5.3	16,756	7.6	3,450	1.6	252	0.1	105	0	221,603	100
Subregion																
Buganda	295,714	10.6	1,501,738	53.9	291,103	10.4	530,300	19	162,643	5.8	6,190	0.2	622	0	2,788,310	100
Busoga	168,382	15.2	694,031	62.5	86,662	7.8	135,613	12.2	25,026	2.3	864	0.1	149	0	1,110,727	100
Bukedi	77,358	13.6	381,333	67.1	40,363	7.1	59,447	10.5	9,554	1.7	443	0.1	106	0	568,604	100
Elgon	63,458	11.8	339,611	63.3	46,035	8.6	74,136	13.8	12,541	2.3	460	0.1	107	0	536,348	100
Teso	72,791	10.8	472,692	70.4	48,841	7.3	65,080	9.7	10,587	1.6	975	0.1	364	0.1	671,330	100
Karamoja	217,414	66.5	88,169	27	8,081	2.5	11,393	3.5	1,841	0.6	122	0	24	0	327,044	100
Lango	93,155	14.5	455,759	70.9	44,643	6.9	40,013	6.2	6,393	1	705	0.1	2,147	0.3	642,815	100
Acholi	84,628	16.1	351,075	66.8	38,552	7.3	42,362	8.1	7,321	1.4	931	0.2	899	0.2	525,768	100
West Nile	230,251	21.8	696,153	65.8	52,222	4.9	68,950	6.5	9,278	0.9	656	0.1	277	0	1,057,787	100
Bunyoro	131,689	17	498,617	64.4	54,263	7	75,439	9.7	13,636	1.8	588	0.1	88	0	774,320	100
Tooro	122,806	16	485,576	63.4	58,549	7.6	84,315	11	13,862	1.8	650	0.1	114	0	765,872	100
Ankole	105,702	12	528,533	59.9	90,733	10.3	128,191	14.5	27,055	3.1	1,399	0.2	275	0	881,888	100
Kigezi	43,420	10.5	262,007	63.5	38,448	9.3	57,023	13.8	11,190	2.7	583	0.1	218	0.1	412,889	100
National	**1,706,768**	**15.4**	**6,755,294**	**61.1**	**898,495**	**8.1**	**1,372,262**	**12.4**	**310,927**	**2.8**	**14,566**	**0.1**	**5,390**	**0**	**11,063,702**	**100**

Table 17. 5: Schooling status -Youth

Backgroundnd Characteristics	Youth						Adolescents					
	Never attended school		Attended in the past		Currently attending		Never attended school		Attended in the past		Currently attending	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX												
Male	800,868	17.4	2,987,275	64.9	811,503	17.6	814,484	15.1	1,038,896	19.2	3,556,772	65.7
Female	981,352	17.3	4,041,203	71.2	652,307	11.5	774,364	13.8	1,275,830	22.7	3,569,008	63.5
Residence												
Urban	546,082	13.1	2,975,346	71.1	662,884	15.8	434,362	11.2	833,860	21.5	2,611,063	67.3
Rural	1,236,138	20.3	4,053,132	66.6	800,926	13.2	1,154,486	16.1	1,480,866	20.7	4,514,717	63.1
Marital status												
Never married	632,409	17.2	1,871,572	50.8	1,183,310	32.1	1,275,065	13.2	1,686,714	17.4	6,713,079	69.4
Married/living together	1,049,088	17	4,855,107	78.9	251,128	4.1	219,883	21.6	539,763	53	258,330	25.4
Ever married	59,383	17.7	262,743	78.5	12,444	3.7	24,051	20.9	47,383	41.2	43,712	38
Not stated	41,340	42.5	39,056	40.1	16,928	17.4	69,849	31.6	40,866	18.5	110,659	50
Disability status												
Without Disability	1,708,142	17	6,910,086	68.7	1,442,357	14.3	1,519,108	14.1	2,270,532	21	7,019,869	64.9
With Disability	74,078	34.6	118,392	55.3	21,453	10	69,740	31.7	44,194	20.1	105,911	48.2
Subregion												
Buganda	360,058	12.1	2,220,308	74.4	404,378	13.5	269,185	9.7	636,344	22.9	1,873,149	67.4
Busoga	169,341	18	641,607	68.4	127,521	13.6	156,567	14.2	225,743	20.4	723,303	65.4
Bukedi	79,674	16.7	316,632	66.4	80,692	16.9	72,316	12.8	103,425	18.3	390,492	69
Elgon	71,049	14.2	335,902	67.3	92,131	18.5	59,446	11.1	100,143	18.7	375,673	70.2
Teso	73,259	12.2	426,460	70.9	102,176	17	67,959	10.1	127,554	19	474,564	70.8
Karamoja	247,446	70.7	74,578	21.3	27,806	7.9	214,997	65.8	20,604	6.3	91,282	27.9
Lango	88,866	14.2	465,095	74.6	69,712	11.2	86,537	13.5	164,613	25.7	389,211	60.8
Acholi	82,346	16.4	346,539	68.9	74,134	14.7	79,961	15.3	113,107	21.6	331,263	63.2
West Nile	222,025	25.1	510,167	57.6	152,939	17.3	215,225	20.4	191,534	18.2	647,943	61.4
Bunyoro	131,086	19	489,147	71	69,026	10	120,919	15.7	187,325	24.2	464,293	60.1
Tooro	112,166	18.1	432,502	69.6	76,322	12.3	112,184	14.7	168,917	22.1	482,259	63.2
Ankole	104,540	13.6	535,044	69.5	130,337	16.9	93,934	10.7	187,458	21.3	597,765	68
Kigezi	40,364	12.2	234,497	70.7	56,636	17.1	39,618	9.6	87,959	21.3	284,583	69
National	**1,782,220**	**17.3**	**7,028,478**	**68.4**	**1,463,810**	**14.2**	**1,588,848**	**14.4**	**2,314,726**	**21**	**7,125,780**	**64.6**

Table 17. 6: Schooling status - Adolescents

Background Characteristics	Schooling status - Adolescents							
	Never attended school		Attended in the past		Currently attending		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX								
Male	733,320	14.4	1,003,597	19.6	3,371,759	66	5,108,676	100
Female	691,805	13.1	1,211,935	23	3,376,086	63.9	5,279,826	100
Residence								
Urban	332,462	10.4	692,138	21.7	2,170,299	67.9	3,194,899	100
Rural	924,300	15.6	1,255,729	21.3	3,728,644	63.1	5,908,673	100
Refugee settlement	22,230	16.3	16,438	12	97,856	71.7	136,524	100
Sub-region								
Buganda	231,290	8.8	619,234	23.5	1,789,715	67.8	2,640,239	100
Busoga	133,949	13	213,434	20.8	679,490	66.2	1,026,873	100
Bukedi	66,764	12.4	99,092	18.4	371,400	69.1	537,256	100
Elgon	48,165	9.7	94,845	19.1	352,760	71.2	495,770	100
Teso	58,960	9.2	124,622	19.5	455,580	71.3	639,162	100
Karamoja	217,745	66.3	20,944	6.4	89,812	27.3	328,501	100
Lango	77,475	12.8	157,486	26	371,270	61.2	606,231	100
Acholi	71,318	14.3	109,332	22	316,555	63.7	497,205	100
West Nile	198,282	20	184,144	18.5	610,854	61.5	993,280	100
Bunyoro	105,464	14.5	181,322	24.9	440,505	60.6	727,291	100
Tooro	99,091	14	160,567	22.7	448,583	63.3	708,241	100
Ankole	81,214	10	170,426	21	559,944	69	811,584	100
Kigezi	35,408	9.4	80,084	21.2	261,377	69.4	376,869	100
Marital status groups								
Never married	1,154,911	12.4	1,709,846	18.4	6,415,543	69.1	9,280,300	100
Married/Living together	175,336	22.8	410,518	53.3	184,847	24	770,701	100
Widowed	4,915	22.1	5,160	23.2	12,182	54.7	22,257	100
Divorced/separated	19,291	19.7	48,980	50	29,705	30.3	97,976	100
Not stated	65,413	30.9	41,028	19.4	105,568	49.8	212,009	100
National	**1,425,125**	**13.7**	**2,215,532**	**21.3**	**6,747,845**	**65**	**10,388,502**	**100**

Table 17. 7: Literacy among the Youth and Adolescents

Background Characteristics	Youth (18-30)				Adolescents (10-19)							
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residence												
Urban	1,609,413	87.8	2,085,898	88	3,695,311	87.9	1,492,095	81.8	1,760,070	85.2	3,252,165	83.6
Rural	2,169,536	77.8	2,563,124	76.9	4,732,660	77.3	2,488,392	69.1	2,613,135	73.2	5,101,527	71.1
Marital status												
Never married	1,725,698	81	1,333,691	84.9	3,059,389	82.7	3,620,919	73.7	3,729,621	78	7,350,540	75.8
Married/living together	1,964,602	83	3,076,822	80.6	5,041,424	81.5	252,971	71.6	510,763	76.2	763,734	74.6
Ever married	52,031	73.4	204,181	77	256,212	76.2	27,985	68.1	53,911	72.2	81,896	70.8
Not stated	36,618	68.3	34,328	72.9	70,946	70.5	78,612	67.3	78,910	71.2	157,522	69.2
Disability status												
Without Disability	3,712,212	82.2	4,578,129	81.9	8,290,341	82	3,913,483	73.7	4,310,193	77.9	8,223,676	75.8
With Disability	66,737	63.6	70,893	63.9	137,630	63.7	67,004	56.8	63,012	60.8	130,016	58.7
Subregion												
Buganda	1,173,196	88.7	1,518,317	90.5	2,691,513	89.7	1,129,150	85.3	1,311,965	89.6	2,441,115	87.5
Busoga	332,428	80.2	433,114	81.7	765,542	81	384,189	70.1	431,407	76.7	815,596	73.4
Bukedi	171,406	80.7	217,314	81.2	388,720	81	191,654	67.7	208,336	72.9	399,990	70.3
Elgon	189,992	83	233,986	86.1	423,978	84.7	196,321	74.4	218,955	80.4	415,276	77.4
Teso	230,120	84.3	283,517	85.8	513,637	85.1	237,627	71.1	259,657	77.1	497,284	74.1
Karamoja	52,514	34.2	49,728	25.3	102,242	29.2	48,104	30.1	45,248	27.1	93,352	28.5
Lango	239,039	85.3	290,085	83.5	529,124	84.3	229,321	72.4	247,610	76	476,931	74.2
Acholi	198,518	84.6	219,784	81.3	418,302	82.8	177,711	68	187,505	70.9	365,216	69.5
West Nile	302,729	74.4	318,992	66.2	621,721	69.9	335,248	62.9	321,972	61.3	657,220	62.1
Bunyoro	242,677	77.7	282,328	74.4	525,005	75.9	260,026	67.7	277,690	71.2	537,716	69.4
Tooro	222,522	78.5	269,189	79	491,711	78.8	268,615	70.6	290,803	75.5	559,418	73
Ankole	301,336	85	368,837	88.1	670,173	86.7	360,973	82.7	390,552	87.6	751,525	85.2
Kigezi	122,472	84.8	163,831	87.1	286,303	86.1	161,548	80	181,505	86	343,053	83.1
National	**3,778,949**	**81.8**	**4,649,022**	**81.5**	**8,427,971**	**81.6**	**3,980,487**	**73.3**	**4,373,205**	**77.6**	**8,353,692**	**76**

Table 17. 8: Average Household Size of the Households headed by the Youth and Adolescents

Background Characteristics	Sex of household head (Youth)			Sex of household head (Adolescent)		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
Residence						
Urban	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.0
Rural	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.0	2.5	2.2
Education level						
No formal education	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.2
Some primary	3.1	3.2	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.1
Completed primary	3.0	2.8	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.0
Some secondary	2.8	2.7	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.1
Completed secondary	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.9
Post secondary plus	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.7
Not stated	3.4	2.7	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.1
Marital status						
Married/living together	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.1
Disability status						
Without Disability	2.9	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.1
With Disability	2.8	2.9	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.1
Literacy rate						
No	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.2
Yes	2.8	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.1
Subregion						
Buganda	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.9
Busoga	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.6	2.1
Bukedi	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.3
Elgon	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.7	2.2	1.8
Teso	3.5	3.1	3.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
Karamoja	3.8	3.7	3.8	2.5	2.7	2.6
Lango	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Acholi	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.3
West Nile	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.1
Bunyoro	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.0
Tooro	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.1
Ankole	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.9
Kigezi	3.0	2.7	2.9	1.9	2.2	2.0
National	**2.9**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**2.1**

Table 17. 9: Proportion of the Youth that benefitted from Government Programmes

Background Characteristics	YLP		PDM		OWC		UWEP		NUSAF		NAADS		EMYOOGA		PWD		Atleast one	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX																		
Male	20,393	0.4	68,910	1.5	15,243	0.3	16,924	0.3	19,341	0.4	399,472	8.6	6,182	0.1	3,456	0.1	492,352	10.7
Female	21,877	0.4	77,960	1.4	18,180	0.3			24,400	0.4	620,641	10.9	6,972	0.1	3,957	0.1	735,981	12.9
Residence																		
Urban	15,840	0.4	46,030	1.1	10,749	0.3	6,568	0.3	13,688	0.3	356,331	8.5	5,455	0.1	2,326	0.1	427,773	10.2
Rural	26,430	0.4	100,840	1.6	22,674	0.4	10,356	0.3	30,053	0.5	663,782	10.8	7,699	0.1	5,087	0.1	800,560	13.1
Education level																		
No formal education	8,201	0.5	20,521	1.1	7,857	0.4	3,426	0.3	11,914	0.7	92,120	5.1	2,142	0.1	2,402	0.1	132,692	7.3
Some primary	9,663	0.4	35,074	1.3	9,495	0.4	4,364	0.3	11,316	0.4	318,158	11.9	2,378	0.1	1,820	0.1	368,429	13.8
Completed primary	5,470	0.4	21,875	1.6	4,039	0.3	2,297	0.3	5,423	0.4	175,695	12.6	1,603	0.1	851	0.1	203,619	14.6
Some secondary	6,468	0.4	21,046	1.2	4,547	0.3	2,782	0.3	6,041	0.3	155,150	8.9	1,761	0.1	846	0	185,338	10.7
Completed secondary	8,523	0.4	33,716	1.7	5,260	0.3	2,868	0.3	6,576	0.3	186,280	9.3	3,165	0.2	1,084	0.1	228,215	11.3
Post secondary plus	3,766	0.6	13,631	2	2,124	0.3	1,152	0.3	2,297	0.3	85,362	12.8	2,025	0.3	388	0.1	101,935	15.3
Not stated	179	0.6	1,007	3.2	101	0.3	35	0.3	174	0.6	7,348	23.3	80	0.3	22	0.1	8,105	25.7
Marital status																		
Never married	11,720	0.3	10,243	0.3	8,960	0.2	3,616	0.2	11,896	0.3	130,262	3.5	1,560	0	2,759	0.1	171,090	4.6
Married/living together	28,802	0.5	133,694	2.2	23,131	0.4	12,479	0.3	30,174	0.5	856,011	13.8	11,232	0.2	4,304	0.1	1,016,603	16.4
Ever married	1,326	0.4	2,639	0.8	1,082	0.3	669	0.3	1,246	0.4	31,210	9.3	261	0.1	262	0.1	36,649	10.9
Not stated	422	0.4	294	0.3	250	0.2	160	0.3	425	0.4	2,630	2.6	101	0.1	88	0.1	3,991	4
Literacy rate																		
No	7,586	0.4	22,628	1.2	8,487	0.4	3,378	0.3	11,922	0.6	122,841	6.5	1,766	0.1	2,250	0.1	164,007	8.7
Yes	34,684	0.4	124,242	1.5	24,936	0.3	13,546	0.3	31,819	0.4	897,272	10.6	11,388	0.1	5,163	0.1	1,064,326	12.6
Disability status																		
Without Disability	40,999	0.4	144,247	1.4	32,515	0.3	16,424	0.3	42,337	0.4	1,002,869	9.9	12,643	0.1	5,654	0.1	1,205,986	11.9
With Disability	1,271	0.6	2,623	1.2	908	0.4	500	0.5	1,404	0.7	17,244	8	511	0.2	1,759	0.8	22,347	10.3
Subregion																		
Buganda	10,667	0.4	19,162	0.6	6,882	0.2	4,644	0.3	7,821	0.3	206,036	6.9	3,310	0.1	1,609	0.1	246,606	8.2
Busoga	4,117	0.4	8,690	0.9	2,747	0.3	1,522	0.3	3,203	0.3	75,088	7.9	818	0.1	609	0.1	91,932	9.7
Bukedi	1,479	0.3	5,932	1.2	1,122	0.2	605	0.2	1,575	0.3	44,216	9.2	231	0	258	0.1	52,806	11
Elgon	2,123	0.4	21,959	4.4	1,318	0.3	774	0.3	1,953	0.4	43,999	8.8	384	0.1	355	0.1	66,008	13.2
Teso	2,536	0.4	13,150	2.2	2,329	0.4	1,034	0.3	2,725	0.5	75,665	12.5	601	0.1	466	0.1	90,197	14.9
Karamoja	2,640	0.8	15,840	4.5	3,719	1.1	1,117	0.6	8,126	2.3	41,563	11.9	901	0.3	378	0.1	60,952	17.4
Lango	2,338	0.4	7,415	1.2	1,340	0.2	1,014	0.3	2,861	0.5	95,220	15.2	569	0.1	416	0.1	105,064	16.7
Acholi	2,533	0.5	8,885	1.8	1,097	0.2	899	0.3	2,853	0.6	104,678	20.7	542	0.1	327	0.1	113,121	22.4
West Nile	3,861	0.4	14,230	1.6	7,183	0.8	1,695	0.4	4,729	0.5	85,985	9.7	1,132	0.1	825	0.1	107,643	12.1
Bunyoro	2,586	0.4	8,171	1.2	1,520	0.2	1,004	0.3	2,542	0.4	73,756	10.7	777	0.1	508	0.1	85,534	12.4
Tooro	3,016	0.5	10,421	1.7	1,692	0.3	1,032	0.3	2,078	0.3	70,899	11.4	1,342	0.2	558	0.1	84,959	13.6
Ankole	3,017	0.4	8,214	1.1	1,819	0.2	1,113	0.3	2,322	0.3	63,482	8.2	1,735	0.2	846	0.1	77,383	10
Kigezi	1,357	0.4	4,801	1.4	655	0.2	471	0.3	953	0.3	39,526	11.9	812	0.2	258	0.1	46,128	13.9
National	**42,270**	**0.4**	**146,870**	**1.4**	**33,423**	**0.3**	**16,924**	**0.3**	**43,741**	**0.4**	**1,020,113**	**9.9**	**13,154**	**0.1**	**7,413**	**0.1**	**1,228,333**	**11.9**

OLDER PERSONS 18

Key Findings

- ***Population of older persons:*** 5% of the total population were older persons aged 60 years+.
- literacy rate: 46% ***of*** the older persons are literate
- ***Average HH size of older persons.*** On average 4.2 members were in a household headed by an older person.
- ***Older persons' Living arrangements:*** 14% of the older persons were living in single person households
- ***Beneficiaries of government programs:*** 24 percent of the older persons benefited from at least one government program with 19% of the older persons benefitted from SAGE (18%), NAADs (13%) SEGOP (7%) and PDM (6%).
- ***Source of livelihood for older persons:*** 72% of the older persons depend on subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood

The national policy for older persons defines older persons as those persons aged 60 years and above (MoGLSD, 2009). There is need to furnish data on older persons to facilitate evidence-based policy development and planning. Up to date data on older persons will enable the Government and other stakeholders to adequately plan for them so that they enjoy dignified life and actively participate in economic, social, cultural and political life in their communities.

Several older persons in Uganda are making important contributions as leaders in politics and businesses, and in their communities. The traditional role of an older person is understood as sharing knowledge, advice and wealth, mediating domestic conflicts, and guiding and caring for grandchildren. There is need to know where the older persons are and where they access services from to support them. This chapter, therefore, brings forth the situation of older persons in Uganda by demographic characteristics.

18.1 Population distribution and size of the older persons

18.1.1 Distribution of Older Persons by Sex

Findings from the NPHC 2024 indicate that the proportion of older persons to the total population was 5 percent. The proportion was higher among the females (5%) than their male counter parts (4%). **(Table 18.1).**

By sub region, disaggregation, Kigezi (7%) had the highest proportion of older persons followed by Ankole and Elgon both at 6% and lowest in Karamoja sub region (4%) (**Table 18.1**).

Figure 18. 1: Distribution of Older Persons by Sex

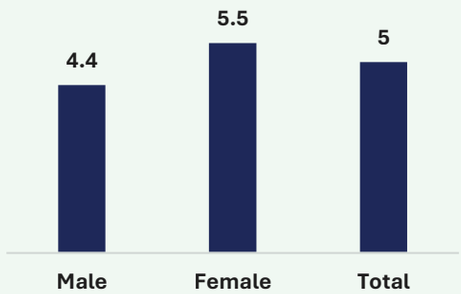
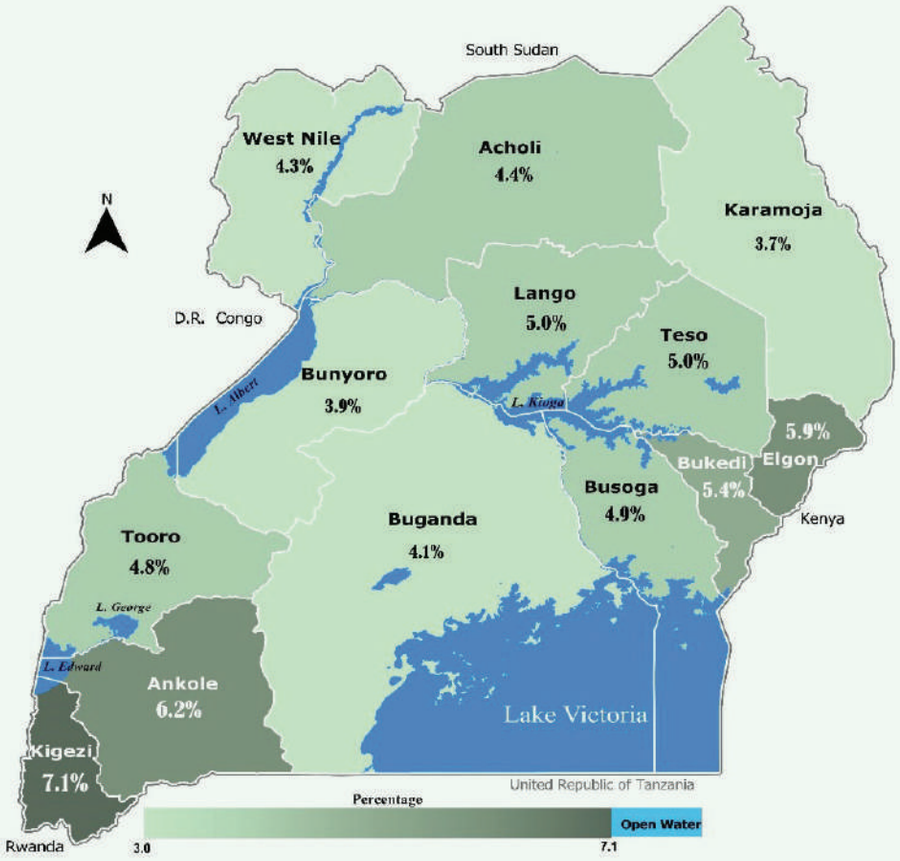


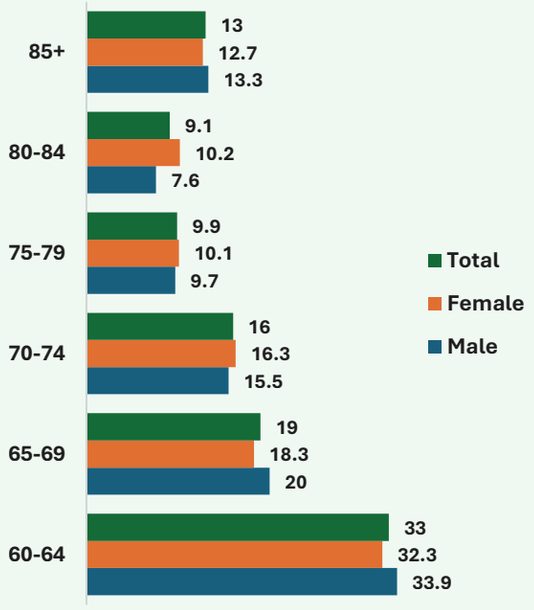
Figure 18. 2: Map Showing Proportion of Older Persons to Total Population by Sub region



18.1.2 Distribution of Older Persons by Age Groups

Information shown in Figure18.2 indicates that most older persons were within the age group of 60-64 years. The proportion however reduces with an increase in age. The age group of 80-84 had the lowest proportion of older persons. The proportion of males is higher than females in the age group of “60-64” and “65-69” years compared to other age groups.

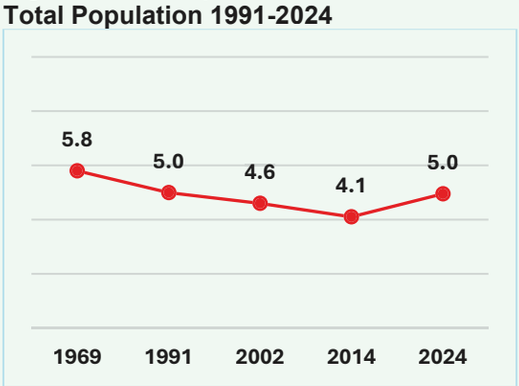
Figure 18. 3: Percentage Distribution of Older Persons by Age group and Sex



18.1.3 Proportion of Older Persons from 1991-2024

Figure 18.4 presents the trend of the proportions of older persons to total population. Findings from the NPHC 2024 indicated that there was a decline of the proportion of older persons from 6 % in 1969 to 4% in 2014. Over the last decade, the proportion of older persons has increased from 4 % to 5% in 2024 (**Table 18.1**)

Figure 18. 4: Proportion of Older Persons to Total Population 1991-2024



18.2 Background Characteristics

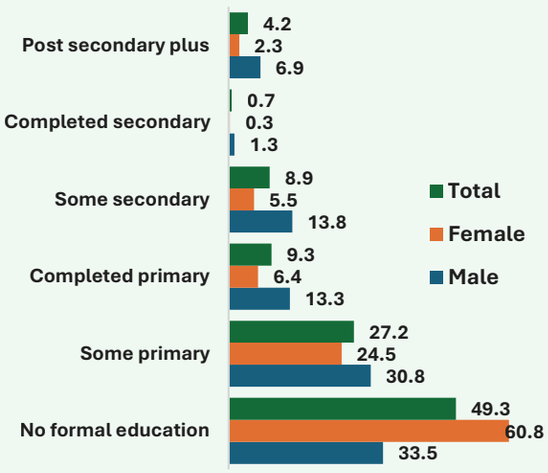
18.2.1 Education attainment of the older persons

The NPHC 2024 collected information on highest grade / class completed by any member in the household.

Figure 18.4 shows that overall, 49 percent of the older persons had no formal education. Disaggregation by sex, shows that 61 percent of the female older persons had no formal education compared to their male counterparts (34%).

A higher proportion of male older persons had completed primary and above compared to the women.

Figure 18. 5: Highest Level of Education among older persons



18.2.2 Literacy

The NPHC 2024 collected information on a person's ability to read and write with understanding in any language.

Findings in Figure 18.5 indicate that, overall, the literacy rate of older persons was 46 percent. The rate was higher among the males (63%) and lowest among the females at 34 percent. This implies that more than half of the older persons were not able to read and write with understanding in any language.

Figure 18. 6: Literacy Rate among older persons

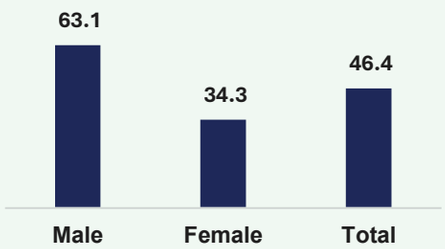
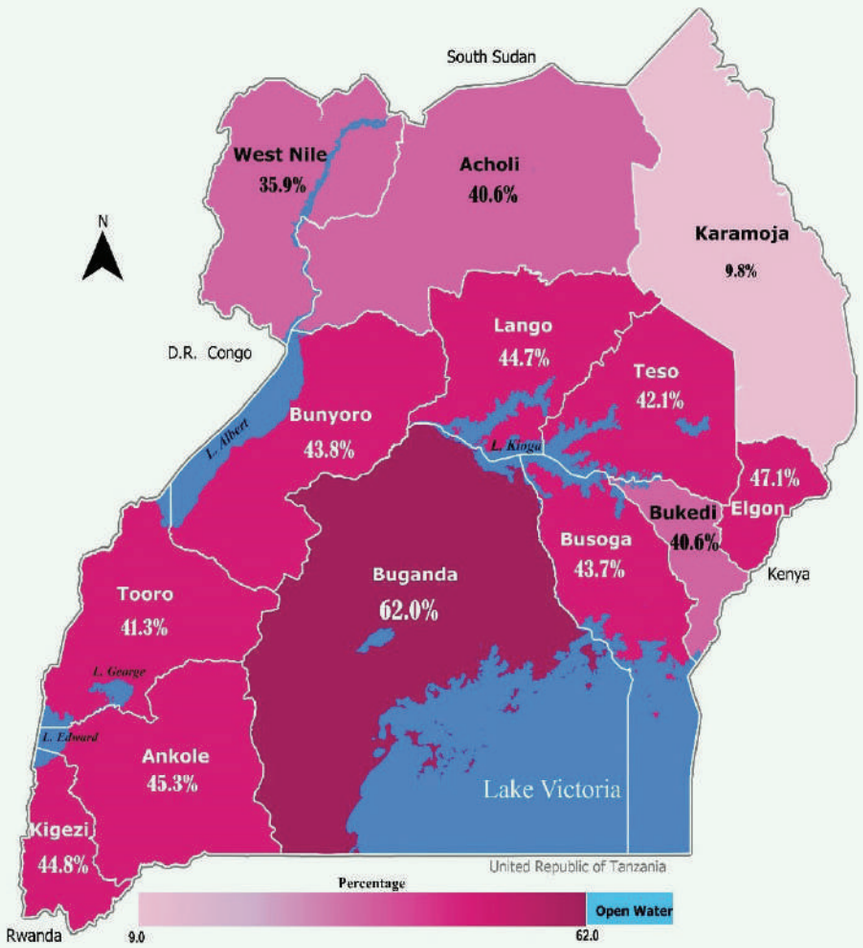


Figure 18. 7: Map showing literacy rates of the older persons by sub region

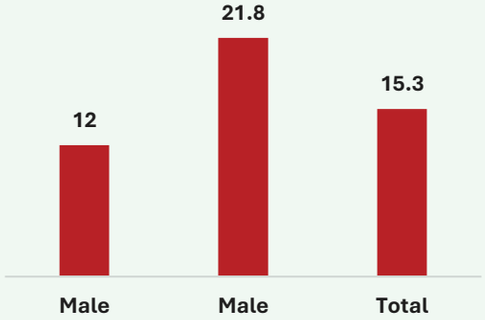


18.3 Household characteristics

18.3.1 Distribution of households headed by older persons

The NPHC 2024 enumerated 10.5 million households and of these 15 percent were headed by older persons, majority of whom were female (22%). Kigezi sub region had the highest proportion of older persons headed households followed by Bukedi (19%), Elgon (19%), Ankole (19%) while Buganda (12%) had the least. The highest proportion of the older persons headed households had no formal education (28%) and this was higher among females (38%) compared to males (20%) (**Table 18.3**).

Figure 18. 8: Proportion of Older persons headed households to Total Households



18.3.2 Average household size of households headed by older persons

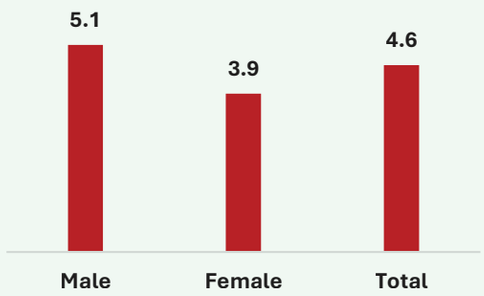
The NPHC 2024 collected information on all persons that were present in the household on the census night.

On average, households headed by older persons had four members.

Households headed by male older persons on average had more members (5 persons) compared to those headed by females (4 persons).

On average, West Nile Sub region had the highest household size (4.8) followed by Karamoja (4.6) while Kigezi Sub region had the smallest household size (3.6).

Figure 18. 9: Average Household Size for households headed by older persons by sex of household head



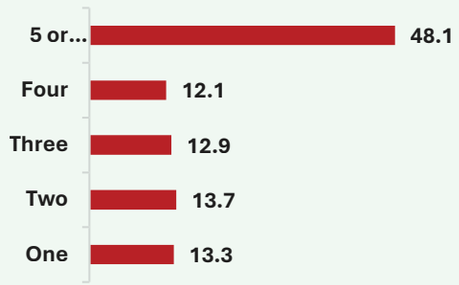
18.3.3 Living arrangements

Advanced age is associated with ageing challenges that require care. Household size can work as a proxy for measuring care and living arrangements for old persons. This sub section presents the household population by the sex of the household head. Only household heads who are older persons were considered for this section.

Figure 18.9 shows that 14 percent of the older persons were staying in single person households. This proportion was more than double of those headed by non-older persons.

The majority of the older persons (48%) were staying in households with five household members and above.

Figure 18. 10: Distribution of households headed by the older persons by the average number of persons in the Household

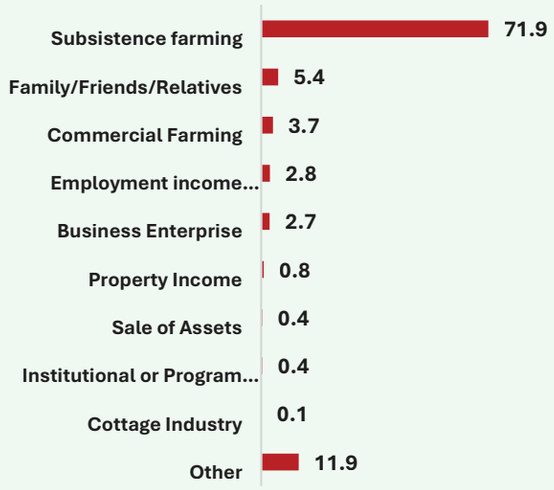


18.3.4 Source of Livelihood

The economic potential of older persons in Uganda is limited, as majority of them are illiterate and many more have poor health conditions and a great percentage have functional limitations. The majority are therefore reliant on subsistence agriculture, and yet this is labour intensive with very low economic returns.

Findings in Figure 18.10 show that 72 percent of the older persons depended on subsistence farming as a source of livelihood. This was followed by support from friends and relatives at five percent (**Table 18.9**).

Figure 18. 11: Main Source of Livelihood for Households headed by older persons (%)



18.4 Access to government programs

18.4.1 Proportion of older persons that have benefited from Government Programmes

The Government of Uganda has initiated programs to enable socio-economic transformation of the citizens. The NPHC 2024 collected information from all the persons aged 18 years and above who had ever benefited from the different government programs, however this section only looks at persons 60 years and above. Social Assistance Grant for the Elderly (SAGE) was collected for persons 80 years and above.

Figure 18.11 shows the proportion of older persons who reported that they benefited from any of the government programs in the last twelve months preceding the census.

Overall, 24 percent of the older persons reported that they benefited from any of the government programs.

The highest proportion of older persons was among those who benefitted from SAGE (18%), NAADs (13%) and SEGOP (7%). Emyooga program had the least old person beneficiaries with less than one percent.

Disaggregation by sex show that the proportion of female older persons who had benefitted from any government programme (24%) was slightly higher than that of males (23%) (**Table 18.10**).

Figure 18. 12: Proportion of Older Persons Who Benefited from Any of the Government Programmes

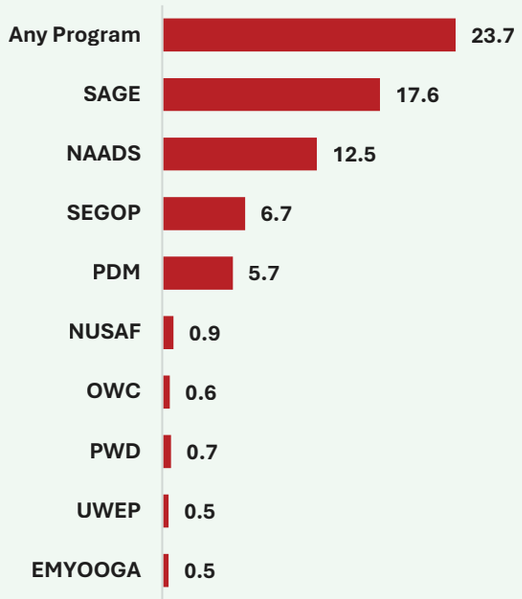


Figure 18. 13: Map Showing percentage distribution of older persons that benefited from any government programme

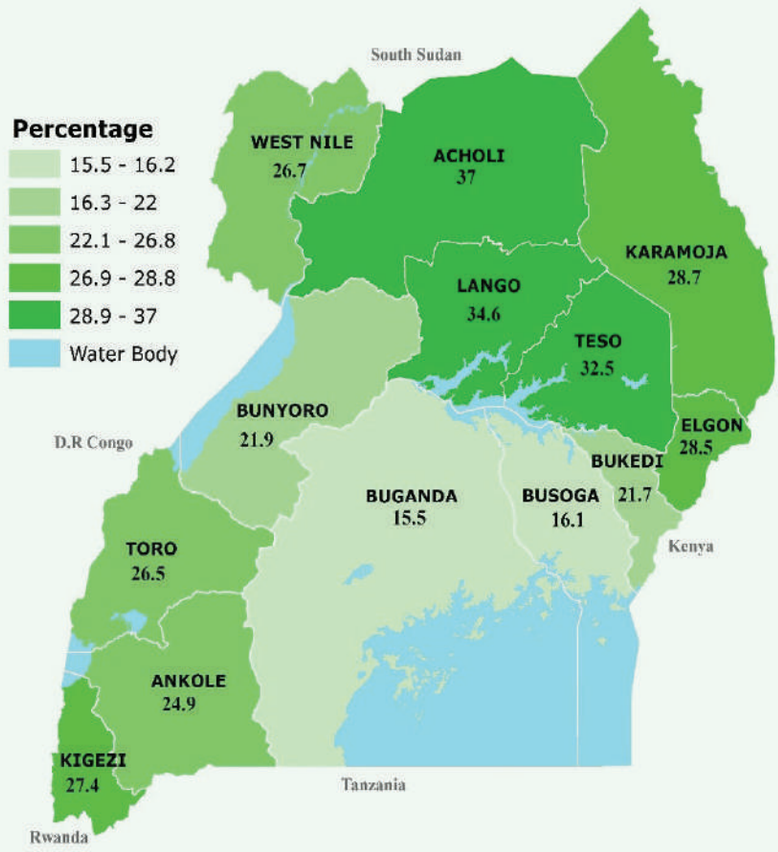
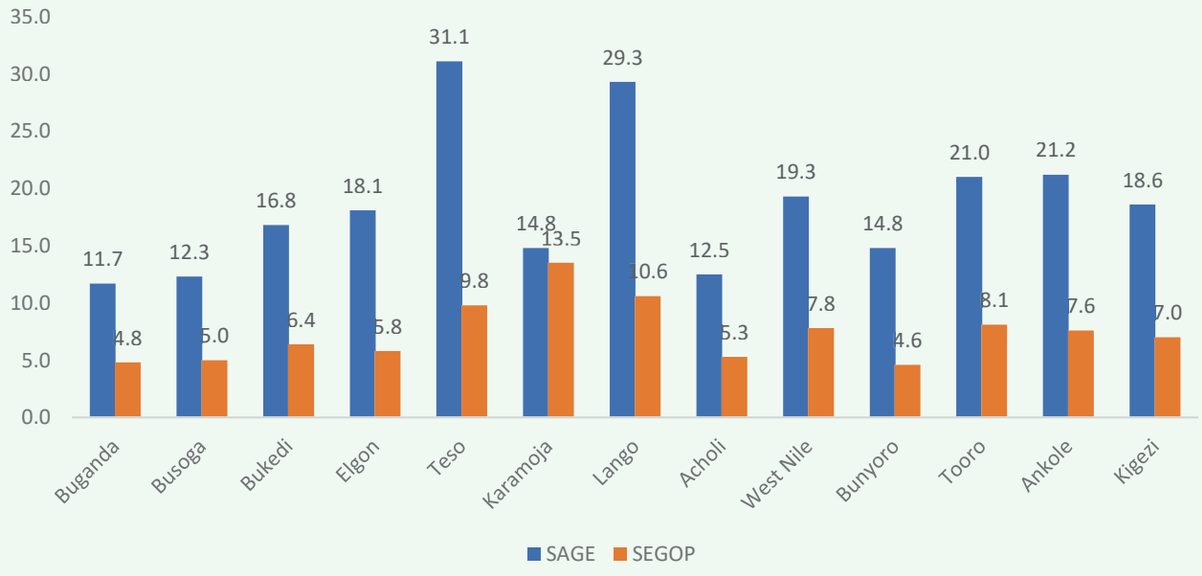


Figure 18.14: Percentage of older persons benefiting from SAGE or SEGOP by sub-region



LIST OF TABLES

Table 18. 1: Proportion of Older Persons by Sex and selected Background Characteristics 9
Table 18. 2: Average Household Size for households headed by older persons by sex of household head 10
Table 18.3: Distribution of households headed by the older persons by the average number of persons in the Household 11
Table 18. 4: Proportion of Household Heads who are older persons to the Total Household Head Households 12
Table 18. 5: Distribution of Older persons by Highest Level of Education Completed 13
Table 18. 6: Literacy Rates of Older persons by sex and selected characteristics 14
Table 18. 7: Main Source of Livelihood of housheolds headed Older Persons 15
Table 18. 8: Older Persons that Have benefited from Government Programs 16

Table 18. 1: Proportion of Older Persons by Sex and selected Background Characteristics

Background Characteristics	Old persons					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Residence						
Urban	281,484	3.7	416,927	4.8	698,411	4.3
Rural	625,152	4.7	889,148	6	1,514,300	5.4
Education level						
No formal education	309,488	3.7	792,146	8.3	1,101,634	6.2
Some primary	268,202	4	315,795	4.1	583,997	4.1
Completed primary	116,981	7.4	83,155	4.3	200,136	5.7
Some secondary	64,705	4.2	41,769	2.1	106,474	3
Completed secondary	68,436	3.9	31,838	2	100,274	3
Post secondary plus	72,320	7.9	37,006	4.3	109,326	6.2
Not stated	6,504	12.7	4,366	17	10,870	14.2
Marital status						
Never married	41,649	0.6	42,040	0.7	83,689	0.7
Married/living together	832,878	11.4	1,134,047	10.9	1,966,925	11.1
Ever married	26,780	11.9	122,548	19.2	149,328	17.3
Not stated	5,329	3.1	7,440	4.5	12,769	3.7
Literacy rate						
No	338,877	9.9	857,831	17.1	1,196,708	14.2
Yes	567,759	5.2	448,244	3.7	1,016,003	4.4
Literacy rate						
No	338,877	9.9	857,831	17.1	1,196,708	14.2
Yes	567,759	5.2	448,244	3.7	1,016,003	4.4
Disability status						
Not Disabled	780,134	4.1	1,065,770	5	1,845,904	4.6
Disabled	126,502	20	240,305	30.5	366,807	25.8
Disability Domain						
seeing difficulty	52,304	34.7	97,759	44.8	150,063	40.7
hearing difficulty	30,245	21	66,106	35.2	96,351	29.1
walking difficulty	65,955	30	137,119	45.8	203,074	39.1
remembering difficulty	36,663	21.3	90,471	35.6	127,134	29.9
self_care difficulty	33,769	16.8	72,105	31	105,874	24.5
speech difficulty	17,763	12.8	37,930	24.7	55,693	19
Subregion						
Buganda	218,114	3.8	302,547	4.8	520,661	4.3
Busoga	91,289	4.6	129,245	5.6	220,534	5.1
Bukedi	51,073	5	71,206	6.1	122,279	5.6
Elgon	57,536	5.6	73,523	6.3	131,059	6
Teso	53,879	4.4	79,589	5.8	133,468	5.2
Karamoja	25,700	3.7	33,490	4.3	59,190	4
Lango	52,498	4.5	76,724	5.7	129,222	5.1
Acholi	35,819	3.7	56,860	5.4	92,679	4.6
West Nile	68,146	3.7	104,936	5.2	173,082	4.5
Bunyoro	54,471	3.7	73,887	4.5	128,358	4.1
Tooro	63,217	4.5	86,916	5.5	150,133	5
Ankole	88,217	5.5	139,671	7.3	227,888	6.4
Kigezi	46,677	6.3	77,481	8.3	124,158	7.4
National	**906,636**	**4.4**	**1,306,075**	**5.5**	**2,212,711**	**5**

Table 18. 2: Average Household Size for households headed by older persons by sex of household head

Background Characteristics	Sex of household head		
	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Residence			
Urban	5.1	4	4.6
Rural	5.2	3.8	4.5
Subregion			
Buganda	4.8	4.1	4.5
Busoga	5.4	4.1	4.8
Bukedi	5.3	3.6	4.5
Elgon	4.6	3.3	4.1
Teso	5.4	3.7	4.6
Karamoja	5.2	4.1	4.6
Lango	4.8	3.1	4
Acholi	4.8	3.6	4.2
West Nile	5.7	4.4	5
Bunyoro	5.1	4.1	4.6
Tooro	5.5	4.2	4.9
Ankole	5.6	3.9	4.8
Kigezi	5	3.3	4.2
Education level			
No formal education	4.7	3.7	4
Some primary	5.2	4.2	4.7
Completed primary	5.6	4.5	5.3
Some secondary	5.3	4.4	5
Completed secondary	5.4	4.2	5.2
Post secondary plus	5.6	4.3	5.3
Not stated	5.4	4.5	5.1
National	5.1	3.9	4.6

Table 18. 3: Distribution of households headed by the older persons by the average number of persons in the Household

Background Characteristics	Old persons					
	Not older person		Older person		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Household Size						
One	1,854,471	4.4	294,754	13.3	2,149,225	4.8
Two	2,782,361	6.6	302,587	13.7	3,084,948	7
Three	4,595,708	10.9	284,515	12.9	4,880,223	11
Four	5,395,625	12.8	266,743	12.1	5,662,368	12.8
5 or more	27,546,650	65.3	1,064,112	48.1	28,610,762	64.5
National	42,174,815	100	2,212,711	100	44,387,526	100

Table 18. 4: Proportion of Household Heads who are older persons to the Total Household Head Households

Background Characteristics	Headed by older person						
	Male		Male		Total		Households
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Residence							
Urban	264,308	9.5	256,306	16.4	520,614	12	4,346,695
Rural	593,966	13.7	521,978	26	1,115,944	17.6	6,352,218
Subregion							
Buganda	202,922	9.3	203,556	16.5	406,478	11.9	3,423,833
Busoga	89,539	13.3	75,136	25.9	164,675	17.1	965,299
Bukedi	50,039	15.3	39,346	28.8	89,385	19.2	464,409
Elgon	56,246	14.5	40,936	29.5	97,182	18.5	526,694
Teso	50,756	13.8	41,364	25.6	92,120	17.4	528,938
Karamoja	22,038	11.3	22,570	19	44,608	14.2	313,987
Lango	49,900	12.4	44,363	25.8	94,263	16.4	575,559
Acholi	32,575	10.9	37,778	22.7	70,353	15.1	466,128
West Nile	58,653	12.4	60,848	21.6	119,501	15.8	754,623
Bunyoro	51,420	10.2	45,605	19.5	97,025	13.1	739,532
Tooro	61,199	12.8	50,574	22.6	111,773	16	700,210
Ankole	87,372	15.4	73,046	26.4	160,418	19	842,783
Kigezi	45,615	17.4	43,162	32.1	88,777	22.4	396,918
Education level							
No formal education	270,384	19.7	472,906	37.8	743,290	28.3	2,622,779
Some primary	265,301	13.4	188,680	20.5	453,981	15.7	2,898,702
Completed primary	119,510	11.4	48,896	12.7	168,406	11.7	1,434,447
Some secondary	62,868	8.6	26,313	8.2	89,181	8.5	1,050,393
Completed secondary	65,394	5.5	18,019	4.5	83,413	5.2	1,589,063
Post secondary plus	68,268	8.9	20,499	7.2	88,767	8.4	1,052,526
Not stated	6,549	15.1	2,971	38.7	9,520	18.7	51,003
Literacy rate							
No	301,330	20	510,750	37.4	812,080	28.3	2,869,264
Yes	556,944	9.9	267,534	12.1	824,478	10.5	7,827,743
Disability status							
Without disability	744,548	10.9	630,085	19	1,374,633	13.5	10,162,250
With disability	113,726	40.2	148,199	58.4	261,925	48.8	536,663
National	858,274	12	778,284	21.8	1,636,558	15.3	10,698,913

Table 18. 5: Distribution of Older persons By Highest Level of Education Completed

Background Characteristics	Education level													
	No formal education		Some primary		Completed primary		Some secondary		Completed secondary		Post secondary plus		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX														
Male	309,488	34.1	268,202	29.6	116,981	12.9	64,705	7.1	68,436	7.5	72,320	8	6,504	0.7
Female	792,146	60.7	315,795	24.2	83,155	6.4	41,769	3.2	31,838	2.4	37,006	2.8	4,366	0.3
Residence														
Urban	296,790	42.5	170,073	24.4	70,637	10.1	43,292	6.2	50,168	7.2	63,179	9	4,272	0.6
Rural	804,844	53.1	413,924	27.3	129,499	8.6	63,182	4.2	50,106	3.3	46,147	3	6,598	0.4
Subregion														
Buganda	194,522	37.4	141,868	27.2	58,018	11.1	37,788	7.3	41,371	7.9	43,580	8.4	3,514	0.7
Busoga	115,939	52.6	54,492	24.7	18,651	8.5	12,607	5.7	10,958	5	6,875	3.1	1,012	0.5
Bukedi	63,421	51.9	31,184	25.5	10,529	8.6	5,998	4.9	5,528	4.5	5,197	4.3	422	0.3
Elgon	54,526	41.6	43,587	33.3	14,054	10.7	7,162	5.5	5,711	4.4	5,517	4.2	502	0.4
Teso	62,856	47.1	40,820	30.6	11,868	8.9	6,865	5.1	4,508	3.4	5,598	4.2	953	0.7
Karamoja	53,270	90	2,391	4	1,048	1.8	668	1.1	762	1.3	993	1.7	58	0.1
Lango	65,890	51	34,497	26.7	13,068	10.1	5,564	4.3	3,968	3.1	5,535	4.3	700	0.5
Acholi	50,341	54.3	21,365	23.1	8,426	9.1	4,697	5.1	2,952	3.2	4,212	4.5	686	0.7
West Nile	102,679	59.3	39,964	23.1	12,317	7.1	6,298	3.6	4,641	2.7	6,197	3.6	986	0.6
Bunyoro	65,871	51.3	38,067	29.7	10,366	8.1	4,803	3.7	4,116	3.2	4,645	3.6	490	0.4
Tooro	82,574	55	41,658	27.7	10,401	6.9	5,140	3.4	4,469	3	5,306	3.5	585	0.4
Ankole	124,657	54.7	60,547	26.6	19,773	8.7	5,357	2.4	7,043	3.1	9,975	4.4	536	0.2
Kigezi	65,088	52.4	33,557	27	11,617	9.4	3,527	2.8	4,247	3.4	5,696	4.6	426	0.3
Marital status														
Never married	44,190	52.8	13,097	15.6	4,525	5.4	4,593	5.5	8,109	9.7	9,091	10.9	84	0.1
Married/living together	943,496	48	542,183	27.6	188,680	9.6	97,287	4.9	88,788	4.5	96,239	4.9	10,252	0.5
Ever married	105,119	70.4	27,079	18.1	6,496	4.4	4,180	2.8	2,754	1.8	3,184	2.1	516	0.3
Not stated	8,829	69.1	1,638	12.8	435	3.4	414	3.2	623	4.9	812	6.4	18	0.1
Disability status														
Without disability	892,445	48.3	489,481	26.5	176,479	9.6	90,062	4.9	90,827	4.9	97,323	5.3	9,287	0.5
With disability	209,189	57	94,516	25.8	23,657	6.4	16,412	4.5	9,447	2.6	12,003	3.3	1,583	0.4
National	**1,101,634**	**49.8**	**583,997**	**26.4**	**200,136**	**9**	**106,474**	**4.8**	**100,274**	**4.5**	**109,326**	**4.9**	**10,870**	**0.5**

Table 18. 6: Literacy Rates of Older persons by sex and selected characteristics

Back ground characteristics	MALE		Female		Total		Population
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Residence							
Urban	200,355	71.2	187,138	44.9	387,493	55.5	698,411
Rural	367,404	58.8	261,106	29.4	628,510	41.5	1,514,300
Subregion							
Buganda	158,051	72.5	163,080	53.9	321,131	61.7	520,661
Busoga	53,810	58.9	40,459	31.3	94,269	42.7	220,534
Bukedi	29,857	58.5	19,002	26.7	48,859	40	122,279
Elgon	35,246	61.3	24,796	33.7	60,042	45.8	131,059
Teso	33,578	62.3	21,279	26.7	54,857	41.1	133,468
Karamoja	4,195	16.3	1,863	5.6	6,058	10.2	59,190
Lango	36,190	68.9	20,238	26.4	56,428	43.7	129,222
Acholi	23,400	65.3	13,953	24.5	37,353	40.3	92,679
West Nile	39,889	58.5	21,732	20.7	61,621	35.6	173,082
Bunyoro	32,078	58.9	23,742	32.1	55,820	43.5	128,358
Tooro	36,360	57.5	25,169	29	61,529	41	150,133
Ankole	55,080	62.4	46,358	33.2	101,438	44.5	227,888
Kigezi	30,025	64.3	26,573	34.3	56,598	45.6	124,158
Marital status							
Never married	21,386	51.3	21,114	50.2	42,500	50.8	83,689
Married/living together	532,663	64	396,749	35	929,412	47.3	1,966,925
Ever married	11,221	41.9	27,449	22.4	38,670	25.9	149,328
Not stated	2,489	46.7	2,932	39.4	5,421	42.5	12,769
Education level							
No formal education	46,039	14.9	69,156	8.7	115,195	10.5	1,101,634
Some primary	192,774	71.9	180,954	57.3	373,728	64	583,997
Completed primary	116,981	100	83,155	100	200,136	100	200,136
Some secondary	64,705	100	41,769	100	106,474	100	106,474
Completed secondary	68,436	100	31,838	100	100,274	100	100,274
Post secondary plus	72,320	100	37,006	100	109,326	100	109,326
Not stated	6,504	100	4,366	100	10,870	100	10,870
Disability status							
Without disability	496,944	63.7	384,388	36.1	881,332	47.7	1,845,904
With disability	70,815	56	63,856	26.6	134,671	36.7	366,807
National	**567,759**	**62.6**	**448,244**	**34.3**	**1,016,003**	**45.9**	**2,212,711**

Table 18. 7: Main Source of Livelihood of households headed Older Persons

Background Characteristics	Sex of household head					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Total
MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD						
Other	91,825	10.7	103,686	13.3	195,511	12
Cottage Industry	1,159	0.1	1,105	0.1	2,264	0
Institutional or Program Support (e.g Red Cross, WFP, e.t.c)	2,837	0.3	3,779	0.5	6,616	0
Sale of Assets	3,138	0.4	2,610	0.3	5,748	0
Property Income	6,615	0.8	6,559	0.8	13,174	1
Business Enterprise	25,072	2.9	18,492	2.4	43,564	3
Employment income (Salaried)	29,215	3.4	15,972	2.1	45,187	3
Commercial Farming	36,517	4.3	23,481	3	59,998	4
Family/Friends/Relatives	29,863	3.5	58,249	7.5	88,112	5
Subsistence farming	632,033	73.6	544,351	69.9	1,176,384	72
National	858,274	100	778,284	100	1,636,558	100

Table 18. 8: Older Persons that Have benefited from Government Programs

Background Characteristics	Government Programmes									
	PDM		OWC		UWEP		NUSAF		NAADS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX										
Male	63,343	7	7,123	0.8			9,359	1	103,222	11.4
Female	63,189	4.8	6,626	0.5	6,427	0.5	11,543	0.9	172,708	13.2
Residence										
Urban	38,517	5.5	3,579	0.5	2,143	0.5	4,957	0.7	76,606	11
Rural	88,015	5.8	10,170	0.7	4,284	0.5	15,945	1.1	199,324	13.2
Subregion										
Buganda	17,703	3.4	2,312	0.4	1,435	0.5	1,704	0.3	39,954	7.7
Busoga	8,082	3.7	1,104	0.5	512	0.4	788	0.4	16,388	7.4
Bukedi	6,455	5.3	467	0.4	243	0.3	1,406	1.1	12,811	10.5
Elgon	19,140	14.6	578	0.4	363	0.5	1,740	1.3	13,787	10.5
Teso	11,299	8.5	1,184	0.9	438	0.6	2,340	1.8	22,808	17.1
Karamoja	4,198	7.1	950	1.6	178	0.5	2,119	3.6	5,013	8.5
Lango	6,953	5.4	544	0.4	406	0.5	2,265	1.8	28,020	21.7
Acholi	7,188	7.8	453	0.5	321	0.6	3,098	3.3	25,251	27.2
West Nile	11,229	6.5	3,551	2.1	492	0.5	2,627	1.5	23,734	13.7
Bunyoro	6,117	4.8	558	0.4	398	0.5	1,107	0.9	17,377	13.5
Tooro	9,111	6.1	755	0.5	449	0.5	590	0.4	21,146	14.1
Ankole	12,144	5.3	854	0.4	714	0.5	694	0.3	29,412	12.9
Kigezi	6,913	5.6	439	0.4	478	0.6	424	0.3	20,229	16.3
Marital status										
Never married	318	0.4	202	0.2	127	0.3	316	0.4	1,282	1.5
Married/living together	124,120	6.3	12,980	0.7	5,898	0.5	19,726	1	268,238	13.6
Ever married	2,001	1.3	527	0.4	375	0.3	800	0.5	6,222	4.2
Not stated	93	0.7	40	0.3	27	0.4	60	0.5	188	1.5
Education level										
No formal education	39,881	3.6	5,474	0.5	3,007	0.4	9,132	0.8	100,823	9.2
Some primary	42,275	7.2	3,720	0.6	1,689	0.5	5,959	1	92,371	15.8
Completed primary	20,943	10.5	1,536	0.8	748	0.9	2,423	1.2	35,960	18
Some secondary	9,473	8.9	928	0.9	373	0.9	1,307	1.2	16,153	15.2
Completed secondary	7,822	7.8	815	0.8	266	0.8	918	0.9	13,229	13.2
Post secondary plus	5,146	4.7	1,177	1.1	313	0.8	997	0.9	15,495	14.2
Not stated	992	9.1	99	0.9	31	0.7	166	1.5	1,899	17.5
Literacy rate										
No	49,221	4.1	6,253	0.5	3,312	0.4	10,690	0.9	124,220	10.4
Yes	77,311	7.6	7,496	0.7	3,115	0.7	10,212	1	151,710	14.9
Disability status										
Without disability	111,686	6.1	11,725	0.6	5,379	0.5	17,108	0.9	240,040	13
With disability	14,846	4	2,024	0.6	1,048	0.4	3,794	1	35,890	9.8
National	**126,532**	**5.7**	**13,749**	**0.6**	**6,427**	**0.5**	**20,902**	**0.9**	**275,930**	**12.5**

Government programmes-Continued

Background Characteristics	EMYOOGA		SEGOP		SAGE		PWD		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SEX										
Male	6,227	0.7	55,574	6.1	32,318	17	6,122	0.7	210,604	23.2
Female	5,497	0.4	92,969	7.1	53,565	17.9	8,470	0.6	314,232	24.1
Residence										
Urban	4,017	0.6	41,921	6	24,375	16.6	4,062	0.6	149,744	21.4
Rural	7,707	0.5	106,622	7	61,508	18	10,530	0.7	375,092	24.8
Subregion										
Buganda	1,981	0.4	24,812	4.8	12,241	11.7	2,634	0.5	80,936	15.5
Busoga	796	0.4	11,119	5	6,467	12.3	1,328	0.6	35,519	16.1
Bukedi	364	0.3	7,837	6.4	4,917	16.8	701	0.6	26,591	21.7
Elgon	422	0.3	7,589	5.8	5,082	18.1	880	0.7	37,387	28.5
Teso	632	0.5	13,016	9.8	9,529	31.1	888	0.7	43,433	32.5
Karamoja	273	0.5	7,983	13.5	2,689	14.8	643	1.1	17,013	28.7
Lango	425	0.3	13,756	10.6	8,448	29.3	1,514	1.2	44,694	34.6
Acholi	273	0.3	4,872	5.3	2,740	12.5	1,254	1.4	34,259	37
West Nile	815	0.5	13,573	7.8	6,613	19.3	1,228	0.7	46,286	26.7
Bunyoro	612	0.5	5,886	4.6	4,075	14.8	665	0.5	28,155	21.9
Tooro	1,409	0.9	12,090	8.1	7,000	21	823	0.5	39,770	26.5
Ankole	2,507	1.1	17,303	7.6	10,490	21.2	1,272	0.6	56,718	24.9
Kigezi	1,215	1	8,707	7	5,592	18.6	762	0.6	34,075	27.4
Marital status										
Never married	75	0.1	1,545	1.8	1,492	2.5	220	0.3	3,615	4.3
Married/living together	11,429	0.6	126,508	6.4	69,871	19.5	12,702	0.6	492,068	25
Ever married	199	0.1	19,976	13.4	14,161	22.7	1,566	1	28,278	18.9
Not stated	21	0.2	514	4	359	4.6	104	0.8	875	6.9
Education level										
No formal education	2,825	0.3	93,273	8.5	54,791	18.1	8,366	0.8	227,918	20.7
Some primary	3,360	0.6	37,721	6.5	21,958	21.2	3,685	0.6	161,251	27.6
Completed primary	2,048	1	5,181	2.6	2,201	11.4	875	0.4	57,447	28.7
Some secondary	1,057	1	7,262	6.8	4,475	18.1	781	0.7	30,260	28.4
Completed secondary	1,135	1.1	1,827	1.8	754	4.2	402	0.4	21,708	21.6
Post secondary plus	1,194	1.1	3,122	2.9	1,704	8.1	432	0.4	23,384	21.4
Not stated	105	1	157	1.4			51	0.5	2,868	26.4
Literacy rate										
No	3,087	0.3	102,615	8.6	60,413	19.5	8,949	0.7	266,827	22.3
Yes	8,637	0.9	45,928	4.5	25,470	14.3	5,643	0.6	258,009	25.4
Disability status										
Without disability	10,184	0.6	96,591	5.2	53,097	14.8	8,252	0.4	426,111	23.1
With disability	1,540	0.4	51,952	14.2	32,786	25.3	6,340	1.7	98,725	26.9
National	**11,724**	**0.5**	**148,543**	**6.7**	85,883	17.6	14,592	0.7	524,836	23.7

Agriculture 19

Key Findings

- ***Agriculture Households**:* 62 percent of households in Uganda were found to be agriculture households.
- **Crop growing:** Constituted 61 percent of all households.
- **Livestock keeping** Constituted 37 percent of all households
- **Purpose for agricultural Activity*:*** Majority 53 percent of agricultural households undertook the activity mainly for home consumption and 17 percent mainly for sale.
- **Irrigation*:*** Four (4) percent of agricultural household were engaged in irrigation.
- **Water for production:** 98 percent of the parishes utilize rainwater for agricultural production.
- **Challenges:** 96 percent of the parishes reported crop diseases as a challenge to crop production and 94 percent reported animal theft as a challenge to animal production.
- **Marketing:** 97 percent of the parishes reported bad roads and 94 percent reported lack of means of transport to marketing agricultural produce.

Agriculture is the practice of growing crops including tree crops, and raising livestock for food, fiber, and other products used to sustain and enhance human life.

The Third National Development Plan identified the agro-industrialization program with a goal of increasing commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural production and agro-processing. Therefore, the census results on the agricultural sector will be a key ingredient in the monitoring of the NDP III performance, informing decision-making and policy formulation. (NPA, 2020).

19.1 Households engaged in agriculture

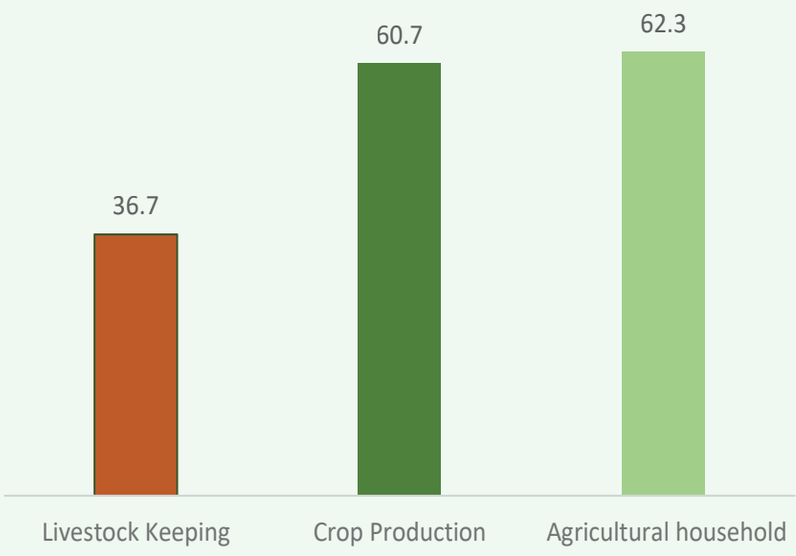
This section presents the percentage of households in Uganda that were engaged in agricultural activities. For the purpose of the census, the term agriculture excluded: ornamental gardening, capture fisheries, hunting, extractive activities, and agro-processing.

Households were asked if they undertook crop production, livestock keeping and aquaculture production. Any household that had any one of the practices was considered to engage in agriculture.

Results show that 62 percent of households in Uganda were engaged in agriculture compared to about 80 percent reported in 2014 Census.

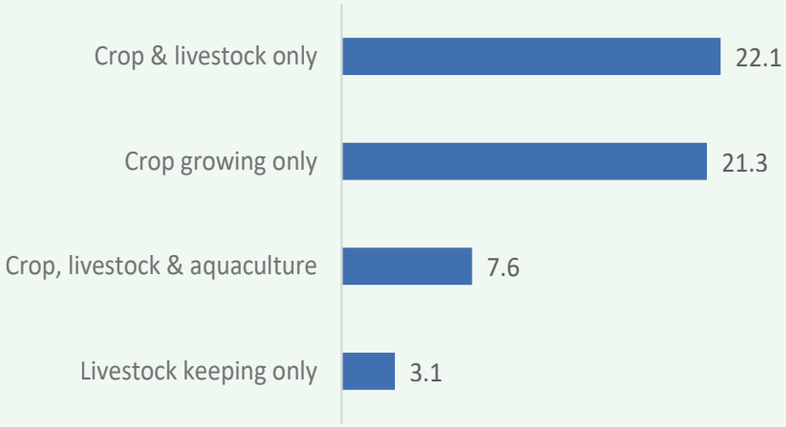
Households engaged in crop growing were 61 percent compared to 75 percent reported in census 2014. In addition, 37 percent of the households were engaged in livestock keeping compared to 58 percent in the 2014 census.

Figure 19.1 Distribution of Agricultural Households (%)



The results revealed that there were more households engaged in crop and livestock (22 %), followed by those engaged in crop growing only (21%). While those keeping livestock were three percent.

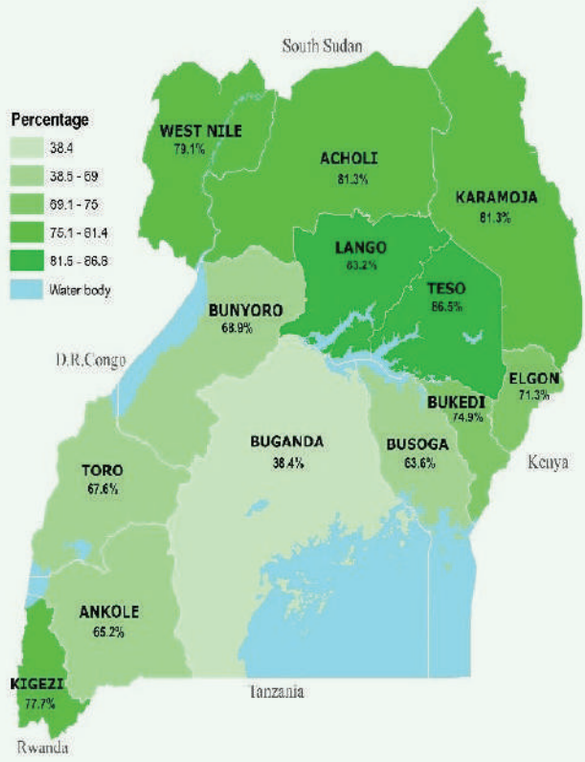
Figure 19.2 Distribution of Households by Farming enterprises



Patterns by Background Characteristics

The results further showed that the Teso sub-region had the highest percentage of households engaged in agricultural production (87%), followed by Lango (83%) and Karamoja and Acholi (at 81%). Buganda had the lowest percentage of households engaged in agriculture (38%). **Table 19.1**

Figure 19.3 Distribution of Households engaged in

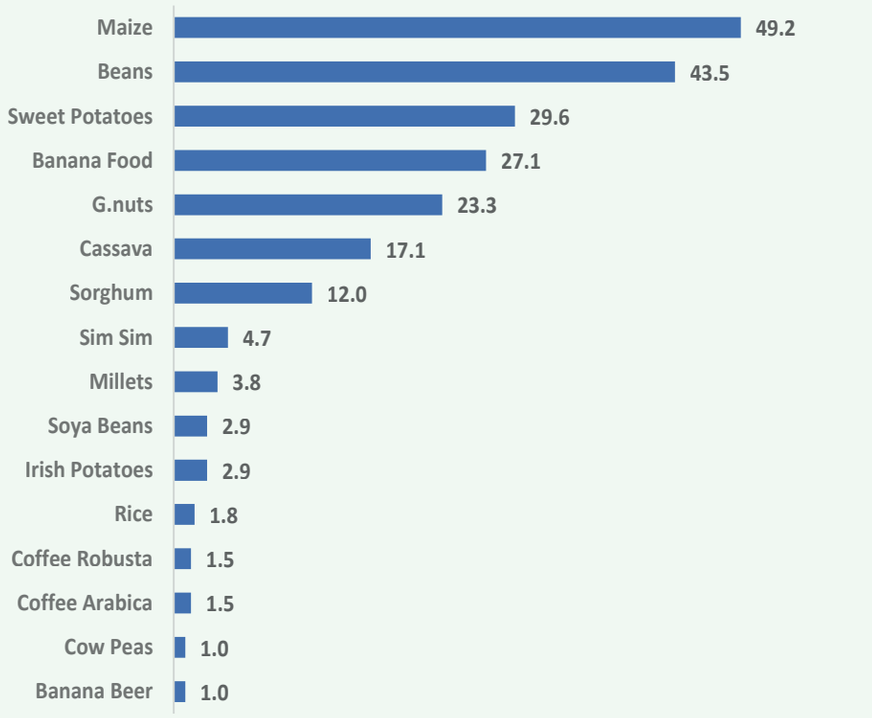


19.2 Crops grown

Data was collected on crops grown by the household in order of importance. This section presents the crops commonly grown by agricultural households.

Maize was the most commonly grown crop by about 49 percent of the households, followed by beans (44%), Sweet potatoes (30%), and Banana food/matooke (27%).

Figure 19.4 Distribution of Households by Commonly grown crops (%)



Patterns by background characteristics

- Among the three commonly grown crops, Maize was mainly grown by households in Lango (73%) followed by Acholi (68%) subregion.

- The sub-region with the highest percentage of households growing beans was Kigezi (69%), followed by Elgon (60%) and Bunyoro with 58 percent.

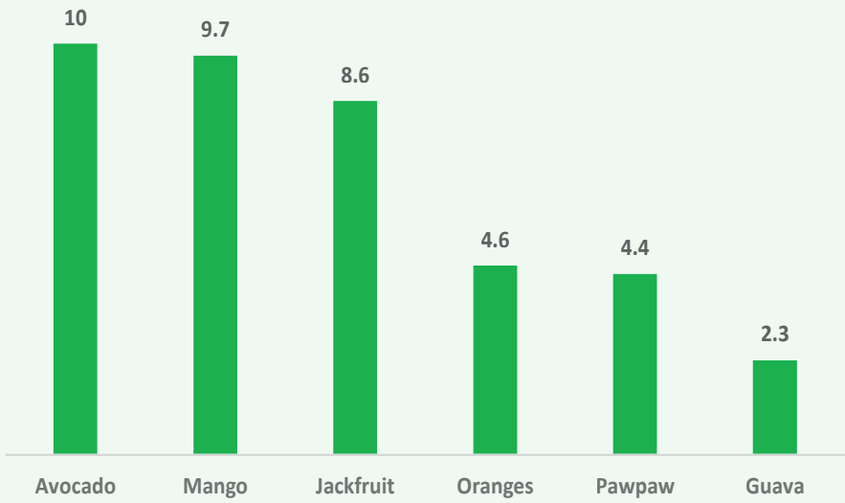
- The sub-region with the highest percentage of households growing banana Food (Matooke) was Elgon (51%), followed by Ankole (49%) and Tooro at 44 percent. For more information on crops grown see **Table 19.6**.

19.3 Tree crop growing

Tree crop growing refers to the cultivation of tree-based crops such as mangoes and avocados.

- Avocado and Mango were the most grown tree crops each by 10 percent of the households, followed by households growing Jackfruit at nine (9) percent.
- Households growing Oranges were five percent and Pawpaws four (4) percent, and two (2) percent for households growing Guava. (**Table 19.5**).

Figure 19.5 Distribution of tree growing households (%)



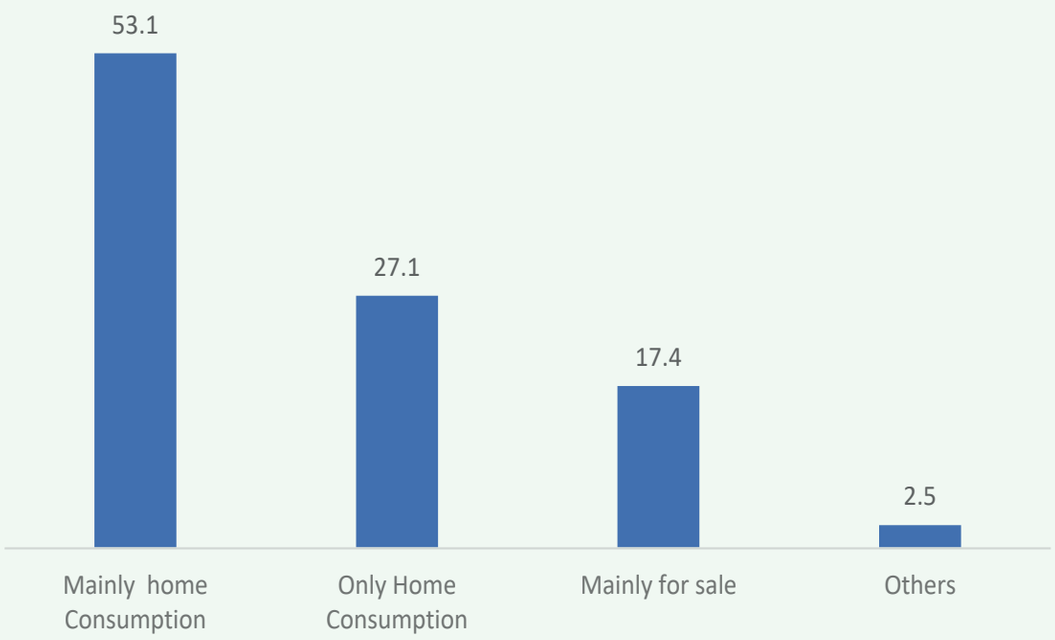
19.4 Main purpose for agricultural activity

Main Purpose for agricultural activity.

This defines the primary reason a household engages in agriculture.

The results revealed that the highest percentage of agricultural households (53%) undertook agricultural production mainly for home consumption and 27 percent for only home consumption.

Figure 19.6 Distribution of Agricultural households by Main purpose of agricultural activity (%)

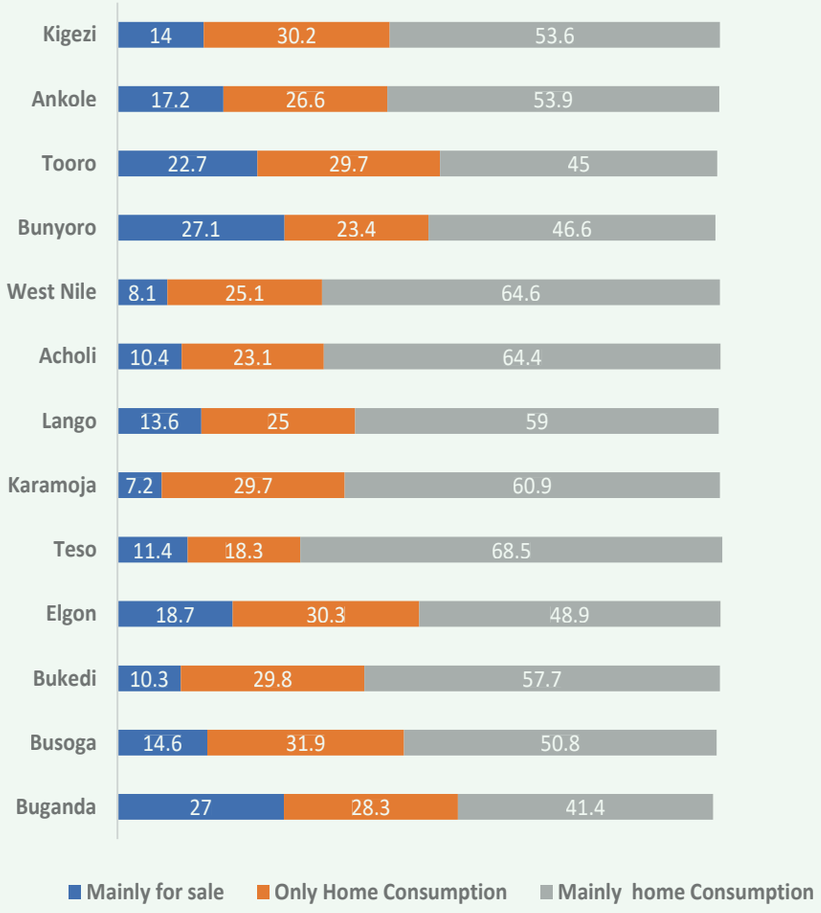


Patterns by background characteristics

- Bunyoro and Buganda Sub regions (both at 27%) reported the highest percentage of agricultural households undertaking the activity mainly for sale while Karamoja (7%) reported the least.
- Regarding producing for only home consumption, Busoga had the highest percentage (32%), followed by Kigezi, Elgon, Tooro, Karamoja, and Bukedi had (30%).
- Teso sub-region had the highest percentage of agriculture households producing mainly for home consumption with (69%), followed by West Nile and Acholi each with 65% while Buganda had the least with (41%).

(Table 19.3).

Figure 19.7 Distribution of Agriculture Households by Purpose of Agricultural Activity within sub-region (%)



19.5 Households engaged in Irrigation

Irrigation refers to purposely providing land with water, other than rain, for improving pastures or crop production. Irrigation usually implies the existence of infrastructure and equipment for applying water to crops, such as irrigating canals, pumps, sprinklers, or localized watering systems. However, it also includes manual watering of plants using buckets, watering cans or other devices. Uncontrolled land flooding by overflowing rivers or streams is not considered as irrigation.

Data was collected on households that irrigated crops. Nationally about four (4) percent were engaged in irrigation compared to Six (6) percent in the 2014 Census.

The sub-region with the highest percentage of households that irrigated their crops was Elgon at seven (7) percent, followed by Kigezi at about Five (5) percent while the least was found in the Teso sub-region with only two (2) percent of the Households.

Figure 19.8 Distribution of households that Irrigate (%)

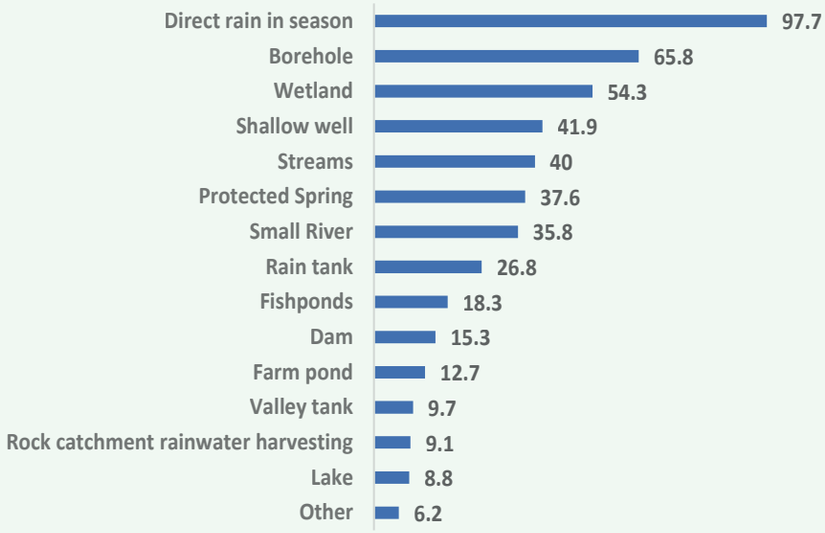
19.6 Water for Agricultural Production

Water for agricultural production refers to the development and utilization of water resources for the purpose of crop and livestock production, aquaculture, and other agricultural practices to increase and sustain agricultural productivity and thus economic growth.

Results on sources of water for agricultural production in the communities have been presented to show the percentage of parishes that reported to have a type of water source.

Figure 19.9 Distribution of Parishes by Source of water for agricultural production

As shown in Figure 19.9, (98%) of the parishes depended on direct rain in season as the most used water source for agricultural production, by boreholes (66%), and wetlands (54%). **Table 19.10**

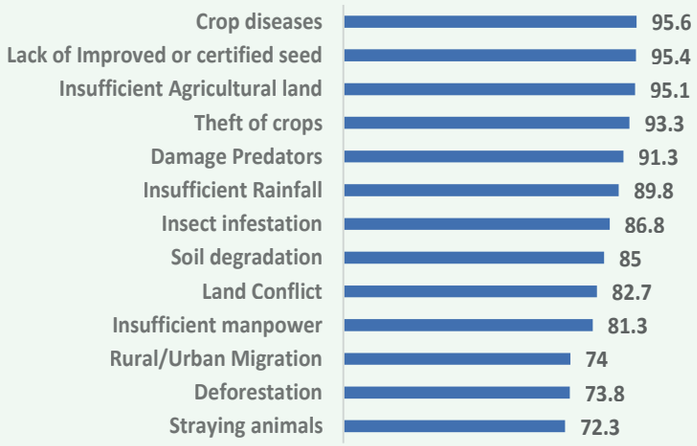


19.7 Common Challenges of Crop Production in the communities

Data was collected on the common challenges to agriculture production encountered by households at the community level i.e. a parish. This will inform the NDP III framework so as to streamline and direct government investments towards increased agricultural production, agro-processing, and realization of the sector's full potential.

Fig 19.10 Parishes reporting challenges of crop (%) production (%)

Commonly reported challenges to crop production among communities included Crop diseases, lack of improved or certified seed, insufficient Agricultural land, and Theft of crops among others. The results revealed that 96 percent of the parishes in Uganda were challenged by crop diseases, 95 percent had inadequate access to improved or certified seeds 95 percent had insufficient agricultural land, 93 percent reported theft of crops while Insufficient rain was reported by (90 percent) of the Parishes. **Table 19.7**



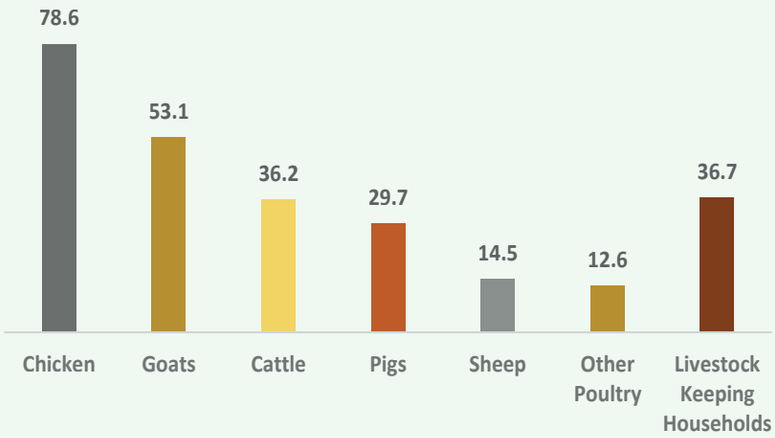
19.8 Livestock- Keeping

Livestock-keeping Households

Livestock keeping households are those that keep cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, chicken as part of their livestock farming activities. Information was collected on households keeping livestock within Parishes.

The Census revealed that the highest percentage of Households Kept Chicken (79%) followed by Goats (53%), 36 percent kept cattle, 30 percent kept Pigs and fifteen (15) % kept sheep.

Figure 19.11 Livestock- Keeping Households (%)



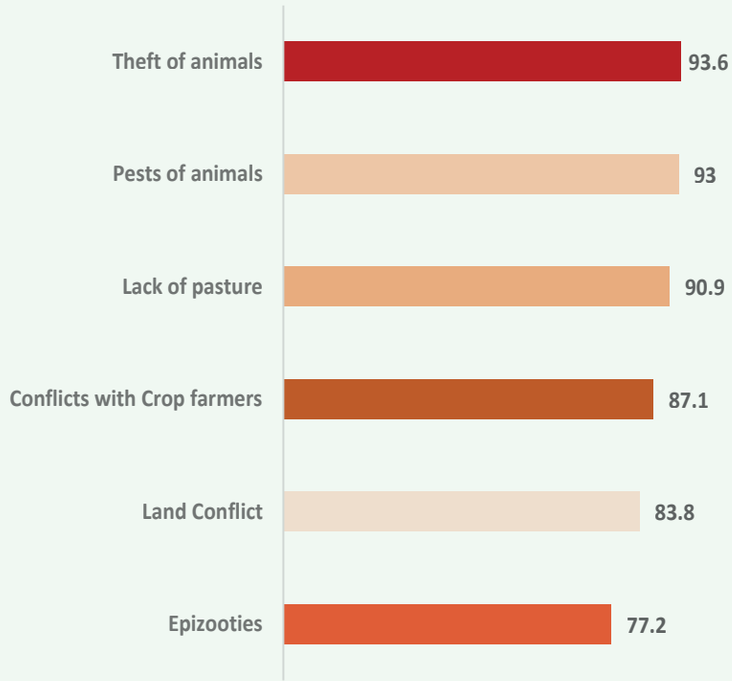
Patterns by background characteristics

- Disaggregation by subregions shows that Acholi and Lango had the highest percentage of chicken-keeping households within their parish (each at 87%), followed by Bukedi (83%), while Kigezi had the lowest with 51 percent.
- For goat keeping, the highest percentage of households keeping goats was found in West Nile at 68 percent, followed by Karamoja (66%), and Ankole & Teso (each at 59%).
- For cattle keeping, the highest percentage of households keeping cattle was found in Karamoja at 68 percent, followed by Elgon (61%), and Teso (56%) **Table 19.4.**

19.9 Common Challenges of Livestock Production in communities

- Data was collected on the common challenges to Livestock Production which are faced by the communities. These were broadly categorized as pests of animals, epizooties (widespread diseases in animals), theft of animals, lack of pasture, conflicts with crop farmers and land conflict etc.
- The results revealed that 94 percent of the parishes in Uganda were challenged by animal theft, 93 percent animal pests and 91 percent were challenged with inadequate Pasture and 84 percent reported land conflict **Table 19.8**

Figure 19.12 Parishes reporting challenges of livestock Production (%)



Patterns by Background Characteristics

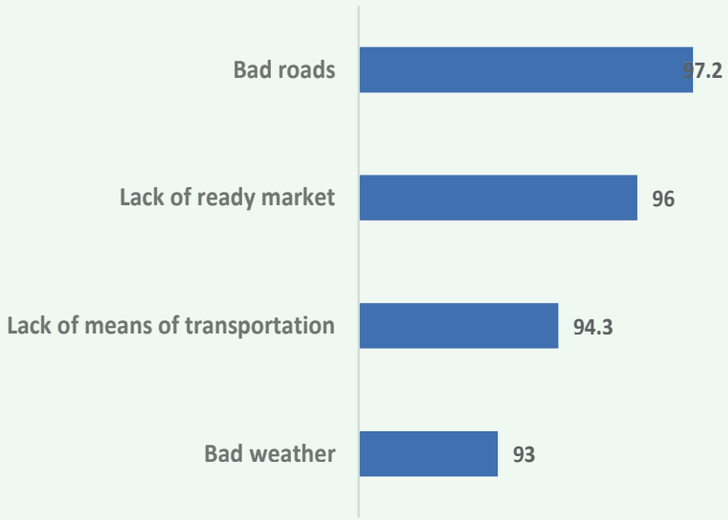
- Regarding animal pest challenges, West Nile reported the highest percentage of parishes challenged by animal pests (98%), followed by Karamoja (97%) and Teso & Bukedi (each with 96%).
- The theft of animals was the most predominant challenge in West Nile sub region affecting the 98 percent of their parishes, followed by Acholi with 96 percent, and Karamoja with 97 percent.
- The land conflict challenge of was also dominant in West Nile sub region affecting the 96 percent of their parishes, followed by Karamoja with 94 percent.
- Lack of pasture was notable in Bukedi parishes at 97 percent, followed by Busoga and west Nile (95%). **Table 19.8**

19.10 Challenges in Marketing of Agricultural Produce

The Government of Uganda is implementing the Parish Development Model through seven pillars; one of which is Agricultural Value-Chain Development (Production, Storage, Processing and Marketing). One of the characteristics of the Model Parish which the Government of Uganda strives to achieve is measurable increased production and marketing of agricultural products. The National Development Plan III also underpins agricultural post-harvest handling and marketing as one of the key projects to spur productivity and economic growth.

During the NPHC 2024, data was collected on the challenges which communities face in marketing agricultural products. Results show that overall, 97 percent of the parishes in Uganda reported bad roads a major challenge to marketing agricultural products, followed by lack of ready market at 96 percent, lack of means of transportation at 94 percent and bad weather at 93 percent. **Table 19.9**

Figure 19.13 Distribution of Parishes by challenges to marketing of agricultural produce (%)



List of Tables

For more information on agriculture, see the following tables:

- **Table 19.1 Percentage of households engaged in agricultural activities.**
- **Table 19.2: Percentage of households engaged in Farming activities.**
- **Table 19.3 Main purpose for agricultural Activity.**
- **Table 19.4: Percentage of all Livestock- Keeping Household.**
- **Table 19.5 Percentage of households engaged in tree crop growing by tree type.**
- **Table 19.6: Distribution of Crop growing Households by Crop Type.**
- **Table 19.7: Percentage Distribution of Parishes by Common Challenges of Crop Production.**
- **Table 19.8 Percentage Distribution of Parishes by Common Challenges of Livestock Production.**
- **Table 19.9 Percentage distribution of Parishes by common challenges of marketing of agricultural produce.**
- **Table 19.10 Percentage Distribution of Parishes with Communal Sources of Water for Production, by Type.**

Table 19.1 Distribution of households engaged in agricultural activities (%)

Background Characteristics	Livestock Keeping	Crop Production	Undertakes aquaculture	operates land for planted woodlots	Engaged in Irrigation	Grows tree crops	Agricultural household
Sex of household head							
Male	39.6	63.4	11	13.1	3.7	16.5	65.1
Female	31.1	55.1	9.5	10.4	3.1	12.1	56.6
Residence							
Urban	23.3	41.1	5.8	7.1	3.8	9.8	42.8
Rural	45.9	74.1	13.7	15.6	3.5	18.6	75.6
Region							
Central	20.7	36.4	4.9	5.7	4.4	7.6	38.4
Eastern	47.4	70.7	13.9	15.5	3.7	18.1	72.2
Northern	48.5	79.9	14.9	16.8	2.9	15.9	81
Western	38.1	67.1	11	13.7	3.4	20.9	68.7
Subregion							
Buganda	20.7	36.4	4.9	5.7	4.4	7.6	38.4
Busoga	36	61.9	11.5	12.3	3.4	12.4	63.6
Bukedi	47.6	73.6	13.9	15.6	3	21.6	74.9
Elgon	49.9	69.6	16.7	19.4	7.2	20.9	71.3
Teso	65.2	85.5	15.2	17.6	2	22.8	86.5
Karamoja	47.6	79.9	18	16.3	2.4	2.8	81.3
Lango	53.6	82.2	15	17.7	2.3	21.4	83.2
Acholi	52.5	80.1	16.1	17.9	2.6	13.4	81.3
West Nile	42.6	78.1	12.9	15.6	3.9	18.6	79.1
Bunyoro	38.8	67.2	10.8	12.6	3	19.7	68.9
Tooro	40	65.7	11.4	12.9	3.2	20.9	67.6
Ankole	33.8	63.7	10.2	12.8	3	18.7	65.2
Kigezi	42.6	76.4	12.5	19	4.9	27.9	77.7
National	**36.7**	**60.7**	**10.5**	**12.2**	**3.5**	**15**	**62.3**

Table 19.2: Distribution of households engaged in Farming activities

Background Characteristics	Crop farm only	Livestock farm only	Aquaculture only	Crop and livestock only	Crop and aquaculture only	Livestock and aquaculture only	Crop,livestock and aquaculture
Sex of household head							
Male	21.3	3.3	0.2	24	0.9	0.3	8
Female	21.3	2.6	0.2	18.3	0.9	0.2	6.8
Residence							
Urban	13.9	2.8	0.1	12.5	0.5	0.2	3.7
Rural	26.4	3.2	0.2	28.8	1.2	0.3	10.3
Region							
Central	13.6	2.3	0.1	11.9	0.4	0.2	3.3
Eastern	21.4	3.4	0.2	29.7	1.2	0.3	10.4
Northern	27.3	3.7	0.2	27.9	1.2	0.3	10.9
Western	26.3	3.1	0.2	23.6	1.1	0.3	8
Subregion							
Buganda	13.6	2.3	0.1	11.9	0.4	0.2	3.3
Busoga	22.7	3.2	0.2	21.1	1.2	0.3	7.9
Bukedi	24.5	3.1	0.2	30.6	1.2	0.3	10.6
Elgon	18.3	5.2	0.3	27.8	1.3	0.4	12.2
Teso	19.4	2.1	0.1	46.3	1	0.2	12.9
Karamoja	26.7	5.2	0.3	18.7	1.3	0.3	11
Lango	27	2.6	0.1	35.3	1.1	0.3	12
Acholi	23.7	4.2	0.2	29.8	1.1	0.3	12.2
West Nile	30	3.7	0.2	25	1.3	0.2	9.1
Bunyoro	25.3	3.4	0.2	24.3	1	0.3	7.8
Tooro	23.3	3.6	0.2	24.5	0.9	0.3	8.6
Ankole	27.6	2.2	0.2	21.1	1.1	0.2	7.6
Kigezi	30.6	3.7	0.2	26.3	1.5	0.3	8.5
National	21.3	3.1	0.2	22.1	0.9	0.2	7.6

Table 19.3 Distribution of agricultural households by main purpose for agricultural Activity

Background Characteristics	Mainly for sale	Only Home Consumption	Mainly home Consumption	Others
Sex of household head				
Male	18.2	26.1	53.3	2.4
Female	15.5	29.3	52.5	2.7
Residence				
Urban	20	29.7	47.7	2.6
Rural	16.4	26	55.2	2.5
Region				
Central	27	28.3	41.4	3.2
Eastern	13.8	27.7	56.3	2.2
Northern	10	25.3	62.4	2.2
Western	20.8	27.1	49.6	2.6
Subregion				
Buganda	27	28.3	41.4	3.2
Busoga	14.6	31.9	50.8	2.7
Bukedi	10.3	29.8	57.7	2.1
Elgon	18.7	30.3	48.9	2.1
Teso	11.4	18.3	68.5	1.7
Karamoja	7.2	29.7	60.9	2.2
Lango	13.6	25	59	2.4
Acholi	10.4	23.1	64.4	2
West Nile	8.1	25.1	64.6	2.2
Bunyoro	27.1	23.4	46.6	2.9
Tooro	22.7	29.7	45	2.7
Ankole	17.2	26.6	53.9	2.3
Kigezi	14	30.2	53.6	2.2
National	17.4	27.1	53.1	2.5

Table 19.4: Distribution of households keeping by type of livestock kept

Background characteristics	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs	Chicken	Other Poultry
Sex of household head						
Male	38.4	53.4	14.9	30.3	79.1	13.1
Female	30.6	52.3	13.5	28.2	77.5	11.5
Residence						
Urban	32	50.4	12.3	29.5	77.4	12.6
Rural	37.5	53.9	15.2	29.7	79	12.6
Region						
Central	27.4	45.9	9.4	41.2	78.4	11.5
Eastern	49.8	52.2	13.4	24	82	16.1
Northern	42.9	60.3	19.4	21	82.3	11.4
Western	19.7	51.6	14.2	37.4	71.3	10.6
Subregion						
Buganda	27.4	45.9	9.4	41.2	78.4	11.5
Busoga	39.1	53.7	3.8	16.4	81.5	13.1
Bukedi	44.4	49.6	7.3	25.8	83.3	20.9
Elgon	60.5	43.8	9.2	17	80.3	11.6
Teso	55.9	58.7	30.1	35.8	82.8	19.4
Karamoja	67.7	66.2	50.9	9.8	76.6	8.8
Lango	47.3	53.9	12.4	25.8	87.1	12.4
Acholi	42.1	54.3	6.9	22	87.2	9.9
West Nile	27.8	68.4	21.2	20.5	76.4	12.7
Bunyoro	12.2	39.7	7.1	45.7	82.5	11.4
Tooro	15.2	56.2	8.3	37.9	79.2	10.2
Ankole	27.6	58.9	19.6	28.7	64.4	11.8
Kigezi	26.5	51.7	26.8	37.4	51	7.9
National	36.2	53.1	14.5	29.7	78.6	12.6

Table 19.5 Distribution of households engaged in tree crop growing by tree type(%)

Background Characteristics	Avocado	Jackfruit	Oranges	Mango	Pawpaw	Tangerines	Oil palm	Guava	Cherimoya/Sour soup	Empafu	Tree tomato	Cashew nut	Tamarind	Pomegranates
Sex of household head														
Male	11	9.6	5.3	10.8	4.8	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Female	8	6.7	3.4	7.6	3.5	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Residence														
Urban	6.8	5.6	2.9	6.4	2.8	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rural	12.2	10.7	5.8	12	5.5	0.3	0.2	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Region														
Central	5.8	5.4	2.1	5.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1
Eastern	11.2	10.9	6.6	12.6	5.3	0.3	0.1	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0
Northern	5.9	6.6	7.4	11	5.2	0.4	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Western	17.4	12.3	3.9	11.8	5.6	0.2	0.2	4	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
Subregion														
Buganda	5.8	5.4	2.1	5.2	2.3	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1
Busoga	8.7	9.4	4.1	9.3	4.1	0.2	0.1	1	0	0.2	0	0	0.2	0
Bukedi	13.9	13.5	5.9	16	6	0.3	0.1	2.3	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.3	0
Elgon	17.4	11.8	3.7	13	4.7	0.3	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Teso	7.3	10.6	14.6	15.1	7.3	0.5	0.1	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.1
Karamoja	0.7	0.5	1.3	2	1	0.1	0	0.6	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0
Lango	5.5	9.7	11.9	15.2	7.4	0.6	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1
Acholi	4.7	4.9	6.1	9.6	5.5	0.3	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
West Nile	9.2	7.8	7.3	12.5	5.2	0.4	0.3	3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
Bunyoro	16	15.2	4.1	14.4	6.1	0.2	0.2	2.7	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0
Tooro	18.2	14.5	4.2	12.6	5.6	0.1	0.5	3.7	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
Ankole	15	9.3	3.9	11.2	5.4	0.2	0.1	4.5	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
Kigezi	23.7	9.5	3.1	7.1	5.3	0.1	0.1	6	0	0	0.9	0	0	0
National	10	8.6	4.6	9.7	4.4	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

Table 19.6: Distribution of Crop growing Households by Crop Type (%)

Background characteristics	Buganda	Busoga	Bukedi	Elgon	Teso	Karamoja	Lango	Acholi	West Nile	Bunyoro	Tooro	Ankole	Kigezi	Uganda
Maize	28.7	55.9	65	61.8	60.9	66.3	73.2	67.6	66.2	60.7	49.3	42.1	50.9	49.2
Beans	27.5	45.4	44.9	59.8	23	55.7	57.2	41.9	48.2	57.7	55.8	55.9	68.8	43.5
Banana Food	22.7	30.2	23.1	50.6	10.9	4.2	14.1	8.6	17.2	35.2	43.5	49.1	40.6	27.1
Sweet Potatoes	18.5	37.4	36.2	31	42.9	10.4	31.3	25.9	34.1	38.1	34.2	33.2	55	29.6
G.nuts	9.7	23.3	31.9	20.1	56.1	33.2	32.2	34.5	41.4	29.1	21.5	23.4	15.6	23.3
Cassava	7.2	19.6	39	9.2	49.7	3.1	37.8	18.1	40	15.5	14.3	6.3	4.4	17.1
Sorghum	0.8	4	18.6	3	44.4	59	14.2	40.5	28.8	3.5	2.9	4.3	31	12
Millets	0.7	4.5	14.6	3.1	26.9	25.2	19.3	26.1	7.9	2.6	2.9	11.8	8.9	3.8
Sim Sim	0.2	1.2	2	0.8	14.9	13.4	17.9	26.2	14.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	4.7
Banana Beer	0.5	1	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.7	1
Irish Potatoes	1.4	0.8	0.9	5.1	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	3.6	9	2.9	19.2	2.9
Soya Beans	0.4	4.7	5.2	2.2	2.4	1.7	17.1	14.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.4	2.9
Rice	0.3	4.6	7.6	1.2	2.7	0.4	3.7	4.8	2	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.8
Banana sweet	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Field Peas	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Cow Peas	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	6.3	5.3	1.9	1.5	2.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	1
Yam	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.7
Tomatoes	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Cotton	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.2
Pineapples	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Onions	0.1	0	0.1	1.6	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Coffee Arabica	1.6	0.4	0.1	6.6	0	0	0	0	0.7	1	4.5	2.4	1.4	1.5
Coffee Robusta	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.6	1.9	5	3.1	1.5

Table 19.6.1 Distribution of Crop growing Households by Crop Type (%)

	Sex of household head		Residence		Region			
Background characteristics	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western
Maize	51.4	44.8	29.2	62.9	28.7	59.9	68.4	50.4
Beans	45.4	39.7	27.3	54.5	27.5	43.6	50.4	58.3
Banana Food	28.5	24.5	18.3	33.2	22.7	29.1	12.5	42.5
Sweet Potatoes	30.8	27.1	18.3	37.2	18.5	37	28	38
G.nuts	24	22	13.4	30.1	9.7	31.2	36.1	23.3
Cassava	18.3	14.6	9	22.6	7.2	27.4	29	10.6
Sorghum	12	11.9	5.2	16.6	0.8	15.1	31.9	7.7
Millets	8	7.5	3.8	10.6	0.7	10.9	17.6	6.5
Sim Sim	4.8	4.5	1.8	6.8	0.2	4.2	17.7	0.7
Banana Beer	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.3
Irish Potatoes	3.1	2.5	1.8	3.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	7.1
Soya Beans	3.2	2.3	1.3	4	0.4	3.8	8.7	0.9
Rice	2.1	1.1	0.8	2.4	0.3	4.1	2.8	0.6
Banana sweet	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6
Field Peas	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0	0.2	0.7	0.1
Cow Peas	1	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.1	1.7	2.4	0.3
Yam	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.1
Tomatoes	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6
Cotton	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0	0.1	0.9	0.1
Pineapples	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1
Onions	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Tobacco	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.2
Coffee Arabica	1.8	1	0.8	2	1.6	1.6	0.3	2.4
Coffee Robusta	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.9	0.5	0.2	3

Table 19.7: Distribution of Parishes by common challenges of crop production by Sub-region (%)

Sub-region	Insufficient Agricultural land	Rural/Urban Migration	Lack of Improved or certified seed	Insufficient Rainfall	Soil degradation	Crop diseases	Deforestation	Straying animals	Damage Predators	Insufficient manpower	Insect infestation	Land Conflict	Theft of crops
Buganda	95.1	78.3	92.9	85.9	77.1	92.6	70.4	72.7	88.1	79.0	82.1	81.7	89.9
Busoga	96.7	80.3	95.8	93.3	85.9	94.5	74.8	72.9	91.0	83.7	88.3	82.8	92.4
Bukedi	98.2	73.2	97.4	94.0	89.6	98.8	78.8	72.9	95.6	83.3	92.6	82.5	96.3
Elgon	96.1	77.2	96.1	76.8	89.2	96.6	73.9	67.0	90.7	78.2	89.5	80.8	92.9
Teso	96.6	65.8	97.4	94.9	86.7	98.4	75.8	67.8	94.6	79.3	90.7	87.9	93.2
Karamoja	82.3	69.4	97.2	96.7	84.9	98.7	83.8	81.4	95.4	81.8	94.3	92.1	93.9
Lango	97.2	79.8	96.0	96.0	88.9	96.7	78.3	81.7	94.2	84.5	91.9	86.4	94.9
Acholi	87.7	63.6	95.4	93.9	81.2	97.3	82.5	87.9	93.1	79.1	89.6	90.3	94.6
West Nile	95.9	82.5	97.2	98.4	93.8	98.1	89.3	94.8	97.2	92.4	95.7	95.7	97.2
Bunyoro	94.7	71.0	95.3	94.6	85.4	94.6	72.2	73.6	91.9	78.7	85.8	81.4	94.2
Tooro	95.3	69.9	94.0	85.5	81.9	92.4	67.0	58.6	86.0	79.8	78.6	70.9	92.9
Ankole	96.5	69.6	94.0	90.2	81.2	94.6	56.1	58.3	87.3	80.4	76.5	70.6	92.5
Kigezi	98.1	71.4	95.9	83.5	90.6	95.2	68.3	61.7	91.3	81.8	83.8	83.1	94.4
National	95.1	74.0	95.4	89.8	85.0	95.6	73.8	72.3	91.3	81.3	86.8	82.7	93.3

Table 19.8 Distribution of parishes by common challenges to livestock production

Sub-Region	Pests of animals	Epizooties	Theft of animals	Lack of pasture	Conflicts with Crop farmers	Land Conflict
Buganda	90.4	71.0	92.4	90.1	84.0	82.5
Busoga	93.3	77.3	93.0	95.3	87.7	84.1
Bukedi	96.0	83.0	95.6	96.9	92.2	83.1
Elgon	93.4	77.0	88.3	88.7	85.3	82.2
Teso	96.4	85.4	94.9	91.1	93.1	88.8
Karamoja	96.9	87.7	96.3	86.0	92.1	94.1
Lango	95.2	84.0	95.7	93.2	87.4	88.4
Acholi	95.9	82.6	96.5	79.9	92.5	90.3
West Nile	97.5	87.2	98.0	94.8	96.7	96.1
Bunyoro	89.5	74.2	94.9	90.5	85.8	82.4
Tooro	87.8	65.1	91.4	89.3	78.8	73.8
Ankole	91.0	71.3	93.3	92.8	79.9	70.2
Kigezi	91.5	73.1	94.4	93.9	86.7	86.2
National	93.0	77.2	93.6	90.9	87.1	83.8

Table 19.9 Distribution of Parishes by common challenges to marketing of agricultural produce (%)

Background Characteristic	Bad roads	Lack of means of transportation	Lack of ready market	Bad weather
Region				
Central	95.9	88.8	92.6	87.7
Eastern	97.7	95.7	97.2	94.3
Northern	97.7	97.1	97.2	96.7
Western	97.1	93.4	95.5	91.5
Sub-Region				
Acholi	96.5	96.0	97.0	94.7
Ankole	97.8	93.5	95.8	90.0
Buganda	95.9	88.8	92.6	87.7
Bukedi	98.8	96.0	97.2	94.5
Bunyoro	97.2	92.6	95.8	93.0
Busoga	97.3	94.7	96.1	92.9
Elgon	98.2	96.6	97.5	95.8
Karamoja	97.2	97.2	95.4	96.3
Kigezi	96.9	95.9	96.1	94.7
Lango	99.2	98.3	98.3	97.9
Tooro	96.5	92.6	94.7	90.6
Teso	96.4	94.9	97.5	93.5
West Nile	97.7	97.1	97.6	97.7
National	**97.2**	**94.3**	**96.0**	**93.0**

Table 19.10 Distribution of parishes by sources of water for production (%)

	Direct rain in season	Dam	Valley tank	Farm pond	Fishponds	Shallow well	Borehole	Protected Spring	Streams	Small River	Wetland	Lake	Rain tank	Rock catchment rainwater harvesting	Other (Specify)
Central	98.0	24.9	16.7	24.0	18.7	54.6	77.6	34.6	34.4	25.2	64.7	13.0	47.6	9.9	9.5
Eastern	98.1	8.8	6.1	7.0	13.8	36.5	61.5	40.3	33.2	27.2	48.4	8.3	15.4	6.9	3.7
Northern	97.5	15.5	7.9	7.3	17.3	33.5	77.3	25.6	44.2	38.5	52.1	6.9	15.8	7.4	4.7
Western	97.1	17.4	11.4	17.9	24.7	48.2	53.7	46.8	48.2	51.0	57.2	8.4	38.1	13.0	8.8
Sub-region															
Acholi	97.8	21.7	7.0	8.8	19.0	35.6	76.7	23.8	56.9	36.2	52.3	4.3	14.2	8.8	3.3
Ankole	97.4	31.7	14.7	22.6	21.3	49.9	53.3	45.6	40.9	43.9	56.1	8.3	44.9	15.6	11.0
Buganda	98.0	24.9	16.7	24.0	18.7	54.6	77.6	34.6	34.4	25.2	64.7	13.0	47.6	9.9	9.5
Bukedi	98.6	10.0	5.2	8.1	20.1	47.9	77.9	41.1	31.6	21.0	61.2	5.4	13.5	4.8	2.5
Bunyoro	98.2	8.8	7.7	13.2	24.6	59.5	73.8	41.7	51.6	49.6	69.2	8.3	29.0	12.1	6.2
Busoga	98.1	11.3	6.6	9.4	16.6	38.9	81.8	24.9	15.5	14.6	58.2	14.6	18.6	6.5	2.8
Elgon	98.4	5.2	7.9	7.3	8.8	30.1	31.7	61.5	59.5	51.5	29.5	3.6	16.7	10.1	5.6
Karamoja	95.8	16.2	9.4	7.4	5.3	16.0	83.2	5.5	19.3	44.4	14.7	3.5	12.9	12.0	5.9
Kigezi	96.8	12.4	16.3	17.3	21.7	38.7	32.8	76.6	62.0	61.3	57.2	13.4	58.6	17.8	10.5
Lango	98.0	16.7	6.3	6.4	20.8	42.3	76.0	31.9	23.6	16.9	70.4	13.1	13.9	4.1	3.5
Tooro	96.3	11.0	8.3	16.4	29.5	43.9	51.0	37.8	47.0	54.0	50.9	6.3	27.8	8.7	7.7
Teso	97.3	10.8	3.5	3.5	13.7	35.2	73.8	22.8	12.6	8.0	57.2	11.8	12.1	4.4	2.6
West Nile	97.7	9.4	9.0	6.7	20.3	35.3	75.2	33.9	64.4	53.5	59.6	6.1	20.3	6.2	6.1
National	**97.7**	**15.3**	**9.7**	**12.7**	**18.3**	**41.9**	**65.8**	**37.6**	**40.0**	**35.8**	**54.3**	**8.8**	**26.8**	**9.1**	**6.2**

FOOD SECURITY

20

Key Findings

- **Four in every 10** (46%) of households were moderate or severely food insecure**.**
- **Six in every ten** households (63%) from Karamoja sub-region were severely food insecure followed by those from Teso (50%) and Bukedi (50%).
- **Eighty eight percent of households from Nabilatuk district** in Karamoja Sub-region were moderate or severely food insecure
- The Sub-regions of **Ankole and Buganda** had the highest proportion of food secure households at (70% and 68% respectively).

Sustainable Development Goal 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030. The continental, regional and national development frameworks such as Agenda 2063, EAC Vision, NDP's, and Vision 2040 promote interventions targeted to address food insecurity. In Uganda, where agriculture remains the backbone of the economy, the challenges surrounding food security are multifaceted. These challenges exacerbate food insecurity, leading to fluctuating food availability and increased vulnerability among households.

The use of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) scale in monitoring progress toward these goals provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of interventions aimed at reducing food insecurity. The FIES is an experience-based metric of food insecurity severity that relies on people's direct responses to eight questions about their access to food. A probability distribution is applied to the household's responses to the 8 questions of the FIES Module, and the households are classified into three categories based on two globally established thresholds, 1) food secure or mildly insecure, 2) moderately or severely food insecure, and 3) severely food insecure.

Using the eight FIES questions, the NPHC2024 evaluated respondents' personal experiences with food insecurity in the household over the 12 months preceding the Census Enumeration Exercise. The respondent was answering on behalf of all household members. Overall, 92 percent of the households answered the FIES questions with a yes or no, 6% with a "don't know," and 2% chose not to respond. This data was analyzed to construct **SDG indicator 2.1.2**, which evaluates the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the FIES methodology.

FIES Concepts and definitions

Food secure: A household is food secure if it consistently has adequate access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food. These are households that do not experience difficulties in accessing adequate food. This means household members do not experience hunger, reduce meal sizes, or worry about running out of food.

Moderately Food Insecure: Households who have struggled to fulfill their basic food demands by compromising dietary quality and quantity but have not faced extreme food deprivation. This occurs when people have insufficient access to food for a more extended period, leading to a significant decline in their food intake and dietary quality. This includes households that may have to reduce the size or the variety of their diets, rely on less preferred or less nutritious foods, or limit portions, but they still generally have access to some food.

Severe Food Insecurity: Involves households experiencing hunger, sometimes for extended periods, and typically signifies a serious emergency where people may go days without adequate food or may run out of food and go for a day(s) without eating.

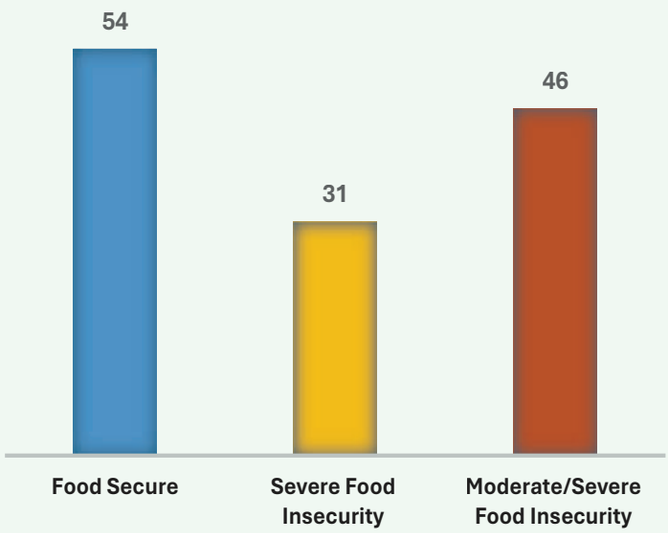
20.1 Households' Food Insecurity Experience

The **Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)** is a globally recognized approach developed by the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) to measure food insecurity based on people's direct experiences. It captures a range of experiences related to food access difficulties, from mild to severe insecurity, and reflects the intensity of food insecurity at household levels using the eight FIES questions.

The FIES approach collects data on house's direct experiences with food access problems through questions like whether they worried about food, had to eat less, or went a day without food, allowing for a precise classification of food insecurity level due to lack of enough money and other resources.

Findings in Figure 20.1 show that overall, 54 percent of the households were food secure, implying they had adequate access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food, three in every ten households (31%) were experiencing severe food insecurity, while 46 percent of households were moderately or severely food insecure, indicating they were "comprising on the quantity and quality of household meals."

Figure 20.1: Household Food Insecurity Experience (%)

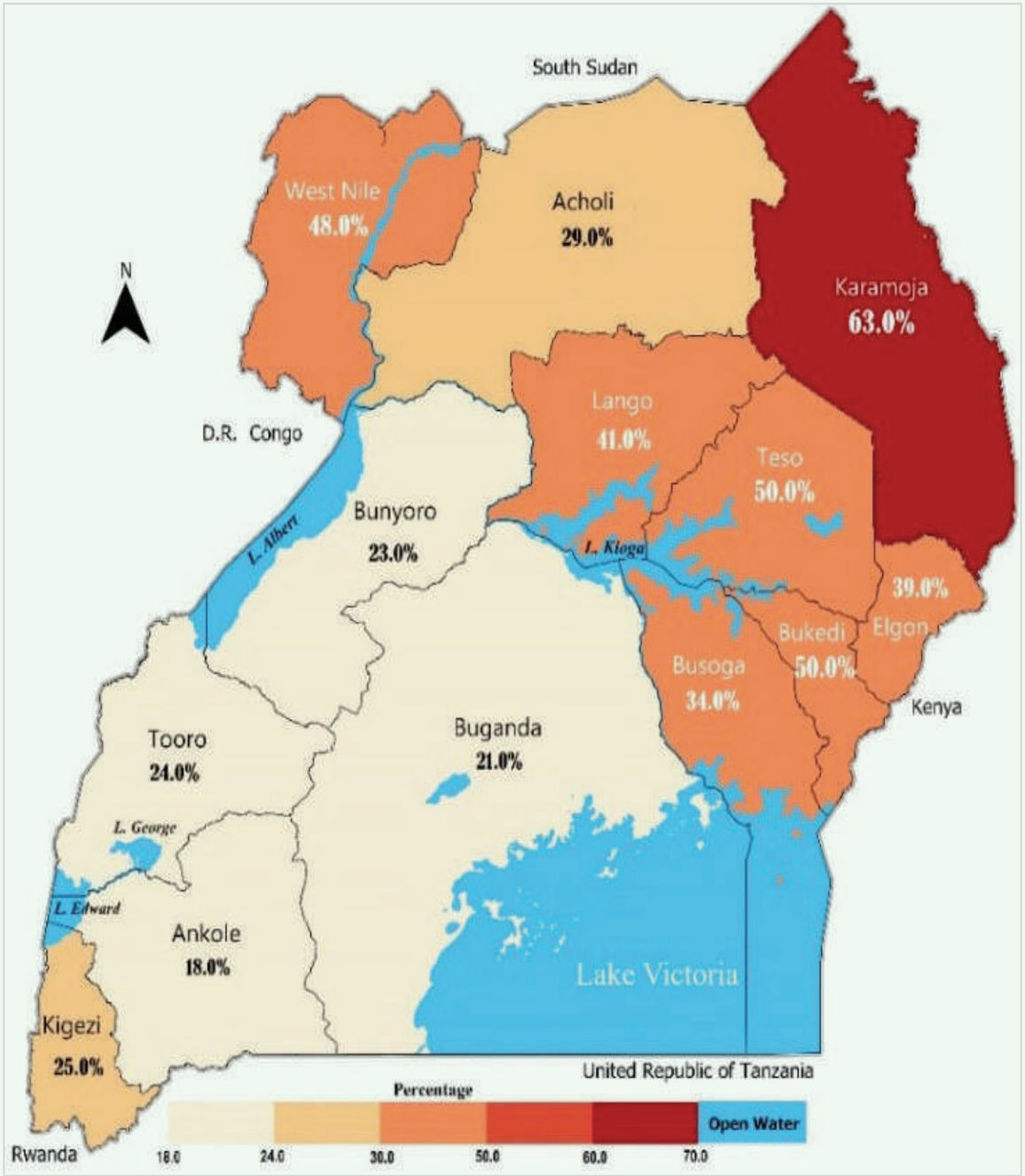


20.2 Prevalence of Severe Food Insecurity at Sub-region Level

Severely food insecure households are those that have experienced the most severe forms of food insecurity, as measured by the FIES. This typically includes households that encountered the most extreme forms of food insecurity as explained in the concepts.

Figure 20.2 depicts households who experienced severe food insecurity, defined as "frequent and prolonged periods of insufficient food intake due to a lack of money and other resources." The sub-regions of Karamoja, Bukedi, and Elgon had the greatest percentage of extremely food insecure families (68% and 50%, respectively).

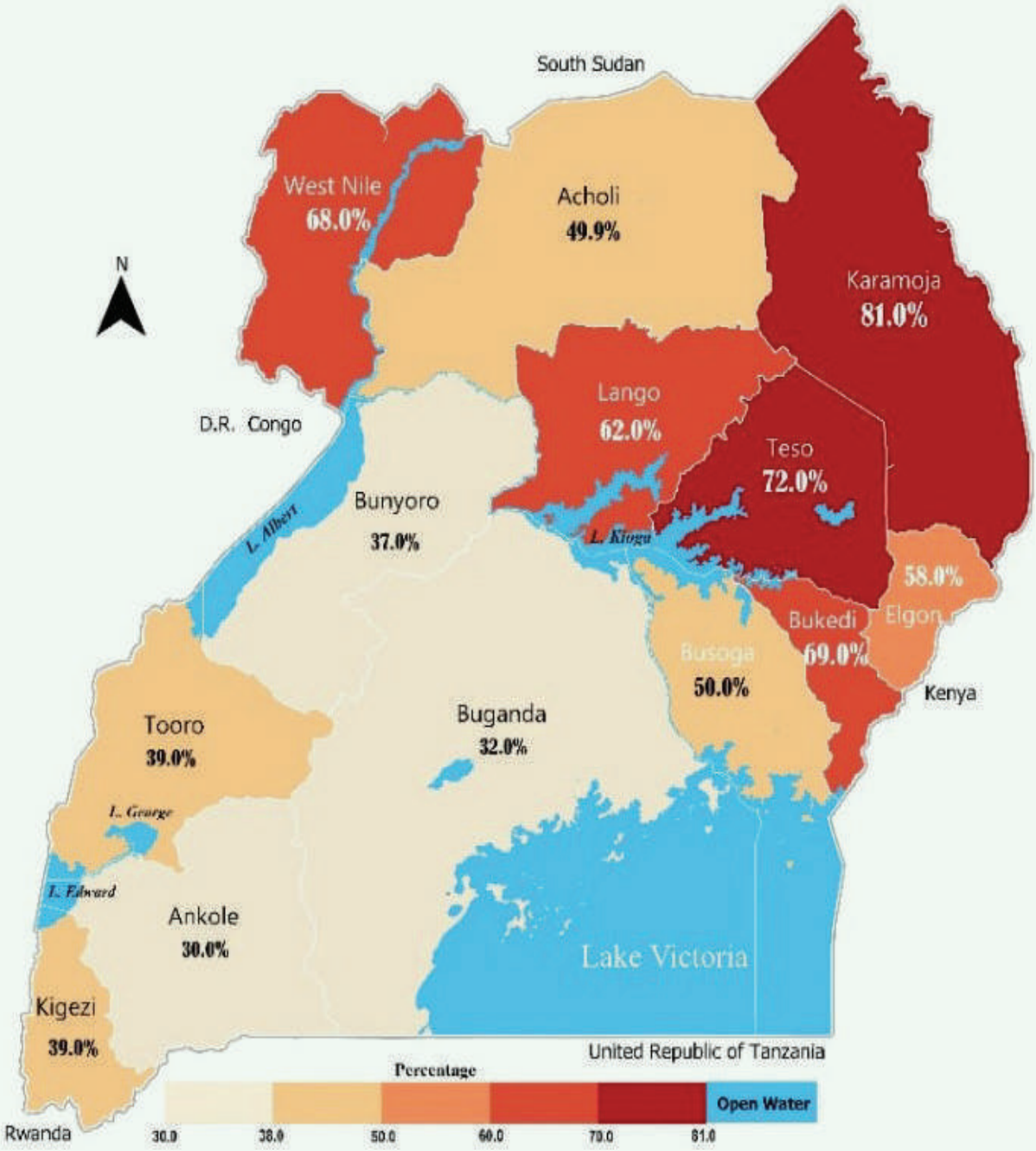
Figure 20.2: Household Food Insecurity Experience by sub regions (%)



20.3 Prevalence of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity

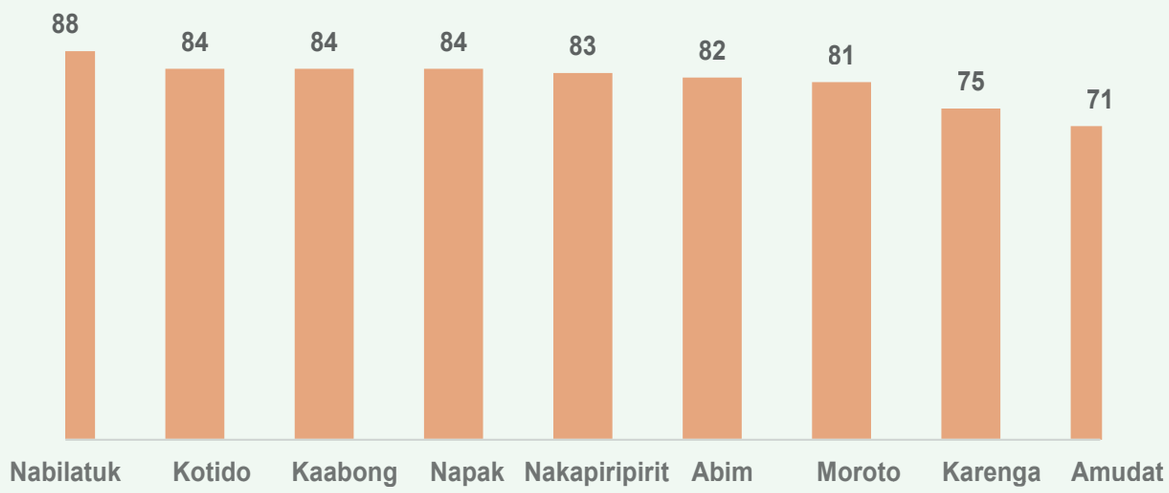
Households are defined as moderate or severely food insecure if they seasonally reduce the quality or variety of their food intake. The sub-regions of Karamoja (81%), Teso (72%), Bukedi (69%), and West-Nile (68%) had the highest prevalence of households experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity, with Ankole reporting the lowest (30%)

Figure 20.3 Prevalence of Moderate or severe Food Insecurity by Sub-region



Disaggregation by Districts of Karamoja in Figure 20.4 show that at least seven in every ten households in the sub-region were either moderately or severely food insecure. The district of Nabilatuk had the largest percentage of households (88%) experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity eating less of nutritious food and skip meals regularly.

Figure 20.4 Status of Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity within Districts of Karamoja Sub-region



20.4 Severe Food Insecurity within the 11 cities

Further analysis on Food Insecurity by cities was done and results shown in Figure 20.5 indicate that the percentage of households experiencing severe food insecurity was highest in the cities of Soroti (43%), followed by Arua (40%) while Hoima (15%) city indicated the lowest prevalence.

Figure 20.5 Severe Food Insecurity within the 11 cities

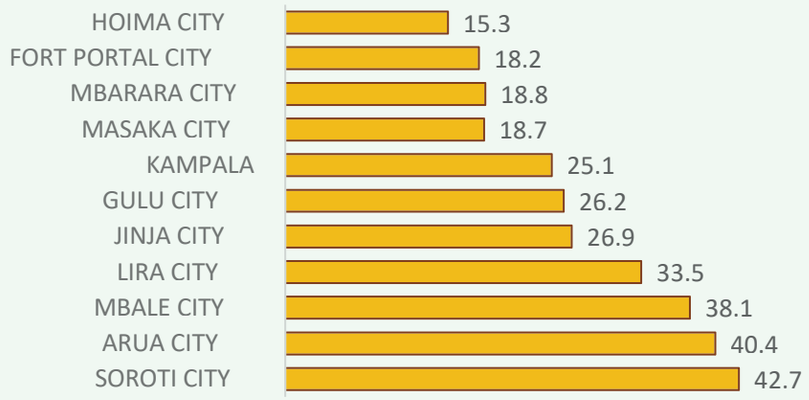


Figure 20.6 depicts that severe food insecurity decreases with increased in the education level of households heads. Household heads who had not attained any formal education during the census enumeration had the highest prevalence of severely food insecure households (37%) as compared to household who had attained post-secondary education at (18%)

Figure 20.6 Severe Food insecurity Status by education level of household

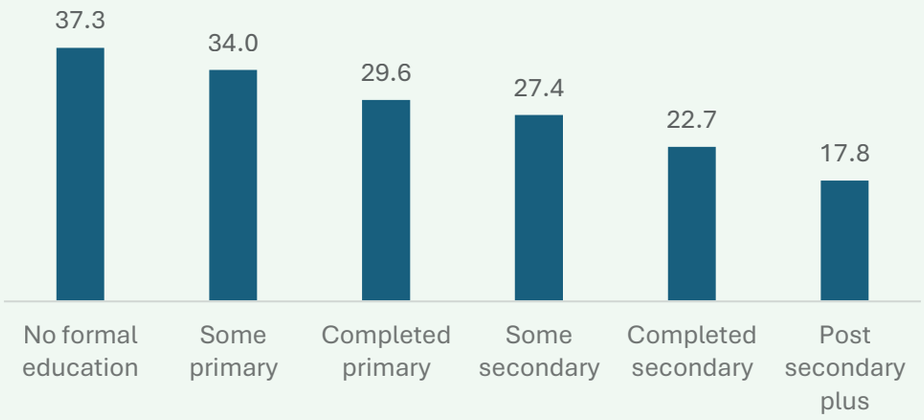


Figure 20.7 indicates that household size has an impact of the food security of households with (58%) of single member household members were food secure while (48%) of household with ten members or more declared to be food secure.

Figure 20.7: Food Security Status by Household Size

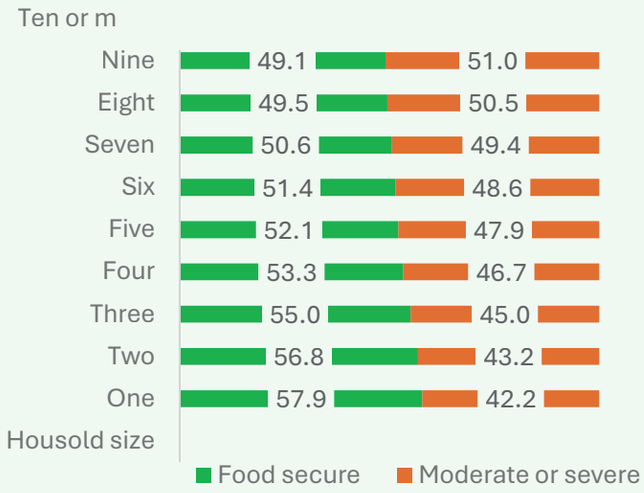
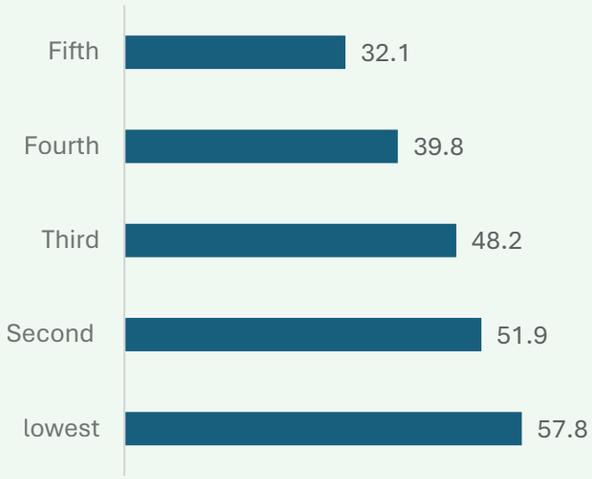


Figure 20.8 reveals an inverse relationship of household wealth quintile with moderate or severely food insecure households. Households in the fifth or highest wealth quintile had the lowest prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity (32%) while those in the lowest wealth quintile had the highest prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity at (58%)

FIGURE 20.8 FOOD SECURITY STATUS BY WEALTH QUINTILE



For more information on the Food security, see the following tables below

Table 20.1 Food Insecurity Experience by background characteristics

TABLE 20.1 HOUSEHOLDS' FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Back-ground Characteristics	Food Secure	Severe Food Insecurity	Moderate or severe
Education level of Household Head			
No formal education	47.16	37.3	52.84
Some primary	48.84	34.0	51.2
Completed primary	54.54	29.6	45.5
Some secondary	57.72	27.4	42.3
Completed secondary	64.63	22.7	35.4
Post-secondary plus	71.13	17.8	28.9
Wealth-Quintile			
lowest	42.2	38.3	57.8
Second	48.1	35.4	51.9
Third	51.8	32.7	48.2
Fourth	60.2	26.3	39.8
Fifth	67.9	20.7	32.1
Household size			
1 Household member	57.9	28.7	42.2
2 Household members	56.8	28.8	43.2
3 Household members	55.0	29.8	45.0
4 Household members	53.3	30.9	46.7
5 Household members	52.1	31.7	47.9
6 Household members	51.4	32.2	48.6
7 Household members	50.6	32.8	49.4
8 Household members	49.5	33.6	50.5
9 Household members	49.1	34.0	51.0
10 or more Household members	47.9	35.3	52.2
Sub-regions			
Buganda	67.6	21.0	32.4
Busoga	49.8	33.7	50.2
Bukedi	30.8	50.0	69.2
Elgon	41.9	39.0	58.1
Teso	27.8	50.0	72.2
Karamoja	18.5	63.0	81.5
Lango	37.9	40.9	62.1
Acholi	50.9	28.8	49.1
West Nile	31.6	48.3	68.4
Bunyoro	63.3	23.5	36.7
Tooro	61.5	23.9	38.5
Ankole	70.3	18.4	29.7
Kigezi	60.8	24.5	39.2
National	**54.0**	**30.7**	**46.0**

Community Characteristics 21

Key Findings

Violence and Harmful Practices in the Communities

- **Common crimes in communities:** Overall, theft/ burglary/robbery was the highest form of crime reported in communities; accounting for 88 percent of the parishes, while murder was the least reported (26%).
- **Domestic Violence and Rape:** Domestic violence was commonly experienced in 91%of the parishes in Uganda; while rape was in 36% of the parishes.
- **Sacrifices and Disappearance of residents:** Only 4% and 3% of the parishes reported that child and adult sacrifice were common in their communities respectively. Disappearance of residents from their communities was commonly experienced in 17% of the parishes.
- **Harmful practices and child-related practices**: About 72% of the parishes in Uganda commonly experienced child battering/neglect, while 63 percent experienced child marriages and three (3) percent, FGM.

Community-level indicators are measures that refer to population groups rather than individuals. They indicate what is happening at a community level, rather than the individual level; and offer objective measures of outcomes of interest. (Cheadle et al., 2000).

Community-level indicators enable the assessment of communities and provide a statistical basis for analyzing their nature, characteristics, and challenges, contributing to policy formulation and evaluation.

The NPHC 2024 defined the community as a group of persons living in a specified area or location and can be identified with common characteristics. In this case, the Local Council one (LC 1) was the community. The community questionnaire was administered in all LC1 villages across the country and gathered information on the services available and practices common to the communities. Data was obtained through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with residents in the community and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with the respective institution bearers in that village, like heath facility administrators and school head teachers.

For purposes of reporting, thematic areas were introduced based on services available to the communities and general living characteristics. This chapter presents information on the violence and harmful practices which were commonly experienced in the communities. The NPHC Community-level data was collected at the village level and has been analyzed at Parish level.

21.1 Administrative Units

At the time of the NPHC 2024, the country had 135 districts and 11 cities: an increase from 112 in 2014. Over time, the Government of Uganda has been expanding the number of administrative units over time; with the aim of easing administration and extending services closer to the people. The distribution of administrative units since 1969 is given in Tables 21.1 and 21.2.

21.2 Crimes and Violence in the Communities

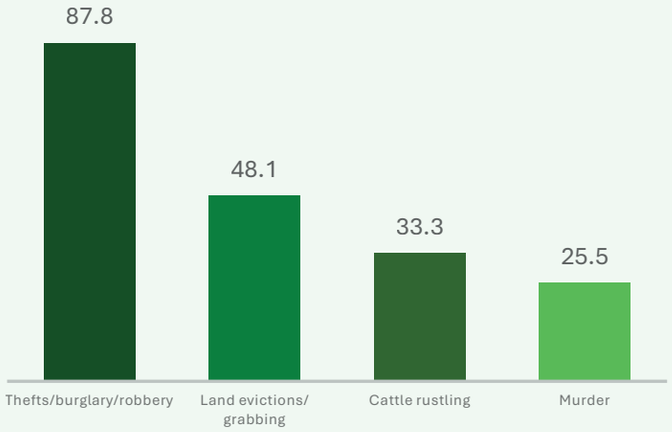
Data was collected on violence, crimes and harmful practices which were commonly experienced in communities during the 12 months preceding the census undertaking. Community leaders, elders and other representatives participated in the FGDs through which they agreed on the common forms of violence, crimes and harmful practices which their communities experienced.

Parishes which experienced crimes, 12 months preceding the census
Percentage of parishes which commonly experienced selected crimes
Population – Total number of parishes
Background Characteristics: Sub-region, Residence

21.2.1 Crime in the Communities

During data collection, the forms of crime which were discussed about included: thefts/burglary, robbery, murder, land evictions/grabbing and cattle rustling. The results presented in this section show the percentage of parishes which experienced the selected crimes in the 12 months preceding the census. Overall, theft/burglary/robbery was the highest form of crime reported in parishes; accounting for 88 percent of the parishes, while murder was the least reported (26%).

Fig 21.1: Percentage of Parishes by Commonly Experienced Crimes

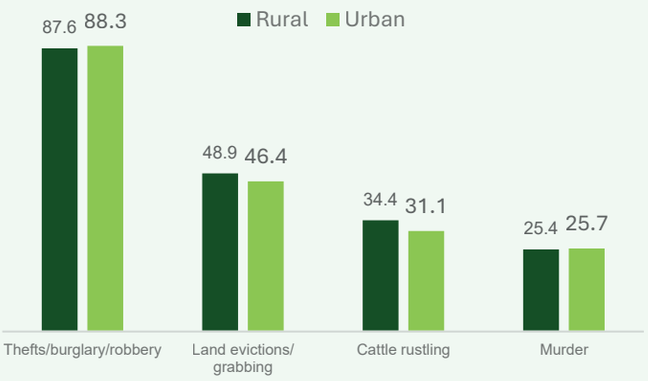


Patterns by Background Characteristics

As shown in Figure 21.2, the crimes were nearly equally prevalent in the rural and urban areas; though theft was slightly higher in the urban area (by 0.7%) and land evictions/grabbing, higher in the rural areas by 2.5 percent.

As shown in Table 21.3, theft/Burglary/robbery was most predominant in Lango sub-region; with 92 percent of the parishes; followed by Bunyoro (91%) and it was least experienced in Elgon sub-region (83%).

Fig 21.2: Percentage of Parishes, by Common Crimes and Residence



Land evictions/grabbing was more predominant in Karamoja sub-region (72%) and was least experienced in Ankole (32%). Cattle rustling was reported to have been most experienced by the communities in Karamoja sub-region (90%), followed by parishes in Buganda (40%) and it was least experienced in Tooro and West Nile (21% each).

21.2.2 Domestic Violence and Rape in the Communities

Government of Uganda regards domestic violence as a great concern to the community from the human rights, economic and health perspectives. The Government has put in place legislature and other measures to address domestic violence. Up-to-date and reliable data is required to address national, regional and international commitments to address Gender Based Violence in general and domestic violence in particular.

Domestic Violence (DV) according to the Domestic Violence Act, 2010 constitutes any act or omission of a perpetrator which—(a)harms, injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical, of the victim or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional, verbal and psychological abuse and economic abuse;(b)harasses, harms, injures or endangers the victim with a view to coercing him or her or any other person related to him or her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security;(c)has the effect of threatening the victim or any person related to the victim by any conduct mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b); or(d)otherwise injures or causes harm, whether physical or mental, to the victim;

Rape is a form of sexual violence where sexual intercourse, or other forms of sexual penetration are performed on the victim without their consent. It can be part of domestic violence or otherwise.

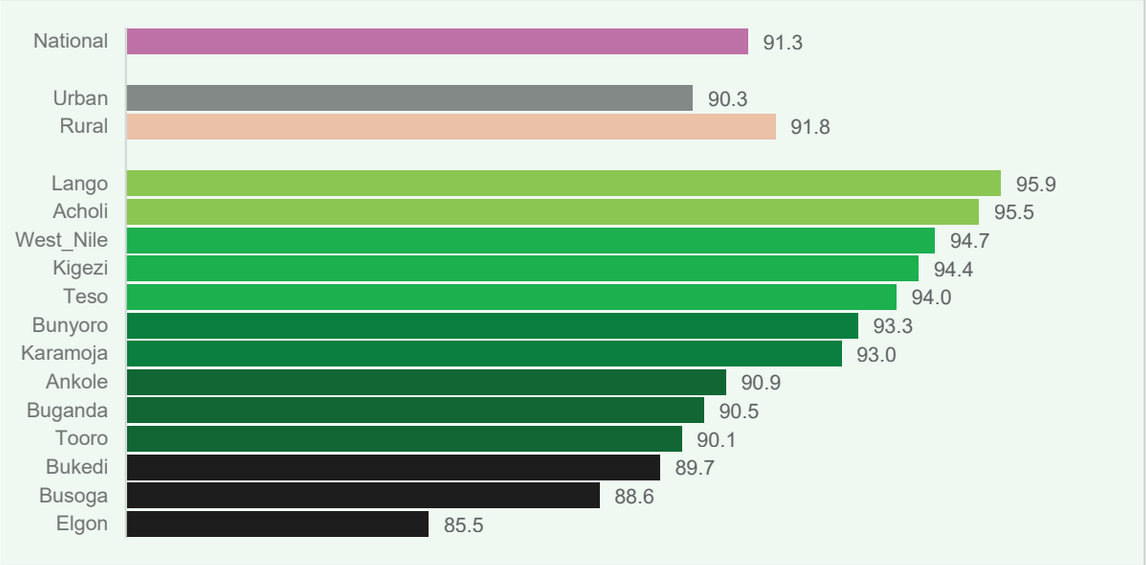
Parishes which experienced domestic violence and rape, 12 months preceding the census. Percentage of parishes which commonly experienced domestic violence and rape.

Overall, domestic violence was commonly experienced in 91 percent of the parishes in Uganda compared to rape which was experienced by slightly more than a third (36%) of the parishes. See table 21.4 for details.

Patterns by Background Characteristics

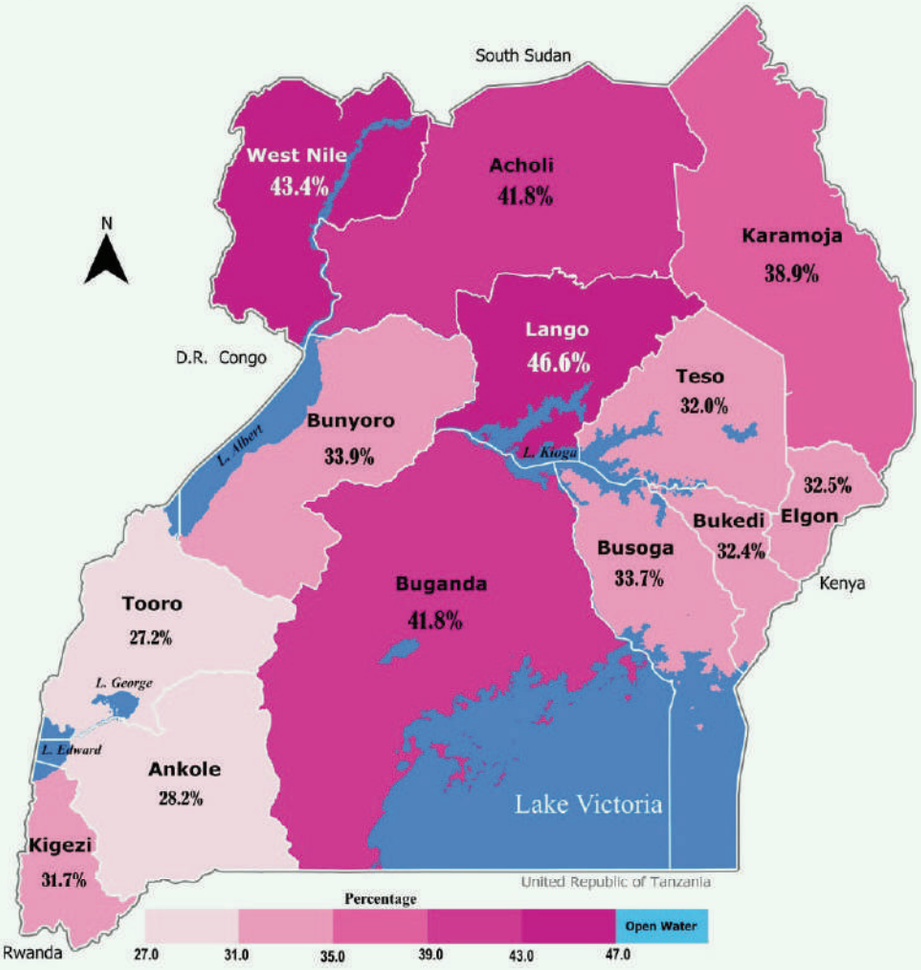
Results presented in Figure 21.3 show the percentage of parishes which experienced domestic violence during the 12 months preceding the census. A slightly higher percentage of parishes in the rural areas (92%) experienced domestic violence as compared to parishes in the urban areas (90%). The percentage of parishes which commonly experienced domestic violence was highest in Lango and Acholi Sub-regions (96%), while Elgon had the lowest (86%).

Fig 21.3: Percentage of Parishes which experienced Domestic Violence by Residence and Sub-region



Results presented in Figure 21.4 show the percentage of parishes which commonly experienced rape during the 12 months preceding the census. This was highest in Lango Sub-region (47%), while Tooro had the lowest (27%).

Fig 21.4: Map of Uganda Showing Percentage of Parishes which experienced Rape, by Sub-region



21.2.3 Child and Adult Sacrifices, and Disappearance of Residents

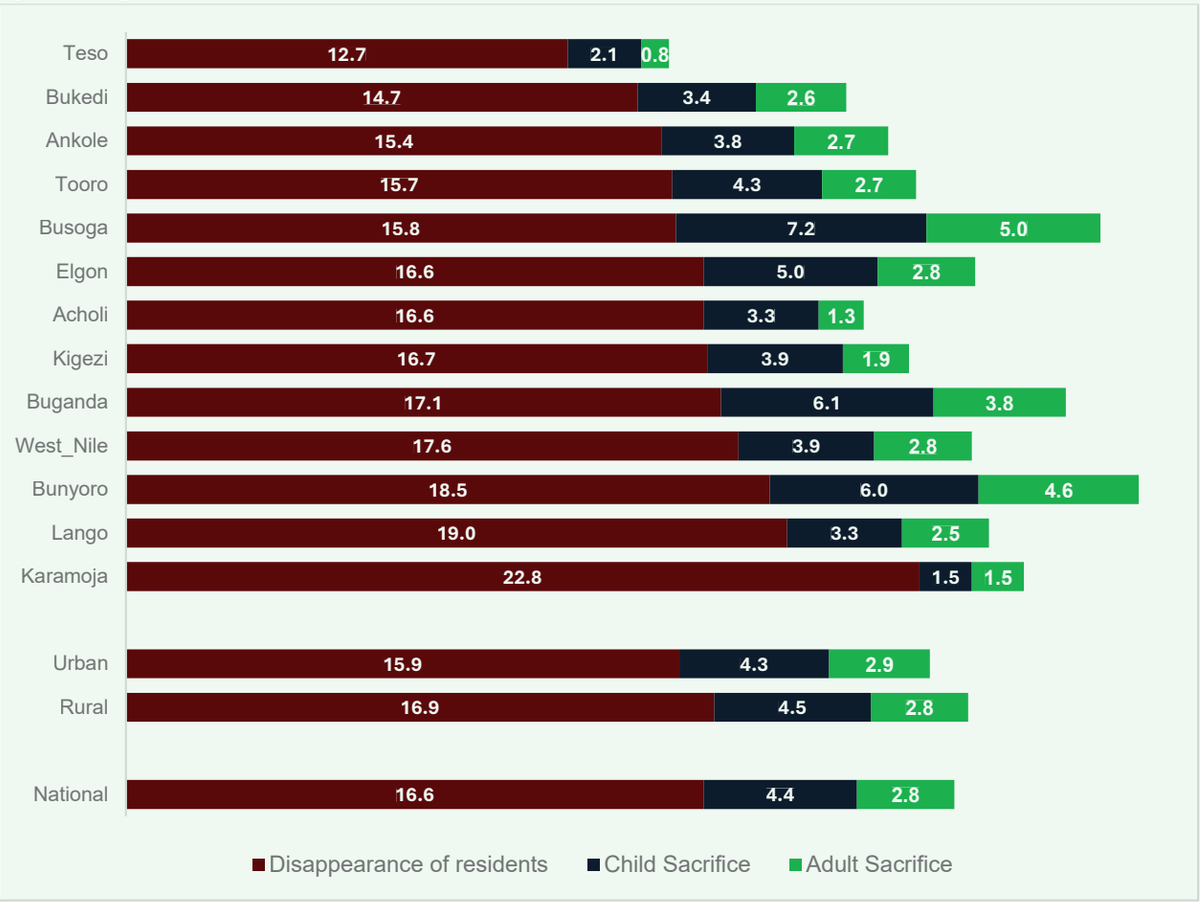
Parishes which experienced sacrifices and disappearance of residents, 12 months preceding the census
Percentage of parishes which commonly experienced child and adult sacrifice, and disappearance of residents
Population – Total number of parishes

Overall, only four and three percent of the parishes reported that child and adult sacrifice were common in their communities respectively, while 17 percent of the parishes reported disappearance of residents from their communities (Table 21.5).

Patterns by Background Characteristics

Disappearance of LC1 residents from the communities was reported slightly higher in the rural areas (17%) as compared to those in the urban (16%). At the sub-regional level, there was a comparatively high percentage of parishes in Karamoja that experienced the disappearance of residents during the 12 months preceding the census (25%), while Teso had the lowest (13%). The biggest percentage of child and adult sacrifice was reported by parishes in Busoga (7% and 5% respectively).

Fig 21.5: Percentage of Parishes that experienced Sacrifices and Disappearance of Residents, by Sub-region, Residence



21.2.4 Harmful practices and Child-related Violence

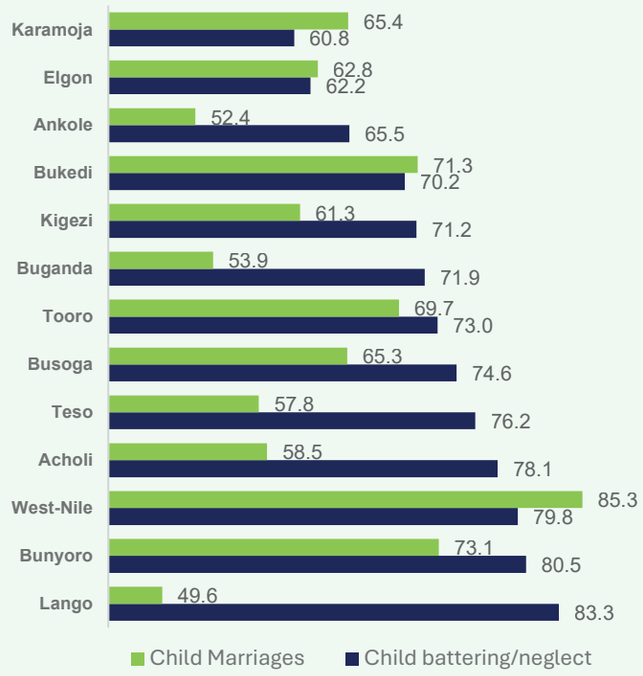
Harmful practices, including child marriages and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), are human rights violations, bearing negative consequences on the victims. FGM and child marriages rob girls of their childhood, deny them the chance to determine their own future, and threaten the well-being of societies. In some societies in Uganda, FGM could be preparing the girls for marriage and therefore goes along side with child marriage.

Parishes which experienced harmful practices, 12 months preceding the census
Percentage of parishes which commonly experienced harmful practices and child-related violence
Population – Total number of parishes
Background Characteristics: Sub-region, Residence

Results in Figure 21.6 show that child battering was more commonly experienced in the parishes in the sub-regions of Lango (83%) and Bunyoro (81%). This child-related violence was least experienced in Karamoja (61%) and Elgon (62%) sub-regions.

On the other hand, child marriages were most reported in the parishes of West Nile (85%) and least reported in Lango sub-region (50%).

Fig 21.6: Percentages of Parishes which Experienced Child Marriages



TABLES

For detailed information on community characteristics, refer to tables below:

Table 21.1: Number of Administrative Units by Census year, 1969 – 2024
Table 21.2 The counts of administrative units of Uganda based on the NPHC 2024 Geography file
Table 21.3: Percentage of Parishes which experienced selected types of crime, by Residence and Sub-region
Table 21.4: Percentage of Parishes by Type of Violence, Residence and Sub-region
Table 21.5: Percentage of Parishes which experienced Sacrifices and Disappearance of Residents, by Residence and Sub-region
Table 21.6: Percentage of Parishes which experienced harmful practices and child related violence by sub-region and residence

Table 21.1: Number of Administrative Units by Census year, 1969 – 2024

Level of Administrative Unit	Census Year					
	1969	1980	1991	2002	2014	2024
District	20	32	37	55	111	135
City	1	1	1	1	1	11
County	111	140	163	163	181	312
Sub-county / Divisions	594	668	884	958	1,382	2,191
Parish / Wards	3141	3478	4636	5238	7,241	10,717

Table 21.2 The counts of Administrative Units of Uganda based on the NPHC 2024 Geography file

Sub-Region	Districts & Cities	Counties	Sub-counties / Divisions	Parishes/ Wards	LC1 Villages / Cells
Acholi	9	19	142	629	4,312
Ankole	13	31	200	878	6,372
Buganda	27	62	342	1,761	10,983
Bukedi	6	20	157	645	3,845
Bunyoro	10	19	137	552	3,475
Busoga	12	26	158	810	4,919
Elgon	10	21	231	1,269	10,232
Karamoja	9	17	113	480	3,069
Kigezi	6	11	105	457	3,300
Lango	10	19	121	626	5,733
Teso	12	24	142	876	3,541
Tooro	9	18	194	901	5,131
West Nile	13	25	149	833	6,301
National	146	312	2,191	10,717	71,213

Table 21.3: Percentage of Parishes which experienced selected types of crime, by Residence and Sub-region

Background Characteristic	Thefts/ burglary/ robbery	Murder	Land evictions/ grabbing	Cattle rustling
Residence				
Rural	87.6	25.4	48.9	34.4
Urban	88.3	25.7	46.4	31.1
Subregion				
Acholi	90.1	26.0	58.7	37.5
Ankole	85.2	29.0	31.6	28.1
Buganda	89.9	32.2	56.6	40.1
Bukedi	88.5	18.4	42.2	27.6
Bunyoro	91.4	26.4	50.8	33.2
Busoga	86.5	26.4	44.3	37.7
Elgon	82.5	18.3	43.5	33.2
Karamoja	85.6	34.6	71.8	90.2
Kigezi	90.3	28.8	44.1	23.0
Lango	92.1	27.4	46.1	25.8
Tooro	87.1	25.0	32.5	21.1
Teso	86.0	18.6	40.8	26.8
West Nile	90.5	21.7	69.7	21.1
National	**87.8**	**25.5**	**48.1**	**33.3**

Table 21.4: Percentage of Parishes by Type of Violence, Residence and Sub-region

Background Characteristics	Rape	Domestic Violence
Residence		
Rural	35.3	91.8
Urban	36.7	90.3
Sub-Region		
Acholi	41.8	95.5
Ankole	28.2	90.9
Buganda	41.8	90.5
Bukedi	32.4	89.7
Bunyoro	33.9	93.3
Busoga	33.7	88.6
Elgon	32.5	85.5
Karamoja	38.9	93.0
Kigezi	31.7	94.4
Lango	46.6	95.9
Tooro	27.2	90.1
Teso	32.0	94.0
West Nile	43.4	94.7
National	**35.7**	**91.3**

Table 21.5: Percentage of Parishes which experienced Sacrifices and Disappearance of Residents, by Residence and Sub-region

Background Characteristics	Child Sacrifice	Adult Sacrifice	Disappearance of LC1 Residents
Residence			
Rural	4.5	2.8	16.9
Urban	4.3	2.9	15.9
Sub-Region			
Acholi	3.3	1.3	16.6
Ankole	3.8	2.7	15.4
Buganda	6.1	3.8	17.1
Bukedi	3.4	2.6	14.7
Bunyoro	6.0	4.6	18.5
Busoga	7.2	5.0	15.8
Elgon	5.0	2.8	16.6
Karamoja	1.5	1.5	22.8
Kigezi	3.9	1.9	16.7
Lango	3.3	2.5	19.0
Tooro	4.3	2.7	15.7
Teso	2.1	0.8	12.7
West_Nile	3.9	2.8	17.6
National	**4.4**	**2.8**	**16.6**

Table 21.6: Percentage of Parishes which experienced Harmful Practices and Child related Violence, by Residence and Sub-region

Background Characteristics	Child battering/ neglect	Female Genital Mutilation	Child Marriages in the LC1
Residence			
Rural	73.1	3.4	65.7
Urban	70.8	2.6	56.1
Sub-Region			
Acholi	78.1	3.5	58.5
Ankole	65.5	3.4	52.4
Buganda	71.9	3.9	53.9
Bukedi	70.2	1.8	71.3
Bunyoro	80.5	3.0	73.1
Busoga	74.6	4.4	65.3
Elgon	62.2	2.8	62.8
Karamoja	60.8	5.5	65.4
Kigezi	71.2	3.1	61.3
Lango	83.3	3.8	49.6
Tooro	73.0	3.7	69.7
Teso	76.2	0.9	57.8
West_Nile	79.8	1.4	85.3
National	**72.3**	**3.2**	**62.6**

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS 22

This section highlights some policy implications from the key findings of the NPHC 2024. It's important to note that, while some implications are identified, they will require extensive investigation through research and policy evaluation to make meaningful conclusions. Some of the implications are highlighted below.

1. Population Size and composition

Uganda's population is larger and growing at a faster rate. This has several implications:

i) For the country to attain its medium and long-term per capita income targets, the economy must grow at a faster rate than the growth rate in population. Strategies to grow the economy faster are required more now than never.

ii) There is need to increase total spending on social services to maintain or improve per capita spending. To sustain the current per capita spending on grants for education and health, there will be need to increase total spending significantly in these areas.

iii) There will be increased pressure on social services and public goods. This calls for increased focus on investment in maintenance and expanding capacity of several facilities. Relatedly, there will be need to evaluate the continued effectiveness of some public investment options. For example, low-cost seals for urban access roads with daily traffic capacity limitations.

iv) Population distribution should inform the design of key Government programmes for effective targeting & impact. This has profound implications for programmes like those oriented towards full monetization of the economy, and employment among others.

v) The slight reduction in the population growth rate together with the reduction in fertility and household size calls for the need to evaluate the effectiveness of reproductive health interventions.

vi) The sustained increase in population density implies the need for a stronger focus on land use and area-based planning.

vii) The age distribution of the population, with a largely young and youthful population implies the need for sustained focus on harnessing the demographic dividend. Interventions to increase health, education, skills and employability of the population for increased productivity are central going forward.

viii) The doubling of the urban population between 2014 and 2024 implies the need for increased attention to urban planning.

ix) The high variation in the daytime population especially around the Greater Kampala Metropolitan areas indicates the need for understanding the role and significance of metropolitan planning and implementation.

x) With Uganda's population exhibiting a high level of religiosity with only 0.2 percent stating that they had no religion, the role of religious institutions in supporting the implementation of public interventions like community mobilization, mindset change, parish development model, public health, etc. remains critical.

2. EDUCATION

i) The low access to Early Childhood Education (ECE) compared to primary education (40%) has implications on the need to consider public financing. This is critical since ECE is the most important stage of development in a child's education cycle as it increases their opportunity to perform better in school and in life.

ii) Most Ugandans having either only some primary education or no formal education, has implications on the need for informal and modular skills-based training programs for a productive and skilled population.

iii) There is significant progress on increasing availability of primary and secondary schools in all parishes and sub counties respectively, though with minimal education outcomes. This has implications on the need to focus more on the quality of education.

iv) With only 22% and 7% accessing secondary education and post-secondary education respectively, the role of public financing is still critical at these levels. Programmes like Universal Secondary Education and Student scholarships and Loan schemes are still critical for increased access

3. HEALTH

i) **Enhance Routine Childhood Vaccination Programs**: Given the high vaccination coverage of 99% among children aged 0-5 years, it's crucial to maintain and improve these immunization programs. Policies should focus on sustaining public awareness campaigns, particularly in regions with lower coverage, to ensure all children receive vaccinations on schedule.

ii) **Increase Access to Mosquito Nets**: With 87% of households owning at least one mosquito net, initiatives should aim to bridge the gap in regions like Karamoja, where ownership is significantly lower (73%). Implementing targeted distribution campaigns, especially during malaria peak seasons, can enhance prevention efforts in high-risk areas.

iii) **Expand Health Insurance Coverage**: With only 1% of the population having health insurance, there is a need to develop policies that promote affordable health insurance schemes. Incentives for both private and public health insurance providers can help increase coverage and reduce out-of-pocket expenses for families.

iv) **Strengthen Community Health Facilities**: The findings indicate significant disparities in health center availability across regions. Policies should prioritize the establishment and funding of Health Centre IIs and IIIs, especially in underserved rural areas, to enhance access to primary health care services and improve health outcomes.

v) **Improve Health Outbreak Response Mechanisms**: Given the community's varied understanding of health outbreaks, it's essential to implement educational programs that clarify what constitutes an outbreak and how to respond. Strengthening surveillance systems and ensuring rapid response capabilities can help mitigate the impact of future health crises.

4. Information and Communications Technology (ICT)

i) The increased usage of ICT services has implications on the efficiency of public and private institutions.
ii) Promote digital literacy across all population groups to match the digital revolution

5. FERTILITY

i) **Implement Comprehensive Family Planning Programs**: To address the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of 4.5 children per woman, especially among adolescents, it is essential to enhance family planning initiatives. This should include education on reproductive health, increased access to contraceptive methods, and outreach programs targeting adolescents and rural populations, particularly in regions with high fertility rates like Teso and Bunyoro.
ii) **Promote Female Education and Empowerment**: The data indicates that fertility levels vary significantly with women's educational background. Policies should focus on improving girls' access to education and promoting gender equality, as higher educational attainment is associated with lower fertility rates. Investment in programs that keep girls in school and empower them through vocational training can lead to better reproductive choices and health outcomes.
iii) **Enhance Maternal Health Services**: There is an urgent need to improve maternal health services which includes ensuring access to quality prenatal and postnatal care, especially for young mothers and those with high-risk pregnancies. Training healthcare providers to recognize and manage high-risk conditions effectively will reduce complications associated with childbirth and improve overall maternal and child health.
iv) The very low (1%) coverage of health insurance has implications on the need to strengthen national health insurance and community-based insurance. Leveraging both private and public financing will be critical to increase coverage.

v) Although the increased presence of health centers at all levels has led to increased access to health care, there is need for increased focus on the quality and functionality for much better health outcomes.

vi) Improvement in life expectancy implies increased effectiveness of health and welfare interventions. These need to be sustained going forwards.

6. MORTALITY

i) **Strengthen Maternal and Child Health Services**: To reduce maternal mortality, which currently stands at a Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) of 207 per 100,000 live births, it is crucial to enhance maternal healthcare services. This includes increasing access to skilled birth attendants, ensuring availability of emergency obstetric care, and implementing comprehensive antenatal and postnatal care programs. Targeted interventions should focus on high-risk regions such as Karamoja, where maternal mortality rates are significantly higher.
ii) **Enhance Data Collection and Reporting on Mortality**: Given the issues of under-reporting deaths in census data, it is essential to improve the reliability of mortality statistics through better data collection and reporting systems. This includes training community health workers to accurately report deaths, implementing community-based surveillance systems, and promoting public awareness on the importance of reporting all deaths. Accurate data will help in formulating effective health policies and interventions.

iii) **Implement Targeted Health Education Campaigns**: To address the disparities in childhood mortality rates, especially the higher rates in rural areas, health education campaigns should be implemented. These campaigns should focus on promoting awareness of child health practices, such as proper nutrition, vaccination, and hygiene, and encourage community engagement. Special attention should be given to educating parents in high-mortality regions, particularly in Karamoja and Kigezi, to improve overall child health outcomes and reduce mortality rates.

7. LABOUR FORCE

i) The government should invest in expanding access to quality education and vocational training programs, particularly targeting rural areas and individuals with low educational attainment. This includes developing partnerships with educational institutions and the private sector to create relevant training programs that align with the needs of the job market.
ii) Implement policies aimed at promoting gender equality in the workforce, such as targeted employment programs for women, mentorship initiatives, and support for women entrepreneurs. Additionally, ensure that workplaces adopt family-friendly policies that support work-life balance, making it easier for women to enter and remain in the labor force.
iii) The government should develop targeted employment programs for youth, including internships, apprenticeships, and entrepreneurship support. Collaborating with private sector stakeholders to create job placement opportunities can help bridge the gap between education and employment for young people.
iv) Design and implement targeted regional development programs that focus on job creation and economic empowerment in areas with high unemployment rates. This could involve investing in local industries, infrastructure development, and supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to stimulate economic activity and create job opportunities tailored to the specific needs of the region.
v) The rising unemployment especially for the youth implies the need for increased investment in targeted interventions for increased employability and employment creation.

8. HOUSING AND HOUEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

i) **Promote Affordable Housing Initiatives**: Given the high percentage of owner-occupied dwelling units (66%) and the significant variation in ownership across regions, the government should implement policies that promote affordable housing initiatives. This can include providing subsidies, low-interest loans, or tax incentives to encourage home ownership, especially in regions like Buganda where renting is more prevalent. Collaborating with private developers to construct affordable housing units can also help meet demand.
ii) **Improve Sanitation Facilities and Access to Clean Water**: With 19% of households relying on unimproved water sources and 50% with un-improved sanitation facilities, policies should focus on improving access to clean drinking water and adequate sanitation. This can be achieved through investments in water infrastructure, such as boreholes and piped water systems, as well as expanding sanitation programs that encourage the construction of safe toilet facilities, especially in regions like Karamoja with high rates of open defecation.
iii) **Enhance Energy Access and Promote Clean Energy Sources**: The reliance on wood fuel for cooking (62%) poses health and environmental risks. Policies should prioritize expanding access to clean and renewable energy sources, such as solar and biogas. This can include government incentives for households to switch to cleaner cooking technologies and subsidizing the costs of solar home systems. Educational campaigns can also raise awareness about the health benefits of using clean energy.

iv) **Address Overcrowding in Housing**: The data indicating that 53% of households use only one room for sleeping and a significant proportion of households experience overcrowding should prompt targeted interventions. The government should develop housing policies that encourage the construction of adequate living spaces to reduce overcrowding. This can involve zoning regulations that promote the development of larger homes and multi-unit housing options.

v) **Strengthen Waste Management and Environmental Health Policies**: With 92% of households using improper waste disposal methods, it is crucial to implement policies that enhance solid waste management. This can include establishing waste collection systems, promoting community-based waste management initiatives, and educating the public about proper disposal practices. Furthermore, the government should integrate waste management into urban planning to mitigate environmental hazards and improve public health.

vi) The high proportion (89%) of households using biomass (firewood and charcoal) as fuel for cooking has serious environmental implications and calls for hastened implementation of interventions for the energy transition.

vii) With only about half of the population (58 percent) that own land having documents of ownership, there is need for a specific intervention to increase registration and documentation. This is critical since land serves as a critical factor of production and its registration enables easy transfer of ownership and can be used to access other factors of production like capital.

9. SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY AND HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

i) The significantly higher proportion of households (33%) still in the subsistence economy implies that the country should continue to prioritize interventions for commercialization of agriculture and full monetization of the economy. Affirmative action may be required for Karamoja that accounted for the highest proportion (71%) of households in the subsistence economy.

ii) **Strengthen Support for Agricultural Productivity**: Develop agricultural extension services that provide subsistence farmers with access to improved farming techniques, quality seeds, and tools. This includes investing in irrigation and infrastructure to enhance productivity, ensuring food security, and increasing market access for surplus produce.

iii) **Facilitate Access to Financial Services**: Promote financial inclusion by establishing microfinance institutions and cooperative savings groups in rural areas. This would provide subsistence households with credit, savings opportunities, and financial literacy training, allowing them to invest in income-generating activities and build assets.

iv) **Implement Social Protection Programs**: Design and implement comprehensive social safety nets and cash transfer programs aimed at households living below the poverty line. These programs should specifically target the most vulnerable groups, providing them with immediate relief and supporting long-term economic resilience.

v) **Promote Gender Equality in Asset Ownership**: Develop policies that promote equal access to land and property rights for women and marginalized groups. This includes legal reforms to strengthen land tenure security and awareness campaigns to educate communities about the importance of equitable asset ownership for improving household welfare.

10: CHILDREN

i) **Strengthen Birth Registration Processes:** Enhance the implementation of the Registration of Persons Act, 2015, by increasing awareness campaigns in rural and underserved communities about

the importance of birth registration within the stipulated 90 days. Ensure that resources and personnel are adequately available to facilitate timely registration.

ii) **Expand Access to Quality Education:** Implement targeted programs aimed at reducing the number of out-of-school children, particularly in sub-regions with the highest rates, such as Karamoja and West-Nile. This can be achieved by providing incentives for school attendance, increasing the number of schools, and improving school infrastructure, particularly in rural areas.

iii) **Implement Comprehensive Support Systems for Orphans and Vulnerable Children:** Develop and expand social protection programs specifically targeting orphaned children and those at risk. This should include access to educational scholarships, healthcare, and psychosocial support services tailored to their unique needs.

iv) **Promote Awareness and Prevention of Early Childbearing and Marriage :** Launch community-based awareness programs addressing the risks of early childbearing and marriage, emphasizing the importance of education and reproductive health. Partner with local organizations to engage communities in discussions about gender equality and children's rights.

v) **Improve Living Conditions for Children**: Develop and fund initiatives aimed at improving the living conditions of children, particularly in underprivileged sub-regions. This could include investing in infrastructure for clean energy, improved water sources, and sanitation facilities. Policies should prioritize vulnerable populations and target areas with high rates of open defecation and inadequate housing conditions.

11: OLDER PERSONS

i) **Enhance Data Collection and Research on Older Persons**: Establish a comprehensive and continuous data collection system focused on older persons to inform evidence-based policy development and planning. This system should include demographic characteristics, health status, education levels, and living conditions to ensure that policies address the specific needs of this population.

ii) **Increase Access to Education and Literacy Programs**: Develop targeted educational and literacy programs for older persons, particularly for those with low levels of formal education. These programs should focus on basic literacy and life skills, enhancing their ability to engage in economic, social, and cultural activities. Partnerships with local organizations and community centers can facilitate the implementation of these programs.

iii) **Strengthen Social Support Systems and Livelihood Opportunities**: Create initiatives to provide financial and social support to older persons, including expanding access to government programs such as the Social Assistance Grant for the Elderly (SAGE). Additionally, promote alternative livelihood programs that reduce dependency on subsistence agriculture, enabling older persons to contribute economically through age-appropriate work opportunities.

iv) **Promote Awareness and Involvement in Community Affairs**: Implement community awareness campaigns to recognize and celebrate the contributions of older persons in society. Encourage their active participation in local governance, community decision-making processes, and leadership roles, ensuring their voices are heard and respected. This involvement can enhance their social integration and reduce feelings of isolation and marginalization.

12. FOOD SECURITY

i) **Comprehensive Data Collection System for Older Persons:** Establish a centralized, continuous data collection system dedicated to older persons that includes demographic details, health status, educational attainment, and living conditions.

ii) **Targeted Education and Literacy Initiatives:** Develop and implement targeted educational programs specifically designed for older persons, emphasizing basic literacy, numeracy, and life skills.
iii) **Expansion of Social Support and Livelihood Programs:** Increase funding and accessibility to social support programs for older persons, including expanding the Social Assistance Grant for the Elderly (SAGE) and introducing alternative livelihood initiatives.
iv) **Community Awareness and Advocacy Campaigns:** Launch community awareness campaigns aimed at recognizing and valuing the contributions of older persons in society.

13. REFUGEE CHARACTERISTICS

i) **Enhance Registration and Data Collection:** Strengthen the registration process for refugees to ensure accurate data collection on demographics, living conditions, and access to services.
ii) **Improve Access to Education and Literacy Programs**: Develop and expand education and literacy programs tailored for refugees, focusing on children and older persons with limited formal education.
iii) **Facilitate Economic Inclusion and Employment Opportunities:** Implement policies that promote economic inclusion for refugees, including access to work permits and training programs that enhance skills and employability.
iv) **Promote Digital Inclusion and ICT Access**: Enhance access to information and communication technology (ICT) for refugees, focusing on mobile phone and internet accessibility.
v) **Develop Inclusive Health and Support Services:** Establish comprehensive health and support services that address the specific needs of refugees, including those with disabilities, mental health support, and maternal care.
vi) The significantly higher population of refugees implies the need for increased focus on sustainable planning for refugees and evaluating the possible options for integration with host communities.

14. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

i) The increased occurrence of climate change and related incidents implies the need for increased focus on integrating climate change in planning, budgeting and implementation of adaptation and coping measures.

ii) The results on waste management indicating an increasing proportion of E-waste without proper disposal measures as majority disposed through burning. There is need to consider implementation of a comprehensive waste management strategy.

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: ____

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

IDENTIFIER	NAME/DETAIL	CODE
A1. SUB REGION		
A2.DISTRICT/CITY		
A3.COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY		
A4.SUBCOUNTY/DIVISION/TOWN COUNCIL		
A.5. Parish/Ward		
A.6. LC1/Village/Cell		
A.7. Rural/Urban (Urban =1; Rural =2)		
A.8.Enumeration Area		
A9. Household Number		
A.11. CAPI GPS Coordinates	Latitude .	Longitude ,
A.12.Interviewer Name/Code	Name	
A.13.Parish Supervisor Name/Code	Name	
A.14. *Start Time*	*Hh* *hh* *mm* *Mm*	

Uganda Bureau of Statistics, P.O. Box 7186, Kampala, UGANDA. Tel:+256-414-706000. Fax: +256-414237553. Email: ubos@ubos.org Website:www.ubos.org

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

	FOR ALL PERSONS									FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR ALL PERSONS		
	FULL NAME			RELATIONSHIP	SEX		RESIDENTIAL STATUS	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	BIRTH REGISTRATION	NIN NUMBER	RELIGION	TRIBE/ NATIONALITY	CLAN
P0	P1			P2	P3	A10	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11
Person Number	Please give the full names of the following: 1: The Household head 2: All Persons who spent the night of 9th May 2024 in this household *(**Just to make sure that I have a complete list of all persons, are there any other members that could have spent the census night and are not listed?**)* *(Write the Surname, First Name and Other name. No Initials but Starting with the Household Head)*			What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household? (Refer to Codelist P2)	Is (NAME) male or female? 1= Male 2= Female	Select Line number of the MAIN person responding on behalf of the household **If Respondent is not in the roster record 96**	Is (NAME) a usual member of this household? 1=Yes 2= No	What is (NAME'S) exact date of birth? **(Write the Day, Month and Year)** ***(If the day or month is not known record 98)*** ***Year should never be left blank***	What is (NAME'S) age in completed years? **If Age is less than 1 year, record 00** ***IF Age is 95 OR MORE RECORD 95***	Does (NAME) have a Birth Certificate? *IF NO, PROBE: Has (NAME)'s birth ever been registered with the civil authority?* 1=Yes, long certificate 2=Yes, short certificate 3=No but with notification record 4=Registered with VHT 5= No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have a National Identification Number (NIN)? 1=Yes, has Card 2=Yes, lost card 3=Yes, card not yet issued 4=No 8=Don't know	What is (NAME'S) religion? 11= Roman Catholic 12= Anglican / Church of Uganda 13= Seventh Day Adventist 14= Islam 15= Pentecostal/Evangelicals (Born Again) 16= Orthodox 17= Bahai 18=Buddhist 19=Jehovah's witness 20=Traditional 21 =No Religion 96=Others	What is (NAME'S) tribe or nationality? (If Ugandan **write the tribe codes and for non - Ugandan, record the country code** NON-UGANDAN, SKIP to P12	What is (NAME'S) clan? (Refer to code list P11)
	Sur name	First Name	Other name					DD MM YY						
01														
02														

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR ALL	0-17 YEARS	FOR ALL	0-17 YEARS	0-5 years	10 YEARS AND ABOVE	MIGRATION				
	PARENTAL SURVIVAL				VACCINATION	MARITAL STATUS	PLACE OF BIRTH	DURATION OF STAY	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE	REASON FOR MIGRATION	RETURNEE MIGRANTS
P0	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17	P18	P19	P20	P21	P22
Person Number	Is (NAME'S) biological mother alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know IF CODE 2 OR 8 SKIP TO P14	Does (NAME'S) biological mother live in this household? 1=Yes, stays in household 2=No, in prison 3=No, stays elsewhere in the country 4=No, lives abroad 6=No, others specify	Is (NAME'S) biological father alive? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know IF CODE 2 OR 8 SKIP TO P16	Does (NAME'S) biological father live in this household? 1=Yes, stays in household 2=No, in prison 3=No, stays elsewhere in the country 4=No, lives abroad 6=No, others specify	Is (NAME) vaccinated as per the routine childhood vaccination schedule? (BCG, OPV, IPV, DPT-HepB-Hib, pneumococcal, rotavirus, measles Rubella) 1=Yes, has Card 2=Yes, has an exercise book 3=yes but lost card/book 4=No 8=Don't know	What is [NAME'S] current marital status? 11= Married – Christian (Church/tempal) 12= Married – Islamic 13= Married – Civil 14= Married –Hindu 15= Married – Customary 16= Living together /Cohabiting 17= Separated 18=Divorced 19=Widowed 20=Never married 98=Don't Know	In which district/country was (Names) mother living at the time of his/her birth If in Uganda, write the district code, otherwise write the country of birth code (Refer to Codelist) (CAPTURE THE PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE OF [NAME's] MOTHER AT BIRTH IF UNKNOWN RECORD 998	How long has (NAME) stayed continuously in this current District? **RECORD DURATION IN COMPLETED YEARS, IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR WRITE 00)** **RECORD 95 IF NEVER MOVED AND SKIP TO P23**	In which District/country was (NAME) living before moving to this current District? ***If the person was living outside Uganda record country code REFER TO CODELIST***	Why did [NAME] move to current district? 11=Employment 12= Education 13=Marriage 14=Security related 15=Droughts 16= Floods 17=Landslides/mudslide 18=Irregular rainfall 19 Infrastructure development 20=Stay with relatives 21=Land conflict 22=Built/bought new home 23= Accompanied parents 24=Others (Specify) 98=DONT KNOW	Has (NAME) ever lived outside Uganda since 2019? 1=Yes (RECORD YEAR of RETURN) 2=No 8= Don't know
01											
02											

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR ALL PERSONS QUESTIONS ON DAY POPULATION				REFUGEE/ASYLUM SEEKER STATUS			For RESPONDENT only	
	VISITED A CITY	NAME OF CITY	NUMBER DAYS	MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT	REFUGEE/ ASYLUM STATUS	REGISTRATION	HEALTH INSURANCE POLICY	HEALTH OUTBREAK	
P0	P23	P24	P25	P26	P27	P28	P29	P30	P31
Person Number	Did [NAME] visit any/other city in Uganda during daytime in the last 14 days (2 weeks)? 1=Yes 2=No IF NO SKIP TO P27	Which City did [NAME] mainly visit in the last 14 days (2 weeks)? 11=Kampala city 12=Masaka city 13=Mbarara city 14=Hoima city 15=Fort portal City 16=Soroti City 17=Jinja City 18=Lira City 19=Gulu City 20=Arua City 21=Mbale City	In the last 14 days (2 weeks) how many days has (NAME) visited this city?	What was the main purpose of visiting this city? 11= Work 12=Looking for work 13=Education 14=Business 15=Medical care 16=Transit 17=Leisure 18=Shopping 19= Accompanied parents 98=Don't know 96= Other	Is (NAME) a refugee/asylum seeker? 1=Yes 2=No>>P29 FOR UGANDAN SKIP TO P29	Since arriving in Uganda, has [NAME] been registered (formalised refugee status) with the GoU? 1=Yes, document seen. 2=Yes, document not seen. 3=No 98= DONT KNOW	Is (NAME) covered by any health insurance policy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Which of the following signifies an outbreak? *(READ THE STATEMENTS)* A=Fever of 5 or more people in the same household or nearby households B=Very sick person with bleeding from any body part C=Sudden Death of 3 or more within 7 days in the same community D=Sore throat, running nose or cough of 3 or more people within 48 hours in separate households E=Vomiting, diarrhoea or abdominal pain of 3 or more people from separate households in a 24-hour 1=Yes 2=No *(If all responses are "2" skip to P32)*	What would you do when you notice any of the above symptoms? *READ THE STATEMENTS)* A=Inform the community health workers B=Report to a nearby health facility C=Report to the community leader D=Report to the pastor or religious leader E.=Report to the traditional healer F=Stay at home. 1=Yes 2=No
								A B C D E	A B C D E F
01									
02									

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd…

	FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE						
	SEEING DIFFICULTY	HEARING DIFFICULTY	WALKING DIFFICULTY	REMEMBERING DIFFICULTY	SELF-CARE DIFFICULTY	SPEECH DIFFICULTY	SLEEPING DIFFICULTY
P0	P32	P33	P34	P35	P36	P37	P38A1
Person Number	Does [NAME] have difficulty in seeing, even if he/she is wearing glasses? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot see at all (Blind)	Does [NAME] have difficulty in hearing, even if using a hearing aid? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot hear at all (deaf)	Does [NAME] have difficulty in walking or climbing steps? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty in remembering or concentrating? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	Does [NAME] have any difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at	Using [NAME'S] usual language, does [NAME] have any difficulty in Communication (for example understanding or being understood by others)? Would you say, 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do it at all	How often does (NAME) experience difficulty in sleeping? Would you say. 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never
01							
02							

	FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE						
P0	P38A2	P38A3	P38A4	P38A5	P38A6	P38A7	P38A8
Person Number	How often does (NAME) normally feel worried, nervous or anxious? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	Has (NAME) lost interest in some of the pleasurable activities that [NAME] normally enjoys? Would you say; 1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know	How often does (NAME) experience low feelings, sadness, and stress? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	How often does (NAME) see things or hear voices that other people do not see or hear? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never	Does (NAME) no longer socialize with friends as he/she used to do or is he/she withdrawn from family and people that matter? 1= Yes 2= No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have extreme emotions and mood swings, has he/she experienced increased or decreased emotional activity? Would you say; 1= Yes, Increased 2 = Yes, Decreased 3=No, 8= Don't know	How often does (NAME) experience suicidal plans, thoughts or attempts? Would you say; 1= Daily 2=Weekly 3= Monthly 4= A few times a year 5 = Never
01							
02							

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd...

	FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTY: FOR ALL PERSONS 2 YEARS AND ABOVE						
P0	**P38B**	**P38C**	**P38D**	**P38E**	**P38F**	**P39**	**P40**
Person Number	Does (NAME) have spina bifida (a cleft spine)? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have autism? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have epilepsy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have Downs syndrome? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Does (NAME) have Cerebral Palsy? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Is (NAME) a person with albinism? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know	Is (NAME) a Little person? (a person of unusual short stature affected with dwarfism) 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know
01							
02							

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR PERSONS AGED 3 YEARS AND ABOVE				10 YEARS AND ABOVE
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE				
	EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL		CURRENT SCHOOL ATTENDANCE		LITERACY
P0	**P41**	**P42**	**P43**	**P44**	**P45**
Person Number	Has [NAME] ever attended formal school or any early childhood education programme? 1=Yes 2=No>>P45 8= Don't know>>P45	What is the highest grade/class of formal education or early childhood education programme that [NAME] completed? **(REFER TO CODELIST)**	Did [NAME] attend school at any time during the 2024 school year? 1=Yes 2=No>>P45 8= Don't know>>P45 IF CODE 2 OR 8 SKIP TO P45	During this school year what class/grade was [NAME] attending? (Refer to code List)	Can (NAME) read and write with understanding in any language? 1= Unable to read and write 2= Able to read only 3= Able to read and write 4=Uses Braille
01					
02					

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS AND ABOVE					
	ACTIVITY STATUS			UNEMPLOYMENT		
P0	P46	P47	P48	P49	P50	P51
Person Number	Which of the following best describes what (NAME) was **MAINLY** doing in the last seven days from (DAY) to (Day)...? ***READ ONE AT A TIME UNTILL YOU GET A "YES" THEN FOLLOW SKIP*** 1. Working for someone else for pay → P52 2. Working in own farm, raising animals or fishing 3. Working in any other kind of business activity → P52 4. Taking care of the home/family → P48 5. Studying → P48 6. Doing an unpaid apprenticeship, internship → P48 7. Doing unpaid voluntary, community, charity work → P48 8. Doing other work for own/family use e.g. making bricks for building own home, knitting mats for home use → P48 9. Looking for work → P48 10. Retired or pensioner → P48 11. With long-term illness, injury or disability → P48 96. Other activity → P48	Are the farming, fishing or animal products that (NAME) was working on intended...? 1. Only for sale → P52 2. Mainly for sale → P52 3. Mainly for family consumption 4. Only for family consumption	Last week, from (DAY) to (DAY), did (NAME)...? 1. Do any (other) work to generate an income, even for 1 hour [e.g. casual, part-time, odd jobs, making things to sell, offering services for pay] → P52 2. Have a paid job or business activity, but (were/was) temporarily absent → P52 3. Help without pay in a family business → P52 4. Did not do any income generating activity, not even for one hour.	In the last 4 weeks, did (NAME) look for a paid job or try to start a business? 1. YES 2. NO	If a job or business opportunity became available, could (NAME) start working [within the next 2 weeks]? 1. YES 2. NO>>P57	For how long (have/has) (NAME/you) been without work and trying to find a paid job or start a business? 1=Less than 1month>>P57 2=One month to < 3 months>>P57 3=Three months to < 6 months>>P57 4=Six months to < 12 months>>P57 5=One year to < 2 years>>P57 6=Two years or more>>P57
01						
02						

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	OCCUPATION		INDUSTRY	STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT
P0	**P52**	**P52A**	**P54**	**P56**
Person Number	What kind of work (do/does) (NAME) do in (your/his/her) main job/business? (**Write NAME's occupation title)** For-example; Executive Director, Cattle farmer, Traffic policeman, Primary school teacher, Retail Assistant, Cleaner, Nurse, Principal Statistician, Electrical engineer, Veterinary Doctor, etc)	Please provide a brief description (**ATLEAST TWO WORDS**) of the main tasks and duties performed by NAME on his/her main job. For-example; provide strategic direction to organisation; Breed, raise, sell cattle; patrol the streets; teach P3-P7 pupils, clean rooms at a hotel; treat sick people at a school; undertake Survey design, data collection and analysis; Maintain electrical systems; Treat animals, etc	What is the main activity of the place where (NAME) work(s)? (Write the main activity of the establishment and main products or services provided) For-example [Clothing retail, General hospital, Primary education, food wholesale, Police Department –public safety; Restaurant –preparing and serving meals; Transport company –long distance transport of goods, *If you are a civil servant write civil service, If your are a local government officer write local government and give the name of the department]*	(Do/Does) (NAME) work as...? 1. Employee... 2. Paid apprentice, intern, trainee 3. Employer (with hired employees) 4. Own-account worker (without hired employees) 5. Helper (without pay) in a family business
01				
02				

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR PERSONS AGED 16 YEARS AND ABOVE	FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE						
	SAVINGS	OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONE		USE OF MOBILE PHONE FOR FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS	COMPUTER USE	INTERNET USE		ON LINE SERVICES
P0	P57	P58	P59	P60	P61	P62	P63	P64
Person Number	In the last 12 month has [NAME] saved money in any of the following? A=Commercial banks B=Micro Finance Depositing Institution C=Credit Institutions D=Mobile Money E=Savings and Credit cooperatives (SACCOs) F=Savings groups (VSLA, ROSCA) G=Investment clubs H=Keep cash at home or in a secret hiding place I=Give to a household or family member or friend to keep safe for you 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	Does [NAME] own a functional mobile phone? 1=Yes 2=No>>P60	How many smart phones and push button phones (katorch/ kabiriti) does (NAME) have? IF MORE THAN 6 RECORD 6 **RECORD SMART AND PUSH BUTTONS SEPARATELY** a) Smart / b) Katorch/ kabiriti	Did [NAME] use a mobile phone for mobile money or other financial transaction in the last 30 days irrespective of whether (NAME) owns a mobile phone or not? 1=Yes, used their registered mobile money account 2=Yes, used other registered mobile money account 3=Yes, used mobile money agent 4=No 8=Don't know	Has [NAME] ever used a Computer (desktop) /Laptop/ Tablet in the last 30 days? 1=Yes 2=No 8=DONT KNOW	Has [NAME] ever used internet in the last 30 days? 1=Yes 2=No>>P64 8=Don't know>>P64	Which of the following services does [NAME] mainly use the internet for? **CHECK CODELIST P63**	Has [NAME] [……] in the last 12 months? **READ AND RECORD THE CODE** A=Used online government services (passport, paying taxes, paying penalties, getting a permit etc) B=Bought or ordered goods/services online (ebay, jumiaUG, Jiji Uganda) C=Sold or advertised goods/services online D=Used Internet banking 1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know A / B / C
01								
02								

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	18 YEARS AND ABOVE											GRANT FOR PWD		80 YEARS AND ABOVE		ALL	
	BENEFICIARIES OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMMES													SENIOR CITIZEN GRANT FUNDING		OWNERSHIP OF LAND	TITLE DEED
P0	P65								P65A		P65B			P66	P67	P68	P69	P70	P71
	Has [NAME] ever been a beneficiary of [……] Programme? 1=Yes 2=No>>P66 8=Don't know>>P66 A=Parish Development Model (PDM) B=Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) C=Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) D=Uganda Women's Entrepreneurs Programme (UWEP) E=Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) F=National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) G=Emyooga H=Older Persons Grant (SEGOP)								IF YES FOR **CODE A and G in P65** RECORD THE AMOUNT RECEIVED. (In Uganda shillings) **RECORD FOR EACH OPTION**		How did [NAME] **MAINLY** use the money? **Write description in at least 2 words** e.g. established a chicken farm, Opened Art and Craft shop, bought sawing machine for tailors, Bought livestock, Bought vegetable seeds for planting, established a farm for both animals and crops, etc)		Has [NAME] ever received any special grant for Persons with disabilities in the last 12 months? 1=Yes for a PWD 4= Yes as a PWD 2=No>>P68 8=Don't know >>P68	IF YES, RECORD THE AMOUNT RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. (In Uganda shillings)	Has [NAME] ever received any Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE) funds during the last 12 months ? 1=YES 2=NO>>P70) 8=DON'T KNOW >>P70)	IF YES, WRITE THE AMOUNT RECEIVED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS. (In Uganda shillings)	Does [NAME] own any agricultural or non-agricultural land either alone or jointly with someone else? 1=Yes, Alone 2= Yes, Jointly 3=Yes, both alone and Jointly 4=Doesn't own>>P72 8=DONT KNOW>>P72	Does [NAME] have title deed, certificate of ownership, certificate of hereditary acquisition, lease or rental with his/her name on it? 1=Yes, Alone 2= Yes, Jointly 3=Yes, both alone and Jointly 4=No title deed/certificate 8 DONT KNOW
											A	G							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	G	Description	Description							
01																			
02																			

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

FOR GIRLS/WOMEN AGED 10-59 YEARS *(FOR THIS SECTION, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ASK THE GIRL/WOMAN HERSELF)*													
	PREGNANCY STATUS				AGE AT FIRST BIRTH	SONS EVER BORNE ALIVE				DAUGHTERS EVER BORNE ALIVE			
P0	**P72**	**P73**	**P73A**	**P74**	**P75**	**P76**	**P77**	**P78**	**P79**	**P80**	**P81**	**P82**	**P83**
Person Number	Is [NAME] currently pregnant? 1=Yes>>P73A 2=No 8=Don't know	Has [NAME] ever been pregnant? 1=Yes 2=No>>E1 8=Don't know>>E1	IF YES, **What** was [Name]'s age at first pregnancy? ***WRITE AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS***	Has [NAME] ever given birth? If NO skip to E1 1=Yes 2=No>>E1 8=Don't know>>E1	How old was (NAME) at the time she had her first birth?	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne alive? ***IF 0 SKIP TO P80***	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne living in this household?	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne living else where?	How many sons has (NAME) ever borne alive that have died?	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne alive? ***IF 00 SKIP TO P84***	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne living in this household?	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne living else where?	How many girls has (NAME) ever borne alive that have died?
01													
02													

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

	FOR GIRLS/WOMEN AGED 10-59 YEARS *(FOR THIS SECTION, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ASK THE GIRL/WOMAN HERSELF)*				
	LAST LIVE BIRTH		SEX OF LAST LIVE BIRTH	SURVIVAL STATUS OF LAST LIVE BIRTH	AGE AT DEATH OF LAST LIVE BIRTH
P0	P84		P85	P86	P87
Person Number	When did [NAME] have her last live birth? RECORD MONTH **(if Don't know write 98)** AND YEAR		What is/was the sex of NAME'S last live birth? 1=Male 2=Female	What is the survival status of NAME'S last live birth? 1=Alive>>E1 2=Dead 8=Don't know>>E1	If the last child is dead, write age at death in completed Months. (IF MORE THAN 60 MONTHS RECORD 60)
	MONTH	YEAR			
01					
02					

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS ctd

CHECK: Is this a refugee household?

1=Yes >>Next section 2= No

EMIGRATION									
ALL PERSONS (REFUGEES ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THIS SECTION)									
HOUSEHOLD EMIGRANTS	EMIGRANT NUMBER	NAME	SEX	AGE	EDUCATION ATTAINMENT	COUNTRY OF FIRST DESTINATION	YEAR OF DEPARTURE	REASON FOR MIGRATING	COUNTRY OF CURRENT RESIDENCE
E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E9	E10
Between **January 2019 and May 2024**, did anyone who used to live in this household **move to live abroad and is still living there**? 1=Yes 2=No >>H1	How many members who used to live in this household moved to live abroad and are still living there.	*Please give the full names of the individuals who used to live in this household but moved to live abroad and is still living there. (Write the Surname, First Name and Other name)*	Is [NAME] Male or Female? 1= Male 2= Female	How old was [NAME] at the time of his/her departure? If age is less than one year record 00, if 95 years and above record 95	What was the highest grade/class of formal education that [NAME] completed at the time of departure? (Refer to Codelist) FOR 3 YEARS AND MORE	What was [NAME'S] country of first destination during his/her departure? (Refer to Codelist)	In which year did [NAME] leave Uganda?	What was the main reason for [NAME'S] departure from Uganda? (Refer to Codelist)	What is the current country of residence of [NAME]? REFER TO CODE LIST

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

TENURE OF DWELLING UNIT?	WHAT IS THE TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT?	HOW MANY ROOMS DOES **THIS DWELLING** HAVE?	HOW MANY ROOMS **WERE USED TO SLEEP IN** LAST NIGHT?
H1	**H2**	**H3**	**H4**
11=Owner occupied 12= Free - public 13= Free - private 14= Subsidized public 15= Subsidized private 16= Rented- public 17= Rented - private	11= Detached house (Bangalow) 12= Semi-Detached house 13= Apartments/Condominium 14=Room or rooms of a Main House 15=Servants Quarters 16=Tenement (Muzigo) 17= Hut 18= Garage 19= Go down/Basement 20= Store 21= Uniport 22= Flat/Multi-storey		

TYPE OF MATERIAL **MAINLY** USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROOF	TYPE OF MATERIAL **MAINLY** USED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE WALL	TYPE OF MATERIAL **MAINLY** USED FOR THE FLOOR
H5	**H6**	**H7**
11=Iron sheets 12= Tiles 13= Asbestos 14=Concrete 15=Tins 16=Thatch/Dry leaves 17= Tarpaulin (tundubaali) 18= Wood	11= Concrete/Stones 12= Cement Blocks 13= Burnt bricks with mud/cement 14= Unburnt bricks with Cement 15= Unburnt bricks with mud 16= Wood 17= Mud and Pole 18= Tin 19= Iron sheets 20= Tarpaulin (tundubaali) 21= Thatch/Dry leaves/Papyrus 22= Stabilised bricks 23 = Stones with soil 24 = Stones with cement	11= Concrete 12= Brick 13= Stone 14= Cement screed 15= Rammed earth 16= Wood 17= Tiles 18= Cowdung screed 19= Terrazo/epoxy

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

FOOD SECURITY							
In the LAST 12 MONTHS did any member in this household get **WORRIED** for not having food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Still thinking about the LAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when any member in this household was ***UNABLE TO EAT HEALTHY AND NUTRITIOUS FOOD*** because of a lack of money or other resources? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Have you or other members ***EVER EATEN ONLY A FEW KINDS OF FOOD*** because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	In the last 12 months has any member in this household ***EVER HAD TO SKIP A MEAL*** because there was not enough money or other resources to get food? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Still thinking about LAST 12 MONTHS, was there a time when any member of this household ***ATE LESS THAN YOU THOUGHT THEY SHOULD*** because of a lack of money or other resources? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Has this household ever ***RUN OUT OF FOOD*** because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Has any member of this household ever ***GOTTEN HUNGRY BUT DID NOT EAT*** because there was not enough money or other resources for food in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused	Has this household ever ***GONE WITHOUT EATING FOR A WHOLE DAY*** because of a lack of money or other resources in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't know 9= Refused
H8	**H9**	**H10**	**H11**	**H12**	**H13**	**H14**	**H15**

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

ENERGY FOR COOKING		ENERGY FOR LIGHTING		
What does this household use mainly for cooking most of the time, including cooking food, making tea/coffee, boiling drinking water? Please tell me the **cooking stove or device** that is used most of the time.	What **type of fuel or energy** source does this household use most of the time in this cooking stove or device for cooking food, making tea/coffee and boiling drinking water?	What does this household mainly use most of the time as energy for lighting, or as a light source? Please tell me the **source of light** used for the most time each day.	**IF H18 IS CODE 2 OR 3:** **What appliances** are powered using this household's solar device/system?	**IF H18 IS CODE 2 OR 3** How many light bulbs can be powered using this household's solar device/system?
H16	**H17**	**H18**	**H18B**	**H19**
00=Does not Cook at All>>H18 01= Solar cooker (thermal energy, not solar panels) >>H18 02= Electric stove>>H18 03= Biogas stove>>H18 04= Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove >>H18 05= Manufactured solid fuel stove (Modern low emission) 06= Traditional solid fuel stove (Sigiri) 07= Liquid fuel stove 08= Moveable firepan 09= Three stone stove/open fire 96= Other	11=Alcohol/ethanol 12=Gasoline/diesel (not in generator) 13=Kerosene/paraffin 14=Coal/lignite unprocessed 15=Coal/lignite briquettes/pellets 16=Charcoal unprocessed 17=Charcoal briquettes/pellets 18=Wood/Woodchips 19=Agricultural or crop residue/grass/ straw/shrubs/corn cobs 20=Animal waste/dung 21=Processed biomass pellets/briquettes 22=Garbage/plastic 23=Sawdust 24=Electricity 96= Other	01=Electricity (grid and Mini grid) >>H20 02=Electricity solar home system 03=Solar-powered lantern/ solar kits or flashlight 04=Rechargeable flashlight, mobile torch or lantern >>H20 05=Dry battery cells/Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern >>H20 06=Biogas lamp >>H20 07=LPG lamp (gas) >>H20 08=Gasoline lamp (gas)>>H20 09=Kerosene/ paraffin lamp /tadooba>>H20 11=Candle >>H20 12=Open fire >>H20 96=Other >>H20	A=Mobile phone charger B=Radio C=Television D=Fan E=Refrigerator F=Electric iron G=Cooking device H=Other 1=Yes 2=No	1=One 2=Two or more
			A B C D E F G H	

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

KITCHEN TYPE	CHIMNEY	WATER		TOILET	SHARED TOILET		HAND WASHING FACILITY	BATHROOM TYPE
What type of kitchen does this household mainly use?	Does the cooking stove have a Chimney?	What is the household's MAIN source of water for DRINKING?	What is the distance to this source of water?	What type of toilet facility does this household MAINLY use?	Does the household share this toilet facility with other households?	With how many households does this household share a toilet facility?	Does this household have a hand washing facility next to the toilet?	What type of bathroom does this household mainly use?
H20	**H21**	**H22**	**H23**	**H24**	**H25**	**H25A**	**H26**	**H27**
1= In the main house: No separate room 2= In the main house: separate room 3=Outside the main house: in a separate room 4= Outside the main house: in open>>H22 5= Makeshift kitchen>>H22	1=Yes 2=No	10= Piped water into dwelling (>>H24) 11= Piped water to the yard (>>H24) 12= Piped to neighbour 13= Public tap 14= Borehole in yard/plot (>>H24) 15= Public borehole 16= Protected well/spring 17= Unprotected well/spring 18= River/stream/lake 19= Vendor (>>H24) 20= Tanker Truck 21= Gravity Flow Scheme 22= Rain water (>>H24) 23= Bottled water	1= On premises 2= < ½ km 3=½ km - < 1 km 4=1 km - 5 kms 5=More than 5 kms	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. (>>H27)	1=Yes 2=No>>H26	***IF MORE THAN 10 RECORD 10***	1=Yes with water only 2=Yes with water and soap 3=Yes with no water 4=No	11= Inside, drainage provided 12= Inside, no drainage provided 13=Outside built, drainage provided 14= Outside built, no drainage provided 15= Make shift 16= None (lakeshores, bush,etc)

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

WASTE DISPOSAL				HOUSEHOLD ASSETS
H28	**H28A**	**H29**	**H30**	**H31**
Does this household sort solid waste/ rubbish? 1=Yes 2=No	What is the **most commonly used method of solid waste disposal/rubbish** from this household? 11= Occupants dispose solid waste in the garden, and DO NOT burn or bury it 12= Occupants burn solid waste 13= Rubbish pit (burn/bury) 14= Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump supervised by urban authorities 15= Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump NOT supervised by urban authorities 16= Solid waste collected by waste vendor 17= Occupants dispose solid waste into river/sea/stream/pond 18 =Bush 96= Other arrangements	Does any member in this household have a **Non-functional Electronic or electrical appliance/device** including mobile phones, batteries, television, computer/laptop, refrigerator, radios, flat irons, electronic kitchen appliances etc? 1=Yes 2=No	What is the **most commonly used method of electronic and electrical waste disposal** in this household? 11=Mixed with other waste 12=Collected by Government 13=Collected by Private Company 14=Door to door collectors 15=Store at home 16=Dumped in compound/street/Bush 17=Dumped in the Latrine 18=Burnt 19=Buried 20=Sold/given as gift 21=Sold to Repairer 96=Other	Does any member in this household own…….(ASSETS)? **Record the number owned by entire household, and if 9 or more record 9**

Asset	Number
B = Motor cycle	
C = Bicycle	
D = Wheel chair	
E = Canoe/Boat	
F = Television	
G = Radio	
H = Fixed phone	
I = Computer/laptop	
J = Generator	
K = Motor Engine for Boats	
L = Motor vehicle - truck	
M = Motor vehicle - saloon car	
N = Motor vehicle - minibus	
O = Motor vehicle - bus	

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 2: HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

COMMUNICATION SERVICES	MOSQUITO NETS		MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD	TWO SETS OF CLOTHING	ATLEAST ONE PAIR OF SHOES	REMITTANCES	COUNTRY OF SENDER	AMOUNT RECIEVED	PURPOSE OF REMITTANCE
INFOMATION	OWN A MOSQUITO NET	SOURCE OF NET							
What is the household's main source of information?	Does this household have any mosquito net?	Who provided the mosquito net/s?	What was the main source of the household's livelihood in the last 12 months?	Does every member in this household have **atleast two sets** of clothing?	Does every member in this household have **at least** one pair of shoes?	Did the household receive any money or physical items from family member / any relative/friends outside Uganda in the last 12 months?	In which countries do the sender(s) reside:	How much money did the household receive in the last 12 months WRITE THE AMOUNT (UGX)	How did this household use the money remitted in the last 12 months ?
H32	**H33**	**H34**	**H35**	**H36**	**H37**	**H38**	**H39**	**H40**	**H41**
11=Radio 12=Word of Mouth 13=Phone Calls 14=Print Media 15=Post Mail 16=Hand Mail 17=Television 18=Community Meetings 19=social media 20=Community Announcer 21= Community Barazas 22= Internet Search 23= Phone SMS 24= Email	1= Yes 2= No>>H35	READ ALL RESPONSES and Record the appropriate code in the boxes below (1=Yes; 2=No ;8=DONT KNOW) A= Given free by Government B= Given free by NGO C= Given free by friend/relative D= Bought E= Others	11=Subsistence farming 12=Commercial Farming 13=Employment income (Salaried) 14=Business Enterprise 15=Cottage Industry 16=Property Income 17=Family/Friends/Relatives 18=Institutional or Program Support (e.g Red Cross, WFP, etc) 19= Sale of Assets 96=Other	1=Yes 2=No 8=Don't know	**WITH EXCEPTION OF CHILDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS** Yes=1 No=2 N/A=7 Don't know=8	2=Yes –money 3= Yes – goods 4=Yes both – goods and money 1= No>> Next Section 8=Don't know>>A1a	**Check code list**	**(Record amount received from all countries combined)** **Skip if H38=3**	**Check code list** **RECORD ALL THAT APPLY** **Skip if H38=3**
		A B C D E				1st 2nd 3rd			

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 3: AGRICULTURE

UNDERTAKE AGRICULTURE				NUMBER OF ANIMALS	PURPOSE	CROPS GROWN	LEAD DECISION MAKER	IRRIGATION	TREE CROPS GROWN	
CROP PRODUCTION	LIVESTOCK /POULTRY /BEES	AQUACULTURE PRODUCTION	LAND FOR WOODLOTS				IF RESPONSE CODE IS 1 or 2 in A1(a,b,c,d), ASK Questions A5	IF RESPONSE CODE IS 1 or 2 in A1(a & d), ASK Questions A		IF A8A IS YES
Did this household undertake crop production from **July 2023 to May 2024?** 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/City 4=Yes, Outside District/City 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	Did this household rear/keep livestock /poultry /bees from **July 2023 to May 2024** 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/City 4=Yes, Outside District/city 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	Did this household undertake aquaculture production from **July 2023 to May 2024** 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/city 4=Yes, Outside District/city 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	Did this household operate any land for planted woodlots from **July 2023 to May 2024** 1= Yes within EA 2= Yes, Outside EA but within Parish 3=Yes, Outside Parish but within District/city 4=Yes, Outside District/city 5= No >>Go to next agricultural activity	IF response code in A1b is 1 or 2, ask how many [….] did this household keep on the census night? NOT APPLICABLE FOR FOREST/WOODED LAND & CROP GROWING A= Cattle B=Goat Rearing C=Sheep Rearing D=Pig Rearing E=CHICKEN F=Other poultry G=Rabbit Rearing H=Apiculture (Bee Keeping)	IF response code is 1, 2, 3, 4 in A1**(a,b,c,d)**, What is the main purpose of [*agricultural*] production? 1=Mainly for sale 2= Only Home Consumption 3=Mainly home Consumption 6=Others	List the crops grown by the household in order of importance **ASK THE RESPONDENT TO LIST UPTO 5 CROPS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE** **ONLY ASK FOR CROP GROWING HOUSEHOLDS I.e A1a = 1 or 2**	Which of the household members takes major decisions on [*agricultural*] activities? ***(Record the person number of holder from P0 if not listed, record 00)***	Does the household carry out any type of irrigation on crop(s)? 1= Yes 2= No 8=Don't Know	Does this Household grow tree crops? 1= Yes 2= No 8=Don't Know	How many of these tree crops types does this household have? *LIST ATLEAST FIVE TREE CROPS IN ORDER OF IMPORTANCE*
A1a	A1b	A1c	A1d	A2	A3	A4		A5	A6	A8A	A8B	
						CROP NAME	CODE				TREE CROP TYPE	NUMBER

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 4: DEATH IN THE HOUSEHOLD

ANY DEATHS OCCURED IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS						REGISTRATION		CAUSE OF DEATH	TYPE OF ACCIDENT	FOR FEMALES WHO DIED AGED 10-59 YEARS		
Did any deaths occur in the household in the last 12 months? **I mean from May 2023 up to December 2023. What about from 1st January 2024 to 9th May 2024**? 1= Yes 2= No 8=Don't know	**NAME OF DECEASED** What was the NAME of the deceased?	**SEX OF DECEASED** What was the sex of [NAME] ? 1=Male 2=Female	**PLACE OF DEATH** Where did (NAME) die from? 1=At home 2=At a health facility 3=On the way to health facility 6=Other place 8=Don't Know	**YEAR OF BIRTH** In which year was (NAME) born?	**AGE AT DEATH** How Old was [NAME] at the time of death (in completed years)? if age less than one year, write 00 If 95 or more record 95	Was this death registered? 1= Yes 2= No >> D5 8 = Don't Know	Where was this death registered? 1= Hospital 2= Subcounty 3= NIRA 8= Don't Know	What was the cause of [NAME'S] death? 1= Disease>>D6 2=Accident 3=Violence>>D6 6=Other>>D6 8=Don't Know>>D6	What type of accident did [NAME] encounter? 1= Motor Vehicle 2=Motorcycle 3=Bicycle 4=Slip and Fall 6=Other>>D6 8=Don't Know	**PREGNANT AT TIME OF DEATH** Was [NAME] pregnant at the time of her death? 1= Yes>>IP4 2=No 8=Don't Know	**DIED WHILE GIVING BIRTH** Did [NAME] die while giving birth? 1= Yes>>IP4 2=No 8=Don't Know	**DIED WITHIN 6WKS OF DELIVERY** Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks after delivery? 1= Yes 2=No 8=Don't Know
D1	**D2**	**D3**	**D4**	**D4B**	**D4C**	**D4D**	**D4E**	**D5**	**D5A**	**D6**	**D7**	**D8**

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

SECTION 5: INFORMATION ON PHYSICAL ADDRESS

	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		RESULT
Structure Digital code	**Members**		
Capture the Structure digital code	number of Household members		1=Completed 2=Partially completed 3=Not Enumerated
IP4	**R1**		**R2**
	Male	**Female**	

CODELIST

Relationship (P2)			
10	Usual head of hh - Absent	21	Grandson
11	Usual head of hh - Present	22	Grand daughter
12	Spouse	29	Mother to head
13	Biological Son	30	Father to head
14	Biological Daughter	31	Mother in-law to head
15	Brother	32	Father in-law to head
16	Sister	25	Brother to spouse
17	Niece	26	Sister to spouse
18	Nephew	27	Other relative
19	Step son	28	Non relative
20	Step daughter		

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

Tribe/Ethnicity (P10)					
511	Acholi	535	Banyarwanda	559	Kebu (Okebu)
512	Aliba	536	Banyole	560	Kuku
513	Alur	537	Banyoro	561	Kumam
514	Aringa	538	Baruli	562	Lango
515	Baamba	539	Barundi	563	Lendu
516	Babukusu	540	Basamia	564	Lugbara
517	Babwisi	541	Basoga	565	Madi
518	Bafumbira	542	Basongora	566	Mening
519	Baganda	543	Batagwenda	567	Mvuba
520	Bagisu	544	Batoro	568	Napore
521	Bagungu	545	Batuku	569	Ngikutio
522	Bagwe	546	Batwa	570	Nubi
523	Bagwere	547	Chope	571	Nyangia
524	Bahehe	548	Dodoth	572	Pokot
525	Bahororo	549	Ethur	573	Reli
526	Bakenyi	550	Gimara	574	Sabiny
527	Bakiga	551	Ik (Teuso)	575	Shana
528	Bakonzo	552	Iteso	576	So (Tepeth)
529	Banyabindi	553	Jie	577	Vonoma
530	Banyabutumbi	554	Jonam	578	Other Ugandan
531	Banyankore	555	Jopadhola	579	Bakingwe
532	Banyara	556	Maragoli	580	Bagabu
533	Benet	557	Kakwa	581	Sabot
534	Banyaruguru	558	Karimojong	582	Mosopisyek
				583	Baziba

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

Country of Citizenship (P10, P18, P20, H39, E7 &E10)			
70	Afghanistan	80	Liberia
70	Albania	80	Libya
70	Algeria	80	Liechtenstein
70	Andorra	80	Lithuania
70	Angola	80	Luxembourg
70	Antigua and Barbuda	80	Madagascar
70	Argentina	80	Malawi
70	Armenia	80	Malaysia
70	Australia	80	Maldives
71	Austria	80	Mali
71	Azerbaijan	81	Malta
71	The Bahamas	81	Marshall Islands
71	Bahrain	81	Mauritania
71	Bangladesh	81	Mauritius
71	Barbados	81	Mexico
71	Belarus	81	Micronesia, Federated States of
71	Belgium	81	Moldova
71	Belize	81	Monaco
71	Benin	81	Mongolia
72	Bhutan	81	Montenegro
72	Bolivia	82	Morocco
72	Bosnia and Herzegovina	82	Mozambique
72	Botswana	82	Myanmar (Burma)
72	Brazil	82	Namibia
72	Brunei	82	Nauru
72	Bulgaria	82	Nepal
72	Burkina Faso	82	Netherlands
72	Burundi	82	New Zealand
72	Cabo Verde	82	Nicaragua
73	Cambodia	82	Niger
73	Cameroon	83	Nigeria
73	Canada	83	North Macedonia
73	Central African Republic	83	Norway
73	Chad	83	Oman
73	Chile	83	Pakistan
73	China	83	Palau
73	Colombia	83	Panama
73	Comoros	83	Papua New Guinea
73	Congo, Democratic Republic of	83	Paraguay
74	Congo, Republic	83	Peru
74	Costa Rica	84	Philippines
74	Côte d'Ivoire	84	Poland
74	Croatia	84	Portugal
74	Cuba	84	Qatar
74	Cyprus	84	Romania
74	Czech Republic	84	Russia
74	Denmark	84	Rwanda
74	Djibouti	84	Saint Kitts and Nevis
74	Dominica	84	Saint Lucia
75	Dominican Republic	84	Saint Vincent and the

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number:

75	East Timor (Timor-Leste)	85	Samoa
75	Ecuador	85	San Marino
75	Egypt	85	Sao Tome and Principe
75	El Salvador	85	Saudi Arabia
75	Equatorial Guinea	85	Senegal
75	Eritrea	85	Serbia
75	Estonia	85	Seychelles
75	Eswatini	85	Sierra Leone
75	Ethiopia	85	Singapore
76	Fiji	85	Slovakia
76	Finland	86	Slovenia
76	France	86	Solomon Islands
76	Gabon	86	Somalia
76	The Gambia	86	South Africa
76	Georgia	86	Spain
76	Germany	86	Sri Lanka
76	Ghana	86	Sudan
76	Greece	86	Sudan, South
76	Grenada	86	Suriname
77	Guatemala	86	Sweden
77	Guinea	87	Switzerland
77	Guinea-Bissau	87	Syria
77	Guyana	87	Taiwan
77	Haiti	87	Tajikistan
77	Honduras	87	Tanzania
77	Hungary	87	Thailand
77	Iceland	87	Togo
77	India	87	Tonga
77	Indonesia	87	Trinidad and Tobago
78	Iran	87	Tunisia
78	Iraq	88	Turkey
78	Ireland	88	Turkmenistan
78	Israel	88	Tuvalu
78	Italy	50	Uganda
78	Jamaica	88	Ukraine
78	Japan	88	United Arab Emirates
78	Jordan	88	United Kingdom
78	Kazakhstan	88	United States of America
78	Kenya	88	Uruguay
79	Kiribati	88	Uzbekistan
79	Korea, North	88	Vanuatu
79	Korea, South	89	Vatican City
79	Kosovo	89	Venezuela
79	Kuwait	89	Vietnam
79	Kyrgyzstan	89	Yemen
79	Laos	89	Zambia
79	Latvia	89	Zimbabwe
79	Lebanon	99	Unknown
79	Lesotho		

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

DISTRICTS (P18 and P20)							
Central		**Eastern**		**Northern**		**Western**	
101	Kalangala	201	Bugiri	301	Adjumani	401	Bundibugyo
102	Kampala	202	Busia	302	Apac	402	Bushenyi
103	Kiboga	203	Iganga	303	Arua	403	Hoima
104	Luwero	204	Jinja	304	Gulu	404	Kabale
105	Masaka	205	Kamuli	305	Kitgum	405	Kabarole
106	Mpigi	206	Kapchorwa	306	Kotido	406	Kasese
107	Mubende	207	Katakwi	307	Lira	407	Kibaale
108	Mukono	208	Kumi	308	Moroto	408	Kisoro
109	Nakasongola	209	Mbale	309	Moyo	409	Masindi
110	Rakai	210	Pallisa	310	Nebbi	410	Mbarara
111	Ssembabule	211	Soroti	311	Nakapiripirit	411	Ntungamo
112	Kayunga	212	Tororo	312	Pader	412	Rukungiri
113	Wakiso	213	Kaberamaido	313	Yumbe	413	Kamwenge
114	Lyantonde	214	Mayuge	314	Abim	414	Kanungu
115	Mityana	215	Sironko	315	Amolatar	415	Kyenjojo
116	Nakaseke	216	Amuria	316	Amuru	416	Buliisa
117	Buikwe	217	Budaka	317	Dokolo	417	Ibanda
118	Bukomansimbi	218	Bududa	318	Kaabong	418	Isingiro
119	Butambala	219	Bukedea	319	Koboko	419	Kiruhura
120	Buvuma	220	Bukwo	320	Maracha	420	Buhweju
121	Gomba	221	Butaleja	321	Oyam	421	Kiryandongo
122	Kalungu	222	Kaliro	322	Agago	422	Kyegegwa
123	Kyankwanzi	223	Manafwa	323	Alebtong	423	Mitooma
124	Lwengo	224	Namutumba	324	Amudat	424	Ntoroko
125	Kyotera	225	Bulambuli	325	Kole	425	Rubirizi

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

126	Kassanda	226	Buyende	326	Lamwo	426	Sheema
127	Masaka City	227	Kibuku	327	Napak	427	Kagadi
		228	Kween	328	Nwoya	428	Kakumiro
		229	Luuka	329	Otuke	429	Rubanda
		230	Namayingo	330	Zombo	430	Rukiga
		231	Ngora	331	Omoro	431	Bunyangabu
		232	Serere	332	Pakwach	432	Kikuube
		233	Butebo	333	Kwania	433	Kazo
		234	Namisindwa	334	Nabilatuk	434	Kitagwenda
		235	Bugweri	335	Karenga	435	Rwampara
		236	Kapelebyong	336	Madi Okollo	436	Fort Portal City
		237	Kalaki	337	Obongi	437	Mbarara City
		238	Jinja City	338	Arua City	438	Hoima City
		239	Mbale City	339	Gulu City		
		240	Soroti City	340	Terego		
				341	Lira City		

Marital Status (P17)	
11= Married – Christian (Church)	16= Living together /Cohabiting
12= Married – Islamic	17= Separated
13= Married – Civil	18=Divorced
14= Married –Hindu	19=Widowed
15= Married – Customary	20=Never married
	98=Don't Know

Internet use (P63)			
11	Social networking	16	Online gaming
12	Academic work	17	Betting
13	Business/Office work	18	Online shopping
14	Online meetings	19	Does not use internet
15	Health related information	96	Others

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number: _____

Purpose of remittance (H41)	
A	Education
B	Heath (medical care)
C	Land and construction
D	Agriculture/Livestock
E	Marriage
F	Upkeep (food)
G	Business
H	Payment of debts
I	Business start-up
J	Business expansion
K	Others

Reason for Emigration (E9)			
11	Employment	17	Health related
12	Education	18	Forced to leave
13	Sports	19	Accompanied parents/relatives
14	Marriage	96	Others
15	Stay with relatives	98	Don't know
16	Settlement		

GRADE COMPLETED CODES FOR P42& P44					
04	Never been to school	31	S1	41	Professional Certificate
05	Has not completed any formal school	32	S2	42	Diploma
07	Baby class	33	S3	43	First Degree
08	Middle class	34	S4	44	Post Graduate Certificate
09	Top class	35	S5	45	Post Graduate Diploma
11	P1	36	S6	46	Master's Degree
12	P2			47	PhD
13	P3			96	Other
14	P4				
15	P5				
16	P6				
17	P7				
21	J1-J3				

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Household Number:

Crop Codes (A4)					
112	Maize	317	Pineapples	651	Green/Yellow/Red Pepper
113	Rice	321	Banana	652	Chillies and peppers-Hot
114	Sorghum	325	Passion Fruit	657	Ginger-raw
118	Millet	411	Soya Beans	658	Vanilla-raw
213	Cabbages	421	Groundnuts	711	Beans
215	Lettuce	437	Simsim	731	Chick Peas
216	Spinach	438	Sunflower	741	Cow Peas
218	Nakati- (Solanum aethiopicum)	511	Irish Potatoes	771	Field/Green Peas (Kawo/Obushaza)
222	Egg plants	521	Sweet Potatoes	781	Pigeon Peas (Lapena/Enkolimbo/Epena)
223	Tomatoes	531	Cassava	821	Sugarcane
224	Water melons	541	Yams	921	Cotton
226	Pumpkin	600	Coffee-Robusta	961	Tobacco
231	Carrots	602	Coffee-Arabica	996	Other crops
234	Onions	612	Tea		
241	Mushroom	614	Cocoa		

Tree Crops A8B			
30	Avocado	37	Guava
31	Jackfruit	38	Cherimoya/Sour soup
32	Oranges	39	Empaffu (Central African Olives)
33	Mango	40	Tree tomato (Ekinyanya/Rushagama)
34	Pawpaw/papaya	41	Cashew nut
35	Tangerines	42	Tamarind (Enkogge/ Apedu)
36	Oil Palm	43	Pomegranates (Enkomamawanga)

NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2024

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or used in any manner without the prior written permission.

Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)
Statistics House, Plot 9 Colville Street
P.O. Box 7186, Kampala - Uganda
Tel: +256-414-706000 Email: ubos@ubos.org
https://www.ubos.org
Facebook: UgandaBureauofStatistics
Twitter: @statisticsug