FOREWORD

Since its establishment in 1998 as a semi-autonomous government agency, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics has continued to support government's results-based agenda by providing needed statistics for monitoring development performance and progress especially in the implementation of major development initiatives and policies. Apart from government ministries and institutions, the Bureau's statistical products and services are sought after by the public and private sectors, research and training organizations, NGOs, donors and international organizations, the media and the public at large for a wide variety of purposes. These statistical products include among others the results from Population and Housing Censuses, National Household Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys.

One of the main sources of demographic and social-economic statistics in any country is the population and housing census. Uganda has been carrying out population and housing censuses in a modern sense and at intervals of about ten years since 1948. The latest such census which was conducted by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics in 2002, was the most comprehensive census ever undertaken in Uganda. This census collected household-based data on population, housing, agriculture, micro and small enterprises as well as community–based data. The summaries made by the census field staff were used to compile the Preliminary and Provisional Results which were released within two weeks and two months respectively from the end of field enumeration. The Provisional Results gave Uganda's population by administrative area and by sex down to the sub-county level.

This is the Main Census Report. It presents main census results based on more detailed information after capturing, editing, verifying and tabulating census data. In particular, the report presents results on the population distribution and its characteristics, household characteristics, housing characteristics, population growth and selected development indicators. We expect more detailed and subject-oriented analyses of the census data to be done in the next twelve months. The findings from the analyses will be released in phases. In addition to these analyses, the Bureau will be compiling a Census Atlas that will present the spatial distribution of the population and social facilities (e.g. clinics, schools, wells, etc) using maps. It will also be producing poverty maps based on the 2002/2003 household survey and the census data. The poverty maps will, among other things, show the distribution of poverty across districts and help to capture heterogeneity within districts, identify geographical factors affecting poverty, improve targeting of resources and interventions, and improve communication about poverty conditions.

Many institutions and individuals contributed in various ways to the success of the census. Government funded the bigger part of the budget for the census. The other part was funded by various development partners. Many government ministries and institutions collaborated with the Bureau in the planning and implementation of the census. The Bureau is grateful for this support and spirit of collaboration. Finally, I would like to thank the management and staff of the Bureau, the Census Office and all those who in one way or another participated in the planning and/or implementation of the census, including members of the inter-institutional Steering and Technical Advisory Committees; District Census Committees; the Uganda Police and the Army; and field staff including mapping assistants, enumerators and supervisors; and millions of individual respondents who provided the required information.

Finally, we would like to appeal to the people of Uganda to make the best use of the census data as a basis for evidence-based policy debate and design; decision-making at every level of society; investment and business transactions; and for many other purposes. Census data and information, like all official statistics, are a "public good" which the Bureau pledges to make readily available and accessible to all users who need them.

Prof. Ben Kiregyera
Chairman, Board of Directors

PREFACE

This report gives the main results of the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census which was conducted in September 2002. The report presents the results in broad categories of population and household characteristics and housing conditions. The population characteristics covered include spatial distribution of the population, age and sex composition, religious and ethnic composition, education and literacy, economic activity, orphanhood and disability. The household and housing conditions include socio-economic amenities available to households and quality of housing.

For purposes of presentation of the results, the country's 56 districts have been grouped into four regions namely Central, Eastern, Northern and Western. These are statistical groupings of districts without administrative or political status. In order to show a clearer trend, the 1980 and 1991 censuses data was redistributed according to the current district boundaries and other lower administrative units.

Prior to this main report, three other reports were published. These are:

i. Preliminary Results – giving total population by district and sex, released in October 2002.
ii. Provisional Results – giving total population of administrative areas by sex, released in November, 2002.
iii. Report on the Agricultural Module – giving information on household based agricultural activities, released in September 2004.

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

i. Post Enumeration Survey Report
ii. Main Report (District Series)
iii. Report of the Micro and Small Enterprises Module
iv. Analytical Results – Monograph Series
v. District-level Analytical Reports
vi. Census Atlas
vii. Administrative report

In addition to the above reports, the Bureau will be archiving the entire census process. Further information about the census may be obtained from Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

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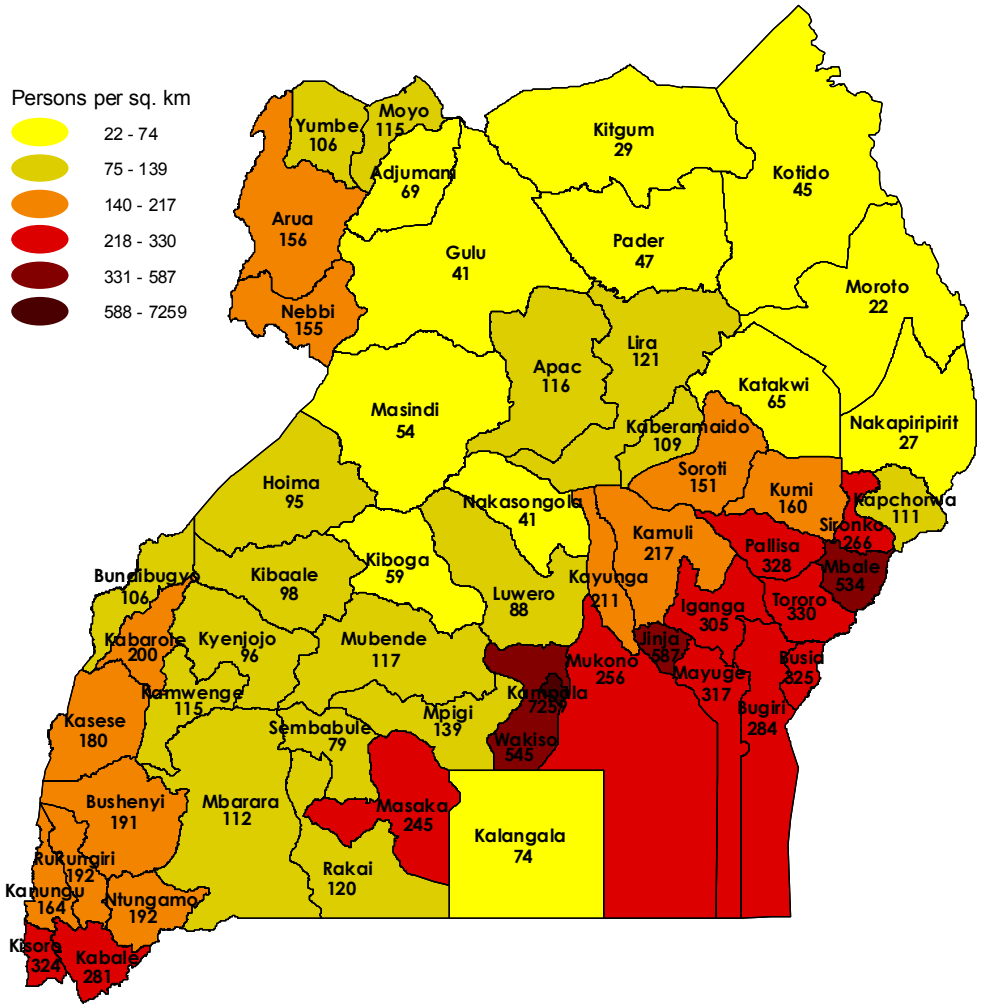
LIST OF ACRYNOMS

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UPE	Universal Primary Education

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FINDINGS FROM THE 2002 CENSUS

- Total population in 2002 was 24.4 million
- Kampala district had the largest population of 1.2 million persons
- The average annual population growth rate between 1991 and 2002 was 3.3%
- Population density was 124 persons per square kilometer
- Only 12% of the population was living in urban areas
- The sex ratio was 95 males per 100 females
- Children below 18 years constituted 56% of the population
- Children below 15 years constituted 49% of the population
- The Literacy rate was 68% (of the population aged 10 years and above)
- One in every 25 persons had a disability
- The mean household size was 4.7 persons
- 61% of the households had access to safe water
- 17% had no access to a toilet facility
- Only 8% of the households had access to electricity
- Almost all the households (97%) used firewood and charcoal for cooking
- Only 17% of the dwelling units were constructed with permanent roof, wall and floor materials
- About Half (49%) of the households used “word of mouth” as their main source of information
- About half (48%) of the households owned a radio
- Only one third of the households (33%) owned a bicycle
- The tentative Infant Mortality Rate was 83 per 1000 live births

POPULATION DENSITY BY DISTRICT



National Population Density = 124persons per sq. km

COUNTRY PROFILE

Census Population			
Census Year	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
1969	4,811,428	4,723,623	9,535,051
1980	6,259,837	6,376,342	12,636,179
1991	8,185,747	8,485,958	16,671,705
2002	11,929,803	12,512,281	24,442,084

Population of selected age groups	**Number**	**Percent**
Primary school age Population (6-12 years)	5,373,678	22.0
Secondary school age (13-19 years)	3,995,884	16.3
Adolescents (10-24 years)	8,392,874	34.3
University Age (20-24 Years)	2,175,580	8.9
Children (Below 18 years)	13,708,263	56.1
Adults (18 Years and above)	10,733,821	43.9
Youths (18-30 Years)	5,472,062	22.4
Working age Group (10-59) Years	14,795,570	60.5
Elderly (60 Years and over)	1,101,039	4.5
Girls below 16 (below official marriage age)	6,308,849	25.8
Women of child bearing age (15-49 Years)	5,476,435	22.4
Women 50+ Years (Above child bearing age)	1,006,547	4.1

Religious denominations	**Number**	**Percent**
Catholics	10,242,594	41.9
Church of Uganda	8,782,821	35.9
Muslims	2,956,121	12.1
Pentecostals	1,129,647	4.6
SDA	367,972	1.5
Other Christians	286,581	1.2
Traditional	241,630	1.0
Other Non-Christians	159,259	0.7
Orthodox	35,505	0.1
Bahai	18,614	0.1
None	212,388	0.9

Ethnicity of Ugandans		
Baganda	4,126,370	17.3
Banyankore	2,330,212	9.8
Basoga	2,062,920	8.6
Bakiga	1,679,519	7.0
Iteso	1,568,763	6.6
Langi	1,485,437	6.2
Acholi	1,145,357	4.8
Bagisu	1,117,661	4.7
Lugbara	1,022,240	4.3
Other Ugandans	7,340,257	30.7

Parental Survival (For Children below 18 years)		
Both Parents Alive	11,884,457	86.7
Father dead	1,433,945	10.5
Mother dead	713,472	5.2
Both Parents dead	351,074	2.6
Don't Know	27,032	0.2
Orphans (Either Parent dead)	1,796,343	13.1

Disability	
Disabled (At least one disability)	844,841

Education and literacy	**Number**	**Percent**
Literate Population Aged 10+	10,839,209	
Population 6-12 enrolled in school	4,502,269	
Population 10+ never gone to school	3,429,007	
Literacy Rate (10 years and above)		
Male		76
Female		61
Total		68
Economic Activity		
10-59 Years who are working	6,404,256	
5-17 Years who are working	685,944	
Marriage and Child bearing		
Women 50+ Yrs Never married	33,705	
Girls below 18 years who are mothers	126,377	
Characteristics of Households		
Total number of Households	5,126,762	
Female headed Households	1,181,755	23.1
Average household size	4.7	
Household Economy		
Households engaged in Agriculture	3,833,485	74.8
Households mainly depending on Subsistence farming	3,490,098	68.1
Households with an informal enterprise	384,889	7.5
Housing Conditions		
Owner Occupied	4,023,162	78.5
Tenement (*Muzigo*)	663,263	12.9
Permanent	882,003	17.2
Semi permanent	574,793	11.2
Temporary	3,669,966	71.6
With Iron sheet roof	2,768,002	54.0
With thatched roof	2,248,902	43.9
With mud and pole walls	2,558,707	49.9
With rammed earth floor	3,967,889	77.4
Ownership of Communication Assets		
Television	231,366	4.5
Radio	2,490,165	48.6
Mobile phone	254,467	5.0
Fixed Phone	27,382	0.5

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In order to plan well for the population, one needs to know its geographical distribution, demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Demographic characteristics include indicators like the birth rate, death rate, age composition, spatial distribution and migration patterns. These indicators are closely related to and are affected by socio-economic characteristics like employment, occupation, education and health.

Currently, population censuses are the most comprehensive sources of demographic and socio-economic data in Uganda. Population counts of mainly an administrative nature were conducted in Uganda in 1911, 1921, and 1931. Prior to her independence, Uganda conducted two scientific censuses i.e. in 1948 and 1959. The African and non-African populations were enumerated separately in each of these censuses.

Modern censuses in Uganda were held in 1948, 1959, 1969, 1980 and 1991

After independence, population censuses were conducted in 1969, 1980 and 1991. They had a "built-in" sample enumeration to generate more detailed information. They were conducted simultaneously for both African and non-African populations. There has been progressive improvement in the quality of census taking and coverage compared to the 1948 and 1959 censuses.

1.2 The 2002 Population and Housing Census

The most recent census was conducted in 2002. This was the most comprehensive census ever undertaken in Uganda. It had several modules including the main module on population and housing, an agricultural module, a micro and small enterprises (MSE) module and a community module.

The enumeration was carried out between 13th and 19th September 2002. The reference period, i.e. the date to which the data relate was the night of 12th/13th September 2002. The enumeration was done by trained enumerators who canvassed the entire country and administered the questionnaires to the household head, or in his/her absence any other knowledgeable household member. Special arrangements were made to enumerate institutional, homeless and mobile populations. The census administered a standard questionnaire to all persons countrywide.

The Census Night was the night of 12th/13th September 2002

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics released the Preliminary Results two weeks after the completion of actual enumeration, while the Provisional Results were released later in November 2002.

The process of capturing the census data began in October 2002. The final results being presented give the basic information from the census dataset. More detailed information and the accompanying analyses will be released in phases over the next 12 months.

1.3 Data Quality

Data quality is important as it enhances their credibility, increases their potential use and the benefits to be derived from them. Census data quality is known to be compromised by poor measurement of characteristics as well as poor quality control in implementation of methodology. In particular, quality can be lost through inadequate coverage, use of untested methodology and procedures, inaccurate responses, non response errors and data processing errors (editing, coding, data entry, tabulation, etc).

The census process paid attention to quality management and enhancement. In particular, special measures were taken to ensure quality census data. These included, among others,

- Dividing up the whole country into compact and manageable Enumeration Areas and mapping them out – each one of these areas was covered by one enumerator.
- Ensuring that each enumerator exhaustively canvassed the assigned area.
- Using simple and pre-tested questionnaires.
- Preparation of an Enumerators' Instructions Manual to act as a full-time guide to the census enumeration.
- Adequate publicity of the census exercise throughout the country.
- Adequate training of all field staff lasting for a period of 6-7 days
- Intensive supervision at all levels – parish, sub-county, district and national
- Checking and editing the census questionnaires.
- 100% verification of all data entered into the computer.
- Carefully checking all data for internal consistency as well as consistency with data from other sources.

1.4 Organisation of the Report

This report is organized into six Chapters. Chapter 1 gives an introduction which includes the background to the census, the 2002 census processes, data quality and the organization of this report. Chapter 2 presents results on the spatial distribution, population density, urbanization, and age-sex composition. Chapter 3 covers population characteristics including religious affiliation, citizenship and ethnicity, education and literacy, economic activity, disability and orphanhood. In chapter 4, we present household and housing characteristics including household size, household utilities, household welfare and housing conditions. Chapter 5 covers population growth between 1948 and 2002, births and deaths and preliminary 2005 population projections. Finally, Chapter 6 presents selected development indicators and how they relate to national development targets in the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The report also has a number of annexes. Annex 1 contains selected population indicators by district. Annex 2 gives selected census tables. Other user-specific tables can be generated on request. Annex 3 gives number of households and population by sub-county. Annex 4 is the household questionnaire used. Annex 5 presents a glossary of terms used in the census to make understanding of the census results easier.

2 POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION

2.1 The Census Populations, 1948 - 2002

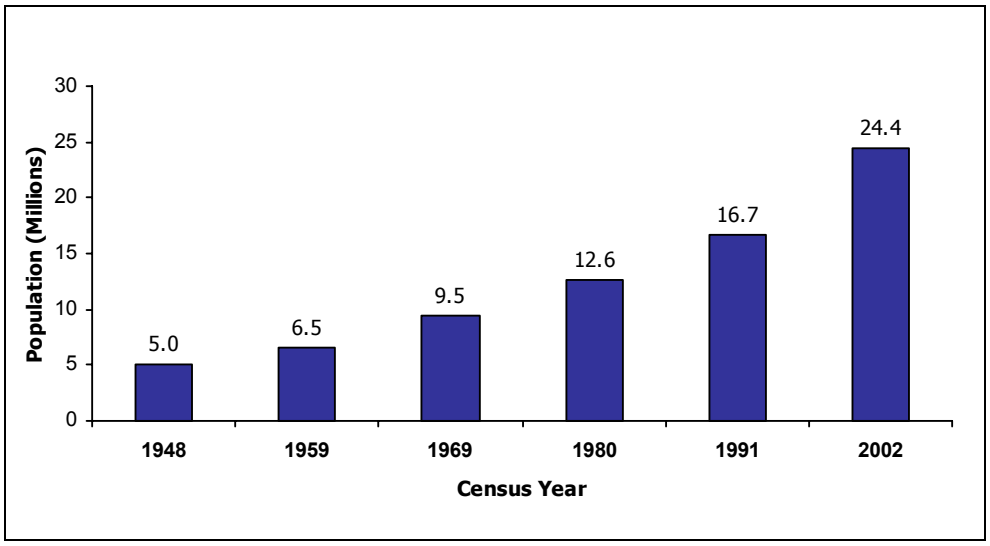
Uganda's population in 2002 was 24.4 million

Uganda had a total population of 24.4 million persons as of the Night of 12th/13th September 2002. This figure is slightly lower than that of 24.7 million published in the Provisional Results. This is partly due to the exclusion of Household Heads who were not present in their homes at the time of enumeration but were counted as members of their homes. Another reason is the elimination of double counts, which were erroneously included in the field summaries that were used to compile the Provisional Results.

7.7 million persons were added to the population between 1991 and 2002

Between August 1948 and September 2002 period, the population of Uganda increased nearly five times from 5 million to 24.4 million (see Figure 2.1). Over a period of about 12 years (January 1991 to September 2002), there was a net increase of 7.7 million persons in Uganda. This is the highest inter-censal increase ever registered in Uganda.

Figure 2.1: Population of Uganda, 1948 – 2002



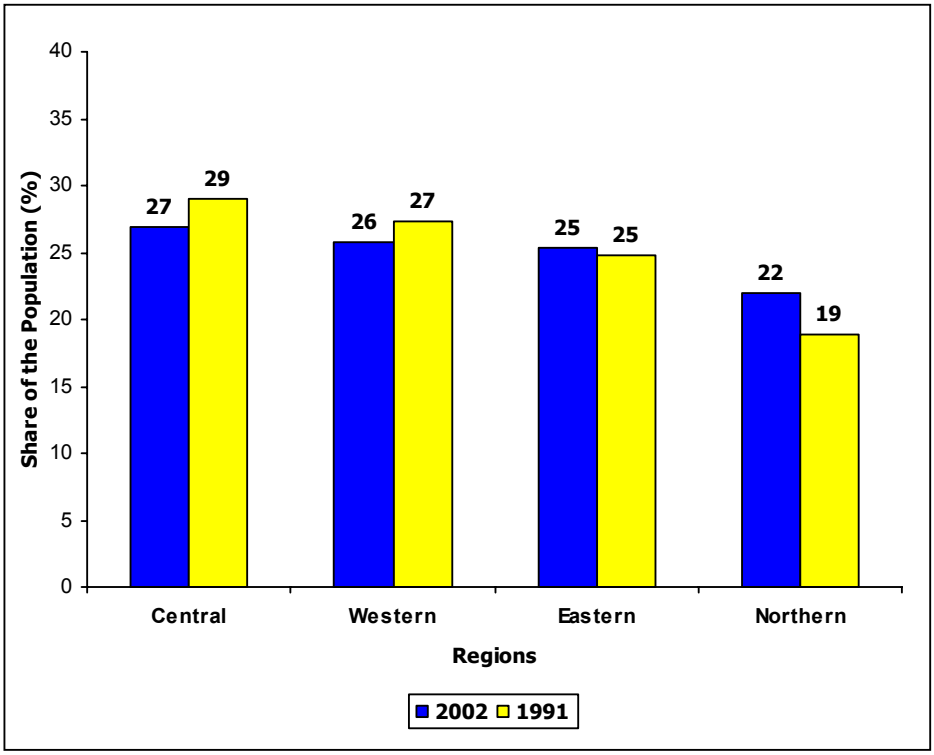
2.2 Distribution of the Population

2.2.1 Spatial Distribution

The population is unevenly distributed among regions and districts of Uganda. The distribution of the population by region and district in 1980, 1991 and 2002 are shown in Table B1 in Annex 2.

The Central region had 27% of the population in 2002 followed by the Western Region (26%), and Eastern region (25%). The Northern region is least populated with 22% (see Figure 2.2). This distribution pattern of the population among the regions has remained the same since 1991.

Figure 2.2: Percentage Share of Population by Region, 1991-2002



Kampala district had the largest population (1.2m) while Kalangala had the smallest population of 34,766

Only two districts (Kampala and Mbarara) had a population of more than one million persons (1.2 million for Kampala[1] and 1.1 million for Mbarara district). Table B1 in Annex 2 shows that 15 districts had populations ranging from 500,000 to 1 million persons; while 31 districts had populations between 200,000 and 500,000 persons each. The remaining eight (8) districts had each a population of less than 200,000 persons. Kalangala district was the least populated with a total of 34,766 persons.

The distribution of the population by sub-county is given in Annex 3. The population size of the sub-counties varies quite widely. Table 2.1 shows that about half of the population lived in sub-counties with a size of 10,000 – 30,000 persons.

[1] This figure relates to the population that spent the census night within the confines of Kampala district. It should be noted that Kampala has a high day population including the population that works but does not reside within Kampala district. Therefore, the figure of 1.2 million does not reflect the day population which is expected to be higher.

Table 2.1: Distribution of Sub-counties by Population Size

Population Size	Less than 10,000 Persons	10,000 – 30,000 Persons	30,000 – 50,000 Persons	More than 50,000 Persons	All Sizes
Number of Sub-counties	70	625	230	33	958
Share of population(%)	2.0	51.1	34.4	12.5	100.0

One-third of the population lived in sub-counties with populations between 30,000 and 50,000 persons. The large sub-counties, with populations greater than 50,000 persons, collectively constituted 13% of the population, while the remaining 2% of the population lived in the smallest sub-counties, with populations less than 10,000 persons.

2.2.2 Population Density

Population density was 124 persons per square km in 2002

The concept of population density is useful in a discussion of the carrying capacity of an area. The population density in this report is given with reference to persons per square kilometre of land area. Table 2.2 shows that the population density of Uganda increased from 25 persons per square kilometre in 1948 to 124 persons per square kilometre in 2002.

Table 2.2: Population Density of Uganda, 1948 – 2002

Index	1948	1959	1969	1980	1991	2002
Population Density (Persons per Sq Km)	25	33	48	64	85	124

Uganda's population density in 2002 was much higher than some of her neighbours (Tanzania – 39, Kenya – 54 and Sudan - 66) for the same year. However it was lower than that of Rwanda (281) and Burundi (243) for the same period[1].

The Eastern Region had the highest population density (226 persons per square km)

The Eastern region had the highest population density of 226 persons per square kilometre while the Northern region had the lowest population density of 65 persons per square kilometre. The population densities for Central and Western region were 176 and 126 persons per square kilometre respectively. Population density by district varied between 22 persons per square kilometre for Moroto district and 7,259 persons per square kilometre for Kampala district.

[1] Obtained from the 2002 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). The figures were converted from persons per square mile to persons per square kilometre.

2.2.3 Urbanization

Urbanization relates to the growth in the proportion of the population living in urban areas. The 2002 Census defined urban areas to include gazetted cities, municipalities, and town councils, while the previous censuses up to 1991 also included ungazetted Trading Centres of 1,000 persons or more. It was not possible to reconstruct urban areas of previous censuses using the current definition because of changes in the administrative boundaries of the urban areas. Therefore, no comparison of the population living in urban areas between the previous and current census is made.

The urban population in Uganda was 12% in 2002

The majority of the population in Uganda lives in rural areas. The population living in urban areas was 635,000 in 1969, 938,000 in 1980, 1.9 million in 1991 and nearly 3 million in 2002. Thus only 12% of the population in 2002 was living in urban areas. This is lower than the 22% and 20% for Tanzania and Kenya respectively (Population Reference Bureau, 2002).

Table 2.3: Urbanization in Uganda, 1969 – 2002

Index	1969	1980	1991	2002
Urban Population	634,952	938,287	1,889,622	2,999,387
Urbanization Level (%)	6.6	7.4	11.3	12.3
%of Urban Population in Kampala	53.9	47.9	41.0	39.6

NB: The figures for the 1969, 1980 and 1991 are as per the 1991 definition, while those for 2002 are as per the 2002 definition and hence should not be compared.

40% of the urban population in 2002 was in Kampala City

Kampala remained the prime urban centre throughout the period 1969-2002. However, the proportion of the population of Kampala city to the total urban population declined from 54% in 1969 to 40% in 2002. This is because of the fixed geographical boundaries of Kampala city as well as the growth of many urban centres, especially with the creation of new districts.

More than half (54%) of the urban population lived in the Central region, while the other regions had almost equal proportions of the urban population (Northern 17%, Western 14% and Eastern 13%). The high proportion of urban population in the central region is attributed to Kampala City, which had 40% of the total urban population in 2002. If Kampala is excluded from Central region, the proportion of the urban population for Central region drops to 15%, which would compare well with the other regions. The high proportion in Northern Region compared to the other regions

is partly due to the insecurity which has resulted in the population moving to towns. For example, Gulu and Lira municipalities are shown to have been among the largest urban centres in Uganda but this is mainly due to the influx of people to these urban centres due to insecurity. The proportion of the population in urban areas by district is given in Annex 1.

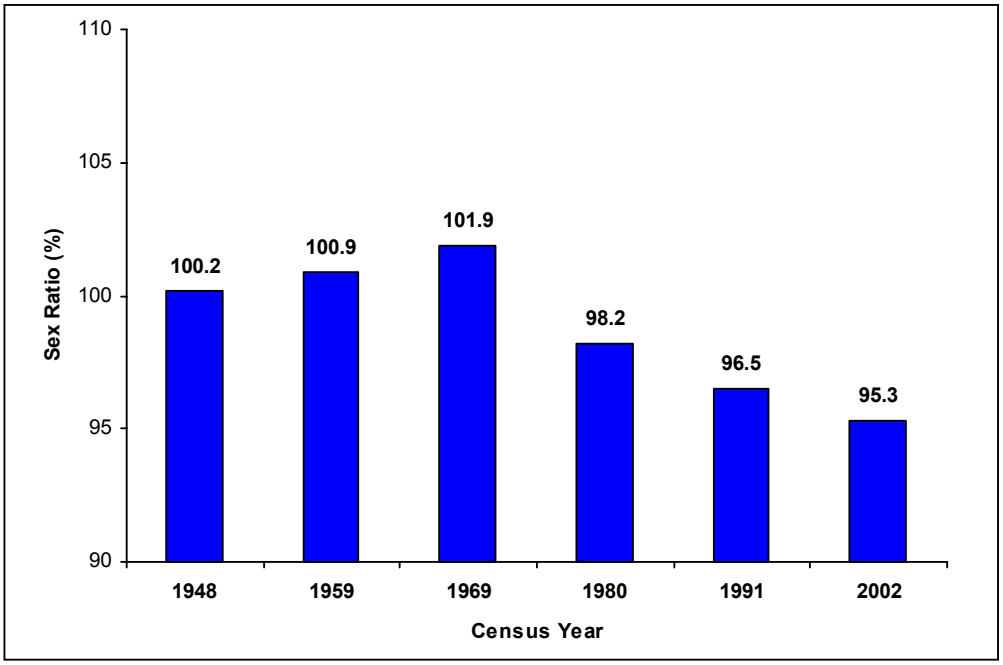
2.3 Age – Sex Composition of the Population

The sex composition of the population is useful for understanding the past trends of population change. The sex ratio defined as **number of males per 100 females** is an index for comparing the numerical balance between the population of both sexes in different population groups irrespective of their size, location and time reference.

The sex ratio was 95 males per 100 females

At the national level, there were 11.9 million males compared to 12.5 million females in 2002. This gives a sex ratio of 95 males per 100 females. Figure 2.3 shows that the sex ratios were rising between 1948 and 1969, but declined thereafter.

Figure 2.3: Sex Ratios, 1948 - 2002



The regional level sex ratios were quite close, implying that there was no major regional variation in the sex composition. However, the district level sex ratio in 2002 varied widely from 82% for Kisoro to 150% for Kalangala (Annex 1).

Children below 18 years of age constituted 56% of the population

Internationally, children are defined as the population below 15 years of age, while Uganda defines children as persons aged less than 18 years. Table 2.4 shows that

the population of Uganda was fairly young with the proportion of children (aged less than 15 years) increasing from 46% in 1969 to 49% of the population in 2002. The proportion of children aged less than 18 years increased from 51% in 1969 to 56% in 2002.

The primary school age children (6 – 12 years) constituted 22% of the population. The proportion of the elderly (aged 60 years or more) decreased from 5.9% in 1969 to 4.5% in 2002. Despite the decrease in proportion, the actual number of elderly persons increased from 556,000 in 1969 to 1.1 million in 2002.

Table 2.4: Selected Percentages of Uganda's Population, 1969 – 2002

Age Category*	1969	1991	2002
Population Aged Less than 5 Years	19.3	18.9	18.6
Population Aged 6 – 12 Years	22.7	22.3	22.0
Population Aged Less than 15 Years	46.2	47.3	49.3
Population Aged Less than 18 Years	51.4	53.8	56.1
Population Aged 10 – 24 Years	27.8	33.3	34.3
Population Aged 18 - 30 Years	21.7	23.6	22.4
Population aged 60 Years or More	5.9	5.0	4.5
Median Age	17.2	16.3	15.6

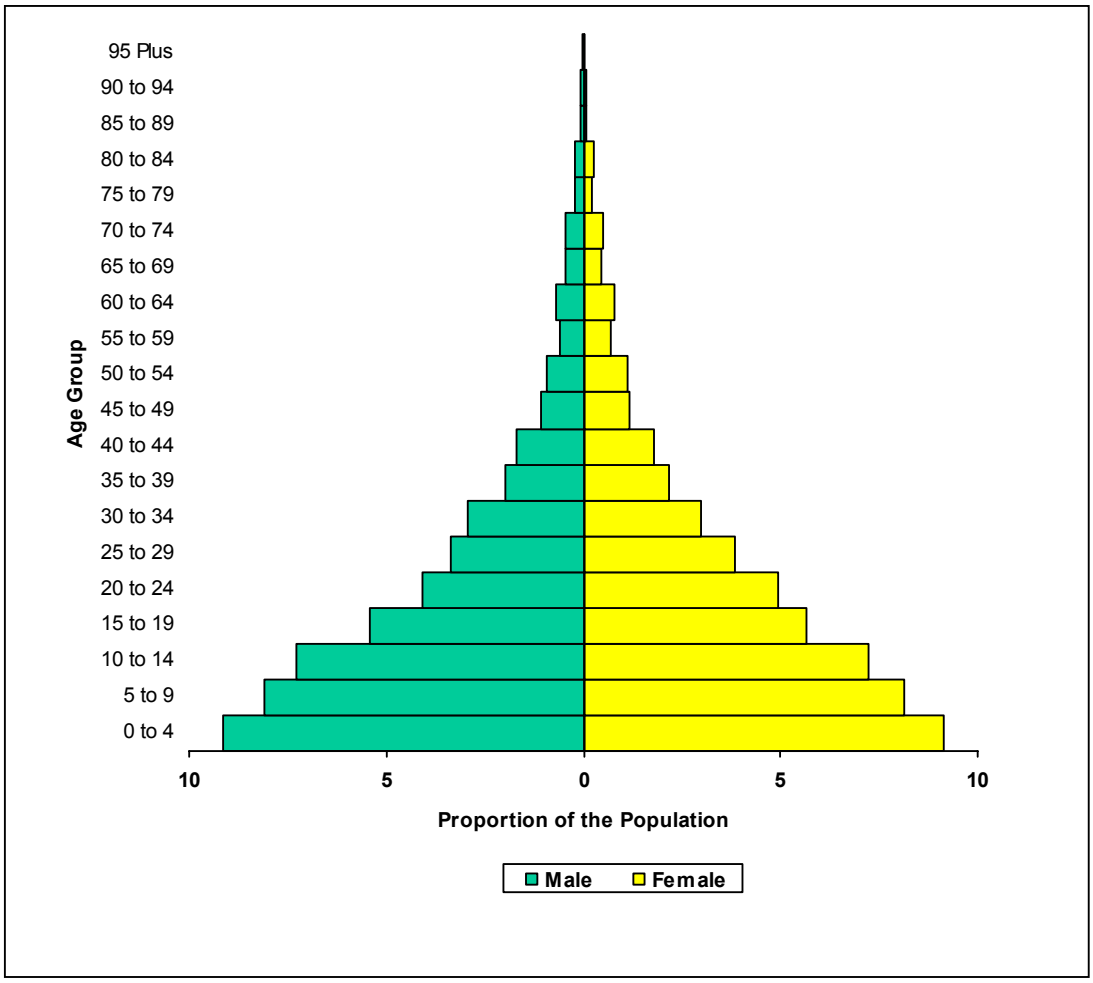
* These age categories are NOT mutually exclusive and therefore do not add to 100%

The median age is the age that divides the population into two numerically equal groups. Table 2.4 shows that the median age has been declining over time from 17.2 in 1969 to 15.6 in 2002. This is further testimony that the population is becoming younger.

Uganda's population pyramid (Figure 2.4) is broad based, which is a characteristic of populations with high levels of fertility. A population pyramid is a pictorial representation of the age distribution of a given population. Its shape is determined by the birth and death rates prevailing in that population. The wide bars at the base show that fertility in this population is high and has not changed in the last twenty years.

The sharply receding bars in the age range 20 – 44 years, assuming no significant outward international migration, is a reflection of high mortality. The fact that one side is almost a mirror image of the other shows that there has been no major sex differential in mortality.

Figure 2.4: 2002 Population Pyramid of Uganda



3 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Population Type

The 2002 Census population was enumerated on a *de facto* basis i.e. persons were enumerated where they slept on the Census Night. The majority of the population was enumerated in households. Only one percent of the total population was enumerated in institutions, hotels or as homeless population.

3.2 Religious Affiliation

Catholics were the largest religious denomination (42%) followed by the Anglicans (36%), Moslems (12%) and the Pentecostals (4.6%)

Table 3.1: Religious Composition in Uganda, 1991 – 2002

Religious Group	1991		2002	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Catholics	7,426,511	44.5	10,242,594	41.9
Anglicans	6,541,830	39.2	8,782,821	35.9
Moslems	1,758,101	10.5	2,956,121	12.1
Pentecostals	---	--	1,129,647	4.6
Seventh Day Adventists	179,624	1.1	367,972	1.5
Orthodox	4,738	0.0	35,505	0.1
Other Christians	101,914	0.6	286,581	1.2
Bahai	---	--	18,614	0.1
Other non-Christian	658,987	4.0	159,259	0.7
Traditional	---	--	241,630	1.0
None	---	--	212,388	0.9
Total	**16,671,705**	**100.0**	**24,433,132**	**100.0**

NB: The 1991 Population and Housing Census did not have separate categories for the Pentecostals and the Bahai

3.3 Citizenship and Ethnicity

3.3.1 Citizenship

98% of the population in 2002 were Ugandans

The population was classified by country of citizenship. Table 3.2 shows that the majority of the population in 2002 were Ugandans, with only 2% of the total population being non-Ugandans. The equivalent percentages of population by citizenship from the 1991 and 1969 censuses were 4% and 6% respectively, reflecting a steady decline in the proportion of non-Ugandans over time. Most of the non-Ugandan population were citizens of neighboring countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi,

Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo), who collectively constitute 95% of the non-Ugandans (Table B9 in Annex 2).

Table 3.2: Distribution of Population by Citizenship, 1969 – 2002

Citizenship	1969		1991		2002	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Ugandan	9,002.5	94.4	16,072.5	96.4	23,878.7	97.7
Non – Ugandan	532.6	5.6	599.2	3.6	554.4	2.3
Total	9,535.1	100.0	16,671.7	100.0	24,433.1	100.0

3.3.2 Ethnicity

The Ugandans were classified by their ethnic group as listed in the 1995 Constitution of Uganda. However, the list of ethnic groups used for classifying census data has been changing with the different censuses. Thus, part of the changes in the proportions may be due to reclassification of the ethnic groups.

Nine (9) ethnic groups had a population of over one million persons each

There were nine ethnic groups each with a population of over one million persons. Table 3.3 shows that these ethnic groups constituted about 69% of the Ugandans. The Baganda are the largest ethnic group (17%) followed by the Banyankore (9.8%), the Basoga (8.6%), the Bakiga (7.0%), the Itesot (6.6%), the Langi (6.2%), Acholi (4.8%), Bagisu (4.7%) and the Lugbara (4.3%).

Table 3.3: Distribution of Ugandan Population by Ethnicity, 1948 – 2002

	1948	1959	1991	2002	
Ethnic Group*	Percentages			Number	%
Baganda	17.0	18.2	18.8	4,126,370	17.3
Banyankore	7.9	9.0	10.2	2,330,212	9.8
Basoga	8.7	8.7	8.5	2,062,920	8.6
Bakiga	5.5	8.0	8.7	1,679,519	7.0
Itesot	9.4	9.1	6.2	1,568,763	6.6
Langi	5.4	6.3	6.1	1,485,437	6.2
Acholi	4.3	5.1	4.6	1,145,357	4.8
Bagisu	5.0	5.7	4.7	1,117,661	4.7
Lugbara	3.7	4.1	3.7	1,022,240	4.3
Other Ethnic Groups	33.1	25.8	28.5	7,340,257	30.7
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**23,878,736**	**100.0**

* Data on ethnic composition was not collected in the 1969 and 1980 Censuses

3.4 Education and Literacy

3.4.1 Education

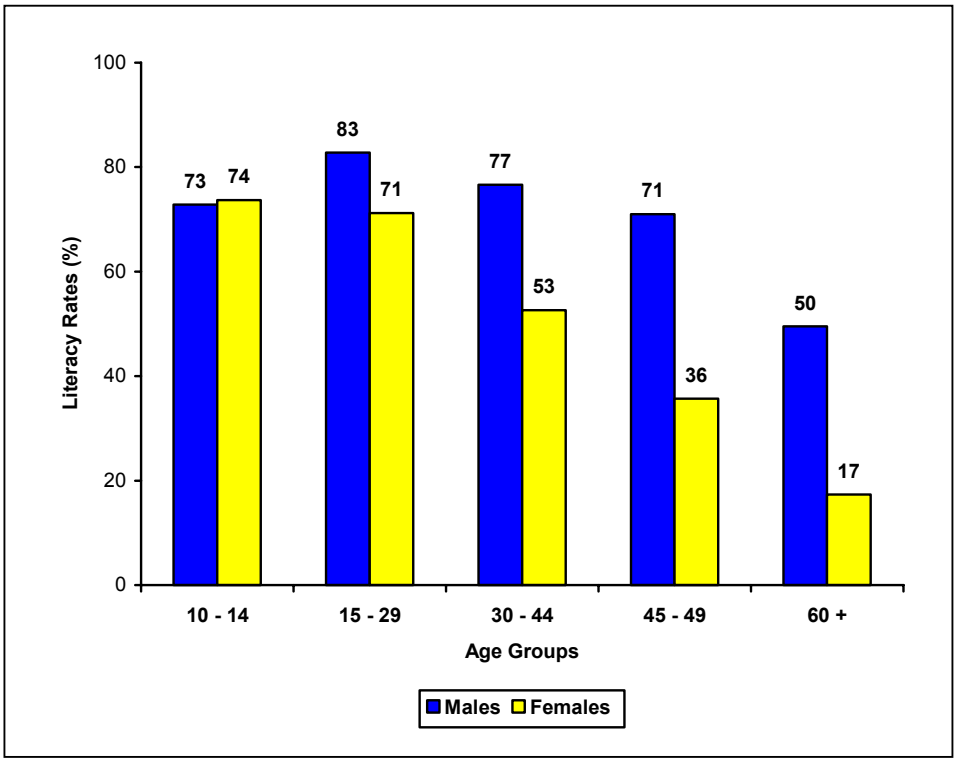
Education and literacy have implications for different aspects of ones life such as fertility and reproductive health, health seeking behavior, and access to employment. In this respect, the Government of Uganda introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) policy, in 1997, which nearly doubled primary school enrollment from 2.7 in 1996 million to 5.3 million in 1997.

3.4.2 Literacy

About one third of the population aged 10 years and above (32%) or over 5 million persons were illiterate

More than two thirds (68%) of the population aged 10 years and above in 2002 were literate, ie, could write or read with understanding in any language. This was an increase from the 54% observed in 1991. However, wide sex disparities still exist in the literacy rates with 76% of the males being literate compared to 61% of the females. Figure 3.1 shows that sex disparity in literacy rates were existent in all ages except those aged 10 – 14 years. Despite the high levels of literacy, in absolute terms, over 5 million Ugandans aged 10 years and above were illiterate.

Figure 3.1: Literacy Rate by Age



83% of the children aged 6-12 years were enrolled in primary school

The 2002 Census showed that 5.7 million out of the 7.2 children aged 6 - 15 years were enrolled in primary school. This gave an enrollment ratio of 79%. The official primary school ages in Uganda are 6 – 12 years. The data show that 83% of the 5.4 million children in this age bracket were enrolled in primary school. The percentages show no major differences between sexes, with 84% of the boys and 83% of the girls being enrolled in school.

Among the persons aged 15 years and above, 27% had never attended school. The corresponding percentages for males and females were 18% and 35% respectively. Only 43% of the population aged 15 years or more had completed primary education (males – 51%, females – 36%).

3.5 Economic Activity

3.5.1 Economic Activity Status

Participation in economic activity helps an individual to improve his/her well-being. The economically active persons comprise of all persons who were either working or actively looking for employment. The proportion looking for work would provide the unemployment rate for the country but the census does not provide enough detail that is required for the computation of the unemployment rate. Ideally, it requires probing questions to establish whether those persons who were looking for work during the census period had neither a job nor an enterprise. This information is normally collected in a Labour Force Survey.

The results show that for all persons aged 10 years and above, 42 percent and 15 percent of the population were self employed and employed persons respectively, while 39 percent were unpaid family workers. The remaining 4.6 percent were looking for work.

Figure 3.2 shows economic activity status by sex. Wider sex differentials were recorded for unpaid family workers where 63 percent of the females compared to 18 percent of the males were in this category. Nearly 25 percent of the women were self employed, whereas 57 percent of the men were in the same category.

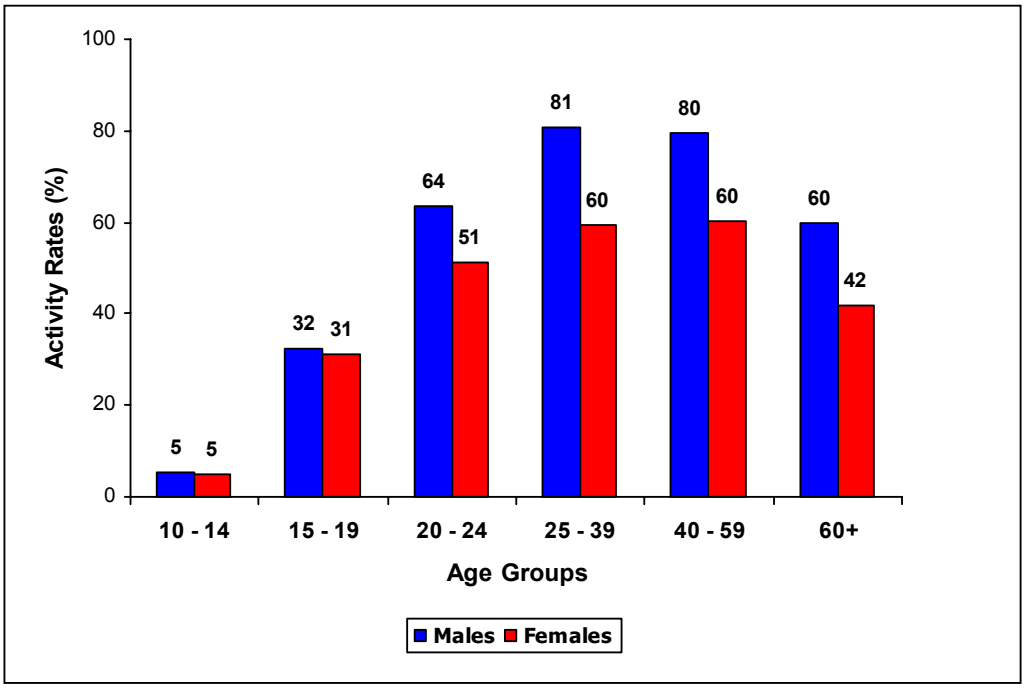
Figure 3.2: Economic Activity by Sex, 2002

3.5.2 Economic Activity Rates

Out of the population aged 10 years and above, less than one half (46%) were engaged in some economic activity. Participation in economic activity was highest in the age groups 25 - 39 and 40 - 59 years. Participation in economic activity was fairly high among the elderly population with more than one half (51%) of the population aged 60 years and above being engaged in some economic activity.

Figure 3.3 shows that participation in economic activity was higher among men compared to women for all age groups.

Figure 3.3: Economic Activity Rate by Age



71% of the working population were engaged in subsistence agriculture as their main occupation

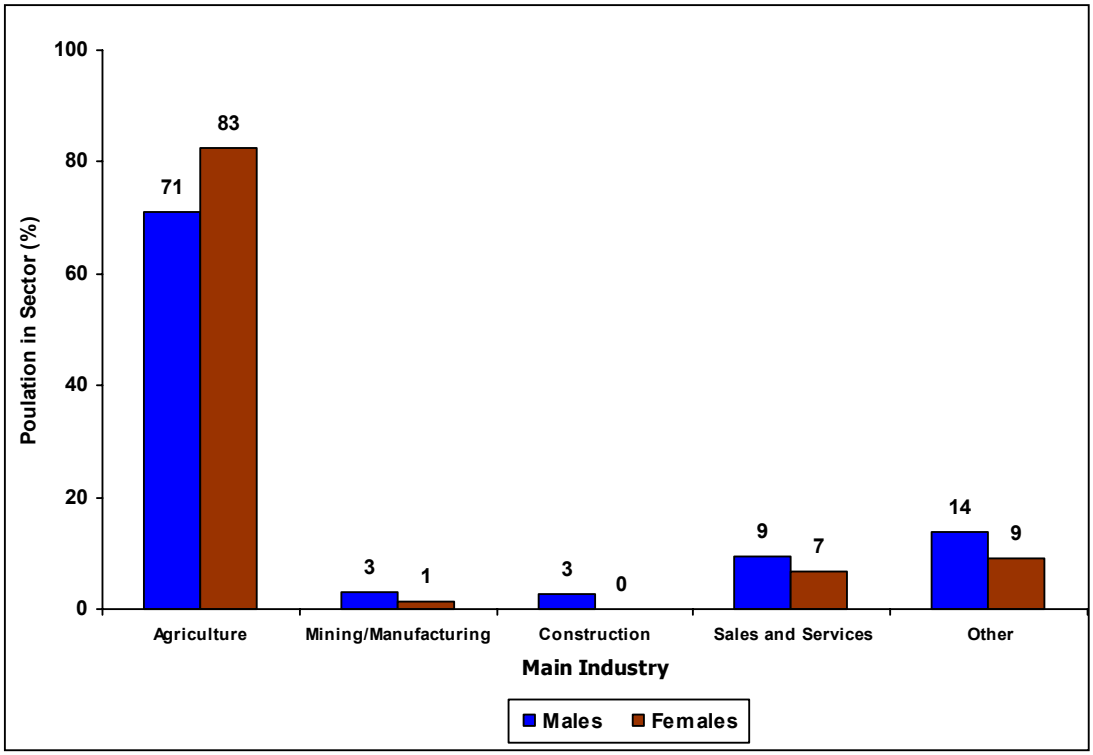
The majority of the working population were engaged in agriculture as their main occupation, with 71% of the working population being subsistence agricultural workers. The professional, semi professionals and administrators collectively constituted 7% of the total working population, while the sales and service workers were 9% of the total working population. Three percent (3%) of the population aged 15 – 64 years were looking for work at the time of the census.

3.5.3 Employment by Main Industry

All persons aged 10 years and above who were engaged in an economic activity during the seven days preceding the census were classified by industry or sector of employment. It is evident that agriculture remains the dominant sector of the economy, employing 77 percent of the population followed by the Sales and Services Sector employing 8 percent of the population.

The agricultural sector employed relatively higher proportions of women (83%) than men (71%). The proportions for men were relatively higher than those for women for the construction, mining/manufacturing and the sales and services sectors.

Figure 3.4: Employment by Main Industry



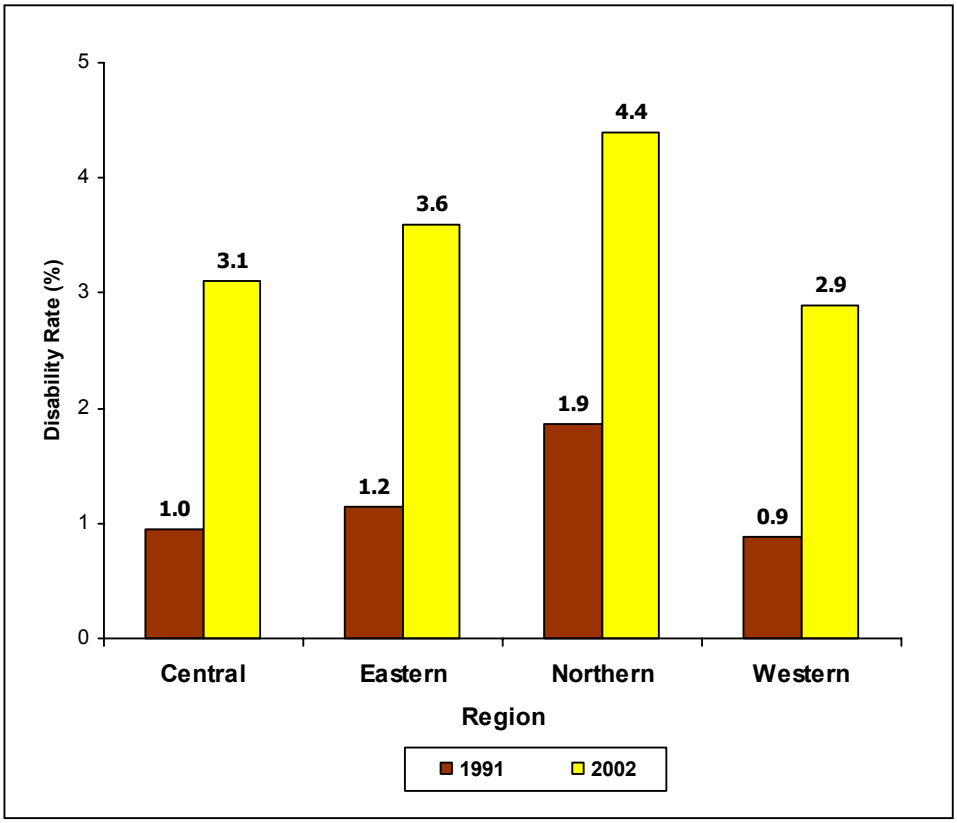
3.6 Disability

Disability is a condition which denies a person a normal economic and social life, which has lasted or is expected to last 6 months or more. In Uganda, cases of epilepsy and rheumatism are classified as disabilities while internationally, they are not.

One in every 25 persons had a disability

According to the Ugandan definition, 4% of the population had disabilities compared to 3.3% using the international definition. The prevalence rate in 2002 was higher than 1.1% obtained from the 1991 census. This apparent increase in the prevalence of disability may be partly due to improvements in the method of data collection used in the 2002 census. The prevalence of disability is not even throughout the country. Figure 3.5 shows that Northern Region has the highest incidence of disability (4.4%) while the Western region has the lowest (2.9%). Eastern and Central regions had rates of 3.6% and 3.1% respectively.

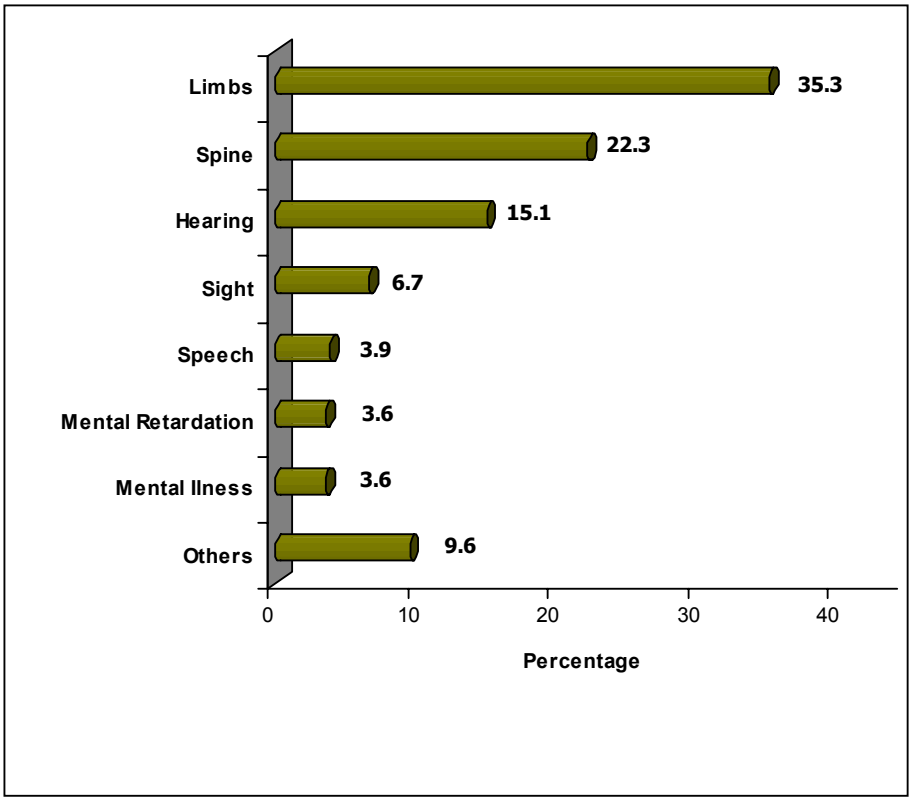
Figure 3.5: Disability by Region, 1991-2002



The prevalence of disability increased with age, from 2% among children aged less than 18 years to as high as 18% among the elderly. The district most affected by disability was Kitgum (7.7%) while the least is Kotido (1.2%).

Figure 3.6 shows that the most frequently observed types of disability were loss/limited use of limbs (35%), followed by serious spine problems (22%) and hearing impairments (15%).

Figure 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Type



3.7 Orphanhood

In Uganda, an orphan is a child aged less than 18 years who has lost either or both parents, whereas the international definition refers to children less than 15 years. The civil wars and HIV/AIDS epidemic which Uganda has experienced over the last two decades are believed to have increased the incidence of orphanhood in Uganda.

13% of the children were orphaned

In 2002, 1.8 million out of the 13.7 million children had lost at least one of their parents, and were therefore orphans. This gives an orphanhood level of 13%, as opposed to 12% in the 1991 census (see Table 3.4). The incidence of paternal orphanhood was more common (11%) than maternal orphanhood (5%). About 3% of the children had lost both parents.

Table 3.4: Children Orphaned by Type of Orphanhood, 1991 – 2002

Type of Orphanhood	1991		2002	
	Number ('000s)	Percentage	Number ('000s)	Percentage
Any Parent Dead	1,037.2	11.6	1,796.3	13.1
Maternal (Mother Dead)	327.6	3.7	713.5	5.2
Paternal (Father Dead)	806.5	9.0	1,433.9	10.5
Double (Mother and Father Dead)	96.8	1.1	351.1	2.6
Don't Know	NA	NA	27.0	0.2

Orphanhood increased between 1991 and 2002, with double orphanhood (loss of both parents) more than doubling from 1.1% to 2.6% and maternal orphanhood increasing by more than 50% from 3.7% to 5.2%.

4 HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Household Size

The mean Household size was 4.7 persons

Out of the 24.4 million persons in Uganda, 99 percent (23.8 million) were enumerated in households while the rest were enumerated in institutions or as homeless or floating population. The mean household size is a summary measure that gives the number of persons per household and is obtained as the ratio of the total household population to the number of households in an area. In the 2002 census, the mean household size in Uganda was 4.7 persons. This is quite close to 4.8 and 4.7 persons obtained from the 1991 and 1969 censuses respectively.

Household size varies with regions and districts. At the regional level, it ranged from 4.2 for Central Region to 5.2 for Northern Region. The Eastern and Western Regions each had a mean household size of 4.8 persons. The variability is wider among districts ranging from 2.6 for Kalangala to 6.8 for Kotido (Annex 1).

4.2 Household Utilities

Only 8% of the households were using electricity for lighting

Table 4.1 shows that access to electricity was still low with only 8% of the households reported as using electricity as the main source of fuel for lighting in 2002. Two out of every five households (39%) in urban areas had access to electricity compared to only 3% in the rural areas.

The majority of the households used a *tadooba* (a paraffin candle) for lighting (75%). This was more prevalent in the rural areas (82%) compared to the urban areas (33%).

Table 4.1: Households using Selected Household Utilities by Residence (%)

Type of Utility	1991	2002		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Use of electricity for lighting (%)	5.6	2.6	39.0	7.7
Use a *tadooba* for lighting (%)	NA	81.5	33.3	74.8
Use firewood for cooking (%)	88.2	91.4	22.4	81.8
Use charcoal for cooking (%)	10.2	7.0	66.6	15.2
Have access to safe drinking water (%)	25.8	55.7	93.2	60.9
Without Access to a Toilet Facility (%)	28.4	19.8	2.4	17.4

97% of the households used either firewood or charcoal for cooking

Most households in Uganda used wood fuel for cooking. The census established that 97% of the households used either firewood or charcoal for cooking. This is a slight decline from 98% recorded in the 1991 census. Nationally, 82% of the households were using firewood for cooking, with 91% of rural households and 22.4% of urban households using firewood for cooking in 2002. Nationally, 15% of the households were using charcoal for cooking. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban households were 7% and 67% respectively.

61% of the households had access to a source of safe drinking water

Tap water, water from boreholes, protected springs and Gravity Flow schemes is regarded by Uganda Government as safe for drinking. About three out of every five households (61%) of the households had access to a source of safe drinking water. This was a big increase from the 26% of the households with a safe source in 1991. The proportions were 56% in the rural areas and 93% in urban areas.

In 2002, about one in every five households (17%) had no access to a toilet facility compared to about one in four (28%) recorded in 1991. This is an eleven percentage point improvement in access to toilet facilities.

4.3 Household Assets

79% of the households owned the houses they lived in

The assets owned by the households are a proxy measure of the socio-economic status of the household. Table 4.2 shows that the majority of the households (79%) owned the houses they lived in. Ownership was higher in rural areas (86%) compared to the urban areas (30%). The radio was the commonest form of mass communication. The table shows that nearly one half (49%) of the households owned a radio. The percentage in urban areas was much higher at 68%. Only one third of the households owned a bicycle, while two thirds did not own any means of transport.

Table 4.2: Percentage of Households Owning Selected Assets, 1991 – 2002

Household Assets	1991	2002		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Occupied own house	80.2	86.2	30.4	78.5
Owned a radio	NA	45.4	68.2	48.6
Owned a television set	NA	2.1	19.6	4.5
Owned a bicycle	NA	35.7	18.9	33.3
Owned a motor car	NA	0.9	6.0	1.6
Owned a motorcycle	NA	2.3	3.6	2.4
Did not own any means of transport	NA	61.9	74.7	63.7
Owned a telephone (fixed or mobile)	NA	2.5	24.4	5.5

NA – Not Collected

4.4 Household Welfare

In addition to household assets, there were several items that were used to measure the welfare of the households. Table 4.3 shows that most households (68%) depended on subsistence farming for a livelihood. The percentage is very close to what it was in the 1991 Census. Most household members used soap to bathe (90%). Similarly, more than two-thirds of the households had adequate clothing (at least two sets per household member). Less than one half of the households took sugar daily (48%), had every member owning a pair of shoes (44%) or had a separate blanket for every child less than 18 years (44%).

68% depend on subsistence farming for a livelihood

Table 4.3: Households by Selected Welfare Indicators, 1991 – 2002 (%)

Household Welfare	1991	2002		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Depended on Subsistence farming for a Livelihood (%)	67.9	77.1	12.1	68.1
Every household member used soap to Bathe	NA	89.3	96.5	90.3
Everybody took sugar at least once a day	NA	41.4	85.8	47.6
Everybody had two sets of clothes	NA	75.4	92.8	77.8
Everybody had a pair of Shoes	NA	37.1	83.4	43.5
Every Child below 18 years had a separate blanket	NA	-	-	44.0

NA – Not Collected

4.5 Housing Conditions

The 2002 census collected information on the materials used for the construction of housing but did not collect information on the number of housing structures in the country. However the Census collected information on dwelling units. A dwelling unit is a housing structure occupied by a single household.

Only 17% of the dwelling units were made of permanent roof, floor and wall materials

Table 4.4 shows that only 17% of the dwelling units were made of permanent roof, floor and wall materials. About 59% of dwelling units in urban areas were permanent compared 10% in rural areas. The most common type of materials used for construction of the dwelling units were mud and pole for the wall (50%), Iron Sheets (54%) or Thatch (44%) for the roof and rammed earth (77%) for the floor.

Table 4.4: Households by Materials used for Construction of Dwelling Units (%)

Construction Materials	1991	2002		
		Rural	Urban	Total
Permanent	NA	10.4	59.4	17.2
Mud & Pole for Walls	75.2	55.3	16.6	49.9
Iron Sheets for Roof	37.8	49.5	82.0	54.0
Thatch for Roof	59.8	49.1	11.6	43.9
Rammed Earth for Floor	85.1	85.2	29.1	77.4

There has been a general improvement in the materials used for construction of dwelling units.

The table further shows that there was a general improvement in the materials used for construction of dwelling units between 1991 and 2002. There was a 25 percentage point decline in the number of households staying in dwelling units made of mud and pole walls, 8% with rammed earth for the floor and a 16% increase in households with iron sheets for the roof.

5 POPULATION TRENDS

5.1 Population Growth, 1948 - 2002

Annual population growth rate between 1991 and 2002 was 3.3%

Uganda's Population grew at an average annual rate of 3.3% between 1991 and 2002. The high rate of population growth is mainly due to the persistently high fertility levels (about seven children per woman) that have been observed for the past four decades.

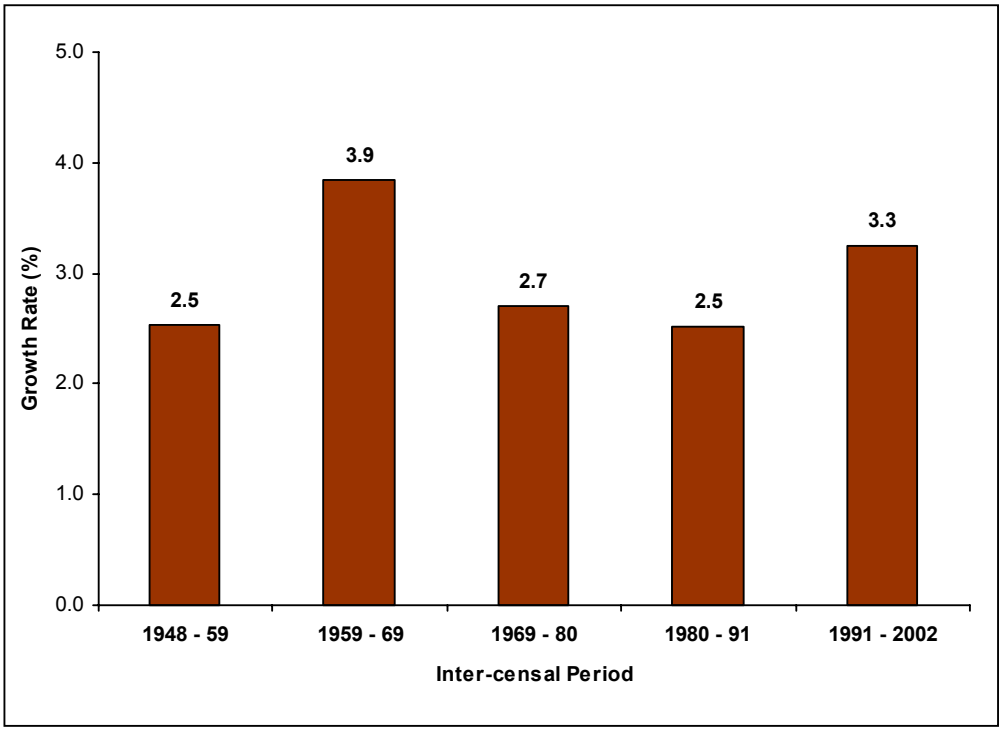
The highest ever average annual population growth rate of 3.9 percent was recorded between 1959 and 1969, as shown in Figure 5.1. It should be noted that the 1969 census used better methods of data collection than the 1959 census. These included:

i. The use of Interviewers canvassing the country rather than requesting people to assemble in one place for enumeration;

ii. Listing every individual on the census questionnaire as opposed to recording numbers of household members by broad age categories.

These changes could have been responsible for the higher growth rate obtained for that inter-censal period.

Figure 5.1: Inter-Censal Annual Growth Rates

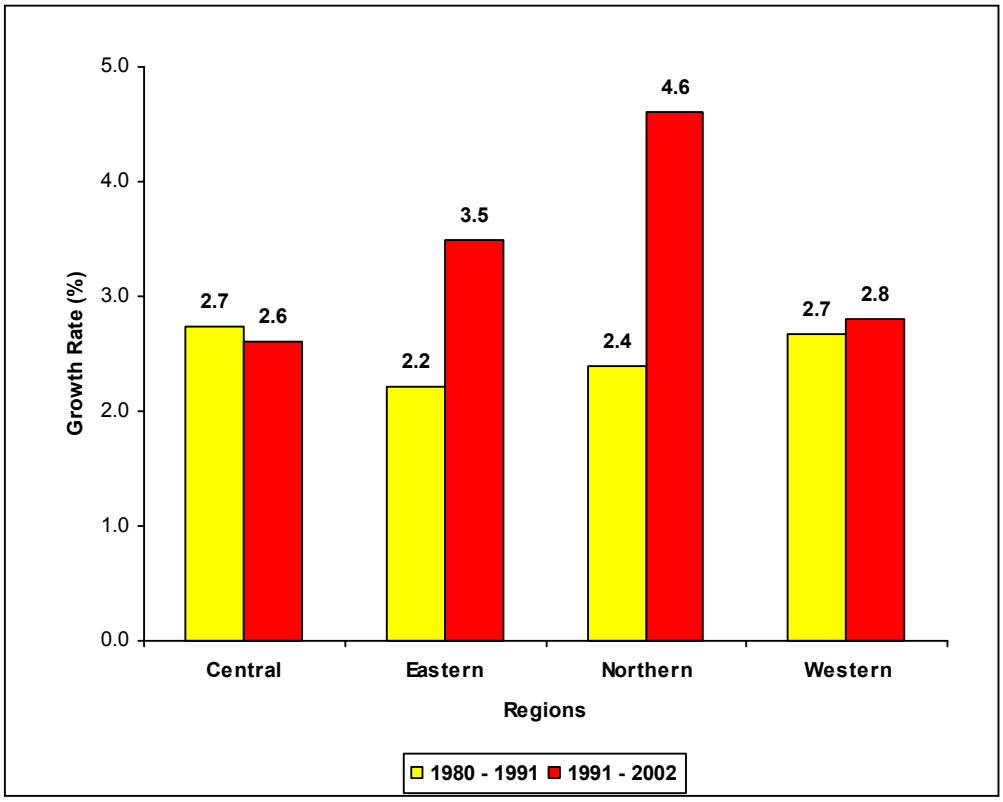


The population growth rate for the period 1969-1980 was 2.7%, it declined thereafter to as low as 2.5 % between 1980 and 1991. This was possibly due to the instability in the country in the early 1980s. However, the 2002 census showed a reversal of the trend by giving a higher rate of 3.3%. The rate is higher than that of 2.9% for Kenya (1989 – 1999) and 2.9% for Tanzania (1988 – 2002).

The Northern Region had the highest population growth rate (4.5%)

Figure 5.2 shows that during the 1991 – 2002 period, the Northern region had the highest observed population growth rate of 4.5% per annum followed by the Eastern region with 3.6%. The Central and Western regions had fairly close growth rates of 2.8% and 2.9% per annum respectively. The high growth rate in the North was mainly due to the observed high fertility rates.

Figure 5.2: Regional Annual Growth Rates



All districts registered positive population growth rates between 1991 and 2002, unlike between 1980 – 1991 when some districts registered negative population growth rates. The annual population growth rates vary widely by district, ranging between less than 0.8% for Kabale district to 9.4% for Kotido district (Annex 1). Most of the districts (36) had growth rates between 2% and 5% compared to 10 districts with rates less than 2% and ten districts with growth rates higher than 5%.

5.2 Births and Deaths in the Household

The population increased by more than one million persons in a period of 12 months

Although the most commonly used reproductive ages are 15 to 49 years, it is known that women younger or older than that do also give birth. There were 6.7 million women aged 12 – 54 years at the time of the 2002 census. In the 12 months prior to the census, these women gave birth to 1.2 million children.

During the 12 months prior to the census, 5% of the households experienced a death of a usual household member. A total of 332,000 persons were reported to have died in the same period, with slightly more male deaths compared to the females (178,000 and 154,000 respectively). Thus, in the 12 months prior to the census, the population of Uganda increased by nearly one million (890,000) persons.

5.3 Projected 2005 Population

If Uganda maintains the current population growth rate of 3.3% per annum, the population will increase to 26.7 million in the year 2005. The highest population will be in the Central Region (7.1 million) while the least will be in Northern Region (6.1 million). The Western and Eastern regions will have populations of 6.8 million each.

Table 5.1: Projected Population of the Regions in Uganda, 2005

Index	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
1991 Census Population (Millions)	4.8	4.1	3.2	4.5	**16.7**
2002 Census Population (Millions)	6.6	6.2	5.4	6.4	**24.4**
Observed Growth Rate (%)	2.5	3.5	4.6	2.8	**3.3**
Projected Population (2005) – Million	7.1	6.8	6.1	6.8	**26.8**

The breakdown of the projected 2005 mid year population by various age groups is shown below:

- The women of reproductive age (15-49 years) are estimated to be 6 million.
- The infant population (aged under one year) is 1.1 million
- The children aged less than 18 years are 15.0 million
- The children of primary school age (6-12 years) are 5.9 million
- The adolescents and young adults (10-24 years) are 9.2 million. This is the population that generates the momentum for the population growth.
- The youths (18 – 30 years) are estimated to be 6.0 million
- The elderly population (60 years and over) are 1.2 million.

6 DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

6.1 Introduction

Uganda has made good progress in the economic, social and political fields since the 1990s. This progress is manifested in the improvements in many of the development indicators, including Per capita GDP growth and poverty reduction. The Government of Uganda established the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) which is the over-arching development framework to guide public action on poverty reduction[1]. The concern on poverty and other development issues was echoed by world leaders in the Millennium Summit of 2000, culminating into the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This chapter summarises some of the key development indicators and compares them with PEAP and MDG targets where possible.

6.2 Population Size, Growth and Poverty

The results in Table 6.1 show that Uganda's population was 24.4 million with an annual growth rate of 3.3%. This places Uganda as one of the countries with the fastest growing populations in the world. Slightly over 12% of the total population was living in urban areas.

High population growth tends to over burden the development process. Despite the decline in income poverty from 56% in 1992 to 38% in 2002/03, the total population below the poverty line dropped only marginally from 9.8 million to 9.2 million over the same period. The per capita GDP in real terms increased by 3.7% between 1991 and 2002.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 83 per 1000 live births as of the 2002 Census. This is a tentative estimate that will be confirmed after more detailed analysis of all factors that bear on it have been examined. There has been a declining trend in Infant Mortality Rate from 122 per 1000 as of the 1991 Census to 97 per 1000 as of the 1995 Demographic and Health Survey then to 83 per 1000 in 2002. It should be noted that the estimate of the Infant Mortality Rate of 88 per 1000 live births obtained from the 2000-2001 Demographic and Health Survey used a different estimation method.

[1] Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, "Poverty Eradication Action Plan, 2004/5-2007/8," 2004

Table 6.1: Population and Poverty Indicators

Indicator	2002	PEAP		MDG	
		Indicator	Target Period	Indicator	Target Period
Population (million)	24.4				
Urban population (%)	12.3				
Average annual population growth rate 1991-2002 (%)	3.3				
Average annual per capita GDP growth rate 1991 – 2002 (%)	3.7				
Poverty (% of the population below the poverty line in 2002/03)	38	28	2013	28	2015
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	83	68	2008	-	-

6.3 Contribution of Agriculture

One of the strategies for the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) is improving incomes of the poor through transformation of subsistence into market-oriented production. According to the 2002 Census, the agricultural sector accounted for 77% of the total employment, for persons aged 10 years and above (Table 6.2). In addition, 74% of the households had an agricultural holding (from the agricultural module) and subsistence farming was the main source of livelihood for 68% of all households in the country.

Table 6.2: Employment and Source of Household Livelihood

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Employment by Main Industry			
a) Agriculture	71.2	82.5	76.5
b) Sales and Service	9.4	6.8	8.2
c) Mining and Manufacturing	2.9	1.4	2.2
d) Construction	2.8	0.1	1.6
e) Other Sectors	13.7	9.2	11.5
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**
Main source of Household Livelihood	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
a) Subsistence Farming	77	12.1	68.1
b) Employment Income*	14.0	69.5	21.7
c) Others	9.0	18.4	10.2
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

* - Includes those who reported cottage industry and business enterprises.

6.4 Education and Literacy

In 2002, the overall literacy rate was 68% (for persons aged 10 years and above). This differed between sexes with 76% for males and 61% for females (Table 6.3). Government targets to achieve a rate of 85% for either sex by 2009/10. The national adult literacy rate was 64% with females having a lower rate (54%) than males (75%). Primary school enrolment rate for persons aged 6 to 12 years was 83% with no sex differentials. The PEAP target is to increase this percentage to 90 by 2007/8. Over 90% of households reported that the nearest primary school was within 5km radius.

Table 6.3: Education and Literacy Indicators

Indicator	2002	PEAP		MDG	
		Indicator	Target Period	Indicator	Target Period
Primary School Enrolment Rate (6-12) yrs	83.4	90	2007/8	100	2015
a) boys	83.5	-	-	100	2015
b) girls	83.2	-	-	100	2015
Girl/Boy Primary School Enrolment Ratio	99.7	-	-	100	2015
Literacy Rate (10 years +)	68	85	2009/10	-	-
a) Male	76	85	2009/10	-	-
b) female	61	85	2009/10	-	-
			Male	**Female**	**Total**
Adult Literacy Rate (18 years and above) in 2002			75	54	64
			Rural	**Urban**	**Total**
Percentage of Households within a 5 km radius to the nearest School in 2002			91.2	98.8	92.2

6.5 Housing Conditions

A dwelling unit is considered to provide sufficient living area for the household members if there are fewer than three members per habitable room.[1] Table 6.4 shows that the average number of persons per room used for sleeping was 2.6 with minimal variation between rural and urban areas. The results further showed that, overall 8% of the households in Uganda used electricity as the major source of lighting. Less than 3% of the households in the rural areas used electricity as their main source of lighting. The PEAP target for rural electrification is 10% by 2013/14.

[1] United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), 2003: Slums of the World; The Face of Urban Poverty in the New Millennium.

Table 6.4: Household and Housing Indicators

Indicator	Rural	Urban	Total
Percentage of Households within a 5 km radius to the nearest Health Facility	69.6	95.8	73.2
Percentage of households with a car or motorcycle	3.2	9.6	4.1
Percentage of Households with a Bicycle	35.7	18.9	33.3
Percentage of Households with a Radio	45.4	68.2	48.6
Percentage of Households with a Telephone (fixed or mobile)	2.5	24.4	5.5
Percentage of Households with Owner Occupied Houses	86.2	30.4	78.5
a) Percentage of Owner Occupied Houses with permanent building materials	6.6	46.5	8.8
b) Percentage of Owner Occupied Houses with semi permanent building materials	9.9	13.3	10.1
c) Percentage of Owner Occupied Houses with temporary building materials	83.5	40.1	81.1
Average number of persons per sleeping room	2.6	2.5	2.6
Household main source of information			
a) Radio	44.7	67.3	47.8
b) Word of mouth	53.2	24.4	49.2
c) Print Media	0.3	3.6	0.7
d) Television	0.3	2.6	0.6

6.6 Household Assets

Asset ownership is one of the proxy indicators for welfare measurement. Table 6.4 shows that close to 80% of persons had owner occupied dwellings. Of these, only 9% were constructed using permanent materials for the roof, wall and floor.

The Participatory Poverty Assessment studies have shown that a radio and a bicycle are regarded as one of the most important assets for welfare ranking. Table 6.4 shows that about 50% of the households in the country owned radios (68% urban and 45% rural). Ownership of either a mobile phone or a fixed phone was reported by about 5% of the households in the country.

6.7 Household Source of Information

About half of the households (49.2%) in the country reported that “word of mouth” was their main source of information, followed by the radio (47.8%). Less than 1% of the households reported the print media (newspapers and magazines) as their main source of information. The same proportion was recorded for those who reported that the TV was their main source of information.

6.8 Water and Sanitation

Improving water and sanitation systems is among the strategic objectives of human development under the PEAP. Among the Government policy actions is the continuous implementation of plans to install/upgrade water and sanitation facilities in both rural and urban areas. Table 6.5 shows that 61% of the households had access to safe water supply, an increase from 26% in 1991 shown in chapter 4. The urban areas show a relatively higher percentages (93%) compared to rural areas (56%). The achievement for urban households is close to the 2007/8 government target of 100%.

The results show that slightly over 17% of the households lacked toilet facilities. The proportions were higher for rural (20%) compared to urban areas (2%).

Table 6.5: Household Utilities Indicators

Indicator	2002	PEAP		MDG	
		Indicator	Target Period	Indicator	Target Period
Proportion of households with access to safe water	60.9	-	-	80.4	2015
a) Rural	55.7	90	2007/8	-	-
b) Urban	93.2	100	2007/8	-	-
Percentage of Households using electricity for lighting	7.6	-	-	-	-
a) Rural	2.6	10	2013/14	-	-
b) Urban	39	-	-	-	-
			Rural	Urban	Total
Proportion of Households without a toilet facility			19.8	2.4	17.3