



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



LIBERATION DAY CELEBRATIONS - FRIDAY, JANUARY 26TH 2024

THEME:
BUILDING A COUNTRY WE ALL CHERISH



Securing the Future through Statistics



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Preamble

Uganda's Liberation Day is celebrated country-wide every 26th of January. The day commemorates and salutes the contribution of selfless citizens who engineered the country's Liberation Movement climaxing into a new Government in 1986 and the progress made ever since to date.

It is therefore, our pleasure to share with you the selected statistical indicators across sectors highlighting the nation's growth and recovery paths over the years since 1986.





**H.E Gen.
Yoweri
Tibuhabwe
Kaguta
Museveni,
President of
the Republic
of Uganda**



CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

The Board of Directors, Excom, Management and Staff of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) congratulate His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda Gen. Yoweri Kaguta Tibuhabwe Museveni and the entire people of Uganda on this occasion of celebrating the 38th Liberation Day anniversary.

As we join the rest of the country in the celebration, we take the honour to salute

all patriotic Ugandans in their desirous and selfless efforts geared towards sustaining the victory and gains of the Liberation Movement.

We commit ourselves to continuously deliver on our mandate of producing and disseminating quality official statistics for informed policy, planning and decision making, and tracking our progress in achieving our Vision 2040.



Albert Byamugisha (PhD)
UBOS, Board Chairman



Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)
Executive Director

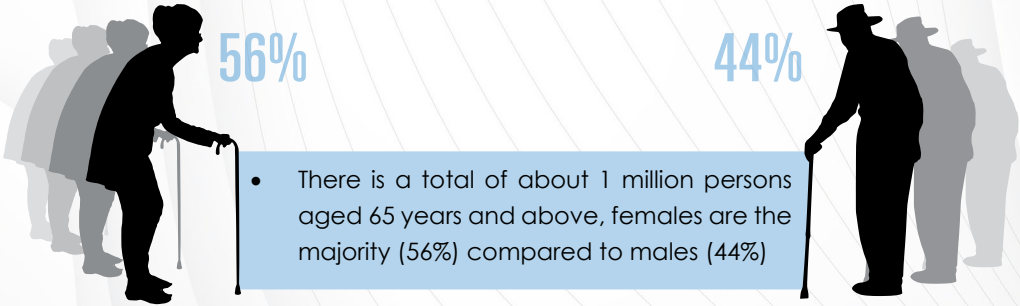
Long live Your Excellency, Long live the people of Uganda!





UGANDA'S POPULATION AT A GLANCE

- Uganda's population has grown from 14.7 million persons in 1986 to 46.5 million persons as of 31 January 2024.
 - Females account for 51 % of the total population and males 49 %.
 - Wakiso district remains the most populated with a projected population of 3.7 million persons as of January 2024, followed by Kampala City with 1.8 million persons.
 - Obongi district has the least population, projected at 52,700 persons, followed by Karenga district with 74,100 persons as of January 2024.
- About 8 out of every 10 persons are less than 35 years of age



- Only 0.4% of the population are aged 80 years and above, and about 5 out of every 10 of them are females.

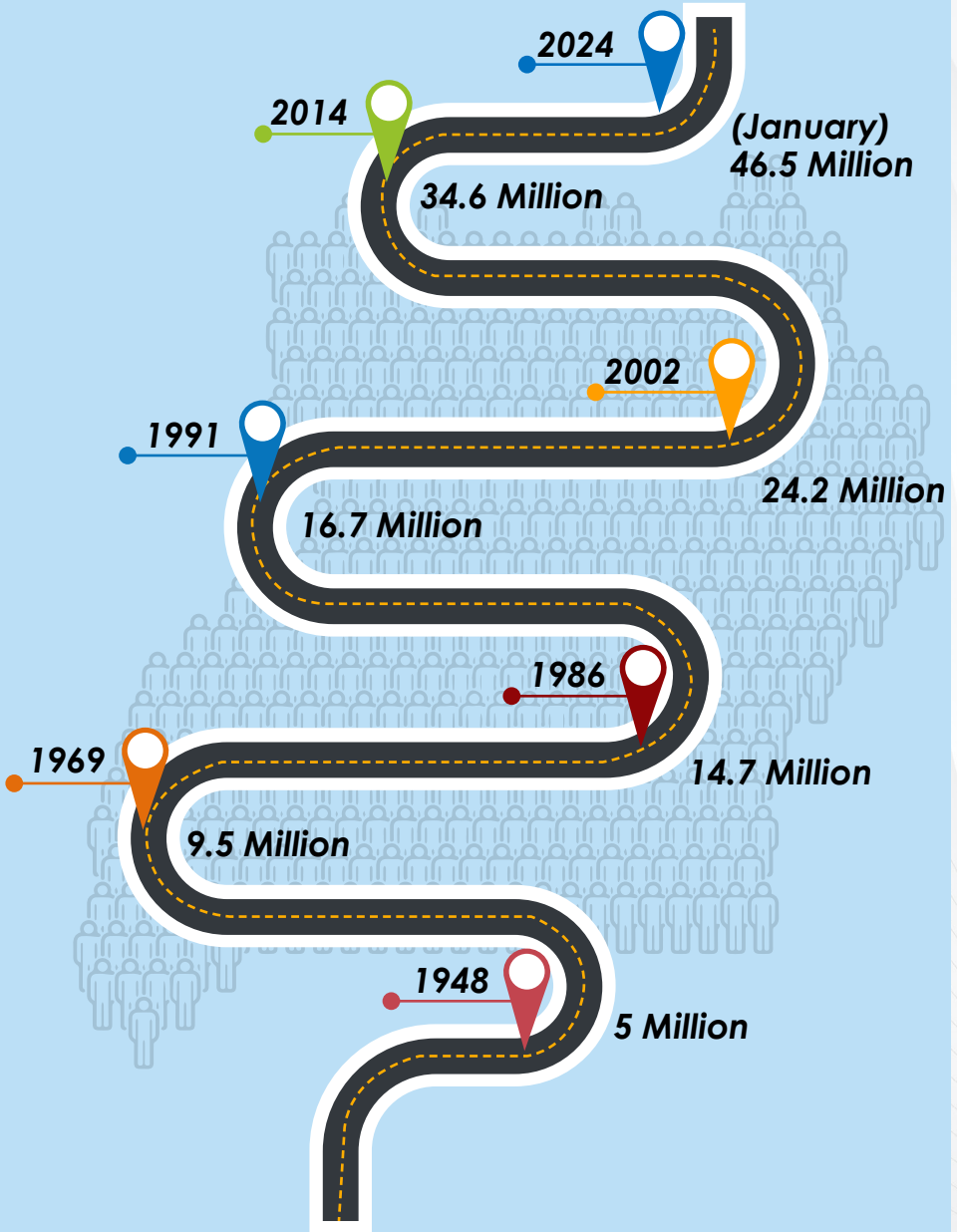


Population by Age Group as of 31 January– 2024

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Female Percent by Age group
0-4	3,846,700	3,755,100	7,601,800	49.4
5-9	3,438,900	3,357,800	6,796,700	49.4
10-14	3,023,700	2,823,100	5,846,800	48.3
15-19	2,733,300	2,627,700	5,361,000	49.0
20-24	2,362,400	2,372,600	4,735,000	50.1
25-29	1,823,600	1,957,100	3,780,700	51.8
30-34	1,364,600	1,662,800	3,027,400	54.9
35-39	1,071,500	1,270,200	2,341,700	54.2
40-44	841,300	977,700	1,819,000	53.7
45-49	663,300	750,400	1,413,700	53.1
50-54	553,400	600,000	1,153,400	52.0
55-59	394,500	420,900	815,400	51.6
60-64	312,500	380,900	693,400	54.9
65-69	177,800	211,100	388,900	54.3
70-74	138,100	182,400	320,500	56.9
75-79	80,200	103,400	183,600	56.3
80+	80,700	122,000	202,700	60.2
Total	22,906,500	23,575,200	46,481,700	50.7

Source: *UBOS Periodical Censuses and Population Projection Reports*





Source: *UBOS Periodical Censuses and Population Projection Reports*

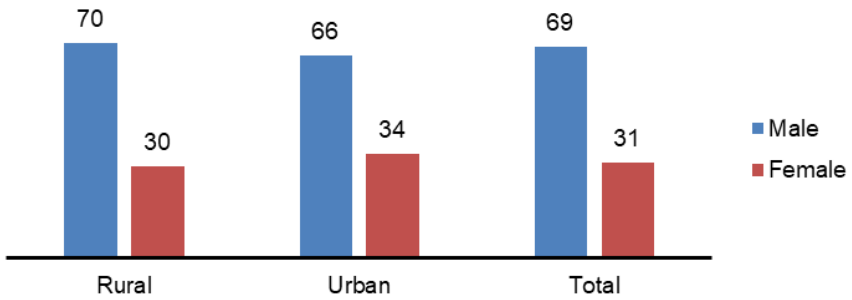


SEX OF A HOUSEHOLD HEAD

A household is defined as a person or group of related or unrelated persons who live and eat together in the same dwelling unit.

In both rural and urban areas, majority of the households are male headed i.e 70% and 66% respectively. Female headed households were generally fewer than male headed households.

Figure 01: Distribution of household heads by residence and sex



Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2019/20

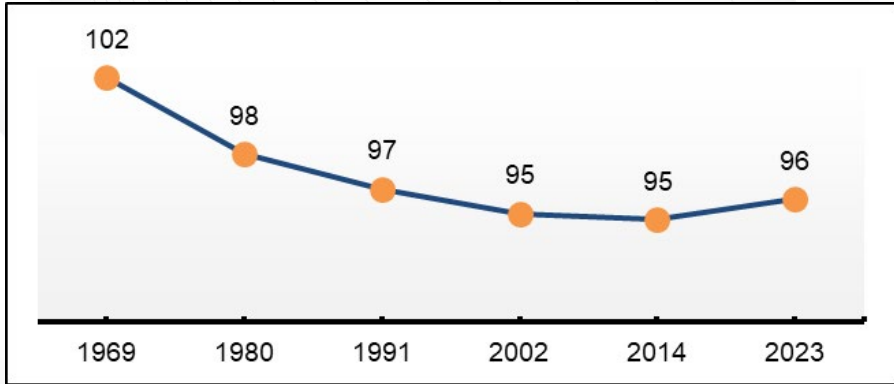




SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in the population. It is used to measure the extent of prevailing parity between females and males. A sex ratio above 100 indicates that there are more males than females.

Figure 02: Trend in Sex ratio, 1969-2023



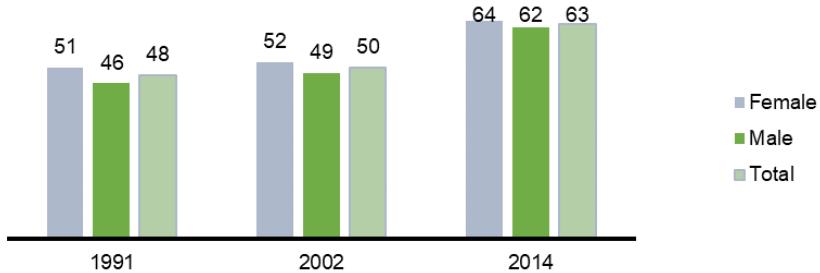
Source: *Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20*



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Life expectancy at birth refers to the average number of years a newborn is expected to live, if current age-specific mortality rates continue to apply throughout the child's life. Life expectancy currently stands at 63 years, with women expected to live longer (64 years) than men (62 years).

Figure 03: Life expectancy at birth, 1991-2014



Source: UBOS National Population Census Reports, 1991 - 2014





MARITAL STATUS

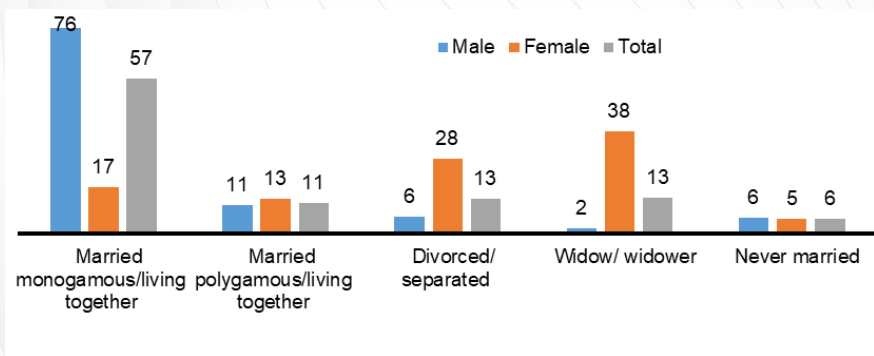
Figure 04: Percentage of men and women by marital status



- Overall, the majority of all women and men (18+ years) (57%) are married in monogamous unions or are living together as if married.

- Women are more likely to be divorced or separated than men (28% versus 6%). About 38% of women are widowed, as compared to only 2% men.

- About 13% of the females are married or living together in a polygamous relationship.



Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2019/20

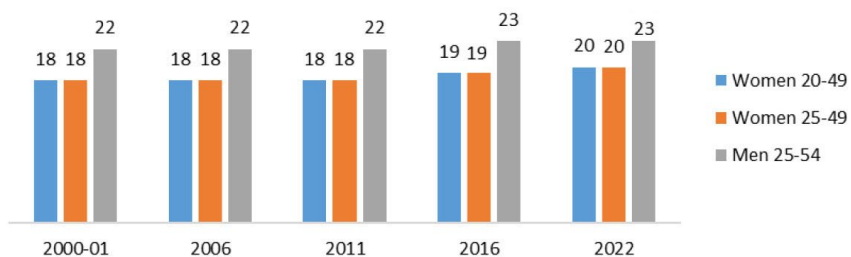


MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE



- Between 2000 and 2016, women were more likely to get married at an earlier age (18-19 years) as compared to men (22-23 years).
- Age at first marriage increased for women in 2022, from 19 in 2016 to 20 years.

Figure 05: Median age at first marriage by year, 2000/01 – 2022 (%)



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys, 2000 - 2022

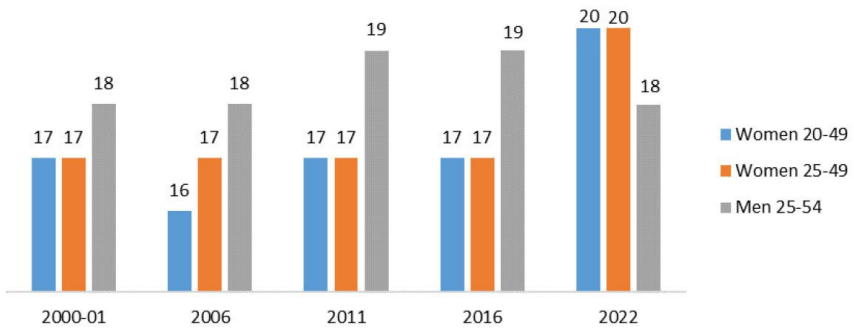




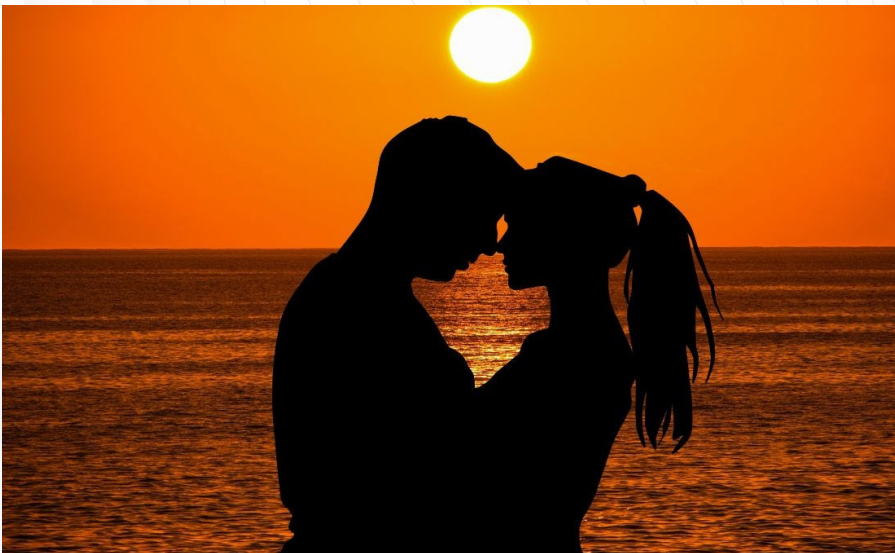
MEDIAN AGE AT FIRST SEX

- The median age at first sexual intercourse among women aged 20-49 increased between 2000-01 and 2016 (16.7 years to 17.1 years)
- Over the same period 2000 – 2001 and 2016, it did not change much for both women aged 25-49 years and men age 20-54: i.e from 16.6 to 16.7 and 18.8 years to 18.4 years respectively.

Figure 06: Median age at first sexual intercourse (%)



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health surveys, 2000 - 2022

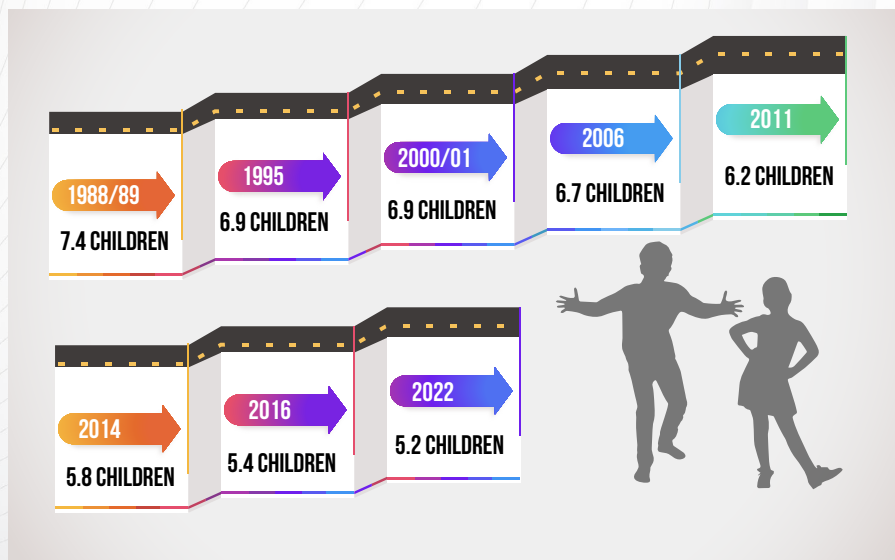


TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (TFR)



Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as the number of live births a woman would have if she survives to the end of her child bearing age (15-49 years) and experiences the current observed age specific fertility rates. The TFR has declined in Uganda over time, for instance;

- Between 2000-2001 and 2016, the TFR decreased by 1.5 children (from 6.9 in 2000-2001 to 5.4 in 2016). This further decreased to 5.2 children per woman in 2022. The TFR among women in rural areas declined from 7.4 in 2000-01 to 5.2 in 2022.

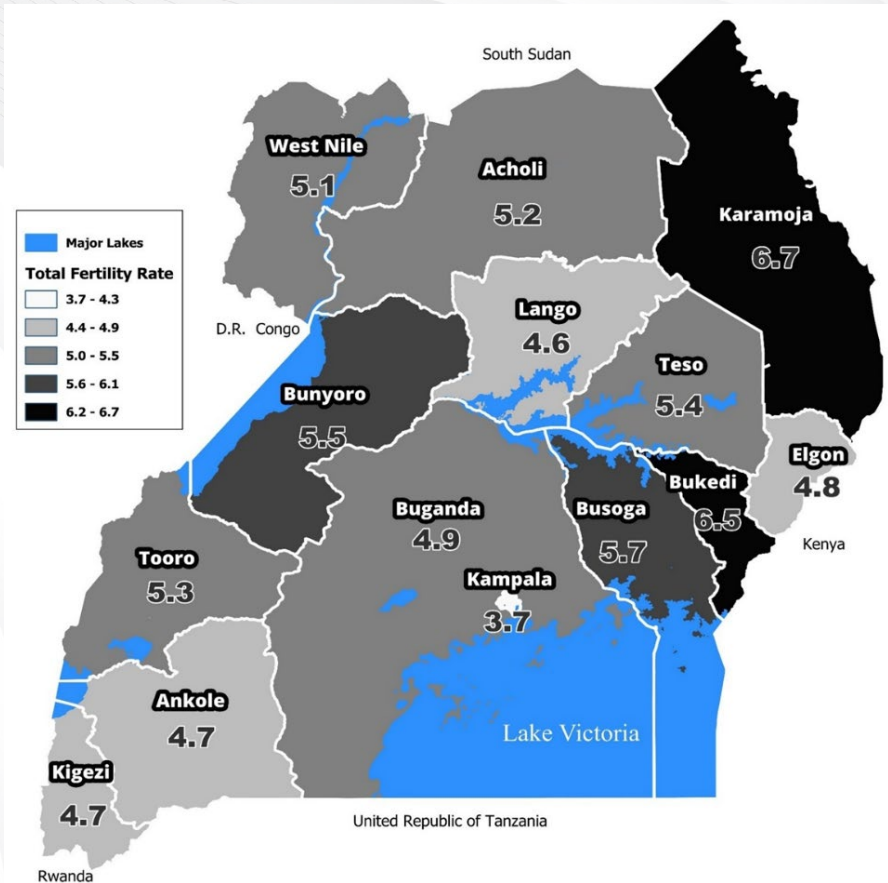


Source: *Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys, 1988 - 2022*





Figure 07: A Map of Uganda showing Fertility Rates by Sub Region



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), 2022



CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) is 38% among currently married women aged 15-49 using a contraceptive method.
- Use of modern contraception by married women increased from 14% in 2000-01 to 38% in 2022.
- The total demand for family planning among married women increased from 58% in 2000-01 to 66% in 2022.
- Overall, 43% of currently married women aged 15-49 have their demand for family planning met while 58% have demand for family planning satisfied by modern contraceptive methods.

Source: *Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), 2022*

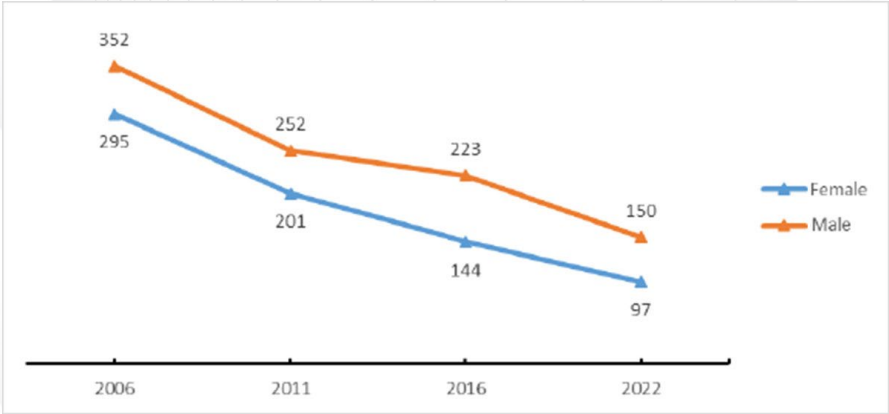




ADULT MORTALITY

- The probability of women dying between ages 15 and 50 decreased to 97 per 1,000 in 2022 from 144 per 1,000 in 2016.
- For men, the probability of dying between the ages 15 and 50 has also decreased to 150 per 1,000 in 2022 from 223 per 1,000 in 2016.

Figure 08: Trends in Adult Mortality, 2006 - 2022

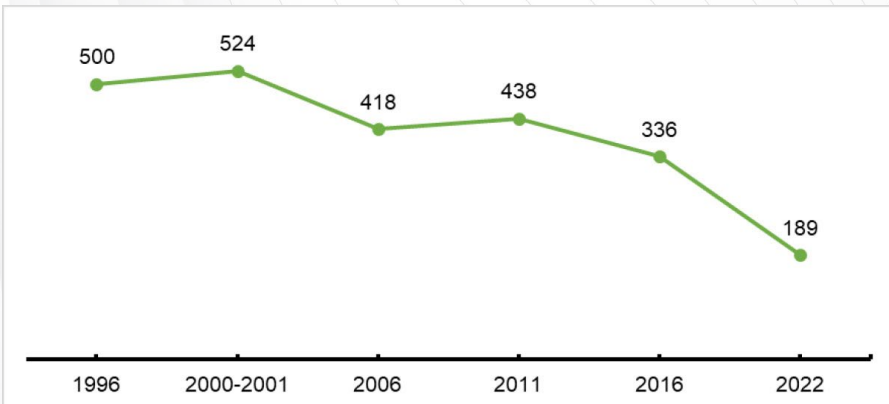


Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys, 2006 – 2022

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has declined from 500 deaths in 1996 to 189 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2022.

Figure 09: Trends in Maternal Mortality Ratio - Number per 100,000 live births



Source: Uganda Demographic and Health Surveys, 1996 – 2022



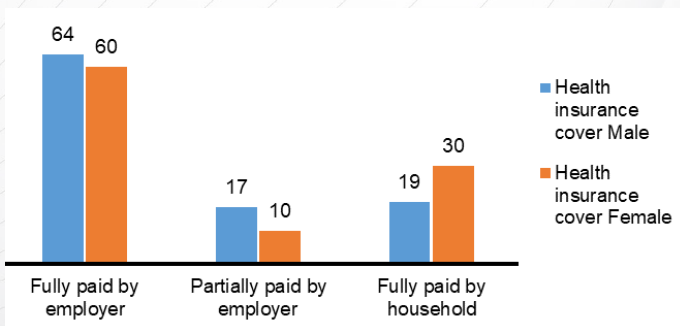
HEALTH INSURANCE COVER



Health insurance coverage among people aged 15 years and above is still low at 4%, which is a slight decrease from 5% registered in 2016/17.

More men than women have their health insurance covered either fully or partially by employers whereas more women (30%) than men (19%) have health insurance cover under household arrangements.

Figure 10: Percentage of persons with health insurance cover by funding source (%)



Source: Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20



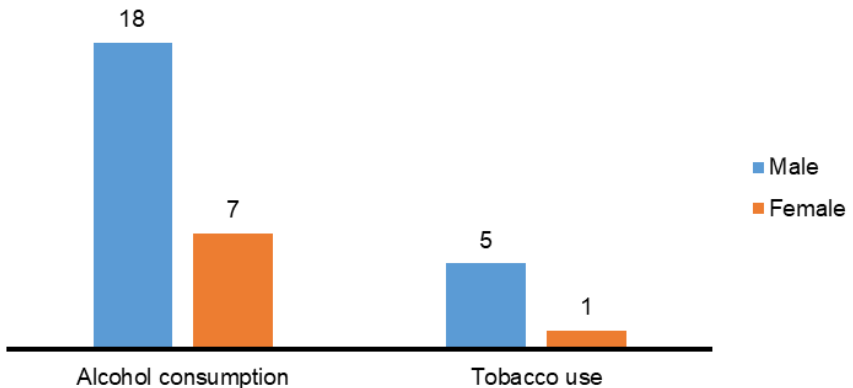


ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION AND TOBACCO USE

The consumption of alcohol and use of tobacco have remained persistent among Ugandans. More men than females currently take alcohol (18% and 7%) respectively. The ratio of tobacco users among females and males is one to five.



Figure 11: Percentage of persons who use tobacco and consume alcohol



Source: Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20



HOUSEHOLD INCOME

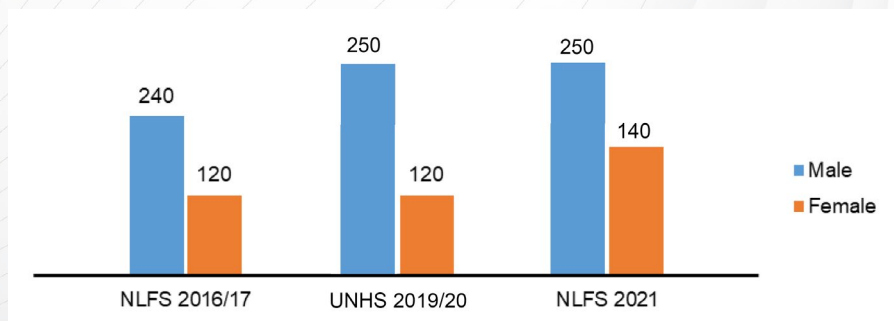
In broad terms, income refers to receipts, whether monetary or in kind, that are received at annual or more frequent intervals by households or individuals and are available for current consumption. Household earnings comprise of both cash income and income “in kind”. It combines incomes from all household members earning any income. It includes income from commercial agriculture, wage employment, income from non-agricultural enterprises, property incomes, transfers, and organizational support among others.

- The median monthly household income in Uganda stands at UGX 190,000
- The male headed households have a median monthly income almost twice as high as that of the women (UGX 233,000 and UGX 123,000 respectively).



- In 2021, the men earned almost twice their female counterparts (UGX 250,000 and UGX 140,000 on average respectively).

Figure 12: Trend in median monthly cash earnings for men and women (UGX '000)



Source: **Uganda National Household and Labour Force Surveys 2016 – 2021**



HOUSEHOLD ICT AND ASSET OWNERSHIP

Ownership of ICT assets such as televisions, radios, Mobile phones and computers/laptops are more common in male led households as compared to female led households. The largest difference is seen in mobile phones where almost 8 in 10 male headed households have a mobile phone (78%) while only 65% of their female counterparts have a household with a phone.

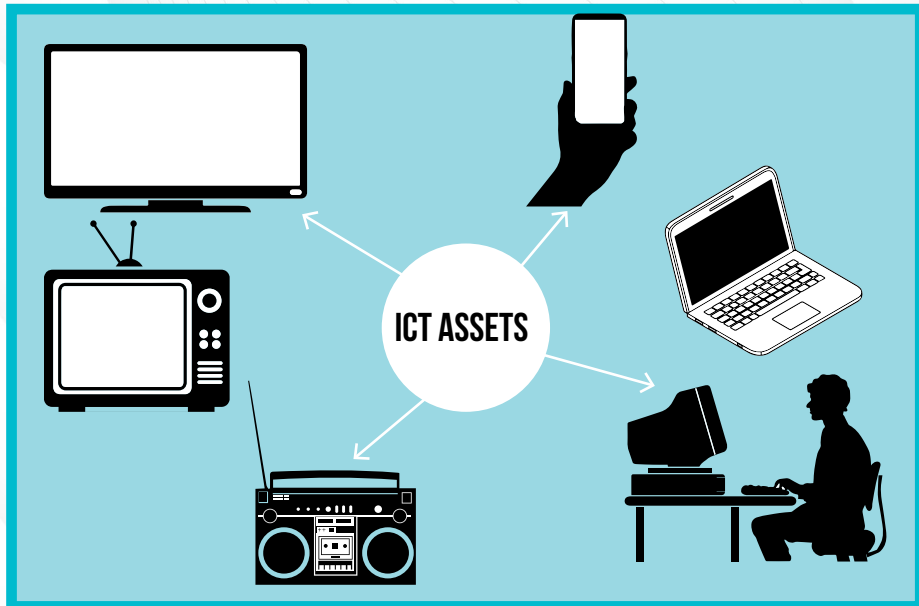
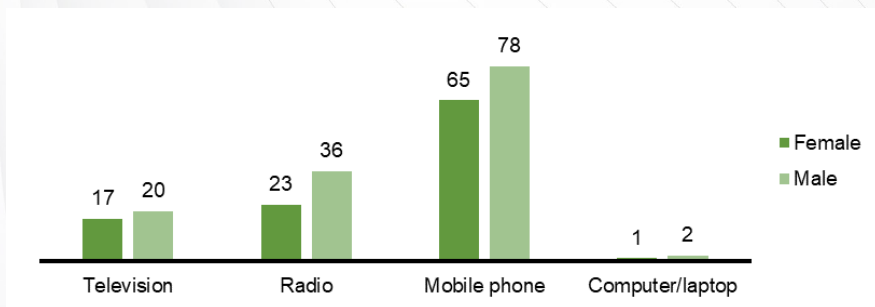


Figure 13: Household ownership of ICT assets by sex of household head




Source: Uganda National Household Survey 2019/20

ENERGY SOURCES FOR LIGHTING

According to the National Development Plan (NDP) III, Government is committed to improving electricity generation and supply to support industrialization resulting into economic growth. Government has made commitments at regional and international level to improve electricity generation and sharing among partner states through the Eastern Africa Power Pool (EAPP) in a bid to rationalize the generation and use of modern energy sources. In particular, the Energy sub-programme is responsible for increasing electricity generation and transmission, development and access to sustainable energy services and promotion of efficient utilization of energy. In the NDPIII period, the sector targets to increase the percentage of the population with access to electricity to 50 percent and increase electricity consumption per Capita to 2494kWh by 2022/23.





Findings from the National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) 2020/21 indicate that:

- Uganda has an estimated total of 9.2 million households
- A fifth of the total households in Uganda use electricity (main grid/mini grid) for lighting (20%).
- 46% of the households in urban areas use electricity as the main source of energy for lighting as compared to their counterparts in rural areas that use kerosene (22%)
- 27% of households use solar lighting (solar powered lantern and solar system) and this is prominent in rural areas (33%).
- Kampala has the highest percentage of households that use electricity (64%) followed by Buganda South (41%) while Karamoja has the lowest percentage of electricity use (2%).
- Elgon has the highest percentage of households that use kerosene for lighting (45%) followed by Bukedi (40%).
- Busoga has the highest percentage of households that use Solar-powered lantern or flashlight (33%) followed by Acholi (31%).
- Four in every ten households (43%) use electricity from National Grid with majority in urban areas (78%) as compared to rural areas (17%). Differentials by residence show a higher proportion of the households in urban areas use electricity from the National grid connection (78%) while households in the rural areas mostly use solar home system as their source of electricity (25%).
- Variations by sub-region show that Kampala has the highest percentage of households whose electricity source is National grid connection from UMEME (99%), followed by Buganda South (72%) while West Nile has the lowest percentage of two percent.
- Tooro has the highest percentage of households whose source of electricity is solar home system (61%) followed by Bukedi (42%) and Kigezi (41%).

Table 02: Distribution of Households by Source of Electricity (%)

Background Characteristics	Source of electricity						Total
	Electricity (grid and Min grid)	Solar home system	Solar lantern	Solar Kit	Dry cell battery / torch	Others*	
Residence							
Urban	77.5	7.9	3.1	4.3	3.3	3.9	100
Rural	17.3	24.5	10.8	19.1	19.6	8.9	100
Sub-regions							
Kampala	99.1	0	0	0.2	0	0.7	100
Buganda South	72.4	5.9	3.3	11.9	3.8	2.8	100
Buganda North	41.3	12.5	7.8	34.3	2.6	1.5	100
Busoga	34.3	10.7	7.4	39.9	6.6	1.1	100
Bukedi	27.9	41.7	1.8	0	28.6	0	100
Elgon	42.3	30.3	16.1	0.5	10.4	0.4	100
Teso	8.8	13.4	4.2	2	67.1	4.5	100
Karamoja	16.8	12.2	5.2	3.3	59.1	3.4	100
Lango	5.2	11.7	8.1	7.1	50.8	17.2	100
Acholi	18.3	15.8	15.7	6.8	31.4	12.1	100
West Nile	1.6	10.4	13.5	19.5	34.1	20.8	100
Bunyoro	15	40.1	24.2	1.1	6.6	13.1	100
Tooro	20.4	61.4	2.8	2.2	4.1	9.1	100
Ankole	48.8	19.8	9.4	5.8	4.5	11.6	100
Kigezi	28.7	41.4	19.6	0	1.4	8.9	100
National	42.7	17.5	7.5	12.8	12.7	6.7	100

Others* includes local mini grid, electric generator, rechargeable battery

Source: National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) Report, 2020/21





ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES



Access to road transport services is an essential enabler of business and other economic activities. Over the years, government has committed itself to modernizing the road infrastructure countrywide with an objective of enabling households and business players to easily access markets and other service centers.

Findings from the National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) 2020/21 indicate that:

- At the national level, majority of households (57%) have community roads as the nearest type of road.
- Disaggregation by residence and sub-region indicates that generally, community roads are the nearest type of roads to households. Bukedi (88%) and Teso sub regions (83%) have the highest proportion of households that are within near proximity to a community road while Tooro sub region has the lowest (42%).



Comparisons of access to road infrastructure between 2015 and 2021 is summarized in the table below;

Table 03: Distribution of households by type of the nearest road to the communities by background characteristics (%)

Background Characteristics	2015					2021				
	Trunk road (tarmac)	Trunk road (murrum)	Feeder road	Community Road	Total	Trunk road (tarmac)	Trunk road (murrum)	Feeder road	Community Road	Total
Residence										
Rural	3.5	8.6	26.3	61.6	100	3.5	11.6	26.4	58.5	100
Urban	9.1	6.4	23.3	61.2	100	11.6	8.8	25.8	53.7	100
Sub-region										
Kampala	9.2	0.0	19.3	71.5	100	11.9	0.0	27.0	61.1	100
Buganda South	3.4	3.1	24.4	69.2	100	6.6	16.4	22.9	54.2	100
Buganda North	8.3	7.7	20.4	63.7	100	8.2	22.7	15.5	53.6	100
Busoga	3.1	18.9	33.2	44.8	100	4.9	11.9	25.7	57.5	100
Bukedi	7.2	8.6	23.7	60.4	100	1.1	1.2	9.7	88.0	100
Elgon	4.8	7.5	42.3	45.4	100	6.5	10.8	35.8	46.9	100
Teso	1.2	3.0	21.1	74.7	100	2.4	4.8	10.3	82.5	100
Karamoja	1.1	6.5	16.0	76.4	100	0.3	8.5	33.6	57.6	100
Lango	3.1	9.7	32.4	54.8	100	2.7	8.8	26.9	61.6	100
Acholi	4.4	14.9	28.0	52.7	100	7.7	7.1	20.9	64.3	100
West Nile	2.0	10.0	21.9	66.2	100	1.7	13.1	30.0	55.3	100
Bunyoro	2.6	7.4	25.7	64.3	100	7.8	9.6	37.3	45.2	100
Tooro	5.2	3.8	23.2	67.8	100	7.3	1.0	50.0	41.7	100
Ankole	7.0	6.9	25.2	61.0	100	10.9	7.4	26.8	54.9	100
Kigezi	5.5	9.4	16.5	68.6	100	3.2	9.8	30.1	56.9	100
National	4.8	8.1	25.6	61.5	100	6.1	10.7	26.2	57.0	100

Source: National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) Report, 2020/21

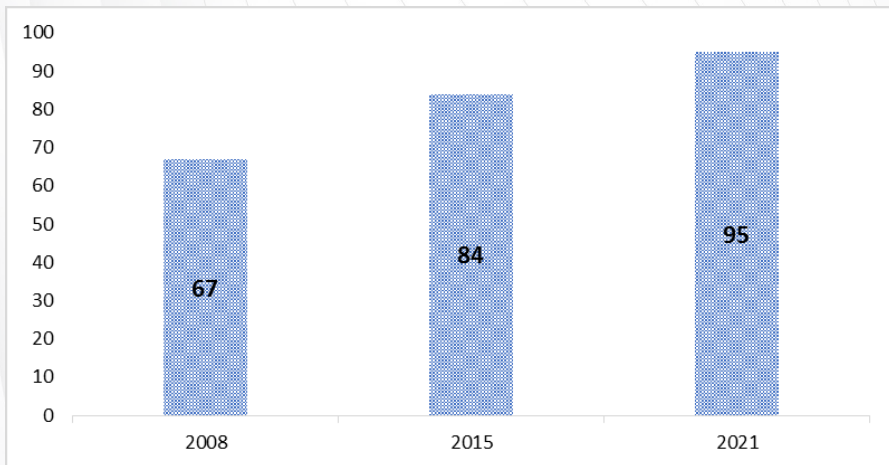




- Nearly nine in every ten (95%) sub counties countrywide have a grader, a wheel loader or a tipper to support road construction works and maintenance. This is an increase from 67 percent, 84 percent in 2008 and 2015 respectively.
- The major reason for not accessing road maintenance equipment by some sub-counties is mainly when the equipment is being used in other areas (39%), indicating a decline from 42 percent in 2015.



Figure 14: Proportion of sub counties with access to minimum road equipment



Source: National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) Report, 2020/21



WATER AND SANITATION

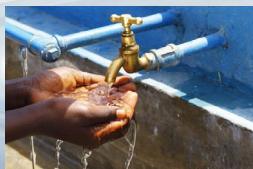
Findings from the National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) 2020/21 indicate that:

- Overall, accessibility to safe water during the dry season increased from 75% in 2015 to 79 percent in 2021 and it is mainly from borehole/protected springs/wells and gravity flow scheme (51%).

- 83% percent of the households that used piped water pay for it and the reason for payment is to cater for user fees/tariffs. 56% of the households who pay for the use of borehole water is to cater for maintenance costs.



- 42% of households use safe water, an increase from 12 percent in 2015. At the national level, long distance (40%) and unreliable safe water sources (21%) are the major constraints to accessing safe water sources.
- The main water treatment used is boiling only (15%), however more than half of the households do not use any water treatment method (57%). Jerry can (55%) and pot (41%) are the main two facilities/containers used by households to store drinking water.



- Overall, about six in every ten households (57%) use an outside built kitchen followed by the 26% that use open space.





- The main garbage disposal used by households is garden (36%) and pit (34%). About two in every ten households in Karamoja sub-region dispose off garbage in the bush (20%).



- Domestic waste is the most generated (53%) type of waste in Ugandan communities.



- At the national level, most of the households use outside built bathrooms without drainage (32%), 27% use makeshift bathrooms while 12% have no bathroom.
- 5% of households in Uganda have no toilet facility. High cost of construction (29%) and ignorance (26%) are cited as the major factors limiting toilet construction.
- Nationally, only 14% of the household have a hand washing facility with water and soap while only 12% have a functional hand washing facility with water only.



JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER SECTOR

Findings from the National Service Delivery Survey (NSDS) 2020/21 indicate that:

- At national level, 95% of households know LC1 as a place for arbitration or conflict resolution followed by police (92%).
- About three in every ten persons aged 10 years and above are aware of the East African Anthem while two in every ten (19%) persons aged 10 years and above are aware of the East African Community (EAC) with the majority citing increased volumes of trade (32%) as the major benefit accrued from the EAC cooperation.
- Less than two in every ten persons have a birth certificate; and of these, seventy eight percent managed to get it in a month or less.
- Only 2% of persons in Uganda have a passport. Of those that have a passport, about 4 in every 10 people managed to obtain it in a month or less. While nine in every ten persons are not satisfied with the process of acquiring a national passport.
- Seven in every ten households that use the various institutions/courts for arbitration, conflict resolution or redress are satisfied with the services they receive although they often required to make some payments for the services.
- Overall, the major reason for the payment of services is to settle case fees (41%) followed by a token of thanks (30%).





STATISTICS INFORMING THE PARISH DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The Parish Development Model (PDM) is a strategy for organizing and delivering public and private sector interventions for wealth creation and employment generation at the parish level as the lowest economic planning unit.

The goal of the PDM is Socio-economic transformation for wealth creation and employment generation at the parish level. The share of households who graduate into the non-subsistence economy will measure performance against this goal. This share will be monitored and reported on at parish, district and national levels coordinated by UBOS, the lead statistical agency and producer of official statistics.



Households in the Subsistence Economy are defined as those engaged in production of goods and/ or services whose returns are only enough or unable to meet their basic food and non-food requirements.



Findings from the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2019/20 indicate that 39% of households (3.5 million) are in the subsistence economy compared to 61% (5.4 million) in the non-subsistence economy. Of the 3.5 million households in the subsistence economy, 62% are engaged mainly in subsistence agriculture, 24% are in income generating activities, 12% are earning a wage/salary and 2% are not working at all.



Of the total households in Acholi sub-region, (78%) of them are in subsistence economy.

- The implementation of the PDM, therefore, marks a major milestone in Uganda's development journey in three main ways:
 - It accelerates implementation of Area-Based Commodity Development (ABCD) planning which is vital for realizing the quantity and quality of agricultural production required for agro - industrialization and export development
 - It extends the whole-of-government approach for development to the parish level in a consolidated manner as opposed to working in silos; and
 - It localizes Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan for effective measurement and management of development interventions.

Under the Parish Development Model, UBOS plays the following major roles:

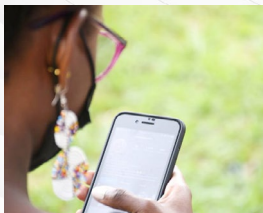
- Collection of baseline data
- Production of required statistical indicators, and
- Support monitoring and evaluation of the PDM

Pillar 1: Production, Processing and Marketing





Pillar 2: Infrastructure and Economic Services



Pillar 3: Financial Inclusion





Pillar 4: Social Services



Pillar 5: Community Mobilization and Mindset Change



Pillar 6: Community Information System



Pillar 7: Governance and Administration



Other Statistics to be compiled for the Parish Development Model include statistics for the priority commodities namely:

Table 04: Priority Commodities in the PDM

1. Coffee	10. Fish
2. Cotton	11. Dairy
3. Cocoa	12. Beef
4. Cassava	13. Bananas
5. Tea	14. Beans
6. Vegetable Oils/ Oil Palm	15. Avocado
7. Maize	16. Shea Nut
8. Rice	17. Cashew Nuts
9. Sugar cane	18. Macadamia Nuts

Source: Parish Development Model Working Document – Government of Uganda (GoU)

BUSOGA SUB REGION AT A GLANCE

- Busoga sub region is found in the Eastern part of Uganda. It comprises of the districts of **Bugiri, Bugweri, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo, Namutumba and Jinja City.**
- As of 2014, the regional total population stood at 3.6 million people. As of 31st January 2024, the total population for the sub region is projected at 4.7 million people.
- The most populous district in Busoga sub region is Mayuge with a projected population of 626,000 persons as of January 2024.

Source: UBOS Population Censuses and Projection Reports

Other selected indicators for Busoga sub region:

- 51% of the total population are female.
- 29.1% of the households are female headed.
- Primary School Enrolment net (6-12 years) was about 83.7% and Secondary School Enrolment (13-18 years) about 28.0% showing that most of the children do not continue to secondary level.
- The literacy rate stands at 67.4%.
- 6.0 % of households have no toilet facility.
- 59.4% of households use electricity for lighting.
- 24.7 % of households use tadooba for lighting.

Source: Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS), 2019/20

Table 05: Busoga Sub-Region Population Size and Composition

District	Population 2014			Projected Population as of January 2024			% Female
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Bugiri	185,925	196,988	382,913	271,200	279,200	550,400	50.7
Bugweri	78,750	86,136	164,886	100,800	107,500	208,300	51.6
Buyende	158,615	164,452	323,067	239,800	242,700	482,500	50.3
Iganga	162,432	176,879	339,311	216,300	227,700	444,000	51.3
Jinja	110,096	114,072	224,168	126,200	129,200	255,400	50.6
Jinja City	120,093	126,981	247,074	137,700	143,900	281,600	51.1
Kaliro	115,969	120,230	236,199	160,800	163,900	324,700	50.5
Kamuli	236,389	249,930	486,319	299,100	303,500	602,600	50.4
Luuka	113,566	124,454	238,020	136,400	147,100	283,500	51.9
Mayuge	229,252	243,987	473,239	306,000	320,000	626,000	51.1
Namayingo	106,303	109,140	215,443	125,300	122,900	248,200	49.5
Namutumba	123,911	128,646	252,557	171,500	171,800	343,300	50.0
Total	1,741,301	1,841,895	3,583,196	2,291,100	2,359,400	4,650,500	50.7

Source: UBOS Population Censuses and Projection Reports



JINJA CITY AT A GLANCE



- Jinja City lies in the Eastern region of Uganda. It is the busiest commercial centre in Busoga sub region.
- It is approximately 85 kilometres east of Kampala, Uganda's Capital and largest City.
- The City sits along the northern shores of Lake Victoria, near the source of River Nile, the World's longest river.
- The projected total population for Jinja City stands at 281,600 people as of 31st January 2024, of which 51.1% are female.

Selected indicators for Jinja District:

- The projected total population for Jinja district stands at 255,400 people as of 31st January 2024.
- 50.6% of the total population are female.
- 22.4 % of the households are female headed.
- 5.7% of children aged 10 – 17 years are in child marriages.
- 6.7% of children aged 0 – 17 years are orphaned.
- School attendance stands at 87.1% (6-12 years) and 42.8% (13-18 years).
- Literacy rate stands at 78.1%.
- 91.9% of households own a mosquito net.
- 2.6% of households have no toilet facility.
- 56.7% of the households get information from radio.
- 24.4% of households own a bicycle.
- 26.4% of households use electricity for lighting.
- 58.8% of households use tadooba for lighting.

Source: UBOS Population Censuses and Projection Reports

Table 06: MAJOR CENSUS AND SURVEY ACTIVITIES BEING CONDUCTED BY UBOS

Program	Purpose
National Population and Housing Census – 2024	Avail indicators on Uganda's demographic characteristics.
Uganda National Human Resource Survey	Avail indicators on the national manpower requirements.
Uganda National Household Survey	Avail socio-economic, poverty and household welfare indicators.
Census Mapping	Demarcation of Enumeration Areas in preparation for the National Population & Housing Census in 2024
Uganda Business Inquiry	Data on main Economic Indicators from Business Establishment's including Value Added, Gross output, Gross Fixed capital Formation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uganda Harmonized Integrated Surveys- Panel ➤ Uganda Harmonized Integrated Surveys- Agricultural 	Provide high quality and up-to-date indicators on agricultural, social and other key outcomes
Informal Cross Border Trade	Indicators on the contribution of informal trade to total international merchandise trade and growth trends overtime.





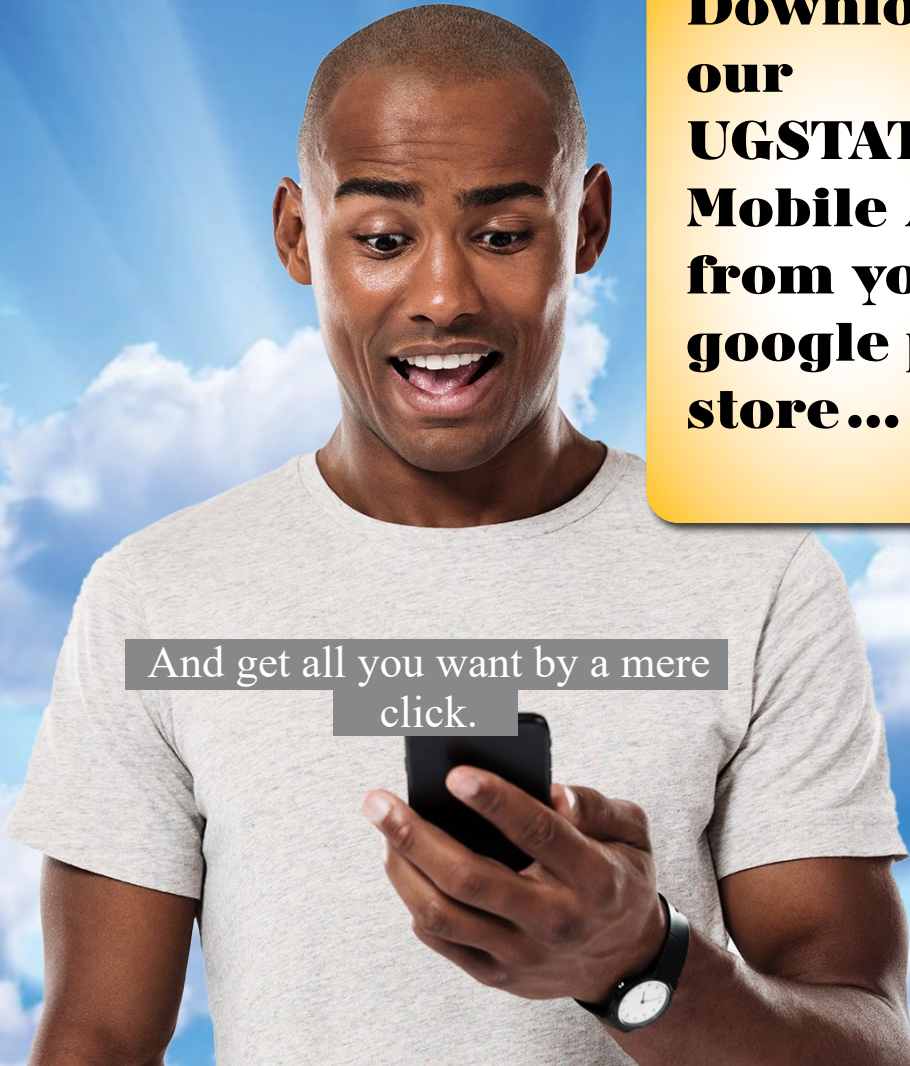


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