



**UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**



# **THE NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS (NPHC) 2024**

## **CENSUS INFORMATION KIT**

**CENSUS ENUMERATION STARTS ON:  
FRIDAY, 10TH MAY 2024**

# **Census 2024**



***It Matters to be Counted***

# FOREWORD

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The Uganda Bureau of Statistics Act No. 12 of 1998, Section 15 (1) mandates the Minister, on recommendation of the Board of Uganda Bureau of Statistics, to direct, by statutory order, that a census be undertaken. Based on this, the Cabinet sat in September 2023 and approved an addendum rescheduling the conduct of the Census to 10<sup>th</sup> May 2024. The forthcoming census will be a digital census i.e will use CAPIs and is a landmark for Uganda. The use of CAPIs will reduce the data processing time and facilitate timely release of both provisional and final results of the census.

The overall objective of the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2024 is to provide benchmark information on the spatial population distribution, age and sex structure, as well as other key socio-economic and demographic characteristics. The 2024 census is also undertaken in the spirit of maintaining approximate decennial censuses and ensuring availability of time series population to benchmark statistical information at various administrative levels for the development of a coordinated and integrated data collection system in the country.

The NPHC 2024 is organised, planned and implemented by the Bureau as specified in the Plan for National Statistical Development (PNSD). The Executive Director (ED) is the Census Commissioner (CC) and will have the overall operational responsibility for the NPHC 2024 activities; coordinating with the Cabinet, Parliament, the National Census Council, the census steering committee, Development Partners and external stakeholders. The Bureau will also work with various stakeholders including Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), the Media, Religious Leaders, Civil Society Organisations, Local Governments, Researchers, Imminent Persons among others during planning and implementation of the census.

I call upon all Ugandans to support all the NPHC 2024 activities as we all look forward to building and sustaining a data driven planning, policy and decision making infrastructure for the country.



**Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)**  
**CENSUS COMMISSIONER**



## **PREAMBLE: About UBOS**

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) was established in 1998 as a semi-autonomous Government agency responsible for coordinating, monitoring and supervising the National Statistical System. The Bureau continues to support Government's results-based agenda by providing statistics needed for planning, monitoring development performance and progress in the implementation of major national development policies and initiatives.

In its continued commitment to make available quality statistics, the Bureau carries out Population and Housing censuses to inform the National development policies and targets as outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP), Regional and International Development Frameworks. In fulfilling its mandate, the Bureau endeavours to produce quality statistics under the rubric of the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses.

In addition, the Bureau is responsible for the development and maintenance of a National Statistical System (NSS) to ensure collection, analysis and publication of integrated, relevant, reliable and timely statistical information.

The Bureau is also responsible for:

- Providing high quality central statistics information services.
- Promoting standardisation in the collection, analysis and publication of statistics to ensure uniformity in quality, adequacy of coverage and reliability of statistics information.
- Providing guidance, training and other assistance as may be required to other users and providers of statistics.
- Promoting cooperation, coordination and rationalization among users and providers of statistics at national and local levels so as to avoid duplication of effort and ensure optimal utilization of scarce resources.
- Promoting and being the focal point of cooperation with statistics users and providers at regional and international levels.



## Vision



A World Class National Statistics Office (NSO).

## Mission



To Coordinate the National Statistical System and provide quality statistics and statistical services that support development processes.

## Culture

Evidence Based Culture

### Core Values

Professionalism



Integrity



Mutual Respect



Team Work



User Orientation





## 1. What is a National Population and Housing Census?

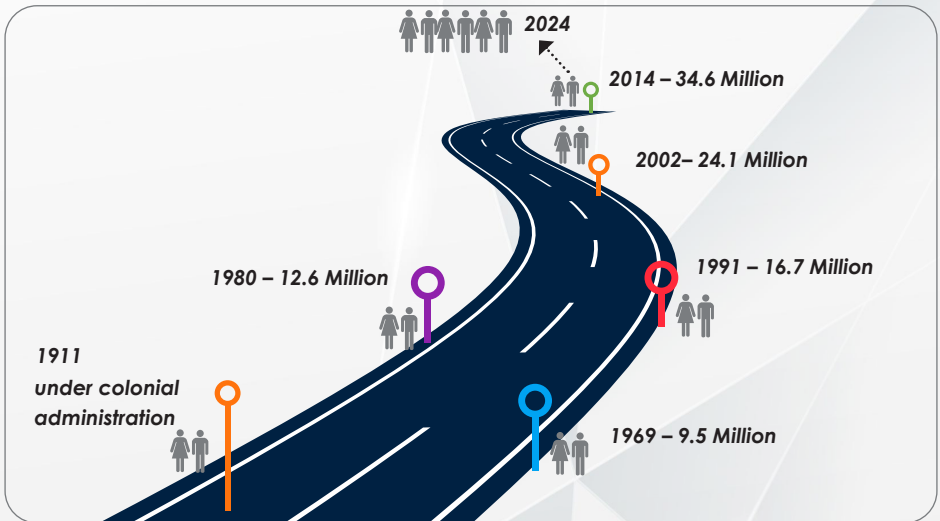
A population Census is the process of carrying out a total count of all persons within the territorial boundaries of a given state at a given period of time and disseminating the findings. The count captures both the numbers and characteristics of the persons. Most recently, population censuses are also used for capturing the housing conditions of the people, hence the naming of Population and Housing Census (PHC). The essential features of a PHC are individual enumeration, universality within a defined territory, simultaneity and defined periodicity.

In Uganda, population censuses have remained the main source of information on the population size and distribution, as well as the demographic and socio- economic characteristics of the population. These have provided the necessary data for policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation of national development programs at both national and local government levels. Aside of the National Development Plan (NDP) series, the census data will be crucial in monitoring the implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM) that is billed to transform the grass root communities into the money economy.



## 2. What is the history of conducting National Population and Housing Censuses in Uganda?

- Census taking in Uganda started in 1911 under the colonial administration. However, the first post – Independence census was held in 1969 and posted a population of 9.5 million persons at the time. Subsequent censuses were held in 1980, 1991, 2002 and most recently in 2014. The resultant population from these censuses were recorded at 12.6 million, 16.7 million, 24.1 million and 34.6 million respectively.
- **As a matter of practice, in Uganda, a Census is normally carried out after every 10 years.**



### **Most important to note is that:**

- The 2024 Census is the 11<sup>th</sup> Census to be carried out in Uganda.
- 6<sup>th</sup> post – Independence Census.
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Census to be undertaken by UBOS.
- 1<sup>st</sup> digital / paperless census to be conducted in Uganda.

### **The 2024 census is to be undertaken under an increasingly changing environment with the following unique characteristics:**

- Post COVID-19 period and economic recovery.
- Advanced and multiple communication / media technology with a growing trend of e-services.
- Diverse information interests / priorities.
- Segmented communities.



### 3. What were some of the key findings from the 2014 Census?



- A total national population of 34.6 million persons.
- A fast growing population with a population growth rate of 3% though having declined from 3.2% in 2002.

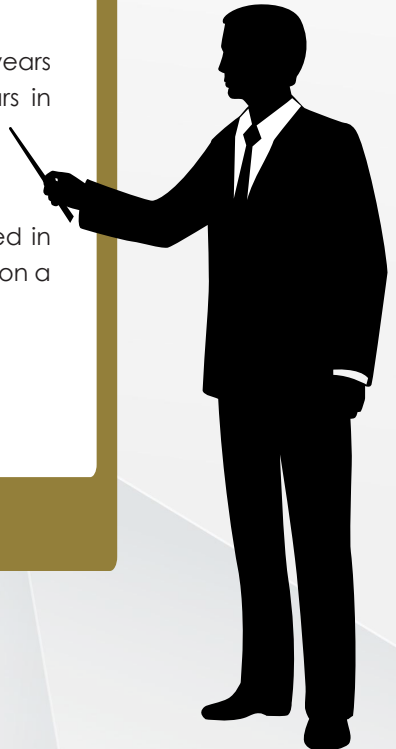


- A population ratio of 51% females against 49% males.
- An infant mortality rate of 53 deaths per 1000 live birth, having improved from 87 deaths per 1000 live birth in 2002.



- A total life expectancy of 63.3 years having improved from 50.4 years in 2002.

- A national literacy rate of 72%.
- Over 80% of households engaged in agriculture and majority of them on a subsistence basis.



#### 4. How will the NPHC 2024 be undertaken?

- The Bureau has advanced in data collection and is moving away from using printed questionnaires to using the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system. In this system, all information is directly recorded on tablet Personal Computers which also takes record of the Geographic Positioning System (GPS) coordinates to ensure that the needed data is corrected accurately.
- The use of CAPI tablets will help in easing the data collection process and timely transmission of the collected data to the servers at the central data processing centre managed by the Bureau.
- Enumerators will be trained on the functionalities of the CAPI tablets that will be used for the NPHC 2024.
- In addition, the NPHC 2024 will be implemented on a **Defacto** basis to enable comparison with results from earlier censuses. Thus, the population will be enumerated on the designated “census night”. In essence, everyone that spends the census night in Uganda will be eligible for enumeration. The census will count all people with Ugandan or foreign citizenship including foreign diplomatic personnel accredited to Uganda for as long as they spend the census night within the territory of the Republic of Uganda.



## 5. Who is eligible to be a NPHC 2024 Enumerator?

Any Ugandan aged 18 – 50 years of age is eligible for recruitment as an enumerator. But in addition, a person should meet the following criteria;



Should have at least an “A” level certificate or its equivalent and with a credit in English and Mathematics at “O” level.



Knowledge in basic computer applications.



Must be a Ugandan of good conduct, sound mind and fluent in the local languages spoken in the areas of enumeration.



Prospective enumerators need to be recommended by the local authorities in their respective LC 1 areas.



Should have a valid National Identity Card issued by NIRA.

## 6. How will the NPHC 2024 enumerators be paid?

For ease of transactions, enumerators will be paid using government e-cash services i.e mobile money. As a result, each enumerator MUST;

- Have a valid mobile telephone number registered on mobile money.
- Ensure the telephone number is registered in their own names in the same order as reflected on their National Identity Card issued by NIRA.



**NOTE:** An enumerator without a valid National Identity Card and a registered mobile telephone number in their own names risks being excluded from the NPHC 2024 activities. All payments to enumerators will be processed centrally by UBOS and paid directly to their mobile money accounts.





## 7. What are the main phases / processes of the NPHC 2024?

Generally, a typical census goes through (3) typical phases namely:

- Preparatory.
- Enumeration.
- Post enumeration.

***The preparatory activities for the NPHC 2024 started in 2022 and the following have been achieved so far:***

- Undertaking Census Mapping with the main objective of producing geo-referenced maps and demarcating census Enumeration Areas (EAs) countrywide.
- A pilot census was carried out in June 2023 in 16 districts of unique characteristics to inform the actual requirements and conduct of the main census enumeration activities. The 16 districts were; ***Kole, Bunyangabu, Buhweju, Koboko, Nakasongola, Omoro, Namayingo, Serere, Kisoro, Kotido, Bulisa, Mukono, Wakiso, Mbale City and Kampala City.***
- Finalisation of census tools and questionnaires, and procurement of enumeration materials.
- Gazetting of the Census enumeration through Cabinet.
- Recruitment and training of census field staff.
- Advocacy and publicity of the NPHC 2024 exercise to ensure buy in of all stakeholders and persons in Uganda.

***In the enumeration phase:***

- The trained enumerators will move from household to household and will interview the heads of households using the already predesigned questionnaires.
- The NPHC 2024 data collection process will take a minimum of 10 days.

***In the post enumeration phase:***

- Task teams will measure the accuracy of the NPHC 2024 with regard to the accuracy of the census by independently surveying a sample of the population.
- This phase will also include data processing, analysis and dissemination of both provisional and final results of the NPHC 2024.





## 8. What are the objectives of the NPHC 2024?

The main objective of undertaking the NPHC 2024 is to provide essential information on the spatial population distribution, age and sex structure, as well as other key socio-economic and demographic characteristics.

**Other specific objectives include the following:**

To develop an area sampling frame for utilisation in the subsequent surveys.

To generate user oriented demographic and socio-economic data from the NPHC 2024 disaggregated by key background variables.

To avail data for benchmarking purposes at the national and lower government levels e.g for the implementation of the Parish Development Model.

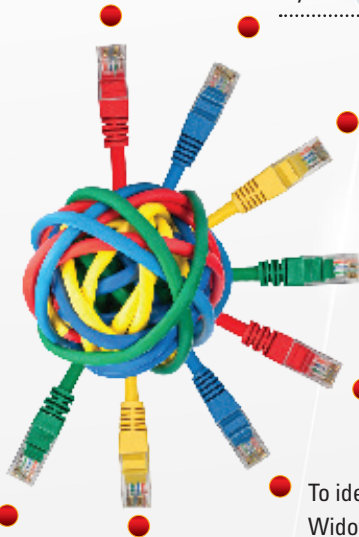
To provide an accurate count of the people, where they are and what their needs are.

To guide central and local governments in resource allocation.

To identify and plan for special interest groups (i.e Children, Widows, Ethnic minorities, the disabled etc) to ensure inclusion and social protection.

To evaluate, analyse and disseminate the census results at various levels.

Avail benchmark information for the implementation of other major national programs such as the periodical electoral roadmaps, birth registrations and the mass rollout of National Identity Cards (IDs).





## 9. What will be the major focus of the NPHC 2024?

The NPHC 2024 is designated to collect information on a wide range of personal and household characteristics. These include the following:

- Demographic and social characteristics.
- Residence and migration characteristics.
- Parental survival.
- Disability status.
- Education, literacy and field of specialisation.
- Labour market indicators.
- Fertility and childhood mortality.
- Emigration.

*At the household level, the census collects information on:*

- Housing conditions.
- Household assets and amenities.
- Distance to social service facilities.
- Household based agricultural activities, and;
- Death(s) in the household.



## 10. Why is it important to carry out the NPHC 2024?

The NPHC 2024 exercise will provide information on socio-economic and demographic characteristics of all persons in the country, and at all planning levels, i.e from national, regional up to the lower local government levels. **The census data is essential and useful in the following ways:**

- Facilitating planning, policy making, administrative, research business undertakings.
- Information on the size, distribution and characteristics of the population which is useful in resource allocation and targeting for service delivery. In particular, the census data avails key indicators such as **Life Expectancy, Maternal Mortality** and **Fertility rates**.
- The census data is also used as a critical reference for ensuring equity in distribution of wealth, government services and representation nation-wide i.e distributing and allocating government funds among various regions and districts for education, health services, delineating electoral areas at the national and local levels, measuring the impact of development initiatives etc.
- Useful in building a public consensus on national priorities, and is also used for investment objectives by the corporate sector, academia, civil society and individual researchers.
- Essential in the National Statistical System (NSS) as the data is used as a benchmark for statistical compilation / sampling frame for other surveys such as the UNHS, UDHS etc.
- The statistics on small areas and small population groups produced during a census exercise is a building block for efficient governance at all levels.



## 11. Who are the key stakeholders of the NPHC 2024 undertaking?

- The Census is a national activity for the public good. Therefore, the entire Ugandan citizenry are the main key stakeholders and targets of the census.
- However, it should be noted that a census is the largest exercise undertaken by any census organisation including UBOS. In order for the exercise to be successful, the Bureau corroborates with many agencies and national committees in the planning, enumeration and post enumeration phases.

## 12. Is there an established NPHC 2024 administrative structure at the national level?

*Yes. To ensure efficiency of operations, the following committees have been established at the national level:*

- **The National Census Council (NCC):** It is chaired by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of the Republic of Uganda and is the apex body responsible for political oversight and national advocacy for the NPHC 2024. The NCC comprises of other Hon. Ministers of key ministries and government agencies i.e Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of ICT and National Guidance, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, National Planning Authority and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics with the Executive Director as the Secretary.
- **The Census Steering Committee (CSC):** The CSC is responsible for promoting the integration of major areas of concern to the Nation into the NPHC 2024 in line with National and International frameworks, mobilizing resources necessary for the implementation of the Census Programme, obtaining cooperation and support from Ministries, Departments and Agencies, as well as Development Partners and reporting to the National Census Council on agreed actions related to the conduct of the NPHC 2024.



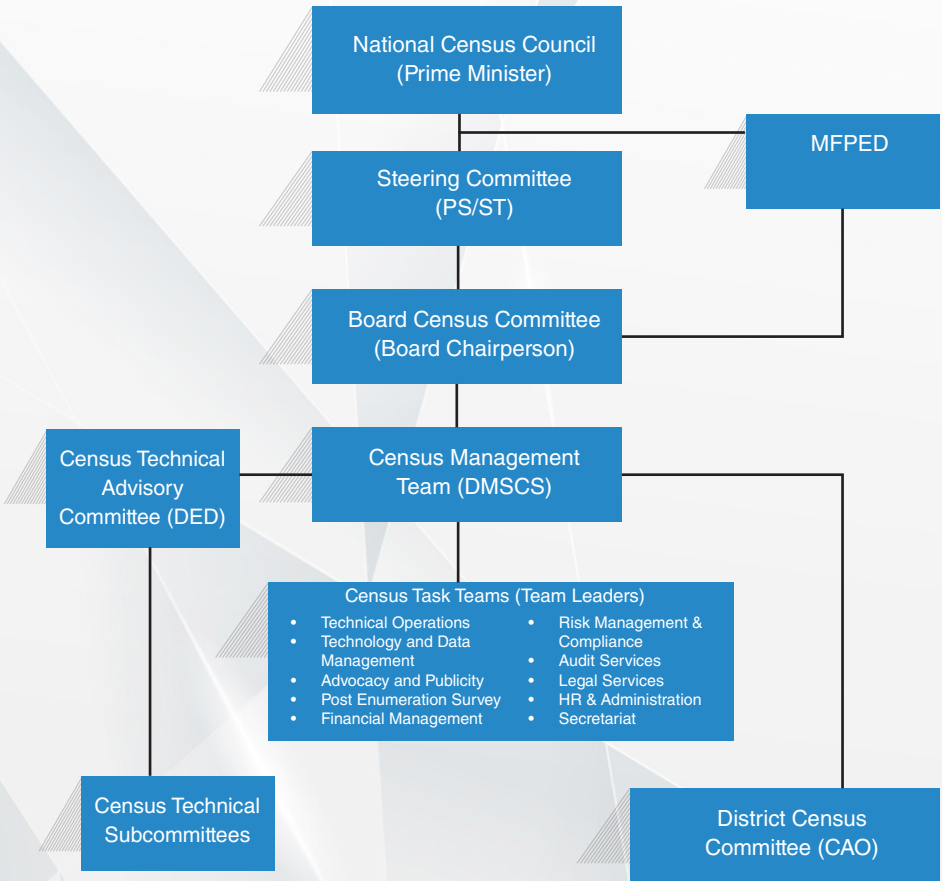
The Steering Committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Treasury (PS/ST), Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development with the UBOS Board Chairman as the Co-Chair. The CSC also comprises of Permanent Secretaries of key government ministries and Accounting Officers of key agencies i.e the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of ICT and National Guidance, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Public Service, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, National Planning Authority, Uganda Local Government Association, Electoral Commission, Development Partners (UNFPA, DFID, World Bank, UNDP etc) and representatives of the Media.

- **The UBOS Board of Directors:** For purposes of the NPHC 2024, the UBOS Board of Directors is constituted into a census committee to provide oversight function to the Census Management Team (CMT). The Board also provides program oversight and monitors the implementation of the Census activities.
- **The Census Management Team (CMT):** The CMT comprises of members of the UBOS Management and includes Task Team(s) Leaders chaired by the Director, Methodology and Statistical Coordination Services. The CMT is responsible for defining the operational direction of the census, coordinating the implementation of activities and organising routine meetings to ensure efficiency of census operations. The CMT performs its work through various committees ie Technical Operations, Technology and Data Management, Financial Management, Administration and Human Resource, Publicity, Advocacy and Communication, Post Enumeration Survey, Risk and Compliance Management, Audit Services and Legal Services.
- **The Census Technical Advisory Committee (CTAC):** The CTAC is composed of members of the Inter-Agency Committee of the Plan for National Statistics Development (PNSD) and other co-opted members from Academia, Media and Research



institutions. This committee is responsible for providing the technical advice and guidance to the Census Management Committee and Managing the Census methodological, technical and administrative processes. The CTAC is chaired by the Deputy Executive Director, UBOS.

**Figure 1: NPHC 2024 organogram - (National Level)**

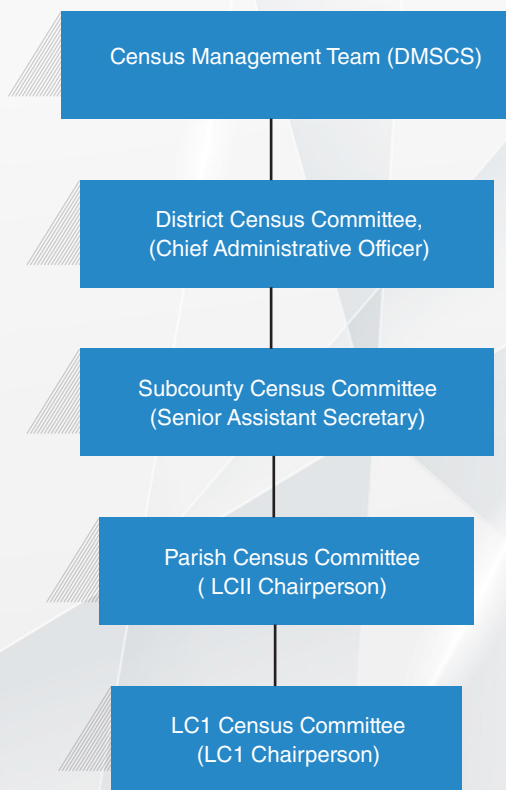


**13. Are there any other NPHC 2024 administrative structures at the District and other lower levels of government?**

*Yes, there are other structures provided for at the sub national level i.e;*

- **The District Census Committees (DCC).** the DCC is composed of the Chief Administration Officer (Chairperson), Chairman LCV, Resident District Commissioner, District Police Commander, District Population Officer, District Planner (Secretary).
- At Sub County level, the LCIII as Chairperson, and the entire sub county Executive Structure. Other members include, the Community Development Officer and the Senior Assistant Secretary as Committee Secretary. This structure is replicated at Parish and LCI levels.

**Figure 2: NPHC 2024 organogram – (District and Sub-National Level)**





## 14. What is the relevance of the NPHC 2024 questions on particulars of household members?

The census will collect data on various aspects of the members of the household i.e;

### A: NAMES OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS:

- Names of household members will be recorded for quick reference in completing the questionnaire. Asking subsequent questions is easier when there is a reference name.
- Names are also vital in the post enumeration survey to ensure accuracy and completeness, through matching of variables.
- The names can also be useful in the development of the national data bank by NIRA and can also be a baseline for National IDs, births and death registration.



### B: RELATIONSHIP TO THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

- This question establishes the household structure and reveals the level of dependency at household level.
- The name of the household head, whether present or absent has to be recorded to avoid misrepresentation. If the real household head is not captured, the relevance on the relationship to the household head will be distorted.
- The family unit is central to society because it is the epitome of social behaviour, generational progress, and national development. The family structure however, is increasingly affected by political and socio-economic changes, some of which lead to diminishing extended family support systems.
- Information on relationship to the household head is therefore essential in identification of conjugal family nuclei and the family structure in general and in supporting the extended family system in in cases of widowhood and orphan-hood.



### C: DATE OF BIRTH AND AGE

- Data on age is important in the description and analysis of other demographic data and for the evaluation of the quality of the census counts of the population.
- The age structure of the population is also important for planning at the national and lower level levels of the community. For instance, in measuring the potential school going population, potential voting population, potential manpower vis –avis the national manpower requirements etc
- Age date is also essential in estimating population projections for national, district and other lower levels.
- Age is also the most important variable in the study and measurement of mortality, fertility, nuptiality and other areas of demographic analysis.



### C: BIRTH REGISTRATION

- This question aims at ascertaining whether person has a birth certificate or not.
- Immediate registration at birth is essential in protecting a child's right to identity as well as the general respect for other childrens' rights.
- For instance, the lack of a birth certificate may prevent a child from receiving health care or enrolling in school. This is irrespective of whether it is a short or long birth certificate.



### D: ETHNICITY AND CLAN

- Identification of ethno-cultural characteristics of a country's population has increasing importance in the context of migration, integration and policies affecting minority groups.
- Data on Clans is used to provide information on the diversity of the national population and serves to identify other sub-groups of the population.
- Some other areas of study such as on demographic trends,





employment practices, income distributions, education levels, migration patterns, social support networks and health service delivery can rely on data on ethnicity to correct imbalances.

## **E: RELIGION**

- Religion is an important means through which people form and identity within society. It affects human behaviour, reinforces cultural values of wider society and fosters a sense of community belonging.
- Religion affects population groups (the youth, the married and older persons) differently. In turn, this creates an impact on how they appreciate development programs e.g environmental health and sanitation, education, family planning messages etc.
- For instance, several studies on family planning have shown how certain population groups or religious denominations have resisted some family planning methods and also the adoption of certain hygienic practices.
- Religion is therefore one of the critical guiding factors in determining how development projects and programs can be implemented at the national and community level. It also serves as a way of segmenting society for various national purposes such as immunisation and other public health programs.

## **F: PARENTS SURVIVAL STATUS**

- Survival ship of a child's biological parents is used to measure the prevalence of orphan hood and child fostering in the population.
- The information is also used in determining the level of adult mortality (death rates). Mortality contributes to the decrease in population and can also be used as a mirror of the effectiveness of public health programs for government to take remedial policy actions.
- Under the National Development Plan (NDP) series, one of the aims is to expand social protection measures as a means of reducing vulnerability. This effort can best utilise data on parents' survival statuses across the country.



## G: PREVIOUS RESIDENCE / MIGRATION

- Migration is one of the basic demographic factors that directly influence population size. Information on net migration is a major source of demographic redistribution as well as having a strong association with economic, social, environmental and political indicators.
- The significance of migration to national policy makers does not rest only in its size but also its composition. Migrant characteristics such as age, sex, fertility levels, educational background etc have profound implications for development in both the sending and the receiving areas or countries.

### 15. Will the NPHC 2024 collect data on housing conditions? If YES for what purpose?

*YES, the census will collect data on housing / dwelling conditions.*

- The information on dwelling units is used to measure welfare. The variables / characteristics of dwellings combined with other variables on materials used for construction of the dwelling provides relevant information for deriving indicators for standard of living. The information is also used to generate and update poverty maps.
- Information on housing supports formulation and operationalisation of policy and regulatory frameworks to enhance development of the energy sector. This can be collated into a comprehensive national housing policy, law and investment plan.
- The number of rooms used for sleeping in the dwelling unit is used to generate the overcrowding index which is a key indicator for measuring the adequacy of the basic human needs for shelter.

### 16. What other household characteristics will the NPHC 2024 collect data on?

The census will collect data on other various household characteristics i.e;

#### A: ENERGY FOR COOKING AND LIGHTING

- The proportion of households using crude fuel is one of the indicators for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There are important linkages between household fuel use, indoor air pollution, deforestation, soil erosion, flooding and greenhouse emissions.
- The types of fuel used for cooking and lighting are important predictors of exposure to indoor air pollution.
- Information on energy use provides a measure of social well-being at household level, hence a determinant of poverty.





## B: ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

- Access to safe drinking water is of fundamental significance to lowering faecal risk and frequency of associated waterborne diseases.
- Reduction in time and distance in collecting water is one of the important elements in determining whether the government's targets on water and sanitation are being met. The Uganda National Water Policy (2000) alludes to the fact that access to safe water is reasonable if within reach of 1km for rural areas and 0.2km for urban areas.
- Reduction in time also relieves most women and girls of the burden of walking long distances to fetch water.





## C: ACCESS TO TOILET FACILITIES

- Accessibility to adequate excreta disposal facilities is fundamental in decreasing the disposal of faecal material in public spaces.
- Information on access and use of toilet facilities generates relevant indicators on pit latrine coverage which is an input into the Ministry of Health League Table for ranking districts in terms of their health sector performance levels.



## D: SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

- Modernizing solid waste management and treatment in the cities and other major towns is one of the key sanitation targets at the national and lower government levels.
- Data on solid waste disposal avails information that is critical in the formulation and implementation of appropriate pollution and solid waste management policies, laws and regulations at household and community level.



## E: KITCHEN FITTINGS

- In the 1990's, the World Health Organisation (WHO) identified indoor air pollution from smoke as one of the main health problems globally.
- Wood smoke contains many different chemical products such as black carbon and other fine particles that have greenhouse gas components that are detrimental to human health as they contribute to eye damage, respiratory diseases such as pneumonia, bronchitis and asthma.



## F: HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

- Information on ownership of household assets is a poverty correlate. For instance, information on whether a household has electricity, a radio, television, motor vehicle, bicycle and a refrigerator are included primarily to provide some index of the standard of living or social economic status.
- Such information on household assets is considered to be reported more reliably and can be more useful than a direct question on sources or levels of household income.





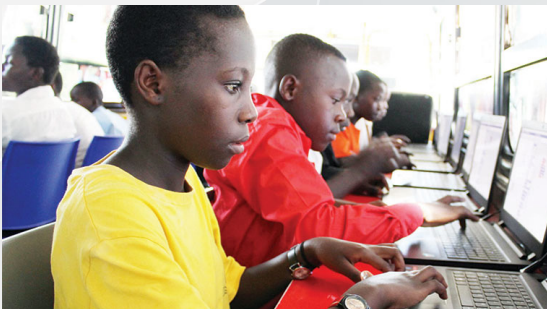
## G: COMMUNICATION

Information on communication is an important indicator for monitoring NDP objectives under the rubric of the information and communication technologies sub sector i.e

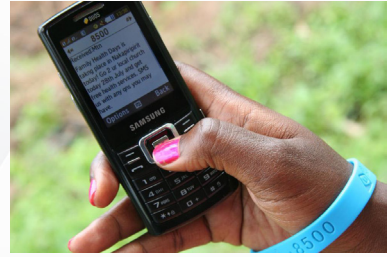
- Enhancing access to quality, affordable and equitable ICT services country wide.
- Enhancing the use and application of ICT services in business and service delivery.
- Enhancing access to quality, affordable and equitable broadcasting services country wide.
- Rejuvenating the application and use of postal service codes across the country.

***With regard to Communication, further questions will be asked to collect information on;***

- ***Ownership of a Mobile Phone:*** Mobile phones have become a predominant method of communication in many countries including Uganda. One of the key benefits of a mobile phone is its technological dynamism to be accessed everywhere, anytime for as long as there is adequate access to charging facilities. As a result, mobile phones are used as quick navigation tools on the internet for quick access to information.
- ***Internet Usage:*** Data on internet usage will generate indicators that will help monitor the progress and access to internet facilities, as well as enabling the development of relevant local internet content and translation in local languages for ease of business and usage by the population.







## H: INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCES

- World over, Worker's remittances are receiving unprecedented attention due to increase in the movement of people and earnings abroad enabled by globalisation.
- There is an evident contribution of inflows from international remittances as a resource envelope for development especially in developing countries like Uganda. Remittance flows directly impact on consumption savings and investment in an economy.
- Often times, remittance surveys are conducted, and therefore census questions on remittances are an important component in generating a sampling frame for progressive surveys.



## 17. Will the NPHC 2024 collect information on accessibility of community services by the population?

YES, the NPHC 2024 will ask questions on the levels of accessibility by the population to community services such as;

### A: HEALTH SERVICES

- Access to health services is a process indicator (percentage of the population residing within 5km of a health facility) and is critical in monitoring the Health Sector Strategic Plan.
- It measures geographical access to a public, private or not for profit health facility.
- In the NDP, one of the key targets of government is to strengthen the organisation and management of the National Health System, ensure universal access to quality health care services even to the vulnerable population, and improving the quality of hospital services at all levels in both public and private sectors. The census data on access to health facilities will therefore be essential in measuring the level of achievement of these targets.



## B: EDUCATION SERVICES

- Various studies have shown that the distance to school is one of the most important factors influencing the patronage pattern of schools. The government targets to have a government aided primary school in every parish and a government aided secondary school in every sub county.
- Knowledge of distance to the nearest school whether private or government (irrespective of whether the children in the household attend the school or not) is an important measure of service delivery by the education sector to the citizenry.





## C: POLICE SERVICES

- Under the NDP, the government aims at enhancing access to justice for all and in particular, for the poor and other marginalised persons.
- Therefore, information on “distance to the nearest police post” will act as a measure of service delivery in terms of enabling access to justice by the police. Ordinarily, the police are the first point of contact by the victims in the chain of seeking justice.

### 18. What is the relevance of the NPHC 2024 questions on fertility?

The census will collect data on various aspects of human fertility ie;

#### A: CURRENT MARITAL STATUS

- Indicators on marriages are of key interest to demographers and other social scientists because it sheds more light on the family formations, family composition and fertility rates. Marital status is a key determinant of fertility, migration, education, employment and other social economic indicators.
- The employment sector is interested in marital status as a factor in labour supply and market analysis because the female labour supply is greatly affected by changes in marital status.
- Information on marital status also provides statistics on vulnerable groups e.g teenage marriages (under 18 years), early marriages and widows etc
- The administrative data on marital status is not routinely collected in Uganda. The census will therefore collect and avail data on marital status for the social development sector for both national and lower level planning.



## B: CHILD SURVIVAL

- Death is a principle “vital event” for which vital statistics are collected and compiled. Death statistics are needed for purposes of demographic studies and for public health administration. Death statistics are needed to make analysis of past population changes.
- Fertility and mortality data from censuses are very vital in a country where there is lack of administrative data or effective birth and registration systems.
- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is a sensitive indicator of availability, utilization and quality of health care, in particular prenatal care.

## C: CHILD BIRTH HISTORY

- This will collect information from all women aged 12 – 54 years.
- The collected data will avail indicators on fertility rates, the median age of giving birth in females and the different consenting ages into sexual relationships.

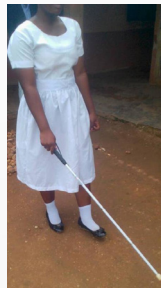


## 19. Will the NPHC 2024 collect data on aspects of disability? If YES, for what relevance?

YES, the census will collect data on aspects of disability prevalent in the population aged 2 years and above along the following lines;

### A: SEEING

- The purpose of asking this question is to identify persons who have vision limitations of any kind that contribute to difficulties in undertaking their daily chores. These limitations may inhibit handwork, reading or accessing driving permits.
- This information is crucial as it contributes to the efficacy of public health management programs.



### B: HEARING

- The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have some serious hearing limitations. This could be for one or both ears.
- Information generated aids the public health interventions to assist the affected population.

### C: WALKING OR CLIMBING STEPS

- The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have difficulties walking or moving around on foot. This may or may not inhibit their execution of daily activities.
- The information generated gives an estimate of the total population that may not walk a long distance without being assisted, having a rest or using walking devices /aids such as a cane, a walker or crutches.



### D: REMEMBERING OR CONCETRATING

- The purpose of this question is to identify persons who have difficulty with their memory or concetrating abilities because of reasons such as; having too many things to do, getting older or because of an underlying illness or medication. This could lead one into forgetting



names of people or place of appointments, how to get to familiar places, important tasks, and taking medications or paying bills.

- Information generated aids government in coming up with interventions to close the gap and manage the underlying vulnerabilities for instance for school going children who may be slow learners as a result.

## 20. Will the NPHC 2024 collect data on aspects of education?

YES, the census will ask questions with regard to education. Government has invested heavily in UPE, USE and higher level education including vocational education. It is important to measure the contribution of the programs towards community and national development.

- The objective of these questions is therefore to measure the levels of education or formal schooling of all household members aged 5 years and above mainly current school attendance, education attainment and field of specialisation.
- The collection of data will cover access to, equity and completion rates at primary, secondary and tertiary levels.
- The data collected assists in measuring the national and regional literacy levels. The information also supports the development of adult literacy programs.





## 21. Will the NPHC 2024 collect information on labour activities?

YES, the census will collect data on the status of labour activities undertaken and the type of occupation in the last 7 days leading to enumeration.

- Information on labour activities is critical in measuring the aspects of the labour market and are important economic and social indicators. They are used in the analysis, evaluation and monitoring of the economy.
- The labour market is a wide range of government policies relating in particular to employment, income support and industrial relations, and the population groups of interest e.g the youths, older persons and women.
- Labour statistics are therefore essential as they explain more about persons, their participation in the labour force and their success in finding employment in addition to their type of work.
- Under the NDP, one of the key targets of government is to enhance the availability and quality of gainful employment. Under NDP implementation, the emphasis is on strengthening existing policies and the labour market information system is one away of achieving the objectives. The census data will therefore be crucial in boosting the achievement of these interventions.





## 22. Will the NPHC 2024 collect data on agricultural practices in the different households?

YES, the census will have a module of questions on agriculture.

- Under the East African Community, Uganda has a comparative advantage in Agriculture. However, the sector still suffers losses due to poor post-harvest handling, cheaply priced exports of potential raw materials and lack of value addition.
- Nonetheless, for a long time, the agriculture sector has been core to Uganda's economy in terms of its contribution to GDP and employment.
- The rural households are dominantly engaged in agriculture, though the majority on a subsistence basis.
- The census data on agriculture will help in informing government on the remedial policies on modernising agriculture, in addition to the already existing ones and recently the Parish Development Model (PDM). The data will also be important for development of a sampling frame for Annual Agriculture Surveys and other subsequent agricultural and livestock censuses.



### 23. What new data needs will be captured in the NPHC 2024 that have not been captured in any Census before?

- Data on the implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM). The PDM is a government programme aimed at transforming the whole country into the commercial economy using a broad based approach i.e based at the grass root level.
- A model on subsistence economy. In Uganda, 39% of households are outside the money economy. This data will help government in planning the initiatives to bridge the gap.
- Questions on Clanship i.e to establish the various clans that constitute the foundations of different Ugandan societies.
- Data on the day population of major cities and towns i.e to establish the activities and engagements of the urban population during the day.
- Data on returnee migrants and emigration to establish the causes of the movement of people from time to time.
- Questions on the National Health Insurance Policy to establish the health needs and requirements of the population.
- Data on refugees. Uganda is renown globally as one of the countries that host the biggest number of refugees. The refugees exert pressure on land in their settlement areas and require socio-economic services.
- Data on Albinism to establish their composite number in the population and ensuring they are not marginalised.
- Data on little persons in society.



## 24. Are there any public misconceptions, that UBOS has encountered before while undertaking a national census exercise?

Ugandans are generally alive to the need of statistics by government for effective planning so as to improve their welfare.

**HOWEVER, in some cases, the following have been noted as general misconceptions from the public about the motive and procedures of the census activities;**

- That the Census is aimed at ascertaining people's wealth with a view of informing taxation plans by government.
- That the Census budget is too high and not worth the cost. That the government would rather use the money for other development initiatives.
- Some religious positions that sometimes restrict their members from being counted or participating in a census activity.
- UBOS assures the general public and all stakeholders that the Census undertaking is an essential national activity necessary for informing government on the citizenry needs for effective planning and allocation of resources. At no point in time will the information collected be handed over to taxation authorities.

## 25. What is your promise to Ugandans?

- As usual, we assure and promise Ugandans that **We are Evidence Based (Bwiino)** and together, we shall deliver a Census that reflects the national demographic and socio-economic structure. The results will be processed in time since we are using advanced data collection tools (CAPI). The results will also be disseminated at the national and regional levels.
- All information collected shall be kept confidential.

## 26. Do you have any votes of appreciation so far as you undertake this mega NPHC 2024 exercise?

The census exercise is a comprehensive national exercise and the resultant data is critical for monitoring the national development programs particularly at a time when the country is implementing the 3<sup>rd</sup> series of the NDP and updating data for the generation of the 4<sup>th</sup> NDP aimed at transforming every Ugandan from a peasantry to a modern middle class



economy. UBOS is proud to contribute to this grand national objective by fulfilling her mandate by availing the requisite statistical indicators.

***As we conduct the NPHC 2024, the Bureau appreciates the support of key stakeholders i.e:***

- The government of the Republic of Uganda for availing the financial resources and political support necessary for the effective conduct of the census.
- Development Partners that have technically and financially supported the census activities i.e UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, UN WOMEN etc
- Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Local Governments.
- The political, religious and other civic leaders for their wider public advocacy to the general public to support census activities.
- The general public that is fully and actively participating in the census activities running through to enumeration and other planned post enumeration activities.
- The media fraternity that has popularised the census activities to the general public and have played a key role in demystifying any arising misconceptions.

## **27. So, what is expected of Ugandans?**

The Bureau appeals to all Ugandans to continue to embrace all the NPHC 2024 activities up to completion.

- Every Ugandan is encouraged to participate positively by giving accurate information at the time of enumeration, so as to enable the collection and processing of quality data to support planning, policy formulation and decision making at the national and sub national levels.
- The Census is for all, and it matters to be counted.







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