



UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS



INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATIONS
FRIDAY, 08TH MARCH 2024, KATAKWI DISTRICT

THEME:

**ACCELERATING GENDER
EQUALITY THROUGH WOMEN
ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT**



Highlighting Gender Issues through Statistics

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UBOS CELEBRATES THE WOMEN OF UGANDA!

Women and girls constitute the majority of the population (51%) and as such require special attention to eliminate challenges that hinder not only their individual progress but for the entire population. Women and girls who are economically empowered are integral in the household and community, and for the sustainable development of the country. In the 1995 Uganda Constitution, matters pertaining Women Empowerment are well articulated. Statistics indicators on the progress we have made in addressing the gender issues as a country are compiled by UBOS.

It is therefore our pleasure to share with you the selected statistical indicators across sectors highlighting the efforts so far undertaken to bridge the gender equality gap for holistic national development.



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



CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE

The Board of Directors, Management and Staff of the Uganda Bureau of Statistics congratulate His Excellency the President of the Republic of Uganda H.E Gen. Yoweri Tibuhaburwa Kaguta Museveni and the entire people of Uganda on this occasion of celebrating the International Women's Day on 08th March 2024.

As we join the rest of the world in the celebration, we take the honour to salute the government and all the partners for the gains made in creating and enabling a gender equal world.

We commit ourselves to continuously deliver on our mandate of producing and disseminating quality official statistics for informed policy and decision making, and tracking our nation's progress in achieving a sustainable gender equal society. In the foregoing, we rally every Uganda to support and be a part of the upcoming National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2024. Census enumeration will commence on 10th May 2024.

IT MATTERS TO BE COUNTED!



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 5 million persons in 1948 to a projected 47 million persons as of March 2024.
 - Females account for 51% of the total population and males 49%.
 - Wakiso district remains the most populated with a projected population of 4 million persons as of March 2024, followed by Kampala City with 2 million persons.
 - Obongi district has the least population projected at 53,000 persons.
- About 8 out of every 10 persons is less than 35 years of age

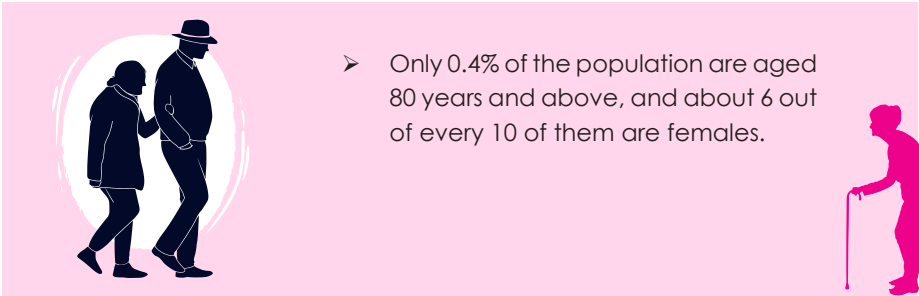
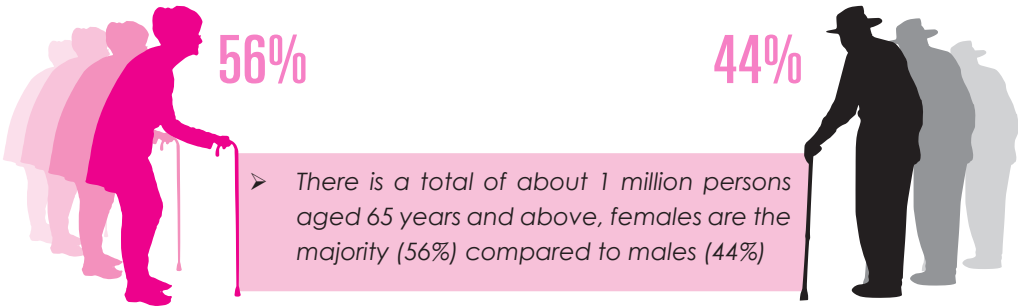


Table 01: Population by Age Group as of March 2024


Age group	Male	Female	Total	Percent by Age group
0-4	3,867,900	3,775,900	7,643,800	16.4
5-9	3,457,900	3,376,300	6,834,200	14.6
10-14	3,040,400	2,838,700	5,879,100	12.6
15-19	2,748,400	2,642,200	5,390,600	11.5
20-24	2,375,400	2,385,600	4,761,000	10.2
25-29	1,833,700	1,967,900	3,801,600	8.1
30-34	1,372,100	1,671,900	3,044,000	6.5
35-39	1,077,400	1,277,200	2,354,600	5.0
40-44	846,000	983,100	1,829,100	3.9
45-49	667,000	754,600	1,421,600	3.0
50-54	556,400	603,300	1,159,700	2.5
55-59	396,700	423,300	820,000	1.8
60-64	314,200	383,000	697,200	1.5
65-69	178,800	212,200	391,000	0.8
70-74	138,900	183,400	322,300	0.7
75-79	80,600	103,900	184,500	0.4
80+	81,100	122,700	203,800	0.4
Total	23,032,900	23,705,200	46,738,100	100

Source: UBOS Census and Population Projections Reports 1948 - 2024





LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH



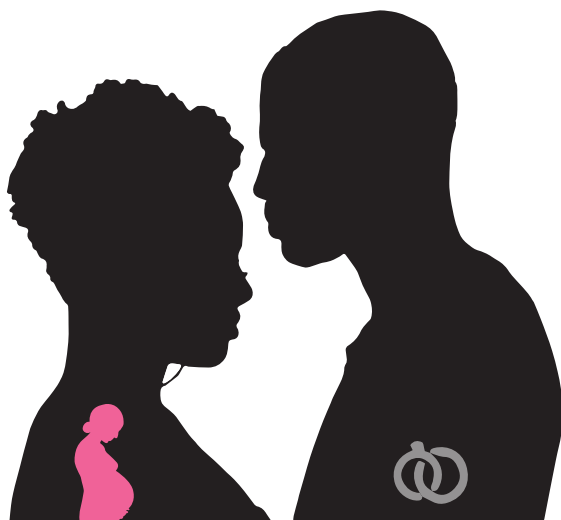
➤ The **Life expectancy** has improved to the current 63.3 years from 50.4 years in 2002.

➤ Women have continued to have a longer life expectancy from 52.0 years in 2002 to the current 64.4 years.

➤ Male life expectancy stands at 62.2 years compared to 48.8 years in 2002.

Source: National Population and Housing Censuses, UBOS

MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY



Marriage and sexual activity are critical in determining the extent to which women are exposed to the risk of pregnancy. The indicators arising therefrom, are therefore, very important determinants of fertility levels. However, the timing and circumstances of marriage and sexual activity also have profound consequences for women's and men's health and socio-economic wellbeing.



- The percentage of women married or living together with a man has declined from 67% in 2000-01 to 63% in 2011 and has remained at 61% in both 2016 and 2022.



- The percentage of men married or living together with a woman has decreased from 59% in 2000-01 to 57% in 2011 to 54% in 2016, and this declined further to 51% in 2022.



- More women living in rural areas have co-wives (25%) compared to their counterparts living in urban areas (20%).



- By region, a higher share of women in Karamoja (55%) have co-wives compared to those in Kigezi (13%), who have the least number of co-wives.



- Less-educated people are more likely to be in polygynous (more than one wife) unions. One in four women with no education (41%) report that their husbands have more than one wife compared to 13% of women with more than secondary education. A similar pattern is observed among men, with almost three in every ten men with no education (28%) reporting having multiple wives compared to ten percent of men with more than secondary education (10%).

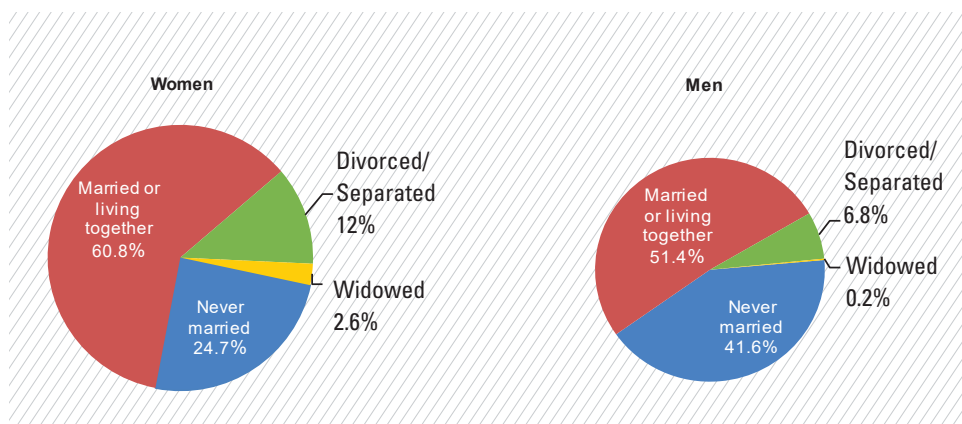


Other Key Findings from the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2022 indicate that

- **Current marital status:** 61% of women and 51% of men age 15–49 are currently married or living together with their partner(s) as though married
- **Age at first marriage:** Women marry more than 5 years earlier than men, on average. The median age at first marriage is 18.8 years for women aged between 25-49 years and 24.8 years for men aged between 25-49 years.
- **Polygyny:** 23% of married women reported that their husband has more than one (multiple) wives
- **Sexual initiation:** The median age at first sexual intercourse is 17 years for women and 18 years for men, indicating that women engage earlier in sex than men.
- **Divorce:** More women than men were divorced or separated (12% versus 7%).
- **Widowhood:** More than one in ten (13%) women aged 45-49 years are widowed compared to less than one percent of men.

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

Figure 01: Marital Status (%) distribution of women and men aged 15-49 years

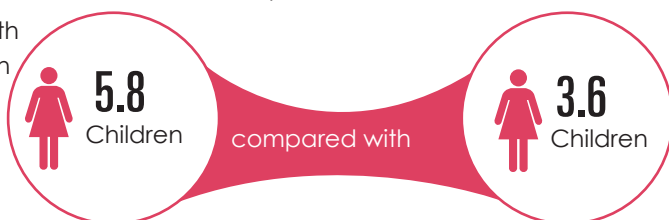


Source: *Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS), 2022*

FERTILITY

Fertility Rate relates to 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 number of children that a woman bears depends on many factors, including the age she begins childbearing, how long she waits between births, and her fecundity (the ability to bear more children).

- An increase in a woman's education level is associated with a lifetime decrease in the number of children per woman.
- A woman with no education has an average of



for a woman with more than secondary education.

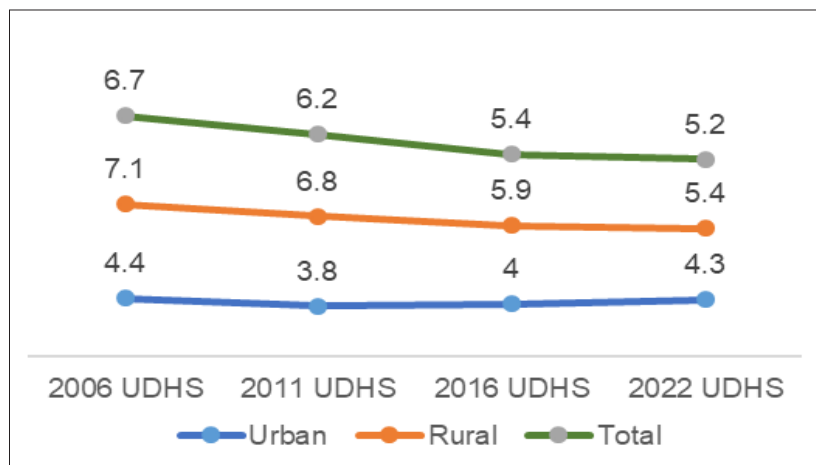
Other Key Findings from the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2022 indicate that:

- **Total Fertility Rate:** The total fertility rate is 5.2 children per woman, a decline from 5.4 children in 2016.
- **Patterns of fertility:** Total fertility rate declines with level of education, from 5.8 children per woman for women with no education to 3.6 children per woman for women with more than secondary education
- **Birth intervals:** The median birth interval has slightly increased from 29.7 months in 2006 to 34.3 months in 2022
- **Menopause:** The percentage of women who are menopausal ranges from 4% among those aged 30-34 years to 39% among those aged 48-49 years.
- **Age at first birth:** The median age at first birth among women age 25-49 has changed little since 2006; the current age is 19.5 years, which is a slight change from 2006 (18.6 years).
- **Teenage childbearing:** 24% of women aged 15-19 years, are childbearing.



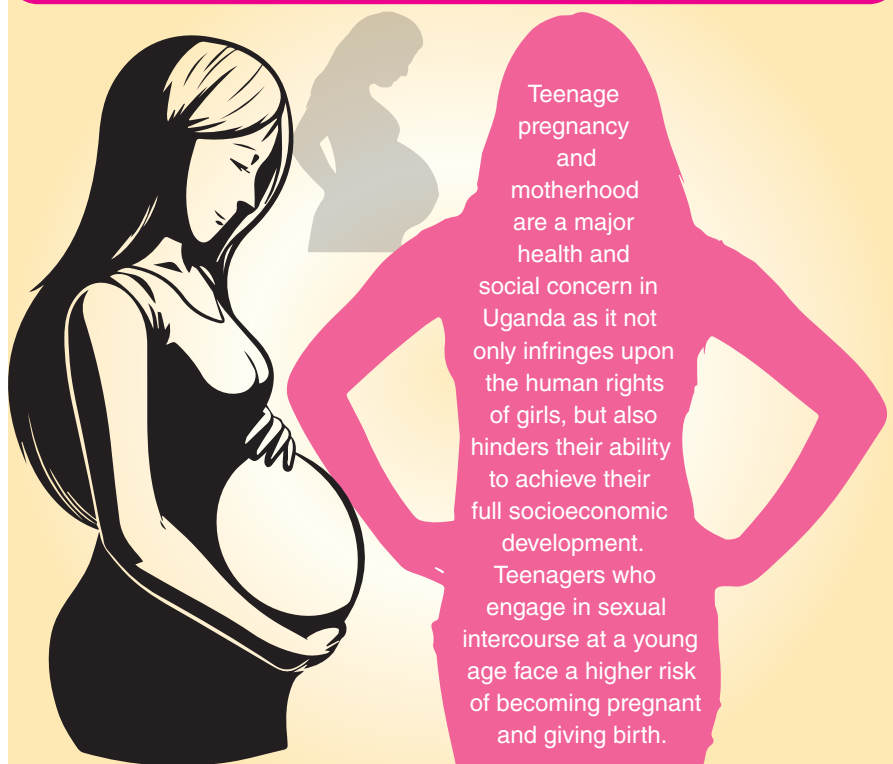


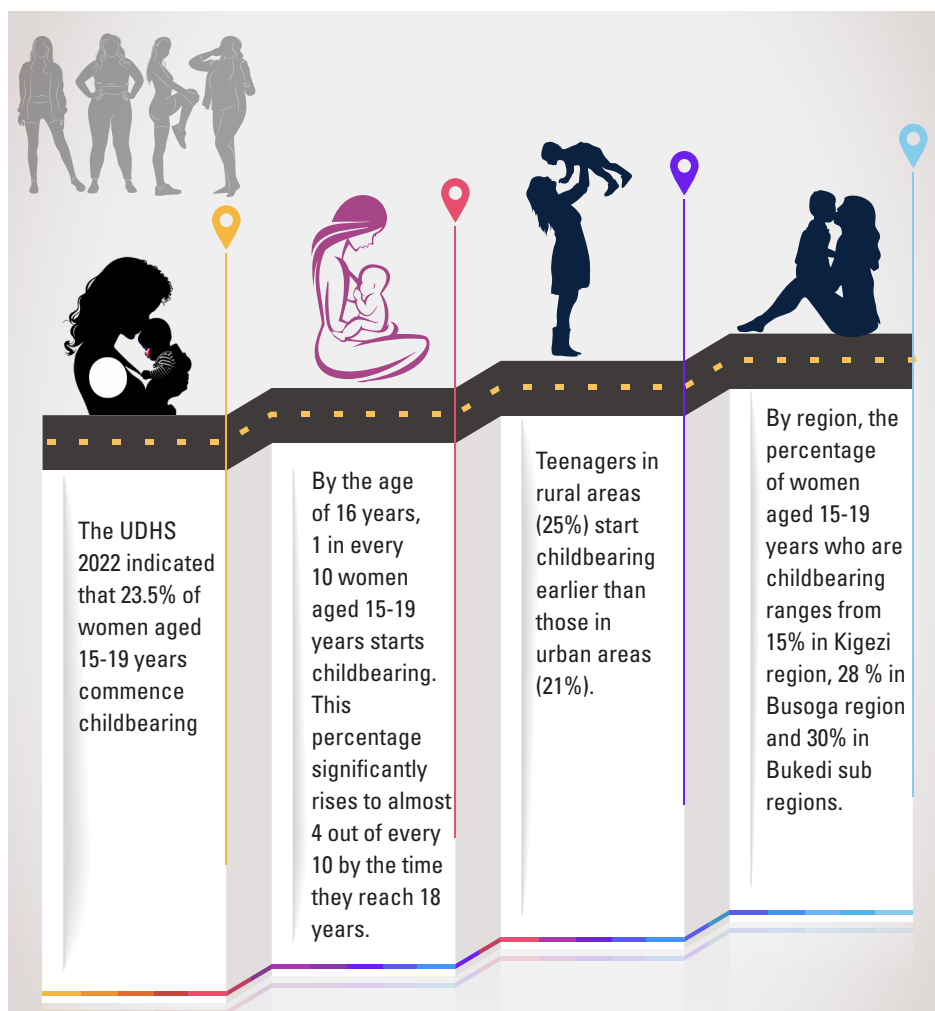
Figure 02: Trends in Total Fertility Rate by residence, 2006-2022



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

TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND MOTHERHOOD





FERTILITY PREFERENCES

Indicators on fertility preferences aid family planning program planners to assess the desire for children, the extent of mis-timed and unwanted pregnancies, and the demand for contraception to space or limit births. These indicators may suggest the direction that fertility patterns will take in the future.



Key Findings from the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2022 indicate that:

- **Desire for another child:** 15% of currently married women aged 15-49 years want to have another child soon, and 40% want to wait at least 2 years before having another child.
- **Limiting childbearing:** Overall, 35% of women do not want another child or are sterilized.
- **Ideal family size:** Men report 5.8 children as their ideal family size, as compared with 5.0 children among women.
- **Unwanted births:** Of all births in the past 3 years and current pregnancies, 66% were wanted at the time of conception, 28% were mistimed, and 6% were not wanted.
- **Wanted fertility:** The total wanted fertility rate (4.3) is lower than the actual fertility rate (5.4). On average, women in Uganda are currently having one child more than they want.

FAMILY PLANNING

Family Planning involves the use of contraceptive methods to limit or space the number of children. The knowledge on the use and sources of contraceptive methods, informs the choice of methods, and rates of use and reasons for discontinuing contraceptives.

- The government of Uganda's target under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.7.1 (a) includes specific targets for the use of modern methods of contraception by women of reproductive age (15-49). The SDG targets an increase in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) to 60% by 2030, while under the National Development Plan (NDP) III, the national target is to increase CPR to 50 by 2025.

Other Key Findings from the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2022 indicate that:

Modern contraceptive use: Use of modern contraception among currently married women increased from 14% in 2000-01 to 38% in 2022. Injectables remain the most used method (15%).

Reason for Contraceptive discontinuation: The main reason for discontinuation is method-related health concerns or side effects (35%).

Demand for family planning: The total demand for family planning among currently married women increased from 54% in 2000-01 to 66% in 2022. Only 58% of demand is satisfied by modern methods.

Unmet need for family planning: 24% of currently married women and 39% of sexually active unmarried women have an unmet need for family planning.

Future use of contraception: 51% of currently married women who are not using contraception intend to use a family planning method in the future.

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



Figure 04: Contraceptive Use (%) by Choice of Method

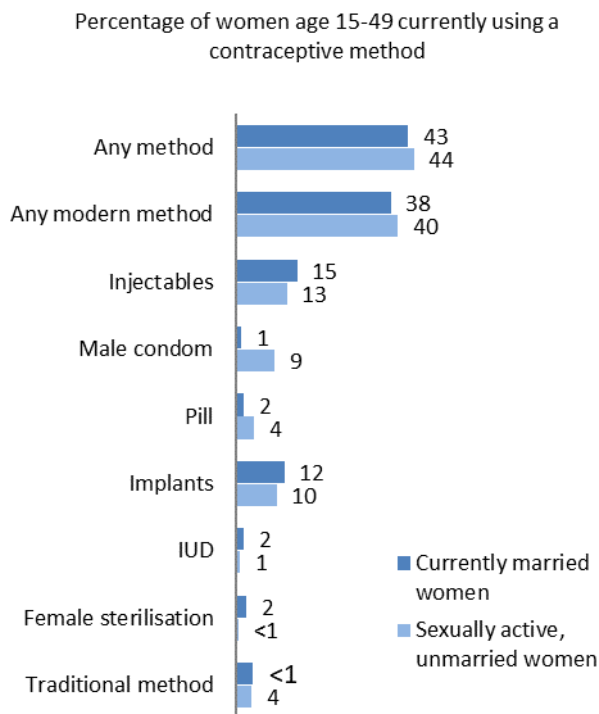
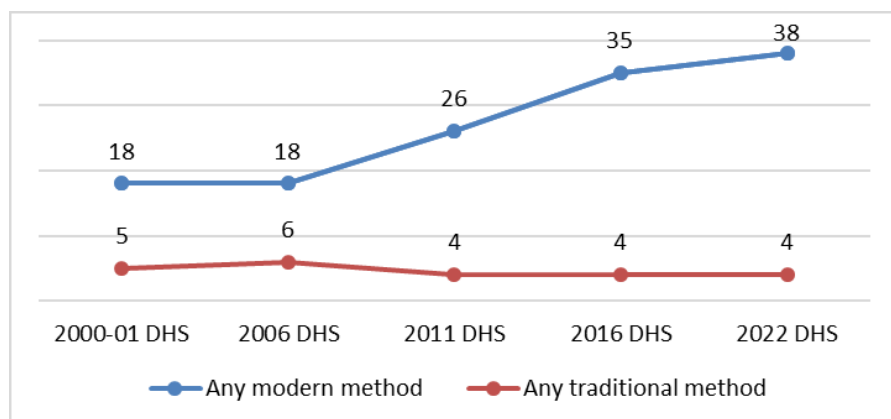


Figure 05: Trends in contraceptive use, 2000 - 2022

Percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years using any method and those using a modern method of family planning



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

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERIES

Institutional deliveries increase the chances of skilled birth attendance, and increase mothers' access to equipment and supplies that are facility based. This is vital for prevention or reduction in maternal and neonatal mortality.

- Nearly three-quarters (86%) of live births are delivered in a health facility.
- Institutional deliveries increased from 60% in 2011 to 77% in 2016 and finally to 86% in 2022. Over the same period, home deliveries have decreased by more than half, from 32% in 2011 to 13% in 2022.

Figure 06: Trends in place of birth

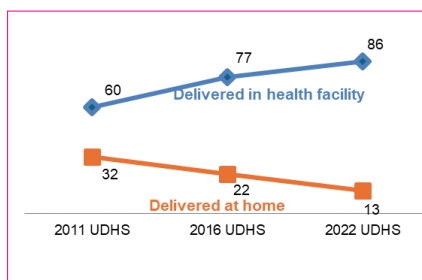
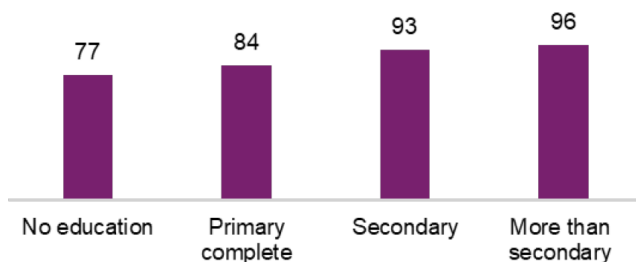


Figure 07: Health facility births by mother's level of Education



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

- The likelihood of delivering in a health facility drops steadily with birth order. 93% of first births take place in a health facility compared to 77% of seventh (or higher-order) births.
- More births to urban women (93%) took place in a health facility compared to births to rural women (84%)
- A higher percentage of births to mothers with more than a secondary education (96%) were delivered at health facilities compared to 77% of births to mothers with no education (77%)



INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY



Neonatal mortality:

The probability of dying within the first month of life.

- The neonatal mortality rate was 22 deaths per 1000 live births.

Infant mortality:

The probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.

- The infant mortality rate is 36 deaths per 1,000 live births, meaning that 1 in 23 children dies before his or her first birthday.
- Infant mortality has had a 52% decrease over the 20- year period.

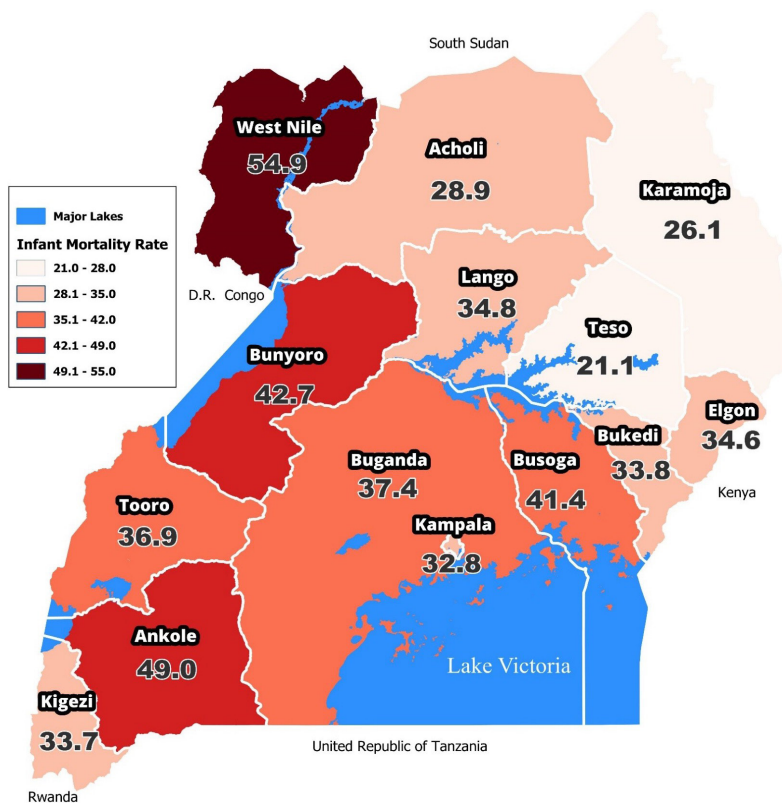
Under five (05) mortality:

The probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.

- The under-5 mortality rate is 52 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Under-five mortality has seen a 66% decrease over the 20- year period.



Figure 08: A Map of Uganda showing Infant Mortality Rates by Sub Region



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

MATERNAL HEALTH

- Overall, 74% of women have four or more antenatal care visits during pregnancy.
- Nearly nine in every ten (86%) of live births are delivered in a health facility, an increase from 57% in 2006.
- Home deliveries have reduced over time from 43% in 2006 to now 13%.
- Pregnancy mortality ratio (i.e. the number of pregnancy-related deaths) stands at 228 deaths per 100,000 live births, a decrease from 368 per 100,000 live births in 2016.

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





CHILD VACCINATION

Statistical indicators on child health and survival can help policymakers and program managers assess the efficacy of current strategies, formulate appropriate interventions to prevent deaths from childhood illnesses, and improve the health of children in Uganda.



The percentage of children aged 12-23 months in Uganda who received all basic vaccinations increased from 37% in 2000-01 to 63% in 2022. During the same period, the proportion of children who received no vaccinations fell from 13% to 2%.

The percentage of children aged 12-23 months who receive all basic vaccinations ranges from 33% in Karamoja region to 84% in Kigezi region.

Figure 09: Trends in childhood vaccination (Children aged 12-23 months)

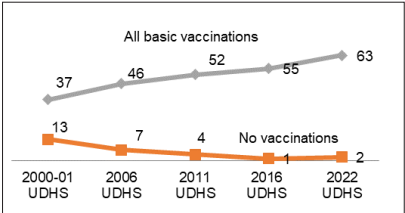
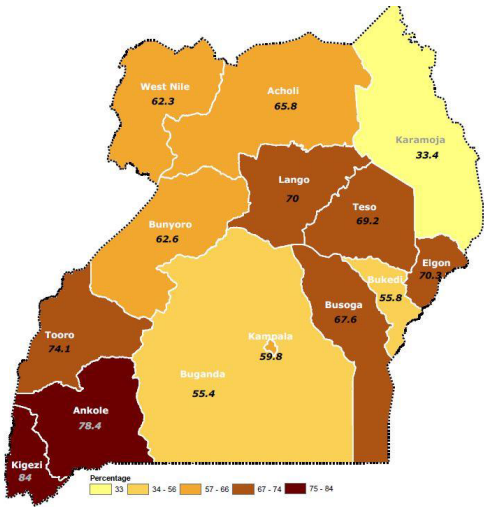


Figure 10: Vaccination coverage by region



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

HIV/AIDS RELATED KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOUR

In 2023, an estimated 1.4 million adults and children were living with HIV in Uganda; the Spectrum model estimated that there were approximately 54,000 new HIV infections and 17,000 HIV-related deaths during that year (UNAIDS 2023). The Uganda government has been at the forefront of developing and implementing innovative public health strategies that address the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Beyond designing and being among the first countries in sub-Saharan Africa to implement Option B+, Uganda is also among the initial countries to include Test-and-Start and the 90-90-90 objectives for epidemic control within its National Strategic Plan.

Nearly 9 in 10 women (92%) and 6 in every 10 men (61%) age 15-49 know that using condoms consistently can reduce the risk of HIV.



94% of women and 63% of men recognize that limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner who has no other partners can reduce the risk of HIV.

Among women and men alike, knowledge of both HIV prevention methods increases with increasing education and wealth. The differences are greatest between women in the lowest (86%) and highest (93%) wealth quintiles.



9 in 10 women (90%) and 6 in every 10 men (58%) are aware of both of these prevention methods (i.e using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner).



Knowledge that using condoms consistently and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner can reduce the risk of HIV varies considerably by region. The proportion of women who know about both methods ranges from 78% in Bukedi to 95% in Kampala region. Among men, the proportion ranges from 16% in Elgon region to 67% in Teso.

Women age 15-19 are less likely (73%) to know about both methods of HIV prevention than older women (98%); the pattern is similar among men age 15-19 (79%) in comparison with older men (83%-87%).

Knowledge of both HIV prevention methods (i.e using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one uninfected partner) among women has increased over the past 16 years, from 63% in 2000-01 to 66% in 2022, 74% in 2011, 84% in 2016 and 90 in 2022. Increases among men have been smaller, with the proportion knowing of both prevention methods ranging from 75% to 83% in 2016 but dropping to 58% in 2022.





Other Key Findings from the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2022 indicate that:

- **Knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention:** About a quarter of women (23%) and men (39%) have “comprehensive knowledge” about the modes of HIV transmission and prevention.
- **Discriminatory attitudes:** Fifteen percent of the women believe children living with HIV should not be able to attend school with children who are HIV negative; also 15% of women and 20% of men would not buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper who has HIV.
- **Sexual partners:** Only 4% of women reported having more than one sexual partner in the 12 months before the survey. A quarter (26%) of men reported having more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months. Among those men, 20% reported using a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse.

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

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Gender based violence (GBV) denotes any act of violence that results in physical, sexual, economic, psychological harm or suffering to women, girls, men, and boys, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or the arbitrary deprivation of liberty.

GBV is acknowledged worldwide as a violation of basic human rights. Increasing research has highlighted the health burdens, intergenerational effects, and demographic consequences of such violence (United Nations 2006). In Uganda, GBV is widely acknowledged to be of great concern, from the human rights, economic, and health perspectives. A number of legal and policy frameworks have been

adopted in Uganda to combat Gender based violence including; The 1995 Constitution of Uganda; the Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its regulations 2011, The prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation Act 2010 and its regulations, the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009, the National Policy on elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda, 2019 among others. In addition, Uganda has ratified a number of international and regional instruments to address GBV in the Country. Some of these include: The Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women, CEDAW (1979); the United Nations Declaration on Elimination of

Key Findings from the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2022 indicate that:

Physical or sexual violence: Forty-four percent of women and 39% of men age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since age 15, and 23% of women and 14% of men experienced physical violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Seventeen percent of women and 6% of men have ever experienced sexual violence.

Help seeking: 32% of women and 31% of men who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence sought help to stop the violence.

Injuries due to spousal violence: Among those who have ever experienced spousal violence, 34% of women and 33% of men reported to have sustained some form of injury.

Spousal violence: Fifty-four percent of ever-married women and 34% of ever-married men have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence by their current or most recent spouse/partner.

Violence during pregnancy: Nine percent of women who have ever been pregnant have experienced physical violence during one or more pregnancies.

Marital control: Thirty-two percent of ever-married women and 29% of ever-married men reported that their current or most recent spouse/partner had ever exhibited at least three types of specified controlling behaviours.



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



INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) has revolutionized the way production, market access and distribution of goods and services are organized, leading to new business models that have led to fundamental changes in the way enterprises relate to consumers. The internet and the use of web-based technologies have led to new communication modalities that have forced traditional media-television, radio and newspapers to devise new strategies and alternative scenarios in the struggle to remain relevant (National Information Communication Technology Policy). The effective use of ICT is pivotal to Uganda's thrust to develop a knowledge-based economy. Uganda was one of the first countries in sub-saharan Africa to be connected to the internet. Being landlocked, the country depended entirely on satellites for its international connectivity until 2009 when several international submarine fibre optics cables landed on the African east coast. These improvements in ICT infrastructure are revolutionizing the market and enabling the convergence of voice, data and digital media services.



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



- Almost two-thirds (65%) of the population aged 15 years and above in Uganda own a mobile phone with 54% owning ordinary phones, 9% owning smart phones while two percent own both types of phones. The proportion of males (68%) owning mobile phones was higher than that of females (52%)

- About one in every ten (9%) of persons aged 15 years and above use internet facilities. Usage of internet among females was at 8% which is slightly lower than the males at 11%



- Of the persons that used the internet, 94 percent use it for social networking while 58 percent and 26 percent use it for internet based telephoning and academic work respectively. The females used the internet more for social networking (96%), Telephoning at 62% and academic work (28%) compared to their male counterparts who used the internet at 93%, 54% and 25% respectively.

- Three quarters of households have access to mobile phones (75%) as their source of information compared to other sources.



- 83 percent of households in urban areas own or have access to a mobile phone compared to 71 percent of their rural counterparts. Sub-regional differentials indicate that Karamoja has the lowest proportion (33%) of the households that own or have access a mobile phone while Kampala, Elgon and Bunyoro have the highest proportion (85%).



- Overall, 67 percent of the households own or have access to a radio. The proportion was higher for male headed households (71%) compared to their female counterparts (57%). Karamoja has the lowest proportion with 25 percent of the households that own or have access to a radio as opposed to Buganda South with the highest proportion (74%)



- About only one quarter of the households own or have access to the television. Karamoja and Teso (3%) have the lowest proportion while Kampala reported the highest proportion (71%).





Table 02: Proportion of households that own or have access to selected sources of information (%)

	Mobile Phone	Radio	Television	Social Media	Newspapers	Computer
Sex of head						
Male	76.6	70.6	24.7	15.1	10.0	4.4
Female	68.9	57.1	23.8	16.2	6.9	4.5
Residence						
Urban	82.6	69.2	47.4	31.9	20.3	10.8
Rural	70.7	65.8	13.8	7.7	4.0	1.5
Sub-regions						
Kampala	85.0	71.5	70.9	53.9	35.9	22.7
Buganda South	80.8	74.4	46.5	24.1	20.5	7.0
Buganda North	80.2	67.8	35.1	15.6	11.9	3.7
Busoga	76.9	69.5	15.5	6.2	1.6	1.5
Bukedi	79.1	59.5	9.8	5.2	1.7	1.1
Elgon	84.9	69.7	13.7	13.0	7.6	2.2
Teso	54.8	62.8	3.0	4.3	2.6	0.8
Karamoja	32.9	24.9	2.9	5.6	1.3	1.6
Lango	80.2	66.5	5.3	10.6	3.4	2.3
Acholi	61.9	65.2	11.8	16.7	7.6	5.8
West Nile	69.7	55.3	8.7	9.5	4.9	3.6
Bunyoro	85.4	69.1	20.1	11.6	2.9	2.5
Tooro	76.4	70.5	19.1	12.6	0.6	1.1
Ankole	64.8	69.9	18.5	8.7	2.3	2.1
Kigezi	52.5	61.9	6.5	7.9	2.4	1.4
National	74.5	66.9	24.5	15.4	9.2	4.4

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%).
- 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.
- 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.

- 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%).

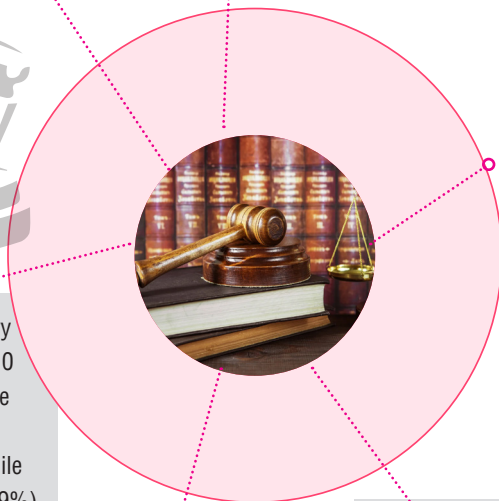
- Seven in every ten households that use the various institutions/courts for arbitration, conflict resolution or redress are satisfied with the services they receive although they often required to make some payments for the services.

- Overall, the major reason for the payment of services is to settle case fees (41%) followed by a token of thanks (30%).

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.



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 Mobilisation and Mindset Change



Pillar 6: Community Information System





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

Table 03: 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)*



TESO SUB REGION AT A GLANCE

- Teso sub region is found in the Eastern region. The sub region is constituted of the districts of: **Amuria, Bukedea, Kaberamaido, Kalaki, Kapelebyong, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Serere, Soroti, and Soroti City.**
- As of 2014, the regional total population stood at 2 million people. As of March 2024, the total population for the sub region is projected at 2.5 million people.
- The most populous district in Teso sub region is Serere with a projected population of 414,800 persons as of March 2024.



Table 04: Teso Sub-region Population Size and Composition, 1991 – March, 2024

DISTRICT	1991			2002			2014			2024 (Projected as at 31 st March 2024)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
AMURIA	22,609	22,797	45,406	57,464	61,460	118,924	89,434	93,914	183,348	126,800	128,500	255,300
BUKEDEA	36,004	39,268	75,272	58,598	63,835	122,433	98,684	104,916	203,600	149,300	152,500	301,800
KABERAMAI DO	19,511	20,570	40,081	31,057	32,032	63,089	51,863	53,289	105,152	77,300	76,500	153,800
KALAKI	20,106	21,348	41,454	33,250	35,311	68,561	54,179	55,695	109,874	80,400	79,900	160,300
KAPELEBYONG	12,727	11,220	23,947	29,513	31,585	61,098	43,087	44,493	87,580	58,000	57,000	115,000
KATAKWI	36,098	39,146	75,244	57,401	61,527	118,928	81,673	84,558	166,231	107,600	106,100	213,700
KUMI	48,539	53,491	102,030	79,518	85,847	165,365	116,457	122,811	239,268	157,200	159,200	316,400
NGORA	28,176	31,216	59,392	48,755	53,112	101,867	68,414	73,505	141,919	89,100	92,800	181,900
SERERE	43,718	46,668	90,386	85,925	90,554	176,479	139,493	146,410	285,903	204,900	209,900	414,800
SOROTI	31,044	32,943	63,987	61,057	65,228	126,285	144,976	151,857	296,833	165,000	168,000	333,000
SOROTI CITY	23,717	26,168	49,885	33,165	33,860	67,025	43,841	46,272	90,113	38,700	40,500	79,200
TOTAL	322,249	344,835	667,084	575,703	614,351	1,190,054	932,101	977,720	1,909,821	1,254,300	1,270,900	2,525,200

Source: **UBOS Censuses and Population Projections Reports 1991 – 2024**

Other Selected Indicators for the Teso Sub Region:

- 51% of the total population are female.
- 51% of the households engage in subsistence agriculture.
- 3% of children aged 0 – 17 years are orphaned.
- Net Primary School Enrolment stands at 85 % (6-12 years) and net Secondary School Enrolment 17 % (13-18 years).

- Literacy rate stands at 68% compared to the national average of 74 %.
- 32 % of households use electricity for lighting.
- 3 % of households use tadooba for lighting.
- 0.1 % of households have no toilet facility.

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





KATAKWI DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

- Katakwi district lies in the Eastern region of Uganda within the Teso sub region. The Katakwi Township is the site of the district headquarters.
- Formerly part of Soroti District, Katakwi District was created in 1997 and is bordered by Napak District to the north, Nakapiripirit District to the east, Kumi District to the south, Ngora District and Soroti District to the southwest and Amuria District to the west.
- The district lies approximately 340 kilometres by road, north of east of Kampala, Uganda's Capital and largest City.
- The projected total population for Katakwi district stands at 213,700 people as of March 2024, of which 50% are female.

Selected indicators for Katakwi District:

- 50% of the total population are female as of March 2024
- 88% of the households engage in subsistence agriculture.
- 5% of children aged 10 – 17 years are in child marriages.
- 10% of children aged 0 – 17 years are orphaned.
- School attendance stands at 85% (6-12 years) and 28% (13-18 years).
- Literacy rate stands at 60% compared to the national average of 74%.
- 50% of the households get information from radio.
- 4% of the households get information by a community announcer.
- 47% of households own a bicycle.
- 5% of households use electricity for lighting.
- 33% of households use tadooba for lighting.
- 95% of households own a mosquito net.
- 41% of households have no toilet facility.

Source: *UBOS Censuses and Population Projections Reports 1991 – 2024*



Table 05: 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.



2024 IS CENSUS YEAR

CENSUS ENUMERATION STARTS ON
10TH MAY 2024....

“IT MATTERS TO BE COUNTED”

**Census
2024**



It Matters to be Counted

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