



# Persons With Disability BRIDGING THE GAP THROUGH STATISTICS



THEMATIC SERIES BASED ON THE NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2014

This report presents findings of National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014 undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Additional information about the Census may be obtained from the **UBOS Head Office, Statistics House**. Plot 9 Colville Street, P. O. Box 7186, Kampala, Uganda; **Telephone:** +256-414 706000 Fax: +256-414 237553; **E-mail:** [ubos@ubos.org](mailto:ubos@ubos.org); **Website:** [www.ubos.org](http://www.ubos.org)

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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

# Persons With Disability **BRIDGING THE GAP THROUGH STATISTICS**

THEMATIC SERIES BASED ON  
THE NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2014



Uganda Bureau of Statistics Kampala, Uganda  
August 2019

# FOREWORD



In order to respond to the increasing demand for quality statistics, the Bureau has over the years developed systems to facilitate the production of statistics through the conduct of censuses and surveys as well as compilation of data from administrative sources.

The 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) was the fifth census to be undertaken in Uganda since independence in 1962. The broad objective of the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) was to ensure the availability of demographic, housing and socio-economic bench-mark data at the national and sub-national levels for planning. Beyond providing benchmark data for planning,

detailed presentation of the census results enhances understanding of the effectiveness of the various interventions initiated by Government and its partners in improving the lives of Ugandans.

In order to support the planning process, the results from the Census 2014 are being released in phases as and when they become available. The *Provisional Results Report* was released in November, 2014 followed by the *Final Results Report* which was released in March 2016. The Sub-County Reports were released in June 2016 and the *Area Specific Profile Series* in July 2017. These reports collectively provided information on the characteristics of the population and households at the national and sub-county levels.

The report on *Persons With Disability* (PWDs) is among the detailed thematic reports being released from the National Population and Housing Census 2014. UBOS disseminated the abridged analytical report and the first set of thematic reports in 2017. The other thematic reports include:

- i) Health status and associated factors;
- ii) Education and Literacy;
- iii) Socio-economic status of Youth;
- iv) Status of Children;
- v) Gender characteristics;
- vi) Status of Older persons;
- vii) Housing and Household Conditions; and
- viii) ICT and Remittances to Households

In addition to this Report on *Persons With Disability* (PWDs), the sister thematic reports and the other reports mentioned above that have already been published, the Bureau will be producing the following:

- i) The Census Administrative Report;
- ii) The Census Atlas; and
- iii) The Post- Enumeration Survey Report.



UBOS wishes to express its gratitude to all stakeholders and Development Partners such as the United Kingdom Aid (UK AID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the support during the various phases of the census implementation.

The value of statistics is appreciated on its use, the Bureau, therefore appeals to all stakeholders to use the information contained in this and other census reports to inform policy and decision making so as to benefit the whole public.

## **TOGETHER WE COUNT**



**Chris Ndatira Mukiza (PhD)**  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

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# ACRONYMS

<b>ASFs</b>	Age Specific Fertility Rates
<b>CDLP</b>	East Africa Centre for Disability Law and Policy
<b>CRPD</b>	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>DRAF</b>	Disability Rights Advocacy Fund
<b>ICF</b>	International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health
<b>ICIDH</b>	International Classification of Impairments, Disability and Health
<b>IMR</b>	Infant Mortality Rate
<b>MMR</b>	Maternal Mortality Ratio
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-governmental organizations
<b>NPHC</b>	National Population and Housing Census
<b>PWDs</b>	Persons with Disabilities
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>TFR</b>	Total Fertility Rate
<b>UBOS</b>	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
<b>UK Aid</b>	United Kingdom Aid
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCRDP</b>	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>WG</b>	Washington Group on Disability Statistics
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

# KEY CENSUS INDICATORS FOR UGANDA, 2014

## POPULATION SIZE

TOTAL POPULATION IN 2014 WAS

**34.6 MILLION**

MID 2019 PROJECTION WAS

**40.3 MILLION**

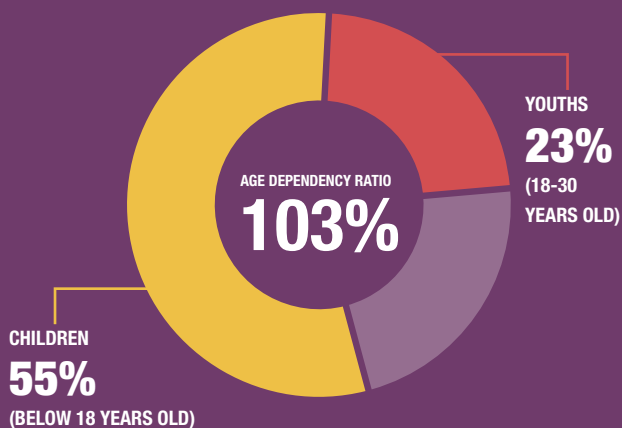
THE FEMALES CONSTITUTED  
**51% OF THE POPULATION**



POPULATION DENSITY WAS

**173 PERSONS/KM<sup>2</sup>**

## POPULATION COMPOSITION



## POPULATION CHANGE

INFANT MORTALITY  
RATE (IMR)

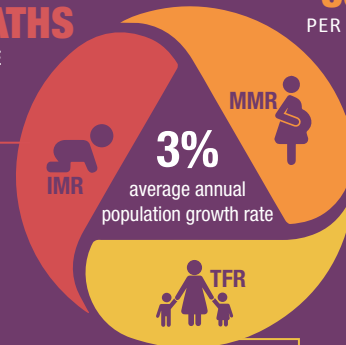
**50 DEATHS**

PER 1,000 LIVE  
BIRTHS

MATERNAL MORTALITY  
RATE (MMR)

**380 DEATHS**

PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS



TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (TFR)

**5.8 CHILDREN**

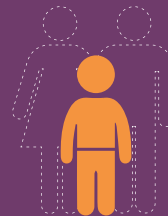
PER WOMAN

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

LITERACY RATE

**72.2%**

(10 YEARS OLD  
AND ABOVE)



ORPHANED

**8%**

OF THE CHILDREN



NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

**12.5%**

PRIMARY SCHOOL  
(6-12 YEARS OLD)



**12.5%**


HAD AT LEAST ONE  
FORM OF DISABILITY




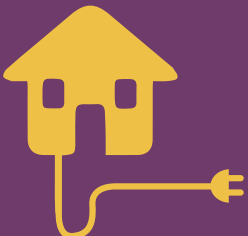
## HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

**25%**   
**NEARLY ONE QUARTER** OF THE  
HOUSEHOLDS WERE LIVING IN URBAN AREAS


MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE  
**4.7 PERSONS**


 **72%**  
of the households had  
access to an improved  
water source

 **8%**  
of the households  
had no access to a  
toilet facility

**21.1%**   
of the households had  
access to electricity

**94%**   
of the households  
used firewood or  
charcoal for cooking

 **69%**  
of the households  
depend on Subsistence  
Farming as their main  
source of livelihood.

 **32%**  
of the households  
owned a bicycle

## AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS



**80%**

OF THE HOUSEHOLDS  
WERE INVOLVED IN  
**AGRICULTURE**

# CHAPTER ONE

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

The Washington Group on disability statistics notes that there is no single definition of disability although the concern for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) has been on a gradual rise over the past decades. Whereas statistics disaggregated by disability status were not readily available, perceived causes of forms of disabilities were recorded to be on the rise. The World Health Organisation explains that disabilities refer to an umbrella term covering impairments, activity limitations, and participation restrictions. The Persons With Disabilities Act, 2006 defines disability as a substantial limitation of daily life activities caused by physical, mental, or sensory impairment and environmental barriers resulting in limited participation. The causes of disabilities include congenital, diseases, aging, accidents, domestic violence, wars among others. Disability accounts for over one billion people globally.

The Government through the second National Development Plan (NDPII) has set to improve the resilience and productive capacity of the vulnerable persons including PWDs for inclusive growth as one of the core areas of focus. The Government, therefore, strongly feels that Economic empowerment of PWDs is very crucial in raising their status. To assess the progress of the interventions, data on PWDs has to regularly and consistently be availed. Although it is necessary that interventions aimed at PWDs are supported, it is also important that programs geared towards understanding PWDs, their experiences, perceptions and challenges are also strengthened.

This monograph focuses on PWDs aged 2 years and above based on the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC). The rest of the monograph is organized into four (4) chapters. Chapter Two presents the disability prevalence among the Uganda Population. Chapter Three discusses the socio-economic empowerment of PWDs. Chapter Four discusses the household and housing conditions of households with PWDs and Chapter Five presents policy frameworks on persons with disabilities, conclusions and policy implications.

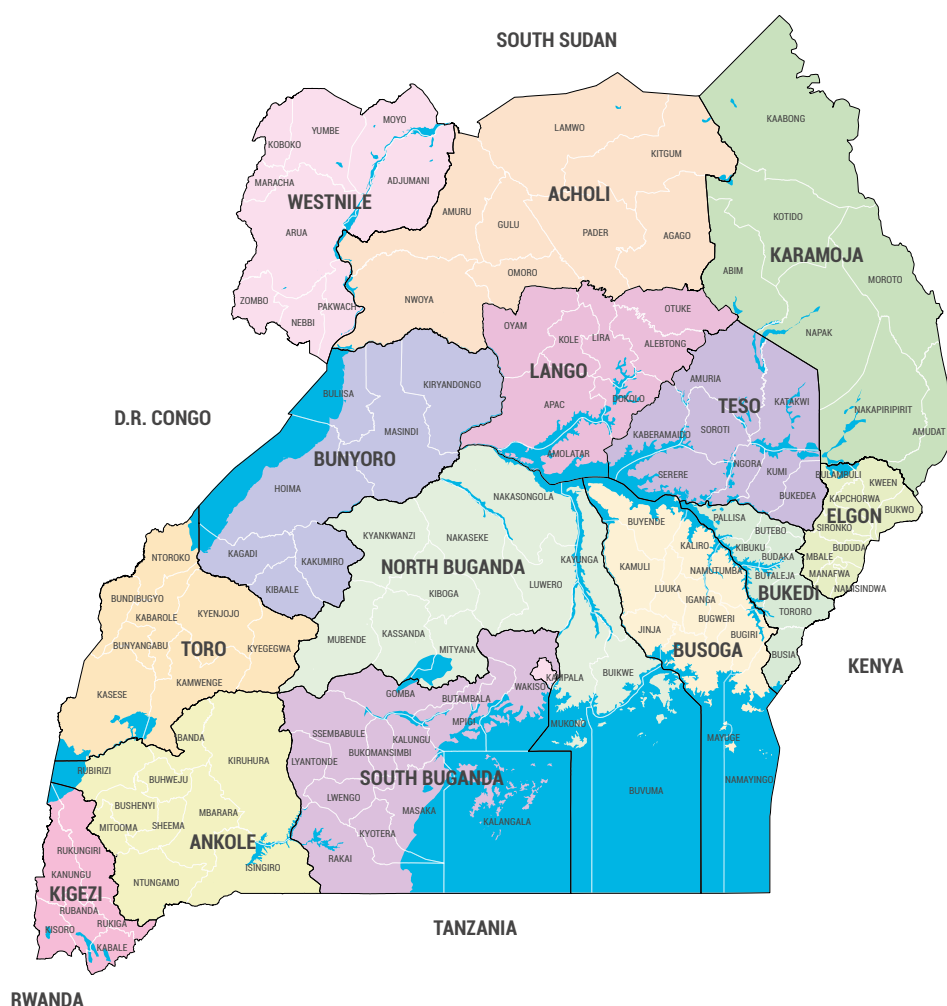
## 1.2 ABOUT THE NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2014

The overall objective of the National Population and Housing Census 2014 was to provide data that are required for planning at all levels. The NPHC 2014 had three distinct phases - the Preparatory Phase, the Enumeration Phase and the Post Enumeration Phase.

The final results of the NPHC 2014 were published in a phased manner. The publications included 1) Provisional Results; 2) Final Results (National & Local Government Level); and 3) Analytical Results with different monographs, including this one on Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). The Provisional Census Results were compiled from enumeration area summary sheets and disseminated in November 2014. These gave the number of households and the population by sex for administrative areas down to sub-county level. The first set of the final results of the Census 2014 were published in the Main Report which was released in March 2016. The report included information on the population size and distribution as well as characteristics of the population and the dwellings they lived in. The monograph about the Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) presents detailed findings covering indicators on different aspects of PWDs. Most of the findings have been disaggregated by sex, residence and sub-regions. District groupings into the 15 sub-regions are as follow;

<b>South Buganda:</b>	Bukomansimbi, Butambala, Gomba, Kalangala, Kalungu, Kyotera, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Masaka, Mpigi, Rakai, Sembabule and Wakiso
<b>North Buganda:</b>	Buikwe, Buvuma, Kayunga, Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Luwero, Mityana, Mubende, Mukono, Nakaseke and Nakasongola
<b>Kampala:</b>	Kampala
<b>Busoga:</b>	Bugiri, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo and Namutumba
<b>Bukedi:</b>	Budaka, , Busia, Butaleja, Butebo, Kibuku, Pallisa and Tororo
<b>Elgon:</b>	Bududa, Bulambuli, Bukwo, Kapchorwa, Kween, Manafwa, Mbale, Namisindwa and Sironko
<b>Teso:</b>	Amuria, Bukedea, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Serere and Soroti
<b>Karamoja:</b>	Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak
<b>Lango:</b>	Alebtong, Amolatar, Apac, Dokolo, Kole, Lira, Otuke and Oyam
<b>Acholi:</b>	Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Lamwo, Pader, Kitgum, Nwoya, Omoro
<b>West Nile:</b>	Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Maracha, Moyo, Nebbi, Pakwach, Yumbe and Zombo
<b>Bunyoro:</b>	Buliisa, Hoima, Kagadi, Kakumiro, Kibaale, Kiryandongo and Masindi
<b>Toro:</b>	Bundibugyo, Bunyangabu, Kabarole, Kasese, Kamwenge, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, and Ntoroko
<b>Kigezi:</b>	Kabale, Kanungu, Kisoro, Rubanda, Rukiga and Rukungiri
<b>Ankole:</b>	Buhweju, Bushenyi, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kiruhura, Mbarara, Mitooma, Ntungamo, Rubirizi and Sheema

MAP 1.1: MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE 15 SUB-REGIONS



## 1.3 WEALTH QUINTILE

The wealth index is a background characteristic that is used throughout this report as a proxy for the standard of living of the household. It is calculated using data on the household ownership of consumer goods ranging from a television set to a bicycle or car, dwelling characteristics, source of drinking water, sanitation facilities and other characteristics that relate to the household socio-economic status. To calculate the index each of these assets were assigned a weight (factor score) generated through principal components analysis. Each household was then assigned a score for each asset and the scores were summed up for each household. Individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they resided. The population was then divided into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population (1 –Lowest to 5-highest).

## CHAPTER TWO

# DISABILITY PREVALENCE

**14%**  **15%**  **12%** Disability prevalence rate among persons aged **5 years & above** in **Uganda** in **2014**



 **5.4%**

 **7.4%**

The proportion of persons aged **5 years and above** who had difficulty seeing was higher compared to the other activity domains

Disability prevalence generally increases with age. **At age 85+** the disability prevalence rate for seeing was highest at

**NEARLY 61%**

Number of **males 2-14 years** with a disability was higher than that of females by

**ABOUT 43,000**

For **15 years and above**, the number of **females with a disability** was nearly

**1.5X MORE PREVALENCE**

**20%**  
**LANGO**

**17%**  
**ACHOLI**

**7%**  
**KAMPALA**

Disability prevalence rates among persons 5 years and above were the **highest in Lango & Acholi sub-regions** and **lowest in Kampala**.



**36% PWDs**  
**NEARLY 1.4M**



persons 5 years and above were identified to be having multiple disabilities.

## 2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the prevalence of disability nationwide for all persons two years and above enumerated at household level during the NPHC 2014. To monitor the level of functionality of a population and plan for the PWDs, it is essential that their numbers, growth patterns, and types/degree of difficulties are established. Any national policy should be informed by accurate and reliable data for effective implementation of interventions. Therefore, disability statistics are important in monitoring quality and outcomes of policies, needs assessment, protection and promotion of rights for PWDs. Information on each individual in the household on whether they had difficulty in the four activity domains of seeing, hearing, walking, and remembering was collected. This was in line with recommendations and guidelines of the Washington Group on Disability statistics.

Although during the implementation of the NPHC 2014, information on all the four domains of the study was collected from all persons aged 2 years and above, the analysis in this publication does not consider the two domains of walking and cognitive difficulties for persons aged below 5 years. This is because at this age some children may not have walked yet since the stages of development occur differently among different children. Development also differs among the male and females. It is also not easy to ascertain the memory ability of a child under 5 using the questions asked in the census.

## 2.2 LEVELS AND PATTERNS

### 2.2.1 DISABILITY PREVALENCE

The NPHC 2014 defined disability prevalence as the proportion of the population aged two years and above who had difficulty in seeing, walking, hearing or remembering.

The activity domains assessed in the 2014 NPHC related to individual features that enable ones performance of daily activities. The domains included difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering as well as multiple difficulties.

A person with difficulty would be rated by whether he/she had no difficulty, or whether; the difficulty was moderate or was severe.

Figure 2.1 presents the questions that were asked to determine disability prevalence.

FIGURE 2.1: CENSUS 2014 DISABILITY QUESTIONS

FORM		OF	
FOR PERSONS AGED 2 YEARS AND ABOVE			
<b>P14</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing even if he/she is wearing glasses? (Refer to code list P14-P17)	<b>P15</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing even if he/she is using a hearing aid? (Refer to code list P14-P17)	<b>P16</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps? (Refer to code list P14-P17)	<b>P17</b> Does [NAME] have difficulty in remembering or concentrating? (Refer to code list P14-P17)
2	1	3	1



Table 2.1 shows that overall about 3 in every 20 persons aged 5 years and above (about 3.8 million persons in absolute terms) had some form of difficulty, though mostly of moderate kind. Overall two percent of the population aged 5 years experienced severe difficulty while 12 percent had moderate difficulty. Furthermore, difficulty in seeing was the most reported domain (7.2%), followed by those with difficulty in remembering (5.9%) while difficulty in hearing had the lowest proportion representing 3.6 percent. Overall the disability prevalence for the population 5 years and above was 14 percent.

**TABLE 2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY BY ACTIVITY DOMAIN AND SEX**

ACTIVITY DOMAIN	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>SEEING</b>						
No difficulty	12,630,700	94.0	13,404,279	91.8	26,034,979	92.9
Moderate difficulty	727,511	5.4	1,084,254	7.4	1,811,765	6.5
Severe difficulty	75,717	0.6	111,683	0.8	187,400	0.7
<b>HEARING</b>						
No difficulty	13,017,659	96.9	13,996,180	95.9	27,013,839	96.4
Moderate difficulty	367,251	2.7	538,203	3.7	905,454	3.2
Severe difficulty	49,018	0.4	65,833	0.5	114,851	0.4
<b>WALKING</b>						
No difficulty	12,900,066	96.0	13,752,116	94.2	26,652,182	95.1
Moderate difficulty	434,815	3.2	705,521	4.8	1,140,336	4.1
Severe difficulty	99,047	0.7	142,579	1	241,626	0.9
<b>REMEMBERING</b>						
No difficulty	12,797,527	95.3	13,595,841	93.1	26,393,368	94.1
Moderate difficulty	564,976	4.2	891,630	6.1	1,456,606	5.2
Severe difficulty	71,425	0.5	112,745	0.8	184,170	0.7
<b>ANY DISABILITY</b>						
No difficulty	11,822,821	88.0	12,421,295	85.1	24,244,116	86.5
Moderate difficulty	1,383,747	10.3	1,875,270	12.8	3,259,017	11.6
Severe difficulty	227,360	1.7	303,651	2.1	531,011	1.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,433,928</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,600,216</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28,034,144</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.2.2 DISABILITY AND AGE

According to the United Nations (UN), for every 9 persons, there is one individual who is 60 years or more, while about 2 persons celebrate their sixtieth birth day every year (UN, 2012). In Uganda about four percent of the population is aged 60 years and above. With increasing age, there is tendency for disability to set in, through increased activity limitations. It is a natural phenomenon of a failing body system with old age. Globally, countries report increased disability rates among older persons compared to young ones. The United Nations Division for Social Policy puts the disability burden at 1 billion persons amounting to 15% of the world population with more than 46 percent of them being 60 years and above. Studies have also shown increased disability prevalence as a person grows older referred to as “disability with aging” (Verbrugge & Yang, 2002). It is expected that with the rapid population growth as well as aging, the proportion of persons with disabilities is expected to increase.

Figure 2.2 shows that disability among the population increased with increasing age. It is more pronounced among males than females for those under five years. The proportion of children aged under five years that had some form of disability in Uganda was 1.6 percent and 1.8 percent for females and males respectively.

FIGURE 2.2: DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY AGE AND SEX OF INDIVIDUALS (%)

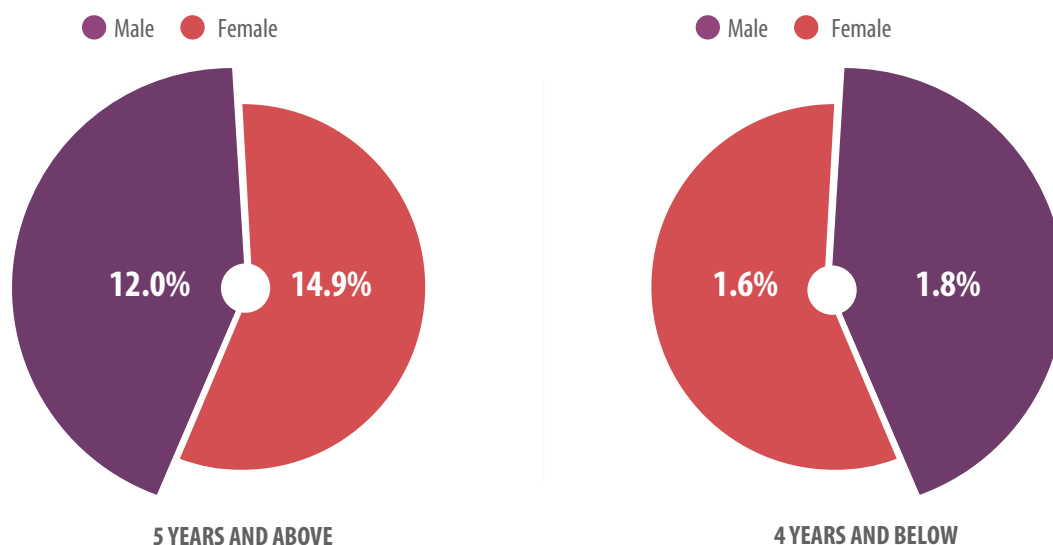


Table 2.2 shows that disability prevalence increases with age with the same pattern observed across all the activity domains. Among children 2-17 years the prevalence rate of males and females were almost similar (2-17). However, at older ages of 18 and above the female prevalence rates became higher than those of males. The results also show that persons who had difficulty in seeing were more compared to those with other activity domains represented by five percent and seven percent for males and females respectively.

TABLE 2.2: DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY TYPE OF DIFFICULTY, SEX AND AGE GROUP

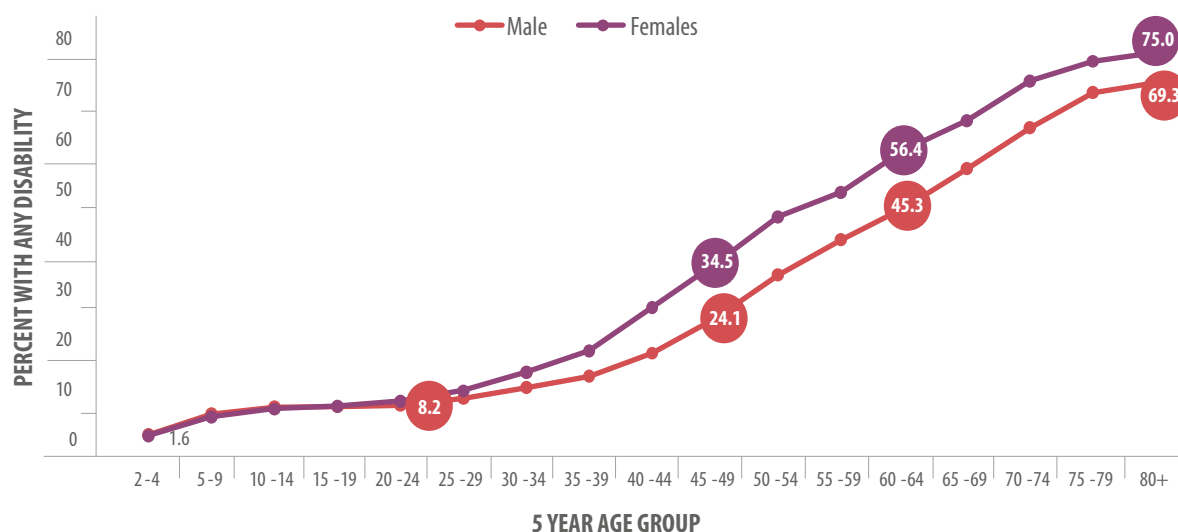
AGE GROUP	TYPE OF DIFFICULTY									
	SEEING		HEARING		WALKING		COGNITIVE		ANY DIFFICULTY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2-4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	*	*	*	*	1.8	1.6
5-9	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.9	2.6	2.4	5.7	5.2
10-14	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.2	3.0	3.0	7.1	6.7
15-17	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5	3.0	3.2	7.2	7.2
18-30	2.8	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.3	4.3	7.9	9.1
31+	16.9	23.4	6.2	9.9	10.7	16.6	9.6	15.8	25.8	34.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>

*\*Not applicable for age*

Figure 2.3 shows that the proportion of persons with disabilities increases with increase in age for both males and females. The same message is depicted from the pyramid in Figure 5.2.

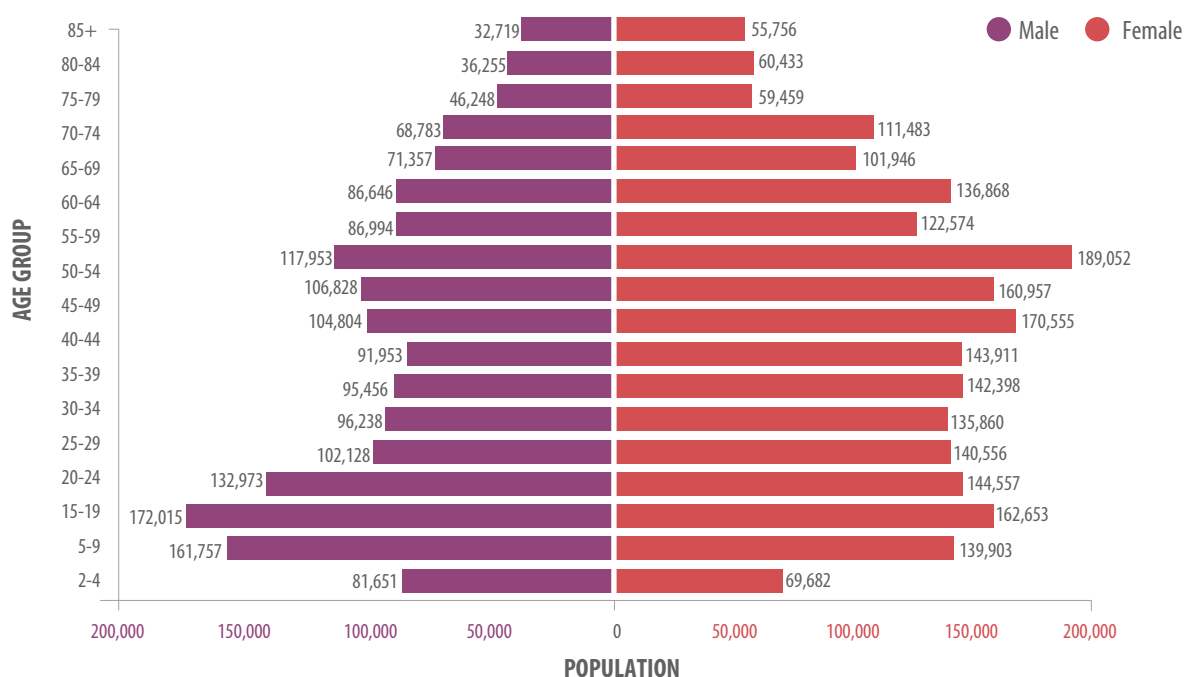
The proportion of the male population and female population under five years with disabilities is almost the same. The levels in disability prevalence was almost the same for the age groups under 25 years and thereafter a gradual steep rise was noticed.

**FIGURE 2.3: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH ANY DISABILITY BY AGE AND SEX (%)**



The population pyramid presented in Figure 2.4 shows that the population of persons living with a disability is higher for males than for females for young age groups of 2-4 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years, but higher for women than for men for all age groups thereafter. The total number of males aged 2-14 years with a disability (about 415,000) was about 43,000 more than the number of females of the same age group with a disability (372,000). However, the total number of females 15 years and above with a disability (1.9 million) was nearly 1.5 times that of males in the same age group (1.3 million). Factors causing disabilities were not assessed in the census. Therefore, these differences cannot be explained beyond the factor of aging.

**FIGURE 2.4: POPULATION PYRAMID OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY (%)**



*\*A population pyramid is a pictorial representation of the age distribution of a given population. Its shape is determined by the past birth and death rates in that population.*

The results presented in Figure 2.5 show that after age 39, the prevalence rates for all four domains of disability start to rise sharply. The findings reveal that after age 39, difficulty in seeing has the highest prevalence rate, followed by difficulties in walking, hearing, and remembering/concentrating. The disability prevalence rate for seeing was highest (nearly 61%) at ages 80-84 years while those for other domains at the same ages were walking (55%), remembering (44%) and hearing (40%).

**FIGURE 2.5: AGE-SPECIFIC DISABILITY PREVALENCE RATES BY DOMAIN OF DISABILITY**

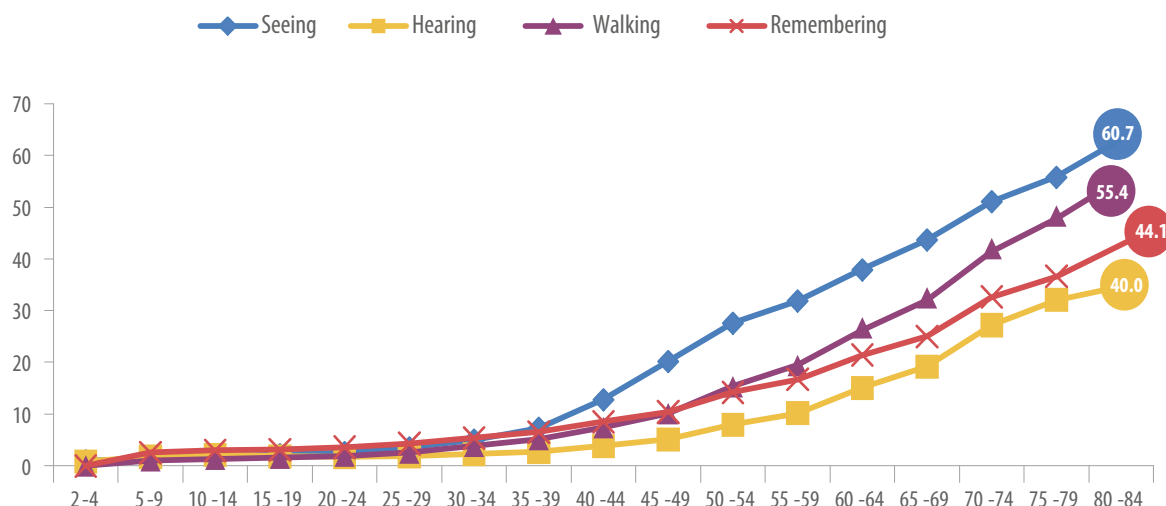


Table 2.3 presents the mean age of the household population aged 5 years and above by sex, type and degree of disability. For all the categories of disabilities, the mean age of women with disabilities is consistently higher than that of men. This may be partly explained by the difference in the life expectancies between males and females. Since the life expectancy of the females is higher than that of males, the female population is relatively older than the male population.

The mean age of persons with no disabilities was 21.3 years for males and 21.6 years for females and those with disabilities was 38.3 for males and 41.8 for females. Likewise, the mean age of persons with multiple disabilities was 50.9 years for males and 53.4 years for females. This is a further indication that many disabilities are acquired at older age since mean ages for all degrees of difficulty are much higher than for those with no difficulties.

**TABLE 2.3: MEAN AGE OF POPULATION BY DOMAIN AND DEGREE OF DISABILITY BY SEX**

DOMAIN/DEGREE OF DISABILITY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>DIFFICULTY IN SEEING</b>			
No - no difficulty	21.8	22.4	22.1
Yes - some difficulty	47.2	49.0	48.3
Yes - a lot of difficulty	51.5	56.8	54.7
Cannot do at all	43.1	49.6	46.6
<b>DIFFICULTY IN HEARING</b>			
No - no difficulty	22.9	23.7	23.3
Yes - some difficulty	39.5	46.4	43.6
Yes - a lot of difficulty	40.4	52.0	47.2
Cannot do at all	29.9	36.0	33.0
<b>DIFFICULTY IN WALKING OR CLIMBING STEPS</b>			
No - no difficulty	22.4	22.9	22.7
Yes - some difficulty	46.9	50.8	49.3
Yes - a lot of difficulty	49.1	56.8	53.7
Cannot do at all	39.7	50.0	45.3
<b>DIFFICULTY IN REMEMBERING OR CONCENTRATING</b>			
No - no difficulty	22.7	23.3	23.0
Yes - some difficulty	37.6	42.2	40.4
Yes - a lot of difficulty	40.4	50.1	46.4
Cannot do at all	30.7	40.6	36.0
<b>DISABILITY STATUS</b>			
With No disability	21.3	21.6	21.5
With Disability	38.3	41.8	40.3
<b>MULTIPLE DISABILITY</b>			
With multiple disabilities	50.9	53.4	52.5
Without Multiple disabilities	32.6	34.0	33.3

## 2.3 DISABILITY STATUS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The causes of disability vary across regions. Occupations, economic activities, human behaviours and social practices among others differ from one area to another. For example, some areas might have been affected by war in the past and have many persons with missing/damaged limbs, thus increased walking difficulties. Additionally, residential statuses may also pose variations in type of difficulties. Furthermore, domestic violence and torture may be more common in some areas compared to others, which could cause depression and mental health challenges thus leading to loss of memory and lack of concentration. In the same vain, some areas may have persons with limitations but with access to assistive devices which makes them free from activity limitation. These scenarios exist in Uganda, thus information on disability should be disaggregated at subnational levels to study variations in disability prevalence at these levels.

Table 2.4 shows that among persons aged 5 years and above, Lango (20%) and Acholi (17%) sub- regions had the highest proportion of persons having some kind of activity limitation in 2014 while Kampala had the lowest disability prevalence for both males and females in all the activity domains.

Also it is evident that in all the domains, the proportion of women with disabilities was higher than those of men across all the regions.

TABLE 2.4: DISABILITY PREVALENCE AMONG PERSONS 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SUB-REGION (%)

SUB-REGION	TYPE OF DIFFICULTY									
	SEEING DISABILITY		HEARING DISABILITY		WALKING		REMEMBERING DISABILITY		ANY DISABILITY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kampala	3.5	4.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.2	2.0	5.4	7.0
South Buganda	4.0	5.8	1.8	2.6	3.0	4.6	3.0	4.4	7.5	9.9
North Buganda	5.1	7.5	2.6	3.5	4.3	6.7	5.0	7.1	10.4	13.5
Busoga	5.3	7.6	2.7	3.8	4.0	6.6	4.7	7.1	10.3	13.8
Bukedi	5.5	7.1	3.2	4.2	4.0	5.7	5.7	7.8	11.5	14.1
Elgon	6.6	8.6	3.6	4.5	5.6	7.9	7.1	9.1	13.9	16.6
Teso	6.3	8.2	3.1	4.3	4.8	6.6	6.3	9.1	13.1	16.0
West Nile	5.4	6.9	3.0	3.7	4.0	5.6	3.6	5.1	10.9	12.9
Acholi	6.1	8.2	4.2	5.2	4.7	6.7	5.7	8.9	13.9	17.2
Lango	8.3	10.7	4.9	6.3	4.9	7.0	6.8	10.4	16.3	19.8
Karamoja	3.4	5.1	3.0	3.9	3.4	4.4	2.5	3.7	7.9	9.8
Toro	5.1	7.0	2.6	3.5	3.8	5.1	5.1	7.5	10.0	12.7
Ankole	5.3	7.5	2.6	3.6	3.8	5.2	4.8	7.3	10.0	12.8
Bunyoro	5.7	7.5	2.9	3.6	3.8	5.2	5.0	6.9	11.4	13.7
Kigezi	5.8	9.1	2.8	4.7	4.8	7.5	5.4	8.7	10.8	15.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>13.5</b>

The results in Table 2.5 show that a higher proportion of males than females had disabilities which is the opposite for the age group of 5+ years where females have more disability prevalence. The overall disability prevalence rates for males and females for children aged 2-4 years was 1.8 percent and 1.6 percent respectively. Furthermore, the sub-regions of Lango, Acholi and Bukedi had higher disability prevalence rates among children 2-4 years compared to other sub-regions irrespective of the sex of the child. However, Kampala, South Buganda and North Buganda sub-regions had the lowest disability prevalence rates.

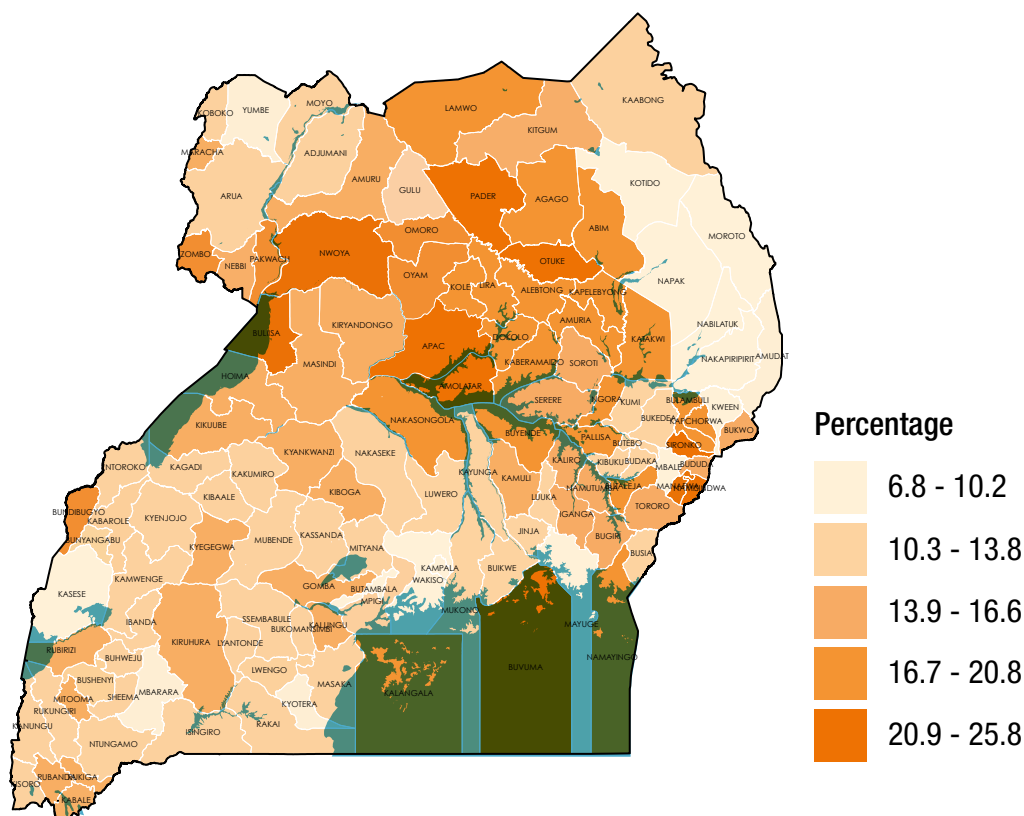
TABLE 2.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PWDS BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA FOR CHILDREN AGED 2-4 YEARS

SUB-REGION	TYPE OF DIFFICULTY					
	SEEING DISABILITY		HEARING DISABILITY		ANY DISABILITY	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kampala	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8
South Buganda	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0
North Buganda	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.1
Busoga	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5
Bukedi	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.7
Elgon	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.5
Teso	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.4
West Nile	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.2
Acholi	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.8	2.5
Lango	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	3.5	3.2
Karamoja	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.8
Toro	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.2
Ankole	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.2
Bunyoro	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.7
Kigezi	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>



The results in Map 2.1 indicate that disability prevalence among persons 5 years and above varied across districts with a large number of districts in Lango, Acholi and Elgon sub-regions having high disability prevalence rates compared to other sub-regions.

**MAP 2.1: DISABILITY PREVALENCE AT DISTRICT LEVEL FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE (%)**



From Appendix A1.1, Namisindwa (26%) and Otuke (25%) districts had very high disability prevalence rates while Kampala and Butambala recorded the lowest prevalence rates of below seven percent.

## 2.4 MULTIPLE DISABILITIES

A person is considered to have multiple disabilities if he/she has more than one form of functionality difficulty. These include the deaf and dumb, the blind and dumb, and the deaf and physically impaired among other combinations. In many cases, persons with audio impairments also have challenges speaking (deaf and dumb). Persons with multiple disabilities constitute a challenging vulnerable group.

Table 2.6 shows the number and proportion of persons with a disability by combination of disability. Overall, nearly 1.4 million persons aged 5 years and above constituting 36 percent of the persons with disabilities were identified to be having multiple disabilities. Among this population, about half a million were males (representing 31% of all males with a disability) and 878 thousand were females (i.e 41% of all females with a disability). The results also show that eight percent of the persons aged 5 years and above reported that they had a difficulty in three domains (7% among males and 11% among females). In addition, about two hundred fifty thousand persons aged 5 years and above representing nearly seven percent of all of those with a disability had a difficulty in all the four domains.

**TABLE 2.6: PERSONS (5 YEARS AND ABOVE) WITH DISABILITIES BY COMBINATION OF DISABILITIES BY SEX**

DISABILITY COMBINATION	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Seeing disability only	420,319	26.1	496,176	22.8	916,495	24.2
Hearing disability only	172,707	10.7	177,633	8.2	350,340	9.2
Walking disability only	209,822	13.0	233,444	10.7	443,266	11.7
Remembering disability only	307,196	19.1	394,542	18.1	701,738	18.5
Seeing and hearing only	45,590	2.8	64,188	2.9	109,778	2.9
Seeing and walking only	83,496	5.2	132,703	6.1	216,199	5.7
Seeing and remembering only	69,578	4.3	111,221	5.1	180,799	4.8
Hearing and walking only	15,798	1.0	21,655	1.0	37,453	1.0
Hearing and remembering only	37,838	2.3	45,629	2.1	83,467	2.2
Remembering and walking only	49,005	3.0	83,732	3.8	132,737	3.5
Seeing, hearing, walking only	26,974	1.7	48,747	2.2	75,721	2.0
Seeing, remembering, walking only	55,422	3.4	123,067	5.6	178,489	4.7
Seeing, hearing, remembering only	24,017	1.5	41,432	1.9	65,449	1.7
Hearing, walking, remembering only	15,513	1.0	26,349	1.2	41,862	1.1
Hearing, Walking, Seeing, Remembering	77,832	4.8	178,403	8.2	256,235	6.8
Persons with multiple disabilities (among the disabled)	501,063	31.1	877,126	40.3	1,378,189	36.4
Persons with single disability	1,110,044	68.9	1,301,795	59.7	2,411,839	63.6
Persons with at least one disability	1,611,107		2,178,921		3,790,028	

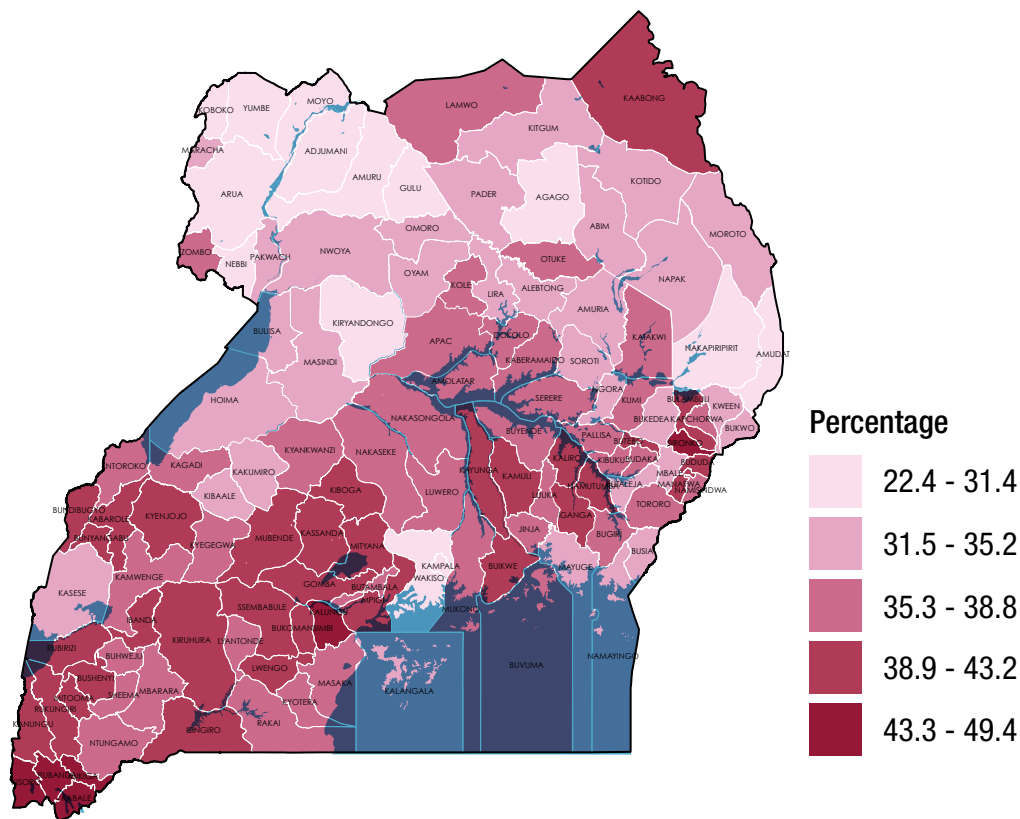
The results in Table 2.7 reveal that generally most of the people among persons with disabilities had only a single disability represented by nearly nine percent while about five percent of those with disabilities had the multiple kind. The sex disaggregation indicates that more women had multiple disabilities (6.0%) compared to the males (3.7%). Furthermore, the regional results show that the proportion of persons with multiple disabilities was highest in Lango sub region with seven percent followed by Elgon and Kigezi sub-regions with 6.6 percent and 6.5 percent respectively. In terms of age groups, the proportion of persons with multiple disabilities among older persons (41%) was twice those with single disabilities (20%). The results also indicate that the proportion of persons with multiple disabilities increased with decreasing wealth quintile.

**TABLE 2.7: DISTRIBUTION PERSONS 5 YEARS AND ABOVE BY DEGREE OF DISABILITY AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	WITH A MULTIPLE DISABILITY	WITH SINGLE DISABILITY	NO DISABILITY	TOTAL
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	3.7	8.3	88.0	100
Female	6.0	8.9	85.1	100
<b>SUB-REGION</b>				
Kampala	1.5	5.3	93.2	100
South Buganda	3.5	6.2	90.3	100
North Buganda	5.2	8.1	86.6	100
Busoga	5.2	8.4	86.3	100
Bukedi	5.1	9.3	85.6	100
Elgon	6.6	10.3	83.1	100
Teso	5.7	10.6	83.7	100
West Nile	4.2	9.1	86.8	100
Acholi	5.6	11.7	82.7	100
Lango	7.0	12.9	80.1	100
Karamoja	3.5	6.6	90.0	100
Toro	4.9	7.9	87.1	100
Ankole	5.0	7.8	87.2	100
Bunyoro	4.7	9.4	85.9	100
Kigezi	6.5	8.1	85.4	100
<b>AGE GROUP</b>				
5-17	1.0	5.4	93.7	100
18-30	1.7	6.9	91.4	100
31-59	8.7	14.7	76.6	100
60+	41.2	20.3	38.5	100
<b>WEALTH QUINTILE</b>				
Lowest	6.3	10.8	82.8	100
Second	6.0	9.7	84.3	100
Middle	5.5	8.7	85.9	100
Fourth	4.8	8.2	87.0	100
Highest	2.0	5.8	92.2	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>100</b>

Map 2.2 shows that the districts of Rukiga, Sironko, Kabale, Rubanda and Kisoro had more than 43.2 percent of its PWD population aged 5 years and above having multiple disabilities. On the other hand, most of the districts in the West Nile sub-region had low multiple disability prevalence among its PWDs aged 5 years and above.

MAP 2.2: MULTIPLE DISABILITY PREVALENCE AT DISTRICT LEVEL FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE



Annex Table A1.1 shows that among PWDs, the highest prevalence rate of multiple disabilities was recorded in Rukiga district at 49 percent and the lowest in Kampala (22%).

## CHAPTER THREE

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITY



6-24 YEAR OLD PWDS

**61%**

was attending school.  
This was lower than the  
**non-PWDS (68%)**



SUBSISTENCE WORKERS

PWDS

**78%**

non-PWDS

**62%**

TERTIARY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

RATES (15 YEARS AND ABOVE)

among males pwds was  
two times that of females

**5.2%**

**2.6%**

That of urban areas (**10.2%**)  
was **nearly five times** that  
of rural areas (**2.2%**).



**5%** PWDS  
(10 YEARS & ABOVE)

had access to internet  
compared to **9% non-PWDS**



The divorce/separation rates were  
**HIGHER AMONG FEMALE PWDS**  
compared to those without disabilities



**55%**

PWDS (10 YEARS & ABOVE)  
were literate compared  
**non-PWDS (75%)**



**53%**

PWDS (14-17 YEARS)  
were involved in economic  
activities compared to  
**non-PWDS (49%)**



TOTAL FERTILITY  
RATE PER WOMAN OF  
REPRODUCTIVE AGE

PWDS

**6.3**

non-PWDS

**5.8**

This chapter presents findings on the socio-economic indicators of Persons With Disabilities such as education attainment, working status, marital status among others.

The nations are obliged to make available socio-economic amenities to all children, youth and adults with disabilities on an equal basis with others. However, the efforts of government cannot be realised without reliable and comparable data.

The chapter provides information on the socio-economic status of PWDs to support monitoring progress of programs intended for them. These statistics will further guide policies and strategies geared towards improving the wellbeing of these persons.

## 3.1 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

In line with the UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Number 4, nations are expected to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all persons. The UN emphasises the importance of education, as a foundation in improving the welfare and lives of people. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), 2006 reported that children and youth with disabilities were being excluded from education especially in developing countries there by leading to the violation of article 24 on education for all.

During the NPHC 2014, school attendance was derived from current schooling status of persons aged 3 years and above which was classified as attending school at the time of the census, left school or never attended school.

### 3.1.1 ATTENDANCE AND ACTIVITY DOMAIN MEASURE

Table 3.1 shows that the school attendance rates among the school going age population of 6-24 years was higher among the non-PWDs as compared to the PWDs irrespective of the age group. The proportion of the male PWDs attending school (66%) was higher than that of their female counterparts (57%). Likewise, the school going population of PWDs had a higher likelihood of never attended school as compared to those without disabilities, affirming their vulnerability.

**TABLE 3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 6-24 YEARS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND DISABILITY STATUS**

AGE GROUP/SEX	PWD			NON_PWD		
	Attending	Left School	Never Attended	Attending	Left School	Never Attended
6-12	83.0	3.1	13.8	87.1	2.5	10.4
13-18	69.9	23.0	7.2	74.0	21.9	4.2
19-24	17.3	72.9	9.8	22.0	72.0	6.0
<b>SEX</b>						
Male	65.8	23.6	10.5	71.4	21.3	7.3
Female	57.0	32.5	10.6	64.9	27.5	7.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>

Table 3.2 shows that among the different domains of disability, in respect to the school going population 6-24 years, persons with walking and remembering/concentrating difficulties were more likely not to be attending school compared to persons with the other categories of disabilities. Less than half (48%) of the female population with walking disability were attending school compared to 65 percent of their counterparts without this type of disability. The results further reveal some level of disadvantage or inequality between persons with disabilities and persons with no disabilities irrespective of sex in regard to school attendance. It is clear that a lower proportion of PWDs were attending school compared to the non PWDs with females being even more disadvantaged.



TABLE 3.2: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 6-24 YEARS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE STATUS AND SEX (%)

DISABILITY DOMAIN	TYPE OF DIFFICULTY								
	ATTENDING			LEFT SCHOOL			NEVER ATTENDED		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
<b>SEEING</b>									
Non-PWD	71.1	64.5	67.7	21.4	27.7	24.6	7.5	7.7	7.6
PWD	65.3	56.1	60.6	25.8	34.6	30.3	8.9	9.3	9.1
<b>HEARING</b>									
Non-PWD	71.1	64.4	67.7	21.5	27.9	24.8	7.4	7.7	7.5
PWD	67.1	61.2	64.2	19.9	25.1	22.5	13.0	13.7	13.3
<b>WALKING</b>									
Non-PWD	71.2	64.6	67.8	21.4	27.8	24.7	7.4	7.7	7.5
PWD	57.2	48.0	52.6	26.9	36.0	31.4	15.9	16.0	16.0
<b>COGNITIVE</b>									
Non-PWD	71.2	64.7	67.9	21.4	27.6	24.6	7.4	7.6	7.5
PWD	63.0	52.8	57.6	24.1	35.0	29.9	12.9	12.1	12.5
<b>DISABILITY STATUS</b>									
Non-PWD	71.4	64.9	68.1	21.3	27.5	24.5	7.3	7.6	7.4
PWD	65.8	57.0	61.3	23.6	32.5	28.2	10.5	10.6	10.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>

### 3.1.2 REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

The NPHC 2014 recorded higher school attendance rates in urban areas compared to the rural ones. This is partly because in rural areas some school going children skip school and engage in household activities such as farming. Others drop out of school to indulge into early marriages and economic activities like boda bodas (motorcycle) riding, brick laying among others. This cuts across PWDs and non-PWDs since the environments they study in are the same. The differences in the indicators among PWDs and Non PWDs help to guide the relevant stake holders on how to ensure equitable education across the regions and social classes.

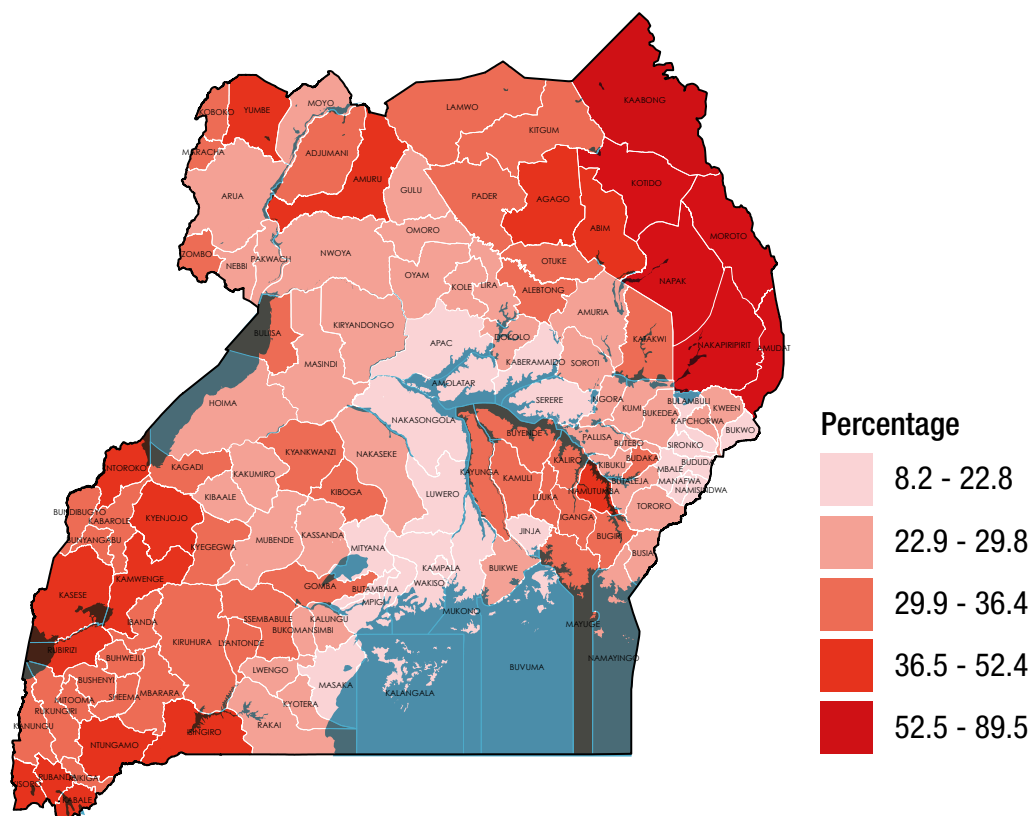
The proportion of the PWDs 6-24 years that had never been to school in rural areas (11%) was more than that of the urban areas (7%). Furthermore, the proportion of males who were attending school were more than that of the females, and were almost the same in urban and rural areas. The sub-regional disaggregation shows that the non-attendance rates were highest in Karamoja (53% and 57% for males and females respectively) and lowest in Kampala with four percent for both males and females.

**TABLE 3.3: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AGED 6-24 YEARS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, SEX AND RESIDENCE (%)**

	ATTENDING			LEFT SCHOOL			NEVER ATTENDED		
	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
<b>RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban	67.1	57.4	61.8	25.7	35.9	31.3	7.2	6.7	6.9
Rural	65.6	56.8	61.2	23.2	31.7	27.5	11.2	11.5	11.3
<b>SUB-REGION</b>									
Kampala	66.1	57.3	61.0	29.5	38.9	35.0	4.4	3.8	4.1
South Buganda	62.3	55.3	58.7	29.5	37.3	33.6	8.2	7.4	7.7
North Buganda	62.1	56.8	59.4	29.1	35.0	32.1	8.8	8.3	8.5
Busoga	69.1	57.4	63.0	21.6	33.7	27.9	9.3	8.9	9.1
Bukedi	74.6	62.8	68.6	17.4	29.5	23.5	8.0	7.7	7.9
Elgon	75.1	66.4	70.7	18.6	28.5	23.7	6.3	5.1	5.7
Teso	71.5	63.8	67.7	19.3	28.0	23.6	9.2	8.2	8.7
West Nile	62.4	52.8	57.6	24.1	31.9	28.0	13.5	15.3	14.4
Acholi	69.6	58.9	64.2	20.4	29.0	24.7	10.0	12.1	11.0
Lango	66.8	56.6	61.6	22.1	32.6	27.5	11.1	10.8	10.9
Karamoja	35.9	28.9	32.3	11.6	14.1	12.9	52.5	57.0	54.8
Tooro	59.5	51.0	55.2	28.5	36.6	32.6	12.0	12.4	12.2
Ankole	63.0	57.1	60.1	26.8	32.9	29.9	10.2	10.0	10.1
Bunyoro	60.8	51.5	56.1	28.4	36.3	32.4	10.9	12.2	11.5
Kigezi	67.8	59.4	63.3	23.7	32.3	28.2	8.6	8.4	8.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>

Appendix Table A1.3 shows that only three districts (Kampala, Wakiso and Namisindwa) had less than 15 percent of their populations with disabilities that had never attended school. On the other hand, more than 80 percent of the population with PWDs in the districts of Karamoja, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Amudat, Kaabong and Moroto had never attended school. Kisoro district was the other district with more than 50 percent of its PWD residents aged 15 years and above to have never attended school. These results are further presented in Map 3.1.

**MAP 3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES 15 YEARS AND ABOVE THAT HAD NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY DISTRICT (%)**



The results in Table 3.4 show that a higher proportion of non-PWDs aged 6-24 years were attending school in both rural and urban areas (about 68% for both) compared to PWDs (61% and 62% respectively). In Karamoja with the highest figures for non-attendance, the difference between PWDs and non PWD attendance rates was eight percentage points. Whereas in Kampala although the proportion of persons that had never been to school was low, the proportion of PWDs who never attended school was still higher than the non PWDs.

TABLE 3.4: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 6-24 YEARS BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND RESIDENCE

RESIDENCE /SUB-REGION	ATTENDING		LEFT SCHOOL		NEVER ATTENDED	
	PWD	Non PWD	PWD	Non PWD	PWD	Non PWD
<b>RESIDENCE</b>						
Urban	61.8	67.5	31.3	28.8	6.9	3.7
Rural	61.2	68.2	27.5	23.1	11.3	8.6
<b>SUB-REGION</b>						
Kampala	61.0	64.3	35.0	33.8	4.1	1.9
South Buganda	58.7	67.7	33.6	29.3	7.7	2.9
North Buganda	59.4	69.8	32.1	26.3	8.5	3.9
Busoga	63.0	73.0	27.9	21.7	9.1	5.3
Bukedi	68.6	75.7	23.5	19.4	7.9	5.0
Elgon	70.7	76.2	23.7	20.0	5.7	3.8
Teso	67.7	73.4	23.6	20.9	8.7	5.6
West Nile	57.6	64.4	28.0	23.7	14.4	11.9
Acholi	64.2	71.0	24.7	20.9	11.0	8.2
Lango	61.6	66.3	27.5	25.0	10.9	8.7
Karamoja	32.3	24.6	12.9	7.7	54.8	67.7
Tooro	55.2	65.6	32.6	27.5	12.2	6.9
Ankole	60.1	70.3	29.9	24.9	10.1	4.9
Bunyoro	56.1	62.8	32.4	29.3	11.5	8.0
Kigezi	63.3	71.9	28.2	23.3	8.4	4.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>

In Uganda, the population 6-12 years is the primary school going population. Table 3.5 shows that the proportion of children 6-12 years with multiple disabilities not attending school was high at about 27 percent. Twenty seven percent of the children with multiple in rural areas were not attending school; this figure was higher than that in the urban areas (24%). The results indicate that more than one fifth of children 6-12 years with multiple difficulties were not attending school across all the sub-regions with the exception of Bukedi and Elgon sub-regions. However, about 65 percent of children aged 6-12 years with multiple difficulties in Karamoja were not attending school which was the highest value. In addition school attendance rates among children aged 6-12 years with multiple disabilities increased with increasing wealth status.

**TABLE 3.5: DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN 6-12 YEARS WITH MULTIPLE DIFFICULTIES BY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	NOT ATTENDING	ATTENDING PRE-PRIMARY	ATTENDING PRIMARY	ATTENDING O-LEVEL	TOTAL
<b>SEX</b>					
Male	26.9	4.5	68.3	0.3	100
Female	25.9	3.8	70.0	0.3	100
<b>RESIDENCE</b>					
Urban	24.3	5.1	69.8	0.7	100
Rural	26.8	4.0	69.0	0.2	100
<b>SUB-REGION</b>					
Kampala	23.5	4.5	69.8	2.2	100
South Buganda	26.0	6.9	66.2	0.9	100
North Buganda	24.8	6.7	68.1	0.4	100
Busoga	22.1	3.7	73.8	0.3	100
Bukedi	19.9	3.1	76.6	0.3	100
Elgon	16.4	4.5	79.0	0.2	100
Teso	24.7	1.5	73.7	0.1	100
West Nile	31.7	1.7	66.4	0.2	100
Acholi	26.7	2.8	70.2	0.3	100
Lango	28.3	3.9	67.7	0.1	100
Karamoja	65.0	0.8	33.8	0.4	100
Tooro	32.1	4.7	62.7	0.5	100
Ankole	29.9	7.7	62.1	0.3	100
Bunyoro	27.5	4.3	68.0	0.2	100
Kigezi	23.0	3.8	72.9	0.3	100
<b>WEALTH QUINTILE</b>					
Lowest	30.6	2.8	66.5	0.1	100
Second	26.3	4.5	69.0	0.2	100
Middle	25.1	4.9	69.8	0.3	100
Fourth	23.0	4.9	71.6	0.5	100
Highest	20.3	5.3	73.1	1.3	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100</b>

## 3.2 EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

Education attainment refers to the highest level of education a person ever attended and successfully completed. Table 3.6 shows that among persons 15 years and above, a higher proportion of females never attended school irrespective of their disability status represented by 39 percent for PWDs and 17 percent for non PWDs. The proportion of PWDs (31%) that have never been to school was more than twice that of non PWDs (13%). The findings also reveal that most of the individuals 15 years and above had not completed primary level. Generally, a higher proportion of male PWDs had attained some form of education compared to their female counterparts.

**TABLE 3.6: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY EDUCATION ATTAINMENT AND DISABILITY STATUS**

EDUCATION ATTAINMENT	PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES			PERSONS WITHOUT DISABILITIES		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
None	39.2	19.2	31.1	16.6	9.4	13.2
Incomplete Primary	38.1	42.9	40.0	36.2	34.6	35.4
Primary	8.8	13.1	10.5	13.4	14.8	14.1
Secondary	11.2	19.6	14.6	27.5	33.2	30.2
Tertiary	2.6	5.2	3.7	6.2	8.0	7.1

Table 3.7 presents information on education attainment of PWDs 15 years and above by selected background characteristics. In terms of residence, a higher proportion of PWDs in rural areas had no education than urban areas while Karamoja sub-region had the highest proportion of those who did not attain any form of education.

Primary education was mostly attained by the males, those in rural areas and in the Elgon sub-region, while secondary education was mostly attained by males (20%) and urban residents (26%). Kampala had the highest proportion (41%) of PWDs 15 years and above who had attained secondary education.

Low proportions were observed for tertiary attainment among the PWDs with higher proportions found amongst males (5%), urban residents (10%) and 21 percent in the Kampala sub-region.

The education levels among PWDs also generally increased with the wealth levels of the households an indication of affordability of the education costs by these households.

**TABLE 3.7: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, RESIDENCE AND REGIONS**

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED			
	Non	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
<b>SEX</b>				
Male	19.2	56.0	19.6	5.2
Female	39.2	46.9	11.2	2.6
<b>RESIDENCE</b>				
Urban	21.4	42.6	25.9	10.2
Rural	33.3	52.4	12.1	2.2
<b>REGION</b>				
Kampala	8.7	29.4	41.0	20.9
South Buganda	23.4	49.7	20.6	6.3
North Buganda	27	53.3	16.7	2.9
Busoga	32.5	48.8	16.1	2.6
Bukedi	29.4	52.5	15.0	3.1
Elgon	22.2	57.7	17.0	3.1
Teso	28.4	55.2	13.3	3.1
West Nile	34.7	51.2	10.9	3.1
Acholi	33.5	49.2	13.6	3.6
Lango	27.5	56.5	12.8	3.1
Karamoja	76.6	14.4	6.7	2.3
Tooro	37.7	49.5	10.3	2.5
Ankole	38.0	48.4	10.4	3.1
Bunyoro	30.6	55.4	12.0	2.0
Kigezi	39.7	47.5	9.8	2.9
<b>WEALTH QUINTILE</b>				
Lowest	40.0	50.7	8.3	1.0
Second	36.0	53.0	9.8	1.2
Middle	32.4	54.2	11.9	1.6
Fourth	25.4	52.5	18.2	3.8
Highest	12.0	36.5	34.8	16.7

### 3.3 LITERACY

Literacy refers to one's ability to read and write in any language. Table 3.8 shows vulnerability among persons with disabilities relative to those without disabilities in terms of literacy. Overall, just over half (55%) of persons with disabilities were literate compared to three quarters (75%) of those without disabilities. Among the different disability domains, the literacy rates were highest among persons with seeing disability (51%) and lowest among those with hearing disability (43%). The sex differentials were evident as the difference in literacy rates among persons with disabilities between males and females of 21 percentage points was higher than that of those without disabilities (seven percentage points). Furthermore, in line with low trends in educational attendance and attainment, literate rates among the PWDs were lowest in the Karamoja sub-region (21% for PWDs and 25% for non-PWDs).

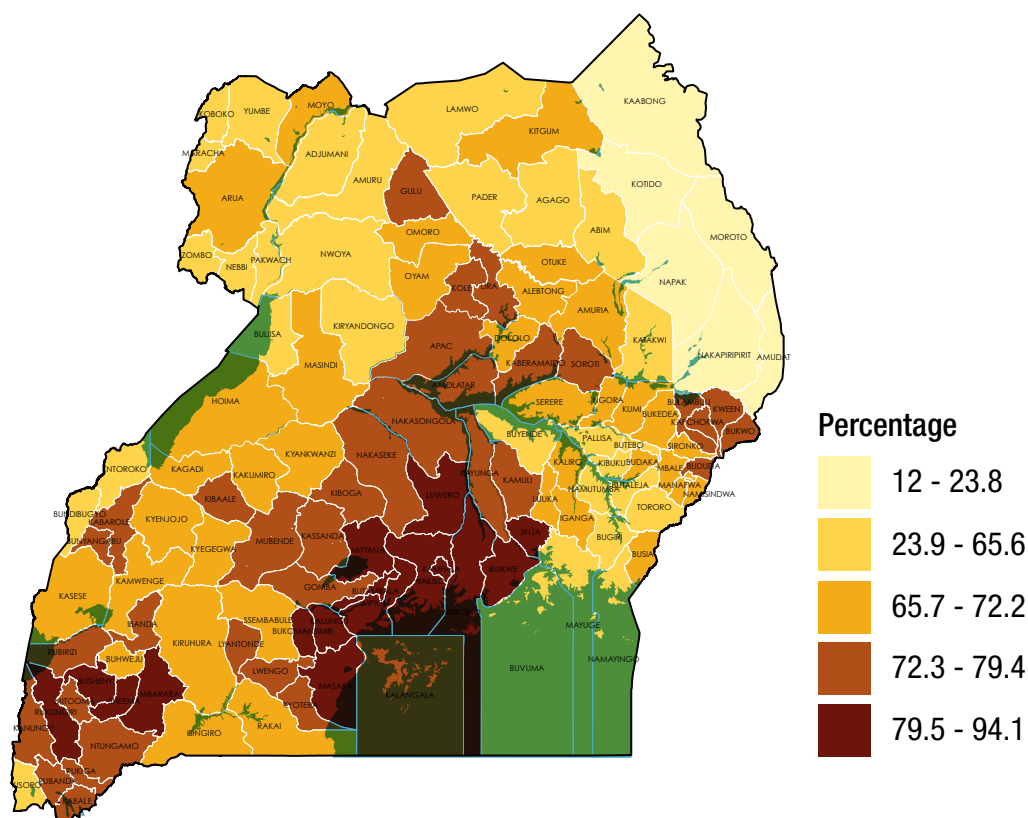
**TABLE 3.8: LITERACY RATES OF PWDS AND NON-PWDS 10 YEARS AND ABOVE BY DISABILITY DOMAIN AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS**

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	TYPE OF DISABILITY (DOMAIN)					
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	PWD	Non-PWD
<b>SEX</b>						
Male	66.1	56.9	59.9	60.8	66.9	79.0
Female	41.3	34.1	36.0	41.1	46.1	72.0
<b>RESIDENCE</b>						
Urban	67.7	55.5	57.8	58.5	68.7	87.1
Rural	47.3	40.9	42.4	46.8	51.6	71.1
<b>AGE</b>						
10-17	75.3	66.2	65.9	66.4	70.4	76.2
18-30	73.1	64.6	66.2	65.1	70.3	82.2
31-59	55.4	43.1	50.1	49.0	54.8	67.9
60+	33.1	24.4	29.6	27.3	33.9	45.2
<b>SUB-REGION</b>						
Kampala	88.5	78.2	78.8	77.3	87.4	94.7
South Buganda	63.5	52.9	56.2	56.3	65.7	86.0
North Buganda	55.6	47.1	50.3	53.8	59.7	80.4
Busoga	45.3	40.3	40.7	44.1	49.8	72.4
Bukedi	44.4	38.8	38.2	44.6	48.7	67.8
Elgon	49.3	43.6	44.6	50.9	54.7	75.4
Teso	47.8	38.8	41.4	46.7	52.2	73.6
West Nile	46.7	41.6	41.0	40.9	48.7	65.6
Acholi	46.0	43.9	40.9	43.2	49.9	69.8
Lango	53.2	47.9	45.7	51.0	57.5	75.4
Karamoja	17.5	16.1	16.6	18.3	21.0	25.1
Tooro	46.8	39.7	42.6	46.9	51.7	73.6
Ankole	52.1	41.4	45.4	49.4	56.2	80.0
Bunyoro	50.4	44.0	45.6	50.6	54.0	70.6
Kigezi	48.9	37.0	43.4	47.0	54.0	79.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>75.4</b>

Map 3.2 reveals that the literacy rates of the PWDs in most districts of Karamoja were in the lowest range (12% - 23.5%). Also from Appendix Table A1.3 districts of Kotido (10%), Nakapiripirit (14%), Napak (14%), Kaabong(16%), Moroto(17%) and Amudat (18%) had very low literacy rates among PWDs aged 10 years and above of less than 20 percent. Kampala however had the highest literacy rate among PWDs of 87 percent.



**MAP 3.2: LITERACY RATES AMONG PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES 10 YEARS AND ABOVE (%)**



Appendix Table A1.3 also shows that the proportion of persons who were literate among the population 10 years and above were higher among persons with one disability compared to those with multiple disabilities.

### 3.4 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

This section provides information on economic activities of the persons with disabilities. Labour is categorised as working, actively looking for work and those neither working nor actively looking for work (like the students). The working persons are those who participate in any economic activity for a specified reference period of one week. The SDG 8 is to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and for PWDs, and equal pay for work of equal value. The Census 2014 did not include detailed questions to help measure key labour market indicators including labour force participation rates, the unemployment rates and other measures of the labour underutilisation. However, questions were asked on activity status and occupation of the respondents and it is on this basis that persons who are considered to be working are derived.

Table 3.9 shows that the proportion of the population aged 14-64 years involved in economic activities among persons with disabilities was higher than that of non-PWDs irrespective of the disability domain. This can be partly explained by PWDs engaging in economic activities during young ages when they are expected to be in school. The proportion of PWDs involved in economic activities was 53 percent among children against 49 percent among the non-PWDs, while it was 81 percent among the youth against 78 percent for non-PWDs. At older ages the rate of non-PWDs involvement in economic activities surpasses that of PWDs, an indication of the disadvantage the PWDs have over the non-PWDs since they are not able to stay long in school and have a lower likelihood of getting more decent jobs compared to their other counterparts.

**TABLE 3.9: DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKING POPULATION (14-64 YEARS) BY AGE AND DISABILITY DOMAIN (%)**

AGE GROUP	SEEING	HEARING	WALKING	REMEMBERING	PWD	NON-PWD
14-17	48.8	53.9	53.6	55.8	53.2	48.8
18-30	79.6	80.1	80.7	83.0	81.3	77.5
31-59	90.5	88.6	88.3	89.9	90.3	91.4
60-64	83.3	80.2	79.8	82.0	83.1	86.3
<b>TOTAL (14-64)</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>76.0</b>

### 3.4.1 OCCUPATIONS OF THE WORKING POPULATION

Occupation refers to the type of work done by an individual regardless of their place of work or employment status. The NPC 2014 collected information on occupation of the working population on the main job. Table 3.10 shows that the majority of the working population was in subsistence agriculture irrespective of their disability status. However the percentage of PWDs working as subsistence workers (78%) was higher than that of non-PWDs (62%). Further, a higher proportion of non-PWDs were engaged in professional (2.5%) and associate professional jobs (1.3%) compared to PWDs (1.5% and 0.7% respectively). This is an indication that PWDs had a lower likelihood of engaging in high paying/decent jobs compared to non-PWDs.

**TABLE 3.10: DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKING POPULATION (14-64 YEARS) BY MAJOR OCCUPATION CATEGORIES AND DISABILITY STATUS (%)**

	DISABILITY DOMAIN						
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Remembering	Any disability	Multiple	Non-PWD
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Professionals	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	2.5
Associate Professionals	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.3
Clerical support Staff	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6
Sales and Service workers	6.4	5.0	6.2	5.2	6.3	5.1	9.3
Subsistence Farmers	74.0	77.0	75.0	77.2	73.7	78.4	61.6
Market Oriented Agriculture Farmers	3.8	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.5
Craft and related Trade workers	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	3.7
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.3
Boda Boda Riders	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.5
Elementary occupations	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.7	4.5
Domestic Helpers	1.6	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.7	4.0
Other	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.3	4.8	4.3	6.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 3.5 COMMUNICATION

Access to timely and reliable information is very paramount. The Uganda communications Act 2013 has a function among others of promoting accessibility of PWDs and other members of the society to communication services.

The Access to Information Act of 2005 addresses the issue of public access to information held by the state. On many occasions, PWDs do not adequately access information on the grounds that the state is sometimes not able to make the information available in formats that are friendly to PWDs and particularly those with sensory impairments.

The results in Table 3.11 reveal that there were differences in access to and ownership of communication media. Five percent of the persons aged 10 years and above with disabilities had access to internet compared to nine percent of the persons without disabilities. Similarly, the proportion of PWDs who owned a mobile phone of 34 percent was lower than that among non-PWDs (39%). Furthermore, PWDs were less privileged in terms of access to internet compared to ownership of a mobile phone.

**TABLE 3.11: PROPORTION OF PERSONS 10 YEARS AND ABOVE WITH ACCESS TO INTERNET AND OWNING A MOBILE PHONE BY TYPE AND DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY**

COMMUNICATION MEDIA	TYPE OF DISABILITY AND DEGREE OF DIFFICULTY													
	SEEING			HEARING			WALKING			COGNITIVE			NON PWDs	PWDs
	None	Mild	Severe	None	Mild	Severe	None	Mild	Severe	None	Mild	Severe		
Access to internet	9.0	4.9	3.8	8.9	2.9	2.4	9.0	3.1	3.0	9.0	3.0	2.4	9.4	4.5
Phone ownership	38.4	37.9	27.7	38.9	24.1	15.8	38.7	32.3	26.9	38.9	30.1	22.5	39.0	34.4

## 3.6 MIGRATION STATUS

Migration refers to movement of persons from one place to another. There are two forms of migration i.e internal migration and international migration. Migration statistics are useful in estimating the current population as well as making population projections.

Table 3.12 shows that the proportion of the population two years and above that were enumerated outside their regions of previous residence among PWDs (12%) was higher than that among non-PWDs (10%). There were however no major differences observed by disability type and the degree of disability in migration.

**TABLE 3.12: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 2 YEARS AND ABOVE BY PLACE OF ENUMERATION, TYPE OF DISABILITY AND DEGREE OF DISABILITY (%)**

TYPE OF DIFFICULTY	Degree of difficulty	Never Moved	Enumerated outside Region of Previous Residence	Visitors	TOTAL
Seeing	None	88.3	10.3	1.4	100
	Mild	85.1	14.0	1.0	100
	Severe	86.0	12.9	1.1	100
Hearing	None	88.1	10.5	1.4	100
	Mild	88.0	11.0	1.1	100
	Severe	89.4	9.4	1.2	100
Walking	None	88.2	10.4	1.4	100
	Mild	86.2	12.7	1.1	100
	Severe	86.7	12.2	1.1	100
Remembering	None	88.2	10.4	1.4	100
	Mild	87.2	11.7	1.1	100
	Severe	87.5	11.3	1.2	100
<b>TOTAL PWDs</b>		<b>86.8</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL NON PWDs</b>		<b>88.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.7 ORPHAN HOOD

The NPHC 2014 established the orphan hood status of persons under 18 years of age. Orphans are globally regarded as vulnerable groups (UNICEF, 2014). The Constitution of Uganda as well as the National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Policy 2004 advocates for protection of the rights of these people. Statistics on PWDs who are orphans will help in monitoring the impact of the available policies on this special interest group and may also help the government to set more laws and interventions to protect them.

It is evident that if a child is both an orphan and disabled then he or she is at a higher risk of vulnerability. There will be no readily available care given to the child as given by a biological parent which will affect their growth and development in different aspects of life. Such children require a lot of attention, encouragement and caregiving to boost them physically and emotionally. Otherwise they may get retarded/stunted and/or feel victimised and stigmatised leading to depression.

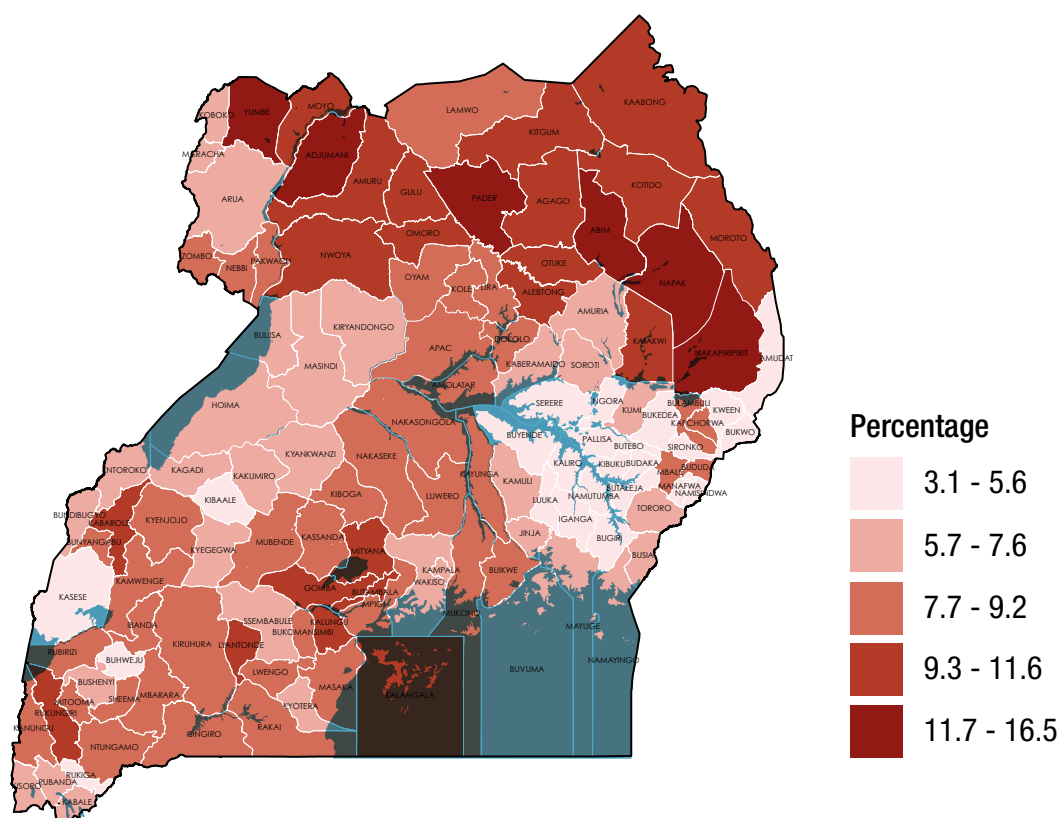
Table 3.13 shows that the percentage of the PWDs that had lost only their father (8.6%) was higher than those who had lost only their mother (2%). A higher proportion of PWDs had either lost only their father (8.6% for PWDs and 5.9% for non-PWDs), only mother (2.6% and 1.9% for non-PWDs) or both parents (1.8% for PWDs and 1.0% for non-PWDs) compared to the non PWDs.

TABLE 3:13: DISTRIBUTION OF PWDS 17 YEARS AND BELOW BY ORPHAN HOOD STATUS (%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	ONLY MOTHER ALIVE	ONLY FATHER ALIVE	BOTH DEAD
<b>SEX</b>			
Male	8.4	2.6	1.6
Female	8.8	2.7	2.0
<b>AGE GROUP</b>			
2-4	3.3	1.4	0.6
5-17	9.0	2.7	1.9
<b>RESIDENCE</b>			
Urban	9.3	3.0	2.3
Rural	8.4	2.6	1.7
<b>TYPE OF DISABILITY</b>			
Seeing	8.6	2.5	2.0
Hearing	8.4	2.8	2.0
Walking	9.5	2.8	2.5
Remembering	8.9	2.8	2.0
<b>TOTAL PWDS</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-PWDS</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Map 3.3 shows that the districts of Adjumani, Abim, Napak, Yumbe, Pader and Nakapiripirit had very high orphanhood rates among children with disabilities aged less than 18 years. The district specific details are presented in Appendix Table A1.4.

MAP 3.3: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED BELOW 18 YEARS WHO ARE ORPHANS BY DISTRICT (%)



## 3.8 MARRIAGE AND CHILD BEARING

Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to marry and form a family, and this is further reiterated in Uganda's Persons with Disabilities Act (Article 36). The Act entitles persons with disabilities; to experience their sexuality and to have sexual and other intimate relationships from 18 years onwards; to marry a spouse of his or her own choice and form a family; and to equal rights at and in marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution. However, other legislations such as the Divorce Act (1904) and the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act 1961 – infringes on these rights. It has also been shown that marriage brings social benefits, including better health for both adults and children and cumulative wealth, and that it creates the social and economic conditions for effective parenting.

### 3.8.1 DISABILITY AND MARRIAGE OF PERSONS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

Although all persons have a right to life and family, persons with disabilities can be segregated, discriminated and stigmatised especially by their counterparts without disabilities. This may be partly caused by some PWDs feeling ashamed to associate with persons with disabilities. Information on marital status of persons with disabilities is among the indicators that helps to inform whether these individuals are treated equally and with equity in their communities. Figure 3.1 shows that among the PWDs, most males (69%) were currently married compared to the females (55%). Likewise, there was a higher proportion of married persons among the male PWDs compared to their non-PWDs counterparts and the converse held for the females. Furthermore, a substantial proportion of the female PWDs were widowed (24%) compared to the male PWDs (4%) and non PWDs (5%).

FIGURE 3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY SEX, DISABILITY STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS (%)

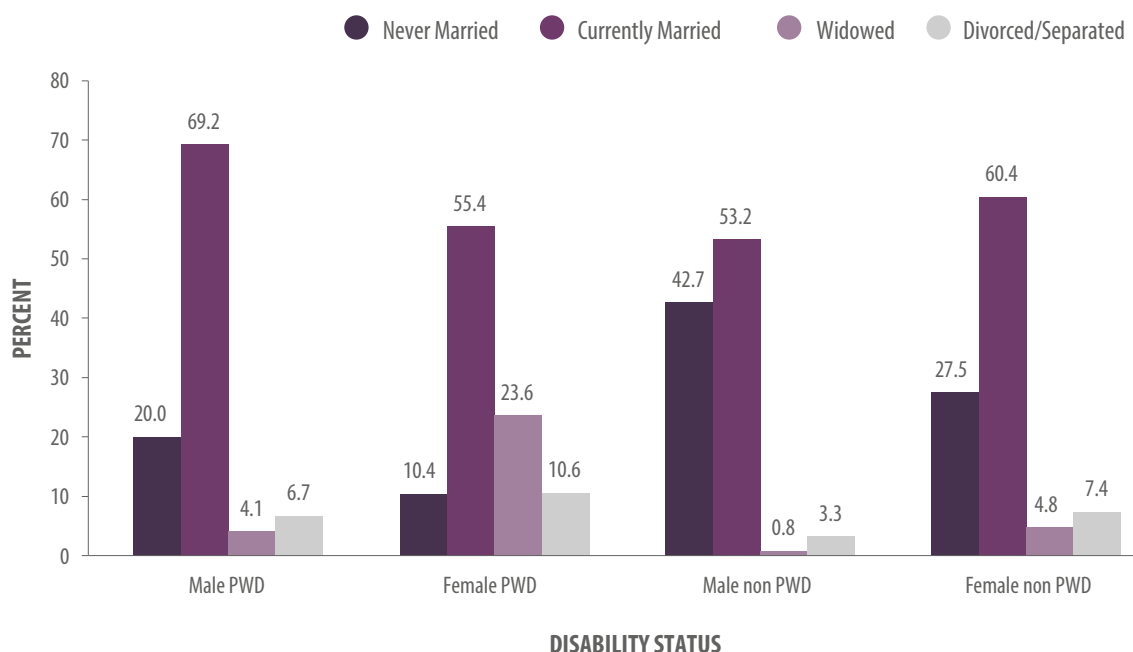


Figure 3.2 also demonstrates that the divorce/separation rates are higher and grow more rapidly among persons with disabilities as age increases.

FIGURE 3.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY DISABILITY STATUS AND MARITAL STATUS

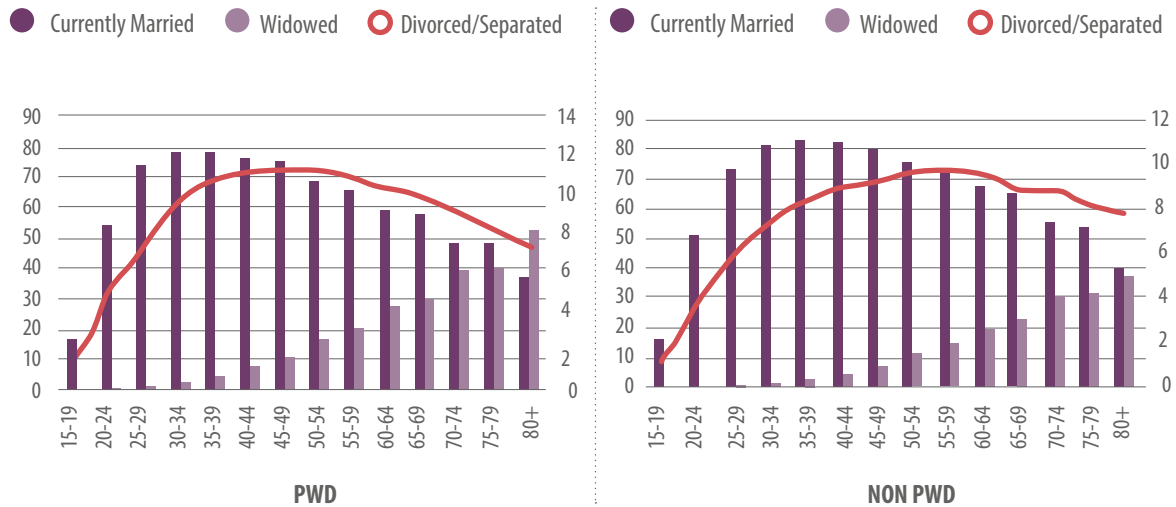


Table 3.14 shows the distribution of persons with disabilities by marital status and their activity domains. The divorce/ separation rates were higher among female PWDs (11%) compared to those without disabilities (7%).

Most of the PWDs 15 years and above were currently married irrespective of the disability type. Furthermore, a higher proportion of the currently married PWDs in all activity domains were men while most of the widowed and divorced PWDs were females. However, more widowed PWDs were found among those with hearing impairments and walking difficulty (34%). Women with visual and walking difficulties were also more likely to be divorced accounting to 11 percent for each of the two domains.

TABLE 3.14: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 15 YEARS AND ABOVE BY DISABILITY TYPE AND MARITAL STATUS (%)

ACTIVITY DOMAIN	MARITAL STATUS	NEVER MARRIED	CURRENTLY MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED/ SEPARATED	TOTAL
Seeing	Male	11.8	75.9	5.3	6.9	100
	Female	6.8	52.4	29.8	11.1	100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>100</b>
Hearing	Male	22.3	64.1	6.6	7.0	100
	Female	9.7	47.0	33.7	9.5	100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>100</b>
Walking	Male	14.5	70.5	6.8	8.2	100
	Female	6.7	48.6	33.5	11.1	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>100</b>
Remembering	Male	21.7	66.6	4.9	6.8	100
	Female	9.5	54.0	26.4	10.1	100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>100</b>
Any disability	Male	20.0	69.2	4.1	6.7	100
	Female	10.4	55.4	23.6	10.6	100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.8.2: FERTILITY RATES

Fertility is the woman's ability to give birth and is measured by using mostly Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) and Total Fertility Rates (TFRs). The ASFRs are the number of births occurring during a given year or reference period per woman of reproductive age classified in single-or five-year age groups. While the TFR is the average number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing age if she bore children at the current ASFRs. According to Leavesley and Porter, (1982) some disabilities affect sexual performance, fertility, menstruation, and pregnancy. For example, women who are limbless may find it hard carrying a pregnancy.

Fertility information provides evidence about the structure of the population cohort at a given time. This information is important in monitoring the reproductive health policies and programmes. The information may later foster improved services for PWDs for example in acquiring PWD friendly beds, hospital chairs for persons with walking disabilities, training of personnel on managing PWDs among others.

Table 3.15 shows that PWDs generally had higher fertility rates compared to persons without disabilities.

**TABLE 3.15: ASFRS AND TFRS FOR PWDS BY TYPE OF DISABILITY**

DISABILITY TYPE	AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES (ASFRs)							TFR	
AGE GROUP	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	PWD	NON-PWD
Seeing	0.179	0.294	0.291	0.236	0.156	0.067	0.016	6.2	5.8
Hearing	0.174	0.302	0.293	0.243	0.167	0.074	0.018	6.4	5.8
Walking	0.194	0.289	0.268	0.225	0.150	0.065	0.015	6.0	5.8
Cognitive	0.205	0.311	0.282	0.235	0.163	0.073	0.016	6.4	5.8
Any difficulty	0.1858	0.3042	0.2835	0.2361	0.1594	0.0708	0.0161	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Multiple difficulties	0.2084	0.2978	0.2831	0.2281	0.1539	0.0652	0.0148	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.1607</b>	<b>0.2712</b>	<b>0.2600</b>	<b>0.2186</b>	<b>0.1544</b>	<b>0.0742</b>	<b>0.0193</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>

## 3.9 BIRTH REGISTRATION

Registration of births contribute to improved vital statistics in the country. It is also a means through which a person is identified to a parent and country. It enables the government to monitor these persons and ensure service delivery to them. Table 3.16 indicates that there was no big difference in the proportions of persons who possessed a birth certificate among the PWDs and those without disabilities represented by about 31% and 32% respectively.

A higher percentage of persons with visual difficulties (34%) had birth certificates compared to those with other disabilities.

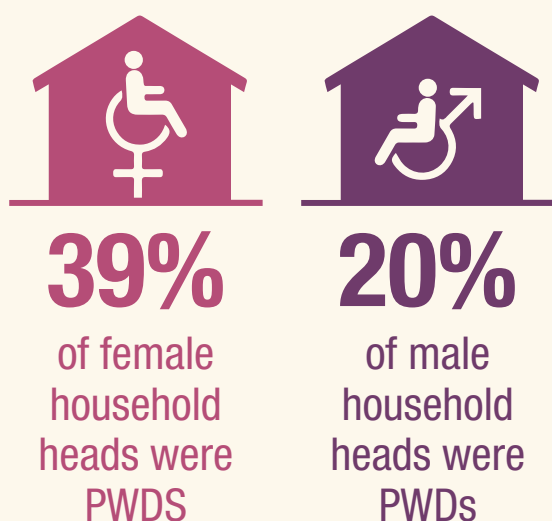
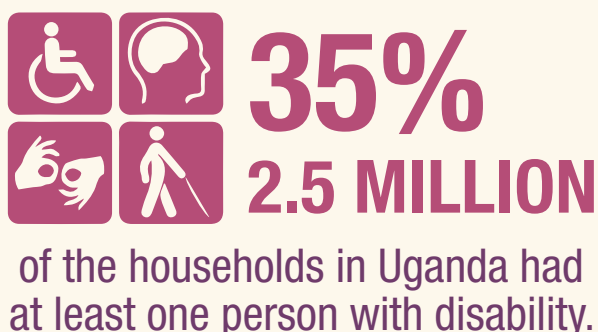
**TABLE 3.16: POSSESSION OF A BIRTH CERTIFICATE BY TYPE OF DIFFICULTY AMONG CHILDREN 2-17 YEARS (%)**

TYPE OF DISABILITY	HAS BIRTH CERTIFICATE	NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE	TOTAL
Seeing disability	33.9	66.1	100
Hearing disability	29.8	70.2	100
Walking disability	30.1	69.9	100
Remembering disability	29.4	70.6	100
<b>DISABILITY STATUS</b>			
PWD	30.9	69.1	100
Non PWD	31.9	68.1	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>100</b>

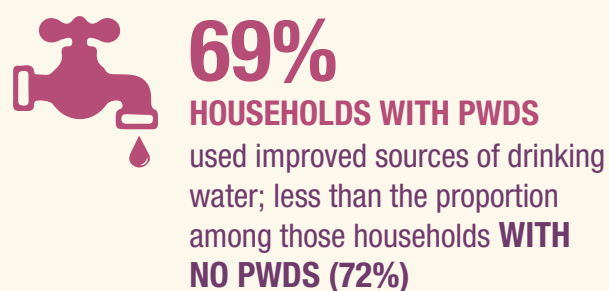


## CHAPTER FOUR

# CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES



**ABOUT 2 IN 10 HOUSEHOLDS (21%)** with PWDs were living in permanent dwelling units while the corresponding proportion among households with no PWDs was **MORE THAN 1 IN 3 (35%)**



Access to and ownership of housing and basic services available to a household tells much about household's welfare conditions. The living conditions, therefore, influence the quality of life. Staying in a quality home for many persons in Uganda pose a challenge due to affordability issues. It may even be worse for persons with disabilities because in addition to their affordability, PWDs may be required to live near care givers and in some cases require adapted housing.

The NPHC 2014 collected information on household and housing conditions. However no attempt was taken to collect data on adapted housing. Selected household amenities including availability of improved water, presence of a toilet, energy for cooking and energy for lighting are provided in this chapter to assess the living conditions of persons with disabilities (PWDs).

This chapter broadly classifies households into those having persons with disabilities and those without. This categorisation is termed "household composition" in the chapter and is done to study the differences between the two categories of households.

## 4.1 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND HEADSHIP

The NPHC 2014 estimates that 35 percent (2.5 million) of the households in Uganda had at least one PWD. The results also show that the female headed households (45%) and the households from rural areas (39%) had a higher likelihood of having at least one person with a disability compared to male headed households (32%) and households from urban areas (24%). In addition the proportion of households with at least one PWD varied by sub-region from 16 percent in Kampala to 50 percent in Lango. Table 4.1 also shows that the proportion of households headed by persons with disabilities was about one quarter (24%). Furthermore, the proportion of PWDs among female household heads (39%) was nearly two times that of male household heads (20%).

**TABLE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND DISABILITY STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)**

MAIN CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION		DISABILITY STATUS OF HH HEAD		TOTAL
	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	Head is not a PWD	Head is a PWD	
SEX OF HEAD					
Male	68.4	31.6	80.2	19.8	100
Female	55.4	44.6	61.2	38.8	100
RESIDENCE					
Urban	76.0	24.0	83.6	16.4	100
Rural	61.1	38.9	72.5	27.5	100
SUB-REGION					
Kampala	83.9	16.1	89.1	10.9	100
South Buganda	75.3	24.7	82.1	17.9	100
North Buganda	66.9	33.1	74.8	25.2	100
Busoga	63.5	36.5	74.3	25.7	100
Bukedi	61.3	38.7	73.5	26.5	100
Elgon	59.7	40.3	70.7	29.3	100
Teso	53.9	46.1	69.7	30.3	100
West Nile	60.1	39.9	74.4	25.6	100
Acholi	53.9	46.1	69.3	30.7	100
Lango	50.0	50.0	66.9	33.1	100
Karamoja	67.1	32.9	77.8	22.2	100
Tooro	66.2	33.8	75.8	24.2	100
Ankole	66.5	33.5	76.1	23.9	100
Bunyoro	65.4	34.6	76.0	24.0	100
Kigezi	62.4	37.6	71.8	28.2	100
TOTAL	65.2	34.8	75.6	24.4	100

## 4.2 HOUSING CONDITIONS

There is growing recognition of the connection between good housing and the quality of life and, therefore, the provision of housing in sufficient quantities and quality is among the parameters that would improve the wellbeing of citizens.

### 4.2.1 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OF THE DWELLING UNIT

A dwelling unit is a building or part of a building that is occupied by a single household. This is irrespective of the size of the household, building size or intended use. The NPHC 2014 collected information on the type of materials used for the construction of the roof, floor and wall of dwelling units. The building materials are divided into permanent and temporary with classifications as indicated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 shows that in 2014, 72 percent of households lived in dwellings roofed with iron sheets. Compared to other households, this proportion was lower in households where PWDs were living (69%) as well as in those headed by PWDs (70%). Additionally, 31 percent of the households with PWDs were staying in thatched dwellings compared to 24 percent of those without PWDs.

With regard to the main wall material used for the construction of the dwelling, 37 percent of households with PWDs lived in dwellings with mud and pole walls, while 30 percent lived in structures having walls made of burnt or stabilised bricks. Additionally, households with no PWDs were more likely to live in dwellings with walls made of burnt or stabilised bricks.

Sixty-five percent of households lived in dwellings made of either earth, rammed earth or wood. However, three quarters (75%) of the households having PWDs were built with rammed earth, earth or wood floors while the corresponding proportion among those households with no PWDs was relatively low (60%).

**TABLE 4.2: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE PWD AND DISABILITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS BY SEX OF HEAD, RESIDENCE AND SUB-REGION**

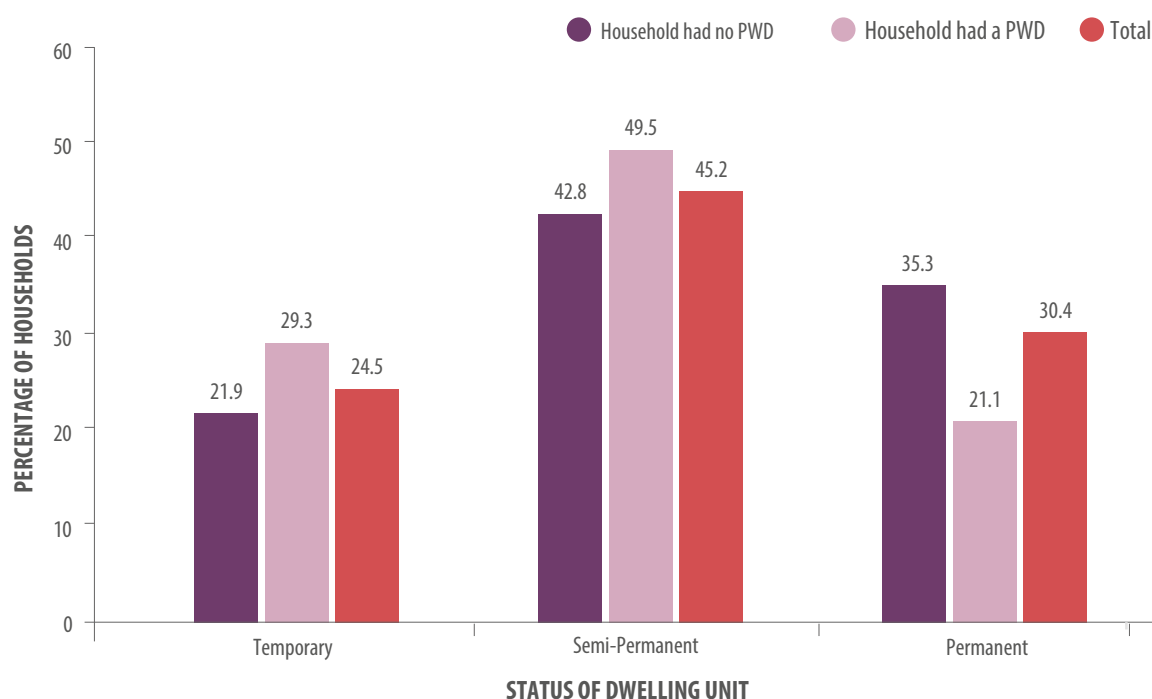
MAIN CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION		DISABILITY STATUS OF HH HEAD		TOTAL
	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	Head is not a PWD	Head is a PWD	
MAIN ROOF MATERIAL					
Permanent roof material	76.2	68.5	74.8	69.9	73.7
Iron sheets	74.8	67.5	73.4	68.9	72.3
Tiles	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6
Asbestos	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Concrete	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Temporary roof material	23.8	31.5	25.2	30.1	26.3
Tin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thatch	23.6	31.3	25.1	30.0	26.3
MAIN WALL MATERIAL					
Permanent wall material	48.4	36.0	47.0	35.4	44.1
Concrete or Stones	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.0
Cement Blocks	6.2	4.1	5.9	4.2	5.5
Burnt or stabilized bricks	40.0	30.3	38.9	29.5	36.6
Temporary wall material	51.6	64.0	53.0	64.6	55.9
Unburnt bricks or cement	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.6
Unburnt bricks with mud	14.9	22.5	16.3	21.3	17.5
Wood	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5

Mud and pole	32.1	37.3	32.2	39.1	33.9
Tin or iron sheets	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
<b>MAIN FLOOR MATERIAL</b>					
<b>Permanent floor material</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>
Cement screed	35.6	22.3	33.9	21.8	31.0
Concrete	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.8
Tiles	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.2
Brick	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Stone	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Temporary floor material</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>65.3</b>
Earth	29.4	32.8	29.5	34.0	30.6
Rammed earth	30.6	41.6	32.3	40.9	34.4
Wood	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Dwelling units are classified into three statuses i.e permanent, semi-permanent and temporary. Permanent dwelling units are those built using permanent materials while semi-permanent ones are built using a combination of both permanent and temporary materials and temporary dwelling units are built using only temporary materials.

The results from the NPHC 2014 show variations in the statuses of the dwelling units when comparing households where persons with disabilities were living and other households. The results generally show that a higher proportion of households with persons with disabilities were staying in substandard dwelling units compared to those without. For instance 21 percent of households with PWDs were living in permanent dwelling units compared to more than one third (35%) of those with no PWDs. On the contrary, 29 percent of the households with a PWD were staying in temporary dwelling units with the corresponding proportion for their other counterparts being seven percentage points lower (22%).

FIGURE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY LIVING ARRANGEMENTS AND STATUS OF DWELLING UNIT (%)



#### 4.2.2 HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY

This sub-section presents information on household size, number of rooms used for sleeping and crowding. Table 4.3 shows that the average household size in Uganda was 4.7 with households where persons with disabilities were living having a higher average household size (5.3). The average household size also varied slightly by the disability status of the household head from 4.6 among households headed by persons without disabilities to 4.8 among those headed by PWDs.

The number of rooms a household uses for sleeping is an indicator of the socio-economic level of the household. It can also be used to assess crowding which can facilitate the spread of disease. Respondents were asked the number of rooms used for sleeping regardless of the size and whether they were bedrooms or not. The results show that among households where PWDs were living, 36 percent used one room for sleeping, 32 percent used two rooms, 21 percent used three rooms and 11 percent used four or more rooms. Households with no PWDs were more likely than households with PWDs to use only one room for sleeping (53% versus 36%). Furthermore, information on crowding revealed that 57 percent of the households where PWDs were staying were overcrowded compared to 55 percent of those with no PWDs.

**TABLE 4.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND DISABILITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE, NUMBER OF ROOMS USED FOR SLEEPING AND OVERCROWDING (%)**

HH SIZE/NO OF SLEEPING ROOMS	HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION		DISABILITY STATUS OF HH HEAD		TOTAL
	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	Not PWD	PWD	
No of HH members					
1	14.0	9.5	12.1	13.5	12.4
2	10.9	9.1	10.0	11.2	10.3
3	12.9	10.0	12.1	11.2	11.9
4	12.2	10.8	11.9	11.1	11.7
5	10.4	10.9	10.6	10.4	10.6
6	8.3	10.2	8.9	9.2	9.0
7+	31.3	39.5	34.4	33.3	34.2
Average HH size	4.3	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.7
<b>NO. OF ROOMS USED FOR SLEEPING</b>					
1	52.5	36.4	49.3	39.5	46.9
2	28.0	32.1	28.9	31.0	29.4
3	13.8	21.0	15.2	19.8	16.3
4+	5.7	10.5	6.6	9.7	7.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>% OVERCROWDED</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>55.9</b>

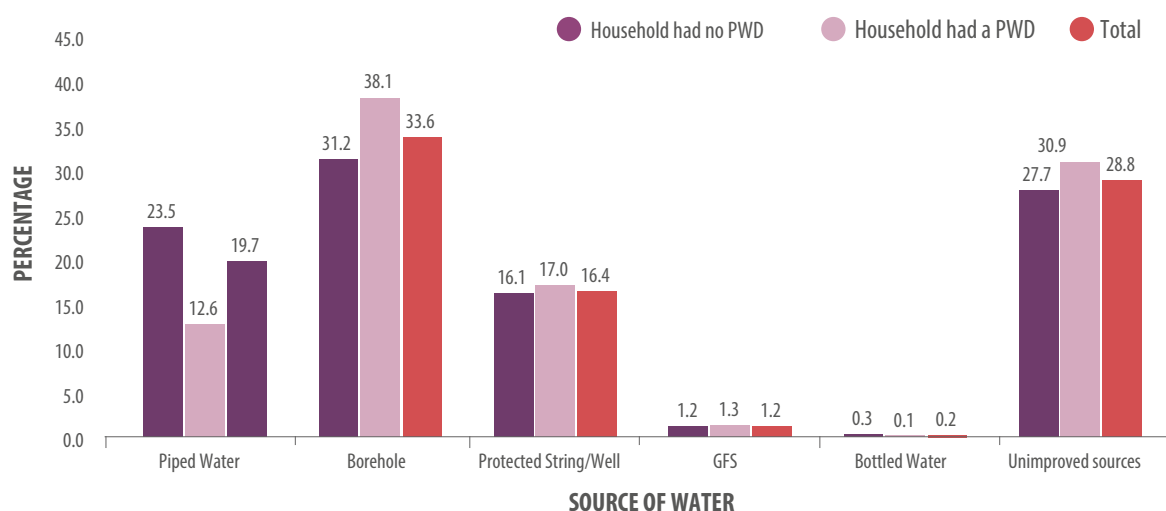
## 4.3 HOUSING SANITATION AND HEALTH

The presence of household facilities such as improved water source and improved toilet facilities contribute to the health of individuals since inaccessibility can lead to a risk of diseases hindering achievement of SDG 3 of good health and well-being. The UN notes that access to safe and clean water and sanitation facilities is a basic right of all people, including persons with disabilities, and that the denial of such access can have serious implications on the well-being of the households. The UNCRD also guarantees this right in article 28.

### 4.3.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Figure 4.2 shows that most of the households used a borehole as their main source of water for drinking. However the proportion of households having persons with disabilities who were using the borehole was higher (38%) compared to the households with no persons with disabilities (32%). Furthermore, the share of households with no PWDs that reported piped water as their main source of drinking water (24%) was nearly two times that of their counterparts with PWDs (13%). On the other hand, there were no large variations observed when comparing households having members with disability to those without in relation to use of the other improved sources of water including protected well/spring, bottled water and gravity flow scheme water.

**FIGURE 4.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISABILITY STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (%)**



The findings also indicate that more people used improved water sources irrespective of whether the household had any PWD or not, represented by 72 percent and 69 percent among households without PWDs and those with PWDs respectively. Therefore, the levels of access to improved water sources were, somewhat lower for households where PWDs were living than the other households.

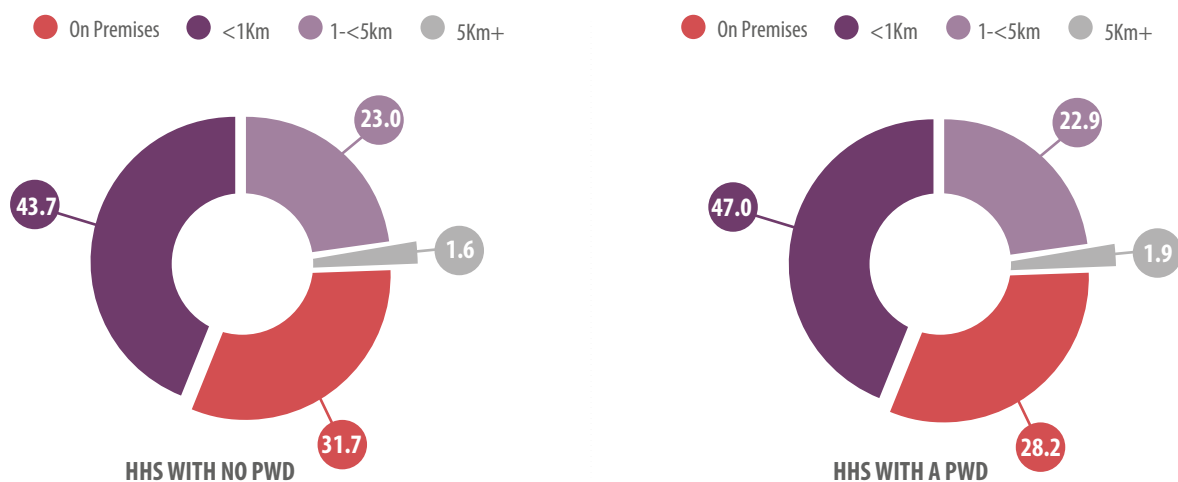
The urban/rural difference in access to improved sources of drinking water among households where PWDs were living was substantial with nearly two thirds of rural households (66%) indicating that they had access to improved water sources, while the corresponding proportion among urban households was 81 percent. Sub-regional differentials were also observed in access to improved sources of drinking water. The proportion of households with PWDs who had access to improved sources of drinking water in Kampala (94%) was more than twice that of Ankole (44%).

TABLE 4.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING IMPROVED SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION(%)

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO PWD	HOUSEHOLDS WITH A PWD	TOTAL
<b>SEX OF HEAD</b>			
Male	71.6	68.6	70.6
Female	75.1	70.4	73.0
<b>RESIDENCE</b>			
Urban	85.9	80.9	84.7
Rural	65.7	66.3	66.0
<b>SUB-REGION</b>			
Kampala	94.2	93.7	94.1
South Buganda	65.6	55.0	63.0
North Buganda	66.1	60.7	64.3
Busoga	84.8	82.9	84.1
Bukedi	88.3	86.9	87.8
Elgon	80.5	78.1	79.5
Teso	91.9	91.7	91.8
West Nile	74.3	71.4	73.1
Acholi	71.9	67.2	69.7
Lango	79.2	77.6	78.4
Karamoja	81.8	82.8	82.1
Tooro	57.9	53.1	56.3
Ankole	51.3	43.8	48.8
Bunyoro	68.2	67.9	68.1
Kigezi	67.0	64.9	66.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>71.2</b>

The distance to a water facility is one of the indicators used to measure water accessibility. The distribution of households by distance to the main source of drinking water is presented in Figure 4.3 below. In 2014, only 23 percent of the households having persons with disabilities stayed in dwellings with water on their premises compared to 32 percent of those with no PWDs. In addition, 30 percent of households with PWDs stayed one km or more from a water source with the corresponding proportion among those households with no PWDs being 25 percent.

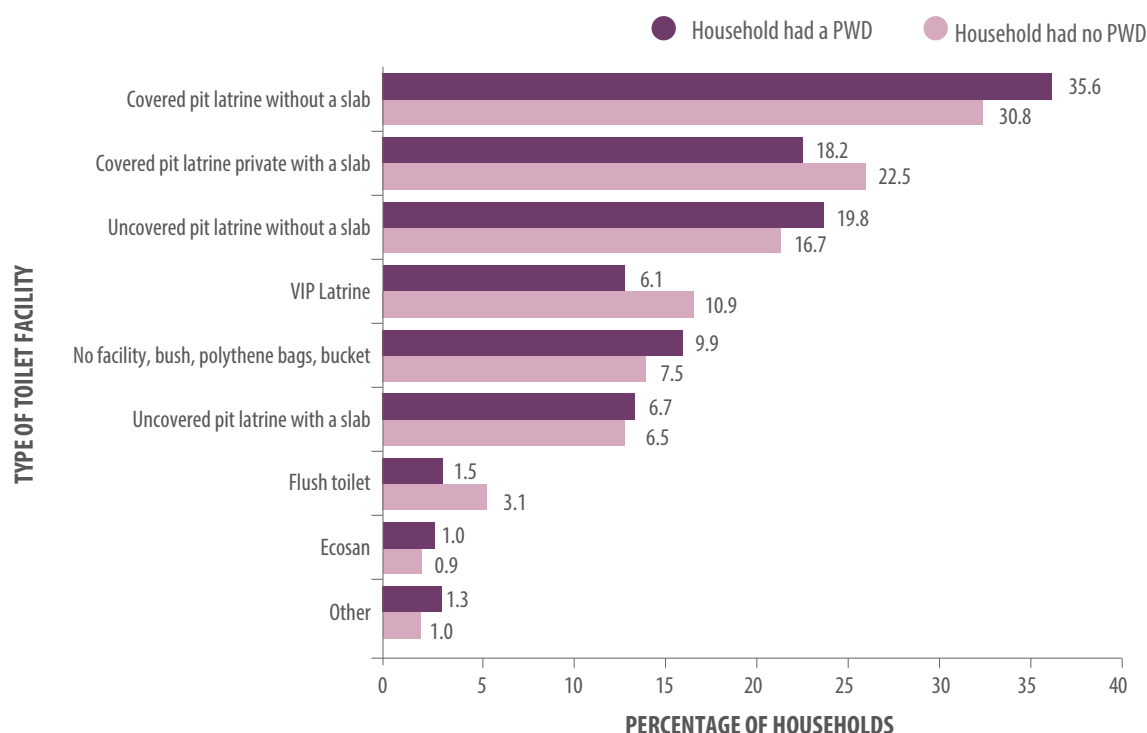
FIGURE 4.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTANCE TO MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION



### 4.3.2 TOILET FACILITIES

During the NPHC 2014, households were asked the type of toilet facility they mainly used. The results in Figure 4.4 indicate that among households having persons with disabilities and those without, the covered pit latrine without a slab was the most common type of toilet facility mainly used. However, it was more common among households with PWDs (36%) compared to those with no PWDs (31%). The covered pit latrine with a slab facility (reported by 18% and 23% among households with a PWD and those without a PWD respectively) and uncovered pit latrine without a slab (reported by 20% and 17% among households with a PWD and those without a PWD respectively) were also common.

FIGURE 4.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY AND HH COMPOSITION (%)



In this report the toilet facilities are further classified into improved and unimproved. The improved toilet facilities include the flush toilets, VIP latrines, covered pit latrines with a slab and ecosan and the rest are grouped under the unimproved category.

Table 4.5 shows that the proportion of households with access to an improved toilet facility among those with PWDs (27%) was lower than those with no persons with disabilities (38%). Conversely, a slightly higher proportion of households with PWDs did not use any toilet facilities (10%) compared to households with no PWDs (8%).

Among households where PWDs were living a higher proportion of households in urban areas than rural areas used improved toilet facilities (53% and 21% for urban and rural respectively); the pattern was similar among households with no PWDs although the values were higher. Disaggregation by sub-region reveals that Kampala had the highest percentage of households that used improved toilet facilities (80% and 81% among households with no PWDs and those with PWDs respectively) while Karamoja had the lowest (11% regardless of the household composition). Use of improved toilet facilities also increased with increase in the wealth quintile irrespective of whether the household had a PWD or not.



**TABLE 4.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, STATUS OF MAIN TOILET FACILITY AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)**

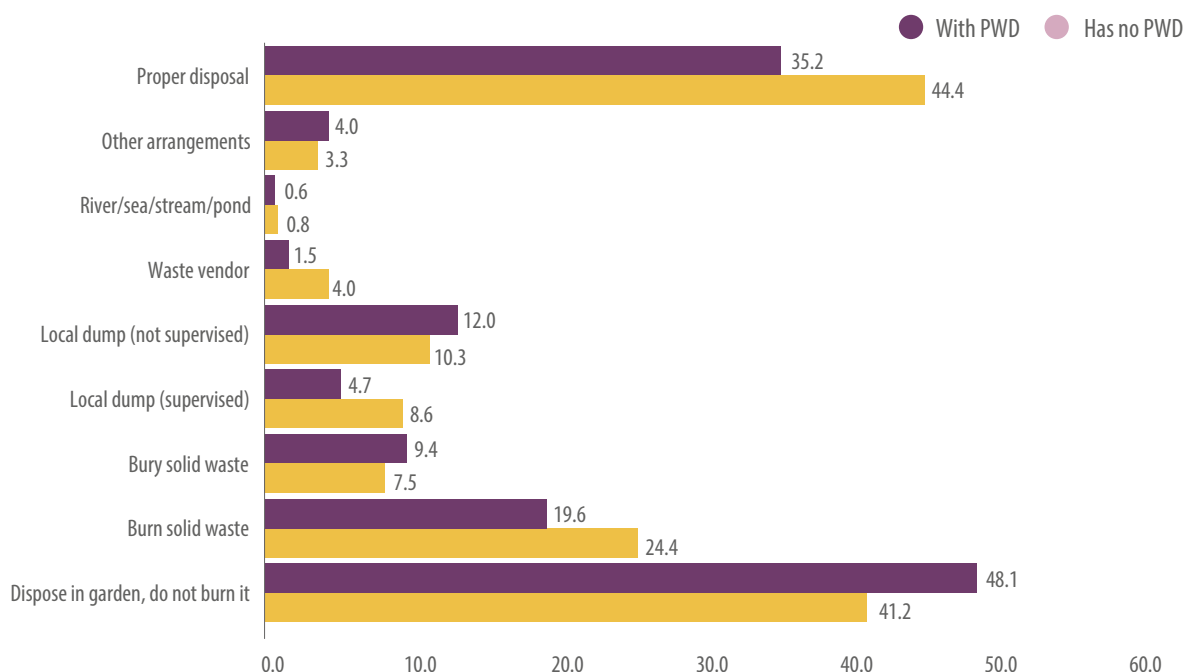
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	HOUSEHOLD HAS NO PWD			HOUSEHOLD HAS ATLEAST ONE PWD		
	No toilet	Not Improved Toilet	Improved Toilet	No toilet	Not Improved Toilet	Improved Toilet
<b>SEX OF HH HEAD</b>						
Male	7.5	63.8	36.2	9.1	73.8	26.2
Female	7.6	57.6	42.4	11.6	72.0	28.0
<b>RESIDENCE</b>						
Urban	1.9	33.5	66.5	3.8	46.8	53.3
Rural	10.2	76.5	23.5	11.3	79.5	20.5
<b>SUB-REGION</b>						
Kampala	0.4	19.6	80.4	0.5	18.8	81.2
South Buganda	2.2	40.4	59.6	3.1	53.7	46.2
North Buganda	5.8	57.2	42.8	7.1	66.2	33.8
Busoga	7.3	66.7	33.3	7.4	71.9	28.0
Bukedi	7.8	72.9	27.1	8.9	76.9	23.1
Elgon	6.8	71.9	28.1	8.0	76.3	23.7
Teso	18.5	77.9	22.1	20.2	82.1	18.0
West Nile	12.1	79.0	21.0	13.6	81.6	18.4
Acholi	24.7	68.3	31.7	30.6	75.2	24.7
Lango	10.7	78.1	21.9	11.8	83.0	16.9
Karamoja	68.7	89.0	11.0	66.0	89.0	11.0
Tooro	2.7	73.0	27.0	2.9	76.6	23.4
Ankole	1.7	73.2	26.8	1.8	79.7	20.3
Bunyoro	6.6	73.8	26.2	7.3	77.8	22.2
Kigezi	1.6	80.2	19.8	1.6	84.2	15.8
<b>WEALTH QUINTILE</b>						
Lowest	30.1	96.4	3.6	28.1	95.2	4.8
Second	8.9	88.3	11.7	8.3	87.4	12.6
Middle	4.7	85.5	14.5	4.1	82.6	17.4
Fourth	3.1	59.4	40.6	2.4	57.2	42.8
Highest	0.4	20.6	79.5	0.4	19.7	80.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>26.8</b>

### 4.3.3 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS

Proper solid waste disposal leads to improved personal health and hygiene. It also improves on the environmental well-being of the earth, air and water. If waste is poorly disposed, there would be pollution thereby leading to destruction of the natural environment. Additionally, poor disposal of solid waste may increase the risk of communicable diseases like cholera, diarrhoea, and typhoid, among others. Solid waste includes among others garbage and rubbish, cloth, bottles, polythene etc.

Figure 4.5 presents information collected from households on their most commonly used method of solid waste disposal. The results reveal that 48 percent of households with PWDs disposed their solid waste in their gardens without burning it; nearly one fifth (20%) burnt their solid waste while 12 percent reported that they disposed using a local urban dump that was not supervised. There were variations in the method of solid waste disposal based on household composition. For instance, the proportion of households who used proper solid waste disposal methods in households having at least one PWD (35%) was lower than those who had no PWDs (44%).

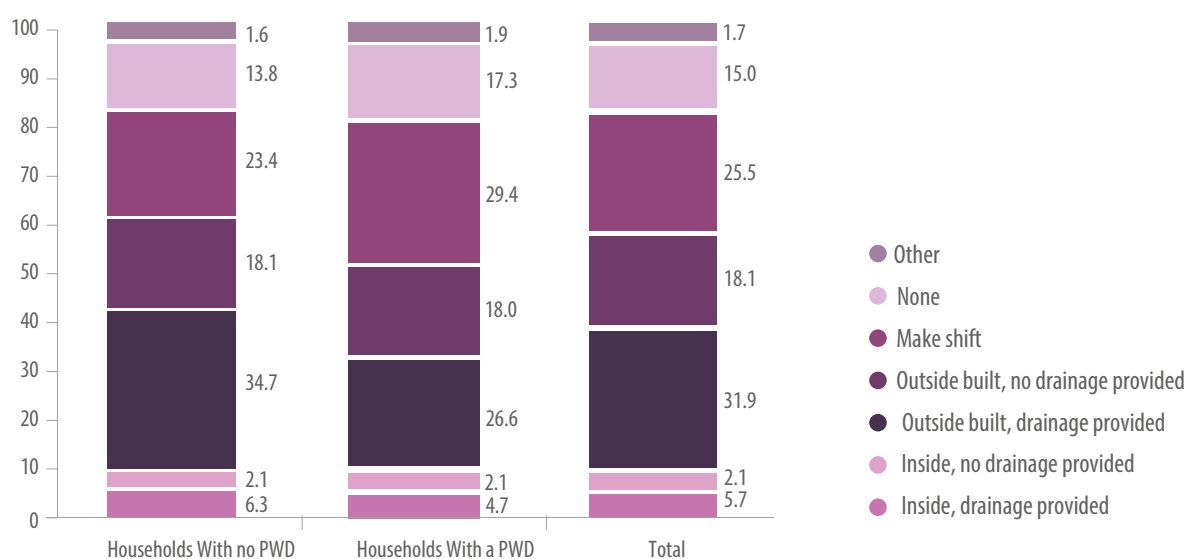
FIGURE 4.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN TYPE OF SOLID DISPOSAL AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (%)



#### 4.3.4 MAIN TYPE OF BATHROOM

The type of bathroom that a household uses is among the characteristics that reflect the household's socio-economic situation. Bathrooms without proper drainage may pose health risks to the household members using them. Figure 4.6 shows that only 31 percent of households where persons with disabilities were staying mainly used bathrooms with drainage provided while the corresponding proportion among households with no PWDs was 10 percentage points higher (41). Moreover, 17 and 13 percent respectively of households with at least one person with a PWD and with no person with a PWD had no toilet facility.

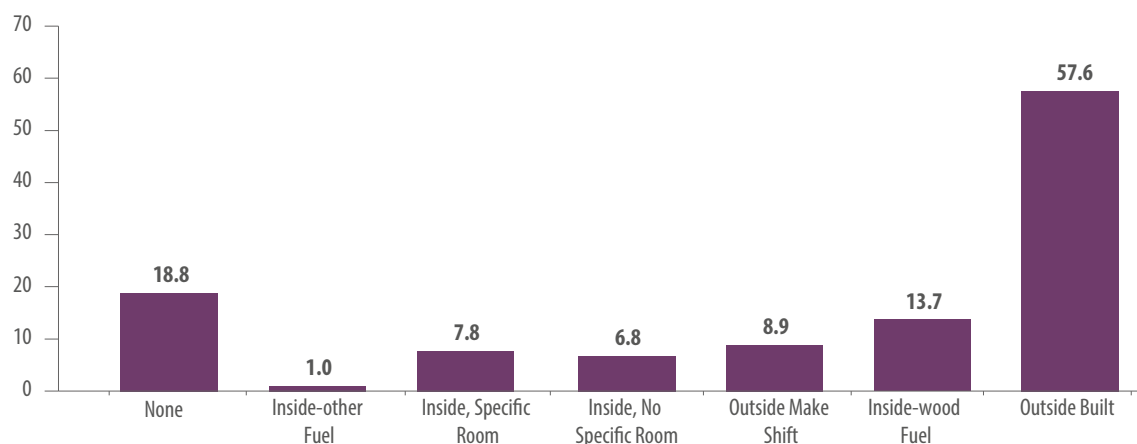
FIGURE 4.6: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN TYPE OF BATHROOM MAINLY USED AND HH COMPOSITION (%)



### 4.3.5 MAIN TYPE OF KITCHEN

The type of kitchen mainly used for cooking, the place, the kind of fuel and the stove utilised, impacts on indoor air quality and the degree to which household members are exposed to the risk of respiratory infections and other diseases. Figure 4.7 presents findings on the type of kitchen facilities that were mainly used by households with PWDs. The majority (58%) of the households with PWDs mainly used outside built kitchens. Twenty eight percent had either makeshift kitchens or no kitchen at all. Fourteen percent cooked inside the dwelling using wood fuel while seven percent cooked inside without any specific room for cooking.

FIGURE 4.7: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AMONG THOSE WHERE PWDs WERE LIVING BY MAIN TYPE OF KITCHEN (%)



## 4.4 HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

Household welfare is an indicator of the quality of life of the household members. In this section household welfare is defined in relation to the main source of the household's fuel used for lighting and cooking, main source of the household livelihood, consumption of basic household necessities and ownership of selected household assets.

### 4.4.1 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY SOURCE

Information on energy used for lighting and cooking is an indicator of whether the target for universal electrification by 2040 is being achieved. In addition, it shows whether the country is achieving the target of accessibility to affordable, reliable and modern energy services in line with the SDG 7 of affordable and clean energy.

Adoption of clean energy in cooking and lighting can improve health, reduce poverty, protect the environment, and contribute to the SDGs for health and energy. However, in Uganda the number of households who depend on wood fuel and other forms of unsafe fuels for lighting and cooking has remained high. If no clear strategies and actions are put in place in the country, Uganda will not be able to achieve universal access to clean and affordable energy by 2030, as per SDG 7.

Table 4.6 shows that nationally more than half (51%) of the households used the "Tadooba" as their main source of lighting with households headed by persons with disabilities (59%) and those where persons with disabilities were living (58%) having a higher likelihood of using this source of lighting. Furthermore, the proportion of households using electricity as their main source of energy for lighting among households having no persons with disabilities (25%) was nearly twice those having persons with disabilities (13%).

Use of wood fuel for cooking (firewood and charcoal) by households was almost universal irrespective of the disability status of the household head (95% for non-PWDs headed households and 97% for PWD headed households). However, a higher percentage of households having persons with disabilities (84%) and those headed by persons with disabilities (85%) had a higher likelihood of using firewood as the main source of cooking compared to their other counterparts.

**TABLE 4.6: HOUSEHOLD'S MAIN SOURCE OF LIGHTING AND COOKING FUEL BY THE DISABILITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD (%)**

LIGHTING/COOKING FUEL	HOUSEHOLD HEAD			HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION		TOTAL
	With No Disability	With disability	Multiple disabilities	Has no PWD	Has a PWD	
LIGHTING FUEL						
Paraffin-Tadooba	48.0	59.3	63.3	47.0	57.8	50.7
Paraffin-Lantern	11.6	10.5	9.7	11.6	10.9	11.3
Electricity	23.9	12.5	9.4	25.2	13.4	21.1
Gas	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Candle	4.6	3.4	3.1	4.9	3.4	4.4
Firewood	2.5	3.2	3.7	2.5	3.0	2.7
Other	8.8	10.6	10.4	8.3	11.0	9.2
COOKING FUEL						
Electricity	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.5	2.1
Paraffin	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.1
Charcoal	26.9	11.7	7.8	28.8	12.5	23.2
Firewood	67.7	85.0	89.4	65.4	84.3	71.9
Others	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

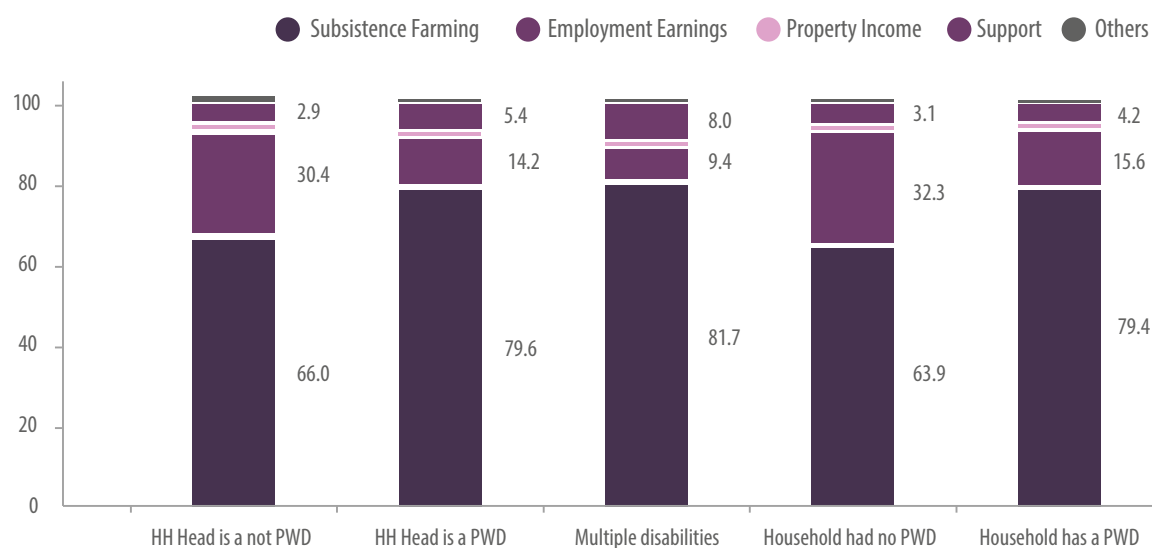
#### 4.4.2 MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

The sources of livelihood of the households enable them to acquire their basic requirements and other needs for their existence. Households need to be in control of their livelihood rather than being dependent on other individuals, households or organisations for survival.

The NPHC 2014 included questions to ascertain the source of livelihood for the households. Although subsistence farming was the main source of livelihood for most households, it was highest in households headed by persons with multiple disabilities (82%). Dependence on subsistence farming as the main source of livelihood was also higher in households headed by PWDs (80%) and those having PWDs (79%) compared to those households with no PWDs. On the contrary, the percentage of households depending on employment income among households headed by non-PWDs (30%) and those with no PWDs, was about twice those headed by PWDs (14%) and those with PWDs (16%).

Moving out of subsistence farming as the major source of livelihood is often viewed an important pathway out of poverty partly because households whose livelihoods depend on subsistence farming are vulnerable to climatic uncertainties and partly because they mostly produce for own production. They therefore face substantial crop and price risks, and their income is unable to meet their household demands in most cases. Therefore households depending on subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood are often associated with low living standards.

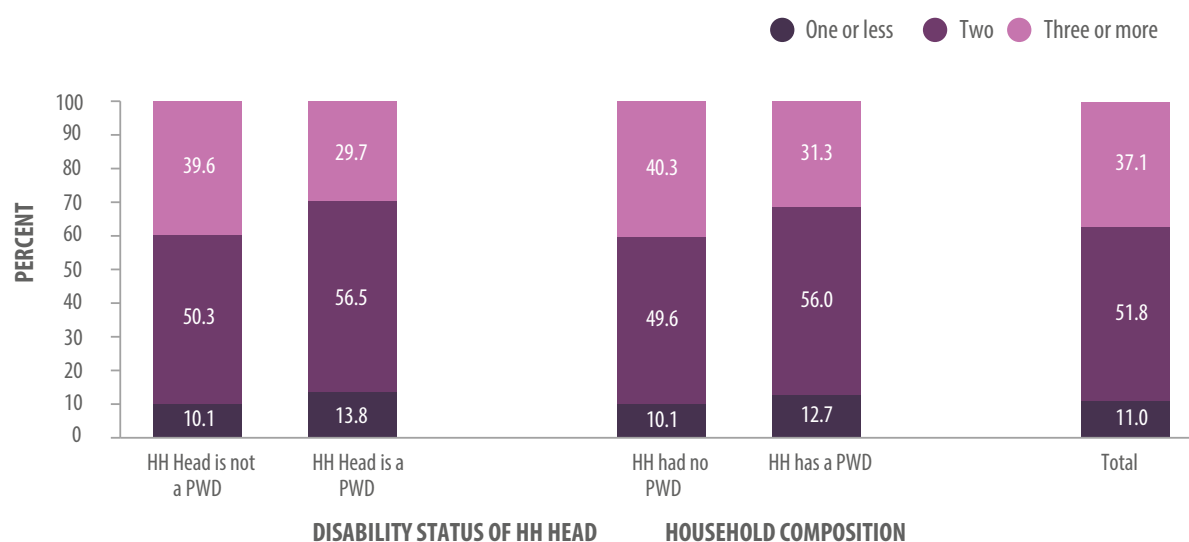
**FIGURE 4.8: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE DISABILITY STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND THE HOUSEHOLD'S MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD (%)**



#### 4.4.4 HOUSEHOLD FEEDING PRACTICES

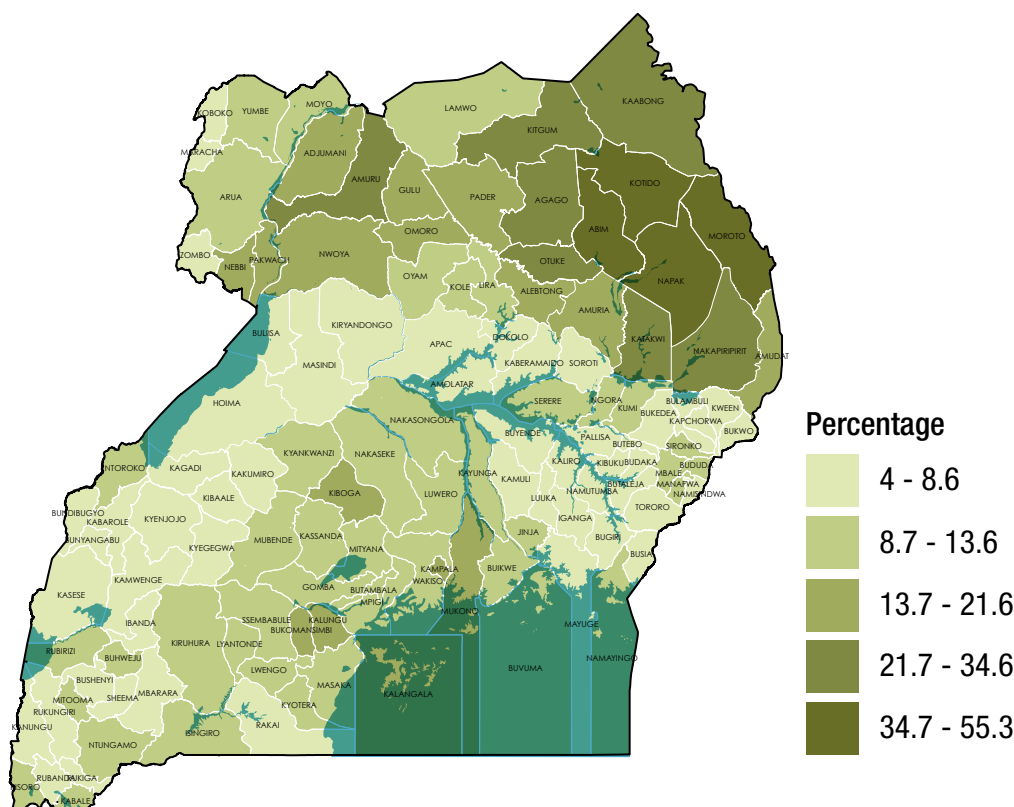
The NPHC 2014 collected information on the average number of meals taken by household members per day by persons 5 years and above. The findings presented in Figure 4.9 show that households headed by PWDs had a higher likelihood of taking an average of one or less meals a day (14%) compared to households not headed by PWDs (10%). Similarly a higher proportion of households where PWDs were living (13%) took an average of less than two means a day (13%) compared to those with no persons with disabilities (10%).

**FIGURE 4.9: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND THE DISABILITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEALS TAKEN BY PERSONS 5 YEARS AND ABOVE PER DAY (%)**



Map 4.1 shows that a number of districts within Karamoja sub-region including Abim, Napak, Kotido and Moroto had very high proportions of households headed by PWDs consuming an average of less than two meals a day.

**MAP 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PWDs HEADED HOUSEHOLDS TAKING AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 2 MEALS IN A DAY (%)**



The detailed results in Appendix Table A1.5 further indicate that Abim, Napak, Moroto and Kotido districts had more than 50 percent of their PWDs headed households taking less than two meals in a day while Kibuku, Kaliro, Dokolo, Namutumba, Budada, Kibaale, Buyende and Masindi recorded rates lower than six percent.

#### 4.4.5 CONSUMPTION AND OWNERSHIP OF BASIC NECESSITIES

The NPHC 2014 sought to establish the number of households that consumed/owned various basic necessities including soap, sugar, clothing, shoes and a blanket. Table 4.7 shows that Households headed by persons with disabilities were less likely to own/consume any of the basic needs compared to households of non-PWDs headed ones. An even worse picture in consumption and ownership of basic necessities was depicted by households headed by persons with multiple disabilities. Among households headed by persons without disabilities, 38 percent reported having all the five basic necessities while it was 26 percent among their other counterparts. Relatedly, households where PWDs were living were disadvantaged in terms of consuming any of the basic needs compared to those where PWDs were not residing.

**TABLE 4.7: HOUSEHOLD'S CONSUMPTION OF BASIC NECESSITIES BY THE DISABILITY STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (%)**

BASIC NECESSITY	DISABILITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD			HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION		TOTAL
	With No Disability	With disability	Multiple disabilities	Has no PWD	Has a PWD	
Everybody used soap for bathing	95.7	91.6	89.3	96.0	92.3	94.7
Each HH member had two sets of clothing	89.3	82.9	80.3	90.0	83.4	87.7
Every HH member consumed sugar atleast one during last week	73.7	60.3	55.9	75.0	61.7	70.4
Each HH member had at least a pair of shoes	72.9	57.4	52.1	75.1	57.8	69.1
All Children had a separate blanket*	48.8	42.3	40.9	58.8	47.9	54.9
All necessities*	37.9	25.7	22.4	46.5	30.1	40.6

Note: \*Among Households With Children

#### 4.4.6 OWNERSHIP OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Availability of private means of transport is vital for persons with disabilities as public transport in a number cases is not convenient for them. The absence of convenient transport may lead to denial of PWDs the vital social and economic services.

The NPHC 2014 collected information on household ownership of various transport equipment including; motor vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and, wheel chairs, among others. The results in Table 4.8 show that households with no PWDs had slightly higher ownership rates of motor vehicles and motor- cycles compared to those where PWDs were living. Also, the proportion of households who reported owning a motor vehicle among households headed by non-PWDs (4.3%) was more than two times those headed by persons with multiple disabilities (1.8%).

Relatedly, differences existed when ownership of a motorcycle was considered where some 10 per cent of households headed by persons without a disability had access to a motorcycle compared to six per cent of their other counterparts. No major differences however existed in bicycle ownership and wheel chair ownership probably because of the low price of these forms of transport.

**TABLE 4.8: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING TRANSPORT ASSETS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND THE DISABILITY STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD (%)**

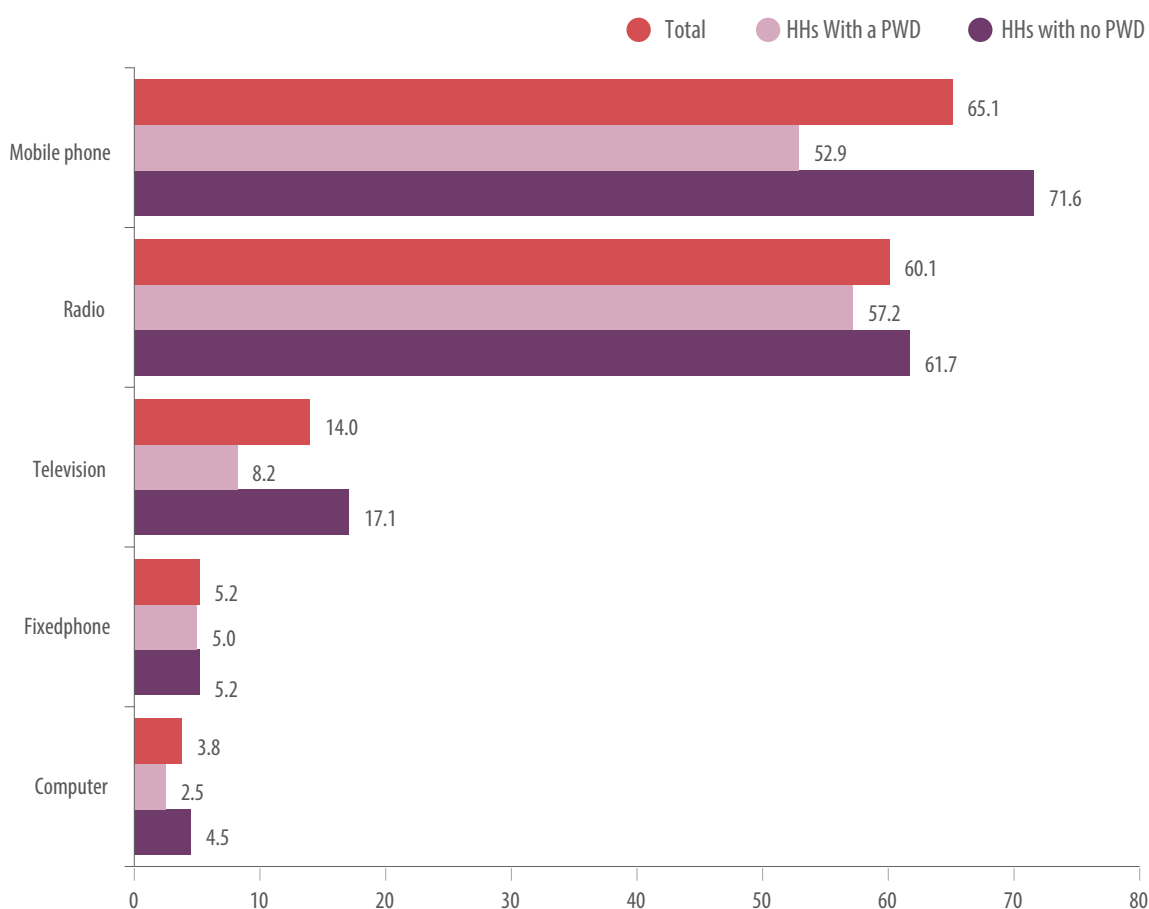
HH COMPOSITION /DISABILITY STATUS OF HH HEAD	OWNS MOTOR VEHICLE	OWNS MOTORCYCLE	OWNS BICYCLE	OWNS WHEEL CHAIR
<b>HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION</b>				
Household has no PWD	4.3	9.3	29.6	1.4
Household had a PWD	3.0	7.5	35.9	1.7
<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>				
With No Disability	4.3	9.5	31.4	1.5
With a disability	2.6	6.2	32.9	1.7
With multiple disabilities	1.8	4.5	29.1	1.7

#### 4.4.7 OWNERSHIP OF ICT DEVICES

ICT has an impact on nearly every aspect of our lives. ICT devices are important in sharing of information and communicating and, therefore, help people to be connected to friends, family and the entire world. They are also sources of entertainment and can facilitate in paying bills and transferring money, among other uses.

Figure 4.10 shows that households where persons with disabilities were staying had a lower likelihood of owning all ICT devices compared to those with no persons with disabilities. For instance the proportion of households with no PWDs owning television sets (17%) was more than twice those where at least one person with disabilities was staying (8%).

FIGURE 4.10: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND OWNERSHIP OF ICT DEVICES (%)





#### 4.4.8 OPERATION OF ACCOUNTS AND REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD

Operating an account in the bank or other financial institution is an indicator of financial inclusion. Operation of bank accounts can aid in planning and budgeting. It may also aid people to realise their financial and business goals through investment of the accumulated savings.

Table 4.9 shows that only 22 percent of households in Uganda had a person operating an account in the bank or other financial institution. Households with at least one PWD (17%) and those headed by a PWD (16%) had a lower proportion of persons operating an account in a bank or other financial institution compared to those where no PWDs were living and those headed by non-PWDs (both of them at 24%).

The 2014 census sought to ascertain from all households whether any member from the household received any money or physical items from abroad during the reference period of 12 months before the census. Overall, about 18 percent of the households indicated that they received remittances from abroad with no big differentials by the disability status of the household head and household composition..

**TABLE 4.9: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OPERATION STATUS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTION ACCOUNTS, HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND THE DISABILITY STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD (%)**

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC	WITH A BANK ACCOUNT	WITH AN ACCOUNT IN ANOTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	HAVE IN A BANK AND ANOTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	WITH ANY ACCOUNT	RECEIVED REMITTANCES	TOTAL
<b>HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION</b>						
Household had no PWD	20.8	2.7	0.8	24.3	17.4	100
Household has a PWD	13.5	2.9	0.6	17.0	18.2	100
<b>DISABILITY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD</b>						
With No Disability	20.2	2.8	0.8	23.8	17.3	100
With Disability	12.1	2.8	0.6	15.5	19.1	100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>100</b>

## CHAPTER FIVE

# POLICY FRAMEWORK, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

The policy frameworks that protect the rights of persons with disabilities are streamlined from the national to all the lower arms of the government. At all levels the rights of PWDs are guarded with clear laws and rights of these persons. Also there is active representativeness of the PWDs in activities as well as leadership at the different forums.

Accordingly, in the vision 2040 Uganda has an aspiration of having unity in diversity and equal opportunities irrespective of gender, tribe, ethnicity or religion.

The 1995 Constitution as the supreme governing law in articles 21, 31 and 35 among other articles uplifts protection of PWDs socially and economically. Also in 2003, Uganda set an act to provide for the establishment of a National Council for Disability, whose functions and administration are geared towards the promotion of the rights of PWDs.

#### 5.1.1 EDUCATION POLICY FRAMEWORK

Every human being irrespective of their physical or mental wellbeing has to taste education for the betterment of themselves, their communities and the country at large. Article 30 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda provides that all persons have a right to education. Likewise, the non-formal education policy for the educationally disadvantaged children, as well as the Special needs and inclusive Education Policy 2011 all advocate for education among the PWDs.

Affirmative action is emphasised in favour of marginalised persons on the basis of gender, age, disability or any other reason created by history, tradition, or custom for purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them. The National Education Policy hinges on the current aspirations (vision and mission) of the Ministry of Education and Sports to provide quality education for all.

#### 5.1.2 EMPLOYMENT POLICY

The National Employment Policy notes that “Government recognises that employment of vulnerable groups such as women, people with disabilities and older persons is important for wealth creation and poverty eradication”. To ensure the full involvement of vulnerable groups including PWDs in the economic development in the country some concrete strategies are laid up in the policy. The employment policy also puts it clear that all opportunities should be equal and competitively favourable for all persons irrespective of their disability status. This implies that employers should be impartial in terms of selecting employees and should only stick to the skills required without putting conditions that may hinder PWDs from being competitive.

Also in relation to employment, article 40 of the 1995 constitution, affirms that every person in Uganda has the right to practice his or her profession and to carry on any lawful occupation, trade or business. It also gives powers to Parliament to enact laws that ensure that work is done under satisfactory, safe and healthy conditions, with equal payment for equal work without discrimination.

In 2006 the above article of the constitution was strengthened with the disability act that uplifts employment rights of a PWD. Section 12 for example prohibits discrimination against qualified PWDs on grounds of disability, in regard to any job application procedures, hiring, promotion, employee compensation, job training and other terms, conditions and privileges of Employment. In working environments there are always risks that may cause accidents leading to any form of disability, the Workers Compensation Act, 2006 provides that if a person acquires a disability while at work then s/he should be compensated.

Further, the Equal Opportunities Commission Act was established to avoid discrimination of any sort that marginalises any section of society resulting in any unequal treatment in terms of employment.

### 5.1.3 SEXUALITY AND MARRIAGE FRAMEWORK

The Government of Uganda promotes social rights for all persons. Section 36 of the PWD Act provides that::

- (i) A person with a disability has a right to a home and a family
- (ii) A person with a disability has a right and duty to care for and bring up his or her child and shall not be separated from his or her child except in accordance with the law.
- (iii) A child with disability shall not be separated from his or her family or a person entitled to bring up that child except in accordance with the law.

### 5.1.4 ACCESSIBILITY POLICY FRAMEWORK

Persons with Disabilities should be able to access different services within the communities without discrimination. These services include health, education, access to ICT, and transport among others. It is one of the objectives of the state to take all practical measures to ensure the provision of basic medical services to all people including those with disabilities. The constitution of the Republic of Uganda further provides for disability related needs like for polio survivors, lepers, brain injury survivors and, rheumatic persons, among others.

In terms of information, Article 41 provides that “Every citizen has a right of access to information in the possession of the State or any other organ or agency of the state except where the release of the information is likely to prejudice the security or sovereignty of the state or interfere with the right to the privacy of any other person”. Furthermore, the Access to Information Act (2005) provides for the right of access to information pursuant to article 41 of the Constitution. The Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Act of 2006 allows for any work to be transcribed into Braille or sign language for educational purposes. The Persons with Disability Act also provides that the state will provide public facilities that are accessible to PWDs.

## 5.2 THE GLOBAL AND REGIONAL AGENDA

Globally there have been several commitments to narrow the gap between the PWDs and their counterparts. The 2006 United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with disabilities was the first large international call for the protection and promotion of rights of PWDs. It also emphasised the need for statistics on PWDs by their characteristics for monitoring purposes. The United Nations submitting countries have since adopted the CRPD incorporating them in their national frameworks. The other international action in meeting equalisation of opportunities between persons with and those without disabilities was the inclusion of disability in the SDGs. The United Nations (UN) recognises the PWDs as a vulnerable population group (UN 2013a) and therefore efforts should be made for them to live happily. The indicators and goals in the SDGs have been expounded to cater for PWDs throughout all the aspects of their life.

## 5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The results presented in this report have a number of implications in the formulation, implementation and review of policies and programmes relating to persons with disabilities. The proposed major areas of interventions based on the census findings in the thematic report are as follows:

### Improvement Of Education Indicators Among PWDS

School attendance levels among the school going population was low for persons with disabilities compared to those with no disabilities, literacy levels were also low.

*The already available programmes on education should be improved to raise the attendance levels of PWDs. For instance, different study methods and techniques for the types of disability like the Braille for the blind, sign language for the deaf and dumb among others can be enhanced to enable PWDs acquire knowledge and skills. This knowledge could help them improve their welfare for example through acquisition of decent jobs. Sensitisation should also be carried out to improve on disparity among the male and female PWDs in regard to education. The government through the Ministry of Education and Sports should put up more PWD friendly facilities that attract PWDs to school.*

### Increase In The Catchment Area For The Sage Programme To Cover The Whole Country

Disability prevalence among older persons aged 60 years and above was very high. The NPHC 2014 showed that indicators for PWDs and older persons and even households headed by them were not good.

*Based on this finding, there is need to increase the catchment area for the SAGE programme to cover the whole country to benefit the big number of older persons with disabilities*

### Equalisation Of Resources And Opportunities

Persons with disabilities had a higher likelihood of belonging to the lowest wealth quintile and had generally bad indicators.

*Strategies for enhancement of persons with disabilities should be strengthened. For example, employment opportunities that fit these different groups can be explored to help improve on their welfare.*

### Special Programmes For Orphaned PWDS

*Special programs or rehabilitation centres should be strengthened to help build capacity in caring for PWDs who are orphaned. The government through the Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development can do this through training of more persons as care givers for orphaned PWDs.*

## Improvement In Sanitation And The Environment

The proportion of households using improved toilet and proper solid disposal methods was very low especially among households with PWDs.

*The Ministry of Health should continue to sensitize the individuals on the importance of sanitation and hygiene as well as use of improved toilets. More PWDs user friendly toilets should be constructed in a manner that enables PWDs to use them effectively. Sensitization on better disposal methods should be done by the responsible government bodies. Also, recycling methods should be adopted by the government which can also be taught to citizens so as to ensure that some waste does not spoil the environment. The use of alternative materials especially the degradable ones other than the non-degradable, for example paper bags instead of polythene bags should be adopted countrywide.*

## Need For Further Studies

Disability is higher among females compared to their male counterparts and in Lango sub-region compared to other sub-regions.

*Further studies may also be implored to assess the causes to these variations and remedies be put in place to avert the will be growing situation. A study of the impact of war in northern Uganda to the population would be an interesting one.*

## 5.4 CONCLUSION

The main purpose of a census is to know the number of people living in a given place. The fundamental purpose of the population census is to provide the facts essential to governmental policymaking, planning and administration. Availability of census data can assist local communities in assessing their conditions of living and give them the information they need to participate and advocate in the development of programmes and policies affecting their communities, such as those impacting on Persons With Disabilities (PWDs). In addition, the development of indicators relevant to the local population and the measurement of such indicators in the data collection process can be used to monitor the human development of local populations.

The census data in general are not as detailed as data obtained with a specialised household surveys, but census data has two advantages. First, there are no sampling concerns, which sometimes may result in serious problems of reliability in survey information. The second advantage is that it possible to provide information at administrative lower levels..

Some of the results suggest the expansion of services and infrastructure to reach marginalised populations like persons with disabilities. Policies directed to further reduce the fertility rate with special emphasis on marginalised groups like PWDs may also have important effects on under-five mortality. These results also call for considerations in the formulation of policies targeting PWDs to ensure that they are able to have sources of livelihood that can enable them provide for themselves and their families and accessing decent housing.

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# APPENDICES

## ANNEX 1: APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A1.1: DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY DISTRICT FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

REGION	TYPE OF DIFFICULTY									
	SEEING DISABILITY		HEARING DISABILITY		WALKING		REMEMBERING DISABILITY		MULTIPLE DISABILITY	ANY DISABILITY
DISTRICT	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>										
Buikwe	4.7	7.2	2.4	3.5	4.4	7.3	4.2	6.5	40.0	12.8
Bukomansimbi	5.0	8.5	2.6	3.9	4.1	7.1	4.0	6.5	41.9	13.0
Butambala	2.6	4.5	1.4	2.2	2.1	3.5	1.7	2.8	36.0	6.9
Buvuma	7.9	8.9	4.0	4.4	6.6	8.6	12.9	14.9	36.8	22.9
Gomba	5.3	8.2	3.0	4.1	4.8	7.4	4.9	7.1	41.5	13.9
Kalangala	6.7	8.2	3.0	3.2	4.9	7.2	6.7	8.4	32.3	17.0
Kalungu	5.5	9.0	2.6	4.2	5.0	8.6	4.8	7.8	44.0	14.4
Kampala	3.5	4.6	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.2	2.0	22.4	6.8
Kayunga	4.8	7.3	2.5	3.7	4.0	6.5	3.9	6.1	39.9	12.4
Kiboga	6.3	9.0	3.3	4.4	5.7	8.8	6.3	9.3	42.8	16.2
Kyankwanzi	5.8	7.6	3.1	3.8	4.8	6.5	6.5	8.7	37.3	15.2
Kyotera	3.6	5.9	2.2	3.1	3.2	5.2	3.2	5.1	38.6	10.1
Luwero	4.6	7.5	2.2	3.2	3.6	6.2	4.4	6.3	36.8	12.6
Lwengo	4.6	7.2	2.6	3.7	4.2	6.8	5.0	7.6	41.2	13.0
Lyantonde	5.4	7.2	2.8	3.6	4.1	5.0	4.5	6.2	36.8	12.8
Masaka	4.0	6.2	1.8	2.7	3.6	5.9	3.4	5.1	37.4	10.8
Mityana	5.4	8.4	2.5	3.6	4.7	7.6	4.6	7.1	41.9	13.6
Mpigi	4.4	7.2	2.1	3.1	3.4	5.8	3.0	4.5	39.2	10.7
Mubende	5.2	7.2	2.9	3.8	4.6	6.3	5.6	7.7	41.1	13.3
Mukono	4.5	6.9	2.0	2.9	3.4	5.7	3.9	5.6	37.2	11.5
Nakaseke	4.5	7.3	2.2	3.2	3.5	5.7	3.5	5.5	38.6	11.5
Nakasongola	6.5	9.3	3.3	4.1	5.4	8.3	6.9	9.7	37.3	17.7
Rakai	4.1	5.8	2.4	3.3	3.3	4.4	3.7	5.2	36.9	10.6
Ssembabule	5.1	7.2	2.9	3.9	4.1	6.1	5.2	7.5	40.0	13.2
Wakiso	3.2	4.5	1.2	1.6	1.9	3.1	1.7	2.5	29.0	7.2
<b>REGIONAL</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>										
Amuria	7.1	9.0	3.6	5.1	6.0	7.9	9.5	13.2	34.9	20.7
Budaka	4.2	5.7	2.6	3.5	3.3	4.8	4.7	6.8	35.7	12.0
Bududa	6.2	7.6	3.9	4.5	5.1	6.6	6.6	8.2	40.9	15.2
Bugiri	5.8	7.7	3.3	4.4	4.4	6.7	5.5	7.8	38.0	15.0
Bukedea	4.5	5.8	2.2	3.0	3.5	4.5	3.9	5.8	32.9	11.4
Bukwo	4.3	5.5	2.6	3.4	4.6	6.0	3.4	4.7	32.1	12.1
Bulambuli	7.8	9.7	4.7	5.8	6.9	9.1	9.8	11.7	42.5	19.7
Busia	4.7	6.3	2.3	3.4	3.4	5.0	3.5	5.2	32.5	11.9
Butaleja	6.0	7.7	4.0	5.0	4.9	6.7	9.5	11.7	34.7	18.7
Butebo	5.1	6.4	2.8	3.8	3.9	5.2	4.4	6.1	39.1	11.9
Buyende	6.4	8.7	3.2	4.5	5.0	7.3	7.0	9.7	38.6	17.1
Iganga	5.2	8.0	2.7	4.0	4.6	8.0	4.8	7.7	41.4	14.1
Jinja	4.7	7.3	2.1	3.2	3.5	6.5	3.9	6.8	36.8	12.5
Kaberaido	7.4	10.0	4.1	5.6	5.2	7.2	7.5	11.6	35.8	19.6
Kaliro	6.1	8.3	3.2	4.3	4.5	6.9	5.8	8.2	41.2	14.9

TABLE A1.1: DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY DISTRICT FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE (CONT'D)

REGION	TYPE OF DIFFICULTY									
	SEEING DISABILITY		HEARING DISABILITY		WALKING		REMEMBERING DISABILITY		MULTIPLE DISABILITY	ANY DISABILITY
DISTRICT	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Kamuli	5.3	8.1	3.0	4.2	4.4	7.4	4.5	7.1	40.0	14.1
Kapchorwa	6.1	7.8	3.4	4.7	6.2	8.9	8.1	10.3	37.0	17.8
Katakwi	7.1	9.4	4.2	6.0	6.5	8.4	8.7	12.6	37.1	20.6
Kibuku	4.7	5.9	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.7	5.5	7.6	36.7	12.8
Kumi	5.2	6.8	2.3	3.2	4.1	6.0	4.2	6.2	35.7	12.6
Kween	3.6	4.9	1.8	2.5	3.3	4.9	1.6	2.5	32.9	8.8
Luuka	4.6	7.5	2.3	3.3	3.1	5.4	3.3	5.0	36.4	11.7
Manafwa	8.3	10.6	4.9	6.0	7.3	10.2	10.4	13.4	39.9	22.8
Mayuge	4.0	5.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.8	2.5	3.5	33.5	9.1
Mbale	5.0	6.6	1.9	2.6	3.0	4.5	2.2	3.2	32.2	10.1
Namayingo	6.4	7.8	3.3	4.3	4.6	6.9	6.7	9.4	34.1	17.0
Namisindwa	8.1	10.1	4.9	6.0	7.3	9.7	14.6	17.3	36.2	25.8
Namutumba	5.6	7.8	3.2	4.4	4.3	6.9	5.3	7.9	40.7	14.4
Ngora	6.5	8.8	2.6	3.8	4.4	6.7	4.7	7.2	34.4	15.3
Pallisa	6.1	7.6	3.0	4.1	4.4	6.4	6.4	8.6	37.7	15.1
Serere	6.2	8.0	2.8	3.9	4.7	6.6	6.0	8.5	35.9	15.6
Sironko	9.4	13.1	4.7	6.6	9.1	14.0	10.0	13.9	47.1	23.5
Soroti	6.2	8.1	2.9	4.0	4.3	6.2	5.3	7.9	33.7	15.4
Tororo	6.3	8.2	3.7	4.8	4.3	6.3	5.7	8.3	35.3	16.0
REGIONAL	5.8	7.8	3.0	4.1	4.5	6.7	5.7	8.0	37.3	15.0
NORTHERN REGION										
Abim	6.2	7.7	5.4	6.3	5.7	7.1	6.0	8.4	34.5	17.8
Adjumani	3.5	5.5	2.5	3.3	3.0	4.6	3.2	4.8	29.8	11.1
Agago	5.9	7.7	4.6	5.7	4.8	6.3	5.6	8.3	30.6	17.6
Alebtong	7.2	9.1	4.6	5.9	4.9	7.0	6.5	10.3	34.5	18.6
Amolatar	10.1	12.8	5.4	6.9	5.9	8.2	7.3	10.8	35.6	22.9
Amudat	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.7	1.2	1.8	26.9	7.5
Amuru	5.2	6.9	3.6	4.5	4.2	5.9	5.5	8.5	30.4	15.7
Apac	9.7	12.6	6.0	7.6	5.4	7.7	9.0	13.3	36.8	23.5
Arua	5.4	7.2	2.8	3.5	3.6	4.9	3.3	4.7	30.8	12.6
Dokolo	8.6	11.1	4.5	5.8	4.5	6.6	6.7	10.4	35.4	19.6
Gulu	4.7	6.6	2.7	3.3	3.2	5.0	2.8	4.7	28.1	12.2
Kaabong	4.1	6.6	3.3	4.5	4.3	5.9	3.1	4.9	40.6	11.7
Kitgum	5.9	8.6	4.0	5.2	4.5	6.8	5.0	8.3	33.6	16.6
Koboko	5.0	5.8	2.7	3.4	3.9	5.6	3.5	4.9	30.8	12.4
Kole	7.7	10.4	5.0	6.4	4.8	7.1	5.8	9.4	35.4	19.0
Kotido	2.6	3.9	2.6	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.0	2.8	34.0	7.9
Lamwo	6.2	9.3	4.3	6.2	5.7	8.8	7.5	11.5	36.7	19.8
Lira	7.5	9.8	4.0	5.2	4.3	6.3	5.6	8.6	32.6	17.7
Maracha	6.6	8.7	3.4	4.4	4.7	6.6	4.5	6.9	32.7	16.2
Moroto	2.6	4.7	1.8	3.2	2.6	3.6	1.7	2.8	32.4	8.1
Moyo	4.6	6.3	3.2	3.9	3.2	5.1	3.2	4.4	29.5	12.3
Nakapiripirit	2.7	4.6	2.7	3.6	2.9	3.7	2.0	3.1	31.1	9.1
Napak	3.0	5.2	2.3	3.5	3.0	4.0	1.6	2.5	35.0	8.7
Nebbi	7.2	8.7	3.8	4.5	5.2	7.5	4.2	5.7	31.3	16.6
Nwoya	8.2	10.4	5.7	6.7	6.1	8.4	9.4	14.3	34.1	23.6
Omoro	6.5	8.7	4.4	5.3	4.4	6.3	5.7	8.8	32.0	17.5
Otuke	9.0	11.3	6.4	8.0	7.0	9.2	9.9	14.7	37.1	24.9



TABLE A1.1: DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY DISTRICT FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE (CONT'D)

REGION	TYPE OF DIFFICULTY									
	SEEING DISABILITY		HEARING DISABILITY		WALKING		REMEMBERING DISABILITY		MULTIPLE DISABILITY	ANY DISABILITY
DISTRICT	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Oyam	7.5	9.7	4.7	5.8	4.5	6.4	5.7	8.8	34.4	18.0
Pader	7.5	9.8	5.2	6.2	6.0	8.0	7.6	11.2	34.4	21.1
Pakwach	7.8	9.8	4.3	5.3	5.8	8.0	7.4	10.3	32.7	20.5
Yumbe	3.2	3.6	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.4	1.8	2.3	29.6	7.9
Zombo	8.4	10.9	3.8	4.8	6.4	9.4	5.0	7.1	35.8	19.0
REGIONAL	6.1	8.0	3.8	4.8	4.3	6.1	4.8	7.2	33.3	15.6
WESTERN REGION										
Buhweju	4.6	6.1	2.5	3.3	3.6	4.4	5.4	7.3	36.1	12.4
Buliisa	10.2	12.6	4.7	5.5	6.4	9.6	7.3	9.6	35.0	22.7
Bundibugyo	6.2	8.0	2.7	3.4	5.1	7.1	8.3	12.3	39.1	17.3
Bunyangabu	5.3	8.3	2.7	3.9	4.2	6.6	5.1	8.3	42.9	13.6
Bushenyi	5.2	7.4	2.2	3.1	3.5	4.9	4.3	6.6	39.2	11.8
Hoima	5.6	7.3	2.8	3.6	3.5	4.9	5.1	6.8	32.9	13.9
Ibanda	5.4	7.7	2.6	3.7	3.5	4.9	4.7	7.6	41.7	12.5
Isingiro	5.5	7.8	2.8	3.9	3.7	4.8	4.8	7.3	39.2	13.1
Kabale	6.3	10.0	3.2	5.5	5.6	9.1	6.9	10.6	46.5	16.3
Kabarole	5.4	8.5	2.5	3.9	3.8	6.1	5.1	8.5	40.9	13.5
Kagadi	4.4	6.5	2.7	3.6	3.6	4.7	5.5	8.0	35.9	13.1
Kakumiro	5.2	6.7	2.6	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.5	6.2	33.8	12.5
Kamwenge	5.5	7.6	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.9	6.9	37.3	13.3
Kanungu	5.9	9.0	2.7	4.1	4.2	6.0	4.6	7.3	40.8	13.7
Kasese	4.2	5.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	3.6	3.7	5.4	35.1	10.0
Kibaale	4.3	5.8	2.2	2.8	3.7	4.6	5.5	7.0	33.7	12.4
Kiruhura	6.2	8.3	3.4	4.1	5.4	7.5	7.0	10.1	41.5	16.2
Kiryandongo	6.0	7.7	3.2	3.9	3.6	5.1	3.8	5.4	30.0	14.0
Kisoro	5.1	8.2	2.7	4.7	4.2	6.7	4.8	8.2	44.2	13.7
Kyegegwa	5.5	7.2	3.1	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.5	7.9	36.0	14.3
Kyenjojo	4.8	7.1	3.0	4.2	4.3	5.9	5.3	7.9	41.5	13.0
Masindi	6.5	8.5	2.9	3.6	4.0	5.8	5.0	6.8	33.0	15.0
Mbarara	4.3	6.2	1.9	2.7	2.8	4.0	3.2	5.1	36.4	9.9
Mitooma	6.8	10.0	3.0	4.4	4.8	6.9	6.5	9.8	41.8	16.3
Ntoroko	5.3	6.3	2.4	3.1	4.5	5.8	5.3	7.2	38.7	13.0
Ntungamo	4.8	7.1	2.4	3.5	3.4	4.6	4.1	6.4	37.8	11.8
Rubanda	5.9	9.7	3.2	5.4	6.1	9.8	6.3	10.1	45.8	16.6
Rubirizi	6.1	8.8	3.0	4.2	4.9	6.8	6.0	9.4	40.5	15.6
Rukiga	6.8	10.6	3.4	5.6	6.0	9.5	6.5	10.3	49.4	16.3
Rukungiri	5.6	8.8	2.4	3.8	4.0	6.4	4.5	7.3	42.4	13.1
Sheema	5.0	7.4	2.2	3.3	3.4	4.8	4.2	6.9	37.1	12.2
REGIONAL	5.4	7.6	2.7	3.7	3.9	5.5	5.0	7.5	38.5	13.4
TOTAL	5.4	7.4	2.8	3.8	4.0	5.8	4.7	6.9	36.4	13.5

TABLE A1.2: DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY DISTRICT FOR PERSONS AGED 2-4 YEARS

DISTRICT	TYPE OF DIFFICULTY 2-4 YEARS						TOTAL
	SEEING DISABILITY		HEARING DISABILITY		ANY DISABILITY		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
CENTRAL REGION							
Buikwe	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1
Bukomansimbi	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Butambala	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
Buvuma	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Gomba	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.3
Kalangala	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.1	2.2
Kalungu	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Kampala	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.9
Kayunga	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.1
Kiboga	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3
Kyankwanzi	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
Kyotara	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
Luwero	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0
Lwengo	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1
Lyantonde	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.4
Masaka	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9
Mityana	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.0
Mpigi	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1
Mubende	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.2
Mukono	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nakaseke	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.9
Nakasongola	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.7
Rakai	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Ssembabule	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.4	1.6
Wakiso	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.0
REGIONAL	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1
EASTERN REGION							
Amuria	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.6	1.9
Budaka	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Bududa	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.5
Bugiri	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
Bukedea	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
Bukwo	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
Bulambuli	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
Busia	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
Butaleja	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
Butebo	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.6
Buyende	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
Iganga	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.4
Jinja	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
Kaberamaido	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.8	2.0
Kaliro	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.5
Kamuli	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
Kapchorwa	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.9	2.2	2.1	2.2
Katakwi	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.9	2.1
Kibuku	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.6
Kumi	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.0
Kween	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3

TABLE A1.2: DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY DISTRICT FOR PERSONS AGED 2-4 YEARS (CONT'D)

DISTRICT	TYPE OF DIFFICULTY 2-4 YEARS						TOTAL
	SEEING DISABILITY		HEARING DISABILITY		ANY DISABILITY		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Luuka	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.1
Manafwa	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	3.1	2.8	2.9
Mayuge	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Mbale	2.6	2.5	0.6	0.5	3.0	2.9	3.0
Namayingo	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Namisindwa	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.4	3.1	3.2
Namutumba	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Ngora	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.6
Pallisa	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.6
Serere	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.2
Sironko	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	2.5	2.2	2.4
Soroti	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
Tororo	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.4
REGIONAL	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
NORTHERN REGION							
Abim	2.5	2.2	3.0	2.8	4.6	4.2	4.4
Adjumani	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
Agago	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.3	2.5
Alebtong	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	3.5	2.7	3.1
Amolatar	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.5	3.1	3.3
Amudat	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.9	2.1	1.4	1.7
Amuru	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.9	2.7	2.8
Apac	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	4.0	3.7	3.8
Arua	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.0	2.1
Dokolo	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	3.2	2.9	3.1
Gulu	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.4	2.2	2.3
Kaabong	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
Kitgum	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.2
Koboko	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	2.2	1.8	2.0
Kole	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	3.3	3.1	3.2
Kotido	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.4
Lamwo	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.7	2.5	2.6
Lira	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.3	3.5	3.0	3.3
Maracha	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.4	2.2	2.3
Moroto	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Moyo	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.1	2.1
Nakapiripirit	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.8
Napak	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Nebbi	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.9	3.4	3.2	3.3
Nwoya	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.5	4.8	4.0	4.4
Omoro	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	2.5	2.2	2.4
Otuke	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	4.0	3.8	3.9
Oyam	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	3.3	3.2	3.2
Pader	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.8	2.9
Pakwach	2.0	1.6	2.7	2.5	4.4	3.9	4.1
Yumbe	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.7
Zombo	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	2.6	2.1	2.4
REGIONAL	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.7	2.5	2.6
WESTERN REGION							

TABLE A1.2: DISABILITY PREVALENCE BY DISTRICT FOR PERSONS AGED 2-4 YEARS (CONT'D)

DISTRICT	TYPE OF DIFFICULTY 2-4 YEARS						TOTAL
	SEEING DISABILITY		HEARING DISABILITY		ANY DISABILITY		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Buhweju	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Buliisa	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	4.7	4.3	4.5
Bundibugyo	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.6
Bunyangabu	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.1
Bushenyi	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Hoima	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
Ibanda	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.0
Isingiro	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
Kabale	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Kabarole	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.3
Kagadi	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Kakumiro	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.4
Kamwenge	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.4
Kanungu	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.0
Kasese	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kibaale	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.0
Kiruhura	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.5
Kiryandongo	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
Kisoro	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
Kyegegwa	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
Kyenjojo	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.3
Masindi	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.1
Mbarara	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.2
Mitooma	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
Ntoroko	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.1
Ntungamo	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.9	1.2
Rubanda	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.6
Rubirizi	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.2
Rukiga	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rukungiri	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.2
Sheema	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
REGIONAL	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.4
TOTAL	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.7

**TABLE A1.3: LITERACY RATES AMONG PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE, PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 6-24 YEARS ATTENDING SCHOOL BY DISABILITY STATUS AND THE PROPORTION OF PWDS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE THAT HAD NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY DISTRICT**

REGION	LITERACY RATES (10 YEARS+)			% 6-24 ATTENDING SCHOOL			% 15 YEARS+ PWDS NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL
DISTRICT	With any disability	With multiple disability	With no disability	With any disability	With multiple disability	With no disability	
CENTRAL REGION							
Buikwe	61.2	46.8	83.6	61.3	48.1	72.6	24.3
Bukomansimbi	60.0	46.1	84.6	62.0	41.7	74.8	24.8
Butambala	63.1	47.1	86.0	60.1	47.0	77.0	21.5
Buvuma	58.7	50.9	66.9	49.2	43.1	60.2	21.7
Gomba	56.5	43.7	80.6	59.3	44.6	72.8	30.7
Kalangala	70.8	63.3	79.4	38.0	24.0	47.8	15.3
Kalungu	61.7	49.2	84.7	63.3	46.5	74.1	23.1
Kampala	87.4	75.0	94.7	61.0	48.7	64.3	8.2
Kayunga	52.8	39.5	76.3	62.9	47.5	73.5	30.1
Kiboga	59.0	46.7	80.0	58.6	46.9	69.1	29.9
Kyankwanzi	53.7	41.7	71.5	53.8	43.5	63.9	31.4
Kyotera	59.7	46.0	81.8	59.3	47.8	69.5	24.0
Luwero	64.8	50.5	85.8	64.2	49.5	73.2	21.4
Lwengo	58.9	45.9	81.5	61.9	46.8	74.1	25.9
Lyantonde	54.5	39.8	79.9	57.7	45.7	68.7	35.5
Masaka	69.8	57.2	89.2	60.4	45.0	70.4	17.8
Mityana	62.0	48.6	84.9	60.0	45.1	71.3	22.8
Mpigi	62.3	48.9	84.0	60.5	46.4	71.4	21.3
Mubende	57.3	45.3	75.4	54.7	46.3	64.9	29.7
Mukono	65.7	51.3	85.7	62.7	49.9	70.9	21.0
Nakaseke	56.2	43.5	78.5	56.8	42.5	68.8	29.0
Nakasongola	57.8	44.9	78.6	63.5	53.3	70.2	22.2
Rakai	51.9	37.9	72.5	58.0	43.4	68.3	33.9
Ssembabule	52.9	40.5	73.4	57.3	45.4	67.2	34.8
Wakiso	77.6	63.8	90.8	57.7	49.7	63.9	11.8
REGIONAL	65.1	50.3	85.6	59.3	47.1	68.0	21.9
EASTERN REGION							
Amuria	49.8	35.4	71.7	67.3	58.4	71.4	28.5
Budaka	48.3	34.5	69.5	68.4	58.3	77.2	29.1
Bududa	56.1	42.5	78.8	73.0	65.7	78.8	21.7
Bugiri	47.6	35.6	68.6	64.4	53.1	73.7	33.0
Bukedea	46.7	31.2	68.7	70.6	55.2	75.2	29.4
Bukwo	53.4	37.4	78.2	69.8	61.7	76.9	19.7
Bulambuli	56.7	43.1	78.6	71.6	62.4	79.1	22.2
Busia	51.8	35.9	73.5	67.0	53.5	75.3	25.4
Butaleja	51.5	37.9	67.0	68.5	60.6	75.2	28.4
Butebo	45.8	33.9	67.5	68.4	62.2	77.0	27.4
Buyende	43.2	32.9	62.1	60.3	54.6	67.4	34.9
Iganga	52.3	38.9	75.7	64.5	53.2	76.4	30.7
Jinja	63.0	47.3	84.8	64.6	50.3	73.4	21.6
Kaberamaido	58.9	44.2	78.3	68.0	58.0	74.1	20.8
Kaliro	44.8	32.3	70.4	63.3	47.1	74.3	35.4
Kamuli	51.7	38.7	76.9	64.8	52.3	75.8	30.8

**TABLE A1.3: LITERACY RATES AMONG PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE, PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 6-24 YEARS ATTENDING SCHOOL BY DISABILITY STATUS AND THE PROPORTION OF PWDS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE THAT HAD NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)**

REGION	LITERACY RATES (10 YEARS+)			% 6-24 ATTENDING SCHOOL			% 15 YEARS+ PWDS NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL
DISTRICT	With any disability	With multiple disability	With no disability	With any disability	With multiple disability	With no disability	
Kapchorwa	53.6	35.7	79.0	74.0	54.1	79.5	23.2
Katakwi	47.4	32.7	69.8	65.6	55.3	71.0	32.5
Kibuku	47.2	34.5	66.6	67.5	59.4	75.1	29.8
Kumi	49.4	34.4	73.3	67.8	55.6	75.0	28.4
Kween	47.7	32.7	72.2	64.6	46.6	73.0	26.6
Luuka	51.3	37.4	75.5	64.6	52.5	72.9	30.5
Manafwa	55.4	44.5	71.9	73.4	65.0	78.6	16.7
Mayuge	45.5	34.2	65.8	59.0	49.7	68.9	35.2
Mbale	54.5	39.5	74.3	67.5	55.2	73.0	21.9
Namayingo	46.5	35.9	62.0	59.8	50.7	69.8	26.1
Namisindwa	57.5	46.2	73.7	72.5	65.8	77.3	14.5
Namutumba	43.2	31.3	70.0	63.4	47.6	75.2	37.1
Ngora	51.5	34.5	75.6	69.2	55.2	74.9	25.7
Pallisa	44.5	32.7	64.7	69.5	59.8	76.5	27.6
Serere	52.9	39.4	72.4	67.5	59.2	73.9	21.7
Sironko	51.8	40.9	74.2	66.2	56.6	75.9	20.9
Soroti	56.7	40.7	78.0	67.7	56.8	72.3	23.7
Tororo	48.8	36.6	65.9	69.6	61.5	74.9	28.4
REGIONAL	51.2	37.9	72.3	67.0	56.9	74.3	27.0
NORTHERN REGION							
Abim	47.5	31.5	66.2	58.9	52.1	62.3	43.2
Adjumani	44.1	30.5	66.3	62.7	51.1	72.3	35.2
Agago	46.1	31.6	66.3	65.2	55.1	70.0	38.5
Alebtong	51.9	35.8	72.3	65.0	53.4	70.5	34.1
Amolatar	62.6	48.2	79.5	65.7	58.3	70.0	21.0
Amudat	18.2	11.3	22.0	27.2	23.8	22.6	82.9
Amuru	46.2	34.1	63.0	59.3	48.8	66.3	38.1
Apac	61.5	48.5	79.1	63.3	55.5	68.3	20.0
Arua	53.8	40.3	72.1	58.6	44.0	66.1	28.9
Dokolo	54.9	40.0	76.1	64.2	54.2	70.4	27.6
Gulu	58.2	43.2	77.4	66.8	56.9	73.1	23.6
Kaabong	15.8	9.3	24.9	28.8	22.4	26.2	80.8
Kitgum	49.9	34.6	72.5	65.9	52.6	72.2	35.6
Koboko	48.8	36.4	65.3	59.1	50.5	65.4	34.0
Kole	57.7	42.6	76.7	60.0	49.8	65.7	26.4
Kotido	10.1	5.3	12.1	16.3	13.5	12.9	89.5
Lamwo	47.2	33.4	69.3	64.7	60.2	71.6	35.6
Lira	57.0	41.5	76.8	58.7	49.8	62.9	25.7
Maracha	42.4	32.5	57.8	49.0	39.2	57.1	34.1
Moroto	17.1	8.9	23.4	21.2	22.2	20.9	80.1
Moyo	52.3	36.2	74.0	67.7	58.2	72.8	28.3
Nakapiripirit	13.6	8.1	18.6	15.5	11.7	15.7	84.1
Napak	13.9	8.2	22.6	20.3	20.0	21.4	83.7
Nebbi	49.2	38.6	62.4	58.1	47.6	61.5	26.6

**TABLE A1.3: LITERACY RATES AMONG PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE, PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 6-24 YEARS ATTENDING SCHOOL BY DISABILITY STATUS AND THE PROPORTION OF PWDS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE THAT HAD NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)**

REGION	LITERACY RATES (10 YEARS+)			% 6-24 ATTENDING SCHOOL			% 15 YEARS+ PWDS NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL
DISTRICT	With any disability	With multiple disability	With no disability	With any disability	With multiple disability	With no disability	
Nwoya	52.0	41.6	68.2	62.3	55.4	68.0	26.8
Omoro	52.7	39.7	68.9	65.8	54.2	72.7	25.0
Otuke	55.9	40.9	75.7	61.5	55.6	67.1	33.8
Oyam	55.9	44.2	69.6	58.0	50.3	62.5	24.1
Pader	47.5	34.8	67.0	63.9	52.9	72.6	31.7
Pakwach	52.5	43.0	63.2	56.6	51.0	60.4	25.9
Yumbe	42.5	27.9	60.8	60.0	51.0	64.2	47.2
Zombo	44.6	34.5	57.9	50.3	43.3	56.0	33.3
REGIONAL	49.9	37.1	63.7	59.0	50.3	61.0	33.4
WESTERN REGION							
Buhweju	56.4	41.8	74.5	58.1	46.1	67.0	31.0
Buliisa	48.8	40.9	62.0	57.4	52.2	61.5	33.9
Bundibugyo	47.6	36.0	67.5	56.9	50.4	69.1	34.2
Bunyangabu	55.8	42.5	79.9	56.5	43.7	68.6	34.1
Bushenyi	59.9	43.3	86.2	65.5	48.3	73.4	34.0
Hoima	56.3	43.8	72.0	55.5	46.6	60.6	29.0
Ibanda	55.6	41.2	81.4	58.1	43.8	71.1	33.1
Isingiro	53.6	40.0	74.8	56.7	44.0	68.0	39.8
Kabale	56.1	40.4	84.1	64.9	53.6	72.1	39.4
Kabarole	59.3	46.1	81.8	57.0	45.6	64.8	32.0
Kagadi	53.0	40.0	73.4	53.3	40.8	63.7	33.2
Kakumiro	55.9	43.6	70.9	53.3	39.0	62.9	28.7
Kamwenge	50.0	37.6	72.6	53.1	39.7	65.3	40.7
Kanungu	55.9	42.0	77.8	62.9	47.5	72.7	31.1
Kasese	48.1	31.5	73.1	59.8	45.7	68.6	37.0
Kibaale	59.5	49.1	75.3	54.5	45.0	61.6	23.7
Kiruhura	52.3	41.4	71.2	51.5	36.4	64.6	36.3
Kiryandongo	48.5	36.7	62.1	60.3	52.4	65.4	27.2
Kisoro	43.5	30.8	69.4	55.8	44.5	66.5	52.1
Kyegegwa	54.7	43.4	71.9	51.5	42.1	62.0	31.8
Kyenjojo	51.5	39.9	71.9	52.9	39.9	61.6	36.7
Masindi	54.7	43.5	72.2	57.9	45.1	64.2	24.6
Mbarara	61.7	44.1	86.1	62.4	45.4	70.0	31.9
Mitooma	57.0	44.0	81.8	67.4	53.1	75.4	34.3
Ntoroko	48.1	38.1	66.9	46.4	33.5	58.5	37.3
Ntungamo	54.8	39.0	79.1	61.7	45.9	71.2	39.0
Rubanda	53.7	40.0	79.3	63.1	52.2	71.0	37.7
Rubirizi	53.3	40.0	77.4	60.0	47.7	69.8	37.2
Rukiga	56.6	42.9	82.9	66.2	55.6	73.8	35.5
Rukungiri	59.5	44.7	84.3	68.4	52.8	75.9	31.7
Sheema	61.4	44.7	86.3	67.9	47.6	75.4	32.6
REGIONAL	54.1	40.6	76.0	58.1	45.5	67.5	34.6
TOTAL	54.7	41.2	75.4	61.3	50.8	68.1	29.3

**TABLE A1.4: PARENTAL SURVIVAL AND ORPHAN HOOD AMONG PERSONS AGED LESS THAN 18 YEARS BY DISABILITY STATUS AND DISTRICT**

REGION	WITH DISABILITY				WITH NO DISABILITY			
	Only Mother Alive	Only Father Alive	Both dead	Orphan	Only Mother Alive	Only Father Alive	Both dead	Orphan
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>								
Buikwe	8.4	3.4	2.2	14.0	5.7	2.1	1.2	9.0
Bukomansimbi	8.7	3.6	2.2	14.5	5.7	2.7	1.3	9.7
Butambala	10.0	4.0	2.1	16.1	5.2	2.3	1.3	8.8
Buvuma	6.7	2.1	1.4	10.2	4.6	1.6	0.8	7.0
Gomba	8.6	4.1	2.5	15.2	5.9	2.7	1.3	9.9
Kalangala	11.6	3.4	1.6	16.6	6.5	2.5	1.5	10.5
Kalungu	8.6	3.8	2.8	15.2	5.9	2.6	1.4	9.9
Kampala	8.9	2.7	2.2	13.8	5.5	2.0	1.3	8.8
Kayunga	7.9	2.5	1.7	12.1	5.2	1.9	0.8	7.9
Kiboga	9.9	3.5	1.8	15.2	6.4	2.5	1.2	10.1
Kyankwanzi	7.4	3.1	1.8	12.3	5.0	2.3	0.8	8.1
Kyotera	7.9	3.5	2.9	14.3	6.3	2.7	1.6	10.6
Luwero	8.3	3.3	1.8	13.4	5.5	2.3	1.1	8.9
Lwengo	8.7	3.1	2.3	14.1	6.1	2.4	1.3	9.8
Lyantonde	9.2	2.9	1.9	14.0	6.0	2.1	1.1	9.2
Masaka	8.0	3.6	2.7	14.3	5.8	2.7	1.5	10.0
Mityana	9.5	4.3	2.7	16.5	6.2	2.6	1.5	10.3
Mpigi	7.9	3.6	2.9	14.4	5.6	2.5	1.4	9.5
Mubende	8.6	3.4	1.8	13.8	5.7	2.2	1.0	8.9
Mukono	7.5	3.4	2.3	13.2	5.5	2.3	1.3	9.1
Nakaseke	9.4	3.7	2.5	15.6	5.8	2.4	1.2	9.4
Nakasongola	7.8	3.1	1.6	12.5	5.9	1.7	0.9	8.5
Rakai	8.2	2.5	2.1	12.8	5.8	2.1	1.0	8.9
Ssembabule	7.6	3.0	1.5	12.1	5.9	2.3	1.0	9.2
Wakiso	7.4	3.0	2.1	12.5	5.0	2.1	1.2	8.3
<b>REGIONAL</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>								
Amuria	8.3	1.5	1.0	10.8	6.7	1.4	0.7	8.8
Budaka	5.3	1.7	0.8	7.8	3.9	1.3	0.5	5.7
Bududa	5.2	3.8	2.7	11.7	4.1	2.7	1.6	8.4
Bugiri	6.0	1.8	1.0	8.8	4.3	1.3	0.5	6.1
Bukedea	5.4	2.1	0.8	8.3	5.0	1.4	0.6	7.0
Bukwo	5.8	1.7	0.7	8.2	3.9	1.3	0.4	5.6
Bulambuli	5.5	4.2	2.4	12.1	4.4	2.9	1.9	9.2
Busia	8.4	2.0	1.4	11.8	5.9	1.6	0.9	8.4
Butaleja	4.5	1.3	0.6	6.4	3.5	1.2	0.4	5.1
Butebo	4.4	1.2	0.6	6.2	3.5	1.1	0.4	5.0
Buyende	5.4	1.9	0.9	8.2	4.0	1.4	0.5	5.9
Iganga	5.8	1.9	1.4	9.1	3.8	1.2	0.6	5.6
Jinja	7.3	2.3	1.5	11.1	5.0	1.6	0.9	7.5
Kaberamaido	8.0	1.8	1.2	11.0	6.4	1.5	0.7	8.6
Kaliro	5.1	1.6	0.8	7.5	3.3	1.2	0.4	4.9
Kamuli	5.9	2.0	1.7	9.6	4.3	1.4	0.7	6.4



**TABLE A1.4: PARENTAL SURVIVAL AND ORPHAN HOOD AMONG PERSONS AGED LESS THAN 18 YEARS BY DISABILITY STATUS AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)**

REGION	WITH DISABILITY				WITH NO DISABILITY			
DISTRICT	Only Mother Alive	Only Father Alive	Both dead	Orphan	Only Mother Alive	Only Father Alive	Both dead	Orphan
Kapchorwa	5.2	3.5	1.7	10.4	3.9	1.9	0.6	6.4
Katakwi	10.4	1.9	1.8	14.1	8.3	1.7	1.0	11.0
Kibuku	4.3	1.5	1.0	6.8	3.2	1.2	0.4	4.8
Kumi	7.8	1.4	1.0	10.2	5.6	1.2	0.6	7.4
Kween	4.9	1.5	0.5	6.9	3.5	1.5	0.3	5.3
Luuka	6.3	1.5	1.4	9.2	4.2	1.3	0.5	6.0
Manafwa	5.2	1.9	0.6	7.7	4.2	1.7	0.4	6.3
Mayuge	5.9	2.0	1.0	8.9	4.3	1.9	0.6	6.8
Mbale	4.7	4.8	1.3	10.8	4.0	2.5	0.7	7.2
Namayingo	6.9	1.8	1.3	10.0	5.0	1.5	0.7	7.2
Namisindwa	4.3	2.0	0.6	6.9	3.5	1.5	0.4	5.4
Namutumba	4.7	1.5	0.9	7.1	3.5	1.2	0.6	5.3
Ngora	7.3	1.2	1.0	9.5	5.5	1.1	0.5	7.1
Pallisa	4.3	1.2	0.8	6.3	3.8	1.2	0.3	5.3
Serere	6.2	1.7	0.9	8.8	4.7	1.2	0.5	6.4
Sironko	5.4	2.6	1.2	9.2	4.0	2.0	0.9	6.9
Soroti	7.8	1.6	1.1	10.5	5.9	1.3	0.7	7.9
Tororo	7.2	2.1	1.2	10.5	5.6	1.6	0.8	8.0
REGIONAL	6.1	2.1	1.1	9.3	4.6	1.5	0.7	6.8
NORTHERN REGION								
Abim	11.6	3.4	4.5	19.5	9.0	2.6	3.8	15.4
Adjumani	13.2	2.9	2.2	18.3	11.4	1.9	1.5	14.8
Agago	11.8	2.3	1.9	16.0	8.9	1.9	1.6	12.4
Alebtong	10.6	2.0	1.7	14.3	8.8	1.7	1.1	11.6
Amolatar	9.0	2.4	1.6	13.0	6.9	1.7	1.0	9.6
Amudat	4.9	1.7	1.6	8.2	3.5	1.4	0.8	5.7
Amuru	10.1	2.0	1.8	13.9	7.3	1.6	1.2	10.1
Apac	9.2	2.3	2.1	13.6	7.0	1.7	1.4	10.1
Arua	8.2	2.4	1.0	11.6	7.0	1.8	0.6	9.4
Dokolo	9.2	2.4	1.3	12.9	7.3	1.8	1.0	10.1
Gulu	13.3	2.3	2.4	18.0	9.7	1.9	1.8	13.4
Kaabong	10.3	2.2	1.9	14.4	9.4	2.2	1.2	12.8
Kitgum	11.7	2.2	2.3	16.2	8.7	1.8	1.3	11.8
Koboko	6.8	2.4	1.2	10.4	5.5	1.7	0.7	7.9
Kole	9.4	2.0	1.8	13.2	7.4	1.5	1.3	10.2
Kotido	8.7	2.7	2.2	13.6	6.9	2.0	1.1	10.0
Lamwo	9.3	2.7	1.8	13.8	7.6	1.9	1.3	10.8
Lira	11.0	2.0	2.0	15.0	8.6	1.8	1.5	11.9
Maracha	8.6	1.9	0.9	11.4	7.0	1.8	0.5	9.3
Moroto	9.3	3.0	2.1	14.4	8.9	2.4	1.6	12.9
Moyo	11.6	3.5	2.7	17.8	8.0	2.5	1.3	11.8
Nakapiripirit	10.0	4.1	3.3	17.4	7.8	3.1	1.7	12.6
Napak	11.6	3.7	2.2	17.5	8.5	2.6	1.5	12.6
Nebbi	8.9	1.9	1.3	12.1	6.8	1.8	1.0	9.6

**TABLE A1.4: PARENTAL SURVIVAL AND ORPHAN HOOD AMONG PERSONS AGED LESS THAN 18 YEARS BY DISABILITY STATUS AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)**

REGION	WITH DISABILITY				WITH NO DISABILITY			
DISTRICT	Only Mother Alive	Only Father Alive	Both dead	Orphan	Only Mother Alive	Only Father Alive	Both dead	Orphan
Nwoya	10.9	2.2	2.0	15.1	8.5	1.6	1.4	11.5
Omoro	11.0	1.9	2.2	15.1	8.9	1.5	1.3	11.7
Otuke	12.4	2.0	1.8	16.2	10.0	1.9	1.4	13.3
Oyam	9.3	2.3	1.6	13.2	7.2	1.9	1.1	10.2
Pader	13.4	2.2	2.8	18.4	9.9	1.9	1.7	13.5
Pakwach	9.9	2.4	1.6	13.9	7.8	2.1	1.0	10.9
Yumbe	8.7	5.7	4.5	18.9	6.2	3.8	2.5	12.5
Zombo	8.5	2.6	1.3	12.4	6.5	2.1	0.8	9.4
REGIONAL	10.1	2.5	2.0	14.5	7.7	2.1	1.3	11.1
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>								
Buhweju	6.9	1.4	0.9	9.2	5.6	1.4	0.5	7.5
Buliisa	8.1	2.3	1.2	11.6	6.5	2.0	0.9	9.4
Bundibugyo	5.9	3.0	1.1	10.0	5.0	2.0	0.7	7.7
Bunyangabu	8.9	3.0	2.2	14.1	6.2	2.5	1.4	10.1
Bushenyi	7.8	3.0	2.3	13.1	6.3	2.0	1.2	9.5
Hoima	6.9	2.5	1.4	10.8	5.3	1.9	0.8	8.0
Ibanda	8.8	3.1	1.6	13.5	6.4	2.0	0.9	9.3
Isingiro	9.0	2.1	2.0	13.1	6.2	1.6	0.9	8.7
Kabale	8.8	2.1	1.6	12.5	7.3	1.6	1.2	10.1
Kabarole	10.6	3.9	3.2	17.7	7.0	2.7	1.8	11.5
Kagadi	7.9	2.8	1.3	12.0	6.0	2.2	0.9	9.1
Kakumiro	7.5	2.4	1.0	10.9	5.2	2.0	0.7	7.9
Kamwenge	9.1	2.9	1.5	13.5	6.3	2.2	0.9	9.4
Kanungu	9.3	2.4	1.5	13.2	6.9	2.0	1.2	10.1
Kasese	4.8	1.5	0.7	7.0	3.8	1.2	0.4	5.4
Kibaale	6.0	2.4	1.5	9.9	4.9	1.9	0.6	7.4
Kiruhura	9.3	2.8	2.4	14.5	6.2	2.3	1.0	9.5
Kiryandongo	7.8	2.3	1.4	11.5	6.3	1.7	0.9	8.9
Kisoro	8.2	1.9	1.3	11.4	6.1	1.4	0.6	8.1
Kyegegwa	8.0	2.6	1.9	12.5	5.9	2.2	1.0	9.1
Kyenjojo	8.8	3.4	2.4	14.6	6.6	2.4	1.3	10.3
Masindi	7.1	2.6	1.2	10.9	5.2	1.9	0.9	8.0
Mbarara	9.2	2.5	1.7	13.4	6.6	1.9	1.0	9.5
Mitooma	9.0	2.5	2.0	13.5	6.9	2.1	1.1	10.1
Ntoroko	7.8	2.9	1.7	12.4	5.6	2.3	0.9	8.8
Ntungamo	8.9	2.4	2.0	13.3	6.9	1.9	1.0	9.8
Rubanda	7.8	1.5	1.2	10.5	6.5	1.6	0.7	8.8
Rubirizi	8.7	3.0	1.8	13.5	6.5	2.0	1.1	9.6
Rukiga	6.7	1.7	1.5	9.9	6.8	1.8	1.2	9.8
Rukungiri	10.0	2.6	2.6	15.2	7.6	2.1	1.5	11.2
Sheema	8.5	3.4	2.0	13.9	6.5	2.1	1.1	9.7
REGIONAL	8.0	2.5	1.6	12.2	6.0	1.9	0.9	8.9
TOTAL	8.0	2.5	1.7	12.2	5.9	1.9	1.0	8.8

**TABLE A1.5: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMING/OWNING ALL BASIC NECESSITIES AND THOSE TAKING LESS THAN 2 MEALS A DAY BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND DISTRICT**

REGION	HAS ALL NECESSITIES		TAKES AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 2 MEALS A DAY		STAYING IN PERMANENT DWELLING UNITS	
DISTRICT	HH has no PWD	HH has PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has PWD
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>						
Buikwe	63.6	46.4	11.2	14.7	58.4	44.6
Bukomansimbi	54.2	39.3	16.4	20.2	40.5	34.1
Butambala	62.2	49.5	10.7	11.6	50.3	42.7
Buvuma	42.7	28.9	8.9	12.6	3.4	3.5
Gomba	46.2	32.2	11.0	14.2	30.6	21.6
Kalangala	63.4	50.2	13.2	16.1	12.0	9.0
Kalungu	60.4	48.6	13.0	16.2	47.3	37.7
Kampala	80.9	72.6	13.8	17.4	88.3	86.2
Kayunga	51.3	35.2	9.8	13.3	41.4	32.4
Kiboga	45.6	30.7	12.6	17.4	39.0	28.7
Kyankwanzi	40.0	29.0	10.9	12.9	23.0	17.6
Kyotera	66.1	50.3	10.1	12.1	46.4	35.7
Luwero	61.0	45.8	11.1	13.8	60.9	48.5
Lwengo	52.4	39.5	11.5	14.9	41.7	34.8
Lyantonde	42.9	26.6	11.5	15.3	42.3	27.1
Masaka	70.7	55.0	11.9	15.0	65.2	49.4
Mityana	62.2	46.6	11.3	13.1	48.4	35.6
Mpigi	61.0	46.4	11.4	13.3	56.1	44.2
Mubende	46.1	34.3	9.5	11.5	25.3	20.1
Mukono	72.4	55.9	13.0	16.8	66.5	54.1
Nakaseke	62.3	46.4	12.5	14.9	43.4	35.7
Nakasongola	40.7	26.0	8.6	11.0	38.3	24.6
Rakai	47.0	34.2	8.1	9.6	23.9	18.2
Ssembabule	39.3	27.7	12.5	15.4	31.6	26.2
Wakiso	80.2	68.7	10.5	13.2	85.6	77.3
<b>REGIONAL</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>46.3</b>
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>						
Amuria	13.2	7.1	10.7	17.6	9.9	5.8
Budaka	20.8	15.4	3.9	4.8	21.3	19.9
Bududa	41.1	29.6	10.7	15.9	6.5	4.8
Bugiri	40.3	28.7	5.8	6.7	30.3	25.0
Bukedea	11.8	8.2	5.9	10.6	15.5	13.5
Bukwo	39.4	29.7	4.4	6.6	2.4	1.3
Bulambuli	39.8	30.2	5.8	8.4	4.2	3.6
Busia	45.7	32.6	6.3	7.0	33.3	25.2
Butaleja	21.6	13.5	4.3	5.4	18.7	16.2
Butebo	26.5	17.1	4.8	5.7	15.8	15.0
Buyende	36.4	22.9	4.6	5.0	15.6	14.1
Iganga	63.5	47.1	7.1	7.3	46.1	36.6
Jinja	63.7	46.8	10.2	11.9	55.0	45.8
Kaberaido	17.5	11.4	4.7	7.0	11.8	8.6
Kaliro	40.8	28.4	4.2	4.6	24.8	19.0
Kamuli	55.6	40.4	6.6	7.2	32.3	26.5

**TABLE A1.5: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMING/OWNING ALL BASIC NECESSITIES AND THOSE TAKING LESS THAN 2 MEALS A DAY BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)**

REGION	HAS ALL NECESSITIES		TAKES AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 2 MEALS A DAY		STAYING IN PERMANENT DWELLING UNITS	
DISTRICT	HH has no PWD	HH has PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has PWD
Kapchorwa	56.5	42.6	4.5	8.0	8.2	3.5
Katakwi	12.0	5.9	23.3	33.3	9.2	5.2
Kibuku	22.4	17.2	3.9	4.6	19.9	18.8
Kumi	14.7	11.0	7.8	12.0	21.5	18.6
Kween	44.6	38.6	3.5	5.4	1.8	1.3
Luuka	48.4	37.6	5.9	5.7	26.1	23.8
Manafwa	39.9	27.5	7.5	11.1	11.1	9.3
Mayuge	47.4	36.1	5.2	6.9	23.4	20.0
Mbale	53.9	41.6	8.7	11.9	32.3	24.2
Namayingo	39.0	26.0	9.7	9.9	12.3	11.8
Namisindwa	39.9	29.2	5.7	8.9	9.1	6.8
Namutumba	39.8	27.8	4.5	4.9	26.4	20.5
Ngora	12.2	8.5	10.0	13.4	19.6	16.3
Pallisa	18.4	10.1	5.1	6.8	20.9	18.0
Serere	17.4	10.7	9.5	13.7	13.5	12.2
Sironko	42.7	31.9	9.9	12.4	12.0	9.6
Soroti	28.4	16.2	6.5	9.5	31.5	19.5
Tororo	38.1	28.0	6.1	6.5	23.1	17.5
REGIONAL	40.0	27.0	7.0	9.4	25.0	18.3
NORTHERN REGION						
Abim	18.8	9.4	49.4	61.1	8.0	5.4
Adjumani	29.8	18.9	17.3	22.3	6.9	4.1
Agago	17.5	9.2	28.4	36.0	6.0	3.2
Alebtong	20.8	14.0	10.9	17.0	5.3	4.2
Amolatar	28.8	19.0	4.6	5.0	7.8	5.5
Amudat	18.7	15.3	19.4	19.8	2.4	1.3
Amuru	29.2	17.0	27.6	33.8	3.3	1.9
Apac	22.6	12.8	5.8	9.9	11.2	9.1
Arua	35.3	27.5	10.4	14.6	15.5	12.0
Dokolo	21.5	15.1	3.3	4.7	10.6	8.5
Gulu	62.4	45.8	16.3	23.3	29.0	20.1
Kaabong	5.4	2.9	21.4	28.0	4.4	2.8
Kitgum	34.0	19.2	20.6	28.3	18.6	10.3
Koboko	37.1	28.1	5.5	5.5	12.2	8.9
Kole	28.4	20.6	7.7	13.4	8.9	8.2
Kotido	7.7	4.1	52.1	54.6	4.5	3.1
Lamwo	18.6	9.9	8.0	14.3	4.3	2.5
Lira	44.3	28.4	9.7	14.0	30.7	19.3
Maracha	21.3	16.9	7.1	9.5	5.5	4.9
Moroto	10.4	7.7	50.0	55.1	8.5	6.5
Moyo	37.3	27.3	9.8	13.0	9.7	6.5
Nakapiripirit	9.5	6.5	31.5	39.7	2.0	1.3
Napak	5.6	3.0	50.8	55.4	2.4	1.5
Nebbi	17.7	10.8	16.7	21.2	11.2	9.7

**TABLE A1.5: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMING/OWNING ALL BASIC NECESSITIES AND THOSE TAKING LESS THAN 2 MEALS A DAY BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)**

REGION	HAS ALL NECESSITIES		TAKES AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 2 MEALS A DAY		STAYING IN PERMANENT DWELLING UNITS	
DISTRICT	HH has no PWD	HH has PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has PWD
Nwoya	37.3	24.2	16.7	20.9	4.5	2.3
Omoro	42.2	29.2	14.8	20.7	6.0	4.3
Otuke	15.3	8.3	27.3	37.9	5.4	3.2
Oyam	30.8	22.6	7.8	11.5	9.3	8.4
Pader	27.4	13.8	18.2	24.5	9.0	4.0
Pakwach	17.0	11.5	13.6	19.1	5.1	4.0
Yumbe	37.5	29.3	9.9	11.8	3.3	3.0
Zombo	22.8	16.6	6.6	9.0	11.0	8.7
REGIONAL	28.5	19.0	16.2	19.3	10.9	7.7
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>						
Buhweju	26.7	22.2	8.5	9.7	9.6	9.7
Buliisa	27.5	16.1	7.1	8.4	8.1	5.5
Bundibugyo	46.5	34.0	7.0	8.6	10.8	7.3
Bunyangabu	46.9	37.7	5.9	5.9	11.4	8.4
Bushenyi	54.2	39.5	7.6	8.3	34.1	20.1
Hoima	43.0	31.9	5.6	7.0	22.9	15.0
Ibanda	42.6	31.7	6.3	7.2	27.0	17.8
Isingiro	28.8	19.3	9.1	13.9	14.1	9.7
Kabale	42.4	30.2	8.6	11.0	22.7	11.1
Kabarole	57.6	46.7	8.3	8.3	27.9	19.4
Kagadi	31.3	21.6	5.3	6.0	15.4	10.3
Kakumiro	32.7	25.0	6.4	7.4	15.3	11.5
Kamwenge	24.8	16.9	7.1	8.8	10.8	7.2
Kanungu	28.3	19.8	7.2	9.4	16.5	10.5
Kasese	33.9	24.3	5.3	7.4	26.0	19.0
Kibaale	36.4	29.9	4.8	4.9	11.1	8.6
Kiruhura	34.4	24.6	10.4	13.8	22.8	18.0
Kiryandongo	46.6	36.6	6.3	6.6	20.2	16.7
Kisoro	22.1	18.5	10.9	12.2	14.1	12.2
Kyegegwa	30.1	21.9	5.8	7.8	9.2	6.2
Kyenjojo	32.8	22.9	7.0	8.2	14.0	8.6
Masindi	61.0	47.9	5.3	5.4	37.5	27.2
Mbarara	52.3	35.5	8.0	9.7	45.4	25.2
Mitooma	28.3	21.0	8.4	9.9	16.9	12.0
Ntoroko	30.4	19.3	7.7	10.9	7.4	5.1
Ntungamo	35.0	25.4	10.0	11.9	14.7	9.9
Rubanda	23.2	16.5	7.6	8.4	5.0	4.2
Rubirizi	45.0	31.1	9.1	10.7	16.8	11.6
Rukiga	33.4	27.0	6.9	7.9	7.7	5.0
Rukungiri	32.7	24.7	6.8	8.8	13.8	8.8
Sheema	49.7	37.0	6.4	7.8	25.0	16.8
REGIONAL	37.8	27.5	7.2	8.9	20.3	13.0
TOTAL	46.5	30.1	10.1	12.7	35.3	21.1

Note: \*Household composition in this case refers to whether a household has a PWD or otherwise

**TABLE A1.6: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING SELECTED TRANSPORT ASSETS BY DISABILITY STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND DISTRICT**

REGION	HAS MOTORVEHICLE		HAS MOTORCYCLE		HAS BICYCLE		HAS WHEELCHAIR	
DISTRICT	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD
<b>CENTRAL REGION</b>								
Buikwe	4.0	2.9	8.9	7.7	20.6	25.8	0.8	1.1
Bukomansimbi	3.2	2.5	19.1	14.3	43.5	43.7	0.9	1.3
Butambala	3.0	2.7	15.5	12.3	24.8	25.2	0.6	1.0
Buvuma	0.7	0.7	4.1	3.9	17.1	19.6	0.3	0.5
Gomba	1.9	1.4	16.1	12.0	32.4	34.2	0.5	0.6
Kalangala	1.3	1.3	5.7	4.7	10.9	14.0	0.3	0.3
Kalungu	2.9	2.0	14.9	10.6	41.5	42.8	0.6	1.1
Kampala	12.0	17.2	7.1	6.0	6.4	8.9	0.5	1.4
Kayunga	2.4	1.7	9.9	8.0	47.0	47.4	0.5	0.9
Kiboga	2.3	1.8	14.0	11.1	28.8	33.0	0.3	0.7
Kyankwanzi	1.6	1.6	12.2	11.7	40.8	48.0	0.5	0.7
Kyotera	5.3	4.4	16.4	12.5	36.0	38.6	2.9	3.4
Luwero	5.1	4.6	15.5	12.6	37.3	41.0	2.2	3.0
Lwengo	3.4	3.0	16.3	12.7	38.4	38.7	1.0	1.3
Lyantonde	4.9	4.6	16.1	15.0	30.5	35.3	2.6	3.6
Masaka	6.5	4.9	13.0	10.0	25.0	31.5	1.2	1.8
Mityana	3.7	2.9	14.5	10.9	24.3	27.5	0.8	1.1
Mpigi	4.0	3.5	12.8	10.2	25.6	29.3	1.8	2.3
Mubende	4.0	3.7	14.1	12.0	24.5	28.1	2.4	2.7
Mukono	8.2	7.4	11.3	10.4	19.4	24.2	3.7	4.3
Nakaseke	5.6	6.0	15.9	14.6	34.1	36.4	4.3	5.2
Nakasongola	5.0	5.0	15.3	14.5	47.9	52.7	4.0	4.4
Rakai	3.9	3.5	13.8	11.4	31.9	31.0	3.0	3.1
Ssembabule	5.1	5.4	18.0	16.0	39.9	41.0	3.2	3.7
Wakiso	12.6	13.5	10.7	9.6	11.6	16.1	2.3	3.3
<b>REGIONAL</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>								
Amuria	0.7	0.6	5.2	4.4	61.1	62.6	0.4	0.6
Budaka	1.4	1.0	6.1	5.1	44.5	44.4	0.4	0.6
Bududa	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.9	10.7	11.8	1.0	1.2
Bugiri	2.1	1.8	6.1	5.7	44.0	45.3	1.0	1.2
Bukedea	1.1	1.1	6.6	5.9	54.1	56.5	0.4	0.8
Bukwo	1.6	1.0	5.2	3.5	6.6	7.3	0.2	0.2
Bulambuli	1.6	1.7	4.4	4.0	19.1	21.3	0.6	0.8
Busia	2.1	1.6	5.7	4.5	47.7	48.8	0.4	1.1
Butaleja	1.2	1.1	4.5	4.1	47.3	46.7	0.6	1.3
Butebo	3.7	3.8	7.8	7.5	41.2	40.9	3.5	4.0
Buyende	1.3	0.9	7.2	6.7	64.0	62.5	1.1	1.2
Iganga	4.1	3.0	8.2	7.0	39.5	43.3	1.3	1.5
Jinja	7.5	7.4	10.0	9.8	20.6	25.8	4.3	4.7
Kaberamaido	2.2	2.0	6.0	5.2	64.0	65.5	1.9	2.3
Kaliro	1.9	1.6	5.7	4.9	53.3	51.8	1.5	1.5
Kamuli	3.2	2.8	11.5	9.9	52.7	51.6	2.2	2.6

**TABLE A1.6: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING SELECTED TRANSPORT ASSETS BY DISABILITY STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)**

REGION	HAS MOTORVEHICLE		HAS MOTORCYCLE		HAS BICYCLE		HAS WHEELCHAIR	
DISTRICT	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD
Kapchorwa	3.9	2.8	9.0	5.9	8.0	8.1	1.3	1.6
Katakwi	3.1	2.8	6.7	5.3	46.2	48.2	2.9	2.9
Kibuku	2.6	3.0	6.3	6.4	43.5	42.5	1.8	2.3
Kumi	4.5	5.1	8.2	8.3	44.6	45.3	3.9	4.8
Kween	1.2	1.0	5.3	4.0	9.9	10.5	0.4	0.6
Luuka	1.9	1.5	8.9	7.8	50.3	50.8	1.1	0.8
Manafwa	0.8	0.7	4.1	3.0	31.7	29.0	0.5	0.6
Mayuge	1.6	1.4	6.7	6.4	40.0	42.2	1.2	1.4
Mbale	3.5	3.1	5.3	4.1	16.3	19.4	1.6	2.0
Namayingo	1.1	0.9	5.3	4.9	43.4	45.6	0.6	0.6
Namisindwa	0.7	0.6	2.8	2.2	17.8	18.2	0.4	0.6
Namutumba	1.1	0.9	6.4	5.4	53.6	51.4	0.4	0.9
Ngora	1.6	1.7	7.1	7.2	55.2	58.7	5.2	6.5
Pallisa	2.8	2.1	6.8	6.0	47.3	50.2	3.0	2.3
Serere	1.6	1.6	6.6	6.5	66.3	69.2	0.9	1.3
Sironko	1.8	1.4	3.9	2.7	16.9	16.6	2.8	3.5
Soroti	2.8	2.1	5.7	4.7	42.6	48.3	0.9	1.3
Tororo	2.3	1.8	6.1	5.0	41.9	44.5	2.5	3.0
REGIONAL	2.6	2.1	6.7	5.7	39.6	42.4	1.6	1.9
NORTHERN REGION								
Abim	0.8	0.6	5.8	4.3	39.3	33.6	0.3	0.5
Adjumani	1.5	1.0	7.9	6.0	31.7	33.6	0.3	0.6
Agago	0.4	0.2	4.4	2.6	50.5	47.8	0.3	0.6
Alebtong	0.3	0.3	4.3	3.1	60.2	54.6	0.2	0.5
Amolatar	0.6	0.7	6.3	6.2	67.0	74.1	0.3	0.9
Amudat	0.6	0.5	4.3	3.8	10.3	10.6	0.5	0.6
Amuru	4.9	4.6	10.2	8.4	39.7	38.4	7.0	7.3
Apac	0.8	0.8	6.8	5.7	69.2	66.9	0.3	0.8
Arua	1.7	1.5	10.0	8.1	39.5	39.4	0.3	0.6
Dokolo	0.7	0.6	4.8	3.9	62.8	61.6	0.2	0.5
Gulu	4.4	3.8	14.8	11.4	42.1	44.2	0.4	1.3
Kaabong	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.1	6.4	5.1	0.8	0.9
Kitgum	1.9	1.4	8.8	5.3	50.3	46.4	0.7	1.0
Koboko	2.7	2.3	13.4	12.6	37.5	43.1	0.4	0.8
Kole	3.2	3.3	7.5	6.9	65.1	61.3	5.7	6.8
Kotido	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.7	15.0	13.6	2.1	1.7
Lamwo	0.9	0.8	8.2	5.2	54.5	45.6	0.4	1.0
Lira	3.4	2.3	10.2	7.6	52.9	54.9	0.3	0.7
Maracha	0.4	0.4	6.9	5.4	40.9	40.0	0.2	0.4
Moroto	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.7	11.3	10.3	0.8	1.2
Moyo	1.7	1.5	11.5	8.5	36.1	33.7	0.4	0.6
Nakapiripirit	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.4	13.2	11.9	0.5	0.6
Napak	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.3	25.2	19.7	0.8	0.9
Nebbi	2.4	2.3	9.4	7.6	28.9	29.8	0.7	1.1

**TABLE A1.6: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING SELECTED TRANSPORT ASSETS BY DISABILITY STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)**

REGION	HAS MOTORVEHICLE		HAS MOTORCYCLE		HAS BICYCLE		HAS WHEELCHAIR	
DISTRICT	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD	HH has no PWD	HH has a PWD
Nwoya	1.1	0.9	10.0	7.6	44.8	44.1	0.5	1.0
Omoro	0.8	0.7	7.8	5.9	55.0	53.1	0.4	1.0
Otuke	1.3	1.0	5.3	3.4	62.6	58.2	1.3	1.6
Oyam	1.2	1.1	5.9	4.8	58.3	60.2	0.7	1.0
Pader	1.5	1.3	6.6	4.3	51.7	49.2	0.7	1.0
Pakwach	2.7	2.4	9.1	7.9	30.2	32.8	0.7	1.0
Yumbe	1.5	1.6	11.6	10.8	55.4	56.2	0.7	0.9
Zombo	1.9	1.7	8.5	7.0	30.1	29.6	0.6	0.9
REGIONAL	1.8	1.5	8.0	6.2	43.2	46.0	0.9	1.3
WESTERN REGION								
Buhweju	1.5	1.3	5.0	4.7	16.3	16.7	3.7	3.6
Buliisa	0.9	0.5	7.6	7.3	34.8	42.0	0.8	0.6
Bundibugyo	1.1	0.8	7.6	5.8	7.6	9.2	0.5	1.0
Bunyangabu	1.6	1.5	10.1	8.3	27.3	30.6	0.4	0.6
Bushenyi	4.7	3.7	11.1	8.0	23.0	26.3	1.6	2.2
Hoima	2.3	1.9	14.0	12.6	36.2	40.9	0.3	0.5
Ibanda	2.5	2.1	10.1	8.0	30.6	33.1	0.4	0.7
Isingiro	2.0	1.6	10.5	8.5	28.2	30.0	0.6	0.9
Kabale	3.7	2.2	6.8	3.6	26.6	23.5	0.3	0.4
Kabarole	3.6	3.7	12.8	11.0	26.7	33.2	0.6	1.2
Kagadi	2.5	1.8	13.4	11.2	25.8	27.8	1.6	1.4
Kakumiro	1.5	1.4	11.2	10.9	31.6	33.6	0.8	0.9
Kamwenge	1.4	1.1	8.5	6.5	24.8	24.5	0.6	0.8
Kanungu	1.5	1.1	6.9	4.7	9.3	10.4	0.5	0.7
Kasese	2.3	2.0	6.5	5.2	15.5	18.4	0.6	1.0
Kibaale	1.2	1.1	14.8	13.0	21.0	22.8	0.4	0.5
Kiruhura	2.5	3.4	11.4	10.8	28.3	33.8	0.7	1.0
Kiryandongo	1.4	1.4	7.8	7.5	32.2	35.6	0.8	0.9
Kisoro	1.7	1.4	6.2	3.9	19.3	18.3	2.1	2.2
Kyegegwa	1.4	1.5	7.8	7.1	18.0	20.4	0.8	0.8
Kyenjojo	1.8	1.7	8.4	7.3	19.0	20.5	1.0	1.3
Masindi	3.1	2.8	10.1	10.1	30.3	33.1	1.9	2.2
Mbarara	5.7	4.8	10.7	8.7	24.6	31.2	0.7	1.0
Mitooma	2.3	2.2	8.7	6.2	21.5	21.7	2.7	2.9
Ntoroko	1.5	2.0	10.9	10.9	19.6	24.4	0.7	1.0
Ntungamo	2.7	2.6	9.7	7.7	32.3	32.2	0.8	0.9
Rubanda	0.7	0.5	3.8	2.2	16.2	13.8	0.2	0.3
Rubirizi	2.1	1.7	5.8	4.4	23.8	25.4	0.8	1.0
Rukiga	1.3	1.2	6.3	4.5	34.7	30.9	0.4	0.5
Rukungiri	2.9	2.7	8.0	5.5	19.4	20.2	4.5	5.1
Sheema	3.6	3.3	10.7	8.3	35.4	35.9	1.6	2.0
REGIONAL	2.5	2.1	9.5	7.7	24.8	26.9	1.0	1.3
TOTAL	4.3	3.0	9.3	7.5	29.6	35.9	1.4	1.7



## ANNEX 2: GLOSSARY OF CENSUS TERMS

### GEOGRAPHY

**Enumeration Area (EA)** – An area demarcated meant to be covered by one enumerator for purposes of census enumeration. It consists of a complete LC I, part of an LC I or more than one LC I in the same parish.

**Residence** – Classification of EAs between rural, peri-urban and urban areas

**Urban Areas** – All gazetted cities, municipalities, town councils and town boards

**District** – A district in Uganda where a person was enumerated. As of 1st July 2017, there were 122 districts in Uganda

### HOUSEHOLD

**Household** – A group of persons who normally live and eat together.

**Head of Household** – A person who is acknowledged as the head by other members either by virtue of age or social standing in the household. The head has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs.

**Household Population** – Persons who were enumerated in households.

**Institutional Population** – Persons enumerated in institutions such as boarding schools, hospitals, prisons, etc.

**Hotel Population** – Persons who were hotel guests on the census night and were enumerated from there.

**Average Household Size** – The average number of persons residing within a household in a particular area. It is computed by dividing the total population in households by the total number of households in a given area.

### AGE CATEGORY

**Children** – Persons of either sex who are below 18 years of age.

**Adolescents** – Persons of either sex who are aged 10 to 24 years.

**Older Persons** – Persons of either sex who are aged 60 years or more.

**Reproductive Age** – Women aged 15 to 49 years, irrespective of their marital status, whether in school or not, or whether they have children or not.

**Youth** – Persons of either sex who are aged 18 to 30 years.

**Age Dependency Ratio** – The ratio of persons in the dependent ages (generally under age 15 and age 65 and over) to those in the economically productive ages (15-64 years) in a population.

**Population Pyramid** – graphical representation of a population's age and sex composition. Horizontal bars present the numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group. The sum of all the age-sex groups in the population pyramid sum up to 100 percent.

### PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

**Disability** – Disability is defined as permanent and substantial functional limitation of daily life activities caused by physical, mental or sensory impairment and environmental barriers resulting in limited participation.

The types of difficulty (referred to in this report as 'domains') identified in the 2014 Census included:

- (a) Seeing difficulties
- (b) Hearing difficulties
- (c) Walking difficulties
- (d) Remembering or concentrating difficulties.

The degree (or level) of disability was determined by one of the four responses given in the Census in respect of each domain. The responses were:

- (a) No difficulty
- (b) Some difficulty (classified as a mild disability)
- (c) A lot of difficulty (classified as a moderate disability)
- (d) Cannot do at all (classified as a severe disability).

**Persons With Disabilities** – are those persons who are at greater risk than the general population of experiencing limitations in performing specific tasks (activities) or restrictions of participation in society.

**Marital Status** – Refers to the current marriage relationship between man and woman. This is as reported by the respondent without verification of its legal status.

**Ethnicity** – The 65 tribal groupings as listed in the 1995 Constitution of Uganda.

**Ugandan Population** – People who belong to any of the Ugandan tribes or persons from a non-Ugandan Ethnic Group who are citizens of Uganda.

**Orphan** – A child (aged less than 18 years) who has lost either or both biological parents.

**Sex Ratio** – is the ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females.

**Population Growth Rate** – is the rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year due to natural increase and net migration, expressed as a percentage of the base population.

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** – This represents the average number of children a woman would have by the end of her reproductive years according to a set of age-specific fertility rates pertaining to a particular year.

## EDUCATION

**Literacy** – Ability to write and read with understanding, in any language

**Literacy rate** – is the total number of literate persons in a given age group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

**School** – Any institution of learning that offers formal education between Primary 1 and Senior 6. It is usually full time and excludes pre-primary/nursery education.

**Educational Attainment** – The highest level of formal education/training completed irrespective of the examination results obtained.

**Gross Enrolment Rate** – Total enrolment, regardless of age, in a school-level of education expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education.

**Net Enrolment Rate (NER)** – Total annual enrolment of the official age group for a given level expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

## INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

**Internet** – A global wide area network that connects computer systems across the world.

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

**Computer** – An electronic machine that can solve different problems, process, store & retrieve data and perform calculations fast.

## HOUSING DEFINITIONS

**Housing Unit** – That building that is intended for habitation by a single household. This is irrespective of how many households actually live in it.

**Dwelling Unit** – That building that is actually occupied by a single household. This is irrespective of the size of the household, building size or intended use.

**Detached Housing Unit** – A stand alone independent residential unit intended for the habitation of a single household.

**Flat** – An independent residential unit, within a multi-storeyed structure, joined by a common wall and floor/roof and sharing certain facilities such as staircase with other similar units within the structural block.

**Permanent Dwelling Units** – Dwelling units built with durable materials (wall, floor and roof) that can maintain their stability for at least 15 years.

**Semi Permanent Dwelling Units** – Dwelling units built with a combination of durable materials, and require regular maintenance.

**Semi-detached house** – One of a pair of single-family houses joined by a common wall and forming a structural unit.

**Wealth Index** – the 2014 Census did not contain a question on personal or household income.

However, a number of questions were included in the main census questionnaire that make it possible to construct a wealth index and divide the population into wealth quintiles, that is equal sized groups of people each representing 20 per cent of the population.

**Overcrowding** – Occupancy of dwelling units by more persons than they were designed to accommodate to a degree that endangers health, safety and welfare of the occupants. An average size habitable room is regarded as overcrowded if it is occupied by more than 2 persons.

**Tenement** – A low-rent dwelling unit, located in a slum of informal settlement, often ageing and in substandard condition, poorly maintained and overcrowded; it is commonly referred to as “Muzigo”.

**Temporary Dwelling Units** – Dwelling units built with non-durable wall, floor and roof materials that can maintain stability for more than 3 years. They require regular replacement. All housing units thatched with untreated natural fibres are classified as temporary irrespective of wall and floor materials.

## HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

**Improved drinking water** – is drinking water from a source that is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter. The Census identified the following sources as ‘Improved’: Tap/piped water; Tube well/borehole; protected well/spring; and Bottled/purified water. All other sources of drinking water identified in the Census were classified as ‘Unimproved’.

**Improved sanitation** – is a toilet facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The Census identified the following toilet facilities as ‘Improved’: Flush; Water seal (improved latrine); and Pit latrine. All other types of toilet identified in the Census were classified as ‘Unimproved’.

**Kitchen** – a room or space in a dwelling set apart for storage of food and various operations involved in preparation and serving of meals and cleansing of dishes and cooking utensils.

**Toilet** – a room containing a facility through which human waste is disposed of. Such a facility may be a sanitary fixture with a seat and bowl containing water to flush away human waste after use, OR a covered pit with a hole through which one gets rid of waste liquid or waste matter from one’s body.

## ANNEX 3: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE NATIONAL ANALYTICAL REPORT

### MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chris N Mukiza (PhD), Executive Director

Imelda Atai Musana, Deputy Executive Director - Statistical Production and Development

Vitus Mulindwa Kato, Deputy Executive Director - Corporate Services

### AUTHORS

Pamela Nabukhonzon Kakande, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Noor Namiyonga, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Makombe Robert, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### REVIEWERS

Helen Namirembe Nviiri, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Ronald Sombwe, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Alfred Musamali, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Wilson Nyegenye, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### DATA ANALYSTS

Wilson Nyegenye, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Lawrence Mugula, Uganda Bureau of Statistics


### GIS SPECIALISTS

Charles Adriku, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Sulaiman Kavuma, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

### DESIGN AND TYPESETTING


Rachel Kanyana, Independent Typesetting Expert



Republic of Uganda

National Population and Housing Census 2014

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



### BOOK NUMBER

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS		WRITE NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS	CODE
DISTRICT:			
COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY:			
SUB COUNTY/DIVISION/TOWN COUNCIL:			
PARISH/WARD:			
LC1:			
EA:			
ENUMERATOR'S NAME AND CODE:			Code
ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE:			
DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy):			
PARISH SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE:			
PARISH SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE:			
DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy):			

A

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS, P.O. Box 7186, Kampala, UGANDA. Tel: +256-414-706000, Fax: +256-414-237553, Email: ubos@ubos.org, Website: www.ubos.org





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Republic of Uganda  
National Population and Housing Census 2014

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

D.42

SHEET NUMBER 01



## SUMMARY INFORMATION

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS		WRITE NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS		CODE
DISTRICT				
COUNTY / MUNICIPALITY				
SUB-COUNTY / DIVISION / T.C.				
PARISH / WARD				
LC1				
EA				

ENUMERATORS NAME AND CODE: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
ENUMERATORS SIGNATURE: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; height: 15px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div>	
PARISH SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
PARISH SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE: <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>	
DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy) <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 100px; height: 15px; border-bottom: 1px solid black;"></div> <div style="width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: black; margin-left: 5px;"></div> </div>	


NUMBER OF BOOKS USED	OF	(EXCLUDE SPILT AND DAMAGED BOOKS)
	OF	

01A

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		HOUSEHOLD NUMBER		TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION		RESULT CODE		FORM		OF									
FOR ALL PERSONS																			
P0	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17		
Person Number	Please give the full names of the following: 1. The Household head 2. All Persons who spent the night of 27/28th August 2014 in this household including visitors	What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head of the household?	Is [NAME] male or female?	What is [NAME]'s residential status?	What is [NAME]'s exact date of birth? (Write the Day, Month and Year)	What is [NAME]'s age in completed years?	Does [NAME] have a Birth Certificate?	What is [NAME]'s ethnicity?	What is [NAME]'s religion?	Is [NAME]'s biological mother alive?	Is [NAME]'s biological father alive?	In which District is [NAME] living before moving to the District?	How many years has [NAME] lived in this District continuously?	Does [NAME] have any difficulty hearing or using a hearing aid?	Does [NAME] have any difficulty seeing or using a hearing aid?	Does [NAME] have any difficulty walking or climbing or using a wheelchair?	Does [NAME] have any difficulty in remembering or concentrating?		
	(Write the First Name and Last Name only)				DB2														
Example:																			
00	VERONICA	11	2	1	19101965	48	1	519	11	1	1	104	11	2	1	3	1		
	NAKIBUUKA																		
												01A							
												DB2							








# DD4

## HOUSEHOLD NUMBER



### SECTION 2: HOUSING CONDITIONS

What is the occupancy tenure of the dwelling unit?	What type of dwelling unit does this household occupy?	How many rooms were used on the Census night for sleeping?	Types of materials mainly used for construction of the wall?	Types of materials mainly used for the floor?
H1 10 = Owner 11 = Tenant 12 = Freehold 13 = Subleased 14 = Subleased public 15 = Tenement (Mugol) 16 = Garage 17 = Go down basement 18 = Store 99 = Other	H2 10 = Detached house 11 = Semi-detached house 12 = Flat in a block of flats 13 = Room or rooms in a Main House 14 = Servants Quarters 15 = Tenement (Mugol) 16 = Garage 17 = Go down basement 18 = Store 99 = Other	H3 If 9 or more were used, record 9	H4 10 = Iron sheets 11 = Tiles 12 = Adobes 13 = Concrete 14 = Thin 15 = Thatch 96 = Other	H5 10 = Concrete/Stone 11 = Cement blocks 12 = Burnt/Clay 13 = Unburnt bricks 14 = Unburnt bricks with mud 15 = Wood 16 = Mud and Pole 17 = Tin/iron sheets 96 = Other

### SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES

What is the distance from home to the nearest  on foot, irrespective of whether you use the service or not?  
(Record distance in kms, if distance is given in miles, refer to code list H7-H13)

H7 Public Health Facility	H8 Private Health Facility	H9 Public Primary School	H10 Private Primary School
H11 Public Secondary School	H12 Private Secondary School	H13 Police Station / Police Post	

### SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

What is the distance to the nearest ? (Record distance in kms, if distance is given in miles, see conversion list)  
If the water source is on premises, record 0.0

H15 10 = Electricity: National grid (Lumena) 11 = Electricity: Solar 12 = Electricity: Personal Generator 13 = Electricity: Community/thermal plant 14 = Gas 15 = Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 16 = Biogas 17 = Paraffin/Lantern 18 = Paraffin/Kerosene 19 = Candles 20 = Firewood 21 = Coal/Dung 22 = Other (specify) 99 = Other	H16 10 = Fixed water into dwelling 11 = Piped water to the yard 12 = Public Tap 13 = Borehole in compound 14 = Borehole in village 15 = Hand-dug well/spring 16 = Unprotected well/spring 17 = River/Stream/Lake 18 = Pond 19 = Other (specify) 20 = Rain Water 21 = Borehole in field 99 = Other	H17 10 = Paved 11 = V.P. Lattice 12 = Covered P.V. Lattice with a roof 13 = Covered P.V. Lattice without a roof 14 = Uncovered P.V. Lattice with a roof 15 = Uncovered P.V. Lattice without a roof 16 = Eaten (compost toilet) 17 = No facility, burn, polythene bag, bucket, etc. 99 = Other	H18 10 = Paved 11 = V.P. Lattice 12 = Covered P.V. Lattice with a roof 13 = Covered P.V. Lattice without a roof 14 = Uncovered P.V. Lattice with a roof 15 = Uncovered P.V. Lattice without a roof 16 = Eaten (compost toilet) 17 = No facility, burn, polythene bag, bucket, etc. 99 = Other	H19 1 = Yes 2 = No 7 = NA (For "No Facility, Burn, Polythene bag, bucket, etc.")
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### SECTION 5: REMITTANCES

What is the most commonly used method of solid waste disposal from the household?

H20 10 = Occupants dispose solid waste in the street 11 = Occupants bury solid waste 12 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump supervised by urban authorities 13 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump NOT supervised by urban authorities 14 = Occupants dispose solid waste into river/lake/sea/pond 15 = Other arrangements	H21 10 = Inside, drainage provided 11 = Inside, no drainage provided 12 = Outside built, drainage provided 13 = Outside built, no drainage provided 14 = Make shift 15 = None 99 = Other	H22 10 = Inside, specific room 11 = Inside, no specific room 12 = Outside, built 13 = Outside, built 14 = Open space
--	---	---

### HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Does any member of this household own... (ASSETS)? If Yes, record the number, if 9 or more, write 9. If none, record 0

A. Motor vehicle	G. Television
B. Motor cycle	H. Radio
C. Bicycle	I. Fixed Phone
D. Wheel Chair	J. Computer / Laptop
E. Canoe / Boat	K. Generator
F. Donkey	

### INFORMATION

What is the household's main source of information?

H24 10 = Radio 11 = Word of Mouth 12 = Telephone 13 = Print Media 14 = Post Mail 15 = Hand Mail 16 = Television 17 = Community Meetings 18 = Internet 19 = Community Announcer 96 = Other
--

### POSTAL SERVICES

Did any member of this household send/receive a letter/parcel by post services during the last 12 months?

H25 1 = Yes, Once 2 = Yes, Twice 3 = Yes, Three 4 = Yes, 4 times and above 5 = No 8 = Don't Know
--

### MOSQUITO NETS

If YES in H25, were the mosquito nets used in the last 12 months? Record the appropriate code in the boxes below  
1 = Yes, 2 = No, 7 = NA, 8 = DK

H26 1 = Yes 2 = No	H27 A = Given free by Gov't B = Given free by NGO C = Given free by friend/relative D = Bought
--------------------------	--

### SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

What was the main source of the household's livelihood in the last 12 months?

H28 10 = Subsistence farming 11 = Commercial farming 12 = Employment income 13 = Business Enterprise 14 = Cottage industry 15 = Property income 16 = Family / Friends / Relatives 17 = Institutional or Program support (e.g. Red Cross, UNFP, etc.) 18 = Sale of assets 96 = Other	H29 1 = Yes, both goods and money 2 = Yes, Money only 3 = Yes, Goods only 4 = No 8 = DK
---	--

### REMITTANCES

If YES in H29, in which countries do the relatives / family members / friends reside?  
1 = Yes, 2 = No, 7 = NA

H30 A. Australia B. Canada C. France D. Germany E. India F. Japan G. Kenya H. Libya I. Saudi Arabia	H31 J. South Africa K. U.K. L. U.S.A. M. Sweden N. United Arab Emirates O. Yemen P. South Sudan Q. Other country R. Don't know country of origin
--	---

BOOK NUMBER

SHEET NUMBER 03

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

H32

H33

H34

H35

H36

H37

H38

H39

H40

SECTION 5: AGRICULTURAL MODULE

A1

A2

A3

A4

A5

A6

A7

SECTION 6: DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

D1

D2

D3

D4

D5

D6

D7

D8

84 PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES | BRIDGING THE GAP THROUGH STATISTICS

DISTRICT OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE (P12)									
Central		Eastern		Northern		Western		Country Of Previous Residence	
101	Kalangala	201	Bugiri	301	Adjumani	401	Bundibugyo	671	Kenya
102	Kampala	202	Busia	302	Apac	402	Bushenyi	672	Tanzania
103	Kiboga	203	Iganga	303	Arua	403	Hoima	673	Rwanda
104	Luwero	204	Jinja	304	Gulu	404	Kabale	674	Burundi
105	Masaka	205	Kamuli	305	Kitgum	405	Kabarole	675	South Sudan
106	Mpigi	206	Kapchorwa	306	Kotido	406	Kasese	676	Dem. Rep. Of Congo
107	Mubende	207	Katakwi	307	Lira	407	Kibaale	677	Somalia
108	Mukono	208	Kumi	308	Moroto	408	Kisoro	678	Other Africa
109	Nakasongola	209	Mbale	309	Moyo	409	Masindi	681	United Kingdom
110	Rakai	210	Pallisa	310	Nebbi	410	Mbarara	682	Other Europe
111	Sembabule	211	Soroti	311	Nakapiripirit	411	Ntungamo	683	Asia
112	Kayunga	212	Tororo	312	Pader	412	Rukungiri	684	USA
113	Wakiso	213	Kaberamaido	313	Yumbe	413	Kamwenge	685	Canada
114	Lyantonde	214	Mayuge	314	Abim	414	Kanungu	686	Central & Latin America
115	Mityana	215	Sironko	315	Amolatar	415	Kyenjojo	687	Australia
116	Nakaseke	216	Amuria	316	Amuru	416	Buliisa	688	Oceania
117	Buikwe	217	Budaka	317	Dokolo	417	Ibanda	689	Non-Ugandan-Not Stated
118	Bukomasimbi	218	Bududa	318	Kaabong	418	Isingiro		
119	Butambala	219	Bukedea	319	Koboko	419	Kiruhura		
120	Buvuma	220	Bukwo	320	Maracha	420	Buhweju		
121	Gomba	221	Butaleja	321	Oyam	421	Kiryandongo		
122	Kalungu	222	Kaliro	322	Agago	422	Kyegegwa		
123	Kyankwanzi	223	Manafwa	323	Alebtong	423	Mitooma		
124	Lwengo	224	Namutumba	324	Amudat	424	Ntoroko		
		225	Bulambuli	325	Kole	425	Rubirizi		
		226	Buyende	326	Lamwo	426	Sheema		
		227	Kibuku	327	Napak				
		228	Kween	328	Nwoya				
		229	Luuka	329	Otuke				
		230	Namayingo	330	Zombo				
		231	Ngora						
		232	Serere						

H7-H13, H17									
Distance Conversion									
1 mile = 1.6 km									
Mile	=	Km	Mile	=	Km	Mile	=	Km	
0.5	=	0.8	16.5	=	26.4				
1.0	=	1.6	17.0	=	27.2				
1.5	=	2.4	17.5	=	28.0				
2.0	=	3.2	18.0	=	28.8				
2.5	=	4.0	18.5	=	29.6				
3.0	=	4.8	19.0	=	30.4				
3.5	=	5.6	19.5	=	31.2				
4.0	=	6.4	20.0	=	32.0				
4.5	=	7.2	20.5	=	32.8				
5.0	=	8.0	21.0	=	33.6				
5.5	=	8.8	21.5	=	34.4				
6.0	=	9.6	22.0	=	35.2				
6.5	=	10.4	22.5	=	36.0				
7.0	=	11.2	23.0	=	36.8				
7.5	=	12.0	23.5	=	37.6				
8.0	=	12.8	24.0	=	38.4				
8.5	=	13.6	24.5	=	39.2				
9.0	=	14.4	25.0	=	40.0				
9.5	=	15.2	25.5	=	40.8				
10.0	=	16.0	26.0	=	41.6				
10.5	=	16.8	26.5	=	42.4				
11.0	=	17.6	27.0	=	43.2				
11.5	=	18.4	27.5	=	44.0				
12.0	=	19.2	28.0	=	44.8				
12.5	=	20.0	28.5	=	45.6				
13.0	=	20.8	29.0	=	46.4				
13.5	=	21.6	29.5	=	47.2				
14.0	=	22.4	30.0	=	48.0				
14.5	=	23.2	30.5	=	48.8				
15.0	=	24.0	31.0	=	49.6				
15.5		24.8	31.5		50.4				
16.0		25.6	32.0		51.2				







**UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

Statistics House Plot 9 Colville Street, P. O. Box 7186, Kampala, Uganda

Telephone: +256-414 706000 Fax: +256-414 237553

E-mail: [ubos@ubos.org](mailto:ubos@ubos.org) Website: [www.ubos.org](http://www.ubos.org)