



Status of Older Persons in Uganda

MAKING THE INVISIBLE VISIBLE



THEMATIC SERIES BASED ON THE NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2014



This monograph presents the indicators about older persons in Uganda, based on data from the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014. It makes use of already published data and a range of special tabulations produced for this monograph. The National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014 was undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Additional information about the Census may be obtained from the **UBOS Head Office, Statistics House.**

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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

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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 Status of Older Persons 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 of the Population;
- vi) Housing and Household Conditions;
- vii) ICT and Remittances to Households; and
- viii) Status of Persons With Disabilities.

In addition to this Report on *Status of Older Persons*, the sister thematic reports and the other reports mentioned above that have already been published, the Bureau will be producing the following:

- ix) The Census Administrative Report;
- x) The Census Atlas; and
- xi) 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 AND ABBREVIATIONS

EA	Enumeration Area
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
NDP	National Development Plan
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NSS	National Statistical System
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PWD	Person With Disability
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey

KEY CENSUS INDICATORS FOR UGANDA, 2014

POPULATION SIZE

TOTAL POPULATION IN 2014 WAS

34.6 MILLION

MID 2019 PROJECTION WAS

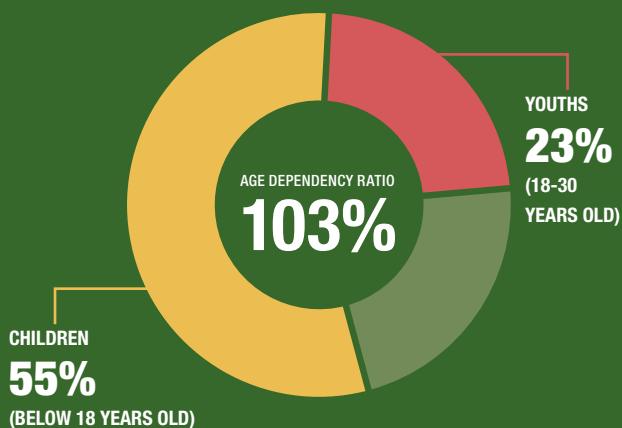
40.3 MILLION

THE FEMALES CONSTITUTED
51% OF THE POPULATION

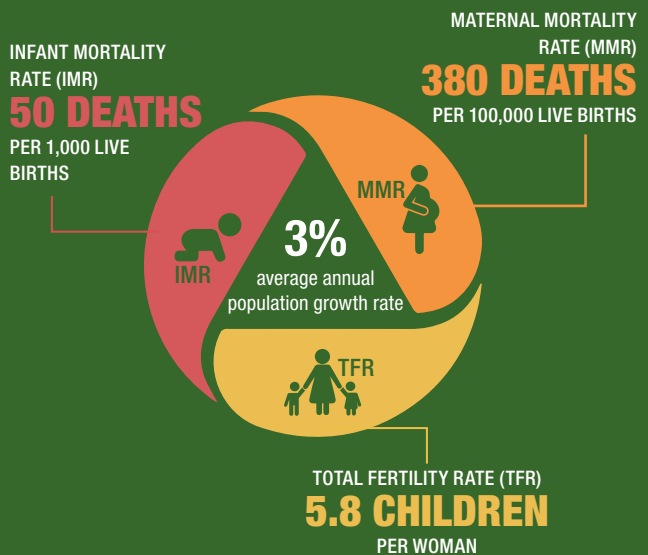


POPULATION DENSITY WAS
173 PERSONS/KM²

POPULATION COMPOSITION

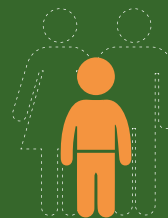


POPULATION CHANGE



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

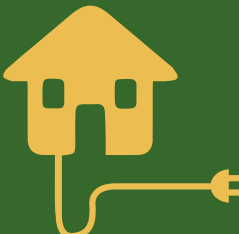
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

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 2030 Agenda for sustainable development calls for leaving no one behind with a particular focus on vulnerable groups including older persons. Therefore, older persons should be recognized as the active agents of societal development in order to achieve truly transformative, inclusive and sustainable development outcomes. In view of their experience, knowledge and skills, older persons should be important actors in communities, making key contributions in the economy, labour market and society at large.

However, although the number of older persons in the country is increasing due to improvement in health services and life expectancy, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development recognizes that they still remain among the most vulnerable groups. The highest proportions of the older persons who are working are engaged in subsistence farming which is insufficient to provide a regular and stable income. They are vulnerable to high disability prevalence and disease which can affect future generations as older persons often have the task of caring for children especially orphans. They are also important in passing over knowledge from generation to generation. When older persons have to care for a child, it puts further strain on their already meagre resources and affects the child given the vulnerability of their caregiver thus making them more likely not to receive the support they need.

The Government of Uganda recognises that as people reach old age, they should continue enjoying dignified lives through active participation in economic, social, cultural, and political spheres. The Government therefore introduced the senior citizens grant in 2010 in some districts in Uganda to partly address some of the challenges that older persons face and ensure that they can live their life in dignity.

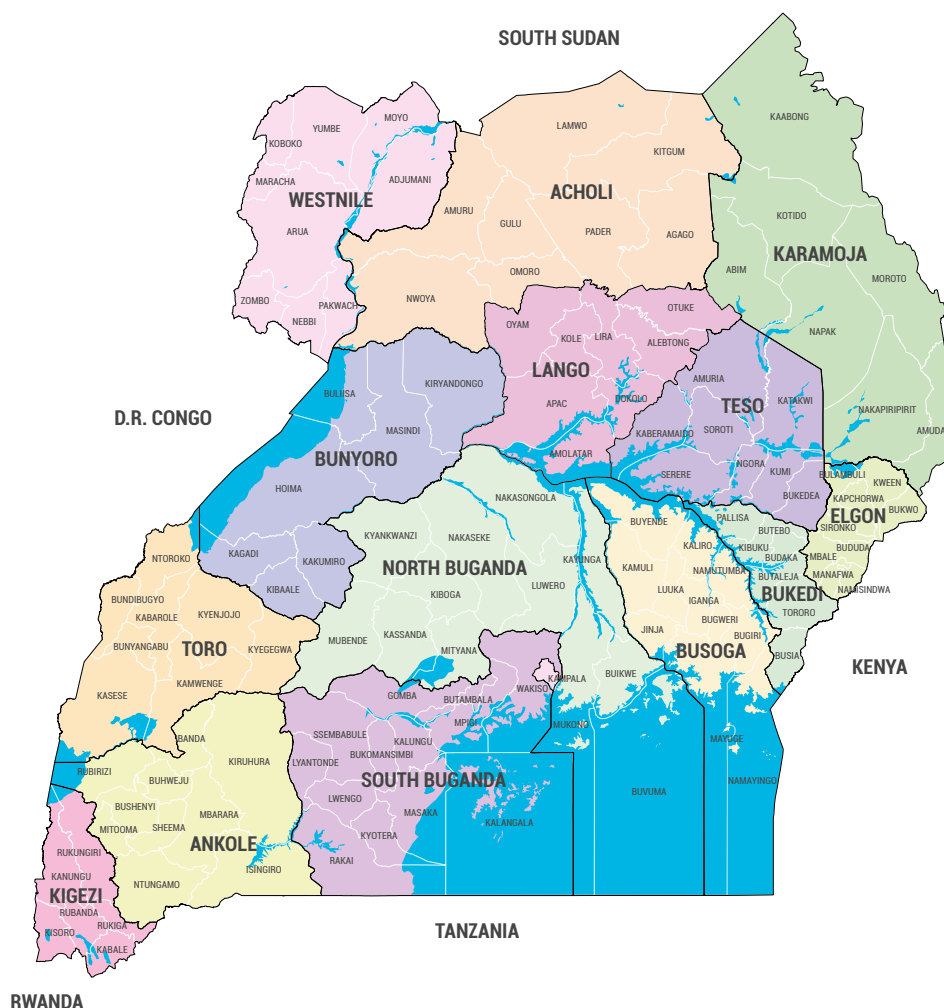
This monograph is one of the analytical reports of the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014. It provides information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of older persons based on the NPHC 2014.

1.2 THE CENSUS RESULTS

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 Older persons. 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 live in. The monograph about Older Persons presents information disaggregated by sex, residence and sub-regions. District groupings into the 15 sub-regions are as follow;

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

MAP 1: MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE 15 SUB-REGIONS, AUGUST 2014



This monograph is organized into seven chapters that provide information on the key priority areas affecting the life and wellbeing of older persons as identified in the 2009 National Policy for Older Persons in Uganda. The report used data from the NPHC 2014. Chapter 1 gives an Introduction to the NPHC 2014 while Chapter 2 presents background characteristics of older persons. Chapter 3 provides insight into the household and housing conditions older persons live under while Chapter 4 presents their disability status. Chapter 5 covers health and sanitation issues while Chapters 6 provides an insight into their socio-economic empowerment status. Lastly, conclusions and some policy recommendations are provided in Chapter 7.

CHAPTER TWO

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

OLDER PERSONS CONSTITUTED
4.1% OF THE NATIONAL
POPULATION

1991
840,000
2014
1,431,000



On average older persons aged 60 years are expected to live an additional **19.5 years**

54% older persons were married

78%
OF THE MEN
WERE MARRIED

50.5%
OF THE WOMEN
WERE WIDOWED

The sex ratio among older persons was **77**

Ageing index in 2014 was **8.6**

9 OLDER PERSONS for every 100 children under the age of 15 years

ABOUT
38%
(539,000)
older persons were literate



57%
male



24%
female

**INTERNAL NET
MIGRATION** among older persons was highest in:



Kigezi -53.4
(out-migrants)



Bunyoro 26.0
(in-migrants)

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development defines “Older Persons” as individuals aged 60 years and above. Globally, issues of the ageing population have become matters of great concern in many countries as the number of older persons is increasing. This ageing population is not homogenous, that is, they cannot be easily categorized and faces challenges regarding their human rights such as access to shelter, care, and social inclusion among others¹. This chapter presents findings on selected socio-demographic characteristics of older persons in Uganda disaggregated by sex and residence and other background characteristics to inform policy formulation and evidence based decision making.

2.2 SELECTED KEY DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

The number of older persons in Uganda has increased over the years from 840,000 in 1991 to 1,431,000 in 2014. However, despite the increase in the number of older persons, there is a notable decrease in their percentage to the total population from 5.0 percent to 4.1 percent during the same period (Table 2.1).

The sex ratio of older persons in 2014 was 76.8 a decline from 98.6 in 1991. The life expectancy at birth has risen over the years with that of females higher than males. This implies that in the future, there will be more older persons hence the need to plan for this growing number.

TABLE 2.1: SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATOR TRENDS OF OLDER PERSONS BY CENSUS YEAR

Indicator	1991	2002	2014
Total population ('000)	16,672	24,227	34,635
Total population (60+)	840	1,090	1,431
Male ('000)	417	527	621
Female ('000)	423	563	809
Sex Ratio	98.6	93.6	76.8
Percentage of older persons to total population	5.0	4.5	4.1
Percentage change in number of older persons	-	29.8	31.3
Life expectancy at birth by sex:			
Male	45.7	48.8	62.2
Female	50.5	52.0	64.2
Total	48.1	50.4	63.3

**the population figures include the non-household and household population.*

Majority of the older persons (1.4 million) were resident in households compared to 19,000 staying in institutions. Within the households, there were more female (57%) than male (43%) older persons while within the non-household population, there were more males (68%) than female (32%) older persons (Table 2.2). South Buganda and North Buganda had the highest number of older persons (158,000 and 153,000 respectively) in the country while Kampala had the least number (29,000). Within each sub-region, Karamoja had the highest proportion of older persons (11.2%) while West Nile had the least (1.5%).

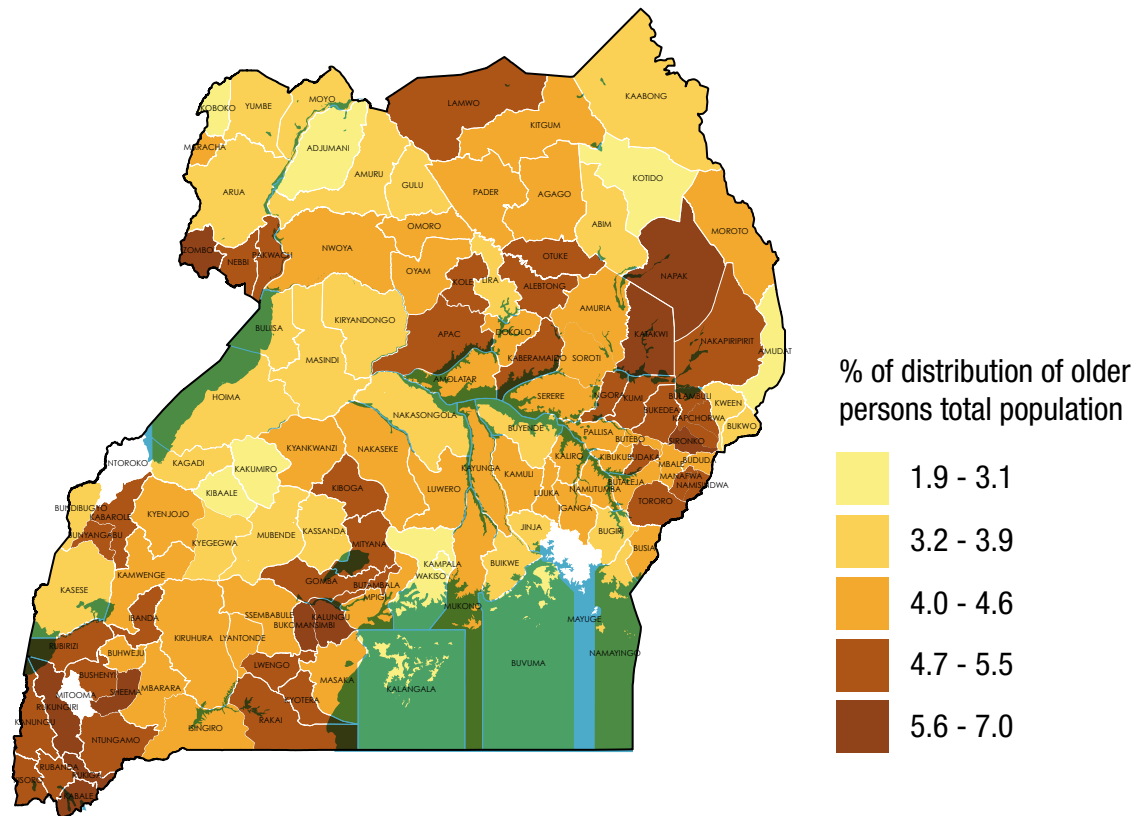
1 Understanding the Needs and Consequences of the Ageing Consumer

TABLE 2.2: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY SEX, POPULATION TYPE AND RESIDENCE

Background Characteristic	Male		Female		Both sexes		Total population
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	Percentage to total population	No.
Population type							
Household	607,809	43.1	803,198	56.9	1,411,007	4.1	34,141,299
Non-Household	13,335	68.1	6,235	31.9	19,570	3.9	493,351
Residence							
Urban	108,930	42.9	145,170	57.1	254,100	3.0	8,438,009
Rural	512,214	43.5	664,263	56.5	1,176,477	4.5	26,196,641
Sub-region							
Kampala	12,766	44.3	16,082	55.7	28,848	1.9	1,507,080
South Buganda	67,066	42.3	91,406	57.7	158,472	3.7	4,332,282
North Buganda	69,034	45.2	83,594	54.8	152,628	4.1	3,689,876
Busoga	62,374	44.9	76,410	55.1	138,784	3.9	3,583,196
Bukedi	37,946	44.4	47,605	55.6	85,551	4.5	1,881,415
Elgon	39,019	44.6	48,482	55.4	87,501	4.9	1,758,101
Teso	36,593	41.1	52,510	58.9	89,103	4.9	1,819,708
West Nile	45,240	41.7	63,187	58.3	108,427	1.5	2,660,666
Acholi	24,634	40.0	37,003	60.0	61,637	6.2	1,500,762
Lango	40,303	43.4	52,497	56.6	92,800	2.9	2,061,694
Karamoja	17,425	43.5	22,644	56.5	40,069	11.2	965,010
Tooro	47,582	44.7	58,807	55.3	106,389	5.3	2,573,910
Ankole	58,993	43.1	77,858	56.9	136,851	2.4	2,895,631
Bunyoro	31,264	45.9	36,890	54.1	68,154	5.2	2,028,545
Kigezi	30,905	41.0	44,458	59.0	75,363	5.5	1,376,774
Total	621,144	43.4	809,433	56.6	1,430,577	4.1	34,634,650

Map 2.1 presents the percentage distribution of older persons to total population within each district. It shows that the districts of Napak, Katakwi, Zombo, Kalungu, Sironko, Sheema, Rukungiri and Kabale had the highest proportion of older persons ranging from 5.6 -7.0 of the district population. Appendix Table A1 shows details by district.

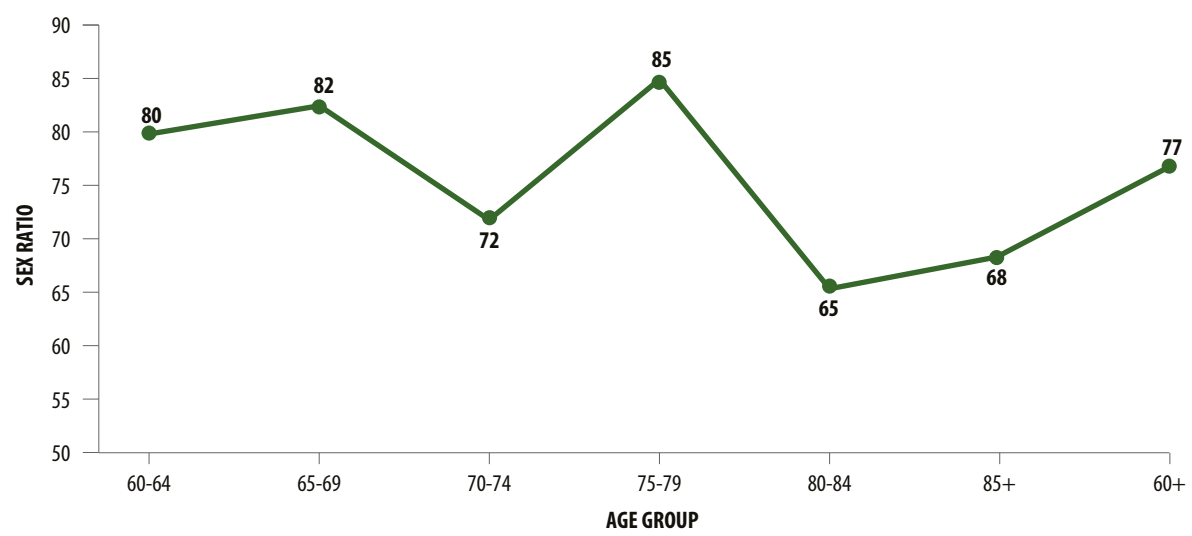
MAP 2.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS TO TOTAL POPULATION BY DISTRICT



2.3 SEX RATIO

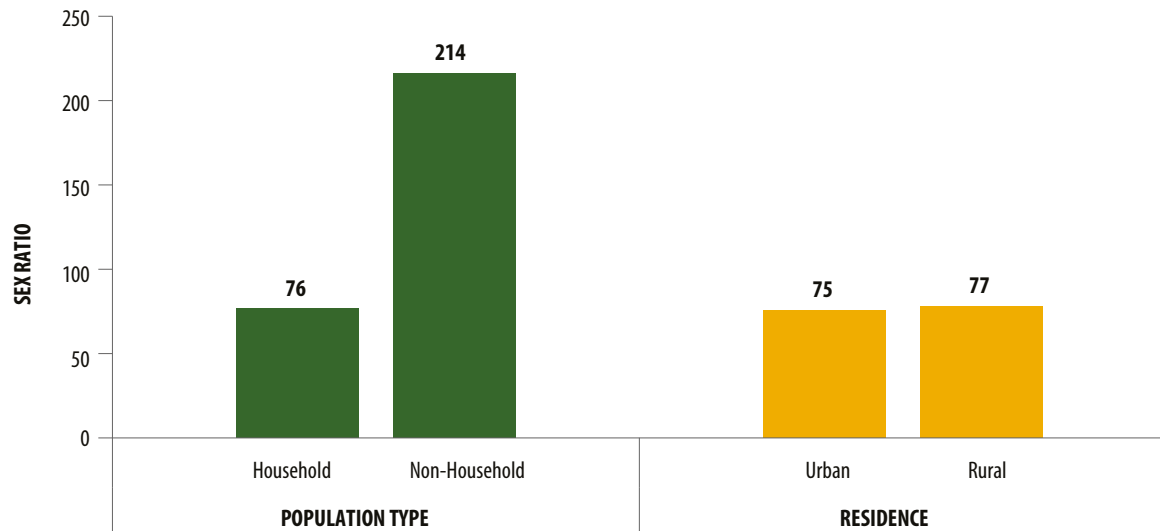
The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females. A sex ratio above 100 implies that there are more males than females in that population category. Among the older persons, the sex ratio (77) was found to be below the national average of 94.6 (NPHC 2014), an indication that the gap seems to be wider among the older persons compared to other age groups (Figure 2.1). The low sex ratio among older persons could be attributed to higher mortality among males as age increases in comparison with their female counterparts.

FIGURE 2.1: SEX RATIO AMONG OLDER PERSONS BY AGE GROUP



From figure 2.2, it can be observed that there were more female than male older persons in both the rural and urban areas. On the other hand, sex ratios by population type reveal that among older persons in non-household settings, there was an excess of males to females (214 males per 100 females).

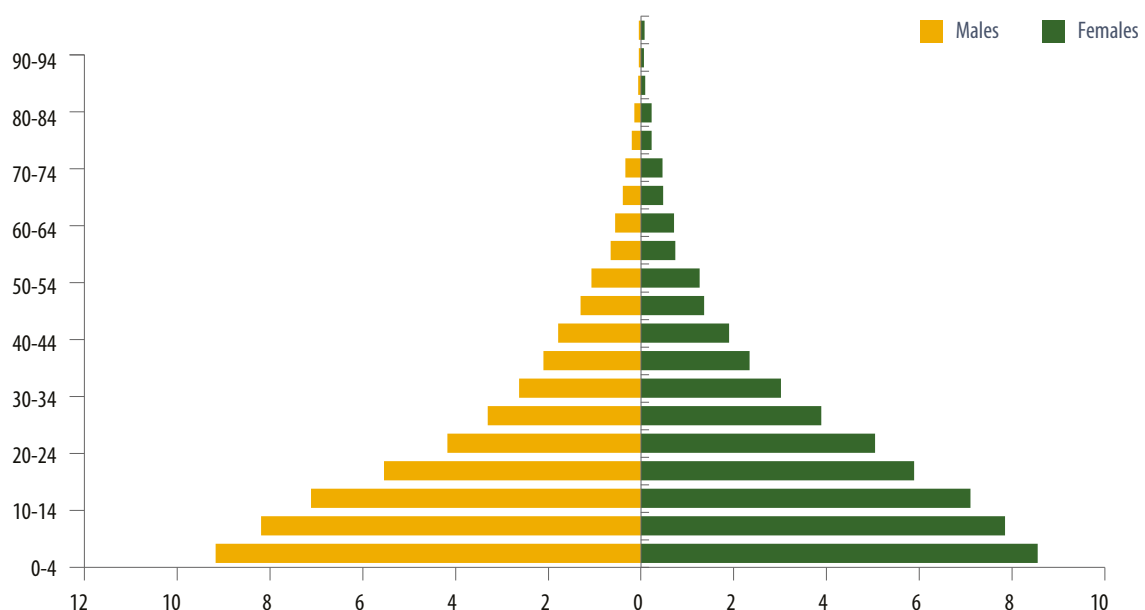
FIGURE 2.2: SEX RATIO BY RESIDENCE AND POPULATION TYPE



2.4 AGE-SEX COMPOSITION

The age-sex composition of a population shows the distribution of people among different age groups by sex. This provides an insight into the population's socio-economic implications in society like resource allocation and access to social amenities like education and health care. Figure 2.3 presents the overall distribution of the population in Uganda by age group in form of a population pyramid. From the figure it can be observed that as age increases, the number of people decreases implying that a larger percentage of the population is in the younger age groups.

FIGURE 2.3: POPULATION PYRAMID OF UGANDA, 2014



On the other hand, Table 2.3 shows the distribution of older persons by age group and sex. The higher the age group, the less the proportion of older persons for example more than half of the older persons (52%) were 60-69 years regardless of sex.

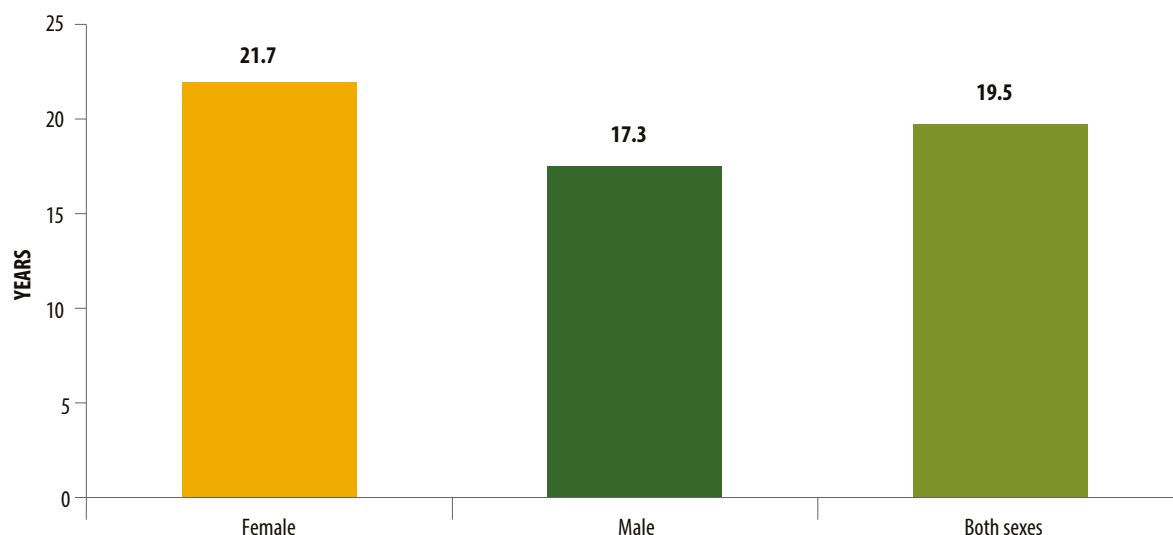
TABLE 2.3: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY AGE AND SEX

Age categories	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
60-64	195,283	31.4	244,770	30.2	440,053	30.8
65-69	136,107	21.9	165,043	20.4	301,150	21.1
70-74	115,862	18.7	161,374	19.9	277,236	19.4
75-79	69,095	11.1	81,378	10.1	150,473	10.5
80-84	51,871	8.4	79,398	9.8	131,269	9.2
85+	52,926	8.5	77,470	9.6	130,396	9.1
Total	621,144	100	809,433	100	1,430,577	100

2.5 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 60 YEARS

Life expectancy at 60 years is the average number of years that a person at 60 years is expected to live, assuming that the current age-specific mortality levels remain constant². This is used as one of the measures of the health status of older persons which informs policy, planning and research to address any inequalities they may face. Figure 2.4 shows that older persons are expected to live an additional 19.5 years with females having a higher life expectancy (21.7 years) than their male counterparts (17.3 years).

FIGURE 2.4: LIFE EXPECTANCY AT 60 YEARS BY SEX



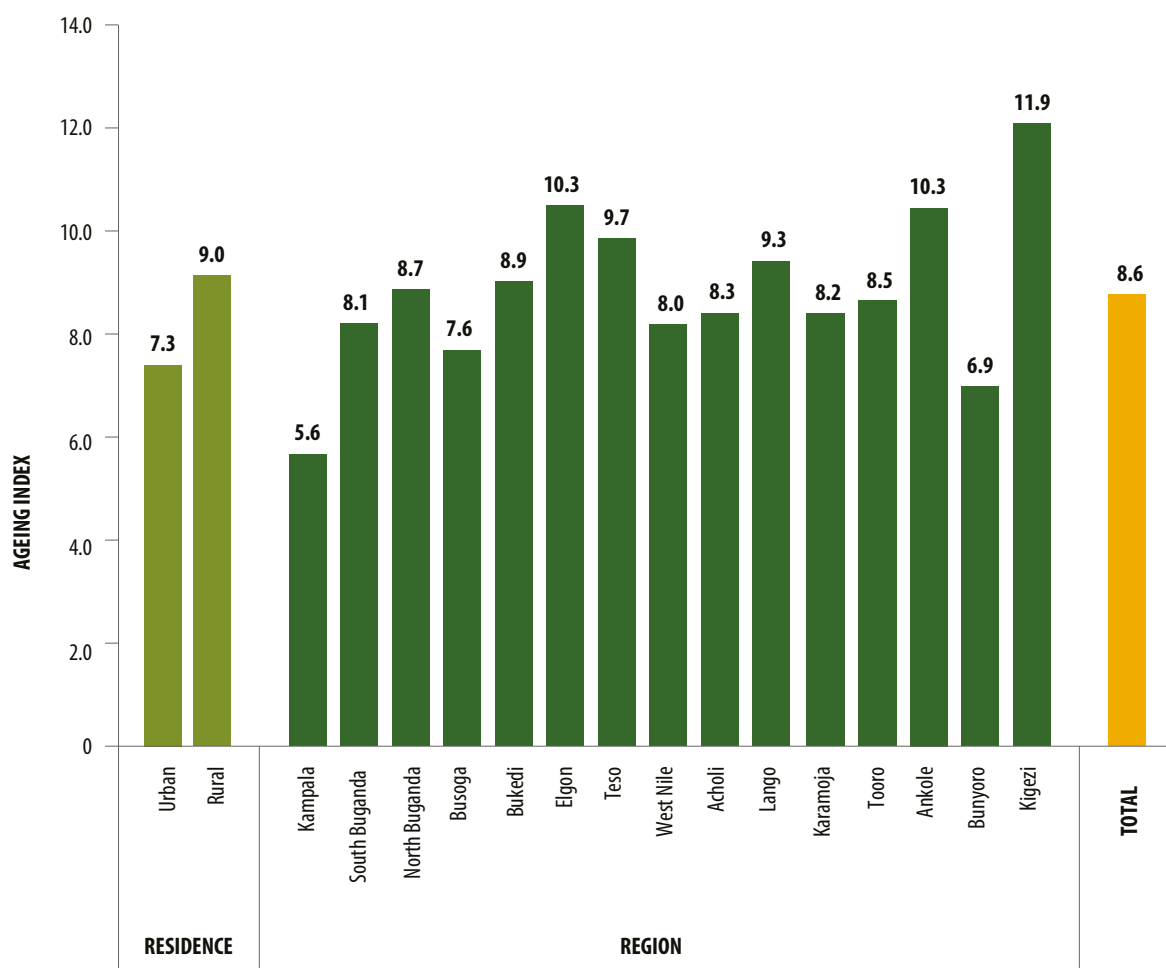
² OECD (2017), Life expectancy at 65

2.6 AGEING INDEX

The ageing index is defined as the number of older persons (aged 60+) per hundred persons under the age of 15 years³. This has an effect on the way resources are shared between generations within a social grouping. In 2000, there were only 23 people 60 years or older for every hundred children under 15 in the less developed regions. Over the next 50 years, this ratio is projected to become almost four times as large. It is expected to reach 89 in 2050⁴.

If the number of older persons equals the number of persons under the age 15, the index equals 100 and if the index is less than 100, this implies that older persons are fewer than children under the age of 15 years. Figure 2.5 shows that the ageing index in 2014 was 8.6 which means that for every 100 children under the age of 15 years there are 9 older persons. The ageing index was higher in rural areas (9.0) compared to urban areas (7.3). Sub-regional differentials showed that Kigezi had the highest ageing index (11.9) followed by Elgon (10.3) while Kampala had the lowest aging index (5.6) followed by Bunyoro (6.9) sub-region.

FIGURE 2.5: AGEING INDEX BY RESIDENCE AND SUB-REGION



3 Definition of the Indicators Of Population Ageing, Population Division, DESA, United Nations

4 Changing balance between age groups, Population Division, DESA, United Nations

2.7 SELECTED KEY EDUCATION INDICATORS

2.7.1 LITERACY RATE

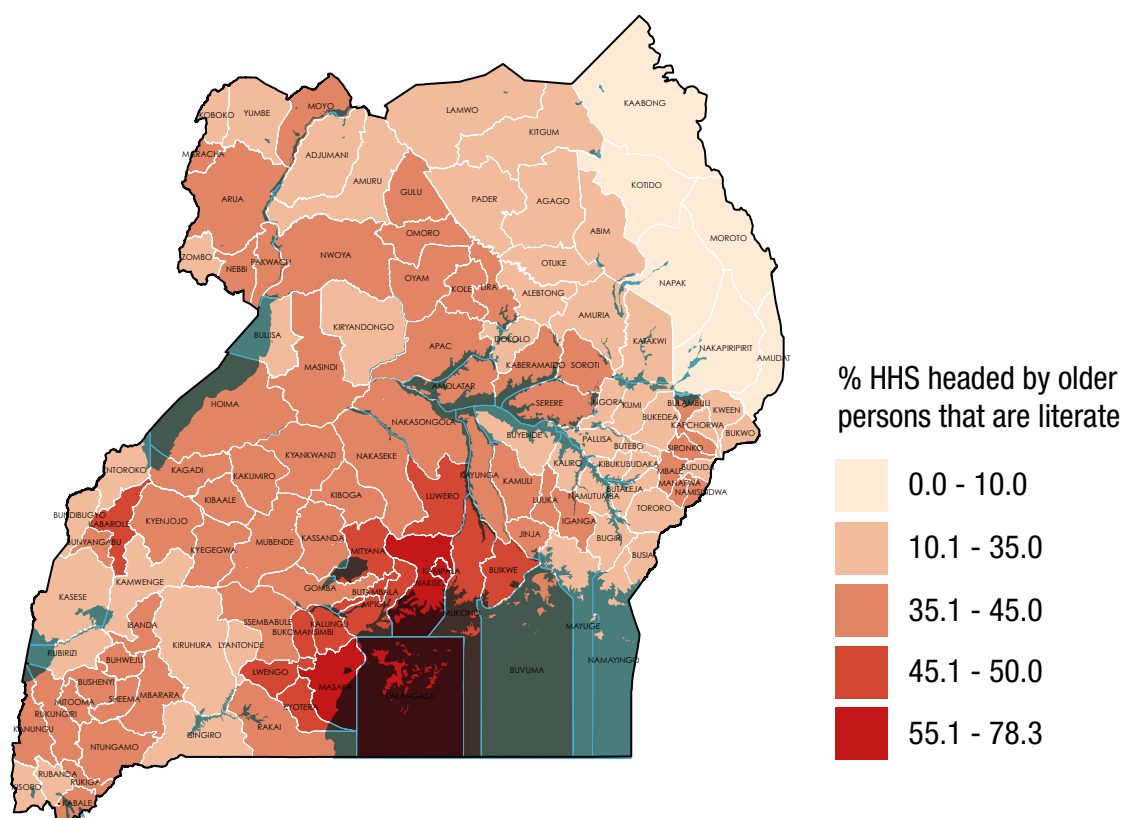
Literacy is the ability to read meaningfully and write with understanding a sentence in any language. This helps one communicate effectively and exposes him or her to opportunities within the community. Results from the NPHC 2014 revealed that 38 percent (539,000) of older persons were literate with a higher proportion of males (57%) than females (24%). The residents in urban areas had a higher proportion of literate older persons (52%) than those in rural areas (35%), this means education opportunities and choices are not similar in rural and urban. Kampala had the highest proportion of literate older persons (7 in 10) while Karamoja had the least (8%).

TABLE 2.4: PROPORTION OF LITERATE OLDER PERSONS BY SEX, RESIDENCE AND SUB-REGION

Background characteristic	Both sexes		Total	
	Male	Female	Percent	Number
RESIDENCE				
Urban	69.6	40.3	52.4	126,747
Rural	54.3	20.7	35.3	412,790
SUB-REGION				
Kampala	89.8	69.7	78.3	21,037
South Buganda	65.7	42.7	52.4	81,500
North Buganda	58.9	32.7	44.5	66,735
Busoga	52.3	19.6	34.3	47,160
Bukedi	52.7	16.3	32.3	27,465
Elgon	54.1	21.4	36.0	31,201
Teso	58.2	18.2	34.6	30,642
West Nile	56.5	16.1	32.8	35,218
Acholi	61.0	15.8	33.6	20,300
Lango	61.8	17.7	36.7	33,757
Karamoja	14.1	3.7	8.1	3,139
Tooro	53.6	21.5	35.8	37,636
Ankole	57.0	23.3	37.7	51,012
Bunyoro	55.8	24.4	38.7	25,948
Kigezi	55.9	22.1	35.9	26,787
TOTAL	56.8	24.2	38.2	539,537

Map 2.2 shows that districts within Karamoja region (except Abim) had the least percentage (5%-8%) of literate older persons. Kampala, Masaka and Kalangala on the other hand had the highest percentage (60%-78%) of literate older persons. See Appendix Table A3 for details by district.

MAP 2.2: LITERACY RATES AMONG OLDER PERSONS BY DISTRICT



2.7.2 EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual has successfully completed (UNESCO, 2011). Table 2.5 shows that about 47 percent of the older persons had not attained any formal education with the proportions amongst the females (61%) double that of the males (30%). Only 12 percent had attained secondary and above levels of education. The older persons who had completed primary were about 5 times more than those who had attained secondary education in rural areas. This could be attributed to the fact that there was a lot of instabilities and taboos about schooling for the females hence most of the older persons did not get the chance to attend school when they were of school going age (6-24 years).

TABLE 2.5: EDUCATION ATTAINMENT OF OLDER PERSONS BY SEX, RESIDENCE AND SUB-REGION

Background characteristics	No Education	Primary	Secondary	Post-Secondary	Total
Sex					
Male	29.5	50.6	15	4.9	100
Female	61.0	32.4	5.1	1.6	100
Residence					
Urban	36.1	37.9	16.9	9.2	100
Rural	49.7	40.7	7.8	1.7	100
Sub-region					
Kampala	16.7	29.7	30.4	23.3	100
South Buganda	33.4	47.1	14.3	5.1	100
North Buganda	39.2	46.6	11.7	2.5	100
Busoga	48.3	39.2	10.5	2.0	100
Bukedi	47.3	40.8	9.4	2.5	100
Elgon	40.1	47.6	9.6	2.7	100
Teso	45.9	41.7	9.8	2.5	100
West Nile	52.8	37.8	7.2	2.2	100
Acholi	51.1	36.4	9.5	3.0	100
Lango	46.5	42.6	8.5	2.4	100
Karamoja	89.3	7.7	2.3	0.7	100
Tooro	54.4	38.1	5.6	1.9	100
Ankole	55.7	36.5	5.3	2.4	100
Bunyoro	45.7	44.5	8.0	1.8	100
Kigezi	58.2	34.1	5.2	2.6	100
Total	47.4	40.2	9.3	3.0	100
Number (000's)	668,962	567,694	131,819	42,532	1,411,007

2.8 MARITAL STATUS

The NPHC 2014 categorized marital status as never married, married, widowed, divorced/separated and cohabiting. Marital status is a key determinant of fertility, migration, education, employment and other social economic indicators.

Research suggests that unmarried older persons are generally at a disadvantage compared to their married counterparts, in terms of economic security but also in health status⁵. For example, older persons who are divorced or widowed and who are living alone may hardly be encouraged to seek healthcare in the event of sickness⁶. Being married provides psychosocial support to spouses and helps reduce loneliness.

The NPHC 2014 (Table 2.6) indicates that 54 percent of the older persons were married with a higher proportion of the men being married (78%) than females (37%). However, a higher proportion of the women (50%) were widowed. Nearly 10 percent (128,000) of the older persons were divorced or separated.

5 Lillard and Panis 1996; Wilmoth and Koso 2002; Keith 2003

6 Nzabona, A., Ntozi, J., & Rutaremwa, G. (2015). Loneliness among older persons in Uganda: examining social, economic and demographic risk factors. *Ageing & Society*

TABLE 2.6: MARITAL STATUS OF OLDER PERSONS BY SEX, RESIDENCE AND SUB-REGION

Background characteristic	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Total
SEX					
Male	4.4	77.7	9.7	8.2	100
Female	3.0	36.7	50.5	9.8	100
RESIDENCE					
Urban	5.3	49.4	34.6	10.6	100
Rural	3.2	55.4	32.6	8.8	100
SUB-REGION					
Kampala	8.6	49.1	31.1	11.1	100
South Buganda	4.6	43.4	38.2	13.8	100
North Buganda	4.1	43.7	35.7	16.5	100
Busoga	3.2	52.2	33.3	11.3	100
Bukedi	2.5	58.6	32.4	6.5	100
Elgon	3.4	55.4	30.1	11.1	100
Teso	3.9	56.6	34.5	4.9	100
West Nile	2.4	55.9	31.6	10.1	100
Acholi	3.1	60.4	32.0	4.5	100
Lango	3.2	62.8	28.8	5.2	100
Karamoja	2.9	73.5	22.2	1.4	100
Tooro	4.6	54.7	31.9	8.7	100
Ankole	3.1	58.9	33.7	4.3	100
Bunyoro	3.8	51.7	32.1	12.3	100
Kigezi	2.6	62.5	32.5	2.4	100
TOTAL	3.6	54.4	32.9	9.1	100
Number (000's)	51	767	465	128	1,411

2.9 MIGRATION

Migration is one of the basic demographic factors that directly influences population size and composition in both the sending and the receiving areas which have significant implications to national policy and development. Information on net migration is a major factor of population redistribution as well as having a strong association with economic, social, environmental and political indicators. Negative net migration can be linked to brain drain. In a study on the impact of migration on older persons, 32 percent of grandparents indicated loneliness as the effect of children's migration as a result of marriage or for education purposes⁷. The majority therefore opt to move to where their relatives live.

A negative net migration rate shows that there were more out-migrants than in-migrants. Figure 2.6 shows that the Internal Net migration among older persons was more pronounced in Kigezi sub-region (-53 %) implying that older persons left Kigezi than those who moved into the sub-region while Bunyoro had more (26 %) immigrants.

7 Mehrigul Ablezova et al, The impact of migration on older persons people, 2008

FIGURE 2.6: NET MIGRATION RATE AMONG OLDER PERSONS BY SUB-REGION

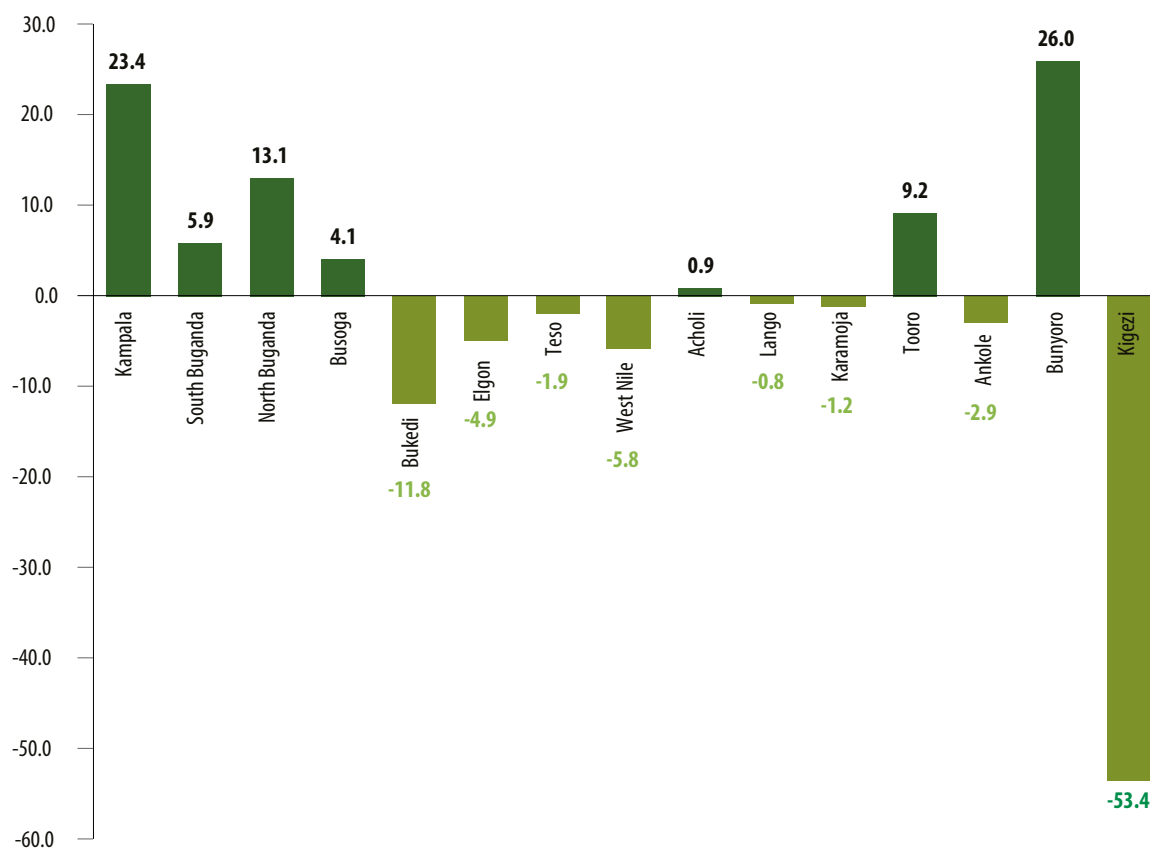


Table 2.7 reveals that North Buganda had the highest number of in-migrants (33,924) while Karamoja had the least number (484). On the other hand, Kigezi had the highest number of out migrants (39,914) while Karamoja had the least number (918). There were a total of about 1.2 million older persons that did not move with South Buganda having the highest number of non-movers (126,000) and Kampala having the least number.

TABLE 2.7: NUMBER OF IN-MIGRANTS AND OUT-MIGRANTS AMONG OLDER PERSONS

CURRENT RESIDENCE	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE															IN MIGRANTS
	Kampala	South Buganda	North Buganda	Busoga	Bukedi	Elgon (Bugishu)	Teso	West Nile	Acholi	Lango	Karamoja	Tooro	Ankole	Bunyoro	Kigezi	
Kampala	10,562	4,834	3,814	739	445	361	238	512	310	163	20	595	828	432	916	14,207
South Buganda	4,038	125,742	6,070	734	281	298	158	262	107	73	32	612	7,416	519	4,038	24,638
North Buganda	2,004	8,112	109,560	4,140	2,173	1,599	710	986	152	920	128	1,848	3,453	1,930	5,769	33,924
Busoga	183	316	1,181	121,699	8,048	1,523	1,410	206	110	95	71	53	98	58	70	13,422
Bukedi	118	81	277	788	80,672	872	366	21	39	27	50	21	36	19	18	2,733
Elgon	103	74	137	267	584	83,427	248	18	23	17	52	18	17	22	11	1,591
Teso	201	57	127	368	617	322	84,581	43	81	425	168	24	26	55	13	2,527
West Nile	574	108	288	214	50	37	32	98,165	343	109	35	67	44	647	14	2,562
Acholi	369	87	93	167	37	39	56	595	55,742	530	125	25	34	959	14	3,130
Lango	141	42	248	113	66	62	490	131	473	88,525	131	7	19	114	15	2,052
Karamoja	10	7	5	14	14	55	252	6	61	46	36,563	0	3	11	0	484
Tooro	180	408	629	38	54	68	18	68	19	13	6	86,056	4,307	743	10,337	16,888
Ankole	165	1,141	524	43	27	23	9	14	12	5	3	848	117,395	368	11,168	14,350
Bunyoro	257	497	1,689	201	180	482	201	5,539	842	344	97	3,234	1,586	41,553	7,531	22,680
Kigezi	58	34	36	5	7	8	5	4	2	3	0	63	248	92	73,057	565
OUT MIGRANTS	8,401	15,798	15,118	7,831	12,583	5,749	4,193	8,405	2,574	2,770	918	7,415	18,115	5,969	39,914	1,213,299

NOTE:

The figures (in diagonal) represent non-migrants

Visitors were excluded from the analysis

Only Internal migrants were considered

2.10 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) involves use of devices that enhance communication and information sharing. Older persons need to keep in touch and stay close with relations so that they do not feel isolated..

2.10.1 OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONES AND USE OF INTERNET

The NPHC 2014 results revealed that 28 percent of the older persons owned a mobile phone. (Table 2.8). Sex differentials showed that the proportion of older males that owned mobile phones (63%) was three times that of their female counterparts (21%).

About two percent of the older persons were able to use internet of which three percent were males and one percent females. In Kampala, a big proportion (19%) of the older persons used internet while for the rest of the sub-regions, the corresponding proportions were less than four percent. This implies that older persons are making an effort to utilize the existing technology.

TABLE 2.8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONES, USE OF INTERNET RESIDENCE AND SUB-REGION.

Background characteristic	OWNS MOBILE PHONES			USES INTERNET		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
RESIDENCE						
Urban	42.6	40.0	47.2	9.6	4.0	6.3
Rural	67.6	17.0	23.7	2.0	0.9	1.4
SUB-REGION						
Kampala	13.1	69.3	76.8	28.1	12.8	19.3
South Buganda	49.1	40.7	45.0	4.9	2.4	3.4
North Buganda	54.7	31.9	37.9	2.9	1.5	2.1
Busoga	62.6	16.9	26.1	2.5	1.1	1.7
Bukedi	70.9	11.2	19.1	2.0	0.7	1.3
Elgon	68.9	15.6	22.5	3.2	1.2	2.1
Teso	77.2	8.0	14.1	2.3	0.8	1.4
Karamoja	70.9	9.2	17.4	2.7	0.9	1.6
Lango	75.8	10.3	15.7	4.2	1.5	2.5
Acholi	76.5	7.9	14.6	2.4	0.9	1.5
West Nile	89.1	3.0	6.4	2.3	0.8	1.4
Bunyoro	63.6	20.4	27.5	1.7	0.8	1.2
Tooro	57.3	28.2	34.4	2.3	1.1	1.7
Ankole	61.0	21.4	29.4	2.3	1.2	1.7
Kigezi	65.1	21.5	26.9	2.2	1.2	1.6
Total	63.5	21.1	27.7	3.2	1.4	2.2
Number	221,871	169,172	391,043	19,749	11,565	31,314

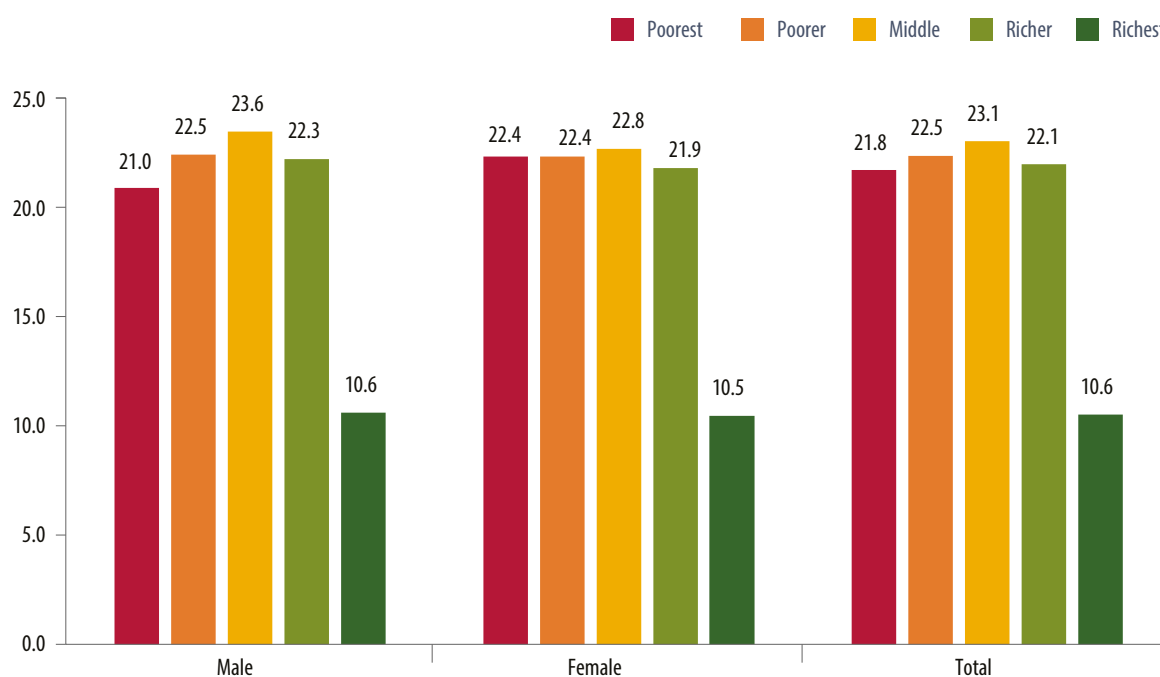
2.11 WEALTH QUINTILE

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 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).

The wealth index allows for the identification of challenges particular to the poor, such as unequal access to health care. Figure 2.7 presents the distribution of older persons by wealth quintile to which the households they live in belong. About eleven percent (149,142) of the older persons live in households belonging to the richest wealth quintile with almost equal shares (about 20 percent) among the other wealth quintiles.

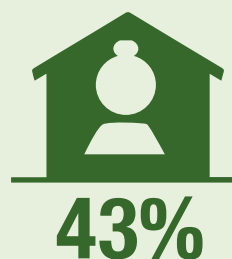
FIGURE 2.7: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY WEALTH QUINTILE AND SEX



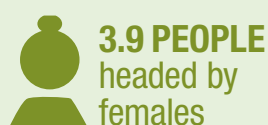
CHAPTER THREE

HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

ABOUT 1 MILLION
HOUSEHOLDS (14.7%) WERE
HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS



4.7 PEOPLE
average household size

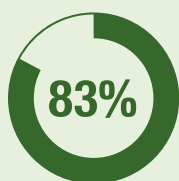


55%

Overall, the dwelling units
were mostly semi-permanent

93%

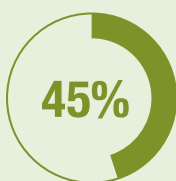
Almost all of the households
headed by older persons
WERE OWNER OCCUPIED



had at least
one orphan



had children



had youth

A QUARTER

of households
headed by older
persons **used 1 room for sleeping**

46%

Majority of the older persons
were living under the
extended living arrangement



39%

of the households were
OVER CROWDED

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The National Population and Housing Census 2014 defined a household as one or more people whether related or unrelated who usually live in the same dwelling and also share meals. This chapter discusses household conditions like tenure, type of dwelling unit and housing characteristics namely; materials for construction, and sanitation.

3.2 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

In Uganda the family is still the most central institution for caring for older persons although some of the older persons are still active enough and capable of managing their own households.

3.2.1 HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP

During the census, a household head was defined as the one who manages the income earned and expenses incurred by the household and usually the most knowledgeable about other members of the household. Table 3.1 shows that overall, 15 percent (1 million) of the 7.3 million households in Uganda were headed by older persons almost a similar proportion as was reported in 2002⁸.

Worldwide women-headed households are perceived as a category which is vulnerable and incapable of prospering within the challenging society issues⁹. The Table further shows that among households headed by older persons the proportion was higher for male headed (57%) than female headed (43%).

Additionally, 71 percent of the older persons were heads of households with no differentials by rural-urban residence. Sub-regional differentials showed that South Buganda (77%) had the highest proportion of their older persons heading households while Teso had the lowest (61%).

TABLE 3.1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH AT LEAST ONE OLDER PERSON AND SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD BY RESIDENCE AND SUB-REGION

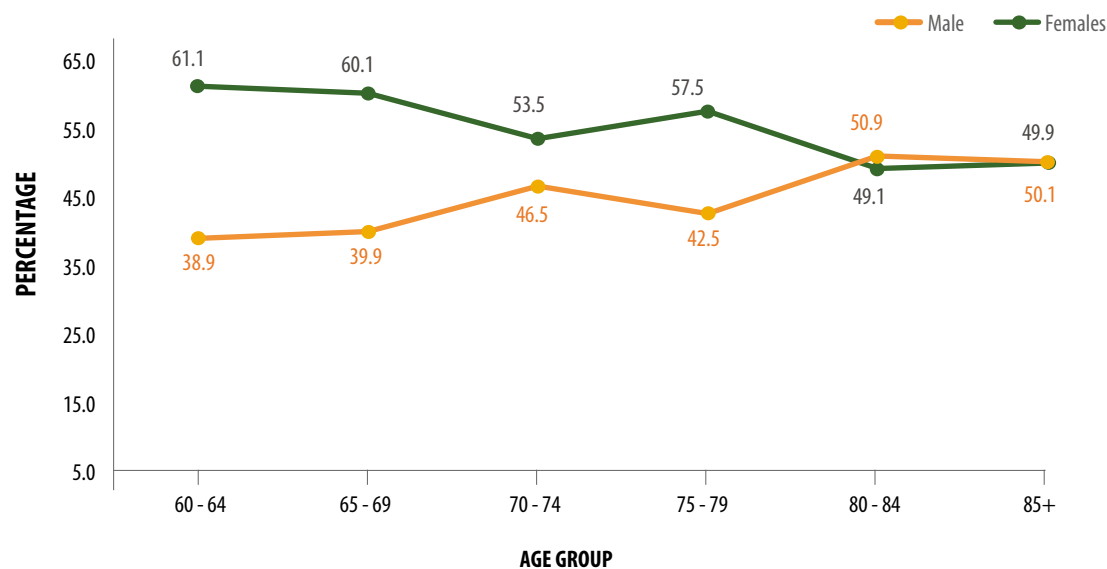
Background characteristic	Number of Households (000's)			Sex of household head (60+)		
	Total	With at least one older person	Headed by older person	Male	Female	% of older persons heading HHs
RESIDENCE						
Urban	2,039	325	185	54.3	45.7	71.1
Rural	5,265	1,273	890	57.8	42.2	70.9
SUB-REGION						
Kampala	414	37	20	55.3	44.7	69.3
South Buganda	1,044	198	127	51.2	48.8	77.0
North Buganda	840	186	121	54.3	45.7	76.1
Busoga	708	173	104	60.9	39.1	69.6
Bukedi	350	90	63	62.0	38.0	68.3
Elgon	364	79	66	59.5	40.5	71.7
Teso	321	107	57	58.0	42.0	61.2
West Nile	163	111	74	56.8	43.2	64.6
Acholi	417	82	46	50.3	49.7	70.7
Lango	295	83	68	56.2	43.8	70.5
Karamoja	474	46	33	61.4	38.6	72.3
Tooro	432	123	81	60.1	39.9	71.3
Ankole	546	132	103	59.8	40.2	69.7
Bunyoro	629	77	52	58.6	41.4	72.2
Kigezi	306	73	61	55.9	44.1	75.0
TOTAL (000's)	7,304	1,598	1,075	57.2	42.8	71.0

8 2002 Abridged Census report

9 Determinants of Vulnerability to Poverty in Female Headed Households in Rural Ethiopia By Alemi Negassa Muleta & Dereje Fekadu Deressa, 2014 Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E Economics Volume 14 Issue 5 Version 1.0 Year 2014

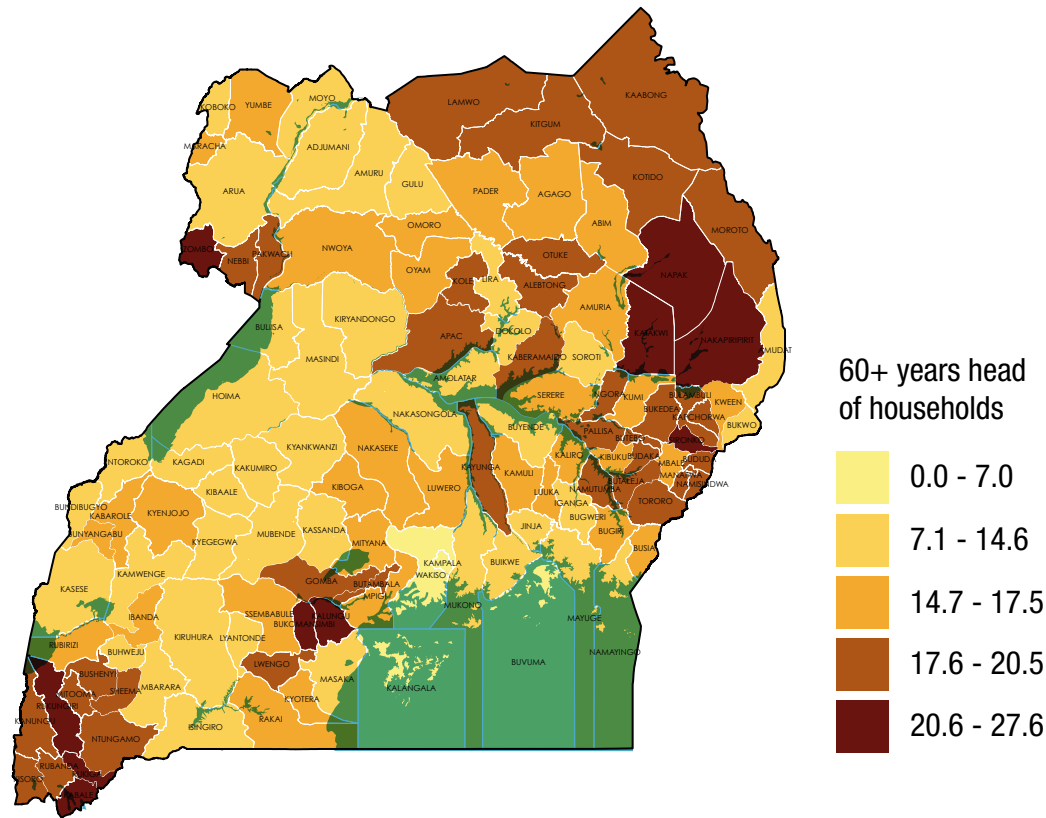
Figure 3.1 indicates that as age increases, the percentage of male headed households decreases while that of female headed households increases. This could be because males have a shorter life span hence leave the women as household heads once they die and yet these widows often do not re-marry.

FIGURE 3. 1: HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND AGE GROUP



Map 3.1 Shows that districts of Katakwi, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Zombo, Kalungu, Bukamansimbi, Rukungiri and Kabale had the highest percentage (21%-28%) of older persons who were household heads. See Appendix Table A4 for details by district.

MAP 3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP AND DISTRICT



3.2.2 HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND DEPENDENTS

Household size is the number of persons living together in one household. Figure 3.2 shows that among the households headed by older persons, the highest proportion (58%) had at least four people regardless of sex of the household head.

FIGURE 3.2: HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

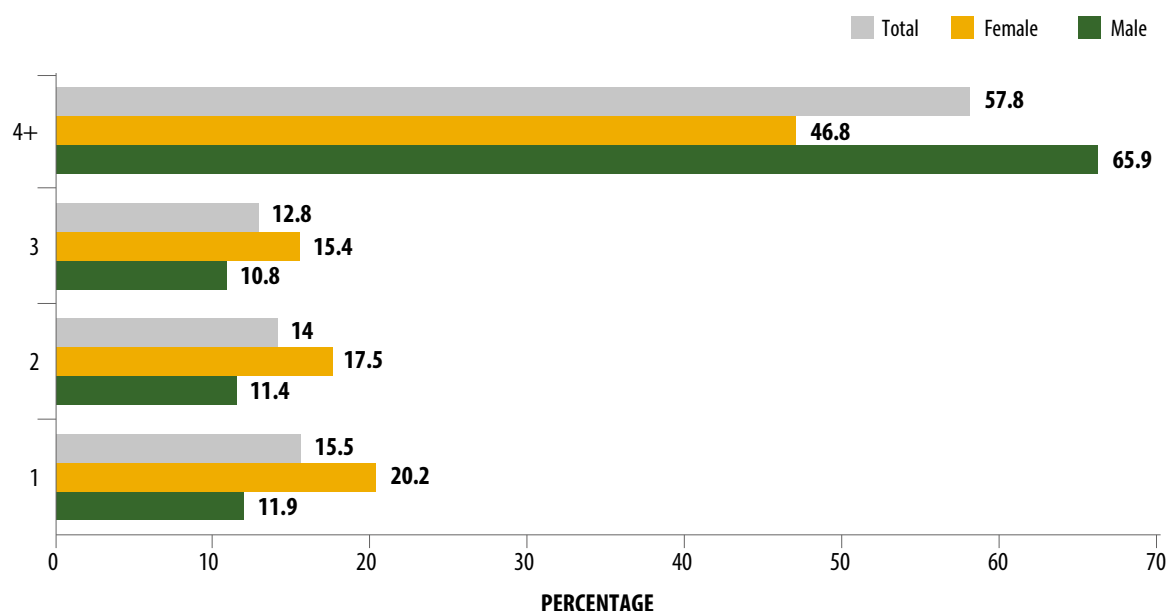


Table 3.2 indicates that households headed by older persons had an average household size of 4.7 people with Karamoja, West Nile and Kampala sub-regions having the highest average household sizes of 5.8, 5.3 and 5.1 persons respectively. Sex differentials showed that male headed households had a higher average household size (5.3 people) compared to the female headed households (3.9 people).

TABLE 3.2: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

SUB-REGION	Sex of household head		
	Male	Female	Total
Kampala	5.4	4.9	5.1
South Buganda	4.9	4.2	4.6
North Buganda	4.9	4.2	4.6
Busoga	5.6	4.0	4.9
Bukedi	5.4	3.5	4.6
Elgon	4.7	3.4	4.2
Teso	5.5	3.6	4.7
West Nile	6.1	4.4	5.3
Acholi	5.2	3.8	4.4
Lango	4.9	3.1	4.1
Karamoja	6.7	4.9	5.8
Tooro	5.5	4.2	4.9
Ankole	5.4	3.9	4.7
Bunyoro	5.2	4.2	4.7
Kigezi	4.9	3.3	4.1
Total	5.3	3.9	4.7

A dependent is a person who relies on others for aid, support or favour. Dependents may be either orphans (less than 18 years), children, disabled persons, young people or older persons. Some of the older persons prefer to stay with family to feel safe while others live with their grandchildren whose parents are not in position to take care of them or are deceased.

Among households headed by older persons, 67 percent had an orphan (s), 93 percent had fellow older persons as dependents while 35 percent had at least one person with a disability (PWD) as shown in Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY RESIDENCE, SUB-REGION AND TYPE OF DEPENDENTS

Background	Orphans	Disabled	Children	Youth	Old persons	Young people
	(0-17)	(2+)	(0-17)	(18-30)	(60+)	(10-30)
RESIDENCE						
Urban	66.7	30.1	69.6	51.9	93.0	73.2
Rural	67.3	35.5	71.5	44.0	93.5	70.4
SUB-REGION						
Kampala	68.1	24.0	62.5	65.2	91.2	77.6
South Buganda	63.3	26.6	72.2	42.4	94.8	71.2
North Buganda	61.3	30.4	70.1	40.1	94.4	68.3
Busoga	64.6	36.7	73.0	41.9	91.8	70.3
Bukedi	67.4	35.9	67.1	43.1	93.2	66.6
Elgon	61.1	36.5	66.0	38.7	94.4	64.7
Teso	67.3	39.5	62.8	46.7	95.5	64.4
West Nile	70.4	36.2	75.6	48.6	93.6	74.6
Acholi	68.9	40.0	68.3	44.6	94.0	68.8
Lango	66.8	43.5	62.5	42.0	96.0	63.9
Karamoja	74.4	29.3	85.2	58.1	85.5	83.7
Tooro	71.1	35.5	75.8	51.1	92.4	75.6
Ankole	74.1	35.1	77.6	50.4	92.5	77.0
Bunyoro	66.9	35.4	70.9	44.7	93.7	70.2
Kigezi	72.4	35.5	70.3	46.9	93.2	72.5
Wealth Quintile						
Poorest	65.4	36.9	67.8	41.2	94.0	65.9
Poorer	66.3	35.9	70.1	41.9	94.1	68.4
Middle	66.8	33.6	71.7	43.4	93.6	70.6
Richer	69.6	34.9	75.5	49.0	93.1	75.5
Richest	68.5	28.5	69.9	58.2	91.0	76.9
TOTAL	67.2	34.6	71.2	45.3	93.4	70.8

Note: The Table above presents information exclusively for the dependents (excluding the Household Head)

3.2.3 HOUSEHOLD LIVING ARRANGEMENT

Household living arrangement refers to whether or not the person lives with another person (s) and, if so, whether or not he or she is related to that person(s). This is categorized into single, nuclear and extended. Other types were considered to better understand the living arrangement of older persons in Uganda. Many reasons explain the different living arrangements among the households headed by older persons. The family structure is increasingly affected by the rapid political and socio-economic changes, which has led to diminishing extended family support systems.

Table 3.4 points out that the highest percentage of households headed by older persons (60%) was in an extended living arrangement. Only 11 percent were one person households while 22 percent nuclei, an indication that some prefer to stay alone or with just a few people in their homes.

TABLE 3.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT

Background characteristic	Single ¹	Nuclear ²	Extended ³	Other arrangement	Total
RESIDENCE					
Urban	10.5	18.2	58.4	12.9	100
Rural	11.4	22.8	59.9	5.9	100
SUB-REGION					
Kampala	10.2	18.4	48.5	22.9	100
South Buganda	11.8	17.0	62.1	9.1	100
North Buganda	13.2	18.8	61.3	6.8	100
Busoga	9.4	21.0	66.3	3.3	100
Bukedi	12.3	23.4	61.2	3.2	100
Elgon	17.1	21.2	58.6	3.1	100
Teso	11.8	21.0	53.9	13.3	100
West Nile	9.7	24.5	60.8	5.0	100
Acholi	10.9	23.6	61.5	4.0	100
Lango	18.3	26.3	53.4	2.1	100
Karamoja	3.3	37.3	55.4	4.0	100
Tooro	8.0	21.4	62.5	8.1	100
Ankole	7.8	20.7	57.9	13.6	100
Bunyoro	11.8	22.7	57.7	7.9	100
Kigezi	9.7	27.2	55.8	7.3	100
TOTAL	11.2	22.0	59.6	7.1	100

1 One-person household

2 Household heads, their spouses and offspring

3 Includes other relatives in addition to the nucleus

3.2.4 INTERGENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLD TYPES

An **intergenerational household** is a household where different generations live under the same roof. In the African setting, extended household living arrangements are common as noted earlier. In this report, intergenerational household types are grouped into 4 categories namely:

1. **Single:** Household consists of people of the same age group: a married or cohabiting couple, a single person, siblings or roommates.
2. **Double:** A parent or parents and their child or children under age 25.

3. **Triple:** Households consisting of three or more generations, the ages in the household can range from infancy to extreme old age. This constitutes parents, adult children and grandchildren.
4. **Skip:** When a generation is skipped or not present in a household i.e. Grandparents care for their grandchildren whose parents may be dead or unable to care for them. This is attributed to the fact that older persons 'grand parents' constitute retirees who have time and energy to take care of grandchildren.

While there may be intra-household family relationship stress and privacy issues, living in a multigenerational household brings families closer and increases tangible resource¹⁰. For example, needs of children and the older persons can be better met, money on rent saved which can then be used to help with tuition or school fees. Older persons have a pool of wealth 'knowledge' that can be passed on from generation to generation like cultural values and norms.

The National Population and Housing Census 2014 collected information on the relationship between the household member and the household head. Findings from the NPHC 2014 (see Table 3.5) revealed that of the households headed by older persons, the majority (36%) were living with children below 25 years 'double'. Almost a quarter (24%) of the households headed by older persons lived in a skip household setting. Considering all households in Uganda, 68 percent of the households were in a double intergenerational household type while 18 percent were in a single arrangement.

TABLE 3.5: MULTIGENERATIONAL HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY SUB-REGION

Sub-region	Single ¹	Single ²	Double	Triple	Skip	Single	Double	Triple	Skip
	Households headed by Older persons					Uganda households			
Kampala	12.1	1.3	35.8	20.7	17.0	33.3	53.8	1.4	2.0
South Buganda	16.0	1.9	29.8	24.7	29.4	24.9	60.3	3.6	5.9
North Buganda	18.4	2.5	31.9	25.3	26.6	23.6	60.9	4.5	6.6
Busoga	14.6	3.7	37.4	27.8	24.5	15.3	70.9	5.5	6.3
Bukedi	16.0	6.1	34.7	24.6	22.3	12.1	74.4	6.2	5.8
Elgon	18.1	4.9	30.6	18.9	27.8	17.0	68.1	4.5	7.1
Teso	19.0	6.9	34.8	26.9	16.4	13.4	74.2	8.1	4.3
West Nile	11.4	2.9	42.8	29.7	17.5	9.7	76.4	7.3	4.3
Acholi	16.2	4.2	35.6	22.7	21.1	13.3	73.6	4.9	5.0
Lango	19.5	6.4	34.3	18.9	20.5	13.8	74.2	4.1	4.7
Karamoja	4.3	1.3	64.0	31.2	17.5	7.2	81.4	7.7	5.3
Tooro	11.2	2.6	40.5	29.9	21.9	16.5	69.9	5.7	5.1
Ankole	8.9	2.7	37.4	25.1	25.3	15.7	69.4	5.2	5.9
Bunyoro	15.2	3.2	36.5	28.4	21.5	18.2	68.9	4.4	4.4
Kigezi	11.3	4.2	35.2	18.3	24.5	12.8	71.8	4.1	6.5
Total	14.6	3.6	36.1	25.1	23.5	18.0	68.0	4.9	5.4
Number	156,588	38,512	388,233	269,535	252,064	1,312,962	4,969,718	359,397	396,162

1 Household Head is Older person and Stays Alone

2 Household Head is Older person and Stays with other old people

10 Marcia P. Harrigan, Advantages and Disadvantages of Multigenerational Family Households: Views of three generations. 1929

3.3 OCCUPANCY TENURE AND STATUS OF DWELLING UNIT

Occupancy *tenure* refers to the financial arrangements or legal status for occupying an accommodation. The common types are owner occupied and renting. Table 3.6 shows that almost all (93%) of the households headed by older persons were owner occupied. This could be due to ownership of land by the older persons, favorable land tenure systems, supportive family and society.

TABLE 3.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY OCCUPANCY TENURE

Background characteristic	Owner Occupied	FREE	SUBSIDIZED	RENTED	Other	Total
RESIDENCE						
Urban	83.0	4.6	0.5	11.6	0.3	100
Rural	94.5	2.7	0.3	2.2	0.3	100
SUB-REGION						
Kampala	64.2	5.4	0.8	29.3	0.3	100
South Buganda	88.2	4.8	0.6	6.1	0.4	100
North Buganda	87.7	5.4	0.8	5.6	0.5	100
Busoga	92.8	2.3	0.4	4.4	0.3	100
Bukedi	96.2	1.5	0.1	2.0	0.2	100
Elgon	93.8	2.8	0.3	3.0	0.3	100
Teso	96.0	2.0	0.1	1.6	0.2	100
West Nile	95.2	2.6	0.2	1.7	0.4	100
Acholi	95.0	2.7	0.2	1.8	0.3	100
Lango	97.0	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.2	100
Karamoja	96.1	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	100
Tooro	92.7	2.9	0.3	3.8	0.3	100
Ankole	94.6	2.2	0.1	2.8	0.2	100
Bunyoro	91.7	3.4	0.3	4.2	0.4	100
Kigezi	97.0	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.1	100
TOTAL	92.5	3.0	0.4	3.8	0.3	100

A housing unit is intended for habitation by one household. This includes a detached house, a flat, a hut, a room in labor lines, garage, or other place intended to be lived in by one Household. A dwelling unit is the unit actually occupied by the Household. Table 3.7 shows that most of the households headed by older persons (81%) were detached irrespective of sex of household head, place of residence and region. Only three percent were a Muzigo/tenement.

TABLE 3.7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT

Background characteristics	Detached House	Semi-detached House/Flat	Room(s)	Tenement/ Musigo	Servants quarters	Others	Total
Sex							
Male	80.6	11.2	4.1	2.4	0.3	1.4	100
Female	80.7	10.7	4.0	3.1	0.3	1.3	100
Residence							
Urban	70.4	14.1	4.9	8.8	0.5	1.3	100
Rural	82.7	10.4	3.9	1.5	0.2	1.4	100
Region							
Kampala	51.7	19.1	5.3	21.9	1.0	1.1	100
South Buganda	79.8	9.8	4.2	4.7	0.4	1.1	100
North Buganda	76.3	11.0	6.5	4.3	0.4	1.5	100
Busoga	77.0	12.0	4.9	3.9	0.4	1.8	100
Bukedi	80.2	12.5	3.9	1.6	0.2	1.6	100
Elgon	74.3	16.5	5.8	2.1	0.2	1.0	100
Teso	87.4	7.7	2.4	0.9	0.1	1.5	100
West Nile	86.5	8.7	2.2	0.8	0.1	1.7	100
Acholi	87.1	8.2	1.8	1.4	0.1	1.4	100
Lango	84.7	9.5	3.6	0.8	0.1	1.4	100
Karamoja	84.5	10.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	4.0	100
Tooro	80.1	11.3	5.1	2.3	0.3	0.9	100
Ankole	82.7	11.2	3.3	1.6	0.2	0.9	100
Bunyoro	81.1	11.4	3.3	2.2	0.2	1.8	100
Kigezi	85.0	10.7	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	100
Total	80.6	11.0	4.0	2.7	0.3	1.4	100

3.4 CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

People need to consider the materials used for construction as they provide safety and privacy. For example, the wall materials affect how a house looks like inside out, how it stands up to storms, fires etc. while roofing materials on the other hand, help keep houses cool. Construction materials can either be permanent or temporary.

Table 3.8 shows that 73 percent of the households headed by older persons were made of permanent roof materials while 62 percent and 75 percent used temporary materials for construction of wall and floor respectively.

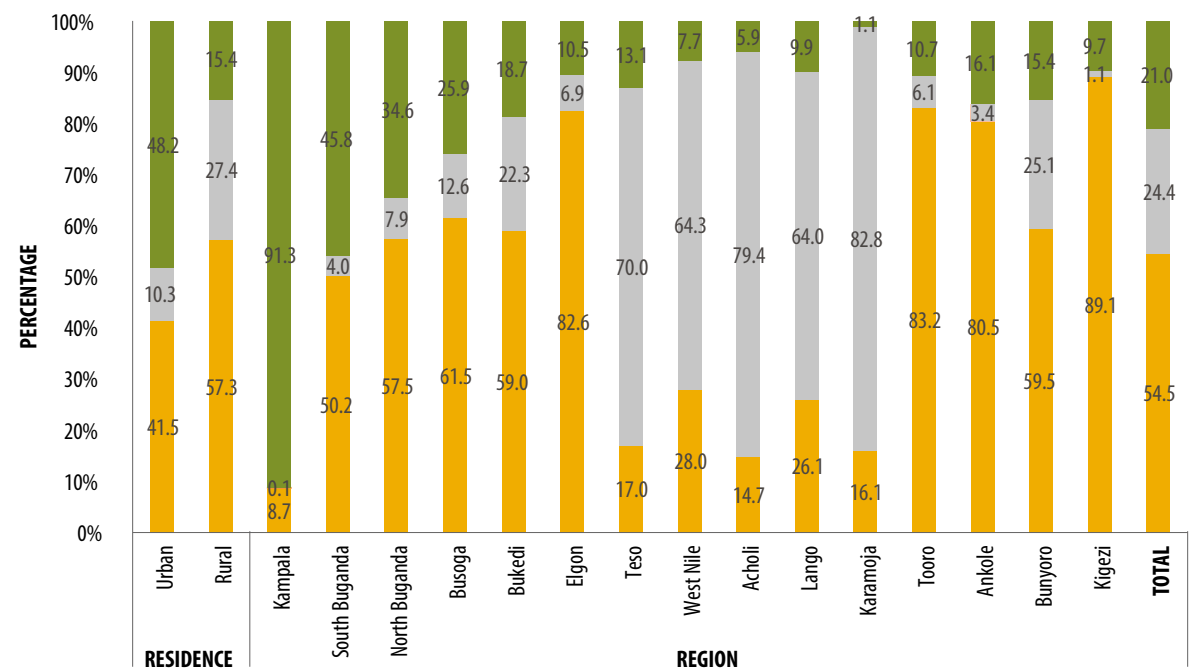
TABLE 3.8: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTIC AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL FOR ROOF, WALL AND FLOOR

Background characteristic	Roof		Wall		Floor		Total
	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	
Sub-Region							
Kampala	0.3	99.7	5.2	94.8	6.0	94.0	100
South Buganda	4.4	95.6	29.8	70.2	51.4	48.6	100
North Buganda	8.4	91.6	42.6	57.4	62.5	37.5	100
Busoga	14.3	85.7	33.3	66.7	72.3	27.7	100
Bukedi	24.7	75.3	50.2	49.8	78.6	21.4	100
Elgon	7.2	92.8	81.5	18.5	86.8	13.2	100
Teso	73.9	26.1	78.5	21.5	84.9	15.1	100
West Nile	79.3	20.7	73.3	26.7	95.9	4.1	100
Acholi	84.6	15.4	88.3	11.7	87.6	12.4	100
Lango	67.3	32.7	79.9	20.1	91.9	8.1	100
Karamoja	85.8	14.2	97.4	2.6	89.5	10.5	100
Tooro	6.3	93.7	78.9	21.1	82.4	17.6	100
Ankole	3.7	96.3	75.9	24.1	84.7	15.3	100
Bunyoro	26.1	73.9	69.6	30.4	73.5	26.5	100
Kigezi	1.2	98.8	85.4	14.6	79.3	20.7	100
Sex of household head							
Male	26.6	73.4	61.2	38.8	74.7	25.3	100
Female	26.9	73.1	63.1	36.9	75.6	24.4	100
Total	26.7	73.3	62.0	38.0	75.1	24.9	100
Number	287,236	787,492	666,276	408,452	806,704	268,024	1,074,728

The information on status of dwelling units is used as one of the measures of welfare. The status of the dwelling units were categorized into; semi-permanent, permanent and temporary depending on the construction materials for wall, roof and floor used. The type of dwelling unit is usually influenced by financial capability to purchase materials for construction and ownership of land on which to construct.

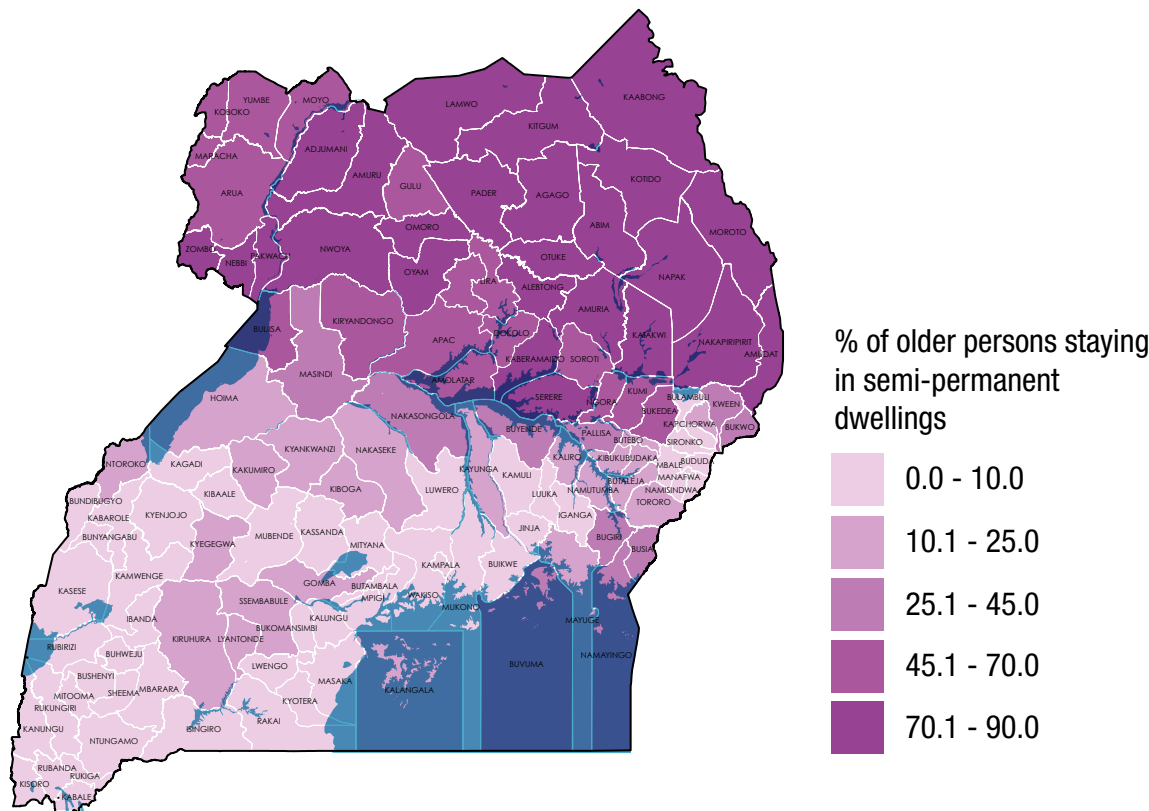
Figure 3.3 shows that dwelling units for most households headed by older persons (55%) were semi-permanent and only 2 in 10 of the dwelling units of households headed by older persons were permanent. In the urban setting, most dwelling units (48%) were permanent, followed by the semi-permanent (41%) which could be due to economic reasons like wealth status. In the rural areas, the semi-permanent dwelling units take up the largest percentage (57%) followed by the temporary (27 %) and this could be due to social-cultural factors like weather, tradition and wealth status.

FIGURE 3.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT



Map 3.2 Shows that most districts in the Northern parts of the country had the highest percentage of older persons (45%-90%) staying in temporary dwelling units. See Appendix Table A5 for details by district.

MAP 3. 2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS STAYING IN TEMPORARY DWELLINGS BY DISTRICT



3.5 OVERCROWDING

Overcrowding is a condition under which a dwelling unit is occupied by more persons than it should accommodate to a degree that endangers health, safety and welfare of the occupants. There are several measures of overcrowding and these include persons per room in a dwelling unit, persons per sleeping rooms, etc. The NPHC 2014 collected information on the number of rooms used for sleeping in the households.

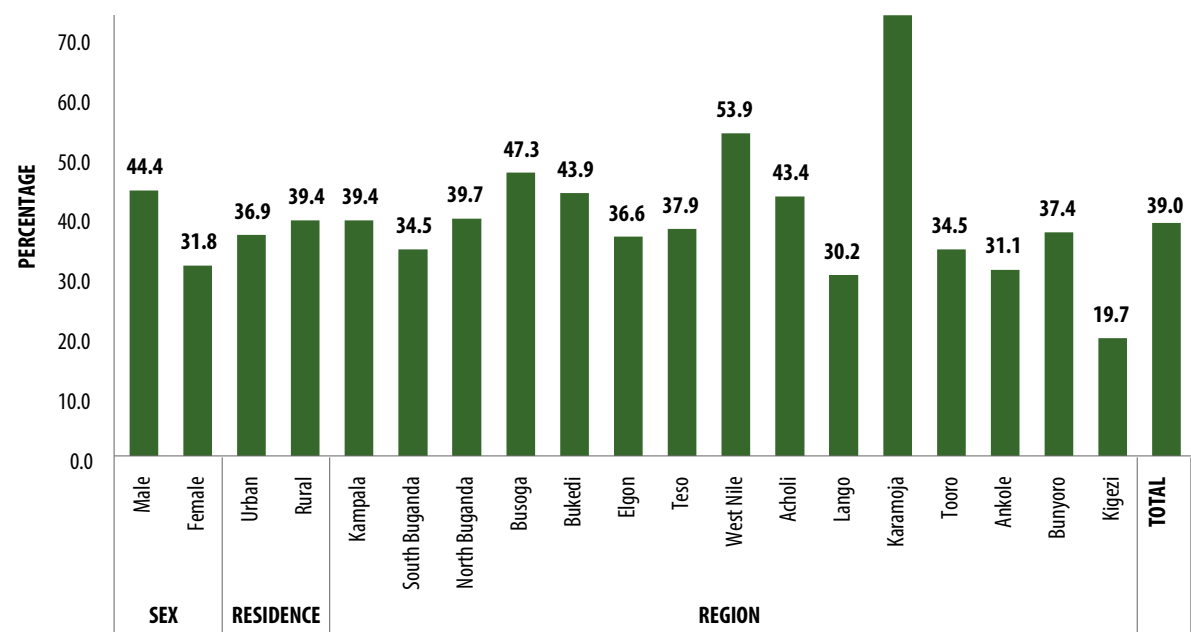
The number of rooms used for sleeping was used as a proxy indicator for generating the overcrowding index which is a key indicator in measuring the adequacy of the basic human need for shelter. Table 3.9 shows that the percentage of households that used one room for sleeping were 33 per-cent followed by 32 percent who used 2 rooms and 23 percent that used 3 rooms. Regional differentials showed a similar pattern except for South Buganda, Tooro, Ankole and Bunyoro where highest percentage of households used 2 rooms for sleeping in. On the other hand, nearly a third (34%) of the households headed by older persons from Kigezi used 3 rooms for sleeping.

TABLE 3.9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS FOR USED SLEEPING

Background characteristic	Number of rooms for sleeping					
	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
Residence						
Urban	30.7	28.8	24.1	10.0	6.4	100
Rural	33.9	32.1	22.5	7.7	3.7	100
Sub-Region						
Kampala	31.3	23.8	23.4	12.0	9.5	100
South Buganda	27.7	33.0	25.5	9.5	4.2	100
North Buganda	34.9	33.0	21.2	7.7	3.3	100
Busoga	37.6	31.0	21.0	6.8	3.6	100
Bukedi	42.4	31.4	16.7	5.9	3.4	100
Elgon	38.5	34.7	18.4	5.5	2.9	100
Teso	38.3	27.6	20.0	8.9	5.2	100
West Nile	40.7	31.2	17.5	6.4	4.2	100
Acholi	42.5	31.1	16.5	6.1	3.7	100
Lango	40.3	28.2	18.7	8.2	4.6	100
Karamoja	56.3	28.0	11.0	2.9	1.8	100
Tooro	21.6	31.2	30.6	11.8	4.9	100
Ankole	20.1	33.5	31.1	9.9	5.4	100
Bunyoro	31.3	30.5	23.8	9.7	4.6	100
Kigezi	20.3	34.0	33.7	8.7	3.3	100
Total	33.4	31.6	22.8	8.1	4.1	100

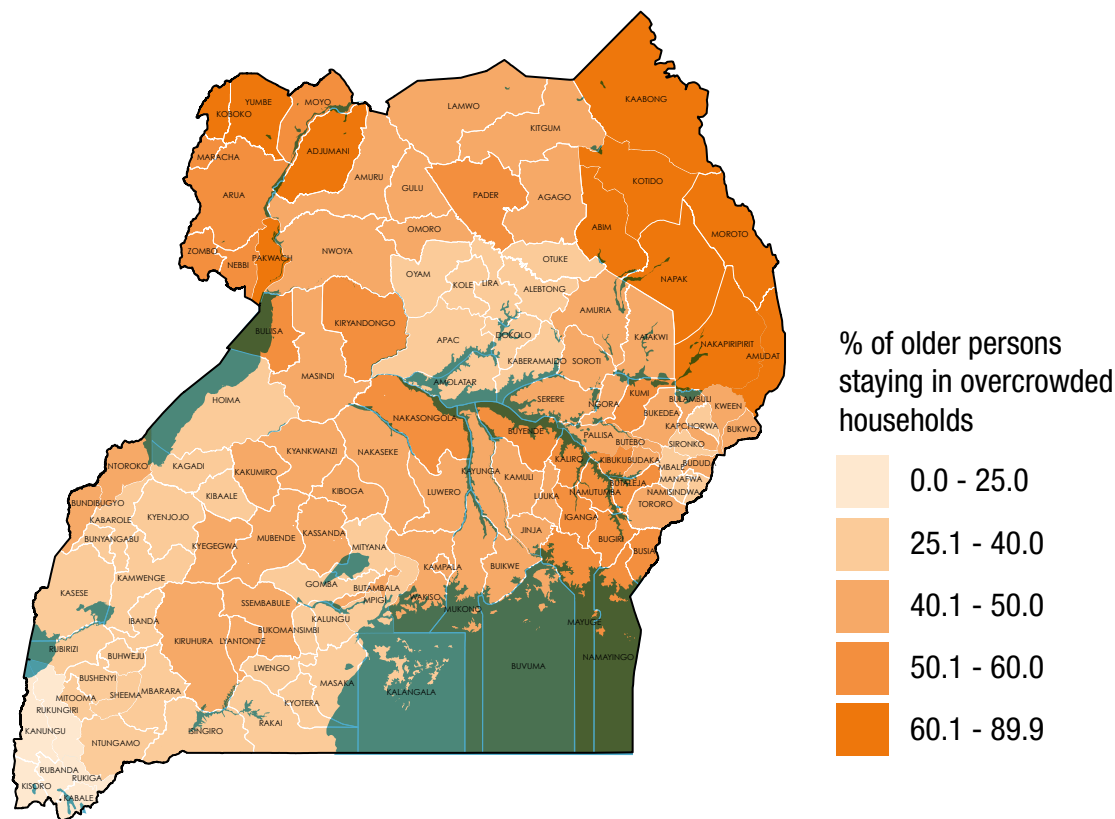
Figure 3.4 shows that 39 percent of the households headed by older persons were over crowded (with more than 2 people in a room). Karamoja region (77%) had the highest proportion of overcrowded households while Kigezi had the least (20%).

FIGURE 3.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS THAT WERE OVERCROWDED BY SUB-REGION



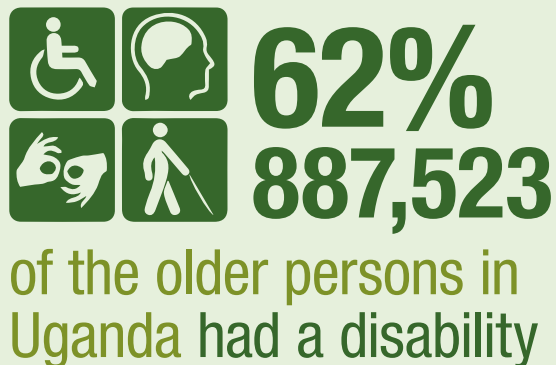
Map 3.3 Shows that Koboko, Yumbe, Adjumani, Pakwach and districts within Karamoja region had the highest percentage (60%-89%) of older persons staying in households that were overcrowded (more than 2 persons in a room that people slept in). See Appendix Table A5 for details by district.

MAP 3.3: PERCENTAGE OF OLDER PERSONS STAYING IN OVERCROWDED HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTRICT



CHAPTER FOUR

DISABILITY PREVALENCE

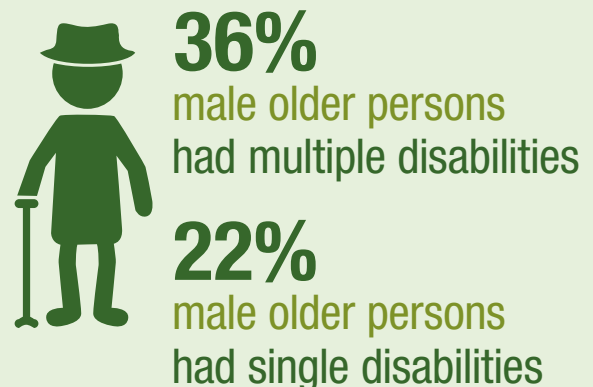


NEARLY 62%

of the household heads aged 60 years and above had a disability

MULTIPLE IMPAIRMENTS

were more common in the older age groups regardless of their sex



4.1 INTRODUCTION

Disability is defined as the status of having a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of an individual's major life activities. The impairments handicap individuals in participation in many activities individually or in society in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being¹¹. As one ages, his/her ability to do daily activities tends to decline.

11 WHO, 1976

4.2 DISABILITY STATUS

Having a disability means that the respondent had an affirmative response to one of the four questions asked during the National Population and Housing Census 2014. These questions were based on recommendations by the Washington group on Disability statistics measurement. Individuals two years and above were asked whether they had difficulty in walking, seeing, hearing and concentration.

Table 4.1 shows that overall 62 percent (867,953) of the older persons had a disability. Disability prevalence increases with increasing age. Regional differentials revealed that Acholi had the highest percentage of older persons with disabilities (70%) while Kampala had the least (48%). Furthermore, the proportion of females among older persons with a disability (61%) was higher than that of males (39%).

TABLE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY DISABILITY STATUS AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic	Has any Disability	Persons With Disability				
		Female	Male	Total	Number	
Sub-Region						
Kampala	47.5	35.3	64.7	100	12,767	
South Buganda	58.6	36.9	63.1	100	91,136	
North Buganda	63.7	40.6	59.4	100	95,560	
Busoga	61.4	40.5	59.5	100	84,573	
Bukedi	58.8	41.1	58.9	100	49,929	
Elgon	63.7	41.4	58.6	100	55,294	
Teso	65.7	38.4	61.6	100	58,145	
Karamoja	57.4	38.7	61.3	100	61,582	
Lango	66.6	36.2	63.8	100	40,248	
Acholi	70.3	40.3	59.7	100	64,642	
West Nile	47.7	37.1	62.9	100	18,388	
Bunyoro	63.0	41.2	58.8	100	66,338	
Tooro	58.9	39.3	60.7	100	79,756	
Ankole	61.0	41.8	58.2	100	40,920	
Kigezi	65.2	37.0	63.0	100	48,675	
Age group						
60-64	51.5	38.8	61.2	100	223,514	
65-69	57.9	41.2	58.8	100	173,303	
70-74	65.9	38.2	61.8	100	180,266	
75-79	70.7	43.8	56.2	100	105,707	
80-84	75.5	37.5	62.5	100	96,688	
85-89	77.1	40.2	59.8	100	39,127	
90-94	77.8	36.7	63.3	100	26,711	
95-99	54.9	31.7	68.3	100	22,637	
Total	61.5	39.4	60.6	100	867,953	

Older persons with disabilities were further grouped into those with single (only one) and multiple (more than one) type of disability. Table 4.2 shows that 36 percent of the male older persons had multiple disabilities while 22 percent had single impairments. Generally, the higher the age groups the more the people with multiple impairments regardless of their sex. There were more male than female older people with single impairments and the reverse was true for older persons with multiple disabilities.

TABLE 4.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED OLDER PERSONS WITH SINGLE AND MULTIPLE DISABILITIES BY AGE GROUP AND SUB-REGION

Background characteristic	FEMALE		MALE	
	Single	Multiple	Single	Multiple
REGION				
Kampala	20.9	34.5	20.5	25.0
South Buganda	19.4	44.7	20.9	31.8
North Buganda	18.3	50.6	21.3	37.5
Busoga	18.6	47.7	20.9	35.2
Bukedi	19.0	43.2	22.4	32.8
Elgon	17.6	49.7	20.8	39.1
Teso	19.5	49.2	23.3	38.6
Karamoja	18.2	34.9	16.6	28.5
Lango	18.5	55.5	23.6	42.6
Acholi	20.5	49.6	23.6	39.2
West Nile	21.0	39.5	23.7	30.6
Bunyoro	19.6	45.6	22.9	34.3
Tooro	18.3	48.6	21.9	37.3
Ankole	17.9	44.9	20.3	34.6
Kigezi	16.4	53.1	20.1	39.7
AGE GROUP				
60-64	21.7	34.9	23.1	23.3
65-69	21.2	41.0	24.1	29.1
70-74	18.5	51.3	22.4	39.0
75-79	17.0	56.6	21.3	46.4
80-84	14.6	62.7	17.6	56.8
85-89	13.3	65.1	15.8	60.6
90-94	11.4	68.6	11.3	67.5
95-99	9.2	52.4	8.7	36.5
TOTAL	18.8	46.9	21.6	35.6

Map 4.1 shows that Mbale, Kween, Mayuge, Yumbe, Amudat, Kampala, Butambala and districts within Karamoja region (except Abim) had the least percentage (less than 28%) of older persons with multiple disabilities. See Appendix Table A3 or details by district.

MAP 4.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS WITH MULTIPLE DISABILITIES BY DISTRICT

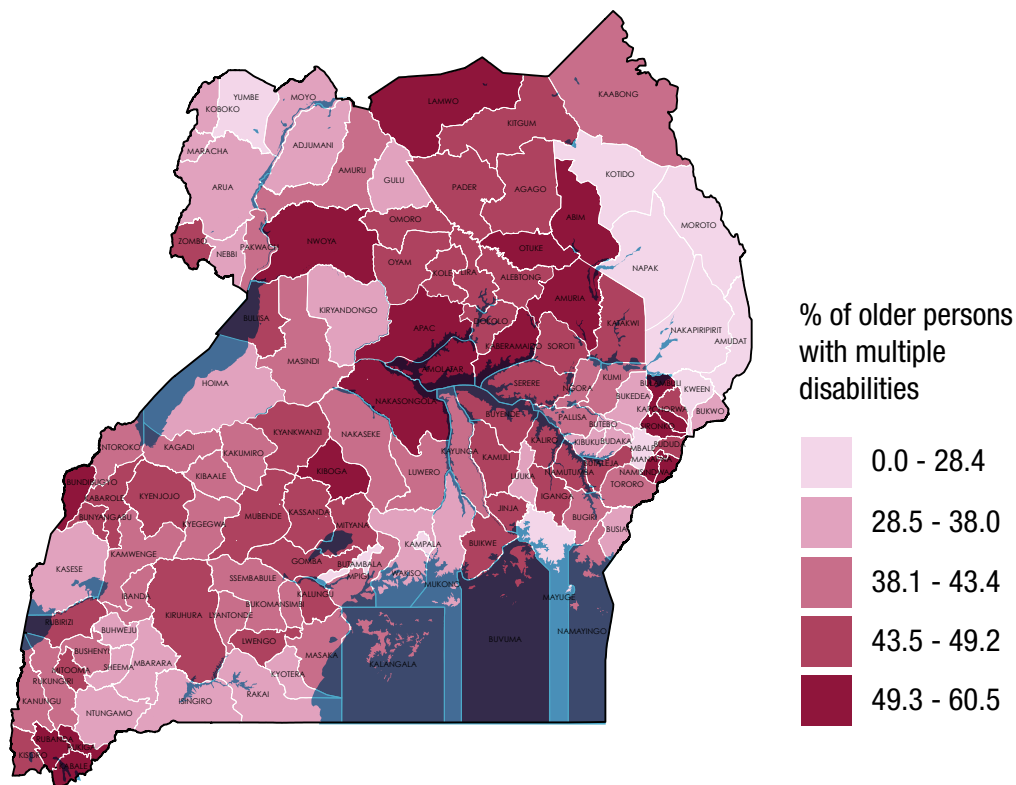
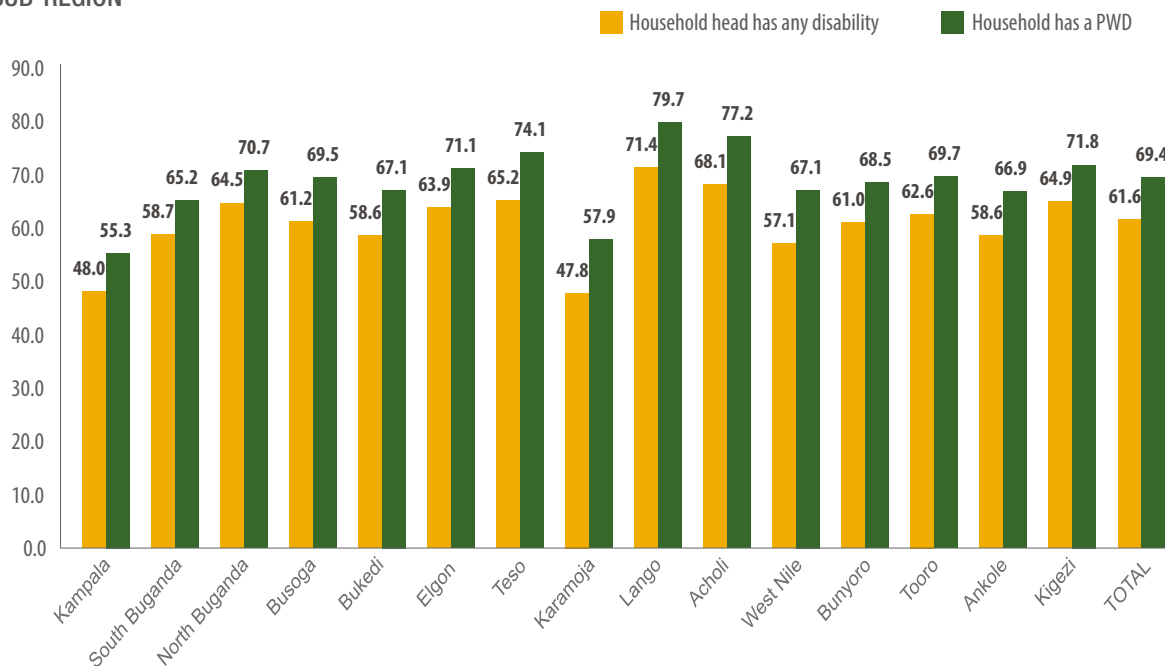


Figure 4.1 reveals that 62 percent of the older persons heading households had a disability. Additionally, nearly 7 in 10 of the households headed by older persons had at least one person with a disability.

FIGURE 4.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY DISABILITY STATUS AND SUB-REGION



*PWD means Person With Disability

All household members including the head were considered

4.3 DISABILITY TYPE

Table 4.3 presents the percentage of older persons by disability type. Among the females, about half (51%) of the older persons had sight difficulty followed by those with walking difficulties (43%), difficulty in remembering (36%) and hearing impairments (29%). The percentages among the males were 44 percent, 33 percent, 25 percent and 21 percent for sight, walking, remembering and hearing difficulties respectively.

TABLE 4.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY RESIDENCE, SUB-REGION, AGE GROUP, DISABILITY TYPE AND SEX

Background characteristics	FEMALES					MALES				
	Seeing	Walking	Remembering	Hearing	Total 60+	Seeing	Walking	Remembering	Hearing	Total 60+
RESIDENCE										
Urban	47.9	42.9	32.9	25.9	91,772	42.6	32.5	25.7	22	58,930
Rural	51.5	43.4	36.1	29.9	440,408	44.8	32.6	25.3	21.3	296,413
REGION										
Kampala	41.2	37.4	24.6	18.7	8,914	37.5	25.4	19.4	17.6	5,817
South Buganda	47.9	44.4	32.3	26	58,617	39.4	31.2	22.4	18.7	35,352
North Buganda	53	49.5	37.6	28.8	57,607	44.9	35.9	27	21.2	40,580
Busoga	50.9	45.2	35.4	29	50,643	44	32.2	24.3	20.6	35,026
Bukedi	47	38.6	32.5	28.9	29,588	42.3	29.1	23	21.2	20,942
Elgon	51.7	48.2	36.1	29.8	32,632	45.7	37.4	26.7	22.8	23,387
Teso	53.1	44.7	37.3	31.7	36,041	48.7	34.6	26.7	22.9	22,670
Karamoja	42.7	30.8	22.8	26.9	12,015	33.9	28	19.1	23.2	7,859
Lango	61	47.7	41.6	38.1	38,826	54.1	35.9	28.6	28.1	26,696
Acholi	52.6	45.7	37.6	31.8	25,945	46.8	37.2	27.5	24.6	15,466
West Nile	45.1	39.2	27.3	23.7	38,183	41.5	30.7	18.8	18	24,608
Bunyoro	52.2	39.8	34.2	27.4	24,067	46.1	29.9	24.1	20.4	17,886
Tooro	53.4	40.2	40	30.2	39,314	47.2	31.1	29	21.6	28,163
Ankole	48.4	37.8	38.1	28.8	48,852	42.4	29.1	28.3	20.5	32,418
Kigezi	55.5	48.9	42.8	34.5	30,936	46.6	37	30.4	23.6	18,473
AGE GROUP										
60-64	42.2	31.7	26.4	18.9	138,752	34.4	21.3	17.4	12.9	90,597
65-69	47.1	37.4	30.2	23.3	102,680	40.4	26.2	19.8	15.4	72,422
70-74	54.6	47	37.9	31.8	112,684	47.7	35.4	27.3	23.0	71,236
75-79	58.0	52.7	41.9	36.7	59,838	53.7	42.4	31.1	27.6	46,775
80-84	62.2	59.1	48.5	43.8	61,385	61.1	52.6	40.9	38.1	38,588
85-89	62.7	62.1	51.6	46.9	23,679	62.6	57.1	43.9	42.4	16,489
90-94	65.4	65.7	56.5	51.8	17,639	67.1	64.3	53.9	52.0	11,904
95-99	49.8	50.4	44.8	40.2	15,523	35.9	35.1	30.2	27.8	7,332
TOTAL	50.9	43.4	35.5	29.2	532,180	44.4	32.6	25.4	21.4	355,343

CHAPTER FIVE

HEALTH AND SANITATION



65%

of the households headed by older persons had access to a public health facility that was within 5km range



68%

of the households headed by older persons, got drinking water from improved sources



22%

of the households headed by older persons had the water source on premises.



29%

of the older persons that were staying alone used a water source that was **over 1km from the household**



67%

households headed by older persons **used unimproved toilet facilities**

74%

of households headed by the older persons in **Karamoja sub-region had no toilet facility.**

5.1 INTRODUCTION

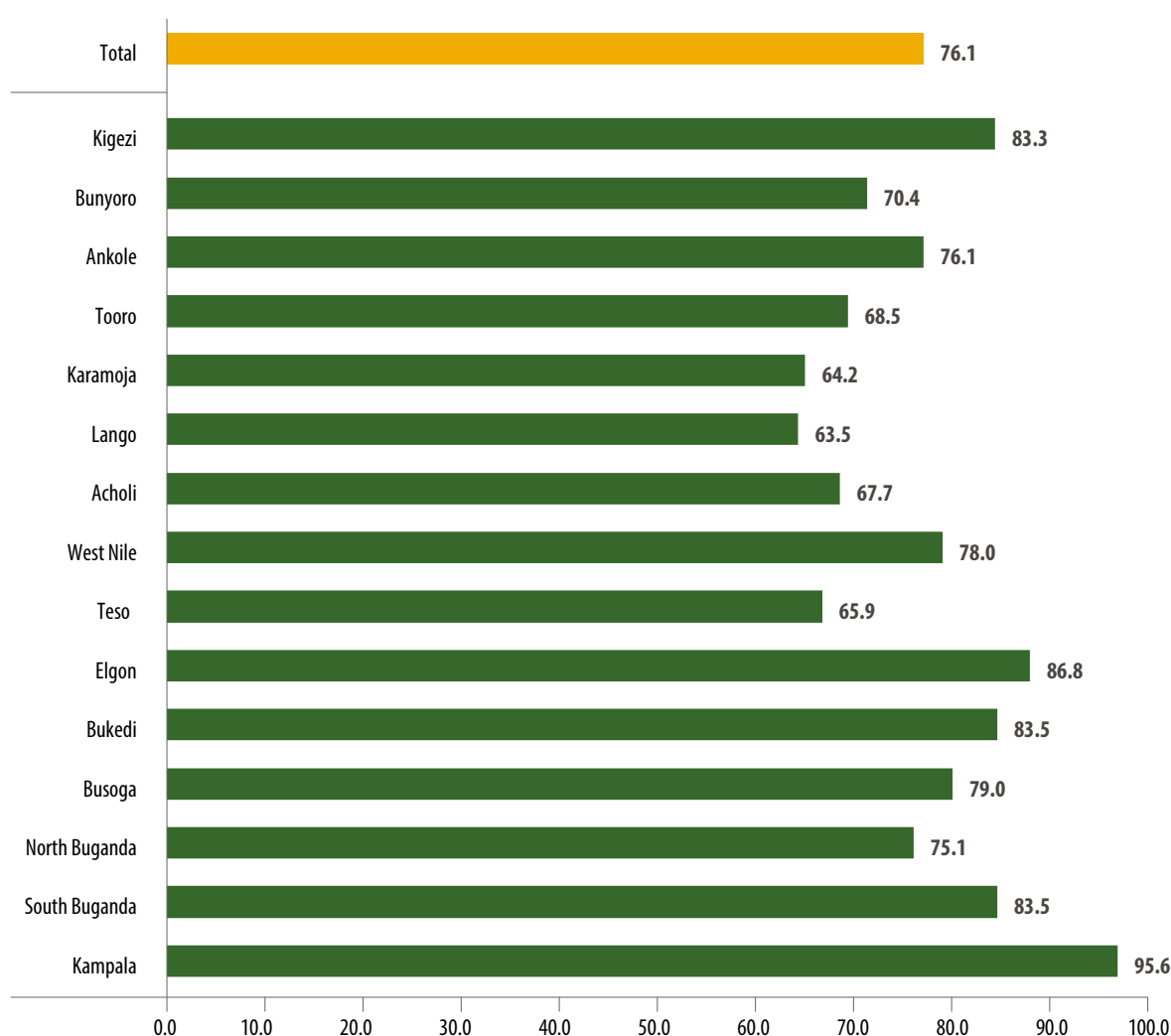
The World Health Organisation considers better health as central to human happiness and well-being because it makes an important contribution to the economic progress as healthy persons live longer and are more productive. The SDGs Goal 6 is about universal access to sanitation and hygiene and end to open defecation by 2030 while, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and vulnerable groups including older persons. Ensuring that older persons are healthy and live in health environments is critical such that they can have a longer, peaceful and happy stress-free life style. This chapter therefore presents the status of older persons regarding selected health and sanitation issues.

5.2 ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

Access to social amenities like health facilities and water sources can be measured using proxy indicators like distance to the facility or asking for its existence in the community. One of the targets of the Health Sector Development Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20 is to increase the proportion of the population living within 5km of a public health facility from 75 percent in 2013/14 to 85 percent in 2019/20. The National population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014 collected information about the nearest distance to any health facility.

Figure 5.1 shows that 76 percent of the older persons were staying in households that were within 5kms from the nearest health facility with the highest proportion being in Kampala (96%) and lowest (64%) in Karamoja.

FIGURE 5.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS WITHIN 5 KM TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY BY SUB-REGION



**considered both public and private health facilities*

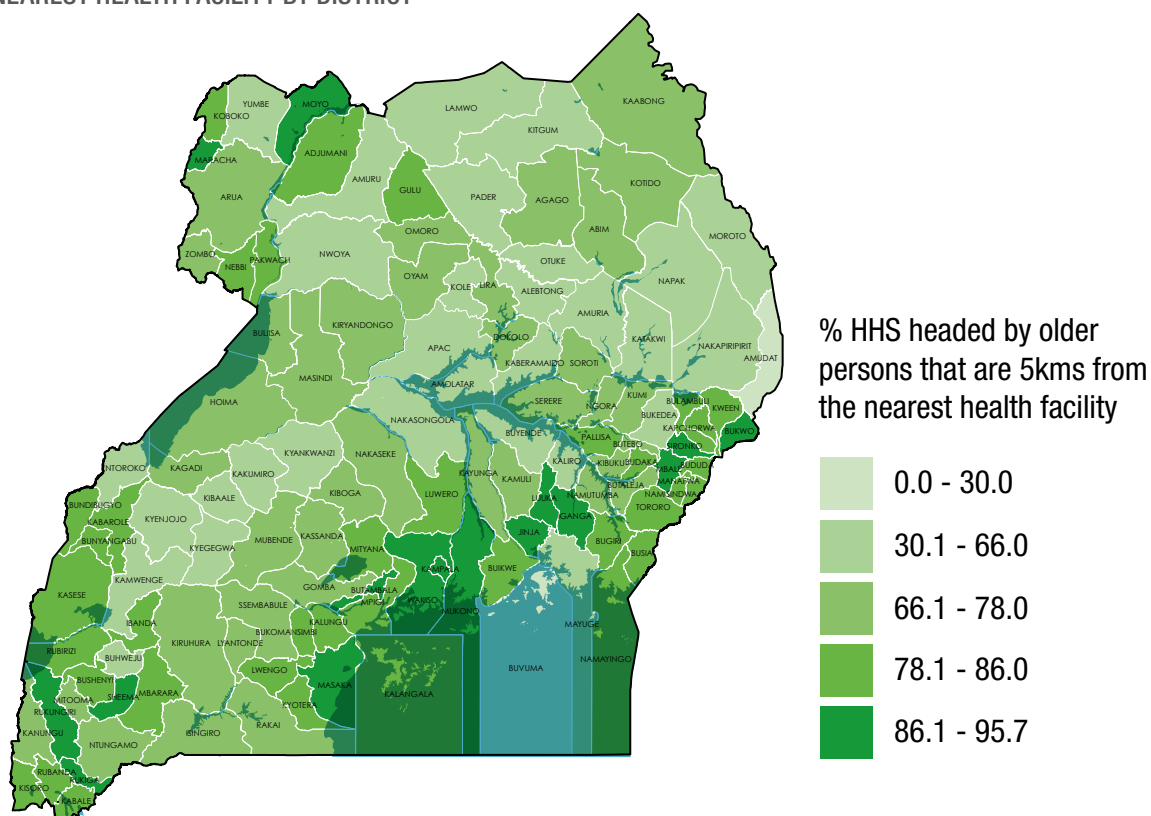
On the other hand, Table 5.1 shows that nearly two thirds (65%) of the households headed by older persons had access to a public health facility that was within 5kms while 56 percent had access to a private health facility within 5Km.

TABLE 5.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY RESIDENCE, SUB-REGION, SEX, AND DISTANCE TO NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER THEY USE IT OR NOT.

Background characteristics	DISTANCE TO NEAREST			
	Public Health Facility		Private Health Facility	
	Less than 5Km	More than 5Km	Less than 5Km	More than 5Km
SEX of household head				
Male	64.5	35.4	54.5	45.5
Female	66.4	33.7	57.0	43.1
RESIDENCE				
Urban	81.4	18.6	80.5	19.5
Rural	61.9	38.1	50.3	49.7
SUB-REGION				
Kampala	82.0	18.0	92.7	7.3
South Buganda	68.6	31.4	72.9	27.1
North Buganda	61.5	38.6	60.5	39.5
Busoga	69.1	30.9	62.6	37.4
Bukedi	75.7	24.3	59.9	40.1
Elgon	78.2	21.8	67.5	32.5
Teso	55.7	44.3	42.3	57.7
Karamoja	54.1	45.9	29.0	71.0
Lango	50.0	49.9	37.0	63.0
Acholi	62.1	37.9	35.6	64.4
West Nile	69.3	30.7	46.1	53.9
Bunyoro	57.8	42.2	50.5	49.5
Tooro	57.1	42.9	49.3	50.7
Ankole	65.8	34.2	54.6	45.4
Kigezi	75.0	25.0	55.5	44.5
TOTAL	65.3	34.7	55.5	44.5
Number (000's)	701	373	597	478

Map 5.1 Shows that Amudat had the least percentage of households headed by older persons (25%) that were located within 5Kms from the nearest health facility. On the other hand, districts of Luuka, Mukono, Masaka, Maracha, Sheema, Bukwo, Iganga, Butambala, Rukungiri, Mbale, Moyo, Wakiso, Sironko, Kampala and Jinja had the highest percentage of households headed by older persons (86%-96%) that were within 5Kms from the nearest health facility. See Appendix Table A7 for details by district.

MAP 5.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS THAT ARE WITHIN 5KMS FROM THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY BY DISTRICT



5.3 SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Vision 2040 aims at having 100 percent of the population with access to safe piped water. The Health Sector's target on access to improved water sources is to have 66 percent of the population in rural areas within 1 km and 69 percent of the population in urban areas within 0.2 kms of an improved water source.

Improved water sources include piped water into dwelling, public tap, borehole, protected well/spring, rain water and bottled water while unimproved sources include unprotected well/spring, tanker truck/vendor, surface water and other sources. Use of unimproved water sources increase the prevalence of waterborne disease and the burden of service delivery through increased demand for health care.

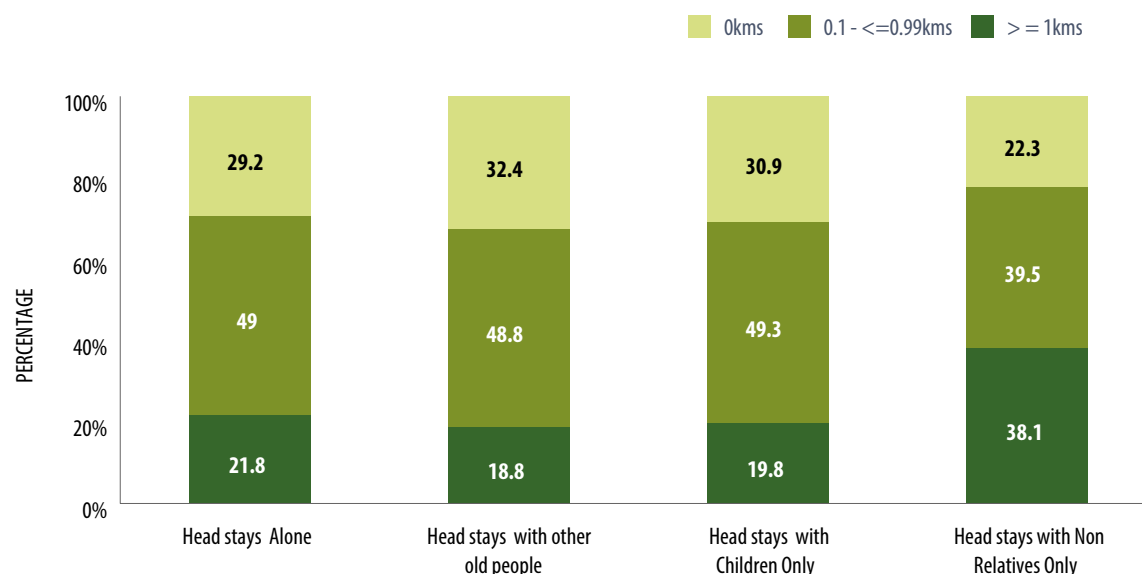
Table 5.2 indicates that the highest percentage (68%) of the households headed by older persons got their drinking water from improved sources. A small percentage (22%) of the households had the water source on premises. Most of the households (48%) were within less than 1km from the water source.

TABLE 5.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY RESIDENCE, SUB-REGION, SEX, DISTANCE AND SOURCE OF MAIN DRINKING WATER

Background characteristic	Proportion using improved source of drinking water	Distance to source of drinking water				
		On Premises	less than 1km	Between 1-5kms	more than 5kms	Total
SEX of household head						
Male	67.6	21.5	47.9	28.7	1.9	100
Female	68.8	22.1	48.2	28.0	1.7	100
RESIDENCE						
Urban	77.9	41.8	40.9	16.4	0.8	100
Rural	66.1	17.6	49.5	30.9	2.1	100
SUB-REGION						
Kampala	94.6	81.6	16.1	2.1	0.3	100
South Buganda	52.2	27.0	41.4	30.0	1.5	100
North Buganda	61.4	21.8	48.1	28.5	1.6	100
Busoga	83.6	22.8	45.9	28.8	2.5	100
Bukedi	86.9	17.2	51.3	29.8	1.7	100
Elgon	78.8	23.4	56.6	19.0	1.0	100
Teso	91.5	13.4	46.5	38.7	1.4	100
Karamoja	82.8	26.7	35.7	33.3	4.3	100
Lango	76.8	17.8	44.0	37.0	1.2	100
Acholi	69.1	27.5	46.9	24.2	1.3	100
West Nile	71.0	20.0	53.5	25.0	1.5	100
Bunyoro	67.4	17.6	55.9	25.5	1.0	100
Tooro	53.0	19.0	52.5	26.8	1.6	100
Ankole	44.8	16.4	50.8	29.8	3.1	100
Kigezi	64.9	15.8	52.3	29.1	2.8	100
Total	68.1	21.8	48.0	28.4	1.8	100
Number (000's)	732	234	516	305	20	1,075

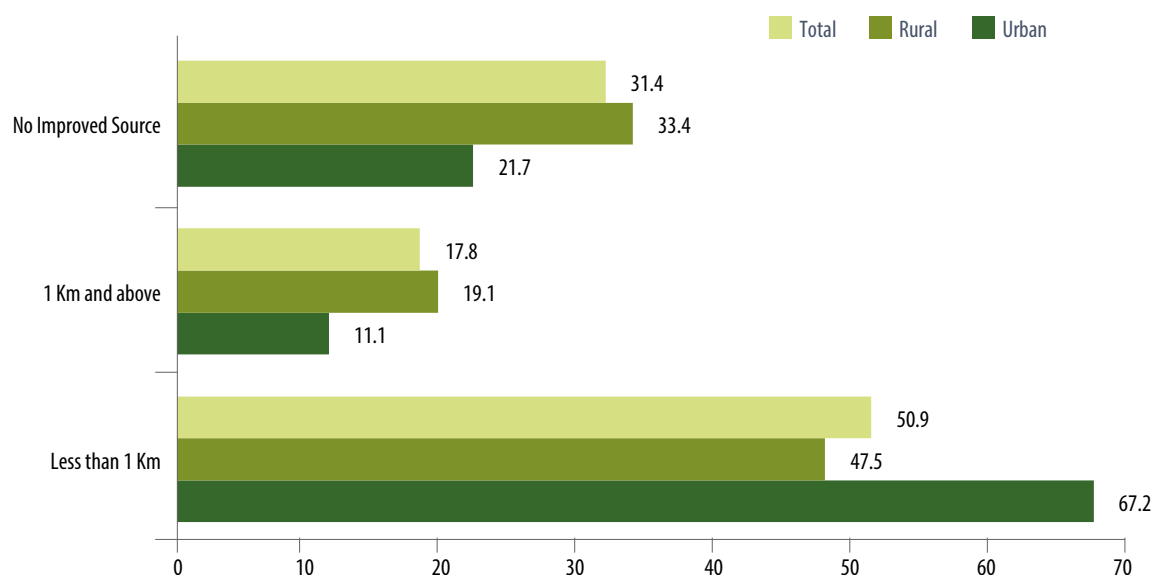
Figure 5.2 shows that the highest proportion of households headed by older persons were within less than 1km from the main source of drinking water irrespective of the living arrangement. However, in households where the older persons stay alone, 78 percent used a water source that was not on premise (0km). This implies that they have to move and fetch the water by themselves yet they may not be physically fit to do such activities.

FIGURE 5.2: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY DISTANCE TO WATER SOURCE AND LIVING ARRANGEMENT



Results from the NPHC 2014 showed that 51 percent of the older persons used a water source within 1km. About 67 percent and 48 percent of the older persons residing in urban older persons and rural areas respectively used an improved water source that was located within 1km from the household (Figure 5.3). It's important to note that 3 in 10 of the older persons had no access to any improved water source.

FIGURE 5.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS WITHIN 1 KM TO MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER (IMPROVED, <1KM) BY RESIDENCE AND SEX



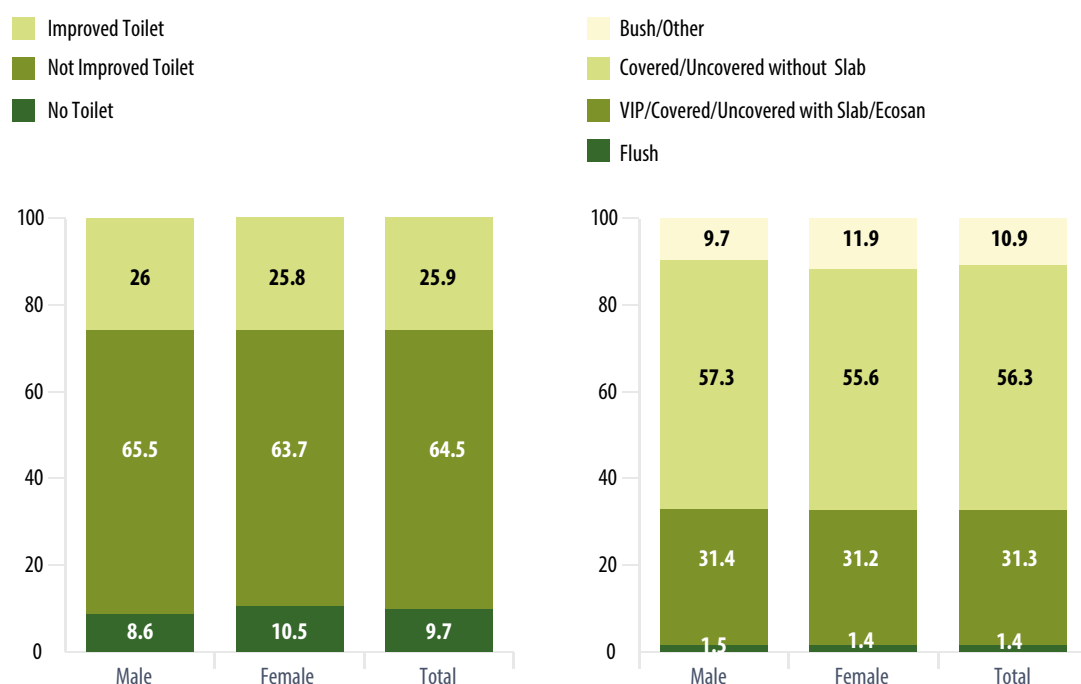
5.4 TOILET FACILITY

The physical quality of any toilet facility is an important determinant of hygiene and health practices in a household. The health sector's target is to have 82 percent latrine coverage by 2020. The NPHC 2014 collected information about the type of toilet facility used and whether it is shared by other households. Toilets were classified into improved and unimproved facilities.

Improved toilet facilities include Flush toilets, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with a slab and compost toilets (Ecosan). Unimproved toilet facilities include pit latrines without slab/open pit, no facility, bush and others. Pit latrines are not user friendly for older persons due to squatting problems. Slabs enable older persons to use toilets without getting their feet wet and clothes dirty.

Figure 5.4 indicates that about 10 percent of the older persons were residing in households without a toilet while 65 percent used an unimproved toilet facility. More than half (56%) of the older persons used covered/uncovered pit latrines without a slab.

FIGURE 5.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY SEX AND MAIN TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY USED



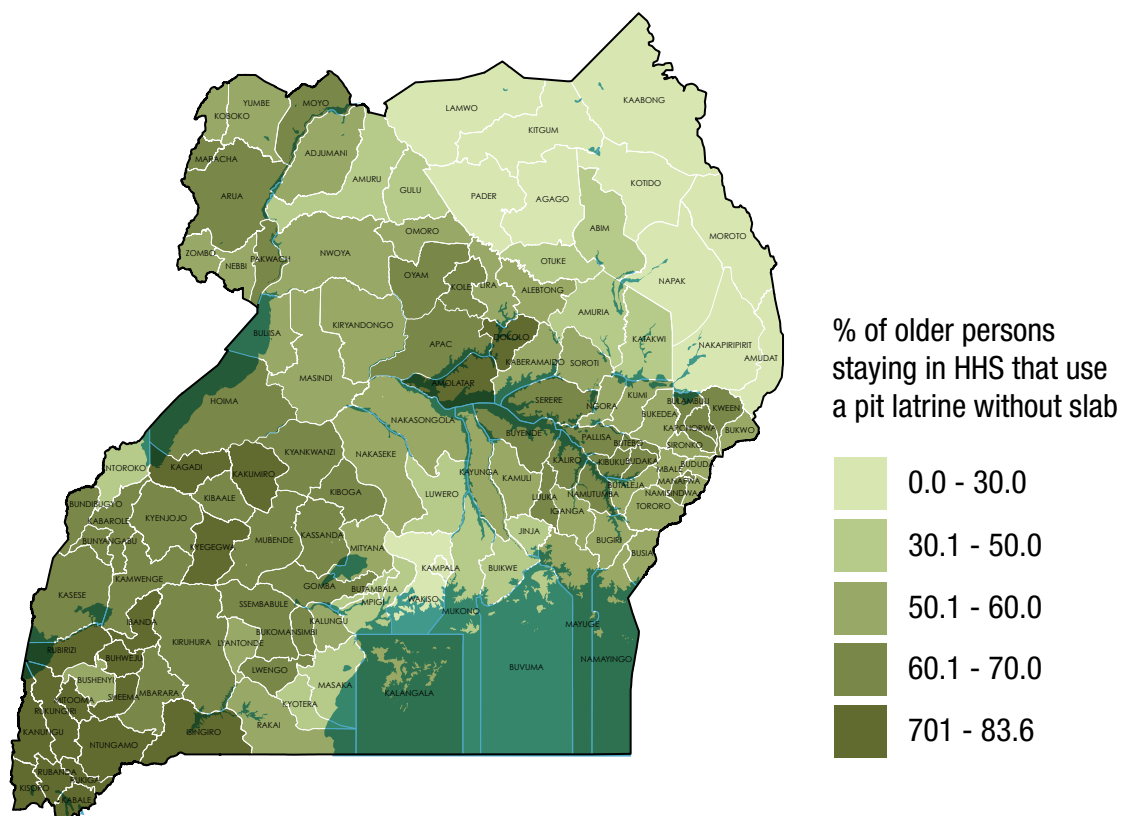
Results from the NPHC 2014 (Table 5.3) revealed that 67 percent of the households headed by older persons used unimproved toilet facilities with a small proportion of households (1 %) using flush toilets. Almost three quarters (74 %) of households headed by the older persons in Karamoja sub-region had no toilet facility. The proportion of households headed by older persons that used an improved toilet in urban areas (38 %) was twice that of rural households (19%).

TABLE 5.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY RESIDENCE, SUB-REGION, SEX, AND MAIN TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY USED

Background characteristic	TOILET FACILITY MAINLY USED							
	Improved Toilet	Unimproved Toilet	No Toilet	Flush	VIP/Covered/ Uncovered With Slab/ Ecosan	Covered/ Uncovered/ Composite No Slab	Bush/ Other	Total
SEX of household head								
Male	22.8	68.4	8.8	1.5	31.2	57.4	10.0	100
Female	21.5	66.0	12.5	1.0	30.5	54.4	14.2	100
RESIDENCE								
Urban	38.4	57.3	4.3	6.5	48.0	40.4	5.1	100
Rural	18.9	69.5	11.6	0.2	27.3	59.4	13.1	100
SUB-REGION								
Kampala	57.8	41.9	0.3	28.1	59.8	11.7	0.4	100
South Buganda	36.0	60.9	3.1	2.1	46.4	47.5	4.0	100
North Buganda	28.4	66.6	4.9	0.5	40.7	52.5	6.3	100
Busoga	22.7	69.2	8.0	0.9	33.9	55.7	9.5	100
Bukedi	19.6	69.9	10.4	0.4	28.9	58.9	11.7	100
Elgon	19.8	71.2	9.0	0.8	28.9	59.3	11.1	100
Teso	16.1	59.4	24.5	0.4	23.0	50.6	26.0	100
Karamoja	5.1	20.5	74.4	0.1	8.8	13.7	77.5	100
Lango	15.0	70.5	14.5	0.3	22.1	61.2	16.4	100
Acholi	21.8	47.3	30.9	0.5	31.3	34.9	33.2	100
West Nile	16.0	69.7	14.3	0.3	24.7	58.5	16.5	100
Bunyoro	18.8	74.9	6.4	0.3	28.1	64.0	7.6	100
Tooro	20.1	77.5	2.4	0.6	28.5	67.4	3.5	100
Ankole	19.0	79.6	1.4	0.7	24.8	72.6	1.9	100
Kigezi	16.0	82.3	1.6	0.7	20.6	76.3	2.4	100
Total	22.2	67.4	10.4	1.3	30.9	56.1	11.8	100

Map 5.2 shows that Kampala, Wakiso, districts within Karamoja (except Abim) and Acholi (except Gulu and Amuru) regions had the least percentage (60%-89%) of older persons staying in households that used a pit latrine without a slab. However, it is important to note that while the majority of households in Karamoja mentioned the bush as the main toilet facility, the households in the districts of Kampala, Wakiso and Acholi mentioned above utilised improved toilet facilities as their main source. Further details are indicated in Appendix Table A1.7.

MAP 5.2: PERCENTAGE OF OLDER PERSONS STAYING IN HOUSEHOLDS THAT USE A PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB BY DISTRICT



5.5 SOURCE OF INFORMATION

The NPHC 2014 collected information on the household's main source of information which included radio, word of mouth, telephone, print media, post mail, hand mail, television, community meetings, internet and community announcer. Table 5.4 shows that radios were the main source of information (56%) in the households headed by older persons.

TABLE 5.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSON HEADED HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background characteristic	Radio	Word Of Mouth	Telephone	Print Media	Hand/ Post Mail	Television	Community Meetings	Community Announcer	Other*	Total
RESIDENCE										
Urban	56.9	15.7	5.2	0.7	0.2	12.2	1.6	4.2	3.2	100
Rural	56.0	27.9	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.8	6.0	3.6	100
SUB-REGION										
Kampala	29.4	5.3	9.0	2.8	0.3	46.8	0.5	1.8	4.1	100
South Buganda	65.5	14.0	3.5	0.3	0.1	6.8	1.5	5.3	3.0	100
North Buganda	64.4	18.5	3.2	0.2	0.1	2.7	2.0	5.1	3.8	100
Busoga	57.5	27.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.8	4.9	4.4	100
Bukedi	45.6	38.9	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.7	6.4	3.1	100
Elgon	54.3	31.3	2.5	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.3	4.2	3.8	100
Teso	47.8	37.6	4.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.7	3.3	3.3	100
Karamoja	7.4	53.5	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	15.6	19.6	2.1	100
Lango	49.5	28.7	5.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.3	9.2	3.5	100
Acholi	34.7	33.6	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	5.3	18.4	2.9	100
West Nile	38.4	40.4	5.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	3.0	8.4	4.0	100
Bunyoro	66.3	22.0	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.9	2.3	3.7	100
Tooro	67.9	20.4	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.2	2.4	4.0	100
Ankole	71.5	17.6	2.6	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.3	100
Kigezi	68.5	20.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.8	3.1	3.6	100
TOTAL	56.1	25.8	3.3	0.2	0.1	2.6	2.6	5.7	3.6	100

*Others include internet, etc.

5.6 ENERGY SOURCE FOR LIGHTING AND COOKING

The types of fuel used for lighting are important predictors of exposure to indoor air pollution. Information on energy use provides a measure of social wellbeing at household level hence a determinant of the socio-economic status of the household. The use of some cooking and lighting fuels can also have adverse health consequences. Table 5.5 shows that the highest proportion of households headed by older persons (72%) used paraffin (lantern/tadooba) for lighting while 90 percent used firewood for cooking.

Sub-regional differentials revealed that the highest proportion of households in Kampala (82%) used electricity for lighting with the least share among households in Karamoja (2%) and the reverse is true for energy used for cooking using firewood (10% and 95% for Kampala and Karamoja respectively).

TABLE 5.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTIC AND SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR LIGHTING AND COOKING

Background characteristic	Source of energy for lighting						source of energy for cooking						
	Paraffin	Electricity	Gas	Candle	Firewood	Other	Electricity	Gas/Paraffin	Charcoal	Firewood	Cow dung /Grass	Biogas	Other
Sex of household head													
Male	71.0	12.5	0.5	2.8	4.3	8.9	1.4	1.0	7.0	89.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
Female	74.4	10.3	0.5	2.5	4.5	7.8	1.3	0.8	7.5	89.8	0.4	0.2	0.2
Residence													
Urban	57.7	32.1	0.5	3.1	1.6	5.0	2.5	1.9	28.1	66.8	0.2	0.2	0.3
Rural	75.5	7.3	0.5	2.6	5.0	9.1	1.2	0.7	2.9	94.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Region													
Kampala	12.2	82.7	0.3	4.1	0.0	0.7	6.8	7.1	74.9	10.4	0.0	0.4	0.5
South Buganda	71.6	22.7	0.5	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.0	13.9	82.6	0.0	0.2	0.2
North Buganda	78.2	13.7	0.4	2.3	1.3	4.0	1.4	0.7	7.7	89.8	0.0	0.2	0.2
Busoga	81.7	8.4	0.4	5.7	1.4	2.4	1.2	0.7	6.6	91.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Bukedi	85.9	5.5	0.5	3.2	1.5	3.3	0.9	0.7	3.7	94.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Elgon	84.9	6.8	0.9	4.4	2.2	0.7	1.2	1.1	4.9	92.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Teso	54.9	5.2	0.4	2.3	5.5	31.7	0.9	0.6	3.3	94.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
West Nile	73.0	5.3	0.5	1.3	3.9	16.1	0.8	0.9	6.2	91.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Acholi	72.9	4.9	0.5	1.7	7.3	12.8	0.8	0.9	7.3	90.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Lango	68.5	4.7	0.5	1.6	2.9	21.8	0.9	0.8	3.7	93.8	0.5	0.1	0.3
Karamoja	5.4	2.2	0.4	3.4	70.2	18.4	0.7	0.4	2.1	95.3	1.3	0.1	0.2
Tooro	79.6	9.4	0.5	2.0	1.8	6.7	1.4	0.7	3.5	93.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ankole	79.2	13.0	0.5	1.3	1.4	4.6	1.7	0.8	3.2	93.2	0.7	0.3	0.2
Bunyoro	75.1	11.3	0.4	2.5	2.0	8.6	1.3	0.6	4.4	93.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Kigezi	72.1	9.2	0.4	4.3	3.4	10.7	1.6	0.6	3.3	93.3	0.8	0.2	0.2
Total	72.5	11.6	0.5	2.7	4.4	8.4	1.4	0.9	7.2	89.8	0.3	0.2	0.2

CHAPTER SIX

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT



**MORE THAN
TWO THIRDS** of
the older persons
were working

9% PAID
EMPLOYMENT

89% OWN
ACCOUNT WORKERS



53%
of the households
depended on
subsistence farming



12%
of the households
had access to all
basic needs

while the majority had access to
at least one
basic need

7 OUT OF 10



ABOUT 8 in 10
of the households headed by older
persons owned agricultural land

OLD AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO
was 8 older persons per
100 persons of working age
(14-64 years)

THE SAVING CULTURE IS POOR



8 OUT OF 10

of the households headed by
older persons did not have an
account in any institution



57%
Radios were the
most owned
household asset

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Social-economic empowerment is the process of developing a sense of autonomy and self-confidence that allows people to think beyond immediate daily survival and to exercise greater control over both their resources and life choices. This enables them to act individually or collectively to change social relationships, and institutions that exclude poor people and keep them in poverty¹². This can be achieved by improvement in people's lifestyles through improved education, income, skills development and employment. When empowered, older persons earn themselves self-respect and substantial rights. They are able to bring about improvements in their living conditions and create development opportunities for sustainability in their old age. This chapter therefore presents findings on the socio-economic status of older persons in Uganda.

6.2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Economic activities are actions that involve the production of goods and provision of services. During the NPHC 2014, information was collected on economic activities for persons aged 10 years and above. Labour statistics measure aspects of the labour market indicators that are important for socio-economic transformation. Labour market indicators include working status, status in employment, occupation type etc. The proceeding sub-sections provide information about the economic activity behaviour among the older persons.

6.2.1 WORKING STATUS

Work comprises any activity performed by persons to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use. The NPHC 2014 results showed that 7 in 10 (71 %) of older persons were working (Table 6.1). This implies that even beyond 60 years, the older persons are still economically active. However, the proportion of the older persons working decreased with increase in age.

Lango sub-region had the highest proportion of older persons (79%) working while Kampala had the least proportion at 50 percent. Residential differentials showed that there were higher proportions of working older persons in the rural area (73%) compared to urban areas (62%).

12 Combaz, E. & Mcloughlin, C., (2014). Voice, Empowerment and Accountability: Topic Guide. Birmingham, UK: GSDRC, University of Birmingham.

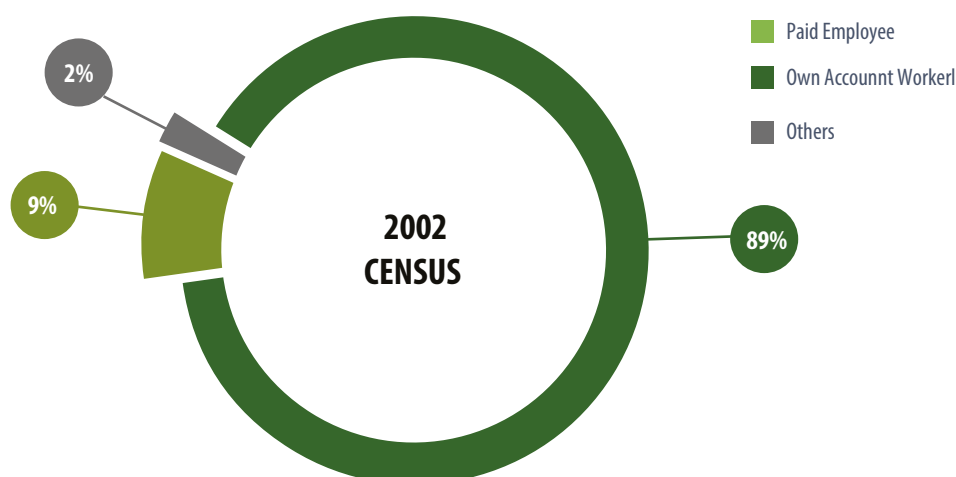
TABLE 6.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF WORKING OLDER PERSONS BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND SEX

Background characteristic	Male	Female	Both sexes
RESIDENCE			
Urban	73.4	54.4	62.3
Rural	79.3	68.3	73.1
Age categories			
60-64	89.8	80.7	84.7
65-69	86.8	76.8	81.3
70-74	78.2	64.5	70.2
75-79	70.7	55.8	62.6
80-84	57.3	43.3	48.7
85+	43.6	32.2	36.7
SUB-REGION			
Kampala	67.0	37.4	50.0
South Buganda	79.3	62.8	69.7
North Buganda	79.6	64.8	71.5
Busoga	76.8	61.7	68.5
Bukedi	78.6	69.3	73.4
Elgon	80.5	68.5	73.8
Teso	75.0	65.7	69.5
Karamoja	57.0	46.1	50.7
Lango	83.5	75.4	78.9
Acholi	73.9	65.6	68.9
West Nile	79.1	67.1	72.0
Bunyoro	82.5	70.8	76.1
Tooro	81.5	70.2	75.2
Ankole	81.4	69.6	74.7
Kigezi	74.6	65.9	69.5
Wealth quintile			
Poorest	75.5	66.5	70.2
Poorer	79.7	69.1	73.7
Middle	80.6	69.6	74.4
Richer	79.4	66.0	71.8
Richest	74.1	49.4	60.1
Total	78.4	65.9	71.3
Number	476,348	529,132	1,005,480

6.2.2 STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT

Status in employment refers to one's status on their job, that is, are they employees, employers, own account workers, contributing family workers or volunteers. Figure 6.1 shows that the highest proportion (89%) of working older persons were own account workers while 9 percent were in paid employment. This could be attributed to the fact that by this age, majority have retired hence concentrate on managing their own businesses.

FIGURE 6.1: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF OLDER PERSONS BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT



**Only those working were considered and others includes employers, contributing family worker and volunteers*

6.2.3 OCCUPATION

Occupation refers to the tasks and duties or a job a person does to earn income in cash or in kind. The NPHC 2014 showed that over 82 percent of the older persons were agriculture workers (Table 6.2).

TABLE 6.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY SEX, RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATION TYPE

Background characteristic	Professionals	Technicians/ Associate Professionals	Service Workers	Agricultural Workers	Craft Workers	Elementary Occupations	Others	Total
SEX								
Male	1.2	1.2	4.4	78.9	3.0	4.8	6.6	100.0
Female	0.3	0.6	5.0	85.1	1.0	3.0	6.4	100.0
RESIDENCE								
Urban	2.0	2.9	11.5	59.7	5.3	7.7	7.8	100.0
Rural	0.5	0.5	3.5	86.1	1.3	3.2	6.2	100.0
TOTAL	0.7	0.9	4.7	82.2	1.9	3.8	6.5	100.0

**others include clerks, plant and machine operators etc.*

6.3 HOUSEHOLD SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

Source of livelihood are the various ways in which an individual/individuals raise income for their survival. Some of the sources reported in the NPHC 2014 were subsistence farming, employment income, business enterprises, sale of assets and family/friends/relatives support among others. In Uganda subsistence farming has always been the main source of livelihood for most households.

Table 6.3 demonstrates that among households headed by the older persons, the highest percentage (79%) reported subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood. Eight in ten of households headed by the older persons in rural areas relied on subsistence. In Kampala however, 7 in 10 of the households headed by older persons relied on employment income.

TABLE 6.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

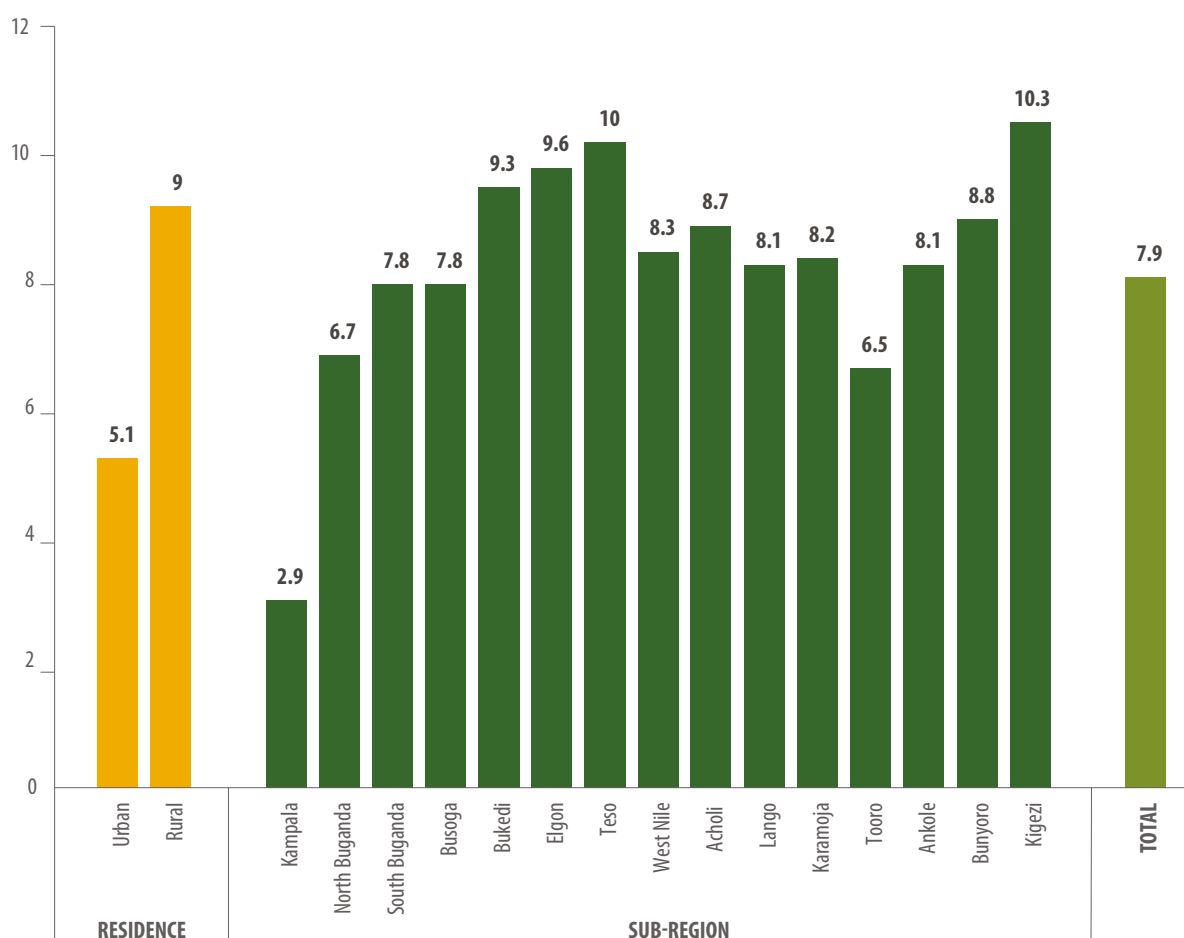
Background characteristic	Subsistence farming	Employment income	Family/ Institution support	Others	Total	
					Percent	Number
RESIDENCE						
Urban	53.4	28.4	12.0	6.2	100	184,670
Rural	84.5	5.4	6.2	4.0	100	890,058
SUB-REGION						
Kampala	4.3	71.7	16.2	7.8	100	20,182
South Buganda	67.7	17.4	10.6	4.2	100	126,608
North Buganda	75.0	10.4	9.4	5.2	100	120,974
Busoga	79.5	7.9	8.1	4.5	100	104,038
Bukedi	86.1	4.9	6.1	3.0	100	62,526
Elgon	81.5	6.6	7.3	4.5	100	66,468
Teso	85.5	5.1	5.7	3.7	100	56,636
West Nile	85.4	6.0	5.2	3.4	100	73,684
Acholi	82.7	5.9	7.3	4.1	100	45,776
Lango	87.1	3.9	5.8	3.3	100	68,004
Karamoja	78.7	4.2	7.9	9.3	100	33,153
Tooro	81.2	8.9	5.2	4.7	100	81,302
Ankole	85.1	6.8	4.1	4.0	100	102,502
Bunyoro	81.3	8.4	6.2	4.1	100	51,732
Kigezi	85.7	5.3	5.5	3.5	100	61,143
SEX of household head						
Male	81.4	10.6	4.3	3.7	100	614,363
Female	76.0	7.7	11.0	5.2	100	460,365
TOTAL	79.1	9.4	7.2	4.3	100	1,074,728

6.4 OLD AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO

Old age dependency ratio compares the number of persons in the working age population with the number of old persons considered to be dependent on them, that is, is the number of persons 65 years and over per one hundred persons 14 to 64 years¹³. The dependency ratio provides insight into the burden the working age population faces. In Uganda's case, the working age group is 14-64 years. The old age dependency ratio was 8 older persons per 100 persons within the working age group. The residential differentials revealed that the rural areas had a higher old age dependency ratio

(9) as compared to the urban (5). At the sub-regional level, Kigezi and Teso had the highest old age dependency ratios as illustrated in Figure 6.2.

FIGURE 6.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLD AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO



6.5 WELFARE INDICATORS

Welfare refers to availability of resources and presence of conditions required for reasonably comfortable, healthy, and secure living. These include access to shelter, meals among others¹⁴. This section presents information on consumption of basic needs, average number of meals taken and ownership of agricultural land.

13 Definitions of the indicators on population ageing, UN

14 <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/welfare.html>

6.5.1 CONSUMPTION OF BASIC NEEDS

Basic needs are the day to day things that a person should have for their well-being and health. The NPHC 2014 collected information on the following basic needs; meals, blankets, shoes, clothing, sugar and soap. The results (Table 6.4) showed that about 28 percent of the households headed by older persons had access to all basic needs while 4 percent had no access to any basic need.

Of the households headed by older persons having at least one child, 46 percent had a separate blanket for each child. Only 61 percent of the households consumed sugar at least once a day and this can be partly attributed to poverty or health reasons.

TABLE 6.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY ACCESS TO BASIC NEEDS

Background characteristic	Access to basic needs*			Type of Basic need				
	Had all	Had at least one – Not all	Had None	Use Soap for Bathing	Consumed Sugar at least once a day	Had a pair of Clothing	Had a Pair of Shoes	Separate Blankets*
Residence								
Urban	43.8	53.9	2.2	94.1	74.9	91.2	77.0	56.7
Rural	25.0	70.5	4.5	90.2	57.6	81.8	53.8	43.9
Sex of HH Head								
Male	29.1	67.2	3.8	91.9	61.5	84.0	60.0	46.5
Female	27.1	68.3	4.7	89.4	59.3	82.7	54.7	45.6
Sub-Region								
Kampala	61.2	38.4	0.4	97.8	91.7	97.8	95.7	65.8
South Buganda	43.4	54.4	2.2	94.0	72.0	89.7	75.5	56.7
North Buganda	36.8	60.6	2.5	93.5	66.9	87.6	68.7	52.0
Busoga	33.6	62.8	3.5	92.4	73.9	81.7	53.0	48.4
Bukedi	20.5	75.0	4.4	91.2	63.3	78.2	42.4	34.1
Elgon	30.9	66.9	2.2	93.5	86.5	86.2	53.4	45.5
Teso	9.4	86.5	4.2	90.5	60.9	80.7	29.8	18.8
West Nile	20.1	75.2	4.7	87.3	53.3	81.3	51.3	37.3
Acholi	17.9	73.5	8.6	79.9	38.3	72.2	35.9	49.6
Lango	16.9	79.2	4.0	89.8	57.1	80.9	37.9	34.2
Karamoja	4.0	58.1	38.0	49.0	24.0	37.4	11.8	14.9
Tooro	27.6	69.9	2.5	93.0	55.8	85.1	65.8	46.7
Ankole	29.8	68.7	1.5	95.1	46.4	89.3	73.9	60.5
Bunyoro	29.4	68.6	2.0	94.8	59.4	86.9	64.2	48.7
Kigezi	22.5	75.8	1.7	93.9	40.4	88.8	69.0	51.8
Wealth Quintile								
Poorest	3.1	80.7	16.3	71.4	28.0	56.4	15.6	23.0
Poorer	11.4	86.6	1.9	92.3	45.7	80.6	41.9	37.3
Middle	34.3	65.1	0.6	97.1	71.7	93.0	72.7	52.3
Richer	45.7	54.0	0.4	97.6	79.9	95.0	81.0	59.6
Richest	66.2	33.7	0.0	99.2	94.0	99.0	96.4	70.9
Total	28.2	67.6	4.2	90.8	60.6	83.4	57.7	46.1
Number (000's)	303,155	726,934	44,639	976,139	651,019	896,554	620,603	495,709

*includes households without children

**this was considered for only those households with at least one child (0-17 years)

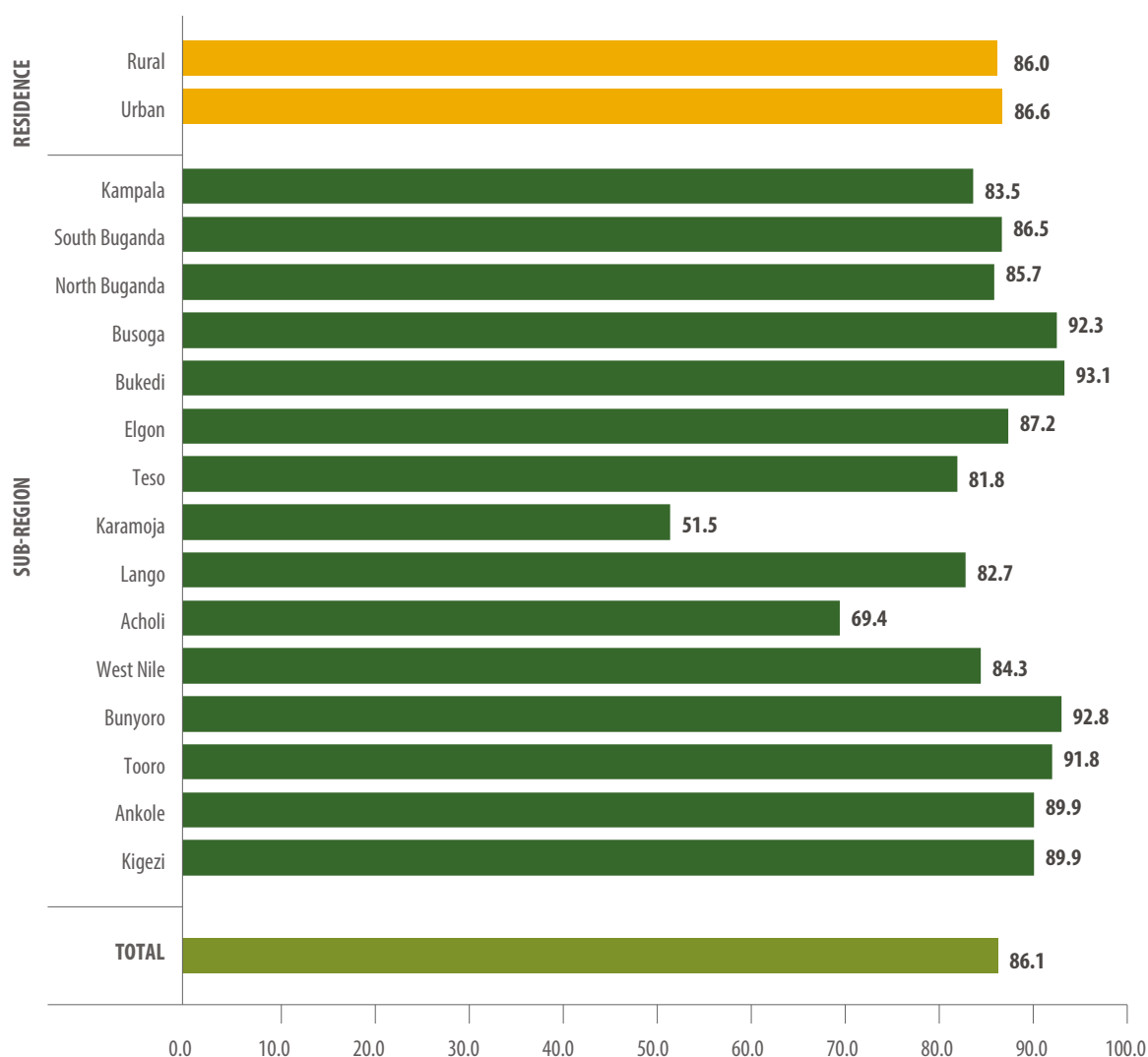
6.5.2 MEALS TAKEN PER DAY

Goal 2 of the SDGs aims at ending hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. According to the World Food Programme, people are considered food secure when they have adequate access at all times to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.

The NPHC 2014 defined a meal as a substantial amount of food, eaten at one time providing nourishment. Respondents were asked for the average number of meals taken by household members aged 5 years and above per day in the 7 days prior to census enumeration.

Figure 6.3 shows that 86 percent of the households headed by older persons took on average at least 2 meals per day. Karamoja and Acholi sub-regions had the lowest percentage of households consuming at least 2 meals per day (52% and 69% respectively).

FIGURE 6.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS WHO TOOK ON AVERAGE AT LEAST 2 MEALS A DAY BY RESIDENCE, SUB-REGION AND SEX



6.6 REMITTANCES RECEIVED

Remittances are regular or irregular contributions in terms of money, goods or in kind made to persons living elsewhere in the country or abroad. Remittances flows, directly impact on consumption savings and investment in an economy. During the NPHC 2014, only remittances from abroad were considered. Table 6.5 shows that a large proportion (79%) of households headed by older persons didn't receive any remittances. The rural area had a higher proportion of households headed by older persons that did not receive any remittances (80%) than urban (73%). Among the sub-regions, the proportion of households headed by older persons that did not receive any remittances from abroad was highest in Kigezi (87%) and least in Kampala (66%). Among households headed by older persons that received remittances, an equal proportion (about 10%) received either money or goods only.

TABLE 6.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY TYPE OF REMITTANCE RECEIVED

Background characteristic	Money only	Goods only	both goods & money	None	Total
Residence					
Urban	12.5	12.2	2.0	73.4	100
Rural	9.4	9.0	1.5	80.1	100
Sub-region					
Kampala	16.9	14.8	2.5	65.8	100
South Buganda	14.0	10.3	1.7	74.0	100
North Buganda	12.3	11.1	1.9	74.7	100
Busoga	12.7	10.7	1.8	74.8	100
Bukedi	8.6	9.8	1.6	80.0	100
Elgon	14.3	16.2	2.2	67.3	100
Teso	11.7	10.0	1.8	76.5	100
West Nile	8.0	8.2	1.1	82.7	100
Acholi	10.9	8.8	1.0	79.3	100
Lango	6.0	6.1	1.0	86.9	100
Karamoja	8.9	12.4	1.6	77.1	100
Tooro	5.7	7.7	1.3	85.3	100
Ankole	5.5	7.3	0.9	86.3	100
Bunyoro	8.2	7.3	2.3	82.2	100
Kigezi	5.5	6.1	1.4	87.0	100
Sex of household head					
Male	8.6	8.6	1.4	81.3	100
Female	11.6	10.8	1.7	75.8	100
Total	9.9	9.5	1.6	79.0	100

Data by country of origin (Table 6.6) shows that of the households headed by older persons that received remittances from abroad, the majority (15%) reported Libya as the country from which the remittances were sent.

TABLE 6.6: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND SOURCE OF REMITTANCES

Country of origin	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Australia	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.3
Canada	4.7	4.6	5.3	4.5	4.6
France	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.3
Germany	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6
India	5.9	5.7	4.5	6.1	5.8
Japan	4.1	4.1	3.4	4.3	4.1
Kenya	8.9	8.5	7.6	9.0	8.7
Libya	16.2	14.6	10.9	16.7	15.4
Saudi Arabia	10.4	9.7	7.5	10.8	10.1
South Africa	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.5
U.K	11.5	11.2	15.8	10.1	11.4
U.S.A	13.3	12.8	16.3	12.1	13.0
Sweden	9.6	8.6	7.1	9.7	9.1
United Arab Emirates	9.5	8.8	8.1	9.4	9.1
Yemen	8.8	7.8	6.0	9.0	8.3
South Sudan	11.7	11.5	11.1	11.8	11.6
Other country	23.1	21.7	19.8	23.1	22.4
Don't know country of origin	15.3	13.9	10.7	15.7	14.6

6.7 OWNERSHIP OF A FUNCTIONAL BANK ACCOUNT

A *bank* is a financial institution that accepts deposits from the public and creates credit among other functions. A bank account is an arrangement made with a bank where by one may deposit and/or withdrawal money and in some cases be paid interest. The NPHC 2014 collected information about ownership of a functional bank account by any member of the household.

Table 6.7 shows that the majority of the households headed by older persons (80%) did not have any functional account whether in a bank or another financial institution. A small proportion (11%) had an account(s) in banks. This implies that the majority of persons living in households headed by older persons either do not have a savings culture, or could be saving money using other means like keeping cash in the household.

TABLE 6.7: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND OWNERSHIP OF A BANK ACCOUNT

Background characteristic	Have a Bank account	Have an account in another financial institution	Have both in a Bank and another financial institution	No Account	Total
Residence					
Urban	24.7	2.8	0.9	71.5	100
Rural	8.0	2.5	0.5	89.0	100
Sub-region					
Kampala	54.7	1.6	0.7	43.1	100
South Buganda	14.1	1.9	0.5	83.5	100
North Buganda	10.0	1.7	0.4	88.0	100
Busoga	7.6	1.4	0.3	90.8	100
Bukedi	7.4	1.8	0.3	90.5	100
Elgon	8.8	1.1	0.3	89.8	100
Teso	9.1	0.9	0.2	89.9	100
West Nile	9.4	1.8	0.5	88.4	100
Acholi	11.4	2.7	0.5	85.5	100
Lango	6.3	1.9	0.3	91.4	100
Karamoja	3.1	1.1	0.1	95.8	100
Tooro	9.9	3.4	0.6	86.0	100
Ankole	13.7	7.3	1.6	77.3	100
Bunyoro	10.6	1.2	0.3	88.0	100
Kigezi	11.9	6.5	1.3	80.3	100
Total	10.9	2.6	0.5	86.0	100

6.8 OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Information on ownership of household assets is a poverty correlate that primarily provides some index of the standard of living or socioeconomic status. Table 6.8 shows that radios were the most owned assets (57%) which could be due to affordability capacity by the older persons and desire to listen to news around them. Overall a proportion of seven percent owned a television with the proportion in the urban areas (24%) being eight times that of the rural areas (3%).

Considering ownership of transport assets, the highest proportion (32%) of households headed by older persons owned a bicycle(s). The proportions of those that owned bicycles in the rural areas (33%) were more than those in the urban (26%). Ownership of motor vehicles had the least proportions (3%) with higher proportions in the urban (8%) areas compared to the rural (2%) areas.

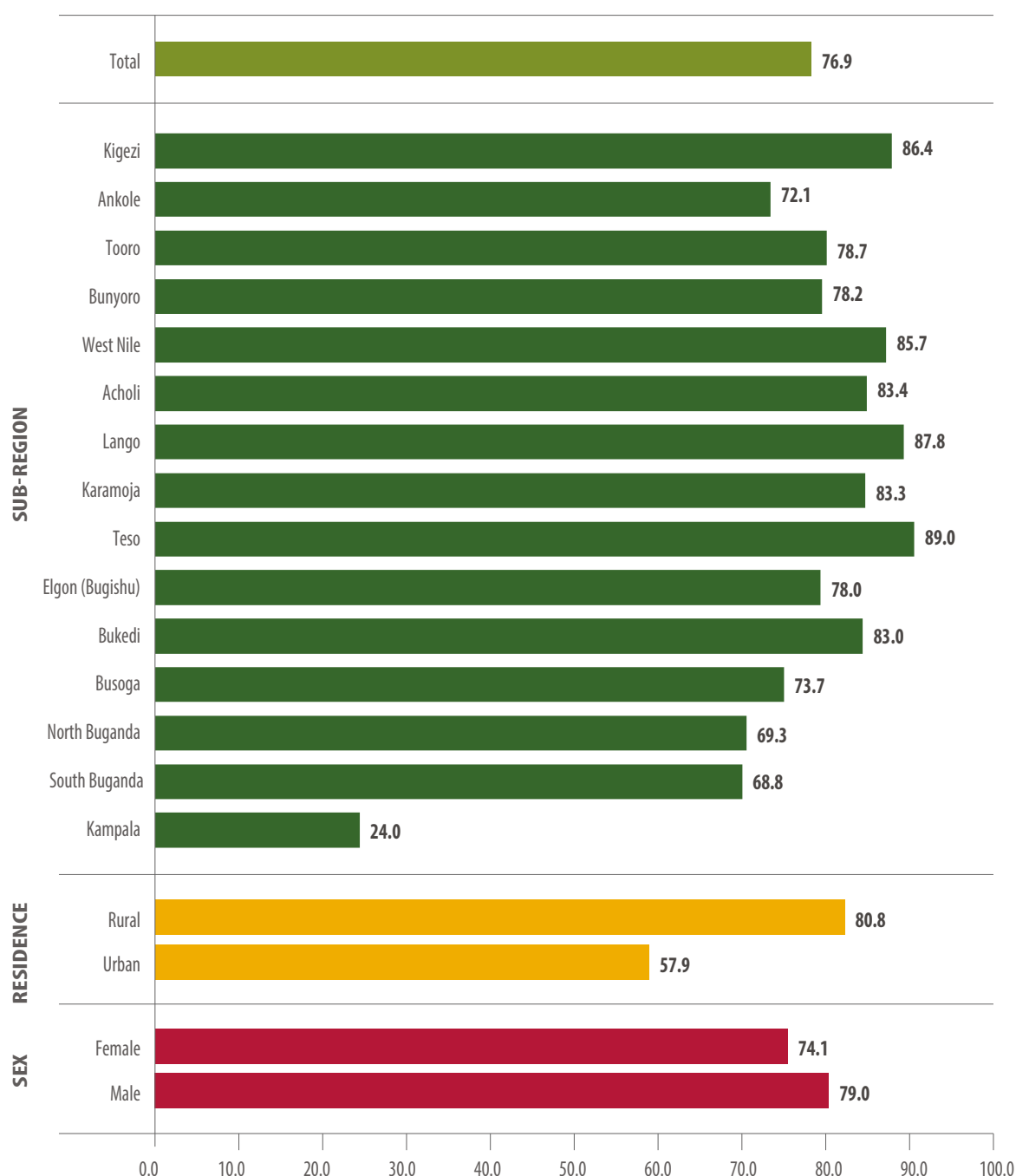
TABLE 6.8: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD ASSETS, 2014

Background characteristic	Motor vehicle	Motorcycle	Bicycle	Television	Radio
Sex Of Household Head					
Male	3.9	7.6	41.6	7.5	64.4
Female	1.9	2.5	18.3	5.4	47.2
Residence					
Urban	8.5	6.8	26.3	23.9	66.8
Rural	1.9	5.2	32.7	3.0	55.0
Sub-Region					
Kampala	25.2	4.5	9.2	71.2	72.7
South Buganda	5.6	8.5	29.5	15.1	69.7
North Buganda	3.5	8.1	32.6	7.6	65.8
Busoga	2.4	5.7	42.0	4.3	55.8
Bukedi	1.9	4.0	39.6	3.8	44.9
Elgon	1.5	2.0	14.1	5.7	53.0
Teso	2.3	4.4	50.4	2.4	48.6
Karamoja	0.8	1.2	11.4	0.6	8.3
Lango	1.4	3.4	49.5	1.8	49.0
Acholi	1.7	4.1	36.5	2.7	35.3
West Nile	1.5	5.8	35.1	1.8	40.5
Bunyoro	1.9	8.0	34.5	3.2	63.3
Tooro	1.8	5.1	22.0	3.3	65.2
Ankole	3.4	5.8	28.1	5.8	71.6
Kigezi	1.9	2.7	16.2	3.3	65.8
Wealth Quintile					
Poorest	0.3	1.2	27.4	0.1	27.6
Poorer	0.7	2.5	29.4	0.3	49.5
Middle	0.9	4.2	30.4	0.7	65.0
Richer	2.6	9.1	39.4	4.1	73.7
Richest	19.9	15.6	31.2	53.2	81.1
TOTAL	3.0	5.4	31.6	6.6	

6.9 OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

Ownership of agricultural land may influence one's development process. An individual (s) can live off their land through farming for home consumption and/or for sale. Figure 6.4 shows that 7 in 10 of the households headed by older persons owned agricultural land. Kampala sub-region had the smallest proportion (24%) of households headed by older persons owning agricultural land while Kigezi (86%) had the highest.

FIGURE 6.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY RESIDENCE, SUB-REGION, SEX, AND OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL LAND



CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2014 National Population and Housing Census collected, among others, assorted socioeconomic data on older persons. The second section of this chapter presents a summary of the findings on the status of older persons. Conclusions drawn from the findings are presented in the third section of the chapter. The fourth section presents key recommendations emerging from the conclusions as well as way forward on future ageing research directions.

7.2 CONCLUSION

The number of older persons in Uganda can be expected to continue rising as more people survive to age 60. Overall, survival was higher among female older persons than their male counterparts. There were various health challenges facing older persons which could compromise their ability to live quality life. For example loneliness among older persons could be prevalent considering that many of them were living alone. The loneliness could in turn lead to other challenges including psychosocial ill-health. Disability among older persons was high and sight difficulty constituted the leading form of disability.

There were infrastructural challenges facing older persons including inadequate toilet facilities. Almost two-thirds of the households headed by older persons used unimproved toilet facilities and in Karamoja the situation was worse; given the huge shortage of improved pit latrines, a phenomenon that could predispose the older persons to ill-health. In cases where sanitation facilities existed, the coverage of age-friendly toilet facilities was low and this may complicate ageing with dignity given that older persons have squatting difficulties and may not easily use pit latrines. Limited access to improved water source was another challenge considering that 1 in 3 used a water-source that was over 1 kilometre away from the household. The oldest old and/or those with disability are likely to have been the most inconvenienced.

Notwithstanding the challenges, older persons were playing important roles in their households and communities. This can be seen in their roles as carers of orphans and other children. Older persons were also not absolute dependents but some were in fact economically active. This is seen in the high percentage of those who were working of whom majority were own account workers while some were in paid employment. However although there is evidence of work during later-life, this situation may be out of sheer need for survival considering that most of the older persons in the country fall outside the contributory pension system while others have to fend for themselves and their immediate family members.

The 2014 NPHC has shed light on the social, demographic and economic status of older persons. It has also enabled understanding of the housing, water and sanitation environment in which they live. However, apart from disability, there is paucity of information on the health status of older persons especially in geriatric areas such as non-communicable diseases. Also hardly is there any information on the quality healthcare delivery, epistemological value of older persons and availability of age-friendly facilities. Data limitations also abound pertaining to older persons' own views, reflections and experiences. This may require strengthening the data collection system in a bid to have a holistic understanding of the status of the older persons.

7.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is need to adequately plan for the growing population of older persons to ensure that they age with dignity. This calls for policies and programmes that ensure comprehensive measures that support older persons with disabilities. Programmes are also required that ensure universal and equal access to health care and widening educational opportunities for health professionals who manage the health of older persons.

Considering the multifaceted ways in which older persons are vulnerable, there is need to enhance later-life resilience against natural and man-made shocks that older persons have to grapple with. This may take various forms including rolling out social assistance to all older persons in the entire country, institutionalising non-complementary pension and ensuring that agricultural extension services provided through NAADS reach households headed by older persons. Increased effort is particularly needed in the areas of providing opportunities for continued education and promotion of the use of information technology. Overall, stakeholders need to improve inclusiveness of older persons on the development agenda.

Given the data limitations on older persons, one way forward is to include a specific module targeting older persons in the regular national censuses and surveys. But perhaps a more profound option is to consider conducting a systematic, methodical and comprehensive national survey of population ageing in the country. One or both of the strategies could provide quality data required for understanding the status of older persons. For example, through such strategies, micro data on older persons could be generated on aspects such as value and contributions of older persons as well as the neglect, abuse and violence that befall them. It would also be possible to have informed assessment of the extent to which urban centres are age-friendly and progress towards encouraging images of the older persons.

Lastly, institutions need to be trained in instrument design especially data collection or compilation of administrative data for purposes of collecting age-sex disaggregated data on older persons' social, demographic, economic and health characteristics. This can be coordinated within the National Statistical System and included in the guidelines for any data collection by both the private and public sectors.

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APPENDICES

ANNEX 1: APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A1.1: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY DISTRICT AND SEX

District	Older persons by sex			Population by sex			Percentage 60+ to total population
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
CENTRAL							
Buikwe	7,369	9,302	16,671	207,324	215,447	422,771	3.9
Bukomansimbi	3,721	5,173	8,894	75,109	76,304	151,413	5.9
Butambala	1,992	2,846	4,838	50,082	50,758	100,840	4.8
Buvuma	1,305	755	2,060	48,414	41,476	89,890	2.3
Gomba	3,819	4,564	8,383	82,167	77,755	159,922	5.2
Kalangala	896	484	1,380	31,349	22,944	54,293	2.5
Kalungu	4,339	6,321	10,660	89,679	93,553	183,232	5.8
Kampala	12,766	16,082	28,848	712,762	794,318	1,507,080	1.9
Kayunga	7,294	9,569	16,863	180,706	187,356	368,062	4.6
Kiboga	3,428	3,881	7,309	75,847	72,371	148,218	4.9
Kyankwanzi	4,414	4,558	8,972	111,539	103,154	214,693	4.2
Kyotera	5,090	6,904	11,994	110,786	114,092	224,878	5.3
Luwero	8,071	11,127	19,198	226,805	230,153	456,958	4.2
Lwengo	5,652	7,974	13,626	133,474	141,479	274,953	5.0
Lyantonde	1,721	2,115	3,836	46,714	47,039	93,753	4.1
Masaka	5,418	7,569	12,987	145,552	151,452	297,004	4.4
Mityana	7,472	9,243	16,715	165,717	163,247	328,964	5.1
Mpigi	4,868	6,714	11,582	125,404	125,144	250,548	4.6
Mubende	11,937	12,936	24,873	346,654	337,694	684,348	3.6
Mukono	10,686	13,847	24,533	289,757	307,047	596,804	4.1
Nakaseke	3,850	4,927	8,777	104,795	92,578	197,373	4.4
Nakasongola	3,208	3,449	6,657	93,323	88,472	181,795	3.7
Rakai	5,873	7,017	12,890	143,580	147,851	291,431	4.4
Ssembabule	4,998	6,095	11,093	126,084	126,513	252,597	4.4
Wakiso	18,679	27,630	46,309	949,035	1,048,383	1,997,418	2.3
REGIONAL	148,866	191,082	339,948	4,672,658	4,856,580	9,529,238	3.6
EASTERN							
Amuria	4,698	6,861	11,559	132,521	138,407	270,928	4.3
Budaka	4,469	5,469	9,938	100,620	106,977	207,597	4.8
Bududa	4,558	5,148	9,706	105,820	104,353	210,173	4.6
Bugiri	6,774	7,991	14,765	185,925	196,988	382,913	3.9
Bukedea	4,239	6,143	10,382	98,684	104,916	203,600	5.1
Bukwo	1,383	1,659	3,042	45,058	44,298	89,356	3.4
Bulambuli	4,374	4,998	9,372	86,108	88,405	174,513	5.4
Busia	5,734	7,721	13,455	156,447	167,215	323,662	4.2
Butaleja	5,024	5,858	10,882	119,466	124,687	244,153	4.5
Butebo	2,997	3,677	6,674	70,352	74,619	144,971	4.6
Buyende	5,661	6,466	12,127	158,615	164,452	323,067	3.8

TABLE A1.1: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY DISTRICT AND SEX (CONT'D)

District	Older persons by sex			Population by sex			Percentage 60+ to total population
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Iganga	8,709	11,407	20,116	241,182	263,015	504,197	4.0
Jinja	6,815	9,181	15,996	230,189	241,053	471,242	3.4
Kaberamaido	4,458	6,407	10,865	106,042	108,984	215,026	5.1
Kaliro	4,657	5,255	9,912	115,969	120,230	236,199	4.2
Kamuli	8,840	11,342	20,182	236,389	249,930	486,319	4.1
Kapchorwa	2,306	2,877	5,183	51,658	53,528	105,186	4.9
Katakwi	4,773	6,911	11,684	81,673	84,558	166,231	7.0
Kibuku	3,896	4,906	8,802	97,476	104,557	202,033	4.4
Kumi	4,992	7,378	12,370	116,457	122,811	239,268	5.2
Kween	1,604	1,971	3,575	47,404	46,263	93,667	3.8
Manafwa	3,596	4,568	8,164	73,026	76,518	149,544	5.5
Mayuge	8,065	9,142	17,207	229,252	243,987	473,239	3.6
Mbale	9,878	12,827	22,705	233,339	255,621	488,960	4.6
Namayingo	3,366	3,632	6,998	106,303	109,140	215,443	3.2
Namisindwa	4,654	5,677	10,331	100,554	103,727	204,281	5.1
Namutumba	5,351	6,093	11,444	123,911	128,646	252,557	4.5
Ngora	3,120	4,669	7,789	68,414	73,505	141,919	5.5
Pallisa	4,671	5,824	10,495	117,773	124,146	241,919	4.3
Serere	5,408	7,294	12,702	139,493	146,410	285,903	4.4
Sironko	6,666	8,757	15,423	120,862	121,559	242,421	6.4
Soroti	4,905	6,847	11,752	144,976	151,857	296,833	4.0
Tororo	11,155	14,150	25,305	250,830	266,250	517,080	4.9
REGIONAL	175,932	225,007	400,939	4,406,354	4,636,066	9,042,420	4.4
NORTHERN							
Adjumani	2,597	4,452	7,049	108,298	116,953	225,251	3.1
Agago	3,707	5,618	9,325	110,495	117,297	227,792	4.1
Alebtong	4,692	6,121	10,813	110,989	116,552	227,541	4.8
Amolatar	2,776	3,091	5,867	73,014	74,152	147,166	4.0
Amudat	1,584	1,313	2,897	54,246	51,523	105,769	2.7
Amuru	2,669	3,952	6,621	91,284	95,412	186,696	3.5
Apac	7,753	10,095	17,848	180,995	187,631	368,626	4.8
Arua	12,933	17,566	30,499	374,755	407,322	782,077	3.9
Dokolo	3,580	4,643	8,223	89,476	93,617	183,093	4.5
Gulu	3,995	5,826	9,821	134,571	141,042	275,613	3.6
Kaabong	2,872	3,160	6,032	79,207	88,672	167,879	3.6
Kitgum	3,834	5,623	9,457	99,258	104,790	204,048	4.6
Koboko	2,797	3,300	6,097	102,250	104,245	206,495	3.0
Kole	5,313	7,457	12,770	117,164	122,163	239,327	5.3
Kotido	2,757	2,927	5,684	86,169	94,881	181,050	3.1
Lamwo	2,493	4,046	6,539	65,106	69,265	134,371	4.9
Lira	6,787	8,792	15,579	196,663	211,380	408,043	3.8
Maracha	3,505	5,102	8,607	87,900	98,234	186,134	4.6
Moroto	1,924	2,822	4,746	49,746	53,686	103,432	4.6
Moyo	2,239	2,933	5,172	68,940	70,072	139,012	3.7
Nakapiripirit	3,353	5,013	8,366	74,578	82,112	156,690	5.3

TABLE A1.1: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY DISTRICT AND SEX (CONT'D)

District	Older persons by sex			Population by sex			Percentage 60+ to total population
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Napak	3,297	5,471	8,768	65,518	76,706	142,224	6.2
Nebbi	5,097	7,994	13,091	114,732	124,025	238,757	5.5
Nwoya	2,178	3,207	5,385	65,969	67,537	133,506	4.0
Omoro	2,760	4,157	6,917	78,837	81,895	160,732	4.3
Otuke	2,122	2,845	4,967	51,187	53,067	104,254	4.8
Oyam	7,280	9,453	16,733	187,121	196,523	383,644	4.4
Pader	2,998	4,574	7,572	86,635	91,369	178,004	4.3
Pakwach	3,009	4,610	7,619	76,372	81,665	158,037	4.8
Yumbe	7,474	8,085	15,559	230,626	254,196	484,822	3.2
Zombo	5,589	9,145	14,734	115,824	124,257	240,081	6.1
REGIONAL	127,602	175,331	302,933	3,480,381	3,707,751	7,188,132	4.2
WESTERN							
Buhweju	2,287	2,653	4,940	59,059	61,661	120,720	4.1
Buliisa	1,654	2,094	3,748	57,801	55,360	113,161	3.3
Bundibugyo	4,087	4,770	8,857	108,435	115,952	224,387	3.9
Bunyangabu	3,542	4,708	8,250	84,033	86,214	170,247	4.8
Bushenyi	5,527	6,943	12,470	114,207	120,236	234,443	5.3
Hoima	9,627	11,099	20,726	287,906	285,080	572,986	3.6
Ibanda	5,147	7,051	12,198	121,440	128,185	249,625	4.9
Isingiro	8,863	11,536	20,399	235,621	250,739	486,360	4.2
Kabale	5,520	7,994	13,514	110,043	120,566	230,609	5.9
Kabarole	6,386	8,306	14,692	149,615	149,374	298,989	4.9
Kagadi	4,904	6,533	11,437	171,812	179,221	351,033	3.3
Kakumiro	4,102	4,678	8,780	147,157	145,951	293,108	3.0
Kamwenge	7,348	9,055	16,403	202,503	211,951	414,454	4.0
Kanungu	5,265	7,138	12,403	121,081	131,063	252,144	4.9
Kasese	11,863	13,739	25,602	338,215	356,772	694,987	3.7
Kibaale	1,869	2,280	4,149	70,815	70,132	140,947	2.9
Kiruhura	7,103	7,605	14,708	166,214	161,863	328,077	4.5
Kiryandongo	3,945	4,538	8,483	132,822	133,375	266,197	3.2
Kisoro	5,854	9,132	14,986	126,055	155,650	281,705	5.3
Kyegegwa	4,933	5,836	10,769	140,617	141,020	281,637	3.8
Kyenjojo	8,157	11,113	19,270	210,599	211,605	422,204	4.6
Masindi	5,163	5,668	10,831	148,121	142,992	291,113	3.7
Mbarara	8,534	11,850	20,384	230,082	242,547	472,629	4.3
Mitooma	4,378	5,875	10,253	86,484	96,960	183,444	5.6
Ntoroko	1,266	1,280	2,546	34,038	32,967	67,005	3.8
Ntungamo	9,609	13,734	23,343	232,469	251,372	483,841	4.8
Rubanda	3,943	5,771	9,714	92,011	104,885	196,896	4.9
Rubirizi	2,513	3,568	6,081	61,765	67,384	129,149	4.7
Rukiga	2,725	3,692	6,417	48,195	52,531	100,726	6.4
Rukungiri	7,598	10,731	18,329	150,016	164,678	314,694	5.8
Sheema	5,032	7,043	12,075	99,225	108,118	207,343	5.8
REGIONAL	168,744	218,013	386,757	4,338,456	4,536,404	8,874,860	4.4
TOTAL	621,144	809,433	1,430,577	16,897,849	17,736,801	34,634,650	4.1

**includes non-household population*

TABLE A1.2: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY ETHNICITY/TRIBE AND SEX

Tribe	Older Persons			Total Population			60+ (%)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Acholi	23,050	35,712	58,762	713,249	757,635	1,470,884	4.0
Aliba	280	350	630	9,112	9,218	18,330	3.4
Alur	16,258	23,369	39,627	425,734	452,795	878,529	4.5
Aringa	7,354	7,878	15,232	235,279	258,334	493,613	3.1
Baamba	980	1,085	2,065	21,078	21,850	42,928	4.8
Babukusu	745	834	1,579	18,495	18,651	37,146	4.3
Babwisi	1,976	2,478	4,454	48,432	52,670	101,102	4.4
Bafumbira	14,393	17,798	32,191	345,666	367,343	713,009	4.5
Baganda	80,265	117,135	197,400	2,688,854	2,866,558	5,555,412	3.6
Bagisu	36,187	44,792	80,979	806,045	841,337	1,647,382	4.9
Bagungu	1,100	1,773	2,873	41,541	42,461	84,002	3.4
Bagwe	2,024	2,287	4,311	50,494	49,387	99,881	4.3
Bagwere	11,796	14,520	26,316	302,984	318,237	621,221	4.2
Bahehe	101	77	178	1,996	2,029	4,025	4.4
Bahororo	4,366	5,525	9,891	73,639	77,748	151,387	6.5
Bakenyi	1,965	2,253	4,218	50,417	49,463	99,880	4.2
Bakiga	44,872	58,829	103,701	1,159,809	1,231,166	2,390,975	4.3
Bakonzo	13,584	15,655	29,239	414,733	436,095	850,828	3.4
Banyabindi	353	486	839	8,357	7,985	16,342	5.1
Banyabutumbi	169	255	424	4,972	5,137	10,109	4.2
Banyankore	60,865	78,826	139,691	1,554,777	1,662,238	3,217,015	4.3
Banyara	841	1,006	1,847	24,020	23,707	47,727	3.9
Banyaruguru	982	1,423	2,405	24,003	25,012	49,015	4.9
Banyarwanda	13,392	15,978	29,370	252,504	271,633	524,137	5.6
Banyole	9,942	11,228	21,170	263,017	267,079	530,096	4.0
Banyoro	15,571	20,737	36,308	472,990	493,866	966,856	3.8
Baruli	2,891	3,740	6,631	94,079	96,030	190,109	3.5
Barundi	4,611	4,563	9,174	48,653	43,894	92,547	9.9
Basamia	6,590	8,544	15,134	205,303	215,866	421,169	3.6
Basoga	47,686	61,380	109,066	1,429,400	1,531,583	2,960,983	3.7
Basongora	265	356	621	7,988	7,960	15,948	3.9
Batagwenda	1,191	1,452	2,643	27,922	28,045	55,967	4.7
Batoro	15,632	22,684	38,316	396,433	414,309	810,742	4.7
Batuku	657	791	1,448	17,383	17,980	35,363	4.1
Batwa	130	181	311	3,018	3,180	6,198	5.0
Chope	556	724	1,280	17,182	17,114	34,296	3.7
Dodoth	2,202	2,574	4,776	59,303	69,796	129,099	3.7
Ethur	1,421	1,794	3,215	47,318	51,030	98,348	3.3
Gimara	188	219	407	5,545	5,632	11,177	3.6
Ik (Teuso)	276	271	547	6,845	7,103	13,948	3.9
Iteso	46,092	61,998	108,090	1,160,482	1,204,625	2,365,107	4.6
Jie	2,580	2,865	5,445	75,417	89,853	165,270	3.3
Jonam	2,185	3,286	5,471	51,660	54,769	106,429	5.1
Jopadhola	9,971	12,716	22,687	235,659	246,006	481,665	4.7

TABLE A1.2: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY ETHNICITY/TRIBE AND SEX (CONT'D)

Tribe	Older Persons			Total Population			60+ (%)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Kakwa	2,697	3,232	5,929	89,979	92,753	182,732	3.2
Karimojong	7,898	12,614	20,512	172,450	199,326	371,776	5.5
Kebu (okebu)	1,311	1,447	2,758	27,542	26,556	54,098	5.1
Kuku	755	1,072	1,827	22,452	24,727	47,179	3.9
Kumam	5,151	7,368	12,519	131,421	134,618	266,039	4.7
Langi	40,426	53,144	93,570	1,042,444	1,088,999	2,131,443	4.4
Lendu	565	533	1,098	9,721	9,269	18,990	5.8
Lugbara	18,103	23,766	41,869	533,104	566,775	1,099,879	3.8
Madi	4,222	6,119	10,341	142,928	150,094	293,022	3.5
Mening	55	53	108	1,264	1,391	2,655	4.1
Mvuba	50	74	124	1,405	1,518	2,923	4.2
Napore	380	403	783	12,340	13,082	25,422	3.1
Ngikutio	94	119	213	2,767	2,979	5,746	3.7
Nubi	516	726	1,242	14,200	14,606	28,806	4.3
Nyangia	152	183	335	4,750	4,883	9,633	3.5
Pokot	1,520	1,339	2,859	51,553	53,327	104,880	2.7
Reli	140	191	331	4,239	4,119	8,358	4.0
Sabiny	4,614	5,863	10,477	136,162	137,750	273,912	3.8
Shana	180	201	381	5,235	5,597	10,832	3.5
So (Tepeth)	452	624	1,076	11,032	12,373	23,405	4.6
Vonoma	59	77	136	1,236	1,378	2,614	5.2
Other	951	1,059	2,010	25,138	25,717	50,855	4.0
Kenya	472	654	1,126	16,201	18,327	34,528	3.3
Tanzania	1,796	1,880	3,676	22,589	23,268	45,857	8.0
Rwanda	2,011	2,188	4,199	43,732	48,490	92,222	4.6
Burundi	851	790	1,641	11,251	10,656	21,907	7.5
Sudan	857	2,155	3,012	57,484	63,080	120,564	2.5
Dem Rep of Congo	1,828	1,927	3,755	67,163	70,135	137,298	2.7
Somalia	125	170	295	7,047	6,798	13,845	2.1
Other Africa	73	70	143	3,054	2,703	5,757	2.5
United Kingdom	75	48	123	510	501	1,011	12.2
Other Europe	81	56	137	775	725	1,500	9.1
Asia	284	221	505	8,201	5,676	13,877	3.6
USA	73	67	140	804	850	1,654	8.5
Canada	15	14	29	199	163	362	8.0
Central and Latin America	2	5	7	101	95	196	3.6
Australia	8	12	20	119	132	251	8.0
Oceania	7	5	12	115	88	203	5.9
Others	425	302	727	9,996	8,876	18,872	3.9
TOTAL	607,809	803,198	1,411,007	16,594,490	17,546,809	34,141,299	4.1

**only household population considered*

TABLE A1.3: DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE AND DISABLED OLDER PERSONS BY DISTRICT

District	Literacy Status			Disabilities Status			Total
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	With a Multiple Disability	With Single Disability	No Disability	
CENTRAL							
Buikwe	54.1	45.9	100	44.9	19.7	35.3	100
Bukomansimbi	50.0	50.0	100	43.2	20.9	35.9	100
Butambala	47.5	52.5	100	24.1	17.0	58.9	100
Buvuma	57.3	42.7	100	45.5	20.7	33.8	100
Gomba	57.1	42.9	100	44.4	20.5	35.1	100
Kalangala	39.6	60.4	100	41.3	21.5	37.2	100
Kalungu	51.5	48.5	100	48.7	20.3	31.0	100
Kampala	21.7	78.3	100	25.2	22.3	52.5	100
Kayunga	62.6	37.4	100	40.5	19.0	40.5	100
Kiboga	59.8	40.2	100	51.0	19.8	29.2	100
Kyankwanzi	63.5	36.5	100	43.7	20.5	35.8	100
Kyotera	49.8	50.2	100	35.2	19.7	45.1	100
Luwero	50.8	49.2	100	42.6	21.0	36.3	100
Lwengo	54.6	45.4	100	43.7	19.6	36.7	100
Lyantonde	67.1	32.9	100	41.6	21.0	37.3	100
Masaka	39.6	60.4	100	40.5	21.5	38.0	100
Mityana	50.4	49.6	100	46.4	21.0	32.6	100
Mpigi	48.5	51.5	100	40.9	20.9	38.2	100
Mubende	59.3	40.7	100	47.1	18.4	34.5	100
Mukono	48.0	52.0	100	38.0	20.0	42.0	100
Nakaseke	58.3	41.7	100	38.4	21.1	40.5	100
Nakasongola	61.7	38.3	100	52.5	21.3	26.1	100
Rakai	61.2	38.8	100	35.0	19.8	45.2	100
Ssembabule	64.3	35.7	100	43.4	19.2	37.4	100
Wakiso	34.6	65.4	100	32.1	21.0	46.9	100
REGIONAL	49.1	50.9	100	39.6	20.4	40.0	100
NORTHERN							
Amuria	68.8	31.2	100	54.3	19.9	25.8	100
Budaka	66.1	33.9	100	33.9	19.3	46.9	100
Bududa	68.4	31.6	100	45.8	17.2	37.0	100
Bugiri	69.0	31.0	100	42.1	20.5	37.4	100
Bukedea	67.6	32.4	100	33.5	20.8	45.7	100
Bukwo	67.8	32.2	100	37.0	21.3	41.7	100
Bulambuli	64.0	36.0	100	49.7	18.1	32.3	100
Busia	65.2	34.8	100	34.4	22.3	43.3	100
Butaleja	68.0	32.0	100	43.6	21.6	34.8	100
Butebo	68.2	31.8	100	36.5	19.0	44.6	100
Buyende	72.7	27.3	100	45.3	20.7	34.0	100
Iganga	63.4	36.6	100	45.6	17.9	36.5	100
Jinja	55.4	44.6	100	45.9	19.9	34.2	100
Kaberamaido	60.9	39.1	100	50.3	20.3	29.5	100
Kaliro	70.0	30.0	100	47.1	19.0	34.0	100
Kamuli	63.2	36.8	100	44.6	20.6	34.7	100
Kapchorwa	69.7	30.3	100	46.5	19.0	34.5	100
Katakwi	70.5	29.5	100	46.8	22.2	31.0	100

TABLE A1.3: DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE AND DISABLED OLDER PERSONS BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

District	Literacy Status			Disabilities Status			Total
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	With a Multiple Disability	With Single Disability	No Disability	
Kibuku	70.2	29.8	100	35.3	19.2	45.5	100
Kumi	66.4	33.6	100	38.9	21.0	40.1	100
Kween	72.9	27.1	100	27.0	19.8	53.2	100
Luuka	64.4	35.6	100	35.7	21.4	42.9	100
Manafwa	59.7	40.3	100	52.0	20.5	27.4	100
Mayuge	67.0	33.0	100	24.4	19.2	56.4	100
Mbale	61.3	38.7	100	28.4	19.9	51.7	100
Namayingo	70.1	29.9	100	41.7	20.9	37.3	100
Namisindwa	62.1	37.9	100	51.5	20.0	28.5	100
Namutumba	70.0	30.0	100	45.4	19.1	35.5	100
Ngora	65.6	34.4	100	41.8	23.2	34.9	100
Pallisa	69.1	30.9	100	43.0	19.3	37.7	100
Serere	61.7	38.3	100	44.4	21.3	34.3	100
Sironko	64.3	35.7	100	60.5	18.2	21.3	100
Soroti	62.0	38.0	100	44.6	21.4	34.0	100
Tororo	67.8	32.2	100	38.9	21.4	39.8	100
REGIONAL	65.7	34.3	100	42.2	20.1	37.7	100
NORTHERN							
Abim	76.3	23.7	100	50.1	18.9	31.0	100
Adjumani	69.2	30.8	100	32.0	20.6	47.3	100
Agago	73.0	27.0	100	44.4	23.9	31.8	100
Alebtong	67.9	32.1	100	48.3	20.3	31.4	100
Amolatar	59.4	40.6	100	54.0	21.3	24.7	100
Amudat	93.0	7.0	100	24.3	16.4	59.3	100
Amuru	69.6	30.4	100	40.4	20.9	38.7	100
Apac	60.4	39.6	100	53.9	20.5	25.6	100
Arua	63.1	36.9	100	33.8	22.4	43.8	100
Dokolo	66.3	33.7	100	47.2	22.2	30.6	100
Gulu	58.2	41.8	100	35.2	23.2	41.6	100
Kaabong	92.9	7.1	100	41.4	18.2	40.4	100
Kitgum	65.6	34.4	100	44.4	22.5	33.1	100
Koboko	69.0	31.0	100	36.5	22.9	40.6	100
Kole	62.7	37.3	100	46.5	21.2	32.3	100
Kotido	95.4	4.6	100	28.4	16.2	55.5	100
Lamwo	72.3	27.7	100	52.5	20.7	26.8	100
Lira	63.2	36.8	100	49.2	22.3	28.5	100
Maracha	72.8	27.2	100	36.3	24.8	38.9	100
Moroto	94.0	6.0	100	26.4	19.1	54.5	100
Moyo	61.7	38.3	100	35.3	23.9	40.8	100
Nakapiripirit	93.4	6.6	100	23.4	18.5	58.1	100
Napak	92.6	7.4	100	22.2	18.9	58.9	100
Nebbi	62.3	37.7	100	34.7	23.8	41.5	100

TABLE A1.3: DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE AND DISABLED OLDER PERSONS BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

District	Literacy Status			Disabilities Status			Total
	Illiterate	Literate	Total	With a Multiple Disability	With Single Disability	No Disability	
Nwoya	64.5	35.5	100	50.4	22.1	27.6	100
Omoror	60.4	39.6	100	44.6	22.2	33.2	100
Otuke	69.5	30.5	100	55.9	20.9	23.2	100
Oyam	61.9	38.1	100	45.3	19.6	35.1	100
Pader	68.5	31.5	100	47.7	20.7	31.6	100
Pakwach	61.5	38.5	100	40.2	21.9	38.0	100
Yumbe	76.9	23.1	100	26.8	18.8	54.4	100
Zombo	69.3	30.7	100	43.9	23.9	32.2	100
REGIONAL	69.0	31.0	100	40.6	21.3	38.0	100
WESTERN							
Buhweju	64.2	35.8	100	37.2	20.0	42.8	100
Buliisa	66.1	33.9	100	46.1	21.9	32.0	100
Bundibugyo	68.2	31.8	100	53.8	19.8	26.4	100
Bunyangabu	61.2	38.8	100	48.7	19.5	31.9	100
Bushenyi	59.2	40.8	100	39.8	20.1	40.1	100
Hoima	59.0	41.0	100	37.6	22.2	40.2	100
Ibanda	60.4	39.6	100	42.7	19.5	37.8	100
Isingiro	65.4	34.6	100	37.4	16.9	45.7	100
Kabale	63.3	36.7	100	53.5	16.6	29.9	100
Kabarole	54.5	45.5	100	48.0	20.9	31.0	100
Kagadi	63.2	36.8	100	42.2	20.4	37.4	100
Kakumiro	62.1	37.9	100	40.0	20.8	39.3	100
Kamwenge	65.0	35.0	100	39.3	20.6	40.0	100
Kanungu	62.2	37.8	100	42.7	19.4	37.9	100
Kasese	71.1	28.9	100	36.8	20.7	42.5	100
Kibaale	58.3	41.7	100	39.6	19.5	40.9	100
Kiruhura	65.8	34.2	100	45.8	18.0	36.2	100
Kiryandongo	68.0	32.0	100	36.8	21.4	41.7	100
Kisoro	73.4	26.6	100	44.6	18.2	37.2	100
Kyegegwa	62.0	38.0	100	40.9	20.9	38.2	100
Kyenjojo	62.3	37.7	100	44.1	18.4	37.5	100
Masindi	57.6	42.4	100	39.8	22.3	37.9	100
Mbarara	57.7	42.3	100	35.6	19.1	45.3	100
Mitooma	62.2	37.8	100	48.3	20.3	31.3	100
Ntoroko	66.9	33.1	100	40.3	20.2	39.5	100
Ntungamo	64.6	35.4	100	37.2	19.4	43.4	100
Rubanda	68.6	31.4	100	52.5	17.4	30.1	100
Rubirizi	66.0	34.0	100	47.0	19.6	33.4	100
Rukiga	60.8	39.2	100	53.5	15.7	30.8	100
Rukungiri	57.1	42.9	100	42.5	19.4	38.0	100
Sheema	58.5	41.5	100	35.8	20.9	43.3	100
REGIONAL	63.0	37.0	100	42.0	19.6	38.4	100
TOTAL	61.8	38.2	100	41.2	20.3	38.5	100

TABLE A1.4: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP AND DISTRICT

District	Sex (60+)			Sex (10 years and above)			Percentage 60+ to total households
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
CENTRAL							
Buikwe	7,245	6,400	13,645	71,148	26,685	97,833	13.9
Bukomansimbi	3,687	3,786	7,473	23,426	10,902	34,328	21.8
Butambala	2,032	2,081	4,113	15,128	6,550	21,678	19.0
Buvuma	1,067	435	1,502	20,289	4,830	25,119	6.0
Gomba	3,649	3,081	6,730	25,794	9,446	35,240	19.1
Kalangala	560	272	832	15,493	4,548	20,041	4.2
Kalungu	4,231	4,526	8,757	28,011	13,394	41,405	21.1
Kampala	11,156	9,026	20,182	288,746	125,660	414,406	4.9
Kayunga	7,341	6,187	13,528	55,677	20,285	75,962	17.8
Kiboga	3,173	2,487	5,660	24,975	9,035	34,010	16.6
Kyankwanzi	4,205	2,523	6,728	38,137	9,550	47,687	14.1
Kyotera	4,743	4,738	9,481	37,313	15,938	53,251	17.8
Luwero	7,818	8,065	15,883	74,469	30,740	105,209	15.1
Lwengo	5,905	5,725	11,630	43,805	17,948	61,753	18.8
Lyantonde	1,613	1,138	2,751	15,621	5,002	20,623	13.3
Masaka	5,337	5,358	10,695	52,974	22,520	75,494	14.2
Mityana	7,163	6,631	13,794	56,760	22,905	79,665	17.3
Mpigi	4,709	4,928	9,637	42,612	17,776	60,388	16.0
Mubende	11,700	8,113	19,813	117,044	34,056	151,100	13.1
Mukono	9,628	9,383	19,011	101,358	42,802	144,160	13.2
Nakaseke	3,431	3,204	6,635	30,907	12,141	43,048	15.4
Nakasongola	2,875	1,900	4,775	28,078	8,532	36,610	13.0
Rakai	6,049	4,438	10,487	47,378	15,761	63,139	16.6
Ssembabule	5,013	3,826	8,839	41,955	13,375	55,330	16.0
Wakiso	17,309	17,874	35,183	370,273	131,190	501,463	7.0
REGIONAL	141,639	126,125	267,764	1,667,371	631,571	2,298,942	11.6
EASTERN							
Amuria	4,302	3,627	7,929	35,757	12,477	48,234	16.4
Budaka	4,672	2,518	7,190	30,742	6,446	37,188	19.3
Bududa	4,406	2,627	7,033	31,621	5,227	36,848	19.1
Bugiri	7,315	4,367	11,682	59,433	15,036	74,469	15.7
Bukedea	4,033	2,732	6,765	28,755	7,660	36,415	18.6
Bukwo	1,477	799	2,276	14,131	2,486	16,617	13.7
Bulambuli	4,062	2,507	6,569	27,374	6,604	33,978	19.3
Busia	6,203	4,569	10,772	50,154	14,615	64,769	16.6
Butaleja	5,438	2,744	8,182	36,962	7,400	44,362	18.4
Butebo	3,019	1,612	4,631	20,653	4,264	24,917	18.6
Buyende	5,327	3,417	8,744	49,897	11,302	61,199	14.3
Iganga	8,529	6,000	14,529	78,888	23,584	102,472	14.2
Jinja	7,012	5,343	12,355	80,781	24,577	105,358	11.7
Kaberamaido	4,080	3,211	7,291	29,917	8,843	38,760	18.8
Kaliro	4,453	2,549	7,002	35,378	7,546	42,924	16.3
Kamuli	9,293	6,096	15,389	74,217	19,473	93,690	16.4
Kapchorwa	2,359	1,414	3,773	17,769	3,727	21,496	17.6
Katakwi	4,166	3,294	7,460	21,737	9,007	30,744	24.3
Kibuku	3,951	2,160	6,111	29,307	6,139	35,446	17.2
Kumi	4,334	2,817	7,151	31,463	9,285	40,748	17.5
Kween	1,767	992	2,759	14,943	2,916	17,859	15.4

TABLE A1.4: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

District	Sex (60+)			Sex (10 years and above)			Percentage 60+ to total households
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Luuka	4,344	3,192	7,536	34,151	10,208	44,359	17.0
Manafwa	3,890	2,612	6,502	25,115	5,864	30,979	21.0
Mayuge	8,192	4,789	12,981	74,897	20,443	95,340	13.6
Mbale	9,789	7,431	17,220	82,793	25,765	108,558	15.9
Namayingo	3,629	2,064	5,693	34,366	8,730	43,096	13.2
Namisisindwa	5,034	3,157	8,191	34,957	6,879	41,836	19.6
Namutumba	5,241	2,886	8,127	37,436	7,935	45,371	17.9
Ngora	2,748	1,894	4,642	18,113	5,570	23,683	19.6
Pallisa	4,597	2,464	7,061	33,356	7,378	40,734	17.3
Serere	4,823	3,048	7,871	37,170	10,566	47,736	16.5
Sironko	6,797	5,348	12,145	44,079	11,783	55,862	21.7
Soroti	4,374	3,153	7,527	41,681	13,240	54,921	13.7
Tororo	10,862	7,717	18,579	79,568	22,924	102,492	18.1
REGIONAL	174,518	115,150	289,668	1,377,561	365,899	1,743,460	16.6
NORTHERN							
Abim	1,732	1,167	2,899	13,996	4,086	18,082	16.0
Adjumani	2,037	2,166	4,203	25,101	16,214	41,315	10.2
Agago	3,713	3,481	7,194	33,094	10,282	43,376	16.6
Alebtong	4,578	3,859	8,437	35,537	10,691	46,228	18.3
Amolatar	2,484	1,557	4,041	22,001	5,993	27,994	14.4
Amudat	1,698	544	2,242	13,295	2,209	15,504	14.5
Amuru	2,362	2,518	4,880	26,573	10,077	36,650	13.3
Apac	7,302	5,389	12,691	55,856	15,764	71,620	17.7
Arua	11,434	8,328	19,762	108,912	37,715	146,627	13.5
Dokolo	3,415	2,547	5,962	27,213	7,744	34,957	17.1
Gulu	3,345	3,571	6,916	39,017	16,424	55,441	12.5
Kaabong	3,308	1,926	5,234	22,011	7,171	29,182	17.9
Kitgum	3,713	3,332	7,045	29,590	10,107	39,697	17.7
Koboko	2,354	967	3,321	24,469	5,802	30,271	11.0
Kole	5,092	4,090	9,182	37,230	11,295	48,525	18.9
Kotido	3,280	1,670	4,950	20,097	6,084	26,181	18.9
Lamwo	2,526	2,712	5,238	20,141	7,327	27,468	19.1
Lira	6,438	5,268	11,706	67,326	21,689	89,015	13.2
Maracha	3,564	2,452	6,016	27,511	8,761	36,272	16.6
Moroto	2,217	1,718	3,935	16,798	5,268	22,066	17.8
Moyo	1,910	1,510	3,420	19,023	6,844	25,867	13.2
Nakapiripirit	3,927	2,492	6,419	19,753	5,648	25,401	25.3
Napak	4,181	3,293	7,474	18,655	8,393	27,048	27.6
Nebbi	5,060	4,542	9,602	36,143	11,428	47,571	20.2
Nwoya	2,057	1,871	3,928	20,098	6,113	26,211	15.0
Omoro	2,716	2,601	5,317	23,236	8,336	31,572	16.8
Otuke	2,090	1,846	3,936	16,440	5,505	21,945	17.9
Oyam	6,824	5,225	12,049	58,481	18,055	76,536	15.7
Pader	2,595	2,663	5,258	25,088	9,095	34,183	15.4
Pakwach	2,940	2,532	5,472	22,492	7,372	29,864	18.3
Yumbe	6,748	3,448	10,196	51,881	11,892	63,773	16.0
Zombo	5,826	5,866	11,692	38,876	13,844	52,720	22.2
REGIONAL	123,466	97,151	220,617	1,015,934	333,228	1,349,162	16.4
WESTERN							

TABLE A1.4: DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD HEADSHIP AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

District	Sex (60+)			Sex (10 years and above)			Percentage 60+ to total households
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Buhweju	2,373	1,123	3,496	21,034	3,878	24,912	14.0
Buliisa	1,487	1,240	2,727	16,323	5,279	21,602	12.6
Bundibugyo	4,075	1,982	6,057	36,458	8,320	44,778	13.5
Bunyangabu	3,661	2,943	6,604	26,761	9,307	36,068	18.3
Bushenyi	5,949	3,502	9,451	39,628	11,742	51,370	18.4
Hoima	9,105	6,350	15,455	97,969	27,430	125,399	12.3
Ibanda	5,292	3,859	9,151	41,755	13,192	54,947	16.7
Isingiro	8,621	6,156	14,777	78,442	23,181	101,623	14.5
Kabale	5,523	4,981	10,504	38,135	13,622	51,757	20.3
Kabarole	5,955	5,189	11,144	51,612	19,524	71,136	15.7
Kagadi	5,256	4,018	9,274	58,688	15,456	74,144	12.5
Kakumiro	4,098	2,794	6,892	52,216	11,255	63,471	10.9
Kamwenge	7,789	5,225	13,014	70,015	18,952	88,967	14.6
Kanungu	5,792	4,393	10,185	42,884	13,172	56,056	18.2
Kasese	13,004	6,553	19,557	111,421	27,985	139,406	14.0
Kibaale	1,838	1,410	3,248	24,966	5,642	30,608	10.6
Kiruhura	6,410	3,135	9,545	53,035	14,117	67,152	14.2
Kiryandongo	3,764	2,325	6,089	40,490	11,680	52,170	11.7
Kisoro	7,023	5,439	12,462	48,504	13,744	62,248	20.0
Kyegegwa	4,914	3,275	8,189	48,346	11,696	60,042	13.6
Kyenjojo	8,332	6,647	14,979	70,859	20,585	91,444	16.4
Masindi	4,792	3,255	8,047	50,239	14,581	64,820	12.4
Mbarara	8,420	6,660	15,080	83,661	29,111	112,772	13.4
Mitooma	4,997	3,157	8,154	30,861	8,939	39,800	20.5
Ntoroko	1,156	602	1,758	10,982	2,935	13,917	12.6
Ntungamo	10,898	7,923	18,821	78,049	23,710	101,759	18.5
Rubanda	4,840	3,395	8,235	34,384	8,939	43,323	19.0
Rubirizi	2,835	2,166	5,001	21,829	6,919	28,748	17.4
Rukiga	2,945	2,249	5,194	17,047	5,673	22,720	22.9
Rukungiri	8,086	6,477	14,563	51,829	17,706	69,535	20.9
Sheema	5,510	3,516	9,026	34,633	11,179	45,812	19.7
REGIONAL	174,740	121,939	296,679	1,483,055	429,451	1,912,506	15.5
TOTAL	614,363	460,365	1,074,728	5,543,921	1,760,149	7,304,070	14.7

TABLE A1.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS STAYING IN SEMI-PERMANENT AND CROWDED DWELLINGS BY DISTRICT

District	Status of Dwelling unit				Crowdedness of dwelling unit		
	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total	Not overcrowded	Overcrowded	Total
CENTRAL							
Buikwe	4.8	53.5	41.7	100	55.3	44.7	100
Bukomansimbi	2.1	62.5	35.5	100	65.7	34.3	100
Butambala	1.5	56.8	41.8	100	56.4	43.6	100
Buvuma	32.3	62.3	5.4	100	55.3	44.7	100
Gomba	11.2	66.3	22.4	100	60.1	39.9	100
Kalangala	16.5	63.7	19.8	100	74.1	25.9	100
Kalungu	3.3	59.1	37.6	100	65.6	34.4	100
Kampala	0.1	11.8	88.1	100	56.0	44.0	100
Kayunga	10.6	58.9	30.5	100	51.5	48.5	100
Kiboga	13.8	63.4	22.8	100	57.1	42.9	100
Kyankwanzi	25.0	58.6	16.3	100	54.2	45.8	100
Kyotera	5.0	60.4	34.6	100	69.3	30.7	100
Luwero	4.6	49.5	45.9	100	57.4	42.6	100
Lwengo	2.4	63.4	34.2	100	65.7	34.3	100
Lyantonde	14.7	60.3	25.1	100	54.5	45.5	100
Masaka	2.9	48.4	48.7	100	67.3	32.7	100
Mityana	2.4	62.8	34.8	100	62.2	37.8	100
Mpigi	2.2	54.3	43.5	100	64.6	35.4	100
Mubende	7.8	73.8	18.4	100	59.8	40.2	100
Mukono	3.2	43.8	53.1	100	58.4	41.6	100
Nakaseke	11.2	54.4	34.5	100	55.5	44.5	100
Nakasongola	25.7	52.6	21.7	100	48.5	51.5	100
Rakai	9.0	72.3	18.8	100	64.2	35.8	100
Ssembabule	11.8	61.5	26.7	100	59.5	40.5	100
Wakiso	0.7	24.6	74.8	100	58.7	41.3	100
REGIONAL	5.9	50.2	43.9	100	59.5	40.5	100
EASTERN							
Amuria	84.4	9.4	6.2	100	57.8	42.2	100
Budaka	10.8	70.0	19.3	100	53.4	46.6	100
Bududa	2.4	92.4	5.2	100	50.1	49.9	100
Bugiri	26.7	50.1	23.2	100	46.2	53.8	100
Bukedea	54.0	31.0	15.0	100	55.2	44.8	100
Bukwo	42.8	55.5	1.8	100	52.2	47.8	100
Bulambuli	8.4	87.5	4.1	100	51.4	48.6	100
Busia	40.1	38.6	21.3	100	49.6	50.4	100
Butaleja	17.7	65.7	16.6	100	49.0	51.0	100
Butebo	17.8	65.6	16.6	100	52.0	48.0	100
Buyende	27.9	57.4	14.6	100	46.2	53.8	100
Iganga	4.5	63.2	32.3	100	48.5	51.5	100
Jinja	1.1	55.8	43.0	100	54.1	45.9	100
Kaberamaido	74.9	16.1	9.0	100	61.1	38.9	100
Kaliro	19.2	61.5	19.3	100	48.1	51.9	100
Kamuli	5.5	66.7	27.7	100	52.4	47.6	100
Kapchorwa	12.8	83.2	4.1	100	63.6	36.4	100
Katakwi	87.2	8.0	4.8	100	55.1	44.9	100
Kibuku	18.3	64.2	17.6	100	46.3	53.7	100
Kumi	62.4	19.1	18.5	100	49.9	50.1	100
Kween	36.7	61.9	1.4	100	56.2	43.8	100

TABLE A1.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS STAYING IN SEMI-PERMANENT AND CROWDED DWELLINGS BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

District	Status of Dwelling unit				Crowdedness of dwelling unit		
	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total	Not overcrowded	Overcrowded	Total
Luuka	4.4	70.4	25.2	100	52.3	47.7	100
Manafwa	5.9	83.5	10.7	100	63.4	36.6	100
Mayuge	12.6	66.8	20.6	100	45.4	54.6	100
Mbale	1.8	77.3	20.9	100	60.7	39.3	100
Namayingo	44.0	43.2	12.9	100	41.3	58.7	100
Namisindwa	4.2	89.7	6.1	100	61.9	38.1	100
Namutumba	11.3	66.6	22.1	100	47.8	52.2	100
Ngora	67.1	14.3	18.7	100	52.1	47.9	100
Pallisa	30.3	49.7	20.0	100	51.2	48.8	100
Serere	71.9	13.4	14.8	100	53.2	46.8	100
Sironko	2.2	86.8	11.0	100	69.2	30.8	100
Soroti	63.3	16.7	20.0	100	56.9	43.1	100
Tororo	21.1	62.3	16.7	100	57.0	43.0	100
REGIONAL	26.8	55.3	18.0	100	53.4	46.6	100
NORTHERN							
Abim	83.4	13.6	3.0	100	30.1	69.9	100
Adjumani	70.6	24.2	5.2	100	39.4	60.6	100
Agago	83.3	13.9	2.7	100	50.8	49.2	100
Alebtong	72.2	23.5	4.3	100	69.4	30.6	100
Amolatar	59.0	35.6	5.4	100	62.2	37.8	100
Amudat	75.2	23.7	1.1	100	11.1	88.9	100
Amuru	84.7	14.0	1.3	100	55.1	44.9	100
Apac	64.5	24.9	10.6	100	64.2	35.8	100
Arua	51.0	35.9	13.1	100	46.9	53.1	100
Dokolo	61.5	29.7	8.7	100	65.3	34.7	100
Gulu	67.4	13.5	19.1	100	54.0	46.0	100
Kaabong	86.0	12.0	2.0	100	19.7	80.3	100
Kitgum	74.4	17.0	8.6	100	50.0	50.0	100
Koboko	63.6	26.9	9.5	100	29.4	70.6	100
Kole	64.6	26.9	8.6	100	67.0	33.0	100
Kotido	85.8	13.2	0.9	100	16.3	83.7	100
Lamwo	85.8	12.1	2.1	100	55.3	44.7	100
Lira	47.2	35.4	17.3	100	68.3	31.7	100
Maracha	59.0	34.6	6.4	100	49.0	51.0	100
Moroto	77.2	20.6	2.2	100	22.0	78.0	100
Moyo	52.1	39.3	8.5	100	48.1	51.9	100
Nakapiripirit	88.7	10.2	1.1	100	18.3	81.7	100
Napak	78.8	20.6	0.6	100	28.5	71.5	100
Nebbi	74.9	15.1	10.0	100	43.8	56.2	100
Nwoya	88.9	9.5	1.6	100	51.8	48.2	100
Omoro	83.9	10.9	5.2	100	57.2	42.8	100
Otuke	85.6	12.0	2.4	100	67.0	33.0	100
Oyam	71.7	19.2	9.0	100	65.4	34.6	100
Pader	87.0	9.6	3.4	100	48.1	51.9	100
Pakwach	81.1	15.0	3.9	100	39.3	60.7	100
Yumbe	68.6	28.5	2.9	100	19.0	81.0	100
Zombo	75.7	17.0	7.3	100	47.7	52.3	100
REGIONAL	70.2	22.4	7.3	100	48.6	51.4	100

TABLE A1.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS STAYING IN SEMI-PERMANENT AND CROWDED DWELLINGS BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

District	Status of Dwelling unit				Crowdedness of dwelling unit		
	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total	Not overcrowded	Overcrowded	Total
WESTERN							
Buhweju	4.0	85.1	10.9	100	69.2	30.8	100
Buliisa	55.3	39.3	5.4	100	49.0	51.0	100
Bundibugyo	2.0	92.0	6.1	100	56.1	43.9	100
Bunyangabu	1.3	89.7	9.0	100	64.2	35.8	100
Bushenyi	0.8	76.8	22.4	100	73.6	26.4	100
Hoima	23.6	58.9	17.5	100	63.2	36.8	100
Ibanda	1.5	80.3	18.2	100	69.4	30.6	100
Isingiro	7.6	78.6	13.8	100	61.3	38.7	100
Kabale	0.6	87.3	12.1	100	82.0	18.0	100
Kabarole	1.6	78.8	19.6	100	70.8	29.2	100
Kagadi	8.0	80.8	11.1	100	64.9	35.1	100
Kakumiro	13.1	75.7	11.2	100	59.5	40.5	100
Kamwenge	8.7	83.0	8.3	100	65.2	34.8	100
Kanungu	2.3	85.6	12.1	100	78.0	22.0	100
Kasese	4.1	80.5	15.4	100	60.1	39.9	100
Kibaale	6.4	84.3	9.3	100	68.1	31.9	100
Kiruhura	10.2	67.0	22.7	100	51.5	48.5	100
Kiryandongo	61.6	23.6	14.8	100	44.3	55.7	100
Kisoro	0.6	87.9	11.6	100	83.3	16.7	100
Kyegegwa	14.6	78.6	6.8	100	58.0	42.0	100
Kyenjojo	5.9	85.5	8.6	100	65.2	34.8	100
Masindi	31.4	42.7	25.9	100	56.6	43.4	100
Mbarara	1.3	74.4	24.3	100	67.2	32.8	100
Mitooma	1.9	84.9	13.3	100	72.8	27.2	100
Ntoroko	22.5	71.8	5.7	100	57.9	42.1	100
Ntungamo	2.3	87.5	10.2	100	64.3	35.7	100
Rubanda	0.8	94.4	4.8	100	80.6	19.4	100
Rubirizi	2.8	84.3	12.9	100	68.9	31.1	100
Rukiga	0.7	93.0	6.2	100	79.8	20.2	100
Rukungiri	1.2	88.9	9.9	100	75.6	24.4	100
Sheema	0.7	82.4	16.9	100	72.4	27.6	100
REGIONAL	7.7	78.6	13.8	100	66.6	33.4	100
TOTAL	25.9	53.5	20.7	100	57.4	42.6	100

TABLE A1.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY DISTANCE TO NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY AND DISTRICT

District	Distance to Any Health Facility		
	More than 5km	Less than 5 Kms	Total
CENTRAL			
Buikwe	19.6	80.4	100
Bukomansimbi	20.7	79.3	100
Butambala	11.2	88.8	100
Buvuma	38.5	61.5	100
Gomba	28.1	71.9	100
Kalangala	21.1	78.9	100
Kalungu	17.2	82.8	100
Kampala	4.3	95.7	100
Kayunga	25.9	74.1	100
Kiboga	28.1	71.9	100
Kyankwanzi	38.2	61.8	100
Kyotera	14.8	85.2	100
Luwero	19.9	80.1	100
Lwengo	19.8	80.2	100
Lyantonde	22.9	77.1	100
Masaka	12.3	87.7	100
Mityana	18.6	81.4	100
Mpigi	17.8	82.2	100
Mubende	33.5	66.5	100
Mukono	12.4	87.6	100
Nakaseke	30.6	69.4	100
Nakasongola	34.8	65.2	100
Rakai	25.3	74.7	100
Ssembabule	26.9	73.1	100
Wakiso	7.5	92.5	100
REGIONAL	19.0	81.0	100
EASTERN			
Amuria	39.5	60.5	100
Budaka	14.4	85.6	100
Bududa	16.8	83.2	100
Bugiri	19.1	80.9	100
Bukedea	43.2	56.8	100
Bukwo	11.8	88.2	100
Bulambuli	17.9	82.1	100
Busia	18.4	81.6	100
Butaleja	15.0	85.0	100
Butebo	14.6	85.4	100
Buyende	42.9	57.1	100
Iganga	11.6	88.4	100
Jinja	4.8	95.2	100
Kaberamaido	35.2	64.8	100
Kaliro	37.2	62.8	100
Kamuli	23.5	76.5	100
Kapchorwa	14.4	85.6	100
Katakwi	36.8	63.2	100
Kibuku	22.8	77.2	100
Kumi	30.4	69.6	100
Kween	20.2	79.8	100

TABLE A1.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY DISTANCE TO NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

District	Distance to Any Health Facility		
	More than 5km	Less than 5 Kms	Total
Luuka	12.7	87.3	100
Manafwa	18.9	81.1	100
Mayuge	23.5	76.5	100
Mbale	9.3	90.7	100
Namayingo	14.9	85.1	100
Namisindwa	15.5	84.5	100
Namutumba	23.5	76.5	100
Ngora	25.8	74.2	100
Pallisa	17.3	82.7	100
Serere	31.6	68.4	100
Sironko	7.1	92.9	100
Soroti	26.9	73.1	100
Tororo	14.3	85.7	100
REGIONAL	20.5	79.5	
NORTHERN			
Abim	24.2	75.8	100
Adjumani	15.2	84.8	100
Agago	32.9	67.1	100
Alebtong	40.2	59.8	100
Amolatar	39.0	61.0	100
Amudat	74.9	25.1	100
Amuru	34.1	65.9	100
Apac	41.7	58.3	100
Arua	25.0	75.0	100
Dokolo	30.4	69.6	100
Gulu	15.4	84.6	100
Kaabong	29.5	70.5	100
Kitgum	39.1	60.9	100
Koboko	21.5	78.5	100
Kole	35.7	64.3	100
Kotido	22.8	77.2	100
Lamwo	36.6	63.4	100
Lira	29.1	70.9	100
Maracha	12.2	87.8	100
Moroto	35.7	64.3	100
Moyo	8.7	91.3	100
Nakapiripirit	40.3	59.7	100
Napak	41.0	59.0	100
Nebbi	15.9	84.1	100
Nwoya	41.9	58.1	100
Omoro	27.1	72.9	100
Otuke	52.1	47.9	100
Oyam	32.5	67.5	100
Pader	36.2	63.8	100
Pakwach	16.9	83.1	100
Yumbe	34.1	65.9	100
Zombo	24.8	75.2	100
REGIONAL	30.7	69.3	100

TABLE A1.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY OLDER PERSONS BY DISTANCE TO NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

District	Distance to Any Health Facility		
	More than 5km	Less than 5 Kms	Total
WESTERN			
Buhweju	36.2	63.8	100
Buliisa	27.5	72.5	100
Bundibugyo	19.9	80.1	100
Bunyangabu	17.4	82.6	100
Bushenyi	16.3	83.7	100
Hoima	25.3	74.7	100
Ibanda	17.3	82.7	100
Isingiro	27.7	72.3	100
Kabale	15.7	84.3	100
Kabarole	16.4	83.6	100
Kagadi	32.9	67.1	100
Kakumiro	37.4	62.6	100
Kamwenge	44.2	55.8	100
Kanungu	22.0	78.0	100
Kasese	21.6	78.4	100
Kibaale	52.0	48.0	100
Kiruhura	31.3	68.7	100
Kiryandongo	23.5	76.5	100
Kisoro	21.3	78.7	100
Kyegegwa	48.1	51.9	100
Kyenjojo	48.8	51.2	100
Masindi	23.3	76.7	100
Mbarara	20.0	80.0	100
Mitooma	28.6	71.4	100
Ntoroko	40.7	59.3	100
Ntungamo	28.8	71.2	100
Rubanda	19.8	80.2	100
Rubirizi	18.6	81.4	100
Rukiga	13.7	86.3	100
Rukungiri	10.7	89.3	100
Sheema	12.2	87.8	100
REGIONAL	25.6	74.4	100
NATIONAL	23.6	76.4	100

TABLE A1.7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY TOILET FACILITY USED AND DISTRICT

District	Flush toilet	VIP Latrine	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ecosan	No facility, bush, polythene bags, buck	Other	Total
CENTRAL								
Buikwe	1.4	8.9	53.2	28.3	1.9	4.6	1.8	100
Bukomansimbi	0.1	4.6	57.5	33.5	1.5	1.8	1.0	100
Butambala	0.4	7.4	55.9	33.1	1.0	1.6	0.5	100
Buvuma	0.0	4.8	22.0	31.8	1.9	38.6	1.1	100
Gomba	0.1	4.1	52.2	35.0	2.2	5.1	1.3	100
Kalangala	0.9	18.1	35.0	35.5	1.6	7.2	1.7	100
Kalungu	0.2	7.0	60.3	27.3	1.6	2.7	0.9	100
Kampala	31.2	26.5	36.2	5.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	100
Kayunga	0.2	4.2	55.7	32.6	0.9	5.7	0.7	100
Kiboga	0.2	6.0	50.9	37.2	1.1	3.7	0.9	100
Kyankwanzi	0.0	4.1	41.6	43.1	2.6	6.8	1.7	100
Kyotera	0.3	5.7	55.4	33.6	0.8	2.9	1.3	100
Luwero	0.5	9.8	55.8	28.8	1.6	2.8	0.8	100
Lwengo	0.3	6.1	56.2	32.9	0.8	2.8	0.9	100
Lyantonde	0.3	6.4	52.0	31.3	4.0	5.1	0.8	100
Masaka	1.7	12.7	53.9	26.0	1.5	3.6	0.8	100
Mityana	0.4	6.9	52.2	34.1	1.9	3.3	1.3	100
Mpigi	0.6	6.8	54.9	31.5	1.5	3.5	1.3	100
Mubende	0.2	4.2	45.9	43.3	1.8	3.0	1.7	100
Mukono	1.6	12.4	53.0	27.2	1.5	3.1	1.2	100
Nakaseke	0.5	8.0	48.3	36.6	1.4	3.9	1.4	100
Nakasongola	0.3	6.8	46.6	26.3	1.9	16.4	1.6	100
Rakai	0.1	2.0	51.2	38.2	1.8	5.7	1.0	100
Ssembabule	0.1	4.8	50.3	38.3	1.8	4.3	0.6	100
Wakiso	8.3	25.1	51.6	12.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	100
REGIONAL	4.1	11.0	50.9	28.2	1.4	3.5	1.0	100
EASTERN								
Amuria	0.1	1.2	52.5	18.1	0.2	26.3	1.6	100
Budaka	0.2	3.9	58.6	28.9	1.2	6.1	1.1	100
Bududa	0.1	2.9	66.0	23.1	0.5	6.5	0.9	100
Bugiri	0.2	5.1	46.3	32.7	2.5	11.4	1.8	100
Bukedea	0.1	4.5	54.0	19.7	0.2	19.9	1.7	100
Bukwo	0.0	1.8	56.6	25.5	0.8	14.2	1.0	100
Bulambuli	0.2	1.8	56.8	31.3	0.6	7.2	2.4	100
Busia	0.4	4.8	61.2	20.3	0.9	11.3	1.1	100
Butaleja	0.1	3.6	49.7	32.0	0.5	13.2	0.9	100
Butebo	0.1	2.9	54.9	34.4	1.0	5.5	1.2	100
Buyende	0.1	3.2	46.7	37.6	0.9	9.1	2.5	100
Iganga	0.5	11.2	50.4	29.8	1.6	5.2	1.3	100
Jinja	6.8	9.6	54.4	24.0	1.2	3.1	0.8	100
Kaberamaido	0.1	1.9	46.5	29.0	0.4	20.6	1.5	100
Kaliro	0.2	4.1	53.0	33.9	0.5	7.3	1.0	100
Kamuli	0.3	5.6	55.3	30.4	1.5	5.5	1.3	100
Kapchorwa	0.3	2.3	62.4	20.9	0.3	12.1	1.7	100
Katakwi	0.0	2.8	38.8	16.9	0.2	39.9	1.2	100
Kibuku	0.2	3.4	51.6	35.1	1.2	7.4	1.3	100
Kumi	0.2	4.6	50.0	24.8	0.4	19.2	0.7	100
Kween	0.1	1.5	50.3	27.5	0.5	18.8	1.4	100

TABLE A1.7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY TOILET FACILITY USED AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

District	Flush toilet	VIP Latrine	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ecosan	No facility, bush, polythene bags, buck	Other	Total
Luuka	0.1	5.0	54.6	33.5	0.8	5.1	0.8	100
Manafwa	0.2	3.0	60.4	24.8	1.2	8.6	1.7	100
Mayuge	0.3	7.4	44.5	36.4	1.6	8.3	1.4	100
Mbale	3.2	4.6	58.5	25.3	1.2	5.6	1.7	100
Namayingo	0.2	2.3	48.1	30.5	1.7	15.6	1.7	100
Namisindwa	0.0	2.3	56.7	30.5	0.9	7.3	2.3	100
Namutumba	0.1	4.3	51.2	33.6	1.0	8.4	1.4	100
Ngora	0.2	3.3	58.0	21.7	0.6	14.8	1.4	100
Pallisa	0.2	4.2	53.8	32.9	0.8	6.7	1.5	100
Serere	0.2	2.8	50.1	32.3	0.3	13.3	0.9	100
Sironko	0.3	1.9	58.1	27.8	0.6	8.7	2.5	100
Soroti	2.7	3.7	54.8	21.8	1.0	14.8	1.4	100
Tororo	1.2	4.3	54.9	27.0	1.0	10.5	1.1	100
REGIONAL	0.8	4.4	53.3	28.2	1.0	11.0	1.4	100
NORTHERN								
Abim	0.1	4.4	32.9	20.4	0.5	39.2	2.6	100
Adjumani	0.4	3.1	56.3	18.5	0.6	18.2	2.9	100
Agago	0.1	2.4	29.9	12.9	0.5	52.0	2.3	100
Alebtong	0.0	1.3	51.2	27.5	0.5	17.9	1.6	100
Amolatar	0.0	3.0	53.7	29.1	0.5	12.5	1.2	100
Amudat	0.1	1.7	3.1	2.6	0.8	90.5	1.3	100
Amuru	0.1	2.0	45.0	25.6	0.8	24.3	2.2	100
Apac	0.2	4.3	54.0	27.8	1.0	11.2	1.4	100
Arua	1.0	2.7	49.6	32.0	0.4	12.4	1.9	100
Dokolo	0.0	1.2	55.7	30.4	0.4	11.2	1.2	100
Gulu	3.0	8.6	56.6	22.2	0.3	8.6	0.6	100
Kaabong	0.1	1.8	21.0	17.1	0.5	57.2	2.3	100
Kitgum	0.4	3.1	42.0	20.1	0.4	30.3	3.7	100
Koboko	0.2	2.7	55.5	30.3	1.2	8.5	1.5	100
Kole	0.1	3.7	49.4	30.4	0.9	13.4	2.1	100
Kotido	0.1	1.1	7.0	7.8	0.4	80.1	3.4	100
Lamwo	0.1	1.4	38.6	14.8	0.2	43.0	2.1	100
Lira	1.8	6.2	55.7	24.1	0.7	9.8	1.8	100
Maracha	0.1	1.1	59.4	26.9	0.2	11.1	1.0	100
Moroto	0.4	3.9	2.9	0.3	0.4	87.6	4.4	100
Moyo	1.4	2.1	67.6	20.1	0.2	7.3	1.3	100
Nakapiripirit	0.1	2.0	7.1	5.7	1.3	81.7	2.1	100
Napak	0.0	0.9	9.6	12.6	1.0	72.1	3.8	100
Nebbi	0.2	1.6	56.9	24.9	0.5	14.3	1.4	100
Nwoya	0.0	1.1	48.8	24.9	0.1	24.1	1.1	100
Omoro	0.2	3.0	47.2	29.3	0.3	18.4	1.6	100
Otuke	0.0	1.1	43.4	23.1	0.3	30.2	1.9	100
Oyam	0.1	3.9	56.3	27.3	0.6	9.8	2.0	100
Pader	0.1	1.4	42.2	16.8	0.2	36.1	3.1	100
Pakwach	0.1	1.5	61.0	20.3	0.4	15.3	1.4	100
Yumbe	0.1	0.5	41.1	44.8	0.9	10.4	2.4	100
Zombo	0.1	1.4	50.6	28.4	0.7	15.7	3.1	100
REGIONAL	0.4	2.7	45.6	24.6	0.6	24.1	2.1	100

TABLE A1.7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF OLDER PERSONS BY TOILET FACILITY USED AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

District	Flush toilet	VIP Latrine	Covered pit latrine	Uncovered pit latrine	Ecosan	No facility, bush, polythene bags, buck	Other	Total
WESTERN								
Buhweju	0.1	0.7	66.9	29.5	0.7	1.6	0.5	100
Buliisa	0.1	1.3	52.6	26.8	1.5	16.2	1.5	100
Bundibugyo	0.2	3.6	64.3	27.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	100
Bunyangabu	0.2	4.5	64.0	28.4	0.9	1.5	0.6	100
Bushenyi	0.9	7.2	71.0	19.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	100
Hoima	0.4	5.6	53.6	33.1	1.2	4.6	1.4	100
Ibanda	0.6	6.1	70.1	21.3	0.7	0.9	0.3	100
Isingiro	0.1	5.0	61.5	29.2	0.7	2.6	1.1	100
Kabale	2.8	4.3	69.7	21.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	100
Kabarole	2.1	7.0	63.3	24.1	0.6	1.8	1.0	100
Kagadi	0.1	3.9	60.5	30.4	1.2	3.1	0.8	100
Kakumiro	0.0	3.7	51.7	37.1	3.0	3.9	0.6	100
Kamwenge	0.1	2.9	68.0	25.5	0.8	1.8	0.8	100
Kanungu	0.4	4.4	67.4	25.7	0.4	0.9	0.8	100
Kasese	1.1	5.7	63.5	25.4	1.7	1.9	0.9	100
Kibaale	0.0	5.0	48.9	38.7	1.9	4.5	1.1	100
Kiruhura	0.4	7.8	52.7	35.6	1.1	1.5	0.8	100
Kiryandongo	0.2	7.0	42.5	34.4	1.2	12.9	1.8	100
Kisoro	0.5	2.0	69.4	21.8	0.6	3.9	1.8	100
Kyegegwa	0.1	2.7	59.0	33.4	0.9	3.0	1.0	100
Kyenjojo	0.2	3.4	63.2	29.0	0.8	2.4	1.1	100
Masindi	0.8	10.0	53.6	28.0	0.8	5.3	1.5	100
Mbarara	3.1	8.8	61.3	25.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	100
Mitooma	0.3	3.0	75.1	20.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	100
Ntoroko	0.2	1.2	55.0	29.9	0.4	11.6	1.7	100
Ntungamo	0.3	3.1	75.4	19.4	0.4	1.1	0.3	100
Rubanda	0.1	1.9	76.0	20.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	100
Rubirizi	0.2	3.4	55.3	40.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	100
Rukiga	0.4	2.2	77.4	18.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	100
Rukungiri	0.6	3.6	72.2	22.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	100
Sheema	0.6	6.7	71.8	20.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	100
REGIONAL	0.7	4.8	64.2	26.3	0.8	2.4	0.8	100
NATIONAL	1.4	5.7	54.0	27.0	0.9	9.7	1.3	100

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

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ANNEX 4: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE AND CODE LIST FOR THE NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE, 2014

<p>Hello, my name is</p> <p>and I work with Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). We are conducting the National Population and Housing Census 2014. We are visiting each and every household in the country collecting information about individuals and the households they live in. It takes about 40 minutes to complete the interview. Whenever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. We would very much appreciate your participation and co-operation in this Census.</p>		<p>Result Code (R1)</p> <p>1. Completed</p> <p>2. Partially Completed</p> <p>3. Not Interviewed</p>	<p>Ethnicity (P9)</p> <p>533 Banyaruguru</p> <p>534 Banyarwanda</p> <p>535 Banyole</p> <p>536 Banyole</p> <p>537 Banyole</p> <p>538 Banyole</p> <p>539 Banyole</p> <p>540 Banyole</p> <p>541 Banyole</p> <p>542 Banyole</p> <p>543 Banyole</p> <p>544 Banyole</p> <p>545 Banyole</p> <p>546 Banyole</p> <p>547 Banyole</p> <p>548 Banyole</p> <p>549 Banyole</p> <p>550 Banyole</p> <p>551 Banyole</p> <p>552 Banyole</p> <p>553 Banyole</p> <p>554 Banyole</p> <p>555 Banyole</p> <p>556 Banyole</p> <p>557 Banyole</p> <p>558 Banyole</p> <p>559 Banyole</p> <p>560 Banyole</p> <p>561 Banyole</p> <p>562 Banyole</p> <p>563 Banyole</p> <p>564 Banyole</p> <p>565 Banyole</p> <p>566 Banyole</p> <p>567 Banyole</p> <p>568 Banyole</p> <p>569 Banyole</p> <p>570 Banyole</p> <p>571 Banyole</p> <p>572 Banyole</p> <p>573 Banyole</p> <p>574 Banyole</p> <p>575 Banyole</p> <p>576 Banyole</p> <p>577 Banyole</p> <p>578 Banyole</p> <p>579 Banyole</p> <p>580 Banyole</p> <p>581 Banyole</p> <p>582 Banyole</p> <p>583 Banyole</p> <p>584 Banyole</p> <p>585 Banyole</p> <p>586 Banyole</p> <p>587 Banyole</p> <p>588 Banyole</p> <p>589 Banyole</p> <p>590 Banyole</p> <p>591 Banyole</p> <p>592 Banyole</p> <p>593 Banyole</p> <p>594 Banyole</p> <p>595 Banyole</p> <p>596 Banyole</p> <p>597 Banyole</p> <p>598 Banyole</p> <p>599 Banyole</p> <p>600 Banyole</p>	<p>Country Of Citizenship For Non-Ugandans</p> <p>671 Kenya</p> <p>672 Tanzania</p> <p>673 Rwanda</p> <p>674 Burundi</p> <p>675 South Sudan</p> <p>676 Dem. Rep. Of Congo</p> <p>677 Somalia</p> <p>678 Other Africa</p> <p>679 United Kingdom</p> <p>680 Other Europe</p> <p>681 Asia</p> <p>682 USA</p> <p>683 Canada</p> <p>684 Central & Latin America</p> <p>685 Oceania</p> <p>686 Other</p> <p>687</p> <p>688</p> <p>689</p> <p>690</p> <p>691</p> <p>692</p> <p>693</p> <p>694</p> <p>695</p> <p>696</p> <p>697</p> <p>698</p> <p>699</p> <p>700</p> <p>701</p> <p>702</p> <p>703</p> <p>704</p> <p>705</p> <p>706</p> <p>707</p> <p>708</p> <p>709</p> <p>710</p> <p>711</p> <p>712</p> <p>713</p> <p>714</p> <p>715</p> <p>716</p> <p>717</p> <p>718</p> <p>719</p> <p>720</p> <p>721</p> <p>722</p> <p>723</p> <p>724</p> <p>725</p> <p>726</p> <p>727</p> <p>728</p> <p>729</p> <p>730</p> <p>731</p> <p>732</p> <p>733</p> <p>734</p> <p>735</p> <p>736</p> <p>737</p> <p>738</p> <p>739</p> <p>740</p> <p>741</p> <p>742</p> <p>743</p> <p>744</p> <p>745</p> <p>746</p> <p>747</p> <p>748</p> <p>749</p> <p>750</p> <p>751</p> <p>752</p> <p>753</p> <p>754</p> <p>755</p> <p>756</p> <p>757</p> <p>758</p> <p>759</p> <p>760</p> <p>761</p> <p>762</p> <p>763</p> <p>764</p> <p>765</p> <p>766</p> <p>767</p> <p>768</p> <p>769</p> <p>770</p> <p>771</p> <p>772</p> <p>773</p> <p>774</p> <p>775</p> <p>776</p> <p>777</p> <p>778</p> <p>779</p> <p>780</p> <p>781</p> <p>782</p> <p>783</p> <p>784</p> <p>785</p> <p>786</p> <p>787</p> <p>788</p> <p>789</p> <p>790</p> <p>791</p> <p>792</p> <p>793</p> <p>794</p> <p>795</p> <p>796</p> <p>797</p> <p>798</p> <p>799</p> <p>800</p>	<p>Religion (P8)</p> <p>10 No Religion</p> <p>11 Anglican</p> <p>12 Catholic</p> <p>13 Muslim</p> <p>14 Seventh-Day Adventist</p> <p>15 Orthodox</p> <p>16 Protestant/Born Again/ Evangelical</p> <p>17 Bahai</p> <p>18 Baptist</p> <p>19 Jew</p> <p>20 Presbyterian</p> <p>21 Mennonite</p> <p>22 Hindu</p> <p>23 Buddhist</p> <p>24 Jehovah's Witness</p> <p>25 Salvation Army</p> <p>26 Traditional</p> <p>27 Others</p>	<p>Section 5: Crop Codes</p> <p>10 Maize</p> <p>11 Beans</p> <p>12 Banana (Food)</p> <p>13 Cassava</p> <p>14 Sweet Potatoes</p> <p>15 G/hubi</p> <p>16 Sorghum</p> <p>17 Millet</p> <p>18 Sun Sun</p> <p>19 Banana (Beer)</p> <p>20 Irish Potatoes</p> <p>21 Soya Beans</p> <p>22 Rice</p> <p>23 Banana (Sweet)</p> <p>24 Field Peas</p> <p>25 (Kwao)</p> <p>26 Cow Peas</p> <p>27 Pigment Peas</p> <p>28 Sugar cane</p> <p>29 Yam</p> <p>30 Alocasia</p> <p>31 Tomatoes</p> <p>32 Sunflower</p> <p>33 Corn</p> <p>34 Jackfruit</p> <p>35 Pineapples</p> <p>36 Pumpkins</p> <p>37 Mango</p> <p>38 Cabbage</p> <p>39 Other crops</p> <p>40 NA</p>		
<p>Residential Status (P4)</p> <p>1. Usual household member</p> <p>2. Regular household member</p> <p>3. Visitor/Guest</p>		<p>Major Field of Specialization (P20)</p> <p>10 Health Sciences</p> <p>11 Life & Biological Sciences</p> <p>12 Animal Sciences</p> <p>13 Physical/Natural Sciences</p> <p>14 Sport Sciences</p> <p>15 Engineering</p> <p>16 Social Sciences & History</p> <p>17 Agriculture</p> <p>18 Computer & Information Sciences</p> <p>19 Arts</p> <p>20 Food Science</p> <p>21 Business Studies</p> <p>22 Mathematics</p> <p>23 Economics</p> <p>24 Demography and Population</p> <p>25 Community and Development Studies</p> <p>26 Languages & Literature</p> <p>27 Education</p> <p>28 Gender Studies</p> <p>29 Psychology</p> <p>30 Sociology</p> <p>31 Social Needs Education</p> <p>32 Peace and conflict Studies</p> <p>33 Law & Legal Studies</p> <p>34 Visual & Performing Arts</p> <p>35 Commerce</p> <p>36 Procurement and Supply Mgt</p> <p>37 Administration and Human Resource</p> <p>38 Communication and Journalism</p> <p>39 Philosophy & Religion</p> <p>40 Architecture & Physical Planning</p> <p>41 Home Economics</p> <p>42 Library and Archives Sciences</p> <p>43 Tourism and Hospitality</p> <p>44 Statistics</p> <p>45 Ethics Studies</p> <p>46 Other specify</p> <p>47 NA</p>	<p>Grade Completed (P19)</p> <p>01 Never been to school</p> <p>02 Did not complete Pre-Primary</p> <p>03 Completed Pre-Primary</p> <p>04 In P1 but did not complete / attended Pre-Primary</p> <p>10 Did not complete P1</p> <p>11 P1</p> <p>12 P2</p> <p>13 P3</p> <p>14 P4</p> <p>15 P5</p> <p>16 P6</p> <p>17 P7</p> <p>21 J1-11</p> <p>31 S1</p> <p>32 S2</p> <p>33 S3</p> <p>34 S4</p> <p>35 S5</p> <p>36 S6</p> <p>41 Professional Certificate</p> <p>42 Diploma</p> <p>43 First Degree</p> <p>44 Post Graduate Certificate</p> <p>45 Post Graduate Diploma</p> <p>46 Masters Degree</p> <p>47 PhD</p> <p>96 Other</p> <p>97 NA</p>	<p>Disability (P14-P17)</p> <p>1 No - no difficulty</p> <p>2 Yes - some difficulty</p> <p>3 Yes - a lot of difficulty</p> <p>4 Cannot do at all</p> <p>5 Not Applicable</p> <p>6 Don't know</p>	<p>School Attendance (P18)</p> <p>1 Attending school in 2014</p> <p>2 Left school before 2014</p> <p>3 Left school before 2014</p> <p>4 Never been to school</p> <p>5 NA</p>	<p>Activity Status (P22)</p> <p>10 Working for pay</p> <p>11 Employer</p> <p>12 Own account worker</p> <p>13 Working without pay in his business</p> <p>14 Volunteer</p> <p>15 An apprentice (not paid)</p> <p>16 Looking for work</p> <p>17 Not working and not looking for work</p> <p>18 Household chores</p> <p>19 Full time student</p> <p>20 Retired/pensioner</p> <p>21 Too old to work</p> <p>22 Too young to work</p> <p>96 Other</p> <p>97 NA</p>	<p>Marital Status (P26)</p> <p>1 Never married</p> <p>2 Customary married/Cohabiting (Monogamous)</p> <p>3 Customary married/Cohabiting (Polygamous)</p> <p>4 Widowed</p> <p>5 Separated</p> <p>6 Divorced</p> <p>7 NA</p> <p>8 Don't know</p>	<p>Occupation (P23)</p> <p>44 Market-oriented crop and animal producers</p> <p>45 Experienced non-professional in teaching</p> <p>46 Market-oriented fishery workers, hunters, and trappers</p> <p>47 Transport laborers</p> <p>48 Firemen, supervisors in elementary occupation services</p> <p>49 Travel attendants, guides, conductors</p> <p>50 Market-oriented animal producers</p> <p>51 Market-oriented animal producers</p> <p>52 Metal menders, welders, sheet metal workers, structural and metal processors</p> <p>53 Numerical clerks (Distinction), accountants, book keeping and accounting</p> <p>54 Handicraft workers in wood, textiles, and related materials</p> <p>55 Technicians and employed operating clerks</p> <p>56 Food primary education teaching associate professionals</p> <p>57 retailers of human drugs</p> <p>58 Traditional machine practitioners and faith healers</p> <p>59 Medical residents</p> <p>60 Laborers in mining</p> <p>61 Pre-primary Education Teaching associate professionals</p> <p>62 Physical science and engineering technicians</p> <p>63 Electrical and electronic instrument mechanics and fitters</p> <p>64 Other street elementary occupation services e.g. shoe polisher, car washers</p> <p>65 Religion professionals (priesthood) (clerical)</p> <p>66 Computer assistants and computer equipment operators</p> <p>67 Finance and sales associate professionals</p> <p>68 Accountants, business administrators, and business professionals</p> <p>69 Public and private administrative associate professionals</p> <p>70 Client Information Clerk</p> <p>96 Other</p> <p>97 NA</p>

1000000



Republic of Uganda
National Population and Housing Census 2014

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

SUMMARY INFORMATION

SHEET NUMBER 01



WRITE NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS

[illegible][illegible]


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1000000

EXCLUDE SPOILT AND
UNUSED ROCKS!

01A

Household Number	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Household Population, Row (A)			
Row (A)			
Absent Household Heads, Row (B)			
Row (B)			
Total Number of Households			
Row (A)	Male	Female	Total
Row (B)			

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 (Write the First Name and Last Name only) 	What is [NAME]'s relationship to the head of the household? 1-Male 2-Female (Refer to code list P2)	Is [NAME] male or female? 1-Male 2-Female (Refer to code list P4)	What is [NAME]'s residential status? (Refer to code list P4)	What is [NAME]'s exact date of birth? (Write the Day, Month and Year)	What is [NAME]'s age in completed years? If age is less than one year record 00. If 50 years and above record 55.	What is [NAME]'s sex? 1-Male 2-Female 3-Transsexual 4-Both 5-Other 6-Unknown 7-Other 8-Other 9-Other 0-Other (Refer to code list P7)	What is [NAME]'s ethnicity? If none, Upgrade with code of country of citizenship (Refer to code list P8)	What is [NAME]'s religion? (Refer to code list P9)	Is [NAME] biological mother? 1-Yes 2-No 3-OK (Refer to code list P10)	Is [NAME] biological father? 1-Yes 2-No 3-OK (Refer to code list P11)	Is [NAME] disabled with [NAME] living in the household continuously? 1-Yes 2-No 3-OK (Refer to code list P12)	Has [NAME] been away from the household continuously? 1-Yes 2-No 3-OK (Refer to code list P13)	Does [NAME] have difficulty in walking or climbing stairs? 1-Yes 2-No 3-OK (Refer to code list P14)	Does [NAME] have difficulty in hearing or seeing? 1-Yes 2-No 3-OK (Refer to code list P15)	Does [NAME] have difficulty in talking or understanding other people? 1-Yes 2-No 3-OK (Refer to code list P16)	Does [NAME] have difficulty in seeing or understanding other people? 1-Yes 2-No 3-OK (Refer to code list P17)
FOR PERSONS AGED 1 YEARS AND ABOVE																	
Example: 00 V E R O N I C A N A K I B U U K A										D O M M Y Y Y Y 1 1 2 1 1 9 1 0 1 9 6 5 4 8		1 1 0 4 1 1 2 1 3 1		DB2		01A	

[illegible]

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				

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