



Nature, Distribution and Evolution of Poverty and Inequality in Uganda



1992 - 2002

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UBOS

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics is the central statistical office of Uganda. It conducts censuses and surveys that yield a wide range of economic, social and demographic statistics.

www.ubos.org

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The World Bank group is one of the world's largest sources of development assistance and leads the provision of external funding for education, health and the fight against HIV/AIDS. Its primary focus is on helping the poorest people and the poorest countries. The World Bank is committed to working with the Government of Uganda, its development partners, academia and civil society to improve and update knowledge regarding the economic and social status of the poor in Uganda. Its aim is to assist in designing, financing and implementing a pro-poor economic development agenda for Uganda that responds to their needs in a sustainable manner.

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The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), based in Nairobi (Kenya), works worldwide to help reduce poverty, hunger and environmental degradation through global livestock research. ILRI is one of 16 Future Harvest Centres supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). ILRI is funded by more than 50 private, public and Government organizations, including the World Bank and the United Nations, and collaborates with more than 500 national, regional and international institutions, in addition to non-Governmental organizations and private companies.

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DFID

Department for International Development – DFID is the UK Government department responsible for promoting sustainable development and reducing poverty, in particular through achieving the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

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All these institutions have strong interests in developing a greater understanding of the factors affecting poverty in order that they can focus their investments on activities that have significant impact on poverty reduction. An important step in this process is a better provision of information on spatial and temporal trends in poverty in Uganda.





	<i>Page</i>
Foreword	3
Acknowledgements	4
Chapter 1 Introduction	5
Chapter 2 Concepts, methods and data	11
2.1 Monetary indicators of well-being and poverty lines	11
2.2 Poverty incidence or headcount index	12
2.3 Poverty density measure	14
2.4 Poverty gap measure	16
2.5 The inequality measure, Gini coefficient	18
2.6 Poverty mapping methodology and the data	20
Chapter 3 Distribution and evolution of poverty and inequality in 1992–2002	23
3.1 Poverty and inequality in Uganda in 2002	23
3.2 Poverty in rural and urban areas, 2002	24
3.3 Summary of poverty estimates by region, 2002	26
3.4 Changes in poverty in 1992–2002: Key results	47
Chapter 4 Mapping Various Dimensions of Poverty	55
4.1 Comparing Expenditure-based metrics of Poverty with a Qualitative Measure Deprivation	55
4.2 Comparing Expenditure-based metrics of Poverty and unsafe Drinking Water sources	61
References	67
Appendix 1 Expenditure-based small area estimation	69
Tables	
a) Uganda Rural Poverty Rates by Sub-county 2002	72
b) Uganda Urban Poverty Rates by Sub-county 2002	90
c) Uganda Rural changes in Poverty, 1999 - 2002	94
d) Uganda Urban changes in Poverty, 1999 - 2002	97

Foreword



The 1992 and 1999 poverty maps for Uganda have been available at UBOS and ILRI but only with poverty levels up to the county level. There has therefore been limited information on the status and changes in poverty at lower administrative levels. Previously available national data could only provide information on poverty at the regional level with rural-urban disaggregation. This posed a major challenge in the design, implementation and evaluation of socio economic programs targeted towards the improvement of the welfare of the poor due to lack of reliable information about the welfare and changes to welfare of the Ugandan population at lower levels of administration. Furthermore, the ability of the state to efficiently and effectively design, target, implement and evaluate decentralized budget allocations and pro-poor programs, relies heavily on good data and information systems which have previously been lacking.

This report presents information compiled by UBOS and ILRI using the most recent data from the National Population and Housing Census of 2002 and the National Household Survey of 2002/3 and examines the changes in poverty over the period 1992-2002 as well as providing estimates of Ugandan poverty and inequality at the district, county and sub-county levels. The new estimates of well-being presented in this report are based on statistical techniques that combine existing survey and census datasets. Within sub-counties, poverty and inequality measures are computed for rural and urban communities. The report also demonstrates how poverty maps can be combined with other indicators of well-being such as access to water, possession of soap, sugar and clothing among others to better understand the phenomenon of poverty.

As this report shows, the government of Uganda is committed to poverty reduction. Poverty has reduced in more than 80 percent of the rural sub-counties of Uganda, though this reduction has been least in the Northern region. This report provides critical indicators for evidence-based pro-poor policy making and key benchmarks for measuring our progress. Indeed, the results provided in this report can be strong guide to monitor and evaluate our progress towards poverty reduction over the past decade. Moreover, the report goes a step beyond and demonstrates how information from different sectors of the economy can be used to effectively and efficiently target the poor.

The Government of Uganda had for many years, been allocating resources to districts and communities with limited empirical basis for the decisions to target for example income disparity. Although this disbursement of funds was meant to reduce poverty and improve project implementation, there was a risk of achieving limited success, partly due to the lack of information. To that end, the poverty maps could go a long way in helping us make informed decisions. There is also need for government planners and policy makers as well as development partners, to rely on empirical indicators for targeting resources. These indicators also constitute the basis for evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of interventions over time. It is hoped that the poverty and inequality estimates being presented in this report, and their changes over time, will provide a set of key statistics that will strengthen evidence-based decision making, and facilitate pro-poor resource allocations down to the sub-county level. This report comes at a critical time when government is implementing a sub-county level based approach to planning and development. I am confident that the report will contribute to improved targeting of poverty reduction interventions and amelioration of inequality in Uganda.

I wish to thank the research team and advisory committee for their excellent work. My sincere thanks are also extended to our development partners particularly the Rockefeller Foundation, the World Bank and the Department for International Development (DFID) for providing financial and technical assistance in the preparation of this report.

John B. Male-Mukasa
Executive Director, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

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Finally, we wish to express our sincere condolences to the family, friends and colleagues of the late Jean O. Lanjouw, who contributed significantly to the poverty mapping methods used in this book and its related publications, in collaboration with her husband Peter Lanjouw and others.



Chapter 1 | Introduction

This report examines the changes in poverty across Uganda between 1992 and 2002, providing estimates of poverty incidence, depth and distribution and measures of inequality at the county and sub-county levels. To highlight these various dimensions of poverty, this report compares maps of poverty rates (expenditure-based metric) with maps of two other well-being indicators: a qualitative measure of well-being and a measure reflecting access to safe drinking water, respectively. Since sub-counties are the smallest administrative and planning unit under the decentralized local government system, this new information will be extremely useful to policy makers at both local and national levels. The analysis makes use of information from the 2002 Population and Housing Census and the 2002/03 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS). It refines a methodology called 'small area estimation' to provide, for the first time, poverty maps showing welfare levels down to sub-county level. At the time of the 2002 census, Uganda had a population of 24.4 million people in 56 districts compared with 16.7 million in 39 districts in 1991. This represents a population growth of 3.3 percent per year.

This volume presents the results of a second round of poverty analysis and mapping in Uganda. It builds on the work presented in the publication **"Where are the poor? Mapping patterns of well-being in Uganda 1992 and 1999"** which presented poverty estimates for each administrative district and county. We use newly available census and household survey data for 2002 to update the previous poverty maps and to examine the changes in poverty between 1991 and 2002. Analysing changes in poverty allows us to identify poverty 'hotspots' or areas where poverty has increased significantly over the decade. The analysis generates indicators of well-being for all 164 counties and 958 sub-counties in Uganda. In addition, this volume presents some applications of poverty maps as a tool for investment planning in the water sector and provision of basic materials for a good life such as of soap, sugar, blanket, shoes, and clothing

A lack of reliable information about changes in welfare of the population at local administrative levels in Uganda has been a major constraint to the design, implementation and evaluation of programmes targeted at rural development. Previous poverty maps for 1992 and 1999 (UBOS and ILRI 2004) are now outdated and can be replaced by this new information. The new analysis looks at the state of and changes in poverty levels at and below the county level. Previous national poverty measures were only possible at the regional level¹ or by rural and urban disgregation

because of the small sample sizes in the household surveys and methodology related constraints. Policy makers interested in doing a better job of targeting the poor in Uganda have requested a more recent spatial description of poverty and inequality for the country and information as to how poverty has changed in recent years.

In this report, we present the results of the analysis that provides this information. Building on and improving upon previous work, this analysis: a) utilizes the most recent available data, an important consideration in a rapidly growing country such as Uganda, and b) investigates the potential for improving service and development targeting by complementing the new poverty information with geographic infrastructural and service information for key sectors of the economy. The aim of this research is to support Ugandan policy makers to design more effective evidence-based poverty-reduction policies, and assist programme implementers to craft better targeted programmes that help the poor in Uganda meet their basic consumption needs and enhance their prospects of living lives of dignity, free of want.

How have poverty levels changed over the decade, if at all? Were the changes distributed uniformly across regions and areas? We answer these questions here making use of the original 1992 and new 2002 poverty maps. We analyse regional, district and sub-county-level trends in rural and urban poverty and explore some tentative explanations for the patterns we observe.

¹ Uganda has 4 regions namely; Northern, Eastern, Central and Western.



The results of the poverty analysis are mapped to provide information for policy makers and others, that is relatively easy to understand and use. Working with poverty maps based on census data that covers every household in the country, as opposed to working with only a small sample of the population, improves our understanding of the evolution and distribution of poverty in three important ways. First, it allows us to study poverty at a highly disaggregated level—in the case of Uganda, at the level of the sub-county for rural areas and parish for urban areas. Second, it makes it possible to derive standard errors for our poverty figures that let us know the level of accuracy with which we are measuring poverty and changes in poverty. Third, having detailed maps of both rates and concentration of poverty enables policy makers and the public to set policy goals in a transparent manner and to track results over time.

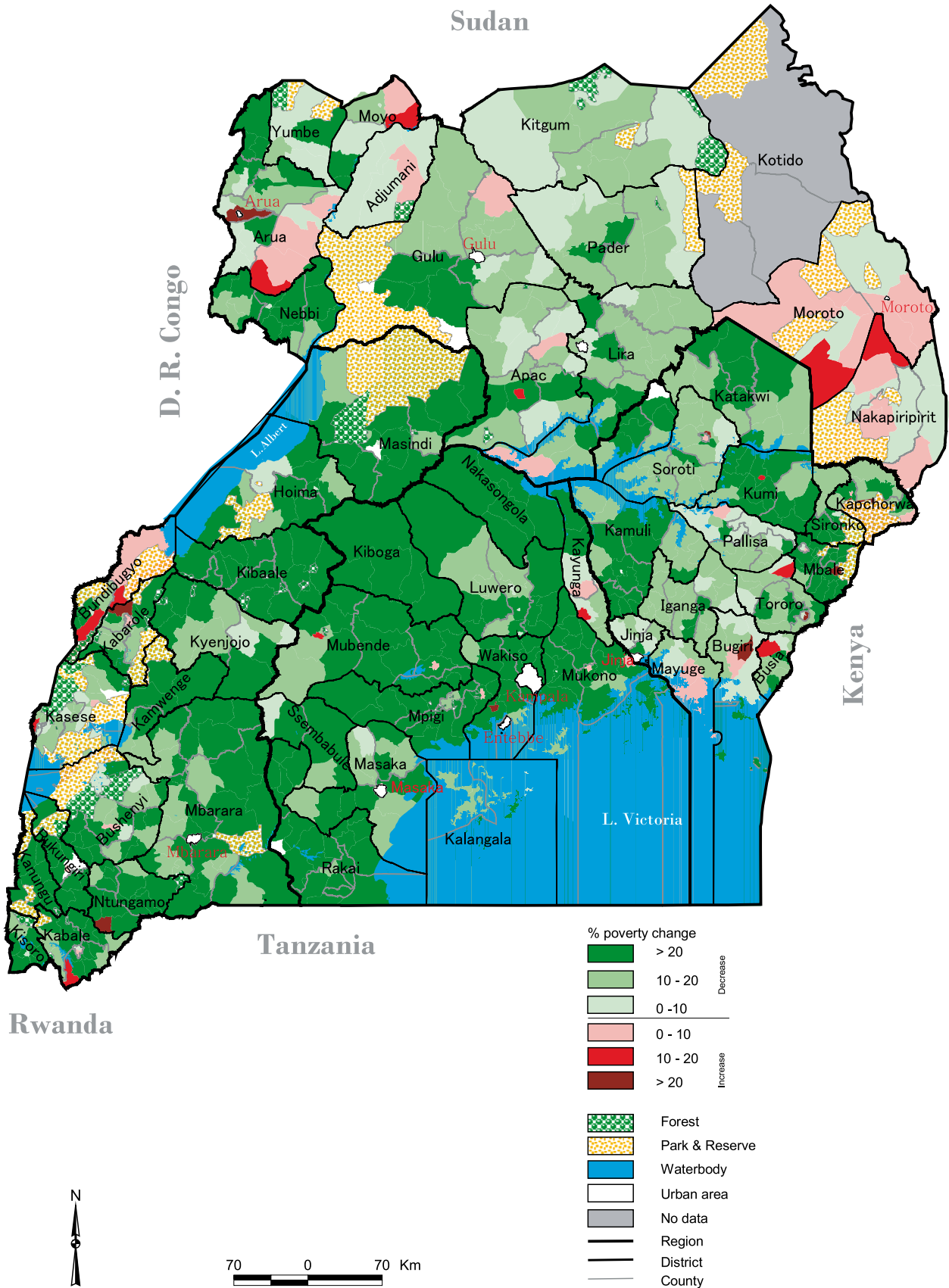
The percentage change in rural poverty incidence at sub-county level between 1992 and 2002 is presented in Map 1.1. The level of change in poverty in each sub-county is mapped using a

categorical six-colour scheme. This is divided into two major categories. First is the group that has witnessed reductions in poverty incidence. For this category, the colours range from **dark green**, indicating sub-counties that have experienced huge reductions in poverty, to **light green** for sub-counties that have witnessed relatively lower reductions in poverty. Second is the category that has experienced increments in poverty. In this category, the colours range from **dark brown** for areas that have experienced large increments in poverty, to **light brown** for those sub-counties whose increments in poverty level are relatively lower.

The results of the analysis of changes in poverty levels from 1992–2002 are encouraging, showing widespread and large decreases in the incidence of poverty across Uganda. Gains in poverty reduction are well distributed in almost all the regions, except for a few pockets in the Karamoja sub region (*Map 1.1*). The highest drops in rural poverty incidence are seen in sub-counties across Western and Central regions. Poverty was estimated to have increased in a few sub-counties in Northern Region.



Map 1.1 Percentage change in rural poverty incidence by sub-county from 1992 to 2002



Previously, the central government directly disbursed most funds, with little local-level input. However, to efficiently and effectively design, target, implement and evaluate decentralized budget allocations and pro-poor programmes, good data and information systems are essential. The ability of local governments to implement policies will be increasingly guided by the information provided in poverty maps. In countries like Kenya, poverty maps have assisted policy makers to make more transparent decisions on resource allocation and are expected to raise further public awareness of poverty and elevate the dialogue on anti-poverty programmes (CBS, 2005). Poverty maps can thus be used to understand poverty and its changes by highlighting geographic variations and trends between and within small administrative units (e.g. sub-counties). The maps allow different dimensions of poverty to be displayed.

For many years, the Government of Uganda has been allocating resources directly to districts and communities with limited empirical basis to these decisions. For instance, resources are being allocated to districts and constituencies in the form of equalization grants, rural development funds (Uganda 2000), Constituency Development Funds, the Roads Fund, health grants, Universal Primary Education funds, district/constituency level bursaries for university education and, more recently, micro-finance funds. Although these disbursements are meant to reduce poverty and improve project implementation, it has proved difficult to gauge the performance of such programmes without information on welfare changes at local levels, such as that presented in this report. Government planners, policy makers and development partners will be in a better position to target and evaluate the effectiveness and impact of interventions with this new information.

The new poverty and other spatial information presented here will assist partners within the government and donors towards the development

of cross-sectoral strategies aimed at maintaining the welfare of the non-poor while reducing the incidence of poverty among the poor. For instance, the maps often show clear hotspots, such as high poverty areas that also have poor health and education facilities, bad roads and high disease prevalence. Such spatial analysis provides important information to stimulate policy dialogue and more evidence-based policy formulation and development planning. Since such spatial representation and analyses are still relatively new within government and civil society institutions, our goal here is to demonstrate some ways in which the poverty information can be used to inform poverty reduction strategies and policies across Uganda.

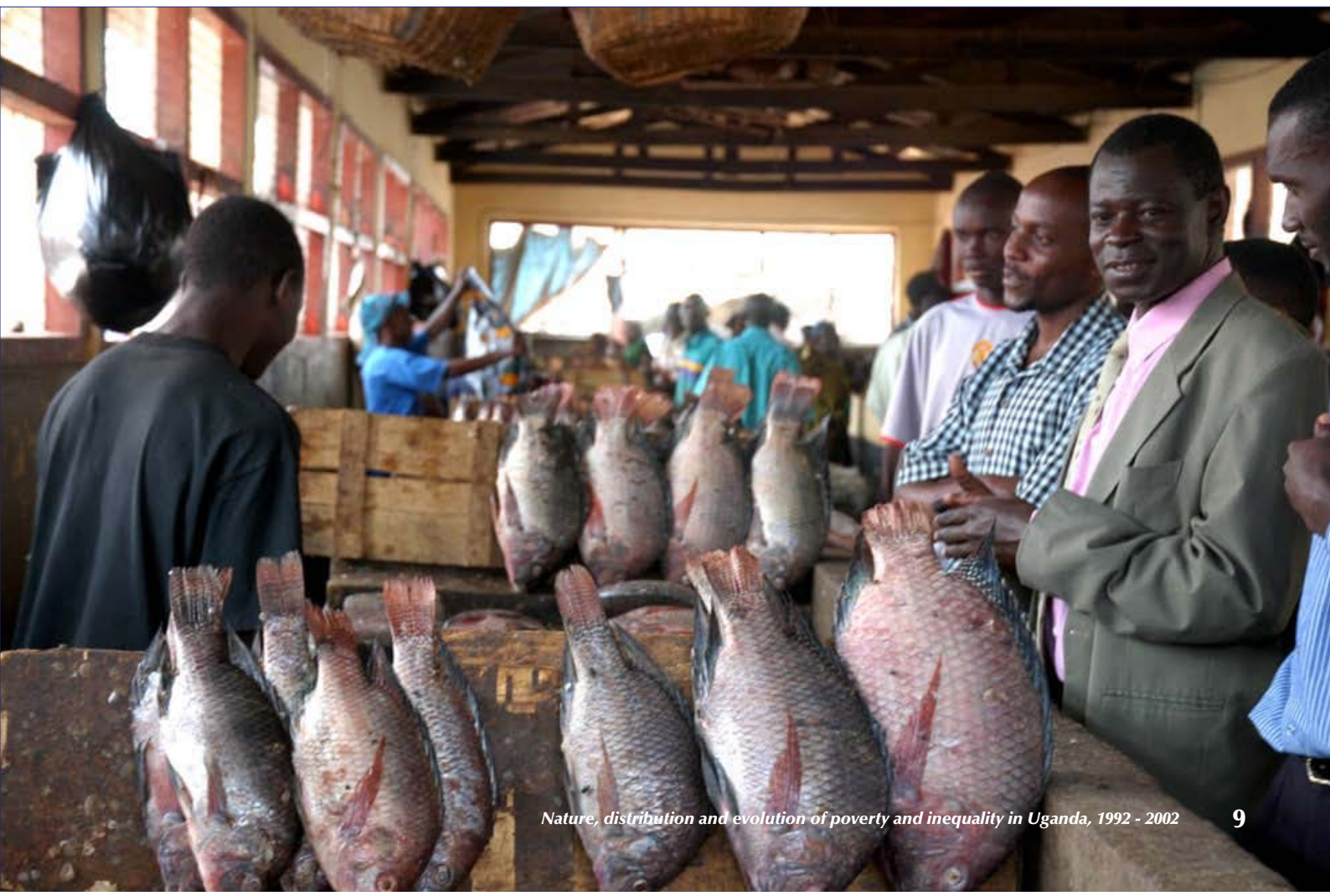
The recently available 2002/03 Uganda National Household Budget Survey (UNHS II) and 2002 Population and Housing Census² data were used to develop the 2002 poverty maps. The analytical technique used combined survey and census data to estimate consumption-based welfare indicators for small geographic areas such as districts, counties³ and sub-counties. This method has been implemented in a growing number of developing countries and experience from these efforts suggests that statistically reliable estimates of poverty and inequality are attainable at encouragingly fine levels of spatial detail (Lanjouw, 2004). The approach uses comprehensive information from the Population and Housing Census of 2002 on household demographic and social conditions, dwelling and individual characteristics of household members (such as age and education), alongside the very detailed consumption data of UNHS II. The relatively small sample size of UNHS II does not allow one to obtain reliable estimates at a more disaggregated level than region or rural and urban classification. However, by combining the two data sources, we take advantage of the strengths that each possesses and are able to predict consumption as a function of correlated variables. Details of this approach are explained in *Appendix 1*.

² UNHS was administered in 2002/03 and covered about 9711 households in all the districts excluding Pader which was not surveyed due to insecurity. The census was conducted in 2002 and covers 4.1 million rural households and 800,000 urban households.

³ Elbers et al. (2002, 2003) refine and extend considerably an approach first outlined in Hentschel et al. (2000).

The rest of the report is structured as follows. *Chapter 2* provides an overview of the data, concepts and methods adopted and a guide for how to interpret the poverty and inequality measures and maps. *Chapter 3* presents poverty and inequality numbers for 2002 and comparable estimates of poverty for 1992 and 2002. It discusses the changes that have occurred from 1992–2002 in

poverty and inequality and its distribution using poverty maps. *Chapter 4* examines cross-cutting issues, highlighting the various dimensions of poverty by comparing maps of poverty rates (expenditure-based metric) with maps of two other well-being indicators: a qualitative measure of well-being (deprivation index) and a measure reflecting access to safe drinking water.







Chapter 2 | Concepts, methods and data

This chapter focuses on monetary dimensions of well-being represented by total household per capita consumption expenditure. As in previous studies, this indicator is considered an objective and quantifiable measure of welfare. It includes both food and non-food items. To measure poverty and inequality, a threshold or poverty line (below which people will be classified as poor) is needed. These poverty lines have to be adjusted to cater for regional and rural/urban price differences. We use the official poverty lines for Uganda (UBOS 2003). Household survey data for 2002/03 and the census of 2002 are used to construct quantitative measures of poverty. These measures are constructed as functions of consumption expenditures relative to the regional poverty lines. In this report, we focus on four measures and indicators of poverty and inequality: poverty incidence, poverty gap, poverty density and the Gini coefficient. These measures and their interpretations are described in detail in this chapter.

2.1 Monetary indicators of well-being and poverty lines

The poverty measures used in this analysis are adopted from our previous work and based on the poverty indices developed by Forster et al. (1984). The chosen monetary indicator of well-being is per capita household consumption. This indicator is based on detailed information regarding household consumption expenditures on food and a comprehensive range of non-food items such as education, transport, health and rent (UBOS, 2003). To reflect relative differences in the cost of living between different areas, especially between urban and rural areas, we apply regional price adjustments. In addition, to account for differences in needs among household members (e.g. relative to adults, children consume less food) an adult equivalence scale is applied. On average, the total monthly consumption expenditures per person (adult equivalence adjusted) in 1997 prices are estimated at Uganda Shillings (UShs) 29,508 for rural areas and UShs 74,772 in urban areas (UBOS, 2003). However, this average conceals important variations: the monthly expenditures of many people are substantially lower, depending on location.

To delineate the poor from the non-poor, a monetary poverty line is required. This poverty line is determined and based on the expenditure required to buy a food basket that allows minimum nutritional requirements to be met (2250 calories per adult equivalent per day) in addition to the costs

of meeting basic non-food needs (UBOS 2003). In this analysis, the official poverty lines adopted by the government of Uganda, as determined and calculated by UBOS, are used. The poverty lines used in this analysis differ by region and by rural and urban area and are shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Regional poverty lines used in the poverty estimates, 2002/03

Region	Uganda Shillings / adult / month	
	Urban	Rural
Central	23,150	21,322
Eastern	22,125	20,652
Northern	21,800	20,872
Western	21,626	20,308

Notes: Absolute poverty lines in 1997/98 prices.
Source: UBOS (2003).

To estimate poverty and inequality levels, we adopt and apply quantitative measures. These poverty measures are meant to reflect the differences in welfare between households and whether a household falls below or above the poverty line. Two measures of poverty are calculated: the poverty incidence (also known as the headcount index) and the poverty gap. In addition, we compute the poverty density (number of poor people per square kilometre). To measure inequality, the Gini coefficient is used. These measures are described in more detail in the next section.

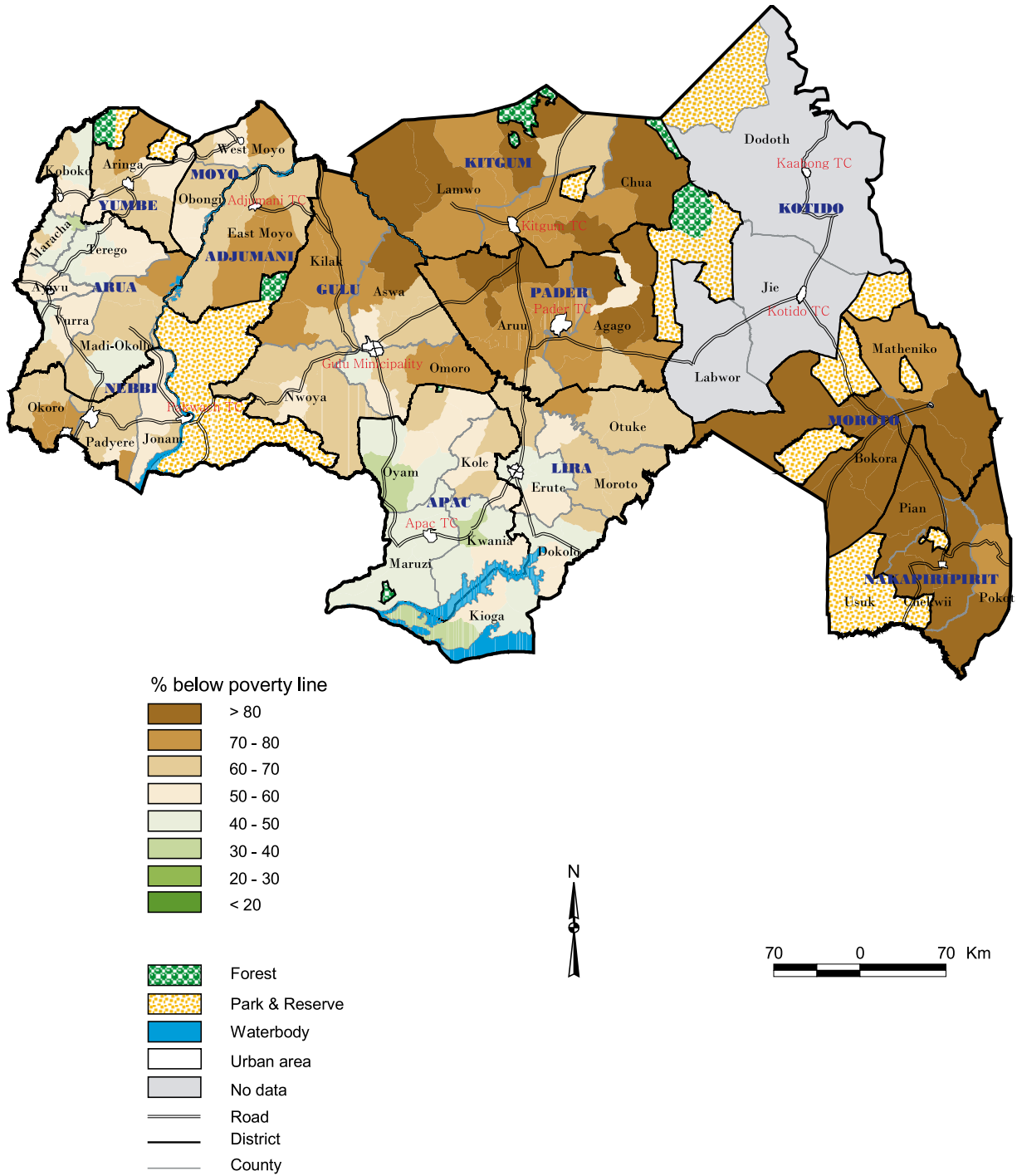
2.2 Poverty incidence or headcount index

This measure shows the share of the total population in a given area whose consumption is below the poverty line. In other words, it is the proportion of the population that cannot afford to buy the basic basket of goods. Based on this measure, it is estimated that in 2002, about 42.7% of the rural and 14.4% of the urban population in Uganda could be categorized as poor (UBOS 2003). These national averages mask large differences at regional, district, county and sub-county levels. The data and maps included in this volume seek to explore this spatial variation in poverty and inequality within Uganda's regions, districts, counties and sub-counties.

First, we demonstrate, using the Northern Region as an example, how the poverty measures and maps are interpreted. The poverty incidence measure—i.e. the percentage of the population falling below the poverty line—for sub-counties in rural areas of Northern Region in 2002 are shown in *Map 2.1*. The level of poverty in each sub-county (labelled by name) is mapped using a categorical eight-colour scheme that ranges from dark green, indicating relatively wealthier areas (where the

poverty rate is lower than 20%), to dark brown for relatively poorer areas (where the poverty rate is greater than 80%). There is considerable variation in poverty levels among sub-counties in Northern Region (*Map 2.1*). Approximately 44 sub-counties had poverty levels higher than 80% (i.e. average household expenditures were less than US\$ 20,872/adult per month). No sub-counties fell in the two lowest poverty categories of less than 20% or in the 20% and 30% group. Only four sub-counties had poverty rates of between 30% and 40%. The poorest sub-counties are Lopei (94%) and Iriiri (93%), both found in Moroto District. We also observe considerable variation between sub-counties located next to one another. This confirms that both extreme poverty and lower poverty can be found in sub-counties located next to each other. This can be seen in Tara sub-county in Maracha County, Arua District and Drajani sub-county in Yumbe District. Such information on the spatial distribution of poverty is of interest to policy makers and researchers, and warrants additional research as to the causes of these differences. It also raises issues of targeting resources for poverty alleviation to these areas.

Map 2.1 Interpreting the Poverty Incidence Measure:
Northern Region Sub-county Level Poverty Incidence



2.3 Poverty density measure

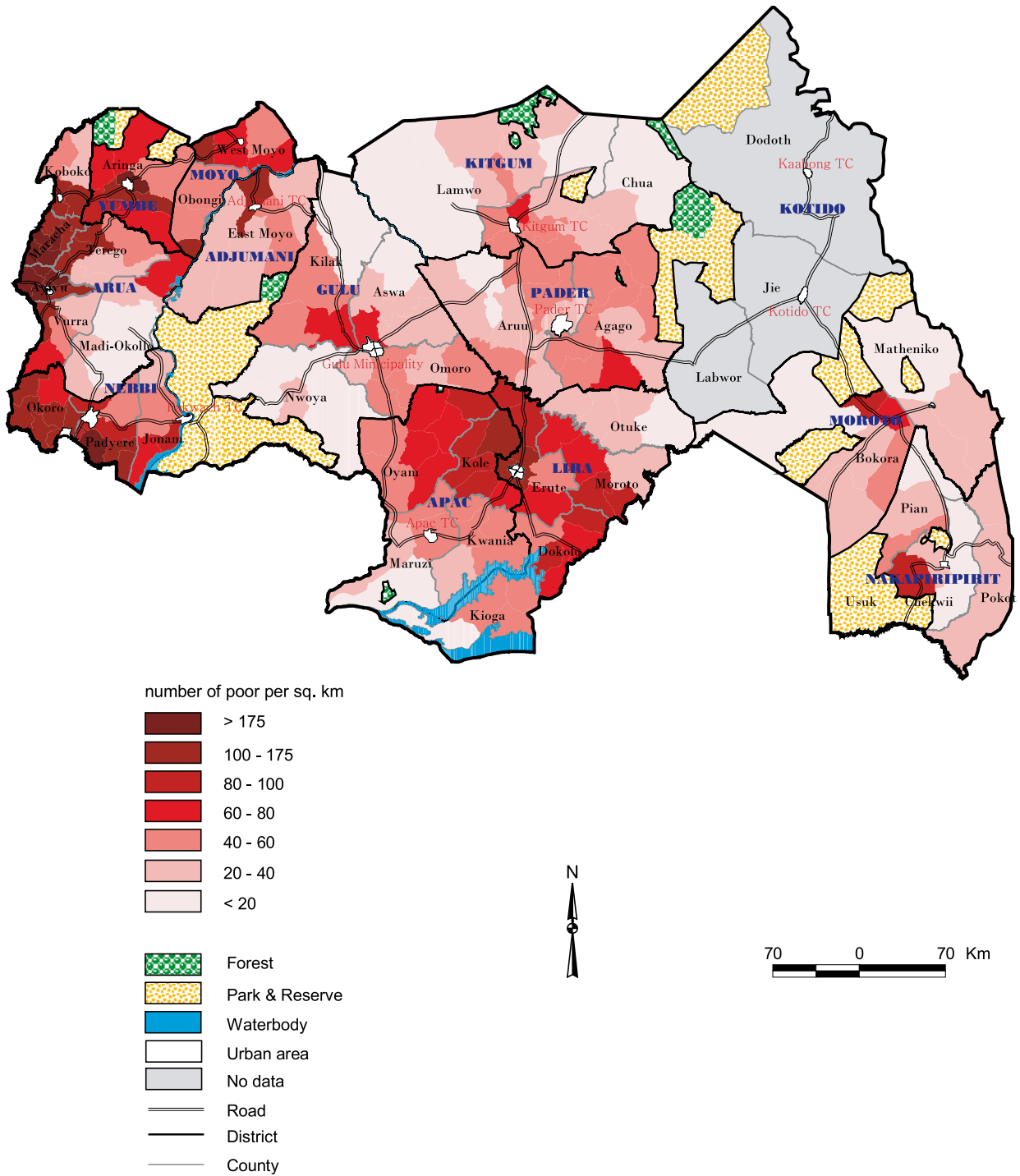
The poverty incidence measure does not provide information as to the number of poor people in a given area. For example, some sub-counties on this map have high poverty rates, but are inhabited by relatively few people. As in other countries, decision makers in Uganda are often interested in the distribution of the poor, i.e. where the highest numbers of poor are found among administrative units and constituencies. The poverty density measure provides this information.

The poverty density measures the number of poor people per square kilometre in a sub-county or given area. The poverty density of each sub-county

is mapped using a categorical seven-colour scheme that ranges from light peach indicating relatively low density to dark brown for high density areas. The poverty density of each of the sub-counties in Northern Region is shown in Map 2.2. Dadamu sub-county in Ayivu County, Arua District, has the highest poverty density in the region yet it is not the poorest sub-county according to poverty incidence (*Map 2.1*). Examining the poverty density maps, which present the number of poor people per km², alongside the poverty incidence maps, provides valuable and complementary information regarding the geographic dimensions of poverty in Uganda.



Map 2.2 Interpreting the Poverty Density Measure:
Northern Region sub-county-level Poverty Density



2.4 Poverty gap measure

The poverty incidence measure does not indicate how poor the poor are. It does not distinguish between a household whose consumption levels are very close to the poverty line and a household whose consumption levels are far below it. If people below the poverty line were to become poorer, this measure does not change. The poverty gap measure overcomes this problem.

The poverty gap provides information on the depth of poverty. It captures the average expenditure shortfall, or gap, for the poor in a given area to reach the poverty line. The poverty gap is obtained by adding up all the shortfalls of the poor (ignoring the non-poor) and dividing this total by the number of poor. It measures the poverty deficit of the population or the resources that would be needed to lift all the poor in that area out of poverty, if one were able to perfectly target cash transfers towards closing the gap. In this sense, the poverty gap is a very crude measure of the minimum amount of resources necessary to eradicate poverty, i.e. the amount of money that would have to be transferred to the poor to lift them up to the poverty line, under an assumption of perfect targeting.

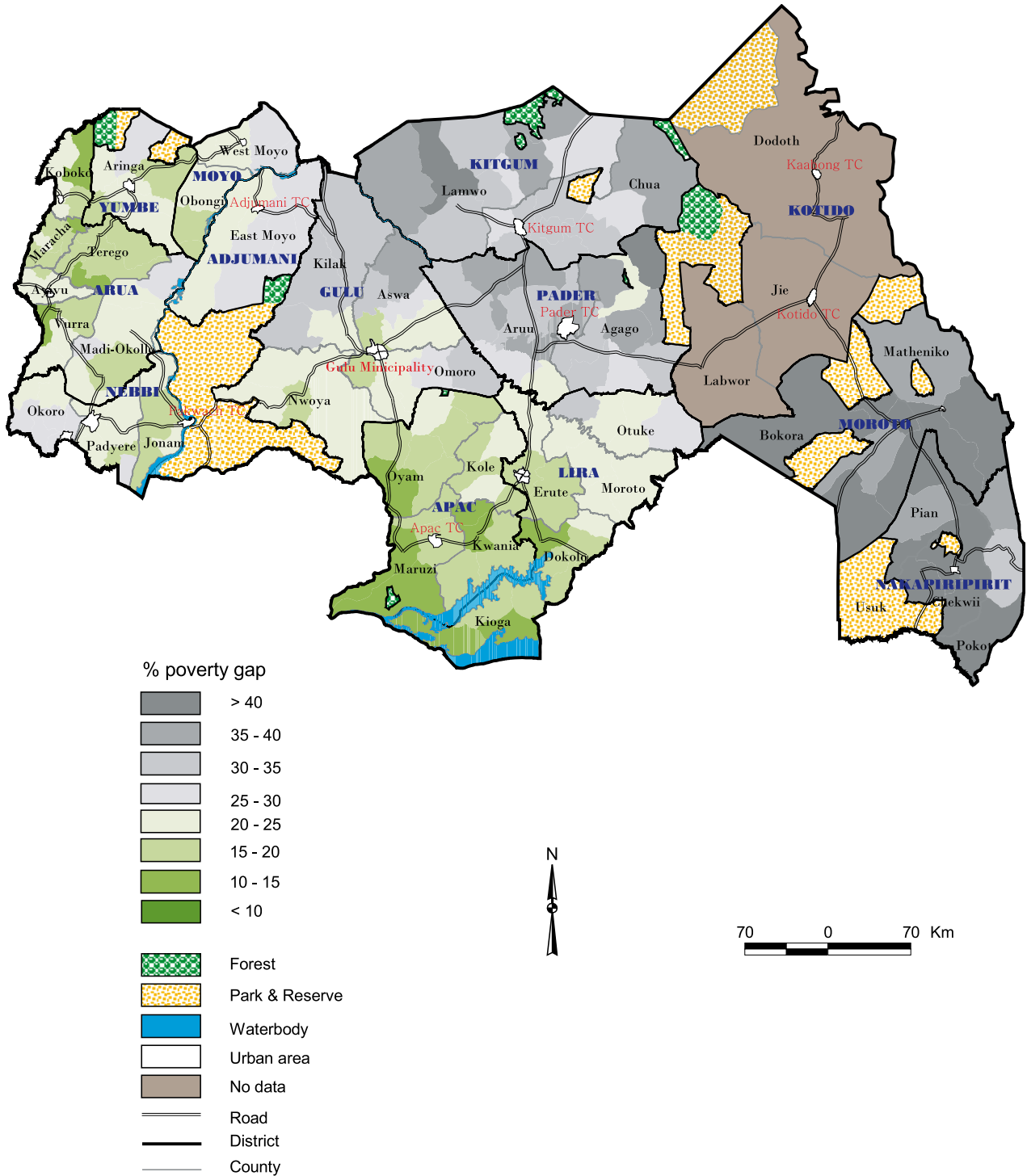
To demonstrate, again using Northern Region as an example, results of this analysis suggest that in 2002 the poverty gap for the rural population in Northern Region was 24.3% (UBOS 2003). This implies that, on average, every poor person in a rural area in the Northern Region would require an additional UShs 5,071 per month to reach the poverty line (i.e. 24.3% of the UShs 20,872 rural poverty line). Thus, if 65% of the rural population was poor (according to the headcount index) in

2002, implying roughly 3.1 million poor people in Northern Region, approximately UShs 15.8 billion (US\$ 8.7 million) per month would have been needed, in perfectly targeted cash transfers, to eradicate rural poverty in Northern Uganda in 2002.

The poverty gap for Northern Region at the sub-county level is shown in *Map 2.3*. The green areas show relatively low poverty gaps and the grey shading indicates high poverty gaps. The highest poverty gap is found in Lopei (55%) in Moroto District. This implies that, on average, every poor person in this region would require an additional UShs 11,508 per month to reach the poverty line. Therefore, to pull all the poor people (30,558) in this sub-county (with an overall population of 31,182 people and poverty rate of 98%) to the poverty line would require UShs 352 million (US\$ 193,646; 1US\$ = UShs. 1816) per month. Decision makers could use this information to identify areas of deep (or shallow) poverty and to estimate how much it would cost to raise standards of living in such areas.

However, like the head count index or poverty incidence, the poverty gap measure has some shortcomings. First, it is neither practical nor feasible to reach the whole population through perfectly targeted cash transfers. Second, it does not measure inequality among poor people, i.e. the fact that some people might only be a few shillings short of the poverty line while others might only have a few shillings to spend. The Gini coefficient is a measure that captures this range in people's expenditures/incomes, i.e. it is a proxy for income inequality.

Map 2.3 Interpreting the Poverty Gap Measure:
Northern Region sub-county-level Poverty Gap

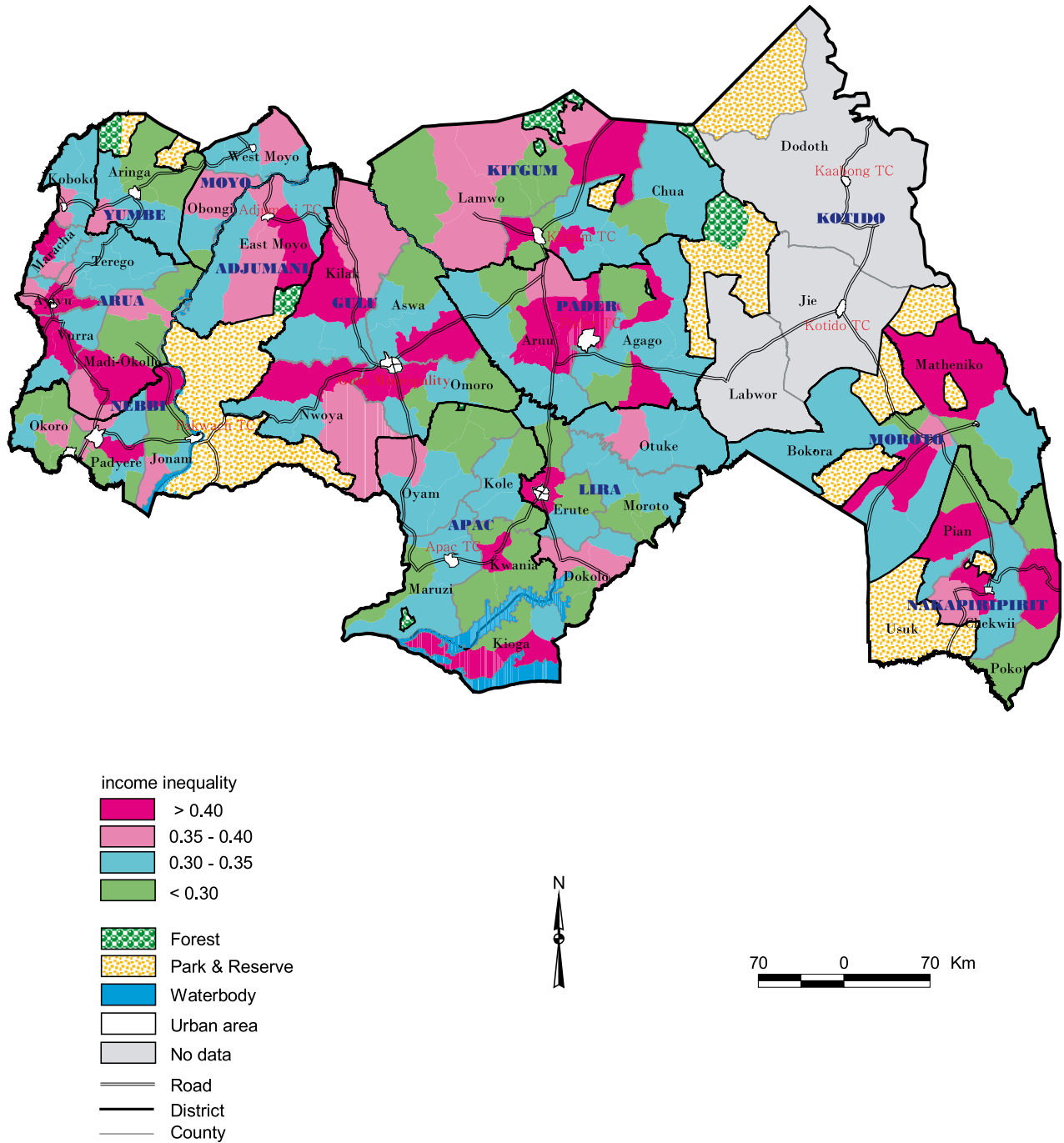


2.5 The inequality measure, Gini coefficient

The previous sections discuss the poverty measures and focus on where individuals find themselves in relation to the poverty line. They therefore provide statistics summarizing the bottom of the consumption distribution (i.e. those that fall below the poverty line). In this report inequality refers to the dispersion of the distribution over the entire (estimated) consumption aggregate. There are a number of indices used to measure inequality and these include the Theil Entropy index, coefficient of variation and the Gini coefficient. The most widely used measure of inequality is the Gini index. It ranges from zero (indicating perfect equality, i.e. where everyone in the population has the same expenditure or income) to one (indicating perfect inequality, i.e. when all expenditure or income is accounted for by a single person in the population). A high value of the Gini coefficient implies that a few people have most of the income or consumption and the majority has less. For most developing countries, the Gini index ranges between 0.3 and 0.6 (World Bank, 2005).

Once again, we demonstrate how to interpret the inequality maps using Northern Uganda as an example. The Gini coefficient for sub-counties in Northern Uganda is shown in Map 2.4. The pink areas show relatively high inequality within sub-counties and the light green shading shows areas with low inequality. The map indicates that inequality is heterogeneously distributed in the region. There are no sub-counties with inequality levels below 0.25 and there are 38 sub-counties with Gini coefficients above 0.40. For instance, the least poor sub-county of Namasale in Kioga County also has the one of the highest inequality levels (0.47) in the region. This implies that a large proportion of the income or consumption in the sub-county is owned by a few households. In contrast, the lowest inequality (less than 0.25) in the region is found in Lopei Sub-county (implying that the income or consumption is generally owned by many households). This sub-county has an 89% poverty rate, implying virtually everyone is poor. We discuss these distributions in more detail in the next chapter.

Map 2.4 Interpreting the Income Inequality Measure:
Northern Region sub-county-level Gini Coefficient Example



2.6 Poverty mapping methodology and the data

The methodology used to map poverty (described in detail in Appendix 1) involves detailed analysis of two main sources of data: the population and housing census and a household welfare monitoring survey. In certain cases, additional data can be obtained from environmental statistics and sector-specific surveys. In the first step of the analysis, the two data sources are subjected to very close scrutiny with emphasis on identifying a set of common variables. These variables will form the set from which we will choose key variables for our income and consumption models in the second step. More precisely, in this stage the survey is used to develop a series of statistical models which relate per capita consumption to the set of common variables identified in the preceding step. After this, in the third and final step of the analysis, the parameter estimates from the previous stage are applied to the population census and used to predict consumption for each household included in the census. Once such a predicted consumption measure is available for each household in the census, summary measures of poverty and inequality can be estimated for an aggregated set of households in the census. Statistical tests can be performed to assess the reliability of the aggregated poverty estimates that have been produced.

These three stages of analysis occur in sequence. In the first stage of the poverty mapping exercise, we consider household asset, demographic and occupational variables that are plausibly correlated with income or consumption. This is a rather painstaking comparison of common variables found in both the household survey and the population census. The idea here is to identify variables at the household level that are defined in the same way in both the household survey and the census. It is important that this common subset of variables be defined in exactly the same way across the two data sources; this is verified using statistical tests of differences of the means.

Concurrently, with the exercise described above, a database is compiled at a level of aggregation higher than the household and joined with the household level census and the household survey databases (Lanjouw 2004). This data contains geographic information on land use, for example. A key methodological concern in the poverty mapping exercise is that the common pool of household variables cannot capture unobserved geographic effects, such as land use and agro-climatic conditions, which might still be very important in predicting household level consumption. For instance, Okwi et al. (2005, 2006) incorporated land use and environmental data for Uganda in their models to estimate the link between the environment and poverty. These supplemental sub-district level data contain a wide range of variables including roads and road buffers, distance to water, proportions of land under different land use types, protected areas such as forest and game parks, population estimates etc.⁵

The comprehensive database is then used to formulate a model that estimates household consumption in the household survey as a function of the independent variables that pass the first step. This can only be achieved if the two tasks described above yield a good and reasonably large set of common household-level variables, supplemented by a series of additional (geographic/community-level) variables at a slightly higher level of disaggregation (enumeration area (EA) or sub-district level). Inclusion of these community-level variables is meant to improve the explanatory power of the model (Lanjouw, 2004). We pick the household variables that best correlate with household level variation in per capita consumption. Basically, this stage involves the econometric estimation of different models for each stratum in the household survey data set, run separately for rural and urban areas.

⁵ See Okwi et al. (2006) for a detailed discussion of this approach.



In the third step of the analysis, we obtain the parameter estimates and attendant statistical outputs from the second step and generate estimates and confidence intervals for the poverty and inequality indices. In other words, this step is associated with the imputation of consumption into the census data at the household level and the estimation of poverty and inequality measures at the appropriate levels of spatial disaggregation. However, the appropriate level of spatial disaggregation depends upon the magnitude of the standard errors.

The final step involves mapping the poverty and inequality figures. We use the databases that provide the estimates of poverty and inequality (and their standard errors) at a variety of levels of geographic disaggregation. These figures are projected onto geographic maps at different administrative or even socio-economic levels using Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping techniques. This involves the application

of GIS software (such as Arcview) which merges information on the geographic coordinates of localities such as the district or sub-county with the poverty and inequality estimates produced by the poverty mapping methodology. Additional details on the poverty mapping analysis and more references are provided in Appendix 1.

Ensuring comparability across the maps for 1992 and 2002, however, was relatively easy given that the expenditure modules used in the 1992 and 2002 household surveys were identical, so that we did not need to construct new comparable consumption aggregates in order to produce comparable poverty figures. Finally, it is important to mention that we were unable to produce poverty figures for Kotido District, since the data showed major inconsistencies. This is an important caveat in our analysis and it should teach us a lesson – no econometric method or approximation is a good enough substitute for primary data.





NO SMOKING

IN/003/L0



Chapter 3

Distribution and evolution of poverty and inequality in 1992 - 2002

In this chapter we provide an overview of the state and changes in poverty and inequality conditions in Uganda between 1992 and 2002 (the year for which the most recent data are available at national level). We present poverty and inequality measures for 2002 and examine how these figures have changed since 1992. In Uganda, because the administrative boundaries have changed significantly from 39 districts in 1992 to 56 districts in 2002, we cannot precisely analyse the changes in poverty at district level. However, we can analyse the changes at the county and sub-county levels, since these administrative units have not changed significantly. This chapter presents a summary of the estimates for each region and the complete set of poverty and inequality measures for each county and sub-county are presented in Tables A3 and A4 in Appendix 2.

3.1 Poverty and inequality in Uganda in 2002

We construct poverty and inequality measures for 2002 using the 2002/03 Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS II) and the 2002 Population and Housing Census following the methodology described in the previous chapter. We use consumption-based measures since consumption fluctuates less than income during the course of a particular year or month, and people tend to report on their consumption and expenditures more accurately than they report income.

In this analysis, poverty measures are constructed as a function of the poverty line, among other things. The poverty line for 2002 is set to 1997 prices so that it is comparable to that of 1992.⁶ This allows us to produce comparable poverty estimates for the decade 1992–2002. The values of the poverty lines presented here are adopted from the official monthly per capita poverty lines used by UBOS (also summary in Table 2.1) and are strictly comparable with the ones presented in earlier reports by the same institution. Poverty lines for 1992 are presented in the earlier series of this report (see UBOS and ILRI 2004).

The previous poverty and inequality estimates based on surveys were designed to be

representative at the regional level. Both our analyses using the 1992 household survey and 1991 census and the 2002 data are able to produce poverty estimates at the regional level and lower administrative levels. In 1992, the estimates were at the county level for rural areas while for the urban areas the estimates were at sub-county level. This current analysis goes a step lower and produces poverty and inequality estimates at all levels from the region to the sub-county. The 2002 poverty and inequality estimates are entirely consistent with the earlier survey estimates because of the similarities in the survey and census questionnaires in both years and the demonstrated robustness of the method.

At national level, our analysis leads to an estimated national poverty head count of 38.8% in 2002. The poor, however, were not uniformly distributed across areas and regions. Poverty was more prevalent in rural areas. Poverty was also deeper in the rural areas than it was in the urban areas (as measured by the poverty gap). In contrast, the level of inequality of income (represented by consumption expenditure) was higher in urban than in rural areas. These broad patterns are consistent with those reported in previous poverty reports (see UBOS 2003).

⁶ Both the poverty lines for 1992 and 2002 have been adjusted to 1997 prices (see UBOS 2003).

3.2 Poverty in rural and urban areas, 2002

There are marked differences in poverty and inequality across Uganda's four regions. In rural areas, the predictions based on the census show that poverty incidence was highest in the Northern Region, and lowest in Central Region (with 66% and 27% of the population living below the poverty line respectively). These predictions show that the rankings of the rural areas in the Western and Eastern regions (34% and 47% respectively), are consistent with the survey estimates obtained by UBOS (2003). Only the Northern Region⁷ had a rural poverty rate higher than 50%. In terms of the other poverty measures, similar patterns can be seen. The poverty gap estimates were highest for Northern Region (27%) and lowest in Central Region (7 percent). However, the poverty density measure shows that the highest poverty densities are found in Eastern Region, with much of the region having more than 175 poor people per square kilometre. This clearly shows that high poverty rates do not necessarily reflect high poverty densities because of the spatial distribution of the poor. Finally, the highest inequality of incomes is found in the Eastern Region (0.42) implying the biggest proportion of the wealth is owned by a few people, and the lowest is in Western Region (0.35).

In urban areas, Northern Region still has the highest poverty rates. When Kampala is excluded from the Central Region, the lowest poverty rate as expected is found in Kampala (5 percent). Interestingly, the Eastern Region has the lowest urban poverty rate (15.9%) compared with Central without Kampala. The poverty gap shows a consistent picture. The North has the highest poverty gap (13%) while Kampala has the lowest poverty gap (1.10 percent). When the Gini coefficient was considered, the Central Region (with or without Kampala) had the highest inequality figures. The lowest inequality is again observed in Western Region.

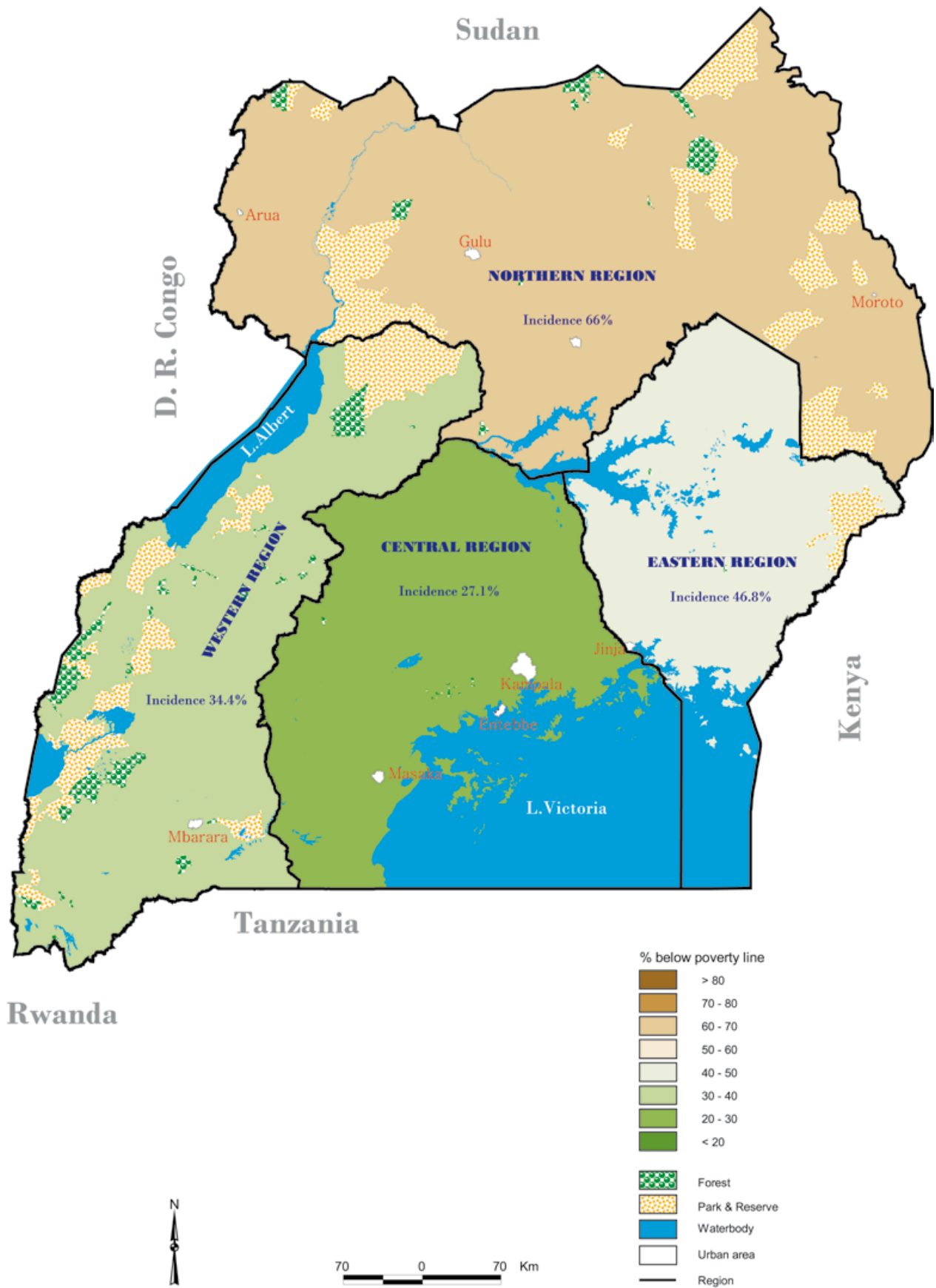
District, county and sub-county level estimates based on the administrative boundaries used in 2002 are presented. Disaggregation to the lowest level of administration, the sub-county, adds a significant amount of detail to the poverty analysis compared to the previous analysis which stopped at the county level. Detailed statistics from the census-based point estimates for all these administrative units for rural and urban areas (respectively) are presented in *Tables A3 and A4*.⁸

⁷ Kotido District in Northern Uganda is excluded due to data limitations.

⁸ The standard errors in this analysis were consistently lower than the survey-based estimates (see UBOS 2003) indicating the census-based estimates are more precise (due to additional information gained by linking the two data sets and the robustness of the methodology). See Appendix 1 for details.



Map 3.1 Uganda 2002 - Region-Level Poverty Incidence



3.3 Summary of poverty estimates by region, 2002

Central region

The Central Region is still generally the least poor region in Uganda. In rural areas, at the district level, the poverty rates ranged from 8 percent to 36%. According to this census-based analysis, the least poor sub-county was Mazinga in Kyamuswa County of Kalangala District with only 2 percent of the people living below the poverty line. In contrast, Gayaza sub-county in Kiboga County, Kiboga District, was the poorest sub-county with a poverty incidence of 47%.

At the county level, the poorest county was Bbaale in Kayunga District, which was also the poorest district. Kampala stands out as the least poor district among urban areas with a poverty incidence of only 6 percent. The poorest urban-based district was Nakasongola (27%). Kooki County in Rakai District was the poorest urban county (28%) and Nkokonjeru in Buikwe County, Mukono District, was the poorest urban sub-county in this region. Makindye Division⁹ (5 percent) had the lowest poverty rates among all the urban sub-counties.

The rural poverty gap was highest in Gayaza Sub-county in Kiboga County, Kiboga District (14.2) and lowest in Mazinga in Kyamuswa County of Kalangala District. For the urban areas Kampala had the lowest poverty gap. The low poverty gap in Kampala suggests that the poor are relatively close

to the poverty line, so the resources required to move people out of poverty are not as high as for those with large poverty gaps.

In terms of number of poor, Kayunga District has the highest poverty density, at 66 poor persons per km², while Kalangala District has only 5 poor people per km². Moving down to the sub-county level, Nabweru Sub-county in Kyadondo County, Wakiso District, had the highest poverty density of 201 poor per km² compared with Ngoma in Nakaseke County, Luwero District (2 poor per km²). Among the urban areas, Kampala had the highest poverty density (312 poor per km²).

Our inequality measure shows a range of 0.28 to 0.40 across sub-counties in Central Region. For rural sub-counties, the highest inequality was found in Kiira (Kyadondo County, Wakiso District) and the lowest in Butoloogo (Buwekula County, Mubende District). For urban areas, excluding Kampala,¹⁰ the highest inequality in Central Region was in Division A (0.62) (Entebbe Municipality, Wakiso District) and lowest in Rakai Town Council (0.37) (Kooki County, Rakai District). A high variability is seen in inequality indices at all levels. *Maps 3.2 to 3.6* show the different poverty and inequality measures for Central Region.

⁹ In urban areas, a division is the equivalent of a sub-county in rural areas.

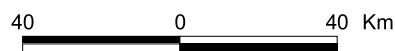
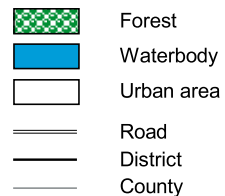
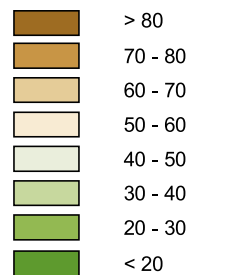
¹⁰ Kampala is treated as a separate region because of its unique features as a capital city.



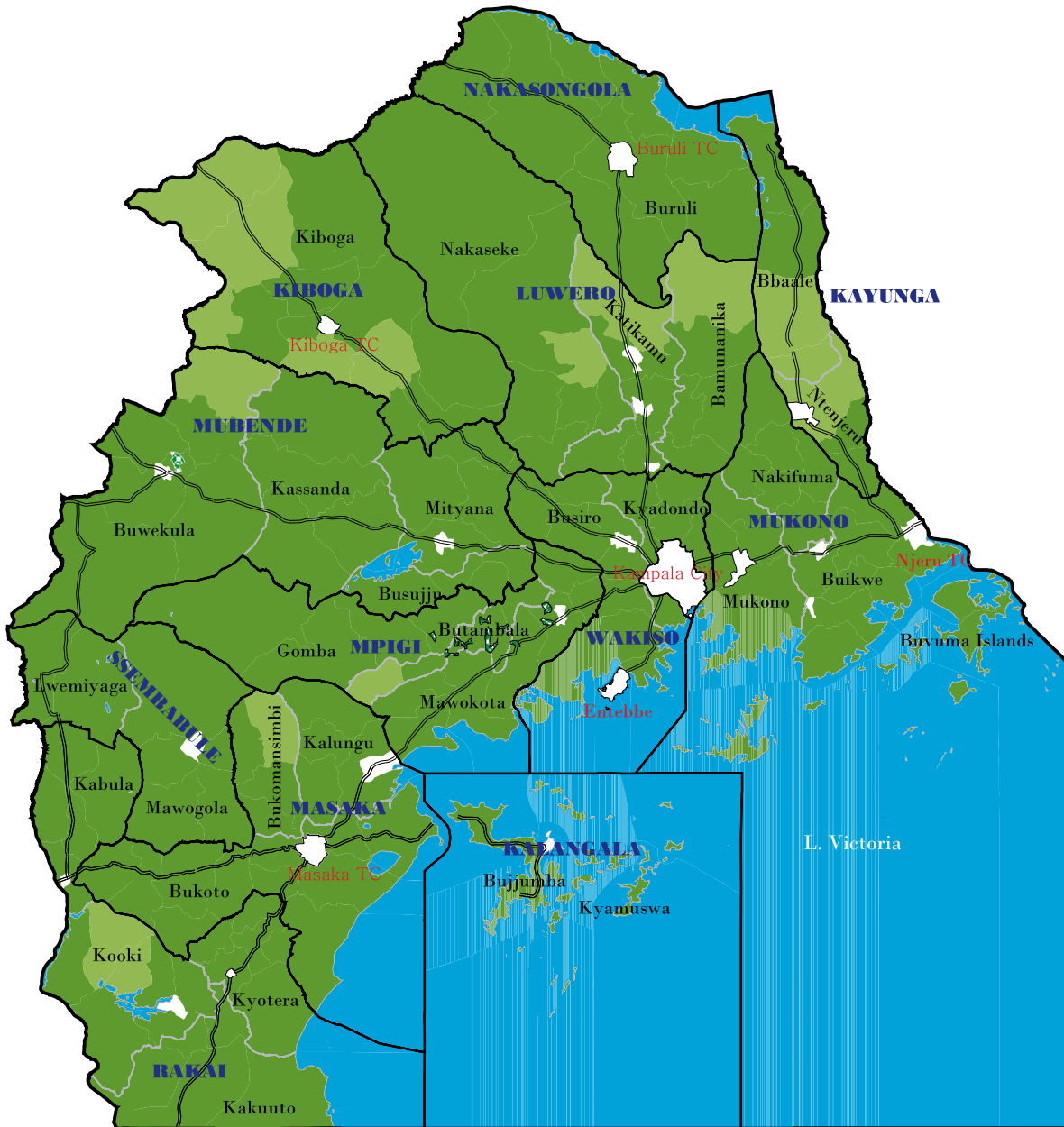
Map 3.2 Central Region, 2002 – Sub-county level Poverty Incidence



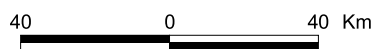
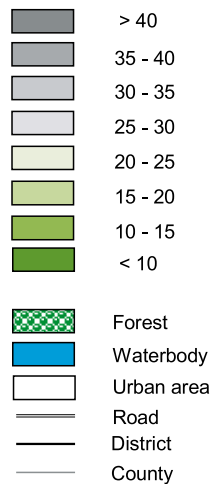
% below poverty line



Map 3.3 Central Region, 2002 – Sub-county level Poverty Gap

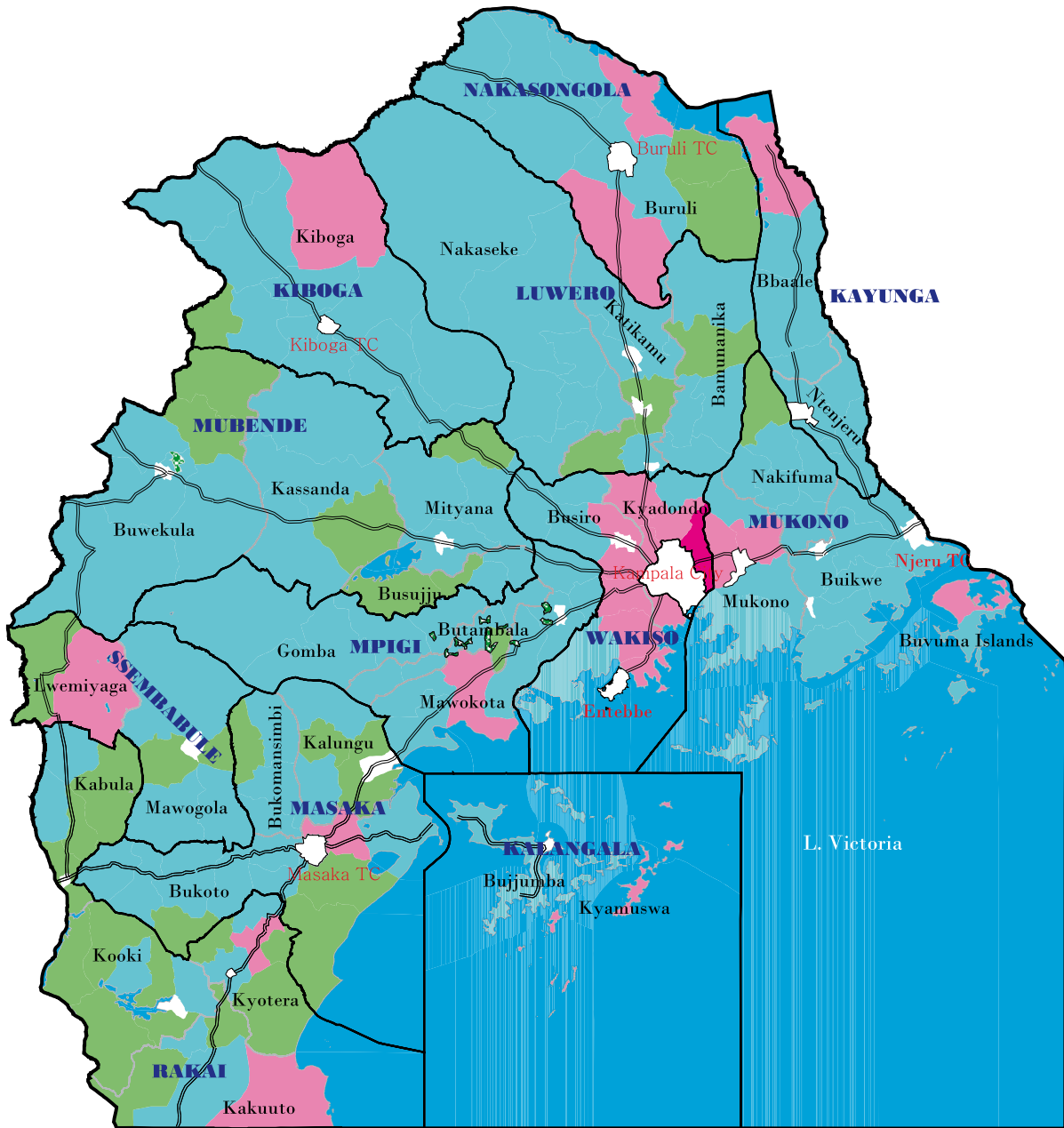


% poverty gap





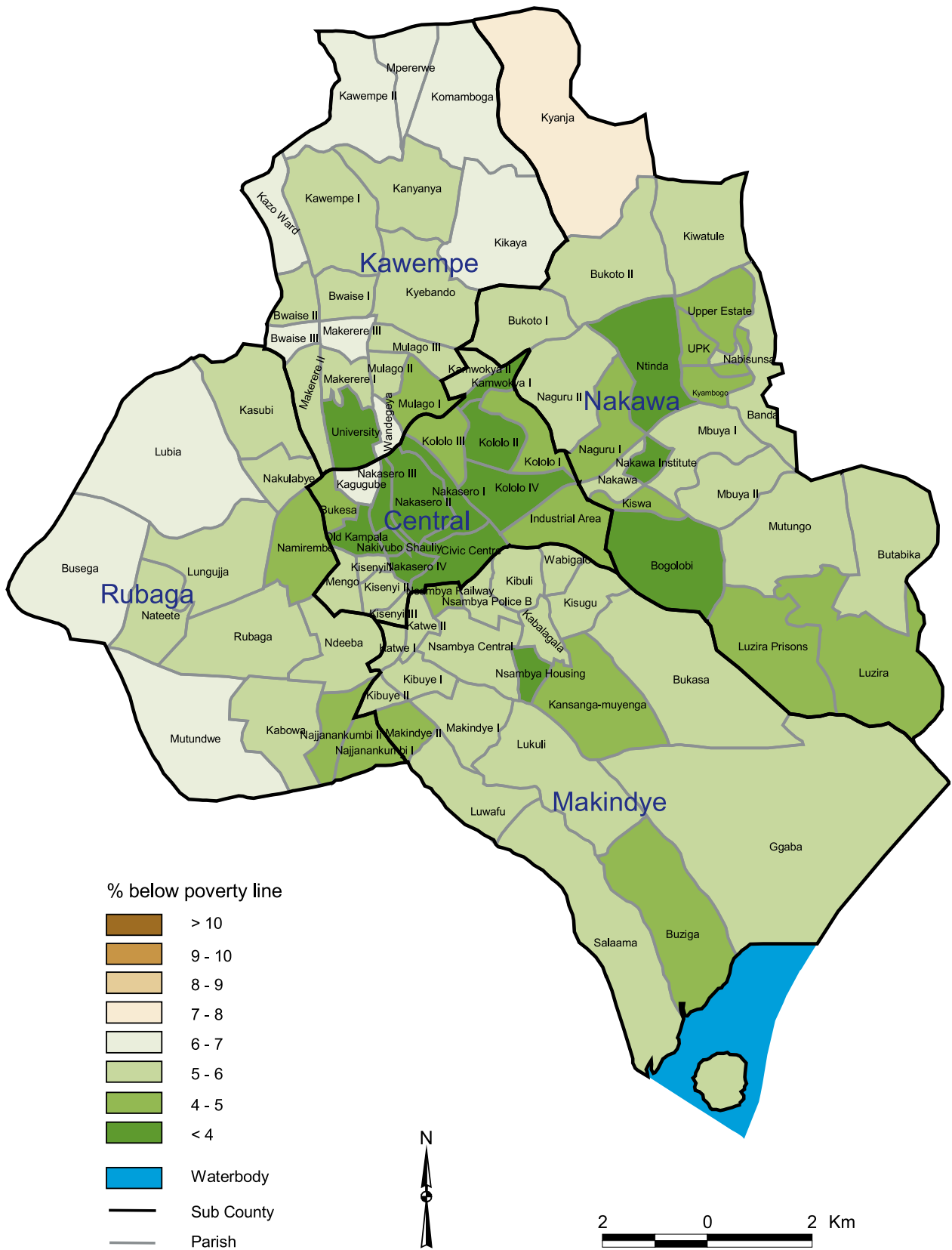
Map 3.4 Central Region, 2002 – Sub-county level Gini coefficient



income inequality

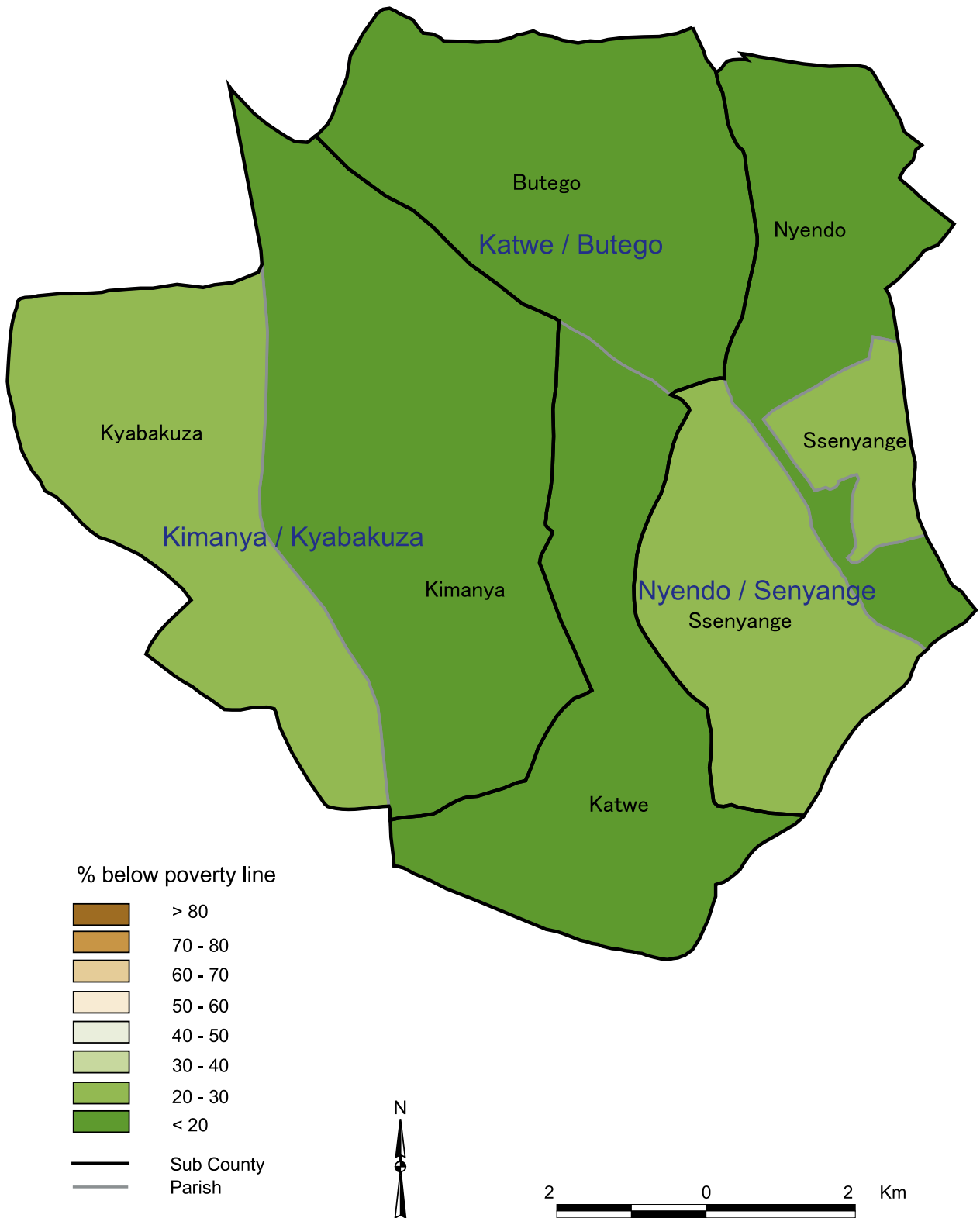
- > 0.40
- 0.35 - 0.40
- 0.30 - 0.35
- < 0.30
- Forest
- Waterbody
- Urban area
- Road
- District
- County

Map 3.5 Kampala, 2002 – Parish-level Poverty Incidence





Map 3.6 Masaka, 2002 – Poverty Incidence



Eastern Region

Eastern Region is made up of 15 districts, 43 counties and 270 sub-counties. Among districts, the rural poverty incidence ranged from 28% in Jinja to 64% in Soroti District. County level variations were even higher, particularly in the rural areas. The poorest county Kasilo (Soroti District) had a poverty rate of 66%, and in the wealthiest county, Butembe (Jinja District) 19% percent of the population was below the poverty line.

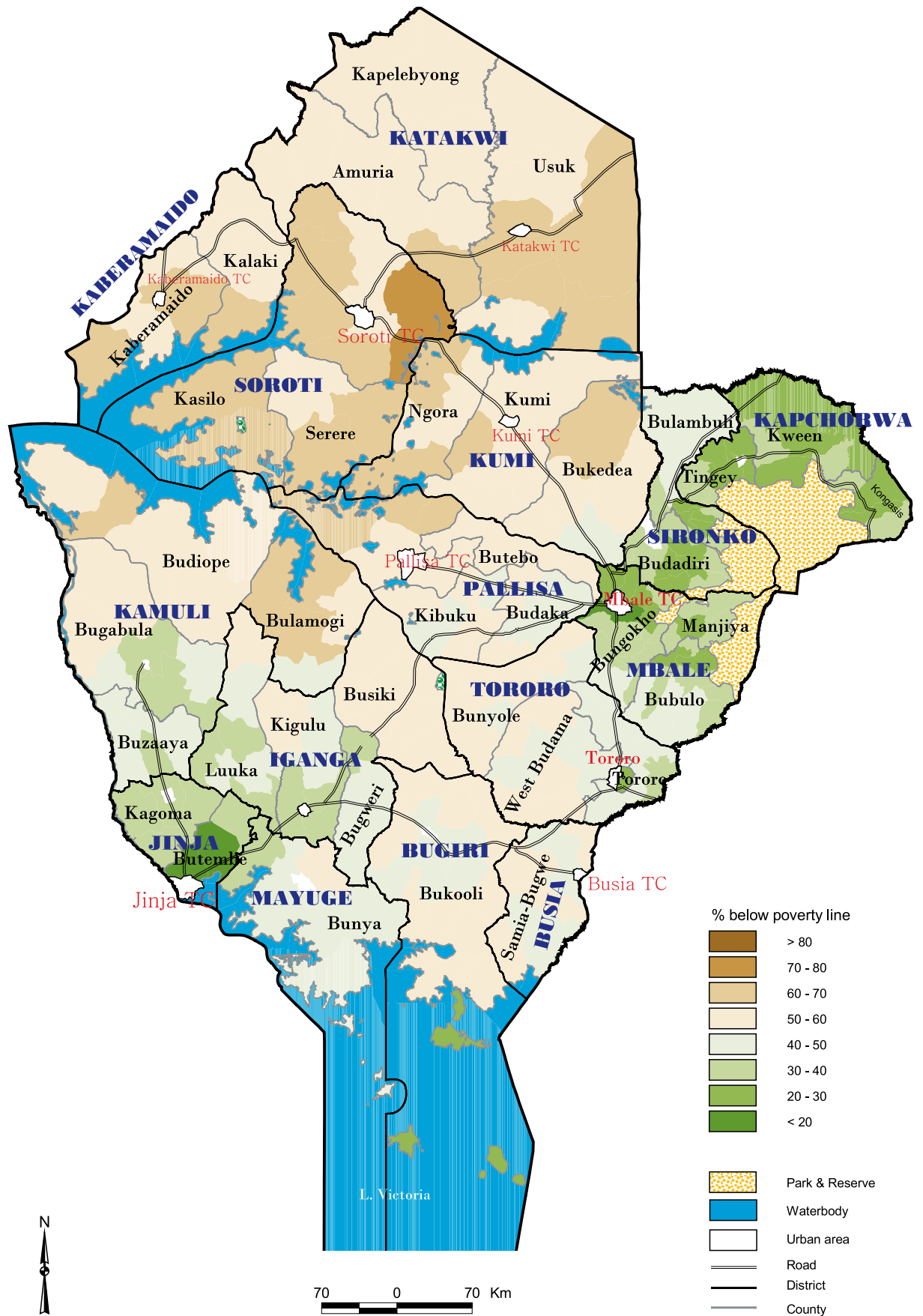
Variation was also high at the sub-county level, ranging from 13% to 71%. The poorest sub-county was Gweri (Soroti County, Soroti District) and the richest was Kakira (Butembe County, Jinja District). In urban areas, the least poor division was Central Division in Jinja Municipality, Jinja District, with a poverty rate of 5 percent. We see high heterogeneity of poverty among sub-counties within the same county, district or region. It is evident that the poorest county does not necessarily have the poorest sub-county.

In terms of rural poverty density, at the district level in 2002, Mbale District had the highest poverty density (with 207 poor per km²) and Katakwi had the lowest (36 poor per km²). By sub-county, Bufumbo in Bungokho County, Mbale District (347 poor per km²), was the highest and Ng'eng'e, Kween County, Kapchorwa District (2 poor people per km²) was the lowest.

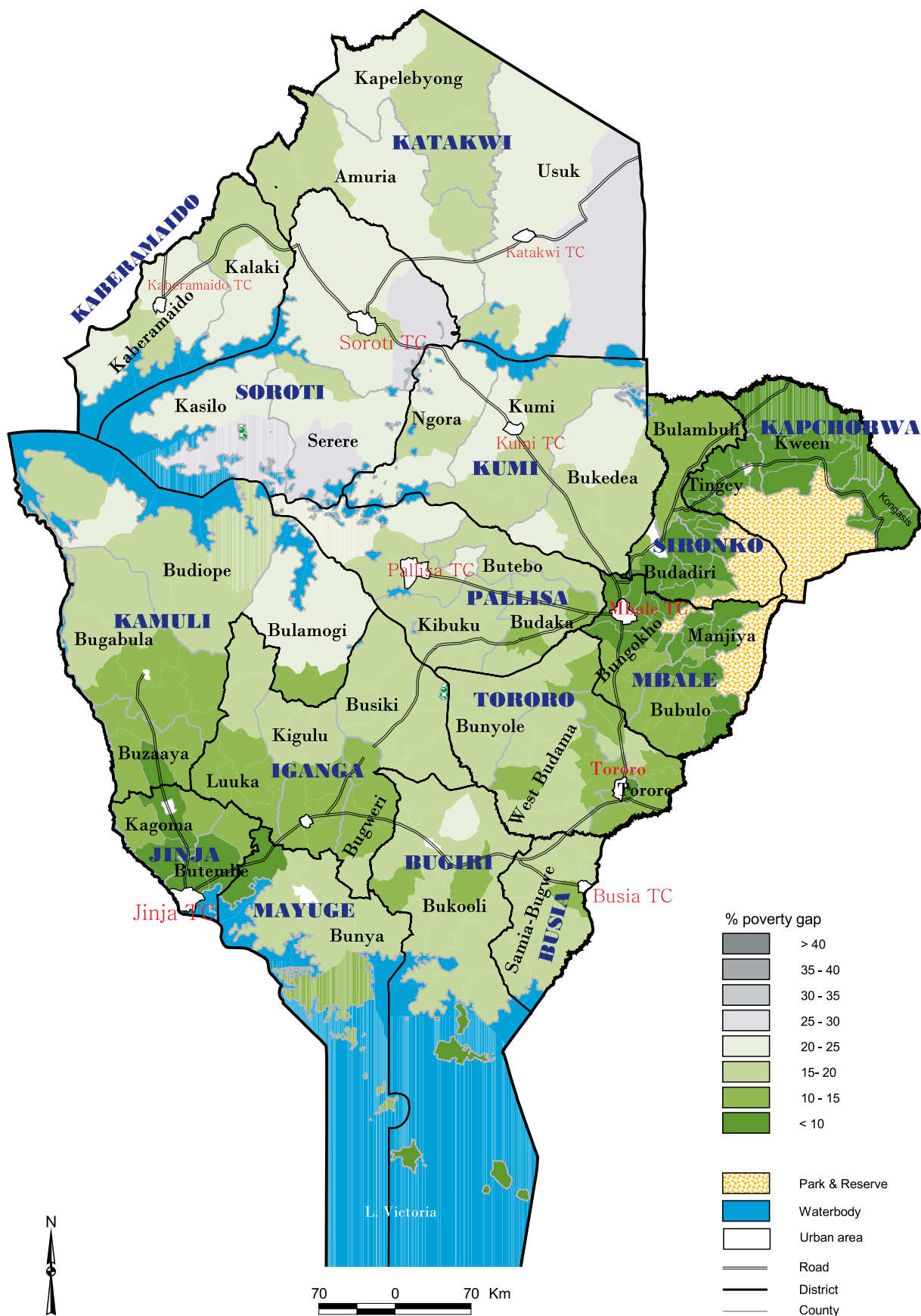
The lowest poverty gap ranged from 4 percent to 27% in rural sub-counties and from 1 percent to 12% in urban sub-counties. The rural sub-county with the least poverty gap, i.e. the one requiring the least amount of resources to reach the poverty line was Kakira, Butembe County in Jinja District (4%). Meanwhile, Ngariam Sub-county in Usuk County, Katakwi District, had the highest poverty gap (27%) implying the poor here have a considerable distance to go to close the gap and escape poverty.

The inequality levels found in Eastern Region were higher than those in the Central Region. Urban inequality was higher than rural inequality at all administration levels, i.e. district, county and sub-county. The ranking by district, county and sub-county of the highest inequality areas was Jinja (0.50), Butembe (0.50) and Kagulu (0.55) in Budiope County, Kamuli District, respectively. The least inequality was in Kaberemaido County (0.35), Manjiya County in Mbale District (0.33) and Banasafiwa, Budadiri County, Sironko District (0.30). Again, significant variation in inequality exists between and within districts and counties. *Maps 3.7 to 3.11* represent different poverty and inequality measures for Eastern Region.

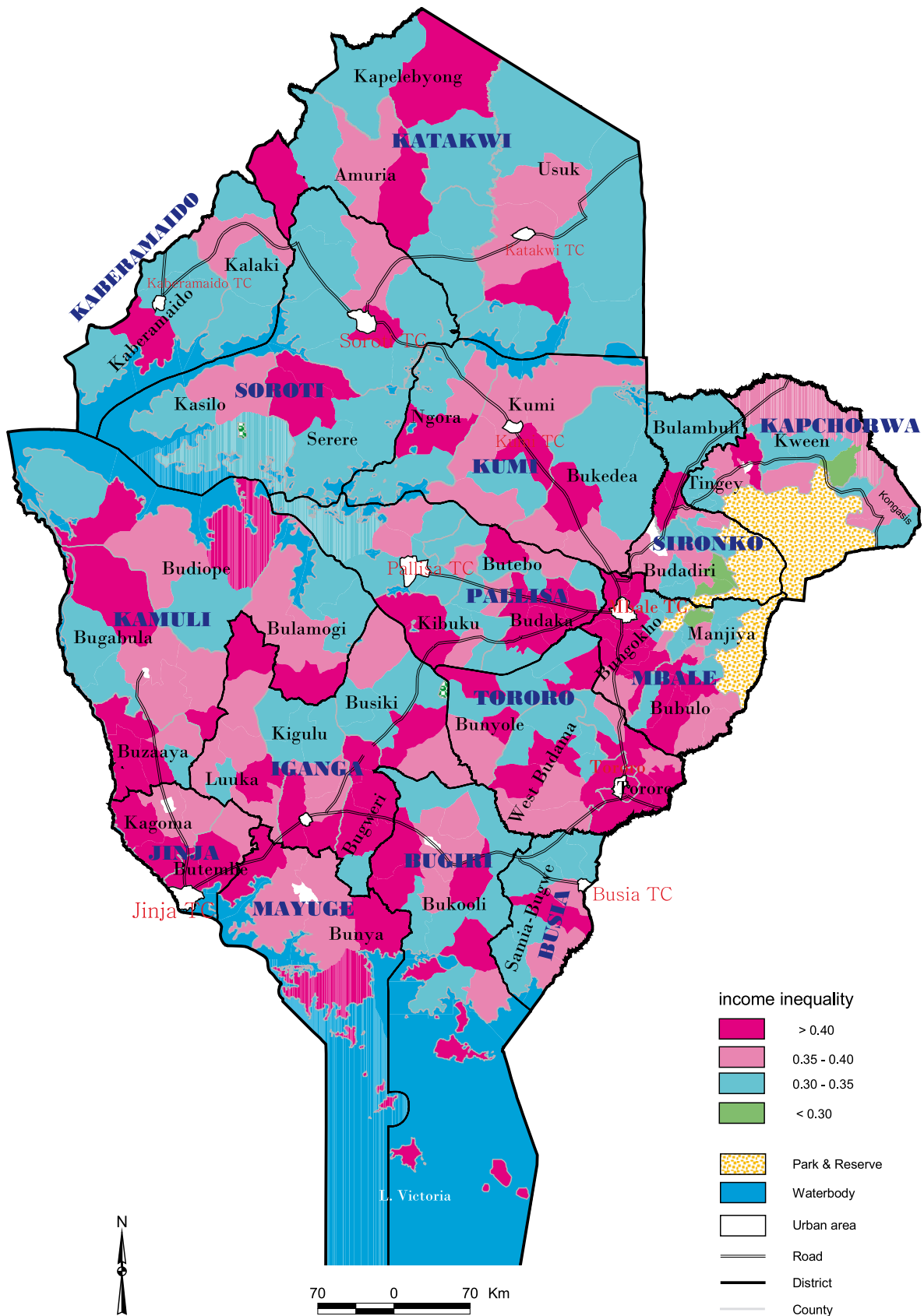
Map 3.7 Eastern Region, 2002 – Sub-county level Poverty Incidence



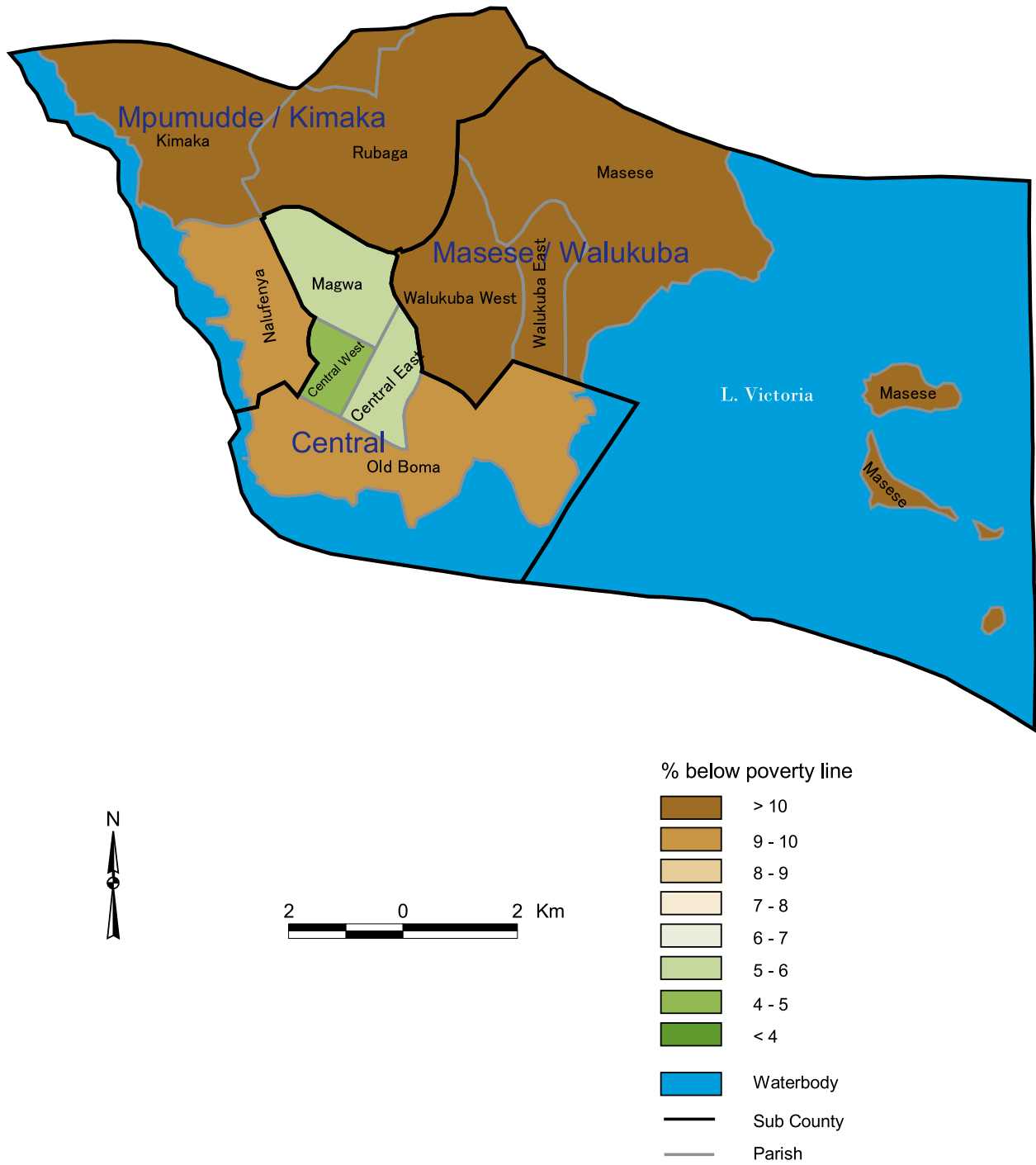
Map 3.8 Eastern Region, 2002 – Sub-county level Poverty Gap



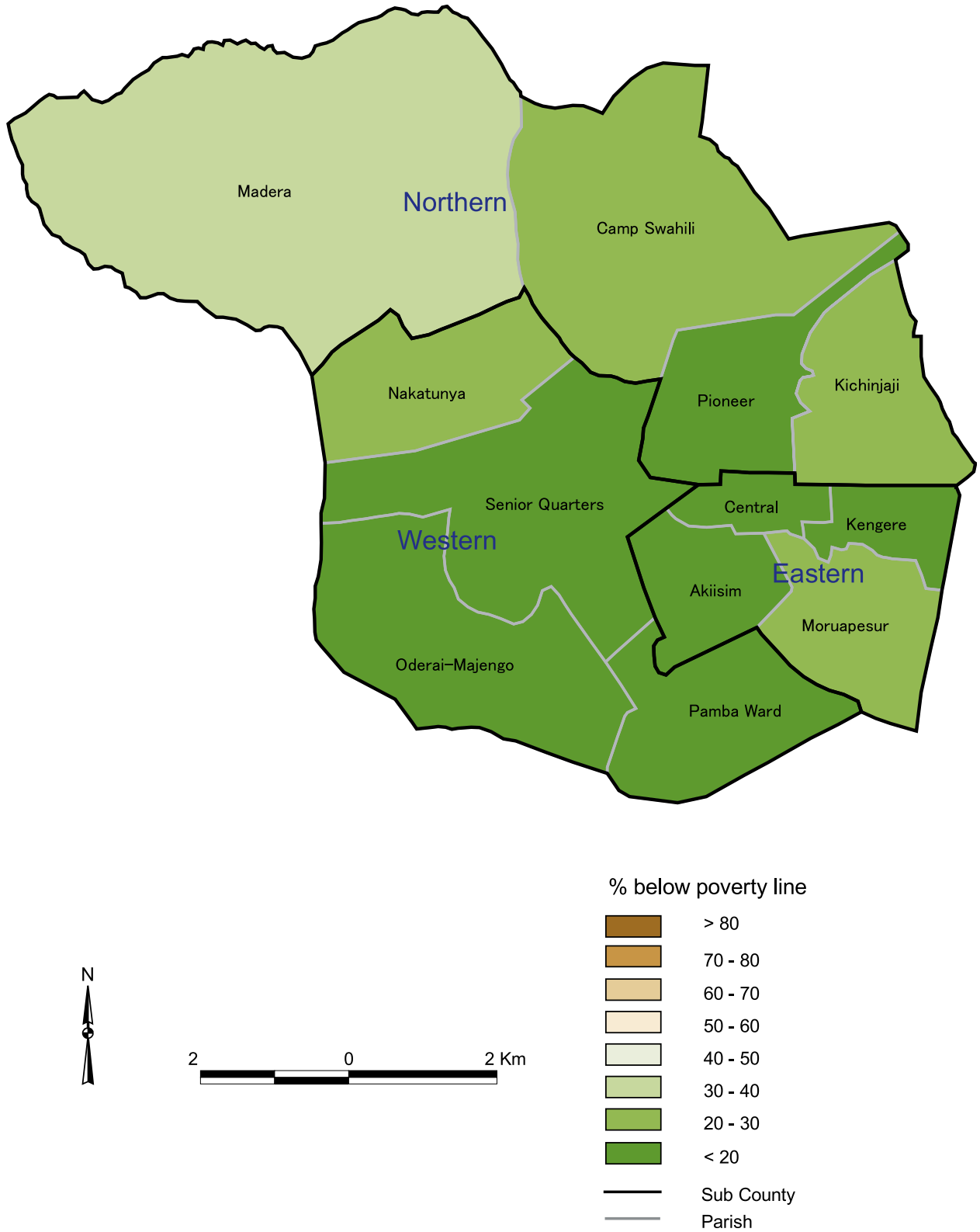
Map 3.9 Eastern Region, 2002-- Sub-county level Gini coefficient



Map 3.10 Jinja Municipality, 2002 - Poverty Incidence



Map 3.11 Soroti Municipality, 2002 – Poverty Incidence



Northern Region

The distribution of various poverty indicators in Northern Region has already been considered in chapter 2. See maps 2.1 to 2.4. The Northern Region remains the poorest of Uganda's four regions. Generally, the poverty rates are high in all districts, ranging from 51% in Apac District to 89% percent in Moroto District. Compared with Central and Eastern Regions, there was significantly more heterogeneity in poverty levels at the district-level and the county and sub-county level poverty rates portray an even more complex picture. Whereas the rural poverty incidence for counties ranges from 46% percent in Maruzi (Apac District) to 90% in Bokora (Moroto District), its range increases as we move down to the sub-county level. Only four sub-counties had relatively low poverty incidence lying between 30% and 40%. The least poor sub-county was Namasale in Kioga County, Lira District, with a poverty incidence of 38%. The poorest sub-counties were Lopei (94%) and Iriiri (93%) both in Moroto District. Urban poverty rates also varied significantly in this region. At the sub-county level, the poorest urban community was found in Koboko Town Council, Arua District (57%).

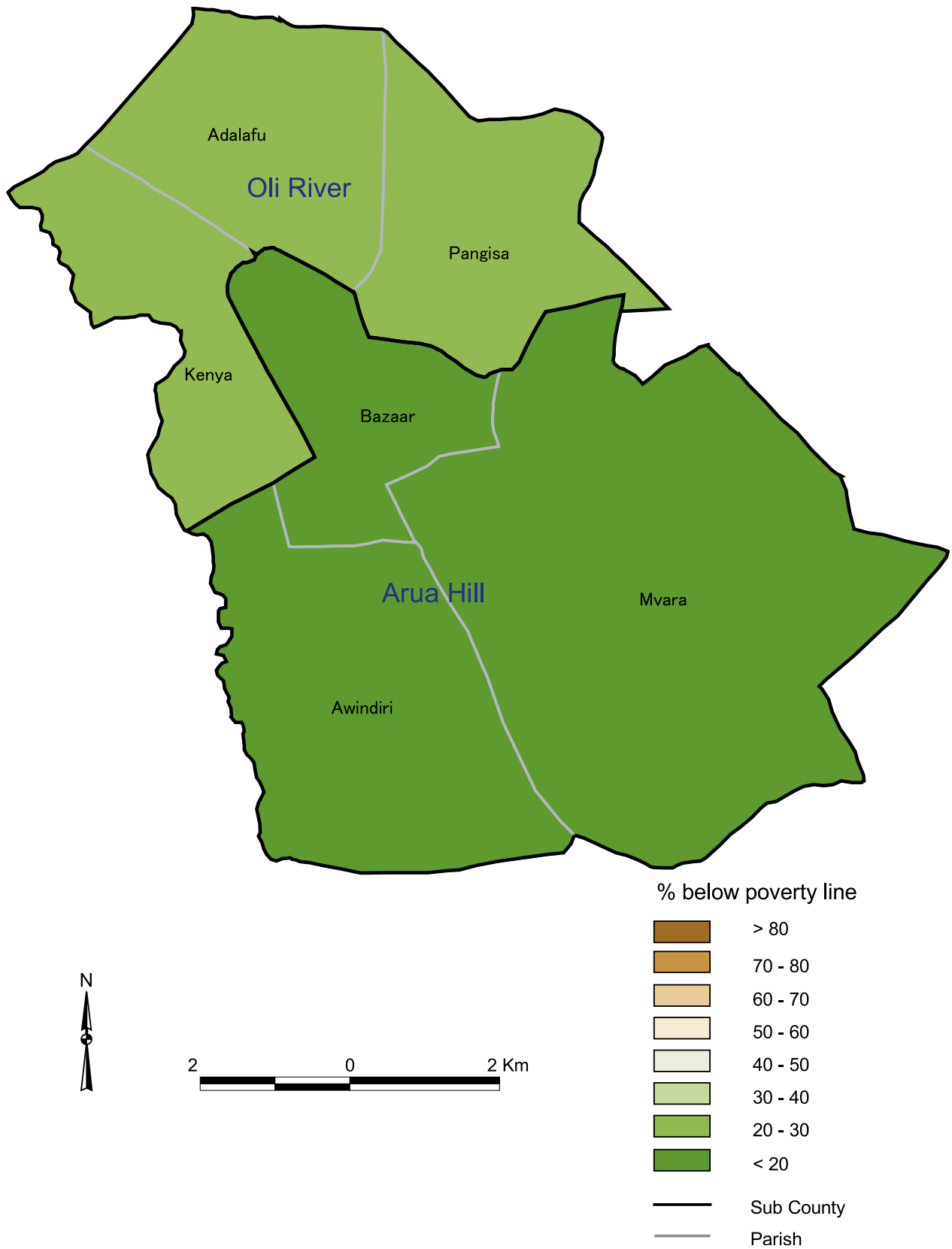
Poverty gaps were also relatively high in the Northern Region, ranging from 3% to 26% in urban areas and from 17% in Apac District to 48% in Kotido District for the rural areas. The poverty gap remains consistently high for all administrative levels. This shows the depth of poverty is a real concern in this region and significant resources are needed to address poverty issues in this area. The highest rural poverty gap was in Moroto District and the lowest was in Maruzi County, Apac District (15%). At the sub-county level, we observed the highest poverty gap in Aber, Oyam County, Apac District.

Even in this very poor region, there was considerable income inequality. The largest inequality was found in Nakapiripirit District (0.42) and the lowest in Yumbe District (0.32). Dadamu Sub-county in Ayivu County, Arua District (0.61), had the highest inequality index. Overall, inequality was higher in the urban sub-counties than in rural based sub-counties.

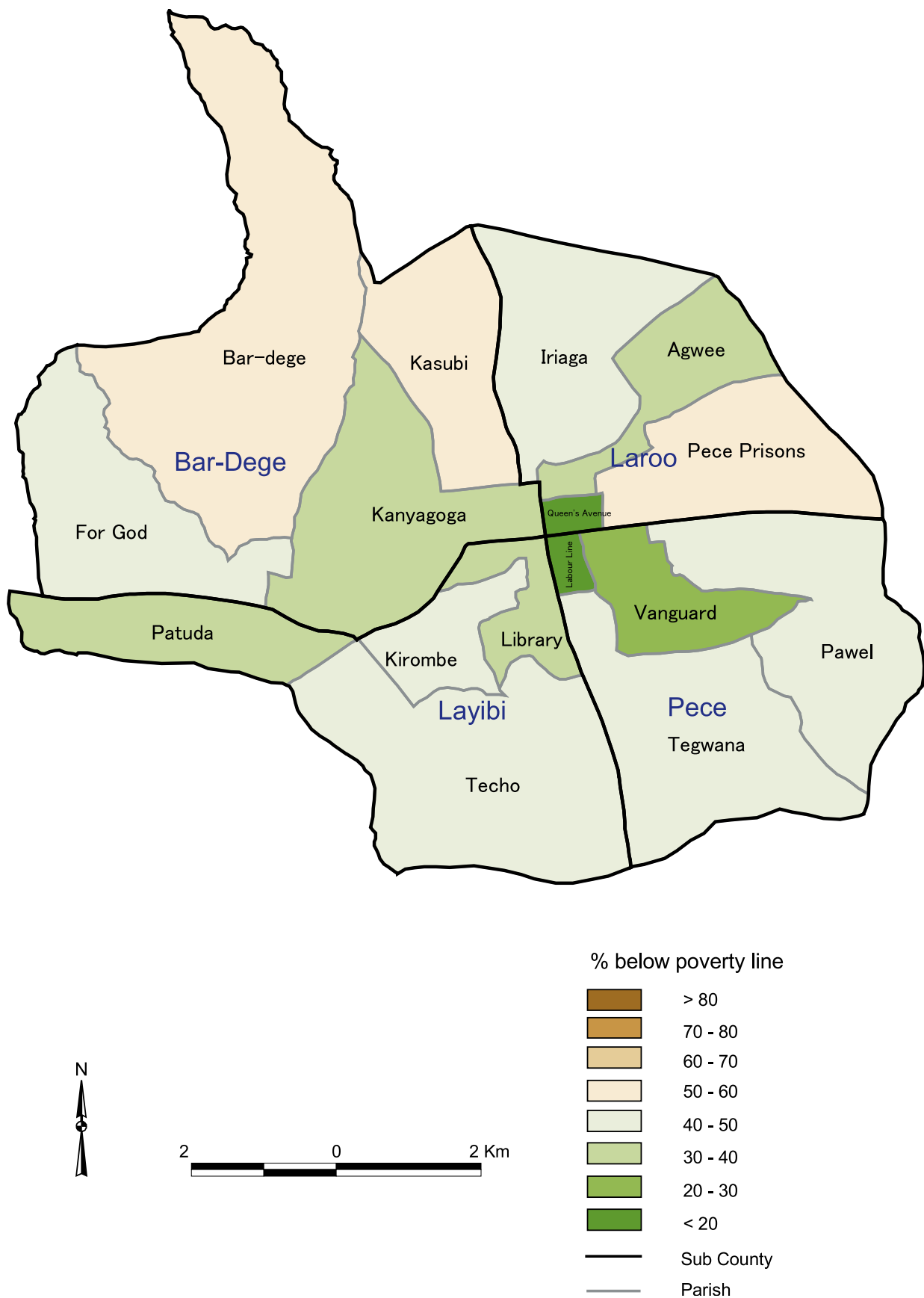
Maps 3.12 and 3.13 show urban poverty incidence for Arua and Gulu Municipality, respectively.



Map 3.12 Arua Municipality, 2002 - Poverty Incidence



Map 3.13 Gulu Municipality, 2002 - Poverty Incidence



Western Region

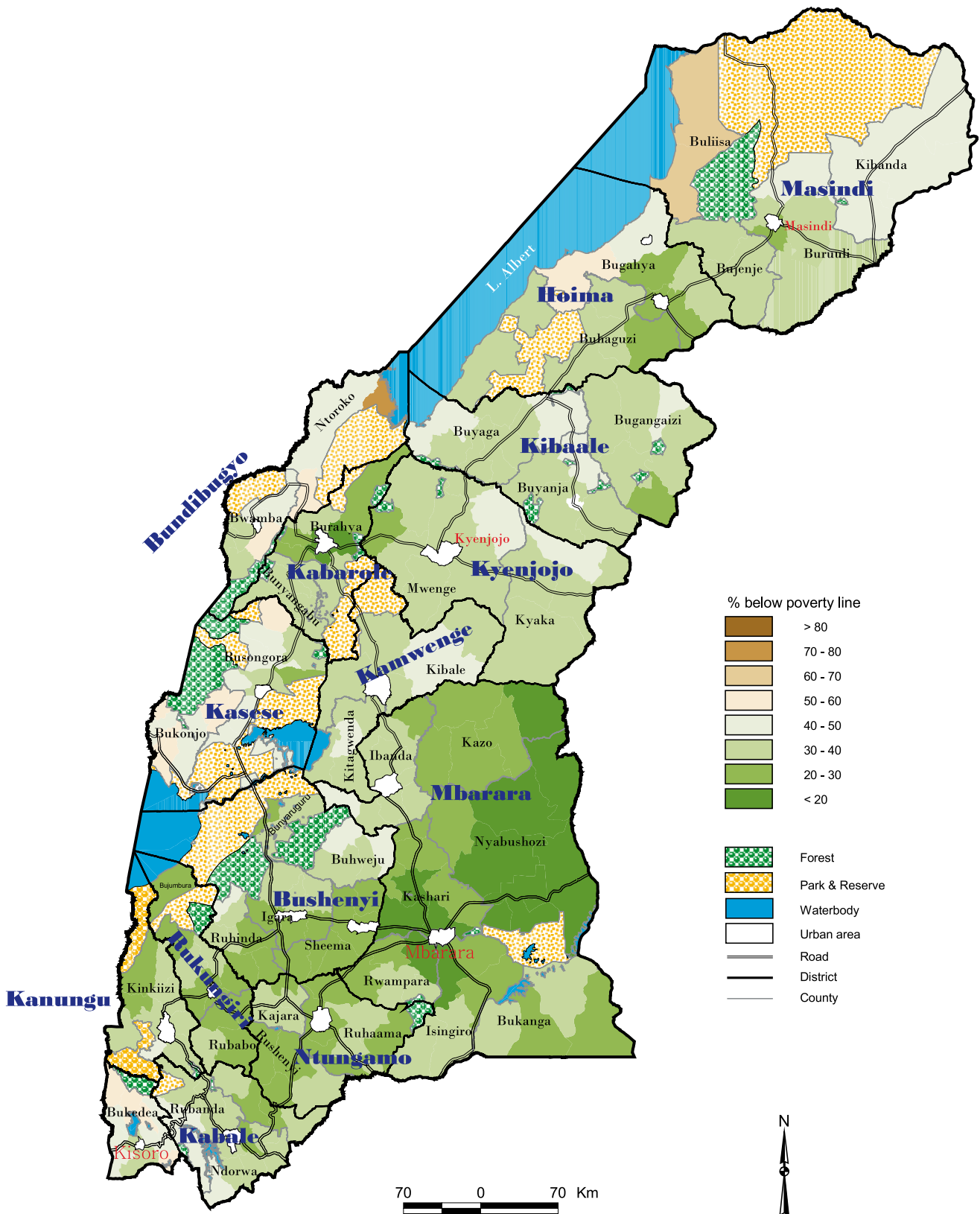
Among the districts in Western Region, poverty incidence ranges from 27% in Mbarara District to 48% in Kasese District. Across rural counties, the poverty incidence ranged from 20% to as high as 65% showing wide variations within the second richest region. The poorest county was Buliisa, Masindi District, while Nyabushozi, Mbarara District, was the wealthiest. Poverty incidence in the poorest sub-county, Kanara (Ntokoro County, Bundibugyo District), was almost 5 times as large as the poverty incidence in the least poor sub-county, Kenshunga (Nyabushozi County, Mbarara District). According to the urban estimates, the least poor division was Kamukuzi in Mbarara Municipality, Mbarara District, with a poverty rate of 4 percent. Kyenjojo Town Council (Mwenge County, Kyenjojo District) was the poorest urban area with a poverty incidence of 39%. This shows high heterogeneity of poverty among sub-counties within the same county, district or region. Sub-county level variations in the poverty incidence were generally higher in this region and this evidence supports earlier findings that poverty is heterogeneous even within the same region, district or county. .

In terms of rural poverty density at the district level, Kasese District had the highest poverty density (160 poor people per km²) and Mbarara had the lowest (31 poor people per km²). At the sub-county level, Bwera in Bukonjo County, Kasese District, with a poverty density of 614 poor people per km² was the highest and Nyasharashara sub-county in Nyabushozi County, Mbarara District had the lowest poverty density of 3 poor people per km².

The poverty gap ranged from 4 percent to 46% in rural sub-counties and from 1 percent to 12% in urban areas. At the district level, the highest poverty gap was found in Kasese District and the lowest in Rukungiri District. County level poverty gaps suggest that the poorest county (Buliisa) was not necessary from the poorest district (Kasese). The largest poverty gap was found in Kanara Sub-county in Ntokoro County, Bundibugyo District, and the least was in Kenshunga Sub-county (Nyabushozi County, Mbarara District).

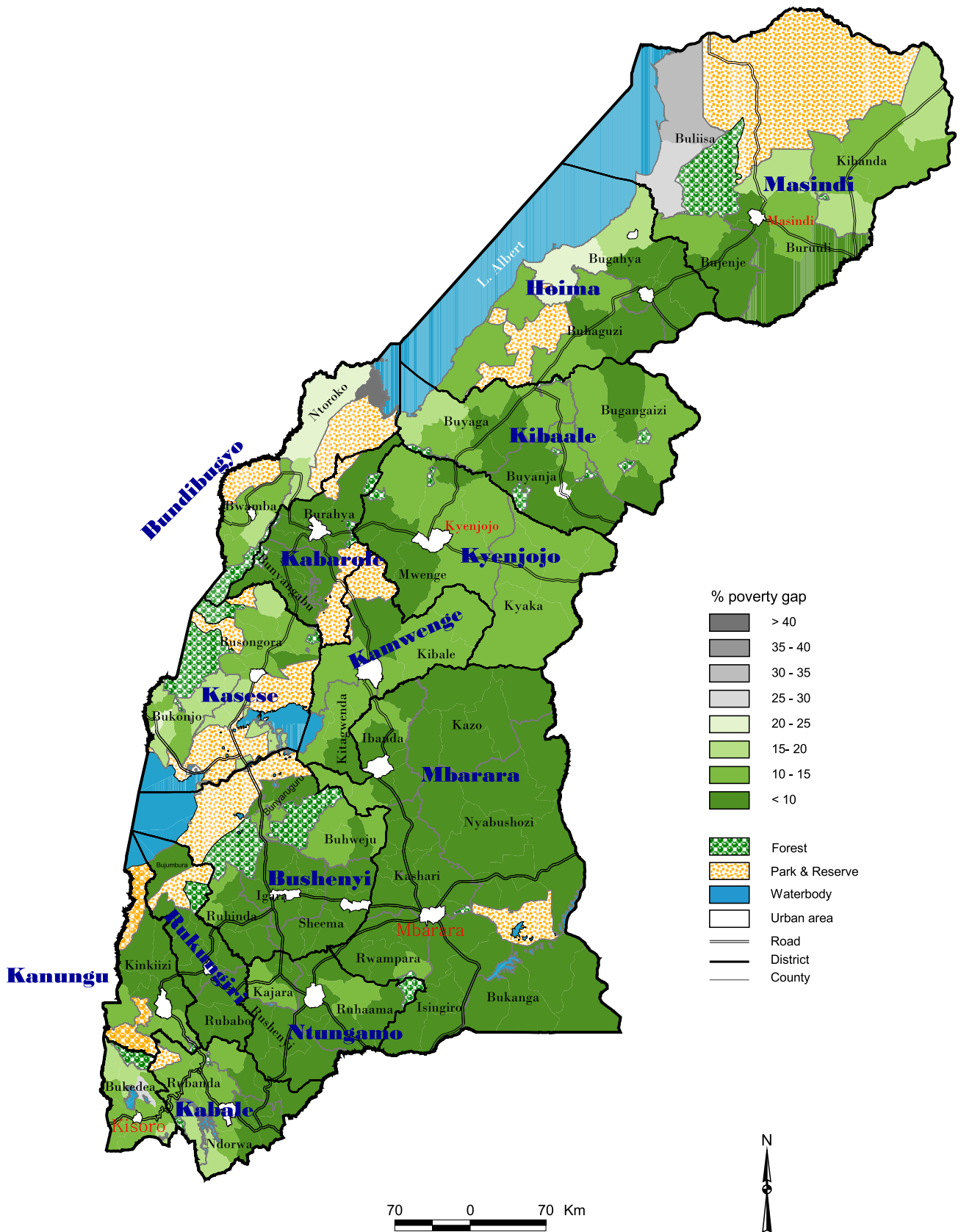
Inequality indices were also heterogeneous across districts, counties and sub-counties in the Western Region. Rural inequality ranged from 0.29 in Rukungiri District to 0.42 in Masindi District and urban inequality ranged from 0.36 in Kanungu to 0.51 in Ntungamo. At the lower administrative levels, the highest Gini coefficient (0.46) was observed in Buliisa County, Masindi District, while the lowest (0.28) was in Ruhinda County, Bushenyi District. However, even the county level Gini coefficients mask some detail. It turns out that Kilembe sub-county (Busongora County, Kasese District) had the highest inequality of 0.56, implying that most of the income or expenditure was owned by a few individuals. Matale Sub-county (Buyanja County, Kibaale District) had the lowest inequality of 0.25. The distributions of poverty and inequality indicators are shown in *maps 3.14 to 3.18*.

Map 3.14 Western Region, 2002 – Sub-county level Poverty Incidence

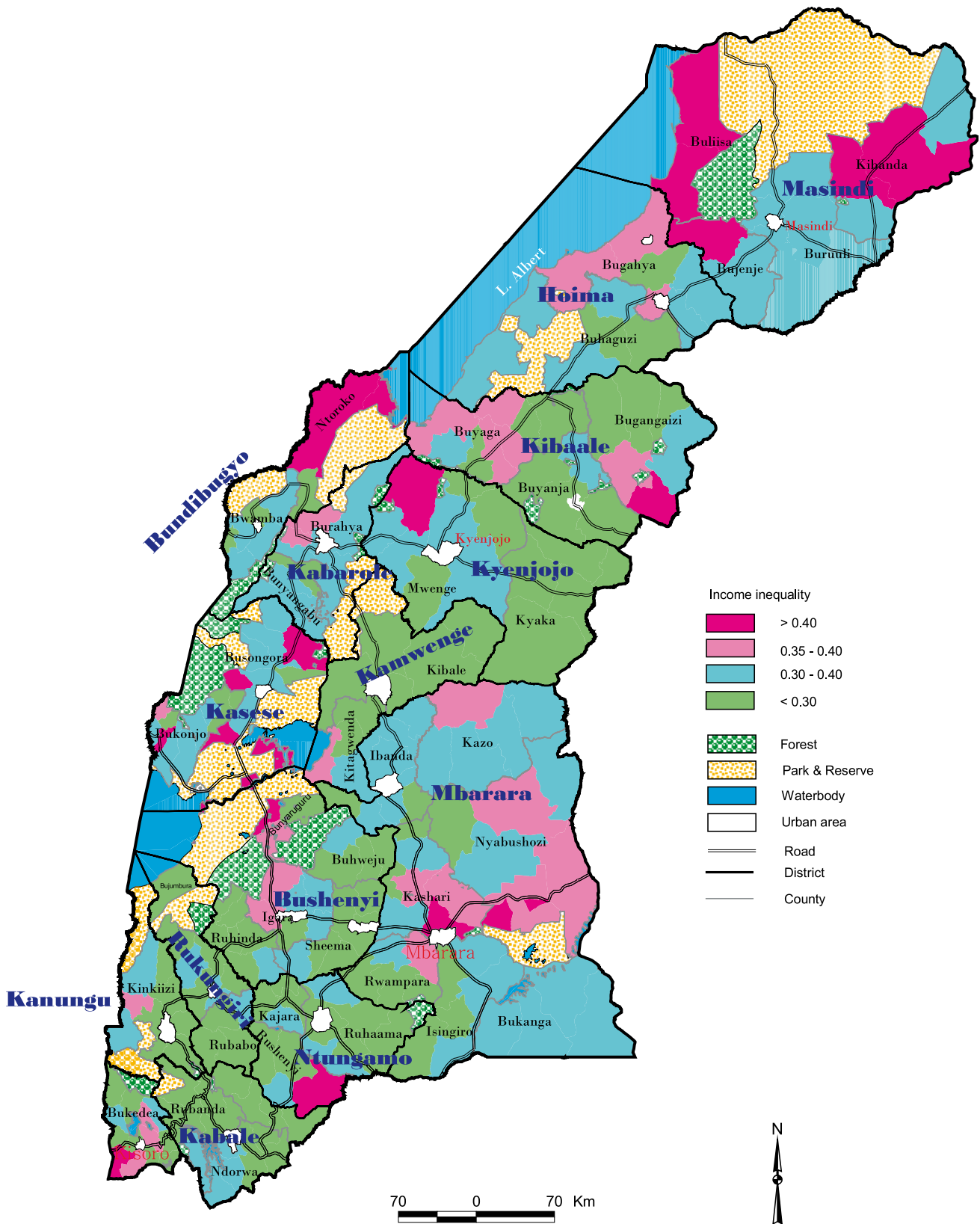




Map 3.15 Western Region, 2002 – Sub-county level Poverty Gap

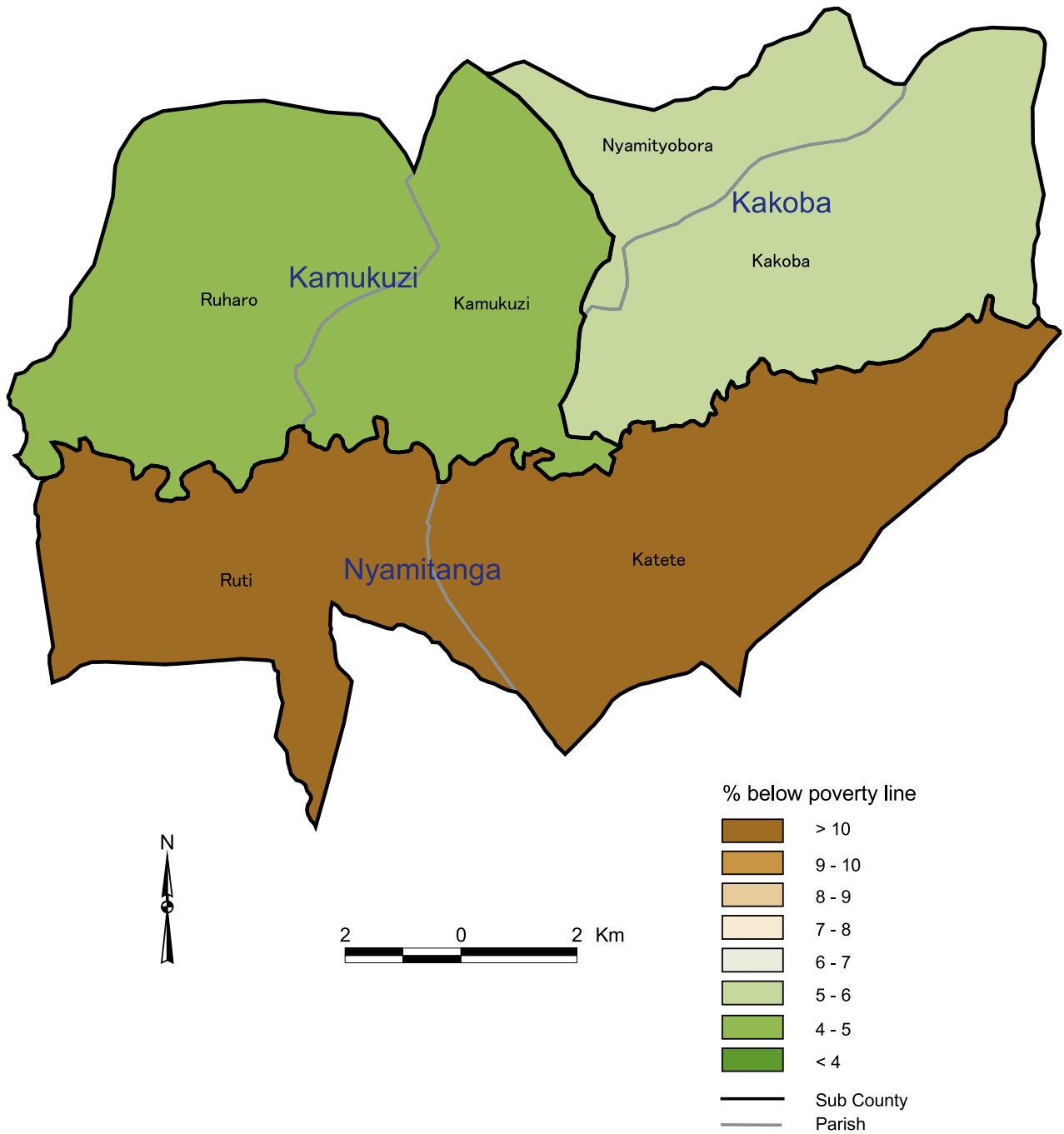


Map 3.16 Western Region, 2002 – Sub-county level Gini coefficient

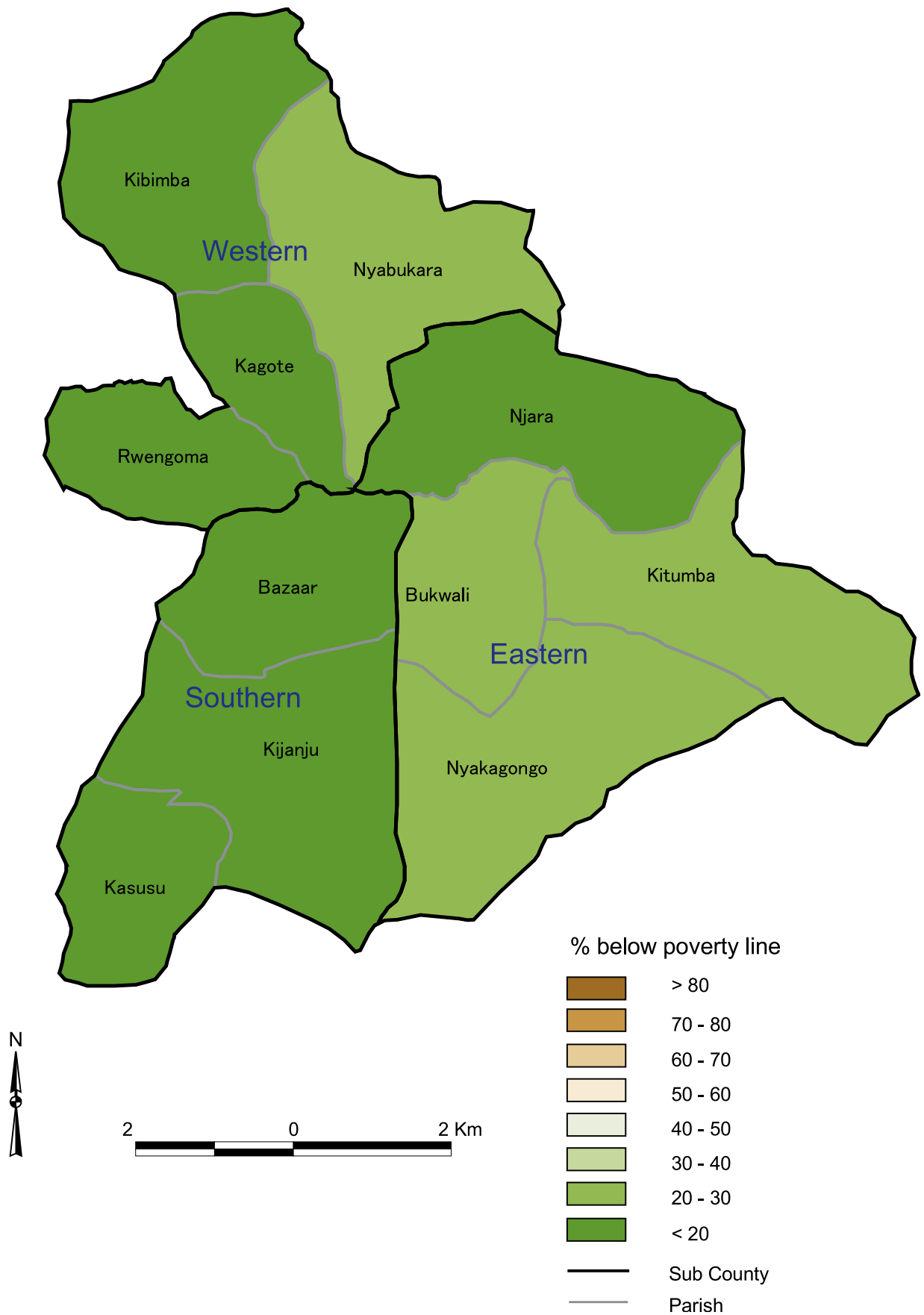




Map 3.17 Mbarara Municipality, 2002 - Poverty Incidence



Map 3.18 Fort Portal Municipality, 2002 - Poverty Incidence



3.4 Changes in poverty in 1992–2002: Key results

This section presents the changes in poverty trends from 1992 to 2002 across regions and counties, as well as rural and urban areas. A comparison of national poverty levels for 1992 and 2002 points towards an improvement in welfare over the decade, with the national poverty rate falling from 56% in 1992 to 39% in 2002¹¹. Between 1992 and 2002, estimated poverty incidence shows a marked decline in both urban and rural areas¹². In urban areas the incidence of poverty decreases by 16 percentage points compared to 18 percentage points in rural areas. However, the national, rural and urban pictures mask much of the heterogeneity in poverty changes seen at lower administrative levels. We present a summary of the changes by region, and rank these into counties and sub-counties that have worsened versus those that have improved over the past 10 years. The sub-county level changes in poverty incidence between 1992 and 2002 are represented in *Map 1.1*.¹³ *Map 3.24* shows poverty incidence in 1992 while *Map 3.25* shows poverty incidence in 2002. To compute the percent change in absolute number of poor

between 1992 and 2002, we take the population weighted difference between the number of poor in 1992 and 2002, expressed as a percentage.

Trends observed in rural and urban areas

In urban areas, a lot of variation can be seen in poverty levels across space and time. Urban poverty was more concentrated in the Northern and Western regions in 2002 relative to the Central and Eastern regions. The absolute number of poor people increased in the Northern and Western regions by 130% and 112.5% respectively (*Table 3.1*). In contrast, in the Central and Eastern regions, the absolute number of poor people declined by 62% and 45%, respectively. The Northern Region had the highest urban poverty incidences in 1992 (50%) and 2002 (38%). It also had the highest poverty increment between 1992 and 2002. Central Region, with relatively low urban poverty incidences in 1992 (19%) and 2002 (17%), demonstrated the highest reduction in poverty incidence over the same period.

Table 3.1. Changes in absolute numbers of rural and urban poor, 1992-2002

Region	2002		1992		Change 1992-2002 (%) Poor
	Total Poor	% of total	Total Poor	% of total	
CENTRAL					
Urban	79263	17.3	209653	19.2	-62.2
Rural	1318519	27.1	1936284	54.2	-31.9
EASTERN					
Urban	61770	15.9	112022	36.8	-44.9
Rural	2695130	46.8	2371507	63.8	13.6
NORTHERN					
Urban	183046	38.1	79674	49.8	129.7
Rural	3166713	66.1	2141882	74.5	47.8
WESTERN					
Urban	71837	17.6	63859	32.3	12.5
Rural	2011368	34.4	2346935	55.6	-14.3

¹¹ Emwanu et al. (2006) develop and apply a method to update poverty maps for Uganda in the absence of a census. For details see also ILRI and UBOS, 2004

¹² Declines in both rural and urban poverty are significant irrespective of the test used.

¹³ The statistics presented in this map represent percent changes and not changes in absolute numbers of poor.



In rural areas, the situation is slightly different with more poor people concentrated in the Northern and Eastern regions than in the Central and Western regions. The absolute number of poor people increased in the Northern and Eastern regions by 48% and 14% respectively (*Table 3.1*). In contrast, in Central and Western regions, the absolute number of rural poor declined by 32% and 14% respectively. As is the case in the urban areas, Northern Region, with the highest poverty incidences in 1992 (75%) and 2002 (66%) also had the highest increase in absolute number of poor

between 1992 and 2002. Similarly, in Central Region with relatively low poverty incidence in 1992 (54%) and in 2002 (27%), we see the highest poverty reduction over the same period.

The results from the analysis of changes in poverty levels for 1992–2002 show that rural and urban areas with low initial poverty rates also experienced significant decreases in the absolute number of poor people by 2002, while areas with high initial poverty rates instead witnessed increased absolute numbers of poor people by 2002.



TRENDS OBSERVED AT THE COUNTY LEVEL

Central Region

The county-level changes allow us to explore within-region heterogeneity, since the regional poverty trends usually hide a substantial amount of district and county variation. In urban areas, the absolute number of poor decreased in 14 of the 19 urban counties between 1992 and 2002. Buruli County in Nakasongola District had the highest poverty reduction; the absolute number of poor declined by 53% between 1992 and 2002. Conversely, in Kooki County in Rakai District, the absolute number of poor people increased significantly by 2624%¹⁴. In comparing these poverty changes to poverty incidence in 1992 and 2002, Kooki County had the lowest poverty incidence (12%) in 1992 and the highest poverty incidence (28%) in 2002, while Buruli consistently had high poverty incidence in 1992 (53%) and 2002 (27%). In Central Region therefore, one of the poorest counties in 2002 (Buruli) in the region, experienced the highest reduction in poverty between 1992 and 2002.

The analysis shows that for rural areas of Central Region, the absolute number of poor decreased in almost all the counties (30), except one (Busujju County, Mubende District). The decrease ranged from 3 percent in Lwemiyaga County in Ssembabule District to 59% in Kyamuswa County in Kalangala District. Busujju County also had the highest poverty incidence of 71%, in 1992, while Kyamuswa County had the lowest poverty incidence of 26%. Thus, between 1992 and 2002, Kyamuswa County in Kalangala District had the highest poverty reduction and the absolute number of poor people decreased by 59% over the period. In contrast, in Buwekula County in Mubende District the absolute number of poor people increased by 6 percent.

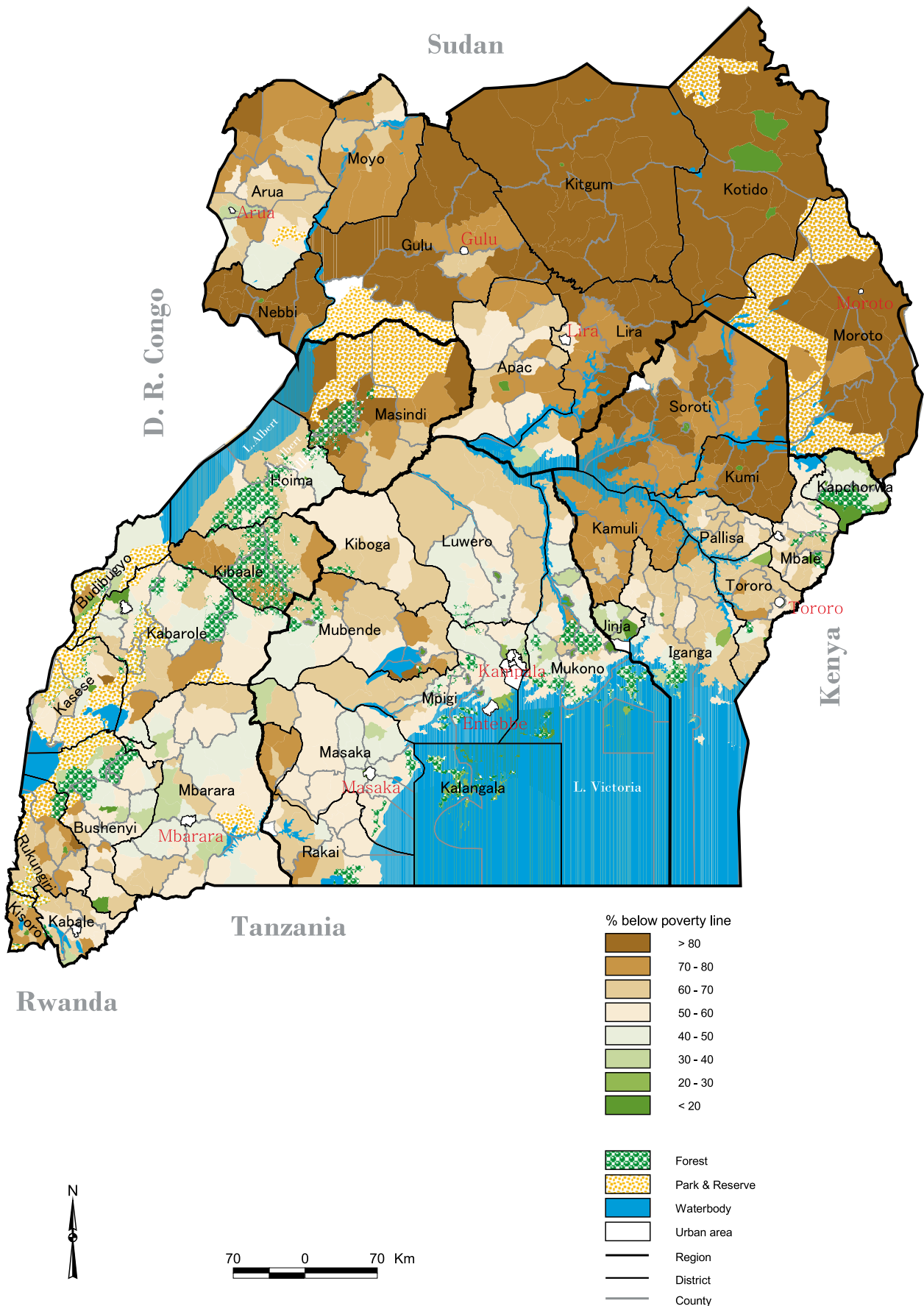
Eastern Region

For urban areas, the absolute number of poor declined in 10 counties, out of a total of 17, between 1992 and 2002. The highest increment in the absolute number of poor occurred in Kumi County in Kumi District, where the absolute number of poor people increased by 75%. In contrast, Pallisa County in Pallisa District experienced the highest poverty decline, with the absolute number of poor people declining by 363% over the same period. In 1992, Budadiri County in Sironko District had the highest poverty incidence (70%), while Bukooli County in Bugiri District had the lowest poverty incidence (10%) in urban Eastern Region. As in the Central Region, it is evident that the richest county in Eastern Region in 2002 (Bugabula) does not necessarily have the highest reduction in the number of poor people over the period.

In rural Eastern Region, the absolute number of poor increased in 27 counties, out of a total of 39, between 1992 and 2002. The highest increment in the absolute number of poor occurred in Kasilo County in Soroti District, where the absolute number of poor people increased by 118%. In contrast, Budadiri County (Sironko District) experienced the highest poverty reduction, with the absolute number of poor declining by 29% over the same period. In 1992, Kaberamaido County in Kaberamaido District had the highest poverty incidence (86%) and Butembe County in Jinja District had the lowest poverty incidence (32%) in rural Eastern Region. It is evident that the richest county in the region in 2002 (Butembe) did not necessarily have the highest reduction in the number of poor people over the period. Conversely, the poorest county in the region in 2002 (Kasilo) also had the highest increment in the absolute number of poor people in the region.

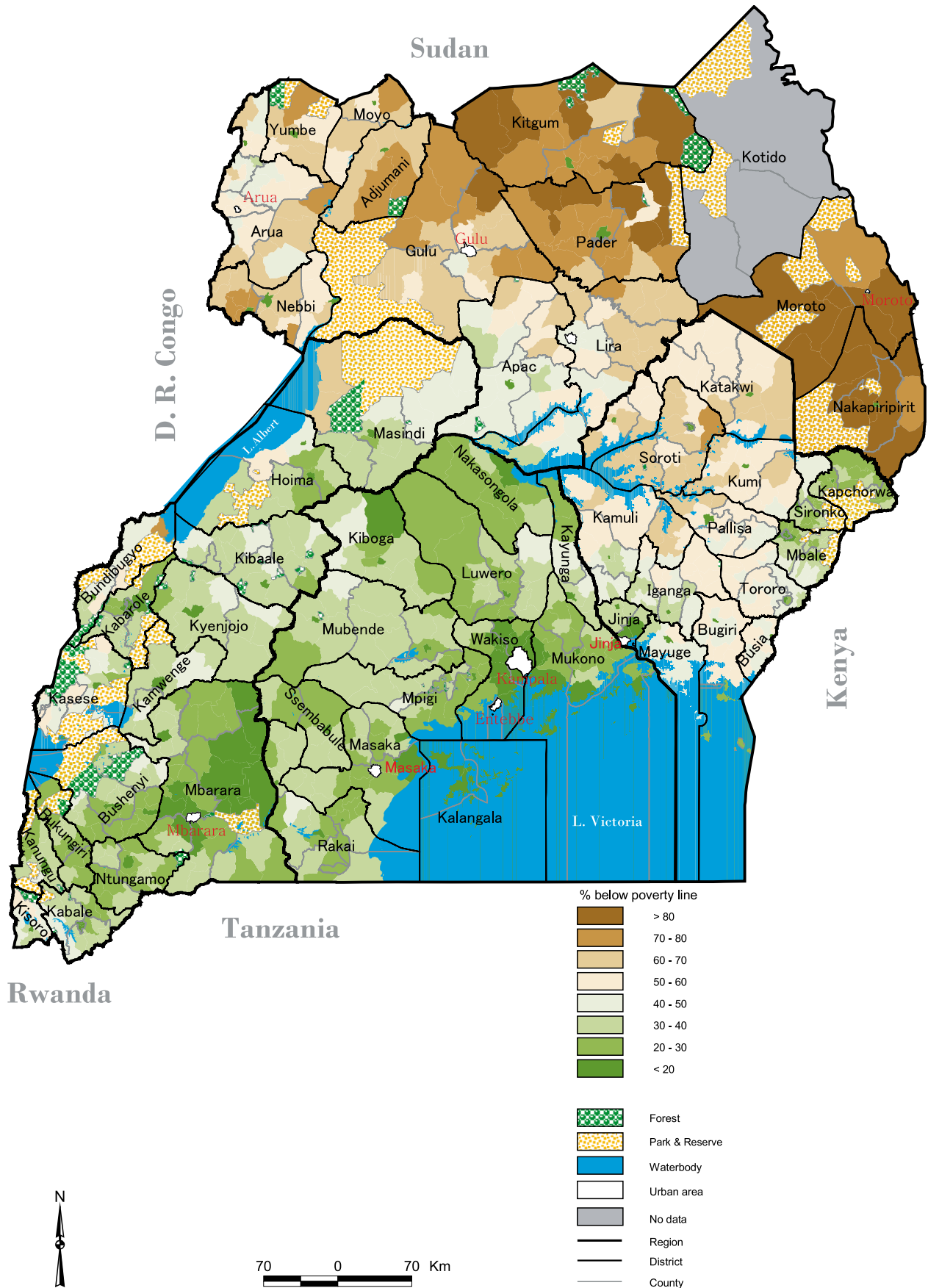
¹⁴ The high percentage change is due to the large increase in both overall population and the number of poor in this area.

Map 3.19 Uganda, 1992 - Sub-county level Poverty Incidence





Map 3.20 Uganda, 2002 –Sub-county level Poverty Incidence





Northern Region

In the Northern Region, urban poverty results show that the absolute number of poor people increased in 11 counties, out of the 17 counties, between 1992 and 2002. Jonam County in Nebbi District experienced the highest increment with the absolute number of poor people increasing by 458% over the period. In contrast, Moroto Municipality in Moroto District had the highest poverty reduction, with the absolute number of poor people declining by 69% over the same period. In 1992, Koboko County in Arua District had the highest poverty incidence (85%) while Padyere County in Nebbi District had the lowest poverty incidence (35%). Unlike Eastern and Central Regions, the richest county in Northern Region in 2002 (Moroto Municipality) also experienced the highest reduction in the number of poor people over the period. Koboko County remained the poorest (57%) and also experienced a significant increment in the absolute number of poor people of 379%. Note that Kotido District was omitted from this study due to inadequate data.

The rural areas show that in Northern Region, the absolute number of poor people increased in almost all counties except Nwoya and Aswa counties in Gulu District and Jonam County in Nebbi District, between 1992 and 2002. Bokora County in Moroto District experienced the highest increment with the absolute number of poor people increasing by 232% over the period. In contrast, Nwoya County in Gulu District had the highest poverty reduction, with the absolute number of poor people declining by 19% over the same period. In 1992, Jie County in Kotido District had the highest poverty incidence (93%) while, Ayivu County in Arua District had the lowest poverty incidence (54%). The results of the analysis show that the richest county in the region in 2002 (Maruzi in Apac District) did not necessarily experience the highest reduction in the number of poor people over the period.

Western Region

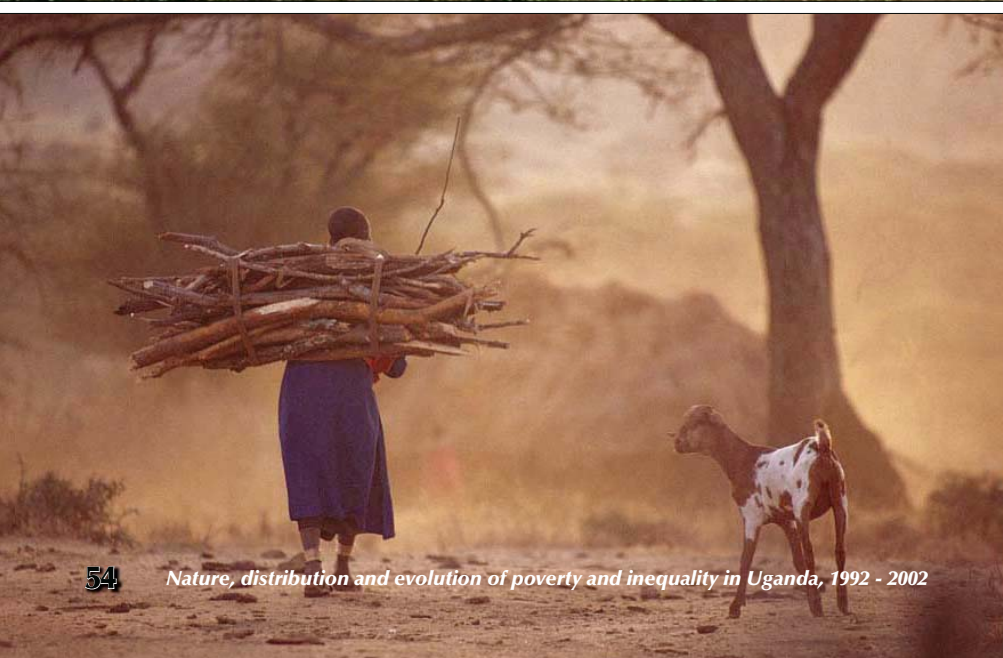
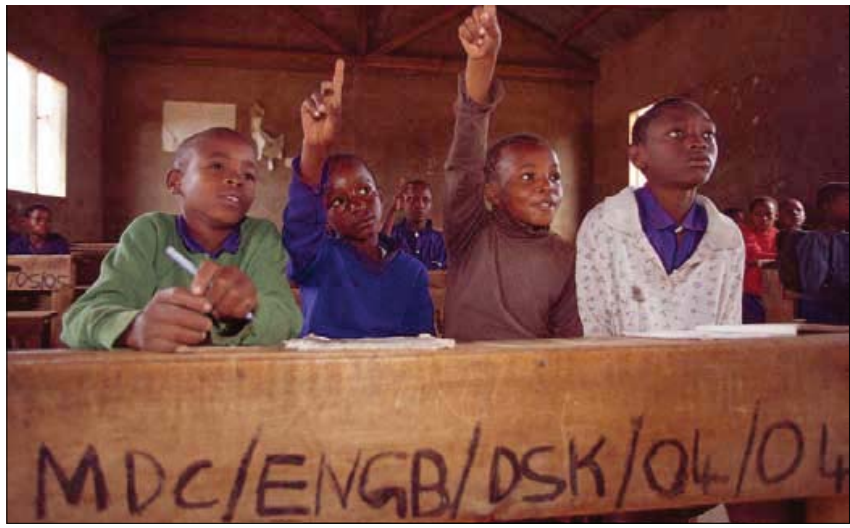
The absolute number of poor increased in 9 urban counties, out of a total of 17, between

1992 and 2002 in Western Region. Kibale County in Kamwenge District had the highest poverty increment; the absolute number of poor people increased significantly by 2671% between 1992 and 2002. Conversely, Rujumbura County in Rukungiri District had the highest poverty reduction, with the absolute number of poor people declining by 64% over the same period. In 1992, Kibale County had the lowest poverty incidence (8 percent) in the region, while Bufumbira County in Kisoro District had the highest poverty incidence (60%). It is also evident that the richest county in the region in 2002 (Mbarara Municipality in Mbarara District) did not necessarily have the highest reduction in the number of poor people over the period. However, the poorest county in the region in 2002 (Mwenge in Kyenjojo District) experienced a large absolute increment in poverty with the absolute number of poor people increasing by 742%.

Unlike in the Eastern and Northern rural areas, the absolute number of poor declined in 28 counties, out of a total of 41, between 1992 and 2002 in Western Region. Rujumbura County in Rukungiri District had the highest poverty reduction, with the absolute number of poor people declining by 53% between 1992 and 2002. In contrast in Ntoroko County in Bundibugyo District, the absolute number of poor people increased by 100% over the same period. Rujumbura County also had the highest poverty incidence (74%) in 1992 while, Kashari County in Mbarara District had the lowest poverty incidence (39%). Interestingly, the richest county in the region in 2002 (Nyabushozi in Mbarara District) did not necessarily have the highest reduction in the number of poor people over the period. In contrast to other regions, the poorest county in Western Region in 2002 (Buliisa in Masindi District) did not essentially experience the highest increment in the absolute number of poor people in the region.

In general, the absolute number of poor people declined almost equally (50%) in both urban (35 counties out of a total of 70) and rural counties (73 counties out of a total of 148) across Uganda. *Tables A5 and A6* show the absolute change in poverty between 1992 and 2002 by county for rural and urban areas respectively.







Chapter 4 | *Mapping various Dimensions of poverty*

The poverty maps presented in earlier sections of this report familiarize the reader with expenditure-based measures of poverty and changes in poverty between 1992 and 2002. However, expenditure-based measures of poverty may not always capture other dimensions of poverty such as lack of safe drinking water, access to adequate health services, or other basic materials for a good life (e.g. clothing, blankets, shoes, and soap).

To highlight these various dimensions of poverty, this chapter compares maps of poverty rates (expenditure-based metric) with maps of two other well-being indicators: a qualitative measure of well-being and a measure reflecting access to safe drinking water, respectively.

The resulting maps and figures show some consistent spatial patterns where poverty levels as measured by the expenditure-based indicator correspond to levels of deprivation as measured by the qualitative indicator (capturing basic materials for a good life) and by the metric on safe drinking water access. In many parts of Uganda,

areas with high poverty rates also exhibit high levels of deprivation in regards to basic materials and to safe drinking water access, especially in the north. However, not all areas with a high deprivation index are necessarily poor in terms of water access or household expenditures. Locating the communities that differ from these general patterns can provide useful insights for planning poverty and sectoral interventions. For example, sub-counties that have a high percentage of households exposed to multiple deprivations, such as low levels of expenditures (income) and unsafe drinking water supplies, could be priority areas for future investments in the drinking water infrastructure.

We hope that these explorative maps in this chapter will stimulate new maps and analyses reflecting other dimensions of well-being (e.g., with data from others sectors of the Ugandan economy such as wetlands, health, and livestock). This would result in a more comprehensive description of the poverty situation in Uganda and greatly enhance national poverty-reduction interventions and sector-specific planning efforts.

4.1 Comparing Expenditure-based metrics of Poverty with a Qualitative Measure Deprivation

Human well-being as we know has many dimensions. Income to obtain food, clothing, and shelter is only one dimension. There are other dimensions such as good health, security, access to clean water, access to other social services, and

freedom of choice, that are also important to well-being. In this chapter, we construct an index of well-being that we shall call the deprivation index, based on five detailed questions from Uganda's 2002 Population and Housing Census.

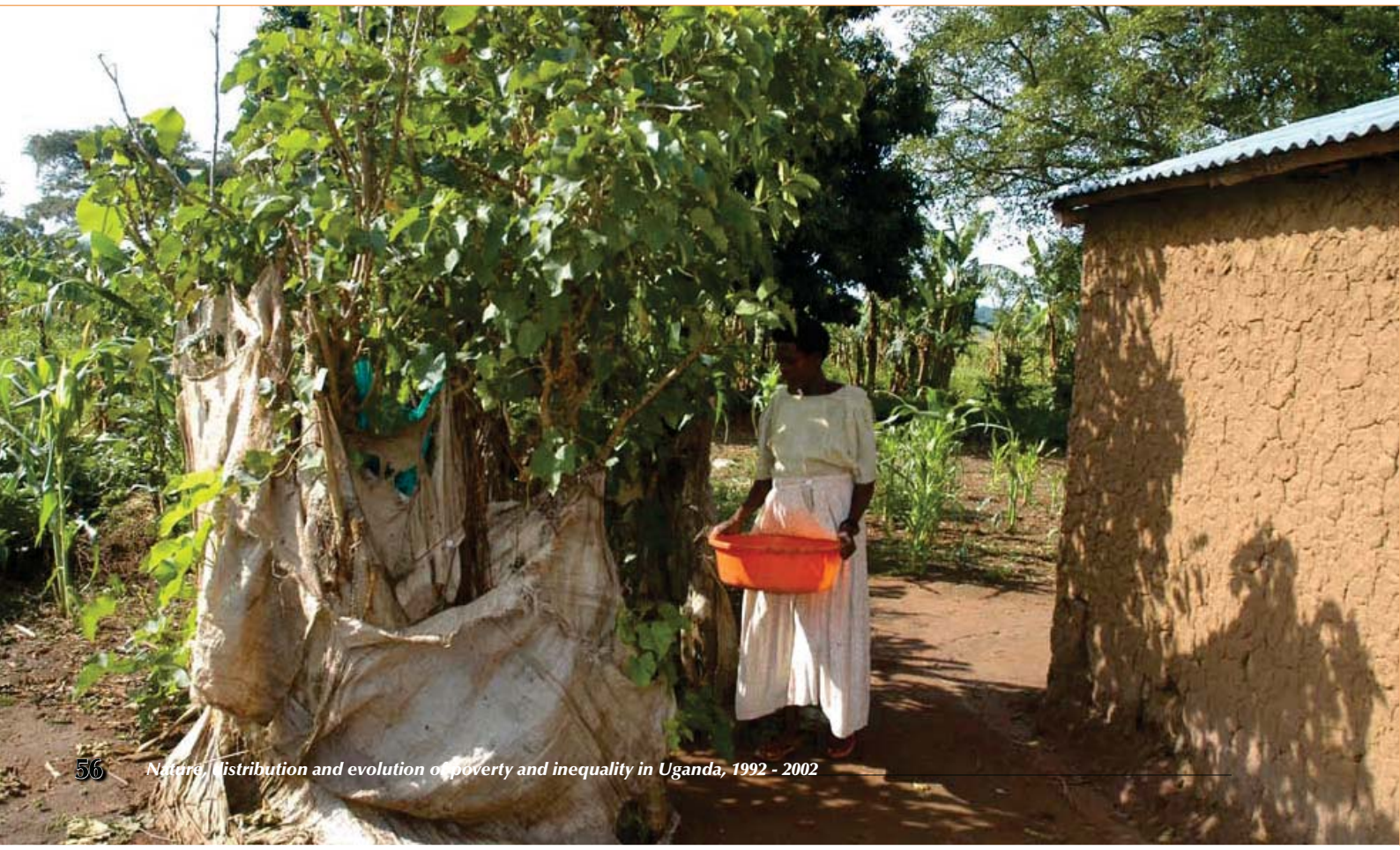


Box 4.1 - Constructing a Deprivation Index Based on Qualitative Measures of Well-Being

The deprivation index is constructed from Uganda's 2002 Population and Housing Census. It is based on five qualitative measures of well-being.

The census collected information on the availability of soap, sugar, blanket, shoes, and clothing within each family. The household heads were asked if every member of the household used soap to bathe; whether every member of the household took sugar (at least once a day) during the last week; whether every child in the household (i.e. all those under 18 yrs) has a blanket; whether every member of the household has at least one pair of shoes; and whether every member of the household has at least two sets of clothing. The responses were classified into YES and NO. A household is classified as deprived of a basic necessity if it responds "No" for that particular indicator. For example, if all household members did not use soap for bathing, then we classify that household as "deprived" by the soap dimension. We use the same approach for sugar, blankets, shoes, and clothing.

To construct an index reflecting overall lack of well-being regarding these basic necessities, we combine these five measures. We rank the level of deprivation by the number of "No" responses provided by the household. For example, a household is considered to have "five deprivations" if it responds "No" to each of the five questions (meaning it does not have enough resources to afford soap, sugar, blanket, shoes, and clothing for all its members). Map 4.1 shows the proportion of households in a sub-county that cannot even afford one of these five necessities for all family members ("five deprivations"). By including all five deprivation dimensions, the index tries to identify the poorest households. Other maps could show the percentage of households with "four", "three", "two", or "one" or "zero deprivations". We assume that the lower the number of deprivations, the better the welfare of the households. For example, households with "zero deprivations" are better off than those with "two deprivations" and so on. However, even households that can afford all five basic necessities ("zero deprivations") may still live below Uganda's poverty line, because of their low income (expenditure) levels.



Map 4.1 shows the resulting deprivation index for rural areas of Uganda. The index combines five qualitative indicators of well-being using an approach described in *Box 4.1*. According to this measure, the deprivation rates follow spatial patterns that are quite similar to the distribution of poverty rates. As a result, all sub-counties with very high deprivation rates are found in the Northern region. The sub-county with the highest deprivation rate is Lokopo in Moroto district implying that 91 percent of the rural population could not afford any of the basic necessities included in the five measures making up the deprivation index. This is closely followed by Lopei and Katiekile sub-counties, all in the same district of Moroto. In contrast, the Central region has only 11 sub-counties with deprivation rates of more than five percent. In Western and Eastern regions, only 5 and 8 sub-counties, respectively, had deprivation rates of more than 10 percent.

The similarity in the spatial patterns of the two maps is confirmed by a correlation analysis of the expenditure-based measure of poverty and the deprivation index (*Figure 4.1*) for all 856 rural sub-counties. There is a high relationship (0.62) between the poverty rate and the deprivation index. In general, areas that are classified as having a higher poverty rate by the expenditure-based indicator are more likely to have a higher percentage of households that cannot satisfy their needs for all five basic necessities. However, the correlation is not perfect for cases where the poverty rate is between 20% and 60% and deprivation rate is between zero and 10%. Within these percentage ranges, both high and low poverty rates coexist with relatively low deprivation rates.

Map 4.1 Deprivation Index for rural sub-counties, 2002

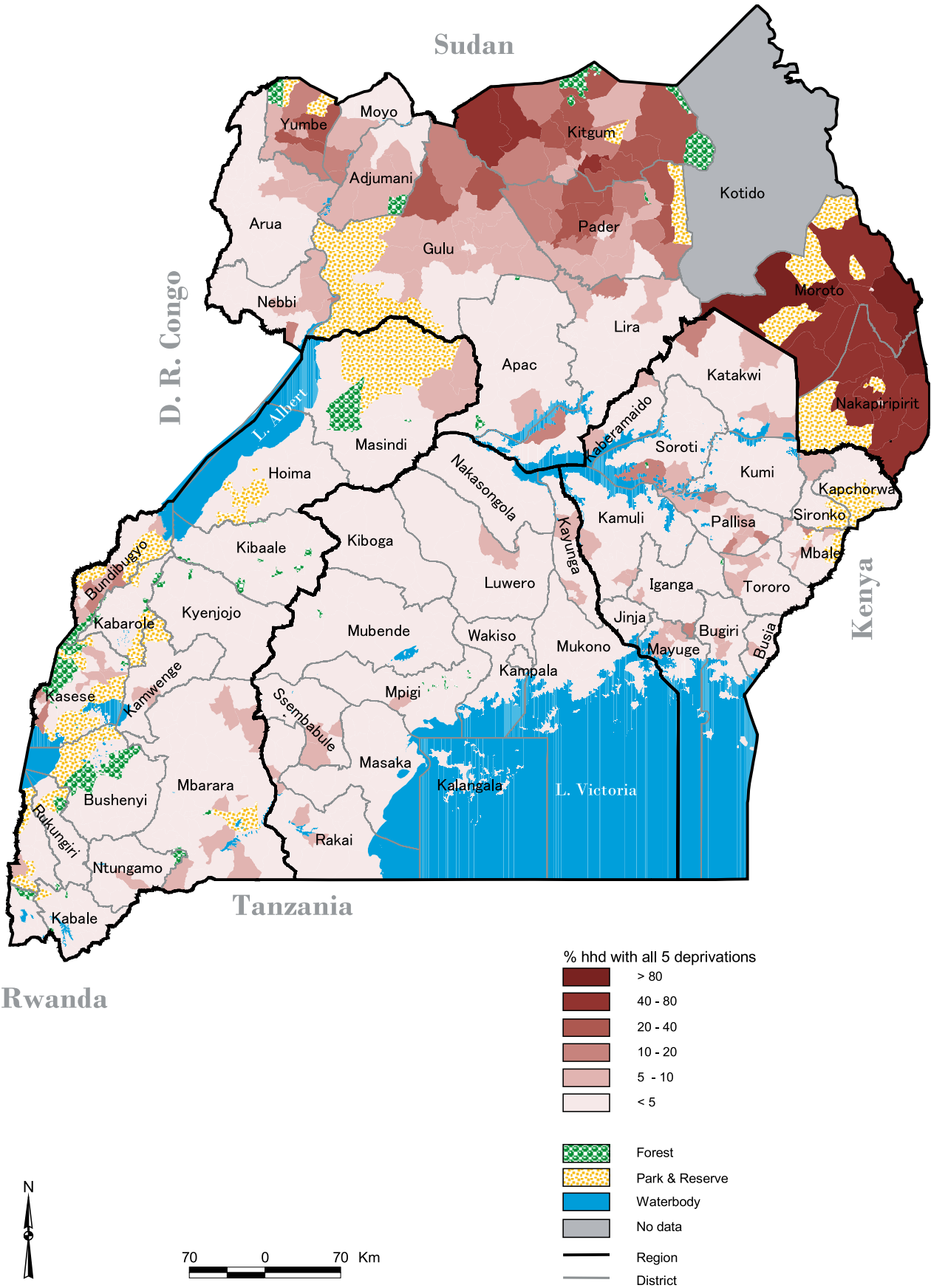
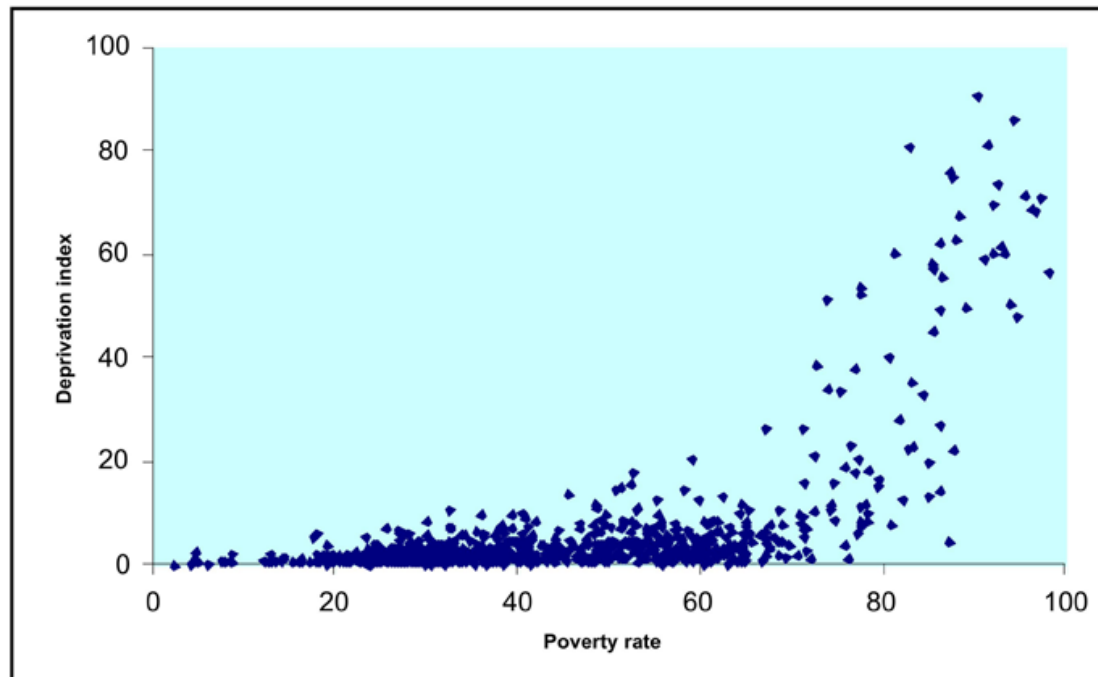


Figure 4.1 *Distribution of poverty rate versus deprivation index for rural areas*



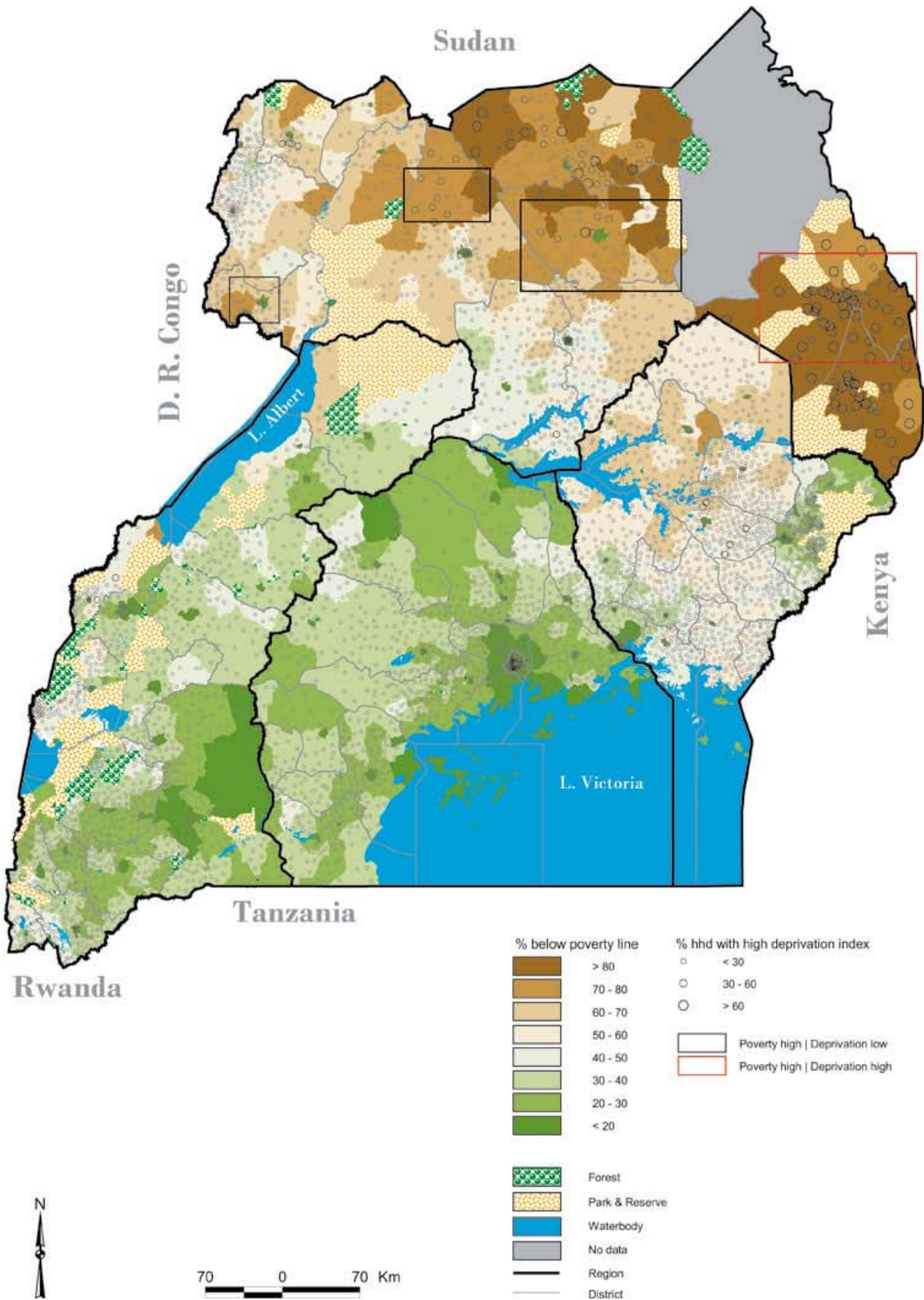
Map 4.2 is based on the same data as Figure 4.1 (poverty rate versus deprivation index). It shows where areas with high poverty rates coincide with high deprivation levels and where they do not. It indicates some convergence in spatial patterns between the two measures of well-being. For example, Lokopo, Lopei and Katiekile in Moroto District and Loroo Sub-county in Nakapiripirit had both high poverty rates (more than 80 percent) and large concentrations of deprivation (more than 80 percent). There are hardly any areas with low poverty rates but high levels of deprivation. Broadly, maps of poverty rates overlaid with the deprivation index exhibit consistent patterns of poverty distribution by both dimensions: as the poor by the expenditure-based poverty rate measure increase so do the poor by the deprivation index.

The map also highlights some exceptions to this trend: some areas have high poverty rates but low levels of deprivation. This pattern is exhibited in Jangkokoro and Paidha in Nebbi district, Patiko and Odek in Gulu, Lira Palwo and Omot in Pader District, all found in the Northern region and Gweri

Sub-county, Soroti District in Eastern Region.

This suggests that the expenditure-based measures of poverty and the deprivation index (based on lacking in five basic necessities) cannot always be used interchangeably. Both measures of well-being can be used to locate the poorest communities because generally a very high share of poor people by the expenditure-based indicator coincides with high shares of households that are deprived of all five basic necessities. However, these two measures show less correlation and different spatial patterns for communities with poverty rates of 20 to 60 percent and an deprivation index of less than 10 percent. In that range, the deprivation index (as calculated in Box 4.1) cannot differentiate enough among households. Most households seem to be able to afford five or a few of the basic necessities (e.g., a family can buy soap and sugar for all family members), but they vary greatly in their level of income which in some areas may be high enough to boost families over the poverty line while in other they may still not have enough to pass that threshold.

Map 4.2 Relation between deprivation index and poverty rate, 2002



Understanding the relationship between poverty rates and 'deprivation' levels is important for designing and implementing comprehensive poverty reduction interventions. Using either the expenditure-based poverty rate or the 'deprivation' index alone to identify the poor areas for targeting intervention programs is likely to be ineffective, either missing some poor people or wasting resources on families that are not poor. For example, targeting only areas with high poverty rates will

not reach all or most of Uganda's poor, leading to omission of the poor by the deprivation index in the rural areas. On the other hand, providing resources to areas with high deprivation rates may bypass some of the poor in areas with high poverty rates. As such the non poor may benefit from such resources. Targeted interventions are required most in the Northern region and some parts of Eastern region in order to improve well-being by all dimensions of well-being.

4.2 Comparing Expenditure-based metrics of Poverty and unsafe Drinking Water sources

Water that is free of pollutants or disease vectors and that is available in sufficient quantities is a basic human need and provides clear health and economic benefits keeping household members healthy and productive. For example, nearby access to safe water allows individuals to spend less time fetching water and more time on other tasks. Inversely, unsafe water supply and sanitation systems can lead to a number of diseases, including diarrhoea, intestinal worms, trachoma, schistosomiasis, and cholera resulting in prolonged sickness and even death.

Using data on drinking water sources from the 2002 Population and Housing Census¹⁵, this section examines to what degree unsafe drinking water sources (see **Box 4.1**) and levels of poverty coincide in Uganda's 856 sub-counties. Such a comparison can illuminate the links between poverty and drinking water sources and help to target poverty interventions and/or water sector interventions more precisely to certain geographic areas. For example, a map overlay of the two variables would be able to show:

- Where are the areas with high poverty rates (or high incidence of poverty) and a high proportion of families without safe drinking water sources, adding a high burden to already constrained livelihoods? These areas could become, for example, priority areas for investing more resources into the water infrastructure.
- Where are the areas with low poverty rates (or low incidence of poverty) but still high shares

of households without safe drinking water sources? Communities in these areas may have more resources suggesting perhaps different kind of water sector interventions than in very poor areas.

- Where are the areas with low poverty rates (or low incidence of poverty) and low proportion of families without safe drinking water sources? These areas appear to have made great progress on both the water and the expenditure/income dimension of poverty. It would be worthwhile to investigate further why these areas have done so well; whether they differ in agricultural endowment, strength of the local economy, or because of other factors; whether these achievements had further effects, for example upon the prevalence of water-related diseases or school enrolment and attendance rates of girls.

Box 4.2 Defining Unsafe Drinking Water Sources

Eight categories of water sources were collected in the census. We classify unsafe drinking water as sources that include open surface water sources (unprotected wells and unprotected springs) and vendor-provided water. Safe water sources are those that include tap/piped water [public and private standpipes], boreholes, protected wells and springs, gravity flow schemes, and rainwater collection. The percent of households without safe drinking water sources is measured as the total proportion of households that rely on unsafe water sources outlined above.

¹⁵ Karamoja sub-region is omitted due to incomplete census data on drinking water sources.

Map 4.3 shows the proportion of households in a sub-county that are without safe drinking water sources. Areas where more than 60 percent of families rely on unsafe water sources are marked dark green, while the areas with shares of 30 percent or less are marked light green. Most of Uganda's rural areas still rely on unsafe drinking water sources. This is especially evident in the mid-Western region and parts of Northern region.

Map 4.4 displays the relationship between unsafe drinking water sources and poverty incidence. It is derived from an overlay of the poverty rates for Uganda at sub-county level and the proportion of households without access to safe water. Such a comparison can identify poverty and safe water scarcity 'hotspots' highlighting the importance of safe drinking water sources to poverty reduction efforts.

As expected, the map shows areas of high poverty rates and high shares of households without safe drinking water sources. For example, the sub-counties of Palaro in Gulu district, Parabek Ogili and Paloga in Kitgum district and Lukole and Paimol in Pader district have poverty levels of more than 80 percent and yet more than 80 percent of the population does not have access to safe water.

Map 4.4 also pinpoints sub-counties with low poverty rates but still high proportion of unsafe drinking water sources. For example, the sub-counties of Bubeke and Mazinga in Kalangala district, and Bugaya, Bweema and Kkome Islands in Mukono districts show a contrasting picture of low poverty (below 10 percent) and poor access to safe water

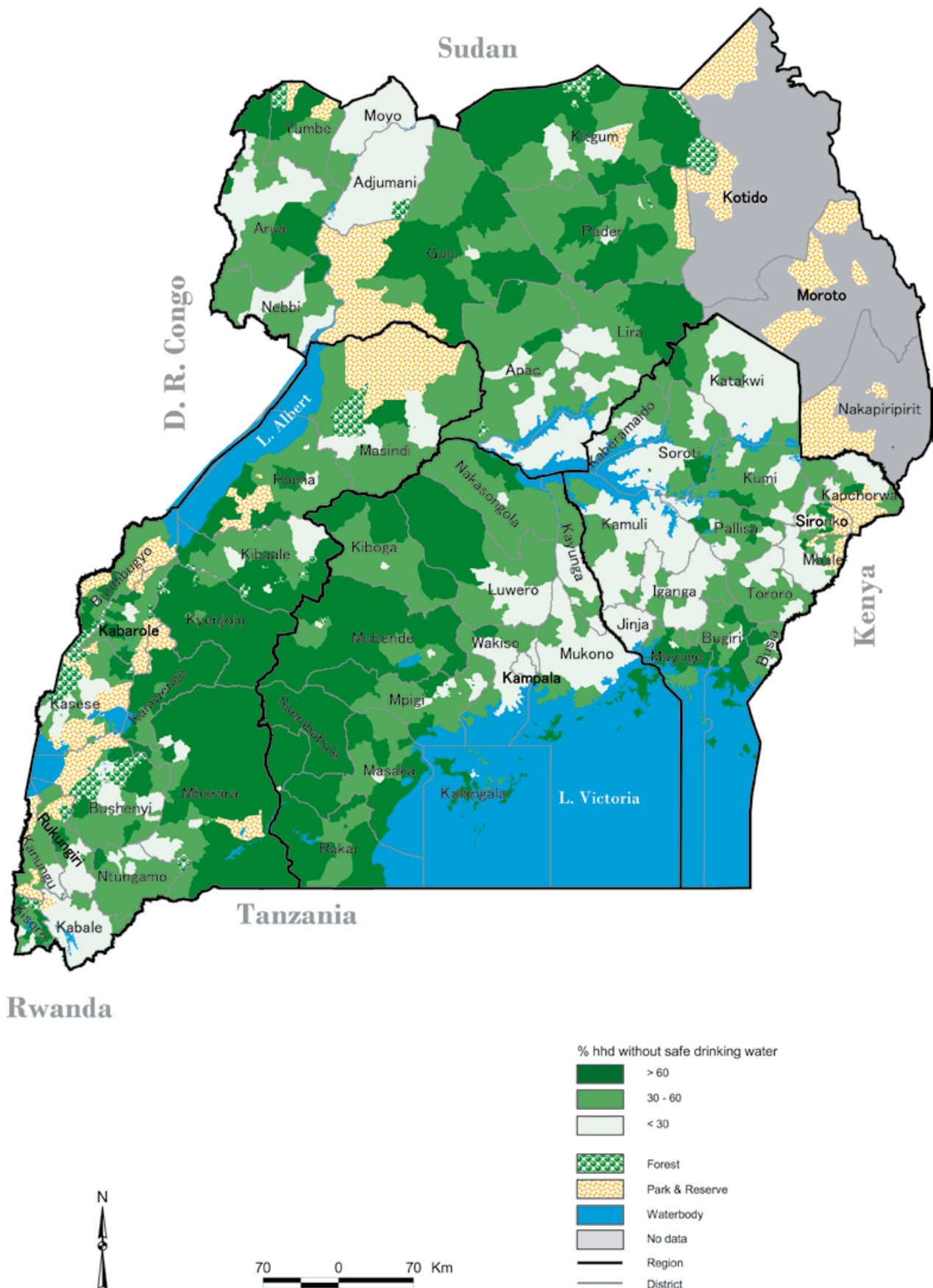
(more than 80 percent of the population do not have access to safe water).

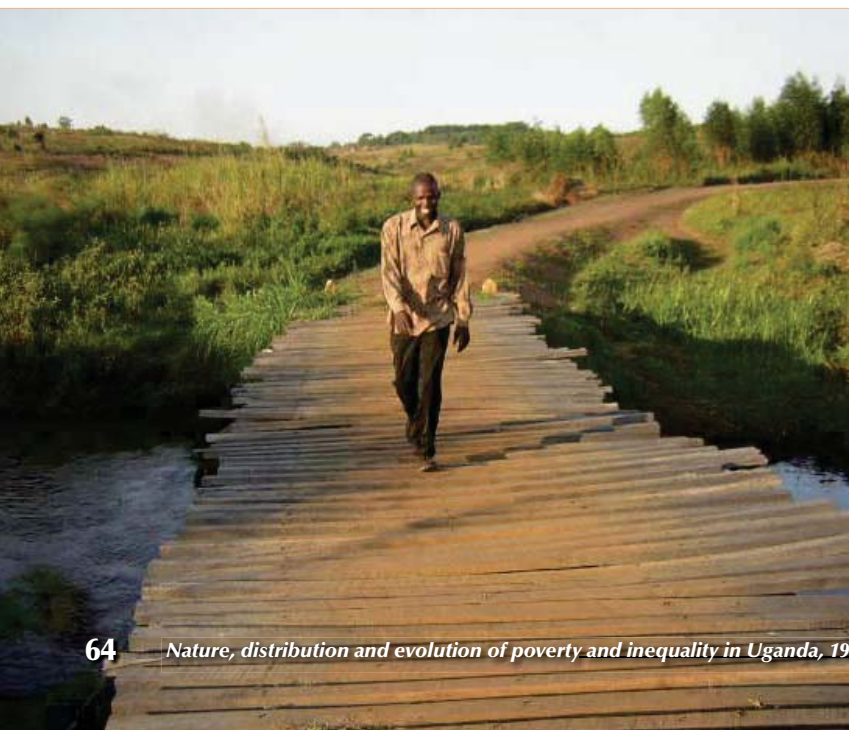
Sub-counties that have achieved both—low poverty rates and a relatively low proportion of households relying on unsafe drinking water sources—are mostly in Kampala, Mukono, Jinja, Kapchorwa, Apac and Kabale districts.

There are almost no sub-counties that have high poverty (more than 80 percent poor) and a low share of families relying on unsafe drinking water sources (less than 20 percent use). This implies that the areas that are poor are also likely to have high burdens on their welfare caused by water constraints. Additional investments in the water sector should therefore be directed to such areas if we are to reduce this burden.

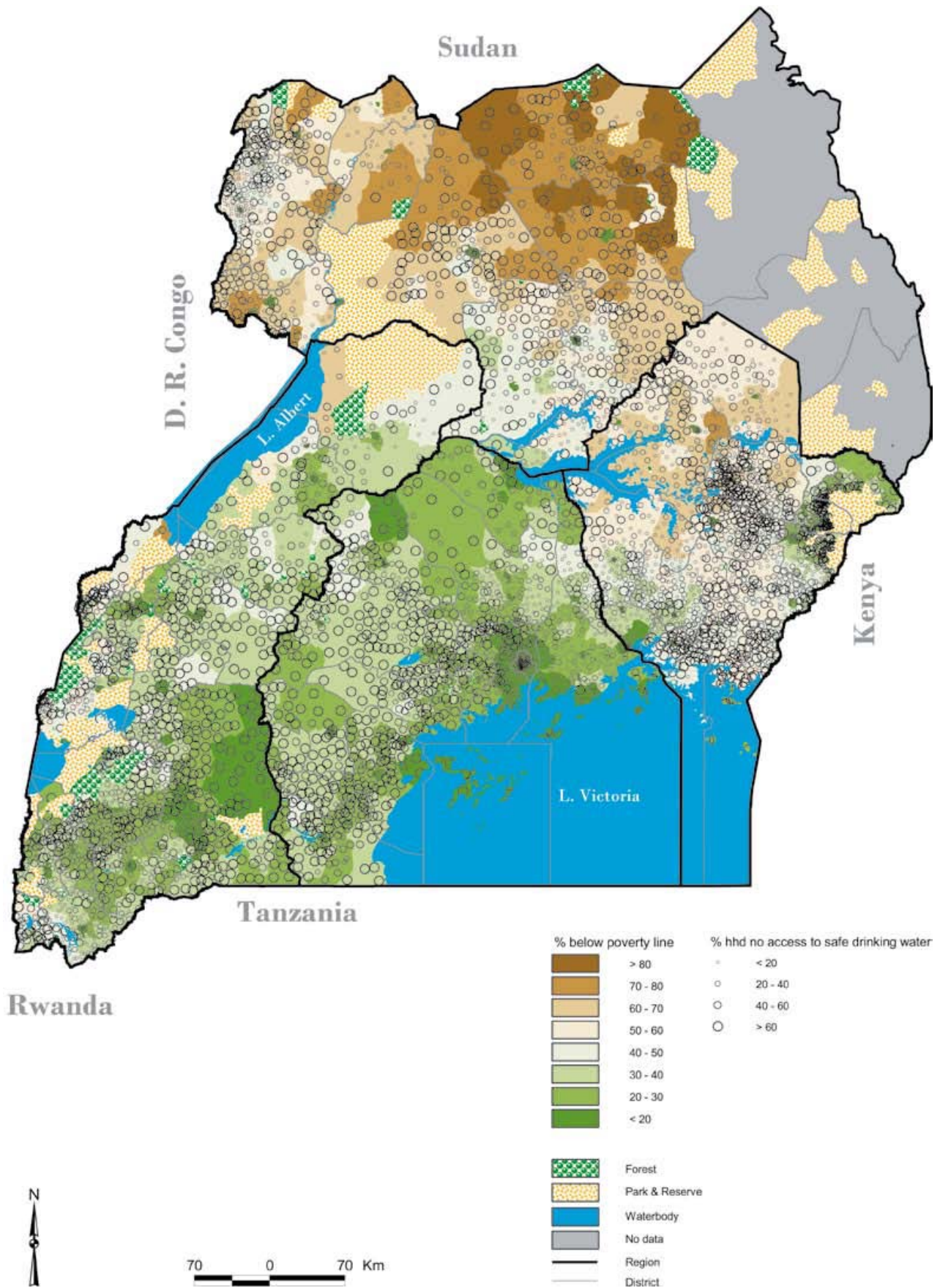
Throughout large parts of Northern Uganda, rural households are faced with unsafe water sources. This suggests that there is inequality in the distribution of safe water in Uganda. Moreover, the same areas are faced with the highest poverty incidence in Uganda. The Central, Eastern and Western regions are relatively well served with safe water sources, although there are pockets of areas with unsafe water sources. Water interventions in Uganda seem to have concentrated in urban areas and densely populated areas of Central and Eastern region. These maps provide suggestive information on the distribution of safe water sources and do not provide the final answer or complete analysis of the water problem. There is need for further investigation on the relationship between access to water sources and poverty.

Map 4.3 Percent of Households without Safe Drinking Water Sources, 2002





Map 4.4 Households without Safe Drinking Water Sources and Poverty Rate, 2002





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Appendix 1 | *Expenditure-based small area estimation*

The poverty mapping analysis undertaken was based on a statistical technique, sometimes referred to as small area estimation. This approach combines household welfare survey and census data (both collected at approximately the same time) to estimate welfare or other indicators for disaggregated geographic units such as communities. Researchers at the World Bank initiated this approach in 1996 (Hentschel and Lanjouw, 1996) and the key methodological paper is Elbers et al. (2003). The techniques continue to be refined with many collaborators and there is now considerable reference material, most of which is available at www.worldbank.org. In this report, we give a brief and non-technical summary of the approach.

The approach begins with the nationally representative household welfare survey to acquire a reliable estimate of household expenditure (y). To calculate more specific poverty measures linked to a poverty line, log-linear regressions are estimated to model per capita expenditure using a set of explanatory variables (x) that are common to both the household welfare survey and the census (e.g. household size, education, housing and infrastructure characteristics and demographic variables). These first-stage regression models are modelled at the lowest geographical level for which the household welfare survey data is representative (Region), and a different first-stage model is estimated for each stratum (e.g. Region, urban and rural). Next, the estimated coefficients from these regressions (including the estimated error terms associated with those coefficients) are used to predict log per capita expenditure for every household in the census. These household-unit data are then aggregated to small statistical areas, such as sub-counties, to obtain robust estimates of the percentage of households living below the poverty line. These poverty rates are used to produce a poverty map showing the spatial distribution of poverty at the sub-county level, in the case of Uganda, which represents a significantly higher level of resolution than the region-level measures obtainable from using the household welfare survey alone.

In the first stage of the Uganda analysis, variables within the census and household survey were examined in detail. The objective of this stage was to determine whether there was a statistically similar distribution of the variables over

households in the population census and in the household sample survey. For example, there are questions in both the population census and in the household survey about household size, level of education of the household head and type of housing. However, the exact questions and manner in which the answers are recorded differ in some cases, e.g. the exact number of years of schooling for the household head was asked and recorded in the survey, while whether they have an education at primary, secondary, or higher level is what was recorded in the census. In many cases, there were also discrepancies between identically defined variables due to regional variation in interpretation, rendering certain variables comparable in some regions and not in others.

The next step was to investigate whether these common variables were statistically similarly distributed over households in the population and those sampled by the survey. This assessment was based on the following statistics for each variable obtained from both the survey and the census for each stratum: (i) the mean, (ii) the standard error, (Hi) and the values for the 1st, 5th, 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th, 90th, 95th and 99th percentiles. First, the census mean for a particular variable was tested to see if it lay within the 95% confidence interval around the household survey mean for the same variable. Second, for dummy variables, means were checked to ensure they were not smaller than 3 percent and not larger than 97%, so that the variables constructed contain some variation across households. The results of the comparison of variable means for the census and survey, by region and for urban and rural areas, are available from the authors on request.



The modelling step of the analysis involved developing nine models, (four rural, four urban and one for Kampala) using the household survey data in a regression analysis. The variable we were trying to explain in each model was per capita household expenditure for a household in a particular location. The independent or explanatory variables for the model were those observable household characteristics found as comparable variables in both the survey and the census, as described above.

We then combined the estimated first stage parameters with the observable characteristics of each household in the census to generate predicted per capita household expenditures (including an error estimate) for every household in the census. For each model estimated a stepwise regression procedure in the SAS software was used to select the subset of variables from the set of comparable variables that provided the best explanatory power for log per capita expenditure. We chose a significance level criterion with a ceiling of 15–20 comparable variables to be selected. We used variables that were comparable across

all the nine strata and in cases where they were less, only those variables that were comparable across only either rural or urban strata were selected. All household survey variables that were significant at the 5 percent level were selected for the regression. These regressions and relevant diagnostics for the urban and rural strata are available upon request from the authors.

The results of the regression analyses show that the models were quite successful at explaining the variation in household expenditures in both urban and rural areas. The adjusted R² ranged from 0.37 to 0.53 in rural areas and from 0.52 to 0.67 in urban areas (with location means included). The explanatory power was highest for Kampala for urban areas and Northern Region for the rural strata.

Table A1. Summary statistics of first stage regression models (rural strata)

Number of observations	UNHS			
	Central	East	North	West
Number of observations	1519	1590	1060	1478
Hausman test for weights	1.08	0.76	0.77	0.49
Regression weighted?	No	No	No	No
Adjusted R ² without location means	0.46	0.36	0.51	0.36
Adjusted R ² with location means	0.47	0.37	0.53	0.37

Table A2. Summary statistics of first stage regression models (urban strata).

Number of observations	UNHS				
	Central	East	North	West	Kampala
Number of observations	1035	1085	670	995	275
Hausman test for weights	1.62	0.98	1.28	1.23	1.67
Regression weighted?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Adjusted R ² without location means	0.60	0.50	0.58	0.57	0.66
Adjusted R ² with location means	0.60	0.52	0.58	0.58	0.67

Note: In the household survey, the cluster is defined by the census enumeration area.

In general, household size, education of household members, the marriage status of the household head and some variables concerning housing characteristics (such as roof and wall materials and type of toilet) and access to services (such as principal source of energy and water) were key variables chosen in most regressions. In all the regressions, household size had a negative correlation with per capita household expenditure. Education was positively associated with household expenditures. A grass roof, mud walls and wood as the primary source of cooking fuel were all negatively associated with per capita household expenditures. Access to a good water source was generally found to be positively related to expenditures. Since these regressions are association models, the parameter estimates of the independent variables cannot be interpreted as causal effects, but rather provide us with evidence of the direction of the relationship.

With a regression model for explaining household expenditures for each strata and information on the approximate parametric distributions of both error terms, the final stage of the welfare mapping exercise was to impute per capita expenditures for each household in the census and aggregate these to construct poverty and inequality measures for various administrative units. In addition, we calculate bootstrapped standard errors for these welfare estimates, taking into account the complex error structure (spatial effects and heteroskedasticity).



Table A3. - Uganda Rural Poverty Rates by Sub-county, 2002

REGION DISTRICT County • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)	Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)	Poverty Inequality (std. error)	Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)	No. of individuals from 2002 Census
CENTRAL REGION	27 0.88	7 0.35	0.36 0.90	1,784,570	6,575,425
KALANGALA DISTRICT	8 1.16	2 0.28	0.36 1.33	2,686 403	34,699
BUJUMBA COUNTY	12 1.89	2 0.48	0.33 1.14	2,014 326	17,271
• Bujumba	9 2.03	2 0.50	0.33 1.34	561 133	6,574
• Mugoye	14 2.59	3 0.66	0.31 1.39	1,111 202	7,803
KYAMUSWA COUNTY	4 0.93	1 0.20	0.36 1.63	772 162	17,428
• Bufumira	5 1.14	1 0.24	0.34 1.60	407 095	8,298
• Bubeke	4 1.83	1 0.40	0.35 2.25	118 053	2,873
• Kyamuswa	6 2.26	1 0.63	0.38 3.57	169 064	2,841
• Mazinga	2 0.99	0 0.19	0.35 2.18	074 034	3,416
KAYUNGA DISTRICT	36 1.67	10 0.65	0.32 0.71	105,720 4,919	294,568
BBAALE COUNTY	37 1.96	10 0.76	0.32 0.88	39,604 2,113	107,826
• Wabwoko-Kitimbwa	39 2.47	10 0.90	0.31 1.03	14,916 953	38,593
• Kayonza	41 2.46	12 1.05	0.32 1.06	18,397 1,101	44,772
• Galiraaya	26 3.34	6 1.04	0.36 2.79	3,731 479	14,340
• Bbaale	26 3.13	6 1.03	0.31 1.25	2,587 317	10,121
NTENJERU COUNTY	35 1.81	10 0.70	0.32 0.73	65,995 3,380	186,742
• Kangulumira	30 2.03	8 0.70	0.34 1.29	13,325 887	43,703
• Busana	40 2.72	12 1.12	0.31 0.93	19,495 1,310	48,160
• Kayunga	38 2.62	10 1.01	0.31 0.83	13,492 942	35,950
• Nazigo	32 2.16	9 0.81	0.32 0.88	12,672 846	39,146
KIBOGA DISTRICT	35 1.38	10 0.61	0.33 0.83	79,497 3,164	229,297
KIBOGA COUNTY	35 1.38	10 0.61	0.33 0.83	79,497 3,164	229,297
• Dwaniro	29 3.50	8 1.27	0.32 1.12	3,172 379	10,819
• Lwamata	36 2.68	10 1.22	0.31 0.90	7,510 553	20,626
• Muwanga	35 3.38	9 1.29	0.30 1.25	4,417 430	12,710
• Nsambya	38 2.93	11 1.28	0.33 1.12	9,891 770	26,278
• Ntwetwe	36 2.45	10 0.88	0.34 2.46	8,912 605	24,700
• Wattuba	29 2.76	7 0.91	0.30 1.25	4,347 410	14,868
• Kyankwanzi	18 4.01	5 1.53	0.39 2.94	1,726 382	9,528
• Butemba	41 3.02	12 1.35	0.32 1.26	9,813 723	23,928
• Gayaza	47 4.14	14 1.94	0.30 1.30	4,847 427	10,313
• Kapeke	33 3.83	9 1.35	0.31 1.11	3,613 425	11,106
• Mulagi	27 2.91	7 0.94	0.31 1.60	2,967 319	10,949
• Kibiga	36 3.03	10 1.26	0.31 1.01	7,284 606	20,010
• Bukomero	33 2.27	9 0.86	0.32 1.04	7,007 489	21,560
LUWERO DISTRICT	30 1.16	8 0.45	0.32 0.87	145,557 5,551	478,492
BAMUNANIKA COUNTY	33 1.43	9 0.58	0.32 0.74	45,674 1,962	137,199
• Kikyusa	34 2.56	9 0.90	0.29 0.85	8,368 621	24,270
• Kalagala	30 2.45	7 0.84	0.33 1.11	9,836 799	32,624
• Zirowe	31 2.22	8 0.84	0.31 0.96	11,091 784	35,332
• Bamunanika	33 2.67	9 1.07	0.31 1.15	8,221 663	24,828
• Kamira	41 3.43	11 1.34	0.34 2.73	8,159 691	20,145
KATIKAMU COUNTY	28 1.50	7 0.51	0.31 0.85	57,846 3,061	204,043
• Katikamu	25 2.06	6 0.62	0.30 0.98	8,458 698	33,899
• Butuntumula	38 2.90	10 1.16	0.30 0.98	11,231 847	29,216
• Nyimbwa	23 2.23	5 0.65	0.33 1.25	6,242 613	27,499
• Makulubita	27 2.95	6 0.88	0.29 0.86	6,913 767	26,000
• Luwero	29 2.43	7 0.82	0.33 2.04	8,263 692	28,462
NAKASEKE COUNTY	30 1.30	8 0.50	0.34 1.22	40,832 1,784	137,250
• Kapeeka	28 1.99	7 0.65	0.33 2.09	6,683 480	24,101
• Semuto	25 2.29	6 0.75	0.34 1.78	6,377 575	25,117
• Ngoma	23 3.73	6 1.22	0.34 1.70	3,818 613	16,443
• Nakaseke	31 3.03	8 1.00	0.34 2.07	6,118 597	19,716
• Kasangombe	34 3.32	8 1.19	0.30 1.72	5,939 586	17,638
• Wakyato	29 3.06	8 1.16	0.34 1.61	3,535 372	12,165
• Kikamulo	38 2.63	11 1.08	0.32 1.19	8,409 580	22,070

REGION DISTRICT County • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)	Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)	Poverty Inequality (std. error)		Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)		No. of individuals from 2002 Census
MASAKA DISTRICT	30 0.97	7 0.39	0.32	0.70	228,263	7,473	770,379
BUKOMANSIMBI COUNTY	32 1.29	8 0.53	0.32	0.95	44,922	1,800	139,554
• Kibinge	29 2.48	7 0.86	0.33	2.29	9,009	777	31,314
• Kitanda	30 2.22	7 0.73	0.29	0.91	7,654	574	25,839
• Bigasa	39 2.63	11 1.15	0.32	1.74	14,544	980	37,253
• Butenga	30 1.92	7 0.68	0.31	0.81	13,707	867	45,148
BUKOTO COUNTY	29 1.00	7 0.39	0.33	0.75	115,982	4,026	402,577
• Mukungwe	24 1.98	6 0.69	0.38	2.08	8,490	695	35,113
• Kabonera	21 1.92	5 0.62	0.34	1.25	6,114	554	28,855
• Buwunga	28 2.26	6 0.68	0.29	0.84	10,587	867	38,358
• Kisekka	25 1.77	6 0.54	0.32	0.87	10,856	780	44,057
• Ndagwe	38 2.72	10 1.01	0.28	0.79	12,660	911	33,509
• Kkingo	23 2.06	5 0.64	0.34	1.46	8,033	708	34,360
• Kyanamukaaka	31 2.11	8 0.79	0.30	0.86	14,201	954	45,197
• Bukakata	17 2.74	4 0.80	0.32	1.22	2,194	352	12,862
• Lwengo	32 2.04	8 0.72	0.31	0.91	17,469	1,115	54,677
• Malongo	33 2.07	9 0.90	0.30	0.87	11,317	701	33,843
• Kyazanga	34 2.34	9 0.91	0.33	1.08	14,118	977	41,746
KALUNGU COUNTY	29 1.49	7 0.55	0.31	0.71	47,303	2,393	160,621
• Kalungu	27 2.01	7 0.79	0.33	0.88	12,624	941	46,807
• Kyamuliibwa	27 2.20	6 0.70	0.30	0.95	8,256	681	30,932
• Lwabenge	35 2.63	10 1.09	0.31	1.08	9,944	739	28,089
• Bukulula	30 2.44	7 0.76	0.29	0.91	12,298	993	40,707
MPIGI DISTRICT	30 1.12	8 0.42	0.33	0.77	122,199	4,567	407,739
BUTAMBALA COUNTY	31 1.67	8 0.60	0.32	0.80	27,042	1,449	86,755
• Kibibi	29 2.34	7 0.84	0.33	1.18	7,088	571	24,416
• Ngando	42 3.21	12 1.32	0.31	1.34	6,558	506	15,776
• Bulo	23 2.81	5 0.80	0.30	0.98	3,510	437	15,565
• Budde	34 3.74	8 1.26	0.29	1.19	3,903	431	11,533
• Kalamba	31 2.64	8 0.94	0.32	1.54	5,978	514	19,465
GOMBA COUNTY	33 1.28	8 0.45	0.32	0.95	43,355	1,705	133,235
• Maddu	30 2.24	8 0.81	0.31	0.90	7,614	562	25,072
• Kabulasoke	32 1.88	8 0.66	0.31	0.85	13,540	798	42,446
• Mpenja	37 2.53	9 0.90	0.30	0.87	10,597	734	29,024
• Kyegonza	32 1.83	8 0.64	0.35	2.41	11,591	671	36,693
MAWOKOTA COUNTY	27 1.26	7 0.47	0.33	0.85	51,500	2,366	187,749
• Kamengo	30 2.06	8 0.74	0.33	0.93	9,049	623	30,234
• Nkozi	26 2.26	6 0.80	0.34	1.35	7,503	652	28,847
• Mpigi	28 2.35	8 0.91	0.34	1.77	6,842	566	24,100
• Buwama	26 1.71	7 0.55	0.35	1.41	10,586	690	40,326
• Kituntu	32 3.02	8 0.91	0.31	1.82	6,319	604	19,985
• Kiringente	22 2.59	5 0.81	0.32	1.17	2,839	333	12,853
• Muduma	26 2.34	6 0.82	0.31	0.95	5,539	494	21,132
MUBENDE DISTRICT	33 1.12	8 0.47	0.32	0.67	224,782	7,720	689,305
BUSUJU COUNTY	30 1.52	7 0.50	0.30	0.69	23,245	1,168	76,844
• Butayunja	34 3.63	8 1.16	0.29	1.11	3,556	379	10,451
• Maanyi	32 2.08	8 0.74	0.29	0.86	9,721	631	30,321
• Kakindu	27 2.48	7 0.77	0.31	1.02	4,657	420	16,942
• Malangala	28 2.57	7 0.89	0.31	1.03	5,297	492	19,130
BUWEKULA COUNTY	34 1.38	9 0.58	0.31	0.78	74,968	3,067	222,260
• Butoloogo	45 3.63	12 1.51	0.28	0.98	6,985	568	15,644
• Bagezza	33 2.07	9 0.80	0.34	1.47	14,066	888	42,884
• Kasambya	30 1.67	7 0.59	0.31	0.83	21,784	1,221	73,124
• Kitenga	37 2.04	10 0.87	0.30	0.94	13,639	756	37,072
• Madudu	39 3.68	10 1.29	0.28	1.01	6,415	612	16,636
• Kiyuni	32 2.87	8 1.09	0.31	1.57	6,732	602	20,984
KASSANDA COUNTY	35 1.38	9 0.57	0.31	0.66	70,549	2,775	201,051
• Kiganda	35 2.14	10 0.92	0.30	0.97	13,503	815	38,080
• Myanzi	32 1.94	8 0.73	0.30	0.78	13,561	810	41,740
• Bukuya	37 1.87	10 0.70	0.31	0.81	22,889	1,167	62,403
• Kassanda	35 1.75	9 0.71	0.31	0.81	20,619	1,029	58,828

REGION	DISTRICT	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)	Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)	Poverty Inequality (std. error)	Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)	No. of individuals from 2002 Census
	County					
	• Sub-County					
	MITYANA COUNTY	29 1.28	7 0.49	0.33 0.82	55,062 2,421	189,150
	• Ssekanyonyi	33 1.91	9 0.74	0.32 0.91	13,224 764	40,000
	• Kikandwa	29 2.40	7 0.79	0.30 0.94	6,231 514	21,414
	• Busimbi	23 1.67	6 0.59	0.35 1.34	9,802 712	42,617
	• Bulera	31 1.69	8 0.69	0.32 1.01	15,888 863	51,087
	MUKONO DISTRICT	24 1.01	6 0.36	0.35 0.84	192,736 8,031	795,114
	BUIKWE COUNTY	28 1.27	7 0.45	0.33 0.82	91,513 4,188	329,777
	• Wakisi	33 1.97	9 0.73	0.31 1.02	10,968 658	33,397
	• Ssi-Bukunja	19 2.09	4 0.63	0.33 1.68	3,772 417	19,946
	• Nyenga	29 2.20	7 0.74	0.31 0.93	11,344 849	38,613
	• Ngogwe	30 2.22	8 0.82	0.33 1.13	9,094 669	30,132
	• Najja	28 2.33	7 0.79	0.32 1.60	8,657 720	30,885
	• Buikwe	26 2.00	6 0.65	0.31 0.92	7,408 560	27,976
	• Najjembe	27 2.20	7 0.79	0.35 1.41	7,298 599	27,233
	• Kawolo	25 2.07	6 0.64	0.32 1.16	7,920 649	31,366
	BUVUMA COUNTY	13 1.46	3 0.45	0.36 1.49	5,621 620	42,483
	• Bugaya	4 1.42	1 0.34	0.32 1.74	340 108	7,589
	• Nairambi	13 2.00	3 0.63	0.33 1.38	1,980 309	15,441
	• Busamuzi	23 2.64	6 0.93	0.38 2.76	2,874 333	12,620
	• Bweema	5 1.86	1 0.40	0.33 2.09	318 127	6,833
	MUKONO COUNTY	19 1.09	5 0.37	0.37 1.04	48,700 2,809	257,672
	• Kkome Islands	4 1.31	1 0.39	0.34 1.46	420 127	9,693
	• Ntenjeru	20 1.46	5 0.52	0.35 1.07	10,821 809	55,433
	• Nakisunga	20 1.71	5 0.50	0.33 0.98	8,095 676	39,545
	• Nama	22 2.13	6 0.67	0.36 1.21	7,401 703	32,998
	• Goma	13 1.62	3 0.47	0.39 1.74	5,795 729	45,026
	• Kyampisi	25 2.08	6 0.71	0.33 1.24	7,120 595	28,594
	NAKIFUMA COUNTY	29 1.33	7 0.48	0.32 0.75	47,110 2,197	165,182
	• Nagojje	24 2.26	6 0.71	0.32 0.92	6,904 643	28,470
	• Kasawo	27 1.94	7 0.65	0.33 1.36	8,232 600	30,913
	• Seeta-Namuganga	34 2.45	9 0.84	0.30 1.03	11,274 807	32,937
	• Nabaale	23 1.97	6 0.66	0.34 1.07	6,545 559	28,369
	• Kimenyedde	33 2.59	9 1.08	0.32 1.06	10,238 805	31,081
	• Ntunda	29 3.27	7 1.09	0.32 1.53	3,879 439	13,412
	NAKASONGOLA DISTRICT	24 2.11	6 0.69	0.34 1.09	30,936 2,681	127,048
	BURULI COUNTY	24 2.11	6 0.69	0.34 1.09	30,936 2,681	127,048
	• Kalongo	33 4.34	8 1.44	0.28 1.12	4,565 603	13,887
	• Lwabyata	32 4.45	8 1.60	0.33 1.62	3,399 476	10,686
	• Lwampanga	13 2.53	3 0.85	0.36 2.10	2,892 542	21,440
	• Nabiswera	24 3.34	6 1.07	0.34 1.64	3,468 481	14,413
	• Nakitoma	26 3.79	6 1.15	0.31 1.60	2,287 338	8,918
	• Wabinyonyi	27 3.13	7 1.08	0.33 1.72	3,609 426	13,618
	• Kakooge	27 2.73	7 0.89	0.36 2.60	5,541 558	20,447
	Kalungi	21 3.44	4 0.96	0.29 1.85	3,604 590	17,156
	RAKAI DISTRICT	31 1.14	8 0.44	0.31 0.65	146,638 5,360	470,144
	KABULA COUNTY	34 2.09	9 0.75	0.30 0.80	22,552 1,379	65,981
	• Kasagama	31 4.97	9 1.77	0.34 2.50	1,607 257	5,164
	• Kinuuka	28 3.82	7 1.22	0.32 1.79	1,997 277	7,260
	• Lyantonde	36 3.54	9 1.41	0.29 1.19	5,198 509	14,366
	• Mpumudde	34 3.55	8 1.15	0.29 1.10	5,628 593	16,701
	• Kaliiro	37 3.14	10 1.07	0.28 0.89	5,577 472	15,040
	KAKUUTO COUNTY	30 1.48	7 0.58	0.32 0.82	25,258 1,265	85,503
	• Kibanda	33 2.69	8 0.96	0.29 0.90	5,095 417	15,506
	• Kasasa	27 2.33	6 0.79	0.30 1.03	4,142 358	15,345
	• Kifamba	32 3.66	8 1.37	0.31 1.24	3,887 450	12,305
	• Kakuuto	27 2.20	7 0.78	0.33 1.19	7,238 581	26,405
	• Kyebe	31 3.40	8 1.36	0.35 2.29	4,901 542	15,942
	KOOKI COUNTY	34 1.57	9 0.59	0.30 0.76	60,442 2,797	178,136
	• Lwanda	28 2.46	7 0.76	0.31 1.12	7,077 614	24,964
	• Byakabanda	30 3.24	7 1.00	0.28 1.10	4,125 447	13,792

REGION DISTRICT County • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)	Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)	Poverty Inequality (std. error)		Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)	No. of individuals from 2002 Census
• Ddwaniro	33 2.69	8 0.93	0.28	0.86	8,978 732	27,197
• Kyalulangira	33 2.93	8 0.99	0.28	0.86	9,267 814	27,770
• Kacheera	27 2.50	7 0.81	0.30	1.53	4,870 444	17,754
• Kagamba (Buyamba)	39 3.00	11 1.36	0.33	1.88	10,797 826	27,523
• Lwamaggwa	40 2.77	11 1.16	0.30	0.94	13,338 919	33,162
KYOTERA COUNTY	27 1.57	6 0.52	0.32	0.92	38,419 2,206	140,524
• Kalisizo	22 1.96	6 0.73	0.37	1.62	6,157 546	27,846
• Nabigasa	28 2.86	7 0.89	0.28	0.85	5,283 531	18,549
• Lwankoni	29 3.97	7 1.23	0.29	1.09	4,097 555	13,988
• Kasaali	26 2.33	6 0.72	0.31	1.41	6,033 531	22,792
• Kabira	31 3.46	7 1.09	0.28	0.91	7,970 903	26,097
• Kirumba	29 2.58	7 0.83	0.31	1.38	6,795 612	23,716
SSEMBABULE DISTRICT	32 1.38	8 0.55	0.32	0.77	57,105 2,484	180,028
LWEMIYAGA COUNTY	28 2.27	7 0.79	0.34	1.41	8,696 705	31,058
• Ntusi	21 3.04	5 0.96	0.37	2.24	2,469 365	12,001
• Lwemiyaga	33 2.83	8 1.00	0.30	1.21	6,205 539	19,057
MAWOGOLA COUNTY	33 1.43	8 0.58	0.31	0.78	48,430 2,130	148,970
• Lugusulu	29 3.20	7 1.14	0.34	1.76	6,204 686	21,422
• Mijwala	35 2.74	9 1.00	0.28	0.94	8,349 648	23,646
• Lwebitakuli	33 2.15	8 0.82	0.31	1.01	15,747 1,036	48,184
• Mateete	33 2.00	8 0.80	0.31	0.93	16,832 1,035	51,726
WAKISO DISTRICT	13 1.03	3 0.32	0.40	1.51	118,550 9,350	907,736
BUSIRO COUNTY	17 1.06	4 0.36	0.39	1.29	62,094 3,872	365,258
• Namayumba	32 2.34	9 0.89	0.34	1.59	8,411 610	26,082
• Katabi	9 1.26	2 0.34	0.38	1.79	4,900 725	57,575
• Nsangi	12 1.38	3 0.43	0.40	1.59	8,918 1,010	73,155
• Wakiso	16 1.60	4 0.51	0.38	1.61	10,783 1,068	66,729
• Kasanje	21 1.93	5 0.63	0.34	1.09	6,665 608	31,526
• Kakiri	21 1.91	5 0.59	0.34	1.15	6,264 570	29,828
• Ssisa	16 1.59	4 0.49	0.40	1.44	7,431 725	45,615
• Masulita	32 2.20	9 0.90	0.34	1.19	6,463 443	20,145
KYADONDO COUNTY	10 1.10	2 0.32	0.40	1.65	49,624 5,362	487,466
• Busukuma	20 1.87	5 0.55	0.34	1.04	5,528 509	27,207
• Nabweru	8 1.29	2 0.38	0.39	1.80	8,183 1,346	104,378
• Nangabo	14 1.49	4 0.48	0.38	1.59	7,988 831	55,746
• Kira	8 1.27	2 0.37	0.40	1.89	10,291 1,575	123,983
• Gombe	18 1.64	4 0.47	0.35	1.15	7,185 654	39,849
• Ssabagabo-makindye	7 1.13	2 0.32	0.40	1.79	10,168 1,540	136,303

EASTERN REGION	47 0.88	15 0.67	0.42	5.25	2,905,141	6,204,915
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BUGIRI DISTRICT	51 1.34	17 0.95	0.41	3.96	209,853 5,526	412,365
BUKOO LI COUNTY	51 1.34	17 0.95	0.41	3.96	209,853 5,526	412,365
• Kapyanga	49 2.29	16 1.40	0.39	4.26	21,034 974	42,553
• Muterere	49 3.12	16 1.82	0.35	4.45	9,943 638	20,459
• Nabukalu	58 2.97	19 1.80	0.33	4.32	13,729 706	23,778
• Nankoma	44 2.22	14 1.48	0.47	8.83	12,961 655	29,503
• Buyinja	54 1.78	19 1.07	0.48	9.62	23,054 753	42,316
• Bulidha	53 3.44	17 1.67	0.33	3.40	9,946 647	18,816
• Buswale	58 2.77	19 1.50	0.31	1.18	11,178 535	19,309
• Sigulu Islands	29 1.99	8 0.70	0.45	3.38	6,959 482	24,223
• Mutumba	56 2.49	19 1.45	0.33	2.59	15,682 696	27,949
• Banda	57 2.45	19 1.52	0.36	5.36	18,108 775	31,635
• Buwunga	51 2.46	17 1.46	0.42	7.00	16,340 788	32,033
• Buluguyi	51 3.23	17 1.65	0.34	2.65	10,224 642	19,875
• Bulesa	43 2.48	14 1.06	0.41	3.72	11,816 685	27,615
• Budhaya	56 3.58	20 2.09	0.35	4.88	12,076 776	21,664
• Iwemba	60 3.52	21 1.85	0.39	5.91	8,122 478	13,591
BUSIA DISTRICT	50 1.52	16 0.83	0.37	2.64	113,366 3,418	224,887
SAMIA-BUGWE COUNTY	50 1.52	16 0.83	0.37	2.64	113,366 3,418	224,887
• Buhehe	47 2.81	15 1.37	0.38	3.49	7,400 442	15,738

REGION DISTRICT County • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)	Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)	Poverty Inequality (std. error)	Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)	No. of individuals from 2002 Census
• Buteba	54 2.44	17 1.24	0.31 1.19	9,520 430	17,624
• Dabani	41 2.64	12 1.08	0.40 3.48	6,992 450	17,037
• Busitema	50 2.27	16 1.20	0.35 1.89	11,980 547	24,115
• Masafu	52 2.38	17 1.27	0.45 5.96	15,042 690	28,978
• Lunyo	55 2.64	18 1.48	0.33 2.78	13,074 627	23,745
• Masaba	50 2.84	16 1.35	0.34 1.43	8,924 512	18,020
• Bulumbi	55 2.83	18 1.48	0.32 1.99	12,560 650	22,970
• Lumino	47 2.65	15 1.40	0.38 2.84	9,443 534	20,138
IGANGA DISTRICT	46 1.34	15 0.93	0.41 4.17	327,671 9,496	708,630
BUGWERI COUNTY	42 1.50	14 0.91	0.45 6.26	50,618 1,794	119,607
• Namalembe	37 2.47	13 1.15	0.48 3.89	9,703 653	26,454
• Buyanga	44 2.17	14 1.19	0.41 3.78	14,902 741	34,132
• Makuutu	48 3.26	15 1.49	0.32 2.03	10,064 679	20,824
• Ibulanku	41 2.62	14 1.50	0.49 9.10	15,848 1,001	38,197
BUSIKI COUNTY	55 1.53	19 1.03	0.38 3.22	92,700 2,566	167,691
• Magada	58 2.54	20 1.48	0.33 2.76	19,541 853	33,588
• Namutumba	51 2.75	18 1.47	0.45 3.72	17,784 967	35,167
• Kibaale	57 3.15	19 1.79	0.33 3.18	13,589 750	23,824
• Ivukula	56 2.41	20 1.36	0.38 4.89	15,069 644	26,703
• Bulange	57 2.62	19 1.70	0.37 5.56	16,356 757	28,878
• Nsinze	53 3.11	17 1.57	0.33 2.24	10,373 607	19,531
KIGULU COUNTY	44 1.64	14 1.02	0.40 3.90	103,142 3,867	235,806
• Nakigo	37 3.49	12 1.93	0.46 9.56	8,935 847	24,266
• Bulamagi	38 2.70	12 1.35	0.44 3.55	15,215 1,093	40,488
• Nabitende	51 2.78	17 1.36	0.32 1.77	12,065 655	23,560
• Nambale	49 2.35	16 1.29	0.35 2.68	15,487 737	31,357
• Nakalama	40 2.92	12 1.40	0.38 3.42	10,299 752	25,760
• Nawandala	50 3.12	16 1.47	0.32 2.75	11,499 714	22,893
• Namung'alwe	44 2.37	14 1.58	0.39 3.87	12,232 665	28,061
LUUKA COUNTY	43 1.88	13 1.09	0.41 4.55	80,333 3,488	185,526
• Ikumbya	53 2.75	17 1.50	0.45 8.62	12,097 631	22,937
• Nawampiti	40 3.19	12 1.43	0.32 1.68	7,427 587	18,389
• Bukanga	43 2.83	13 1.55	0.46 8.66	14,300 949	33,545
• Bukooma	50 2.29	16 1.36	0.39 6.40	14,413 664	28,995
• Waibuga	39 2.69	12 1.18	0.37 2.94	11,262 770	28,635
• Bulongo	39 3.19	12 1.50	0.40 3.35	11,130 911	28,546
• Irongo	40 3.55	12 1.87	0.36 4.22	9,757 869	24,479
JINJA DISTRICT	28 1.75	8 0.93	0.50 6.79	110,289 6,777	387,249
BUTEMBE COUNTY	20 1.55	6 0.72	0.51 4.74	26,364 2,082	134,303
• Kakira	13 1.85	4 0.76	0.51 7.13	3,522 512	27,649
• Mafubira	15 1.71	4 0.73	0.49 4.32	11,458 1,291	75,482
• Busedde	36 2.88	10 1.31	0.40 3.46	11,253 898	31,172
KAGOMA COUNTY	35 2.16	10 1.15	0.43 9.68	64,006 3,931	181,991
• Buwenge	32 2.38	9 1.20	0.38 4.69	15,052 1,117	46,951
• Butagaya	40 2.66	13 1.31	0.41 4.38	19,208 1,278	48,032
• Buyengo	39 3.57	12 1.78	0.39 3.44	10,654 984	27,573
• Budondo	31 2.85	9 1.25	0.46 13.80	13,970 1,282	44,976
• Kaberamaido	59 1.69	21 1.10	0.35 1.52	77,462 2,224	131,627
KABERAMAIDO COUNTY	59 1.87	21 1.17	0.35 1.74	37,468 1,179	63,066
• Ochero	61 3.46	22 1.98	0.33 1.66	8,791 496	14,334
• Kaberamaido	60 2.86	21 1.65	0.33 1.72	11,724 555	19,394
• Kobulubulu	57 3.64	19 2.06	0.41 4.82	6,485 418	11,474
• Alwa	58 3.07	21 1.82	0.33 1.65	9,055 476	15,515
KALAKI COUNTY	58 2.05	20 1.26	0.34 1.75	40,012 1,406	68,561
• Anyara	57 3.54	20 2.03	0.32 1.47	8,423 520	14,685
• Otuboi	56 2.88	19 1.54	0.36 1.92	13,428 692	24,013
• Kalaki	59 2.99	21 1.85	0.34 4.14	10,557 534	17,845
• Bululu	63 3.62	23 2.30	0.33 1.97	7,593 435	12,018
KAMULI DISTRICT	49 1.57	16 0.93	0.40 2.71	347,114 11,104	707,242
BUDIOPE COUNTY	56 1.66	19 0.97	0.36 2.83	107,432 3,175	191,262

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• Kidera	55 2.32	19 1.25	0.35 2.99	21,896 921	39,681
• Bugaya	55 2.27	19 1.29	0.33 2.88	30,150 1,235	54,403
• Kagulu	56 2.29	19 1.23	0.55 22.79	24,858 1,015	44,326
• Nkondo	61 3.26	22 1.67	0.41 6.60	10,952 589	18,060
• Buyende	56 2.42	20 1.43	0.38 3.17	19,532 842	34,792
BUGABULA COUNTY	44 2.01	14 1.05	0.39 2.51	100,739 4,599	228,797
• Namasagali	56 3.00	19 1.57	0.34 2.90	13,338 711	23,686
• Butansi	44 3.66	13 1.66	0.33 1.61	9,899 825	22,529
• Bulopa	36 3.58	11 1.60	0.46 5.83	5,817 579	16,163
• Balawoli	52 2.95	18 1.52	0.42 3.51	17,321 991	33,580
• Nabwigulu	39 3.07	11 1.32	0.39 2.08	13,746 1,085	35,355
• Namwendwa	45 2.55	14 1.24	0.39 3.51	19,503 1,097	43,024
• Kitayunjwa	38 3.30	11 1.59	0.36 3.26	16,196 1,424	43,166
BULAMOGI COUNTY	57 1.99	20 1.02	0.41 2.86	87,904 3,078	154,651
• Nawaikoke	61 2.71	22 1.28	0.36 4.05	24,146 1,081	39,897
• Gadumire	62 3.56	23 2.04	0.35 4.92	13,949 795	22,344
• Bumanya	61 2.74	21 1.55	0.36 3.58	20,433 925	33,752
• Namugongo	43 2.43	14 1.20	0.49 3.55	15,051 850	34,969
• Namwiwa	59 2.79	22 1.51	0.35 3.11	14,093 661	23,689
BUZAAYA COUNTY	40 2.31	13 1.25	0.42 3.84	53,649 3,061	132,532
• Kisozi	41 2.68	14 1.64	0.43 5.32	15,967 1,039	38,773
• Mbulamuti	44 3.05	14 1.43	0.44 6.09	10,098 701	22,981
• Nawanyago	32 3.21	9 1.83	0.44 5.11	6,652 675	21,038
• Bugulumbya	42 3.33	12 1.49	0.38 4.09	13,117 1,042	31,299
• Wankole	42 3.72	13 1.73	0.34 2.81	7,819 686	18,441
KAPCHORWA DISTRICT	29 2.12	8 0.77	0.36 4.09	56,114 4,034	190,282
KONGASIS COUNTY	31 2.67	8 0.96	0.34 1.55	14,954 1,306	48,916
• Suam	32 4.18	9 1.63	0.32 1.94	5,556 730	17,461
• Bukwa	29 3.10	8 1.13	0.36 3.47	3,157 336	10,828
• Kabei	30 3.12	8 1.16	0.37 2.89	3,267 343	11,001
• Chesower	31 4.79	8 1.71	0.31 1.82	2,975 461	9,626
KWEEN COUNTY	29 2.50	8 0.90	0.35 7.32	19,379 1,679	67,171
• Kwanyiny	32 4.31	8 1.61	0.30 1.62	3,715 502	11,653
• Ngenge	29 5.66	8 2.33	0.36 6.03	709 138	2,430
• Kaproron	27 3.33	7 1.21	0.34 2.14	2,655 331	9,949
• Benet	28 3.02	7 1.00	0.36 10.70	8,876 966	31,975
• Binyiny	31 4.12	9 1.72	0.32 3.24	3,412 460	11,164
TINGEY COUNTY	29 2.16	8 0.78	0.37 1.88	21,769 1,603	74,195
• Tegeres	29 3.22	7 1.13	0.35 3.00	3,996 448	13,924
• Chema	24 3.72	6 1.26	0.36 4.81	2,586 405	10,895
• Kaptanya	29 3.32	8 1.22	0.44 4.06	3,650 418	12,594
• Kaserem	31 3.20	8 1.15	0.34 2.99	3,361 350	10,952
• Sipi	30 3.40	8 1.21	0.34 2.00	2,534 284	8,359
• Kawowo	35 2.99	9 1.07	0.30 1.48	3,061 263	8,781
KATAKWI DISTRICT	59 1.57	21 1.09	0.38 2.93	176,082 4,693	298,900
AMURIA COUNTY	57 1.68	20 1.08	0.40 4.55	68,215 1,998	118,924
• Asamuk	58 2.94	21 1.81	0.48 9.88	14,011 707	24,037
• Morungatuny	56 2.97	19 1.68	0.31 1.33	11,835 624	20,995
• Abarilela	52 3.45	17 1.78	0.32 1.73	9,324 613	17,766
• Wera	61 3.68	22 2.13	0.34 2.53	9,569 574	15,589
• Orungo	56 2.86	19 1.70	0.44 5.32	10,116 519	18,145
• Kuju	60 2.75	21 1.69	0.36 1.88	13,352 616	22,392
KAPELEBYONG COUNTY	56 1.96	20 1.13	0.39 3.55	34,379 1,198	61,097
• Obalanga	60 2.95	21 1.53	0.33 2.85	10,861 536	18,171
• Kapelebyong	55 3.14	20 1.93	0.50 7.99	6,009 346	11,011
• Acowa	55 2.54	19 1.48	0.35 3.62	17,502 811	31,915
USUK COUNTY	62 2.17	23 1.56	0.36 1.46	73,693 2,580	118,879
• Magoro	65 4.25	25 2.83	0.34 1.72	7,508 492	11,579
• Omodoi	63 3.06	24 2.02	0.42 4.19	6,633 323	10,557
• Ongongoja	59 3.29	22 2.11	0.33 1.40	5,755 322	9,784

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• Kapujan	56 4.71	19 2.64	0.31 2.34	5,177 433	9,188
• Ngariam	67 3.58	27 2.92	0.34 1.65	11,078 588	16,426
• Katakwi	65 3.22	25 2.22	0.36 2.29	17,226 859	26,687
• Toroma	59 3.55	21 2.45	0.34 3.82	5,562 337	9,500
• Usuk	58 2.88	21 1.67	0.37 2.38	11,140 556	19,293
KUMI DISTRICT	57 1.41	20 0.89	0.39 2.35	222,383 5,493	389,599
BUKEDEA COUNTY	56 1.59	19 0.92	0.40 2.88	68,765 1,946	122,402
• Kachumbala	49 2.24	16 1.10	0.40 2.94	17,935 823	36,736
• Bukedea	55 2.50	19 1.49	0.47 6.44	13,945 628	25,130
• Kolir	56 2.81	19 1.55	0.33 2.31	9,471 473	16,849
• Malera	65 2.26	23 1.29	0.32 1.38	17,274 604	26,736
• Kidongole	60 3.11	22 1.88	0.37 3.47	10,127 527	16,951
KUMI COUNTY	56 1.61	20 1.00	0.39 2.50	92,783 2,662	165,330
• Nyero	61 3.14	22 1.93	0.35 1.74	14,004 720	22,924
• Kanyum	54 2.36	18 1.29	0.34 1.34	15,331 667	28,266
• Kumi	58 2.53	21 1.42	0.36 1.94	13,459 586	23,154
• Mukongoro	56 2.71	20 1.48	0.39 4.31	17,916 862	31,822
• Atutur	51 3.08	18 1.66	0.46 4.74	11,039 666	21,633
• Ongino	56 2.33	19 1.42	0.40 4.15	16,136 670	28,758
NGORA COUNTY	60 1.67	22 1.03	0.38 2.59	60,753 1,701	101,867
• Mukura	59 2.53	22 1.45	0.37 2.26	14,753 628	24,828
• Ngora	55 2.49	20 1.40	0.44 4.26	16,944 768	30,829
• Kafir	64 2.51	23 1.62	0.32 2.36	14,272 560	22,321
• Kobwin	62 2.48	22 1.42	0.33 3.02	14,732 592	23,889
MAYUGE DISTRICT	45 1.43	14 0.90	0.41 3.12	145,938 4,643	324,668
BUNYA COUNTY	45 1.43	14 0.90	0.41 3.12	145,938 4,643	324,668
• Baitambogwe	33 2.05	10 1.12	0.42 4.22	19,841 1,240	60,492
• Kigandalo	49 2.27	16 1.20	0.42 3.88	29,837 1,374	60,545
• Malongo	41 2.00	13 1.01	0.42 3.75	20,627 1,004	50,175
• Buwaaya	52 2.46	17 1.14	0.39 5.67	18,251 859	34,917
• Immanyiro	49 2.14	16 1.61	0.37 4.77	24,121 1,054	49,246
• Kityerera	48 2.06	16 0.99	0.39 3.15	29,320 1,248	60,578
MBALE DISTRICT	33 1.49	9 0.82	0.40 3.20	238,006 10,691	717,534
BUBULO COUNTY	36 1.60	11 0.82	0.39 3.77	95,205 4,201	262,562
• Buwagogo	29 2.67	8 1.11	0.47 6.38	5,078 472	17,670
• Bumbo	32 3.06	9 1.18	0.38 6.45	7,634 734	23,983
• Bumwoni	32 2.42	9 1.18	0.37 3.72	9,660 732	30,245
• Buwabwala	30 2.88	8 1.09	0.31 1.92	8,479 819	28,426
• Bugobero	35 2.89	10 1.13	0.44 4.75	8,004 658	22,751
• Bupoto	36 2.72	11 1.21	0.40 5.62	9,243 694	25,533
• Butiru	44 2.25	14 1.15	0.40 5.05	17,163 881	39,167
• Kaato	37 3.63	11 1.56	0.38 4.36	4,713 464	12,770
• Sibanga	41 3.04	12 1.34	0.33 1.69	9,457 702	23,093
• Bubutu	40 2.39	12 1.27	0.36 2.64	15,714 930	38,924
BUNGOKHO COUNTY	30 1.49	9 0.85	0.43 3.66	78,821 3,895	261,429
• Bungokho	31 2.54	8 0.96	0.40 2.81	9,112 758	29,827
• Nakaloke	28 2.72	9 1.54	0.46 5.56	8,462 834	30,648
• Bungokho-Mutoto	20 2.34	5 1.04	0.46 5.16	7,149 854	36,477
• Bukonde	25 2.96	7 1.17	0.34 2.89	4,133 497	16,796
• Bukyiende	37 2.81	11 1.54	0.44 8.17	8,680 653	23,245
• Busoba	37 2.27	11 1.16	0.41 4.15	9,714 595	26,212
• Busano	31 4.55	9 1.70	0.36 4.22	2,603 379	8,323
• Bufumbo	32 2.54	9 1.02	0.31 1.62	9,947 779	30,664
• Wanale	28 3.76	7 1.51	0.30 2.79	3,850 520	13,834
• Busiu	41 2.72	12 1.33	0.36 3.72	10,453 700	25,746
• Namanyonyi	24 2.74	6 1.04	0.50 5.48	4,739 539	19,657
MANJIYA COUNTY	33 2.17	9 0.98	0.33 2.39	40,476 2,671	123,102
• Bukibokolo	34 3.70	9 1.53	0.33 2.91	5,159 566	15,308
• Bubiita	35 2.86	10 1.13	0.31 1.42	8,019 650	22,711
• Bushika	35 3.09	9 1.17	0.30 1.80	8,125 724	23,434

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	• Bududa	27	3.62	7	1.31	0.34	2.54	3,173	430
• Bukigai	30	2.53	8	1.19	0.35	3.38	6,901	589	23,297
• Bulucheke	34	3.37	10	1.49	0.34	3.31	6,257	620	18,393
• Bumayoka	35	4.91	10	1.87	0.32	3.27	2,842	397	8,092
PALLISA DISTRICT	53	1.24	18	0.67	0.39	2.67	277,079	6,455	520,532
BUDAKA COUNTY	49	1.64	16	0.85	0.42	3.73	66,695	2,238	136,475
• Lyama	54	3.45	18	1.84	0.32	1.95	9,476	603	17,483
• Kaderuna	51	2.87	18	1.61	0.41	6.25	10,694	598	20,822
• Kamonkoli	45	3.04	14	1.44	0.43	3.15	10,826	730	24,016
• Budaka	44	2.82	14	1.30	0.42	2.84	10,179	646	22,900
• Iki-Iki	47	2.84	16	1.52	0.45	8.12	11,444	686	24,143
• Naboa	49	3.15	16	1.51	0.46	7.55	8,425	546	17,335
• Kameruka	58	3.71	20	1.89	0.31	1.39	5,656	363	9,776
BUTEBO COUNTY	53	2.10	18	1.03	0.36	2.29	49,883	1,960	93,327
• Butebo	55	3.57	18	1.82	0.45	5.11	10,223	665	18,641
• Kabwangasi	51	3.08	16	1.48	0.31	1.38	9,654	578	18,761
• Petete	52	3.81	16	1.80	0.30	1.48	8,868	645	16,926
• Kakoro	53	3.31	18	1.63	0.37	4.71	9,366	586	17,701
• Kibale	55	3.30	19	1.80	0.34	2.61	11,771	703	21,298
KIBUKU COUNTY	51	1.39	17	0.75	0.40	3.96	65,468	1,782	128,217
• Buseta	51	2.58	17	1.22	0.50	7.34	12,446	626	24,266
• Kadama	50	3.24	16	1.53	0.32	2.12	10,935	707	21,827
• Kirika	52	4.17	19	2.20	0.37	2.70	7,520	599	14,354
• Kibuku	50	3.31	16	1.51	0.32	1.47	6,567	435	13,157
• Bulangira	50	3.15	16	1.44	0.35	3.00	8,235	523	16,610
• Kagumu	55	3.89	18	2.08	0.32	1.66	9,579	675	17,340
• Tirinyi	49	2.83	17	1.72	0.46	7.30	10,172	585	20,663
PALLISA COUNTY	59	1.65	21	0.96	0.35	1.65	96,386	2,681	162,513
• Kamuge	58	3.55	21	1.90	0.38	2.86	8,447	514	14,469
• Puti-puti	55	3.71	19	1.94	0.33	1.69	9,109	610	16,436
• Pallisa	55	4.22	18	2.17	0.35	4.13	5,783	443	10,496
• Kameke	65	3.18	23	1.89	0.31	1.46	13,289	651	20,470
• Kasodo	55	3.31	18	1.75	0.33	1.73	11,565	692	20,913
• Gogonyo	67	3.01	25	1.82	0.32	1.96	11,447	518	17,208
• Apopong	54	3.77	19	2.09	0.36	2.12	9,684	676	17,930
• Agule	62	2.97	23	1.95	0.38	3.25	13,097	623	20,975
SIRONKO DISTRICT	32	1.65	9	0.71	0.37	3.39	90,946	4,670	283,056
BUDADIRI COUNTY	32	1.82	9	0.81	0.36	3.14	58,875	3,381	185,783
• Buteza	29	2.89	8	1.06	0.32	1.68	5,870	578	20,006
• Buwalasi	34	2.50	9	1.07	0.38	8.06	10,256	765	30,606
• Butandiga	34	2.97	9	1.08	0.35	3.24	6,486	574	19,343
• Buhugu	28	2.63	8	1.08	0.39	5.11	6,874	646	24,566
• Busulani	28	3.04	8	1.90	0.39	4.75	4,765	512	16,831
• Bumasiywa	32	3.04	8	1.08	0.30	1.31	4,708	450	14,809
• Buyobo	29	3.18	8	1.23	0.33	2.65	5,196	573	18,028
• Zesui	36	3.21	10	1.30	0.30	1.13	6,340	562	17,510
• Bukhulo	38	2.88	11	1.29	0.37	3.97	4,867	372	12,926
BULAMBULI COUNTY	33	1.68	9	0.68	0.38	4.07	32,042	1,634	97,273
• Sisiyi	30	2.99	8	1.16	0.35	2.45	2,472	248	8,291
• Bukhalu	40	2.69	12	1.23	0.40	3.45	5,459	368	13,693
• Bunambutye	41	3.20	12	1.36	0.33	3.61	3,304	258	8,062
• Masiira	37	4.02	10	1.54	0.37	7.53	2,279	250	6,229
• Buluganya	30	3.62	8	1.25	0.33	1.76	4,774	574	15,859
• Bulago	26	3.03	7	1.00	0.35	3.14	3,104	366	12,076
• Buginyanya	26	3.30	7	1.20	0.37	3.44	2,308	293	8,872
• Bulegeni	28	3.17	7	1.15	0.39	11.35	3,587	399	12,595
• Muyembe	41	2.74	12	1.29	0.44	3.69	4,707	318	11,596
SOROTI DISTRICT	64	1.75	24	1.19	0.37	2.55	236,779	6,468	369,621
KASILO COUNTY	66	2.06	26	1.43	0.35	1.07	47,629	1,485	72,078
• Pingire	68	2.69	27	1.92	0.34	1.54	22,181	872	32,404

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• Bugondo	64 2.92	25 1.89	0.36 1.84	14,349 658	22,551
• Kadungulu	65 3.19	24 2.11	0.33 1.31	11,094 546	17,123
SERERE COUNTY	62 2.07	23 1.29	0.40 4.60	65,110 2,161	104,393
• Olio	58 3.05	21 1.82	0.46 9.24	14,326 755	24,739
• Kyere	64 3.13	24 1.79	0.34 1.51	20,072 974	31,129
• Kateta	68 2.72	26 1.77	0.33 1.50	23,625 950	34,928
• Atiira	52 3.76	17 2.08	0.44 6.09	7,065 511	13,597
SOROTI COUNTY	64 1.94	23 1.32	0.36 2.70	97,429 2,941	151,593
• Kamuda	65 3.01	23 1.78	0.31 0.93	14,813 689	22,902
• Asuret	67 2.55	25 1.89	0.33 1.71	16,486 630	24,721
• Arapai	59 3.38	21 1.92	0.38 4.14	14,986 856	25,314
• Soroti	56 4.48	20 2.61	0.47 10.80	6,544 524	11,697
• Tubur	62 3.48	22 2.15	0.31 1.16	8,921 501	14,410
• Gweri	71 2.86	27 2.03	0.32 2.34	22,540 912	31,899
• Katine	64 3.39	23 1.89	0.32 2.25	13,117 700	20,650
TORORO DISTRICT	48 1.14	16 0.86	0.46 10.00	259,564 6,119	536,732
BUNYOLE COUNTY	51 1.57	17 1.07	0.42 4.34	80,722 2,472	157,475
• Nazimasa	44 2.50	14 1.30	0.50 6.15	11,631 662	26,488
• Budumba	56 3.09	19 1.69	0.36 5.16	15,556 864	27,949
• Busaba	51 2.90	17 1.81	0.34 4.51	8,501 479	16,514
• Busolwe	47 2.88	17 1.85	0.49 6.00	9,379 577	20,037
• Butaleja	57 2.66	19 1.66	0.32 1.86	14,598 676	25,428
• Nawanjofu	52 3.64	17 1.89	0.43 8.91	6,080 429	11,793
• Kachonga	51 2.97	17 1.58	0.34 3.47	14,937 869	29,266
TORORO COUNTY	44 1.41	14 0.84	0.45 3.71	60,451 1,921	136,213
• Mella	37 2.27	12 1.25	0.51 4.87	9,575 582	25,656
• Mukuju	49 2.61	16 1.38	0.46 6.75	13,704 736	28,209
• Merikit	48 3.24	15 1.51	0.32 2.40	8,540 572	17,644
• Molo	42 3.23	13 1.33	0.37 3.07	5,501 422	13,067
• Kwapa	48 3.09	15 1.45	0.38 3.05	7,458 484	15,669
• Osukuru	44 2.09	14 1.26	0.46 3.63	15,660 752	35,968
TORORO MUNICIPALITY	21 9.84	5 3.23	0.41 5.83	7,415 3,417	34,730
• Eastern Division	21 9.84	5 3.23	0.41 5.83	3,176 1,464	14,877
WEST BUDAMA (KISOKO)	49 1.37	16 0.95	0.46 12.37	101,782 2,854	208,314
• Paya	52 3.07	17 1.59	0.32 3.40	15,991 949	30,912
• Nagongera	49 2.35	16 1.42	0.55 15.57	14,112 679	28,907
• Mulanda	51 2.54	17 1.41	0.38 4.25	14,143 701	27,606
• Kisoko	46 3.47	14 1.63	0.35 2.23	6,977 523	15,062
• Iyolwa	53 2.31	18 1.25	0.37 3.28	13,353 581	25,146
• Kirewa	53 2.73	17 1.42	0.35 3.20	10,877 565	20,690
• Petta	47 3.43	15 1.57	0.33 1.68	5,505 398	11,592
• Rubongi	40 2.25	13 1.38	0.49 6.42	11,392 637	28,304
• Nabuyoga	47 2.82	15 1.78	0.47 7.94	9,487 567	20,095
NORTHERN REGION	66 1.37	27 0.80	0.39 6.14	3,542,703	5,363,669
ADJUMANI DISTRICT	68 1.98	26 1.21	0.36 2.00	137,835 4,004	202,223
EAST MOYO COUNTY	68 1.98	26 1.21	0.36 2.00	137,835 4,004	202,223
• Pakelle	71 2.66	29 1.93	0.43 4.59	20,754 774	29,083
• Adropi	63 4.64	23 2.45	0.36 2.36	28,412 2,093	45,105
• Ciforo	67 3.67	24 2.02	0.32 2.25	29,713 1,628	44,368
• Dzaipi	70 2.50	27 1.56	0.32 1.52	19,344 694	27,773
• Ofua	71 3.18	27 2.28	0.37 3.80	25,602 1,147	36,084
APAC DISTRICT	51 2.40	17 1.06	0.32 1.10	350,885 16,416	683,987
KOLE COUNTY	58 2.51	20 1.23	0.31 1.18	96,964 4,165	165,921
• Bala	60 3.54	21 1.73	0.31 1.45	18,276 1,073	30,309
• Akalo	54 4.34	18 1.97	0.29 1.32	10,829 867	19,984
• Aboke	53 3.65	17 1.75	0.34 2.16	17,812 1,226	33,601
• Alito	63 3.45	21 1.82	0.28 0.87	31,659 1,744	50,549
• Ayer	58 3.92	19 1.83	0.31 3.06	18,349 1,234	31,478

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KWANIA COUNTY	48 2.83	15 1.16	0.33	1.81	61,873 3,636	128,473
• Aduku	40 4.17	12 1.60	0.45	4.77	10,533 1,107	26,545
• Chawente	48 4.55	15 1.97	0.28	1.16	10,071 949	20,855
• Abongomola	48 4.06	15 1.65	0.28	0.95	12,752 1,069	26,320
• Nambieso	56 3.39	18 1.56	0.28	0.71	18,496 1,115	32,887
• Inomo	45 4.36	14 1.78	0.27	0.91	9,901 953	21,866
MARUZI COUNTY	46 2.74	15 1.18	0.32	1.18	55,913 3,320	121,181
• Ibuje	43 3.76	13 1.56	0.30	1.25	10,671 923	24,536
• Cegere	49 4.25	16 1.74	0.31	1.50	12,166 1,045	24,597
• Apac	50 3.94	17 1.82	0.33	1.86	17,461 1,385	35,146
• Akokoro	41 3.67	13 1.44	0.34	2.29	10,968 982	26,765
OYAM COUNTY	51 2.56	16 1.11	0.32	1.06	135,709 6,871	268,412
• Ngai	60 3.43	20 1.72	0.27	0.96	21,148 1,202	35,043
• Loro	48 4.59	15 1.85	0.34	2.23	19,402 1,860	40,530
• Aber	39 3.67	12 1.39	0.35	2.01	20,354 1,896	51,672
• Minakulu	50 3.62	17 1.67	0.35	2.12	20,253 1,469	40,579
• Otwal	58 3.50	19 1.65	0.28	0.97	21,631 1,313	37,527
• Acaba	51 4.12	16 1.74	0.30	2.31	15,669 1,276	30,979
• Iceme	54 3.81	18 1.72	0.28	1.03	17,209 1,222	32,082
ARUA DISTRICT	54 2.71	19 1.33	0.41	7.05	451,528 22,589	833,538
AYIVU COUNTY	57 2.91	22 2.13	0.51	10.05	97,509 5,021	172,551
• Oluko	55 3.77	23 2.92	0.55	8.73	15,607 1,066	28,278
• Pajulu	58 3.74	24 3.05	0.58	12.10	20,242 1,299	34,726
• Manibe	59 3.02	22 1.91	0.44	10.27	13,605 697	23,079
• Dadamu	53 5.30	23 4.31	0.61	8.59	14,044 1,402	26,453
• Aroi	50 4.74	16 2.08	0.33	1.74	9,387 896	18,898
• Adumi	60 3.49	21 1.84	0.36	2.25	24,522 1,435	41,117
KOBOKO COUNTY	55 3.91	19 1.82	0.34	1.50	70,540 5,039	128,887
• Kuluba	64 4.40	23 2.24	0.31	2.30	11,501 793	18,030
• Ludara	43 5.71	14 2.38	0.32	1.65	7,956 1,049	18,374
• Midia	60 3.49	22 1.86	0.36	2.26	16,541 964	27,614
• Lobule	52 5.65	19 2.58	0.34	1.79	18,456 2,000	35,403
MADI-OKOLLO COUNTY	63 2.43	23 1.36	0.37	2.05	59,415 2,292	94,324
• Okollo	49 3.93	16 1.73	0.42	3.96	5,895 472	12,014
• Rhino Camp	60 3.60	21 1.90	0.39	3.20	9,462 563	15,643
• Rigbo	71 4.03	27 2.33	0.29	0.86	20,507 1,158	28,730
• Offaka	62 3.37	23 1.88	0.36	2.39	11,095 605	17,953
• Ogoko	62 3.95	22 2.11	0.30	1.25	8,465 543	13,744
• Uleppi	65 3.90	27 2.91	0.49	5.48	4,034 243	6,240
MARACHA COUNTY	51 2.76	17 1.22	0.37	1.83	74,716 4,021	145,702
• Yivu	47 5.26	15 2.10	0.31	1.30	9,243 1,031	19,600
• Nyadri	56 3.98	19 1.96	0.34	2.39	12,335 882	22,162
• Kijomoro	49 3.27	17 1.50	0.36	1.74	12,765 845	25,834
• Oluvu	57 2.95	20 1.31	0.34	2.31	13,442 698	23,662
• Oleba	48 2.92	16 1.30	0.41	3.16	11,212 680	23,286
• Oluffe	60 2.98	21 1.48	0.45	4.82	10,311 509	17,096
• Tara	39 6.79	12 2.63	0.31	1.45	5,463 955	14,062
TEREGO COUNTY	49 4.80	16 2.01	0.33	1.36	76,903 7,507	156,403
• Katrini	46 4.43	16 2.05	0.39	2.59	12,284 1,173	26,474
• Beleaf	40 5.81	13 2.36	0.33	1.50	5,558 803	13,820
• Aii-Vu	48 6.33	15 2.60	0.31	1.36	14,088 1,874	29,603
• Odupi	53 4.56	18 1.95	0.31	1.51	20,328 1,751	38,406
• Omugo	48 6.01	16 2.51	0.30	0.95	14,993 1,875	31,190
• Uriama	57 5.45	19 2.61	0.34	2.54	9,661 922	16,910
VURRA COUNTY	54 2.38	19 1.23	0.40	4.56	49,274 2,186	91,860
• Vurra	44 3.35	15 1.53	0.44	6.58	13,960 1,068	31,872
• Logiri	63 2.82	23 1.55	0.32	1.33	15,058 674	23,916
• Arivu	59 3.70	23 2.12	0.42	5.22	10,123 635	17,166
• Ajia	53 4.71	19 2.16	0.33	1.25	10,037 890	18,906
GULU DISTRICT	67 1.76	26 1.13	0.37	2.16	318,820 8,361	475,071

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ASWA COUNTY	65 2.21	25 1.34	0.37 2.31	48,084 1,633	73,907
• Palaro	83 3.32	35 3.06	0.30 1.40	5,493 219	6,609
• Paicho	65 2.98	24 1.78	0.42 3.29	16,184 741	24,876
• Patiko	77 2.70	32 2.28	0.34 2.32	6,440 225	8,349
• Awach	68 4.00	26 2.29	0.33 2.26	7,592 446	11,160
• Bungatira	54 3.45	18 1.68	0.34 2.14	12,407 790	22,913
KILAK COUNTY	72 1.89	28 1.31	0.37 3.15	97,091 2,565	135,716
• Pabbo	74 1.98	31 1.50	0.43 5.49	31,123 834	42,109
• Amuru	78 3.43	31 2.54	0.33 3.92	22,651 994	28,969
• Atiak	76 2.52	32 1.94	0.35 1.91	20,497 681	27,013
• Lamogi	61 3.13	21 1.58	0.31 1.16	22,872 1,178	37,625
NWOYA COUNTY	61 2.98	22 1.49	0.36 3.67	25,098 1,222	41,010
• Anaka	55 4.83	19 2.23	0.31 1.89	6,913 608	12,597
• Purongo	66 4.52	24 2.61	0.31 2.03	4,358 300	6,641
• Koch Goma	61 4.86	23 2.47	0.35 5.50	5,197 416	8,550
• Alero	65 3.26	24 1.89	0.42 7.13	8,637 431	13,222
OMORO COUNTY	65 2.17	25 1.38	0.37 1.80	68,468 2,283	105,190
• Lakwana	65 3.69	24 2.08	0.30 1.00	8,641 494	13,388
• Ongako	49 4.65	18 2.32	0.42 3.41	7,022 668	14,360
• Koro	61 3.68	24 2.39	0.45 4.09	11,081 668	18,151
• Bobi	57 2.91	21 1.57	0.34 1.52	9,586 487	16,720
• Odek	78 3.15	31 2.27	0.27 0.66	18,992 764	24,255
• Lalogi	71 3.22	27 2.01	0.30 1.44	13,015 590	18,316
KITGUM DISTRICT	78 1.35	33 1.24	0.36 1.77	219,550 3,811	282,270
CHUA COUNTY	78 1.65	33 1.42	0.34 1.32	129,502 2,754	166,927
• Kitigum Matidi	77 2.59	33 2.25	0.44 4.77	9,029 302	11,666
• Labongo Akwang	71 2.83	30 2.22	0.41 4.59	9,157 364	12,846
• Labongo Amida	75 2.77	30 1.99	0.30 1.14	7,970 295	10,663
• Labongo Layamo	77 3.33	31 2.51	0.29 1.37	6,789 293	8,793
• Mucwini	74 2.33	30 1.74	0.32 1.28	11,179 351	15,060
• Omiya Anyima	81 2.57	34 2.25	0.31 1.81	13,352 426	16,570
• Orom	86 1.98	40 2.06	0.32 2.26	19,386 445	22,469
• Lagoro	77 2.57	33 1.82	0.31 1.33	10,023 335	13,027
• Namokora	73 5.06	28 3.23	0.28 1.39	10,235 714	14,103
LAMWO COUNTY	78 1.41	33 1.26	0.38 2.57	89,968 1,626	115,343
• Palabek Kal	86 2.19	40 2.25	0.37 3.09	10,934 280	12,785
• Padibe West	76 3.52	30 2.45	0.29 0.96	9,057 418	11,869
• Parabek Ogili	85 2.59	38 2.35	0.29 1.16	7,293 221	8,551
• Padibe East	71 3.30	28 2.04	0.29 1.35	9,004 418	12,667
• Paloga	82 3.62	35 3.09	0.29 1.66	8,134 360	9,953
• Palabek Gem	78 2.73	34 2.12	0.37 4.22	9,855 345	12,639
• Lokung	74 1.86	31 1.51	0.39 6.28	14,842 373	20,038
• Madi Opei	69 2.64	28 2.03	0.51 5.03	7,098 272	10,298
• Agoro	83 2.15	36 2.02	0.37 4.33	13,780 356	16,543
KOTIDO DISTRICT	91 1.28	48 2.13	0.37 10.43	540,496 7,576	591,870
DODOTH COUNTY	95 1.42	51 2.58	0.33 12.52	363,464 5,456	384,211
• Lolelia	97 1.08	54 2.49	0.26 1.06	27,783 309	28,577
• Loyoro	98 1.32	55 3.68	0.29 3.45	30,580 412	31,182
• Kathile	95 1.79	52 2.88	0.29 1.33	43,648 826	46,135
• Karenga	86 3.25	42 3.29	0.42 14.87	31,479 1,187	36,518
• Kapedo	94 1.64	49 2.83	0.29 1.11	39,129 684	41,693
• Kalapata	93 1.85	51 2.62	0.31 1.67	54,895 1,088	58,825
• Kaabong	97 1.20	53 2.86	0.26 0.91	73,874 918	76,490
• Sidok	96 2.39	51 4.69	0.25 1.08	32,820 814	34,063
JIE COUNTY	90 1.72	45 2.16	0.35 2.56	138,864 2,659	154,603
• Kotido	86 2.38	41 2.55	0.35 2.40	27,665 763	32,079
• Kacheri	88 2.18	45 2.20	0.36 2.74	15,347 382	17,531
• Rengen	95 0.98	52 2.15	0.29 1.27	22,830 234	23,908
• Nakapelimoru	85 3.53	40 3.39	0.31 1.75	18,074 746	21,142
• Panyangara	92 1.91	47 2.66	0.36 5.47	42,582 883	46,250

REGION DISTRICT County • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)		Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)		Poverty Inequality (std. error)		Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)		No. of individuals from 2002 Census
LABWOR COUNTY	74	1.36	32	1.16	0.44	2.83	39,288	722	53,056
• Morulem	79	2.18	34	1.76	0.32	1.07	7,960	219	10,032
• Lotukei	69	2.04	28	1.41	0.44	3.58	8,252	245	12,029
• Alerek	81	1.99	37	1.80	0.42	6.43	6,104	150	7,554
• Abim	65	2.19	27	1.46	0.50	4.40	10,364	348	15,878
• Nyakwae	87	2.10	40	2.09	0.29	0.85	6,590	159	7,563
LIRA DISTRICT	56	2.15	19	1.03	0.36	1.75	415,567	15,929	740,893
DOKOLO COUNTY	52	3.02	17	1.34	0.34	1.90	67,038	3,907	129,367
• Agwata	41	4.04	13	1.57	0.35	2.66	11,409	1,128	27,915
• Dokolo	50	3.38	16	1.39	0.38	3.75	17,149	1,165	34,471
• Batta	65	5.07	23	2.80	0.31	1.09	15,207	1,191	23,482
• Kwera	57	4.14	19	1.96	0.27	0.85	11,246	812	19,619
• Kangai	50	4.67	16	2.08	0.29	1.34	11,947	1,115	23,880
ERUTE COUNTY	55	2.13	19	1.09	0.38	2.90	116,102	4,467	209,722
• Barr	50	3.36	16	1.45	0.30	1.10	16,085	1,084	32,261
• Lira	47	3.39	16	1.81	0.44	4.03	9,305	665	19,626
• Aromo	63	2.64	23	1.46	0.31	1.99	16,895	706	26,745
• Amach	58	3.08	20	1.42	0.30	0.95	23,596	1,253	40,696
• Adekokwok	50	3.27	18	1.92	0.50	5.34	24,651	1,617	49,460
• Ogur	62	2.90	21	1.46	0.27	0.63	25,346	1,187	40,934
KIOGA COUNTY	47	2.95	15	1.22	0.38	3.87	44,840	2,837	96,162
• Aputi	49	3.64	16	1.51	0.31	1.28	11,194	824	22,627
• Namasale	38	4.09	13	1.64	0.48	6.56	6,906	753	18,401
• Awelo	51	3.73	16	1.54	0.27	0.79	15,245	1,124	30,129
• Muntu	46	3.65	15	1.57	0.40	4.11	11,405	913	25,005
MOROTO COUNTY	62	2.21	21	1.09	0.30	0.63	100,453	3,603	163,046
• Aloï	61	2.46	21	1.17	0.30	1.04	27,378	1,108	45,045
• Omoro	64	3.06	23	1.62	0.30	1.15	18,417	886	28,967
• Amugo	62	3.31	21	1.79	0.29	1.01	12,404	664	20,065
• Abako	62	2.99	22	1.47	0.29	0.80	23,943	1,147	38,364
• Apala	60	3.22	21	1.61	0.31	1.40	18,314	985	30,605
OTUKE COUNTY	67	2.17	26	1.35	0.34	1.18	41,819	1,346	62,018
• Adwari	64	3.41	24	1.91	0.37	1.93	12,534	663	19,450
• Orum	63	3.25	23	1.80	0.33	1.79	10,663	547	16,827
• Olilim	67	2.48	26	1.62	0.33	1.56	9,024	332	13,388
• Okwang	77	3.17	32	2.37	0.31	1.44	9,570	392	12,353
MOROTO DISTRICT	89	1.29	45	1.73	0.35	1.57	168,391	2,450	189,907
BOKORA COUNTY	90	1.20	46	1.70	0.35	1.84	101,179	1,352	112,697
• Ngoleriet	88	1.78	45	2.41	0.40	3.59	13,268	269	15,110
• Iriiri	93	1.62	50	2.25	0.31	1.38	22,224	387	23,910
• Lokopo	90	1.89	46	2.23	0.31	2.06	14,210	297	15,719
• Lopei	94	1.27	49	2.43	0.28	1.10	13,568	183	14,410
• Lotome	92	2.09	46	3.12	0.30	1.38	21,274	483	23,126
• Matany	81	3.01	39	2.29	0.41	4.70	16,572	615	20,422
MATHENIKO COUNTY	87	1.83	43	2.15	0.37	1.86	60,711	1,278	69,863
• Rupa	78	3.02	37	2.89	0.42	3.17	18,504	721	23,873
• Katikekile	91	2.35	46	2.88	0.32	2.49	18,818	484	20,595
• Nadunget	92	1.52	47	2.14	0.30	1.17	23,348	386	25,395
MOYO DISTRICT	62	2.56	22	1.30	0.34	1.59	121,086	4,985	194,734
OBONGI COUNTY	58	3.49	21	1.64	0.32	1.23	50,963	3,048	87,340
• Itula	61	3.04	23	1.60	0.36	2.00	23,822	1,196	39,336
• Aliba	55	7.64	18	3.27	0.26	1.13	13,333	1,849	24,202
• Gimara	58	4.87	20	2.52	0.31	1.73	13,815	1,159	23,802
WEST MOYO COUNTY	66	2.69	24	1.51	0.35	2.36	70,547	2,889	107,394
• Metu	72	3.55	27	2.15	0.38	3.85	18,877	936	26,365
• Moyo	59	3.29	21	1.77	0.35	2.39	18,156	1,017	30,899
• Lefori	67	5.42	24	2.84	0.33	2.61	11,991	969	17,875
• Dufile	67	3.88	25	2.37	0.33	1.94	13,586	784	20,217
NAKAPIRIPIT DISTRICT	86	2.08	41	2.05	0.42	10.57	132,988	3,213	154,494
CHEKWII COUNTY	89	1.29	45	1.71	0.37	2.16	46,358	673	52,199

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• Moruita	86 3.40	40 3.13	0.31 2.33	8,627 340	10,013
• Namalu	89 1.24	46 1.81	0.37 2.42	27,870 388	31,325
• Kakomongole	91 1.50	46 2.32	0.41 4.74	8,402 138	9,221
PIAN COUNTY	88 2.21	42 2.55	0.40 16.21	33,968 856	38,723
• Lolachat	87 2.63	42 2.97	0.31 2.15	11,552 348	13,230
• Lorengedwat	93 1.79	47 2.91	0.29 1.26	5,639 109	6,089
• Nabilatuk	86 2.88	40 2.99	0.42 18.49	16,775 559	19,404
POKOT COUNTY	83 3.40	37 2.94	0.42 4.64	52,504 2,161	63,572
• Karita	88 3.35	41 3.26	0.29 1.47	26,339 1,000	29,839
• Amudat	74 4.12	32 3.31	0.56 6.67	14,547 812	19,720
• Loroo	83 5.89	35 4.53	0.27 1.26	11,615 825	14,013
NEBBI DISTRICT	65 1.93	24 1.04	0.34 1.55	283,131 8,400	435,252
JONAM COUNTY	57 2.89	20 1.40	0.35 1.82	57,153 2,874	99,448
• Wadelai	57 4.70	21 2.43	0.43 3.94	9,044 743	15,811
• Panyango	55 3.41	18 1.48	0.30 1.01	16,801 1,035	30,354
• Panyimur	56 3.78	20 2.03	0.37 2.57	11,577 784	20,729
• Pakwach	64 4.35	23 2.28	0.31 2.15	9,600 651	14,958
OKORO COUNTY	70 2.08	26 1.24	0.31 1.32	119,047 3,515	169,005
• Atyak	65 3.66	23 1.95	0.30 1.42	13,950 786	21,475
• Nyapea	72 3.05	28 1.85	0.37 4.76	16,048 679	22,249
• Paidha	76 3.81	29 2.47	0.27 0.97	18,974 950	24,926
• Kango	64 3.95	23 2.04	0.28 0.81	16,871 1,033	26,161
• Jangokoro	76 3.60	29 2.41	0.27 0.98	17,446 828	23,013
• Zeu	69 2.84	26 1.66	0.34 2.88	18,816 771	27,144
PADYERE COUNTY	64 2.18	23 1.14	0.34 2.03	106,685 3,636	166,799
• Nebbi	61 4.52	22 2.44	0.40 4.00	10,489 773	17,097
• Akworo	75 4.00	29 2.64	0.30 1.53	11,427 613	15,330
• Kucwiny	61 3.76	21 1.83	0.32 1.44	12,974 796	21,172
• Parombo	53 3.92	17 1.73	0.32 1.80	13,065 971	24,772
• Nyaravur	65 3.78	24 2.16	0.43 4.78	14,027 820	21,687
• Erussi	68 4.33	25 2.31	0.28 0.99	30,138 1,906	44,017
PADER DISTRICT	76 1.36	32 1.18	0.42 3.72	247,187 4,438	326,320
AGAGO COUNTY	76 1.50	32 1.25	0.40 2.46	140,167 2,760	184,018
• Lukole	82 2.78	35 2.32	0.30 1.43	12,365 419	15,055
• Paimol	88 1.55	41 1.74	0.31 1.90	18,288 323	20,843
• Adilang	80 3.20	33 2.59	0.34 2.37	14,814 596	18,615
• Lapono	84 2.00	37 1.90	0.33 2.26	11,750 279	13,935
• Lira Palwo	77 2.10	32 1.66	0.32 1.13	20,527 557	26,514
• Omot	77 2.86	32 1.95	0.29 0.82	13,429 496	17,353
• Parabongo	54 2.38	22 1.42	0.51 3.97	11,830 522	21,936
• Patongo	67 2.35	26 1.62	0.43 3.41	19,969 701	29,814
• Wol	85 2.34	37 2.10	0.28 0.94	16,948 467	19,953
ARUU COUNTY	75 1.41	32 1.21	0.44 5.96	106,968 2,006	142,302
• Puranga	62 3.91	23 2.27	0.34 2.49	8,888 563	14,396
• Atanga	77 2.29	33 1.84	0.32 2.22	16,854 502	21,920
• Acholibur	83 1.85	36 1.64	0.36 3.66	16,149 361	19,520
• Awer	71 2.68	29 1.68	0.33 1.50	13,588 514	19,192
• Laguti	85 2.84	37 2.45	0.27 1.02	8,123 272	9,561
• Pajule	75 2.18	32 1.97	0.52 6.28	15,847 459	21,045
• Lapul	72 2.31	30 1.88	0.47 5.60	11,543 368	15,923
• Kilak	78 2.08	35 2.07	0.57 15.92	9,464 251	12,082
YUMBE DISTRICT	63 3.22	23 1.71	0.32 1.16	158,431 8,107	251,758
ARINGA COUNTY	63 3.22	23 1.71	0.32 1.16	158,431 8,107	251,758
• Drahani	51 4.85	19 2.35	0.37 3.51	16,164 1,532	31,589
• Romogi	59 4.26	20 2.06	0.28 0.88	22,815 1,647	38,670
• Kuru	67 4.43	25 2.52	0.32 2.08	25,930 1,715	38,708
• Odравu	65 3.36	24 1.77	0.31 1.08	24,320 1,267	37,694
• Apo	62 4.19	22 2.25	0.29 1.25	15,359 1,043	24,885
• Midigo	72 4.05	28 2.50	0.29 1.14	29,754 1,663	41,063
• Kei	60 5.93	22 3.17	0.31 1.27	14,355 1,410	23,770

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WESTERN REGION	34	1.06	11	0.45	0.35	6.56	2,169,057	6,298,075	
BUNDIBUGYO DISTRICT	44	1.68	16	1.00	0.34	1.98	91,377	3,525	209,820
BWAMBA COUNTY	41	1.84	13	0.77	0.32	1.99	64,945	2,923	158,868
• Bubukwanga	45	2.46	14	1.08	0.28	0.68	8,331	451	18,331
• Kasitu	41	2.25	13	1.01	0.32	3.22	10,832	599	26,615
• Harugali	52	2.77	17	1.33	0.34	5.63	11,973	633	22,837
• Nduguto	36	2.37	11	0.87	0.32	1.47	10,221	670	28,273
• Bubandi	38	2.21	11	0.86	0.28	0.71	6,600	382	17,287
• Busaru	36	2.17	11	0.79	0.31	1.83	11,437	689	31,769
NTOROKO COUNTY	52	2.89	25	3.10	0.41	3.09	26,414	1,473	50,952
• Karugutu	51	2.63	17	1.25	0.29	0.70	7,757	399	15,174
• Kanara	71	6.46	46	8.06	0.55	5.94	7,967	720	11,152
• Rwebisengo	46	3.21	22	3.29	0.42	3.96	11,252	790	24,626
BUSHENYI DISTRICT	30	1.13	9	0.37	0.32	1.36	221,047	8,263	731,217
BUHWEJU COUNTY	40	1.78	11	0.66	0.29	1.39	32,771	1,475	82,880
• Rwengwe	33	2.14	9	0.70	0.28	0.81	5,021	321	15,005
• Karungu	41	2.50	12	1.00	0.26	0.68	10,029	606	24,249
• Bihanga	44	2.87	13	1.07	0.33	4.37	8,598	562	19,585
• Burere	38	2.41	11	0.83	0.29	1.27	9,126	579	24,041
BUNYARUGURU COUNTY	35	1.31	11	0.62	0.40	2.66	35,740	1,333	101,793
• Kichwamba	28	1.57	8	0.60	0.47	3.41	6,531	373	23,749
• Ryeru	38	1.88	12	0.81	0.38	4.70	14,314	701	37,276
• Katunguru	58	7.80	33	7.30	0.52	5.07	1,709	229	2,937
• Katerera	35	1.68	10	0.61	0.30	0.93	13,203	636	37,831
IGARA COUNTY	28	1.42	8	0.46	0.34	2.40	58,479	2,919	205,549
• Bumbaire	27	2.05	7	0.67	0.30	1.17	8,263	624	30,445
• Kyamuhunga	30	1.74	9	0.57	0.38	4.20	11,714	677	38,918
• Kyeizoba	24	2.04	7	0.75	0.32	1.56	6,072	508	24,907
• Nyabubare	26	1.67	8	0.55	0.35	3.96	9,072	586	35,110
• Kakanju	31	1.86	9	0.63	0.32	2.89	7,264	432	23,245
• Kyabugimbi	32	1.85	9	0.64	0.33	1.64	9,740	566	30,609
RUHINDA COUNTY	31	1.34	8	0.43	0.28	0.68	49,286	2,155	160,801
• Mutara	25	1.73	7	0.53	0.30	1.45	5,590	382	22,060
• Kiyanga	40	2.64	11	1.00	0.25	0.62	5,653	373	14,114
• Kashenshero	33	2.03	9	0.67	0.26	0.70	5,369	335	16,494
• Kanyabwanga	36	2.34	10	0.82	0.26	0.86	5,087	327	13,972
• Kabira	28	1.53	8	0.48	0.28	0.94	8,959	489	31,985
• Mitooma	29	1.82	8	0.56	0.27	0.71	11,163	709	38,976
• Bitereko	32	2.19	9	0.67	0.26	0.76	7,452	508	23,200
SHEEMA COUNTY	24	1.45	6	0.45	0.29	0.76	43,319	2,613	180,194
• Bugongi	24	2.00	6	0.64	0.27	1.01	4,820	402	20,124
• Kigarama	21	1.50	6	0.45	0.28	0.69	7,321	514	34,276
• Kyangyenyi	23	1.95	6	0.62	0.29	0.93	6,130	521	26,712
• Shuuku	28	2.00	8	0.71	0.29	0.84	5,720	414	20,688
• Kitagata	27	1.66	7	0.50	0.31	1.26	8,334	514	30,946
• Kagango	23	1.77	6	0.54	0.29	1.24	7,297	568	32,117
HOIMA DISTRICT	35	1.70	12	0.89	0.33	1.40	120,905	5,839	343,480
BUGAHYA COUNTY	36	1.80	13	1.09	0.34	1.35	72,107	3,577	198,696
• Buseruka	54	2.63	23	2.50	0.37	1.87	12,936	635	24,144
• Kyabigambire	32	2.75	10	0.98	0.30	0.98	9,578	829	30,128
• Kitoba	28	2.10	8	0.77	0.28	0.77	9,195	682	32,481
• Busiisi	23	2.08	6	0.70	0.35	2.23	3,116	287	13,789
• Buhnika	20	2.05	5	0.60	0.30	1.31	4,068	411	20,050
• Kigorobyia	48	2.63	18	1.88	0.37	2.91	22,554	1,225	46,570
BUHAGUZI COUNTY	34	1.82	11	0.73	0.32	1.75	48,850	2,635	144,784
• Kiziranfumbi	31	2.24	8	0.74	0.29	1.07	6,585	479	21,366
• Bugambe	35	2.45	12	1.14	0.32	4.90	9,046	629	25,654
• Kabwoya	38	2.61	13	1.13	0.35	4.28	10,074	696	26,650
• Buhimba	30	2.49	9	0.83	0.29	0.74	8,566	717	28,783
• Kyangwali	36	2.16	14	1.29	0.34	1.62	15,104	914	42,331

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KABALE DISTRICT	35 1.28	11 0.54	0.30 0.70	160,429 5,864	458,107
NDORWA COUNTY	34 1.28	11 0.51	0.30 0.73	51,492 1,966	153,569
• Buhara	31 1.74	8 0.58	0.26 0.55	7,589 423	24,330
• Rubaya	44 1.85	16 1.04	0.33 1.85	14,603 612	33,069
• Maziba	35 2.54	10 0.87	0.26 0.66	6,275 461	18,131
• Kyanamira	24 1.73	6 0.52	0.27 0.87	4,548 334	19,328
• Kitumba	30 1.83	11 0.96	0.32 1.18	4,891 297	16,217
• Kamuganguzi	34 1.69	11 0.69	0.31 0.91	8,246 414	24,520
• Kaharo	30 2.09	8 0.67	0.28 1.00	5,407 376	17,974
RUBANDA COUNTY	38 1.46	12 0.69	0.30 0.90	66,088 2,523	172,780
• Bubare	34 1.53	10 0.63	0.30 0.91	15,018 684	44,722
• Muko	41 1.72	13 0.86	0.29 0.76	15,544 657	38,200
• Ikumba	36 1.98	10 0.73	0.30 1.63	11,784 646	32,616
• Hamurwa	37 2.18	10 0.76	0.28 0.74	9,641 569	26,114
• Bufundi	45 1.78	18 1.47	0.33 1.54	14,120 554	31,128
RUKIGA COUNTY	31 1.46	9 0.50	0.28 0.63	28,396 1,322	90,576
• Kamwezi	33 1.57	9 0.55	0.29 1.24	7,682 364	23,193
• Rwamucucu	30 1.88	8 0.59	0.27 0.74	7,236 457	24,322
• Kashamba	38 2.38	11 0.90	0.26 0.52	8,982 563	23,669
• Bukinda	23 1.76	6 0.52	0.29 0.97	4,435 341	19,392
KABAROLE DISTRICT	29 1.21	8 0.43	0.33 3.16	102,802 4,316	356,704
BUNYANGABU COUNTY	32 1.41	9 0.48	0.30 0.80	40,024 1,792	127,060
• Rwiimi	32 2.19	9 0.74	0.31 1.04	7,902 547	24,997
• Kisomoro	31 1.49	9 0.54	0.30 0.93	9,369 457	30,647
• Kibiito	33 1.61	10 0.60	0.31 1.34	12,906 625	38,816
• Buheesi	30 1.84	9 0.62	0.28 0.73	9,858 600	32,600
BURAHYA COUNTY	27 1.18	8 0.44	0.35 4.31	50,934 2,228	188,853
• Kicwamba	31 1.71	9 0.70	0.35 3.26	8,138 454	26,578
• Hakibaale	27 1.61	8 0.59	0.33 2.23	9,982 593	36,849
• Bukuku	29 1.82	8 0.66	0.38 4.04	6,164 392	21,536
• Busoro	19 1.21	5 0.39	0.32 1.69	4,305 275	22,755
• Karambi	19 1.99	6 0.97	0.32 1.49	3,721 393	19,771
• Ruteete	31 1.56	9 0.57	0.34 9.61	13,064 648	41,552
• Mugusu	28 1.68	8 0.57	0.31 1.86	5,530 333	19,812
KAMWENGE DISTRICT	38 1.40	11 0.53	0.29 1.02	99,296 3,690	263,595
KIBALE COUNTY	38 1.53	11 0.55	0.28 0.69	58,491 2,384	155,810
• Kamwenge	37 1.64	11 0.60	0.27 0.69	12,550 557	33,955
• Nkoma	42 2.25	13 0.91	0.30 1.35	13,533 731	32,485
• Bwiizi	38 2.17	11 0.77	0.26 0.53	9,662 554	25,534
• Kahunge	35 1.51	10 0.53	0.28 0.87	17,778 764	50,564
KITAGWENDA COUNTY	38 1.46	12 0.60	0.31 1.70	40,807 1,574	107,785
• Mahyoro	40 2.68	14 1.51	0.38 4.51	7,848 531	19,824
• Kicheche	33 1.77	10 0.62	0.31 1.34	13,101 695	39,248
• Nyabbani	38 1.77	11 0.68	0.28 0.72	11,040 510	28,825
• Ntara	44 2.44	13 0.91	0.28 1.84	8,816 485	19,888
KANUNGU DISTRICT	33 1.28	9 0.45	0.31 0.87	67,961 2,619	204,640
KINKIIZI COUNTY	33 1.28	9 0.45	0.31 0.87	67,961 2,619	204,640
• Rugyeyo	34 2.12	9 0.74	0.26 0.59	6,058 375	17,687
• Rutenga	38 2.42	11 0.89	0.25 0.65	6,404 404	16,685
• Kambuga	32 1.57	9 0.58	0.28 1.25	9,860 491	31,282
• Kanyantorogo	24 1.91	7 0.61	0.39 2.56	4,059 318	16,643
• Kayonza	39 2.16	12 0.91	0.35 1.35	10,994 604	27,945
• Kihiihi	30 1.42	8 0.47	0.31 1.04	12,789 609	42,889
• Kirima	32 2.22	9 0.73	0.28 0.89	4,526 315	14,176
• Mpungu	45 3.06	13 1.22	0.26 0.83	3,445 234	7,640
• Nyamirama	32 1.90	9 0.65	0.29 1.62	5,462 319	16,810
KASESE DISTRICT	48 1.84	16 0.91	0.39 13.72	252,843 9,618	522,726
BUKONJO COUNTY	51 2.12	17 1.09	0.33 1.38	126,017 5,217	246,078
• Karambi	46 2.55	15 1.14	0.32 1.22	16,052 891	34,925
• Kitholhu	53 3.21	17 1.61	0.38 5.02	7,472 454	14,131

REGION DISTRICT County • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)	Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)	Poverty Inequality (std. error)	Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)	No. of individuals from 2002 Census
• Bwera	53 2.68	21 2.02	0.40 1.88	20,087 1,010	37,680
• Kisinga	50 2.09	16 1.01	0.31 1.14	18,714 786	37,623
• Kyarumba	58 3.14	19 1.62	0.28 0.74	16,656 902	28,727
• Kyondo	55 2.96	18 1.50	0.35 7.02	8,950 484	16,335
• Mahango	55 3.19	17 1.45	0.27 0.82	8,452 492	15,410
• Nyakiyumbu	53 2.62	18 1.44	0.31 1.05	12,128 598	22,815
• Munkunyu	44 2.38	14 1.06	0.31 1.07	11,897 639	26,844
• Ihandiro	48 3.14	15 1.35	0.27 0.72	5,581 364	11,588
BUSONGORA COUNTY	45 1.60	14 0.72	0.42 15.94	123,247 4,426	276,648
• Bugoye	43 2.33	13 0.92	0.31 1.61	13,689 737	31,615
• Kilembe	43 2.93	14 1.46	0.56 20.02	9,265 630	21,512
• L.katwe	44 3.06	18 2.03	0.45 15.74	5,818 406	13,274
• Rukoki	37 2.39	11 0.95	0.34 2.87	7,365 470	19,686
• Kitswamba	34 1.88	12 0.89	0.53 17.83	10,225 572	30,431
• Karusandara	27 2.67	8 0.90	0.30 1.42	2,400 239	8,938
• Kyabarungira	52 2.59	16 1.26	0.32 2.26	19,865 985	38,020
• Muhokya	49 2.37	17 1.31	0.33 1.34	8,055 388	16,378
• Maliba	44 2.28	13 0.94	0.34 2.42	16,521 848	37,202
KIBAALE DISTRICT	36 1.94	11 0.75	0.33 2.10	145,384 7,872	405,761
BUGANGAIZI COUNTY	35 2.01	10 0.76	0.34 2.61	37,821 2,178	108,339
• Nalweyo	30 2.25	9 0.72	0.29 0.97	6,280 467	20,745
• Kasambya	35 2.35	10 0.90	0.39 6.68	5,898 393	16,719
• Nkooko	38 2.95	11 1.13	0.32 3.04	7,831 610	20,685
• Kisiita	45 3.85	14 1.65	0.29 1.57	5,446 467	12,122
• Kakindo	36 2.69	10 0.97	0.27 0.76	7,418 548	20,369
• Bwanswa	27 2.34	8 0.75	0.40 4.37	4,860 414	17,699
BUYAGA COUNTY	37 2.06	11 0.84	0.34 2.16	83,995 4,702	228,247
• Rugashari	38 3.50	13 1.50	0.39 6.25	9,288 848	24,237
• Bwikara	35 1.96	10 0.78	0.32 1.95	10,105 565	28,813
• Kagadi	30 2.45	8 0.82	0.36 2.87	10,183 820	33,454
• Kiryanga	40 2.57	12 0.98	0.28 0.65	10,459 672	26,129
• Kyanaisoke	32 2.40	9 0.87	0.38 4.23	7,825 591	24,637
• Mabaale	33 2.86	9 0.93	0.28 0.87	6,320 548	19,152
• Mpeefu	47 3.13	17 1.63	0.36 2.96	19,631 1,314	41,974
• Muhoro	35 2.83	10 1.07	0.29 0.87	10,322 845	29,851
BUYANJA COUNTY	34 2.28	9 0.75	0.28 1.70	23,499 1,577	69,175
• Matala	33 2.55	9 0.78	0.25 0.54	6,167 470	18,413
• Mugarama	32 2.59	9 0.84	0.26 0.83	5,842 470	18,142
• Bwamiramira	32 2.61	9 0.87	0.29 2.27	5,620 458	17,562
• Kyebando	41 3.74	12 1.40	0.34 5.15	4,257 386	10,316
KISORO DISTRICT	44 1.88	14 0.84	0.35 2.71	97,616 4,140	220,202
BUFUMBIRA COUNTY	44 1.88	14 0.84	0.35 2.71	97,616 4,140	220,202
• Nyabwishenya	51 3.05	16 1.24	0.26 0.90	5,729 339	11,128
• Chahi	40 3.28	11 1.13	0.27 0.72	5,757 474	14,457
• Bukimbiri	41 2.64	12 0.99	0.31 1.72	4,748 306	11,604
• Busanza	40 2.47	13 1.04	0.30 1.34	5,818 359	14,522
• Kirundo	52 2.69	18 1.44	0.29 0.90	8,072 421	15,647
• Muramba	41 2.65	12 1.11	0.44 6.54	11,631 746	28,168
• Murora	54 2.79	18 1.48	0.29 0.92	8,300 432	15,477
• Nyakabande	43 2.50	14 1.23	0.37 2.52	9,312 537	21,495
• Nyakinama	38 2.38	11 0.90	0.30 1.31	5,652 359	15,071
• Nyarubuye	44 2.88	13 1.08	0.28 0.98	6,829 445	15,439
• Nyundo	60 2.82	27 2.89	0.36 2.40	6,377 302	10,705
• Nyarusiza	37 2.71	10 0.97	0.38 5.16	8,280 606	22,348
• Kanaba	48 2.67	14 1.03	0.26 0.87	6,165 344	12,895
KYENJOJO DISTRICT	35 1.76	10 0.64	0.33 6.90	133,798 6,637	377,109
KYAKA COUNTY	38 2.11	11 0.78	0.28 0.74	41,906 2,340	110,921
• Mpara	37 2.46	11 0.95	0.28 0.70	13,673 918	37,337
• Kyegegwa	36 2.16	10 0.81	0.30 1.01	8,962 542	25,111
• Hapuyo	42 2.80	12 1.03	0.26 0.53	7,984 533	19,046

REGION DISTRICT County • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)	Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)	Poverty Inequality (std. error)	Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)	No. of individuals from 2002 Census
• Kasule	40 3.28	11 1.21	0.26 0.81	3,917 322	9,820
• Kakabara	38 2.67	11 0.97	0.29 2.18	7,366 524	19,607
MWENGE COUNTY	34 1.66	10 0.61	0.35 7.99	91,728 4,419	266,188
• Nyantungo	34 1.88	9 0.64	0.27 0.61	10,842 599	31,852
• Bufunjo	41 2.77	12 1.00	0.30 1.72	9,699 654	23,599
• Bugaaki	21 1.43	5 0.46	0.33 1.54	5,188 361	25,211
• Butiiti	31 1.99	10 0.89	0.33 3.23	10,087 644	32,360
• Katoke	37 2.20	12 0.85	0.31 1.53	12,926 760	34,534
• Kihuura	36 2.07	10 0.77	0.32 1.81	15,022 872	42,127
• Kyarusoji	39 2.23	13 0.98	0.41 15.30	16,623 958	42,943
• Nyankwanzi	33 2.04	9 0.66	0.28 1.43	6,167 378	18,543
MASINDI DISTRICT	42 1.76	15 0.99	0.42 3.61	194,444 8,083	459,244
BUJENJE COUNTY	32 1.88	9 0.67	0.42 4.87	24,498 1,441	76,653
• Bwijanga	31 2.48	9 0.81	0.34 2.17	11,928 959	38,677
• Budongo	33 2.25	10 0.90	0.48 6.40	12,593 854	37,976
BULIISA COUNTY	65 2.80	32 3.52	0.46 4.09	41,084 1,774	63,343
• Biiso	60 3.26	29 3.83	0.41 3.12	18,092 978	29,998
• Buliisa	69 2.83	34 3.39	0.49 5.52	22,971 944	33,345
BURUULI COUNTY	37 2.01	12 0.85	0.33 1.61	48,780 2,646	131,659
• Nyangahya	25 2.63	7 0.82	0.34 2.47	2,856 295	11,215
• Pakanyi	44 2.25	15 1.29	0.31 1.03	17,702 907	40,306
• Miirya	35 2.43	10 0.87	0.35 3.10	8,751 602	24,769
• Kimengo	31 3.73	9 1.31	0.32 2.51	3,252 387	10,379
• Karujubu	34 3.10	10 1.06	0.31 0.99	5,718 518	16,714
KIBANDA COUNTY	42 1.96	14 0.90	0.44 4.68	79,538 3,677	187,589
• Kigumba	40 2.86	13 1.14	0.43 4.81	17,391 1,229	42,973
• Kiryandongo	40 2.41	14 1.12	0.48 6.18	36,425 2,169	89,982
• Masindi-Port	49 3.67	18 1.83	0.31 1.21	3,541 265	7,231
• Mutunda	47 2.30	15 1.12	0.31 1.09	22,123 1,090	47,403
MBARARA DISTRICT	27 1.09	8 0.36	0.33 1.34	296,483 11,859	1,088,012
BUKANGA COUNTY	29 1.47	8 0.50	0.32 1.14	32,680 1,665	113,277
• Ngarama	31 1.80	9 0.65	0.34 1.59	9,743 570	31,655
• Kashumba	28 1.89	8 0.66	0.32 3.08	7,727 523	27,685
• Rugaaga	30 1.93	8 0.66	0.30 1.85	10,675 684	35,442
• Endinzi	24 2.06	7 0.66	0.31 1.49	4,518 381	18,495
IBANDA COUNTY	34 1.30	10 0.48	0.32 1.40	66,775 2,582	198,616
• Rukiri	38 2.69	11 1.03	0.31 1.48	7,610 532	19,782
• Nyabuhikye	33 2.09	9 0.73	0.30 1.01	7,796 488	23,349
• Kicuzi	43 3.36	12 1.25	0.25 0.64	4,386 345	10,277
• Kikyenkye	30 1.84	8 0.60	0.29 0.89	9,308 570	30,956
• Ishongororo	35 2.04	10 0.80	0.31 1.02	13,189 760	37,236
• Nyamarebe	29 1.75	8 0.61	0.35 4.28	5,959 362	20,685
• Bisheshe	32 1.35	9 0.53	0.34 2.70	10,817 454	33,604
ISINGIRO COUNTY	28 1.16	8 0.38	0.30 1.12	57,695 2,352	202,722
• Birere	20 1.48	5 0.44	0.28 0.80	6,834 518	35,028
• Masha	20 1.46	5 0.49	0.32 1.51	4,033 291	19,925
• Nyakitunda	35 1.92	10 0.66	0.28 0.95	11,239 608	31,678
• Kabuyanda	32 1.59	9 0.55	0.28 0.75	13,648 668	42,020
• Kabingo	27 1.63	8 0.55	0.31 1.03	8,167 495	30,351
• Kikagate	31 1.70	9 0.59	0.31 3.45	13,763 743	43,720
KASHARI COUNTY	22 1.26	6 0.40	0.34 2.06	35,396 2,017	160,090
• Bubaare	19 2.07	5 0.61	0.31 1.39	3,502 381	18,414
• Bukiro	27 1.76	7 0.57	0.28 1.23	3,484 27	12,922
• Kagongi	28 1.85	8 0.65	0.28 0.85	5,466 361	19,529
• Kakiika	18 2.05	5 0.78	0.41 2.68	2,704 309	15,096
• Kashare	21 1.59	6 0.48	0.30 1.19	4,158 318	19,981
• Rubindi	25 1.95	7 0.63	0.33 6.42	5,178 406	20,828
• Rwanyamahembe	20 1.71	5 0.57	0.35 2.30	4,247 370	21,655
• Rubaya	21 1.52	6 0.49	0.38 2.51	6,586 481	31,665

REGION DISTRICT County • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)		Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)		Poverty Inequality (std. error)		Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)		No. of individuals from 2002 Census
KAZO COUNTY	27	1.51	8	0.49	0.34	2.70	30,368	1,685	111,565
• Rwemikoma	30	2.78	9	1.21	0.30	1.23	3,547	329	11,831
• Kanoni	27	1.76	8	0.55	0.34	2.61	8,595	566	32,143
• Burunga	18	2.25	5	0.74	0.32	1.20	1,751	221	9,801
• Kazo	28	2.13	9	0.77	0.33	3.24	8,588	649	30,466
• Buremba	29	1.83	9	0.67	0.38	5.15	7,902	500	27,324
NYABUSHOZI COUNTY	20	1.24	6	0.39	0.35	1.14	19,852	1,248	100,617
• Kikatsi	18	2.61	5	0.87	0.31	1.22	1,926	280	10,735
• Sanga	16	2.03	4	0.65	0.39	3.45	1,431	182	8,946
• Kinoni	18	1.55	7	0.80	0.32	1.38	2,189	189	12,207
• Kanyaryeru	18	2.71	5	0.83	0.41	3.94	683	105	3,885
• Nyakashashara	19	1.47	8	0.78	0.40	1.85	1,752	138	9,405
• Kashongi	25	1.58	7	0.48	0.29	1.17	9,337	594	37,620
• Kenshunga	14	1.42	4	0.45	0.36	1.49	2,498	253	17,819
RWAMPARA COUNTY	27	1.35	8	0.41	0.32	1.22	36,020	1,781	131,894
• Rugando	24	1.90	6	0.58	0.32	1.42	5,513	433	22,801
• Nyakayojo	20	1.52	5	0.47	0.36	2.55	5,759	447	29,396
• Bugamba	32	1.88	9	0.60	0.27	0.66	9,307	542	28,822
• Ndaija	24	1.92	6	0.58	0.29	0.85	5,863	475	24,739
• Mwizi	37	1.99	10	0.67	0.29	1.55	9,587	520	26,136
NTUNGAMO DISTRICT	30	1.23	8	0.40	0.35	11.97	113,417	4,672	379,829
KAJARA COUNTY	34	1.59	10	0.55	0.29	1.68	32,737	1,531	96,313
• Nyabihoko	38	2.41	11	0.87	0.33	3.43	8,743	555	23,015
• Ihunga	32	1.90	9	0.63	0.27	0.70	7,539	452	23,783
• Bwongyera	37	1.91	11	0.76	0.30	2.24	11,966	617	32,324
• Kibatsi	26	1.97	7	0.60	0.26	0.87	4,552	339	17,191
RUHAAMA COUNTY	29	1.24	8	0.40	0.30	0.77	55,102	2,367	190,862
• Rukoni	30	1.58	8	0.53	0.30	0.92	13,125	702	44,401
• Ruhaama	30	1.75	8	0.57	0.29	0.77	9,348	542	30,975
• Nyakyera	34	1.98	10	0.68	0.26	0.54	10,380	598	30,226
• Ntungamo	27	1.89	7	0.58	0.26	0.59	6,661	459	24,275
• Itojo	27	1.73	7	0.53	0.31	2.14	5,109	330	19,076
• Rweikiniro	23	1.99	6	0.61	0.35	2.10	6,668	571	28,692
RUSHENYI COUNTY	27	1.36	8	0.46	0.39	16.72	25,396	1,260	92,654
• Kayonza	22	1.93	7	0.65	0.31	1.55	4,889	427	22,124
• Rubaare	27	1.86	7	0.60	0.29	0.88	6,960	479	25,730
• Rugarama	30	1.73	8	0.57	0.27	0.78	7,638	444	25,667
• Ngoma	31	2.72	9	0.93	0.47	21.95	5,904	520	19,133
RUKUNGIRI DISTRICT	28	1.19	8	0.38	0.29	2.04	77,193	3,274	275,101
RUBABO COUNTY	28	1.41	8	0.45	0.29	0.89	34,184	1,695	120,238
• Nyakishenyi	34	1.98	9	0.68	0.27	0.70	9,667	560	28,275
• Kebisoni	27	1.96	7	0.64	0.31	2.79	6,455	462	23,576
• Nyarushanje	27	1.60	7	0.51	0.29	0.84	9,776	584	36,503
• Buyanja	26	1.72	7	0.53	0.28	0.67	8,245	548	31,884
RUJUMBURA COUNTY	28	1.20	8	0.39	0.30	3.01	42,959	1,858	154,863
• Nyakagyeme	25	1.68	7	0.49	0.28	0.81	7,853	528	31,438
• Bugangari	31	1.83	9	0.63	0.32	8.46	8,206	478	26,125
• Buhunga	27	2.04	7	0.66	0.25	0.63	5,593	423	20,746
• Kagunga	24	2.12	6	0.66	0.33	3.29	3,600	323	15,233
• Ruhinda	30	1.68	8	0.56	0.27	0.73	6,948	388	23,107
• Bwambara	28	2.25	8	0.75	0.30	1.01	7,238	574	25,495

Table A4. - Uganda Urban Poverty rates by Sub-county, 2002

DISTRICT COUNTY • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)	Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)	Poverty Inequality (std. error)	Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)	No. of individuals from 2002 Census
KALANGALA DISTRICT	20 3.67	6 1.29	57 9.82	2,604 486	13,244
BUJUMBA COUNTY	20 3.67	6 1.29	57 9.82	1,142 213	5,811
• Kalangala TC	20 3.67	6 1.29	57 9.82	176 33	897
KAMPALA DISTRICT	5 1.05	1 0.27	47 1.84	16,948 3,241	308,713
KAMPALA C. C. COUNTY	5 1.05	1 0.27	47 1.84	16,948 3,241	308,713
• Central Division	5 1.02	1 0.26	51 2.45	1,224 236	23,177
• Kawempe Division	6 1.25	1 0.32	43 1.50	4,417 872	69,776
• Makindye Division	5 0.98	1 0.24	46 1.85	3,940 778	79,431
• Nakawa Division	6 1.11	1 0.29	52 2.40	3,374 659	59,406
• Rubaga Division	5 1.18	1 0.31	43 1.48	4,008 908	76,923
KIBOGA DISTRICT	16 1.71	4 0.58	45 2.42	8,165 880	51,481
KIBOGA COUNTY	16 1.71	4 0.58	45 2.42	8,165 880	51,481
• Kiboga Tc	16 1.71	4 0.58	45 2.42	505 54	3,185
LUWERO DISTRICT	16 1.20	4 0.44	43 1.30	16,698 1,282	106,836
KATIKAMU COUNTY	16 1.20	4 0.44	43 1.30	7,125 547	45,588
• Bombo Tc	20 1.86	6 0.75	49 2.24	774 72	3,868
• Luwero Tc	13 1.47	3 0.47	40 1.66	762 83	5,671
• Wobulenzi Tc	14 1.39	4 0.50	42 1.33	703 68	4,863
MASAKA DISTRICT	17 1.31	5 0.47	49 1.52	29,819 2,322	177,281
KALUNGU COUNTY	23 2.52	6 0.93	38 1.15	8,357 898	35,652
• Lukaya Tc	23 2.52	6 0.93	38 1.15	899 97	3,835
MASAKA M. COUNTY	15 1.25	4 0.44	50 1.63	2,761 224	17,929
• Nyendo/Senyange	14 1.39	4 0.44	43 1.27	1,160 115	8,273
• Katwe/Butego	16 1.58	5 0.62	58 2.16	707 69	4,341
• Kimanya/Kyabakuza	17 1.78	5 0.60	48 2.59	884 95	5,315
MPIGI DISTRICT	24 2.94	8 1.17	42 1.87	21,606 2,614	88,914
MAWOKOTA COUNTY	24 2.94	8 1.17	42 1.87	10,354 1,253	42,607
• Mpigi Tc	24 2.94	8 1.17	42 1.87	627 76	2,579
MUBENDE DISTRICT	19 1.61	6 0.64	42 1.33	29,873 2,519	156,485
BUWEKULA COUNTY	20 2.45	6 0.90	42 1.80	10,091 1,217	49,684
• Mubende Tc	20 2.45	6 0.90	42 1.80	890 107	4,383
MITYANA COUNTY	19 1.72	6 0.68	41 1.40	8,222 764	44,393
• Mityana Tc	19 1.72	6 0.68	41 1.40	1,615 150	8,723
MUKONO DISTRICT	19 1.42	5 0.55	49 1.67	35,885 2,679	188,669
BUIKWE COUNTY	18 1.40	5 0.52	48 2.00	13,560 1,039	74,221
• Lugazi Tc	16 1.79	4 0.65	54 3.23	1,117 127	7,109
• Njeru Tc	17 1.39	5 0.47	43 1.44	1,988 158	11,371
• Nkokonjeru Tc	29 3.7	9 1.47	39 1.79	591 75	2,023
MUKONO COUNTY	21 1.93	6 0.74	51 2.15	13,166 1,238	64,160
• Mukono Tc	21 1.93	6 0.74	51 2.15	2,342 220	11,413
NAKASONGOLA DISTRICT	27 2.40	8 1.02	41 2.20	6,797 615	25,612
BURULI COUNTY	27 2.40	8 1.02	41 2.20	6,797 615	25,612
• Nakasongola Tc	27 2.4	8 1.02	41 2.20	380 34	1,433
RAKAI DISTRICT	15 1.48	4 0.51	41 1.69	15,669 1,583	106,957
KABULA COUNTY	10 1.45	2 0.43	41 2.87	1,428 211	14,552
• Lyantonde Tc	10 1.45	2 0.43	41 2.87	231 34	2,353
KOOKI COUNTY	28 3.20	8 1.29	38 2.19	11,012 1,268	39,639
• Rakai Tc	28 3.20	8 1.29	38 2.19	422 49	1,519
KYOTERA COUNTY	10 1.79	2 0.53	38 1.53	3,138 587	32,788
• Kyotera Tc	10 1.79	2 0.53	38 1.53	231 43	2,409
SSEMBABULE DISTRICT	20 2.92	5 0.90	39 1.90	7,696 1,150	39,387
MAWOGOLA COUNTY	20 2.92	5 0.90	39 1.90	6,410 958	32,805
• Sembabule Tc	20 2.92	5 0.90	39 1.90	199 30	1,016
KAYUNGA DISTRICT	20 1.96	6 0.70	41 1.81	12,678 1,219	62,178
NTENJERU COUNTY	20 1.96	6 0.70	41 1.81	8,035 772	39,408
• Kayunga Tc	20 1.96	6 0.70	41 1.81	971 93	4,763

DISTRICT COUNTY • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)		Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)		Poverty Inequality (std. error)		Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)		No. of individuals from 2002 Census
WAKISO DISTRICT	13	1.12	3	0.38	59	2.50	27,552	2,449	218,670
BUSIRO COUNTY	21	2.45	6	0.89	39	1.48	18,445	2,175	88,763
• Wakiso Tc	21	2.45	6	0.89	39	1.48	727	86	3,499
ENTEBBE M. COUNTY	10	1.08	3	0.36	60	2.50	1,498	154	14,282
• Division A	11	1.26	3	0.42	62	2.70	907	100	7,911
• Division B	9	1.04	2	0.33	56	2.43	582	66	6,371
BUGIRI DISTRICT	18	2.35	5	0.78	45	1.86	15,134	1,949	82,928
BUKOOLI COUNTY	18	2.35	5	0.78	45	1.86	15,134	1,949	82,928
• Bugiri Tc	18	2.35	5	0.78	45	1.86	745	96	4,080
BUSIA DISTRICT	16	1.55	4	0.49	41	1.28	7,713	743	47,939
SAMIA-BUGWE COUNTY	16	1.55	4	0.49	41	1.28	7,713	743	47,939
• Busia Tc	16	1.55	4	0.49	41	1.28	1,516	146	9,420
IGANGA DISTRICT	13	1.33	3	0.45	42	1.35	18,869	1,867	140,393
KIGULU COUNTY	13	1.33	3	0.45	42	1.35	6,336	627	47,143
• Iganga Tc	13	1.33	3	0.45	42	1.35	1,318	130	9,808
JINJA DISTRICT	13	0.97	3	0.33	46	1.17	11,030	821	84,588
JINJA MUNICIPALITY COUNTY	11	0.89	3	0.29	46	1.21	1,928	152	17,034
• Central Division	5	0.96	1	0.30	44	1.25	284	54	5,585
• Mpumudde/Kimaka	12	1.49	3	0.48	44	1.51	563	69	4,638
• Masese/Walukuba	17	1.48	4	0.50	40	1.06	1,139	101	6,811
KAGOMA COUNTY	21	2.10	6	0.75	41	1.57	7,624	769	36,599
• Buwenge Tc	21	2.1	6	0.75	41	1.57	715	72	3,432
KAMULI DISTRICT	11	1.74	3	0.55	42	1.61	14,743	2,384	137,020
BUGABULA COUNTY	11	1.74	3	0.55	42	1.61	4,878	789	45,332
• Kamuli Tc	11	1.74	3	0.55	42	1.61	295	48	2,739
KAPCHORWA DISTRICT	17	2.50	4	0.78	38	1.52	6,826	978	39,120
TINGEY COUNTY	17	2.50	4	0.78	38	1.52	2,715	389	15,558
• Kapchorwa Tc	17	2.5	4	0.78	38	1.52	334	48	1,915
KATAKWI DISTRICT	27	3.21	8	1.25	40	1.48	17,429	2,077	64,718
USUK COUNTY	27	3.21	8	1.25	40	1.48	6,958	829	25,836
• Katakwi Tc	27	3.21	8	1.25	40	1.48	348	41	1,292
KUMI DISTRICT	14	1.86	4	0.60	40	1.62	10,880	1,462	78,614
KUMI COUNTY	14	1.86	4	0.60	40	1.62	4,536	610	32,778
• Kumi Tc	14	1.86	4	0.60	40	1.62	283	38	2,046
MBALE DISTRICT	12	1.08	3	0.36	45	1.10	19,997	1,757	162,713
MBALE M. COUNTY	12	1.08	3	0.36	45	1.10	2,165	190	17,613
• Industrial	11	1.25	3	0.39	45	1.42	805	93	7,456
• Northern Division	13	1.61	3	0.52	44	1.19	965	120	7,477
• Wanale Division	15	1.69	4	0.57	48	1.74	400	45	2,680
PALLISA DISTRICT	28	2.54	8	1.01	38	1.04	28,042	2,547	100,258
PALLISA COUNTY	28	2.54	8	1.01	38	1.04	8,499	772	30,387
• Pallisa Tc	28	2.54	8	1.01	38	1.04	1,326	120	4,742
SOROTI DISTRICT	15	1.42	4	0.49	44	1.50	10,696	1,002	70,555
SOROTI M. COUNTY	15	1.42	4	0.49	44	1.50	1,490	140	9,830
• Eastern Division	12	1.77	3	0.55	42	1.33	453	69	3,899
• Northern Division	21	2.13	6	0.78	45	2.21	725	74	3,491
• Western Division	13	2.07	3	0.65	45	2.33	309	51	2,440
TORORO DISTRICT	17	1.12	5	0.40	46	1.26	18,942	1,259	112,413
TORORO M. COUNTY	16	1.11	4	0.38	46	1.26	1,291	089	8,027
• Eastern Division	20	1.92	6	0.70	47	1.55	642	62	3,212
• Western Division	13	1.21	3	0.40	44	1.33	644	58	4,815
W. BUDAMA (KISOKO) COUNTY	40	6.93	12	3.18	31	2.07	17,015	2,975	42,925
• Iyolwa	40	6.93	12	3.18	31	2.07	2,042	357	5,151
KABERAMAIDO DISTRICT	24	5.16	7	1.88	37	1.83	6,330	1,343	26,029
KABERAMAIDO COUNTY	24	5.16	7	1.88	37	1.83	3,039	645	12,494
• Kaberamaido Tc	24	5.16	7	1.88	37	1.83	125	27	516
MAYUGE DISTRICT	26	3.04	7	1.21	41	2.16	16,450	1,949	64,108
BUNYA COUNTY	26	3.04	7	1.21	41	2.16	16,450	1,949	64,108

DISTRICT COUNTY • Sub-County	Individual Headcount Index % inds. below Poverty Line (std. error)	Poverty Gap Index % of Pov. Line (std. error)	Poverty Inequality (std. error)	Estimated No. of poor individuals (std. error)	No. of individuals from 2002 Census
• Mayuge Tc	26 3.04	7 1.21	41 2.16	452 54	1,761
SIRONKO DISTRICT	29 2.83	9 1.12	39 1.45	19,463 1,907	67,394
BUDADIRI COUNTY	29 2.83	9 1.12	39 1.45	12,498 1,225	43,275
• Sironko Tc	29 2.83	9 1.12	39 1.45	735 72	2,545
ADJUMANI DISTRICT	34 3.17	11 1.27	37 1.57	13,615 1,254	39,556
EAST MOYO COUNTY	34 3.17	11 1.27	37 1.57	13,615 1,254	39,556
• Adjumani Tc	34 3.17	11 1.27	37 1.57	1,465 135	4,256
• Apac District	30 3.51	10 1.62	37 1.58	43,031 5,026	143,198
• Maruzi County	30 3.51	10 1.62	37 1.58	7,787 910	25,913
• Apac Tc	30 3.51	10 1.62	37 1.58	624 73	2,076
ARUA DISTRICT	36 2.03	12 1.03	47 3.73	55,020 3,089	152,158
ARUA MUNICIPAL COUNTY	22 2.29	6 0.81	47 4.51	1,650 172	7,511
• Arua Hill	16 2.66	5 0.90	54 5.63	427 70	2,645
• Oli River	25 3.06	7 1.06	33 1.36	1,208 149	4,866
KOBOKO COUNTY	57 3.86	21 2.35	36 1.64	11,520 783	20,288
• Koboko Tc	57 3.86	21 2.35	36 1.64	2,734 186	4,815
GULU DISTRICT	40 2.85	13 1.32	43 1.79	39,015 2,778	97,465
GULU M. COUNTY	40 2.85	13 1.32	43 1.79	8,684 618	21,694
• Bar-dege	48 4.32	16 2.05	36 1.71	3,295 299	6,918
• Laroo	43 4.08	15 1.97	45 2.72	1,542 147	3,595
• Layibi	39 5.17	12 2.16	38 2.01	1,778 235	4,551
• Pece	32 3.66	10 1.46	46 2.37	2,107 243	6,630
KITGUM DISTRICT	34 3.17	11 1.32	43 2.09	19,193 1,780	56,137
CHUA COUNTY	34 3.17	11 1.32	43 2.09	10,507 974	30,731
• Kitgum Tc	34 3.17	11 1.32	43 2.09	2,444 227	7,149
KOTIDO DISTRICT	55 3.08	22 2.42	61 9.13	46,748 2,640	85,714
DODOTH COUNTY	61 3.78	26 3.09	65 9.96	30,495 1,889	49,975
• Kaabong Tc	61 3.78	26 3.09	65 9.96	1,914 119	3,137
Jie County	41 3.87	14 2.01	44 2.15	9,942 942	24,339
• Kotido Tc	41 3.87	14 2.01	44 2.15	1,006 95	2,462
LIRA DISTRICT	20 2.34	6 0.76	41 1.91	31,274 3,612	154,361
LIRA M. COUNTY	20 2.34	6 0.76	41 1.91	3,427 396	16,913
• Ojwina	22 3.38	6 1.11	37 2.31	1,394 215	6,361
• Railway	36 5.33	11 2.12	31 2.17	373 55	1,030
• Adyel	17 3.06	5 0.94	41 2.50	915 167	5,472
• Central	19 2.58	5 0.85	45 2.89	755 104	4,050
MOROTO DISTRICT	17 2.94	5 1.00	54 3.22	6,474 1,091	37,120
MOROTO M. COUNTY	17 2.94	5 1.00	54 3.22	275 046	1,578
• Northern Division	10 2.49	3 0.85	48 3.71	072 17	698
• Southern Division	24 4.99	7 1.66	57 4.66	212 44	880
MOYO DISTRICT	34 5.37	11 2.31	37 2.02	13,209 2,104	39,183
WEST MOYO COUNTY	34 5.37	11 2.31	37 2.02	7,234 1,152	21,459
• Moyo Tc	34 5.37	11 2.31	37 2.02	726 116	2,154
NEBBI DISTRICT	51 2.97	18 1.57	34 1.29	46,443 2,680	90,234
JONAM COUNTY	54 4.49	18 2.27	34 2.14	10,491 878	19,544
• Pakwach Tc	54 4.49	18 2.27	34 2.14	1,814 152	3,379
OKORO COUNTY	53 4.00	19 2.09	32 1.20	19,374 1,465	36,631
• Paidha Tc	53 4.00	19 2.09	32 1.20	2,762 209	5,223
PADYERE COUNTY	48 4.30	17 2.15	35 1.62	16,420 1,465	34,059
• Nebbi Tc	48 4.3	17 2.15	35 1.62	2,276 203	4,721
NAKAPIRIPIT DISTRICT	34 4.79	11 2.25	53 4.85	9,609 1,346	28,106
CHEKWII COUNTY	34 4.79	11 2.25	53 4.85	3,311 464	9,685
• Nakapiripit Tc	34 4.79	11 2.25	53 4.85	096 14	282
PADER DISTRICT	51 4.93	18 2.51	50 5.23	33,761 3,251	65,952
ARUU COUNTY	51 4.93	18 2.51	50 5.23	15,052 1,450	29,404
• Pader Tc	51 4.93	18 2.51	50 5.23	932 90	1,821
YUMBE DISTRICT	52 4.53	18 2.28	34 1.63	22,136 1,930	42,610
ARINGA COUNTY	52 4.53	18 2.28	34 1.63	22,136 1,930	42,610

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• Yumbe Tc	52	4.53	18	2.28	34	1.63	1,309	114	2,520
BUNDIBUGYO DISTRICT	36	2.44	11	1.01	38	1.47	16,319	1,102	45,180
BWAMBA COUNTY	36	2.44	11	1.01	38	1.47	12,896	871	35,704
• Bundibugyo Tc	36	2.44	11	1.01	38	1.47	980	66	2,714
BUSHENYI DISTRICT	18	1.29	5	0.47	42	1.02	25,570	1,848	143,248
IGARA COUNTY	14	1.41	3	0.47	43	1.17	5,248	548	38,876
• Bushenyi-Ishaka Tc	14	1.41	3	0.47	43	1.17	642	67	4,753
SHEEMA COUNTY	24	1.54	6	0.60	39	0.97	8,187	534	34,674
• Kabwohe-Itendero Tc	24	1.54	6	0.60	39	0.97	829	54	3,512
HOIMA DISTRICT	13	1.07	3	0.36	42	1.41	9,813	788	73,668
BUGAHYA COUNTY	13	1.07	3	0.36	42	1.41	5,633	453	42,290
• Hoima Tc	11	1.12	3	0.36	41	1.45	813	81	7,227
• Kigorobya Tc	28	2.24	8	0.83	38	1.41	262	21	938
KABALE DISTRICT	13	0.87	3	0.31	45	1.74	12,168	829	95,283
KABALE MUNICIPALITY	13	0.87	3	0.31	45	1.74	1,217	083	9,533
• Central	8	0.83	2	0.28	46	2.22	290	29	3,540
• Northern	11	1.29	3	0.40	43	2.43	296	34	2,618
• Southern	18	1.5	5	0.54	41	1.50	619	51	3,375
KABAROLE DISTRICT	16	1.21	4	0.42	45	2.84	12,396	934	77,188
FORT PORTAL MUNICIPALITY	16	1.21	4	0.42	45	2.84	1,657	125	10,320
• Eastern	21	1.79	5	0.61	41	1.72	666	57	3,163
• Western	16	1.45	4	0.50	45	1.69	607	54	3,715
• Southern	11	1.06	3	0.34	45	4.98	363	36	3,442
KASESE DISTRICT	19	1.70	5	0.64	42	1.47	18,463	1,684	99,051
BUSONGORA COUNTY	19	1.70	5	0.64	42	1.47	10,412	950	55,860
• Kasese Tc	17	1.68	4	0.61	42	1.53	1,984	195	11,622
• Katwe Kabatoro Tc	33	3.14	9	1.32	33	1.07	541	51	1,623
KIBAALE DISTRICT	12	1.75	3	0.55	40	1.65	10,540	1,491	85,210
BUYANJA COUNTY	12	1.75	3	0.55	40	1.65	1,795	254	14,510
• Kibaale Tc	12	1.75	3	0.55	40	1.65	141	20	1,141
KISORO DISTRICT	24	2.28	6	0.81	40	1.46	11,782	1,109	48,626
BUFUMBIRA COUNTY	24	2.28	6	0.81	40	1.46	11,782	1,109	48,626
• Kisoro Tc	24	2.28	6	0.81	40	1.46	631	59	2,604
MASINDI DISTRICT	10	1.15	2	0.35	40	1.27	9,448	1,060	92,179
BURUULI COUNTY	10	1.15	2	0.35	40	1.27	2,909	326	28,378
• Masindi Tc	10	1.15	2	0.35	40	1.27	672	75	6,556
MBARARA DISTRICT	10	0.88	2	0.25	43	1.29	21,980	1,984	225,436
IBANDA COUNTY	18	1.59	5	0.52	42	1.44	7,494	653	41,041
• Ibanda Tc	18	1.59	5	0.52	42	1.44	921	80	5,044
MBARARA MUNICIPALITY	7	0.77	2	0.20	42	1.36	1,229	138	17,915
• Kakoba	6	0.83	1	0.20	42	1.61	542	78	9,338
• Kamukuzi	4	0.67	1	0.17	42	1.55	261	39	5,822
• Nyamitanga	15	1.56	4	0.50	38	1.24	402	43	2,755
NTUNGAMO DISTRICT	29	1.97	8	0.86	51	2.12	22,099	1,507	76,520
RUHAAMA COUNTY	29	1.97	8	0.86	51	2.12	11,469	782	39,712
• Ntungamo Tc	29	1.97	8	0.86	51	2.12	918	63	3,180
RUKUNGIRI DISTRICT	11	1.12	3	0.39	47	2.19	6,355	631	56,336
RUJUMBURA COUNTY	11	1.12	3	0.39	47	2.19	3,645	362	32,318
• Rukungiri Tc	11	1.12	3	0.39	47	2.19	333	33	2,951
KAMWENGE DISTRICT	39	2.00	12	0.95	44	1.97	22,176	1,144	57,214
KIBALE COUNTY	39	2.00	12	0.95	44	1.97	13,133	678	33,884
• Kamwenge Tc	39	2.00	12	0.95	44	1.97	1,213	63	3,129
KANUNGU DISTRICT	38	2.63	11	1.24	36	1.19	16,690	1,145	43,554
KINKIIZI COUNTY	38	2.63	11	1.24	36	1.19	16,690	1,145	43,554
• Kanungu Tc	38	2.63	11	1.24	36	1.19	1,022	70	2,667
KYENJOJO DISTRICT	39	2.44	12	1.14	40	1.47	31,449	1,964	80,474
MWENGE COUNTY	39	2.44	12	1.14	40	1.47	22,503	1,405	57,583
• Kyenjojo Tc	39	2.44	12	1.14	40	1.47	1,310	82	3,352

Table A5. - Uganda Rural changes in Poverty, 1999 - 2002

Region/District	County	No of poor 1992	Percent poor 1992	No of poor 2002	Percent Poor 2002	Weighted change 92 - 2002
CENTRAL						
KALANGALA	Kyamuswa	1,794	26.1	731	4.4	-59.3
	Bujumba	2,675	36.5	1,626	11.7	-39.2
KIBOGA	Kiboga	80,118	60.4	73,251	34.7	-8.6
LUWERO	Wabusana	64,984	61.6	45,506	33.3	-30.0
	Nakaseke	48,088	53.3	40,360	29.8	-16.1
	Buruli	52,864	59.3	29,319	24.4	-44.5
MASAKA	Katikamu	59,901	50.4	41,139	28.4	-31.3
	Lwemiyaga	8,830	45.7	8,613	28.0	-2.5
	Mawogola	65,920	55.6	46,978	32.5	-28.7
MPIGI	Bukoto	171,810	49.5	116,093	28.8	-32.4
	Kalungu	74,674	53.7	42,507	29.5	-43.1
	Butambala	39,973	57.6	26,766	31.2	-33.0
	Gomba	74,428	67.4	43,260	32.5	-41.9
	Mawokota	84,226	60.1	47,864	27.4	-43.2
MUBENDE	Kyadondo	79,328	39.8	47,715	10.2	-39.9
	Busiro	110,600	47.0	58,158	17.0	-47.4
	Mityana	87,623	67.7	44,691	29.1	-49.0
	Buwekula	65,258	56.5	68,834	33.7	5.5
MUKONO	Busujju	45,604	71.2	23,287	30.3	-48.9
	Kassanda	90,311	64.0	69,574	35.1	-23.0
	Bbaale	42,367	51.7	39,735	36.7	-6.2
	Buyikwe	92,727	49.0	66,772	27.8	-28.0
	Ntenjeru	60,846	48.7	58,268	35.3	-4.2
RAKAI	Mukono	69,723	42.0	39,370	18.9	-43.5
	Nakifuma	69,614	55.7	47,373	28.5	-31.9
	Buvuma Islands	7,863	43.1	5,323	13.2	-32.3
	Kabula	30,140	64.8	19,996	34.2	-33.7
	Kakuuto	40,525	61.6	25,120	29.5	-38.0
	Kooki	77,533	59.9	58,907	33.9	-24.0
	Kyotera	69,340	57.2	36,355	27.3	-47.6
EASTERN						
IGANGA	Bukooli	145,229	64.8	202,507	50.9	39.4
	Luuka	80,567	62.6	80,383	43.3	-0.2
	Bugweri	48,639	63.8	50,163	42.3	3.1
	Kigulu	82,166	63.4	85,267	43.7	3.8
	Busiki	79,374	66.5	91,571	55.3	15.4
JINJA	Bunya	129,921	62.8	141,169	45.0	8.7
	Kagoma	52,163	43.5	59,244	35.2	13.6
	Butembe	27,291	32.1	24,994	19.6	-8.4
KAMULI	Budiope	91,485	72.2	82,765	56.2	-9.5
	Bulamogi	70,789	70.8	87,971	56.8	24.3
	Bugabula	101,700	69.7	96,133	44.0	-5.5
KAPCHORWA	Buzaaya	62,486	67.9	53,731	40.5	-14.0
	Kween	21,221	59.1	19,650	28.9	-7.4
	Tingey	22,604	52.4	19,204	29.3	-15.0
KUMI	Kongasis	15,404	51.5	15,102	30.6	-2.0
	Ngora	46,453	81.9	60,311	59.6	29.8
	Kumi	72,245	83.7	87,331	56.1	20.9
MBALE	Bukedea	59,363	81.7	69,270	56.2	16.7
	Bungokho	96,770	53.6	78,561	30.2	-18.8
	Bulambuli	35,964	56.1	31,943	32.9	-11.2
	Manjiya	46,552	59.5	40,577	32.9	-12.8

Region/District	County	No of poor 1992	Percent poor 1992	No of poor 2002	Percent Poor 2002	Weighted change 92 - 2002
PALLISA	Bubulo	102,280	58.1	96,148	36.3	-6.0
	Budadiri	76,865	53.9	55,451	31.7	-27.9
	Budaka	64,116	65.0	66,819	48.9	4.2
	Kibuku	61,108	68.0	65,614	51.1	7.4
	Butebo	37,631	60.3	50,409	53.5	34.0
SOROTI	Pallisa	55,531	57.2	83,194	59.3	49.8
	Usuk	54,501	78.3	69,661	62.0	27.8
	Kalaki	31,516	80.2	40,108	58.4	27.3
	Kaberamaido	29,770	85.7	35,932	59.4	20.7
	Soroti	55,419	79.4	97,618	64.3	76.1
TORORO	Serere	44,580	76.8	65,376	62.4	46.6
	Kasilo	21,743	76.3	47,447	66.1	118.2
	Amuria	31,462	71.1	68,643	57.4	118.2
	Kapelebyong	16,152	77.9	34,594	56.3	114.2
	Samia-Bugwe	86,217	64.7	97,034	50.4	12.5
	Kisoko (West)	100,293	64.3	101,730	48.9	1.4
	Tororo	45,821	50.7	60,142	44.4	31.3
Bunyole	68,127	66.4	81,253	51.3	19.3	
NORTHERN						
APAC	Kole	80,204	70.6	96,922	58.4	20.8
	Oyam	117,837	67.9	136,428	50.6	15.8
	Kwania	54,904	66.1	62,177	48.2	13.2
	Maruzi	46,408	65.7	51,767	46.1	11.5
	Koboko	47,201	82.6	53,881	54.7	14.2
	Madi-Okollo	46,943	67.8	58,715	63.0	25.1
	Vurra	37,054	59.1	48,158	53.6	30.0
	Terego	53,385	54.8	77,185	49.2	44.6
	Ayivu	58,759	53.7	89,325	56.5	52.0
	Aringa	74,318	75.9	148,811	62.9	100.2
GULU	Maracha	61,482	58.0	74,233	51.3	20.7
	Omoro	68,249	69.9	68,697	65.1	0.7
	Aswa	50,425	72.0	47,874	65.1	-5.1
	Nwoya	30,282	83.6	24,657	61.2	-18.6
KITGUM	Kilak	69,467	81.6	97,056	71.5	39.7
	Aruu	72,242	91.7	99,854	75.2	38.2
	Agago	84,334	91.0	140,657	76.2	66.8
KOTIDO	Lamwo	63,285	91.5	90,130	78.0	42.4
	Chua	80,991	91.8	96,553	77.6	19.2
	Dodoth	70,356	91.1	327,140	94.6	365.0
LIRA	Labwor	27,131	88.3	39,914	74.1	47.1
	Jie	42,263	93.1	120,361	89.8	184.8
	Moroto	79,320	71.4	101,839	61.6	28.4
	Dokolo	58,564	69.9	67,483	51.8	15.2
	Erute	106,017	65.9	115,981	55.4	9.4
MOROTO	Kioga	44,196	66.3	44,952	46.6	1.7
	Otuke	32,407	76.0	42,155	67.4	30.1
	Pian	20,442	84.9	35,312	87.7	72.7
	Matheniko	42,907	91.3	60,950	86.9	42.1
	Kadam (Chekwii)	31,262	84.1	45,130	88.8	44.4
MOYO	Bokora	30,421	83.8	101,048	89.8	232.2
	West Moyo	33,038	67.2	62,417	65.7	88.9
	East Moyo	59,926	67.9	98,071	68.2	63.7
NEBBI	Obongi	18,431	85.6	50,874	58.4	176.0
	Padyere	86,641	81.6	92,207	64.0	6.4
	Okoro	99,927	85.1	101,985	70.4	2.1
	Jonam	52,988	84.2	47,110	57.5	-11.1

Region/District	County	No of poor 1992	Percent poor 1992	No of poor 2002	Percent Poor 2002	Weighted change 92 - 2002	
WESTERN							
BUNDIBUGYO	Ntoroko	12,181	56.8	24,372	51.8	100.1	
	Bwamba	49,628	60.7	59,623	40.9	20.1	
BUSHENYI	Igara	65,257	45.0	52,061	28.5	-20.2	
	Kajara	44,146	54.1	33,279	34.0	-24.6	
	Bunyaruguru	36,457	49.3	36,314	35.1	-0.4	
	Ruhinda	70,646	53.2	50,522	30.7	-28.5	
	Rushenyi	40,184	54.9	25,331	27.4	-37.0	
	Sheema	63,389	42.2	40,091	24.0	-36.8	
HOIMA	Buhweju	27,500	50.2	33,186	39.5	20.7	
	Buhaguzi	39,470	54.1	41,394	33.7	4.9	
KABALE	Bugahya	65,353	56.7	59,582	36.3	-8.8	
	Ndorwa	87,778	58.1	51,750	33.5	-41.0	
KABAROLE	Rukiga	49,139	57.4	28,711	31.4	-41.6	
	Rubanda	83,073	57.1	67,252	38.3	-19.0	
	Kyaka	32,362	55.9	42,508	37.8	31.3	
	Kibale	66,657	57.8	54,621	37.5	-18.1	
KASESE	Mwenge	106,586	59.8	87,264	34.5	-18.1	
	Kitagwenda	39,114	48.3	41,404	37.9	5.9	
	Burahya	75,924	55.6	50,106	27.0	-34.0	
	Bunyangabu	69,374	55.7	40,295	31.5	-41.9	
	Bukonjo	84,836	53.0	127,608	51.2	50.4	
	Busongora	71,045	53.0	82,336	44.6	15.9	
KIBAALE	Bugangaizi	30,550	67.4	37,502	34.9	22.8	
	Buyaga	81,209	63.5	83,816	36.8	3.2	
	Buyanja	27,740	71.4	22,271	34.0	-19.7	
KISORO	Bufumbira	124,951	70.9	96,482	44.3	-22.8	
	MASINDI	Kibanda	48,004	69.0	78,694	42.4	63.9
	Bujenje	27,148	63.9	23,860	32.0	-12.1	
	Buruli	45,049	63.7	38,513	37.1	-14.5	
MBARARA	Buliisa	29,920	70.1	37,791	64.9	26.3	
	Bukanga	39,430	51.7	32,620	28.9	-17.3	
	Ruhaama	67,568	52.8	51,913	28.9	-23.2	
	Rwampara	50,167	42.4	36,063	27.3	-28.1	
	Isingiro	71,355	49.5	58,576	28.5	-17.9	
	Kashari	46,162	38.5	35,045	22.1	-24.1	
	Nyabushozi	32,558	44.0	19,550	19.7	-40.0	
	Ibanda	62,081	43.8	59,582	33.6	-4.0	
RUKUNGIRI	Kazo	31,835	50.6	29,890	27.2	-6.1	
	Kinkiizi	97,681	62.9	64,703	33.2	-33.8	
	Rujumbura	85,410	73.6	40,161	27.7	-53.0	
	Rubabo	68,189	68.2	34,768	28.4	-49.0	

Table A6. - Uganda Urban changes in Poverty, 1999 - 2002

Region/District	County	No of poor 1992	Percent poor 1992	No of poor 2002	Percent Poor 2002	Weighted change 92 - 2002
CENTRAL						
KALANGALA	Bujumba	579	43.8	528	19.7	-8.9
KAMPALA	Kampala City Council	109,403	15.3	62,864	5.5	-42.5
KAYUNGA	Ntenjeru	5,227	27.3	3,909	20.4	-25.2
KIBOGA	Kiboga	2,356	49.4	1,800	15.9	-23.6
LUWERO	Katikamu	10,101	45.8	9,080	15.6	-10.1
MASAKA	Kalungu	3,727	36.7	3,290	23.4	-11.7
	Masaka Municipality	14,996	31.7	10,064	15.4	-32.9
MPIGI	Mawokota	4,060	34.3	2,403	24.3	-40.8
MUBENDE	Buwekula	2,278	37.3	3,128	20.3	37.3
	Mityana	9,163	40.3	6,084	18.5	-33.6
MUKONO	Mukono	3,028	23.9	9,014	20.5	197.7
	Buikwe	12,832	23.2	15,892	18.3	23.8
NAKASONGOLA	Buruli	3,315	53.3	1,573	26.5	-52.5
RAKAI	Kabula	776	14.8	728	9.8	-6.2
	Kooki	058	12.1	1,576	27.8	2623.7
	Kyotera	1,241	17.3	728	9.6	-41.3
SSEMBABULE	Mawogola	956	40.9	760	19.5	-20.5
WAKISO	Busiro	3,388	23.1	2,944	20.8	-13.1
	Entebbe Municipality	5,016	12.5	5,748	10.5	14.6
EASTERN						
BUGIRI	Bukooli	973	9.7	3,063	18.3	214.8
BUSIA	Samia-Bugwe	11,951	44.0	5,888	16.1	-50.7
IGANGA	Kigulu	2,600	13.8	5,214	13.4	100.6
JINJA	Jinja Municipality	15,487	25.4	7,222	11.3	-53.4
	Kagoma	2,031	43.1	2,944	20.8	45.0
KABERAMAIDO	Kaberamaido	1,036	60.2	536	24.3	-48.3
KAMULI	Bugabula	1,435	27.1	1,188	10.8	-17.2
KAPCHORWA	Tingey	2,177	50.6	1,365	17.5	-37.3
KATAKWI	Usuk	2,249	66.6	1,524	26.9	-32.2
KUMI	Kumi	4,777	42.9	1,175	13.8	-75.4
MAYUGE	Bunya	2,111	25.7			
MBALE	Mbale Municipality	24,928	49.5	8,353	12.3	-66.5
PALLISA	Pallisa	1,374	50.1	6,356	28.0	362.6
SIRONKO	Budadiri	2,130	70.1	3,125	28.9	46.7
SOROTI	Soroti Municipality	14,533	37.5	6,084	15.2	-58.1
TORORO	West Budama (Kisoko)	431	39.6			
	Tororo Municipality	12,151	47.9	5,181	16.1	-57.4
NORTHERN						
ADJUMANI	East Moyo	2,583	55.7	6,748	34.4	161.2
APAC	Maruzi	3,325	59.9	3,016	30.1	-9.3
ARUA	Arua Municipality	11,252	54.5	9,142	22.0	-18.8
	Koboko	3,181	84.6	16,250	56.8	410.9
GULU	Gulu Municipality	14,360	40.9	45,880	40.0	219.5
KITGUM	Chua	7,807	63.5	13,821	34.2	77.0
KOTIDO	Dodoth	3,440	72.7	16,482	61.0	379.1
	Jie	2,408	59.0	5,217	40.9	116.6
LIRA	Lira Municipality	10,336	40.1	15,847	20.3	53.3
MOROTO	Moroto Municipality	3,929	41.2	1,217	17.4	-69.0
MOYO	West Moyo	3,897	65.0	4,053	33.7	4.0
NAKAPIRIPIT	Chekwii	1,019	71.6	567	34.2	-44.4
NEBBI	Jonam	1,661	36.2	9,262	53.7	457.6

Region/District	County	No of poor 1992	Percent poor 1992	No of poor 2002	Percent Poor 2002	Weighted change 92 - 2002
PADER YUMBE	Okoro	5,910	51.9	12,526	52.9	112.0
	Padyere	2,287	34.6	10,621	48.2	364.3
	Aruu	4,313	51.2			
	Aringa	8,104	52.0			
WESTERN						
BUNDIBUGYO	Bwamba	2,931	44.7	4,821	36.1	64.5
BUSHENYI	Sheema	3,571	23.6			
	Igara	4,642	34.4	2,699	13.5	-41.9
HOIMA	Bugahya	1,397	32.5	4,081	13.3	192.1
KABALE	Kabale Municipality	9,477	34.2	4,858	12.8	-48.7
KABAROLE	Fort Portal Municipality	12,567	44.9	6,156	16.1	-51.0
KAMWENGE	Kibale	159	8.2	4,408	38.8	2671.4
KANUNGU	Kinkiizi	1,323	45.3	4,838	38.3	265.8
KASESE	Busongora	6,382	18.4	11,020	18.6	72.7
KIBAALE	Buyanja	882	39.8	572	12.4	-35.2
KISORO	Bufumbira	4,314	59.6	2,725	24.2	-36.8
KYENJOJO	Mwenge	699	51.6	5,889	39.1	742.4
MASINDI	Buruuli	1,404	24.7	2,662	10.3	89.6
MBARARA	Ibanda	1,063	30.8	4,023	18.3	278.4
	Mbarara Municipality	8,185	23.0	4,456	6.9	-45.6
NTUNGAMO	Ruhaama	631	24.8	3,698	28.9	485.6
RUKUNGIRI	Rujumbura	3,711	40.2	1,347	11.3	-63.7



