

2002 UGANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Analytical Report

GENDER AND SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS

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FOREWORD

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics supports the Government's results-based agenda by providing statistics needed for planning, monitoring development performance and progress in the implementation of major national development policies and initiatives. The Population and Housing Census is the major source of demographic and social-economic statistics in Uganda. The country has conducted scientific population and housing censuses at intervals of about ten years since 1948. The latest such census was conducted in 2002 and was the most comprehensive census ever undertaken in Uganda. This census collected household-based data on population, housing, agriculture, micro and small enterprises as well as community information.

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics has published the 2002 Census results in different reports at different times and with varying degrees of detail. The Monograph Series provide more detailed and subject-oriented analyses of the census data which relate the findings to the national development policies and targets as outlined in the PEAP. This Monograph on **Gender and Special Interest Groups** contains information on status of children, characteristics of young persons, the Older Persons, Persons with Disability and gender issues.

The Bureau is grateful to the many institutions and individuals who participated in the planning and/or implementation of the Census. They include members of the Inter-Institutional Steering and Technical Advisory Committees; District Census Committees; field Staff including Mapping Assistants, Enumerators and Supervisors; the millions of individual respondents who provided the required information; Data Processing staff and the authors of the various chapters of this and other Census reports.

The Government of Uganda funded the bigger part of the Census. The Bureau is grateful for this collaboration and also the support from the development partners who funded the other cost of the census operations.

Finally, the Bureau appeals to the people of Uganda to make maximum use of the census data as a basis for evidence-based policy debate and design; decision-making at every level of society; investment and business transactions; and for many other purposes.

John B. Male - Mukasa
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PREFACE

The 2002 Census was conducted with reference to 12th/13th September 2002 as the Census Night. During the census, trained enumerators visited every household and collected information on all persons who spent the Census night in the household. Special arrangements were made to enumerate the mobile population as well as those living in institutions. Persons living in IDP camps were enumerated as households and the information was recorded against the areas where they came from. Specifically, persons who spent the Census Night in hotels and lodges were enumerated using a special questionnaire. In addition, the characteristics of Household Heads who were not at home on the Census Night were also recorded. The enumeration was completed within seven days for most areas.

UBOS has produced several reports from the census data. In order to increase the utility of the census data, subject specific monographs giving detailed analytical findings of the 2002 Census have been written. These were written by a team of local experts in the different disciplines. In carrying out the data analysis, differentials by sex and rural-urban residence have been studied. Further differentials have been studied with respect to socio-economic characteristics as well as spatial distribution of the population. Also produced is an Abridged Version which contains the summary of findings from all the monographs.

This monograph presents the **Gender and Special Interest Groups (Status of Children, Characteristics of Young Persons, The Older Persons, Persons with Disability and Gender Issues)**. The other monographs in series include the following;

- Volume I: Population size and Distribution
- Volume II: Population Composition
- Volume III: Population Dynamics
- Volume IV: Economic Characteristics
- Volume V: Education and Literacy
- Volume VI: Household and Housing Conditions

Where possible, the 2002 Census results are compared with those from previous data sources, mainly the Censuses of 1969, 1980 and 1991, the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) 2000-01 and the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2002/03. However, these comparisons are limited to national level data only, since disaggregation of data by district or other characteristics for earlier dates could not be obtained.

For purposes of presentation of spatial differentials, data are shown for the country's districts as at the time of enumeration. These have been grouped into four regions namely Central, Eastern, Northern and Western. These are statistical groupings of districts without administrative or political considerations. Previous studies have shown that Kampala City has indicators which are usually very

different from the rest of the districts. This thus makes the Central region appear to be fairing far better than the other regions. In order to make a fair comparison of the regions, the indicators for Central region are presented in two ways viz including and excluding Kampala City.

Prior to this monograph series, six other products were published. These are:

- i. Preliminary Results – giving total population by district and sex, released in October 2002.
- ii. Provisional Results – giving total population of administrative areas by sex, released in November 2002.
- iii. Report on the Agricultural Module – giving information on household based agricultural activities, released in September 2004.
- iv. Final Results: Main Report – giving population and household characteristics based on the final results, released in March 2005.
- v. Post Enumeration Survey Report – giving the procedure and findings from the Post Enumeration activity, released in October 2005.
- vi. District Census Report– giving district specific population and household characteristics based on the final results, released in November 2005.

In addition, the Bureau will be producing several other reports as outlined below:

- i. Administrative Report
- ii. District-level Analytical Reports
- iii. Census Atlas
- iv. Poverty Maps

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
CWD	Children with Disabilities
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GNP	Gross National Product
GoU	Government of Uganda
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISCO	International Standards Classification of Occupation
ISIC	International Standards Industrial Classification
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LC	Local Council
LFAR	Labour Force Absorption Rate
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MNCEB	Mean Number of Children Ever Born
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NGP	National Gender Policy
NOP	National Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Policy
OVC	Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action plan
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
SIDP	Social Investment Development Plan

TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UAC	Uganda AIDS Commission
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCE	Uganda Certificate of Education
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UN	United Nations
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPAC	Uganda National Programme of Action for Children
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education

COUNTRY PROFILE

	Male	Female	Total	Number ('000)
Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	24,227
Urban	12.3	12.2	12.4	2,981
Rural	87.7	87.8	87.6	21,246
Selected Age Groups				
Children (0-17 years)	57.6	54.6	56.1	13,371
Adults Uganda (18 Years and over)	42.4	45.4	43.9	10,470
Primary School Age (6 -12 years)	22.5	21.4	21.9	5,228
Secondary School Age (13 - 19 years)	16.4	16.1	16.3	3,875
Post Secondary School Age (20 - 24 years)	8.2	9.5	8.9	2,113
Working Age Uganda (14 - 64 years)	49.0	51.3	50.2	11,964
Child Labour Age (5 - 17 years)	38.4	36.4	37.4	8,911
Adolscents (10 - 24 years)	33.9	34.4	34.2	8,147
Youth (18 - 30 years)	21.0	23.6	22.3	5,321
Child Bearing (15 - 49years)	---	43.7	---	5,331
Child Mothers (12 - 17years)	---	14.7	---	1,798
Aged 10 Years and Over	64.1	65.8	64.9	15,483
Aged 50 Years and Over	7.7	8.1	7.9	1,887
Older Persons (60 Years and over)	4.5	4.6	4.6	1,090
Parental survival (For Children Below 18 Years)				
Both Parents Alive	86.6	86.7	86.6	11,581
Only Mother Alive	8.0	7.9	7.9	1,061
Only Father Alive	2.7	2.6	2.6	352
Both Parents Dead	2.6	2.5	2.6	345
Do not Know	0.2	0.2	0.2	26
Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)				
All PWDs ¹	---	---	---	838
Physical	48.0	45.4	46.7	392
Hearing problem	15.8	17.6	16.6	139
Sight Problem	23.9	27.2	25.4	213
Speech Problem	5.6	4.5	5.0	42
Mental Retardation	4.3	3.9	4.1	34
Mental Illness	4.3	3.9	4.1	34
Others	10.3	11.5	10.9	91
¹ Some persons had more than one disability, therefore cases do not add up to PWDs				
Education and Literacy				
Population aged 10+ and are Literate	77.4	62.4	69.6	10,782
Pop Aged 6 -12 years and enrolled in School	86.3	86.2	86.2	4,509
Pop Aged 10+ and Never been to School	13.0	26.5	20.0	3,099

	Male	Female	Total	Number ('000)
Economic Activities				
Pop aged 14 - 64 years & Working	59.4	47.7	53.3	6,371
Pop aged 5 - 17 years & Working	7.2	6.8	7.0	622
Marriage And Child Bearing				
Women Aged 50 years + and Never Married	---	3.3	---	33
Girls aged 12-17 years who are mothers	---	6.8	---	122
	Urban	Rural	Total	Number ('000)
Households				
Male Headed	72.4	77.7	76.9	3,880
Female Headed	27.6	22.3	23.1	1,164
Average Household Size	4.2	4.8	4.7	---
Source of Livelihood				
Subsistence Farming	11.9	77.0	67.9	3,425
Other Economic Activity	71.6	14.8	22.8	1,147
Other Support	16.5	8.2	9.3	471
State of Dwelling Unit				
Temporary Building Materials	26.1	78.5	71.2	3,589
Semi-permanent Building Materials	14.2	10.9	11.4	574
Permanent Building Materials	59.8	10.6	17.5	881
Construction Materials				
Iron Sheets	82.3	50.3	54.8	2,764
Thatch	11.3	48.2	43.0	2,171
Brick Walls	67.9	40.0	43.9	2,214
Mud and Pole	16.5	54.8	49.4	2,492
Cement Screed	58.4	10.5	17.2	866
Rammed Earth	28.8	85.0	77.1	3,889
Household Facilities				
Covered Toilet	91.1	66.3	69.7	3,517
Built Bathroom	67.5	29.2	34.5	1,742
Built Kitchen	42.0	59.5	57.0	2,877
Household Assets				
Dwelling Unit	30.1	86.1	78.2	3,946
Bicycle	18.8	36.2	33.7	1,701
Television	19.7	2.1	4.6	231
Radio	68.5	46.1	49.2	2,483
Mobile Phone	21.8	2.3	5.0	254
Fixed Phone	2.7	0.2	0.5	27

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The total number of children increased from 9 million in 1991 to 13.7 million in 2002; the proportion of children in Uganda increased from 54 percent in 1991 to 56 percent in 2002.

A total of 3.2 million children were vulnerable at the time of the census. Thirteen percent of the children were orphans, having increased from 11.6 percent in 1991. About 7 percent of the children aged 5 – 17 years were child labourers. Among children in the same age range, 2 percent had a disability 43 percent of the CWDs had not received any rehabilitation for the disability at the time of the census. Most children were living in households with at least one child and about 42,000 children were heading households.

The proportion of the Young population is increasing at a higher rate than the growth in employment opportunities. The pertinent question is whether the draft employment policy will address this concern.

Despite the high levels of enrolment for primary education, probably explained by the UPE and promotion of girl child education programmes, there are alarming drop out levels for post primary education. This trend is worth investigating to find out the specific factors that explain the high drop out rates and suggest appropriate policies to combat the situation.

The proportion of young people aged 10 -30 comprised of 43 percent in 2002 with the female youth outnumbering their male counterparts. More than 50 percent of the males were attending school compared to 42 percent of the females.

Seventy percent of the working female youth (aged 14 -30) were unpaid family workers compared to 27 percent of the males in the same age bracket. Twenty percent of the youth (aged 14 -30) were idle with females being idler than their male counterparts. Young mothers stood at 18 percent with higher proportions among those who had never been to school.

The total population of older persons doubled between 1991 and 2002. About 1 in every 5 of the older persons had a disability while more than 13 percent of older persons lived alone.

The national disability prevalence rate was 4 percent with the Northern region having the highest percentage. The prevalence increased with age. 13 percent of the PWD's had multiple disabilities. About 45 percent did not receive any rehabilitation measures. In general households with a PWD had lower welfare indicators compared to those households without a PWD.

CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

1.1 General Information about Uganda

1.1.1 Location and Size

Uganda is located in East Africa and lies across the equator, about 800 kilometres inland from the Indian Ocean. It lies between 1° 29' South and 4° 12' North latitude, 29° 34' East and 35° 0' East longitude. The country is landlocked, bordered by Kenya in the East; Sudan in the North; Democratic Republic of Congo in the West; Tanzania in the South; and Rwanda in South West. It has an area of 241,038 square kilometres, of which the land area covers 197,323 square kilometres.

1.1.2 Administration

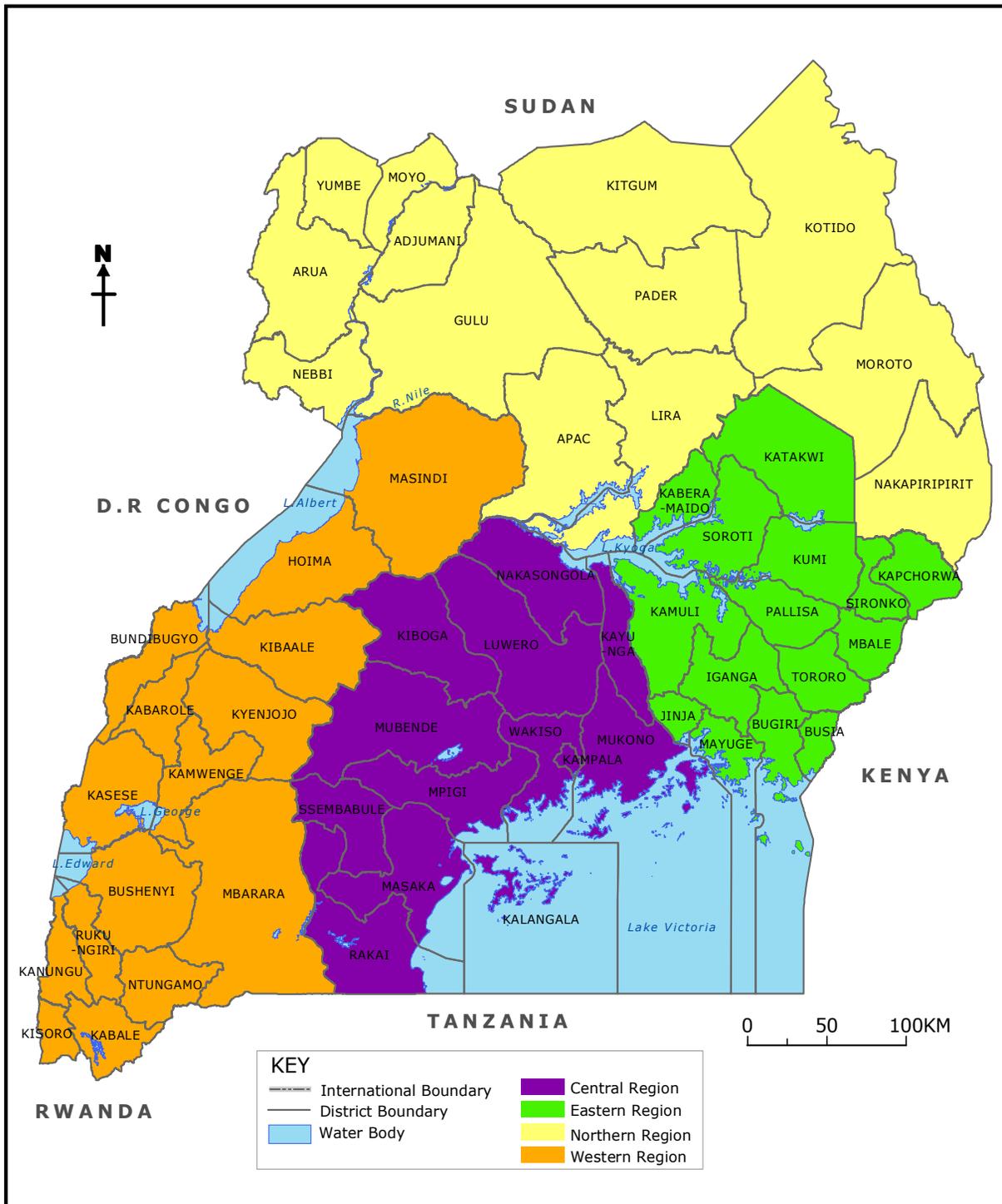
The country was divided into 56 districts at the time of the 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census. The districts are sub-divided into lower administrative units. These are counties, sub-counties, parishes and villages or Local Council 1 (LC 1). Overtime, the numbers of districts and lower level administrative units have continuously increased with the aim of making administration and delivery of services easier. This, however, had a negative element in that most of the districts do not have time series data and hence it is not possible to do a trend analysis. The numbers of administrative units at the various census nights since 1969 are given in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: Number of Administrative Units by Census 1969 – 2002

Level of Administrative Unit	Census Year			
	1969	1980	1991	2002
District	21	33	38	56
County	111	140	163	163
Sub-county	594	668	884	958
Parish	3,141	3,478	4,636	5,238

In addition, Uganda has a Local Governments System at different levels. These are LC V (District); LC IV (County / Municipality); LC III (Sub – County); LC II (Parish); and LC I (Village). The role of the local governments is to implement and monitor government programmes at the respective levels.

Figure 1.1: Map of Uganda showing the Districts as of September 2002



1.1.3 Geography

The country enjoys equatorial climate with plenty of rain and sunshine moderated by the relatively high altitude. In most parts of the country, the mean annual temperatures range from 16⁰C to 30⁰C. Nevertheless, the Northern and Eastern regions sometimes experience relatively high temperatures exceeding 30⁰C and the South Western region sometimes has temperatures below 16⁰C.

The Central, Western and Eastern regions have two rainy seasons, from March to May for the first rains, and the second rains from September to November. The Northern region receives one rainy season from April to October, and the period from November to March has minimal rain. Most of the country receives between 750mm and 2100mm annually. The country has loamy soils with varying proportions of sandy and clay. In addition, it has varying vegetation with tropical rain forest vegetation in the South and savannah woodlands and semi arid vegetation in the North.

1.1.4 Culture and Religion

Uganda's population is made up of different ethnic groups with varying customs and norms. These play a major role in shaping the behaviours and ways of life of the people in the country. Some of the traditional values have changed due to the integration of the people as a result of migration and/or intermarriages. The cultural groupings, such as, Baganda, Basoga, Batoro, Banyoro, Itesoit, etc are headed by traditional kings or chiefs who are not politically elected but have an indirect role in community governance and moral build up.

There are a number of languages spoken because of the many tribes in Uganda. However, English is the official language. The Swahili language is being promoted in the spirit of Regional Socio-Economic cooperation, and integration of the East African Community.

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda recognizes the freedom to practice any religion.

1.1.5 Education

Uganda's education system is both formal and informal. Under the formal system, the four – tier educational model is followed i.e. seven years of primary education, four years of ordinary level secondary education, two years of advanced level secondary education and the tertiary level of education. Each

level is nationally examined and certificates are awarded. University education is offered by both public and private institutions.

The Universal Primary Education (UPE) was introduced in 1997 to offer free education at the primary level. However, access to secondary and tertiary education is limited to only those who can meet the costs. There are plans by the Government to introduce Universal Secondary Education (USE) in 2007. The Government also sponsors about 4,000 students every year through the public Universities. In addition, the private sponsorship scheme is operational in the public universities. University education can also be obtained from any of the seven private universities in the country. In addition, a large number of institutions both private and public also offer tertiary education.

In addition to formal education there exists informal education to serve all those persons who did not receive formal education. Under the informal system, a range of practical/hands-on skills are imparted to those students who have not gone through or only partially gone through the formal system of education. The majority of students in the informal system are the young adults and/or drop out and disadvantaged children. The Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) programme in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development also targets older people who did not get chance to go through formal training.

1.1.6 Macro economy

Uganda's economic performance was performing well in the early years of independence; with rapid economic growth and development. In the early post independence period (1962-1966), the economy grew at an average of 6.7 percent per year. By the end of the 1960's, commercial agriculture accounted for more than one-third of GDP and industrial output had increased to nearly nine percent of GDP, given the new food processing industries. In the early 1970's, the Government targeted an annual GDP growth rate of about 5.6 percent. However, the political instability and associated economic mismanagement resulted in a persistent economic decline that left Uganda among the World's poorest and least developed Countries.

In early 1980s, Structural Adjustment programs were introduced which led to strong economic growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Hence, the period that followed showed a remarkable increase in productivity and output. This was given impetus by macroeconomic stability resulting from the macroeconomic reforms. This led to the economy reverting to its high GDP growth rates and low

and stable inflation and interest rates from the 1990's to present. The PEAP target was for a GDP growth rate of 5.2 percent in 2003, and an average of 7 percent thereafter.

The economy of Uganda is primarily based on the agricultural sector, with over 70 percent of the working population being employed by the sector. Agricultural exports account for over 45 percent of the total export earnings with coffee, tobacco and fish continuing to be the main export commodities that bring in foreign exchange.

In the last five years, the telecommunication sector has been the fastest growing sector of the economy, and this is due to the expansion programs and increase in coverage by the major telecommunication companies in the Country which have led to increased numbers of subscribers and providers of the services.

1.2 Sources of Data

The main data sources for establishing benchmarks for economic and social indicators for Uganda are censuses and surveys. Information is also obtained from administrative records.

1.2.1 The Earlier Population Estimates

Prior to 1900, there was limited information on Uganda's population. The first official population estimates of the Uganda Protectorate were made in 1900 and 1901, and gave a population at 2 million and 2.5 million, respectively which were more or less accepted until the first census was carried out in the year 1911.

1.2.2 The Population Censuses 1911 - 1991

The population censuses in Uganda have been conducted in the years 1911, 1921, 1931, 1948, 1959, 1969, 1980, 1991 and 2002. The 1911, 1921 and 1931 population censuses were mainly administrative in nature, and for all the three censuses, separate enumeration procedures were made for the African and non-African population in the Country. For the non-African population and for the Africans living on non-African premises, census forms were collected from their local administrative centres. The population census results of 1911, 1921 and 1931 were 2.5 million, 2.9 million and 3.5 million, respectively.

The 1948 Population Census was the first scientific census to be carried out in Uganda. This was followed by the 1959 Census. During the two censuses, the

African Population and the non African population were enumerated separately. The two censuses were followed by sample censuses of 10 percent and 5 percent, respectively. The sample censuses were intended to provide detailed data to help in the planning processes.

The first post independence census was conducted in 1969 followed by 1980 and 1991. The methodology used during these censuses was similar; people were enumerated where they spent the census night (De facto Census) and conducted simultaneously for Africans and Non-Africans. Two different types of schedules were used to collect the data. The first schedule contained limited questions and was administered at 100 percent coverage while the built-in sample covered 10 percent of the rural areas and 100 percent of the urban areas, and was intended to provide detailed data to aid in planning.

1.3 The 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census

The 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census was the most comprehensive census ever conducted in Uganda. The census collected data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population; household and housing conditions, agriculture; activities of micro and small enterprises; and the community characteristics. A structured questionnaire was administered to all households and the institutional population.

1.3.1 Census Implementation

The reference night (Census Night) was 12th/13th September 2002, and the actual enumeration was carried out between 13th and 19th September 2002. The enumeration was done by trained enumerators who canvassed the entire country and administered the questionnaires to the household head, or in his/her absence any other knowledgeable household member. Special arrangements were made to enumerate institutional, homeless and mobile populations. The census administered a standard questionnaire to all persons countrywide.

For purposes of presentation of the results, the country's 56 districts have been grouped into four regions namely Central, Eastern, Northern and Western. These are statistical groupings of districts without administrative or political status. In order to show a clearer trend, the 1980 and 1991 censuses data was redistributed according to the 2002 District boundaries and other lower administrative units.

1.3.2 Quality of the Census Data

Quality is an important aspect of data as it enhances its credibility, increases its potential use and the benefits to be derived from the data. Census data quality can be compromised by poor measurement of characteristics as well as poor quality control in implementation of methodologies. In particular, quality can be compromised through inadequate coverage, use of untested methodology and procedures, inaccurate responses, high non response errors and data processing errors (editing, coding, data entry, tabulation, etc).

The 2002 Census process paid attention to quality management and enhancement. In particular, special measures were taken to ensure quality census data. These included, among others:

- dividing up the whole Country into compact and manageable enumeration areas which can be covered by one enumerator.
- producing enumeration area maps to avoid omission or double counting during enumeration.
- ensuring that each enumerator exhaustively canvassed the assigned area.
- using simple and pre-tested questionnaires.
- preparation of an Enumerators' Instructions Manual to act as a full-time guide to the census enumeration.
- adequate publicity of the census exercise throughout the country.
- adequate training of all field staff lasting for a period of 6-7 days.
- intensive supervision at all levels – parish, sub-county, District and national.
- checking and editing the census questionnaires.
- 100 percent verification of all data entered into the computer.
- carefully checking all data for internal consistency as well as consistency with data from other sources.
- conducting a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) with the aim of measuring the magnitude, direction and sources of errors for the 2002 Census.

1.3.3 Exclusion of data from Kotido District

The final results showed that Kotido District had a very high population growth rate of 9.5 percent per annum and an average household size of 6.8 persons. These were much higher than what was observed for the same District in 1991 and for the neighbouring Districts in 2002. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics

(UBOS) carried out an investigation of the Census data and found that a number of indicators for Kotido District deviated from other reliable results obtained from other studies. A deeper review of a representative sample of the census data for the District revealed that there was a deliberate duplication of households and individuals to inflate the population figures.

Statistical methods were applied on the population of Kotido District to come up with more reliable estimates of the population of the District as of 2002. UBOS subsequently adjusted the population of Kotido District downwards to be consistent with the results from other studies carried out around the same time. Despite this adjustment, it was not possible to have obtained detailed characteristics of the population and households.

Since most of the indicators from the District were not reliable, a decision was taken to carry out the census analysis without Kotido data. Thus, the indicators shown in this report exclude the figures for Kotido District apart from indicators on population size, growth and distribution.

The rest of the report is based on the population excluding persons enumerated in Hotels and Kotido District, which was 23.8 million.

1.4 Organisation of the Report

This monograph is organized into seven Chapters. Chapter 1 gives an introduction which includes the background to the census, the 2002 census processes, data quality and the organization of this report. Chapter 2 presents the status of children. Chapter 3 covers characteristics of young population while Chapter 4 covers the Older Persons. Chapter 6 presents the gender issues and Chapter 7 presents the policy implications.

CHAPTER 2: STATUS OF CHILDREN

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1 Background

The laws of Uganda define a child as any person aged below 18 years. According to the Children' Statute 1996, a child has a right to: life, live with its parents, education, to be protected from violence, ill-treatment ,any form of discrimination, to be protected from bad social and cultural practices and any kind of work likely to affect the child's health and life. It is the right of every child to grow to adulthood in dignity, security, and fulfilment (UNICEF, 2004).

2.1.2 Official Framework

Uganda is a signatory to a number of international and regional Conventions and Declarations that are intended to enhance the well being of children. Notable Conventions include the United Nations Conventions on the rights of Children (1990), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Charter on the rights of the child (1990), the CEDAW (1979) and the Millennium Development Goals (2000). The Government has with effect put in place legal frameworks and programmes to operationalise the international conventions. Two key legal instruments in this regard are the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1998) and the Children's Act (2003). The Children's Act operationalises the constitutional issues regarding children. Other direct legislations include the National Council for Children Statute (1996), the National Youth Council Act (2003), the Penal Code Act (cap.160), the Local Government Act (1997), the Succession Act (1964), the 2004 National Strategic Plan of Interventions for Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children and a National Policy on Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (MoGLSD, 2004).

There are other indirect policy frameworks that impact on the welfare of children. Notable, is the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), which provides an overarching development framework to guide public action to eradicate poverty. The PEAP has five pillars all aimed at enhancing the welfare of households. Other sector specific policies include the Universal Primary Education policy, The National Health Policy, the National Youth policy and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV.

2.2 Size and Distribution of Children

Children constituted 56% of the total population

The 2002 Census showed that there were 13.4 million children (population below 18 years), and these constituted 56 percent of the total population. The sex distribution shows that the male children (6.70 million) were slightly more than the females (6.67 million) as shown in Table 2.1

Number of children increased from 9 million in 1991 to 13.4 million in 2002

Comparison with 1991 census data showed that the number of children increased from 9 million in 1991 to 13.4 million in 2002. This showed a growth rate of 3.5 percent.

Table 2.1 further reveals that the regional distribution of children is proportional to the regional share of the total population, with the Central region having the largest share (26.9 percent) and Northern region having the least (20 percent).

The distribution of children by age showed that slightly more females than males were recorded in the age group 6-12 years, while the reverse was observed for the other age groups.

Differentials by residence show that 11 percent of children live in urban areas, whereas the remaining percentage lives in rural areas. Sex ratio by residence showed that for every 9 male children residing in urban areas, there were 10 females.

Table 2.1: Percentage distribution of children by Selected characteristics and Sex

Characteristic of Children	Male	Female	Uganda	Sex Ratio
Number of Children (Millions)	6.70	6.67	13.37	99.6
Residence				
Rural	89.7	88.6	89.2	101.2
Urban	10.3	11.4	10.8	90.4
Region				
Central	26.7	27.1	26.9	100.8
Central (Kampala Excl.)	23.0	22.7	22.8	98.7
Eastern	26.5	26.6	26.5	99.9
Northern	20.2	19.7	20.0	97.2
Western	26.5	26.6	26.6	99.9
Age group				
0-5	39.5	39.6	39.6	99.8
6-12	39.0	39.2	39.1	100.1
13 – 17	21.5	21.2	21.3	98.3
Uganda	100	100	100	99.6

2.2.1 Characteristics of Households with Children

78% of the households have at least one child

It was established from the 2002 Census data that out of the 5 million households in Uganda, 4 million (78 percent) had at least one child (person below 18 years of age), with an even distribution across the regions as shown in Table 2.2. The highest percentage of households with at least one child was recorded in the Northern Region (83 percent) while the Central region (72 percent) had the lowest proportion.

Table 2.2 shows that the average size of households with children was 5.5, which was higher than the national average of 4.7. Variations by region show that the Northern and Eastern regions had the highest average household size for households with children.

Table 2.2: Selected Characteristics of Households with Children, 2002

Characteristics of Households	Central (Kampala excluded)	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
All Households (million)	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	5.0
Households with at least one Child (million)	0.9	1	1	0.7	1	3.9
percent of Households with at least one Child	73.3	71.5	78.8	83.4	82.1	78.3
Mean Number of Children per Household	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6
Average size of Households with children	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.5

Less than one percent of the households were headed by children

Table 2.3 shows that less than one percent of households in Uganda were headed by children. The Central region had a higher percentage (1.2 percent) than the national average, while the Northern and Eastern regions had the lowest proportion (0.5 and 0.7 percent), respectively.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Household Heads by Age and Sex

Household Heads	Central (Kampala excluded)	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
Percent Adult Female Headed (18-59 yrs)	19.7	20.9	13.2	18.0	15.7	17.0
Percent Adult Male Headed (18-59 yrs)	61.8	63.2	67.8	67.1	67.1	66.1
Percent Headed by at least one Child (<18 yrs)	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8
Percent Headed by an Elderly Person (60 yrs +)	17.3	14.8	18.3	14.4	16.5	16.0

2.2.2 Children Vulnerability

Vulnerability can be assessed at personal and household level. At personal level, vulnerability is a state of being in which a person is likely to be in a risky situation, suffering significant physical, emotional, or mental harm that may result in his/her human rights not being fulfilled (*MGLSD, Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children Policy, 2004*). Social and physical vulnerability reflect a decreased capacity for a person to cope, especially if the state is sustained or if any additional threats to

social well-being and/or physical health are added (*Barton and Wamai, A Situation Analysis of Children and Women, 1994*).

Vulnerable children are those children who bear a substantive risk of suffering physical, social, psychological/mental and emotional harm in comparison with other children in the same environment¹.

Selected sub-groups of the population are vulnerable because of their demographic or socio-economic characteristics. The national OVC policy lists the vulnerable groups, to include among others; orphans, abandoned children, children living in poor households, children with disabilities, child labourers, children in need of legal protection, street children and child headed households. The 2002 Census had questions used to directly or indirectly establish the status of children in relation to specific types of vulnerability namely; orphanhood status, disability, school non attendance, child labour, children living in child headed households, institutionalized children (*in prison, orphanages*), homeless children, child mothers and children who are married. Children who fell within any of the above categories were considered vulnerable.

**3.3 million children
were vulnerable**

Table 2.4 presents the distribution of vulnerable children by type of vulnerability. It shows that out of the 13.4 million children, 3.3 million (*24 percent*) were vulnerable, with minor variations by sex and residence. The variations by District reveal that Moroto (60 percent) exhibited the highest proportion of vulnerable children in Uganda followed by Nakapiripirit (58 percent). Kapchorwa had the lowest proportion with 15 percent of the children aged 0-17 years being vulnerable (see appendix table A1.1).

¹ Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Orphans and other Vulnerable Children Policy, 2005

Table 2.4: Number of Vulnerable Children by Type, Residence and by sex

Type of Vulnerability	Sex		Residence		Total
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	
Orphans (0-17)	889	874	245	1,518.4	1763.3
Children out of school (6-17 yrs)	668.1	752.7	143.2	1,277.7	1421.9
Institutionalized Children (Barracks, Prisons, refugee camps, orphanage)	21	19	7	34	41
Homeless Children	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8
Children (5-17 yrs) with Disability	115	90	17	188	205
Child Labourers (5-17 yrs)	230	231	24	437	462
Children Heading Households (10-17 yrs)	31	11	10	32	42
Children Aged (12-17 yrs) who are mothers	na	122	15	106	122
Children who are Married (10-17 yrs)	53	150	22	181	203
Children who are idle (6-17 yrs)	430	515	98	847	945
All vulnerable children (0-17 yrs)	1,598	1,658	373	2,883	3,255
Total Children (0-17 yrs)	6,699	6,672	1,449	11,922	13,371
Percent of children who are vulnerable	23.8	24.8	25.7	24.2	24.3

a) Orphanhood

Percentage of orphans increased from 11 % in 1991 to 13.1 % in 2002

An orphan is any child below 18 years who has lost one or both parents. The 1991 Census estimated the number of orphans to be 1.04 million, which was 11.6 percent of the total children's population. This has increased to 1.8 million in 2002 which was 13.1 percent of the total children in Uganda. Of all the orphaned children, about 345,000 (20 percent) had lost both parents (double orphans). Table 2.5 shows that the percentage of orphaned children was highest in the Central region (24 percent) as compared to the other regions.

Table 2.5: Parental Survival and Orphanhood by Region ('000)

Region	Survival Status of Parents				Percent Orphaned	Percent of orphans who are double orphans
	Only Father dead	Only Mother Dead	Both Parents Dead	Total Orphans		
Central	313.9	125.1	142.1	583.0	16.2	24.4
Central (Excl. Kampala)	265.4	107.5	120.9	493.0	16.1	24.4
Eastern	225.5	66.0	52.8	345.3	9.7	15.3
Northern	231.2	64.4	63.5	359.9	13.5	17.6
Western	290.9	96.5	86.2	475.1	13.4	18.1
Uganda	1,061.5	352.1	344.7	1,763.4	13.2	19.5

b) Living Arrangements of the Children

82 percent of all children lived with at least one parent

According to the 1996 Children' Statute, children have the right to live with their parents. Table 2.6 shows the majority of children (82 percent) were living with at least one parent. The children living with other relatives constitute 16 percent of the child population.

Children might become household heads in the place of their parents and take care of their siblings, especially as a consequence of the AIDS pandemic. About 40,000 were children household heads and twice the number were spouses, collectively constituting one percent of all children.

Table 2.6: Relationship of children to the household head

Relationship to Head	Male	Female	Both Sexes	No. of Children ('000)
Head	0.4	0.2	0.3	37.8
Spouse	0.1	1.2	0.6	79.9
Child	83.0	81.0	82.0	10,609.3
Other Relative	15.6	16.6	16.1	2,086.1
Non Relative	0.9	1.0	1.0	123.0
Total	100	100	100	12,936.1

c) School Attendance and Literacy

More female (19 percent) than males (17 percent) are out of school

The Census collected data on access to education by establishing the school attendance and Literacy status of the population. Table 2.7 shows that 18 percent of the school going age children were out of school. Gender disparities exist with more female (19 percent) than males (17 percent) being out of school. There is no disparity among children of primary school going age (6-12 years) but exists at secondary school level with more females than males being out of school.

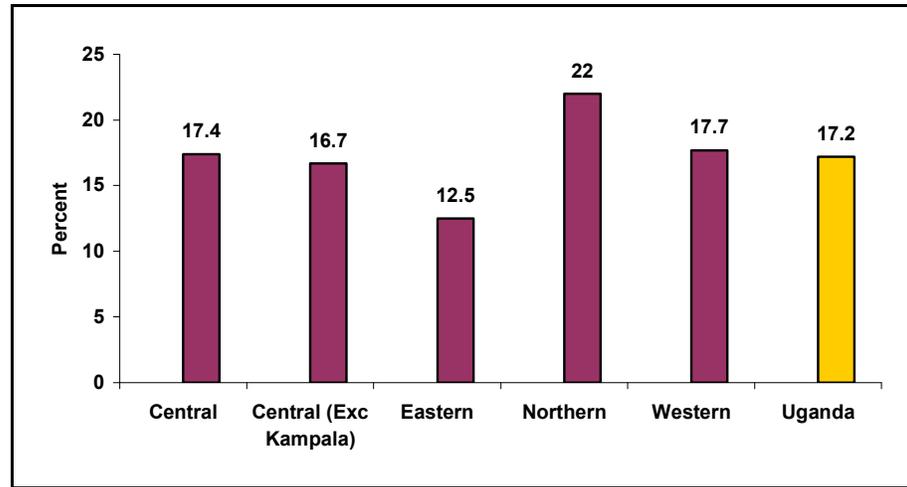
Table 2.7: Proportion of children (6-17) out of school

Residence	Male	Female	Total
Rural	16.9	18.8	17.8
Urban	13.4	17.5	15.6
Specific Ages			
6-12	14.4	14.5	14.5
13-17	20.3	26.4	23.3
Uganda (6-17 yrs)	16.5	18.7	17.6

17 percent of all children aged 6-17 years were out of school

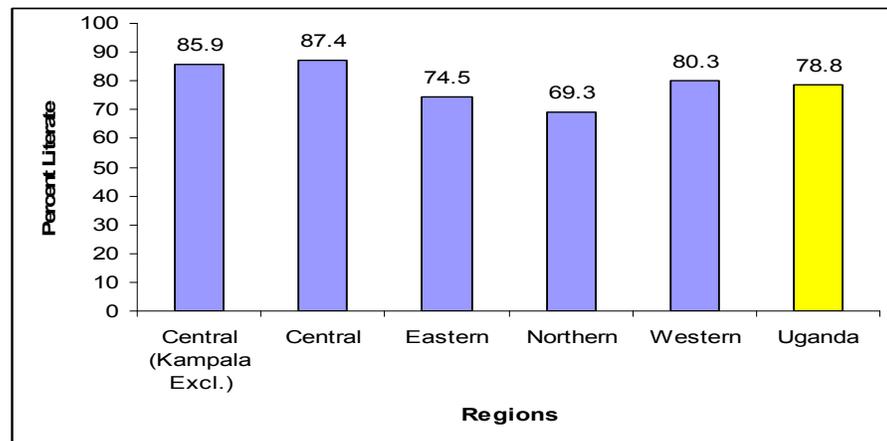
Figure 2.1 shows that 17 percent of all children aged 6-17 years were out of school. The proportion varied among regions from 13 percent in Eastern region to 22 percent in Northern region. The proportions in Central and Western regions were way close to the national average.

Figure 2.1: Proportion of Children (6 -17 years) by Region who were out of school



The Census collected data on access to education by establishing the literacy and school attendance status of the population aged 10 and above, as well as 5 years and above, respectively. Figure 2.2 shows that literacy among children aged 10- 17 years was 79 percent which was above the National literacy rate of 69.9 percent. The results reveal that, the Northern Region had the lowest literacy rate (69 percent) while children in the central region had the highest literacy rate.

Figure 2.2: Percentage of Literate Children (10 -17 years) by Region



d) Child Labour

The Census defined the working population to include all persons aged 5 years and above whose activity status was paid employee, self employed or unpaid family worker. All persons aged 5 years and above were asked about what their main activity status was during the last seven days preceding the interview. Those who were engaged in any economic activity were asked to declare the main occupation carried out during the last seven days. Those persons, who were engaged in economic activities and at the same time were full time students, were excluded from the labour force.

The category of children, therefore, referred to include those who were employees, self employed, unpaid family workers and the unemployed.

Table 2.8 shows that overall, there were slightly above 600,000 children who were working, and these constituted 7 percent of all children aged 5 – 17 years. This figure is much lower than the 1.522 million that was reported working during the 2002/2003 UNHS2. The difference is brought about by different concepts used in defining a person who was economically active. Students who were engaged in economic activities were included as part of the economically active persons in the 2002/03 UNHS.

**7 percent of all
children aged 5-17
years were working**

The total number of working children was higher for males than for females. Among the regions, the Northern had the highest percentage (over 8 percent) of working children, followed by the Western region with 8 percent.

² Uganda Bureau of Statistics, *The 2002/2003 Uganda National Household Survey, Labour Force Module, November 2003.*

Table 2.8: Percentage of Economically Active Children (5-17 years) by Region

Region	Total Children ('000)			Total Working Children ('000)			Percent of Working Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central	1,223.8	1,239.3	2,463.2	89.1	71.9	161.0	7.3	5.8	6.5
Central (Kampala Excl.)	1,053.4	1,034.3	2,087.8	77.7	60.2	137.8	7.4	5.8	6.6
Eastern	1,140.2	1,134.5	2,274.7	61.4	64.0	125.5	5.4	5.6	5.5
Northern	897.4	865.1	1,762.6	73.2	72.9	146.0	8.2	8.4	8.3
Western	1,207.0	1,203.7	2,410.7	96.6	93.3	189.9	8.0	7.7	7.9
Total	4,468.4	4,442.7	8,911.2	320.3	301.9	622.3	7.2	6.8	7.0

Differentials by sex show that the proportions of working children were higher for males than for females with minor variations in the Eastern, Northern and Western Regions.

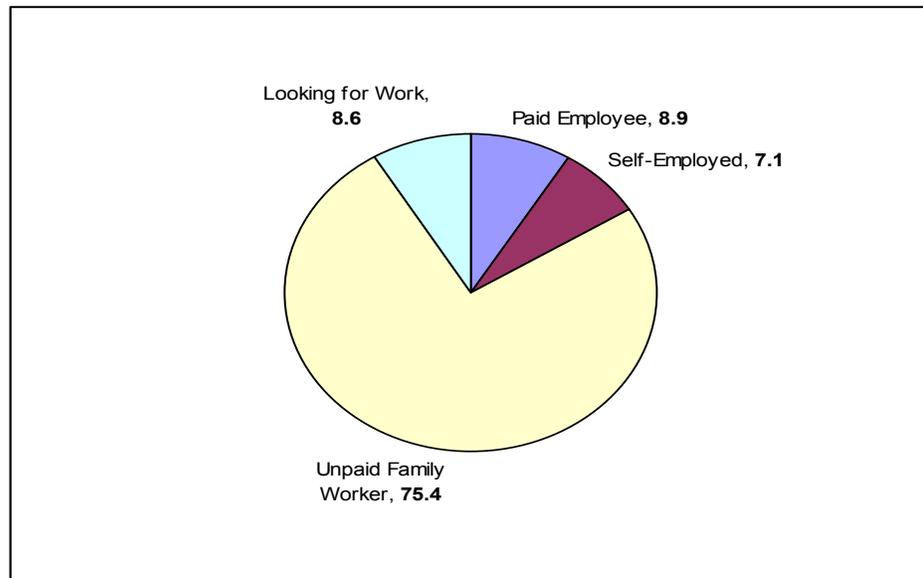
Table 2.8: Percentage of Economically Active Children (5-17 years) by Region

Region	Total Children (Millions)			Total Working Children ('000)			Percent Working Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Central	1.2	1.2	2.5	89.1	71.9	161.0	7.3	5.8	6.5
Central (Exc Kampala)	1.1	1.0	2.1	77.7	60.2	137.8	7.4	5.8	6.6
Eastern	1.1	1.1	2.3	61.4	64.0	125.5	5.4	5.6	5.5
Northern	0.9	0.9	1.7	73.2	72.9	146.0	8.2	8.4	8.3
Western	1.2	1.2	2.4	96.6	93.3	189.9	8.0	7.7	7.9
Total	4.4	4.4	8.9	320.3	301.9	622.3	7.2	6.8	7.0

Three in every four working children were unpaid family workers

Further sub-grouping of economically active children (Figure 2.3) by economic activity status shows that three in every four economically active children were unpaid family workers. About 9 percent of the children declared that they were actively looking for work.

Figure 2.3: Percentage distribution of working children (5-17 yrs) by activity Status



According to the ILO³, not all work performed by children is equivalent to “child-labour”. The concept is, therefore, based on the minimum age of entry into the labour force, type of work, hazardous and non-hazardous forms of child-labour. The ILO convention on minimum age exempts children from 12 to 13 years only if they are engaged in light work. Thus, all children 5 to 11 years working in economic activities are considered to be in child-labour.

Hazardous work which leads to adverse effects on the child’s safety, health or moral development is also classified as child-labour. Such work includes any activities in the mining and construction industries, children aged 5-17 years working for more than 42 hours per week, occupations related to work with heavy machinery or exposure to pesticides and working underground, underwater, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces, etc.

The 2002 Census collected information on some aspects of child-labour. These include Children aged 5-11 years who did any work (including household work) or Children aged 5 -17 years who were engaged in mining and construction.

Table 2.9 shows that among the 460 thousand children aged 5-17 years, 5 percent of the children were engaged in child-labour. Regional variations show that the Northern exhibited the highest percentage (7 percent) while Central region had the lowest percentage (4 percent). There were no sex differentials at

5 percent of all children aged 5-17 years were child labourers

³ ILO, “Every Child Counts, New Global Estimates of Child Labour”, 2002

national level. However the Northern region showed higher proportions of working female children compared to other regions.

Table 2.9: Proportion of Children aged 5-17 years by sex who were Child-Labourers

Region	Male Children		Female Children		Total Children	
	No ('000s)	percent	No ('000s)	percent	No ('000s)	percent
Central	48.8	4.0	41.5	3.3	90.3	3.7
Central (Excl. Kampala)	44.4	4.2	37.5	3.6	81.9	3.9
Eastern	52.7	4.6	52.4	4.6	105.1	4.6
Northern	60.1	6.7	70.2	8.1	130.3	7.4
Western	68.6	5.7	67.4	5.6	136.0	5.6
Total	230.2	5.2	231.5	5.2	461.6	5.2

e) Children with Disabilities

The 2002 Census defined Disability as any condition, which prevents a person from living a normal social and working life. The Census revealed that 205, 272 children aged 0-17 years (constituting 2 percent of the total children's population) had a disability.

The distribution of children with disabilities by age is shown in Table 2.10. The results show that the age group 10 -14 years had the highest proportion of children with disabilities while the 15 -17 years age group had the lowest proportion. The data further reveals that there were no major sex differentials among the different subgroups.

2 percent of all children aged 5-17 years had a disability

There were no major sex differentials among children with disabilities

Table 2.10: Children with Disability by age

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4 years	17.4	17.2	17.3
5-9 years	32.1	31.9	32.0
10-14 years	33.4	34.2	33.7
15-17 years	17.2	16.7	16.9
Total (0-17)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percent of children (0-17) with a disability	2.1	1.6	1.9
Total children aged 0-17 years ('000)	6,699	6,672	13,370
Total children aged 5-17 years ('000)	4,468	4,442	8,911

The analysis of children with disabilities (CWDs) in this section was based on children aged 5-17 years. This is because several studies have shown that it is difficult to measure/collect disability data in any household survey/census for persons below the age of 5 years.

The distribution of children with disabilities by type of disability and region is shown in Table 2.11. Mobility problems (31 percent) were the most common disabilities among children, followed by hearing problems (26 percent) and sight difficulty (15 percent).

Table 2.11: Distribution of Children with Disabilities (aged 5-17 years) by Type of Disability and Region

Type of disability	Central (excl. Kampala)					Total	percent
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western			
Mobility problems	14,816	13,616	16,960	15,460	16,036	63,272	30.8
Hearing difficulty	9,974	9,275	14,769	17,688	10,400	52,831	25.8
Sight problems	7,107	6,010	7,903	8,398	7,047	30,455	14.8
Mental difficulties	7,144	6,614	4,552	4,692	4,397	20,785	10.1
Speech difficulty	4,107	3,772	4,287	2,872	4,636	15,902	7.7
Others	4,845	4,337	4,538	7,922	4,722	22,027	10.8
Total	47,993	43,624	53,009	57,032	47,238	205,272	100.0

**Others include Epilepsy and Rheumatism*

There was no major variation in disability levels for all regions except for Northern region where 3.2 percent of the children had a disability as opposed to between 2.0 and 2.4 percent for the other regions. The most common causes of disabilities follow the same pattern and distribution of causes as shown in chapter five.

2.2.3 Rehabilitation of children with disabilities aged 5-17 years

Rehabilitation of CWD aims at enabling them to attain a certain level of mental, Physical or social function by providing tools and skills needed to change their life. This is in line with government’s commitment to ensure equitable poverty reduction and in view of the large proportion of PWDs, expansion of community based rehabilitation services emerges as an issue for priority attention requiring more public intervention.

43 percent of the children with disabilities did not receive any rehabilitation

Persons with disabilities were asked whether they had taken any measures to minimize the impact of the disability during the last 12 months before the census. Overall, 43 percent of the children aged 5-17 years had not received any

rehabilitation. The results for the remaining percentage that received rehabilitation are displayed in Table 2.12.

Among children who received rehabilitation, 83 percent received medication

Among children with disabilities, eight in every ten reported that they had received medication, whereas 4 percent had received assistive devices. Sex differentials by type of rehabilitation received were minimal.

Table 2.12: Percent of Children aged 5-17 years by Type of Rehabilitation

Type of Rehabilitation	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Medication	53,452	82.1	43,324	83.1	96,776	82.5
Surgical operation	4,127	6.3	2,950	5.7	7,077	6.0
Assistive devices	2,937	4.5	2,262	4.3	5,199	4.4
Counselling	1,257	1.9	934	1.8	2,191	1.9
Sign language training	1,099	1.7	968	1.9	2,067	1.8
Skills training (vocational)	535	0.8	395	0.8	930	0.8
Specially education (Mentally retarded)	382	0.6	288	0.6	670	0.6
Braille training	64	0.1	46	0.1	110	0.1
Others (specify)	1,274	2.0	967	1.9	2,241	1.9
TOTAL	65,127	100	52,134	100	117,261	100

2.2.4 School Attendance of Children with Disabilities

Table 2.13 shows that just over two percent of the children who were enrolled in primary school had a disability.

Table 2.13: Distribution of Pupils (6 years and above) in Primary Schools by Disability Status and Sex

Disability Status	Male	Female	Total
Without a disability	97.6	98.1	97.9
With a disability	2.4	1.8	2.2
Total	100	100	100

2.2.5 Children in Marriage

There were more female children (7 percent) who had ever been married compared to the male children (2 percent). Children who had ever been married were more in the Northern and Eastern regions.

Table 2.14: Distribution of Children in Marriage

	Never married	Ever married	Total
Sex			
Male	97.6	2.4	100
Female	93.5	6.5	100
Region			
Central	96.3	3.7	100
Central (Excluding Kampala)	96.3	3.7	100
Eastern	94.7	5.3	100
Northern	94.7	5.3	100
Western	96.2	3.8	100
Total	95.6	4.4	100

f) Child Mothers

The information on child motherhood is based on data collected on 'children ever born' to girls aged 12- 17 years irrespective of the survival status of the child born. The information excludes girls who were carrying their first pregnancy, since the data was not collected during the census.

7 percent of children aged 12 -17 years had given birth

Table 2.15 shows that in Uganda, 7 percent of the children aged 12 to 17 years had ever given birth at the time of the census. Regional variations show that the Eastern region exhibited the highest proportion of child mothers (8 percent) while the Western region had the lowest percentage (5 percent). In absolute numbers, the Central region had the highest number of child mothers. The proportion of children who had ever given birth increases with increasing age.

Table 2.15: Distribution of Girls aged 12-17 years who had ever given Birth, by Region and Age of Child

Age of Child	Central	Central (excluding Kampala)	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
12	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
13	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8
14	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.2
15	6.1	6.6	6.8	5.4	3.9	5.7
16	12.5	13.4	15.5	13.1	9.1	12.6
17	25.1	27.7	31.8	27.6	19.8	26.1
All (12-17 years)	7.0	7.3	8.1	7.2	5.0	6.9
Number who have given birth ('000)	37.2	31.1	35.0	24.6	24.9	152.9

2.3 Child Abuse

Child abuse can be defined as intentionally causing or permitting any harmful or offensive contact on a child's body; and, any communication or transaction of any kind that humiliates, ashames or frightens a child⁴. Major types of child abuse include physical, emotional, sexual and neglect. The effects of child abuse can lead to short and long-term vulnerability.

During the 2002 Census a community questionnaire was administered to over 40 thousand Local Council 1s (LC1) to investigate various socio-economic issues. This included the opinion leaders' perception of the extent of prevalence of child abuse in the last 12 months before the census. It focused on child abandonment and mistreatment only.

The 2002 census established whether child abandonment and mistreatment was very common, not common or did not exist at all among communities. Table 2.15 reveals about 1 in 10 LC1s reported that child abandonment and mistreatment was very common and 42 percent said it exists but not common. Therefore, 51 percent of communities (in the country) acknowledged existence of some level of child abandonment and mistreatment. The results show that very common incidences of abandonment and mistreatment were highest in communities in the Northern region (12 percent) and lowest in Central region (5.9 percent).

Half of the communities acknowledged existence of child abuse

Table 2.15: Distribution of Communities reporting existence of Child Abandonment and Mistreatment

Regions	Very common	Exists but		Total
		not common	Does not exist	
Central	5.9	38.8	55.2	100
Eastern	8.8	45.4	45.8	100
Northern	12.5	43.8	43.7	100
Western	7.4	41.1	51.5	100
Uganda	8.7	42.3	49.0	100

⁴ (MoLGSD, 2004)

2.4 Summary

The total number of children increased from 9 million in 1991 to 13.7 million in 2002; the proportion of children in Uganda increased from 54 percent in 1991 to 56 percent in 2002.

A total of 3.2 million children were vulnerable at the time of the census. Thirteen percent of the children were orphans, having increased from 11.6 percent in 1991. About 7 percent of the children aged 5 – 17 years were child labourers. Among children in the same age range, 2 percent had a disability 43 percent of the CWDs had not received any rehabilitation for the disability at the time of the census. Most children were living in households with at least one child and about 42,000 children were heading households.

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CHAPTER 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUNG PERSONS

3.1 Background

3.1.1 The Young Population

Young persons are defined as those who are in the stage of transition from childhood to adulthood. There are several operational sub-categories of young persons with special government programs in Uganda. These include adolescents (10 – 24 Years), teenagers (13 – 19 Years), and youths (18 – 30 Years). This chapter covers all persons 10 to 30 years.

The Young Population comprises of all people aged (10 – 30) years in Uganda

Studies have shown that the median age at first sexual activity for Uganda was 16 and 17 years for girls and boys respectively, indicating a very early start of sexual activity. Some of the significant demographic characteristics of the young population of concern as revealed by the 2000/01 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) are:

- i. women aged 15-24 years constitute 47 percent of child bearing age group (15-49);
- ii. The proportion aged 15-19 that ever had sex was 52 and 39 percent for girls and boys respectively; while it was 96 and 87 percent for girls and boys aged (20-24); and
- iii. By the age of 30 years, a female will have given birth to 3.4 children on average indicating an early start of child bearing.

3.1.2 Policy Framework

The National Youth Policy was developed based on the national development objectives and principles of state policy as enshrined in Uganda's 1995 constitution, the Vision 2025 and the National Youth Council statute (1993). It provides a framework for development of a National Action Plan for the Youth (NAPY) that spells out the strategic areas for action, target groups and implementation modalities of their participation in the overall development process to improve their quality of life. The youth policy also emphasizes the need to address disadvantaged and marginalized young persons.

The Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) aims to reduce teenage pregnancy and it is therefore important to study these persons and their selected characteristics that can be obtained from the census.

3.1.3 Sources of Data

The census collected data on every individual and this information has been used to identify the young persons and this forms the basis for this study. This chapter draws data from the 2002 Population and Housing Census and compares with earlier censuses whenever possible. The chapter also uses information from various surveys like the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) series.

3.1.4 Size and Sex Composition of the Young Persons

There were 10.3 million young persons aged 10-30 years and they constituted 43 percent of the total population. Table 3.1 reveals that among the young persons, about 5 million were males and 5.4 million were females. The sex ratios 5 in the table depict that the number of young females in all age groups outnumber their male counterparts.

Table 3.1 further shows that the adolescents aged between 10-24 years comprise 34 percent of the national population. Adolescence⁶ is a critical stage in a person's life, because it is the phase in which children become adults, and have major decisions made about roles in life.

The Young persons were 10.3 million

Table 3.1: National Distribution of the Young persons Aged (10-30) years by Sex, 2002

Sub groups	Male ('000)	Female ('000)	Total ('000)	percent of Total Population	Sex Ratio
Adolescents(10-19)	2,989	3,046	6,034	25.3	98.1
Adolescents(10-24)	3,941	4,206	8,147	34.2	93.7
Young Adults (15-24)	2,234	2,503	4,737	19.9	89.3
Youths(18-30)	2,444	2,877	5,321	22.3	85.0
Young Population(10-30)	4,965	5,368	10,333	43.3	92.5
National Population	11,632	12,209	23,841		95.3

Table 3.2 shows that the young population increased by over 3 million, almost half of the national increment. However, all age brackets realized slight downward changes in the sex ratio resulting into an overall, reduction of 1 percent for all young people. This finding does not indicate marked variation from the national difference of slightly above 1 percent.

The Young persons increased by over 3 million

⁵ The sex ratio is the number of males per 100 females

⁶ The World Health Organisation (WHO), 1995 defines adolescence as the progression from secondary sexual characteristics (puberty) to sexual and reproductive maturity, the development of adult mental processes and adult identity, and the transition from socio-economic dependence to relative independence.

Table 3.2 gives indicators of the different age sub-groups from 1969 to 2002. The young population grew from 3.7 million in 1969 to 10.3 million in 2002, an increase of nearly 7 million over the 33 year period, representing an annual growth rate of 3.1 percent. The age group 10-19 years had a growth rate of 3.5 which is higher than the national annual population growth rate for the 33 year period.

Table 3.2: Distribution of the Young Population by Sub-groups, 1969 – 2002

Age Group	Population (Millions)			2002 Indicators		
	1969	1991	2002	Percent of Population	Sex Ratio	Growth Rate (1991-2002)
10 - 30	3.7	7.2	10.3	43.3	92.5	3.07
10 - 19	1.9	4.0	6.0	25.3	98.1	3.48
10 - 24	2.6	5.5	8.1	34.2	93.7	3.4
13 - 19	1.2	2.6	3.9	16.3	96.8	3.31
15 - 24	1.6	3.3	2.5	19.9	89.3	- 2.38
18 - 30	2.1	3.9	2.9	22.3	85.0	- 2.54
Total Population	9.5	16.7	23.8		95.3	3.04

3.1.3 Regional Distribution of Young Persons

Table 3.3 indicates that the majority of the young persons live in rural areas. Out of the total of the young population in Uganda, 85 percent live in rural areas as compared to only 15 percent that live in the urban centre. The number of young persons was lowest in the northern region and highest in the Central region. Although regional differentials in fertility and mortality were observed, the sex ratios are about the same in all regions. The distribution of the district estimates of the young population are shown in Appendix table A1.2.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Young persons by Residence and Region

	Total		Male		Female		Sex Ratio
	Number (000)	percent	Number (000)	percent	Number (000)	percent	
	Residence						
Rural	8,792	85.1	4,248	85.6	4,544	84.6	93.5
Urban	1,541	14.9	717	14.4	824	15.4	87.0
Region							
Central	3,031	29.3	1,460	29.4	1,571	29.3	92.9
Eastern	2,486	24.1	1,185	23.9	1,301	24.2	91.0
Northern	2,046	19.8	992	20.0	1,053	19.6	94.2
Western	2,771	26.8	1,328	26.8	1,442	26.9	92.1
Total	10,333	100.0	4,965	100.0	5,368	100.0	92.5

3.2 Socio-economic characteristics of Young Persons

3.2.1 School Attendance and Educational Attainment

School attendance is very important in empowering and or building the young persons' capacity and increasing their participation and involvement in decision making, leadership, community based and other development programmes.

Table 3.4 shows that the percentage of those who had never attended school was highest (17 percent) among the Youth (18 – 30 years). This could be partly attributed to the fact that the majority in this age group never benefited from the Universal Primary Education programme.

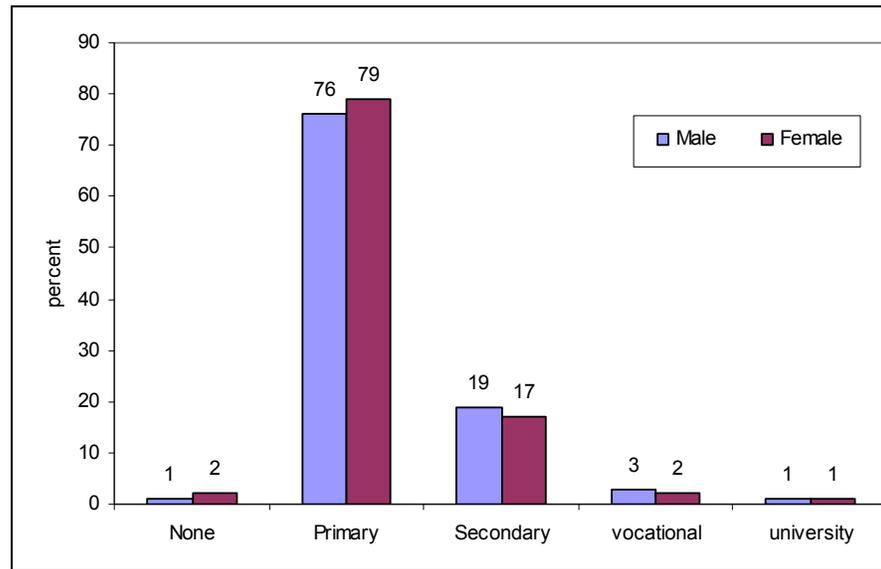
Table 3.4: Percent Distribution of the Young Population by Schooling

Age Group	Never been to school	Attended or currently attending	Total	Number of cases
Adolescents (10-19)	6.4	93.6	100.0	6,034,218
Adolescents (10-24)	9.0	91.0	100.0	8,147,403
Youth (18-30)	17.4	82.6	100.0	5,320,789
Young Adults (15-24)	11.9	88.1	100.0	4,737,417
Young Persons (10-30)	11.5	88.5	100.0	10,333,032

Figure 3.1 does not depict marked variations in the percentage distribution of males and females across levels of education attainment amongst the young population. The proportion of young people who had attained primary education with slightly more for females than males. This could be explained by the introduction of the Universal Primary Education programme and specifically the drive to educate the girl-child. However, the percentages drop drastically for education levels beyond primary.

Highest Enrolment realized in Primary Education with a declining trend in the subsequent levels of Education

Figure 3.1: Percentage Distribution of the Young Population (10-30 years) by Sex and Education Attainment



3.2.2 Economic activity of Young Persons

Although policies concerning Young persons seek to promote equity in opportunities, distribution of programmes, services and resources; the prevailing socio-economic environment tends to favour participation and development of more male than female youth. The female young population is mainly involved in domestic/reproductive work including collecting firewood and water, cooking and caring for children and the sick. These are normally home based and confined activities that tend to limit their exposure to opportunities that would enhance their participation in productive household/community management and leadership development.

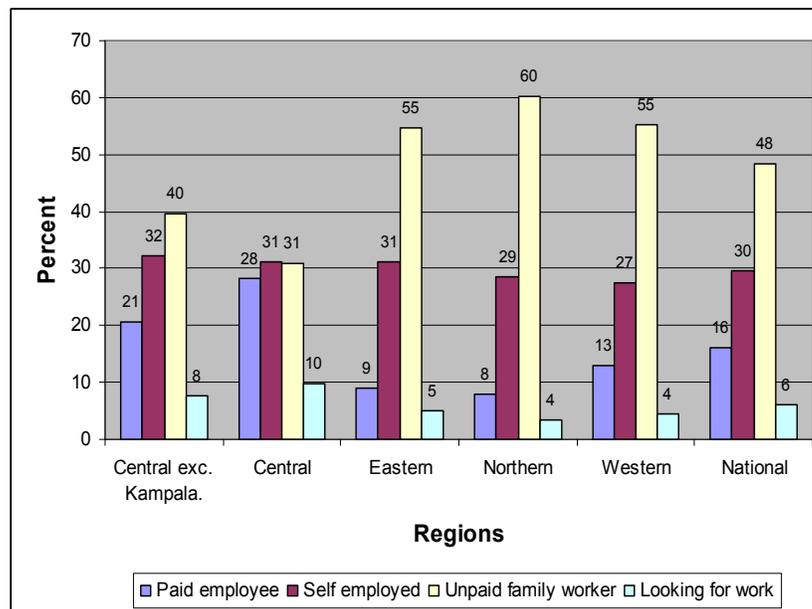
Table 3.5 reveals that in all selected age categories of the young population, Unpaid Family Workers account for the highest proportion followed by the Self Employed. The percentage of the young persons engaged in Paid Employment was only 16 percent. The proportion of those looking for work is about the same across all the age categories.

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of the Young persons by Economic activity and age group

Age Group	Paid employee	Self employed	Unpaid family worker	Looking for work
Adolescents (10-19)	11	12	69	8
Adolescents (10-24)	14	22	57	7
Youth (18-30)	17	33	44	6
Young Adults (15-24)	14	23	56	7
Young Persons (10-30)	16	30	48	6

Regional comparison in Figure 3.2 reveals that Unpaid Family Workers accounted for the highest proportion of the young in all regions except the central region where the proportion equals that of the Self Employed. The percentage of young persons engaged in unpaid family work was highest in Northern region (60 percent) and least in the Central region (31 percent). The Central region had the highest percentage of the young persons engaged in paid employment (28 percent) higher than that at the national level (16 percent). The proportion of young population looking for work is about the same across regions except the Central region, which recorded the highest percentage of about 10 percent, slightly above national average of 6 percent.

Figure 3.2: Regional Distribution of the Young Population (10 – 30) by Economic Activity



Females dominate the Unpaid Family Worker (70 percent)

Figure 3.3 gives the distribution of the economically active young population by type of economic activity. The results indicate that two thirds of the females (70 percent) were unpaid family workers compared to only 27 percent of the males in the same category.

Among males, the self employed is the dominant category with 45 percent of the active population. Unemployment (looking for work) stands at 7 percent for males and 5 percent for females.

Figure 3.3: Sex Distribution of the Young Population (14 – 30 years) by Economic Activity Status

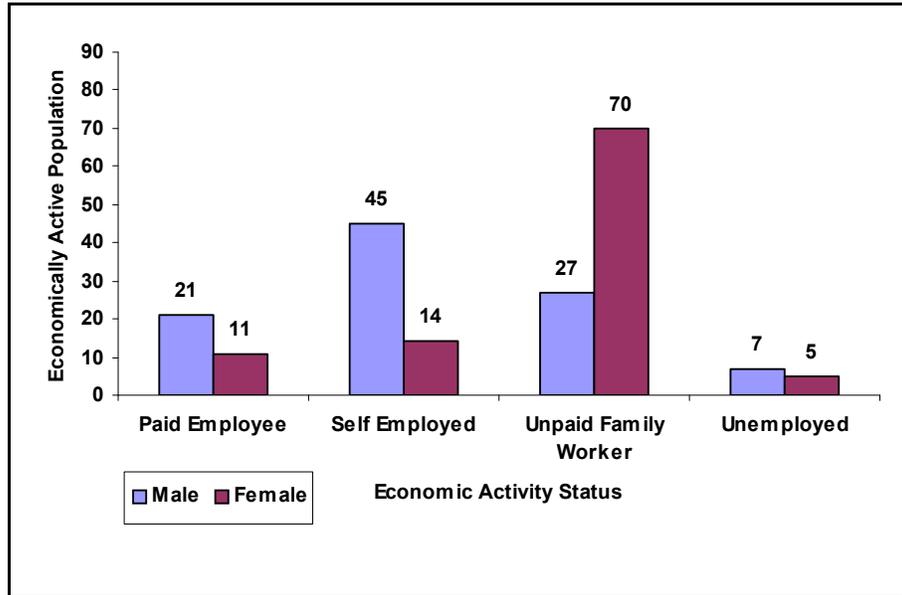


Figure 3.4 shows the distribution of young population according to selected age categories and type of economic activity. The figure indicates male dominance for young people in self employment, paid employment or those looking for work in all age brackets. It is evident that the age bracket widens implying that an increase in the number of years for any male leads to a higher chance of their being engaged in gainful employment. Figure 3.4b illustrates a steady percentage increase in Self Employment with age for males. This implies that the males consolidate better and become independent employees as they progress in age. High participation in Unpaid Family Work is maintained for females as shown in figure 3.4c. Figure 3.4d shows that unemployment is generally higher among the males irrespective of the age.

Figure 3.4: National Young Population Age and Sex Distribution by Economic Activity



3.2.2 Occupation Characteristics of the Young Population

All persons who were recorded as employed, self employed or unpaid family workers stated their main occupation. The results are displayed in Table 3.5 and they reveal that about a third of the young people were engaged in service work irrespective of the age bracket. Young persons working as professionals constituted 16 percent, while the proportion of those engaged in elementary occupation was 19 percent.

About one in every three working youth were employed in the services sector

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Young persons by Occupation Category and Age Group

Occupation	15-24	18-30	(10-30)
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales	32.0	31.7	31.0
Elementary Occupations	22.8	17.4	19.2
Professionals/ Associate Professionals	12.0	19.3	16.4
Subsistence Agricultural Workers	12.2	9.0	10.8
Craft Workers	10.6	10.6	10.4
Machine Operators	8.5	9.3	8.8
Clerks	1.3	1.9	1.7
Managers and Administrators	0.4	0.7	0.6
Total	100	100	100

3.2.3 Youth who are 'Idle' (18 – 30 years)

Ideally, every young person (*at least below 24 years*) is expected to be in school. However, the census data revealed that some young persons were neither in school nor working and hence referred to as 'idle'. Table 3.6 shows that 3.7 percent of the young adults were 'idle' i.e. not at school and not working. The analysis of idle youth by background characteristics is based on the age group of 18 -30 years.

27 percent of the female youths and 13 percent of the male youth were Idle

The results revealed that the percentage of idle youths is much higher among the females (27 percent) compared to males (13 Percent). The results further reveal that youth residing in urban areas are more likely to be idle than their rural counterparts.

Table 3.6 shows that the older youths, youths who are currently married, and those who have never been to school are more likely to be 'idle'. The level of idleness was highest in Northern Region (5 percent) and lowest in western Region (3 percent).

The results revealed that the youth aged 14 - 30 years contribute to 59 percent of the total idle population aged 14-64 years, implying that for every 10 idle persons aged 14 - 64 years, 6 of them are aged between (14 -30 years). Rural-urban residence reveals that for all idle persons in the urban areas, nearly 70 percent of them are the youths. The proportion is less for rural areas to 57 percent.

At the District level, the level of idleness ranges between 11 percent in Yumbe and 69 percent in Nakapiripirit. In general, idleness is more common among youths in the North Eastern Uganda.

Table 3.6: Proportion of the Youths (aged 18 – 30 years) who were “Idle” by Residence/ Region

Characteristics	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
Residence			
Urban	4.0	5.5	4.8
Rural	4.3	2.8	3.5
Region			
Central	2.9	3.8	3.4
Central (excl Kampala.)	3.0	3.1	3.1
Eastern	5.2	2.7	3.9
Northern	6.0	3.8	4.9
Western	3.6	2.5	3.0
Total (18 – 30)	4.3	3.2	3.7
Number of Idle Youths ('000s)	151.8	127.5	279.3
Total Number of Youths ('000s)	3,569.8	3,975.1	7,545.0

3.2.4 Young Mothers

The UDHS 1995, showed that Uganda had the highest teenage pregnancy rate in Sub-Saharan Africa. The HSSP aims at reducing the rate of teenage pregnancy. The results in this table exclude the young mothers who were carrying their first pregnancy, since pregnancy status was not covered in the census.

Table 3.7 shows that 18 percent of females aged 12-19 years in Uganda had a child. For those aged 15-19 years, 30 percent had had at least one child.

Fertility among young mothers varies between rural and urban residence. It is higher in rural areas (18 percent) than in urban areas (15 percent). Women aged 12-19 years who had never been to school exhibited the highest percentage of motherhood (37 percent) compared to 21 percent who had attained secondary education. Regional variations show that the Western had the lowest proportion (14 percent) of young mothers while the Eastern (21 percent) had the highest proportion.

18 percent of the females (aged 12-19) were mothers

Eastern region had the highest proportion of young mothers

Table 3.7: Percentage of Women (12-19 years) who were Mothers by Age group and Socio-economic Characteristics

Characteristic	Age Group		
	12-14	15-19	Total (12-19)
Region			
Central	17.2	28.9	17.2
Central (Excl. Kampala.)	17.6	30.9	17.6
Eastern	20.5	35.5	20.5
Northern	18.7	31.2	18.7
Western	14.4	24.8	14.4
Education Attainment			
None	2.9	49.2	36.8
Primary	0.9	29.4	14.6
Secondary+	2.2	23.2	21.3
Schooling Status			
Never Attended	2.9	49.2	36.8
Currently Attending	0.8	11.1	5.2
Left School in 2002	2.1	28.3	20.9
Left School before 2002	3.9	48.8	43.7
Residence			
Urban	1.0	23.7	15.4
Rural	1.1	31.1	17.9
Marital Status			
Never Married	0.9	14.9	7.7
Currently Married	8.0	63.9	60.8
Widowed/Separated/ Divorced	8.9	72.4	65.6
Percentage of Young mothers	1.1	29.8	17.5

3.2.5 Household Headship among the young Persons

Table 3.8 shows that the majority of young household heads were males in all age categories. The results reveal similar proportions of household headship amongst males for all age categories by residence apart from those aged between 18 and 30 with the highest number of male heading households (69.4 percent) predominantly living in the rural areas. The least number of females heading households is found amongst the urban based females (5 percent) aged between 10 and 30 years.

Majority of Young Persons heading Households were male

Table 3.8: Proportion of Young Persons Heading Households by Sex and Residence

Age Group	Sex	10-19	10-24	18-30	15-24	10-30
Urban	Male	14.8	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.2
	Female	7.6	6.0	4.9	5.9	5.0
Rural	Male	61.6	67.3	69.4	67.5	69.1
	Female	16.0	12.4	11.6	12.3	11.7

3.3 Conclusion

Despite the high levels of enrolment for primary education, probably explained by the UPE and promotion of girl child education programmes, there were high drop out at post primary education level. This trend is worth investigating to find out the specific factors that explain the high drop out rates and suggest appropriate policies to combat the situation.

The proportion of young people aged 10 -30 constituted 43 percent of the total population with the female outnumbering their male counterparts. More than 50 percent of the males were attending school compared to 42 percent of the females.

Seventy percent of the working female youth (aged 14 -30) were unpaid family workers compared to 27 percent of the males in the same age bracket. Twenty percent of the youth (aged 14 -30) were idle with higher proportion among females than their male counterparts. Young mothers (12-19 years) stood at 18 percent with higher proportions among those who had never been to school.

CHAPTER 4: THE OLDER PERSONS

4.1 Background

In Uganda, Older persons¹ are those aged 60 years and above⁷, irrespective of their other demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Traditionally, Older Persons were protected from abuse and neglect by traditional family structures, networks and norms. However, several factors like urbanization, unemployment, wars, poverty, disease especially AIDS, influence of foreign cultures, and lack of an alternative social security system have interfered with the traditional network leaving older persons vulnerable. Existing social security schemes in Uganda only cover older persons in the formal and public sectors.

Uganda is a party to all UN Conventions/Treaties regarding equal treatment of people including recognizing the value of older persons. The International Instruments on Older Persons include; the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), United Nations Principles for Older Persons (1991), Millennium Declaration (2000), and Madrid International Plan of Action on ageing (2002).

The 1995 Constitution of Uganda in its objective VII under Protection and Promotion of Fundamental and other Human Rights and Freedoms states that “the state shall make reasonable provision for the welfare and maintenance of the aged.” However, Uganda has no explicit and comprehensive national policy for the Older Persons. There are several national legal instruments for Older Persons including the 1995 Constitution, Vision 2025 and Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), the Pensions and Provident Funds System and the Social Development Sector Strategic Investment Plan (SDIP), 2003-2008.

4.1.1 Size and Distribution of the Older Persons

In 2002, there was a total of 1.1 million Older Persons in Uganda, having increased from about 556 thousands in 1969 to 1.1 million in 2002. Table 4.1 shows that the share of older persons in the total population decreased marginally from 5.0 percent in 1991 to 4.6 percent in 2002. The table further shows that women outnumber men with the sex ratio of 94 men per 100 women. The highest proportion of the older persons was in Sironko District (6.9 percent), whereas the lowest was in Kampala District (1.8 percent) as shown in Appendix Table A1.3.

⁷ *Social Development Investment Plan (2003-2008)*

Table 4.1: Selected Demographic Characteristics of Older Persons, 1969 – 2002

Census Year	1969	1991	2002
Total Population (Millions)	9.5	16.7	23.8
Older Persons ('000s)	556.1	686.3	1,089.9
Sex Ratio of Older Persons	122	99	94
Share of Older Persons in the Population	5.8	5.0	4.6

4.1.2 Age and Sex Distribution of the older persons

Table 4.2 shows that for all age groups of older persons, women out-number men. The sex ratio decreases as age increases implying that the number of males per one hundred females reduces progressively as the population grows older. This reinforces the fact that females have a higher life expectancy as compared to males.

Table 4.2: Age and Sex Distribution of Older Persons

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
60-69	284,659	298,602	583,261	95.3
70-79	155,433	164,216	319,649	94.7
80-89	66,480	76,276	142,756	87.2
90-95	20,402	23,875	44,277	85.5
All older persons	526,974	562,969	1,089,943	93.6

4.2 Selected characteristics of Older Persons

4.2.1 Marital Status

Marital status determines vulnerability of persons who lack property rights, for instance widowhood or the dissolution of marriage that often brings with it a loss of home and property.

Table 4.3 shows the current marital status of older persons at the time of the census. It reveals that 44 percent of older persons were living with their spouses in monogamous union. Male older persons were more likely to be married and living with their spouses than their female counterparts (60 percent and 28 percent, respectively). Since women have longer life expectancies than men, it is not surprising that almost half of the women (49 percent) over the age of 60 were widowed as compared to only 11 percent of men. This can also be attributed to the fact that men tend to remarry after marriage dissolution.

Table 4.3: Percent Distribution of the currently Married

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	percent	Number	percent	Number	percent
Never Married	30,790	5.8	21,842	3.9	52,632	4.8
Currently Married	315,732	59.9	159,286	28.3	475,018	43.6
Monogamous						
Currently Married	67,305	12.8	40,850	7.3	108,155	9.9
Polygamous						
Widowed	55,382	10.5	275,577	49.0	330,959	30.4
Divorced/Separated	57,765	11.0	65,414	11.6	123,179	11.3
Total	526,974	100	562,969	100	1,089,943	100

4.2.2 Education Attainment

In Uganda, there is lack of information on opportunities, rights and services for older persons' participation in development activities. There is no life long learning programme to equip older persons with new information and technology.

Table 4.4 shows that the majority had never had formal education. Only 13 percent of the men and 3 percent of the women had attained post primary education. Literacy levels reveal that only 33 percent of the older persons could read and write with understanding in any language (literate).

One third of older persons were literate

Table 4.4: Proportion of older persons by sex and education attainment

Education attainment	Male	Female	Total
Percent with No Education	41.5	73.9	58.2
Percent with Primary Education	44.0	19.4	31.3
Percent with Post Primary Education	12.5	3.2	7.7
Percent Literate	50.3	17.5	33.4

4.3 Disability Status

Many Older Persons suffer from disabilities which affect the way they carry out their daily living activities and force them to withdraw from productive life, rendering them dependant. Their situation is worsened by their susceptibility to age-related diseases, coupled with inadequate health facilities and unfriendly medical services.

Of all the 1.1 million older persons, 18 percent were found to have a disability which is about one in every five older persons. The limited use of limbs in the Older Persons accounted for 35 percent of all disabilities while sight difficulty accounted for 34 percent (Table 4.5). Impairment leaves the Older Persons dependent on others due to inability to engage in income generating activities.

Table 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Older Persons by type of Disability

First Disability	Male	Female	Total
Limited use/loss of limbs	36.4	33.1	34.7
Serious Problems with Spine	9.4	9.5	9.5
Deaf/Hearing difficulty	11.1	14.4	12.8
Blindness/Sight Difficulty	34	33.4	33.7
Speech Impairment	1	0.8	0.9
Others*	8	8.9	8.4
Total	100	100	100
Percent with a disability	18.2	17.5	17.8

**Others include mental retardation, mental illness, epilepsy, rheumatism etc*

4.4 Occupations

Older Persons often do not have access to a regular income. They are denied access to employment opportunities and they revert to informal employment and income security schemes, which are not guided by any regulations/laws.

Older Persons are less likely to be economically active because they are no longer physically strong. Table 4.6 shows that 50 percent of the older persons were economically active.

Among the working Older Persons in Uganda, 87 percent were engaged in subsistence agriculture and 76 percent of the Older Persons lived in households that depended on subsistence agriculture as the main source of livelihood.

Table 4.6: Activity status of Older Persons

	Male	Female	Total
Activity Status			
Working	58.7	41.2	49.6
Not Working	28.5	35.8	32.3
Household work	12.7	22.9	18
Occupation			
Professionals	3.1	1.3	2.3
Skilled Workers	9.8	5.3	7.8
Subsistence Agric Workers	83.2	92.1	87.0
Elementary Workers	3.9	1.3	2.8
Source of Livelihood			
Subsistence farming	78.5	73.7	76.0
Family support	10.3	16.0	13.3
Employment income	5.1	4.3	4.7
Other	6.1	6.1	6.0
	100	100	100

4.5 Living arrangements

Older Persons who are heads of households in Uganda sometimes look after fellow Older Persons and young people. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has also increased the roles of Older Persons to include caring for orphaned grand children and the sick yet they are the poorest of the poor. The majority of the Older Persons were household heads (69.1 percent) with the proportion being higher for males (88 percent) than females 51 percent).

Table 4.7: Relation to Household Head of Older Persons

Relationship to Head	Male	Female	Total
Household Head	88.2	51.2	69.1
Spouse	0.5	23.9	12.6
Child	0.3	0.6	0.4
Other Relative	8.7	23.2	16.2
Non Relative	2.3	1.1	1.7
Total	100	100	100

Appendix table A1.3 shows that the proportion of older persons was highest in the district of Sironko (6.9 percent) and lowest in Kampala (1.8 percent).

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CHAPTER 5: PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

5.1 Background

5.1.1 The Concept of Disability

The definition of disability is based on the WHO International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). This Classification emphasizes the interplay between impairment of body organ level and the environment in which the person with the impairment lives. The National Council on Disability Act of 2003 defines disability to include other domains such as epilepsy, leprosy and loss of feeling, which are not types of disability per se.

5.1.2 Official framework

Traditionally, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in Uganda lived with their relatives in a family setup. There have been dramatic changes in approaches to disability over the past 30 years. With colonization, institutionalization was introduced although very few Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) accessed services through these institutions which were spurred on by the polio epidemic of the early 1960s. In the 1980s, there was a global move by disabled persons, '**Nothing for us without us**'. The PWDs also rejected institutional rehabilitation and charity and called for equal opportunities in all aspects of life. A key document, 'The 22 Standard Rules for Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities' was endorsed by Governments at the United Nations. The African Union also endorsed a decade of Persons with Disabilities (1999-2009) whose goal is 'full participation, equality and empowerment of persons with disabilities'.

The Constitution of Uganda in Article 32 further recognizes the role of marginalized groups including PWDs. The Local Government Act, 1997 provides for two PWDs (male and female) at each level of Governance from the village to District level. At national level, PWDs are represented in Parliament. A Minister responsible for Disability and Elderly Affairs in Uganda is also in place and laws and by-laws that promote integration of PWDs have been passed. Awareness of the needs of PWDs has been raised and their issues have been mainstreamed in some programmes albeit with limited success. For example 'Universal Primary Education' includes children with disabilities although with many challenges.

The National Policy on Disability in Uganda of 2006 aims at promoting equal opportunities for enhanced empowerment, participation and protection of rights of PWDs irrespective of gender, age and type of disability. It also aims at guiding and informing the planning process, resource allocation, implementation,

monitoring and evaluation of activities with respect to PWDs concerns at all levels.

5.1.3 Prevalence of disability

The national disability prevalence rate was 3.5 percent

The prevalence of disability is the proportion of persons with a disability within a specified population and time. Table 5.1 shows that the disability rate was 3.5 percent. However, when the disability rate is computed using the International definition, it was 3.3 percent. The disability rate in 2002 was higher than 1.1 percent obtained from the 1991 census. This apparent increase in the prevalence of disability may be partly due to improvements in the method of data collection used in the 2002 census. The prevalence of disability varied across the country.

The Northern Region had the highest prevalence of disability (4.8 percent) while the Western region had the lowest disability rate (2.9 percent). Eastern and Central regions had rates of 3.6 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively.

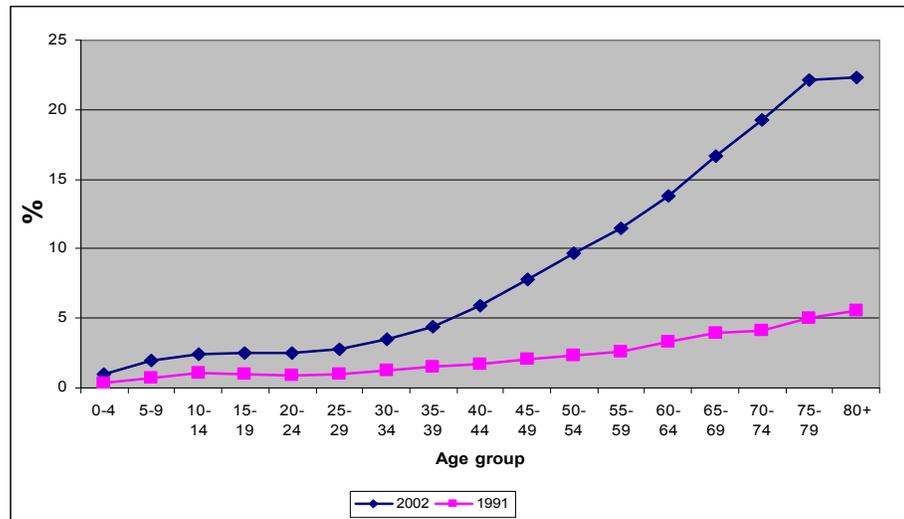
Table 5.1: Distribution of Persons with Disabilities by Region

	Population ('000)	Persons with Disability		Persons with Multiple Disability	
		Number ('000)	Percent	Number ('000)	Percent of All PWDS
Region					
Central	6,572	205	3.1	29	14.1
Central (excl Kampala)	5,385	186	3.5	27	14.7
Eastern	6,203	224	3.6	28	12.7
Northern	4,770	227	4.8	27	12.1
Western	6,296	182	2.9	24	13.1
Total	23,841	838	3.5	109	12.9

Disability prevalence rate increases with age

. Given the difference in methodology in the two censuses, the values for 1991 census and Census 2002 are not comparable. However, Figure 5.1 shows similar pattern that the prevalence of disability increases with age.

Figure 5.1: Age specific Disability Rates for 1991 and 2002 censuses



5.1.4 Age and Sex Distribution of PWDs

The distribution of PWD's by broad age shows a higher concentration of PWD's in the older age groups than in the younger groups. Children (aged 0-17) constituted nearly 30 percent of the PWD's compared to 70 percent for adults (aged 18 and above). The reproductive age group (15-49) constituted 41 percent while the adults aged 18-59 constituted 47 percent of the persons with disabilities. The data further shows 17 percent of the PWD's were youth (aged 18-30).

Table 5.2: Distribution of PWDs by Selected Age Group

Selected Age Groups	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number ('000s)	Percent	Number ('000s)	Percent	Number ('000s)	Percent
0-4	24.2	5.4	18.8	4.8	43.0	5.1
5-17	114.9	25.6	90.4	23.2	205.3	24.5
18-59	213.0	47.6	182.2	46.8	395.2	47.2
60+	95.8	21.4	98.3	25.2	194.2	23.2
0-17	139.0	31.0	109.2	28.0	248.3	29.6
10-24	113.5	25.3	90.4	23.2	204.0	24.3
15-24	67.1	15.0	53.1	13.6	120.1	14.3
15-49	195.7	43.7	157.6	40.5	353.4	42.2
18-30	79.7	17.8	63.2	16.2	142.8	17.1
18+	308.9	69.0	280.5	72.0	589.4	70.4
Total	447.9	100	389.7	100	837.6	100

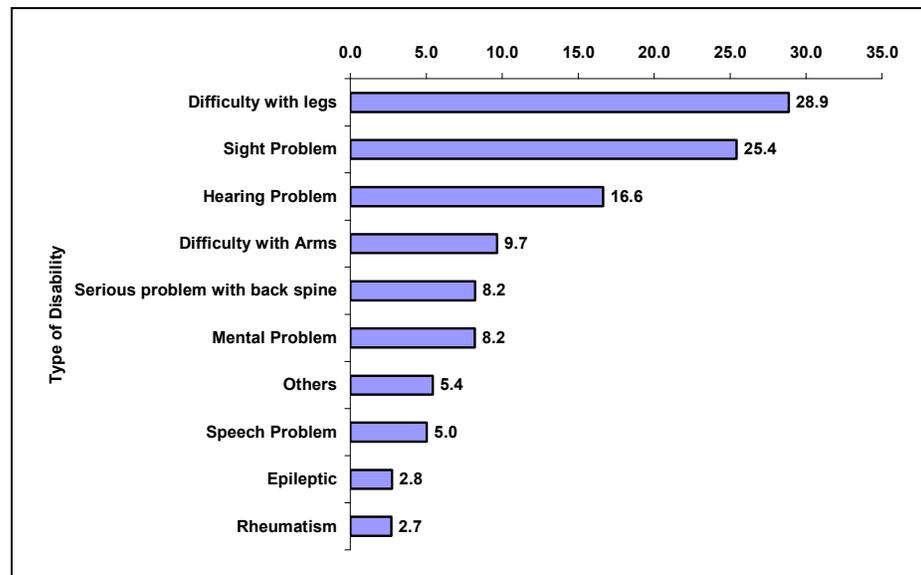
The selected Age Groups are not mutually exclusive and thereafter the columns do not add to the indicated total

5.1.5 Types of Disabilities

The 2002 Census provided for two types of disabilities per person namely the primary and secondary disabilities. Figure 5.2 shows the classification of cases of disabilities whether primary or secondary disabilities. The primary disability is the disability that was mentioned first and the respondent considers it to be more serious than the second one, which is the secondary disability. For each disability recorded, information was also collected on the type, cause and rehabilitation sought. The classification of cases by disability type is displayed in Figure 5.2. The most common disability was difficulty with legs (29 percent), followed by sight problem (25 percent) and hearing problem (17 percent). Its also shows that nearly 3 percent of the PWDs were epileptic and an almost equal share were suffering from Rheumatism.

The most common disability was difficulty with legs (29 percent)

Figure 5.2: Percentage Distribution of Cases of Disability by Type of disability



* Includes all cases of a disability whether primary or secondary and therefore adds to more than 100 percent

5.2.4 Distribution of Persons With Disabilities by Primary Disability and sex

Table 5.3 gives the distribution of PWDs by their primary disability and sex. The proportion of those reported having difficulty with limbs (either legs or arms), speech problem, mental problem and epilepsy were higher among males than females. Higher proportion of females than males reported spine problem, hearing problem, sight problem and Rheumatism.

Table 5.3: Distribution of First Disability by Sex

	Male	Female	Both sexes
Disability	Percent	Percent	Percent
Difficulty With Legs	28.4	26.1	27.4
Difficulty With Arms	8.9	6.8	7.9
Serious Problem With Back Spine	6.2	7.3	6.7
Hearing Problem	14.4	15.8	15.1
Sight Problem	21.2	23.7	22.3
Speech Problem	4.3	3.4	3.9
Mental Problem	7.5	6.8	7.2
Epileptic	2.7	2.4	2.5
Rheumatism	1.9	2.7	2.3
Others	4.6	5.1	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	447,899	389,725	837,624

5.2.5 Distribution of the PWDs by Primary disability by region

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of primary disabilities by region. The Western region had the highest proportion of people with difficulty with arms (10.4 percent). The Northern region had the highest percentage of cases with serious problem with the back spine, hearing problems, epilepsy and rheumatism. The Eastern region had the highest proportion of cases with sight problem while the Central region had the highest proportion of persons with difficulty with legs and persons with mental problem.

Table 5.4: Percent age Distribution of Primary disability by region

Disability	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
Difficulty With Legs	28.9	27.6	25.4	27.8	27.4
Difficulty With Arms	7.9	7.5	6.3	10.4	7.9
Problem With Back Spine	6.7	6.1	7.1	6.7	6.7
Hearing Problem	12.4	15.8	18	13.5	15.1
Sight Problem	22.1	25.7	21	20.1	22.3
Speech Problem	3.9	4	2.6	5.3	3.9
Mental Problem	8.9	5.7	6.7	7.8	7.2
Epileptic	1.5	1.9	4.1	2.5	2.5
Rheumatism	2.2	1.6	3.2	1.9	2.3
Others	5.4	4.1	5.6	4.1	4.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	205,165	223,798	227,045	181,616	837,624

5.2.6 Distribution of primary disability by age groups

Table 5.5 shows that about a third (30 percent) of the PWDs were children (*below 18 years old*) and about a half (49 percent) of the people with a hearing problem were children. More than half of the people with speech problem or Epilepsy were children. On the other hand, the majority of people with sight problem or rheumatism were above 30 years of age. Attention should also be drawn to the children with sight problem and rheumatism (19 and 21 percent, respectively).

Table 5.5: Distribution of primary disability by age groups

Disability	Children (0-17)	Youth (18-30)	Other adults (31-59)	Older persons (60+)	Total	Number
Difficulty With Legs	24.2	19.7	32.0	24.0	100.0	229,101
Difficulty With Arms	25.3	18.1	38.0	18.7	100.0	66,059
Problem With Back Spine	11.9	15.9	39.3	32.9	100.0	55,895
Hearing Problem	49.3	12.9	18.2	19.6	100.0	126,154
Sight Problem	19.4	11.9	33.8	34.9	100.0	187,110
Speech Problem	57.3	20.6	16.5	5.6	100.0	32,476
Mental Problem	38.3	26.6	28.1	7.0	100.0	60,432
Epileptic	55.2	22.9	17.1	4.8	100.0	21,164
Rheumatism	20.9	14.3	34.7	30.1	100.0	18,850
Others	33.8	19.7	33.0	13.5	100.0	40,383

5.2.7 Distribution of PWDs by Cause of Primary Disability

Table 5.6 shows that there were variations in cause of disability by age. Overall, diseases/illnesses were the leading cause of disability with more than half of the PWD's reporting this category. A similar pattern is observed for all age groups. The natural ageing process as cause of disability accounted for one in every three older persons (*aged 60+*) who had a disability. Accidents (*transport, occupational injury*) accounted for 14 percent of disabilities.

**Diseases/
illnesses remain
the leading causes
of disability for all
age groups**

Table 5.6: Causes of Primary Disability by Broad Age Group

Cause of Disability	Age Group				Total
	0-9	10-29	30-59	60+	
Disease/illness	55.9	55.9	55.3	44.1	53.0
Congenital (born with a disability)	31.9	24.3	11.4	4.8	16.8
Accidents	6.1	11.0	19.4	14.0	14.3
Natural ageing process	-	-	8.4	33.9	12.0
War	0.2	1.0	2.7	1.2	1.5
Other causes	8.4	9.1	2.9	2.0	2.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100

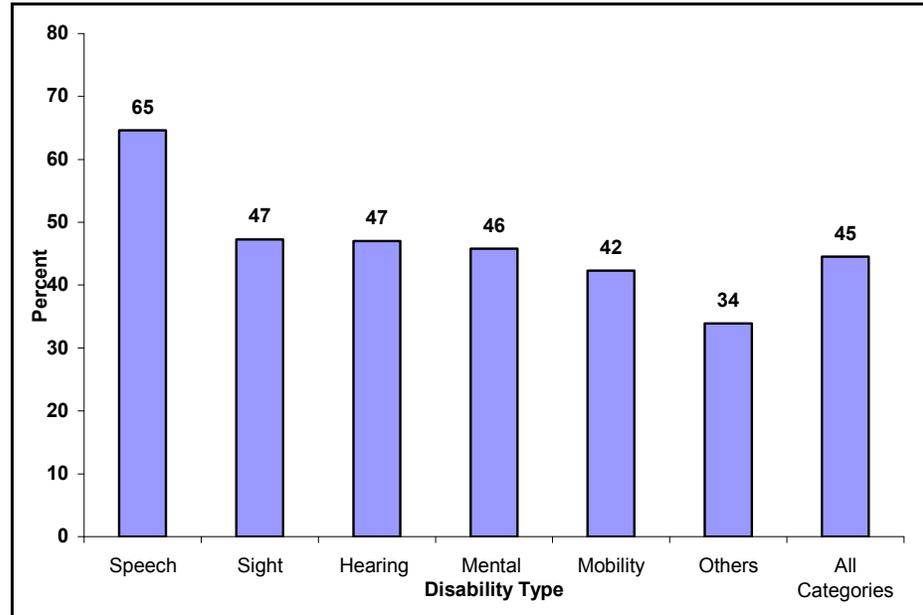
5.2.8 Rehabilitation of Disabilities

The rehabilitation of persons with disabilities is a process that aims at enabling the person to attain a certain mental, physical or social functional level, thus providing the tools and skills needed to change his or her life. These may include special education or skills training, medical rehabilitation, vocational rehabilitation among others. Government of Uganda through the PEAP is committed to the expansion of Community Based Rehabilitation services in addition to other mainstreaming interventions for Persons With Disabilities (PWDs).

Nearly 45 percent of PWD's did not receive any rehabilitation measure

The 2002 census collected information on whether or not the PWDs had received any rehabilitation, i.e. measures to enhance their abilities to perform different activities during the 12 months prior to the census. Nearly 45 percent of PWDs reported that they had not received any form of rehabilitation as shown in figure 5.3. The percentage for PWDs without any rehabilitation varied by type of disability. Those with speech difficulties had the highest proportion (65 percent) compared to the others.

Figure 5.3: Percentage Distribution of PWD's who did not receive any Rehabilitation by Disability Type



The results in Table 5.7 shows that among those who received rehabilitation, close to 80 percent reported having received medication while 8 percent declared that they had received a surgical operation.

Table 5.7: Rehabilitation of PWD's by Disability Type

Rehabilitation	Disability Type						Total
	Mobility	Hearing	Sight	Speech	Mental	Others	
Medication	73.9	86.6	79.2	69.8	88.2	84.9	79.0
Surgical operation	11.9	3.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	8.3
Assistive devices	9.7	3.0	8.7	4.8	0.0	1.5	6.8
Counselling	1.8	1.5	1.9	4.8	3.9	1.6	2.0
Others	2.6	6.1	2.1	20.6	7.9	4.0	4.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

5.4 Socio-economic Characteristics of Person with Disabilities

5.4.1 School Attendance

Table 5.8 reveals that the PWDs who were out of school were four times more than those in school. About 8 in every 10 PWDs aged 6-24 years had attended school with the proportion of males being higher than that for females.

Table 5.8: School Attendance of PWDs aged 6-24 Years by Sex

School Attendance	Number	Percent	Total
Male	122,169	56	149,866
Female	90,020	44	118,913
Total	212,189	79	268,779

5.4.2 Educational Attainment

Table 5.9 shows that 63 percent of PWDs attained at least primary education. complete primary education. Among the different disability groups, the proportion of people with sight impairment who had attained at least secondary level of educational was higher than the other categories of disability.

Table 5.9: Highest Educational Attainment for PWD aged 6 years and above

	Never attended	Primary	Secondary	Post Secondary	Total	Number of cases
First Disability						
Limited use/loss of legs	36.0	52.3	9.2	2.5	100.0	217,662
Limited use/loss of arms	31.5	57.7	8.8	2.0	100.0	63,241
Serious problem with back spine	41.4	49.8	7.3	1.5	100.0	54,583
Hearing difficulty/deaf	36.5	57.8	4.6	1.0	100.0	116,844
Sight difficulty/blindness	38.1	48.8	9.6	3.4	100.0	181,354
Speech impairment/mute	46.6	47.9	4.4	1.0	100.0	29,760
Mental retardation	42.7	49.8	6.2	1.4	100.0	28,626
Mental illness (strange behaviour)	36.1	52.4	9.4	2.0	100.0	29,432
Epileptic	37.4	57.1	4.5	0.9	100.0	18,667
Rheumatism	42.9	48.9	6.7	1.5	100.0	18,184
Others	29.4	59.4	9.1	2.1	100.0	36,293
Any disability	37.1	52.7	8.0	2.2	100.0	794,646

5.4.3 Economic Activity of PWDs

Table 5.10 shows that 24 percent of PWDS were self-employed with a higher proportion among the males than females (32 vs. 14 percent). Higher proportions of the females compared to the males were doing household work (24 percent) and unpaid family work (21 percent). Twenty percent of the males were full time students (20 percent) as compared to 17 percent of the female PWDs. The table further shows that 87.2 percent of PWDs were involved in crop farming and the percentage of the females was higher than that of males (see Appendix, Table A1.6). This percentage is higher than that for non PWDs who had 70 percent involved in crop farming.

Table 5.10: Activity Status by Sex of Persons with Disability

Activity Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Paid employee	23,965	5.7	6,608	1.8	30,573	3.8
Self employed	136,410	32.2	50,879	13.7	187,289	23.6
Unpaid family worker	33,506	7.9	76,795	20.7	110,301	13.9
Looking for work	7,342	1.7	3,584	1.0	10,926	1.4
Not working & not looking for work	38,911	9.2	23,664	6.4	62,575	7.9
Household work	47,869	11.3	87,863	23.7	135,732	17.1
Full time student	86,643	20.4	62,866	16.9	149,509	18.8
Retired/pensioner	2,418	0.6	780	0.2	3,198	0.4
Too old/too young	39,712	9.4	53,333	14.4	93,045	11.7
Others	6,962	1.6	4,536	1.2	11,498	1.4
Total	423,738	100	370,908	100	794,646	100

5.5 Characteristics of Households with Persons with Disability

5.5.1 Main Source of Livelihood of Households

Table 5.11 shows the source of livelihood for households with PWDs in comparison with those without a PWD. It was observed that a higher percentage of households with a PWD mainly earned their living from subsistence farming compared to those without a PWD. On the other hand, households without a PWD had a higher percentage that earned their income from employment as compared to those households with a PWD.

Table 5.11: Main Source of Livelihood of Households With/Without PWD

	Households With a PWD		Households Without a PWD		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Subsistence farming	499,757	75.1	2,925,293	66.8	3,425,050	67.9
Employment income	52,260	7.8	712,708	16.3	764,968	15.2
Business enterprise	28,848	4.3	309,780	7.1	338,628	6.7
Property income	5,973	0.9	37,993	0.9	43,966	0.9
Family support	60,204	9.0	288,651	6.6	348,855	6.9
Other	18,807	2.8	102,982	2.3	121,789	2.5
Total	665,849	100	4,377,407	100	5,043,256	100

5.5.2 Household Assets and Welfare Indicators

As shown in Table 5.12, a higher percent of households without a PWD had no single means of transport compared to those with a PWD. On the other hand, households with a PWD have no single means of communication compared to those without a PWD. In general households with a PWD had lower welfare indicators compared to those without a PWD.

Table 5.12: Proportion of Households by Selected Assets and Welfare Indicators with/without PWD's

Household Assets and Welfare Indicators	Households With a PWD		Households Without a PWD		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Transport						
Motor vehicle	7,618	1.1	76,015	1.7	83,633	1.7
Motor cycle	13,882	2.1	110,857	2.5	124,739	2.5
Bicycle	244,766	36.8	1,456,561	33.3	1,701,327	33.7
Canoe/boat	4,076	0.6	29,453	0.7	33,529	0.7
Donkey	2,129	0.3	21,030	0.5	23,159	0.5
Has none of the above	409,360	61.5	2,795,737	63.9	3,205,097	63.6
Communication						
Television	17,046	2.6	214,112	4.9	231,158	4.6
Radio	286,263	43.0	2,196,542	50.2	2,482,805	49.2
Mobile phone	17,802	2.7	236,342	5.4	254,144	5.0
Fixed phone	2,348	0.4	24,922	0.6	27,270	0.5
Postal address	7,326	1.1	65,080	1.5	72,406	1.4
Email address	3,466	0.5	41,497	0.9	44,963	0.9
Has none of the above	376,416	56.5	2,149,371	49.1	2,525,787	50.1
Welfare Indicators						
Everybody uses soap to bathe	579,829	87.1	4,022,515	91.9	4,602,344	91.3
Everybody takes sugar Once a day	240,309	36.1	2,187,773	50.0	2,428,082	48.1
Every child has a blanket	194,620	29.2	1,562,716	35.7	1,757,336	34.8
Everybody has a pair of shoe	194,493	29.2	2,026,259	46.3	2,220,752	44.0
Everybody has 2 sets of Clothes	484,696	72.8	3,477,533	79.4	3,962,229	78.6
Total	665,849	13.2	4,377,407	86.8	5,043,256	100

5.5.3: Households headed by a Person with Disability

One in every 12 households in Uganda were headed by a person with a disability and three quarters of them were male headed household. In general 13 percent of the households had a PWD and the majority of these households were owner occupied and detached.

5.6 Summary

The national disability prevalence rate was 4 percent with the Northern region having the highest percentage. The prevalence increased with age. 13 percent of the PWD's had multiple disabilities. About 45 percent did not receive any rehabilitation measures. In general households with a PWD had lower welfare indicators compared to those households without a PWD.

The 2002 census data provides the most comprehensive profile of disability in Uganda. It provides information on types of disability, causes and rehabilitation of disabilities. The absolute number of PWDs is comparable with community based studies carried out by NGOs such as Organised and Useful Rehabilitation Services, Association of Volunteers from Italy (AVSI) and Uganda Society for Disabled Children and by Government Departments such as in the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development. In these studies, disability was found to be between 2-4 percent, similar to the proportion in the census.

The major strength of the 2002 census data on disability is it provides National information that is comparable. This advantage is applicable to district and sub county and even International levels thus providing important ground for planning interventions for services for disabled people as well as important information for prevention strategies.

CHAPTER 5: GENDER ISSUES

6.1 Background

Gender is widely used to refer to the socially constructed differences and distinctions between men and women (Oakley 1997 and Østergaard 1992). It is the culturally specific set of characteristics that identifies the social position of women and men and the relationship between them. Gender, therefore, refers not simply to women or men, but to the relationship between them, and the way it is socially constructed.

Gender is not another word for sex. Neither is it another word for women; women and men; or girls and boys. Unlike sex, gender is not biologically but socially determined. Moreover, whereas sex attributes are fairly universal in the world, gender attributes differ from one social-cultural context to another. Gender distinctions include the different attributes, statuses, roles, responsibilities, and potentialities of male and females as well as their access to and control over resources and benefits.

Gender is an analytical tool for understanding development processes in Uganda. The Uganda government recognizes gender as a development concept, relevant for identifying the social roles and relations of women and men of all ages, and how they impact on development. Uganda government also acknowledges that sustainable development cannot be achieved without the equal participation of both genders in economic, political, civil and social-cultural development.

Since the 1960's, the concept of gender has gained prominence as a tool of analyzing men and women's lives. In the 1970s it was introduced in development practice as a way of ensuring that women, like men, were targeted by development programmes. It especially gained prominence with the Beijing Conference, where gender inequality was associated with poverty or low economic progress. Several benchmarks were established for countries to follow in their attempt to mainstream gender in development practices. Gender mainstreaming is key to all processes from the formulation of national legislation and policy, to the planning and monitoring of specific interventions.

The current emphasis on gender and gender mainstreaming by the government of Uganda has had several advantages. One of these has been the collection of sex-specific data. One main advantage of sex-disaggregated data is that it shows us how women and men are positioned with regard to access to and utilization of resources and services. From their positioning, an attempt can be made to

identify key opportunities and challenges, which together should ease government's bid to plan better for its nationals.

6.1.1 Policy Framework

Driven by gender inequalities in development initiatives, the government of Uganda emphasizes gender and gender mainstreaming in all its processes. The National Gender Policy was first developed in 1997. The overall goal of this policy is to mainstream gender concerns in the national development process in order to improve the social, legal/civic, political, economic and cultural conditions of the Ugandan people, especially its women. The policy forms the legal framework and mandate for every stakeholder to address the gender imbalances within their respective sectors. It is an integral part of the national development process and reinforces the overall development objectives in the country. It is supposed to compliment all sectoral policies and programmes, and define the structures and key target areas for ensuring that gender concerns are routinely addressed in all planning activities, as well as in implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programme activities. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, as the National Machinery coordinates and oversees the operationalisation of the National Gender Policy. In addition to the National Gender Policy, several initiatives put in place included affirmative action, prioritizing girls' education, gender activism, and an emphasis on gender mainstreaming in all government plans and projects.

In Uganda, a number of interventions were implemented in support of the gender concerns. For instance, a Ministry dedicated to gender issues, was established in 1987. Other specific interventions included the formulation of the National Gender policy; the creation of gender desks in several government departments and the development of National Gender Statistics Programmes in Uganda, which recognized the importance of incorporating a gender perspective in policies related to all areas of society. Attention to gender has become a requirement for all government development programmes and projects. The national population policy also aims to improve the status of women and enhance their role in development.

6.1.2 Sources of Data

The 2002 Population and Housing Census provides countrywide data to guide government planning. This chapter presents the gender analysis and highlights the gender dimensions of Uganda's population based on the census data. Specifically, it highlights any gender inequalities in access to and control over resources; the possible explanations for this inequality; any key observable

trends; and the implications of these inequalities for national development and poverty eradication. The monograph is divided into two main parts. The first part deals with individual and household gender characteristics and their implications while the second part focuses on Gender based Violence. To enable us view trends, comparison was made with the 1991 Population and Housing Census, and other Household Surveys.

The Census found 23.8 million persons of which 11.6 million were male and 12.2 million were female. The subsequent sections of this chapter analyse the gender issues relating to education employment, etc

6.2 Gender and Education

Education is not only fundamental for well-being, but also a fundamental human right. Education is crucial for poverty eradication, as it equips the population with the information and the ability to make informed choices. It is especially important for females, if they are going to aspire for equal participation with men. Education enables women to take advantage of gainful employment, participate in decision-making, acquire information required to advance their rights and improve their health and well-being. Education equips women with the tools to take charge of their lives, without which, women can only dream of their emancipation.

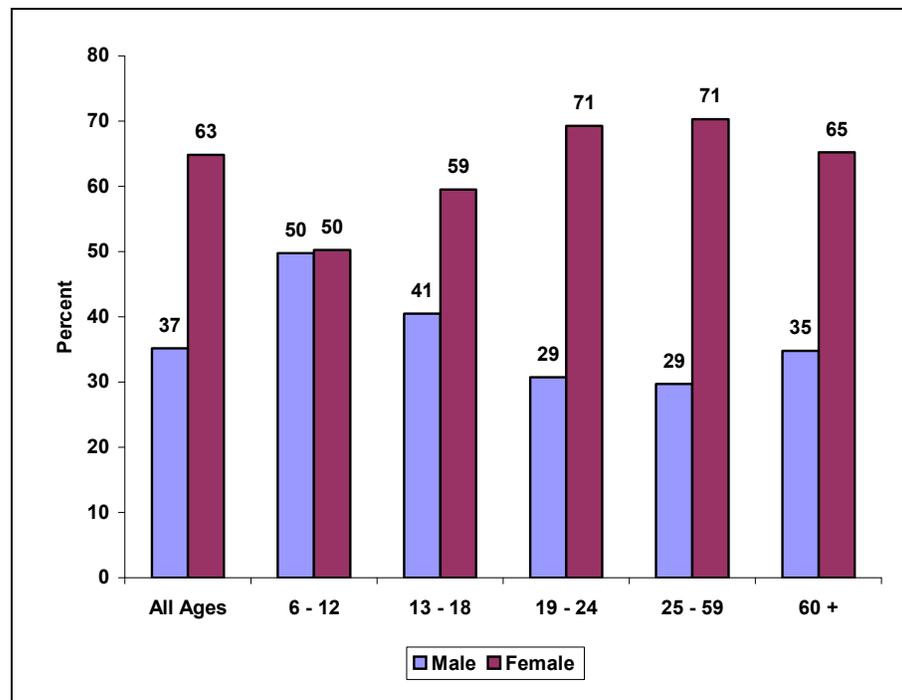
The benefits from educating women are not restricted to the women themselves. Since the society allocates to women, certain roles such as child rearing, educating a woman is likely to lead to better and healthier families. This is because educated mothers are likely to have better standards of hygiene; have fewer children; seek prompt health care; will value their children's education; engage in gainful employment and make informed choices. This in turn, is likely to lead to healthier families, reducing high infant and under-five mortality, and early marriages.

Universal access to education for children of either sex is a goal of both the PEAP and MDGs. The MDG goal 3 aims at eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education by 2015 and to empower women. The Government of Uganda took bold steps and introduced the Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme. One of the aims of the National Population Policy is to promote the environment of girls and women into all levels of education e.g. technical and vocational training institutions.

6.2.1 School Attendance

The 2002 Census showed that 21 percent of the population aged six years and above had never been to school. The percentage was higher among females (26 percent) compared to males (15 percent). Figure 6.1 shows that overall, 63 percent of the persons who had never been to school were females. Among children of primary school age (6 – 12 years), the population that had never been to school were equally distributed among sexes. However, the share of females who had never been to school increases with age reaching a maximum of 71 percent among persons aged 25 – 59 years.

Figure 6.1: Sex Distribution of Population that had Never been to School by Age



6.2.2 School Enrolment

School enrolment for the school age population (aged 6-24 years) was low. Out of the 11.2 million persons of the school going age, only two thirds were enrolled in school. The percentage enrolled was higher for males at 70 percent compared to females at 62 percent. The net primary school enrolment rate was 86 percent compared to the PEAP target of 100 percent by the year 2013. However, the NER for secondary school age is lower at 23 percent with slight variations by sex (24 percent for males and 23 percent for females). The Gender Parity Index (GPI) was 0.95 for primary school and 0.80 for secondary school enrolment implying

that at both primary and secondary school level boys are favoured more than girls in school participation.

Table 6.1: Net Enrolment Rates by sex and Gender Parity Index

	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index
Primary School enrolment	85.9	85.7	85.8	0.95
Secondary School Enrolment	23.5	22.5	23.0	0.80
	71.6	63.2	67.3	0.93

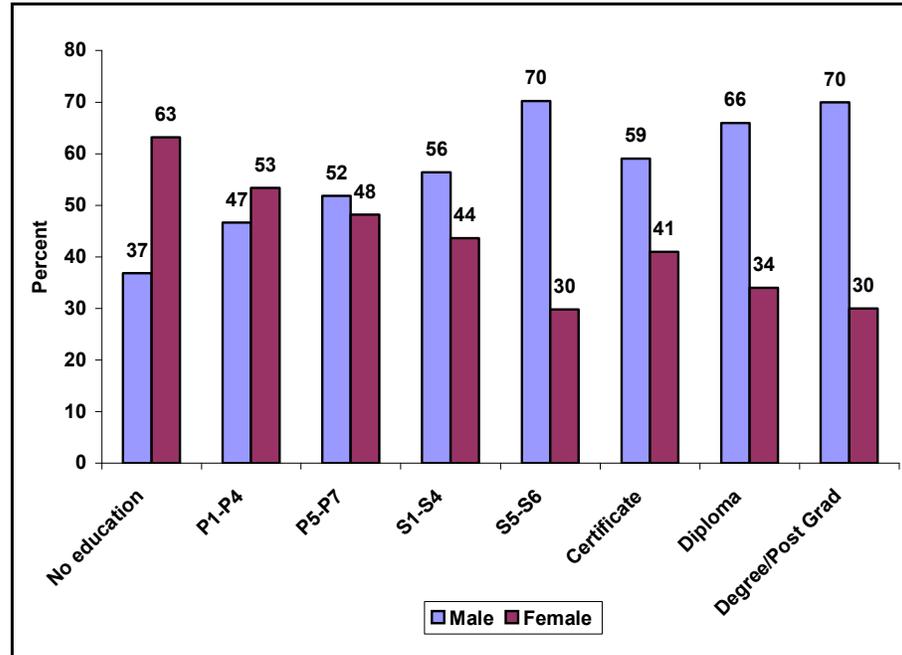
6.2.3 Education Attainment

The 2002 Population Census Monograph on Education Characteristics showed that among the population aged 15 years and above, only 18 percent had received post primary education with lower percentages for females (14 percent) compared to males (25 percent). Figure 6.2 shows significant differences in the sex distribution of the population aged 15 years and above who had left school by the educational attainment. The women outnumber men among those with no education and lower primary while; the men greatly outnumber women in terms of higher education attainment.

Figure 6.2 further shows that below primary five, there were more girls in school than boys. The balance tilts in favour of boys from primary five onwards suggesting that females drop out much faster than males. The reasons for the high gender disparity include but are not limited to; lack of school fees especially for post primary, sexual harassment and the demand for female children's' labour within the home as reported in the UNHS 2002/03⁸.

⁸ The Uganda National Household Survey 2002/03

Figure 6.2: Sex Distribution of Population (15 years and above) currently out of school by the Highest Level of Education Attained



6.2.4 Literacy

The ability to read and write with understanding in any language empowers people to acquire information, as well as to communicate with others.

The level of education attained has a bearing on the level of literacy of the population. According to the 2002 Population Census, the literacy rate improved from 54 percent in 1991 to 70 percent in 2002. The overall literacy rate for males was higher than that for females, 77 percent compared to 62 percent respectively⁹. Figure 6.3 gives the sex distribution of the population aged 10 years and above by literacy status. It is evident that the illiterate females outnumber their male counterparts irrespective of the residence status.

Male Literacy rate was higher than the Female Literacy

⁹ Census monograph on education characteristics

Figure 6.3: Sex Distribution of Population Aged 10 years and above by Literacy Status

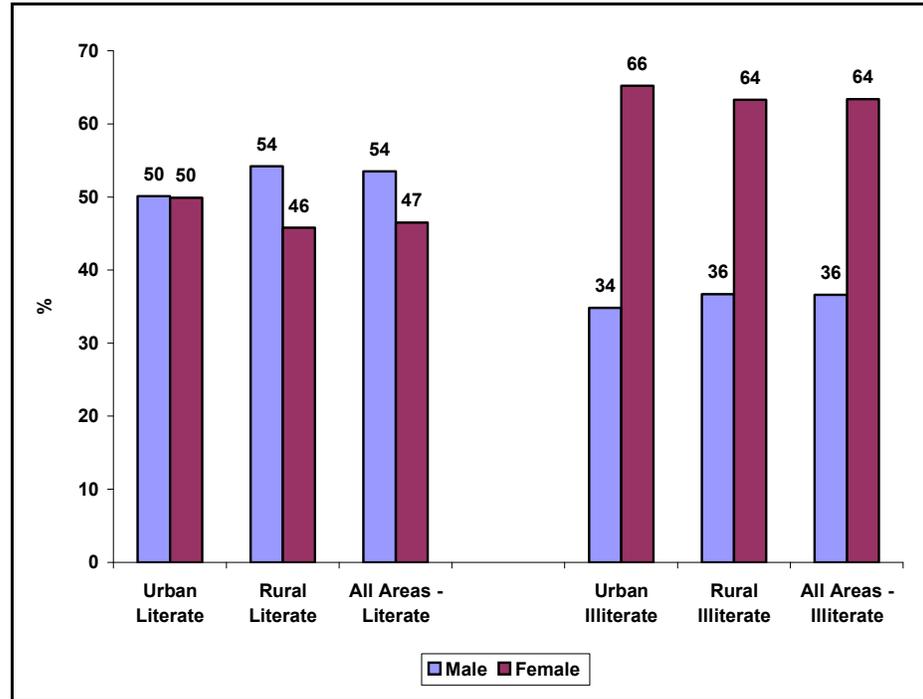
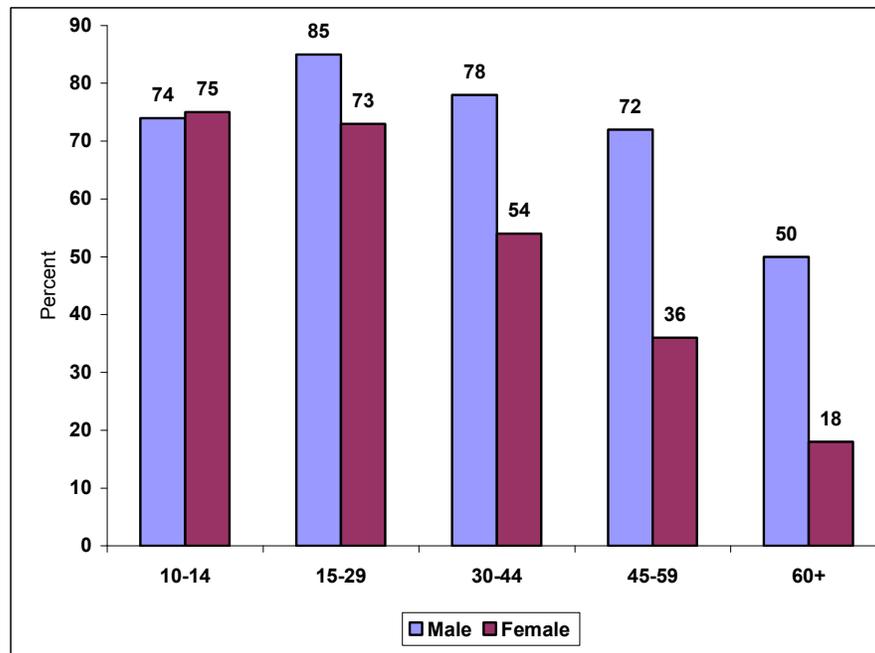


Figure 6.4 below shows marked gender inequalities in literacy, with the gender gap widening with increasing age. The most likely explanation is the higher drop out rate for females.

Figure 6.4: Literacy Rate by Age and Sex



6.3 Gender and Economic Activity

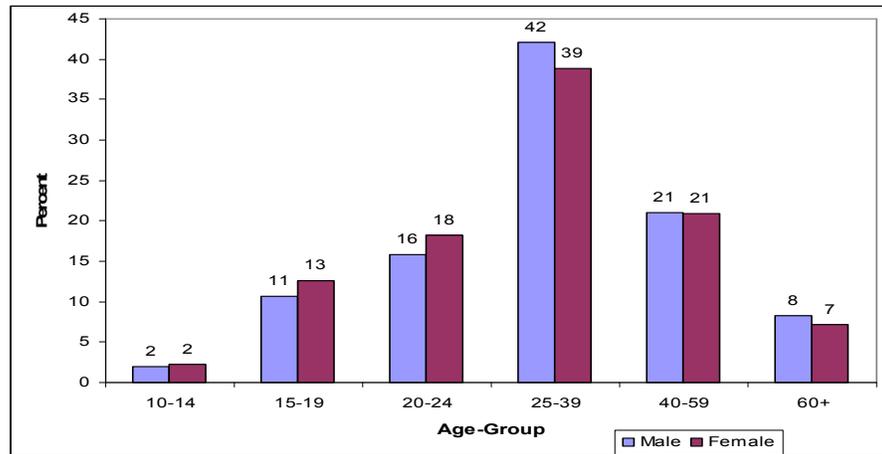
Participation in economic activities generates an earning for the individuals and hence empowers them to take decisions concerning themselves and their dependants. However, much of the women's work in developing countries is overlooked, undervalued or undercounted. For instance, women's participation in unpaid domestic duties is not recognized under the System of National Accounts (SNA) used in the estimation of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The 2002 Census defined an economic activity as any work which involved the production of goods and/or services for sale, exchange or own consumption. Findings showed that there were 6.7 million persons in the labour force, of which 47 percent were females. Women constituted the majority (60 percent) of the population that was not working.

Figure 6.5 below shows that economic activity was highest among persons aged 25-39 years category. Even the older population were observed to be economically active. There was no gender gap in the 10-14 year and 40-59 year age categories. But this is not to suggest absence of gender inequality, as the activities males and females engage in differ and tend to be valued and rewarded differently.

The gender gap widened from 15 years onwards, becoming more pronounced between 25-39 years. In age categories 15 – 24 years, the females predominated among those participating in economic activities, while the male were dominant in 25-39 and above 60 years of age. The observed differentials could be attributed to various factors such as types of activities available to specific groups, effect of education, marriage and reproductive responsibilities. A detailed analysis of these is provided in subsequent sections.

Figure 6.5: Economic activity Rate by Age and Gender

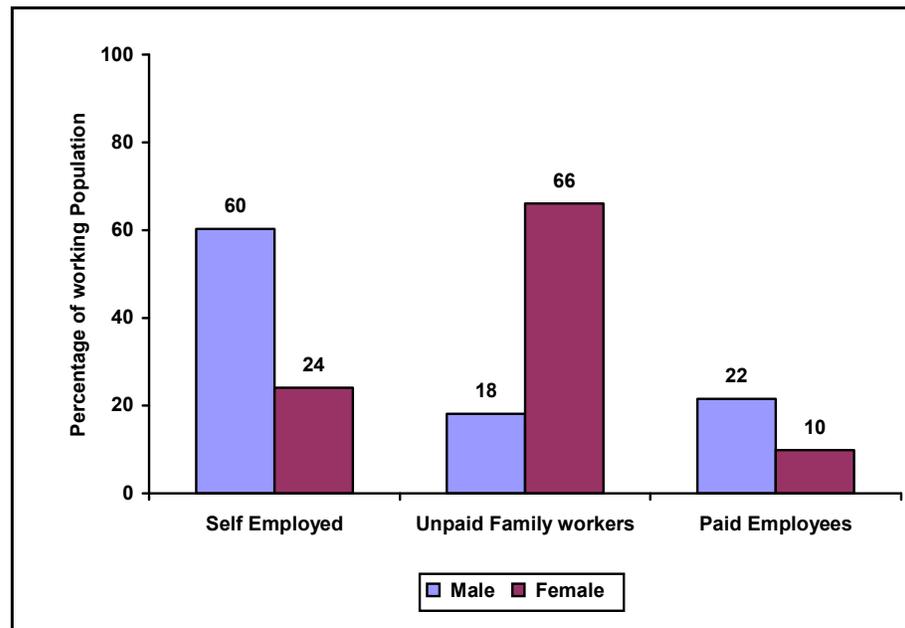


6.3.1 Status in Employment of Women Aged 14 – 64 Years

Figure 6.6 show that the majority (66 percent) of the working women (aged 14 – 64 years) were unpaid family workers. Men are twice as more likely to be self-employed than Women. This has far reaching implications on the empowerment of women since they are economically active but do not earn an income. Only 10 percent of the working women were paid employees.

Two thirds of the working women were unpaid family workers

Figure 6.6: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Status in Employment and Sex



Females out
number males in
clerical work and
subsistence
farming

6.3.2 Occupation

Table 6.2 shows that the women slightly outnumber the men among the clerical workers and subsistence farmers. However, the men dominate in all the other major occupations and were engaged in the generally better paying professions as shown by UNHS 2002/03.

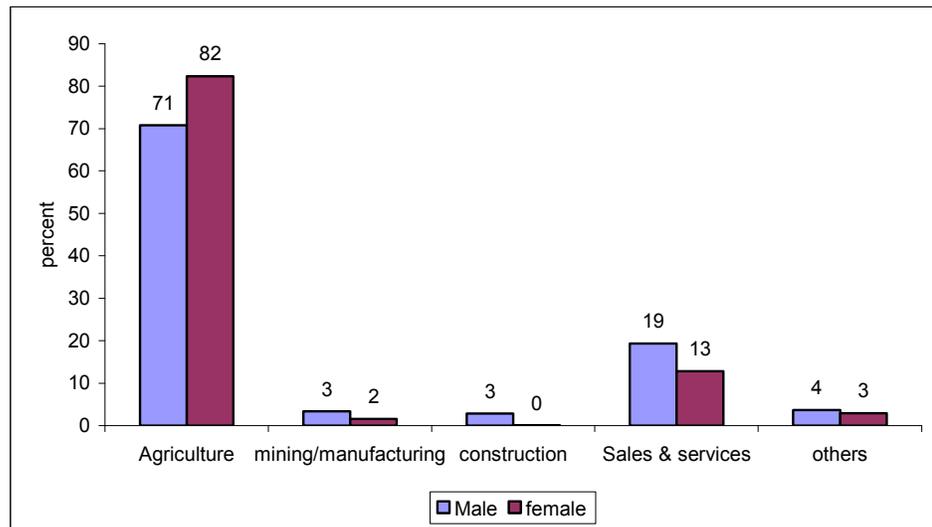
Table 6.2: Sex Distribution of Working Population (14 – 64 Years) by Major Occupation Categories

Major Occupation Categories	Male	Female
Managers Senior Officials, Administrators	71.8	28.2
Professionals	70.5	29.5
Associate Professionals	62.8	37.2
Clerks	46.3	53.7
Service Workers, Shop And Market Sales Workers	50.4	49.6
Subsistence Agricultural And Fishery Workers	47.2	52.8
Market Oriented Agricultural And Fishery Workers	70.0	30.0
Craft and Related Workers	76.0	24.0
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	97.4	2.6
Elementary Occupations	75.2	24.8

6.3.3 Sector of Employment

Figure 6.7 shows that agriculture remains the largest employment sector for Uganda's population, employing 76 percent of the economically active age-groups. This sector has more females than males. However, if we consider that women's farming activities are mainly for home consumption, while that of males could be mainly for the market, then we realize that in spite of seemingly similar participation (71 percent for males compared to 82 percent for females), males and females benefit differently from their participation.

Figure 6.7: Sex Distribution of Working Population (14 – 64 Years) by sector of employment

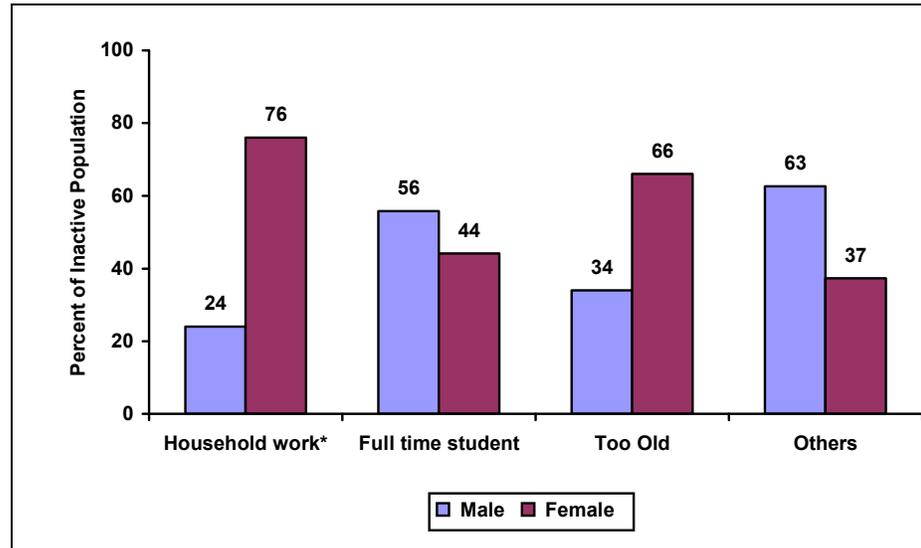


6.3.4 Population outside the Labour Force

The population outside the Labour Force refers to persons who are in the working age group (14-64 years) and were neither working nor looking for work as per the census night. These include students, the sick, PWDs, home makers among others during the 7 days prior to the census. The 2002 Census showed that a total of 5.3 million persons (44 percent) of working age were economically inactive. Out of these, 60 percent were females and 40 percent were males. The women were more noticeable among the persons who reported to be doing household work (76 percent) as well as among those who were reported as too old to work (66 percent). Men were dominant among the fulltime students.

Three quarters of persons doing household work were females

Figure 6.8: Sex Distribution of Population (14-64 Years) outside the Labour Force



*Household work refers to work carried out at household levels and are not paid for. These include cooking, fetching water, firewooding, looking after the sick etc.

6.4 Gender Issues and Household Characteristics

Policy analysts have regarded the household as a decision making unit that affect decisions made at micro and macro level. Such decision-making processes are highly influenced by the household head. The sex of the head is one of the factors that influence decisions of the household. It is thus prudent to study gender differentials at the household level.

6.4.1 Household Headship

Household head refers to the person in the household who makes the major decisions in household. Households' compositions are assumed to be the same, comprising of a male head, his female spouse, their children and relatives. It is also assumed that decision-making in the household is often amicably arrived at, to the benefit of all. However, how decisions are arrived at differs, and sometimes not all members' interests may be served. The 2002 Census identified the usual head of the household, whether he/she was present or not. Therefore, the information obtained can not be related to that from previous censuses that considered the household head chosen from those who were present during the census night.

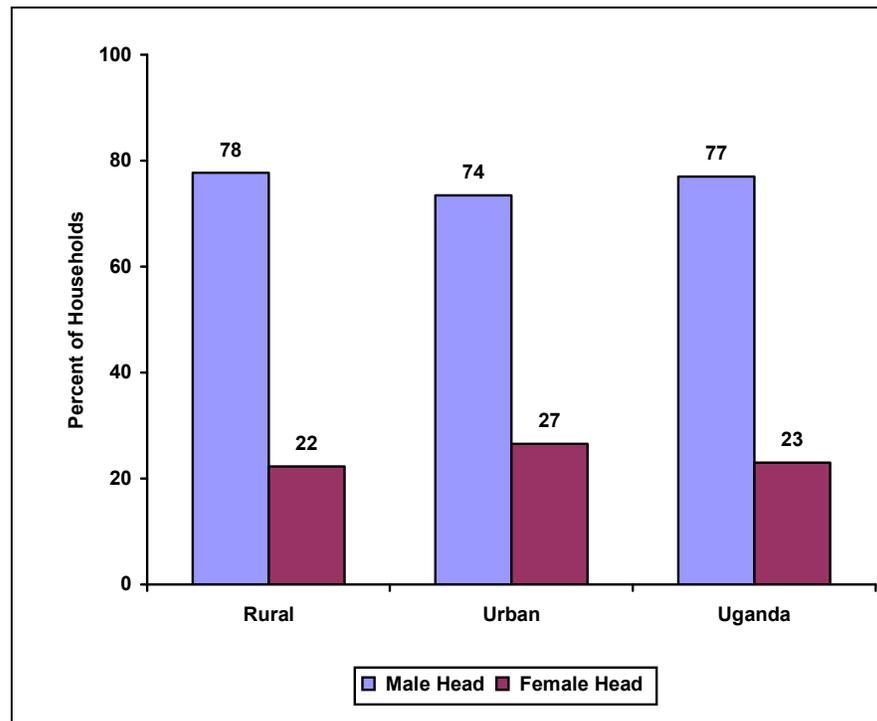
The 2002 Census revealed that most households were headed by adult men¹⁰. No major differentials were noted in household composition except the fact that

¹⁰ Analytical Report, Abridged Version 2006: The 2002 Uganda population and Housing Census

there were more men heading the households and more women as spouses. However, gender differentials can often be realized in other aspects relating to household characteristics.

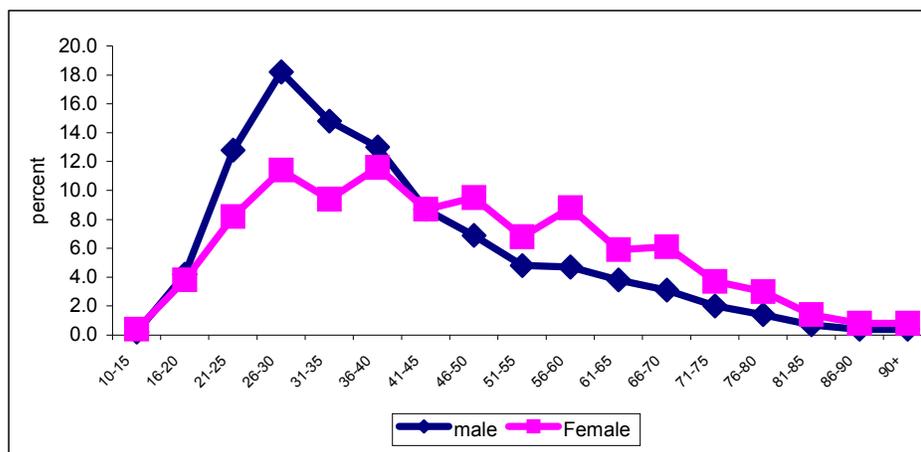
Figure 6.9 shows that 23 percent of the households were headed by females. The households headed by females were slightly more common in urban areas (27 percent) than in rural areas. In general, female headed households tended to have fewer people than the male headed households as shown in figure 6.9.

Figure 6.9: Sex Distribution of Household Heads by Residence



The 2002 Census findings showed that there were three main household types, namely male headed, female headed and a few child headed households. From figure 6.10, male household headship was more predominant among younger age groups, thus less than 45 years of age. Beyond 45 years of age, most households were headed by a female. This implies that female headship is more of a phenomenon of old age, possibly as a result of separation or widowhood as illustrated in figure 6.10.

Figure 6.10: Household Headship by Age and sex



6.4.2 Household Size by Gender of the Household Head:

The mean household size is a summary measure that gives the number of persons per household, it is an indicator for the welfare of the members therein and is obtained as the ratio of the total household population to the number of households in an area. In the 2002 census, the mean household size in Uganda was 4.7 persons. Table 6.3 below shows that the rural households tended to have more people in their households, compared to their urban counterparts. Slight differences were observed in the household sizes when disaggregated by the gender for the head. There were slightly fewer persons in the households headed by females than those headed by males. Nonetheless, these differences were very small, implying that female household heads still have to struggle hard to provide for a similar number of people as their male counterparts, yet they have fewer resources.

Table 6.3: Household Size by Gender of the Household Head

Location	Male Headed	Female Headed	Total
Urban	4.2	3.7	4.1
Rural	5.0	4.1	4.8
Total	4.9	4.0	4.7

6.4.3 Marital Status of Household Heads

Marriage is often one strategy by which many women access assets, especially land, which is fundamental for their families' survival. An unmarried or a divorced woman would be lucky to access any land from her biological family. Otherwise for the majority, being unmarried implies loss of land be it from the biological or marital family. The marital status of the household heads interviewed is illustrated by Figure 6.11 below.

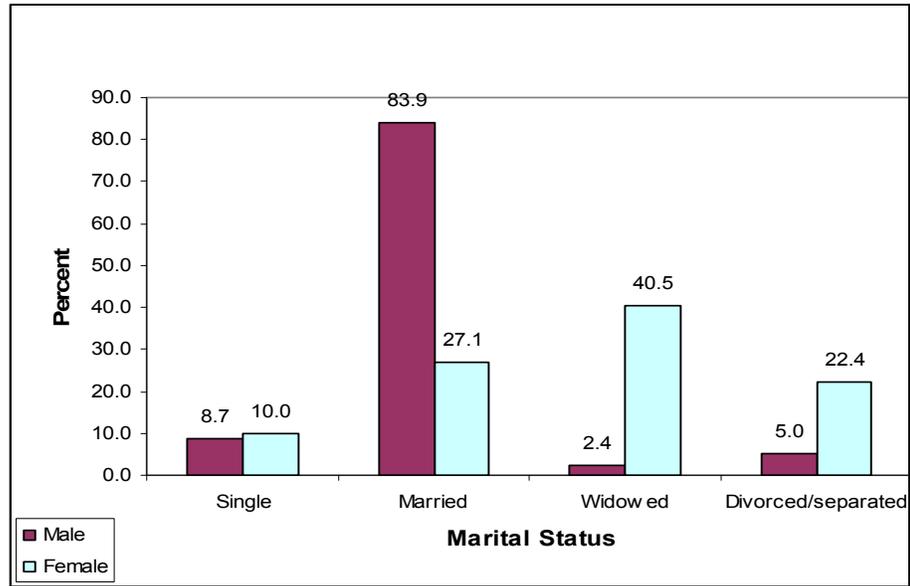
Figure 6.11 shows that whereas male heads of households were more likely to be married, their female counterparts were more likely to be widowed. Most of the female heads of households (73 percent) were unmarried, compared to 16 percent of their male counterparts. The majority of the female heads of households were either widowed (41 percent), divorced or separated (22 percent) or had never married (10 percent). On the other hand, the corresponding proportions for male heads of households were 2 percent widowed, 5 percent divorced or separated, and 9 percent who had never married. By being unmarried, these female household heads risked exclusion from the basic criteria through which resources were accessed.

**41 percent of
Female
Households were
widowed**

This, together with women's lower participation in economic activities and their large families suggests that these female headed households may be unlikely to command similar resources as those households headed by males¹¹. Such households are likely to be more vulnerable to poverty than those headed by males, who at least may have inherited some land.

¹¹ The monograph on population composition: The 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census

Figure 6.11: Marital Status of Household Head (10+ years) by Gender



6.4.3 Care Giving Roles

There were more orphans in female headed Households than in male headed Households

Table 6.3 shows that female headed households are more than three times likely to have orphans than their male counter parts. Therefore, taking care of orphans and implying that females shoulder a bigger burden.

Table 6.3: Percent distribution of Orphans by Sex of Household Head

	Male Headed	Female Headed
Orphans	7.5	35.2
Non-Orphans	92.5	64.8
Total	100	100

6.5 Household Welfare

The 2002 Census analyzed household welfare with respect to the quality of the dwelling, source of household livelihood and consumption of basic household necessities. Census findings in table 6.4 further shows the sex of the household head as having no influence on the quality of dwelling unit the household lives.

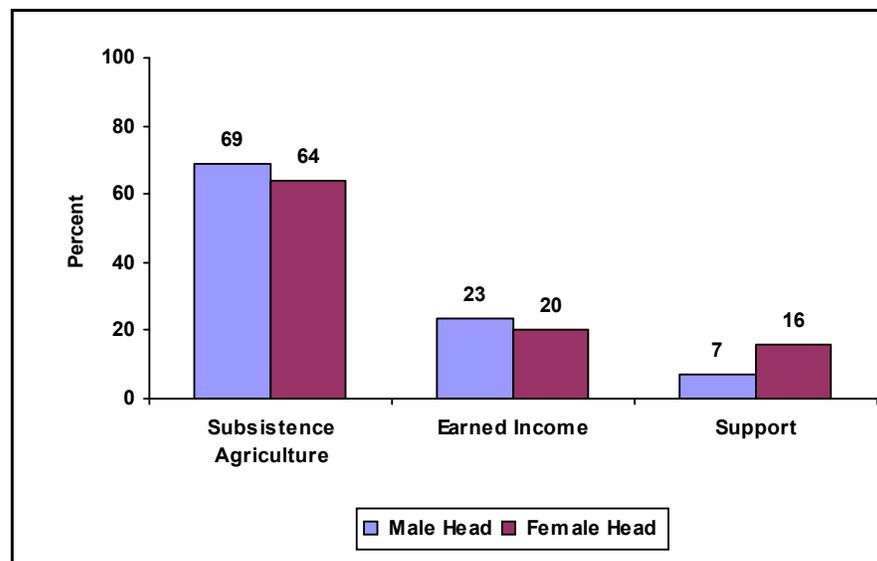
Table 6.4: Proportion of Households by Selected Characteristics of the Dwelling and Sex of Head

Household Welfare Characteristics	Sex of Head	
	Male	Female
Percent of Households Living in a Permanent Dwelling Units	16.8	19.7
Percentage of Households that own the Dwelling units they live in	79.0	75.7
Mean Number of Rooms per dwelling Unit	1.8	1.8
Percent of Households without Safe Water	39.9	36.5
Percent of Households without a Toilet Facility	30.0	31.0
Percent of Households using <i>Tadooba</i> for Lighting	76.5	74.0

6.5.1 Source of Household Livelihood

The strategies that individuals and households undertake to earn a living are central to their survival. Figure 6.12 below shows that more than two thirds of the households were dependent on subsistence farming for their livelihood. The proportion of the male-headed households that derive their livelihood from earned income is slightly higher than that for females while the proportion of female-headed households that depend on other support was higher than for male-headed households.

Figure 6.12: Distribution of Households by Sex of Head and Source of Livelihood



6.5.2 Ownership of Household Assets

Ownership of household assets is a key indicator for a household's welfare. In particular, the types of assets owned are a proxy measure for their socio-economic welfare. The assets considered in the 2002 Census included means of transport and communication.

Only 18 percent of female headed Households owned means of transport

Table 6.5 shows that the proportion of female-headed households that owned any means of transport was very low (18 percent) compared to their male counterparts (42 percent). Only 38 percent of Households headed by Females owned a radio compared to more than half of those headed by males.

Table 6.5: Proportion of Households Owning Selected Assets and Welfare Indicators

Welfare Characteristic of Household	Sex of Head	
	Male	Female
Percent of Households Living in a Conventional Dwelling Unit	97.5	97.8
Households owning a bicycle	38.9	16.6
Households owning any means of transport	41.8	18.1
Households owning a radio	52.6	37.9

6.6 Gender Violence

Gender-based violence involves men and women, whereby the female is usually the victim and this arises from unequal power relationships between men and women. It encompasses a wide range of human rights violations, including sexual abuse of children, rape, child abuse including discrimination against girls, child labour, political violence from a gender perspective, intimate partner abuse, defilement, domestic violence, sexual assault and harassment, trafficking of women and girls, pornography, infanticide, forced control over the reproductive functions of a person, and several harmful traditional practices against women and children. It is a persuasive health and human rights problem existing throughout the country but the patterns and prevalence may vary from place to place.

The 2002 Census asked questions related to Gender Based Violence (GBV) using a community questionnaire. This was administered to a team of opinion leaders at community level (LC1)¹². The information generated is an opinion of

¹² It should be noted that the data on Gender Violence was collected for the LC 1 as a whole, irrespective of its size geographically and in population

the community leaders about the existence of practices such as widow inheritance, rape and defilement in the communities.

6.6.1 Widow inheritance

Widow inheritance, one of the forms of gender-based violence, is a custom where a male relative of a deceased husband inherits the widow as his wife without contracting any of the recognized marriages under the Ugandan Law.

Seven percent (one in every 14) of the communities in Uganda reported that widow inheritance was very common in their community (See Table 6.6). In the rest of the communities, widow inheritance did not exist at all (45 percent) or it existed but was not common (47 percent). The prevalence of widow inheritance varied by region. The Northern region had the highest percentage of communities reported to be practicing widow inheritance, while the central region had the lowest proportion of communities reporting widow inheritance.

Table 6.6: Distribution of Communities by Region and Prevalence of Widow Inheritance

Region	Very Common	Exists BUT		Total	No of Communities
		Not Common	Does not Exist		
Central	5.3	33.8	59.7	100	9,316
Eastern	8.3	55.7	35.3	100	10,463
Northern	10.6	57.6	30.8	100	11,264
Western	4.1	40.3	54.8	100	13,120
Uganda	7.0	47.0	45.1	100	44,163

6.6.2 Rape and Defilement

Rape is another form of gender-based violence, which is defined as having sexual intercourse with a woman who is above the age of 18 years, without her consent while defilement is having sexual intercourse with a girl who is below the age of 18 years with or without her consent.

At national level, 62 percent of the communities reported that Rape and Defilement “Does not Exist” in their community while in about one third of the communities, it “Existed but was not Common”. Only four percent of the communities said that Rape and Defilement was very common in their communities. The Northern and Eastern regions recorded the highest proportion of communities that reported rape and defilement as very common at 4 percent (See Table 6.7).

Table 6.7: Distribution of Communities by Region and Prevalence of Rape/Defilement

Region	Very Common	Exists but not Common	Does not Exist	Total	Number
Central	2.7	29.8	66.8	100	9,314
Eastern	4.4	41.4	53.7	100	10,463
Northern	4.4	33.8	61.1	100	11,264
Western	3.1	29	67.2	100	13,120
Uganda	3.6	33.3	62.4	100	44,161

6.7 Summary

Overall, 63 percent of the persons aged 6 years and above who had never been to school were females. Among the population aged 15 years and above, only 18 percent had received any post primary education with lower percentages for females (14 percent) compared to males (24 percent).

Literacy rate for females (62 percent) was lower than that for males (77 percent) and the illiterate females outnumbered their male counterparts.

The majority (66 percent) of the working women (aged 14 – 64 years) were unpaid family workers. Only 10 percent of the working women were in paid employment. This has far reaching implications on the empowerment of women since they are economically active but do not earn an income.

The women outnumbered the men among the population of working age (14 – 64 years) that was outside the labour force i.e. not working and were more noticeable among the persons who reported to be doing household work (76 percent)

The female-headed households were 23 percent. The proportion of households headed by females was slightly higher in the urban areas (27 percent) than in the rural areas. Female-headed households tended to have fewer people than the male-headed households.

Incidents of Widow Inheritance, Rape and Defilement were generally noted to have existed in all regions and all districts. Widow inheritance is however known by local council leaders to be slightly more practiced in Eastern and Northern Regions of Uganda. For Rape and defilement in particular, there seems to be under reporting in all regions and in both urban and rural areas.

CHAPRE 6: POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The identified gender gaps summarized above have several implications, which require the following recommendations. One, the agricultural sector needs prioritising. As the main economic activity, from which the majority of Ugandans derive their livelihood, this sector needs to be developed to empower those involved in it financially. This is especially important, considering that it is the reserve for most of women's labour and livelihood. The poverty levels in rural areas highlight the slow pace at which things are changing in agriculture. More research should be undertaken to identify the challenges, as well as the means with which to address them.

The persistent gender gaps in education and literacy call for both general and specific measures. Generally, there is need for provision of free and compulsory education at higher levels of education. The implementation of the Universal Secondary Education (USE) is a welcome gesture in this regard.

The causes of low participation of females in economic activities have been widely documented, including low levels of education, limited access to skilled jobs, reproductive responsibilities and lack of capital to invest in income generation. Their persistence indicates the slow pace with which change is occurring. This is likely to reinforce the stereotype of women as consumers and not producers. This calls for even more concerted effort to challenge factors responsible for gender disadvantage.

Efforts should be made to increase the skills of women so that they can effectively compete in the job market. This will also increase their productivity and their contribution to national development.

The Agricultural Sector is the largest implying the need to develop the agriculture sector to financially reward those participating in it. It also highlights the need to educate and equip females with skills to take advantage of employment in sectors other than agriculture. Such education and skills will enable them find alternative employment in other sectors. Not only will it be good for national development, but also for equipping females with income.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Appendix Tables

Table A1.1: Distribution of Vulnerable Children by Type of Vulnerability and District

District/ Region	Orphans (0- 17)	Children out Of school (6-17 yrs)	Institutio- nalised (in Children)	Children (5-17 yrs) With Disability	Homeless Children	Child Labourers (5-17 yrs)
Central						
Kalangala	2,330	1,902	22	174	95	189
Kampala	90,024	59,826	3,115	4,369	85	8,379
Kiboga	18,004	14,366	164	2,840	2	5,194
Luwero	44,703	20,924	159	4,059	2	6,123
Masaka	85,905	44,716	271	7,104	37	10,575
Mpigi	40,829	20,073	218	3,402	2	5,750
Mubende	57,141	42,918	115	5,383	7	13,266
Mukono	65,709	42,922	502	5,788	91	12,789
Nakasongola	9,472	5,285	14	1,757	8	1,850
Rakai	49,808	28,662	131	4,150	3	7,827
Ssembabule	15,540	12,969	5	1,594	-	3,367
Kayunga	22,105	14,972	74	2,557	4	4,868
Wakiso	81,467	45,005	324	4,816	2	10,083
Region	583,037	354,540	5,114	47,993	338	90,260
Eastern						
Bugiri	21,393	19,482	33	3,891	9	6,446
Busia	16,880	9,191	19	1,855	47	1,692
Iganga	33,378	28,913	97	7,205	-	12,202
Jinja	23,407	16,274	1,358	2,687	1	5,470
Kamuli	33,373	34,970	227	6,195	-	13,275
Kapchorwa	8,245	5,870	121	1,125	-	2,145
Katakwi	25,282	16,028	8	3,418	2	5,313
Kumi	28,929	15,301	151	3,062	1	7,836
Mbale	34,744	27,332	143	5,019	1	9,324
Pallisa	21,703	26,451	145	5,034	-	10,781
Soroti	27,901	17,592	16	3,013	-	8,616
Tororo	32,198	25,956	317	5,166	-	10,325
Kaberamaido	9,232	5,399	1	1,421	-	1,375
Mayuge	15,018	17,418	92	2,063	1	4,529
Sironko	13,608	9,324	-	1,855	1	5,756
Region	345,291	275,501	2,728	53,009	63	105,085

Table A1.1: Distribution of Vulnerable Children by Type of Vulnerability and District
(Continued)

District/ Region	Children Heading Households (10 -17)	Girls (12 -17 yrs) Who were Mothers	Children Who Married (10 – 17)	Idle Children (6-17)	Total OVCs	Percent OVCs
Central						
Kalangala	238	157	230	955	3,596	30.5
Kampala	3,834	6,088	8,517	37,494	138,910	25.6
Kiboga	615	1,155	2,030	7,815	33,198	25.6
Luwero	1,158	2,443	3,217	12,845	65,998	23.6
Masaka	1,956	2,132	4,516	27,266	123,696	27.6
Mpigi	1,010	2,425	2,777	11,363	60,304	24.7
Mubende	1,789	3,340	5,517	24,528	99,247	24.9
Mukono	2,107	4,803	5,779	29,963	107,381	24.2
Nakasongola	193	487	780	3,042	15,486	21.1
Rakai	1,054	1,546	3,412	18,711	74,815	28.0
Ssembabule	354	932	1,489	6,735	27,453	26.7
Kayunga	703	1,375	2,736	10,054	38,126	21.8
Wakiso	2,781	10,286	7,092	28,046	123,589	25.8
Region	17,792	37,169	48,092	218,817	911,799	25.4
Eastern						
Bugiri	796	2,706	4,802	13,470	44,798	18.6
Busia	245	1,652	2,580	7,097	26,613	20.8
Iganga	1,330	3,584	6,218	18,908	71,732	17.0
Jinja	988	2,606	3,360	11,568	43,670	20.3
Kamuli	856	3,195	5,732	24,446	75,365	18.0
Kapchorwa	119	844	1,291	3,993	16,053	14.7
Katakwi	354	1,338	2,230	13,421	41,639	25.1
Kumi	374	1,114	2,765	12,492	46,586	21.5
Mbale	1,625	3,305	7,619	18,317	68,873	17.4
Pallisa	317	3,986	5,230	19,895	56,174	18.5
Soroti	433	1,860	2,909	12,920	47,616	22.8
Tororo	523	3,184	6,780	18,111	63,837	21.1
Kaberaido	93	631	1,327	4,996	15,379	20.3
Mayuge	483	3,213	4,339	10,963	35,641	18.6
Sironko	462	1,767	2,541	6,149	27,448	17.7
Region	8,998	34,985	59,723	196,746	681,424	19.2

Table A1.1: Distribution of Vulnerable Children by Type of Vulnerability and District
(continued)

District/ Region	Orphans (0- 17)	Children out Of school (6-17 yrs)	Institutio- nalised (in Children)	Children (5-17 yrs) With Disability	Homeless Children	Child Labourers (5-17 yrs)
Northern						
Adjumani	23,584	12,176	20,913	1,916	4	4,713
Apac	45,895	51,205	37	9,726	-	15,613
Arua	48,454	49,952	409	6,980	1	18,186
Gulu	44,216	31,132	384	6,331	18	9,587
Kitgum	28,953	16,797	78	5,290	-	5,546
Kotido	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lira	53,973	54,075	81	11,154	41	14,846
Moroto	11,318	51,004	80	641	201	19,136
Moyo	18,606	8,191	73	1,686	41	2,568
Nebbi	26,361	35,170	319	6,040	12	12,504
Nakapiripirit	8,144	45,490	4	596	4	13,689
Pader	29,525	23,777	303	5,015	-	10,018
Yumbe	20,906	14,237	5	1,657	1	3,928
Region	359,935	393,206	22,686	57,032	323	130,334
Western						
Bundibugyo	12,821	13,932	15	1,857	3	6,463
Bushenyi	60,981	35,797	37	5,001	17	11,958
Hoima	20,310	23,837	8,881	3,434	6	8,698
Kabale	37,975	25,602	21	3,145	1	7,455
Kabarole	38,005	26,452	47	2,480	7	9,314
Kasese	25,472	28,604	86	3,774	5	10,419
Kibaale	26,092	28,522	117	4,479	-	9,834
Kisoro	16,095	20,475	10	1,190	32	7,975
Masindi	29,428	31,591	470	4,485	19	8,974
Mbarara	81,233	65,831	129	7,049	22	19,479
Ntungamo	30,486	17,980	106	2,327	9	6,562
Rukungiri	27,258	12,114	275	1,704	-	3,931
Kamwenge	19,816	21,429	9	1,862	1	9,074
Kanungu	17,763	11,990	53	1,393	-	3,859
Kyenjojo	31,388	33,467	9	3,058	2	11,957
Region	475,123	397,623	10,265	47,238	124	135,952
UGANDA	1,763,386	1,420,870	40,793	205,272	848	461,631

**Table A1.1: Distribution of Vulnerable Children by Type of Vulnerability and District
(Continued)**

District/ Region	Children Heading Households (10 -17	Girls (12 -17 yrs) Who were Mothers	Children Who Married 10 – 17 yrs	Idle Children (6-17	Total OVCs	Percent OVCs
Northern						
Adjumani	140	320	1,054	9,992	51,278	44.0
Apac	694	4,349	8,767	32,479	101,122	25.6
Arua	849	2,671	6,683	39,346	102,984	22.4
Gulu	728	1,865	5,041	24,191	75,652	29.1
Kitgum	329	1,379	2,963	11,917	47,336	30.4
Kotido	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lira	690	4,380	8,751	41,594	111,366	26.5
Moroto	279	1,740	2,313	28,892	58,351	59.9
Moyo	224	389	917	7,340	27,041	25.1
Nebbi	486	2,818	5,111	23,530	64,754	26.5
Nakapiripirit	194	1,058	1,445	35,508	50,342	57.9
Pader	235	2,752	2,918	14,038	54,965	30.7
Yumbe	243	911	2,432	8,635	35,327	23.8
Regional	5,091	24,632	48,395	277,462	780,518	29.2
Western						
Bundibugyo	568	1,656	2,392	7,220	28,506	24.3
Bushenyi	676	1,156	3,628	23,478	96,136	23.0
Hoima	750	2,009	3,874	13,965	52,752	27.8
Kabale	489	476	1,936	16,910	62,709	24.5
Kabarole	994	2,086	3,455	15,114	62,151	31.2
Kasese	645	3,365	3,897	18,182	58,828	19.6
Kibaale	777	1,081	2,598	21,530	55,563	23.4
Kisoro	364	410	1,343	10,732	36,153	28.0
Masindi	849	4,514	6,510	21,260	63,533	24.8
Mbarara	1,468	3,566	7,020	42,606	143,415	24.1
Ntungamo	467	575	2,172	12,078	48,853	22.9
Rukungiri	347	448	1,195	7,546	39,048	24.9
Kamwenge	410	1,353	2,292	11,574	41,251	27.4
Kanungu	290	560	1,114	7,908	29,094	25.1
Kyenjojo	847	1,682	3,674	21,747	63,413	29.0
Regional	9,941	24,937	47,100	251,850	881,405	24.8
UGANDA	41,822	121,723	203,310	944,875	3,255,146	24.3

Table A1.2: Distribution of Young persons by District

District/Region	Adolescents (10-19)	Adolescents (10-24)	Young Adults (15-24)	Youth (18-30)	Young persons (10-30)	Percent Young persons
Central						
Kalangala	5,956	11,860	9,715	14,355	18,252	52.6
Kampala	303,401	481,126	341,079	421,294	652,685	54.9
Kiboga	56,960	75,940	42,163	47,692	95,827	41.8
Luwero	123,425	160,924	84,914	95,487	201,996	42.2
Masaka	216,364	280,020	152,165	157,043	341,681	44.4
Mpigi	114,957	144,222	73,386	75,094	174,675	42.8
Mubende	180,916	236,894	128,613	140,493	294,467	42.7
Mukono	203,722	272,725	155,109	175,582	346,078	43.5
Nakasongola	30,738	41,506	23,810	27,189	52,814	41.6
Rakai	123,745	165,092	92,893	101,776	206,079	43.8
Ssembabule	45,975	61,939	35,047	38,604	77,344	43.0
Kayunga	73,855	94,708	50,360	54,884	118,016	40.1
Wakiso	249,652	351,270	216,679	247,975	451,485	49.7
Regional	1,729,666	2,378,226	1,405,933	1,597,468	3,031,399	46.1
Eastern						
Bugiri	94,871	128,618	74,566	86,211	164,700	39.9
Busia	54,812	74,545	44,062	48,664	93,851	41.7
Iganga	171,964	223,165	120,043	136,903	282,708	39.9
Jinja	97,925	134,310	78,654	92,643	174,051	44.9
Kamuli	167,774	218,786	118,609	135,096	277,522	39.2
Kapchorwa	45,949	63,043	36,804	40,538	78,934	41.5
Katakwi	65,568	90,374	52,974	63,875	117,577	39.3
Kumi	88,114	118,856	68,891	78,922	151,541	38.9
Mbale	176,094	237,035	138,672	151,610	296,924	41.4
Pallisa	118,941	157,826	88,359	99,191	198,998	38.2
Soroti	86,452	116,899	69,143	78,662	149,475	40.4
Tororo	124,312	165,784	95,411	106,957	210,524	39.2
Kaberamaido	29,909	39,871	23,017	25,568	50,480	38.4
Mayuge	74,662	99,229	54,548	65,147	128,133	39.5
Sironko	66,921	87,951	49,176	53,740	110,148	38.9
Regional	1,464,268	1,956,292	1,112,929	1,263,727	2,485,566	40.1

Table A1.2: Distribution of Young persons by District

District/ Region	Adolescents (10-19)	Adolescents (10-24)	Young Adults (15-24)	Youth (18-30)	Young persons (10-30)	Percent Young persons
Northern						
Adjumani	57,242	75,639	44,552	47,079	94,614	46.8
Apac	165,832	220,511	127,335	139,881	277,658	40.6
Arua	208,521	279,141	164,722	185,097	357,684	42.9
Gulu	111,623	155,034	93,488	112,995	203,714	42.9
Kitgum	70,623	96,566	59,341	66,569	123,419	43.7
Kotido	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Lira	179,895	242,365	142,147	160,957	308,994	41.7
Moroto	48,119	68,718	42,677	48,954	87,957	46.3
Moyo	49,227	67,297	40,382	47,780	88,295	45.3
Nebbi	104,971	139,243	79,966	88,518	175,536	40.3
Nakapiripirit	40,730	56,091	33,632	36,904	70,309	45.5
Pader	79,682	111,399	69,750	79,554	143,295	43.9
Yumbe	66,775	89,498	51,563	58,213	114,081	45.3
Regional	1,183,240	1,601,502	949,555	1,072,501	2,045,556	42.9
Western						
Bundibugyo	52,293	70,910	40,840	48,980	92,134	43.9
Bushenyi	201,589	263,967	148,464	155,053	325,078	44.5
Hoima	84,830	115,866	68,296	79,190	148,998	43.4
Kabale	127,469	166,700	94,099	97,690	204,696	44.7
Kabarole	97,334	129,477	73,555	80,298	161,547	45.3
Kasese	144,161	192,952	110,724	121,345	241,499	46.2
Kibaale	101,481	136,068	77,710	86,563	171,172	42.2
Kisoro	61,731	78,533	42,801	43,565	95,425	43.3
Masindi	112,768	153,072	90,633	104,716	197,072	42.9
Mbarara	277,219	378,990	224,266	251,296	481,496	44.3
Ntungamo	101,399	134,693	76,815	81,987	167,454	44.1
Rukungiri	76,515	99,240	55,335	56,521	121,355	44.1
Kamwenge	68,011	90,775	51,989	56,196	113,210	42.9
Kanungu	53,459	71,696	41,569	44,506	89,191	43.6
Kyenjojo	96,785	128,444	71,904	79,187	160,184	42.5
Regional	1,657,044	2,211,383	1,269,000	1,387,093	2,770,511	44.0
UGANDA	6,034,218	8,147,403	4,737,417	5,320,789	10,333,032	43.3

Table A1.3: Distribution of older persons by district

District / Region	Total Population			Older persons			Percent of older Persons
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Central							
Kalangala	20,809	13,890	34,699	328	637	965	2.8
Kampala	568,111	619,684	1,187,795	12,237	8,773	21,010	1.8
Kiboga	116,941	112,356	229,297	5,411	6,736	12,147	5.3
Luwero	236,691	241,801	478,492	13,878	12,694	26,572	5.6
Masaka	375,547	394,832	770,379	22,585	20,650	43,235	5.6
Mpigi	203,470	204,269	407,739	11,919	11,589	23,508	5.8
Mubende	344,482	344,823	689,305	16,564	18,945	35,509	5.2
Mukono	396,092	399,022	795,114	19,249	19,724	38,973	4.9
Nakasongola	63,784	63,264	127,048	2,736	3,030	5,766	4.5
Rakai	229,880	240,264	470,144	12,809	12,909	25,718	5.5
Sembabule	89,214	90,814	180,028	4,156	4,590	8,746	4.9
Kayunga	143,061	151,507	294,568	8,162	8,958	17,120	5.8
Wakiso	440,344	467,392	907,736	18,134	14,299	32,433	3.6
Regional	3,228,426	3,343,918	6,572,344	148,168	143,534	291,702	4.4
Eastern							
Bugiri	199,628	212,737	412,365	8,163	9,235	17,398	4.2
Busia	107,701	117,186	224,887	5,790	5,080	10,870	4.8
Iganga	339,076	369,554	708,630	18,812	17,468	36,280	5.1
Jinja	190,106	197,143	387,249	7,697	7,000	14,697	3.8
Kamuli	343,136	364,106	707,242	18,728	19,188	37,916	5.4
Kapchorwa	93,897	96,385	190,282	4,419	3,903	8,322	4.4
Katakwi	144,339	154,561	298,900	8,872	7,568	16,440	5.5
Kumi	186,828	202,771	389,599	14,658	11,092	25,750	6.6
Mbale	352,058	365,476	717,534	20,424	19,295	39,719	5.5
Pallisa	251,318	269,214	520,532	15,294	14,952	30,246	5.8
Soroti	180,014	189,607	369,621	10,046	8,548	18,594	5.0
Tororo	261,258	275,474	536,732	14,765	14,110	28,875	5.4
Kaberamaido	64,288	67,339	131,627	4,096	3,380	7,476	5.7
Mayuge	157,560	167,108	324,668	6,478	7,744	14,222	4.4
Sironko	140,185	142,871	283,056	10,132	9,284	19,416	6.9
Regional	3,011,392	3,191,532	6,202,924	168,374	157,847	326,221	5.3

Table A1.3: Distribution of older persons by district

District / Region	Total Population			Older persons			percent of older
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Persons
Northern							
Adjumani	100,037	102,186	202,223	3,018	2,409	5,427	2.7
Apac	334,765	349,222	683,987	16,702	15,633	32,335	4.7
Arua	401,291	432,247	833,538	17,360	15,177	32,537	3.9
Gulu	233,757	241,314	475,071	10,407	8,537	18,944	4.0
Kitgum	139,475	142,795	282,270	6,536	5,625	12,161	4.3
Kotido	0	0	0				
Lira	362,977	377,916	740,893	16,796	14,802	31,598	4.3
Moroto	91,677	98,230	189,907	2,974	3,053	6,027	3.2
Moyo	99,225	95,509	194,734	2,737	2,733	5,470	2.8
Nebbi	207,975	227,277	435,252	10,935	9,812	20,747	4.8
Nakapiripirit	76,947	77,547	154,494	1,986	1,879	3,865	2.5
Pader	161,106	165,214	326,320	5,649	5,373	11,022	3.4
Yumbe	126,203	125,555	251,758	3,084	3,814	6,898	2.7
Regional	2,335,435	2,435,012	4,770,447	98,184	88,847	187,031	3.9
Western							
Bundibugyo	101,209	108,611	209,820	3,916	4,191	8,107	3.9
Bushenyi	351,133	380,084	731,217	18,273	16,925	35,198	4.8
Hoima	171,948	171,532	343,480	8,064	8,376	16,440	4.8
Kabale	214,387	243,720	458,107	13,762	10,598	24,360	5.3
Kabarole	178,182	178,522	356,704	9,657	8,605	18,262	5.1
Kasese	252,574	270,152	522,726	9,008	9,404	18,412	3.5
Kibaale	200,020	205,741	405,761	8,334	8,440	16,774	4.1
Kisoro	99,361	120,841	220,202	6,864	5,269	12,133	5.5
Masindi	229,367	229,877	459,244	9,350	10,167	19,517	4.2
Mbarara	534,300	553,712	1,088,012	24,460	21,874	46,334	4.3
Ntungamo	181,740	198,089	379,829	9,705	8,063	17,768	4.7
Rukungiri	131,003	144,098	275,101	7,711	6,499	14,210	5.2
Kamwenge	126,717	136,878	263,595	5,258	5,344	10,602	4.0
Kanungu	98,562	106,078	204,640	4,726	4,191	8,917	4.4
Kyenjojo	186,523	190,586	377,109	9,155	8,800	17,955	4.8
Regional	3,057,026	3,238,521	6,295,547	148,243	136,746	284,989	4.5
Total	11,632,279	12,208,983	23,841,262	562,969	526,974	1,089,943	4.6

Table A1.4: First Disability by Cause of Disability by Region

First Disability Regions /	Congenital					Natural			Total
	(born with a disability)	Disease/ illness	Transport accident	Occupational injury	Other accident	War	ageing process	Other causes	
Total									
Limited use of legs	35,449	103,054	15,379	5,847	21,251	4,033	17,328	4,064	206,405
Loss of legs	3,760	10,107	2,566	831	2,462	1,153	1,368	449	22,696
Limited use of arms	7,935	20,436	6,540	4,016	14,332	2,166	2,108	1,390	58,923
Loss of arms	1,015	2,033	879	514	1,758	505	250	182	7,136
Serious problem with back spine	4,174	27,372	3,671	3,509	4,518	1,086	10,513	1,052	55,895
Hearing difficulty	15,626	68,776	1,409	817	2,056	717	12,957	1,494	103,852
Unable to hear (Deafness)	6,052	12,854	242	149	326	167	2,134	378	22,302
Sight difficulty	18,129	89,926	2,712	3,800	8,559	1,015	38,163	3,533	165,837
Blindness	2,221	12,196	323	497	1,302	261	3,997	476	21,273
Speech impairment	11,649	6,029	177	68	247	64	1,076	273	19,583
Unable to speak (mute)	7,209	4,605	55	46	81	23	695	179	12,893
Mental retardation	8,926	16,675	559	250	712	222	1,782	803	29,929
Mental illness (strange behaviour)	5,226	20,537	667	341	854	225	1,495	1,158	30,503
Epileptic	4,821	14,194	214	94	208	26	1,140	467	21,164
Rheumatism	2,108	11,419	381	359	526	93	3,536	428	18,850
Others	6,038	23,572	1,357	974	2,301	494	2,047	3,600	40,383
Total	140,338	443,785	37,131	22,112	61,493	12,250	100,589	19,926	837,624
Central									
Limited use of legs	7,923	25,115	4,939	1,384	4,690	1,139	6,742	1,125	53,057
Loss of legs	940	2,702	938	238	608	293	460	110	6,289
Limited use of arms	1,813	4,754	2,026	922	3,252	515	671	336	14,289
Loss of arms	270	491	303	143	461	112	76	45	1,901
Serious problem with back spine	911	5,285	1,180	1,137	1,233	329	3,421	324	13,820
Hearing difficulty	3,211	12,239	428	187	482	199	3,388	476	20,610
Unable to hear (Deafness)	1,342	2,484	64	48	65	50	578	103	4,734
Sight difficulty	4,778	20,219	863	1,016	2,034	320	10,528	1,410	41,168
Blindness	469	2,263	107	104	239	72	868	112	4,234
Speech impairment	2,556	1,404	64	14	62	12	250	74	4,436
Unable to speak (mute)	1,979	1,259	20	14	21	6	203	54	3,556
Mental retardation	3,011	5,260	201	55	189	72	561	254	9,603
Mental illness (strange behaviour)	1,644	5,739	226	76	207	64	417	321	8,694
Epileptic	836	1,910	57	16	55	5	187	96	3,162
Rheumatism	665	2,186	137	69	128	25	1,160	112	4,482
Others	1,988	5,562	506	297	702	137	696	1,242	11,130
Regional	34,336	98,872	12,059	5,720	14,428	3,350	30,206	6,194	205,165

Table A1.4: First Disability by Cause of Disability by Region

First Disability Regions /	Congenital (born with a disability)	Disease/ illness	Transport accident	Occupational injury	Other accident	War	Natural ageing process	Other causes
Eastern								
Limited use of legs	10,932	28,988	3,476	1,282	5,849	586	3,919	893
Loss of legs	1,130	2,820	561	172	565	105	303	94
Limited use of arms	2,357	5,457	1,458	864	3,826	316	480	331
Loss of arms	271	567	173	115	441	77	60	49
Serious problem with back spine	1,236	7,502	617	772	946	128	2,328	211
Hearing difficulty	3,838	20,686	360	218	584	127	3,434	306
Unable to hear (Deafness)	1,541	3,489	67	38	97	20	520	76
Sight difficulty	5,391	28,823	780	1,027	2,521	179	11,393	752
Blindness	762	3,839	84	109	419	43	1,250	111
Speech impairment	3,593	1,590	29	22	60	13	306	69
Unable to speak (mute)	1,885	1,100	8	11	23	1	168	36
Mental retardation	1,894	3,360	94	50	135	15	294	161
Mental illness (strange behaviour)	1,114	4,658	139	78	174	22	322	247
Epileptic	1,143	2,700	36	23	31	2	149	61
Rheumatism	506	2,248	62	63	124	8	505	61
Others	1,660	5,433	257	199	471	52	470	722
Regional	39,253	123,260	8,201	5,043	16,266	1,694	25,901	4,180
Northern								
Limited use of legs	7,827	27,630	2,969	1,438	5,249	1,698	3,548	1,248
Loss of legs	888	2,696	469	190	655	591	345	162
Limited use of arms	1,590	4,814	1,004	685	2,698	963	395	357
Loss of arms	199	518	189	105	364	233	68	47
Serious problem with back spine	849	9,730	895	745	1,031	494	2,199	290
Hearing difficulty	5,108	23,750	370	260	564	310	3,495	458
Unable to hear (Deafness)	1,707	3,961	76	38	93	78	503	122
Sight difficulty	3,837	24,304	502	851	2,016	363	8,877	834
Blindness	565	3,565	69	148	383	112	1,072	186
Speech impairment	2,218	1,194	25	16	48	30	195	47
Unable to speak (mute)	1,096	910	13	9	16	11	111	40
Mental retardation	1,802	4,481	103	83	178	91	492	225
Mental illness (strange behaviour)	1,163	5,324	116	93	207	98	395	325
Epileptic	1,580	6,808	76	35	58	12	522	192
Rheumatism	438	5,011	109	129	160	45	1,275	183
Others	1,130	8,659	262	205	535	253	568	1,003
Regional	31,997	133,355	7,247	5,030	14,255	5,382	24,060	5,719
Western								
Limited use of legs	8,767	21,321	3,995	1,743	5,463	610	3,119	798
Loss of legs	802	1,889	598	231	634	164	260	83
Limited use of arms	2,175	5,411	2,052	1,545	4,556	372	562	366
Loss of arms	275	457	214	151	492	83	46	41
Serious problem with back spine	1,178	4,855	979	855	1,308	135	2,565	227
Hearing difficulty	3,469	12,101	251	152	426	81	2,640	254
Unable to hear (Deafness)	1,462	2,920	35	25	71	19	533	77
Sight difficulty	4,123	16,580	567	906	1,988	153	7,365	537
Blindness	425	2,529	63	136	261	34	807	67
Speech impairment	3,282	1,841	59	16	77	9	325	83
Unable to speak (mute)	2,249	1,336	14	12	21	5	213	49
Mental retardation	2,219	3,574	161	62	210	44	435	163
Mental illness (strange behaviour)	1,305	4,816	186	94	266	41	361	265
Epileptic	1,262	2,776	45	20	64	7	282	118
Rheumatism	499	1,974	73	98	114	15	596	72
Others	1,260	3,918	332	273	593	52	313	633
Regional	34,752	88,298	9,624	6,319	16,544	1,824	20,422	3,833

Table A1.4: First Disability by Cause of Disability by Sex

First Disability Regions /	Congenital					Natural		
	(born with a disability)	Disease/ illness	Transport accident	Occupational injury	Other accident	War	ageing process	Other causes
Male								
Limited use of legs	20,168	53,802	10,894	3,986	13,602	3,188	6,301	2,150
Loss of legs	2,108	5,590	1,766	590	1,554	886	605	235
Limited use of arms	4,746	10,672	4,658	2,818	9,007	1,694	908	785
Loss of arms	579	1,099	602	373	1,139	392	136	106
Serious problem with back spine	2,222	12,515	2,468	2,234	2,729	789	4,141	477
Hearing difficulty	8,550	35,376	860	511	1,203	494	5,055	735
Unable to hear (Deafness)	3,264	6,819	131	99	196	121	896	187
Sight difficulty	9,992	44,836	1,717	2,544	5,523	777	16,857	1,794
Blindness	1,210	6,078	193	322	821	191	1,668	259
Speech impairment	7,559	3,379	129	45	154	50	620	156
Unable to speak (mute)	4,110	2,505	35	24	53	21	384	117
Mental retardation	5,068	9,261	381	158	464	153	971	450
Mental illness (strange behaviour)	2,872	11,146	426	236	548	175	763	712
Epileptic	2,758	7,928	124	60	120	19	633	250
Rheumatism	1,148	5,150	237	207	308	61	1,189	176
Others	3,326	11,325	939	585	1,398	374	848	1,618
Total	79,680	227,481	25,560	14,792	38,819	9,385	41,975	10,207
Female								
Limited use of legs	15,281	49,252	4,485	1,861	7,649	845	11,027	1,914
Loss of legs	1,652	4,517	800	241	908	267	763	214
Limited use of arms	3,189	9,764	1,882	1,198	5,325	472	1,200	605
Loss of arms	436	934	277	141	619	113	114	76
Serious problem with back spine	1,952	14,857	1,203	1,275	1,789	297	6,372	575
Hearing difficulty	7,076	33,400	549	306	853	223	7,902	759
Unable to hear (Deafness)	2,788	6,035	111	50	130	46	1,238	191
Sight difficulty	8,137	45,090	995	1,256	3,036	238	21,306	1,739
Blindness	1,011	6,118	130	175	481	70	2,329	217
Speech impairment	4,090	2,650	48	23	93	14	456	117
Unable to speak (mute)	3,099	2,100	20	22	28	2	311	62
Mental retardation	3,858	7,414	178	92	248	69	811	353
Mental illness (strange behaviour)	2,354	9,391	241	105	306	50	732	446
Epileptic	2,063	6,266	90	34	88	7	507	217
Rheumatism	960	6,269	144	152	218	32	2,347	252
Others	2,712	12,247	418	389	903	120	1,199	1,982
Total	60,658	216,304	11,571	7,320	22,674	2,865	58,614	9,719

Table A1.5: Distribution of First Disability by type of disability and cause

First Disability Regions /	Congenital (born with a disability)					Natural		
	Disease/ illness	Transport accident	Occupational injury	Other accident	War	ageing process	Other causes	
Urban								
Limited use of legs	2,852	7,949	2,269	474	1,791	704	1,713	567
Loss of legs	264	690	424	92	201	290	95	50
Limited use of arms	570	1,149	724	285	904	366	157	136
Loss of arms	98	103	127	38	113	82	22	7
Serious problem with back spine	261	1,284	432	217	297	110	697	102
Hearing difficulty	1,172	3,932	154	96	212	75	958	207
Unable to hear (Deafness)	475	780	25	11	19	19	151	49
Sight difficulty	2,348	7,683	376	531	800	154	4,034	810
Blindness	173	682	32	35	99	33	267	53
Speech impairment	885	478	22	7	29	8	69	45
Unable to speak (mute)	489	337	7	2	6	1	29	19
Mental retardation	742	1,265	68	21	74	33	143	131
Mental illness (strange behaviour)	460	1,984	79	51	69	28	113	165
Epileptic	366	978	22	5	16	5	75	44
Rheumatism	200	761	26	17	32	14	394	56
Others	710	1,878	189	90	205	62	235	423
Total	12,065	31,933	4,976	1,972	4,867	1,984	9,152	2,864
Rural								
Limited use of legs	32,597	95,105	13,110	5,373	19,460	3,329	15,615	3,497
Loss of legs	3,496	9,417	2,142	739	2,261	863	1,273	399
Limited use of arms	7,365	19,287	5,816	3,731	13,428	1,800	1,951	1,254
Loss of arms	917	1,930	752	476	1,645	423	228	175
Serious problem with back spine	3,913	26,088	3,239	3,292	4,221	976	9,816	950
Hearing difficulty	14,454	64,844	1,255	721	1,844	642	11,999	1,287
Unable to hear (Deafness)	5,577	12,074	217	138	307	148	1,983	329
Sight difficulty	15,781	82,243	2,336	3,269	7,759	861	34,129	2,723
Blindness	2,048	11,514	291	462	1,203	228	3,730	423
Speech impairment	10,764	5,551	155	61	218	56	1,007	228
Unable to speak (mute)	6,720	4,268	48	44	75	22	666	160
Mental retardation	8,184	15,410	491	229	638	189	1,639	672
Mental illness (strange behaviour)	4,766	18,553	588	290	785	197	1,382	993
Epileptic	4,455	13,216	192	89	192	21	1,065	423
Rheumatism	1,908	10,658	355	342	494	79	3,142	372
Others	5,328	21,694	1,168	884	2,096	432	1,812	3,177
Total	128,273	411,852	32,155	20,140	56,626	10,266	91,437	17,062

Table A1.6: Distribution of PWDs by Sex and Industry

Industry	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	percent	No.	percent	No.	percent
Crop farming	145,144	79.9	117,053	74.9	262,197	87.2
Livestock	7,201	2.6	1,364	3.7	8,565	1
Poultry	190	0.1	98	0.1	288	0.1
Fishing	3,931	1.4	540	2	4,471	0.4
Other agricultural activities	1,560	0.6	491	0.8	2,051	0.4
Mining and quarrying	427	0.2	184	0.2	611	0.1
Manufacturing of food products and beverages	895	0.5	902	0.5	1,797	0.7
Manufacturing of wood and of products, paintings, straw, furniture	1,764	0.6	119	0.9	1,883	0.1
Manufacturing of paper and paper products	81	0	49	0	130	0
Other manufacturing	1,462	0.7	694	0.8	2,156	0.5
Electricity, gas and water supply	335	0.1	22	0.2	357	0
Construction	2,798	0.9	78	1.4	2,876	0.1
Sale maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles, bicycle and parts	1,790	0.6	102	0.9	1,892	0.1
Sale of foodstuffs, household and personal goods	4,129	2.4	3,621	2.1	7,750	2.7
Sale of machinery equipment and supplies	314	0.1	116	0.2	430	0.1
Hotels and lodging, bars, restaurants, eating places and canteens	717	0.7	1,467	0.4	2,184	1.1
Transport	2,408	0.8	71	1.2	2,479	0.1
Post and telecommunication	109	0	38	0.1	147	0
Financial intermediation, real estate, renting, legal, accounting, architectural etc	402	0.2	130	0.2	532	0.1
Public service	3,879	1.4	582	2	4,461	0.4
Education	4,440	1.9	1,879	2.3	6,319	1.4
Health	1,045	0.6	913	0.5	1,958	0.7
Social work activities	1,188	0.5	531	0.6	1,719	0.4
Defence and related activities	1,607	0.5	59	0.8	1,666	0
Political, trade unions religious activities	505	0.2	118	0.3	623	0.1
Private household with employed persons	502	0.3	399	0.3	901	0.3
Hair dressing and beauty clinics	246	0.2	372	0.1	618	0.3
Other	4,812	2.2	2,290	2.5	7,102	1.7
Total	193,881	100	134,282	100	328,163	100

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Table A1.7: Widow Inheritance by Region and District

	Very common		Exists but not common		Does not exist		Undefined		Total	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Central										
Kalangala	8	8.5	14	14.9	70	74.5	2	2.1	94	100
Kampala	30	4.2	190	26.4	473	65.6	28	3.9	721	100
Kiboga	30	5.9	156	30.6	319	62.5	5	1.0	510	100
Luwero	38	4.3	278	31.6	554	63.0	9	1.0	879	100
Masaka	76	5.8	433	33.3	778	59.8	14	1.1	1,301	100
Mpigi	38	5.0	288	37.5	436	56.8	5	0.7	767	100
Mubende	42	3.3	401	31.4	827	64.8	7	0.5	1,277	100
Mukono	56	4.7	379	31.5	752	62.5	17	1.4	1,204	100
Nakasongola	18	6.3	104	36.5	162	56.8	1	0.4	285	100
Rakai	77	8.5	380	41.7	444	48.7	10	1.1	911	100
Sembabule	40	10.9	180	48.9	148	40.2	-	-	368	100
Kayunga	20	5.4	143	38.3	210	56.3	-	-	373	100
Wakiso	22	3.5	203	32.4	385	61.5	16	2.6	626	100
Eastern										
Bugiri	66	12.3	263	49.1	206	38.4	1	0.2	536	100
Busia	60	11.5	278	53.5	179	34.4	3	0.6	520	100
Iganga	40	6.0	354	52.8	265	39.6	11	1.6	670	100
Jinja	18	4.6	166	42.7	192	49.4	13	3.3	389	100
Kamuli	92	7.1	590	45.5	610	47.0	6	0.5	1,298	100
Kapchorwa	40	5.9	391	57.8	244	36.0	2	0.3	677	100
Katakwi	41	6.3	371	56.6	243	37.0	1	0.2	656	100
Kumi	46	10.1	297	65.4	102	22.5	9	2.0	454	100
Mbale	99	6.8	803	55.5	533	36.8	12	0.8	1,447	100
Pallisa	108	15.4	454	64.7	138	19.7	2	0.3	702	100
Soroti	49	9.5	299	57.7	168	32.4	2	0.4	518	100
Tororo	94	11.5	519	63.6	195	23.9	8	1.0	816	100
Kaberamaido	20	6.6	185	60.9	97	31.9	2	0.7	304	100
Mayuge	33	8.7	189	49.6	158	41.5	1	0.3	381	100
Sironko	64	5.8	667	60.9	362	33.1	2	0.2	1,095	100

Table A1.7: Widow Inheritance by Region and District

	Very common		Exists but not common		Does not exist		Undefined		Total	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Northern										
Adjumani	22	14.9	86	58.1	38	25.7	2	1.4	148	100
Apac	158	8.2	1,251	65.0	495	25.7	20	1.0	1,924	100
Arua	77	4.0	977	50.2	867	44.6	24	1.2	1,945	100
Gulu	66	14.9	253	57.2	115	26.0	8	1.8	442	100
Kitgum	133	18.0	424	57.5	177	24.0	4	0.5	738	100
Kotido	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lira	206	9.2	1,469	65.3	561	24.9	14	0.6	2,250	100
Moroto	43	17.7	143	58.8	53	21.8	4	1.6	243	100
Moyo	9	5.6	82	50.9	70	43.5	-	-	161	100
Nebbi	49	3.7	542	40.8	727	54.8	9	0.7	1,327	100
Pader	69	30.3	121	53.1	37	16.2	1	0.4	228	100
Yumbe	213	23.4	546	59.9	144	15.8	8	0.9	911	100
Nakapiripirit	25	8.0	194	62.4	84	27.0	8	2.6	311	100
Western										
Bundibugyo	23	5.6	214	52.2	170	41.5	3	0.7	410	100
Bushenyi	65	3.1	849	41.0	1,142	55.2	13	0.6	2,069	100
Hoima	26	5.0	181	34.8	303	58.3	10	1.9	520	100
Kabale	26	1.9	363	26.9	960	71.1	2	0.1	1,351	100
Kabarole	28	5.0	249	44.3	274	48.8	11	2.0	562	100
Kasese	43	7.2	303	50.7	247	41.3	5	0.8	598	100
Kibaale	66	7.2	358	38.9	485	52.7	11	1.2	920	100
Kisoro	4	1.2	147	42.7	187	54.4	6	1.7	344	100
Masindi	31	4.7	272	41.0	350	52.8	10	1.5	663	100
Mbarara	94	4.1	984	42.6	1,216	52.7	15	0.6	2,309	100
Ntungamo	32	3.5	360	39.7	512	56.4	3	0.3	907	100
Rukungiri	32	4.0	276	34.1	495	61.2	6	0.7	809	100
Kamwenge	18	3.9	243	52.9	195	42.5	3	0.7	459	100
Kanungu	24	4.6	227	43.6	268	51.4	2	0.4	521	100
Kyenjojo	29	4.3	256	37.8	388	57.2	5	0.7	678	100
Total	2,976	6.8	20,345	46.7	19,810	45.5	396	0.9	43,527	100

Table A1.8: Rape and Defilement by Region and District

	Very common		Exists but not common		Does not exist		Undefined		Total	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Kalangala	1	1.1	28	29.8	63	67.0	2	2.1	94	100
Kampala	36	5.0	274	38.0	390	54.1	21	2.9	721	100
Kiboga	15	2.9	151	29.6	339	66.5	5	1.0	510	100
Luwero	13	1.5	250	28.4	613	69.7	3	0.3	879	100
Masaka	28	2.2	322	24.8	938	72.1	13	1.0	1,301	100
Mpigi	18	2.3	258	33.6	488	63.6	3	0.4	767	100
Mubende	35	2.7	394	30.9	843	66.0	5	0.4	1,277	100
Mukono	30	2.5	339	28.2	823	68.4	12	1.0	1,204	100
Nakasongola	10	3.5	77	27.0	197	69.1	1	0.4	285	100
Rakai	28	3.1	217	23.8	660	72.4	6	0.7	911	100
Sembabule	8	2.2	115	31.3	245	66.6	-	-	368	100
Kayunga	10	2.7	116	31.1	247	66.2	-	-	373	100
Wakiso	16	2.6	230	36.7	372	59.4	8	1.3	626	100
Eastern										
Bugiri	46	8.6	206	38.4	283	52.8	1	0.2	536	100
Busia	22	4.2	170	32.7	324	62.3	4	0.8	520	100
Iganga	37	5.5	255	38.1	373	55.7	5	0.7	670	100
Jinja	6	1.5	167	42.9	204	52.4	12	3.1	389	100
Kamuli	35	2.7	385	29.7	875	67.4	3	0.2	1,298	100
Kapchorwa	16	2.4	281	41.5	378	55.8	2	0.3	677	100
Katakwi	30	4.6	269	41.0	357	54.4	-	-	656	100
Kumi	18	4.0	241	53.1	187	41.2	8	1.8	454	100
Mbale	86	5.9	633	43.7	718	49.6	10	0.7	1,447	100
Pallisa	35	5.0	307	43.7	359	51.1	1	0.1	702	100
Soroti	28	5.4	250	48.3	238	45.9	2	0.4	518	100
Tororo	43	5.3	350	42.9	414	50.7	9	1.1	816	100
Kaberamaido	4	1.3	119	39.1	180	59.2	1	0.3	304	100
Mayuge	16	4.2	133	34.9	232	60.9	-	-	381	100
Sironko	39	3.6	561	51.2	492	44.9	3	0.3	1,095	100

Table A1.8: Rape and Defilement by Region and District

	Very common		Exists but not common		Does not exist		Undefined		Total	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Northern										
Adjumani	14	9.5	53	35.8	78	52.7	3	2.0	148	100
Apac	33	1.7	616	32.0	1,261	65.5	14	0.7	1,924	100
Arua	53	2.7	596	30.6	1,280	65.8	16	0.8	1,945	100
Gulu	41	9.3	218	49.3	175	39.6	8	1.8	442	100
Kitgum	46	6.2	244	33.1	445	60.3	3	0.4	738	100
Kotido	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Lira	56	2.5	722	32.1	1,461	64.9	11	0.5	2,250	100
Moroto	27	11.1	99	40.7	116	47.7	1	0.4	243	100
Moyo	7	4.3	58	36.0	95	59.0	1	0.6	161	100
Nebbi	24	1.8	330	24.9	967	72.9	6	0.5	1,327	100
Pader	37	16.2	120	52.6	70	30.7	1	0.4	228	100
Yumbe	72	7.9	360	39.5	474	52.0	5	0.5	911	100
Nakapiripirit	14	4.5	95	30.5	197	63.3	5	1.6	311	100
Western										
Bundibugyo	33	8.0	161	39.3	213	52.0	3	0.7	410	100
Bushenyi	30	1.4	554	26.8	1,475	71.3	10	0.5	2,069	100
Hoima	40	7.7	206	39.6	261	50.2	13	2.5	520	100
Kabale	10	0.7	257	19.0	1,079	79.9	5	0.4	1,351	100
Kabarole	26	4.6	224	39.9	303	53.9	9	1.6	562	100
Kasese	22	3.7	203	33.9	368	61.5	5	0.8	598	100
Kibaale	35	3.8	312	33.9	566	61.5	7	0.8	920	100
Kisoro	4	1.2	97	28.2	235	68.3	8	2.3	344	100
Masindi	55	8.3	246	37.1	355	53.5	7	1.1	663	100
Mbarara	55	2.4	621	26.9	1,623	70.3	10	0.4	2,309	100
Ntungamo	16	1.8	194	21.4	693	76.4	4	0.4	907	100
Rukungiri	6	0.7	184	22.7	613	75.8	6	0.7	809	100
Kamwenge	16	3.5	146	31.8	294	64.1	3	0.7	459	100
Kanungu	14	2.7	165	31.7	341	65.5	1	0.2	521	100
Kyenjojo	40	5.9	236	34.8	398	58.7	4	0.6	678	100
Total	1,535	3.5	14,415	33.1	27,268	62.6	309	0.7	43,527	100

Table A1.9: Total Number of Households with PWDs by District

District	Household With a PWD	Household Without a PWD	PWDs in Households	Non PWDs in Households	Total
UGANDA	665,849	4,377,407	828,090	22,771,734	23,599,824
Central					
Kalangala	1,142	11,608	1,311	32,008	33,319
Kampala	15,057	291,121	17,974	1,143,140	1,161,114
Kiboga	9,815	41,490	12,663	214,636	227,299
Luwero	15,119	91,485	18,547	455,668	474,215
Masaka	24,130	152,752	29,423	733,519	762,942
Mpigi	12,301	76,353	14,989	388,537	403,526
Mubende	20,021	136,140	23,787	661,315	685,102
Mukono	19,977	167,990	23,743	761,797	785,540
Nakasongola	4,858	20,684	6,558	119,504	126,062
Rakai	13,544	93,141	16,278	450,689	466,967
Ssembabule	4,801	34,533	5,866	173,178	179,044
Kayunga	8,752	53,287	10,751	281,782	292,533
Wakiso	16,879	201,263	20,073	877,455	897,528
Eastern					
Bugiri	11,636	71,113	14,521	396,729	411,250
Busia	6,508	41,378	8,068	216,037	224,105
Iganga	24,761	115,464	32,524	672,657	705,181
Jinja	8,645	75,380	10,499	369,224	379,723
Kamuli	21,743	115,102	27,762	676,407	704,169
Kapchorwa	4,664	34,408	5,375	183,909	189,284
Katakwi	12,581	52,097	15,391	283,029	298,420
Kumi	11,403	67,036	13,635	373,575	387,210
Mbale	16,222	146,296	19,930	693,606	713,536
Pallisa	15,425	84,719	19,291	499,831	519,122
Soroti	10,546	59,909	13,083	354,471	367,554
Tororo	16,264	96,019	20,581	512,936	533,517
Kaberamaido	4,654	21,340	5,842	125,336	131,178
Mayuge	6,190	57,815	7,568	315,990	323,558
Sironko	7,256	60,093	8,506	274,349	282,855

Table A1.9: Total Number of Households with PWDs by District

District	Household with a PWD	Household without a PWD	PWDS in households	Non PWDS in households	Total
Northern					
Adjumani	4,874	26,983	5,778	157,095	162,873
Apac	27,036	116,001	34,905	646,551	681,456
Arua	23,622	128,229	29,486	799,764	829,250
Gulu	18,965	78,208	25,147	444,845	469,992
Kitgum	14,921	41,052	21,435	258,746	280,181
Lira	32,339	121,790	42,874	693,462	736,336
Moroto	2,587	33,995	2,907	185,064	187,971
Moyo	5,398	33,524	6,435	186,342	192,777
Nebbi	19,422	70,618	25,807	407,331	433,138
Nakapiripirit	2,347	25,009	2,635	147,472	150,107
Pader	13,633	52,219	19,250	304,421	323,671
Yumbe	5,580	36,996	6,877	243,119	249,996
Western					
Bundibugyo	6,707	38,423	8,225	201,124	209,349
Bushenyi	15,730	127,240	18,767	706,053	724,820
Hoima	9,772	60,514	11,902	314,681	326,583
Kabale	11,838	83,233	14,157	439,074	453,231
Kabarole	8,588	68,265	10,060	343,075	353,135
Kasese	11,643	87,196	13,867	505,904	519,771
Kibaale	13,981	71,057	17,655	386,426	404,081
Kisoro	4,909	43,628	5,670	213,927	219,597
Masindi	12,510	79,289	15,896	438,642	454,538
Mbarara	21,912	202,908	25,798	1,051,119	1,076,917
Ntungamo	7,061	69,367	8,024	370,037	378,061
Rukungiri	5,698	50,524	6,598	266,665	273,263
Kamwenge	5,798	51,340	6,755	256,035	262,790
Kanungu	4,517	38,949	5,369	198,347	203,716
Kyenjojo	9,567	70,834	11,272	365,099	376,371

Annex 2: Glossary of Census Terms

Geography Definitions

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

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

Urban Areas – All gazetted cities, municipalities and town councils

District – A district in Uganda where a person was enumerated. At the time of census enumeration, there were 56 districts in Uganda

Household Definitions

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

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

Household Size – Number of persons who are members of a given household.

Household Population – Persons who were enumerated in households.

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

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

Age Category Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Characteristics

Disability – A long-term physical condition or health problem that has lasted or is expected to last six months or more which limits the kinds or amount of activities that a person can do.

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

Ethnicity – The 56 tribal groupings as listed in the 1995 Constitution of Uganda.

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

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

Education Definitions

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

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

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

Vocational/Tertiary Education – Post secondary education excluding University Education.

Economic Activity Definitions

Economic Activity - Work which involves the production of goods and/or services for sale or exchange and production of certain products for own consumption. This excludes household duties like caring for the sick, cooking food, collecting children from school, fetching water, etc.

Working Population – All persons aged 5 years and above whose Activity Status was paid employee, self employed or unpaid family worker.

Looking for Work – Persons aged 5 years and above who were without work and had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self employment.

Economically Active Population – All persons aged 5 years and above who were either working or actively looking for work.

Unpaid Family Workers – Members of the household who work in an enterprise operated by the household without pay or profit.

Household Worker – A person aged five (5) years or more of either sex involved in housework and who is not paid for the chores he/she performs.

Economically Inactive Population - Refers to all persons aged 5 years and above who were not engaged in economic activities during the reference period (seven days prior to the census date) and did not look for work. These include household domestic workers, the sick, those who are too old or too young to work, pensioners or retirees, those not working and are not interested in work.

Industry – The type of economic activity carried out by an enterprise where a person is working, irrespective of what work the person actually does there

Occupation – The actual work that an individual does at the place of work. This is irrespective of the main activity that the organization he/she is involved in.

Subsistence Farming – includes traditional agriculture (crop growing), livestock rearing or herding, fishing, hunting and gathering. Subsistence farmers produce primarily for own consumption but may sell some of the produce.

Housing Definitions

Building - An independent, enclosed and permanent structure covered by a roof and enclosed with external walls.

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

Dwelling - A structure or portion thereof used exclusively for human habitation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sharing Ratio – Is a measure of the occupancy density (in terms of households per housing unit) or level of overcrowding of the existing housing units.

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

Tenant - An occupant of a dwelling unit with the owner’s assent, who pays rent to the owner of the unit in return for the right to occupy the dwelling unit.

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

Household Facilities

Safe Water Source – Includes Tap/piped water, Borehole and Protected Well/Spring. All the other sources are classified as unsafe.

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

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

Safe Toilet – covers VIP, flush and covered pit excludes uncovered pit latrine.

Annex 3: Questionnaire