

# **2002 UGANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**

## **Analytical Report**

### **POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION**

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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 **Population Size and Distribution** contains information on Population size and distribution, Migration and Urbanisation.

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 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> 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 **Population Size and Distribution**. The other monographs in series include the following;

- Volume II: Population Composition
- Volume III: Population Dynamics
- Volume IV: Economic Characteristics
- Volume V: Educational Characteristics
- Volume VI: Household and Housing Conditions
- Volume VII: Gender and Special Interest Groups

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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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The 2002 Census was conducted with reference to the night of 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> September (Census Night). The enumeration covered all persons resident in Uganda on the Census Night. Special arrangements were made to enumerate institutional, homeless, hotel and mobile populations. 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. There was evidence of deliberate falsification of data from Kotido District. Therefore the analysis in this report excludes data for Kotido district.

### **Population Size and distribution**

The population of Uganda was 24.2 million persons, of which 51 percent were females. The Central region had the largest share of the national population of 27 percent and the Northern the lowest one of 21 percent. The two districts of Kampala and Mbarara had a population of above one million people. About half of the population lived in districts with less than 500,000 people. The average national Sub-county and parish population sizes were 25,289 and 4,625 persons respectively. The population density of Uganda was 123 persons per square kilometre in 2002 with the Eastern region having the highest population density of 226 persons per square kilometre compared to Northern region which had the lowest of 62 persons per square kilometre. The population density of the districts ranged from 22 persons per square kilometre for Moroto district to 7,259 persons per square kilometre for Kampala district.

The average annual population growth rate of 3.2 percent for the period 1991-2002 was higher than the growth rate of 2.5 for the earlier inter-censal period 1980-1991. The high growth rate was due to high fertility levels and declining mortality. Out of the 56 districts 12 had high growth rates, above 5.0 percent during the intercensal period 1991-2002.

### **Migration**

International migration does not have a significant impact on the size of the population. There were only 333 thousand immigrants (persons born outside Uganda), and of these, 100,000 were recent immigrants, constituting less than one percent of the total population in 2002. More than 90 percent of the recent immigrants were from the 6 neighbouring countries. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was origin to more than one-third of the recent immigrants in 2002 followed by Sudan with 20 percent.

About 3.1 million persons born in Uganda were enumerated outside their district of birth and hence classified as internal migrants. About 43 percent of the internal migrants were recent migrants (moved within 5 years prior to the census).

**Urbanisation**

The level of urbanization remained low, with only 12.3 percent of the population residing in the urban areas. The Central region had the highest level of urbanization of 25 percent. The high level of urbanization in Central region is due to Kampala City being the prime urban area nationally, and this level reduces to 9 percent when Kampala district is excluded from the regional data.

## 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

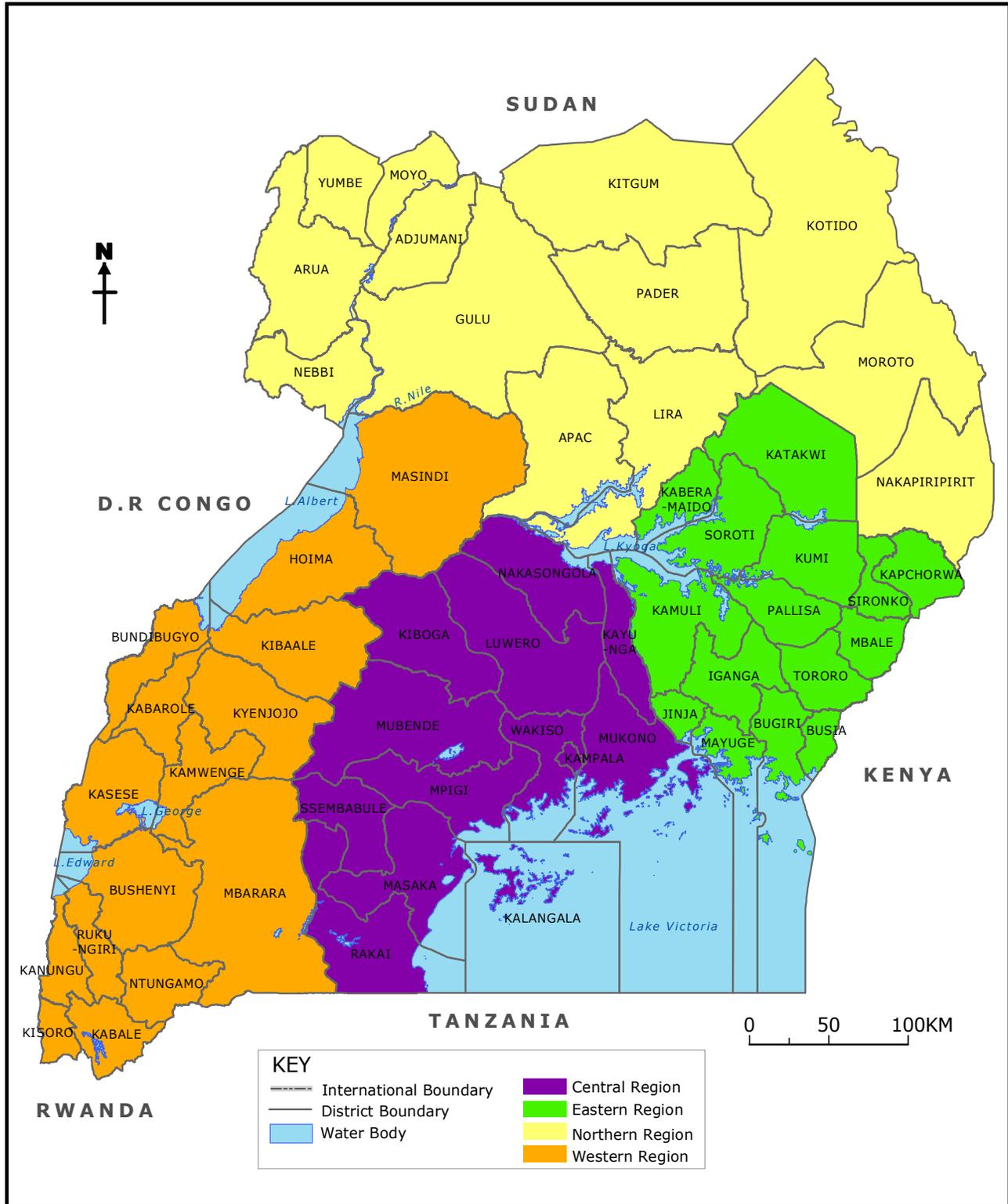
The country was divided into 56 districts at the time of the 2002 Population Census. The districts are sub divided into lower administrative units. These are counties, sub-counties, parishes and villages or Local Council 1 (LC 1). Overtime, the numbers of districts and lower level administrative units 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.

**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 16<sup>o</sup> C to 30<sup>o</sup> C. Nevertheless, the Northern and Eastern regions sometimes experience relatively high temperatures exceeding 30<sup>o</sup> C and the South Western region sometimes has temperatures below 16<sup>o</sup> C.

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 750 mm and 2100 mm 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, and Itesoit 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 Corporation, 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 who have not gone through or only partially gone through the formal system of education. The majority 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 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. The 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 5 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 Censuses. 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 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 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> September 2002, and the actual enumeration was carried out between 13<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 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 their credibility, increases their potential use and the benefits to be derived from them. 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. 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 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.

Because of this, the analysis of population size and Distribution is based on the total population of 24.2 million, while 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 five 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 Population size and distribution; Chapter 3 covers Migration while Chapter 4 covers Urbanisation. Chapter 5 presents the policy implications

## **CHAPTER 2: POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION**

### **2.0 Background**

To formulate present and future development programmes, a nation needs to know the size, quality and growth of its population. Population growth should be in tandem with economic growth and development if a country is to develop fast enough. It is determined by levels of fertility, mortality and migration of an area or negative.

Population censuses are the main sources of demographic data in general and information on population size, distribution and growth in particular. Other sources include sample surveys, the Birth and Death Registration System (BDR) and Administrative records. Although the BDR system is in operation in some of the districts, it is not yet able to generate reliable estimates. This chapter analyses the size of the population of Uganda, its distribution and trends/patterns in its growth over time.

Uganda has a National Population Policy (NPP) based on the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) as its driving force. It spells out the pertinent issues for action to ensure that the Population of the Country is healthy and supportive of the Country's Population goals and objectives. It emphasizes the importance of reflecting population issues in development planning at all levels and stresses that the decision of individuals and couples to utilize the limited resources of the country should take into consideration the needs of future generations. The policy document recognizes that the current level of population growth cannot be sustainable with the current economy and the high poverty and low levels of living. It therefore spells out concrete actions for the management of the population as a pre-condition for acceleration of social transformation of the society and improvement of the quality of life. Issues on population size, distribution, growth and urbanization are highlighted in the policy document<sup>1</sup>.

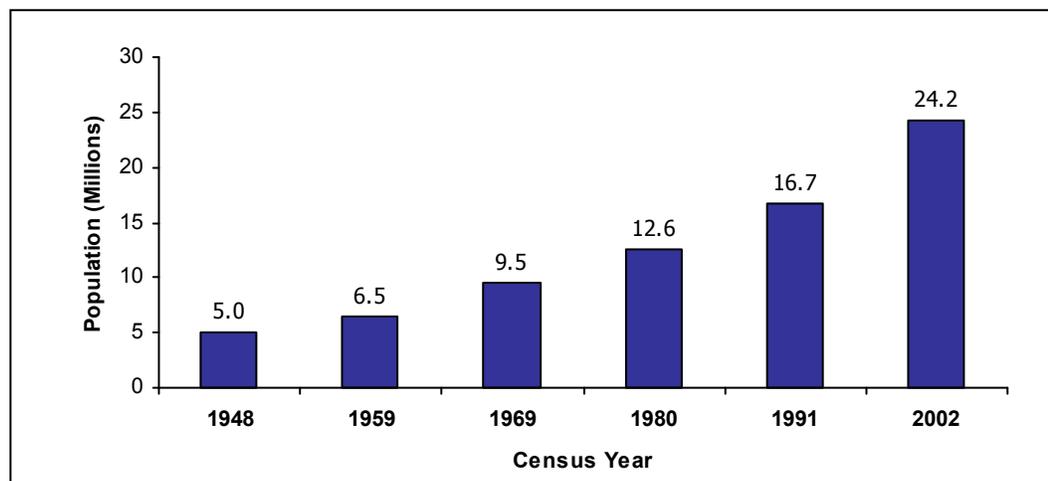
When comparing the population sizes, distribution and growth rates at low levels of administration like districts, boundaries were constituted as they existed on 13 September 2002, the census reference date. The figures published in the reports of the earlier censuses may therefore differ from the 2002 information for districts where there were changes in the boundaries between the time of earlier censuses and 2002.

## 2.1 Total Population

The population increased 5 times in about half a century (1948-2002)

The Population of Uganda was 24.2 million in 2002 having increased from 2.5 million in 1911 reflecting nearly a 10-fold increase over a 90-year period. Between 1948 and 2002 the population increased from 5.0 million to 24.2 million an increase of about 5 times.

**Figure 2.1: Population of Uganda, 1948-2002**

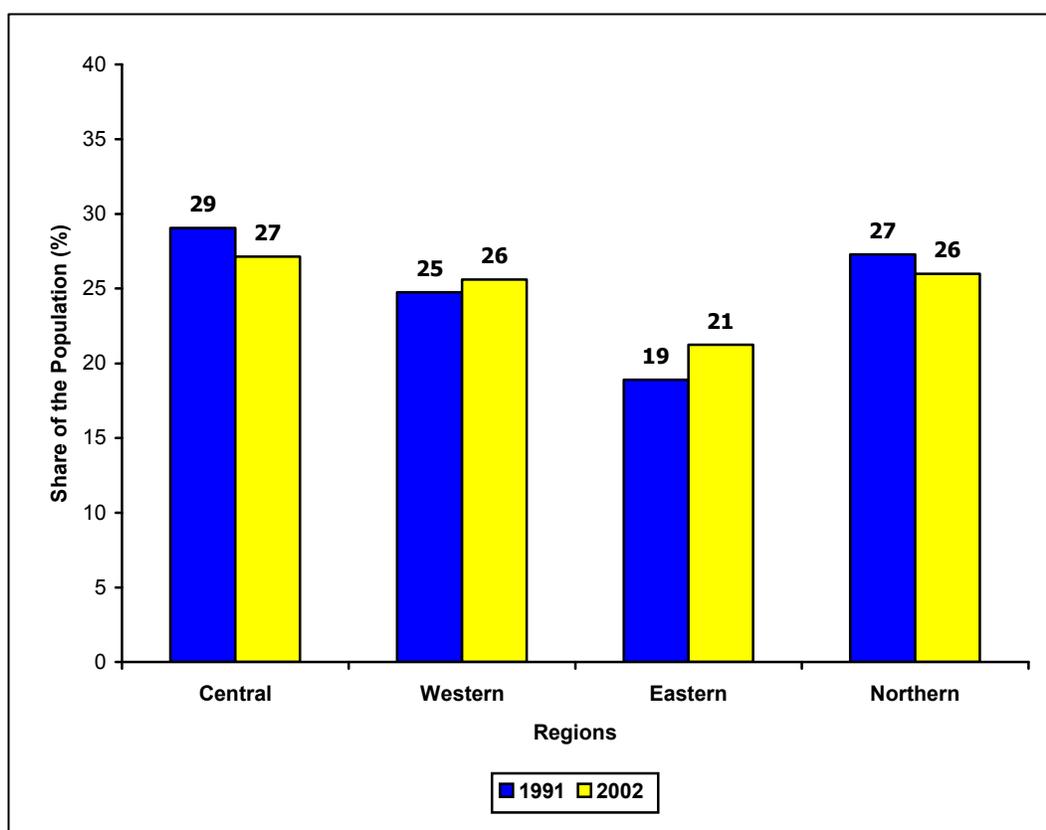


## 2.2 Spatial Distribution of the Population

### 2.2.1 Regional Population

The distribution of the population by districts and regions during the three previous census years is shown in Appendix Table A1.1 while Figure 2.2 shows the regional share of the population in 1991 and 2002. The central region had the largest share of the population at 27 percent in 2002 Despite having decreased from 29 percent in 1991. The Western region also experienced a decrease in its share of the national population between 1991 and 2002. On the other hand the Northern region still had the lowest share of the population despite the considerable percentage gain between 1991 and 2002 censuses. Eastern region also gained in its share of the national population between 1991 and 2002. The gain in the northern region can be partly attributed to the relative security it experienced prior to the 2002 population and housing census thus encouraging many of the northerners who had migrated to other regions and neighbouring countries to come back home to their respective districts.

Figure 2.2: Percentage Share of Population by Region, 1991-2002



In addition there were marked fertility differences among the regions. According to UDHS results from the 2000-01 survey, the two regions of central and western whose share declined between the years 1991-2002 had Total Fertility Rate (TFR) lower than Eastern and Northern Regions.

### 2.2.2 District Population

Table 2.1 shows that 36 out of the 56 districts in 2002 had populations between 250,000 and 750,000 persons, and these constituted about two thirds of the total population. In 1980 no districts had population of more than 750,000 people. In 1991, 9 percent of the population lived in Districts with 750,000 or more people increasing further to 23 percent in 2002. The number of districts with less than 250,000 persons decreased from 35 in 1980, to 30 in 1991 and further to 14 in 2002. Similarly the population share in those districts decreased from 40 percent in 1980 to 10 percent in 2002. On the converse population share of districts with more than 500,000 people increased from 9 percent in 1980 to 50 percent in 2002

50 percent of the population lived in districts with less than 500,000 people

**Table 2.1: Distribution of Districts Population by Size, 2002**

Population Range	Number of Districts			Population (Millions)			Share of Population (%)		
	1980	1991	2002	1980	1991	2002	1980	1991	2002
Less than 250,000	35	30	14	5	4.8	2.5	39.5	28.9	10.3
250,000 – 499,999	19	17	26	6.5	6.3	9.6	51.7	38	39.6
500,000 – 749,999	2	7	10	1.1	4	6.5	8.8	23.8	27.1
750,000 or More	0	2	6	0	1.6	5.6	0	9.3	23.1
<b>All Sizes</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Appendix Table A1.1 gives the distribution of the population by districts during the previous three recent censuses (1980-2002). The table shows that in 2002, two districts (Mbarara and Kampala) had populations of more than one million people while Kalangala was the only district with a population of less than 100,000 people. Due to uneven population growth rates among districts, Kampala district which had the third largest size of the population in 1980 became the most populated in 2002.

### 2.2.3 Sub county Population

The distribution of the population by sub-county is given in Appendix A1.2. The population size of the sub-counties varied quite widely. Table 2.2 shows that slightly more than half of the population lived in sub-counties with a size of 10,000 – 29,999 persons.

**Table 2.2: Distribution of Sub-counties /Divisions by Population Size**

Indicator	Sub county / Divisions Population Size				All Sizes
	< 10,000	10,000 – 29,999	30,000 – 49,999	> 50,000	
Number of Sub counties/Divisions	71	631	225	31	958
Population (Millions)	0.5	12.6	8.2	2.9	24.2
Share of population (%)	2.1	51.9	33.9	12.1	100

One-third of the population lived in sub-counties with populations between 30,000 and 49,999 persons. There were 31 large sub-counties, (with populations of 50,000 persons or more), and they collectively constituted 12 percent of the population while the remaining 2 percent of the population lived in the smallest sub-counties, with populations less than 10,000 persons.

The national sub county average size was 25,289 persons. Among regions only central region had its average sub county population (32,552 persons) above the national average. The high average size of central region was largely influenced by Kampala

District which had an average population size more than 9 times the national average (237,828 persons).

### 2.2.4 Parish Population

Table 2.3 shows that about 42 percent of the people lived in parishes with a population between 2,000-4,999 or 5,000-9,999 people. Only 4 percent of the people lived in the very small parishes with less than 2,000 persons, while 13 percent lived in parishes with more than 10,000 people.

**Table 2.3: Distribution of Parishes / Wards by Population Size**

Population Size	< 2,000	2000-4,999	5000-9,999	10,000 >	Total
Number of Parishes	617	2,895	1,524	202	5,238
Population Size	899,232	10,127,379	10,074,462	3,126,224	24,227,297
Share of the Population (%)	3.7	41.8	41.6	12.9	100

The distribution of the parish population by districts and regions is indicated in Appendix A1.3. The national average parish size was 4,625 persons. The central region had the highest average parish size of 5,244 persons followed by western (4,856). The average parish size of eastern region (4,156) and northern region (4,312) were below the national average. Among districts Kampala had the highest average parish size of 12,387 persons followed by Masindi at 10,211 persons. Kumi district was the only district with its average parish size below 2,000 persons.

## 2.3 Population Density

The concept of population density is useful in a discussion of the carrying capacity of an area. The population density in this report is given with reference to persons per square kilometre of land area. Uganda has a total area of 241,038 square kilometres of which 197,323 is covered by land.

Table 2.4 shows that the population density of Uganda increased from 25 persons per square kilometre in 1948 to 123 persons per square kilometre in 2002. Uganda's population density in 2002 was much higher than some of her neighbours (Tanzania – 39, Kenya – 54 and Sudan - 66) for the same year. However it was lower than that of Rwanda (281) and Burundi (243) for the same period<sup>2</sup>.

Population density was 123 persons per square km in 2002

<sup>2</sup> Obtained from the 2002 World Population Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau (PRB). The figures were converted from persons per square mile to persons per square kilometer.

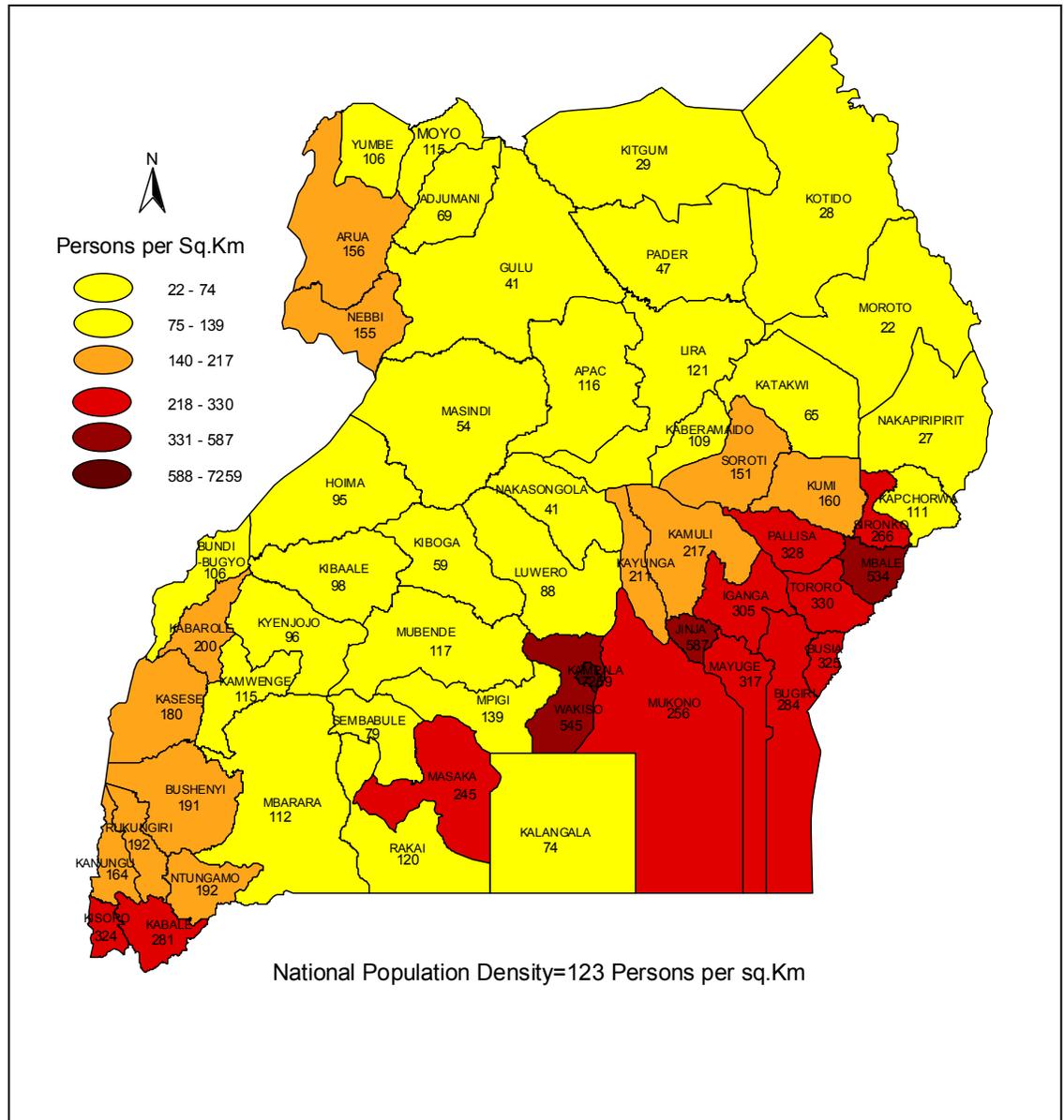
**Table 2.4: Population Density of Uganda, 1948 – 2002**

Index	1948	1959	1969	1980	1991	2002
Population (Millions)	5.0	6.5	9.5	12.6	16.7	24.2
Population Density (Persons per Sq Km)	25	33	48	64	85	123

**The Eastern region had the highest population density (226 persons per**

Appendix Table A1.4 shows that the Eastern region had the highest population density of 226 persons per square kilometre in 2002 compared to Northern region which had the lowest of 62 persons per square kilometre. The population densities for Central and Western region were 176 and 126 persons per square kilometre respectively. The population density of the districts ranged from 22 persons per square kilometre for Moroto district to 7,259 persons per square kilometre for Kampala district.

Figure 2.4: Population density by District



## 2.4 Population growth

Population growth is the change in the population over time. It is brought about by additions (due to births), deductions due to deaths or the net effect of migration. However, natural increase, the excess of births over deaths is the major source of population change.

### 2.4.1 Growth of the Total Population

Between 1911 and 1921 the population of Uganda increased from 2.5 to 2.9 million an increase of 0.4 million persons in ten years portraying an average annual population growth rate of 1.5 percent (Table 2.5). The national average population growth rate increased by 0.7 percentage points to 2.2 percent points during the period 1921-1931 decreasing to 2.0 percent during 1931-1948 and rising again to 2.5 percent for 1948-1959. The highest average annual growth rate of 3.9 percent is observed during the intercensal period 1959-1969.

**Table 2.5: Population size, Inter-censal Population increases and average annual growth rates, 1911-2002**

Census year	Population	Intercensal Interval	Average Annual Increase (000's)	Growth rate
1911	2,466,125			
1921	2,854,608	1911-1921	39	1.5
1931	3,542,281	1921-1931	68	2.2
1948	4,958,520	1931-1948	83	2.0
1959	6,536,616	1948-1959	143	2.5
1969	9,535,051	1959-1969	300	3.9
1980	12,636,179	1969-1980	262	2.5
1991	16,671,705	1980-1991	367	2.6
2002	24,227,297	1991-2002	647	3.2

**The average annual Population growth rate between 1991-2002 was 3.2 %**

Uganda's population grew at an average annual rate of 3.2 percent during the period 1991 to 2002. This was the second highest inter-censal growth rate in Uganda. If the average annual growth rate is maintained at 3.2 percent, Uganda's population will double by the year 2024.

The average annual population growth rate of the Ugandan population of 3.2 percent during 1991-2002 was higher than that of Tanzania (2.9 percent), Kenya (2.9 percent) and Rwanda (2.5 percent) making it being one of the countries with the highest average annual growth rates in Eastern Africa region. During the same period the average

population growth rate of the Africa's population was 2.1 percent and that of the World was 1.3 percent<sup>3</sup>.

#### **2.4.2 Age and sex specific Average annual Population growth rates**

Table 2.7 presents Age-Sex specific growth rates for the inter-censal periods 1969-1991 and 1991-2002. During the period 1991-2002 many five year age groups experienced a population growth rate of more than 3 percent while for the period 1969-1991 only three (10-14, 15-19 and 20-24) age groups recorded that rate. The average annual growth rate for the period 1991-2002 was 0.5 percent points more than that for the period 1969-1991. The table also indicates that while for the period 1969-1991 the average annual population growth rate was highest for the age group 15-19 at 3.6 percent, for the inter-censal period 1991-2002 the peak was in the age group 5-9 at 3.9 percent. The results also show that the specific growth rates for the period 1969-1991 were consistently higher than for 1991-2002 for either sex. In addition the growth rates at young broad Ages were higher than at old Ages.

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<sup>3</sup> Global Population Profile, 2002

**Table 2.6: Age and sex specific Average annual Population growth rates (1969-2002)**

Five Year Age groups	Inter-censal period					
	1969-1991			1991-2002		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.1
5-9	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.9	3.9	3.9
10-14	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.8
15-19	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3
20-24	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.6	3.1	2.9
25-29	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.7
30-34	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.5	3.3	3.4
35-39	1.3	1.8	1.5	3.1	3.4	3.2
40-44	1.3	1.8	1.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
45-49	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.4
50-54	1.5	2.0	1.8	0.5	1.4	1
55-59	1.6	2.2	1.9	0.6	2.6	1.6
60-64	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1
65-69	1.7	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
70-74	1.7	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.4
75+	1.2	2.2	1.7	1.8	3.3	2.6
<b>Broad Age groups</b>						
Primary School going Age(6-12)	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
Children (0-17)	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.5
Adolescents(10-24)	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.4
Youths(18-30)	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7
Working Age Population(14-64)	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9
Older Persons(60+)	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.3
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>

The high growth rates in young ages are typical of young populations partly due to high levels of fertility (the TFR for Uganda is 7.0 children per woman). Low levels of growth rates for the age groups for the years 45-49 up to 55-59 are observed for the total population during the inter-censal period 1991-2002.

### 2.4.3 Regional and District growth rates

The growth in the population of districts is brought about by natural increase as well as the net effect of migration (internal and international). Appendix Table A1.4 shows that the Central region had the highest average annual growth rate of the population during the period 1980-1991 and the lowest for 1991-2002. Only four of the 13 districts of central region had a population growth rate above the national average in 1991-2002, contributing to the growth rate of the region to be below the national average by 0.6 percent points. Western Region also had an average population growth rate which was below the national average. The high population growth rate for northern region of 4.2 percent for 1991-2002 can be partly explained by the returning of residents of the region especially to districts of West Nile sub-region.

12 districts had high growth rates of above 5.0 percent

During the intercensal interval 1980-1991, Kalangala and Adjumani districts experienced a high population growth rate of above 5.0 percent. However for 1991-2002, 12 districts experienced growth rates of above 5.0 percent consisting of one from Central region, 2 from Eastern and Northern regions and 7 from Northern region .

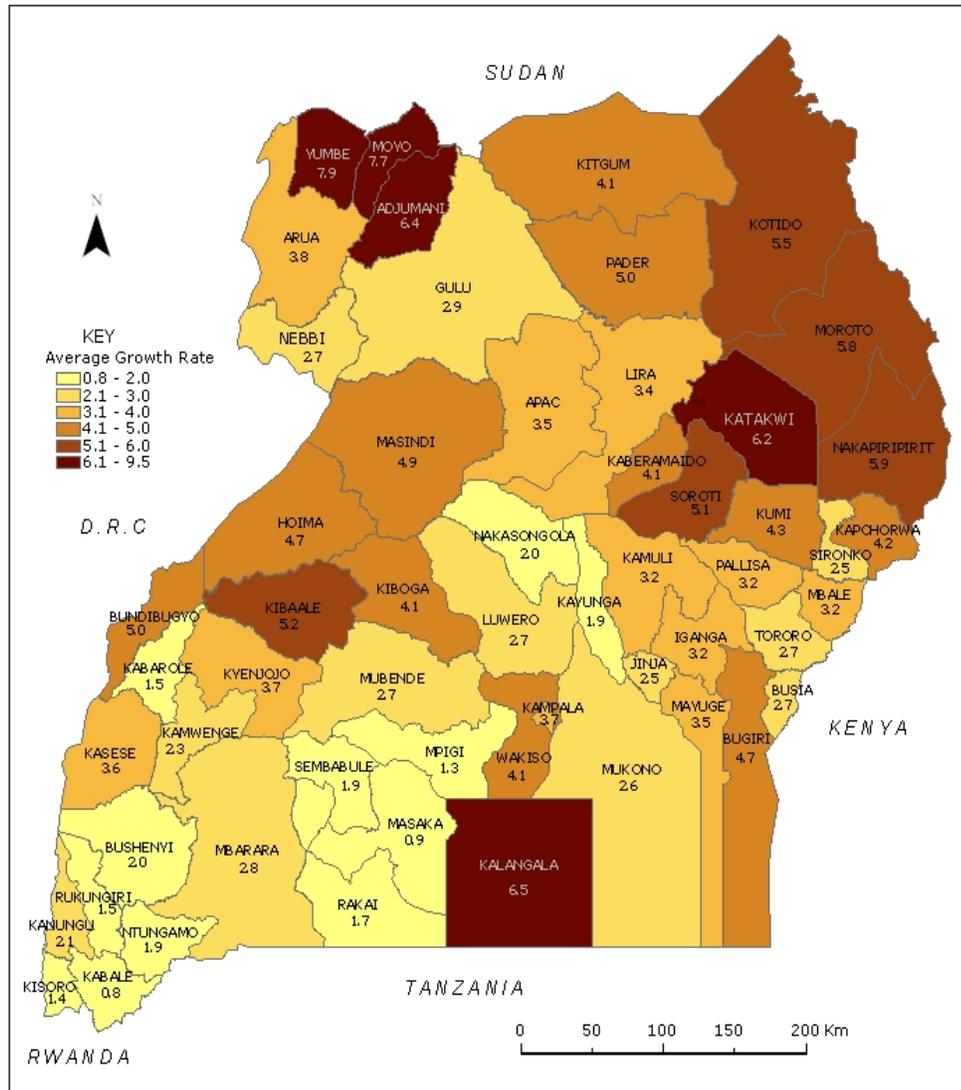
Four districts had negative annual growth rates of their population during the period 1980-1991, while no district experienced a similar trend in 1991-2002. All the four districts which experienced a negative average annual population growth rate for 1980-1991, had more than the average national population growth rate during 1991-2002.

**Table 2.7: Distribution of Districts by Growth Rates, 1980 - 2002**

Growth Rate (%)	Inter-censal Period	
	1980 – 1991	1991 – 2002
More than 5%	2	12
4 – 5%	4	9
3 – 4%	12	11
2 – 3%	22	14
1 – 2%	6	8
0 – 1%	6	2
Less than 0%	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>

The results also indicate that during the period 1991-2002 the population of the districts of Kalangala, Adjumani, Moyo and Yumbe more than doubled.

Figure 2.3: Average annual Population growth rates by District, 2002

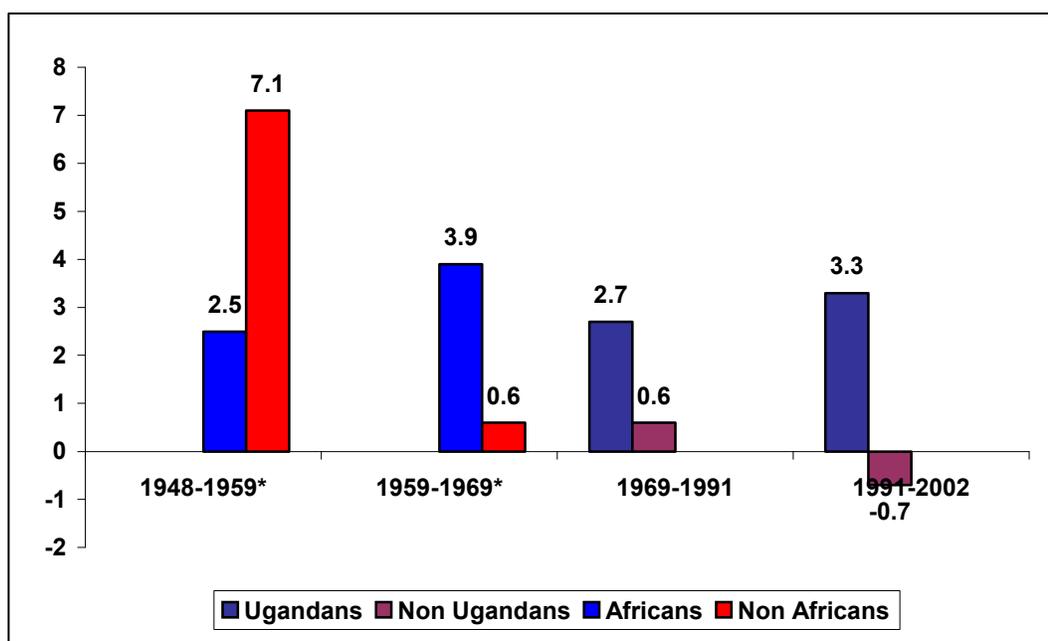


Overall 36 districts experienced a higher growth rate during 1991-2002 compared to 1980-1991 resulting in the increase in the national population growth rate over the period.

**2.4.4 Population growth rates by Citizenship**

The Ugandan and non-Ugandan population grew annually at an average of 2.7 and 0.6 percent respectively between 1969-1991. This is indicated in Figure 2.4

Figure 2.4: Population Growth Rates by Citizenship and Intercensal interval



On the other hand, while the Ugandan population grew at an average of 3.3 percent between 1991 and 2002, there was a negative growth of the non-Ugandan population (-0.7 percent) within this period. The growth of the two segments of the population therefore has been following different patterns during the period of interest. The population growth rate of Ugandans has always been higher than that of the non-Ugandans and because of the big size of this population in the country; it has had a big impact on the population growth rate of Uganda.

## 2.5 Summary

The Population of Uganda increased from 5 million in 1948 to 24 million in 2002 an increment of about 5 times in about half a century. The Central region had the largest share of the population in 2002 although its share decreased by 2 percentage points from 29 percent in 1991 to 27 percent in 2002. However the Northern region which was the least populated region gained by 2 percent points from 19 percent in 1991 to 21 percent in 2002. Two districts of Kampala and Mbarara had populations above one million in 2002.

The 1991-2002 average annual growth rate of 3.2 percent was the second highest average annual growth rate ever recorded in an intercensal period, the highest of 3.9

percent having been realized during 1959-1969. The Central region had the highest average annual growth rate of its population during 1980-1991 and the lowest for 1991-2002. Both the Central and Western Regions had average annual growth rates below the National average during 1991-2002. The Northern region had the highest growth of the population at 4.2 percent during the period 1991-2002. The results also indicate that the inter-census growth rate increased during the period 1980 to 2002. Between 1980 and 1991, the average annual growth rate was 2.5 percent per year which increased to 3.2 percent for 1991-2002. If the average annual growth rate is maintained at 3.2 percent, Uganda's population will double by the year 2024.

The population density of Uganda increased from 25 persons per square kilometre in 1948 to 123 persons per square kilometre in 2002. The Eastern region had the highest population density of 226 persons per square Kilometre and Northern the lowest of 62 persons per square kilometre.

## CHAPTER 3: MIGRATION

### 3.0 Background

Migration is the geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a residence. Migration is therefore the movement of persons that leads to a change in their place of 'usual residence'. Migration may be internal (within the country's boundaries) or international (across country boundaries). The 2002 Census did not collect information on 'Usual Residence'. Therefore, the information on 'Place of Enumeration' is taken as a proxy for 'Usual Residence'.

The causes of migration are various but the most important cause of migration is economic such as searching for employment opportunities. Other causes of migration include search for agriculture land, marriage, education and disaster. The traditional cause of massive internal migration in Uganda was resettlement due to population pressure and the opening up of new areas through the eradication of vectors such as the tsetse fly. Out-migration from Kigezi region started as early as the late 1940s when a resettlement programme was initiated by the colonial Government. The Bugisu region has been the second most important source of internal migrants. Toro and Bukedi regions have respectively been the recipient areas. The decade preceding the 1991 Census was characterized by civil wars and insurgency, in Central, Eastern and Northern regions. These events led to out-migration from war affected areas and the subsequent return-migration when peace returned. The magnitude and destination of this type of migration is unknown<sup>4</sup>.

Another known cause of internal migration in the country was related to labour migration especially from West Nile area to the plantations and industries in Jinja. The labour migrants were mainly men, although at times they were accompanied by their families. Another labour migration stream came from the Kigezi region to Buganda region and Kabarole area. In the latter area, people were mainly going to work in tea plantations and Kilembe mines.

Movement in search of educational facilities such as colleges and universities is another cause of migration. This, together with labour migration is mainly directed towards urban areas where the required facilities are found. These movements are from different parts of the country either to the nearby town or to the major regional towns hence taking the form of rural to urban migration. Marriage also plays an important role in the migration of

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<sup>4</sup> The 1991 Population and Housing Analytical Report on Demographic Characteristics (Rwegyema)

females. The combination of these factors is responsible for the observed migration patterns.

### **3.1 Sources of data**

The major sources of data for the study of internal and international migration in Uganda are the censuses. The main questions asked in a census for measuring migration are place of birth, district of enumeration, previous residence and duration of residence in the district. However the censuses conducted before 1969 had no direct question on migration and it was inferred from the race or ethnic groups of the population within a specific district. The unit of reference in this case is the district, which is the biggest administrative unit within the country. Within the district migration is therefore not discussed since the data does not provide information on such movements.

#### **3.1.1 The 2002 Census Data**

The questions which provide information on migration in the 2002 Population and Housing Census were:

*Where was name born?*

*Where was name living before coming to this district?*

*How long has name lived in this district continuously?*

The place of birth was recorded as district if it was within Uganda and as country if it was outside Uganda. From the above questions one can study migration levels and patterns. The analysis of internal migration focuses on the district as the reference area. The information collected does not show intermediate movements, wherever they exist. The available data also cannot identify the pull and push factors responsible for the movement. Consequently, the causal factors cannot be discussed, instead, only the relationships between migration and other factors are presented.

#### **3.1.2 Other sources of Data**

Information on international migration is always collected at gazetted points of entry and exit. It is possible that in situations where border areas are porous, there may be a number of departures and arrivals that occur undetected and therefore unregistered that lend international migration figures inaccurate. Other sources of data on migration would include surveys and vital registration

### 3.2 Migration Characteristics of the Census Population

Table 3.1 gives the distribution of the total population by selected migration characteristics. The results in the table show that 84 percent of the population were enumerated in their district of birth and hence were non-migrants. The remaining 16 percent had migrated to the districts where they were enumerated.

**Table 3.1: Distribution of the Population (000's) by Migration Characteristics**

Migration Characteristics	Total Population	Recent Migrants*	Most Recent Migrants**
None Migrant - Born and Enumerated in Same District + Visitors at the time of the Census	20,213.4	NA	NA
Place of Birth is in Uganda and Place of Previous Residence is in Uganda	3,143.2	1,349.4	468.9
Place of Birth is in Uganda but Place of Previous Residence is outside Uganda	151.8	11.3	4.2
Place of Birth is outside Uganda but Place of Previous Residence is in Uganda	43.2	18.8	10.0
Place of Birth is outside Uganda and Place of Previous Residence is outside Uganda	289.6	97.9	36.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,841.3</b>	<b>1,477.5</b>	<b>519.3</b>

\* Persons whose Duration of Residence in the District is less than 5 Years; The information excludes persons whose Place of Previous Residence" was Kotido district.

\*\* Duration of Residence in the District is less than one year

### 3.3 International Migration

International Migration is one of the factors that lead to a change in the size and composition of the country's population. It has two components, namely, emigration and immigration. Emigration is the movement of people out of the country, whereas immigration is the movement of people into the country. For purposes of this Report, international migrations have been considered to involve people whose place of birth was outside Uganda.

### 3.3.1 Immigration

International migration plays an important role in the national and economic affairs of a country. Immigrants have often been amongst the most dynamic and entrepreneurial members of society, people who are prepared to venture beyond the confines of their community in order to create new opportunities for themselves and their dependants.

In other instances however, immigrants are viewed with cynicism. This is especially so in situations where people move to look for a future beyond their borders of abode if their countries of origin fail to provide for them adequately in terms of social services, economic and political protection. As such people have moved across international borders as having irregular status, as unskilled workers, temporary immigrants, asylum seekers or refugees and are viewed by the locals in the recipient countries as another lot that is competing for the already inadequate resources.

### 3.3.2 Volume of Immigrants

Table 3.2 gives the number of immigrants for the various census years categorized by sex and race. The results in the table show that there were 333,000 immigrants in 2002, and these constituted about 1.4 percent of the total population of Uganda.

International  
Migrants  
constituted 1.4 %  
of total  
Population

The 1969 census recorded the highest number of immigrants which stood at 786,000 persons. The absolute numbers for immigrants fell from 406,000 in 1991 to 333,000 in 2002 representing a decrease of about 18 percent. The downward trend of immigrations since 1969 could be partly explained by the relative stability in Southern Sudan in the early 1990's thus reducing on the number of refugees received compared to the late 1980's. Other events leading to the decrease of immigrants include the return of Rwandese refugees in 1994 and expulsion of Asians in 1972

**Table 3.2: Immigrants by Race and Sex, Uganda, 1948 – 2002**

Year	Africans			Non Africans			All Races		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1948	249.1	164.5	413.6	Na	Na	41.0	Na	Na	454.5
1959	402.3	280.0	682.4	46.1	40.5	86.6	448.4	320.6	769.0
1969	460.3	286.9	747.2	20.3	18.0	38.3	480.6	304.9	785.5
1991	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	Na	213.3	192.5	405.7
2002	155.8	164.5	320.3	7.3	5.1	12.5	163.1	169.7	332.8

International immigration figures have since the 1948 census been higher for the Africans compared to non-Africans. Up to the 1991 census, immigrants were dominated by males. However, in 2002, the females outnumbered the males.

In the 1991 census, lifetime immigrants from neighbouring countries constituted 98 percent of all immigrants reducing to 95 percent in 2002. The share of other African countries increased slightly from 0.6 percent to 0.9 percent while that of non-African countries did not have any change. The pattern has remained similar to previous censuses with neighbouring countries being the dominant places of origin of lifetime immigrants in Uganda.

**Table 3.3: Percent Sex Distribution of Immigrant Population by Country of birth**

	1991 lifetime immigrants			2002 Lifetime immigration		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sudan	20.2	23.6	21.8	39.3	37.4	38.3
DR of Congo	13.8	16.7	15.2	18.5	21.5	20.1
Rwanda	35.2	33.3	34.3	16.5	16.3	16.4
Kenya	6.5	8.6	7.5	8.5	10.9	9.7
Tanzania	8.2	7.0	7.6	6.8	6.6	6.7
Burundi	13.6	8.9	11.4	5	3.5	4.2
Rest of the World	3.5	4.3	3.8	4.7	2.9	3.8
Other Africa	0.7	0.5	0.6	1	0.8	0.9
<b>Total Immigrants</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Rwanda was the leading provider of immigrants for both sexes in 1991, providing 34 percent of the total immigrants followed by Sudan at 22 percent. In the 2002 census, lifetime immigrants from Sudan (38 %) had overtaken those from Rwanda (16 %). Many Rwandese nationals previously residing in Uganda went back to Rwanda in 1991 and this mainly explains the decrease in lifetime immigrants from Rwanda for the intercensal period 1991 to 2002. There were no significant variations in the sex composition of immigrants especially from the neighbouring countries. Neighbouring countries tend to move largely as families hence having sex differences that are minimal. In contrast the seemingly bigger difference in sex composition for immigrants from far off countries is explained by the fact that they usually move as individuals.

### 3.3.3 Characteristics of Immigrants

Immigrants tend to have demographic and socio-economic characteristics that vary widely from the non-migrant Population. This is attributed mainly to the migration process which attracts the Population with some given characteristics. This sub-section analyse selected

characteristics of Lifetime immigrants including Age, Educational attainment and Economic activity by sex, Region and Residence.

The median age of the immigrant population was 26.1 compared to the national of 15.3 years implying that the immigrant population was older than the national population. Northern region had the highest share of the immigrants with 37 percent of the immigrants staying in the region, although nationally its share of the population was the smallest. Eastern region had the smallest share of the immigrants of 8 percent. The very high number of the immigrants staying in Northern region can be partly explained by the proximity of Sudan and DRC to the Northern region since they were the top two Countries where Uganda was receiving the immigrants from partly due to insecurity in these countries. These constituted more than half of all Lifetime Immigrants. The proportion of the immigrant population staying in urban areas of 17 percent was higher than the national of 12 percent partly due to the tendency of some immigrants (especially the business oriented) preferring urban areas to rural ones.

The sex ratios for various economic activity categories above imply that more male immigrants were economically active compared to their female counterparts, while the inactive population was composed of more females than males.

Table 3.4: Immigrants by Selected characteristics

Characteristic	Sex		Total	Sex Ratio
	Male	Female		
<b>Age</b>				
0-17	32.3	29.4	30.8	105.4
18-30	28.1	33.1	30.7	81.8
31-59	25.2	26.7	26	90.9
60+	14.4	10.8	12.6	127.7
<b>Median Age</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Central	31.3	27.1	29.1	111.1
Eastern	6.7	8.8	7.8	73.2
Northern	36.9	37.9	37.4	93.5
Western	25.1	26.2	25.7	92.3
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	18.1	16.5	17.3	105.5
Rural	81.9	83.5	82.7	94.3
<b>Economic Activity</b>				
Working	52	39.6	45.5	119.6
Looking for work	3.5	1.8	2.6	174.9
Inactive	44.5	58.6	51.9	69.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96.1</b>

### 3.3.4 Recent International Migration

Recent international migrants are defined as persons whose "Place of Birth" was outside Uganda and "Place of Previous Residence" was outside Uganda and had lived in the district for less than five 5 years. The 2002 Census did not collect data on emigration (movement of people to outside countries). Therefore, it is not possible to estimate the magnitude and direction of net international migration.

Table 3.5 gives the distribution of recent immigrants by country of origin and their sex composition. Out of the 333,000 immigrants, about one third (98,000) were recent immigrants. The majority of immigrants in 2002 came from six neighbouring countries and these constituted 92 percent of all recent immigrants. The pattern has remained similar to previous censuses with neighbouring countries being the dominant places of origin of immigrants into Uganda. More than one third of the recent immigrants were from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) while 20 percent were from Sudan. There were no major variations in the sex composition of immigrants from the neighbouring countries,

**More than 1/3  
of the recent  
immigrants  
were from**

with the share of females close to 50 percent while there were variations in sex ratios of immigrants from countries not neighbouring Uganda.

**Table 3.5: Distribution of Recent Immigrants by Country of Previous Residence**

Country of Previous Residence	Male	Female	Total	Percent Females
DR of Congo	32.8	35.7	34.3	53.4
Sudan	21.1	19.2	20.1	48.3
Kenya	14.3	15.3	14.8	54.0
Rwanda	13.3	13.8	13.6	50.9
Tanzania	8.4	8.5	8.5	50.7
Burundi	1.1	0.9	1.0	44.7
Other Africa	2.2	1.3	1.8	38.0
Asia	3.3	2.3	2.8	41.4
Rest of the World	3.6	3.0	3.2	46.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>51.0</b>

Table 3.6 below presents selected characteristics of recent immigrants. The recent immigrant population was older than the national population as revealed by a median Age of 19.1 years against 15.3 years. The Western region had the highest proportion of recent immigrants. Similarly the proportion of the recent immigrants staying in urban areas of 26 percent was more than two times the national average of 12 percent. The results also reveal that 56 percent of the recent immigrant population was involved in subsistence farming against the national average of 71 percent.

Table 3.6: Selected Characteristics of Recent Immigrants

Selected Characteristic	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
<b>Age</b>				
0-17	46.6	45.2	45.9	101.4
18-30	29.8	36.2	33	80.8
31-59	21.1	16.1	18.6	128.4
60+	2.5	2.4	2.5	103.9
<b>Median Age</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Central	29.3	26.6	27.9	108.4
Eastern	10.4	12.7	11.6	80.1
Northern	23.2	22.6	22.9	100.8
Western	37.2	38.1	37.6	96.1
<b>Residence</b>				
Urban	27.1	24.6	25.8	108.8
Rural	72.9	75.4	74.2	95.0
<b>Activity Status</b>				
Working	57.9	38.2	47.9	146.6
Looking for work	5.0	2.8	3.9	169.3
Inactive	37.1	59.0	48.3	60.9
<b>Occupation</b>				
Engaged in Subsistence Farming	47.6	67.3	55.7	103
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98.4</b>

### 3.4 Internal Migration

13 % of Uganda born population was internal migrants

The 2002 Census revealed a total of 23 million persons who were born in Uganda. Of these 3.1 million (equivalent to 13 percent) were enumerated outside their district of birth and hence classified as internal migrants. These were almost equally distributed between sexes. Because of changes in the boundaries of districts (which are the migration defining areas) between any two censuses, no comparison with the findings from the previous censuses is made.

A Recent Internal Migrant is defined as a person who was born in Uganda; the previous residence was within Uganda and at the time of the Census had stayed in the district for a period not exceeding 5 years. Because of problems of classification of visitors to the household at the time of the census, they are excluded from the study of recent migration.

Out of all the lifetime internal migrants, 41 percent (1.3 million persons) were recent internal migrants. These constituted about six percent of the total population.

### 3.4.1 Volume and Distribution of Recent Internal Migrants

This sub-section deals with the volume, migration streams and the spatial distribution of recent internal migrants in Uganda. The spatial distribution of internal migrants is determined by the different pull and push factors in the destination and source district respectively. As already observed, these are mainly socio-economic, whereby mainly the rural to rural migrants are attracted by availability of land for agriculture and favourable climate, while the rural to urban migrants are attracted by several factors ranging from employment to education. Of recent, social strife especially in the Northern region has forced people from villages to internally displaced peoples camps, others have migrated to neighbouring districts and urban centres.

Table 3.7 shows that recent female migrants outnumbered the male migrants with a sex ratio of 95 males per 100 females. More of the recent migrants (66 percent) were enumerated in urban areas than in rural areas (34 percent).

**Table 3.7: Distribution of Recent Migrants by Residence and Sex**

Place of Residence	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Sex
	No. ('000s)	Percent	No. ('000s)	Percent	No. ('000s)	Percent	Ratio
Urban	218.5	33.3	241.0	34.8	459.5	34.1	90.7
Rural	438.6	66.7	451.2	65.2	889.9	65.9	97.2
All Areas	657.2	100	692.2	100	1,349.4	100	95.0

Table A1.2 shows that the Central region had the biggest share (57 percent) of the recent internal migrants in the country followed by the Western region (20 percent) while the Northern region had the least share of only eight percent of the recent internal migrants. The table further shows that Kampala City had the biggest percentage of internal migrants (18 percent) while Hoima District the least of 1.5 percent. This high share of Kampala is attributed to the urban nature of Kampala City, which attracts in-migrants with the hope of improving their livelihood and getting employment opportunities. Although the volume of migrants in 2002 increased in absolute numbers compared to 1991, the percentage fell from 17.7 in 1991 to 14.3 in 2002.

### 3.4.2 Characteristics of Recent Internal Migrants

The distribution of recent internal migrants by age shows that, nearly half of the recent migrants were in the age bracket 15 – 29 years. There were slightly more men in the age bracket 30 - 59 than women.

Table 3.8 shows that the Literacy rate among the recent migrants aged 10 years and above was higher (80 percent) than that for the total population. Similarly, the economic activity rate for those aged 14 – 64 years was 57 percent compared to 53 percent for the total population.

**Table 3.8: Sex Distribution of Recent Migrants by Selected Characteristics**

Characteristics of Recent Migrants	Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number (‘000s)	Percent	Number (‘000s)	Percent	Number (‘000s)	Percent
<b>Age</b>						
Under 15	237.3	35.8	264.2	37.9	501.5	36.9
15-29	277.2	41.8	326.4	46.8	603.6	44.4
30-59	138.2	20.8	95.1	13.6	233.3	17.1
60+	10.1	1.5	12.1	1.7	22.2	1.6
<b>Literacy (10 years and above)</b>						
Literate	417.4	84.4	396.7	76.4	814.1	80.3
Illiterate	77.4	15.6	122.6	23.6	200.0	19.7
<b>Econ Activity</b>						
Working	302.8	70.0	192.4	43.4	495.2	56.6
Looking for Work	20.9	4.8	17.4	3.9	38.4	4.4
Not Working	109.1	25.2	233.0	52.6	342.1	39.1
<b>All Recent Migrants</b>	<b>662.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>697,804</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,360.7</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.4.3 Direction of Internal Migrants (Migration Streams)

A migration stream is a group of persons who moved from one place (place of origin) to a common destination (place of destination) irrespective of when the actual migration actually took place. A recent Migration stream refers to those movements that took place within the five years preceding the census.

The volume of internal migration streams largely depends on the distance people have to travel to their destination. Distance being a major factor, there is therefore a tendency for people to move to the neighbouring districts. It may also depend on the anticipated social set up in the district of destination. However, if there are evident unfriendly ethnic differences, they may move to a further district.

### 3.4.3.1 Intra Regional Migration

Table 3.9 shows that out of 1.4 million recent internal migrants 61 percent had moved within the same region. The Eastern and Western regions had the highest proportion of their recent internal migrants moving within the same region, while Central had the lowest. The proportion of females is consistently higher than their male counterparts across all regions.

**Table 3.9: Proportion of Recent migrants who moved within the same region**

Region	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Central	50.3	56.8	53.7
Central Excl Kampala	54.0	60.3	57.2
Eastern	71.8	75.7	74
Northern	60.9	66.5	63.5
Western	68.8	70.5	69.6
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>60.9</b>

Table 3.10 shows the distribution of recent migration streams by size. The table shows that there were 2,847 non-zero recent internal migration streams out of a possible 2,970 streams. Of these, 14 had more than 10,000 persons each, 34 had 5,000–10,000 persons, 78 had 2,500–5,000 persons each and 2,544 had less than 1,000 persons.

**Table 3.10: Distribution of Recent Internal Migrants by Size of Migration Stream**

Number of Persons	Number of Streams	Population	
		Number ('000s)	Percent
10,000 or More	14	252.3	18.7
5,000 – 10,000	34	232.2	17.2
2,500 – 5,000	78	276.0	20.5
1,000 – 2,500	177	275.5	20.4
1 – 1,000	2,544	313.4	23.2
Zero	123	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>1,349.4</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.4.4 Internal Migration Rates

The internal migration rate shows the proportion of the population of a district which migrated across the district boundaries but within the country. There are 3 types of internal migration rates:

- (i) In-migration rate- the number of persons who migrated into the district as a percentage of the population enumerated in the district.
- (ii) Out-migration rate- the number of persons who migrated out of the district as a percentage of the population enumerated in the district.
- (iii) Net migration rate- the number of the net internal migrants (in-migrants less the out migrants) expressed as a percentage of the population enumerated in the district

**Kalangala district had the highest recent in migration rate of 51.0**

Table 3.10 shows the 10 districts with the highest in-migration and out-migration rates. Kalangala district had the highest recent in migration rate of 51 percent, although in terms of volume the in-migrants were only 17,705. Kampala had the second highest recent in-migration rate of 21 percent, although it had the biggest in-migration stream of 247,562. Both Mpigi and Kalangala had the highest out migration rate of 14 percent.

**Table 3.11: In and Out Migration Rates for the Top 10 Districts**

Rank	District	Recent In Migration		Out Migration	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1	Kalangala	17,705	51	57,996	14.2
2	Kampala	247,562	20.9	4,708	13.6
3	Wakiso	185,380	20.5	56,987	12.4
4	Kiboga	33,004	14.4	25,165	11.4
5	Jinja	48,475	12.5	82,505	10.7
6	Nakasongola	12,768	10.1	26,404	9.6
7	Sembabule	17,629	9.8	36,979	9.5
8	Masindi	43,915	9.6	108,031	9.1
9	Mukono	74,361	9.4	42,764	8.9
10	Mubende	61,172	8.9	30,792	8.6

### Net internal Migration

Net internal migration is the gain or loss in population arising out of internal migration, and is computed as the difference between in-migrants and out migrants. The net migration rate is expressed as a percentage of the population of the receiving area.

A positive net migration rate means that there was a net inflow of migrants i.e. more in-migrants were coming in than those going out while a negative net migration rate implies a net out flow of migrants, As indicated above, net migration is the difference between the number of in-migrants to and out-migrants from a district. A district is said to be a net

loser of migrants when the difference, is negative and a net gainer when the reverse is true. It is the net migration that has an impact on the size of the population of a district.

**36 districts had negative net migration rates**

Table A1.2 shows the net migration rates by districts. The table shows that 19 districts experienced a net gain in population while the remaining 36 districts experienced a net loss. Central region had the biggest number of districts with a net gain while all districts of Northern region except Pader had a net gain loss.

**Table 3.12: Net Migration Rates for the top 10 and bottom 10 Districts.**

Rank	Positive Net Recent Migration		Negative Net Recent Migration	
	District	Rate (%)	District	Rate (%)
1	Kalangala	37.5	Kabale	-11.4
2	Wakiso	17.5	Kisoro	-10.9
3	Kampala	11.7	Mpigi	-10.1
4	Kiboga	7.7	Rukungiri	-8.0
5	Masindi	6.1	Masaka	-6.8
6	Sembabule	5.1	Bushenyi	-5.5
7	Kyenjojo	4.7	Kabarole	-4.6
8	Kibaale	4.6	Iganga	-4.3
9	Nakasongola	4.5	Nakapiripirit	-4.2
10	Mayuge	4.4	Nebbi	-4.1

Table 4.7 shows the 10 districts with the highest net in-migration and the highest net out-migration rates. Six out of the ten districts with the highest net migration rates were in Central region, while the majority of those with the lowest net migration rates were in the Western region. Kalangala district had the highest positive net migration rate (38 percent) while Kabale district had the highest net out-migration rate (11 percent).

### 3.5 Summary

Migration continues to affect the distribution of the population with one out of every five persons being migrants. The international migrants contributed less than one percent of the total population and the majority of the recent immigrants were from the neighbouring countries. There was higher inter-district migration with 14 percent of the Ugandan-born population being enumerated outside their district of origin. More than half of the recent internal migrants were found in Central region. The results also reveal that most of the districts experienced a net out migration.

## CHAPTER 4: URBANISATION

### 4.0 Background

Urbanisation is defined as the increase in the proportion of the population living in urban areas. Urbanisation in Uganda has unique features and the pattern of urban centres (areas) assumed linear settlement along major routes (roads) and road junctions. It mostly began as trading centres without proper planning. In the 1960s, Uganda had deliberate policy on industrialization at regional level with the aim of developing urban areas, creating employment opportunities to absorb the in-migration from rural areas and also empowering them economically. Most of these urban centres developed without proper planning. The legal instrument in place that time and to-date is the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1964*, which provided for planning standards for build-up spaces in urban areas and land uses. The act emphasized the need for development to precede planning in urban areas.

Uganda has not developed an urbanisation policy, although at one time it had a Ministry for Housing and Urban Development which was later merged with Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication. The relevant departments namely: Human Settlement, Services, Financing, Development/Construction and Estates Management were distributed among the following line ministries: Works, Transport and Communication (Housing and Human Settlement), Local Government (Urban Development and Inspectorate) and Lands, Water and Environment (Physical Planning and Approval). The distribution of these *core functions and roles for planning, supervision, monitoring and advisory* has affected institutional framework and rendered it dysfunctional as each operates independent of the other.

Following the decentralization policy of 1993, the Government also decentralized the planning authorities and this had impact on planning for the urban lands for land lord could subdivide their land without giving due consideration for urban-based infrastructure and services like water pipeline, power line, access roads, and underground communication cables. This therefore paved way for haphazard growth of urban areas affecting orderly urban development. Urban development was further affected by the *land tenure system reforms*, which reduced the powers of Urban Council to develop urban land. Initially urban land was entrusted to the Urban Council, and they had powers to secure land, plan and develop it but land reform and enactment of the *Land Act, 1998*, entrusted the land to the people and any development on urban land necessitates compensating the *bona fide occupants* yet urban authorities have financial difficulties to provide for urban-based

infrastructure and amenities. This has resulted in the growth of squatter settlements and shanty towns.

#### 4.1 Sources of data

The major sources of data for the study of urbanization in Uganda are the Population and Housing censuses. In Uganda the definition of 'urban areas' has been changing over time. The 1969 and 1980 censuses considered a population concentration of 100 and 400 persons respectively as urban centres. In the 1991 Census all gazetted cities, municipalities, town councils, town boards and trading centres with a population of over 1,000 persons were considered as urban areas. The 2002 Census defined urban areas as gazetted cities, municipalities and town councils as per the *Local Government Act 2000*. This definition does not provide the minimum level of population concentration like the previous definitions. The use of different definitions during the 1991 and 2002 Census for urban areas and change in boundary of these urban centres has made it difficult to make comprehensive comparisons of the population living in urban areas. The growth of Uganda urban centres both in numbers and in population increased rapidly after independence when the African Population had the opportunity to migrate to urban areas.

#### 4.2 Levels and Trends in Urbanisation

This section draws attention to demographic trends of urbanization in Uganda over the past decades. It analyses the level of urbanization, its profile, classification, and the spatial distribution of the urban population.

##### 4.2.1 National Level

Table 4.1 shows that the population of Uganda was predominantly rural with 12 percent of the population living in urban areas in 2002. This level of urbanization is lower compared to Kenya and Tanzania, which relatively had 20 percent and 22 percent respectively of their population living in urban areas, in 2002.

Only 12 % of the population was living in urban areas

**Table 4.1: Trends in Urban Population, 1980 – 2002**

Census Year	Population (Millions)		Percent of Population in Urban Areas	Urban Growth Rate (%)
	Urban*	Total		
1980	0.84	12.6	6.7	--
1991	1.65	16.7	9.9	6.1
2002	3.0	24.2	12.3	5.1

\* The information for the 1980 and 1991 censuses have been recast to the 2002 definition of urban population, and are therefore different from figures published in earlier reports

Urban Population growth rate was 5.1 percent between 1991 and 2002.

The urban population in Uganda has increased rapidly from less than one million persons in 1980 to 3 million 2002, representing a more than three-fold increase. During the same period, the share of the population that lives in urban areas increased from 6.7 percent to 12.3 percent. The urban population was characterized by a high growth rate of 5.1 percent between 1991 and 2002. The high population growth rate in urban areas can be explained by the persistent rural poverty that causes people to migrate to urban areas with the hope of improving their livelihood and the large area demarcated for the recently created urban centres especially in new districts. The continued flow of people from rural to urban areas poses a very high demand on the provision of various types of infrastructures and services in excess of the ability of the Local Authorities to provide them.

The rapid urban population growth rate, coupled with economic hardship has led to push factors inducing rural out-migration to urban areas. The increased rate of urbanization has led to challenges in the provision of housing, water and other amenities for many low income urban dwellers. This has further culminated in the growth of squatter settlements and shantytowns (slums). If the present rate of urban population growth continues unabated, without the corresponding growth of the social infrastructure, the demand for housing and other urban-based social services and utilities will proliferate and cause financial difficulties for districts and Urban Local Governments.

#### 4.2.2 Regional level

The level of urbanization in the Central region increased from 14 % in 1969 to 25 % in 2002.

According to the 2002 Census, there were Regional variations in the distribution of the urban population. Table 4.2 shows that the level of urbanization is still very low in all the regions with exception of the Central region, which had 25 percent of its population residing in urban areas in 2002. The other three regions had levels of urbanisation ranging between 7 percent and 10 percent in 2002. The Table reveals that the level of urbanization rose substantially in the Northern region between 1991 and 2002 but declined in Central and Eastern Regions. It also shows that the level of urbanization in Central region has increased from 14 percent in 1969 to 25 percent in 2002. The range for the other three regions lies between 2 percent and 10 percent since 1969. The high level of urbanization in Central region is due to Kampala City being the prime urban area nationally. When Kampala is excluded from Central Region the level of urbanization of the Region falls from 25 percent to 9 percent.

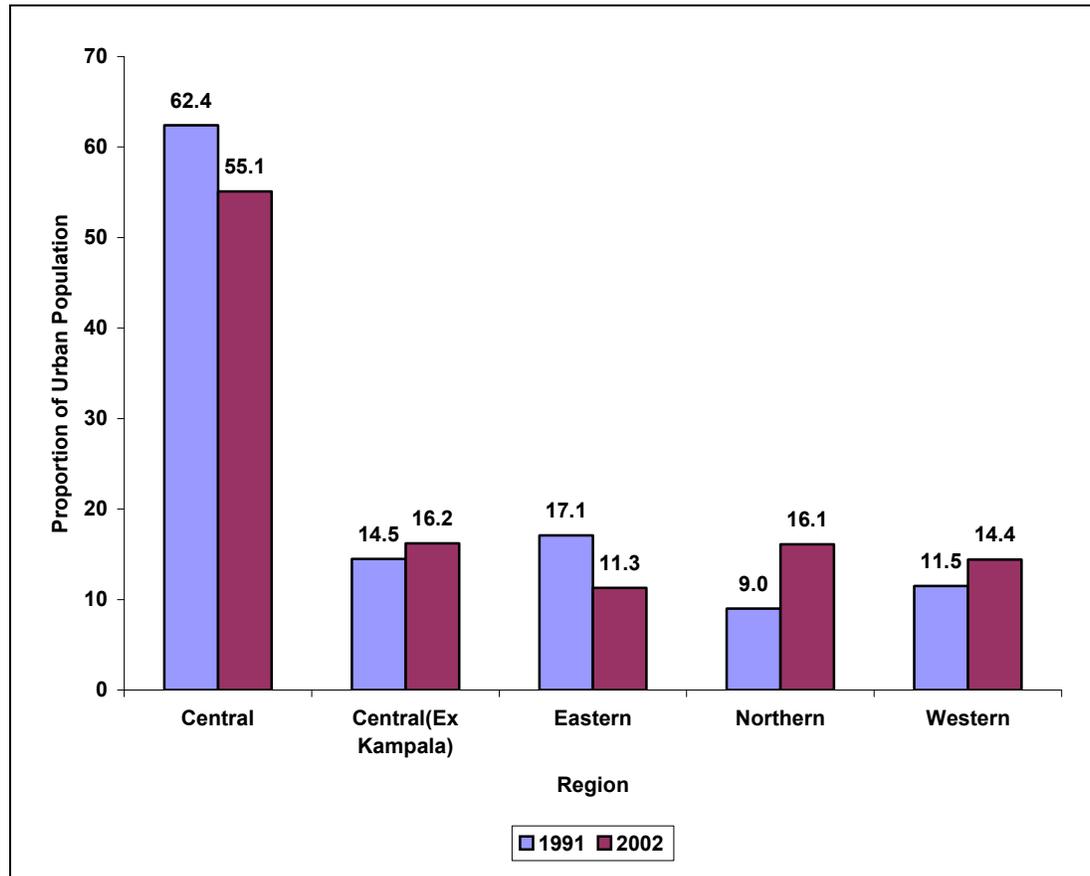
**Table 4.2: Urban Population Distribution by Region, 1969 – 2002**

Region	Urbanization level (Percent)			
	1969	1980	1991	2002
Central	14.4	15.5	21.3	25.3
Central (Ex Kampala)	2.3	3.1	6.4	8.8
Eastern	4.3	3.8	6.5	6.6
Northern	2.6	2.2	5.3	9.3
Western	2.1	2.9	4.0	6.8
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>

Figure 4.1 shows the proportion distribution of the urban population during the censuses of 1991 and 2002. The figure reveals that Eastern and Central regions registered a decrease in the share of their urban population between 1991 and 2002 from (62 to 55 and 17 to 11 respectively). The share of the urban population for Northern region increased substantially from 9 percent to 16 percent during the same period. This is partly due to insecurity in the region, which had displaced a number of people resulting to a large influx of the population relocating in urban centres for security and protection. This causal factor explains why Gulu and Lira Municipalities were among the largest urban centres in Uganda in 2002. While on the other hand, the decline in the share of Eastern region is partly due to out-migration by the population to other towns seeking for employment. The figure further re-affirms the impact Central region has on the urbanization level of the region as the region accounts for 55 percent of the total urban national population with Kampala and 16 percent if it is not included in the region.

**Northern region urban population increased from 9 % to 16 % between 1991 and 2002.**

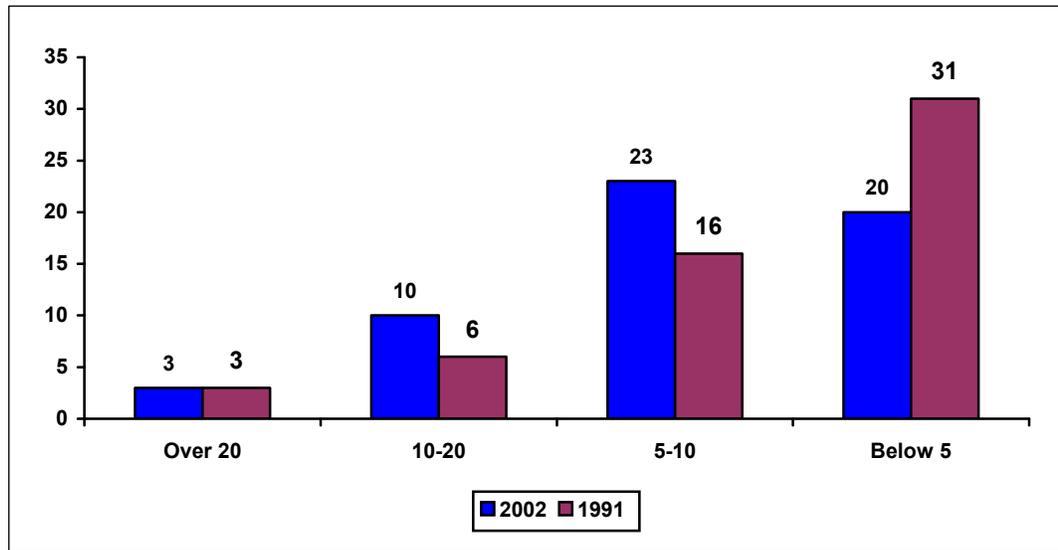
Figure 4.1: Distribution of the urban population by Region, 1991-2002



**4.2.3 District Level**

Figure 4.2 and Appendix A1.7 show that three districts in Uganda had an urbanization level of over 20 percent in 1991 and 2002. These were Kampala and Jinja for both census years and Soroti and Gulu for 1991 and 2002 respectively. The number of districts with an urbanization level below 5 percent decreased from 31 in 1991 to 20 in 2002. Conversely the number of districts with an urbanization level in the range 10-20 percent increased from 6 to 10 during 1991-2002. Nakapiripirit district had the lowest level of urbanization of 1.1 percent in 2002.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of Districts by Urbanisation levels, 1991-2002



Uganda is predominantly rural

Appendix Table A1.7 indicates that central region is the most urbanized at 25 percent and eastern the lowest at 7 percent. The high urbanization level in central region is largely influenced by the population of Kampala district, which accounts for 72 percent of the urban population of central region and 40 percent of the Uganda’s urban population. The table also reveals that when Kampala district is excluded from Central region the urbanization level of the region drops to 9 percent which is equal to the urbanization level of Northern region. The high urbanization level of 9 percent of Northern region is partly explained by the presence of internally displaced persons who move from the relatively insecure countryside to some of the more secure urban areas.

Table 4.3 below shows that 42 districts each separately had an urbanization population of less than 50,000 persons in 2002; and they collectively provided shelter to about 25 percent of the urban population.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of Districts by Size of Urban Population**

District Urban Population	Number of Districts	Number of urban areas	Population	Share of Urban Population
Below 10,000	12	12	70,441	2.4
10,000-29,999	21	24	330,514	11.1
30,000-49,999	9	11	346,229	11.6
50,000-79,999	7	15	447,802	15.0
80,000-99,999	4	7	340,559	11.4
100,000 and over	3	6	1,445,388	48.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2,980,933</b>	<b>100</b>

Nearly half of the urban population lived in three districts with an urban population of at least 100,000 persons; and these consisted of 6 urban centres.

#### **4.2.4 Population of major urban areas**

Between 1969 and 1991, censuses, the number of urban centres increased from 58 to 150 of which 44 were gazetted. In the 2002 Census there were 75 urban areas. The urban centres were composed of 1 City, 31 Municipal councils and 61 Town Councils. Mukono district had a total of four Town councils, while Luwero, Nebbi and Rakai districts had three, five other districts had two town councils each and the rest of the districts had only one.

Table 4.4 presents the size of the population of gazetted urban areas with at least 30,000 people in 2002 for selected census years plus the corresponding intercensal growth rates. While the 2002 Population and Housing census defined urban areas to consist of Kampala city and other gazetted urban areas, previous census definitions included large trading centres as mentioned before.

**Table 4.4: Population size and growth rates of urban areas with at least 30,000 people in 2002**

Urban Centre <sup>1</sup>	Population Sizes				Intercensal average growth rates		
	1969	1980	1991	2002	1969-1980	1980-1991	1991-2002
<b>Kampala City</b>	330,700	458,503	774,241	1,189,142	3.1	4.8	3.7
<b>Municipalities</b>							
Gulu	18,170	14,958	38,297	119,430	-1.9	8.6	10.9
Lira	7,340	9,122	27,568	80,879	2.1	10.1	10.3
Jinja	47,872	45,060	65,169	71,213	-0.6	3.4	0.9
Mbale	23,544	28,039	53,987	71,130	1.7	6.0	2.6
Mbarara	16,078	23,255	41,031	69,363	3.5	5.2	5.0
Masaka	12,987	29,123	49,585	67,768	7.8	4.8	3.0
Entebbe	21,996	21,289	42,763	55,086	-0.3	6.4	2.4
Arua	10,837	9,663	22,217	43,929	-1.1	7.6	6.5
Soroti	12,393	15,048	40,970	41,711	1.9	9.1	0.2
Kabale	8,234	21,469	29,246	41,344	9.2	2.8	3.3
Fort Portal	7,947	26,806	32,789	40,993	11.7	1.8	2.1
Tororo	15,977	16,707	26,783	34,810	0.4	4.3	2.5
Kasese T.C	7,213	9,917	18,750	53,907	3.1	5.8	10.1
Njeru T.C.	4,637	3,880	36,731	51,236	-1.7	20.5	3.2
Mukono T.C	3,565	5,783	7,406	46,506	4.6	2.3	17.6
Kitgum T.C	3,242	4,961	12,978	41,821	4.1	8.8	11.2
Iganga T.C	5,958	9,899	19,740	39,472	4.9	6.3	6.7
Busia T.C.	1,146	8,663	27,967	36,630	19.4	10.7	2.6
Mityana T.C.	2,263	2,547	22,579	34,116	1.1	19.9	4.0
<b>Uganda Urban</b>	<b>592,784</b>	<b>831,141</b>	<b>1,647,871</b>	<b>2,980,933</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Status of the urban centre is as of September 2002

**20 urban areas had a population of more than 30,000 people in 2002**

In 2002, twenty urban centres had a population size of more than 30,000 persons. These were Kampala city, all municipalities except Moroto and 7 town councils. Among the Municipal councils only Moroto municipal council had a population of less than 30,000 people in 2002 and therefore is not included in the above table.

During the period 1991-2002, five urban centres (Gulu Mc, Lira Mc, Kasese TC, Kitgum TC and Mukono TC) experienced growth rates in excess of 10 percent per annum. Among the large urban centres, in 2002, Mukono town council had the highest population growth rate of 17.6 percent while Soroti Municipality had the lowest of 0.2 percent. The high average annual growth rate for Mukono Town Council can be partly explained by the

geographical expansion of the area and increase in the economic base has attracted a number of persons to stay here.

The other urban centres with average annual growth rates in excess of 10 percent included Gulu, Kasese, Kitgum and Lira. The high average annual growth in these urban centres was partly due to insecurity during this period, which displaced people from rural areas to these urban centres to seek protection. The two Municipalities of Arua and Mbarara and Iganga Town Council had an average annual growth rate range of 5 percent to 7 percent. Ten urban centres had an average annual growth rate ranging between 2 to 4 percent. Jinja and Soroti Municipal Councils had an average growth rate of less than 1 percent between 1991 and 2002, and this is partly attributed to out-migration from these towns to search of employment in other towns, and insecurity in Soroti district during the period could have partly contributed in forcing a number of people to migrate to other safer areas. The high growth in the Population of some of the urban centres during the period can be attributed to additional land that was allocated to them when they were being gazetted into urban areas.

### **4.3 Characteristics of the urban population**

Table 4.4 below shows that the median age of the urban population of 18.3 years was higher than that of the rural population of 14.2 years, implying that the urban population was relatively older than the rural population. This can partly be due to migration of the relatively old rural population to urban centres in search of employment leaving behind the very young and very old. The proportion of the older persons in rural areas of 4.9 percent was more than two times their urban counter parts of 2.4 percent. The literacy and education attainment indicators reveal that the urban dwellers were relatively more educated compared their rural counterparts. The urban unemployment rate of 5.4 percent was more than 2 times the rural one of 2.0 percent. The majority of the urban population was employed as service workers (34 percent), while 80 percent of the rural population was employed as subsistence Agricultural and fishery workers.

Table 4.4: Selected characteristics of the urban population

Selected Characteristic	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Age group</b>			
0-17	49.1	57.1	56.1
18-30	31.6	21	22.3
31-59	16.9	17	17
60+	2.4	4.9	4.6
<b>Median Age</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>Literacy</b>	87.8	66.8	69.6
<b>Education Attainment (10 years and above)</b>			
None	13.7	34.1	31.4
Primary	40.6	52.6	51.0
Secondary	33.0	10.6	13.6
Above Secondary	12.8	2.6	4.0
<b>Activity Status</b>			
Working	49.3	53.9	53.3
Looking for Work	5.4	2.0	2.5
Inactive	45.3	44.1	44.3
<b>Occupation</b>			
Subsistence Agricultural And Fishery workers	12.4	79.9	71.1
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	33.9	5.6	9.3
Associate Professionals	14.0	4.5	5.8
Elementary Occupations	12.2	4.1	5.1
Craft and Related Workers	9.8	2.1	3.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	8.6	1.6	2.5
Market Oriented Agricultural And Fishery workers	0.6	1.3	1.2
Professionals	4.2	0.4	0.9
Clerks	2.9	0.3	0.6
Managers/Senior Officials/Administrators	1.5	0.2	0.4

#### 4.4 Summary

The urban population increased three fold from nearly one million in 1980 to 3 million in 2002. This implied an average annual growth rate of 5.1 percent per year between 1991 and 2002, however, the urbanisation level was still low at 12 percent. The proportion of the urban population increased from 4.8 percent in 1959 to 12.3 percent in 2002. Much of this population has been concentrated in Kampala, which had about 40 percent of the total urban population in the country leading to central region to account for 54 percent of the total urban population. The urban unemployment rate of 5.4 percent was more than that for rural areas of 2.0 percent.

## **CHAPTER 5: POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The population growth rate of 3.2 percent registered during the intercensal period 1991 to 2002 is the second highest ever recorded in Uganda and currently one of the highest in the world. Such a high population growth rate has major implications on the demand for social services and places a huge burden on the already limited budget of the sector. It is recommended that government should step up policies and programs to manage the population growth.

International migration is an important factor that affects both the population size and the country's social economic development. Unlike births and deaths (the other two factors that affect the population size of a country) international migration, especially emigration is not easy to monitor. This is also true if migrants use non-gazetted entry and exit border points. It becomes difficult to accurately estimate the country's population growth if the full picture of migration is not ascertained. It is therefore recommended that:

- The legal requirement that all immigrants should register on arrival should be enforced and monitored. Wherever possible, immigrants should also register with the lower local government levels of administration where the immigrants eventually wish to settle.
- Government should strengthen the birth and death registration exercise and incorporate it into the routine functions of local governments.
- Government should allocate adequate resources and facilitation to the departments in charge of registering immigrants.

It has not been possible to consistently monitor the urban population over time as the definition on urban centres has changed either including or excluding non-gazetted urban areas. In order to monitor the rate of urban growth, a standard definition for urban centres should be adopted and used by all stakeholders.

## ANNEX TABLES

Table A1.1: Population distribution by Districts, and Regions (1980-2002) and Urbanization level and share of the Population in 1980-2002

Region District	Census Population			Share of Total Population			Urbanisation level
	1980	1991	2002	1980	1991	2002	2002
<b>Central</b>							
Kalangala	8,575	16,371	34,766	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5
Kampala	458,503	774,241	1,189,142	3.6	4.6	4.9	100
Kayunga	194,793	236,177	294,613	1.5	1.4	1.2	5.2
Kiboga	138,676	141,607	229,472	1.1	0.9	1	12.3
Luwero	338,508	349,194	478,595	2.7	2.1	2	10.6
Masaka	520,312	694,697	770,662	4.1	4.2	3.2	2.5
Mpigi	271,775	350,980	407,790	2.2	2.1	1.7	7.3
Mubende	371,584	500,976	689,530	2.9	3	2.9	17.2
Mukono	439,482	588,427	795,393	3.5	3.5	3.3	5.1
Nakasongola	73,966	100,497	127,064	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.5
Rakai	274,558	383,501	470,365	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.2
Sembabule	102,269	144,039	180,045	0.8	0.9	0.7	6.7
Wakiso	389,433	562,887	907,988	3.1	3.4	3.8	7.7
<b>Region</b>	<b>3,582,434</b>	<b>4,843,594</b>	<b>6,575,425</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Eastern</b>							
Bugiri	155,513	239,307	412,395	1.2	1.4	1.7	4.1
Busia	126,184	163,597	225,008	1	1	0.9	16.3
Iganga	360,312	489,627	708,690	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.6
Jinja	228,520	289,476	387,573	1.8	1.7	1.6	22.1
Kaberamaido	79,344	81,535	131,650	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.6
Kamuli	349,549	485,214	707,332	2.8	2.9	2.9	4.6
Kapchorwa	73,967	116,702	190,391	0.6	0.7	0.8	2
Katakwi	177,447	144,597	298,950	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.3
Kumi	239,539	236,694	389,665	1.9	1.4	1.6	9.9
Mayuge	128,056	216,849	324,674	1	1.3	1.3	4.5
Mbale	372,169	498,675	718,240	3	3	3	11.3
Pallisa	261,183	357,656	520,578	2.1	2.2	2.2	6.5
Sironko	184,772	212,305	283,092	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.8
Soroti	219,838	204,258	369,789	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.7
Tororo	281,043	391,977	536,888	2.2	2.4	2.2	4.0
<b>Region</b>	<b>3,237,436</b>	<b>4,128,469</b>	<b>6,204,915</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>

Table A1.1: Population distribution by Districts, and Regions and urbanization level and share of the Population, 1980-2002

Region District	Census Population			Share of Total Population			Urbanisation level	
	1980	1991	2002	1980	1991	2002	2002	
<b>Northern</b>								
Adjumani	48,789	96,264	202,290	0.4	0.6	0.8	9.8	
Apac	313,333	454,504	683,993	2.5	2.7	2.8	1.5	
Arua	394,303	538,147	833,928	3.1	3.2	3.4	8.8	
Gulu	270,085	338,427	475,260	2.1	2	2	25.1	
Kitgum	145,821	175,587	282,375	1.2	1.1	1.2	14.8	
Kotido	161,445	196,006	377,102	1.3	1.2	1.5	7.2	
Lira	370,252	500,965	741,240	2.9	3	3.1	10.9	
Moroto	95,863	96,833	189,940	0.8	0.6	0.8	3.9	
Moyo	57,703	79,381	194,778	0.5	0.5	0.8	6.2	
Nakapiripirit	92,778	77,584	154,494	0.7	0.5	0.6	14.8	
Nebbi	233,000	316,866	435,360	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.1	
Pader	162,890	181,597	326,338	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.7	
Yumbe	77,980	99,794	251,784	0.6	0.6	1	6.1	
<b>Region</b>	<b>2,424,242</b>	<b>3,151,955</b>	<b>5,148,882</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	
<b>Western</b>								
Bundibugyo	112,216	116,566	209,978	0.9	0.7	0.9	6.6	
Bushenyi	408,663	579,137	731,392	3.2	3.5	3	5.2	
Hoima	142,247	197,851	343,618	1.1	1.2	1.4	9.2	
Kabale	328,757	417,218	458,318	2.6	2.5	1.9	9.0	
Kabarole	224,638	299,573	356,914	1.8	1.8	1.5	11.5	
Kamwenge	129,022	201,654	263,730	1	1.2	1.1	11.4	
Kanungu	118,658	160,708	204,732	0.9	1	0.9	1.2	
Kasese	277,697	343,601	523,033	2.2	2.1	2.2	5.1	
Kibaale	152,054	220,261	405,882	1.2	1.3	1.7	6.2	
Kisoro	126,664	186,681	220,312	1	1.1	0.9	8.5	
Kyenjojo	166,161	245,573	377,171	1.3	1.5	1.6	3.5	
Masindi	223,230	260,796	459,490	1.8	1.6	1.9	4.6	
Mbarara	590,998	782,797	1,088,356	4.7	4.7	4.5	5.1	
Ntungamo	213,161	305,199	379,987	1.7	1.8	1.6	6.3	
Rukungiri	177,901	230,072	275,162	1.4	1.4	1.1	4.0	
<b>Region</b>	<b>3,392,067</b>	<b>4,547,687</b>	<b>6,298,075</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6.8</b>	
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>12,636,179</b>	<b>16,671,705</b>	<b>24,227,297</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12.3</b>	

Table A1.2: District and Regional distribution of Sub counties by Population Size

Region/ District	Size of Sub County								Total Subcounty Size	Average
	Less 10,000		10,000-29,999		30,000-49,999		50,000+			
	Count of S/county	Population	Count of S/county	Population (Percent)	Count of S/county	Population (Percent)	Count of S/county	Population (Percent)		
Kalangala	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	4,967
Kampala	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	100.0	5	237,828
Kiboga	1	4.2	13	95.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	16,391
Luwero	0	0.0	17	78.7	3	21.3	0	0.0	20	23,930
Masaka	0	0.0	8	23.0	14	69.9	1	7.1	23	33,507
Mpigi	0	0.0	13	63.3	4	36.7	0	0.0	17	23,988
Mubende	0	0.0	8	19.9	8	44.5	4	35.6	20	34,477
Mukono	3	3.0	11	30.3	12	53.2	2	13.4	28	28,407
Nakasongola	2	12.1	7	87.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	14,118
Rakai	5	7.1	20	85.8	1	7.1	0	0.0	26	18,091
Ssembabule	1	2.2	4	42.3	1	26.8	1	28.7	7	25,721
Kayunga	0	0.0	3	15.0	6	85.0	0	0.0	9	32,735
Wakiso	0	0.0	6	15.5	4	16.4	7	68.1	17	53,411
<b>Region</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>32,552</b>
<b>Eastern</b>										
Bugiri	0	0.0	12	64.0	4	36.0	0	0.0	16	25,775
Busia	0	0.0	9	83.7	1	16.3	0	0.0	10	22,501
Iganga	0	0.0	17	59.7	8	40.3	0	0.0	25	28,348
Jinja	0	0.0	6	36.4	4	44.2	1	19.5	11	35,234
Kamuli	0	0.0	10	28.3	12	64.0	1	7.7	23	30,754
Kapchorwa	6	25.2	9	58.0	1	16.8	0	0.0	16	11,899
Katakwi	4	11.5	13	77.8	1	10.7	0	0.0	18	16,608
Kumi	1	2.3	12	72.2	3	25.5	0	0.0	16	24,354
Mbale	2	2.3	22	64.6	7	33.1	0	0.0	31	23,169
Pallisa	1	1.9	27	98.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	18,592
Soroti	1	2.7	12	62.1	4	35.3	0	0.0	17	21,752
Tororo	0	0.0	22	87.5	2	12.5	0	0.0		
Kaberamaido	1	1.8	8	98.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	21,569
Mayuge	1	2.7	0	0.0	2	25.9	4	71.4	15	30,265
Sironko	4	11.1	14	78.1	1	10.8	0	0.0	19	14,900
<b>Region</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>22,981</b>

Table A1.2: District and Regional distribution of Sub counties by Population Size

Region	Size of Subcounty									
	Less 10,000		10,000-29,999		30,000-49,999		50,000+		Total	Average
	Count of	Population	Count of	Population (Percent)	Count of	Population (Percent)	Count of	Population (Percent)	Subcounty	Size
District	S/county	S/county	S/county	S/county	S/county	S/county	S/county	S/county	S/county	S/county
<b>Northern</b>										
Adjumani	0	0.0	3	37.9	3	62.1	0	0.0	6	33,715
Apac	0	0.0	9	29.5	11	55.6	2	14.9	22	31,091
Arua	1	0.7	29	73.7	6	25.5	0	0.0	36	23,165
Gulu	4	6.3	15	61.6	4	32.1	0	0.0	23	20,663
Kitgum	3	9.7	15	75.5	1	14.8	0	0.0	19	14,862
Kotido	3	6.4	14	64.6	3	29.0	0	0.0	20	18,855
Lira	1	0.6	18	53.2	9	46.1	0	0.0	28	26,473
Moroto	2	3.9	9	96.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	17,267
Moyo	0	0.0	6	63.9	2	36.1	0	0.0	8	24,347
Nebbi	0	0.0	17	82.9	2	17.1	0	0.0	19	22,914
Nakapiripirit	3	11.0	6	68.8	1	20.3	0	0.0	10	15,449
Pader	2	5.6	16	94.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	18,130
Yumbe	0	0.0	3	25.4	5	74.6	0	0.0	8	31,473
<b>Region</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>22,583</b>
<b>Western</b>										
Bundibugyo	0	0.0	9	84.9	1	15.1	0	0.0	10	20,998
Bushenyi	1	0.4	17	47.8	11	51.8	0	0.0	29	25,220
Hoima	1	1.1	8	54.8	4	44.1	0	0.0	13	26,432
Kabale	0	0.0	14	60.8	5	39.2	0	0.0	19	24,122
Kabarole	0	0.0	9	49.4	5	50.6	0	0.0	14	25,494
Kasese	2	2.8	11	39.5	7	47.3	1	10.3	21	24,906
Kibaale	1	1.2	16	80.2	2	18.6	0	0.0	19	21,362
Masindi	1	3.2	14	96.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	15,170
Mbarara	4	6.6	5	18.9	7	55.9	1	18.6	17	28,489
Kanungu	1	0.7	27	50.6	15	48.7	0	0.0	43	24,743
Ntungamo	0	0.0	11	63.7	4	36.3	0	0.0	15	25,332
Rukungiri	0	0.0	8	63.7	3	36.3	0	0.0	11	25,015
Kamwenge	0	0.0	5	40.7	3	40.1	1	19.2	9	29,303
Kanungu	0	0.0	7	62.3	2	37.7	0	0.0	9	21,899
Kyenjojo	1	2.6	7	38.8	6	58.6	0	0.0	14	26,941
<b>Regional</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>24,411</b>
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>25,289</b>

Table A1.3: District and Regional Distribution of Parishes by Population Size

Region	Size of Parish								Total	Average parish Size
	Less than 2,000		2,000 - 4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000+			
District	Number of Parishes	Population (%)								
Central										
Kalangala	10	40.3	6	41.2	1	18.5	0	0.0	17	2,045
Kampala	15	1.2	12	3.7	17	11.7	52	83.4	96	12,387
Kiboga	21	14.2	59	76.6	3	9.2	0	0.0	83	2,765
Luwero	17	4.8	95	67.8	22	27.3	0	0.0	134	3,572
Masaka	2	0.3	43	22.4	76	66.7	6	10.6	127	6,068
Mpigi	15	6.2	85	68.6	18	25.2	0	0.0	118	3,456
Mubende	6	1.3	67	34.7	62	59.2	3	4.7	138	4,997
Mukono	9	1.9	66	31.3	64	52.2	8	14.6	147	5,411
Nakasongola	10	12.2	34	83.5	1	4.3	0	0.0	45	2,824
Rakai	14	4.6	71	52.7	33	42.6	0	0.0	118	3,986
Ssembabule	7	5.1	12	20.4	13	56.4	3	18.1	35	5,144
Kayunga	7	3.3	27	33.5	24	52.2	3	11.0	61	4,830
Wakiso	20	3.4	70	25.4	18	14.3	27	56.9	135	6,726
<b>Region</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>5,244</b>
Eastern										
Bugiri	7	2.6	70	59.6	24	37.7	0	0.0	101	4,083
Busia	1	0.9	48	70.8	8	22.7	1	5.6	58	3,879
Iganga	2	0.4	87	48.9	53	49.0	1	1.6	143	4,956
Jinja	1	0.5	5	4.9	37	68.8	7	25.8	50	7,751
Kamuli	0	0.0	68	37.7	67	62.3	0	0.0	135	5,239
Kapchorwa	23	17.0	38	62.6	6	20.4	0	0.0	67	2,842
Katakwi	16	8.2	68	74.3	9	17.5	0	0.0	93	3,215
Kumi	134	49.2	77	49.3	1	1.5	0	0.0	212	1,838
Mbale	8	1.5	55	28.2	54	52.6	11	17.7	128	5,611
Pallisa	3	1.1	117	80.9	16	18.1	0	0.0	136	3,828
Soroti	3	1.2	24	25.2	37	64.7	3	8.9	67	5,519
Tororo	0	0.0	52	36.5	41	50.5	6	13.0	99	5,423
Kaberamaido	4	3.2	18	52.0	10	44.8	0	0.0	32	4,114
Mayuge	4	1.4	37	42.2	21	43.4	3	13.0	65	4,995
Sironko	46	24.5	53	58.4	8	17.1	0	0.0	107	2,646
<b>Region</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>4,156</b>

Table A1.3: District and Regional Distribution of Parishes by Population Size

Region	Size of Parish								Total	Average Parish Size
	Less than 2,000		2,000 - 4,999		5000-9999		More than 10,000			
	Number of Parishes	Population (%)								
<b>Northern</b>										
Adjumani	1	0.8	14	25.2	17	53.8	3	20.2	35	5,780
Apac	0	0.0	40	22.7	76	73.7	2	3.6	118	5,797
Arua	33	6.8	177	69.0	27	19.7	3	4.6	240	3,475
Gulu	22	6.4	68	48.0	27	36.9	3	8.7	120	3,961
Kitgum	23	12.6	62	69.5	8	17.9	0	0.0	93	3,036
Kotido	17	6.2	43	37.3	21	39.1	6	17.4	87	4,335
Lira	25	4.8	118	54.8	45	39.0	1	1.4	189	3,922
Moroto	5	3.1	23	41.0	13	44.8	2	11.2	43	4,417
Moyo	0	0.0	9	14.7	9	33.9	7	51.4	25	7,791
Nebbi	7	2.9	44	39.2	35	55.4	1	2.6	87	5,004
Nakapiripirit	13	10.9	18	38.8	9	40.7	1	9.6	41	3,768
Pader	0	0.0	54	60.4	20	39.6	0	0.0	74	4,410
Yumbe	0	0.0	15	24.0	25	65.4	2	10.6	42	5,995
<b>Region</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>4,312</b>
<b>Western</b>										
Bundibugyo	3	2.2	28	41.6	16	56.2	0	0.0	47	4,468
Bushenyi	12	2.4	103	53.0	55	44.7	0	0.0	170	4,302
Hoima	4	1.1	12	15.8	29	57.0	7	26.1	52	6,608
Kabale	5	1.5	92	71.1	21	27.4	0	0.0	118	3,884
Kabarole	1	0.4	19	19.8	36	73.6	2	6.3	58	6,154
Kasese	12	2.7	54	35.8	43	55.8	2	5.6	111	4,712
Kibaale	2	0.7	44	38.7	36	60.7	0	0.0	82	4,950
Kisoro	0	0.0	9	15.3	27	84.7	0	0.0	36	6,120
Masindi	0	0.0	6	5.1	20	31.5	19	63.4	45	10,211
Mbarara	12	1.4	154	50.5	70	42.2	4	5.9	240	4,535
Ntungamo	4	1.7	66	64.5	18	31.2	1	2.7	89	4,270
Rukungiri	5	3.2	59	78.7	9	18.1	0	0.0	73	3,769
Kamwenge	1	0.6	22	30.7	28	68.7	0	0.0	51	5,171
Kanungu	3	2.7	42	69.5	9	27.8	0	0.0	54	3,791
Kyenjojo	2	1.0	36	38.1	31	54.3	2	6.6	71	5,312
<b>Region</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>4,856</b>
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>4,625</b>

Table A1.4: Population growth rates and densities by District, 1980-2002

Region/ District	Average annual growth rates		Population Density		
	1980-1991	1991-2002	1980	1991	2002
<b>Central</b>					
Kalangala	5.9	6.5	18.3	35	74.3
Kampala	4.8	3.7	2798.7	4726	7258.6
Kayunga	1.8	1.9	139.6	169.3	211.2
Kiboga	0.2	4.1	35.5	36.3	58.8
Luwero	0.3	2.7	62.2	64.1	87.9
Masaka	2.6	0.9	165.3	220.7	244.8
Mpigi	2.3	1.3	92.5	119.5	138.8
Mubende	2.7	2.7	63.3	85.3	117.4
Mukono	2.7	2.6	141.3	189.2	255.8
Nakasongola	2.8	2.0	23.8	32.3	40.9
Rakai	3.0	1.7	69.9	97.7	119.8
Sembabule	3.1	1.9	44.8	63.1	78.9
Wakiso	3.4	4.1	233.9	338	545.3
<b>Region</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>129.4</b>	<b>175.7</b>
<b>Eastern</b>					
Bugiri	3.9	4.7	107.1	164.9	284.1
Busia	2.4	2.7	182.1	236.2	324.8
Iganga	2.8	3.2	155	210.6	304.8
Jinja	2.2	2.5	345.8	438.1	586.5
Kaberamaido	0.2	4.1	65.5	67.3	108.7
Kamuli	3.0	3.2	107.4	149.1	217.3
Kapchorwa	4.2	4.2	43.2	68.2	111.3
Katakwi	-1.9	6.2	38.3	31.2	64.5
Kumi	-0.1	4.3	98.5	97.3	160.2
Mayuge	4.8	3.5	125.1	211.9	317.3
Mbale	2.7	3.1	276.6	370.6	533.8
Pallisa	2.9	3.2	164.5	225.2	327.8
Sironko	1.3	2.5	173.7	199.6	266.2
Soroti	-0.7	5.1	89.5	83.2	150.6
Tororo	3.0	2.7	172.5	240.6	329.6
<b>Region</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>225.8</b>

Table A1.4: Population growth rates and densities by District, 1980-2002

Region District	Average annual growth rates		Population Density		
	1980-1991	1991-2002	1980	1991	2002
<b>Northern</b>					
Adjumani	6.2	6.4	16.6	32.8	68.9
Apac	3.4	3.5	53.3	77.3	116.4
Arua	2.8	3.8	73.7	100.6	155.9
Gulu	2.1	2.9	23.4	29.3	41.2
Kitgum	1.7	4.1	15.1	18.2	29.3
Kotido	1.8	5.5	19.1	23.2	28.7
Lira	2.8	3.4	60.5	81.9	121.2
Moroto	0.1	5.8	11.3	11.4	22.3
Moyo	2.9	7.7	34	46.8	114.9
Nakapiripirit	-1.6	5.9	16	13.4	26.6
Nebbi	2.8	2.7	83.2	113.1	155.4
Pader	1.0	5.0	23.7	26.4	47.4
Yumbe	2.2	7.9	32.8	41.9	105.8
<b>Region</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>62.2</b>
<b>Western</b>					
Bundibugyo	0.3	5.0	56.7	58.9	106.1
Bushenyi	3.2	2.0	106.9	151.5	191.3
Hoima	3.0	4.7	39.5	54.9	95.4
Kabale	2.2	0.8	201.6	255.9	281.1
Kabarole	2.6	1.5	125.6	167.4	199.5
Kamwenge	4.1	2.3	56.1	87.7	114.7
Kanungu	2.8	2.1	94.8	128.4	163.6
Kasese	1.9	3.6	95.4	118.1	179.7
Kibaale	3.4	5.2	36.7	53.2	98
Kisoro	3.5	1.4	186.3	274.5	324
Kyenjojo	3.6	3.7	42.2	62.3	95.7
Masindi	1.4	4.9	26.4	30.9	54.4
Mbarara	2.6	2.8	60.7	80.4	111.8
Ntungamo	3.3	1.9	107.6	154.1	191.8
Rukungiri	2.3	1.5	124.1	160.5	191.9
<b>Region</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>126.9</b>
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>122.8</b>

Table A1.5: Distribution of Recent Internal Migrants by District

District	Recent in Migration		Recent out Migration		Net Migration Rate		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<b>Central</b>							
Kalangala	10,944	6,761	2,367	2,341	41.2	31.8	37.5
Kampala	113,467	134,095	52,439	55,592	10.7	12.7	11.7
Kayunga	6,399	8,269	9,632	11,554	-2.3	-2.2	-2.2
Kiboga	17,290	15,714	7,040	8,304	8.8	6.6	7.7
Luwero	13,204	13,469	19,380	23,384	-2.6	-4.1	-3.4
Masaka	14,330	15,440	37,223	45,282	-6.1	-7.6	-6.8
Mpigi	8,374	8,585	25,607	32,389	-8.5	-11.7	-10.1
Mubende	31,197	29,975	17,480	21,646	4.0	2.4	3.2
Mukono	37,180	37,181	23,900	31,049	3.4	1.5	2.4
Nakasongola	6,703	6,065	3,487	3,517	5.0	4.0	4.5
Rakai	12,480	14,345	10,962	12,429	0.7	0.8	0.7
Sembabule	8,428	9,201	4,027	4,464	4.9	5.2	5.1
Wakiso	87,631	97,749	12,111	14,615	17.2	17.8	17.5
<b>Region</b>	<b>367,627</b>	<b>396,849</b>	<b>225,655</b>	<b>266,566</b>	-	-	-
<b>Eastern</b>							
Bugiri	10,691	14,919	5,973	7,514	2.4	3.5	2.9
Busia	3,736	5,280	8,290	9,685	-4.2	-3.8	-4.0
Iganga	7,614	12,066	22,117	27,722	-4.3	-4.2	-4.3
Jinja	23,459	25,016	16,955	20,024	3.4	2.5	3.0
Kaberamaido	959	1,201	2,056	2,033	-1.7	-1.2	-1.5
Kamuli	5,984	8,810	14,969	18,108	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6
Kapchorwa	997	894	1,698	1,300	-0.7	-0.4	-0.6
Katakwi	2,288	2,670	5,798	4,895	-2.4	-1.4	-1.9
Kumi	2,532	3,447	7,490	7,596	-2.7	-2.0	-2.3
Mayuge	11,441	15,143	5,626	6,818	3.7	5.0	4.4
Mbale	7,161	7,719	17,652	20,282	-3.0	-3.4	-3.2
Pallisa	1,789	3,017	9,009	9,582	-2.9	-2.4	-2.6
Sironko	649	935	4,629	4,635	-2.8	-2.6	-2.7
Soroti	7,123	7,788	7,857	8,108	-0.4	-0.2	-0.3
Tororo	6,340	7,709	14,546	15,578	-3.1	-2.9	-3.0
<b>Region</b>	<b>92,763</b>	<b>116,614</b>	<b>144,665</b>	<b>163,880</b>	-	-	-

Table A1.5: Distribution of Recent Internal Migrants by District-Continued

District Region	Recent in Migration		Recent out Migration		Net Migration Rates		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
<b>Northern</b>							
Adjumani	2,779	2,569	4,885	4,554	-2.1	-1.9	-2.0
Apac	4,796	5,144	7,881	8,024	-0.9	-0.8	-0.9
Arua	4,620	4,414	15,300	12,721	-2.7	-1.9	-2.3
Gulu	9,172	5,187	12,982	11,605	-1.6	-2.7	-2.2
Kitgum	5,060	1,073	6,651	6,323	-1.1	-3.7	-2.4
Kotido	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lira	9,370	9,608	10,246	9,163	-0.2	0.1	-0.1
Moroto	1,262	957	2,074	2,125	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0
Moyo	5,241	5,238	2,803	2,658	2.5	2.7	2.6
Nakapiripirit	1,633	1,192	4,792	4,528	-4.1	-4.3	-4.2
Nebbi	2,637	2,745	11,986	11,075	-4.5	-3.7	-4.1
Pader	2,531	1,860	1,308	824	0.8	0.6	0.7
Yumbe	5,406	5,144	6,932	5,545	-1.2	-0.3	-0.8
<b>Region</b>	<b>54,507</b>	<b>45,131</b>	<b>87,840</b>	<b>79,145</b>	-	-	-
<b>Western</b>							
Bundibugyo	1,399	794	5,796	4,610	-4.3	-3.5	-3.9
Bushenyi	5,431	5,721	27,326	24,346	-6.2	-4.9	-5.5
Hoima	12,578	11,630	5,812	6,535	3.9	3.0	3.5
Kabale	2,858	2,119	30,678	26,309	-13	-9.9	-11.4
Kabarole	8,619	5,824	14,735	16,057	-3.4	-5.7	-4.6
Kamwenge	9,766	11,376	7,333	6,774	1.9	3.4	2.7
Kanungu	1,750	1,269	3,654	2,892	-1.9	-1.5	-1.7
Kasese	6,817	6,568	8,594	6,892	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4
Kibaale	16,648	16,835	7,519	7,259	4.6	4.7	4.6
Kisoro	791	457	14,677	10,488	-14	-8.3	-10.9
Kyenjojo	15,127	14,694	6,113	6,057	4.8	4.5	4.7
Masindi	22,602	21,313	7,872	7,943	6.4	5.8	6.1
Mbarara	30,823	27,404	32,122	32,846	-0.2	-1.0	-0.6
Ntungamo	5,113	5,237	12,669	11,301	-4.2	-3.1	-3.6
Rukungiri	1,941	2,369	14,100	12,304	-9.3	-6.9	-8.0
<b>Region</b>	<b>142,263</b>	<b>133,610</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>182,613</b>	-	-	-
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>657,160</b>	<b>692,204</b>	<b>657,160</b>	<b>692,204</b>	-	-	-

\* Data for Kotido District were excluded from the analysis

- 55 - Not Applicable

**Table A1.6: Gazetted Urban Centres in 2002 with their corresponding Populations during the Census Years 1969-2002**

Urban Area City	Population			
	1969	1,980	1991	2002
Kampala City	330,700	458,503	774,241	1,189,142
<b>Municipalities</b>				
Gulu Municipality	18,170	14,958	38,297	119,430
Lira Municipality	7,340	9,122	27,568	80,879
Jinja Municipality	47,872	45,060	65,169	71,213
Mbale Municipality	23,544	28,039	53,987	71,130
Mbarara Municipality	16,078	23,255	41,031	69,363
Masaka Municipality	12,987	29,123	49,585	67,768
Entebbe Municipality	21,096	21,289	42,763	55,086
Arua Municipality	10,837	5,474	22,217	43,929
Soroti Municipality	12,398	15,048	40,970	41,711
Kabale Municipality	8,234	21,469	29,246	41,344
Fort Portal Municipality	7,947	26,806	32,789	40,993
Tororo Municipality	15,977	16,607	26,783	34,810
Moroto Municipality	5,488	8,129	10,517	7,380
<b>Total</b>	<b>207,968</b>	<b>264,379</b>	<b>480,922</b>	<b>745,036</b>
<b>TOWN COUNCILS</b>				
Adjumani TC	-	-	2,108	19,876
Apac TC	-	1,716	5,783	10,137
Bombo TC	583	5,573	10,566	16,699
Bugiri TC	-	-	3,321	17,046
Bundibugyo TC	2,931	2,331	6,845	13,782
Bushenyi TC	1,049	2,116	14,195	22,422
Busia TC	-	-	27,967	36,630
Buwenge TC	-	-	-	14,461
Hoima TC	2,339	6,923	4,616	27,934
Ibanda TC	-	-	2,974	22,728
Iganga TC	5,958	9,899	19,740	39,472
Kaabong TC	-	-	5,158	13,090
Kaberamaido TC	-	447	1,811	2,349
Kabwohe-Itendero TC	-	-	-	15,355
Kalangala TC	-	-	1,376	2,943
Kamuli TC	2,916	3,903	6,495	11,344
Kamwenge TC	-	-	-	13,321
Kanungu TC	-	-	-	12,883
Kapchorwa TC	-	1,513	4,604	8,747
Kasese TC	7,213	9,917	18,750	53,907
Katakwi TC	-	-	3,493	5,912
Katwe Kabatoro TC	-	-	-	5,821
Kayunga TC	-	-	14,169	19,797
Kibaale TC	-	-	-	4,762
Kiboga TC	-	-	5,277	11,956
Kigorobya TC	-	-	-	3,737

Table A1.6: Gazetted Urban Centres in 2002 with their corresponding Populations during the Census Years 1969-2002-Ctd

Urban Area City	Population 1969	Urban Area City	Population 1969	Urban Area City
Kisoro TC	-	-	7,485	11,328
Kitgum TC	3,242	4,961	12,978	41,821
Koboko TC	-	-	4,495	29,727
KotidoTC	1,681	3,200	4,544	12,878
Kumi TC	-	1,633	11,749	8,807
Kyenjojo TC	-	-	-	15,038
Kyotera TC	-	1,706	5,111	7,590
Lugazi TC	-	10,439	18,828	27,979
Lukaya TC	-	-	-	14,147
Luwero TC	715	4,190	11,112	23,497
Lyantonde TC	-	1,488	5,520	7,508
Masindi TC	5,226	4,958	10,839	28,300
Mayuge TC	-	-	-	8,715
Mityana TC	-	-	22,579	34,116
Moyo TC	2,656	3,236	6,679	12,074
Mpigi TC	3,401	4,577	7,283	10,272
Mubende TC	6,004	6,629	9,301	15,996
Mukono TC	3,565	5,783	7,406	46,506
Nakapiripirit TC	-	-	1,479	1,640
Nakasongola TC	-	1,085	5,342	6,499
NebbiTC	-	3,576	6,969	22,741
Njeru TC	4,637	4,637	36,731	51,236
Nkonkonjeru TC	-	-	-	11,095
NtungamoTC	-	-	2,611	13,320
Pader TC	-	-	-	8,678
Paidha TC	-	-	11,807	24,079
Pakwach TC	-	-	5,167	17,625
Pallisa TC	-	-	2,927	23,641
Rakai TC	-	173	549	5,974
Rukungiri TC	-	1,650	8,578	12,765
Sembabule TC	-	-	-	4,009
Sironko TC	-	-	-	11,193
Wakiso TC	-	-	-	14,603
Wobulenzi TC	-	-	5,391	18,846
Yumbe TC	-	-	-	15,401
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,116</b>	<b>108,259</b>	<b>392,708</b>	<b>1,046,755</b>
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>592,784</b>	<b>831,141</b>	<b>1,647,871</b>	<b>2,980,933</b>

- Data not available

Table A1.7: District and Regional Distribution of the Urban Population, 1980-2002

Region District	Population			Urbanisation Level		
	1980	1991	2,002	1980	1991	2002
<b>Central</b>						
Kalangala	-	1,376	2,943	-	8.4	8.5
Kampala	458,503	774,241	1,189,142	100	100	100
Kayunga	-	14,169	19,797	-	6.0	6.7
Kiboga	-	5,277	11,956	-	3.7	5.2
Luwero	9,763	27,069	59,042	2.9	7.8	12.3
Masaka	29,123	49,585	81,915	5.6	7.1	10.6
Mpigi	4,577	7,283	10,272	1.7	2.1	2.5
Mubende	6,629	31,880	50,112	1.8	6.4	7.3
Mukono	20,859	62,965	136,816	4.7	10.7	17.2
Nakasongola	1,085	5,342	6,499	1.5	5.3	5.1
Rakai	3,367	11,180	21,072	1.2	2.9	4.5
Sembabule	-	-	4,009	-	-	2.2
Wakiso	21,289	42,763	69,689	5.5	7.6	7.7
<b>Region</b>	<b>555,195</b>	<b>1,033,130</b>	<b>1,663,264</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>25.3</b>
<b>Eastern</b>						
Bugiri	-	3,321	17,046	0.0	1.4	4.1
Busia	-	27,967	36,630	-	17.1	16.3
Iganga	9,899	19,740	39,472	2.7	4.0	5.6
Jinja	45,060	65,169	85,674	19.7	22.5	22.1
Kaberamaido	447	1,811	2,349	0.6	2.2	1.8
Kamuli	3,903	6,495	11,344	1.1	1.3	1.6
Kapchorwa	1,513	4,604	8,747	2.0	3.9	4.6
Katakwi	-	3,493	5,912	-	2.4	2.0
Kumi	1,633	11,749	8,807	0.7	5.0	2.3
Mayuge	-	0	8,715	-	0.0	2.7
Mbale	28,039	53,987	71,130	7.5	10.8	9.9
Pallisa	-	2,927	23,641	-	0.8	4.5
Sironko	-	0	11,193	-	0.0	4.0
Soroti	15,048	40,970	41,711	6.8	20.1	11.3
Tororo	16,607	26,783	34,810	5.9	6.8	6.5
<b>Region</b>	<b>122,149</b>	<b>269,016</b>	<b>407,181</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>

Table A1.7: District and Regional Distribution of the Urban Population, 1980-2002

Region District	Population			Urbanisation Level		
	1980	1991	2,002	1980	1991	2002
<b>Northern</b>						
Adjumani	-	2,108	19,876	-	2.2	9.8
Apac	1,716	5,783	10,137	0.5	1.3	1.5
Arua	5,474	26,712	73,656	1.4	5.0	8.8
Gulu	14,958	38,297	119,430	5.5	11.3	25.1
Kitgum	4,961	12,978	41,821	3.4	7.4	14.8
Kotido	3,200	9,702	25,968	2.0	4.9	6.9
Lira	9,122	27,568	80,879	2.5	5.5	10.9
Moroto	8,129	10,517	7,380	8.5	10.9	3.9
Moyo	3,236	6,679	12,074	5.6	8.4	6.2
Nakapiripirit	-	1,479	1,640	-	1.9	1.1
Nebbi	3,576	23,943	64,445	1.5	7.6	14.8
Pader	-	0	8,678	-	0.0	2.7
Yumbe	-	0	15,401	-	0.0	6.1
<b>Region</b>	<b>54,372</b>	<b>165,766</b>	<b>481,385</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>Western</b>						
Bundibugyo	2,331	6,845	13,782	2.1	5.9	6.6
Bushenyi	2,116	14,195	37,777	0.5	2.5	5.2
Hoima	6,923	4,616	31,671	4.9	2.3	9.2
Kabale	21,469	29,246	41,344	6.5	7.0	9.0
Kabarole	26,806	32,789	40,993	11.9	10.9	11.5
Kamwenge	-	0	13,321	-	-	5.1
Kanungu	-	0	12,883	-	-	6.3
Kasese	9,917	18,750	59,728	3.6	5.5	11.4
Kibaale	-	0	4,762	-	-	1.2
Kisoro	-	7,485	11,328	-	4.0	5.1
Kyenjojo	-	0	15,038	-	0.0	4.0
Masindi	4,958	10,839	28,300	2.2	4.2	6.2
Mbarara	23,255	44,005	92,091	3.9	5.6	8.5
Ntungamo	-	2,611	13,320	-	0.9	3.5
Rukungiri	1,650	8,578	12,765	0.9	3.7	4.6
<b>Region</b>	<b>99,425</b>	<b>179,959</b>	<b>429,103</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>831,141</b>	<b>1,647,871</b>	<b>2,980,933</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>

## **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.