THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Housing and Household Conditions
DECENT HOUSING FOR IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

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DECENT HOUSING FOR IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

THEMATIC SERIES BASED ON
THE NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2014

Uganda Bureau of Statistics Kampala, Uganda
August 2019

FOREWORD

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

The 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) was the fifth census to be undertaken in Uganda since independence in 1962. The broad objective of the 2014 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) was to ensure the availability of demographic, housing and socio-economic bench-mark data at the national and sub-national levels for planning. Beyond providing benchmark data for planning, detailed presentation of the census results enhances understanding of the effectiveness of the various interventions initiated by Government and its partners in improving the lives of Ugandans.

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

The report on *Housing and Household Conditions* is among the detailed thematic reports being released from the National Population and Housing Census 2014. UBOS disseminated the abridged analytical report and the first set of thematic reports in 2017. The thematic reports include:

i)   Health status and associated factors;

ii)   Education and Literacy;

iii)   Socio-economic status of Youth;

iv)   Status of Children;

v)   Gender characteristics of the Population;

vi)   Status of Older persons;

vii)   ICT and Remittances to Households; and

viii) Status of Persons With Disability.

In addition to this Report on *Housing and Household Conditions*, the sister thematic reports and the other reports mentioned above that have already been published, the Bureau will be producing the following:

i)   The Census Administrative Report;

ii)   The Census Atlas; and

iii)   The Post- Enumeration Survey Report.

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

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

TOGETHER WE COUNT

Chris Ndatira Mukiza (PhD)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABEK	Adult Basic Education for Karamoja
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EAC	East African Community
EAs	Enumeration Area (s)
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
GFS	Gravity Flow Scheme
IBC	International Building Code
ICT	Information Communication Technology
KCCA	Kampala City Council Authority
KM	Kilometre
LC	Local Council
LGDPs	Local Government Development Programmes
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
NDP	National Development Plan
NHP	Nationsl Housing Policy
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NRM	National Resistance Movement
PRDP	Peace, Recovery and Development Plan
RES	Rural Electrification Strategy
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIPs	Sector Investment Plans
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education
VIP	Very Important Persons
WHO	World Health Organisation

KEY CENSUS INDICATORS FOR UGANDA, 2014

POPULATION SIZE

TOTAL POPULATION IN 2014 WAS

34.6 MILLION

MID 2019 PROJECTION

40.3 MILLION

THE FEMALES CONSTITUTED
51% OF THE POPULATION

POPULATION DENSITY WAS
173 PERSONS/KM^2

POPULATION COMPOSITION

AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO
103%

YOUTHS
23%
(18-30 YEARS OLD)

CHILDREN
55%
(BELOW 18 YEARS OLD)
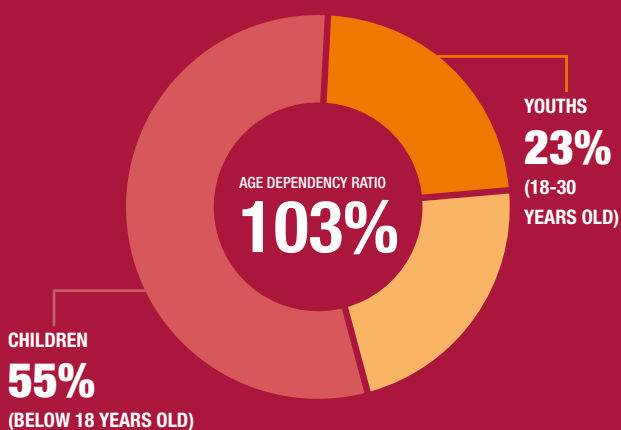
POPULATION CHANGE

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)
50 DEATHS
PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (MMR)
380 DEATHS
PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS

3%
average annual population growth rate

IMR

MMR

TFR
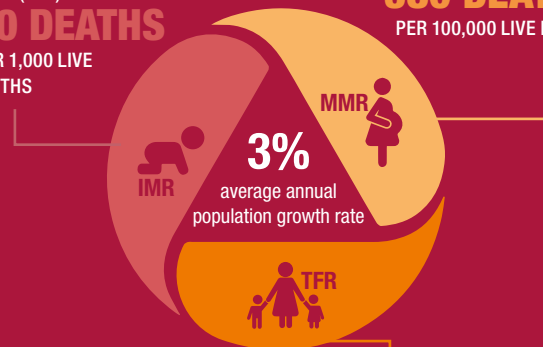
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (TFR)
5.8 CHILDREN
PER WOMAN

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

LITERACY RATE
72.2%
(10 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE)
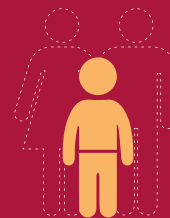
ORPHANED
8%
OF THE CHILDREN

NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL
12.5%
PRIMARY SCHOOL
(6-12 YEARS OLD)

12.5%
HAD AT LEAST ONE FORM OF DISABILITY
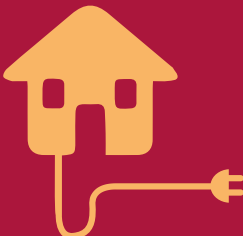
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

25%

NEARLY ONE QUARTER OF THE HOUSEHOLDS WERE LIVING IN URBAN AREAS

MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE
4.7 PERSONS

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

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

21.1% of the households had access to electricity

94% of the households used firewood or charcoal for cooking

69% of the households depend on subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood.

32% of the households owned a bicycle

AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

80% OF THE HOUSEHOLDS WERE INVOLVED IN **AGRICULTURE**

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The information on housing and household characteristics is useful in assessing the general socio-economic conditions of the population. Decent housing is necessary in society as poor quality housing affects the health of the occupants.

The NDP II recognizes that if the country is to attain the middle income status by 2020 then its population should strive to get access to decent shelter in rural and urban areas. As one of the interventions of increasing access to housing in the population, the NDP II affirms that there is need for the country to "develop and implement a comprehensive National Housing Policy, law and investment plan for the housing sub sector"

The information contained in this report may be used to improve on the way of designing programmes geared towards the housing sector. The data and the analysis provided in the report give insights into the housing sector planning and monitoring. For instance information is presented on the permanency status of the dwelling units, overcrowding, household welfare indicators, household sanitation, health and hygiene among others.

The rest of the report is organized as follows. Chapter two presents the housing conditions of the households. Chapter three outlines the household sanitation, health and hygiene while Chapter four discusses the welfare of the households. Lastly, Chapter five presents the key policy frameworks about the housing sector, conclusions and policy implications.

1.2 ABOUT THE NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2014

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

The final results of the NPHC 2014 were published in a phased manner. The publications included 1) Provisional Results; 2) Final Results (National & Local Government Level); and 3) Analytical Results with different monographs including this one on Housing and Household conditions.

The Provisional Census Results were compiled from enumeration area summary sheets and disseminated in November 2014. These gave the number of households and the population by sex for administrative areas down to sub-county level. The first set of the final results of the Census 2014 were published in the Main Report which was released in March 2016. The report included information on the population size and distribution as well as characteristics of the population and the dwellings they live in. The monograph about the Housing and Household conditions presents detailed findings covering indicators on different aspects of Housing and Household conditions.

1.3 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

The results in this report have been presented as numbers and proportions. Most of the findings have been disaggregated by sex, place of residence, district and 15 sub-regions and wealth quintile. The districts have been grouped into sub-regions as follows;

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

MAP 1.1: MAP OF UGANDA SHOWING THE 15 SUB-REGIONS AND DISTRICTS AS OF JULY 2017
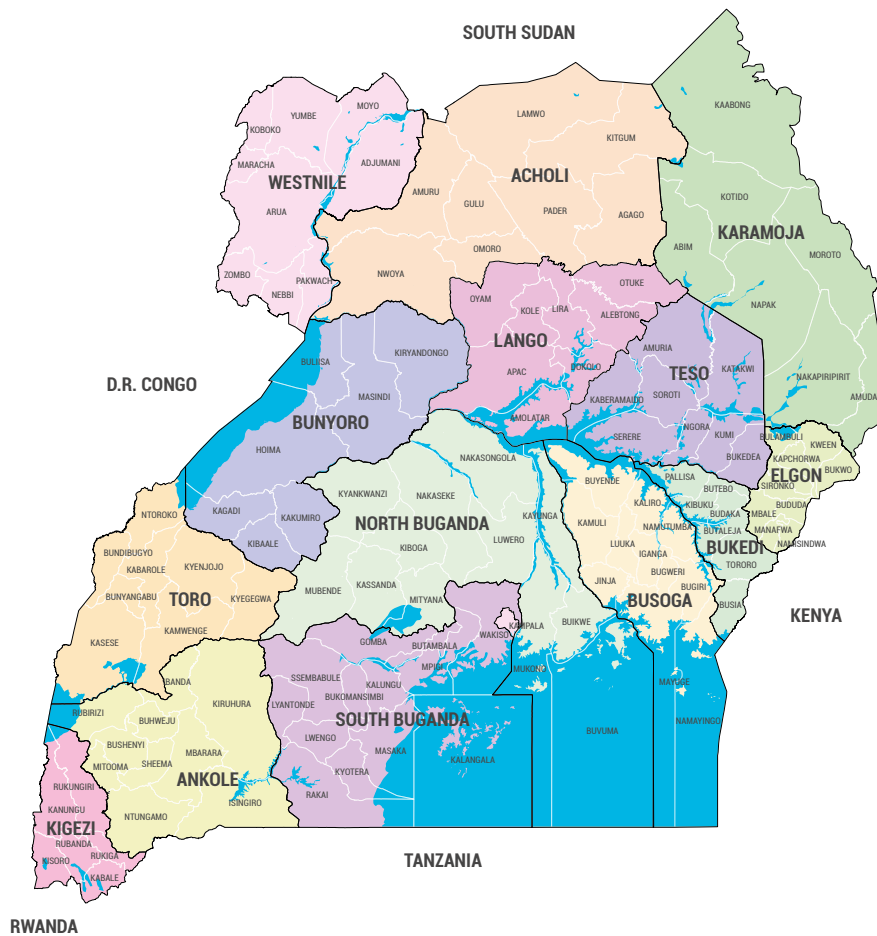
The wealth index is a background characteristic that is used throughout this report as a proxy for the standard of living of the household. It is calculated using data on the household ownership of consumer goods ranging from a television to a bicycle or car, dwelling characteristics, source of drinking water, sanitation facilities and other characteristics that relate to the household socio-economic status. To calculate the index each of these assets were assigned a weight (factor score) generated through principal components analysis. Each household was then assigned a score for each asset and the scores were summed up for each household. Individuals were ranked according to the total score of the household in which they resided. The population was then divided into five equal categories, each comprising 20% of the population (1 –lowest to 5-highest).

HOUSING CONDITIONS

72%

The highest proportions of households **USED IRON SHEETS** as the main roofing materials

2002 **26%**

2014 **44%**

There was an increase in the dwelling units with **PERMANENT WALL MATERIALS**

2002 **22%**

2014 **35%**
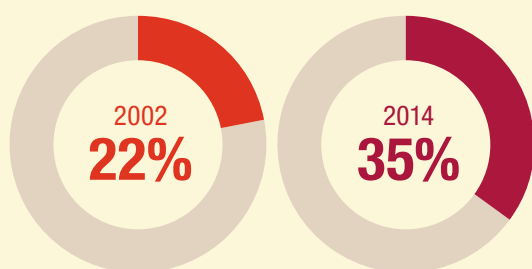
The proportion of dwelling units with **PERMANENT FLOOR MATERIALS INCREASED**

The proportion of households **LIVING IN RENTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS INCREASED**

2002 **11%**

2014 **19%**

56%

of the households had **OVERCROWDED** dwelling units in 2014
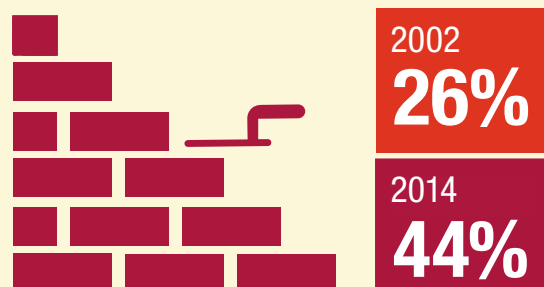
4.9

4.0
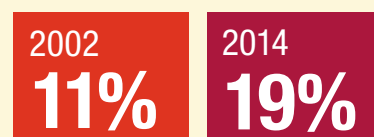
The rural areas still have **A BIGGER HOUSEHOLD SIZE** than the urban areas

2.1   BACKGROUND

Shelter is a basic human right, essential for the well-being of all mankind. It is one of the basic human needs that have a profound impact on the health, welfare, social attitudes and economic productivity of the individual.

The Sustainable Development Goal 11 places the responsibility on member states to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. In line with this, the government of Uganda has committed herself in the National Development Plan (NDP II) to ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade all slums by 2040. The NDP II stretches the commitment to provision of safe, planned and adequate housing which is hoped to be spear headed by the Lands and Housing Sector with support from both Government and non-state actors that play complementary roles. However, a number of challenges including; overcrowding, poor housing conditions, and high level of poverty pose a threat to achieving the target of providing safe housing for all by 2040.

The National Population and Housing Census 2014 collected information on the characteristics of housing units. However, such information was not collected for persons who were not in households during enumeration e.g institutions or hotels and therefore they are not included in this analysis. The information that was collected on the housing characteristics included occupancy tenure, type of housing unit, number of rooms used for sleeping and the main materials that were used for construction.

The analysis has been carried out according to sub-region, rural and urban residence as well as sex and broad age-groups of household heads.

2.2   CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OF THE DWELLING

The analysis of construction materials is based on information that was collected about materials used for the roof, floor and wall of a dwelling unit. A dwelling unit is defined as a building or part of a building that is actually occupied by a single household. This is irrespective of the size of the household, size of the structure or intended use.

2.2.1   ROOFING MATERIALS OF THE DWELLINGS

The International Building Code (IBC), which sets safety standards for building, highlights that roofs serve to protect the building and therefore having a roof that protects the building starts with design, materials selection, and installation at the time a facility is built or remodelled.

Table 2.1 shows that the highest proportion of households (72%) used iron sheets as the main roofing materials followed by thatch (26%) while Tile, Asbestos, Concrete and Tins collectively accounted for less than two percent of the dwelling units (1.5%).

The results show no substantial differences in the main roofing materials used to construct the dwelling units between male and female headed households. Nearly 20 percent of the households in Karamoja and Acholi sub-regions had iron sheets as their main roofing materials compared to 97 percent in Kigezi sub-region. The findings further show that the households in the highest wealth quintile had a higher likelihood of staying in iron sheet roofed dwelling units (96%) compared to those in the poorest wealth quintile (10%).

TABLE 2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY ROOFING MATERIAL AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Iron sheets	Tiles	Asbestos	Concrete	Tin	Thatch	Total
Sex of Household Head							
Male	71.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	27.2	100
Female	75.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	23.2	100
Age of Household Head							
Children (10-17)	74.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	23.9	100
Youth (18-30)	71.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	27.4	100
Middle age adults (31-59)	72.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	25.6	100
Older Persons (60+)	72.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	26.6	100
Residence							
Urban	88.9	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.2	7.6	100
Rural	65.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	33.5	100
Sub-Region							
Kampala	92.9	3.6	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.1	100
South Buganda	94.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.7	100
North Buganda	88.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	10.5	100
Busoga	78.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	19.7	100
Bukedi	64.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	34.9	100
Elgon	87.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	11.0	100
Teso	26.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	72.7	100
West Nile	21.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	77.8	100
Acholi	20.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	79.1	100
Lango	32.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	67.1	100
Karamoja	19.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	79.4	100
Toro	88.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	10.5	100
Ankole	92.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	6.8	100
Bunyoro	67.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	31.5	100
Kigezi	96.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.9	100
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	90.0	100
Second	57.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	41.7	100
Middle	90.8	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	8.5	100
Fourth	94.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	4.1	100
Highest	96.1	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	100
Total	72.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	26.3	100

The NPHC 2014 defined permanent roofing materials to include roof tiles, iron sheets, asbestos and concrete. Figure 2.1 shows that there was an increase in the proportion of dwelling units with permanent roofing materials from 40 percent in 1991 to 74 percent in 2014. The increase in the rural areas of the proportion of households roofed with permanent materials during the same period doubled from 33 percent to 66 percent.

FIGURE 2.1: PROPORTION OF DWELLING UNITS WITH PERMANENT FLOOR MATERIALS BY RESIDENCE AND CENSUS YEAR, 1991-2014
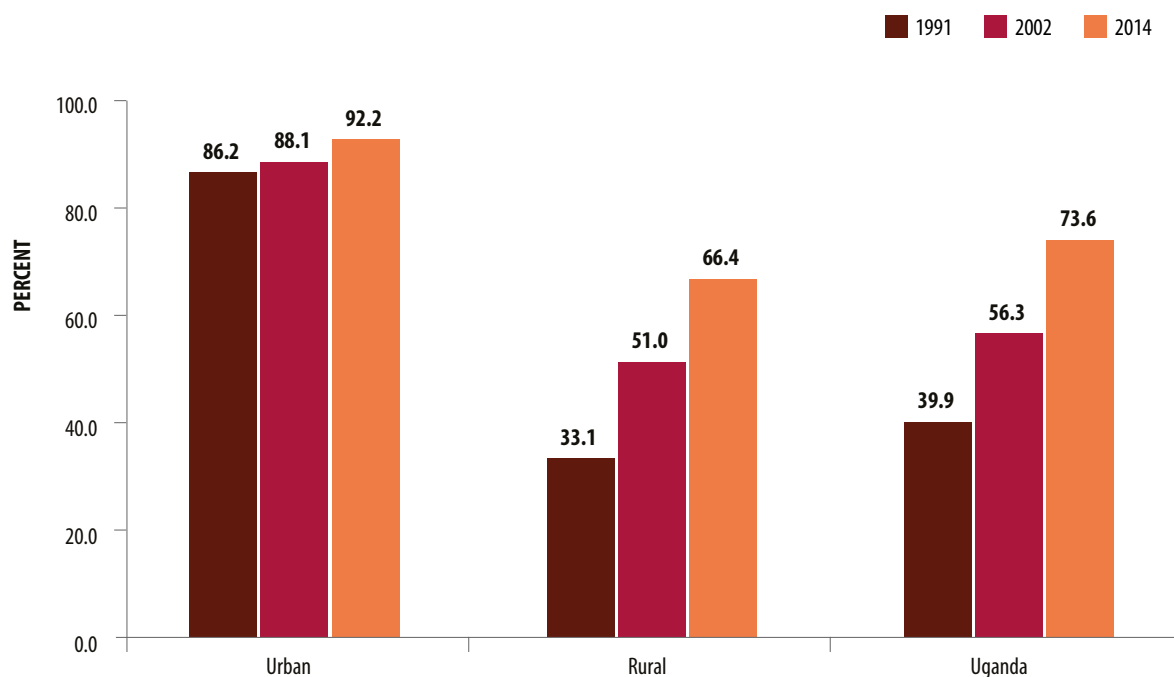
2.2.2 WALL MATERIALS OF THE DWELLINGS

In contemporary times, most walls are constructed using a multitude of materials, each with very specific functional demands and varying cost of construction. Walls serve several purposes, including keeping the rain and wind out of the dwelling unit, thermally insulating the inhabitants from exterior temperatures, structurally supporting the building and the associated enclosure system, protection from animals and thieves and providing desired interior and exterior finishes among others. The response of the wall to the above mentioned functions depends on the quality of materials used for construction. It is common to find that walls mainly built with permanent materials can provide most of the above functions.

The results in Table 2.2 show that a high proportion of the households were staying in dwelling units built using burnt stabilized bricks (37%) and mud pole walls (34 %) and the two collectively comprised of 71 percent of the households. The results further show that the dwelling units in urban areas (59%) were more likely to have permanent wall materials than those in rural areas (28%). The results also show that the proportion of households staying in dwelling units built with permanent wall materials decreased with the age of the household head, from 49 percent among households headed by children to 36 percent among those households headed by older persons. There was also a positive relationship between staying in a dwelling unit built with a permanent wall and the wealth quintile of the household head. Three percent of the households in the lowest wealth quintile stayed in dwelling units built with permanent wall materials compared to 94 percent of the households in the highest wealth quintile.

TABLE 2.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY WALL MATERIAL OF DWELLING UNIT AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD (%)

Background Characteristic	Permanent wall materials			Temporary wall materials					Total
	Concrete or Stones	Cement Blocks	Burnt or stabilized bricks	Unburnt bricks or cement	Unburnt bricks with mud	Wood	Mud and pole	Tin or iron sheets	
Sex of Household Head									
Male	2.0	5.3	36.1	2.5	17.6	1.5	34.6	0.3	100
Female	2.2	6.2	38.1	2.9	17.2	1.5	31.6	0.3	100
Age of Household Head									
Child(10-17)	2.3	6.4	40.4	2.9	12.6	2.0	33.1	0.5	100
Youth(18-30)	2.1	6.2	38.9	2.7	16.8	1.6	31.2	0.4	100
Adult(31-59)	2.0	5.5	37.2	2.6	17.6	1.5	33.2	0.3	100
Older Person(60+)	1.8	4.1	29.7	2.5	19.0	1.3	41.5	0.2	100
Residence									
Urban	3.6	11.3	58.7	3.4	7.1	0.8	14.6	0.6	100
Rural	1.4	3.3	28.1	2.3	21.6	1.8	41.4	0.2	100
Sub-Region									
Kampala	5.6	18.2	66.4	4.5	1.3	0.8	2.3	0.9	100
South Buganda	3.3	9.7	64.9	3.2	3.0	2.1	13.4	0.5	100
North Buganda	2.2	8.4	49.9	2.2	2.8	2.5	31.7	0.4	100
Busoga	2.4	6.5	52.7	3.9	11.4	0.7	22.1	0.4	100
Bukedi	1.3	3.0	41.5	3.1	17.9	0.4	32.7	0.2	100
Elgon	1.9	2.9	16.4	1.6	4.6	1.0	71.4	0.3	100
Teso	0.9	1.7	18.0	2.8	72.3	0.3	3.8	0.2	100
West Nile	0.6	1.1	25.8	3.5	49.2	1.0	18.7	0.1	100
Acholi	0.5	1.7	11.2	3.0	76.2	0.8	6.1	0.5	100
Lango	0.8	1.7	16.5	3.6	68.2	0.5	8.8	0.1	100
Karamoja	0.6	1.9	3.0	1.0	14.4	5.6	73.0	0.6	100
Toro	1.6	3.1	22.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	70.4	0.2	100
Ankole	1.4	3.6	25.7	2.0	3.1	3.1	61.0	0.2	100
Bunyoro	1.1	3.3	27.5	1.4	8.0	0.7	57.7	0.2	100
Kigezi	3.7	2.2	12.0	0.9	1.5	2.4	77.2	0.2	100
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.2	0.2	2.3	1.9	52.0	1.1	42.2	0.1	100
Second	0.5	0.7	10.5	2.3	26.4	1.3	58.1	0.2	100
Middle	1.3	2.0	27.1	2.4	10.2	1.9	54.9	0.2	100
Fourth	2.7	6.9	53.8	3.6	6.1	2.6	23.6	0.6	100
Highest	4.5	14.5	74.8	2.6	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.4	100
Total	2.0	5.5	36.6	2.6	17.5	1.5	33.9	0.3	100

In this report, permanent wall materials include concrete/stones, cement blocks and burnt/stabilized bricks. The results in Table 2.3 show that the housing sector recorded a general improvement compared to the situation in 2002. There was an increase in the dwelling units with permanent wall materials from 26 percent in 2002 to 44 percent in 2014. The dwelling units with temporary wall materials on the other hand decreased from 74 percent to 56 percent. Furthermore the proportion of walls constructed with burnt/stabilized bricks increased from 22 percent in 2002 to 37 percent in 2014 while those built with mud and pole decreased from 49 percent to 34 percent during the same period.

TABLE 2.3: DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLING UNITS BY WALL MATERIAL AND RESIDENCE, 2002-2014(%)

Wall Materials	2002			2014		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Permanent wall materials	64.0	19.9	26.1	73.6	32.7	44.2
Concrete/Stones	4.7	1.0	1.5	3.6	1.4	2.0
Cement blocks	8.9	1.7	2.7	11.3	3.3	5.5
Burnt/stabilized brick	50.4	17.2	21.9	58.7	28.1	36.6
Temporary wall materials	36.0	80.1	73.8	26.4	67.3	55.9
Unburnt bricks with cement	5.5	1.8	2.3	3.4	2.3	2.6
Unburnt bricks with mud	11.9	21	19.7	7.1	21.6	17.5
Wood	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.5
Mud and pole	16.5	54.8	49.4	14.6	41.4	33.9
Other	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

2.2.3   FLOOR MATERIALS OF THE DWELLINGS

The cost of construction of the floor is a key determinant of the type of materials used in a given dwelling unit. Floors constructed using permanent materials provide dust free environment with good sanitation and hygiene hence reducing on the risks of respiratory sickness and diarrhoea related sickness in children compared to dwelling units constructed using temporary floor materials.

The most dominant type of floor materials used in the construction of the dwelling units was rammed earth (34%) followed by Earth and Cement screed each accounting for 31 percent of dwelling units. The households in rural areas had more dwelling units with Earth and Rammed Earth floor materials whereas households in urban areas had most of the dwelling units with cement screed (65%).

The use of cement screed as a floor material was directly related to the wealth quintile of the household increasing from a negligible percentage among households in the lowest wealth quintile to 87 percent among those households in the highest wealth quintile. More than two thirds (68 %) of dwelling units in the lowest wealth quintile were built with rammed earth floor material while the corresponding proportion among households in the highest wealth quintile was only one percent (Table 2.4).

TABLE 2.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FLOOR MATERIAL OF DWELLING UNIT AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD (%)

Background Characteristic	Earth	Rammed earth	Cement screed	Concrete	Tiles	Brick	Stone	Wood	Total
Sex of Household Head									
Male	31.0	35.1	29.9	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	100
Female	29.2	32.4	34.3	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	100
Age of Household Head									
Child(10-17)	32.5	26.5	37.0	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	100
Youth(18-30)	29.1	30.0	37.1	1.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	100
Adult(31-59)	30.3	35.1	30.3	1.9	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	100
Older Person(60+)	34.3	40.8	21.6	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	100
Residence									
Urban	14.1	13.5	64.7	3.1	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	100
Rural	37.0	42.6	17.9	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	100
Sub-Region									
Kampala	3.1	1.7	83.3	2.7	8.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	100
South Buganda	26.1	8.7	58.0	2.8	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	100
North Buganda	39.9	14.0	41.7	2.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	100
Busoga	39.7	26.6	29.8	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	100
Bukedi	18.5	56.2	22.1	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	100
Elgon	14.2	68.1	15.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	100
Teso	7.5	74.5	15.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	100
West Nile	19.9	66.2	12.0	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	100
Acholi	18.5	68.7	11.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	100
Lango	21.9	62.3	14.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	100
Karamoja	19.1	72.4	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.9	100
Toro	58.2	22.1	17.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	100
Ankole	35.8	33.6	27.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	100
Bunyoro	56.8	22.1	19.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	100
Kigezi	43.2	34.7	19.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	100
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	32.0	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100
Second	46.8	52.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	100
Middle	52.5	43.8	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	100
Fourth	28.4	20.5	44.5	3.6	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	100
Highest	2.0	1.2	87.4	4.1	4.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	100
Total	30.6	34.4	31.0	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	100

Figure 2.2 shows an increase in dwelling units built with permanent floor materials from 22 percent in 2002 to 35 percent in 2014 and relatedly a reduction in the dwelling units with temporary floor materials from 78 percent in 2002 to 65 percent in 2014. Likewise, there was a reduction in the proportion of dwelling built with earth/rammed earth floor materials from 77 percent to 65 percent during the same period while those with cement screen increased from 17 percent in 2002 to 31 percent in 2014.

FIGURE 2.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FLOOR MATERIAL OF DWELLING UNITS, 2002 -2014 (%)
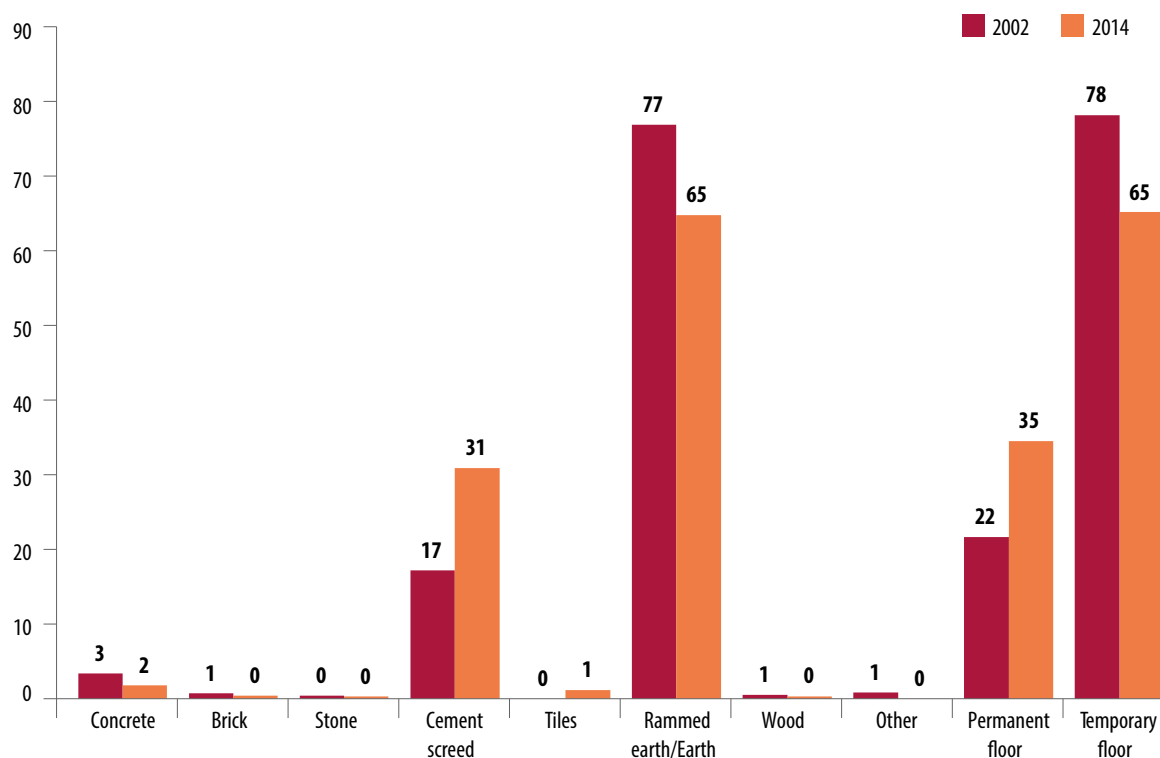
2.2.4   PERMANENCY STATUS OF THE DWELLING UNITS

The nature of construction materials determines the status of the dwelling unit. Permanent dwelling units are those built with materials that can maintain their stability for more than fifteen years. Semi permanent dwelling units are those built with a combination of permanent materials and other materials. On the other hand, Temporary dwelling units are those built using temporary materials for the roof, wall and floor.

Table 2.5 shows that a big proportion of the households in Uganda (45%) lived in semi-permanent dwelling units with 30 percent staying in permanent dwelling units and 25 percent living in temporary dwelling units in 2014. The results show no substantial differences in the status of the dwelling units for male and female headed households. Nearly 17 percent of the households in rural areas lived in permanent dwelling units compared to 66 percent in urban areas. Housing conditions by sub-region show varying degree of status of dwelling units. Karamoja sub-region had only four percent of the households living in permanent dwelling units and 78 percent living in temporary dwelling units while Kampala had less than one percent of the households living in temporary dwelling units and 88 percent living in permanent dwellings. Furthermore, households in the highest wealth quintile had a higher likelihood of staying in permanent dwelling units (91%) compared to those in the lowest wealth quintile (less than 1%). Although staying either in semi-permanent or permanent dwelling units was universal among households in the highest wealth quintile, the proportion among those in the lowest wealth quintile was only 12 percent.

TABLE 2.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND STATUS OF THE DWELLING UNIT (%)

Background Characteristic	Status of Dwelling Unit			
	Temporary	Semi- Permanent	Permanent	Total
Sex of Household Head				
Male	25.3	45.3	29.4	100
Female	21.8	44.7	33.5	100
Residence				
Urban	6.9	27.0	66.2	100
Rural	31.3	52.2	16.5	100
Sub-Region				
Kampala	0.1	12.0	87.9	100
South Buganda	3.5	35.3	61.2	100
North Buganda	10.0	47.6	42.3	100
Busoga	18.0	51.6	30.4	100
Bukedi	32.1	46.3	21.6	100
Elgon	10.6	75.5	13.9	100
Teso	70.4	14.5	15.1	100
West Nile	62.5	28.1	9.3	100
Acholi	76.1	14.1	9.8	100
Lango	65.3	22.8	11.8	100
Karamoja	78.1	17.9	4.0	100
Toro	10.4	74.1	15.5	100
Ankole	6.5	71.7	21.8	100
Bunyoro	30.8	50.4	18.7	100
Kigezi	2.8	84.9	12.3	100
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	88.2	11.8	0.0	100
Second	37.6	62.3	0.0	100
Middle	6.4	92.6	1.0	100
Fourth	2.6	58.3	39.1	100
Highest	0.0	8.8	91.2	100
Total	24.5	45.2	30.4	100

Map 2.1 shows that most districts in the Karamoja, Acholi and Lango sub regions had the least proportions of households with permanent dwelling units (less than 9%). Districts within Kampala, North Buganda and South Buganda sub regions had the highest proportion of households with permanent dwelling units (more than 57%). For detailed information refer to Appendix Table A1.1..

MAP 2.1: PROPORTION OF PERMANENT DWELLING UNITS BY DISTRICT

Households (%)

- 1.5 - 8.5
- 8.7 - 18.1
- 18.2 - 33.8
- 33.9 - 56.9
- 57.0 - 87.9
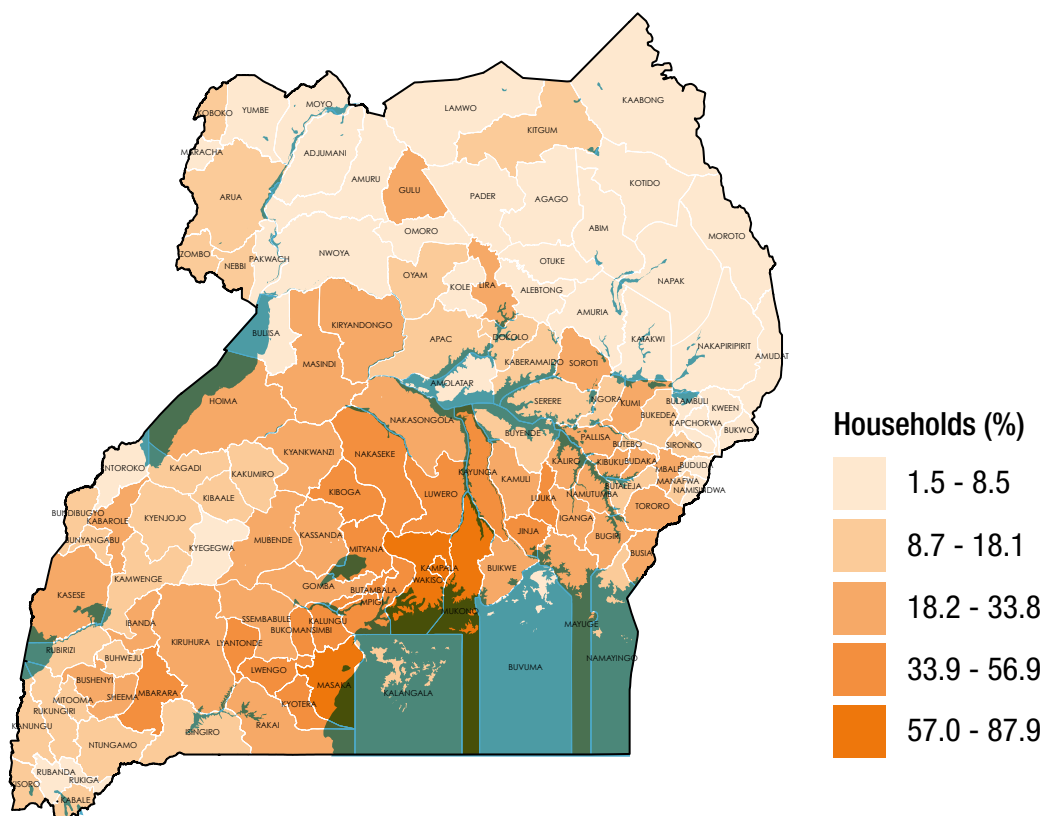
Table 2.6 shows that there was an increase in the proportion of households with permanent dwelling units from 12 percent in 1991 to 30 percent in 2014. The semi-permanent dwelling units reduced between 1991 (30%) and 2002 (11%) but increased in 2014 (45 %). There was also a big reduction in temporary dwelling units from 71 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2014. The comparative analysis by residence revealed that there was a higher increment in the proportion of permanent dwelling units in the urban areas (47% to 66%) compared to the rural (7% to 17%) between 1991 and 2014.

TABLE 2.6: DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLING UNITS BY STATE OF PERMANENCY AND RESIDENCE, 1991-2014 (%)

Permanency Status/Census Year	Residence		
	Urban	Rural	Total
Permanent			
1991	46.5	6.6	11.8
2002	59.8	10.6	17.5
2014	66.2	16.5	30.4
Semi Permanent			
1991	40.6	28.0	29.7
2002	14.2	10.9	11.4
2014	27.0	52.2	45.2
Temporary			
1991	13.0	65.4	58.6
2002	26.1	78.5	71.2
2014	6.9	31.3	24.5

2.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING UNITS

A dwelling unit is building that is actually occupied by a single household. This is irrespective of the size of the household, building size or intended use..

2.3.1 TYPE OF DWELLING UNITS

Table 2.7 indicates that 15 percent of the dwelling units were tenement (Muzigo) and 11 percent were semi-detached units in 2014. The majority of the dwelling units in rural areas were detached houses (77%) compared to 41 percent in urban areas. In Kampala, most households were in tenement (Muzigo) dwelling units (56%) while in other sub-regions, they were in detached houses. Relatedly, South Buganda and North Buganda also had substantial proportions of tenements at 30 percent and 20 percent respectively. The majority of the households headed by older persons (60 years and above) were in detached houses (80%) compared to only three percent in tenement.

TABLE 2.7: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTRERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Type of dwelling unit					Total
	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Tenement (Muzigo)	Part of a Main House	Others	
Sex of Household Head						
Male Headed	67.6	11.4	14.2	3.8	3.1	100
Ffemale Headed	64.3	11.7	17.0	4.0	3.0	100
Residence						
Urban	40.9	13.8	36.8	4.1	4.3	100
Rural	76.8	10.5	6.3	3.7	2.6	100
Sub-Region						
Kampala	20.2	12.7	56.4	3.6	7.1	100
South Buganda	52.6	10.8	29.9	3.6	3.1	100
North Buganda	59.6	11.4	20.0	5.4	3.5	100
Busoga	66.3	12.0	13.6	4.8	3.3	100
Bukedi	75.2	12.2	6.7	3.4	2.5	100
Elgon	68.3	16.3	7.7	5.6	2.1	100
Teso	84.3	8.2	3.4	2.2	1.9	100
Karamoja	80.4	11.5	1.9	1.2	5.1	100
Lango	82.3	9.2	3.1	3.3	2.2	100
Acholi	83.0	8.8	2.9	2.6	2.8	100
West Nile	84.6	8.8	1.7	2.3	2.6	100
Bunyoro	72.1	11.6	9.8	3.4	3.2	100
Toro	70.2	12.5	9.9	5.0	2.4	100
Ankole	69.4	13.7	11.1	3.3	2.5	100
Kigezi	79.5	11.2	4.2	3.7	1.4	100
Broad Age of Household Head						
10-17	52.4	12.0	27.4	4.0	4.2	100
18-30	55.3	11.3	26.2	3.6	3.6	100
31-59	69.2	11.8	12.0	3.9	3.0	100
60+	80.4	10.4	3.1	3.9	2.2	100
Total	66.8	11.4	14.9	3.8	3.0	100

2.3.2   OCCUPANCY TENURE OF DWELLING UNITS

Households occupy dwelling units under different arrangements. The NPHC 2014, categorised occupancy tenure of the dwelling unit as; owner occupied, free and rented.

Table 2.8 shows that the majority of households (73%) lived in owner occupied dwellings with the proportion being higher in the rural areas (84%) compared to the urban areas (43%). The results also reveal that rented dwellings were dominant in the urban areas accounting for 50 percent of the households.

TABLE 2.8: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPANCY TENURE OF DWELLING UNIT AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Owner Occupied	Free	Rented	Other	Total
Sex of Household Head					
Male	73.9	4.6	21.1	0.4	100
Female	69.6	5.1	24.8	0.4	100
Age of Household Head					
Child (10-17)	51.0	10.0	37.9	1.1	100
Youth (18-30)	55.7	5.7	38.1	0.5	100
Adult (31-59)	76.7	4.6	18.2	0.4	100
Older Person (60+)	92.5	3.0	4.2	0.3	100
Residence					
Urban	43.3	6.5	49.8	0.3	100
Rural	84.3	4.0	11.3	0.4	100
Sub-Region					
Kampala	20.5	6.0	73.2	0.4	100
South Buganda	55.6	6.5	37.5	0.4	100
North Buganda	64.2	7.5	27.7	0.6	100
Busoga	76.3	3.4	20.0	0.3	100
Bukedi	87.0	2.3	10.4	0.2	100
Elgon	83.8	3.5	12.3	0.3	100
Teso	88.6	3.3	7.8	0.3	100
West Nile	89.0	3.6	6.9	0.5	100
Acholi	85.4	4.0	10.1	0.5	100
Lango	89.3	2.8	7.6	0.3	100
Karamoja	89.9	3.7	5.8	0.6	100
Toro	77.0	5.1	17.5	0.4	100
Ankole	76.4	4.3	18.9	0.4	100
Bunyoro	75.6	5.1	18.8	0.5	100
Kigezi	86.5	3.3	9.9	0.3	100
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	94.5	2.5	2.7	0.5	100
Second	91.2	3.0	5.3	0.4	100
Middle	86.7	3.7	9.3	0.4	100
Fourth	72.8	5.9	20.9	0.4	100
Highest	33.9	7.4	58.5	0.3	100
Total	**72.9**	**4.8**	**22.0**	**0.4**	**100**

Table 2.9 indicates that private occupancy tenancy, owner occupied dwelling units had a slight reduction from 78 percent in 2002 to 73 percent in 2014. While the proportion of households living in rented private dwellings increased from 11 percent in 2002 to 19 percent in 2014. Results further reveal that the majority of households (96%) lived in private occupied dwellings with the proportion being slightly higher in the rural areas (97%) compared to the urban areas (91%).

On the other hand, public housing is very low in Uganda, and is continuing to reduce from six percent in 2002 to four percent in 2014. The reduction in public housing between 2002 and 2014 was higher in urban areas (21% to 8%) than rural areas (4% to 2%).

TABLE 2.9: OCCUPANCY TENURE OF DWELLING UNIT BY RESIDENCE, 2002, 2014 (%)

Occupancy tenure	2002				2014		
	Urban	Rural	Uganda		Urban	Rural	Uganda
Private	**78.2**	**95.7**	**93.3**		**91.8**	**97.3**	**95.9**
Owner Occupied	30.1	86.1	78.2		43.3	84.3	72.9
Free Private	5.0	3.0	3.3		4.2	3.0	3.4
Subsidized private	1.1	0.5	0.6		0.7	0.4	0.5
Rented Private	42.0	6.1	11.2		43.6	9.6	19.1
Public	**20.9**	**3.9**	**6.3**		**7.8**	**2.3**	**3.8**
Free Public	5.3	2.0	2.5		2.3	1.0	1.4
Subsidized public	0.8	0.1	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.1
Rented Public	14.8	1.8	3.6		5.3	1.2	2.3
Other	0.8	0.3	0.4		0.3	0.4	0.4
Total	100	100	100		100	100	100

2.4   HOUSEHOLD OCCUPANCY

This subsection presents information on household size, rooms used for sleeping and measures of over- crowding. The NPHC 2014, collected information on the number of household members and rooms used for sleeping. It is on this basis that household size and occupancy rate were derived..

2.4.1   HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The household size is the number of persons who are members of a given household. The most basic demographic characteristic of a household is the number of members it contains. Although the deter-mination of membership is not always straightforward, in particular regarding visitors and members who are temporarily absent, these considerations are of minor significance for our purposes since the data was collected from the de-facto population (Members who spent the census night in the household). Demographic variables such as fertility have a direct impact on household size.

Table 2.10 shows that the average Household size for Uganda was 4.7 persons in 2014. One in four (25%) of households in Uganda had at least seven persons. The average household size was bigger for male headed households and households based in rural areas (4.9) than for female headed households and urban based households (4.0). The sub-regional comparisons indicate that Kampala (3.5), South Buganda (4.0) and North Buganda (4.2) had relatively lower average household size while Karamoja (5.7), West Nile (5.6) and Teso (5.6) had higher average household size. The average household size was also inversely related to the wealth quintile of the household decreasing from 5.3 among households in the lowest wealth quintile to 3.8 among households in the highest wealth quintile.

TABLE 2.10: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD (%)

Background Characteristic	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 and above	Total	Mean HH Size
Sex of Household Head									
Male	13.0	10	12.7	13.1	12.4	11	27.7	100	4.9
Female	17.7	16.6	16.1	14.2	11.4	8.4	15.4	100	4.0
Age of Household Head									
Child(10-17)	44	25.2	13.4	7.1	3.9	2.4	3.9	100	2.3
Youth(18-30)	20.6	17.3	21.3	17.5	11.5	6.1	5.6	100	3.3
Adult(31-59)	10.0	7.9	9.7	11.7	13.0	13.0	34.8	100	5.5
Older Person(60+)	16.1	14.3	12.7	12	10.8	9.1	24.9	100	4.7
Residence									
Urban	20.4	15.2	15.1	13.4	10.9	8.3	16.7	100	4.0
Rural	11.9	10.4	13	13.4	12.7	11.1	27.6	100	4.9
Sub-Region									
Kampala	23.4	18.9	16.4	13.4	9.9	6.7	11.3	100	3.5
South Buganda	20.4	14	14.7	13.5	11.1	8.8	17.7	100	4.0
North Buganda	19.8	13.2	14.2	13	11	8.8	20.2	100	4.2
Busoga	12.3	10.4	13.1	13.4	12	10.4	28.3	100	5.0
Bukedi	9.5	9.0	11.6	12.7	12.5	11.3	33.4	100	5.4
Elgon	13.8	10.7	12.9	13.1	12.2	10.7	26.7	100	4.8
Teso	10.6	8.6	9.4	11.1	11.7	11.3	37.2	100	5.6
West Nile	6.8	8.6	11.4	12.8	13	11.8	35.6	100	5.6
Acholi	10	10.1	12.9	13.3	13	11.5	29.2	100	5.1
Lango	10	10.4	13.1	13.9	13.4	11.9	27.3	100	4.9
Karamoja	5.6	6.3	9.4	13.2	15.4	14.4	35.7	100	5.7
Toro	13.4	11.1	13.8	13.9	12.6	10.8	24.2	100	4.7
Ankole	12.5	11.8	14.6	14.5	13.4	11.3	22.1	100	4.6
Bunyoro	13.9	12.3	14.6	13.8	12	10.1	23.3	100	4.6
Kigezi	9.9	12.2	16	15.8	14.2	11.6	20.2	100	4.5
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.9	8.6	11.9	13.9	14	12.5	31.2	100	5.3
Second	9.6	9.8	13.4	13.8	13.2	11.7	28.4	100	5.1
Middle	11.3	10.6	13.4	13.9	13	11.2	26.7	100	4.9
Fourth	14.5	11.6	13.0	12.8	11.6	10.1	26.3	100	4.8
Highest	22.5	16.4	15.8	13.3	10.2	7.4	14.4	100	3.8
Total	**14.3**	**11.8**	**13.6**	**13.4**	**12.1**	**10.3**	**24.5**	**100**	**4.7**

Figure 2.3 shows that the average Household size by sex of head of household remained the same as it was recorded in 2002 (4.9 for male headed and 4 for female headed households). There was a slight decrease in household size for urban areas from 4.2 persons registered in 2002 to 4 persons registered in 2014; whereas the rural areas registered a slight increase in the average household size from 4.8 in 2002 to 4.9 in 2014.
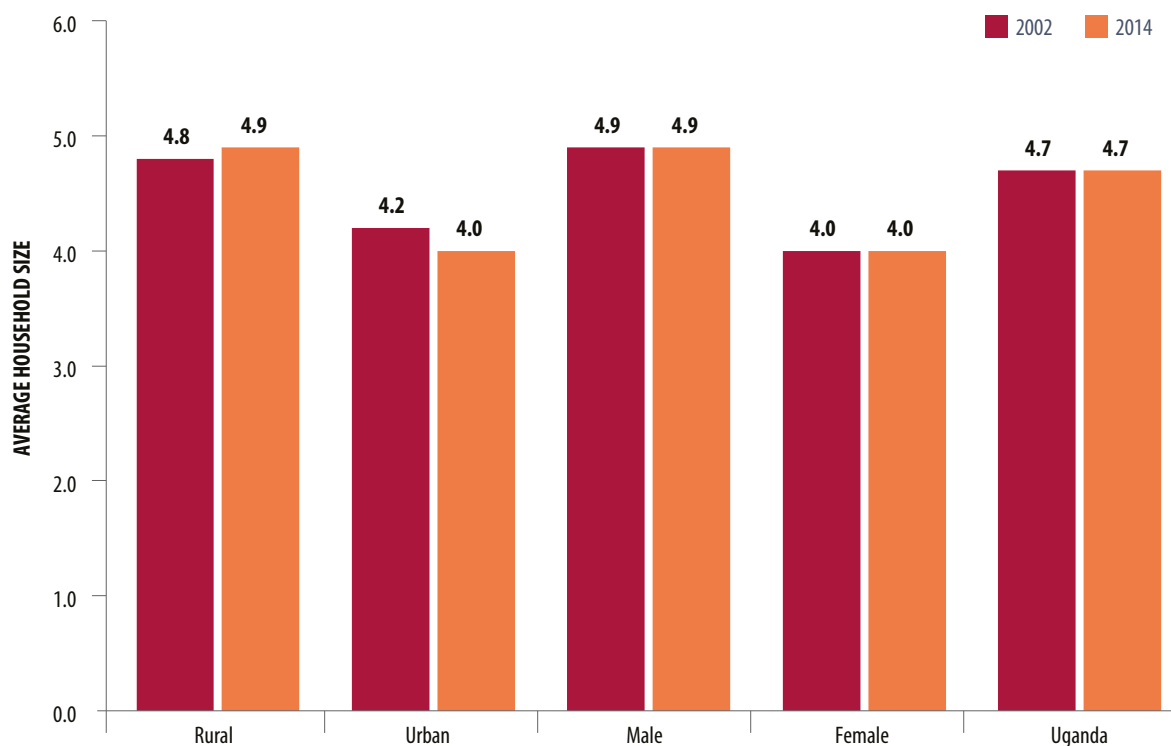
2.4.2 NUMBER OF ROOMS USED FOR SLEEPING

Sleeping rooms have to be well aerated and in good hygiene because their conditions have health implications on the lives of the habitants. The size and structures used for constructing a sleeping room has a big stake in determining its aeration and hygiene conditions for human beings. Rooms that are actually used for sleeping irrespective of their initial intended use were considered. According to UN standards a sleeping room is considered to be overcrowded if it is occupied by more than 2 people. However, this is just a proxy measure for overcrowding given that the Population and Housing Census was de facto.

Table 2.11 indicates that nearly half of the households (47%) used one room for sleeping while 30 percent used two rooms. In the urban areas 56 percent of the households used one room for sleeping (56 %) compared to 43 percent in the rural areas.

TABLE 2.11: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD (%)

Background Characteristic	1	2	3	4	5	6+	Total
Sex of Household Head							
Male	46.4	29.2	16.7	5.3	1.4	1.1	100
Female	48.6	30.0	15.2	4.3	1.0	0.9	100
Age of Household Head							
Child(10-17)	77.0	15.7	5.0	1.5	0.3	0.5	100
Youth(18-30)	73.3	20.3	4.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	100
Adult(31-59)	36.8	33.5	20.6	6.3	1.6	1.2	100
Older Person(60+)	33.4	31.6	22.8	8.1	2.3	1.8	100
Residence							
Urban	55.9	24.7	12.6	4.3	1.3	1.2	100
Rural	43.4	31.2	17.7	5.4	1.3	1.0	100
Sub-Region							
Kampala	67.3	19.8	8.0	2.8	1.0	1.0	100
South Buganda	49.8	28.5	14.8	4.8	1.1	1.0	100
North Buganda	52.9	28.1	13.0	4.3	0.8	0.8	100
Busoga	50.6	28.2	14.8	4.3	1.0	1.0	100
Bukedi	49.1	30.1	14.0	4.5	1.4	0.9	100
Elgon	43.2	33.2	16.5	4.7	1.5	1.0	100
Teso	41.6	30.8	17.6	6.8	2.1	1.2	100
West Nile	44.3	31.8	15.8	5.2	1.5	1.4	100
Acholi	46.6	32.5	14.1	4.4	1.3	1.0	100
Lango	44.0	29.9	16.5	6.5	2.0	1.1	100
Karamoja	62.0	25.8	8.4	2.2	0.5	1.0	100
Toro	37.8	31.3	21.6	6.9	1.5	1.0	100
Ankole	37.7	30.7	22.7	6.1	1.6	1.2	100
Bunyoro	46.0	30.0	16.4	5.3	1.2	1.0	100
Kigezi	29.1	32.4	30.2	6.3	1.3	0.7	100
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	53.4	29.9	12.1	3.3	0.8	0.5	100
Second	42.5	33.3	18.1	4.5	1.0	0.6	100
Middle	36.9	34.0	21.3	5.7	1.2	0.8	100
Fourth	39.8	29.3	20.2	7.4	1.9	1.4	100
Highest	57.8	23.2	11.4	4.5	1.5	1.6	100
Total	46.9	29.4	16.3	5.1	1.3	1.0	100

Figure 2.4 shows that there was a substantial increase in the number of households using only one room for sleeping between 1991 (36%) and 2002 (50%). However, in 2014 a decrease of three percentage points to 47 percent was recorded. Households using two rooms for sleeping consistently increased in the three decades while those using five and more rooms for sleeping remained below 10 percent during the reference period.
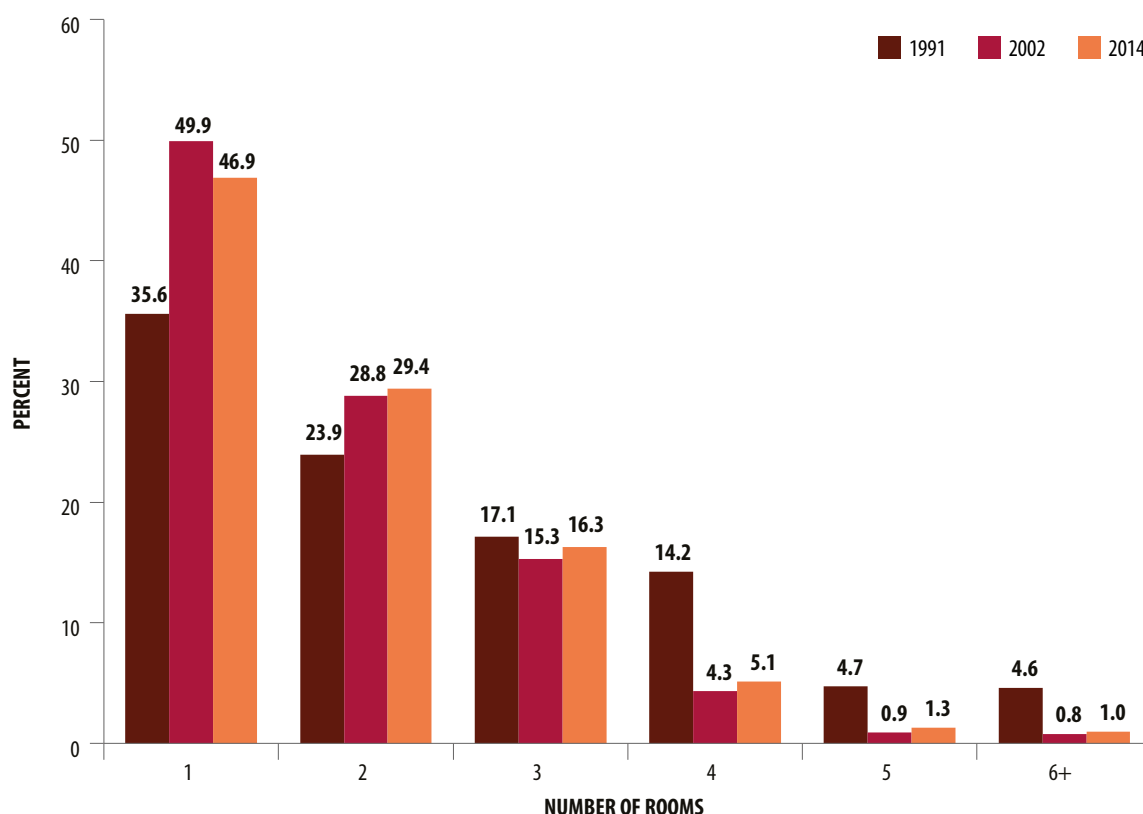
2.4.3   MEASURES OF OVERCROWDING

Overcrowding is a condition under which a dwelling unit is occupied by more persons than it should accommodate to a degree that endangers health, safety and welfare of the occupants. There are several measures of overcrowding and these include persons-per-room in a dwelling unit, persons per sleeping rooms, etc. The NPHC 2014 collected information on the number of rooms used for sleeping in the households. The limitation of this measure is that no information was gathered on the area of rooms and, therefore the analysis basing on the standard room size of 12 feet by 12 feet recommended for 2 people by the United Nations (UN) was not ascertained due to limitations of data.

The room occupancy ratio is the number of people per household that slept in a room. The overall room occupancy ratio was 2.5 with the ratio being higher in the rural areas at 2.6 compared to 2.3 in the urban areas. The room occupancy ratio was 3.1 in 2014 among households using only one room for sleeping. Rural areas had a higher room occupancy ratio (3.3) compared to urban areas (2.7). There were also sub-regional differentials observed with Karamoja sub-region having the highest room occupancy ratio of 3.6 and Kigezi with the lowest ratio of 2.0. The ratio was highest among households within the lowest wealth quintile (3.1) and lowest for households in highest quintile (2.2).

TABLE 2.12: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS USED FOR SLEEPING AND SELECTED
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Number of Rooms used for Sleeping					Room occupancy Density				
	1	2	3	4+	Total	1	2	3	4+	Total
Residence										
Urban	55.9	24.7	12.6	6.8	100	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.3
Rural	43.4	31.2	17.7	7.6	100	3.3	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.6
Sub-Region										
Kampala	67.3	19.8	8.0	4.9	100	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.3
South Buganda	49.8	28.5	14.8	6.9	100	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.2
North Buganda	52.9	28.1	13.0	6.0	100	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.5
Busoga	50.6	28.2	14.8	6.3	100	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.8
Bukedi	49.1	30.1	14.0	6.8	100	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.9
Elgon	43.2	33.2	16.5	7.2	100	3.1	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.5
Teso	41.6	30.8	17.6	10.0	100	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.8
West Nile	44.3	31.8	15.8	8.1	100	4.1	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.9
Acholi	46.6	32.5	14.1	6.8	100	3.6	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.7
Lango	44.0	29.9	16.5	9.6	100	3.3	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.5
Karamoja	62.0	25.8	8.4	3.7	100	4.9	3.1	2.5	1.8	3.6
Toro	37.8	31.3	21.6	9.4	100	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.3
Ankole	37.7	30.7	22.7	8.9	100	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.2
Bunyoro	46.0	30.0	16.4	7.5	100	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.5
Kigezi	29.1	32.4	30.2	8.3	100	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	53.4	29.9	12.1	4.6	100	4.1	3.0	2.5	2.1	3.1
Second	42.5	33.3	18.1	6.2	100	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.6
Middle	36.9	34.0	21.3	7.7	100	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.4
Fourth	39.8	29.3	20.2	10.7	100	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.3
Highest	57.8	23.2	11.4	7.6	100	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.2
Total	46.6	29.6	16.4	7.4	100	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.5

Table 2.13 presents some overcrowding indicators from the two censuses; 2002 and 2014. More than half (56 %) of the households lived in overcrowded dwelling units in 2014. This is nearly the similar proportion observed in 2002. The proportion of overcrowded dwellings in rural areas increased from 56 percent in 2002 to 59 percent in 2014 while there was a small decrease of one percentage point (from 49 percent to 48 %) of overcrowding in urban dwellings.

TABLE 2.13: SELECTED HOUSING OVERCROWDING INDICATORS BY RESIDENCE

Housing Indicator	2002			2014		
	Urban	Rural	Uganda	Urban	Rural	Uganda
Average Household Size	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.9	4.7
Average Dwelling Unit Size	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9
Average Room Occupancy Ratio	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.5
Overcrowded Dwellings (%)	48.8	56.1	55.1	48.3	58.9	55.9
Overcrowded Population (%)	69.7	73.5	72.7	66.6	74.1	72.3

According to Figure 2.5, there was a slight reduction in overcrowding in households where one room was used for sleeping from 62 percent in 2002 to 59 percent in 2014. However, for households using two and more rooms for sleeping, overcrowding went higher. Overall the population sleeping in overcrowded environment increased between 2002 and 2014 due to the increase in the population between the two census periods.

FIGURE 2.5: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN OVERCROWDED DWELLINGS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS USED FOR SLEEPING AND CENSUS YEAR
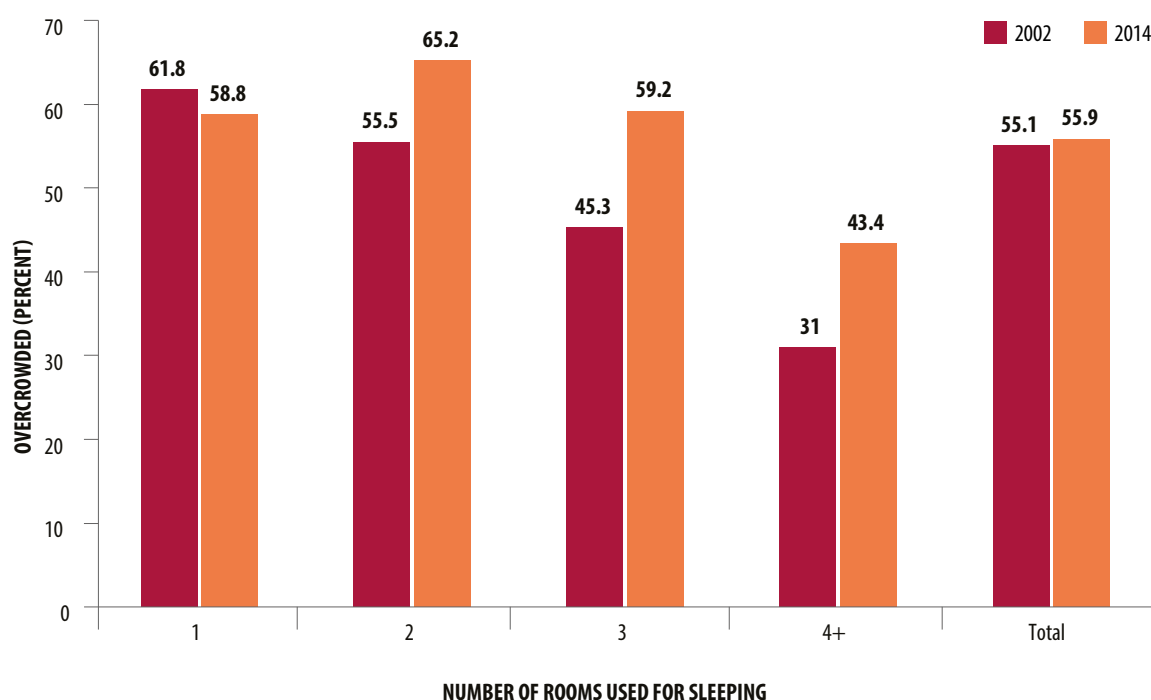
HOUSEHOLD HEALTH, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The proportion of the households using drinking water from an **IMPROVED SOURCE INCREASED**

2002	2014
61%	**71%**

54% COVERED PIT LATRINE

8% NO TOILET FACILITY

MAJORITY of households used covered pit latrines

Majority of the households **OWNED MOSQUITO NETS**

URBAN	RURAL
89%	**94%**

TWO THIRDS of the households in Karamoja had no toilet facilities

USE OF WOOD FUEL for cooking was nearly universal marginally reducing

2002	2014
97%	**95%**

79% of the households had a health facility within **A RADIUS OF 5KMS**

ABOUT 1/5 households had neither an improved toilet, nor a built kitchen or a built bathroom with drainage

3.1 BACKGROUND

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 of "Good Health and Well Being" stresses the need for good sanitation and easy access to health services for all. Likewise, SDGs Goal 6 in addition to access to safe water puts emphasis on achieving sanitation and hygiene for all and the elimination of open defecation. Poor sanitation affects the health of a population as it poses one of the greatest threats to health.

As per the Africa Agenda 2063, it is aspired, that all African countries will have equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for regional cooperation, socio-economic development and the environment. According to the EAC Vision 2050, efforts are underway to promote economic transformation through the development of policies that support the provision of sustainable water and sanitation in cities and rural regions. It is envisaged that access to safe water and improved sanitation will be 93 per cent and 90 per cent by 2050 respectively.

At the national level, "Uganda Vision 2040", through the Second National Development Plan (NDP II), has focused on increasing access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene levels in rural and urban areas. It is anticipated that access to safe water in rural areas will increase to 79 percent while all households in the urban areas will have safe water by 2020. Other national documents that outline the road map towards achieving this goal include the Water Sector Development Plan (2015-2020) and Local Government Development Plans among others.

Statistics are therefore vital in tracking the progress of universal access to drinking water from improved sources in all the development plans and obligations at international, regional and national level. This chapter presents and discusses the equity responsive issues related to water sources, sanitation (toilet facilities), hygiene (solid waste disposal), health and amenities (kitchen and bathroom facilities, source of lighting and cooking) at household level in Uganda.

3.2 SOURCES AND ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

Achieving a long-term sustainable socio - economic growth and development in the face of universal access to drinking-water from improved sources is a primary concern at all levels. Access to drinking water from an improved source is not only essential for individual health but is also a human right and a fundamental need that is required for everyone. Unimproved water sources and poor sanitation increase the risk of water borne diseases and illnesses due to poor hygiene leading to a burden of service delivery through increased demand for health care. During the NPHC 2014, information on the main source of water for drinking and distance to main source of water for drinking water were used as the proxy indicator for access to water from an improved source.

3.2.1 MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

The accessibility and the safety of drinking water normally differs by type of water sources. In this report, drinking water sources are broadly categorised into two; improved sources (piped water, public taps, boreholes, Gravity Flow Schemes (GFS), bottled water and protected well/spring) and unimproved sources (unprotected well/springs, water from lakes, springs and rivers, vendor/tanker truck and rain water).

Figure 3.1 shows that the proportion of the households in Uganda using drinking water from improved sources increased to 71 percent in 2014 from 61 percent in 2002. Drinking water from improved sources was comparably higher for households in the urban areas (85%) than in rural areas (66%). Results further revealed that, in the rural areas, the proportion of households getting drinking water from improved sources increased from 56 percent to 66 percent during the same reference period. Although an increment is reported for the usage of drinking water from improved sources, 29 percent of the households were still using unimproved sources and was more evident in rural areas at 34 percent.

FIGURE 3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF WATER SOURCE AND RESIDENCE -2002, 2014 (%)
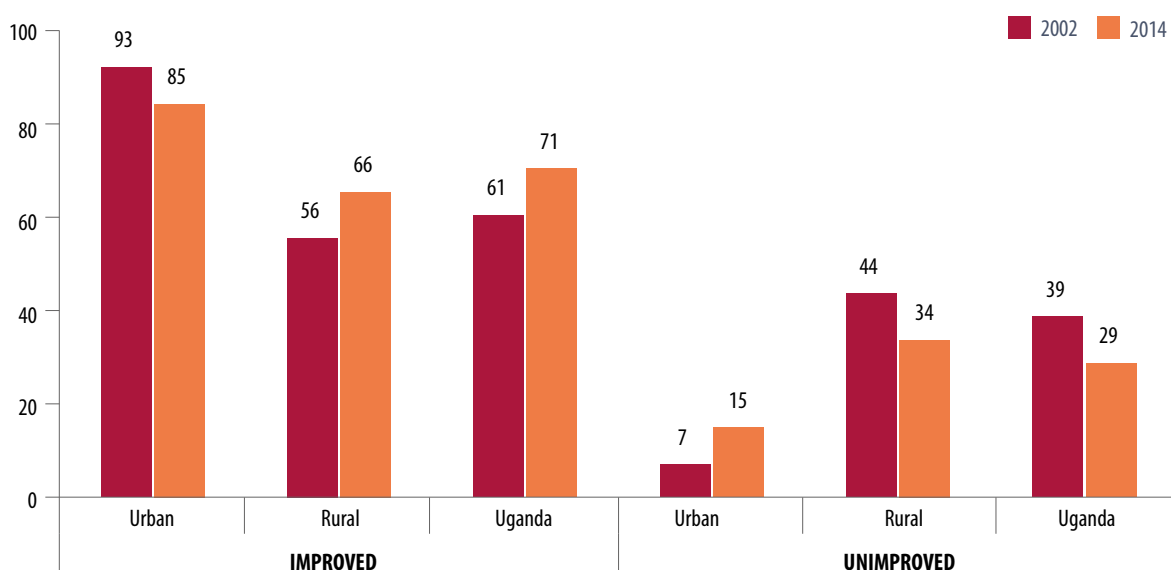
Nationally, boreholes remain the most common source of drinking water in Uganda. In 2014, 34 percent of the households sourced drinking water from boreholes, which is a considerable increase from 24 percent recorded in 2002. Using boreholes was comparably higher for households in the rural areas (40%) than in the urban areas (17%). On the contrary, a large proportion of households in the urban areas (52%) sourced drinking water from piped water sources compared to seven percent in the rural areas. The proportion of households sourcing drinking water from protected springs or wells reduced from 23 percent in 2002 to 16 percent in 2014.

TABLE 3.1: MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY CENSUS YEAR AND TYPE ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE (%)

Water source	2002			2014		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved Sources	93.0	55.6	60.9	84.7	65.9	71.2
Piped Water	58.5	3.9	11.5	51.9	7.2	19.7
Borehole	12.4	26.0	24.1	16.6	40.2	33.6
Protected String/Well	20.7	22.7	22.5	14.9	17.0	16.4
GFS	1.4	3.0	2.8	0.8	1.4	1.2
Bottled Water	-	-		0.5	0.1	0.2
Unimproved sources	6.8	44.4	39.1	15.3	34.0	28.8

Big disparities for sources of drinking water exist between sub-regions. Table 3.2 reveals that eight in ten households (83%) in Kampala reported that piped water was their main source of drinking water while less than one in ten households (5%) in Teso sub-region used piped water. The reverse is true for boreholes, eight in ten households (76%) in Teso sub-region used boreholes compared to less than one percent in Kampala.

Kigezi and Elgon sub-regions sourced drinking water mostly from protected springs or wells at 35 percent and 39 percent respectively. In Ankole and Toro sub-regions more than 40 percent of the households sourced drinking water from unimproved water sources at 51 percent and 44 percent respectively (Table 3.2).

The results also reveal that access to unimproved sources was highest among households headed by older persons (32%) and lowest among child headed households (26%).

TABLE 3.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND SUB REGION (%)

Background Characteristic	Piped Water	Borehole	Protected Spring/Well	GFS	Bottled Water	Unimproved Sources	Total
Age of Household Head							
Child(10-17)	23.9	33.0	15.2	1.1	0.5	26.2	100
Youth(18-30)	25.8	30.4	15.1	1.1	0.4	27.1	100
Adult(31-59)	18.9	34.2	16.6	1.3	0.2	28.9	100
Older Person(60+)	10.9	37.3	18.4	1.5	0.1	31.9	100
Sub-Region							
Kampala	82.5	0.9	9.3	0.1	1.2	5.9	100
South Buganda	31.1	15.9	15.4	0.3	0.3	37.0	100
North Buganda	14.4	35.2	14.1	0.4	0.2	35.7	100
Busoga	12.6	62.6	8.6	0.1	0.1	15.9	100
Bukedi	7.3	63.2	17.1	0.1	0.1	12.2	100
Elgon	18.7	17.1	39.7	4.0	0.1	20.5	100
Teso	4.8	76.1	10.7	0.1	0.1	8.2	100
West Nile	7.9	43.3	21.0	0.8	0.1	26.9	100
Acholi	7.4	53.6	8.3	0.3	0.2	30.3	100
Lango	8.0	52.6	17.4	0.3	0.1	21.6	100
Karamoja	5.0	75.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	17.9	100
Toro	23.0	15.7	13.5	3.9	0.2	43.7	100
Ankole	20.7	8.1	17.1	2.7	0.2	51.2	100
Bunyoro	7.4	37.8	22.0	0.7	0.2	31.9	100
Kigezi	21.2	3.6	34.9	6.4	0.1	33.8	100

Figure 3.2 shows that more than half of the households (54%) in the lowest wealth quintile accessed drinking water from boreholes while three in ten households (33%) got drinking from unimproved sources. On the contrary, more than half of the households (56%) in the highest wealth quintile sourced drinking water from piped sources while one in ten households (14%) sourced from unimproved sources.

FIGURE 3.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER AND WEALTH QUINTILE (%)
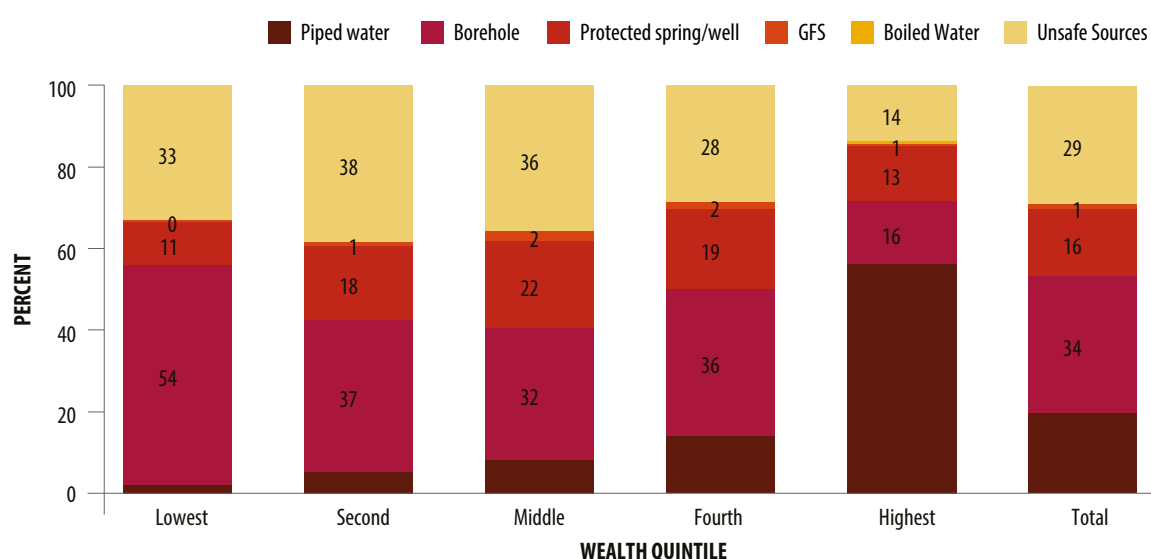
3.2.2 DISTRICT DIFFERENTIALS IN ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER

Map 3.1 shows the proportion of households with access to drinking water from improved sources by district. As per the map, most districts around Lake Kyoga had a higher proportion of households with access to drinking water from an improved source. On the other hand, most districts on the west side of Lake Victoria had the least proportion of households with access to drinking water from an improved source. For further details per district refer to the Appendix Table A.1.1. It should be noted that limited access to improved drinking water can be a major cause of illness as a result of poor hygiene and can also be fatal.

MAP 3.1: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER FROM AN IMPROVED SOURCE BY DISTRICT

Households (%)

- 16.9 - 41.0
- 41.1 - 61.0
- 61.1 - 74.0
- 74.1 - 87.0
- 87.1 - 98.2
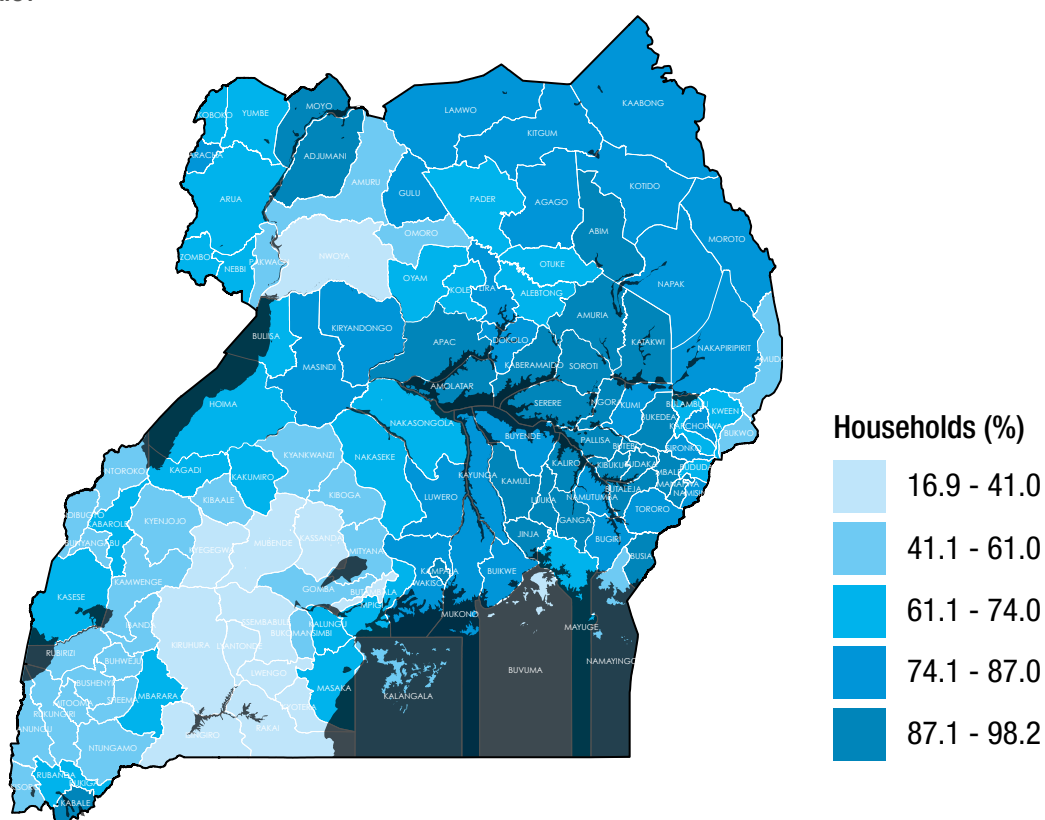
3.2.3 DISTANCE TO MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Distance to a water source is one of the indicators used to measure accessibility. Sources located in distant places tend to discourage people from using it who may instead opt for nearer sources which, sometimes are unimproved. It is recommended that the distance to an improved water source should be less than 0.2 km for urban areas and within 1.5 km for rural areas. During the NPHC 2014 households estimated the distance in kilometres from their homes to the nearest main source of water for drinking.

Nearly three quarters (74%) of the households were within a distance of 1 kilometre from the main source of water for drinking with minimal differentials by the sex of the household head. By sub-region, almost all households in Kampala (97%) and 81 percent of the households in Elgon reported that they were within 1 kilometre from the main source of water for drinking while the corresponding proportions for Teso (62%), Karamoja (63%) and Lango (63%) were the lowest. The results also reveal that 60 percent of the households in the highest wealth quintile accessed drinking water on their premises compared to 16 percent in the lowest wealth quintile.

TABLE 3.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTANCE TO MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	On Premises	<1Km	1-<5km	5Km+	Total
Sex of Household Head					
Male	27.8	45.1	25.3	1.8	100
Female	31.1	44.2	23.1	1.5	100
Sub-Region					
Kampala	74.7	22.2	2.8	0.3	100
South Buganda	41.0	37.0	20.9	1.1	100
North Buganda	28.4	45.0	25.0	1.7	100
Busoga	26.5	45.1	26.0	2.4	100
Bukedi	19.4	50.2	28.7	1.7	100
Elgon	26.8	54.2	18.1	0.9	100
Teso	15.7	45.8	37.2	1.3	100
West Nile	21.9	52.3	24.2	1.6	100
Acholi	29.8	46.1	22.8	1.3	100
Lango	19.6	43.7	35.5	1.2	100
Karamoja	27.4	35.9	31.9	4.8	100
Toro	22.8	49.9	25.7	1.6	100
Ankole	20.8	47.1	28.8	3.3	100
Bunyoro	19.9	54.3	24.7	1.1	100
Kigezi	16.7	50.6	29.8	2.9	100
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	16.0	46.0	35.4	2.6	100
Second	15,0	50.0	32.6	2.4	100
Middle	16.6	51.9	29.4	2	100
Fourth	24.4	49.6	24.4	1.6	100
Highest	60.3	31.1	8.1	0.5	100
Total	28.6	44.9	24.8	1.7	100

Figure 3.3 shows that more than half of households (54%) in the urban areas accessed drinking water on their premises compared to about two in ten households (19%) in the rural areas. Results further reveal that 68 percent of the households (including those on premises) in the rural areas accessed drinking water within a radius of less than 1 kilometre compared to 89 percent of the households in the urban areas.

RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

URBAN HOUSEHOLDS

Table 3.4 presents the percentage distribution of households by distance to the nearest water source for the two census years; 2002 and 2014 by residence. The percentage of households with water on their premises increased from six percent in 2002 to 29 percent in 2014. This is also true for households with access to water within a radius of 1 – 5 km, which increased from 17 percent in 2002 to 25 percent in 2014. Although the majority of the households accessed water on either their premises or within a radius of less than 1 kilometre, it is worth noting that in 2014, 27 percent of the household members travelled more than a kilometre to access drinking water.

TABLE 3.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DISTANCE TO NEAREST WATER SOURCE 2002, 2014 (%)

Distance to Nearest water source	Residence	2002	2014
on premises	Urban	21.6	54.3
	Rural	3.3	18.7
	Total	5.8	28.6
up to 1 km	Urban	74.4	34.5
	Rural	72.4	48.9
	Total	**72.6**	**44.9**
1-5 kms	Urban	3.7	10.6
	Rural	19.3	30.3
	Total	17.1	24.8
5kms +	Urban	0.4	0.6
	Rural	5.1	2.2
	Total	**4.4**	**1.7**
Total	Urban	100	100
	Rural	100	100
	Total	100	100

Figure 3.4 presents the percentage distribution of households that were within 1 Km to an improved water source. Fifty six percent of the households were within a distance of less than one kilometre from an improved water source. The proportion in urban areas was 77 percent while that of the rural areas was 48 percent. Ninety one percent of households in Kampala and 66 percent of the households in Elgon sub-region reported that they were within one kilometre to an improved water source. By contrast only 38 percent of the households in Ankole sub-region reported that they were within one kilometre from an improved source of water.

FIGURE 3.4: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHIN ONE KM FROM AN IMPROVED WATER SOURCE

Region	Proportion
Uganda	55.9
Kampala	91.3
Elgon	65.8
Busoga	63.5
Bukedi	63.3
West Nile	58.8
Acholi	57.6
Teso	57.6
Karamoja	55.2
South Buganda	54.6
Bunyoro	52.5
Lango	51.7
North Buganda	51.1
Kigezi	46.6
Tooro	45.1
Ankole	38.1
Urban	77.0
Rural	47.7

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHIN 1 KM FROM A SAFE WATER SOURCE
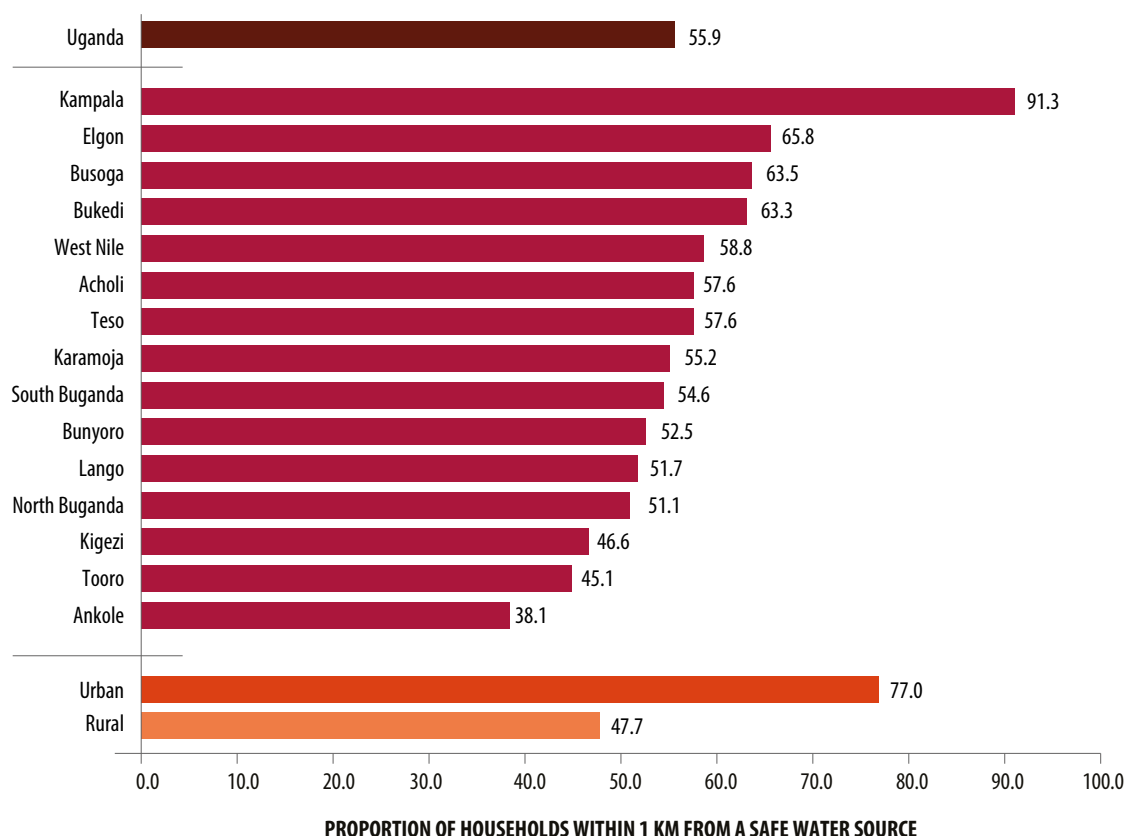
3.3   HOUSEHOLD SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Household sanitation refers to the provision of facilities (toilets and bathrooms) and services (garbage collection) for the safe disposal of human excreta, waste water, and solid waste. At household level, access to a toilet, bathroom and a functional hand washing facility are key indicators to promoting and protecting the health of the household members. By improving universal access to sanitation, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are advocating for the elimination of open defecation and promoting safely managed sanitation services. The World Health Organisation underpins safe disposal of human waste as one of key measures to reduce diarrheal disease transmission.

In Uganda, strategies and programmes are in place to promote improved hygiene and sanitation at household and community level. These include; The Uganda improved Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy and the Uganda Sanitation Fund Programme which contributes to the NDP II objective of increasing access to quality social services.

3.3.1 TOILET FACILITIES

Figure 3.5 provides information that relates to toilet facilities used by household members. Overall, nearly one third of households (33%) in Uganda were using the covered pit latrine without a slab as their main toilet facility. The proportion of households without any toilet facility was eight percent.

FIGURE 3.5: DISTRIBUTION OF TOILET FACILITIES BY TYPE (%)
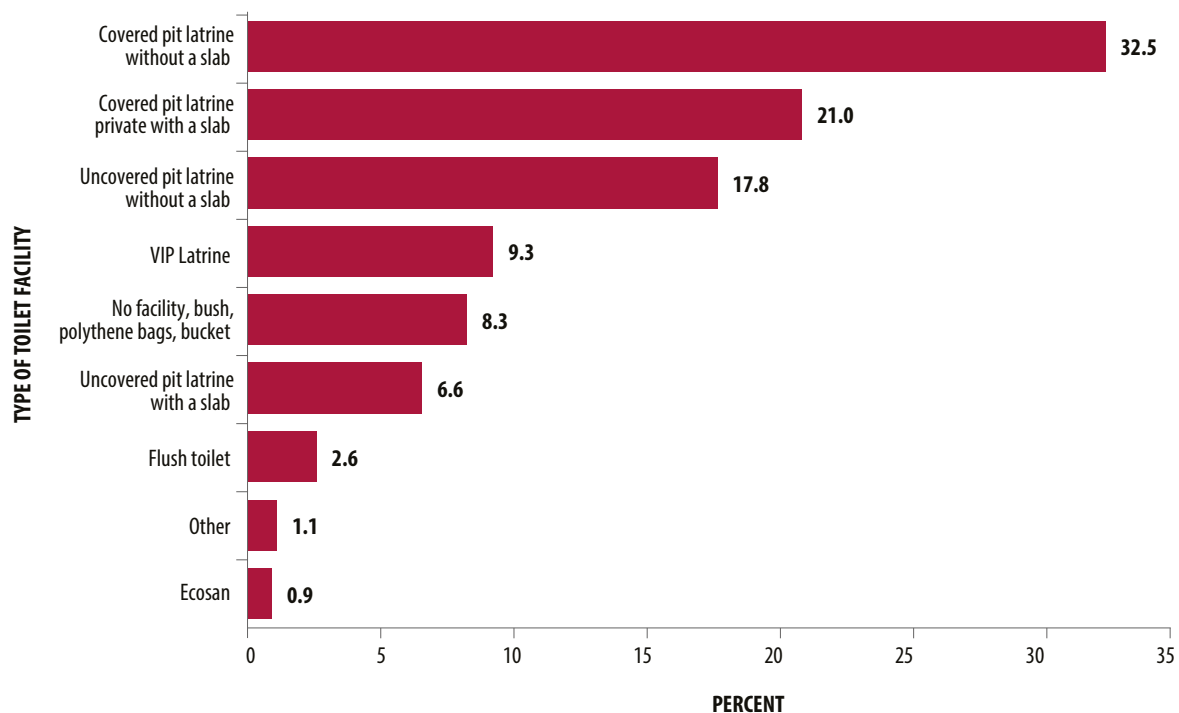
In this report, toilet facilities are broadly categorised into two; improved and unim-proved. Improved toilet facilities include the flush toilets, VIP latrines, covered pit la-trines with a slab and Ecosan. Unimproved toilet facilities include; covered pit latrines without a slab, uncovered pit latrines with or without a slab, no facility and others.

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of households by type of toilet facility and selected background characteristics. Nearly two thirds (66%) of the households in Uganda were using unimproved toilet facilities or no facility. The proportion of households using an improved toilet facility in urban areas (63%) was nearly three times that of the rural ar-eas (22%). The likelihood of using an improved toilet facility increased with increasing welfare ranking, from 4 percent among households in the lowest wealth quintile to 80 percent among households in the highest wealth quintile. Sub-regional differentials were also observed, with Kampala having the highest proportion of households with access to improved toilet facilities (81%) while Karamoja sub-region had the lowest (11%).

Non existence of a toilet facility at household level is one of the major reasons that leads to open defe-cation which is associated to public health problems. Eight percent of the households in Uganda had no access to a toilet facility. The majority of house-holds in Karamoja sub-region of two thirds (68%) had no toilet facilities. The other sub-regions with high proportions of households without toilet facilities included; Acholi (28%), Teso (19%), West Nile (13%) and Lango (11 %) all having less than 90 percent toi-let facilities coverage.

TABLE 3.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY AND SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background characteristic	Improved Facility	Un Improved Toilet	No facility	Total
Sex of Household Head				
Male	33.0	59.0	8.0	100
Female	36.0	54.6	9.4	100
Residence				
Urban	63.3	34.3	2.4	100
Rural	22.3	67.1	10.6	100
Sub-Region				
Kampala	80.5	19.1	0.4	100
South Buganda	56.3	41.2	2.5	100
North Buganda	39.9	53.9	6.2	100
Busoga	31.4	61.3	7.3	100
Bukedi	25.5	66.3	8.2	100
Elgon	26.3	66.4	7.3	100
Teso	20.2	60.5	19.3	100
West Nile	20.0	67.3	12.7	100
Acholi	28.5	44.0	27.5	100
Lango	19.4	69.3	11.3	100
Karamoja	11.0	21.2	67.8	100
Toro	25.8	71.4	2.8	100
Ankole	24.6	73.7	1.7	100
Bunyoro	24.8	68.3	6.9	100
Kigezi	18.3	80.1	1.6	100
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	4.2	66.6	29.2	100
Second	12.1	79.2	8.7	100
Middle	15.6	79.9	4.5	100
Fourth	41.4	55.7	2.9	100
Highest	79.6	20.0	0.4	100
Total	**33.7**	**58.0**	**8.3**	**100**

3.3.2 BATHROOM FACILITY

The availability of a bathroom in a household is equally as crucial as a toilet. Its existence indicates that household members take care of their hygiene and privacy is assured while bathing. Water from a bathroom gets smelly and is a good breeding ground for germs and mosquitoes. The provision of drainage ensures that the waste water from the bathroom is properly disposed off and not left to pollute the environment. The types of bathrooms were determined by the availability, location and provision of drainage. These included bathrooms inside and outside the house with a drainage or no drainage provision, a makeshift[1] and no bathroom at all.

Table 3.6 shows that 38 percent of the households in Uganda were using bathrooms with drainage provided (32% built outside and 6% built inside). Households with bathrooms built outside with drainage provided were comparably higher in the urban (51%) than in the rural (25%) areas. By residence the findings reveal that urban based households had a higher proportion of households provided with drainage (64%) compared to those households from the rural areas (28%). Twenty six percent of the households in Uganda were using makeshift bathrooms which was common with households in the rural (31%) than in the urban (12%) areas. It is also worth noting that 15 percent of the households had no bathroom facility.

Bathrooms built outside the house were popular among households headed by persons aged 10 to 59 years (child, youth and adult) than the older persons aged 60 years and above. Higher proportions of households headed by older persons 60 years and above reported to be using makeshift bathrooms (31%).

The results further reveal that Ankole sub-region had the highest proportion of households using makeshift bathrooms while Karamoja had the highest proportion of households without a bathroom. Furthermore, Kampala had the highest proportion of households using bathrooms provided with drainage (81%) while Karamoja sub-region had the lowest (10%).

Using bathrooms built outside the dwelling unit with drainage provided was predominant among households in the highest wealth quintile (61%) followed by households in the fourth wealth quintile (35%). No notable differences were recorded for the types of bathrooms used by households in the second and middle wealth quintile. The findings also reveal that the proportion of households in the lowest wealth quintile without a bathroom was higher than that of other wealth quintiles.

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1   A "makeshift" bathroom is a temporary structure usually constructed with temporary materials for walls (thatch, cardboards, old iron sheets, polythene bags etc.) with no door, roof or floor

TABLE 3.6: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF BATHROOM AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (INCLUDE THE WEALTH QUINTILE)

Background Characteristic	Drainage provided		Drainage not provided		Make shift	None	Other	Total
	Inside built	Outside built	Inside built	Outside built				
Age of Household Head								
Child(10-17)	4.0	35.1	2.1	18.0	20.5	18.0	2.2	100
Youth(18-30)	4.9	36.4	2.1	17.8	22.1	15.0	1.7	100
Adult(31-59)	6.4	31.5	2.2	18.2	25.9	14.2	1.6	100
Older Person(60+)	4.8	24.6	1.9	18.0	30.6	18.1	2.0	100
Residence								
Urban	12.6	51.0	2.4	16.0	11.5	5.7	0.8	100
Rural	3.1	24.5	2.0	18.8	31.0	18.7	2.1	100
Sub-Region								
Kampala	20.6	60.5	2.2	13.2	1.8	1.3	0.4	100
South Buganda	10.9	43.9	3.4	16.2	14.0	10.4	1.1	100
North Buganda	4.9	34.2	2.1	19.5	23.3	13.9	2.0	100
Busoga	3.6	37.9	1.9	25.9	18.3	10.7	1.7	100
Bukedi	4.0	33.8	1.5	23.4	28.3	7.9	1.1	100
Elgon	4.3	25.7	1.7	16.4	39.4	11.2	1.2	100
Teso	2.9	20.4	1.8	16.3	42.4	14.3	1.8	100
West Nile	3.5	41.8	2.2	22.7	11.9	16.2	1.8	100
Acholi	4.5	27.2	3.9	16.1	16.3	28.7	3.3	100
Lango	3.3	30.8	2.4	20.0	27.6	14.4	1.5	100
Karamoja	1.9	8.3	1.6	10.6	29.4	40.6	7.7	100
Toro	2.9	17.8	1.2	16.6	38.2	21.4	1.8	100
Ankole	4.4	19.5	1.3	13.9	46.5	13.0	1.4	100
Bunyoro	2.9	20.2	1.6	15.8	26.4	31.0	2.2	100
Kigezi	3.3	19.1	1.3	16.8	40.1	18.5	0.9	100
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.3	15.2	1.7	17.0	31.1	30.4	3.2	100
Second	1.4	18.6	1.5	18.9	36.3	21.3	2.0	100
Middle	1.5	20.1	1.6	20.6	38.1	16.3	1.7	100
Fourth	5.0	35.1	2.6	21.2	24.6	10.1	1.5	100
Highest	16.1	60.6	2.8	13.6	4.2	2.2	0.5	100
Total	5.7	31.9	2.1	18.1	25.5	15.0	1.7	100

Figure 3.6 shows that the proportion of households that used a bathroom built outside the dwelling unit, increased to 50 percent in 2014 from 31 percent recorded in 2002. The proportion of households that used makeshift bathrooms decreased from 35 percent in 2002 to 26 percent in 2014. This is also true for households that had no bathroom, the proportion decreased from 31 percent in 2002 to 17 percent in 2014.
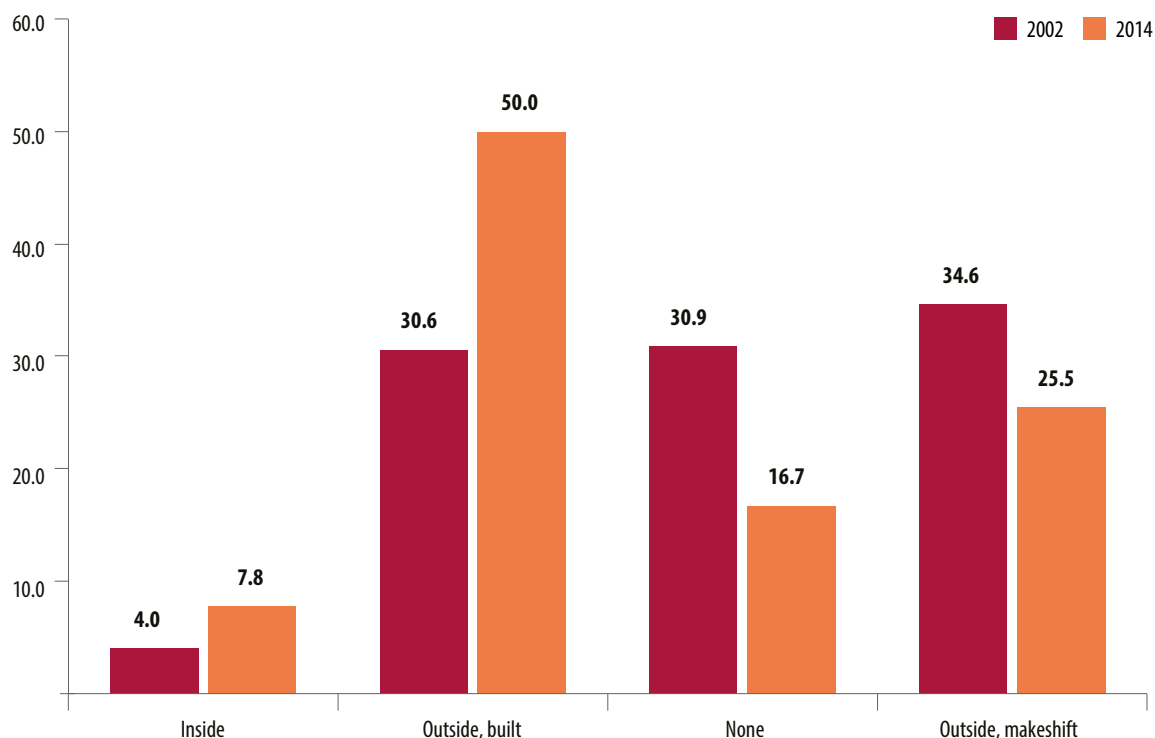
3.3.3 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

By 2030, it's anticipated by the SDGs that all cities and human settlements will be inclusive, sustainable, safe and resilient. One way to achieve this goal is to properly dispose solid waste at both household and community level. In a household, solid waste comprises of waste material generated as a result of the daily domestic activities excluding water and human excreta. The nature of handling and disposing off solid waste by households is still a challenge in many developing countries. Use of appropriate mechanisms for disposal of solid waste greatly improves the health and environmental conditions of households.

The NPHC 2014, categorised proper methods of disposing solid waste to include burning, burying, disposing through a vendor and dumping in a local bin supervised by urban authorities. Table 3.7 shows that, 41 percent of the households used proper means of solid waste disposal. The proportion of urban areas using proper disposal (68%) was higher than that of the rural areas (31%). More than three quarters (76%) of the households in the highest wealth quintile used proper methods of solid disposal compared to about one-quarter (28%) of the households in the lowest wealth quintile. Among the sub-regions, the likelihood of using proper solid disposal methods was highest in Kampala (88%) and lowest in Kigezi sub-region (18%).

The results also show that 44 percent of the households disposed waste in the Garden. This was more evident in rural areas (53%) compared to the urban areas (20%). Other common methods of waste disposal included burning the waste (23%) and local dump not supervised (11%). Using a waste vendor to dispose domestic waste was common among urban households (10%).

TABLE 3.7: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF METHOD OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Garden	Burn	Bury	Local dump, supervised	Local dump, not Supervised	Waste vendor	River/ sea/ stream	Others	Total	Proper disposal
Sex of Household Head										
Male	43.9	22.7	8.3	6.8	11.1	2.9	0.7	3.5	100	40.8
Female	42.8	23.0	7.5	8.5	10.3	3.8	0.7	3.6	100	42.7
Age of Household Head										
Child(10-17)	37.3	27.9	6.5	9.8	9.8	3.6	1.0	4.1	100	47.8
Youth(18-30)	36.8	26.3	7.4	9.8	10.5	4.7	0.8	3.7	100	48.1
Adult(31-59)	43.9	22.5	8.5	6.9	11.2	2.9	0.7	3.4	100	40.8
Older Person(60+)	55.6	16.5	8.5	3.5	10.5	1.0	0.6	3.9	100	29.4
Residence										
Urban	20.3	31.9	6.3	19.7	8.9	10.2	0.9	1.9	100	68.1
Rural	52.6	19.2	8.8	2.4	11.6	0.4	0.7	4.2	100	30.9
Sub-Region										
Kampala	2.6	18.6	2.4	41.0	6.8	26.0	1.3	1.4	100	88.0
South Buganda	39.3	39.1	4.3	4.7	3.9	6.8	0.7	1.2	100	54.9
North Buganda	48.9	32.5	4.8	5.2	4.7	1.3	0.5	2.0	100	43.9
Busoga	43.2	24.6	9.2	7.7	10.8	0.8	0.5	3.2	100	42.3
Bukedi	38.9	24.5	11.5	6.7	14.0	0.5	0.3	3.4	100	43.4
Elgon	57.7	15.5	9.0	4.6	10.0	0.6	0.4	2.2	100	29.6
Teso	45.2	18.4	11.3	4.3	15.9	0.3	0.3	4.2	100	34.4
West Nile	33.0	16.0	15.8	5.5	22.7	0.3	0.6	6.1	100	37.6
Acholi	24.6	17.0	9.7	5.3	29.0	0.9	1.3	12.2	100	33.0
Lango	37.1	20.0	14.6	3.2	17.1	0.5	0.6	6.9	100	38.2
Karamoja	37.4	25.6	5.3	2.3	13.5	0.4	7.7	7.8	100	33.6
Toro	49.6	14.9	10.9	6.6	13.1	1.0	0.3	3.5	100	33.4
Ankole	67.1	10.4	6.0	5.3	7.1	1.9	0.2	2.0	100	23.6
Bunyoro	44.1	24.8	7.1	4.6	12.2	1.0	0.8	5.3	100	37.6
Kigezi	73.8	7.1	7.3	2.9	6.1	0.5	0.1	2.1	100	17.8
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	47.0	16.5	9.5	2.1	15.7	0.2	1.3	7.5	100	28.4
Second	55.9	15.3	9.2	2.3	12.3	0.2	0.5	4.3	100	27.0
Middle	60.5	15.3	8.5	2.4	9.8	0.2	0.4	2.9	100	26.4
Fourth	49.8	23.3	8.6	4.6	9.9	0.8	0.6	2.3	100	37.4
Highest	14.3	38.1	5.7	20.3	8.0	11.5	0.7	1.4	100	75.6
Total	43.6	22.7	8.1	7.2	10.9	3.1	0.7	3.6	100	41.2

3.3.4 HOUSEHOLDS WITH PROPER SANITATION

Table 3.8 presents summary measures of households with proper sanitation. These include households that were not overcrowded, those that were within one kilometre from an improved water source, those with improved toilet facilities and the ones that were using proper solid waste disposal methods. Only eight percent of the households had all the four proper sanitation facilities while 15 percent had none. Furthermore, about three quarters (77%) of the households were categorized with at least one of the four measures of the indicators.

The proportion of households that had all the four proper sanitation facilities in urban areas (24 %) was eight times that of the rural areas (3%). Differentials by the sex of household head showed that 16 percent of male-headed households had neither of the facilities against 10 percent for female-headed households.

TABLE 3.8: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH PROPER SANITATION

Sanitation Indicator	Residence		Sex of Head		Total
	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	
Not overcrowded	51.8	41.1	39.3	59.1	44.1
Less than 1 Km from Improved water source	77.0	47.7	55.1	58.6	55.9
Improved Toilet	63.3	22.3	33.0	36.0	33.7
Proper solid waste disposal	68.1	30.9	40.8	42.7	41.2
With all the above	23.5	2.6	7.5	11.4	8.4
With Atleast One	72.3	78.8	76.3	78.9	76.9
None of above	4.3	18.6	16.2	9.6	14.6

3.4 HOUSEHOLD HEALTH

Access to affordable and quality health care services is a basic need that every Ugandan desires. At household level, having all members in good health is instrumental in facilitating the socio-economic status of the household. To ensure members have good health, it is necessary to have knowledge about the nearest health facility. Information on actual or estimated distance to the nearest public or private health facility[2] on foot irrespective of whether it is used or not, can be helpful/ resourceful while improving service delivery. In line with the SDG 3 on good health and well-being, the Government through the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) has set a target of 85 percent of the population to have access to health facilities within a radius of 5 kilometres from where they stay by 2020.

3.4.1 ACCESS TO A HEALTH FACILITY

Figure 3.7 shows that 79 percent of the households had a health facility within a radius of 5 kms. However, nine in ten households in the urban areas had a health facility within a radius of 5 Kms compared to seven in ten in the rural areas. Half of the households in the rural areas either had private health facilities within a radius of 5 Kms or within a radius of more than 5 Kms.

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2 A health facility refers to any institution offering regular outpatient and/or inpatient services. It includes those owned by government, private Non-Profit making organization, NGOs such as religious organizations and profit making NGOs However it exclude drug shops, clinics and pharmacies
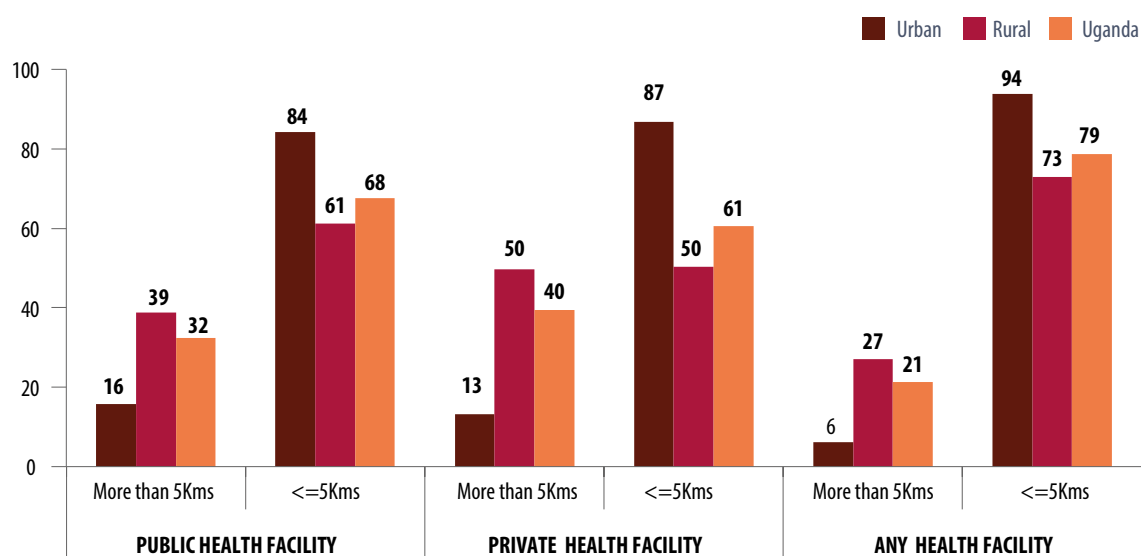
The results in Table 3.9 reveal that the share of households that were within a distance of 5 kilometres from a public health facility (68%) was higher than those within the same distance from a private health facility (61%). The proportion of households that were within 5 kilometres from a public health facility was higher for urban areas (84%) compared rural areas to (61%). Nearly half of the households (47%) in Lango sub-region travel a distance of more than 5 kilometres to the nearest public health facility while the corresponding proportion for Kampala households was only 18 percent.

TABLE 3.9: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT LIVE WITHIN 5 KILOMETERS TO THE NEAREST HEALTH FACILITY (%)

Residence/Sub-region	Public Health Facility	Private Health Facility	Any Health Facility (Public or private)
Residence			
Urban	84.3	86.9	93.8
Rural	61.2	50.3	73.0
Sub-Region			
Kampala	81.9	92.8	95.7
South Buganda	73.6	79.5	87.9
North Buganda	64.2	64.5	78.3
Busoga	71.2	65.9	81.1
Bukedi	76.8	61.5	84.3
Elgon	79.4	68.2	87.4
Teso	57.7	45.0	67.9
West Nile	70.5	46.9	78.3
Acholi	63.2	38.9	69.0
Lango	52.8	39.9	65.8
Karamoja	55.7	31.4	64.2
Toro	58.8	50.8	69.2
Ankole	67.1	57.5	77.7
Bunyoro	56.4	52.2	70.1
Kigezi	74.9	56.1	82.9
Total	67.7	60.5	78.8

3.4.2   OWNERSHIP OF MOSQUITO NETS

Malaria is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Uganda especially among pregnant women and children. It's a global concern to end the epidemics of malaria. Nationally as one of the strategies of reducing the incidences of malaria, the government embarked on distributing long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets. Several campaigns have also been made encouraging people to sleep under a mosquito net. In order to establish the coverage of mosquito nets, households were asked if they owned one, regardless of the usage or its treatment.

Figure 3.8 shows that 93 percent of the households owned a mosquito net. The ownership was comparably higher in rural areas (94%) than in urban areas (89%). Ownership of mosquito nets was almost universal in the sub-regions of Kigezi, Lango and West Nile while Kampala had the least proportion of households that owned a net (86%).

FIGURE 3.8: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF MOSQUITO NETS BY RESIDENCE AND SUB-REGION (%)
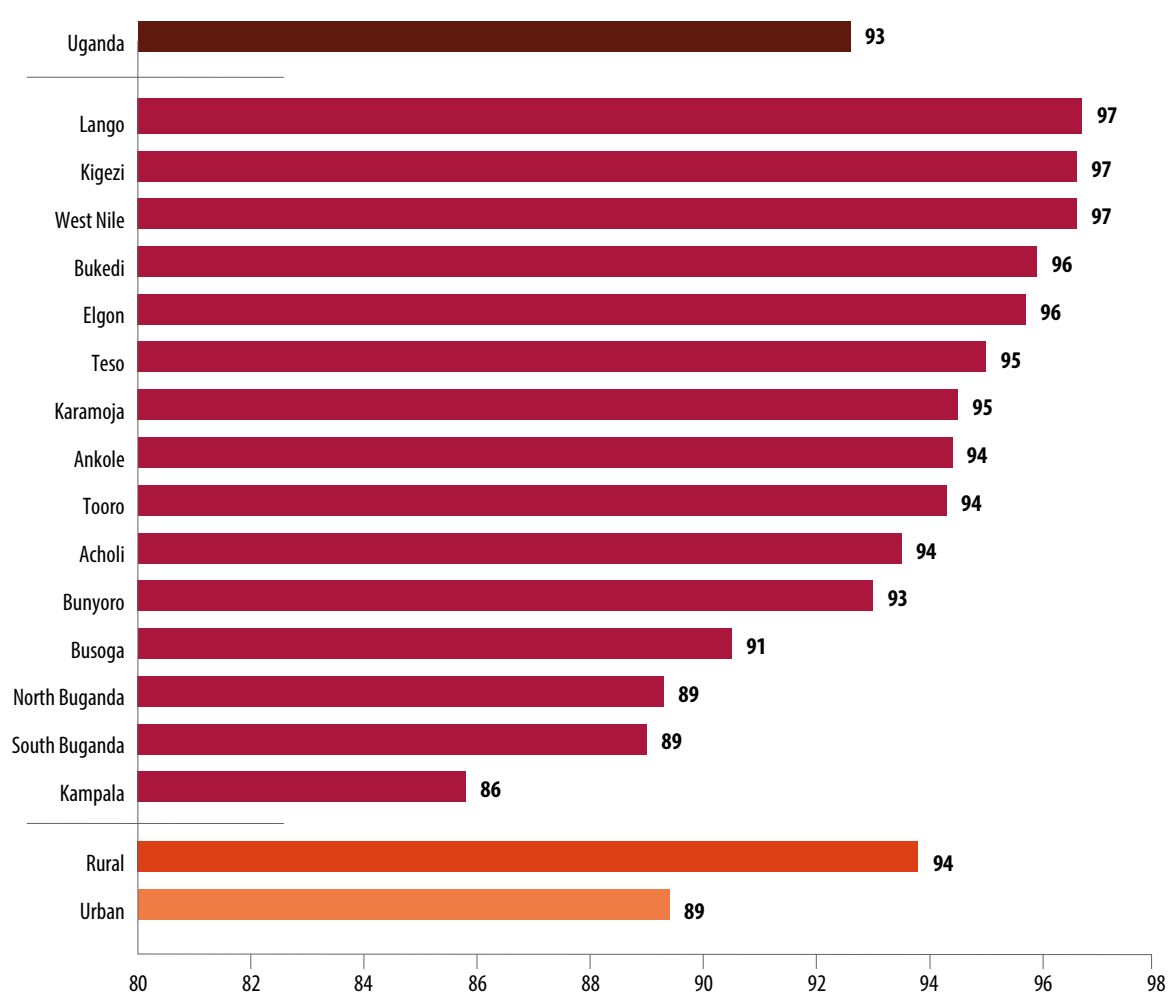
In terms of provision, 92 percent of the mosquito nets owned at household level were given freely by the government (Figure 3.9). Provision of free mosquito nets by the government was more in the rural areas (96%) than in the urban areas (80%). However, provision of free mosquito nets by NGOs and friends accounted for three percent and one percent respectively.
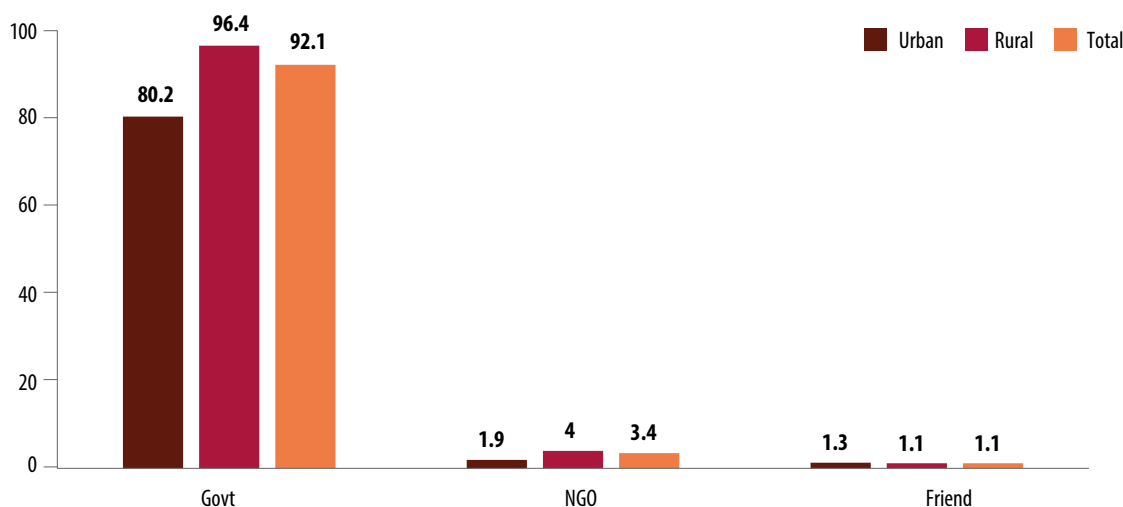
3.5 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

The use of wood fuels by households in devices that do not burn the fuel completely has negative health and environmental consequences and is not compatible with the long-term strategy of sustainable development. The government is encouraging use of alternative sources of fuel including solar energy as opposed to firewood and charcoal.

The NHPC 2014 collected information on the main source of energy used for lighting and cooking, and the availability of kitchen.

3.5.1 LIGHTING FUEL

Types of lighting fuel on which information was collected included, electricity, gas, candle, firewood paraffin/kerosene (Lantern/Tadooba), and any other lighting fuel. Figure 3.10 indicates that six in every ten (62%) of the households used paraffin as the main type of lighting fuel (51% using paraffin "Tadooba" and 11% using Parrafin Lantern). On the other hand, 21 percent of households reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting.

FIGURE 3.10: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING FUEL (%)
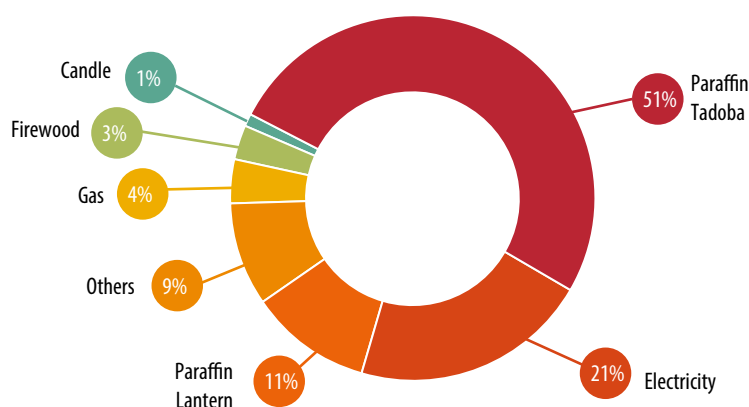
Table 3.10 shows that a higher proportion of households in urban areas used electricity for lighting (51%) compared to only 10 percent in the rural areas. However, more households in the rural areas used paraffin "Tadooba" as their main source of fuel for lighting (61%) compared to 24 percent in the urban areas. The use of electricity for lighting increased with increasing wealth status from two percent among households in the lowest wealth quintile to 65 percent among households in the highest wealth quintile. The use of paraffin "Tadooba" was highest among households headed by older persons (62%) and lowest among those headed by children and youth (both at 43%).

By sub-region, the use of electricity for lighting was highest in Kampala at 84 percent and lowest in the Karamoja sub-region (5%). The majority of the households in the different sub-regions were using paraffin – *"Tadooba"* as the main source of lighting fuel with the proportion for Bukedi sub-region being remarkably high at 74 percent. The results also show that unlike other sub-regions, the main source of lighting fuel for Karamoja was firewood (58%).

TABLE 3.10: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING FUEL AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Paraffin-Tadooba	Paraffin-Lantern	Electricity	Gas	Candle	Firewood	Other	Total
Sex of Household Head								
Male	50.6	11.2	21.1	0.5	4.4	2.6	9.6	100
Female	51.1	11.8	21.3	0.5	4.3	3.0	8.1	100
Age of Household Head								
Child(10-17)	42.8	10.2	22.2	0.7	8.7	2.9	12.4	100
Youth(18-30)	43.4	10.5	27.0	0.6	6.1	2.1	10.4	100
Adult(31-59)	51.6	12.0	20.6	0.5	3.8	2.5	8.9	100
Older Person(60+)	61.9	10.6	11.6	0.5	2.7	4.4	8.4	100
Residence								
Urban	23.8	12.8	51.1	0.6	6.3	0.7	4.8	100
Rural	61.2	10.8	9.5	0.5	3.6	3.5	11.0	100
Sub-Region								
Kampala	2.8	4.7	84.2	0.3	7.0	0.0	1.0	100
South Buganda	37.7	12.4	40.5	0.6	4.8	0.7	3.3	100
North Buganda	54.6	11.3	21.7	0.5	4.1	0.9	7.0	100
Busoga	68.4	6.6	13.3	0.5	6.2	1.0	4.0	100
Bukedi	73.9	8.0	8.4	0.5	3.8	1.1	4.3	100
Elgon	66.2	13.8	11.4	0.9	5.3	1.6	0.9	100
Teso	41.7	7.7	7.9	0.4	3.0	2.7	36.6	100
West Nile	48.4	18.4	8.5	0.4	1.8	2.6	19.8	100
Acholi	52.8	19.5	9.6	0.6	3.4	3.8	10.3	100
Lango	49.4	15.9	8.3	0.6	2.5	1.8	21.6	100
Karamoja	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.4	6.9	58.4	20.5	100
Toro	63.8	8.4	13.8	0.5	3.4	1.6	8.5	100
Ankole	56.7	14.8	17.1	0.6	3.5	1.2	6.0	100
Bunyoro	58.7	8.3	16.0	0.5	4.0	1.6	11.0	100
Kigezi	54.5	13.3	11.5	0.5	6.7	2.4	11.2	100
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	57.3	8.2	2.2	0.3	2.6	9.8	19.6	100
Second	70.6	8.3	3.6	0.4	3.2	2.4	11.4	100
Middle	72.6	9.5	5.6	0.5	3.7	1.4	6.6	100
Fourth	55.0	16.8	14.5	0.7	5.3	0.9	6.8	100
Highest	11.2	13.1	65.3	0.7	5.9	0.2	3.7	100
Total	**50.7**	**11.3**	**21.1**	**0.5**	**4.4**	**2.7**	**9.2**	**100**

Map 3.2 shows the proportion of households using electricity as the main source of fuel for lighting by District. As shown in the map, Kampala and Wakiso had the highest proportion of households using electricity as the main source of fuel for lighting. Furthermore, the majority of the districts in Eastern and Northern parts of the country had low proportions of their households using electricity as the main source of fuel for lighting. For detailed information refer to Appendix Table A1.2

Households (%)

	1.9 - 8.8
	8.9 - 15.2
	15.3 - 24.4
	24.5 - 37.6
	37.7 - 84.2
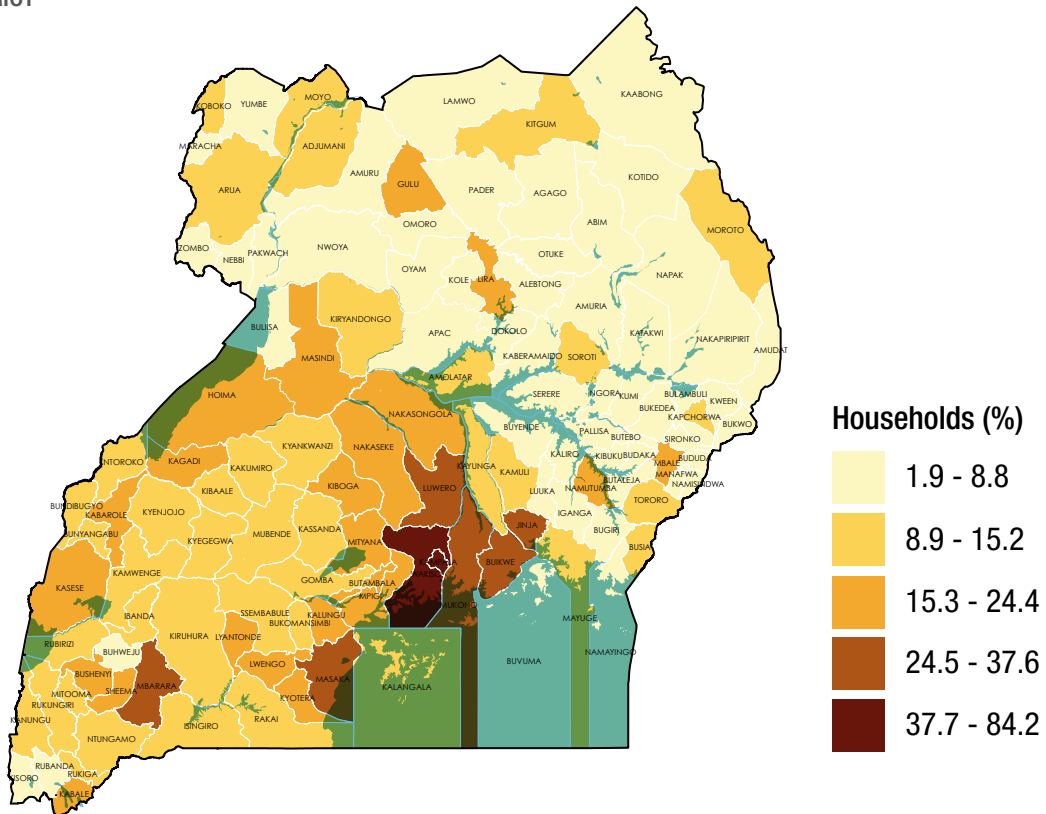
Figure 3.10 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of lighting fuel and census years; 2002 and 2014. A substantial reduction in the proportion of households using paraffin - *"Tadooba"* as a lighting fuel is noted between the two censuses, from 76 percent in 2002 to 51 percent in 2014. However, the use of electricity as a lighting fuel increased notably from 8 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2014. Using other lighting fuels also increased to 17 percent in 2014 from 5 percent in 2002. In addition, the proportion of the households using paraffin – lantern as the main source of lighting fuel has not changed since the 2002 census..

FIGURE 3.11: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING FUEL AND CENSUS YEAR (%)

- Paraffin Tadoba
- Paraffin Lantern
- Electricity
- Others
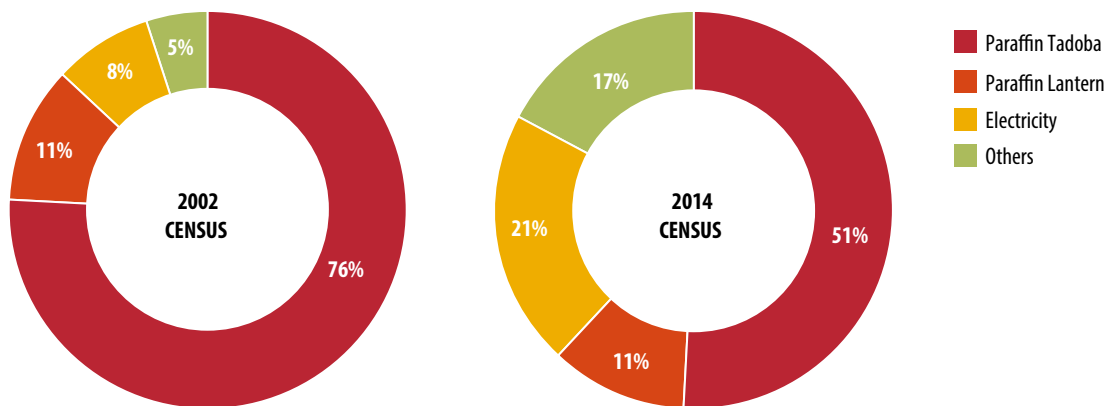
Note: "Others" include candles, firewood, cowdung, grass(reeds), gas, LPG, biogas and any other source

3.5.2   COOKING FUEL

Table 3.11. shows that firewood was the main source of energy for cooking, accounting for 72 percent of the households and was higher among rural households (88%). The second main source of fuel for cooking was charcoal (23%) used by more than half (58%) of the households in the urban areas. This points to the fact that use of wood fuel for cooking (firewood and charcoal) was almost universal, with 95 percent of the households stating that they used this type of fuel.

Use of firewood as the main source of fuel for cooking increased with the increasing age of the household heads from 55 percent among child (10-17) headed households to 90 percent of the households headed by older persons 60 years and above. By sub-regions, more than 68 percent of the households were using firewood apart from households in Kampala (3%) and South Buganda (49 %). Similarly, a big proportion of households in Kampala (78 %) and South Buganda (44 %) were using charcoal.

TABLE 3.11: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF COOKING FUEL AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD (%)

Background Characteristic	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Charcoal	Firewood	Cow dung/ Grass	Biogas	Other	Total
Sex of Household Head									
Male	2.1	0.6	1.2	22.2	72.7	0.2	0.2	0.8	100
Female	2.0	0.7	0.9	26.2	69.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	100
Age of Household Head									
Child (10-17)	2.2	0.4	2.0	36.5	55.0	0.1	0.4	3.4	100
Youth (18-30)	2.5	0.9	2.2	34.7	58.0	0.1	0.3	1.4	100
Adult (31-59)	2.1	0.6	0.7	21.4	74.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	100
Older Person (60+)	1.4	0.4	0.5	7.2	89.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	100
Residence									
Urban	4.4	1.8	2.4	58.1	31.6	0.1	0.3	1.3	100
Rural	1.2	0.2	0.6	9.7	87.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	100
Sub-Region									
Kampala	8.2	5.1	4.3	77.7	2.6	0.0	0.4	1.8	100
South Buganda	3.2	1.0	2.0	44.0	48.5	0.0	0.3	0.9	100
North Buganda	2.0	0.3	0.9	27.3	68.4	0.0	0.2	0.8	100
Busoga	1.6	0.3	0.5	20.1	76.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	100
Bukedi	1.1	0.3	0.6	11.2	86.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	100
Elgon	1.5	0.5	0.9	14.0	82.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	100
Teso	1.0	0.3	0.4	9.3	88.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	100
West Nile	0.8	0.3	0.7	13.1	84.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	100
Acholi	0.9	0.3	0.7	17.3	80.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	100
Lango	1.0	0.2	0.6	10.4	87.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	100
Karamoja	0.9	0.2	0.3	9.0	88.2	1.0	0.1	0.3	100
Toro	1.7	0.2	0.8	12.5	83.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	100
Ankole	1.9	0.3	1.1	13.8	81.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	100
Bunyoro	1.5	0.2	0.6	14.8	82.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Kigezi	1.7	0.2	0.5	9.5	86.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	100
Total	2.1	0.7	1.1	23.2	71.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	100

Figure 3.11 shows the percentage distribution of households by type of cooking fuel and census year. The proportion of households using firewood as a cooking fuel decreased from 82 percent in 2002 to 72 percent in 2014. However, using charcoal as a cooking fuel increased from 15 per-cent in 2002 to 23 percent in 2014. Overall, the proportion of households depending on wood fuel marginally reduced from 97 percent in 2002 to 95 percent in 2014. Although, the proportion of households using electricity / Gas/ Paraffin almost doubled, it's still very low.

3.5.3   KITCHEN FACILITY

The location of the kitchen[3] determines the level of exposure of the household members to smoke from fuels used for cooking. Information on whether the household had a separate room used as a kitchen provides additional information on the indoor air quality and hygiene status of the household. Types of Kitchen facilities were categorised by their location namely; kitchen located inside in a specific room, inside no specific room, outside built, a makeshift and open space.

The proportion of households with Kitchens inside their dwelling units increased from six percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2014. In 2014, nearly all households that had built kitchens inside their dwelling units (13 %) used wood fuel for cooking. The results also reveal that about half (51%) of the dwelling units had built kitchens outside the dwelling units both in 2002 and 2014. However, the proportion of makeshift kitchens reduced from 17 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2014.

TABLE 3.12: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD FACILITY AND RESIDENCE (%)

Type of Household Facility	2002			2014		
	Urban	Rural	Uganda	Urban	Rural	Uganda
Type of Kitchen						
Inside	13.4	4.5	5.7	22.4	12.0	14.9
With Wood Fuel	-	-	-	16.8	11.5	13.0
With Other Fuel	-	-	-	5.6	0.5	1.9
Outside, built	28.6	55.0	51.3	34.3	57.7	51.2
Outside, makeshift	17.7	16.9	17.0	6.8	9.8	9.0
None	40.3	23.6	26.0	36.5	20.4	24.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

3.5.4   OWNERSHIP OF ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

The presence or absence of essential facilities gives an indication of whether the lifestyle of the household has modernized. Three essential facilities were selected and these included; a built bathroom with drainage, built kitchen and improved toilet.

Table 3.13 shows that only 13 percent of the households in Uganda had all the three essential facilities while 66 percent had at least one of the three essential facilities. Twenty two percent of the households had neither an improved toilet, nor a built kitchen nor a built bathroom with drainage. Households without any essential facility were comparably higher in rural areas (25 %) than in urban areas (12%). This situation was worst among households in the lowest wealth quintile (39%). By Age group, it was worst among child headed households (30 %).

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3   A kitchen is structure or room inside or outside the main house specifically for preparing food and for food storage.

The proportion of households (66%) with at least one essential facility in male headed households was nearly the same as that for female headed households (64%).

By sub region, one third (30%) of the households in Kampala had all the essential facilities. On the other hand, two thirds of the households in Bukedi had at least one of the essential facilities. With an exception of Karamoja, which had 72 percent of its households with no essential facilities, all other sub regions had more than half of the households owning at least one essential facility.

TABLE 3.13: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF ESSENTIAL FACILITIES* AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	With All Essential Facilities	With At least One- Not all	With None	Total
Sex of Household Head				
Male	12.6	65.9	21.6	100
Female	13.2	64.2	22.5	100
Age of Household Head				
Child (10-17)	10.4	59.2	30.4	100
Youth (18-30)	10.7	65.2	24.2	100
Adult(31-59)	14.0	65.8	20.2	100
Older Person (60+)	11.9	65.2	22.9	100
Residence				
Urban	24.3	63.3	12.4	100
Rural	8.2	66.3	25.4	100
Sub-Region				
Kampala	30.1	64.0	5.9	100
South Buganda	23.7	60.5	15.8	100
North Buganda	14.5	60.0	25.6	100
Busoga	11.7	69.5	18.8	100
Bukedi	10.8	76.5	12.6	100
Elgon	9.3	68.2	22.4	100
Teso	6.8	74.4	18.8	100
West Nile	9.8	68.7	21.5	100
Acholi	10.0	57.0	33.0	100
Lango	8.3	74.6	17.1	100
Karamoja	3.0	24.7	72.3	100
Toro	7.5	65.1	27.4	100
Ankole	8.1	71.2	20.8	100
Bunyoro	7.3	61.3	31.5	100
Kigezi	6.6	72.8	20.6	100
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.0	60.0	39.0	100
Second	3.6	68.7	27.7	100
Middle	4.3	71.5	24.2	100
Fourth	16.2	66.6	17.2	100
Highest	32.2	61.5	6.4	100
Total	12.7	65.5	21.8	100

Note: Essential facilities include Built Bathroom with drainage, built kitchen and improved toilet.*

HOUSEHOLD WELFARE

69% The majority of the households depended on **subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood.**

11% households reported that their members five years and above usually **consumed one meal per day**

37% **took three or more** meals a day

Percentage of the households that consumed sugar and used soap

SUGAR **70%** SOAP **95%**

88% of the households reported that every member in their households **had at least two sets of clothes**

55% of the households with children reported that children **owned a blanket.**

4% of households **owned a motorvehicle**

9% of households **owned a motorcycle**

4% Computer ownership in the country was low

73% the households owned the dwelling units in which they were residing

62% of households owned agricultural land

4.1   BACKGROUND

Household welfare is a measure of the quality of life of the household members. The economic activities of household members influence the quality of life of the persons staying in those households. The improvement in the welfare of the population is one of the key policy issues in Uganda. The goal of the National Development Plan II (NDP II) is to achieve middle income status by 2020, through strengthening the country's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth. However, despite the recent growth in the economy of four percent on average, poverty (21.4%) still remains a persistent problem that needs to be solved if the country is to realise its aspirations of becoming a middle income country by 2020.

Access of the households to basic necessities is often viewed as important to their welfare. In this chapter the household welfare is analysed in respect to the source of livelihood, remittances received from abroad, consumption of basic necessities and ownership of selected assets. The basic necessities considered include the number of meals taken by the household, consumption of sugar, salt and soap and ownership of clothing, shoes and blankets.

The chapter also presents findings regarding household ownership of means of transport like bicycles, motor vehicles, motorcycles and others and ICT equipment like television, radio and a computer.

4.2   MAIN SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD

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

The NPHC 2014 included questions to ascertain the source of livelihood for the households during the last 12 months. Table 4.1 shows that subsistence farming was the main source of livelihood for more than two thirds (69%), with only one quarter of the households reporting employment income as their main source of livelihood. Households depending on subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood are often associated with low living standards. Nearly a third (29%) of households in urban areas depended on subsistence farming as the main source of livelihood. Male-headed households were more likely to have subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood compared to those headed by females (70% and 66% respectively). However, households headed by females had a higher likelihood of depending on family/institutional support compared to those headed by males (8% and 2% respectively).

Employment income as the major source of livelihood for the households was more prevalent in urban areas, with nearly two thirds of the households (64%) compared to 13 percent of rural households. The table also shows that dependence on employment income as the main source of livelihood increased with increasing wealth from four percent among households in the lowest wealth quintile to 75 percent among those in the highest wealth quintile. By sub-region, households in Kampala (87%) and South Buganda (51 %) were more likely to depend on employment earnings, while those in the Karamoja (10%), Lango (11%) and Teso (11%) were the least likely.

TABLE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Subsistence Farming	Employment Earnings*	Property Income	Institutional/ Family Support	Others	Total
Sex of Household Head						
Male	70.4	26.8	0.5	2.2	0.2	100
Female	65.8	25.4	0.7	7.8	0.3	100
Age of Household Head						
Child(10-17)	54.7	29.1	0.5	15.4	0.3	100
Youth(18-30)	58.6	36.3	0.5	4.4	0.2	100
Adult(31-59)	71.2	26.2	0.5	1.9	0.2	100
Older Person(60+)	82.7	8.8	0.7	7.5	0.3	100
Residence						
Urban	28.8	63.6	1.1	6.3	0.2	100
Rural	84.5	12.5	0.3	2.5	0.2	100
Sub-Region						
Kampala	1.2	87.0	1.8	9.7	0.3	100
South Buganda	43.6	51.0	0.7	4.5	0.2	100
North Buganda	66.1	29.7	0.4	3.5	0.2	100
Busoga	75.1	20.9	0.4	3.4	0.2	100
Bukedi	84.5	12.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	100
Elgon	79.7	16.0	0.4	3.6	0.3	100
Teso	85.6	11.3	0.4	2.4	0.4	100
West Nile	84.1	12.0	0.3	3.4	0.2	100
Acholi	82.8	14.1	0.5	2.4	0.2	100
Lango	87.1	10.9	0.2	1.7	0.2	100
Karamoja	83.1	10.3	0.6	5.5	0.6	100
Toro	76.9	19.8	0.5	2.5	0.3	100
Ankole	76.3	20.3	0.4	2.8	0.2	100
Bunyoro	78.7	18.4	0.4	2.2	0.2	100
Kigezi	84.2	13.1	0.3	2.2	0.2	100
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.0	3.6	0.2	2.9	0.2	100
Second	91.3	6.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	100
Middle	87.6	9.7	0.3	2.2	0.2	100
Fourth	72.8	23.3	0.5	3.2	0.2	100
Highest	17.5	75.0	1.2	6.1	0.3	100
Total	69.3	26.5	0.5	3.5	0.2	100

Employment earnings include Commercial Farming, Employment Income, Business Enterprise and Cottage Industry

Figure 4.1 shows that the proportion of households depending on subsistence farming as the main source of livelihood marginally increased from 68 percent in 2002 to 69 percent in 2014. The share of households depending on employment income increased from 22 percent to 27 percent between 2002 and 2014 while those relying on Institutional/Family Support decreased from about eight percent in 2002 to nearly four percent in 2014.

FIGURE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD, 2002- 2014 (%)
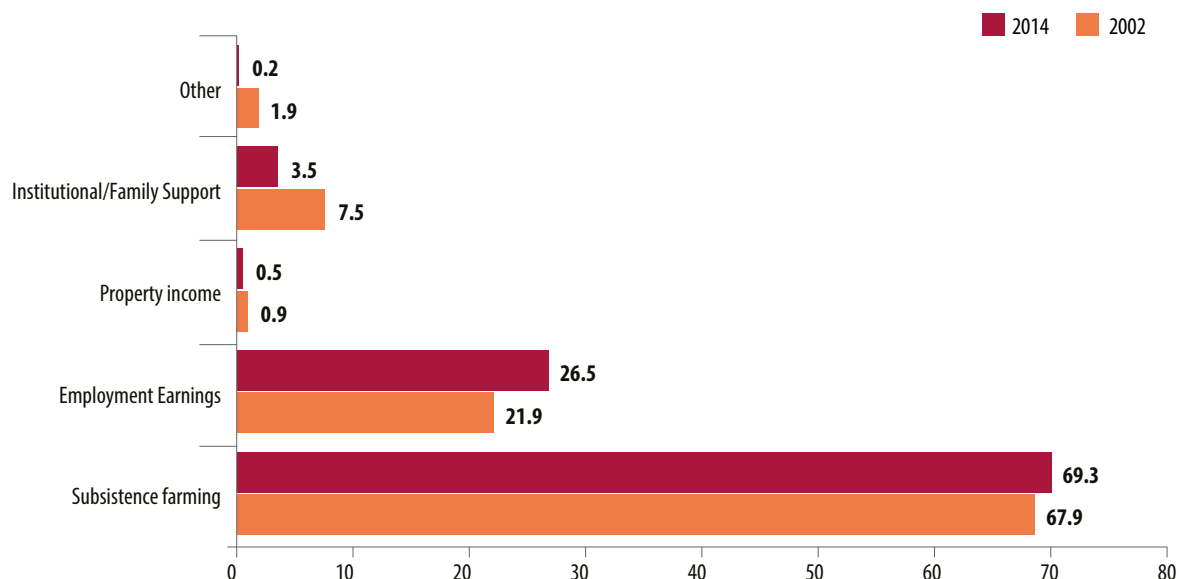
4.3   HOUSEHOLD FEEDING PRACTICES

Proper nutrition is necessary for childhood development and general human well-being. In many developing countries, Uganda inclusive, many people do not have enough to eat to meet their nutritional requirements. During NPHC 2014, households were asked the average number of meals usually taken per day by their members five years and above.

The results in Table 4.2 indicate that, overall; 11 percent of the households reported consuming one meal per day as compared to about 37 percent who indicated to have taken three or more meals a day.

A higher proportion of households in the lowest wealth quintile and those headed by females took one meal a day (20% and 13% respectively) compared to their corresponding counterparts. Sub-regional variations reveal that the Karamoja (42%) followed by Acholi (22 %) and Kampala (14%) registered higher proportions of households that consumed one meal per day while Bunyoro and Bukedi (each at 6%) had relatively lower proportions.

TABLE 4.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEALS TAKEN PER DAY AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAD (%)

Background Characteristic	One	Two	Three or more	Total
Sex of Household Head				
Male	10.3	52.0	37.7	100
Female	13.4	51.2	35.3	100
Residence				
Urban	11.3	38.4	50.3	100
Rural	10.9	57.0	32.1	100
Sub-Region				
Kampala	14.4	36.5	49.1	100
South Buganda	11.7	44.4	43.9	100
North Buganda	12.0	47.3	40.7	100
Busoga	6.9	55.6	37.5	100
Bukedi	5.6	64.9	29.6	100
Elgon	9.0	41.1	50.0	100
Teso	11.6	65.0	23.4	100
West Nile	12.1	47.2	40.7	100
Acholi	22.4	62.6	15.0	100
Lango	10.8	71.8	17.4	100
Karamoja	41.6	47.6	10.8	100
Toro	7.1	45.4	47.6	100
Ankole	9.3	62.9	27.8	100
Bunyoro	6.0	41.3	52.7	100
Kigezi	8.8	60.7	30.5	100
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	20.2	64.1	15.6	100
Second	9.9	62.9	27.3	100
Middle	7.4	56.4	36.2	100
Fourth	8.8	48.9	42.3	100
Highest	9.1	33.9	57.0	100
Total	11.0	51.8	37.1	100

4.4   CONSUMPTION AND OWNERSHIP OF BASIC NECESSITIES

The NPHC 2014 also collected information on consumption and ownership of basic necessities including soap, clothing, sugar, shoes and a blanket. A number of these are indicators of the welfare of the households.

The use of soap for bathing helps to maintain personal hygiene and protects the bodies from illnesses, infections and ailments. Use of soap was not universal with 95 percent of the households in the country reporting every member using soap for bathing. A relatively lower proportion of persons living in households headed by older persons (91%) used soap for bathing compared to other age category heads (95% to 96%). The results also show no major differences between rural and urban households in use of soap for bathing (94% and 97% respectively). At the sub-regional level, Karamoja had the lowest proportion of households with persons not using soap for bathing (60%).

TABLE 4.3: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS USING SOAP FOR BATHING BY SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background Characteristic	Sex of Head		Uganda
	Male	Female	
Age of Household Head			
Child (10-17)	95.5	93.9	95.1
Youth (18-30)	96.4	95.6	96.2
Adult (31-59)	95.2	93.8	94.9
Older Person (60+)	91.9	89.4	90.8
Residence			
Urban	97.5	96.5	97.3
Rural	94.4	91.4	93.7
Sub-Region			
Kampala	98.6	98.1	98.4
South Buganda	97.4	96.1	97.0
North Buganda	96.8	95.3	96.4
Busoga	96.1	94.0	95.7
Bukedi	95.0	92.5	94.5
Elgon	96.6	94.4	96.2
Teso	94.6	91.8	93.9
West Nile	92.7	88.1	91.5
Acholi	90.3	85.4	89.0
Lango	95.5	92.1	94.7
Karamoja	61.5	53.3	59.5
Toro	95.5	93.9	95.2
Ankole	96.8	95.1	96.4
Bunyoro	97.1	95.3	96.7
Kigezi	96.4	94.2	95.9
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	83.2	75.0	81.2
Second	95.7	92.8	95.0
Middle	98.1	97.0	97.9
Fourth	98.1	97.1	97.9
Highest	99.3	99.0	99.2
Total	**95.2**	**93.0**	**94.7**

The use of sugar and salt by households should be universal despite of the health effects associated with over- consumption of sugar. Table 4.4 indicates that 70 percent of households in Uganda indicated that all their household members took sugar at least once a day during the last week.

Sugar intake varied by place of residence; 87 percent of urban households reported that all their household members consumed sugar compared to 64 percent of households from rural areas. Sub-regional differences in sugar consumption were observed, with the highest proportion being reported in Kampala (96%) and the lowest in the Karamoja sub-region (34%). There was also a substantial difference in sugar consumption by the household wealth, with the proportion of households reporting that all their members took sugar ranging from 35 percent among households in the lowest wealth quintile to 96 percent among households in the highest wealth quintile. This reinforces the positive association between household welfare status and sugar consumption.

TABLE 4.4: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WHO REPORTED USING SUGAR AND THOSE WHO MENTIONED USING SALT BY THE SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Age of HH Head	% Using Sugar by Sex of HH Head				% Using Salt by Sex of HH Head		
	Male	female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Child (10-17)	74.1	79.1	75.6		91.1	93.3	91.7
Youth (18-30)	75.8	82.1	76.9		94.8	94.8	94.8
Adult (31-59)	69.8	69.2	69.6		95.1	93.8	94.8
Older Person (60+)	61.5	59.3	60.6		92.6	89.7	91.3
Residence							
Urban	87.6	86.5	87.3		95.8	95.4	95.7
Rural	64.6	61.3	63.9		94.3	91.8	93.7
Sub-Region							
Kampala	95.7	95.0	95.5		96.0	96.6	96.2
South Buganda	84.9	82.7	84.3		96.6	95.8	96.4
North Buganda	77.2	75.9	76.9		95.8	94.9	95.6
Busoga	82.1	79.3	81.5		95.1	93.0	94.7
Bukedi	71.0	69.2	70.7		93.4	90.4	92.8
Elgon	91.4	88.9	90.9		94.4	91.4	93.8
Teso	66.1	64.1	65.7		93.2	90.3	92.5
West Nile	62.4	57.5	61.2		93.0	89.9	92.2
Acholi	50.7	47.6	49.9		91.9	88.7	91.1
Lango	66.0	62.8	65.3		94.1	90.7	93.3
Karamoja	36.0	29.2	34.4		80.1	75.0	78.9
Toro	61.4	61.9	61.5		94.6	92.9	94.2
Ankole	52.9	51.8	52.6		96.1	94.8	95.8
Bunyoro	65.0	66.1	65.3		96.0	94.1	95.6
Kigezi	46.6	43.2	45.8		95.5	93.1	94.9
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	36.0	30.9	34.8		85.7	79.2	84.2
Second	54.7	48.5	53.4		94.7	91.7	94.1
Middle	75.1	72.2	74.4		97.4	96.2	97.1
Fourth	83.1	81.7	82.7		97.1	96.0	96.8
Highest	96.2	95.8	96.1		98.1	98.2	98.1
Total	70.7	69.4	70.4		94.7	92.9	94.3

The NPHC 2014 collected information about ownership of at least two sets of clothing by each household member. The tatters for work, and school uniforms were excluded.

Table 4.5 shows that, overall; 88 percent of the households reported that every member in their household had at least two sets of clothes. Households headed by the youth registered slightly higher proportions with two sets of clothes (92%) while those headed by the older persons reported lower proportions of about 83 percent. Differentials by residence were also observed with a higher proportion of households in urban areas of 96 percent reporting that their members had two sets of clothing compared to rural areas of 85 percent. At the sub-regional level apart from Karamoja sub-region which had only 47 percent of its households indicating that each of their household members had two sets of clothing, the rest of the sub-regions registered more than 80 percent of the household members owning clothing with Kampala almost reporting universal coverage (99%).

TABLE 4.5: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH EACH MEMBER HAVING TWO SETS OF CLOTHING BY SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Age of Household Head			
Child(10-17)	91.1	90.0	90.8
Youth(18-30)	90.8	91.8	91.0
Adult(31-59)	87.3	87.0	87.2
Older Person(60+)	84.0	82.7	83.4
Residence			
Urban	95.7	95.0	95.5
Rural	85.2	83.0	84.7
Sub-Region			
Kampala	98.7	98.2	98.5
South Buganda	94.6	93.5	94.3
North Buganda	91.6	90.6	91.3
Busoga	86.3	84.9	86.0
Bukedi	81.1	81.2	81.1
Elgon	88.9	88.3	88.8
Teso	84.1	81.6	83.5
West Nile	85.2	80.9	84.1
Acholi	81.3	76.9	80.2
Lango	85.4	82.0	84.6
Karamoja	47.9	42.5	46.6
Toro	87.4	86.6	87.2
Ankole	90.1	89.3	90.0
Bunyoro	89.4	88.0	89.1
Kigezi	89.6	88.5	89.3
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	63.6	58.3	62.3
Second	83.9	81.2	83.3
Middle	93.8	92.9	93.6
Fourth	95.4	94.6	95.2
Highest	99.0	98.9	99.0
Total	**88.0**	**86.9**	**87.7**

In addition to being an indicator of the household's socio-economic status, wearing of shoes can prevent the beneficiaries from contacting diseases. For example, lack of shoes and improper sanitation can lead to contracting parasitic diseases and foot infections posing a health risk.

Table 4.6 shows that 69 percent of households indicated that each of their household members owned shoes. There were slight differences in the ownership of shoes between male headed households and female headed (70% and 67% respectively). Higher proportions were observed among households in the urban areas (89%) compared to rural areas (61%). Furthermore, persons living in households that were headed by youth (78%) were more likely to own shoes compared to those headed by older age groups.

Differentials in ownership of shoes were also observed by sub-region and the household wealth status. Less than half of the households in Karamoja, Teso, Lango and Acholi sub-regions reported that their

household members had at least one pair of shoes. In Kampala and South Buganda more than 85 percent of the households had members with at least one pair of shoes. The results also indicate that about one quarter (23%) of households from the lowest wealth quintile indicated that all their household members owned a pair of shoes compared to 97 percent from the highest wealth quintile.

TABLE 4.6: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH EACH MEMBER HAVING AT LEAST A PAIR OF SHOES BY SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Age of Household Head			
Child(10-17)	79.8	78.7	79.5
Youth(18-30)	77.2	81.7	78.0
Adult(31-59)	67.4	67.6	67.4
Older Person(60+)	60.0	54.7	57.7
Residence			
Urban	89.4	87.5	88.9
Rural	62.5	57.6	61.4
Sub-Region			
Kampala	97.7	96.9	97.4
South Buganda	88.0	84.8	87.1
North Buganda	80.1	76.4	79.1
Busoga	64.5	61.3	63.9
Bukedi	51.2	50.2	51.0
Elgon	63.7	61.1	63.2
Teso	39.6	34.9	38.5
West Nile	61.4	52.5	59.1
Acholi	51.4	44.7	49.7
Lango	50.6	42.6	48.7
Karamoja	21.7	17.4	20.7
Toro	72.7	70.2	72.2
Ankole	78.9	76.2	78.2
Bunyoro	72.8	68.9	71.9
Kigezi	73.5	70.3	72.7
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	24.6	17.1	22.9
Second	53.8	45.3	51.9
Middle	77.6	74.3	76.8
Fourth	84.6	82.2	84.0
Highest	97.3	97.0	97.2
Total	69.7	67.2	69.1

The NPHC 2014 collected information on whether children (under 18 years) in the household had a separate blanket. Table 4.7 indicates that overall about 55 percent of the households with children had each of them owning a blanket. Ownership of blankets by children was slightly more common among households headed by females (58%) relative to the male headed (54%). Ownership was inversely related to the age of the household head where the children were staying, reducing from 60 percent among youth headed households to 55 percent among households headed by older persons. There were substantial variations between urban and rural households with 73 percent of households in the urban areas with children reporting them having separate blankets compared 49 percent for the rural

areas. Sub-regional differentials indicated that Kampala had the highest proportion of households with children sleeping under a separate blanket (83%) while Karamoja had the lowest (19%). The likelihood of possession of a separate blanket by all children increased with the wealth quintile of the households from 25 percent among those in the poorest households to 82 percent among those in the wealthiest households.

TABLE 4.7: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH EACH CHILD UNDER 18 YEARS HAVING A SEPARATE BLANKET BY SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAD, 2014

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Age of Household Head			
Child (10-17)	70.6	66.6	69.4
Youth (18-30)	58.6	64.3	59.6
Adult (31-59)	51.7	56.2	52.7
Older Person (60+)	54.7	55.4	55.0
Residence			
Urban	72.8	73.1	72.9
Rural	47.8	50.9	48.5
Sub-Region			
Kampala	82.9	81.6	82.5
South Buganda	73.1	71.8	72.7
North Buganda	63.6	63.9	63.7
Busoga	56.8	57.6	57.0
Bukedi	36.8	43.6	38.1
Elgon	51.5	57.1	52.5
Teso	21.3	24.3	22.0
West Nile	41.6	40.9	41.4
Acholi	58.3	59.3	58.6
Lango	39.2	40.7	39.6
Karamoja	19.2	18.5	19.0
Toro	48.0	53.1	49.1
Ankole	60.6	66.4	61.9
Bunyoro	53.6	57.0	54.4
Kigezi	50.7	59.9	52.8
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	25.0	26.0	25.2
Second	40.3	42.9	40.9
Middle	54.7	59.4	55.7
Fourth	63.7	66.0	64.3
Highest	82.2	82.6	82.3
Total	54.1	57.6	54.9

Table 4.8 presents the status of consumption of basic needs including soap, sugar, clothing, shoes and blankets by households. The results reveal that only 41 percent of households in Uganda in 2014 had all the basic necessities with no big differentials by sex of head. The findings also indicate that the likelihood of the household having all the basic needs decreased with increasing age of the household head from 48 percent among households headed by youth to 34 percent among those headed by older persons. The proportion of the urban based households (65%) that had all the basic necessities was more than twice that of the rural households of 32 percent. The sub-regional variations reveal

that apart from the sub-regions of Kampala (80%), South Buganda (64%) and North Buganda (52%), other sub-regions had less than half of their households having all the basic necessities with Karamoja recording the lowest proportion of nine percent.

Overall, the wealth status was very strongly associated with the ability to meet basic necessities. The proportion of the households with all the basic necessities increased from six percent among the households in the lowest wealth quintile to 79 percent amongst households within the highest wealth quintile.

TABLE 4.8: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY STATUS OF ACCESS TO BASIC NECESSITIES AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF HEAD (%)

Background Characteristic	None	Some of the necessities but not all	Has all necessities	Total
Sex of Household Head				
Male	2.2	57.5	40.3	100
Female	3.1	55.1	41.8	100
Age of Household Head				
Child (10-17)	2.3	44.5	53.2	100
Youth (18-30)	1.7	50.8	47.5	100
Adult (31-59)	2.3	58.5	39.2	100
Older Person (60+)	4.1	62.3	33.6	100
Residence				
Urban	0.9	33.8	65.3	100
Rural	2.9	65.1	31.9	100
Sub-Region				
Kampala	0.3	20.2	79.5	100
South Buganda	0.9	34.9	64.1	100
North Buganda	1.2	47.0	51.7	100
Busoga	2.0	53.1	44.9	100
Bukedi	2.7	70.1	27.2	100
Elgon	1.2	57.6	41.2	100
Teso	2.4	83.8	13.8	100
West Nile	3.4	69.5	27.1	100
Acholi	4.3	66.3	29.4	100
Lango	1.9	73.9	24.2	100
Karamoja	30.3	61.2	8.5	100
Toro	1.8	65.0	33.2	100
Ankole	1.2	62.8	36.0	100
Bunyoro	1.2	61.2	37.7	100
Kigezi	1.2	71.7	27.1	100
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	10.7	83.7	5.5	100
Second	1.2	80.1	18.6	100
Middle	0.5	59.8	39.8	100
Fourth	0.4	47.3	52.3	100
Highest	0.0	21.1	78.9	100
Total	2.4	56.9	40.6	100

Map 4.1 shows variations in proportions of households with all basic necessities by district. Karamoja sub region had the lowest proportions of households (4%-15%) with all the basic needs compared to other sub regions.
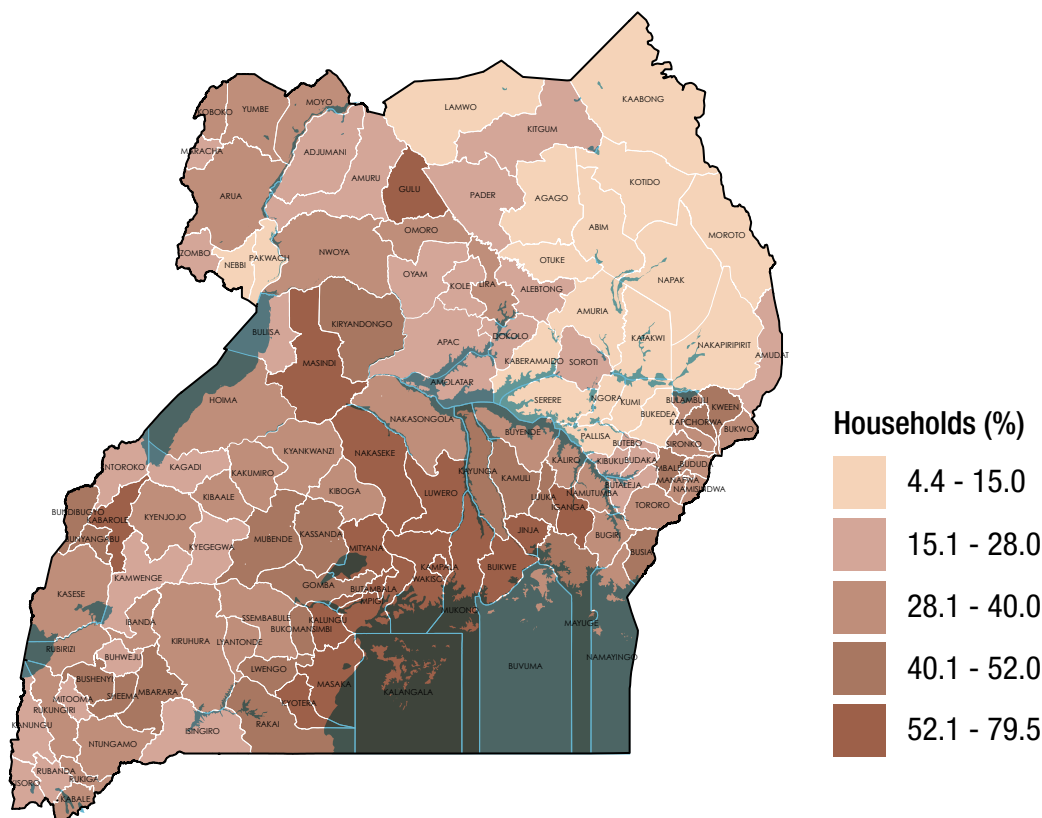
Appendix Table A1.2 provide information about households with all the basic needs at district level. The districts of Kaabong, Napak, Kotido, Nakapiripirit and Katakwi, Moroto and Amuria had less than 10 percent of their households in 2014 having all the basic neccesities while the districts of Kampala (80%), Wakiso (78%), Mukono (68%), Masaka (66%) and Kyotera (62%) had more than 60 percent of their households with all the basic necessities.

Overall the proportion of households that reported having all the basic necessities doubled from 20 percent in 2002 to 41 percent in 2014 (Figure 4.2). Seventy percent of households reported consuming Sugar at least once a day in 2014 a substantial increase from the 48 percent that was reported in 2002. The share of households that reported use of soap for bathing by all its household members increased from 91 percent to 95 percent between 2002 and 2014. Close to seven in every ten households (69%) indicated that each of their household members possessed a pair of shoes; an increase from 44 percent that was recorded in 2002. The results also show that 88 percent of the households had members with decent clothing, an increase from the proportion of 78 percent that was reported in 2002. However, despite of the advantages of having individual blankets for children, only 55 percent of the households with children reported that these children possessed separate blankets, an increase from 35 percent that was reported in 2002.
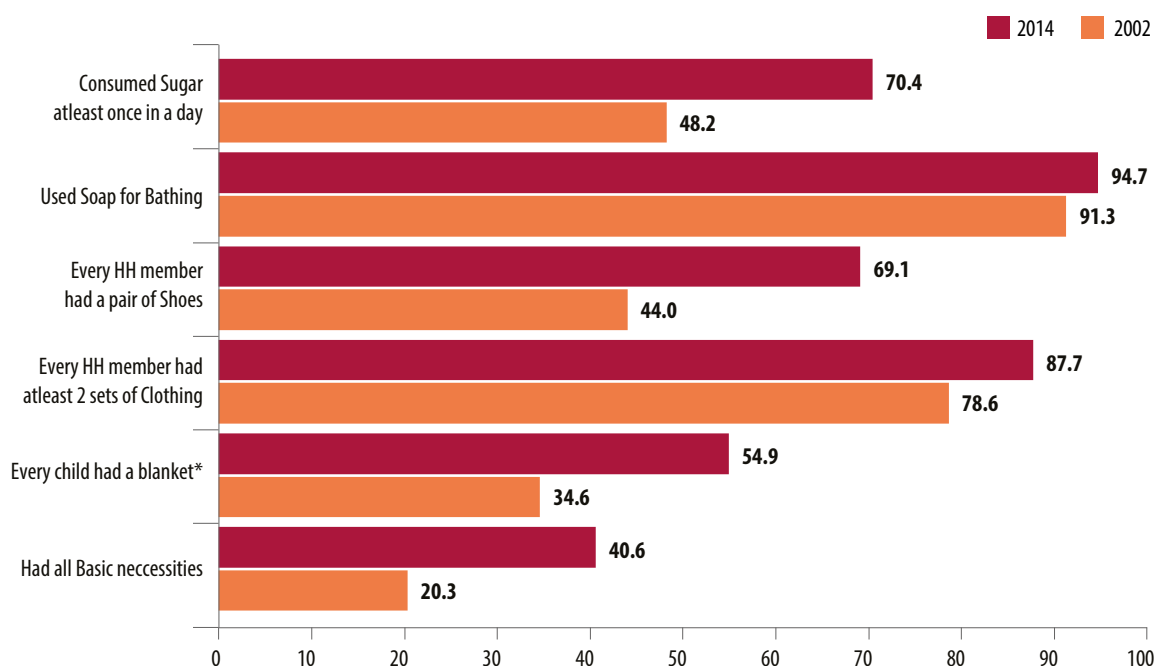
4.5 OWNERSHIP OF SELECTED ASSETS

Ownership of fixed assets help to serve the intended purpose but is also an indicator of the household welfare. The assets under consideration in this section include transport equipment, dwelling units, and agricultural land and ICT assets.

4.5.1 OWNERSHIP OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Table 4.9 shows that, overall only four percent of households owned motor vehicles. Ownership of motor vehicles was more prevalent among the male headed households (4%) and urban households (9%) compared to female headed households (3%) and rural households (2%). Households headed by adults (31-59 years) had the highest likelihood of owning a vehicle (5%) compared to others. Regional variations revealed that Kampala had the highest prevalence of households owning vehicles (13%) and Karamoja the lowest (1%). The results also indicate that the proportion of households owning vehicles increased from less than one percent among households in the lowest wealth quintile to about 12 percent among households in the highest wealth quintile. The proportion of households owning motor cycles (9%) was more than double the one that owned motor vehicles (4%).

Nationally, nearly one third (32%) of the households possessed bicycles. Households headed by males were nearly two times more likely to have a bicycle than female-headed households (36% and 19% respectively). The findings also reveal that the proportion of households in the highest wealth quintile owning bicycles (19%) was substantially lower than that of the other wealth quintiles. Variations by residence indicate that ownership of bicycles was more prevalent in rural areas (37%) than in urban areas (20%). Additionally, sub regional differentials showed that Lango had the highest proportion (61%) of households that owned bicycles, a percentage which was about nine times that of Kampala (7%). Furthermore, about 41 percent of the households possessed any transport asset. Across all categories of transport assets, the male headed households were more likely to own transport equipment as compared to female headed households.

TABLE 4.9: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Motor vehicle	Motor cycle	Bicycle	Other Transport equipment**	Owns any transport equipment
Sex of Household Head					
Male	4.3	10.4	36.0	4.4	46.0
Female	2.6	3.2	18.6	3.8	24.1
Age of HHousehold Head					
Child(10-17)	2.1	4.3	20.9	3.8	26.8
Youth(18-30)	2.5	8.0	24.8	3.9	34.0
Adult(31-59)	4.8	9.9	35.5	4.4	45.1
Older Person(60+)	3.0	5.4	31.6	4.3	37.4
Residence					
Urban	8.7	9.9	19.8	3.7	33.9
Rural	2.0	8.2	36.5	4.4	43.4
Sub-Region					
Kampala	12.8	6.9	6.8	1.1	22.8
South Buganda	8.2	12.3	23.2	5.4	38.7
North Buganda	4.3	12.0	30.4	4.9	41.4
Busoga	2.9	7.7	44.2	4.6	50.7
Bukedi	2.1	5.7	45.1	4.9	50.5
Elgon	2.0	4.2	16.6	5.6	24.4
Teso	2.1	6.1	55.5	5.5	60.3
West Nile	1.7	9.2	38.3	3.1	43.8
Acholi	2.1	8.0	47.0	3.5	51.8
Lango	1.5	6.2	60.9	3.4	63.5
Karamoja	1.1	2.6	15.8	5.8	21.7
Toro	1.9	8.1	20.4	1.9	27.5
Ankole	3.1	9.4	28.3	5.2	38.2
Bunyoro	2.0	11.5	32.4	3.1	40.4
Kigezi	1.9	5.6	19.0	5.0	27.1
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	0.3	2.0	37.3	3.6	40.3
Second	0.7	4.3	35.6	3.9	40.1
Middle	1.0	7.5	34.7	4.2	41.2
Fourth	2.5	13.3	37.2	5.1	46.6
Highest	12.4	14.1	18.9	4.3	36.8
Total	**3.9**	**8.7**	**31.8**	**4.2**	**40.7**

Note: other transport equipment includes either donkey or boat/canoe or wheel chair

4.5.2   OWNERSHIP OF A DWELLING AND AGRICULTURAL LAND

Figure 4.3 shows that 73 percent of the households owned the dwelling units in which they were residing and 62 percent owned agricultural land. A higher proportion of households from rural areas owned a dwelling unit and agricultural land (84 % and 73 % respectively) compared to those from urban areas (43 % and 35 % respectively). Furthermore, the proportion of male headed households owning the dwelling unit or agricultural land was higher than that of the female headed ones.

FIGURE 4.3: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS IN OWNER-OCCUPIED DWELLINGS AND THOSE OWNING AGRICULTURAL LAND BY SEX OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND RESIDENCE
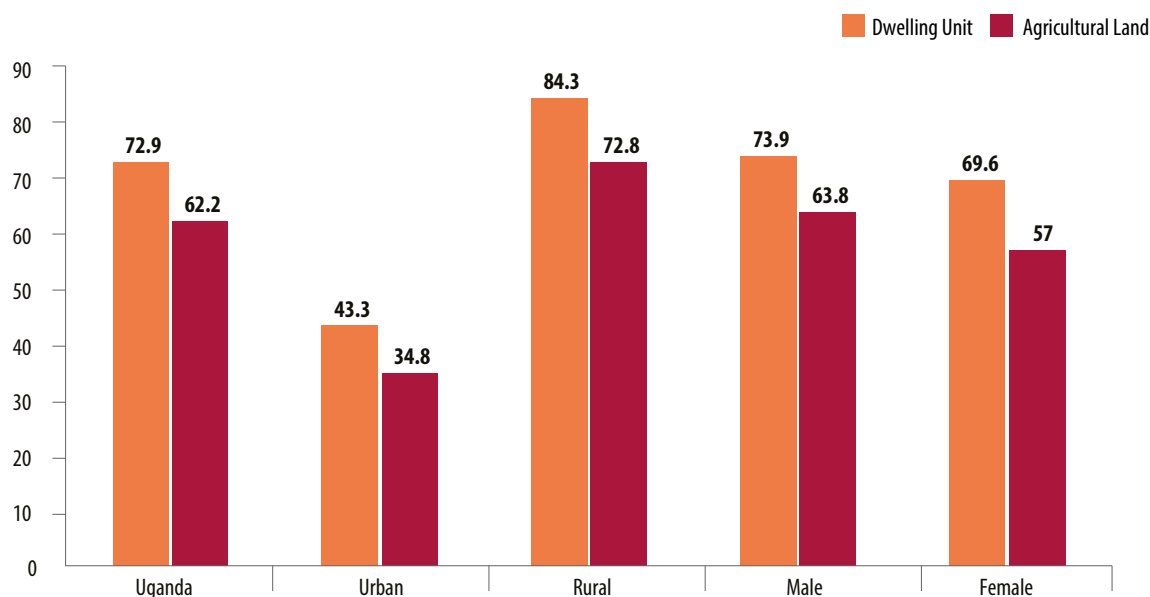
4.5.3   OWNERSHIP OF ICT DEVICES

Information and Communication Technology devices including a radio, phone, or television set are vital sources of information to household members which may result in increasing knowledge. The desktop and laptop computers are used in accessing and processing information, including the use of the internet, electronic mail and other services.

Table 4.10 shows that 14 percent of the households in Uganda owned a television set, 60 percent owned a radio, five percent owned a fixed phone and four percent owned a computer. The urban households were more likely to possess a television set (39%) compared to the rural households (5%). There were no substantial variations in the ownership of television sets by the sex of the household head (14% and 13% for male and female headed households respectively). The level of television set ownership among households headed by older persons (7%) was lower than that of the households headed by other age groups. The sub-regional differentials indicated that two thirds of the households in Kampala (68%) followed by South Buganda (31%) and North Buganda (14%) had a Television set. The rest of the sub-regions had less than 10 percent of their households owning television sets with Karamoja sub-region having the least (2%). The findings also reveal that Television set ownership sharply increased with increasing wealth from 0.1 percent among households in the lowest wealth quintile to 51 percent among households in the wealthiest quintile.

Three out of every five (60%) of the households in Uganda owned a radio. The male headed households had a higher likelihood of owning a radio (64%) compared to female headed ones (49%). The proportion of urban households that owned a radio (64%) was slightly higher than that of their rural counterparts (59%).

At sub-regional level, more than half of the households owned radios in all regions except Karamoja (15%), Acholi (44%), West Nile (48%) and Bukedi (50%). Further, about one third (35%) of the households in the lowest wealth quintile owned a radio while the corresponding proportions in the other wealth quintiles were more than half.

Only four percent of all the households owned a computer with households from urban areas (nearly 10%), Kampala (18%) and those from the highest wealth quintile (13%) having a higher likelihood of ownership compared to the other households.

Nationally, fixed phone ownership was low (5%) and there were no wide variations by the different background characteristics.

TABLE 4.10: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING ICT DEVICES BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background Characteristic	Owns television	Owns radio	Owns fixed phone	Owns computer
Sex of Household Head				
Male	14.3	63.5	5.5	4.0
Female	13.2	49.4	4.0	3.2
Age of Household Head				
Child (10-17)	10.3	50.1	3.8	2.7
Youth (18-30)	16.8	59.2	5.2	4.4
Adult (31-59)	14.6	61.5	5.5	4.0
Older Person (60+)	6.6	57.0	3.8	2.0
Residence				
Urban	38.5	63.9	5.2	9.9
Rural	4.5	58.7	5.1	1.5
Sub-Region				
Kampala	68.1	60.9	6.0	18.4
South Buganda	30.7	68.2	5.3	6.8
North Buganda	13.7	66.5	4.8	2.7
Busoga	7.7	59.7	6.5	2.0
Bukedi	6.6	49.5	5.2	2.2
Elgon	9.8	57.7	4.7	2.3
Teso	3.8	53.1	4.5	2.1
West Nile	3.4	47.7	5.5	2.1
Acholi	5.7	44.4	6.6	3.8
Lango	3.8	56.8	6.3	2.4
Karamoja	2.0	14.5	4.2	1.5
Toro	5.9	64.1	4.4	1.7
Ankole	9.2	69.7	4.1	2.5
Bunyoro	5.4	62.5	4.7	1.5
Kigezi	4.9	70.6	4.0	2.0
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	0.1	34.6	3.8	0.3
Second	0.5	54.6	4.6	0.6
Middle	1.0	67.3	4.9	0.8
Fourth	5.3	70.3	5.7	1.6
Highest	51.4	69.4	6.4	12.9
Total	14.0	60.1	5.2	3.8

CHAPTER FIVE
POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Uganda long term development framework, Vision 2040 aims at delivering the country to a middle income economy. The realisation of the vision 2040 is guided by the National Development Plan which is the short term development framework for the country implemented through sector development plans, Local Government Development plans (LGDPS) and reviewed after every five years. The National Development Plan is aligned to a number of regional and global development frameworks like the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Agenda 2063 for the Africa continent development ambitions. The government has committed herself in the National Development Plan (NDP II) to ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums for all by 2040. The NDP II stretches the commitment to provision of safe, planned and adequate housing which is hoped to be spear headed by the Lands and Housing Sector.

The National Housing Policy (NHP) is the guiding framework for the housing sector. The policy seeks to promote the progressive realisation of adequate housing for all. The policy is implemented through the Lands, Housing and Urban Sector development plan (2015/16 – 2019/20).

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

The fundamental purpose of the Housing and Population Census is to provide the facts essential to governmental policy making, planning and administration. Availability of census data can assist local communities in assessing their conditions of living and give them the information they need to inform their participation and advocacy in the development of programmes and policies affecting their communities such as those with heavy burdens on the housing, models of economic production, environmental management, urban development and social establishment. Furthermore, the Housing and Population data facilitates development of indicators relevant to the local communities that can be used to monitor the housing development for the entire population.

A number of research have proposed solutions to the poor housing in Uganda including, the use of Housing microfinance credit where the population especially the ones in informal sector is helped to access financial services via microfinance institutions to improve the dwellings units in which they stay.

5.3 POLICY PROPOSALS

The National Population and Housing Census 2014 findings have provided basis for policy formulation and reviews and programmes implementation. The key areas for policy attention have been derived from the findings under each chapter of the Household and Housing thematic area. Although the results from the Census 2014 indicate that there has been improvement since the last census of 2002, the housing and associated facilities are still either inadequate, unreliable or of poor quality. The main areas of attention for the housing policy and interventions are given below:

5.3.1 IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF HOUSING

The proportion of the dwelling units that were permanent was low. This calls for a stimulated implementation of the National Housing Policy to ensure that it is able to achieve the intended goals so as to boost the accessibility of all to decent housing and ensure sustainable human settlement development and increased quantity and quality of dwellings in order to achieve the target of having decent housing for all by 2040.

Given the predominant rented private housing especially in urban areas, there is need for the interventions in the Housing sector to incorporate working in partnership with micro lending institutions through incremental building where clients get subsidised loans and build in stages. This helps to keep loan size small and makes it affordable to lower-income clients. It is also necessary for the key players in the housing sector to focus on market- based approach where government can work with market actors to regulate the current housing products that seems skewed to higher income earners making it very expensive for the low income earners to access decent housing for their families. In addition Government need to work with development partners to develop cheap microfinance housing products and services that serve middle- to low-income clients.

Therefore, in order to have good and quality housing units for all as committed by the government in the National Development Plan (NDP II), there is more that needs to be done in terms of subsidising costs of construction, subsidising cost of rent and increased investment in free public housing units.

5.3.2 EFFORTS GEARED TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT OF SANITATION

The proportion of the population with access to improved toilet facilities was low, and there were even some households with no toilet facilities. In this respect, it will be necessary for the Government both at national and local levels to enforce the minimum standards of house construction and the provision of basic facilities such as latrines and kitchens. National laws of sanitation issues such as household ownership of improved toilet facilities will need to be enforced and in cases where they are not in place bylaws at local levels would be needed. In addition, the Ministry of Health through the primary health care system should sensitise the communities on the importance of each household having a toilet facility and the usefulness of hand washing after toilet use to increase on the coverage and use of toilet facilities plus hand washing facilities after toilet use.

Besides, only about 71 percent of the households were getting their drinking water from an improved water source and just above one half of the households were 1km from an improved water source. This is testimony that water supply continues to be a challenge in the country. The process of providing public utilities among them improved water supply sources and sanitation services in new and emerging urban areas while modernising and improving sanitation in old settlements should be intensified. The high rate of urbanization (24%) has implications for housing, employment, utilities such as water and sanitation as well as transportation. These facilities would have to be planned for the infrastructural development to keep pace with the increasing urban population. The progamme on safe drinking water for all need to be fast tracked to ensure that all the local communities can easily access clean drinking water in order to achieve the government commitment in the NDP II of providing easy access to clean and safe water for all Ugandans. The Government should increase on the water access points for safe drinking water by increasing on the number of safe drinking water points while striking balance in all areas to address the challenge of drinking untreated contaminated water which increases the risks of childhood diarrhoea and other health complications.

5.3.3   PROMOTION OF USE OF CLEAN ENERGY SOURCES

Although rural and urban electrification is continuing to be carried out, only one quarter of the households were using electricity for lighting. Moreover, use of wood fuel for cooking was almost universal. The cause of this scenario is not only non-availability of the grid in these areas, but possibly also the high price of electricity. Yet the continued use of wood fuel as the main source of fuel for cooking and *"Tadooba"* or kerosene lantern as the main source of lighting has far reaching environmental and health implications. Increasing efficiency in the distribution of electricity by elimination of losses and subsidy to the sector would be one of the strategies of bringing the price of electricity down. The Government should also continue to promote alternative sources of energy such as solar energy. In addition, there is need for initiatives aimed at addressing the lighting needs of off-grid populations by making safe, affordable, durable, and environmentally sustainable lighting available to them through solar and other forms of energy supply. In addition the Uganda Forest Authority should fast track implementation of the laws barring the cutting of trees / forests for charcoal burning and firewood for cooking.

5.3.4   INTENSIFICATION OF OPERATION WEALTH CREATION ACTIVITIES

More than two thirds of the households were depending on subsistence farming as their main source of livelihood. There is need to intensify on the Programme for the Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA) so as to continue modernising agricultural activities through commercialization and provide decent employment for the majority of the working population. Part of the plan should be to identify and implement strategies aimed at processing agricultural produce into value-addition products and packaged for the export market. Therefore, programmes for 'modernisation of agriculture' and 'skilling Uganda' should be reinforced. The operation wealth creation should also review and expand its strategies to increase on mechanisation and irrigation to reach the local communities so as to expand on their productivity from subsistence to commercial.

The census results also pointed out that a high proportion of the households were not having all the basic necessities. This calls for the Government intervention in the formal and informal markets to ensure that adequate infrastructures are provided and standards of living is improved through job creation so as the poor can also lead lives consistent with human dignity.

5.3.5   REVISITING THE PROGRAMME OF CREATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

A number of Administrative units such as urban authorities were created between 2002 and 2014. The census results have shown that if Kampala and peri-urban Kampala is removed from the urban areas, the indicators of the remaining urban areas tend to be bad, being nearer to those of rural areas. Many administrative units especially urban centres are small in size and cannot generate enough local revenue for service delivery. Thus, their creation and funding mechanism should be revisited.

APPENDICES

TABLE A1.1: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED SANITATION AND HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTRICT

Region/ District	Proper Solid Waste disposal	Have Improved Water Source	Have improved Toilet	Within 5 Kms from any Health facility
Central				
Buikwe	51.7	85.0	48.4	83.3
Bukomansimbi	17.7	45.1	31.0	80.2
Butambala	28.0	77.2	42.4	89.9
Buvuma	55.0	32.2	17.6	67.9
Gomba	25.4	50.6	28.1	72.6
Kalangala	60.2	46.7	55.4	71.1
Kalungu	32.2	62.5	38.0	84.8
Kampala	88.0	94.1	80.5	95.7
Kayunga	37.4	81.2	34.0	75.9
Kiboga	38.9	56.3	34.6	76.3
Kyankwanzi	35.8	53.8	24.1	61.6
Kyotera	30.9	40.3	37.7	87.1
Luwero	42.9	82.1	50.5	84.3
Lwengo	24.5	37.7	32.1	82.1
Lyantonde	45.0	24.2	36.8	82.2
Masaka	52.0	69.2	53.1	90.3
Mityana	33.6	50.2	41.1	84.0
Mpigi	40.3	64.0	45.2	84.7
Mubende	37.5	34.4	25.5	68.7
Mukono	55.4	76.2	55.7	90.6
Nakaseke	39.7	72.5	38.9	72.6
Nakasongola	55.5	63.7	34.3	68.3
Rakai	21.8	19.4	20.0	76.0
Ssembabule	24.4	19.0	23.6	74.6
Wakiso	78.7	81.6	77.9	94.3
Regional	**56.8**	**69.1**	**54.7**	**85.8**
Eastern				
Amuria	29.5	91.6	17.5	61.7
Budaka	39.0	89.4	25.4	85.9
Bududa	21.7	69.9	28.6	82.2
Bugiri	44.9	77.5	29.3	83.3
Bukedea	36.1	89.6	18.9	58.4
Bukwo	30.3	57.6	21.6	89.3
Bulambuli	28.4	67.3	16.2	81.5
Busia	45.8	88.4	34.9	84.3
Butaleja	48.8	92.0	18.0	86.1
Butebo	40.1	91.3	22.1	83.9
Buyende	38.9	86.7	18.8	58.4
Iganga	45.2	90.2	41.8	90.1
Jinja	61.0	95.3	52.7	96.6
Kaberamaido	31.9	90.9	14.6	65.7
Kaliro	37.3	93.6	21.8	63.3
Kamuli	32.2	92.3	30.8	77.8
Kapchorwa	27.6	76.3	21.8	87.9
Katakwi	41.4	95.2	18.5	65.4
Kibuku	38.7	94.6	22.1	77.8

TABLE A1.1: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED SANITATION AND HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Proper Solid Waste disposal	Have Improved Water Source	Have improved Toilet	Within 5 Kms from any Health facility
Kumi	29.5	87.0	20.0	71.7
Kween	31.6	69.1	13.4	79.6
Luuka	32.7	94.1	24.9	86.8
Manafwa	28.9	90.6	22.0	80.5
Mayuge	40.8	70.4	23.7	75.7
Mbale	42.0	88.8	36.1	92.3
Namayingo	36.6	43.5	18.6	84.6
Namisindwa	19.6	79.9	23.9	83.8
Namutumba	36.3	83.4	23.2	77.2
Ngora	31.4	92.1	21.3	74.3
Pallisa	39.0	90.6	21.9	82.5
Serere	28.3	94.8	13.5	67.3
Sironko	19.5	79.9	23.4	92.8
Soroti	45.5	93.2	33.9	77.5
Tororo	45.2	80.6	26.4	86.2
Regional	38.4	85.3	27.1	80.6
Northern				
Abim	50.2	98.2	18.7	74.6
Adjumani	63.7	93.6	22.7	85.0
Agago	26.8	75.3	22.8	68.1
Alebtong	28.5	66.3	14.9	58.7
Amolatar	33.6	96.9	9.5	60.4
Amudat	28.3	57.2	6.0	29.2
Amuru	26.2	50.9	20.8	61.3
Apac	37.6	89.9	16.6	60.3
Arua	34.0	73.0	20.1	75.6
Dokolo	40.7	84.9	11.4	70.7
Gulu	51.3	81.8	45.1	88.6
Kaabong	34.3	78.1	14.1	71.4
Kitgum	41.9	83.3	35.2	65.0
Koboko	47.5	67.4	24.4	78.6
Kole	39.0	69.1	13.9	64.7
Kotido	32.0	85.3	9.8	78.1
Lamwo	25.1	76.5	26.8	61.8
Lira	47.3	84.9	36.7	77.5
Maracha	23.7	79.8	13.7	87.4
Moroto	24.7	84.4	15.1	68.5
Moyo	67.3	92.7	17.9	91.3
Nakapiripirit	33.2	80.8	7.1	59.8
Napak	33.7	86.0	6.8	57.0
Nebbi	34.4	71.6	25.4	84.8
Nwoya	25.9	39.1	15.0	54.9
Omoro	25.5	60.9	18.7	71.7
Otuke	19.2	69.1	14.9	50.0
Oyam	39.8	66.3	16.8	66.9
Pader	26.6	73.9	29.8	65.4
Pakwach	43.9	51.6	18.1	81.6
Yumbe	34.2	67.1	19.3	65.6
Zombo	20.0	67.3	17.4	75.8
Regional	36.3	75.1	20.6	70.7

TABLE A1.1: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED SANITATION AND HEALTH CHARACTERISTICS AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Proper Solid Waste disposal	Have Improved Water Source	Have improved Toilet	Within 5 Kms from any Health facility
Western				
Buhweju	8.6	49.4	13.5	61.8
Buliisa	53.7	69.8	25.7	73.6
Bundibugyo	33.1	54.2	23.3	81.3
Bunyangabu	31.4	60.3	23.6	83.1
Bushenyi	23.1	58.3	35.7	84.7
Hoima	38.2	66.1	25.6	73.2
Ibanda	22.9	51.6	25.6	84.3
Isingiro	19.0	32.9	19.6	72.6
Kabale	26.5	86.5	23.0	85.7
Kabarole	35.7	69.1	29.8	85.1
Kagadi	31.4	61.3	18.7	67.9
Kakumiro	27.0	62.4	19.1	62.5
Kamwenge	24.6	52.7	22.8	55.9
Kanungu	21.7	57.2	18.4	78.4
Kasese	38.5	72.8	30.9	81.2
Kibaale	37.8	51.6	16.0	46.5
Kiruhura	37.3	16.9	19.8	70.1
Kiryandongo	40.1	81.3	25.2	77.2
Kisoro	13.4	57.3	19.3	78.6
Kyegegwa	34.9	24.2	19.1	51.5
Kyenjojo	28.0	45.0	22.7	52.4
Masindi	46.1	81.8	39.4	78.4
Mbarara	36.9	63.1	38.4	85.0
Mitooma	11.2	48.3	17.6	72.7
Ntoroko	60.5	57.2	35.2	63.9
Ntungamo	14.8	57.7	20.2	72.4
Rubanda	12.4	73.6	10.4	79.8
Rubirizi	25.1	55.4	15.1	82.3
Rukiga	16.8	72.3	14.7	87.3
Rukungiri	15.9	59.8	20.0	89.0
Sheema	19.5	57.9	23.7	88.2
Regional	28.6	58.1	24.0	74.4
Uganda	41.2	71.2	33.7	78.8

TABLE A1.2: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING BY DISTRICT

Region/ District	Paraffin-Tadooba	Paraffin-Lattern	Electricity	Gas	Candle	FireWood	Other	Total
Central								
Buikwe	50.3	12.5	27.9	0.4	4.6	0.6	3.9	100
Bukomansimbi	66.0	11.7	15.2	0.3	1.7	0.8	4.3	100
Butambala	57.6	16.5	18.9	0.4	3.8	0.7	2.1	100
Buvuma	59.9	5.4	7.4	0.3	4.2	0.9	21.9	100
Gomba	68.2	8.5	13.2	0.5	2.2	0.9	6.5	100
Kalangala	45.6	14.6	13.7	0.2	6.4	0.5	18.9	100
Kalungu	62.2	12.7	19.8	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.2	100
Kampala	2.8	4.7	84.2	0.3	7.0	0.0	1.0	100
Kayunga	67.7	8.8	15.0	0.3	2.7	0.9	4.4	100
Kiboga	54.5	11.0	16.0	0.4	3.9	1.1	13.1	100
Kyankwanzi	59.1	8.3	10.9	0.5	6.1	1.5	13.7	100
Kyotera	63.2	11.3	19.4	0.7	2.7	0.9	1.8	100
Luwero	48.5	14.5	26.8	0.5	4.1	0.6	5.1	100
Lwengo	64.6	10.9	18.1	0.4	2.5	0.9	2.6	100
Lyantonde	51.6	15.0	21.0	0.5	4.0	1.3	6.6	100
Masaka	42.1	13.2	37.5	0.3	3.5	0.4	2.9	100
Mityana	57.6	10.1	23.0	0.5	3.2	0.7	4.8	100
Mpigi	51.9	15.3	22.7	0.6	4.0	1.0	4.4	100
Mubende	66.7	7.0	14.6	0.5	3.6	1.2	6.4	100
Mukono	41.4	15.0	33.4	0.6	4.4	0.7	4.6	100
Nakaseke	55.2	14.1	19.3	0.8	4.0	1.0	5.7	100
Nakasongola	41.8	14.1	16.0	0.6	5.7	1.0	20.9	100
Rakai	73.1	7.9	10.7	0.5	2.8	1.7	3.3	100
Ssembabule	62.6	12.3	14.6	0.6	2.6	1.4	5.8	100
Regional	37.6	10.6	41.5	0.5	4.9	0.6	4.2	100
Eastern								
Budaka	80.8	6.7	5.9	0.2	3.8	0.6	2.0	100
Bududa	76.1	11.6	4.2	0.5	4.9	1.5	1.2	100
Bugiri	75.9	7.8	8.4	0.4	4.8	0.8	1.9	100
Bukedea	63.1	8.8	5.8	0.3	2.6	1.4	18.0	100
Bukwo	67.1	16.2	5.1	0.6	7.5	3.2	0.3	100
Bulambuli	78.5	10.1	5.5	0.5	2.6	1.7	1.1	100
Busia	70.1	12.9	12.3	0.4	2.8	0.5	1.0	100
Butaleja	82.8	5.0	5.1	0.4	3.9	1.0	1.7	100
Butebo	75.8	5.8	4.6	0.3	4.3	1.4	7.8	100
Buyende	67.3	4.0	7.6	0.5	9.2	2.0	9.4	100
Iganga	63.1	9.4	17.1	0.4	6.2	0.6	3.2	100
Jinja	50.3	8.6	32.6	0.6	5.1	0.4	2.4	100
Kaberamaido	59.1	4.9	5.3	0.4	2.1	1.5	26.7	100
Kaliro	75.1	4.3	7.8	0.3	6.2	1.0	5.3	100
Kamuli	71.8	6.0	10.7	0.4	6.7	0.9	3.5	100
Kapchorwa	60.5	18.1	9.1	0.5	10.2	1.2	0.3	100
Katakwi	32.9	7.0	5.2	0.3	3.2	4.4	47.0	100
Kibuku	78.4	4.5	5.1	0.2	6.7	1.0	4.0	100
Kumi	35.3	9.9	7.9	0.4	2.8	1.6	42.2	100
Kween	55.7	13.7	4.0	0.5	21.9	3.8	0.4	100
Luuka	79.0	4.3	8.4	0.4	4.5	0.9	2.5	100
Manafwa	81.1	8.3	5.8	0.5	2.4	0.9	0.9	100

TABLE A1.2: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Paraffin-Tadooba	Paraffin-Lattern	Electricity	Gas	Candle	FireWood	Other	Total
Mayuge	71.8	5.4	9.7	0.6	5.9	1.5	5.0	100
Mbale	52.4	15.3	24.3	1.5	4.3	1.4	0.8	100
Namayingo	77.3	6.9	5.0	0.7	5.5	1.2	3.4	100
Namisindwa	75.6	12.9	3.8	0.5	5.0	1.3	0.9	100
Namutumba	72.8	5.6	6.5	0.3	8.7	0.9	5.1	100
Ngora	26.5	5.8	6.5	0.3	2.0	1.9	57.0	100
Pallisa	59.5	7.6	6.5	0.4	3.9	1.4	20.8	100
Serere	33.4	7.7	6.7	0.7	4.4	3.2	43.9	100
Sironko	68.8	16.3	8.7	1.1	2.9	1.3	1.0	100
Soroti	42.4	10.3	14.9	0.5	4.4	2.7	24.7	100
Tororo	73.6	8.6	11.2	0.8	3.3	1.4	1.1	100
Regional	64.1	8.6	10.9	0.6	4.9	1.4	9.4	100
Northern								
Abim	17.5	11.3	5.0	0.4	10.8	12.1	43.0	100
Adjumani	24.0	9.6	9.0	0.4	4.7	5.3	46.9	100
Agago	47.7	24.4	5.7	0.6	2.2	4.2	15.0	100
Alebtong	62.8	10.6	4.0	0.5	1.3	1.8	19.1	100
Amolatar	36.4	10.7	9.3	0.3	2.8	1.8	38.7	100
Amudat	8.9	13.5	1.9	0.9	4.2	65.5	5.1	100
Amuru	61.6	19.7	6.6	0.9	4.7	3.5	3.0	100
Apac	40.9	12.9	6.1	0.7	2.3	1.7	35.5	100
Arua	51.5	26.8	10.9	0.3	1.1	2.5	6.9	100
Dokolo	53.0	15.8	6.6	0.5	1.8	1.4	20.9	100
Gulu	52.7	17.4	21.2	0.6	5.2	0.6	2.3	100
Kaabong	0.8	2.0	2.7	0.3	8.5	61.7	24.0	100
Kitgum	40.4	19.7	11.6	0.4	4.2	5.5	18.1	100
Koboko	23.9	14.1	12.9	0.4	1.7	1.7	45.3	100
Kole	54.6	19.3	5.9	0.7	2.4	1.9	15.2	100
Kotido	1.6	2.8	7.8	0.3	6.4	41.3	39.7	100
Lamwo	33.9	19.0	5.0	0.5	2.4	9.3	30.0	100
Lira	44.5	19.2	15.8	0.6	3.8	1.0	15.0	100
Maracha	65.3	21.8	6.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	4.2	100
Moroto	2.9	2.7	9.0	0.5	9.3	68.7	6.9	100
Moyo	32.8	17.7	11.6	0.3	3.1	1.8	32.8	100
Nakapiripirit	2.2	3.3	2.9	0.4	5.6	74.6	11.0	100
Napak	4.1	2.5	2.8	0.4	3.7	74.5	11.9	100
Nebbi	73.5	14.3	6.7	0.4	1.3	1.8	2.0	100
Nwoya	75.7	9.3	5.3	0.4	1.7	2.3	5.4	100
Omoro	65.2	21.6	5.5	0.4	1.9	2.3	3.1	100
Otuke	48.4	11.1	4.5	0.5	1.6	2.8	31.2	100
Oyam	55.1	19.6	7.0	0.8	2.3	2.4	12.8	100
Pader	50.7	22.8	7.7	0.6	2.7	5.0	10.5	100
Pakwach	64.7	16.6	5.8	0.7	2.6	2.8	6.7	100
Yumbe	17.7	14.1	5.5	0.4	1.9	3.5	56.9	100
Zombo	74.6	12.6	5.8	0.8	1.4	2.1	2.7	100
Regional	44.4	16.2	8.2	0.5	3.0	9.4	18.4	100

TABLE A1.2: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR LIGHTING BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Paraffin-Tadooba	Paraffin-Lattern	Electricity	Gas	Candle	FireWood	Other	Total
Western								
Buliisa	62.4	12.8	7.6	0.6	1.5	1.1	14.0	100
Bundibugyo	56.0	12.7	11.1	1.0	6.3	2.1	10.9	100
Bunyangabu	76.9	6.5	10.4	0.5	1.8	1.2	2.7	100
Bushenyi	47.3	24.8	19.6	0.6	3.1	0.7	3.8	100
Hoima	58.3	7.4	16.8	0.5	4.2	1.6	11.3	100
Ibanda	60.7	13.9	15.2	0.9	3.8	1.0	4.7	100
Isingiro	63.6	10.6	11.2	0.4	3.4	2.2	8.6	100
Kabale	44.7	13.1	17.6	0.3	12.4	2.7	9.2	100
Kabarole	56.1	9.8	22.2	0.4	3.5	1.0	7.0	100
Kagadi	61.1	4.9	18.0	0.3	3.3	1.2	11.2	100
Kakumiro	57.1	5.4	13.9	0.4	4.6	1.2	17.3	100
Kamwenge	64.1	7.1	9.2	0.6	2.8	2.5	13.6	100
Kanungu	52.6	15.6	11.6	0.4	4.8	1.4	13.7	100
Kasese	67.2	9.5	17.1	0.4	3.3	1.0	1.5	100
Kibaale	64.2	4.7	14.0	0.7	3.8	1.4	11.1	100
Kiruhura	45.8	17.1	14.8	0.7	4.1	1.9	15.6	100
Kiryandongo	56.1	15.3	12.5	0.5	5.1	2.7	7.8	100
Kisoro	65.7	6.7	7.6	0.4	3.7	2.9	13.0	100
Kyegegwa	63.2	6.2	11.6	0.6	3.3	1.7	13.3	100
Kyenjojo	65.2	6.6	11.2	0.4	3.0	1.9	11.6	100
Masindi	56.5	11.0	20.6	0.5	3.7	1.7	6.0	100
Mbarara	41.8	14.7	33.5	0.6	5.4	0.6	3.4	100
Mitooma	65.3	15.3	10.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	5.4	100
Ntoroko	52.2	9.6	11.0	0.6	5.1	1.5	20.0	100
Ntungamo	66.2	12.7	12.4	0.7	2.8	0.9	4.3	100
Rubanda	43.2	13.4	6.0	0.3	12.9	4.1	20.1	100
Rubirizi	71.4	9.8	11.5	0.6	2.6	0.8	3.4	100
Rukiga	63.1	13.3	10.1	0.4	3.9	2.5	6.6	100
Rukungiri	57.6	17.6	14.2	0.7	3.8	1.2	4.8	100
Sheema	53.2	21.6	18.1	0.7	2.6	0.6	3.2	100
Regional	58.8	11.3	15.0	0.5	4.1	1.6	8.7	100
Uganda	50.7	11.3	21.1	0.5	4.4	2.7	9.2	100

TABLE A1.3: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR COOKING BY DISTRICT

Region/ District	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Charcoal	Firewood	Cowdung/ Grass	Biogas	Other	Total
Central									
Buikwe	2.5	0.3	0.9	37.2	57.9	0.0	0.1	1.0	100
Bukomansimbi	1.5	0.1	1.0	9.1	87.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	100
Butambala	2.0	0.2	1.4	20.9	74.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	100
Buvuma	0.5	0.1	0.7	41.2	54.3	0.1	0.1	2.9	100
Gomba	1.8	0.1	0.8	11.8	84.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	100
Kalangala	0.9	0.2	2.5	57.9	36.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	100
Kalungu	1.8	0.2	1.5	16.7	78.6	0.0	0.1	1.1	100
Kampala	8.2	5.1	4.3	77.7	2.6	0.0	0.4	1.8	100
Kayunga	1.2	0.1	0.7	19.2	78.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	100
Kiboga	1.2	0.1	0.9	23.7	72.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	100
Kyankwanzi	0.9	0.1	0.5	14.8	82.6	0.1	0.2	0.7	100
Kyotera	1.7	0.1	1.5	18.4	77.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	100
Luwero	3.0	0.2	1.0	30.2	64.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	100
Lwengo	1.7	0.1	1.0	16.7	79.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	100
Lyantonde	1.4	0.3	1.6	24.0	71.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	100
Masaka	3.9	0.4	2.9	36.1	55.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	100
Mityana	1.8	0.2	0.9	23.8	72.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	100
Mpigi	1.7	0.3	1.1	25.1	70.6	0.0	0.2	1.0	100
Mubende	1.8	0.1	0.6	16.6	80.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	100
Mukono	2.3	0.6	1.3	41.4	52.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	100
Nakaseke	1.9	0.2	0.9	21.9	74.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	100
Nakasongola	2.6	0.2	0.9	21.3	73.7	0.0	0.2	1.1	100
Rakai	1.3	0.1	0.8	9.5	87.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	100
Ssembabule	1.6	0.1	0.9	12.6	84.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	100
Wakiso	4.6	1.8	2.7	69.6	20.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	100
Regional	3.6	1.5	2.0	44.0	47.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	100
Eastern									
Amuria	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.3	92.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	100
Budaka	0.9	0.1	0.3	5.9	92.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	100
Bududa	1.3	0.2	0.6	3.8	93.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	100
Bugiri	1.0	0.2	0.4	14.0	83.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	100
Bukedea	0.7	0.2	0.4	5.9	92.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	100
Bukwo	1.0	0.2	0.7	4.4	93.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	100
Bulambuli	0.8	0.1	0.5	6.1	91.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	100
Busia	0.9	0.3	0.7	24.3	73.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	100
Butaleja	0.8	0.2	0.3	6.7	91.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	100
Butebo	1.0	0.2	0.5	3.0	95.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100
Buyende	1.1	0.2	0.5	6.7	91.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	100
Iganga	1.3	0.2	0.6	29.2	67.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	100
Jinja	3.8	0.8	0.8	46.5	47.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	100
Kaberamaido	0.7	0.2	0.3	5.3	92.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	100
Kaliro	1.3	0.2	0.4	9.3	88.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	100
Kamuli	1.2	0.2	0.4	13.8	83.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	100
Kapchorwa	1.2	0.3	0.8	10.6	86.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	100
Katakwi	1.0	0.2	0.4	6.6	91.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	100

TABLE A1.3: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FUEL USED FOR COOKING BY DISTRICT(CONT'D)

Region/ District	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Charcoal	Firewood	Cowdung/ Grass	Biogas	Other	Total
Kibuku	0.8	0.1	0.3	5.1	93.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	100
Kumi	1.1	0.3	0.5	9.0	88.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Kween	0.9	0.1	0.5	3.3	94.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	100
Luuka	1.2	0.2	0.4	9.8	87.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	100
Manafwa	1.1	0.2	0.6	3.8	93.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	100
Mayuge	1.4	0.3	0.6	17.8	79.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	100
Mbale	2.7	1.1	1.3	33.3	60.7	0.1	0.2	0.7	100
Namayingo	0.5	0.1	0.6	15.2	82.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	100
Namisindwa	0.8	0.1	0.9	5.8	91.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	100
Namutumba	1.0	0.1	0.3	8.6	89.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	100
Ngora	1.0	0.3	0.5	6.2	91.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Pallisa	0.9	0.3	0.4	6.8	91.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	100
Serere	1.1	0.2	0.4	5.6	92.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	100
Sironko	1.3	0.7	1.0	7.5	88.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	100
Soroti	1.6	0.4	0.7	23.9	72.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	100
Tororo	1.5	0.6	0.9	12.6	83.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Regional	1.4	0.3	0.6	15.0	82.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Northern									
Abim	0.6	0.3	0.3	10.9	87.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	100
Adjumani	0.9	0.3	0.5	20.6	76.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	100
Agago	0.8	0.3	0.8	7.5	90.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	100
Alebtong	0.8	0.2	0.5	2.9	95.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100
Amolatar	0.9	0.3	0.4	9.8	87.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	100
Amudat	0.5	0.2	0.5	5.5	92.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	100
Amuru	1.3	0.3	0.8	9.7	87.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	100
Apac	0.8	0.3	0.5	5.6	91.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	100
Arua	1.0	0.3	0.8	16.8	80.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	100
Dokolo	0.6	0.2	0.5	4.2	94.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	100
Gulu	1.4	0.6	0.9	48.7	47.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	100
Kaabong	0.6	0.1	0.2	6.9	90.3	1.6	0.1	0.2	100
Kitgum	0.9	0.3	0.6	18.5	78.9	0.2	0.1	0.6	100
Koboko	1.0	0.4	0.9	25.4	71.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	100
Kole	0.9	0.2	0.6	2.4	95.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	100
Kotido	0.9	0.1	0.2	10.1	87.1	1.2	0.0	0.2	100
Lamwo	0.6	0.3	0.7	3.9	93.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	100
Lira	1.4	0.4	0.8	32.2	63.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	100
Maracha	0.9	0.3	0.6	2.9	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100
Moroto	1.7	0.5	0.4	17.8	78.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	100
Moyo	0.6	0.1	0.7	17.7	80.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	100
Nakapiripirit	0.8	0.2	0.5	6.1	91.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	100
Napak	0.7	0.2	0.3	6.4	90.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	100
Nebbi	0.5	0.2	0.6	8.6	89.7	0.0	0.1	0.4	100
Nwoya	0.5	0.2	0.3	8.6	90.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100
Omoro	0.7	0.1	0.6	7.3	91.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	100

Region/ District	Electricity	Gas	Paraffin	Charcoal	Firewood	Cowdung/ Grass	Biogas	Other	Total
Otuke	1.2	0.1	0.4	4.7	93.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	100
Oyam	0.9	0.2	0.7	3.9	93.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	100
Pader	0.9	0.2	0.8	12.0	85.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	100
Pakwach	0.7	0.2	0.8	9.2	88.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	100
Yumbe	0.8	0.4	0.6	7.8	90.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	100
Zombo	0.8	0.4	0.7	7.2	90.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	100
Regional	0.9	0.3	0.6	12.7	84.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	100
Western									
Buhweju	2.0	0.2	0.6	3.8	92.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	100
Buliisa	0.7	0.2	0.6	19.1	78.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	100
Bundibugyo	1.3	0.3	0.9	14.6	81.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	100
Bunyangabu	1.2	0.2	0.6	6.2	91.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	100
Bushenyi	2.1	0.5	1.5	13.3	81.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	100
Hoima	1.3	0.3	0.6	16.7	80.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	100
Ibanda	1.6	0.2	0.9	11.9	84.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	100
Isingiro	1.4	0.2	0.7	10.2	85.3	1.4	0.1	0.6	100
Kabale	1.9	0.3	0.6	19.5	76.5	0.6	0.1	0.5	100
Kabarole	2.6	0.6	1.6	14.0	79.8	0.2	0.2	0.9	100
Kagadi	1.4	0.1	0.4	9.5	87.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Kakumiro	1.3	0.1	0.5	10.8	86.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	100
Kamwenge	1.4	0.2	0.5	7.2	90.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Kanungu	1.6	0.2	0.6	8.1	88.8	0.1	0.2	0.4	100
Kasese	2.1	0.3	1.1	20.3	75.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	100
Kibaale	1.2	0.1	0.4	6.1	91.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	100
Kiruhura	1.2	0.3	0.9	10.6	85.8	0.1	0.4	0.8	100
Kiryandongo	0.9	0.2	0.7	16.9	80.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	100
Kisoro	1.8	0.2	0.4	7.0	88.1	2.2	0.1	0.3	100
Kyegegwa	1.3	0.1	0.3	8.5	88.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	100
Kyenjojo	1.5	0.1	0.6	6.5	90.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	100
Masindi	3.3	0.3	1.0	22.1	72.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	100
Mbarara	3.4	0.7	2.0	30.0	62.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	100
Mitooma	1.9	0.1	0.7	4.9	91.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	100
Ntoroko	1.0	0.2	0.8	27.0	67.9	1.9	0.3	0.9	100
Ntungamo	1.4	0.1	0.6	11.2	84.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	100
Rubanda	1.9	0.1	0.3	3.9	93.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	100
Rubirizi	1.4	0.1	0.9	10.9	86.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	100
Rukiga	1.1	0.2	0.4	8.0	89.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	100
Rukungiri	1.7	0.2	0.7	9.4	87.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	100
Sheema	1.6	0.2	1.0	10.6	84.6	1.0	0.3	0.8	100
Regional	58.8	11.3	15.0	0.5	4.1	1.6	8.7	100	58.8
Uganda	2.1	0.7	1.1	23.2	71.9	0.2	0.2	0.7	100

TABLE A1.4: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY STATUS OF DWELLING UNIT AND DISTRICT

Region/ District	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total
Central				
Buikwe	5.1	40.9	54.0	100
Bukomansimbi	2.5	59.3	38.2	100
Butambala	1.4	49.9	48.7	100
Buvuma	29.1	67.4	3.5	100
Gomba	11.2	61.6	27.3	100
Kalangala	20.0	68.9	11.2	100
Kalungu	3.4	52.9	43.7	100
Kampala	0.1	12.0	87.9	100
Kayunga	15.4	46.4	38.2	100
Kiboga	12.3	52.7	35.0	100
Kyankwanzi	26.7	52.2	21.1	100
Kyotera	4.6	51.8	43.6	100
Luwero	5.4	37.7	56.9	100
Lwengo	2.6	58.1	39.3	100
Lyantonde	15.1	47.6	37.2	100
Masaka	2.4	36.5	61.0	100
Mityana	2.6	53.3	44.1	100
Mpigi	2.1	45.1	52.9	100
Mubende	9.3	67.1	23.6	100
Mukono	4.7	32.2	63.1	100
Nakaseke	11.8	47.2	41.1	100
Nakasongola	26.5	41.2	32.3	100
Rakai	10.3	67.4	22.3	100
Ssembabule	12.6	57.7	29.7	100
Wakiso	0.5	15.4	84.1	100
Regional	**5.3**	**35.6**	**59.1**	**100**
Eastern				
Amuria	83.5	8.8	7.7	100
Budaka	18.9	60.3	20.8	100
Bududa	6.9	87.3	5.8	100
Bugiri	35.1	36.7	28.2	100
Bukedea	57.4	27.8	14.8	100
Bukwo	45.3	52.6	2.1	100
Bulambuli	11.2	84.8	4.0	100
Busia	41.8	27.6	30.6	100
Butaleja	27.1	55.3	17.6	100
Butebo	28.8	55.6	15.5	100
Buyende	36.4	48.6	15.0	100
Iganga	6.2	51.3	42.5	100
Jinja	1.2	46.7	52.1	100
Kaberamaido	76.6	13.3	10.1	100
Kaliro	27.8	49.8	22.5	100
Kamuli	8.1	61.9	30.0	100
Kapchorwa	16.8	77.0	6.2	100
Katakwi	84.2	8.7	7.0	100
Kibuku	28.4	52.1	19.5	100

TABLE A1.4: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY STATUS OF DWELLING UNIT AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total
Kumi	63.2	16.4	20.4	100
Kween	41.7	56.6	1.6	100
Luuka	7.1	67.5	25.3	100
Manafwa	12.6	77.3	10.2	100
Mayuge	18.8	58.7	22.5	100
Mbale	2.8	67.1	30.1	100
Namayingo	50.5	37.4	12.1	100
Namisindwa	11.1	81.0	7.9	100
Namutumba	20.8	55.1	24.0	100
Ngora	69.1	12.8	18.1	100
Pallisa	39.2	41.1	19.7	100
Serere	75.4	11.7	12.9	100
Sironko	3.5	85.7	10.8	100
Soroti	57.2	16.4	26.4	100
Tororo	32.1	47.1	20.8	100
Regional	29.0	48.7	22.4	100
Northern				
Abim	78.3	14.9	6.7	100
Adjumani	66.5	27.6	5.9	100
Agago	80.8	14.6	4.6	100
Alebtong	74.9	20.4	4.7	100
Amolatar	65.1	28.4	6.5	100
Amudat	75.1	22.8	2.1	100
Amuru	80.4	16.9	2.7	100
Apac	70.4	19.6	10.0	100
Arua	49.9	36.0	14.2	100
Dokolo	65.3	25.1	9.5	100
Gulu	58.2	15.8	26.0	100
Kaabong	81.2	15.0	3.8	100
Kitgum	67.7	17.6	14.7	100
Koboko	66.1	23.1	10.8	100
Kole	67.8	23.6	8.6	100
Kotido	80.7	15.3	4.1	100
Lamwo	82.9	13.7	3.4	100
Lira	42.8	31.4	25.8	100
Maracha	60.9	33.9	5.3	100
Moroto	66.8	25.2	8.1	100
Moyo	48.4	43.1	8.5	100
Nakapiripirit	85.3	12.9	1.8	100
Napak	76.3	21.6	2.1	100
Nebbi	74.7	14.8	10.5	100
Nwoya	86.5	10.2	3.3	100
Omoro	84.5	10.3	5.2	100
Otuke	85.2	10.7	4.1	100

TABLE A1.4: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY STATUS OF DWELLING UNIT AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Temporary	Semi-Permanent	Permanent	Total
Oyam	73.8	17.3	8.9	100
Pader	83.3	10.4	6.3	100
Pakwach	80.0	15.4	4.6	100
Yumbe	68.1	28.7	3.2	100
Zombo	73.1	17.0	9.9	100
Regional	68.2	22.2	9.6	100
Western				
Buhweju	11.3	79.0	9.6	100
Buliisa	60.4	32.9	6.8	100
Bundibugyo	3.5	87.2	9.3	100
Bunyangabu	3.2	86.5	10.3	100
Bushenyi	1.6	68.7	29.7	100
Hoima	31.3	48.4	20.2	100
Ibanda	4.5	71.5	24.0	100
Isingiro	12.1	75.3	12.5	100
Kabale	0.9	80.9	18.1	100
Kabarole	2.6	72.3	25.1	100
Kagadi	14.8	71.4	13.7	100
Kakumiro	19.1	66.9	14.1	100
Kamwenge	17.1	73.4	9.5	100
Kanungu	6.5	79.1	14.4	100
Kasese	5.8	70.2	24.0	100
Kibaale	13.4	76.3	10.3	100
Kiruhura	15.6	63.6	20.8	100
Kiryandongo	60.9	20.2	18.9	100
Kisoro	0.9	85.7	13.4	100
Kyegegwa	22.8	69.1	8.1	100
Kyenjojo	13.3	74.6	12.2	100
Masindi	34.0	32.2	33.8	100
Mbarara	2.1	57.5	40.4	100
Mitooma	5.7	79.5	14.8	100
Ntoroko	21.4	72.0	6.6	100
Ntungamo	5.0	81.8	13.2	100
Rubanda	1.9	93.4	4.7	100
Rubirizi	4.7	80.6	14.7	100
Rukiga	2.0	91.4	6.6	100
Rukungiri	3.8	84.2	12.0	100
Sheema	1.9	75.8	22.3	100
Regional	12.5	69.7	17.8	100
Uganda	24.5	45.2	30.4	100

TABLE A1.5: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPANCY TENURE OF DWELLING UNIT AND DISTRICT

Region/ District	Owner occupied	Free	Subsidised	Rented	Other	Total
Central						
Buikwe	57.2	8.3	1.8	32.3	0.4	100
Bukomansimbi	73.3	8.7	0.9	16.8	0.4	100
Butambala	72.2	6.5	0.9	20.1	0.2	100
Buvuma	61.9	7.0	0.7	29.9	0.4	100
Gomba	74.8	7.5	1.0	16.1	0.6	100
Kalangala	46.5	15.5	3.5	33.9	0.6	100
Kalungu	68.9	8.1	0.9	21.3	0.8	100
Kampala	20.5	6.0	0.8	72.3	0.4	100
Kayunga	71.1	6.3	0.7	21.7	0.3	100
Kiboga	63.2	8.7	1.2	25.9	0.9	100
Kyankwanzi	68.4	6.3	1.1	22.6	1.6	100
Kyotera	67.6	5.8	1.0	25.1	0.6	100
Luwero	62.0	8.9	1.0	27.7	0.5	100
Lwengo	72.8	6.1	0.7	20.1	0.3	100
Lyantonde	66.6	5.1	0.6	26.5	1.2	100
Masaka	53.3	7.2	0.8	38.4	0.3	100
Mityana	63.4	9.0	1.0	26.1	0.5	100
Mpigi	61.9	7.4	1.2	28.9	0.6	100
Mubende	72.4	5.3	0.9	20.9	0.5	100
Mukono	55.8	8.0	1.3	34.4	0.5	100
Nakaseke	68.4	7.1	1.2	22.8	0.6	100
Nakasongola	68.3	9.0	1.0	21.0	0.8	100
Rakai	80.0	4.7	0.4	14.6	0.3	100
Ssembabule	74.9	5.6	0.6	18.4	0.5	100
Wakiso	42.2	6.1	0.9	50.6	0.3	100
Regional	**52.4**	**6.8**	**1.0**	**39.4**	**0.5**	**100**
Eastern						
Amuria	90.9	3.6	0.3	4.8	0.3	100
Budaka	91.0	2.1	0.4	6.3	0.2	100
Bududa	94.2	2.4	0.3	2.9	0.2	100
Bugiri	82.0	2.4	0.4	15.0	0.2	100
Bukedea	92.2	2.2	0.3	4.9	0.3	100
Bukwo	85.9	2.8	0.6	10.3	0.4	100
Bulambuli	86.7	4.1	0.4	8.4	0.4	100
Busia	77.3	1.9	0.2	20.5	0.1	100
Butaleja	90.1	2.1	0.2	7.3	0.3	100
Butebo	93.8	2.2	0.2	3.5	0.3	100
Buyende	86.7	2.7	0.4	9.5	0.6	100
Iganga	71.6	3.2	0.5	24.4	0.3	100
Jinja	50.3	6.7	2.7	40.0	0.3	100
Kaberamaido	92.7	2.3	0.3	4.6	0.2	100
Kaliro	88.0	1.8	0.2	9.9	0.2	100
Kamuli	80.0	3.5	0.5	15.7	0.2	100
Kapchorwa	86.3	2.7	0.3	10.3	0.3	100
Katakwi	91.0	3.4	0.5	4.8	0.2	100
Kibuku	92.0	1.7	0.2	5.9	0.2	100

TABLE A1.5: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OCCUPANCY TENURE OF DWELLING UNIT AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Owner occupied	Free	Subsidised	Rented	Other	Total
Kumi	89.5	2.7	0.4	7.3	0.2	100
Kween	89.4	3.0	0.4	6.6	0.6	100
Luuka	85.3	1.9	0.2	12.4	0.2	100
Manafwa	93.8	2.3	0.2	3.6	0.2	100
Mayuge	77.9	3.4	0.5	17.8	0.3	100
Mbale	69.5	4.4	0.4	25.3	0.4	100
Namayingo	81.6	1.9	0.5	15.6	0.5	100
Namisindwa	91.3	2.3	0.1	6.1	0.2	100
Namutumba	87.4	2.1	0.2	10.1	0.2	100
Ngora	92.2	2.8	0.1	4.7	0.2	100
Pallisa	91.1	3.0	0.3	5.4	0.3	100
Serere	89.8	3.7	0.6	5.5	0.4	100
Sironko	88.3	4.3	0.3	6.7	0.3	100
Soroti	76.6	4.6	0.3	18.2	0.4	100
Tororo	85.5	2.8	0.4	11.1	0.2	100
Regional	82.3	3.2	0.5	13.8	0.3	100
Northern						
Abim	90.0	4.8	0.7	4.1	0.4	100
Adjumani	91.8	2.9	0.2	4.3	0.8	100
Agago	90.9	3.9	0.7	4.3	0.3	100
Alebtong	96.7	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.3	100
Amolatar	84.5	3.4	0.4	11.3	0.4	100
Amudat	93.3	1.7	0.4	4.1	0.6	100
Amuru	92.9	2.4	0.2	3.9	0.7	100
Apac	91.3	3.3	0.4	4.8	0.2	100
Arua	87.4	3.1	0.2	8.8	0.5	100
Dokolo	93.4	2.7	0.1	3.7	0.1	100
Gulu	64.5	5.9	0.5	28.5	0.6	100
Kaabong	93.2	3.1	0.3	2.9	0.5	100
Kitgum	83.7	3.9	0.5	11.3	0.6	100
Koboko	77.8	6.2	0.2	15.3	0.5	100
Kole	94.9	2.7	0.2	1.8	0.4	100
Kotido	90.0	2.6	0.1	7.0	0.3	100
Lamwo	91.1	5.2	0.3	3.1	0.3	100
Lira	74.8	3.6	0.3	21.1	0.2	100
Maracha	94.2	3.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	100
Moroto	79.1	6.8	1.2	12.2	0.7	100
Moyo	92.8	3.0	0.2	3.7	0.3	100
Nakapiripirit	92.6	3.6	0.3	3.0	0.4	100
Napak	90.5	3.6	0.2	4.6	1.1	100
Nebbi	88.2	4.4	0.2	6.8	0.3	100
Nwoya	91.7	3.2	0.2	4.4	0.6	100
Omoro	93.5	2.9	0.2	3.0	0.4	100
Otuke	95.4	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.3	100
Oyam	94.2	2.1	0.4	2.9	0.4	100

Region/ District	Owner occupied	Free	Subsidised	Rented	Other	Total
Pader	89.7	3.8	0.3	5.8	0.3	100
Pakwach	88.0	3.9	0.3	7.3	0.4	100
Yumbe	93.9	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.8	100
Zombo	88.1	4.8	0.3	6.3	0.5	100
Regional	88.4	3.5	0.3	7.4	0.4	100
Western						
Buhweju	92.2	1.5	0.1	6.2	0.1	100
Buliisa	74.6	5.3	0.3	18.7	1.1	100
Bundibugyo	79.5	6.6	0.6	12.7	0.6	100
Bunyangabu	81.0	4.3	0.4	13.8	0.5	100
Bushenyi	79.0	4.3	0.4	16.2	0.1	100
Hoima	76.5	4.2	0.4	18.2	0.6	100
Ibanda	78.1	3.8	0.3	17.5	0.3	100
Isingiro	80.7	4.9	0.4	13.5	0.5	100
Kabale	80.1	4.0	0.6	15.0	0.2	100
Kabarole	68.2	7.8	1.0	22.4	0.6	100
Kagadi	80.1	4.3	0.4	15.0	0.3	100
Kakumiro	75.8	3.6	0.3	19.9	0.4	100
Kamwenge	82.8	3.4	0.4	12.9	0.4	100
Kanungu	85.3	3.4	0.4	10.6	0.4	100
Kasese	73.1	5.2	0.7	20.8	0.2	100
Kibaale	82.5	3.5	0.5	13.0	0.5	100
Kiruhura	71.2	6.4	1.2	20.1	1.1	100
Kiryandongo	73.9	6.3	0.7	18.4	0.7	100
Kisoro	92.3	2.1	0.2	5.1	0.2	100
Kyegegwa	80.0	3.5	0.4	15.7	0.4	100
Kyenjojo	81.1	4.6	0.4	13.5	0.4	100
Masindi	67.2	8.5	0.8	22.9	0.6	100
Mbarara	59.6	5.8	0.5	33.8	0.3	100
Mitooma	89.2	2.3	0.3	8.0	0.2	100
Ntoroko	65.6	8.0	0.6	25.5	0.3	100
Ntungamo	80.0	3.3	0.4	16.2	0.2	100
Rubanda	92.9	2.7	0.3	3.7	0.4	100
Rubirizi	80.2	3.6	0.4	15.6	0.1	100
Rukiga	86.4	4.1	0.5	8.7	0.2	100
Rukungiri	82.9	4.0	0.6	12.2	0.3	100
Sheema	80.3	3.4	0.2	15.9	0.2	100
Regional	78.0	4.5	0.5	16.6	0.4	100
Uganda	72.9	4.7	0.6	21.4	0.4	100

TABLE A1.6: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT AND DISTRICT

Region/ District	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Tenement (Muzigo)	Part of a Main House	Other Unit	Total
Central						
Buikwe	53.3	13.5	25.3	4.2	3.7	100
Bukomansimbi	73.5	7.2	13.0	4.0	2.3	100
Butambala	69.5	9.1	15.6	4.2	1.5	100
Buvuma	66.7	13.3	16.7	1.8	1.5	100
Gomba	77.0	6.5	11.7	2.7	2.0	100
Kalangala	51.5	13.9	28.7	1.7	4.3	100
Kalungu	70.1	10.4	14.9	2.7	1.9	100
Kampala	20.2	12.7	56.4	3.6	7.1	100
Kayunga	69.4	8.4	15.0	4.8	2.4	100
Kiboga	62.9	10.6	18.0	4.8	3.6	100
Kyankwanzi	66.1	9.6	13.1	5.9	5.2	100
Kyotera	60.1	9.8	22.4	4.6	3.0	100
Luwero	58.5	11.0	21.9	4.9	3.7	100
Lwengo	68.8	10.3	15.9	2.9	2.1	100
Lyantonde	54.9	11.5	23.0	5.7	5.0	100
Masaka	52.9	7.6	34.4	2.0	3.2	100
Mityana	60.9	10.5	20.9	5.3	2.4	100
Mpigi	59.6	10.1	23.1	4.8	2.3	100
Mubende	62.0	10.7	16.8	6.8	3.6	100
Mukono	48.2	14.4	26.7	7.0	3.7	100
Nakaseke	66.7	11.1	14.9	4.0	3.3	100
Nakasongola	66.8	7.6	15.1	4.5	6.1	100
Rakai	71.9	9.4	11.5	4.2	3.0	100
Ssembabule	65.6	12.0	13.2	5.3	3.9	100
Wakiso	39.6	12.0	41.4	3.5	3.4	100
Regional	**49.3**	**11.3**	**31.1**	**4.3**	**4.0**	**100**
Eastern						
Amuria	89.9	6.0	1.6	1.5	1.0	100
Budaka	82.2	9.1	4.1	2.2	2.4	100
Bududa	79.6	15.0	1.2	3.3	0.8	100
Bugiri	70.3	12.9	10.2	3.8	2.8	100
Bukedea	81.9	8.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	100
Bukwo	75.7	11.8	6.0	4.7	1.9	100
Bulambuli	66.7	21.0	2.9	6.7	2.7	100
Busia	70.4	11.5	14.1	2.9	1.1	100
Butaleja	81.9	8.2	5.0	2.9	2.0	100
Butebo	77.0	11.3	2.8	3.7	5.2	100
Buyende	78.0	10.1	3.9	3.7	4.2	100
Iganga	60.4	10.8	19.9	6.3	2.6	100
Jinja	41.7	16.4	31.2	6.1	4.6	100
Kaberamaido	90.3	5.9	2.1	1.1	0.6	100
Kaliro	82.8	7.3	5.5	2.5	1.9	100
Kamuli	70.3	11.3	10.3	4.2	3.9	100
Kapchorwa	71.5	14.4	4.4	7.7	2.0	100
Katakwi	90.8	5.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	100
Kibuku	77.1	12.8	3.3	3.6	3.2	100

TABLE A1.6: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Tenement (Muzigo)	Part of a Main House	Other Unit	Total
Kumi	83.3	9.2	4.1	2.2	1.3	100
Kween	73.8	18.5	0.2	6.5	1.0	100
Luuka	79.0	7.9	7.4	3.4	2.3	100
Manafwa	75.3	18.0	1.5	3.4	1.9	100
Mayuge	65.4	13.8	11.5	6.0	3.3	100
Mbale	53.7	17.2	19.2	6.9	3.0	100
Namayingo	71.0	15.2	7.7	3.0	3.0	100
Namisindwa	71.5	17.1	3.2	5.2	3.0	100
Namutumba	75.8	8.3	8.0	5.6	2.4	100
Ngora	85.4	8.4	2.4	3.0	0.8	100
Pallisa	73.4	13.6	3.7	5.2	4.1	100
Serere	85.6	7.7	1.6	2.5	2.6	100
Sironko	78.6	12.1	3.8	4.4	1.1	100
Soroti	72.1	12.7	8.8	2.8	3.7	100
Tororo	72.4	14.8	7.1	3.5	2.2	100
Regional	71.8	12.2	9.1	4.2	2.6	100
Northern						
Abim	85.5	9.7	1.2	2.0	1.6	100
Adjumani	87.7	8.5	0.9	0.9	2.1	100
Agago	87.8	7.7	1.2	2.1	1.4	100
Alebtong	87.0	9.1	0.5	1.8	1.6	100
Amolatar	85.5	9.0	1.1	3.2	1.2	100
Amudat	81.6	15.0	0.6	0.2	2.7	100
Amuru	83.2	9.6	0.7	1.4	5.1	100
Apac	87.0	7.2	1.7	2.7	1.4	100
Arua	80.6	9.8	3.0	4.1	2.4	100
Dokolo	86.6	8.7	0.7	2.3	1.7	100
Gulu	69.7	12.2	7.7	5.3	5.1	100
Kaabong	79.6	8.2	0.8	1.2	10.2	100
Kitgum	77.6	12.6	4.6	2.4	2.8	100
Koboko	87.2	6.1	2.1	2.8	1.8	100
Kole	81.4	8.8	0.4	5.7	3.7	100
Kotido	84.9	8.1	3.2	1.8	2.0	100
Lamwo	89.8	5.6	1.1	2.5	1.0	100
Lira	70.1	12.8	11.1	3.7	2.3	100
Maracha	89.9	7.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	100
Moroto	67.6	18.2	6.1	1.1	7.0	100
Moyo	82.6	6.3	1.2	1.1	8.8	100
Nakapiripirit	87.8	7.9	0.2	0.6	3.6	100
Napak	76.2	15.5	1.0	1.2	6.1	100
Nebbi	87.0	9.1	1.5	1.1	1.2	100
Nwoya	88.6	6.2	1.4	1.3	2.5	100
Omoro	90.1	5.9	1.4	1.2	1.4	100
Otuke	92.6	4.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	100
Oyam	83.5	8.6	0.8	3.9	3.1	100
Pader	88.0	6.5	1.4	2.6	1.4	100

TABLE A1.6: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF DWELLING UNIT AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Detached House	Semi-Detached House	Tenement (Muzigo)	Part of a Main House	Other Unit	Total
Pakwach	87.2	9.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	100
Yumbe	85.7	8.2	0.5	1.2	4.4	100
Zombo	83.8	10.1	1.8	2.2	2.2	100
Regional	83.0	9.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	100
Western						
Buhweju	84.5	9.1	4.3	1.3	0.8	100
Buliisa	82.9	12.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	100
Bundibugyo	68.4	16.9	5.2	6.7	2.8	100
Bunyangabu	75.9	11.5	8.2	3.0	1.5	100
Bushenyi	71.1	14.4	10.3	2.4	1.7	100
Hoima	70.9	11.7	11.1	3.4	2.8	100
Ibanda	67.0	13.5	10.9	6.6	2.0	100
Isingiro	72.2	13.7	6.2	3.8	4.0	100
Kabale	72.7	14.2	7.1	3.9	2.1	100
Kabarole	60.7	14.0	16.7	6.3	2.3	100
Kagadi	74.7	13.6	6.9	3.0	1.9	100
Kakumiro	71.9	11.1	11.0	3.6	2.4	100
Kamwenge	75.9	13.1	5.7	3.1	2.3	100
Kanungu	76.0	13.1	3.9	5.6	1.3	100
Kasese	65.6	11.3	13.5	7.1	2.4	100
Kibaale	77.8	9.6	7.8	2.6	2.2	100
Kiruhura	67.3	16.0	8.3	2.3	6.0	100
Kiryandongo	73.1	10.8	7.0	3.9	5.2	100
Kisoro	88.1	6.1	1.6	2.8	1.4	100
Kyegegwa	77.4	10.2	7.7	2.1	2.5	100
Kyenjojo	73.2	12.1	7.0	4.9	2.8	100
Masindi	64.4	10.6	15.0	4.4	5.6	100
Mbarara	54.9	16.3	23.6	2.9	2.3	100
Mitooma	82.0	9.0	4.8	3.2	1.0	100
Ntoroko	69.4	12.9	13.6	2.9	1.1	100
Ntungamo	74.3	12.6	8.7	2.9	1.6	100
Rubanda	86.3	10.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	100
Rubirizi	73.3	10.3	11.6	3.6	1.2	100
Rukiga	77.3	13.7	2.5	5.5	1.1	100
Rukungiri	76.4	11.8	6.9	3.5	1.4	100
Sheema	70.8	14.0	9.9	3.6	1.6	100
Regional	71.9	12.5	9.3	3.9	2.5	100
Uganda	66.8	11.4	14.9	3.8	3.0	100

TABLE A1.7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF TRANSPORT ASSETS AND DISTRICT

Region/ District	Owns Motorvehicle	Owns Motorcycle	Owns bicycle	Owns other Transport means	Owns Any Transport means
Central					
Buikwe	3.7	8.5	22.3	3.2	31.1
Bukomansimbi	2.9	17.4	43.6	1.9	51.2
Butambala	3.0	14.8	24.9	1.3	35.5
Buvuma	0.7	4.0	18.1	11.5	29.0
Gomba	1.8	14.6	33.1	1.1	41.4
Kalangala	1.3	5.5	11.8	12.3	25.2
Kalungu	2.6	13.3	42.0	1.4	48.7
Kampala	12.8	6.9	6.8	1.1	22.8
Kayunga	2.1	9.2	47.1	1.8	51.7
Kiboga	2.1	12.8	30.5	0.7	38.2
Kyankwanzi	1.6	12.1	43.4	1.0	48.4
Kyotera	5.0	15.3	36.7	6.2	49.0
Luwero	5.0	14.5	38.5	4.3	48.8
Lwengo	3.3	15.1	38.5	1.8	46.8
Lyantonde	4.8	15.7	32.1	5.1	44.8
Masaka	6.1	12.2	26.7	2.8	38.2
Mityana	3.4	13.3	25.4	2.0	35.9
Mpigi	3.9	12.1	26.6	4.3	37.1
Mubende	3.9	13.4	25.7	4.7	38.1
Mukono	8.0	11.1	20.7	8.6	37.1
Nakaseke	5.7	15.5	34.8	9.1	49.3
Nakasongola	5.0	15.0	50.0	9.8	61.4
Rakai	3.7	13.1	31.6	6.4	43.2
Ssembabule	5.2	17.3	40.3	7.5	53.5
Wakiso	12.7	10.5	12.4	6.7	33.2
Regional	7.6	11.2	22.9	4.4	36.8
Eastern					
Amuria	0.7	4.7	61.9	1.3	63.3
Budaka	1.3	5.8	44.5	0.8	47.4
Bududa	1.6	3.0	11.2	6.7	19.2
Bugiri	2.0	6.0	44.5	2.3	48.5
Bukedea	1.1	6.3	54.9	1.4	57.3
Bukwo	1.4	4.7	6.8	17.1	25.6
Bulambuli	1.7	4.2	20.1	1.5	23.8
Busia	2.0	5.3	48.1	1.3	51.0
Butaleja	1.1	4.3	47.0	1.4	49.4
Butebo	3.7	7.7	41.1	7.0	50.3
Buyende	1.1	7.0	63.4	4.3	65.8
Iganga	3.7	7.7	41.0	2.4	46.9
Jinja	7.5	9.9	22.3	9.1	37.7
Kaberamaido	2.1	5.6	64.8	4.9	68.5
Kaliro	1.8	5.4	52.7	3.9	56.8
Kamuli	3.1	10.9	52.3	4.8	59.2
Kapchorwa	3.5	7.7	8.0	4.9	18.2
Katakwi	2.9	5.9	47.3	7.0	54.5

TABLE A1.7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF TRANSPORT ASSETS AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Owns Motorvehicle	Owns Motorcycle	Owns bicycle	Owns other Transport means	Owns Any Transport means
Kibuku	2.8	6.3	43.2	6.0	50.3
Kumi	4.7	8.3	44.9	9.3	55.9
Kween	1.2	4.9	10.1	15.1	26.7
Luuka	1.8	8.5	50.4	1.5	54.2
Manafwa	0.7	3.6	30.3	0.9	32.9
Mayuge	1.5	6.6	40.6	3.7	45.5
Mbale	3.4	5.0	17.1	5.0	25.5
Namayingo	1.0	5.1	44.3	7.3	50.1
Namisindwa	0.7	2.5	18.0	1.6	20.9
Namutumba	1.0	6.0	52.7	5.8	57.4
Ngora	1.7	7.1	56.9	11.8	63.7
Pallisa	2.5	6.4	48.5	6.1	55.2
Serere	1.6	6.5	67.6	8.8	71.3
Sironko	1.6	3.2	16.7	8.1	25.3
Soroti	2.5	5.3	45.0	2.9	49.3
Tororo	2.1	5.7	43.0	8.6	50.0
Regional	2.4	6.3	40.7	5.0	46.9
Northern					
Abim	0.7	5.0	36.4	0.7	38.2
Adjumani	1.3	7.3	32.4	2.3	36.4
Agago	0.3	3.5	49.2	0.8	50.6
Alebtong	0.3	3.7	57.4	0.6	58.6
Amolatar	0.7	6.2	71.1	4.4	72.7
Amudat	0.6	4.2	10.3	6.0	17.1
Amuru	4.8	9.5	39.2	14.8	49.9
Apac	0.8	6.1	67.9	1.9	69.3
Arua	1.6	9.3	39.5	1.5	44.3
Dokolo	0.6	4.4	62.2	1.2	63.5
Gulu	4.2	13.6	42.8	1.4	50.1
Kaabong	0.7	1.3	5.9	3.9	10.4
Kitgum	1.7	7.1	48.5	1.4	51.7
Koboko	2.5	13.1	39.9	1.1	47.2
Kole	3.3	7.2	63.2	13.0	68.6
Kotido	2.2	2.9	14.6	14.9	27.8
Lamwo	0.8	6.7	50.1	1.6	53.1
Lira	2.9	9.0	53.8	0.9	57.7
Maracha	0.4	6.2	40.5	0.5	42.8
Moroto	2.1	3.2	11.0	6.9	19.3
Moyo	1.6	10.4	35.2	6.5	42.5
Nakapiripirit	0.7	1.8	12.8	3.5	16.4
Napak	0.5	1.5	23.6	3.4	26.3
Nebbi	2.3	8.6	29.3	4.1	36.4
Nwoya	0.9	8.7	44.4	2.0	49.0
Omoro	0.7	6.9	54.1	1.0	56.8
Otuke	1.1	4.2	60.1	3.8	62.5
Oyam	1.1	5.4	59.2	3.6	61.6

TABLE A1.7: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF TRANSPORT ASSETS AND DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Owns Motorvehicle	Owns Motorcycle	Owns bicycle	Owns other Transport means	Owns Any Transport means
Pader	1.4	5.3	50.3	5.7	54.8
Pakwach	2.6	8.5	31.5	9.1	40.3
Yumbe	1.5	11.3	55.7	3.1	59.9
Zombo	1.8	7.8	29.9	4.6	36.8
Regional	1.7	7.2	44.4	3.6	49.0
Western					
Buhweju	1.4	4.9	16.4	10.0	27.8
Buliisa	0.7	7.5	38.5	7.2	44.5
Bundibugyo	1.0	6.8	8.2	0.9	14.4
Bunyangabu	1.6	9.5	28.5	0.8	34.7
Bushenyi	4.4	10.1	24.0	9.2	39.0
Hoima	2.1	13.5	37.8	2.7	45.7
Ibanda	2.4	9.4	31.4	1.3	38.1
Isingiro	1.9	9.8	28.8	1.2	35.4
Kabale	3.1	5.6	25.4	0.9	30.9
Kabarole	3.6	12.2	28.8	1.3	38.3
Kagadi	2.3	12.7	26.5	3.3	36.1
Kakumiro	1.5	11.1	32.2	1.8	39.2
Kamwenge	1.3	7.8	24.7	1.6	30.7
Kanungu	1.4	6.1	9.7	1.7	16.3
Kasese	2.2	6.1	16.3	1.8	22.8
Kibaale	1.2	14.2	21.5	1.5	31.6
Kiruhura	2.9	11.1	30.6	1.8	38.1
Kiryandongo	1.4	7.7	33.5	2.0	38.4
Kisoro	1.6	5.4	18.9	11.5	31.3
Kyegegwa	1.4	7.5	18.9	2.3	26.1
Kyenjojo	1.8	8.0	19.5	2.7	27.2
Masindi	3.0	10.1	31.3	5.2	40.3
Mbarara	5.5	10.2	26.2	1.5	36.7
Mitooma	2.3	7.7	21.6	13.5	37.0
Ntoroko	1.7	10.9	21.2	6.0	31.2
Ntungamo	2.6	9.0	32.3	8.8	42.9
Rubanda	0.6	3.1	15.2	0.8	17.9
Rubirizi	1.9	5.2	24.5	8.1	34.1
Rukiga	1.3	5.5	33.1	0.6	36.4
Rukungiri	2.8	7.1	19.7	9.1	31.9
Sheema	3.5	9.9	35.6	9.2	46.7
Regional	2.3	8.9	25.5	3.8	33.9
Uganda	3.9	8.7	31.8	4.2	40.7

TABLE A1.8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED WELFARE INDICATORS BY DISTRICT

Region/ District	Take sugar	Use Soap for bathing	Have atleast a pair of shoes	Each has atleast 2 sets of clothing	Each child has a blanket	Has all neccesity
Western						
Buikwe	85.1	96.2	79.5	92.7	67.5	57.9
Bukomansimbi	72.9	94.6	75.1	90.2	63.5	48.8
Butambala	82.4	95.2	83.8	91.7	68.4	59.4
Buvuma	78.5	94.3	65.4	84.6	48.0	36.8
Gomba	66.2	96.7	75.5	90.9	56.2	40.8
Kalangala	87.6	97.3	85.6	95.1	65.9	59.3
Kalungu	80.6	96.6	81.6	92.1	66.9	55.8
Kampala	95.5	98.4	97.4	98.5	82.5	79.5
Kayunga	77.5	95.9	70.1	88.2	56.2	45.6
Kiboga	63.4	96.6	75.9	90.0	57.0	39.5
Kyankwanzi	61.4	95.7	72.4	87.1	54.9	35.9
Kyotera	83.4	97.1	83.7	93.3	71.2	61.8
Luwero	81.4	97.1	82.5	93.6	66.5	55.9
Lwengo	73.9	96.9	76.3	91.1	62.2	47.9
Lyantonde	56.9	96.1	76.4	87.5	58.0	37.3
Masaka	87.8	97.3	88.8	95.5	74.4	66.3
Mityana	77.7	97.0	83.5	93.6	69.3	56.7
Mpigi	80.6	95.8	82.8	91.8	66.3	56.8
Mubende	65.1	96.3	76.1	89.0	58.5	42.2
Mukono	87.1	96.5	87.3	94.4	75.6	67.7
Nakaseke	79.6	96.7	83.7	93.4	69.0	57.4
Nakasongola	74.5	96.9	73.7	89.3	42.8	33.9
Rakai	67.7	95.1	70.8	87.6	58.2	43.3
Ssembabule	59.6	95.6	74.2	88.0	53.3	35.2
Wakiso	93.9	97.9	95.3	97.5	82.2	78.0
Regional	**83.6**	**97.1**	**86.0**	**94.0**	**71.0**	**62.0**
Eastern						
Amuria	56.0	93.0	28.5	77.4	22.0	9.9
Budaka	67.8	94.1	39.7	75.0	28.5	19.0
Bududa	89.8	96.3	51.5	88.6	54.8	36.4
Bugiri	75.0	95.0	56.6	83.2	48.7	35.6
Bukedea	68.2	95.6	33.3	83.6	17.1	10.5
Bukwo	92.7	96.3	72.2	88.7	42.4	36.1
Bulambuli	92.7	96.8	57.0	88.0	48.3	35.3
Busia	70.7	96.5	69.2	89.6	58.2	41.3
Butaleja	68.4	92.0	37.1	71.8	28.3	18.1
Butebo	69.5	94.4	39.9	77.7	33.9	23.2
Buyende	72.8	94.2	49.9	77.8	45.8	30.7
Iganga	89.1	96.4	73.3	91.1	67.0	57.2
Jinja	90.0	97.0	78.9	92.3	65.5	57.9
Kaberamaido	64.1	93.9	43.6	84.4	22.6	14.3
Kaliro	79.3	95.8	53.5	83.2	49.4	35.7
Kamuli	81.8	95.4	67.7	86.6	61.5	49.6
Kapchorwa	93.1	95.9	78.9	89.2	57.1	50.7
Katakwi	60.5	92.0	23.9	78.5	19.7	8.7

TABLE A1.8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED WELFARE INDICATORS BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Take sugar	Use Soap for bathing	Have atleast a pair of shoes	Each has atleast 2 sets of clothing	Each child has a blanket	Has all neccesity
Kibuku	71.2	95.5	40.3	75.8	28.9	20.6
Kumi	72.2	95.9	38.0	87.2	18.7	13.2
Kween	93.7	96.1	77.3	90.0	49.5	43.0
Luuka	84.4	96.6	59.7	85.9	59.6	44.7
Manafwa	84.4	96.4	55.4	87.0	45.5	33.5
Mayuge	81.0	95.0	62.1	84.3	57.1	44.5
Mbale	91.5	96.3	71.3	91.0	58.7	50.4
Namayingo	68.8	95.4	58.6	83.8	50.3	33.4
Namisindwa	90.0	95.9	55.2	86.8	48.1	34.3
Namutumba	79.0	95.3	52.9	82.9	46.7	35.0
Ngora	69.0	94.8	37.2	84.7	16.1	10.5
Pallisa	65.0	92.2	34.1	75.6	23.0	14.9
Serere	68.5	93.0	41.7	84.6	22.1	14.4
Sironko	91.6	95.8	56.0	87.2	51.5	37.1
Soroti	67.7	93.7	53.5	87.0	30.8	23.2
Tororo	75.1	95.1	62.8	86.8	44.0	33.9
Regional	78.4	95.2	56.5	85.2	45.8	34.8
Northern						
Abim	39.3	83.6	32.3	68.9	28.9	14.1
Adjumani	56.4	86.6	55.2	78.8	41.5	26.1
Agago	36.0	87.4	31.2	72.6	41.0	13.5
Alebtong	59.3	93.8	37.4	81.4	38.3	17.4
Amolatar	76.2	95.4	52.5	85.3	33.5	23.2
Amudat	70.2	77.1	31.7	54.1	27.7	17.8
Amuru	45.6	87.3	43.7	76.3	56.5	24.0
Apac	58.1	93.9	44.1	80.9	26.0	17.0
Arua	71.2	95.4	62.9	87.7	43.9	32.3
Dokolo	65.4	95.5	46.0	84.9	30.8	18.2
Gulu	76.1	95.6	76.4	92.3	75.8	56.6
Kaabong	22.4	49.5	13.0	39.7	11.1	4.4
Kitgum	40.4	85.2	48.0	77.7	59.7	27.0
Koboko	78.6	92.3	66.2	84.2	43.2	33.2
Kole	65.5	95.6	48.3	86.7	40.9	24.6
Kotido	19.5	42.8	17.1	32.0	20.9	6.5
Lamwo	29.8	81.0	36.3	74.2	50.1	14.3
Lira	76.8	95.5	62.3	89.1	51.5	37.3
Maracha	55.9	93.7	53.0	83.0	33.0	19.3
Moroto	37.0	58.2	28.5	45.4	19.3	9.7
Moyo	66.6	95.5	70.9	92.9	46.7	33.5
Nakapiripirit	41.5	65.3	18.7	50.7	17.6	8.6
Napak	29.0	56.1	13.9	45.9	15.4	4.9
Nebbi	36.5	82.7	48.2	77.9	33.2	14.6
Nwoya	55.2	91.9	53.5	84.0	61.2	30.0
Omoro	60.1	94.5	56.0	85.4	65.6	36.1
Otuke	46.0	90.8	29.7	78.7	33.1	11.3
Oyam	63.6	95.0	49.9	84.7	46.6	27.0

TABLE A1.8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SELECTED WELFARE INDICATORS BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Take sugar	Use Soap for bathing	Have atleast a pair of shoes	Each has atleast 2 sets of clothing	Each child has a blanket	Has all neccesity
Pader	43.4	85.5	39.9	74.3	52.5	20.0
Pakwach	53.5	87.6	55.3	84.2	23.8	14.2
Yumbe	73.8	89.4	62.3	80.5	46.0	34.8
Zombo	39.5	93.8	54.1	85.0	48.3	19.9
Regional	56.7	88.1	49.2	78.9	41.7	24.4
Western						
Buhweju	42.8	97.0	69.2	85.1	53.1	25.2
Buliisa	64.7	93.8	53.5	83.0	33.6	21.7
Bundibugyo	74.8	91.6	74.5	88.8	54.4	41.0
Bunyangabu	75.0	96.4	78.2	89.8	55.8	43.4
Bushenyi	63.4	98.0	88.0	94.7	74.1	49.5
Hoima	67.2	96.2	72.5	88.2	54.1	39.2
Ibanda	56.8	97.8	81.6	92.9	63.2	38.9
Isingiro	43.5	93.3	63.9	81.7	49.0	25.4
Kabale	55.2	96.5	80.8	92.7	61.3	37.5
Kabarole	78.5	96.6	85.2	92.5	65.6	53.7
Kagadi	53.8	96.9	67.6	87.3	48.9	28.0
Kakumiro	56.7	97.9	71.8	90.9	50.1	30.2
Kamwenge	41.2	95.2	65.9	85.0	46.6	22.0
Kanungu	44.7	95.6	69.7	88.4	50.7	25.2
Kasese	66.6	94.5	70.1	86.3	41.4	31.1
Kibaale	57.1	98.5	76.6	90.6	55.9	34.4
Kiruhura	45.0	96.6	80.6	89.9	59.0	30.2
Kiryandongo	73.2	95.3	69.1	87.1	57.4	42.8
Kisoro	45.4	95.8	65.0	86.6	41.4	20.8
Kyegegwa	50.4	95.9	69.5	87.0	49.1	27.0
Kyenjojo	54.2	96.1	69.3	85.4	48.6	29.4
Masindi	80.5	97.9	82.3	94.0	69.3	56.1
Mbarara	65.3	97.2	87.2	93.5	69.6	47.8
Mitooma	37.4	95.9	77.2	89.2	62.2	25.2
Ntoroko	72.3	92.9	74.1	85.3	34.6	26.5
Ntungamo	48.2	96.3	74.4	89.7	59.3	31.8
Rubanda	34.2	96.1	72.9	90.2	54.7	20.4
Rubirizi	64.1	97.0	75.1	90.6	58.0	39.3
Rukiga	48.7	95.9	77.7	91.6	57.5	30.8
Rukungiri	46.5	95.6	74.4	88.8	56.1	29.9
Sheema	56.9	97.1	86.1	94.2	75.5	45.4
Regional	56.9	96.0	74.2	88.9	55.1	34.1
Uganda	70.4	94.7	69.1	87.7	54.9	40.6

TABLE A1.9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD BY DISTRICT

Region/ District	Subsistence Farming	Employment Earnings	Property Income	Institutionl/ Family Support	Others	Total
Central						
Buikwe	50.9	43.5	0.5	4.8	0.2	100
Bukomansimbi	83.6	13.9	0.1	2.3	0.1	100
Butambala	77.0	19.2	0.2	3.4	0.1	100
Buvuma	52.1	44.5	0.5	2.6	0.2	100
Gomba	80.8	15.7	0.2	2.8	0.5	100
Kalangala	26.3	70.5	0.4	2.3	0.3	100
Kalungu	63.9	31.5	0.3	4.2	0.1	100
Kampala	1.2	87.0	1.8	9.7	0.3	100
Kayunga	76.8	19.5	0.3	3.2	0.1	100
Kiboga	73.2	23.1	0.2	3.3	0.2	100
Kyankwanzi	82.5	15.2	0.3	1.4	0.6	100
Kyotera	67.2	28.9	0.4	3.2	0.2	100
Luwero	62.2	32.6	0.4	4.6	0.1	100
Lwengo	78.9	18.2	0.2	2.6	0.1	100
Lyantonde	72.3	24.6	0.7	2.1	0.3	100
Masaka	45.3	49.4	0.5	4.7	0.2	100
Mityana	66.4	29.6	0.3	3.5	0.1	100
Mpigi	63.7	31.4	0.3	4.4	0.2	100
Mubende	82.2	15.7	0.3	1.7	0.1	100
Mukono	48.0	46.0	0.7	5.0	0.3	100
Nakaseke	70.6	25.5	0.4	3.1	0.4	100
Nakasongola	68.2	27.2	0.5	3.6	0.5	100
Rakai	83.7	12.4	0.1	3.7	0.1	100
Ssembabule	82.6	15.2	0.2	1.9	0.1	100
Wakiso	14.8	77.9	1.3	5.8	0.3	100
Regional	**44.2**	**49.7**	**0.8**	**5.1**	**0.2**	**100**
Eastern						
Amuria	89.1	8.1	0.4	2.1	0.3	100
Budaka	89.7	8.2	0.1	1.9	0.1	100
Bududa	89.9	6.9	0.4	2.5	0.2	100
Bugiri	83.1	13.2	0.3	3.0	0.3	100
Bukedea	89.5	8.0	0.3	2.1	0.1	100
Bukwo	86.6	11.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	100
Bulambuli	88.9	8.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	100
Busia	71.3	24.3	0.6	3.7	0.2	100
Butaleja	91.7	6.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	100
Butebo	91.7	5.9	0.1	2.2	0.2	100
Buyende	88.5	9.2	0.2	1.9	0.2	100
Iganga	66.1	28.3	0.7	4.8	0.2	100
Jinja	40.4	53.0	0.8	5.7	0.1	100
Kaberamaido	90.2	7.4	0.1	1.9	0.4	100
Kaliro	88.4	8.9	0.2	2.4	0.1	100
Kamuli	81.0	15.0	0.4	3.1	0.5	100
Kapchorwa	76.8	19.1	0.4	3.5	0.3	100
Katakwi	87.3	9.7	0.4	2.2	0.4	100

TABLE A1.9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Subsistence Farming	Employment Earnings	Property Income	Institionl/ Family Support	Others	Total
Kibuku	90.7	6.9	0.2	2.1	0.2	100
Kumi	84.3	12.6	0.3	2.4	0.4	100
Kween	87.9	9.4	0.5	1.6	0.6	100
Luuka	84.6	12.0	0.3	2.9	0.2	100
Manafwa	89.2	7.9	0.2	2.5	0.2	100
Mayuge	80.7	16.0	0.3	2.7	0.3	100
Mbale	61.7	31.7	0.6	5.7	0.3	100
Namayingo	83.6	13.7	0.4	2.1	0.2	100
Namisindwa	87.4	8.8	0.4	3.0	0.3	100
Namutumba	88.9	8.4	0.2	2.4	0.1	100
Ngora	86.8	9.5	0.6	1.9	1.2	100
Pallisa	88.1	8.9	0.4	2.3	0.2	100
Serere	90.0	7.7	0.3	1.5	0.4	100
Sironko	85.3	10.6	0.3	3.7	0.1	100
Soroti	71.8	23.0	0.5	4.2	0.4	100
Tororo	81.9	15.2	0.4	2.4	0.1	100
Regional	79.9	16.4	0.4	3.1	0.3	100
Northern						
Abim	87.7	10.2	0.1	1.8	0.2	100
Adjumani	65.2	11.9	0.2	22.2	0.5	100
Agago	92.6	6.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	100
Alebtong	93.5	4.8	0.1	1.5	0.1	100
Amolatar	89.1	9.4	0.2	1.1	0.2	100
Amudat	83.3	9.8	1.9	2.7	2.2	100
Amuru	89.3	7.8	0.2	2.5	0.3	100
Apac	90.9	7.3	0.1	1.6	0.2	100
Arua	80.9	16.4	0.6	1.9	0.2	100
Dokolo	91.0	7.3	0.2	1.2	0.2	100
Gulu	53.0	40.8	1.4	4.6	0.2	100
Kaabong	86.2	8.0	0.1	4.9	0.8	100
Kitgum	82.6	14.3	0.4	2.5	0.2	100
Koboko	74.7	20.8	0.5	3.8	0.2	100
Kole	92.8	4.9	0.1	2.0	0.2	100
Kotido	81.9	11.1	0.7	5.6	0.6	100
Lamwo	90.9	6.0	0.2	2.7	0.2	100
Lira	68.5	28.3	0.5	2.5	0.2	100
Maracha	91.9	6.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	100
Moroto	62.0	25.8	0.5	11.2	0.4	100
Moyo	87.8	10.8	0.2	1.0	0.2	100
Nakapiripirit	89.0	6.8	0.8	3.0	0.4	100
Napak	85.7	5.3	0.3	8.6	0.1	100
Nebbi	87.3	10.6	0.2	1.7	0.1	100
Nwoya	92.2	6.0	0.1	1.5	0.1	100
Omoro	91.3	6.6	0.3	1.5	0.3	100
Otuke	91.7	5.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	100
Oyam	92.7	5.9	0.2	1.1	0.1	100

TABLE A1.9: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD MAIN SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Subsistence Farming	Employment Earnings	Property Income	Institionl/ Family Support	Others	Total
Pader	89.0	8.5	0.3	1.8	0.3	100
Pakwach	88.3	9.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	100
Yumbe	92.8	6.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	100
Zombo	89.1	8.6	0.2	1.9	0.2	100
Regional	84.6	11.9	0.4	2.9	0.2	100
Western						
Buhweju	90.8	8.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	100
Buliisa	81.5	15.4	0.5	1.7	0.9	100
Bundibugyo	77.8	19.9	0.7	1.4	0.3	100
Bunyangabu	81.9	15.7	0.4	1.8	0.2	100
Bushenyi	71.5	25.1	0.5	2.7	0.2	100
Hoima	72.5	23.7	0.5	3.0	0.2	100
Ibanda	80.3	17.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	100
Isingiro	82.4	11.7	0.4	5.3	0.2	100
Kabale	74.2	21.7	0.5	3.4	0.2	100
Kabarole	57.3	37.1	0.7	4.4	0.4	100
Kagadi	84.5	13.5	0.3	1.4	0.3	100
Kakumiro	85.9	12.6	0.2	1.1	0.2	100
Kamwenge	87.3	9.4	0.1	3.0	0.2	100
Kanungu	84.8	13.1	0.4	1.5	0.2	100
Kasese	74.0	23.3	0.5	1.9	0.3	100
Kibaale	86.2	12.4	0.1	1.0	0.3	100
Kiruhura	74.8	21.9	0.4	2.6	0.3	100
Kiryandongo	82.2	13.8	0.4	3.3	0.3	100
Kisoro	89.3	8.4	0.2	2.0	0.1	100
Kyegegwa	86.7	10.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	100
Kyenjojo	79.3	17.6	0.5	2.5	0.2	100
Masindi	69.4	27.4	0.5	2.6	0.1	100
Mbarara	56.5	38.2	0.8	4.3	0.2	100
Mitooma	84.8	13.6	0.3	1.1	0.2	100
Ntoroko	58.6	34.2	1.6	4.6	1.0	100
Ntungamo	83.4	14.8	0.3	1.4	0.1	100
Rubanda	92.2	6.0	0.1	1.6	0.2	100
Rubirizi	83.2	15.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	100
Rukiga	90.0	8.1	0.1	1.7	0.1	100
Rukungiri	79.5	17.3	0.5	2.4	0.3	100
Sheema	77.1	20.7	0.3	1.7	0.2	100
Regional	78.3	18.6	0.4	2.5	0.2	100
Uganda	69.3	26.5	0.5	3.5	0.2	100

TABLE A1.10: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING SELECTED ICT DEVICES AND AGRICULTURAL LAND BY DISTRICT

Region/ District	Has TV	Has Radio	Has Computer	Has fixedphone	Owns Agricultural Land
Central					
Buikwe	20.1	64.4	3.3	4.6	45.0
Bukomansimbi	7.4	74.6	1.3	6.6	80.7
Butambala	11.8	76.5	1.5	3.2	68.1
Buvuma	4.4	54.9	1.0	2.4	41.0
Gomba	5.6	72.2	0.9	1.7	67.8
Kalangala	10.7	62.8	1.7	1.5	18.2
Kalungu	11.9	75.0	1.3	2.6	69.6
Kampala	68.1	60.9	18.4	6.0	15.4
Kayunga	10.2	65.0	1.3	7.7	58.3
Kiboga	7.5	66.4	1.7	4.9	53.2
Kyankwanzi	3.4	62.6	0.8	5.1	59.5
Kyotera	13.2	71.6	2.2	5.5	70.4
Luwero	17.9	70.6	3.3	3.9	51.6
Lwengo	9.6	71.3	1.5	3.3	73.1
Lyantonde	10.9	68.6	2.2	5.0	58.0
Masaka	27.2	70.0	4.0	4.2	50.3
Mityana	14.1	71.9	2.1	3.3	57.7
Mpigi	15.1	71.6	2.3	4.6	53.9
Mubende	6.2	69.1	1.5	4.8	61.2
Mukono	25.3	64.0	5.2	5.5	39.9
Nakaseke	10.4	67.5	2.6	4.0	50.7
Nakasongola	6.0	61.5	2.5	5.3	58.6
Rakai	4.5	67.4	1.3	6.5	72.4
Ssembabule	7.0	69.4	1.9	3.7	72.3
Wakiso	50.8	65.3	12.0	6.4	21.5
Regional	**31.2**	**66.3**	**7.4**	**5.3**	**41.8**
Eastern					
Amuria	1.5	52.5	0.8	4.3	87.1
Budaka	4.5	52.9	0.9	3.9	77.7
Bududa	5.4	61.4	1.7	5.7	90.3
Bugiri	5.0	55.0	1.1	5.7	62.8
Bukedea	3.2	51.5	1.0	5.7	82.7
Bukwo	2.4	40.8	0.7	5.2	79.4
Bulambuli	5.5	60.5	1.1	5.1	77.6
Busia	11.7	54.5	2.0	3.2	68.8
Butaleja	4.1	52.2	0.6	3.9	73.3
Butebo	3.2	47.3	1.3	5.6	85.4
Buyende	1.7	61.6	0.9	9.9	70.0
Iganga	11.3	62.4	2.2	4.4	54.4
Jinja	22.1	55.6	6.0	6.4	38.5
Kaberamaido	2.3	56.8	1.3	3.4	90.5
Kaliro	3.3	60.7	1.0	5.4	75.2
Kamuli	5.7	62.2	1.5	6.2	67.8
Kapchorwa	5.7	57.5	3.3	3.2	80.1
Katakwi	2.1	47.0	1.5	5.1	84.6

TABLE A1.10: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING SELECTED ICT DEVICES AND AGRICULTURAL LAND BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Has TV	Has Radio	Has Computer	Has fixedphone	Owns Agricultural Land
Kibuku	3.3	49.5	2.0	4.4	78.8
Kumi	4.6	52.9	2.5	2.0	87.4
Kween	1.8	46.5	0.8	4.0	77.7
Luuka	3.8	63.4	0.9	5.8	66.7
Manafwa	6.2	59.7	0.8	2.6	82.7
Mayuge	4.3	61.3	1.0	8.8	53.1
Mbale	20.2	59.5	4.3	5.6	54.7
Namayingo	3.4	53.8	1.2	5.3	63.4
Namisindwa	4.8	58.7	0.8	3.8	85.3
Namutumba	2.7	60.4	0.8	6.3	71.1
Ngora	4.5	57.6	3.3	6.3	86.8
Pallisa	3.7	50.0	1.7	7.7	81.4
Serere	2.4	59.4	3.1	6.2	85.4
Sironko	7.5	56.6	2.4	4.8	74.4
Soroti	8.5	48.4	3.0	4.1	74.3
Regional	7.2	56.0	2.1	5.5	70.2
Northern					
Abim	3.0	30.3	2.0	6.1	85.4
Adjumani	2.8	33.7	2.5	2.9	63.5
Agago	2.0	36.1	1.1	6.2	84.1
Alebtong	0.9	51.2	0.6	5.1	94.8
Amolatar	1.6	56.1	1.1	7.5	72.3
Amudat	1.5	19.7	0.8	6.1	73.9
Amuru	3.4	41.2	7.7	10.5	79.9
Apac	1.9	59.3	1.0	5.7	84.3
Arua	5.4	52.4	2.8	5.6	80.6
Dokolo	1.7	61.6	0.9	3.6	89.9
Gulu	17.5	57.4	8.5	7.5	60.3
Kaabong	1.1	8.1	1.0	2.3	87.9
Kitgum	6.5	39.4	3.3	5.3	79.5
Koboko	5.3	53.4	2.4	4.5	71.7
Kole	3.0	58.2	7.2	13.0	89.2
Kotido	1.8	8.7	1.7	3.7	80.5
Lamwo	1.1	34.8	1.0	3.8	80.5
Lira	11.0	59.9	4.1	3.8	69.5
Maracha	1.3	45.7	0.7	4.8	89.2
Moroto	4.5	14.4	3.2	5.7	69.1
Moyo	3.6	53.0	2.9	3.7	88.7
Nakapiripirit	1.5	12.8	1.1	3.4	74.5
Napak	1.0	15.2	1.1	3.9	79.1
Nebbi	2.9	43.1	2.0	4.5	80.4
Nwoya	1.8	48.7	1.5	6.0	83.2
Omoro	2.2	51.3	1.3	5.7	82.8
Otuke	1.4	43.3	1.9	4.8	92.3
Oyam	1.8	55.3	1.3	7.4	83.4

TABLE A1.10: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING SELECTED ICT DEVICES AND AGRICULTURAL LAND BY DISTRICT (CONT'D)

Region/ District	Has TV	Has Radio	Has Computer	Has fixedphone	Owns Agricultural Land
Pader	2.9	41.4	2.1	6.3	82.8
Pakwach	1.5	39.8	1.3	8.7	77.5
Yumbe	1.4	53.3	1.5	9.1	90.7
Zombo	2.0	42.5	1.6	4.1	86.4
Regional	3.8	45.8	2.5	5.8	80.8
Western					
Buhweju	3.2	66.1	3.1	9.0	81.8
Buliisa	1.5	55.3	0.9	8.2	55.3
Bundibugyo	4.9	66.6	1.6	6.1	81.8
Bunyangabu	4.8	73.1	1.0	2.3	70.0
Bushenyi	11.6	74.7	3.5	4.1	68.6
Hoima	7.9	66.8	1.7	5.9	63.2
Ibanda	7.3	71.2	1.8	5.8	66.4
Isingiro	4.6	64.3	0.9	3.1	55.9
Kabale	10.2	73.6	2.8	3.5	76.1
Kabarole	13.2	74.7	3.6	3.5	57.1
Kagadi	3.5	66.5	1.1	4.1	76.9
Kakumiro	2.5	65.7	0.9	2.0	73.7
Kamwenge	2.9	61.4	1.1	4.4	67.5
Kanungu	3.8	70.0	1.3	4.4	74.4
Kasese	8.2	64.0	2.2	5.4	66.9
Kibaale	2.4	69.8	1.0	5.6	79.5
Kiruhura	4.8	68.3	1.5	1.8	53.3
Kiryandongo	4.5	51.6	1.7	5.3	52.5
Kisoro	3.0	63.7	2.2	4.6	85.7
Kyegegwa	2.2	57.8	0.9	3.5	66.4
Kyenjojo	3.2	59.3	1.1	4.3	72.1
Masindi	8.8	54.3	2.5	3.4	55.9
Mbarara	22.1	71.2	4.6	5.4	46.2
Mitooma	4.4	69.3	2.4	4.1	75.6
Ntoroko	4.6	54.0	1.7	2.4	44.4
Ntungamo	5.4	71.1	2.1	4.1	56.4
Rubanda	1.4	73.6	0.4	2.7	90.3
Rubirizi	5.6	64.0	2.7	2.2	72.4
Rukiga	2.9	73.4	0.8	3.5	79.4
Rukungiri	6.4	72.4	3.1	4.4	72.3
Sheema	11.3	75.2	3.2	2.6	65.9
Regional	6.7	66.6	2.0	4.3	66.3
Uganda	14.0	60.1	3.8	5.2	62.2

ANNEX 2: GLOSSARY OF CENSUS TERMS

GEOGRAPHY

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

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

Urban Areas – All gazatted cities, municipalities, town councils and town boards

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

HOUSEHOLD

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

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

Household Population – Persons who were enumerated in households.

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

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

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

AGE CATEGORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION

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

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

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

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

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

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONTECHNOLOGY

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

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

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

HOUSING DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

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

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

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

AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES

Agricultural holding – an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising of all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partially for agricultural production purposes, withouit regard to tile, legal form or size.

Lead Holder - the person who exercises management control over the Agricultural Holding and takes the major decisions on the operations of the holding including how the resources are used. The person could be the head of the household, spouse, relative, or any other household member. The person has the overall technical and economic responsibility related to the day to day work of the Holding.

ANNEX 3: LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE HOUSEHOLD CONDITIONS MONOGRAPH

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chris N Mukiza (PhD), Executive Director

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

Vitus Mulindwa Kato, Deputy Executive Director- Corporate Services

AUTHORS

Wilson Nyegenye, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Nina Achan Molly, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Betty Nawoova, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

REVIEWERS

Helen Leticia Namirembe Nviiri, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Andrew L. Mukulu, Independent Consultant

Anthony Kalule Tamusuza, Independent Consultant

Ronald Sombwe, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

Alfred Musamali, Uganda Bureau of Statistics Wilson

DATA ANALYSTS

Wilson Nyegenye, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

GIS SPECIALIST

Charles Adriku, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

DESIGN AND TYPESETTING

Rachel Kanyana, Independent Typesetting Expert

ANNEX 3: THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE AND CODE LIST FOR THE NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE, 2014

Census 2014
togeDier we count

Republic of Uganda

National Population and Housing Census 2014

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

BOOK NUMBER

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

WRITE NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS | code

DISTRICT:

COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY:

SUB COUNTY/DIVISION/TOWN COUNCIL:

PARISH/WARD:

LC1:

EA:

Code

ENUMERATOR'S NAME AND CODE:

ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE:

DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy): / /

PARISH SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE:

PARISH SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE:

DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy): / /

A

Hello, my name is _____ and I work with Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). We are conducting the National Population and Housing Census 2014. We are visiting each and every household in the country collecting information about individuals and the homesteads they live in. It takes about 40 minutes to complete the interview. Whatever information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. We would very much appreciate your participation and co-operation in this Census.

Result Code (R1)
1. Completed
2. Partially Completed
3. Not interviewed

Relationship (P2)
10. Usual Head of Hh - Absent
11. Usual Head of Hh - Present
12. Spouse
13. Biological Son
14. Biological Daughter
15. Step son
16. Step daughter
17. Grandson
18. Grand daughter
19. Parent to head or spouse
20. Brother or Sister to head or spouse
21. Other relative
22. Non-relative

Residential Status (P4)
1. Usual household member
2. Regular household member
3. Visitor/Guest

Grade Completed (P15)
01. Never been to school
02. Did not complete Pre-Primary
03. Completed Pre-Primary
04. In P1 but did not complete / attend Pre-Primary
10. Did not complete P1
11. P1
12. P2
13. P3
14. P4
15. P5
16. P6
17. P7
23. J1-J3
31. S1
32. S2
33. S3
34. S4
35. S5
36. S6
41. Professional Certificate
42. Diploma
43. First Degree
44. Post Graduate Certificate
45. Post Graduate Diploma
46. Masters Degree
47. PhD
96. Other
97. NA

Ethnicity (P5)
Code	Group	Code	Group	Code	Group
511	Acholi	533	Banyaruguru	555	Kakwa
512	Aliba	534	Banyarwanda	556	Karimojong
513	Alur	535	Banyole	557	Kebu (Okebu)
514	Aringa	536	Banyoro	558	Kuku
515	Bagishu	537	Baruli	559	Kumam
516	Babukusu	538	Barundi	560	Lango
517	Bafumbira	539	Basama	561	Lendu
518	Bagwe	540	Basoga	562	Lugbara
519	Bagwere	541	Basongora	563	Madi
520	Bagisu	542	Batagwenda	564	Mening
521	Bahororo	543	Batoro	565	Mvuba
522	Bakiga	544	Batuku	566	Napore
523	Bagungu	545	Batwa	567	Ngkutu
524	Bakonjo	546	Chope	568	Nubi
525	Bakenyi	547	Dodoth	569	Nyangia
526	Bakumu	548	Ethur	570	Pokot
527	Baruli	549	Gimara	571	Reli
528	Basoga	550	Ik (Teuso)	572	Sabiny
529	Banyabutumbi	551	Ileso	573	Shana
530	Banyabutumbi	552	Jie	574	So (Tepeth)
531	Banyankore	553	Banyarwanda	575	Vonoma
532	Banyara	554	Jopadhola	576	Other Ugandan

Type of Disability (P14–P17)
1. No - no difficulty
2. Yes – some difficulty
3. Yes – a lot of difficulty
4. Cannot do at all
7. Not Applicable
8. Don't know

School Attendance (P18)
1. Attending school in 2014
2. Left school in 2014
3. Left school before 2014
4. Never been to school
7. NA

Activity Status (P22)
10. Working for pay
11. Employer
12. Own account worker
13. Helping without pay in hh business
14. Volunteer
15. An apprentice (not paid)
16. Looking for work
17. Not working and not looking for work
18. Household chores
19. Full time student
20. Retired/pensioner
21. Too old to work
22. To young to work
96. Other
97. NA

Marital Status (P28)
1. Never married
2. Currently married/Cohabiting (Monogamous)
3. Currently married/Cohabiting (Polygamous)
4. Widowed
5. Separated
6. Divorced
7. NA
8. Don't Know

Country Of Citizenship for Non-Ugandans
671. Kenya
672. Tanzania
673. Rwanda
674. Burundi
675. South Sudan
676. Somalia
677. Dem. Rep. Of Congo
678. Other Africa
681. United Kingdom
682. Other Europe
683. Asia
684. USA
685. Canada
686. Central & Latin America
687. Australia
688. Oceania
689. Non-Ugandan-Not Stated

Religion (P9)
10. No Religion
11. Anglican
12. Catholic
13. Muslim
14. Seventh-Day Adventist
15. Orthodox
16. Pentecostal/ Born Again/ Evangelical
17. Baha'i
18. Baptist
19. Jews
20. Presbyterian
21. Mormon
22. Hindu
23. Buddhist
24. Jehovah's Witness
25. Salvation Army
26. Traditional
27. Others

Major Field of Specialisation (P26)
10. Health Sciences
11. Life & Biological Sciences
12. Animal Sciences
13. Physical/Natural Sciences
14. Sport Sciences
15. Engineering
16. Social Sciences & History
17. Agriculture
18. Computer & Information Sciences
19. Arts
20. Food Science
21. Business Studies
22. Mathematics
23. Economics
24. Demography and Population
25. Community and Development Studies
26. Languages & Literature
27. Gender Studies
28. Gender Studies
29. Psychology
30. Sociology
31. Special Needs Education
32. Peace and conflict studies
33. Law & Legal Studies
34. Visual & Performing Arts
35. Commerce
36. Procurement and Supply Mgt
37. Administration and Human Resource
38. Communication and Journalism
39. Philosophy & Religion
40. Architecture & Physical Planning
41. Home Economics
42. Library and Archives Sciences
43. Tourism and Hospitality
44. Statistics
45. Ethic Studies
96. Other specify
97. NA

Occupation (P23)
10. Subsistence Agricultural Workers
11. Agriculture, fishery and related labourers
12. Subsistence animal rearing
13. Retailers of food and beverages
14. Retailers of general merchandise and domestic wares
15. Market oriented gardeners and crop growers
16. Primary education teaching associate professionals
17. Restaurant services workers and cooks
18. General labourers
19. Stall and market salespersons
20. Domestic helpers e.g. house girls
21. Motor Vehicle Drivers
22. Boda boda riders (motor cycle)
23. Boda boda riders (bicycle)
24. Foods and related products processing trades workers
25. Street vendors and related workers e.g. food, hawkers, lot sales
26. Personal services workers e.g. hair dressers, barbers
27. Construction labourers
28. Textiles, footwear and other personal effects goods
29. Builders, brick layers, masons and other related workers
30. Building finishers and related trades workers
31. Subsistence fishery and related workers
32. Carpenters, cabinet makers, joiners, brush makers etc.
33. Forestry and related workers
34. Fashion and garment trades workers and demonstrators
35. Textiles and garment trades workers and fitters
36. Machinery mechanics and fitters
37. Manufacturing labourers
38. Nurses and Midwives
39. Produce buyers
40. Secondary education teaching professionals
41. Protective service workers, policemen, police wardens
42. Dealers in agricultural and farm Products
43. Messengers, watchers and security workers
44. Market oriented crop and animal producers
45. Experienced non-professionals in teaching
46. Market oriented fishery workers, hunters, and trappers
47. Transport labourers
48. Retailers of general merchandise in elementary occupation services
49. Travel attendants, guides, conductors
50. Market oriented animal producers
51. Cashier, tellers and related clerks, money lender, debt collectors
52. Metal workers, welders, sheet metal workers, structural and metal preparers
53. Numerical clerks (Statistical, finance, book keeping and accounting)
54. Handicraft workers in wood, textiles, and related materials
55. Secretaries and Keyboard operating clerks
56. Post primary education teaching associate professionals
57. Retailers of human drugs
58. Traditional medicine practitioners and faith healers
59. Medical assistants
60. Labourers in mining
61. Pre-primary Education Teaching associate professionals
62. Physical science and engineering technicians
63. Electrical and electronic instrument mechanics and fitters
64. Other street and electronic instrument workers e.g. shoe polisher, car workers
65. Religion professionals (ordained/ untrained)
66. Computer assistants and computer equipment operators
67. Finance and sales associate professionals
68. Accountants, business administration, and business professionals
69. Public and private administrative associate professionals
70. Client information clerks
96. Others
97. N/A

Section 5: Crop Codes
Code	Crop	Code	Crop
10	Maize	39	Cocoa
11	Beans	40	Pine Pine
12	Banana (Food)	41	Eggplants
13	Cassava	42	Onions
14	Sweet Potatoes	43	Passion fruit
15	G/nuts	44	Ginnet (100000)/ Nakati/ Bbugga/ Malakwang, etc)
16	Sorghum	45	Vanilla
17	Millet	46	Tea
18	Sim Sim	47	Wheat
19	Banana (Beer)	48	Barley
20	Irish Potatoes	49	Spinach
21	Soya Beans	50	Cucumber
22	Rice	51	Water melons
23	Banana (sweet)	52	Carrots
24	Field Peas	53	Garlic
25	Cow Peas	54	Mushrooms
26	Pigeon Peas	55	Tobacco
27	Sugar cane	56	Grapes
28	Yam	57	Lemons & Limes
29	Avocado	58	Tangerines & Mandarines
30	Tomatoes	59	Straw berries
31	Sunflower	60	Apples & Apricots
32	Cotton	61	Pears
33	Jackfruit	62	Coffee Arabica
34	Pineapples	63	Coffee Robusta
35	Pumpkins	96	Other crops
36	Mango	97	NA
37	Oranges		
38	Cabbage		

BOOK NUMBER

Census 2014
together • as • count

Republic of Uganda
National Population and Housing Census 2014

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

D/A2

UBOS

SUMMARY INFORMATION

Household Number	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Household Number	Population		
	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

Household Population. Row (A)   Row (A)

Absent Household Heads. Row (B)   Row (B)

Total Number of Households	Do lucts Total Household Population. Row (A) - Row (B)		
	Male	Female	Total
Row (A) - Row (B)			

01A

SHEET NUMBER 01

IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

WRITE NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS   CODE

DISTRICT

COUNTY / MUNICIPALITY

SUB-COUNTY/ DIVISION / T.C.

PARISH / WARD

LC1

EA

ENUMERATOR'S NAME AND CODE:

ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE:

DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy):   /   /

PARISH SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE:

PARISH SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE:

DATE: (dd/mm/yyyy):   /   /

NUMBER OF BOOKS USED   BOOK   OF   (EXCLUDE SPOILT AND UNUSED BOOKS)

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

P0	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17
Person number	Please give the full names of the following: 1. The Household head 2. All Persons who spent the night of 27/28th August 2014 in this household including visitors *(Write the First Name and Last Name only)*	What is [NAME'S] relationship to the head of the household? *(Refer to code list P2)*	Is [NAME] male or female? 1=Male 2=Female	What is [NAME'S] residential status? *(Refer to code list P4)*	What is [NAME'S] exact date of birth? *(Write the Day, Month and Year)*	What is [NAME'S] age in completed years?	Does [NAME] have a Birth Certificate?	What is [NAME'S] ethnicity? *If non Ugandan write code of country of citizenship*	What is [NAME'S] religion? *(Refer to code list P9)*	Is [NAME'S] biological mother alive?	Is [NAME'S] biological father alive?	In which District was [NAME] living before moving to this District?	How many years has [NAME] lived in this District continuously?	Does [NAME] have difficulty seeing?	Does [NAME] have difficulty hearing?	Does [NAME] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	Does [NAME] have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
	Example:				DB2												
00	VERONICA NAKIBUUKA	11	2	1	DD 19 MM 10 YYYY 1965	48	1	519		1	1	104	11	2	1	3	1

SECTION 1 PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

FOR PERSONS AGED 5 YEARS AND ABOVE

FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE

FOR FEMALES (12-54 years) ONLY

DC3

P0	P18	P19	P20	P21	P22	P23	P24	P25	P26	P27	P28	P29	P30	P31	P32	P33

EDUCATION

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER

| 0 0 | 2 | 4 3 | 2 7 | 1 | 1 0 | 4 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 05 | 02 03 04 | 01 03 01 | 01 00 01 | 00 01 2011 | 1 | 2 | 0 1 |

01A

DC3

DD4   HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

SECTION 2: HOUSING CONDITIONS

H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6
What is the tenure occupancy of the dwelling unit?	What type of dwelling unit does this household occupy?	How many rooms were used on the last Census Night for sleeping?	Types of materials mainly used for construction of the roof	Types of materials used for construction of the wall	Types of materials mainly used for the floor
10 = Owner occupied 11 = Free Public 12 = Free Private 13 = Subsidized public 14 = Subsidized private 15 = Rented public 16 = Rented private 96 = Other	10 = Detached House (single or multi-storey) 11 = Semi-Detached House 12 = Flat in a Block of Flats 13 = Room or rooms of a Main House 14 = Servant's Quarters 15 = Tenement (Muigo) 16 = Go down/basement 17 = Store 18 = Kiosk 96 = Other	If 9 or more, record 9	10 = Iron sheets 11 = Tiles 12 = Asbestos 13 = Concrete 14 = Tins 15 = Thatch 96 = Other	10 = Concrete/Stones 11 = Cement Blocks 12 = Burnt/Stabilised bricks 13 = Unburnt bricks with Cement 14 = Unburnt bricks with mud 15 = Wood 16 = Mud and Pole 17 = Tin/iron sheets 96 = Other	10 = Earth 11 = Rammed earth 12 = Cement screed 13 = Concrete 14 = Tiles 15 = Brick 16 = Stone 17 = Wood 96 = Other

H15	H16
What source of energy does this household mainly use for cooking?	What is the household's main source of water for drinking?
10 = Electricity: National grid (Umeme) 11 = Electricity: Solar 12 = Electricity: Personal Generator 13 = Electricity: Community/thermal plant 14 = Gas 15 = Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 16 = Biogas 17 = Paraffin-Stove 18 = Charcoal 19 = Firewood 20 = Cow Dung 21 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other	10 = Piped water into dwelling 11 = Piped water to the yard 12 = Public Tap 13 = Borehole in yard/plot 14 = Public borehole 15 = Protected well/spring 16 = Unprotected well/spring 17 = Bore/Stream/Lake 18 = Vendor 19 = Gravity Flow Scheme 20 = Rain Water 21 = Bottled water 96 = Other

SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES

What is the distance from home to the nearest _____ or fact, irrespective of whether you use the service or not

(Record distance in kms, if distance is given in miles, refer to code list H7-H13)

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

H14	
H50 Row 4: **HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**	What source of energy does this household mainly use for lighting?
	10 = Electricity: National grid (Umeme) 11 = Electricity: Solar 12 = Electricity: Personal Generator 13 = Electricity: Community/thermal plant 14 = Gas 15 = Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 16 = Biogas 17 = Paraffin-Lantern 18 = Paraffin-Tadooba 19 = Bogia 20 = Candles 21 = Cow Dung 22 = Grass (reeds) 96 = Other

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22
What is the distance to this source of water?	What type of toilet facility does this household mainly use?	Does the household share this toilet facility with other households?	What is the usual (commonly used) method of solid waste disposal from the household?	What type of bathroom does this household mainly use?	What type of kitchen does this household mainly use?
(Record distance in kms, if distance is given in miles, see distance conversion list) *If the water source is on premises, record 0.0*	10 = Flush Toilet 11 = VIP Latrine 12 = Covered Pit Latrine **with a slab** 13 = Covered Pit Latrine **without a slab** 14 = Uncovered Pit Latrine **with a slab** 15 = Uncovered Pit Latrine **without a slab** 16 = Ecosan (compost toilet) 17 = No facility, bush, polythene bag, bucket, etc 96 = Other	1 = Yes 2 = No 7 = N/A (For "No Facility, Bush, Polythene bags, bucket etc)	10 = Occupants dispose solid waste in the garden, and DO NOT burn or bury it 11 = Occupants burn solid waste 12 = Occupants bury solid waste 13 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump supervised by urban authorities 14 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump NOT supervised by urban authorities 15 = Solid waste collected by waste vendor 16 = Occupants dispose solid waste into river/swamp/pond 96 = Other arrangements	10 = Inside, drainage provided 11 = Inside, no drainage provided 12 = Outside built, drainage provided 13 = Outside built, no drainage provided 14 = Make-shift 15 = None 96 = Other	10 = Inside, specific room 11 = Inside, no specific room 12 = Outside, built 13 = Make-shift 14 = Open space

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

H23	
Does any member of this household own ____ (ASSET)? If Yes, record the number. If 9 or more, write 9. If more, record 0	
A. Motor vehicle	G. Television
B. Motor cycle	H. Radio
C. Bicycle	I. Fixed Phone
D. Wheel Chair	J. Computer / Laptop
E. Canoe / Boat	K. Generator
F. Donkey	

POSTAL SERVICES

H25
Did any member of this household send/receive a letter/parcel by post/or courier service in the last 12 months?
1 = Yes, Once 2 = Yes, Twice 3 = Yes, Thrice 4 = Yes, 4 times and above 5 = No 8 = Don't Know

DD4

INFORMATION

H24
What is the household's main source of information?
10 = Radio 11 = Word of Mouth 12 = Telephone 13 = Print Media 14 = Post Mail 15 = Hand Mail 16 = Television 17 = Community Meetings 18 = Internet 19 = Community Announcer 96 = Other

SOURCE OF LIVELIHOOD

H28
What was the main source of the household's livelihood in the last 12 months?
10 = Subsistence farming 11 = Commercial farming 12 = Employment income 13 = Business enterprise 14 = Cottage industry 15 = Property income 16 = Family / Friends / Relatives 17 = Institutional or Program support (WFP, e.t.c) 18 = Sale of assets 96 = Other

MOSQUITO NETS

H26	H27	H29
Does this household have any mosquito nets?	*If YES in H26, were the mosquito nets given free or from local sources? Record the appropriate code in the boxes below*	Did the household receive any money or physical items from any relative / family member / friend abroad during the last 12 months?
1 = Yes 2 = No	1 = Yes; 2 = No; 7 = NA; 8 = DK A= Given free by Gov't B= Given free by NGO C= Given free by NandInitiative D= Bought	1 = Yes, both goods and money 2= Yes, Money only 3 = Yes, Goods only 4 = No 8 = DK

REMITTANCES

H30
IF YES IN H29, in which countries do the relatives / family members / friends reside? 1 = Yes; 2 = No; 7=N/A
A. Australia B. Canada C. France D. Germany E. India F. Japan G. Kenya H. Libya I. Saudi Arabia	J. South Africa K. U.K L. USA M. Sweden N. United Arab Emirates O. Yemen P. South Sudan X. Other country Y. Don't know country of origin

01A

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

H31 — Does any member in this household have a **functional account** in the Bank or any other financial institution? (Active in last 12 months)
1 = Yes, have an account in the Bank
2 = Yes, have an account in another financial institution
3 = Yes, have both in a bank and another financial institution
4 = No
8 = DK

H32 — How many meals do the household members aged 5 years and above usually eat on average per day? *(Record number of meals in the box provided)*

H33 — Does every member in this household use soap to bathe?
1 = Yes
2 = No
8 = DK

H34 — Did every member in this household take sugar (at least once a day) during the last week?
1 = Yes
2 = No
8 = DK

H35 — Do you have salt in the house now?
1 = Yes
2 = No
8 = DK
DE5

H36 — Does every member in this household have at least two sets of clothing?
1 = Yes
2 = No
8 = DK

H37 — Does every member in this household have at least one pair of shoes? WITH EXCEPTION OF CHILDREN AGED ONE YEAR OR LESS
1 = Yes
2 = No
8 = DK

H38 — Does every child in this household (i.e. all those under 18 years) have a separate blanket?
1 = Yes
2 = No
7 = N/A

H39 — Is any member of the household involved in any household-based enterprise?
1 = Yes
2 = No

H40 — What is the nature of the enterprise? (If the household has more than one enterprise, record the one considered by the family as the most important)
10 Agriculture
11 Trade
12 Food processing
13 Other manufacturing
14 Services
15 Hotels and Restaurant
16 Mining and Quarrying
96 Other
97 No enterprise

SECTION 5: AGRICULTURAL MODULE

A1 — Does this household currently undertake any of the following agricultural activities:
1 = Yes, within EA
2 = Yes, outside EA but within District
3 = No

A2 — IF YES IN A1, how many does this household own?

A3 — IF YES IN A1, what is the main purpose of production? 1=Home Consumption 2=Sale 3=Both

	A1	A2	A3
I. Exotic / Cross breed cattle			
II. Local cattle rearing			
III. Goat rearing			
IV. Sheep rearing			
V. Piggery (pig rearing)			
VI. Poultry/birds keeping			
VII. Rabbit rearing			
VIII. Apiculture (Bee keeping)			
IX. Aquaculture (fish farming)			
X. Presence of Forest / wooded land			
XI. Crop growing			

A4 — List the crops grown on the holding in order of importance

Ser. No.	Crop Name	Crop Code (if the crop grown, write 97)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		

If there is any "YES" in A1, ask Question A5, otherwise write 97 in Question A5

A5 — Which of the household members is the least holder? *(Record the person number of holder from P9) If not listed, record 00*

A6 — Does the holding carry out any type of irrigation?
1=Yes
2=No
7=N/A

A7 — Does this household own agricultural land?
1 = Yes
2 = No

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

D1 — Did any deaths occur in this household in the last 12 months? I mean from September 2013 upto December 2013. What about from 1st January 2014 to 27th August 2014?
1 = Yes
2 = No
8 = Don't know

D2 — What was the name of the deceased? If no death in D1, write "Not Applicable" and end interview
1)
2)
3)
4)
5)

D3 — What was the sex of [NAME]?
1 = Male
2 = Female
7 = N/A

D4 — How old was [NAME] at the time of death (in completed years)? If age is less than one year, write 00

D5 — What was the cause of [NAME('S)] death?
1 = Disease
2 = Accident
3 = Violence
4 = Witchcraft
6 = Others
7 = N/A
8 = DK

D6-D8 FOR FEMALES WHO DIED AGED 12-64 YEARS

D6 — Was [NAME] pregnant at the time of her death?
1 = Yes
2 = No
7 = N/A
8 = DK

D7 — Did [NAME] die while giving birth?
1 = Yes
2 = No
7 = N/A
8 = DK

D8 — Did [NAME] die within 6 weeks after delivery?
1 = Yes
2 = No
7 = N/A
8 = DK

01A

DISTRICT OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE (P12)

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

H7-H13, H17

Distance Conversion

1 mile = 1.6 km

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