



Information Communication Technologies AND REMITTANCES TO HOUSEHOLDS



THEMATIC SERIES BASED ON THE NATIONAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2014



This report presents findings of the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014 undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). Additional information about the Census may be obtained from the **UBOS Head Office, Statistics House**. Plot 9 Colville Street, P. O. Box 7186, Kampala, Uganda; **Telephone:** +256-414 706000 Fax: +256-414 237553;
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THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Information Communication Technologies AND REMITTANCES TO HOUSEHOLDS

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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 Information Communication Technologies and Remittances to Households is among the detailed thematic reports being released from the National Population and Housing Census 2014. UBOS disseminated the abridged analytical report and the first set of thematic reports in 2017. The other thematic reports include:

- i) Health status and associated factors;
- ii) Education and Literacy;
- iii) Socio-economic status of Youth;
- iv) Status of Children;
- v) Gender characteristics;
- vi) Status of Older persons;
- vii) Housing and Household Conditions; and
- viii) Status of Persons With Disabilities.

In addition to this Report on Information Communication Technologies and Remittances to Households, 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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ACRONYMS

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICTs	Information Communication Technologies
IP	Internet protocol
LC	Local Council
MTN	Mobile Telecommunications Network
ODel	Open Distance e-learning
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TV	Television
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

KEY CENSUS INDICATORS FOR UGANDA, 2014

POPULATION SIZE

TOTAL POPULATION IN 2014 WAS

34.6 MILLION

MID 2019 PROJECTION

40.3 MILLION

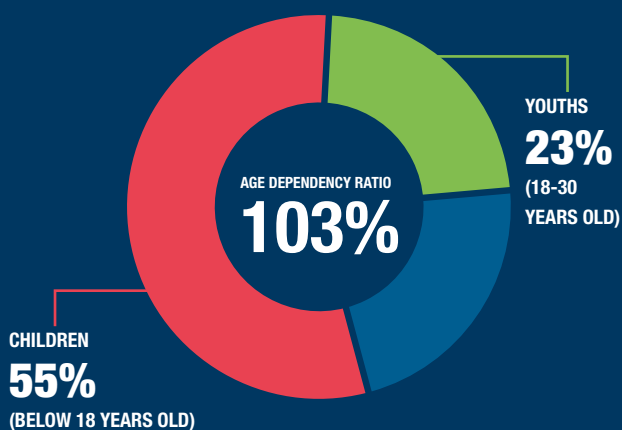
THE FEMALES CONSTITUTED
51% OF THE POPULATION



POPULATION DENSITY WAS

173 PERSONS/KM²

POPULATION COMPOSITION



POPULATION CHANGE

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)

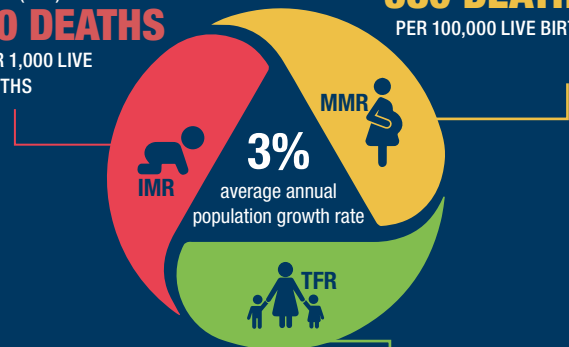
50 DEATHS

PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (MMR)

380 DEATHS

PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS



3%

average annual population growth rate



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 and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have been at the center of the development agenda in a number of economies for a long time. This is partly because ICT facilitates rapid technological advancement, prompt access to ideas and experiences, and speedy exchange of information. At the global level, the ICT sector has been identified as pivotal in raising labour productivity and enhancing competitiveness. The ICTs include internet, phones, print and electronic media among others.

ICT has revolutionised the way production, market access and distribution of goods and services are organised, leading to new business models emerging on the horizon that have led to fundamental changes in the way enterprises relate to consumers. The internet and the use of web-based technologies have led to new communication modalities resulting into traditional media (TVs, radio and newspapers) to devise new strategies and alternative scenarios in the struggle to remain relevant. ICT has, therefore, the potential to impact on economic growth and social transformation by providing a catalytic role to other sectors.

In modern society ICT is ever-present with over three billion people globally having access to the internet. There is a rapid growth in socio economic transformation in developing countries that is attributed ICT usage. The use of internet continues to grow steadily, at 6.6% globally, (3.3% in developing countries, 8.7% in the developed world).

ICT can contribute to universal access to education, equity and delivery of quality learning and teaching in various aspects and dimensions of life, enabling good governance and administration. Despite the power of computers to enhance reforms, improper implementation of the ICT policy is a widespread issue beyond the reach of increased funding and technological advances. Intrinsic barriers such as beliefs in more traditional teaching practices and individual attitude towards digitalisation all bring about varying effectiveness in the integration of ICT within the various sectors or areas of operations.

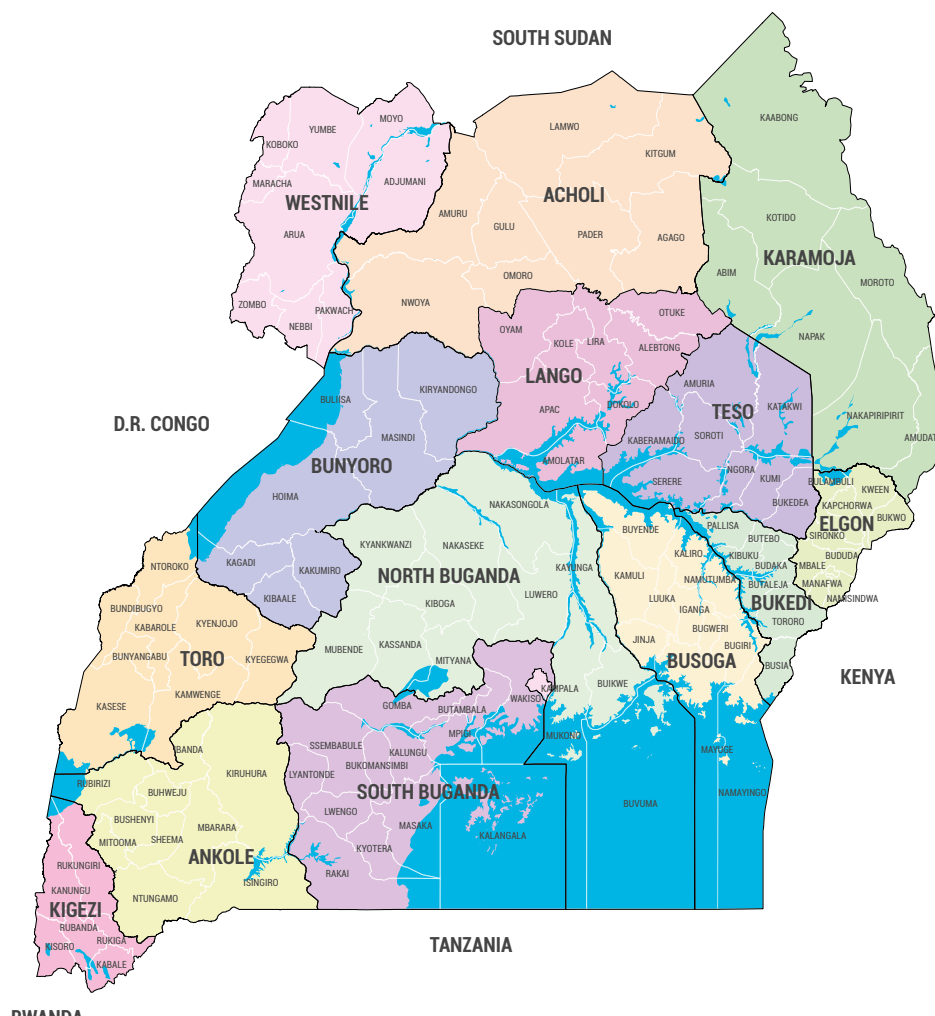
Uganda's population is increasingly getting connected to the world of digital information via mobile phones and the internet services. This monograph is one of the analytical reports of the National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2014 which included some questions on ICT. These included ownership of mobile phones and access to the internet at individual level. At the household level, Information was collected on ownership of ICT assets, main source of information and access to the postal services.

1.2 Presentation of Findings

This monograph presents indicators on different aspects of ICT disaggregated by sex, place of residence, districts and 15 sub-regions which include

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



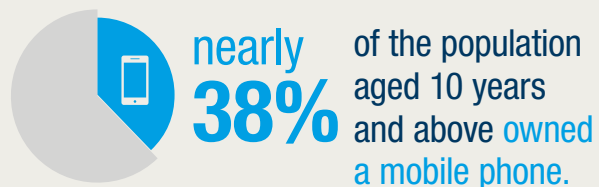
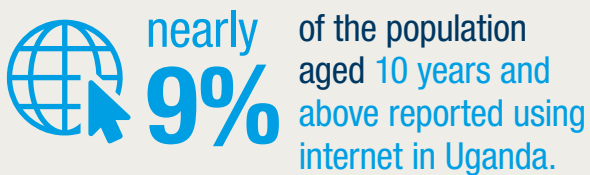
This monograph is comprised of six chapters. The rest of the monograph is organised as follows Chapter 2 discusses the role of the Internet and mobile phones in the ICT sector. Chapter 3 is on household ownership of ICT equipment while chapter 4 provides information on sources of information for the households and chapter 5 is on remittances from abroad to households. Chapter 6 presents the policy framework and policy proposals for the ICT sector.

1.3 Wealth Quintile

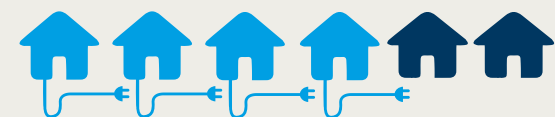
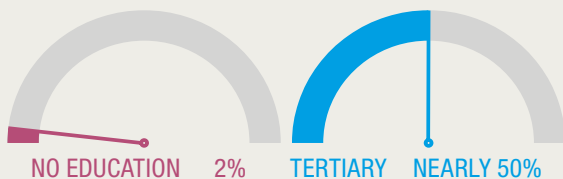
The wealth index is a background characteristic that is used throughout this report as a proxy for the standard of living of the household. It is calculated using data on the household ownership of consumer goods ranging from a television set to a bicycle or car, dwelling characteristics, source of drinking 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).

CHAPTER TWO

ACCESS TO INTERNET AND MOBILE PHONES

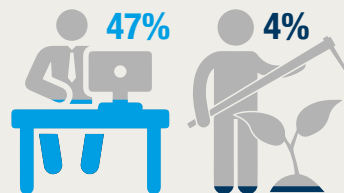
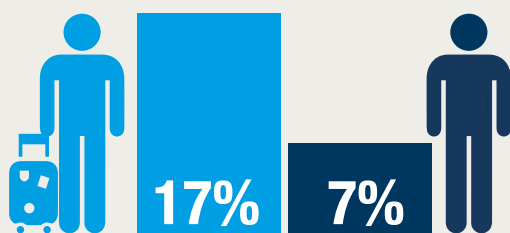


Internet use increased with **EDUCATION LEVEL**



Persons staying in households with access to electricity **WERE TWO TIMES MORE LIKELY TO OWN MOBILE PHONES (64% VS 32%)**

The proportion of the migrant population 10 years and above using the internet was **MORE THAN TWICE** that of the non-migrants.

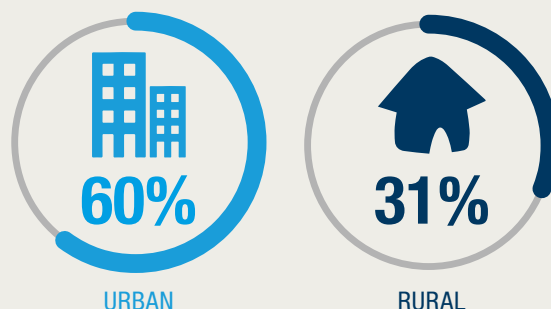


The share of the population 14-64 years using the internet among professionals was **NEARLY 12 TIMES** that of subsistence farmers

Nationally only two percent of the LC1s indicated availability of a public internet facility in their communities.



PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OWNING MOBILE PHONES



The internet and mobile phone technology have become part of everyday life for a number of people. The Internet is a global computer networking system providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks using standardised communication protocols. The internet connects a range of ICT devices together globally, forming a network in which they communicate with each other. Access to internet in this chapter can be broadly looked at as possession or availability (at home, office, school or other public place) of internet.

Cell phones are common to many individuals and are used for a number of purposes including sending and receive payments hence transforming the life of many people. Mobile Internet remains one of the fastest growing services offered by various operators with a multitude of options available to the clients such as MTN, Uganda Telecom Ltd, ForisTangerine, Airtel, Orange and Smile (Uganda Communications Commission, 2014).

The derivation of indicators on internet use and mobile phone ownership was based on questions P24 and P25 in figure 2.1 below:

FIGURE 2.1: CENSUS 2014 QUESTIONS ON MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP AND INTERNET USE

FOR PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE				
P22	P23	P24	P25	P26
What was [NAME]'s main activity status in the last 7 days? (Refer to code list P22)	What was [NAME]'s main type of work (occupation) during the last 7 days? (DESCRIBE IN NOT LESS THAN TWO WORDS)	Does [NAME] own a mobile phone? If yes, with number of phones (include) used if none, write 0 If 1, write 1 If more, write 2 Think	Does [NAME] use internet? 1=Yes 2=No 3=NA 4=DK	What is [NAME]'s current marital status? (Refer to code list P26)
	Occupation Detail Code			
	SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHER	1	1	2
	4 5			

2.1 Internet use

As technologies continue to advance, networks are becoming Internet Protocol (IP) based. We are experiencing machine to machine communication growing in popularity. This presents a number of opportunities for innovations and solutions for local challenges and in turn poses challenges in terms of how this can be facilitated rather than inhibited.

The NPHC 2014 asked a question to household members who were 10 years and above if they used the internet. An individual can use the internet through possessing ICT devices or access them at home, office, school or any other public location.

Table 2.1 shows that, nationally, about 2 million persons 10 years and above (nearly 9%) reported using the internet with the proportion among males (11%) being higher than that of the females (7%). There was notable inequality in usage of the internet between the rural and urban population. The proportion of the urban population using the internet (21 %) was nearly 4 times that of their rural counterparts (5%). The findings also reveal that, the proportion of the population consuming the internet sharply

increases with the wealth level from three percent among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 25 percent among those in the highest wealth quintile. Disaggregation by special age categories indicate that the share of the population using the internet was highest (16%) in the post-secondary school going population (aged 19-24 years) and lowest (2%) among the older persons. In addition, only six percent of the secondary school going population was using the internet.

Furthermore, internet use was lower (4.5%) among persons with disabilities compared to their counterparts (9.4%).

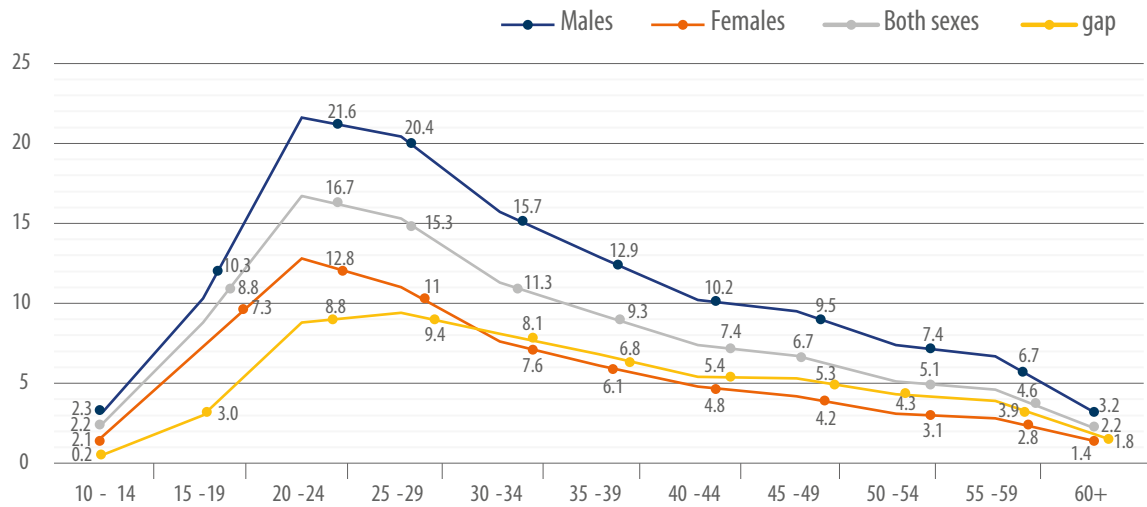
Relatedly, the proportion of the population who had access to electricity and was using the internet was nearly 5 times (24%) the population that did not have access to electricity (5%). These findings call for targeted interventions to further improve access to the internet by the population.

TABLE 2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND ABOVE BY INTERNET USAGE BY SEX AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Residence			
Urban	25.4	16.9	20.8
Rural	6.3	2.8	4.5
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	4.0	1.4	2.6
Second	4.7	1.8	3.2
Middle	5.2	2.3	3.7
Fourth	8.9	4.3	6.5
Highest	31.1	20.6	25.4
Age group			
10-24	9.7	6.8	8.2
13-18	6.8	5.2	6.0
15-24	15.1	9.9	12.3
19-24	20.6	12.4	16.1
18-30	19.3	11.1	14.8
31-59	11.3	5.3	8.1
60 Years and above	3.2	1.4	2.2
Disability Status			
With disability	6.5	3.1	4.5
With no disability	11.7	7.2	9.4
Access to Electricity			
Have access	29.3	19.9	24.2
Have no access	6.4	2.9	4.6
Total	11.0	6.5	8.6
Number(000's)	1,167.9	772.8	1,940.6

The results in Figure 2.2 indicate that generally the use of internet was higher among males compared to females for all age groups. The highest gap (9.4%) in internet use by sex was recorded for the age group 25-29 years. Internet use also increased with age and peaked at the ages between 20 -24 years then declined as age advanced. The results also show that internet use was higher among younger persons (15-29 years) compared to persons of higher and lower ages.

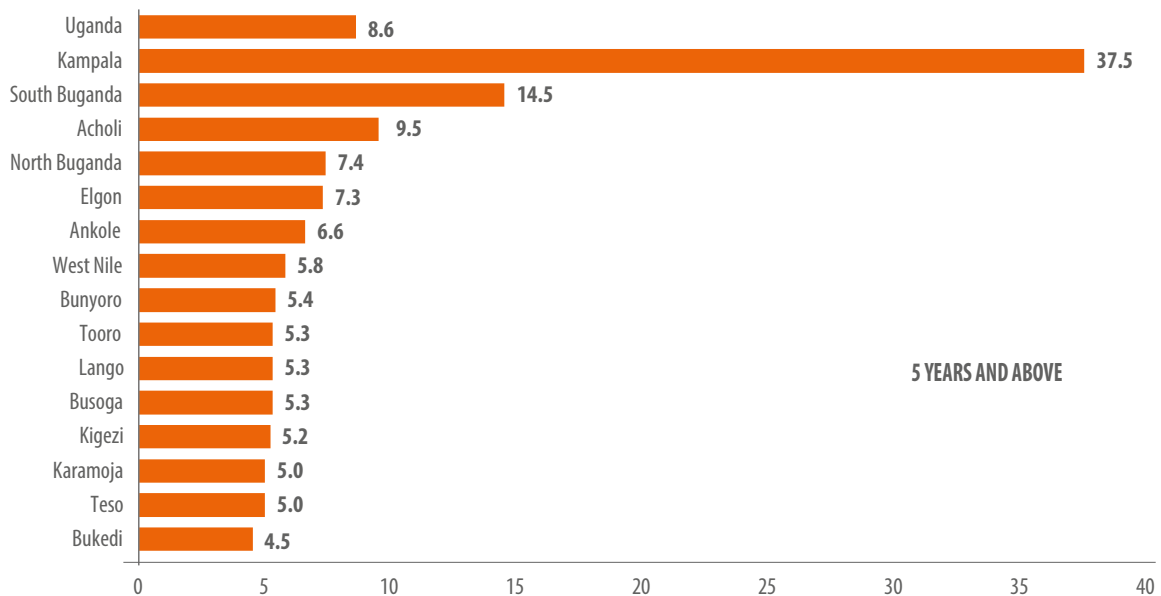
FIGURE 2.2: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO THE INTERNET BY AGE GROUP AND SEX (%)



Note: "Gap" is the difference between the proportion of males and females with access to the internet

Access to the internet among the population aged 10 years and above varied somewhat by sub-region. It was generally low for most of the sub-regions, with the exception of Kampala (38%) and South Buganda (15 %) where the population using internet was more than 10 percent (Figure 2.3).

FIGURE 2.3: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE USING THE INTERNET BY SUB-REGION (%)



The use of ICT in education helps to establish networks for sharing educational resources and supports students to acquire ICT skills. Consumption of internet in education can promote the growth and implementation of open, distance and e-learning (ODEL) modes of study. Given that individuals require some basic education and knowledge to use the internet effectively, there is need to relate use of the internet to education level.

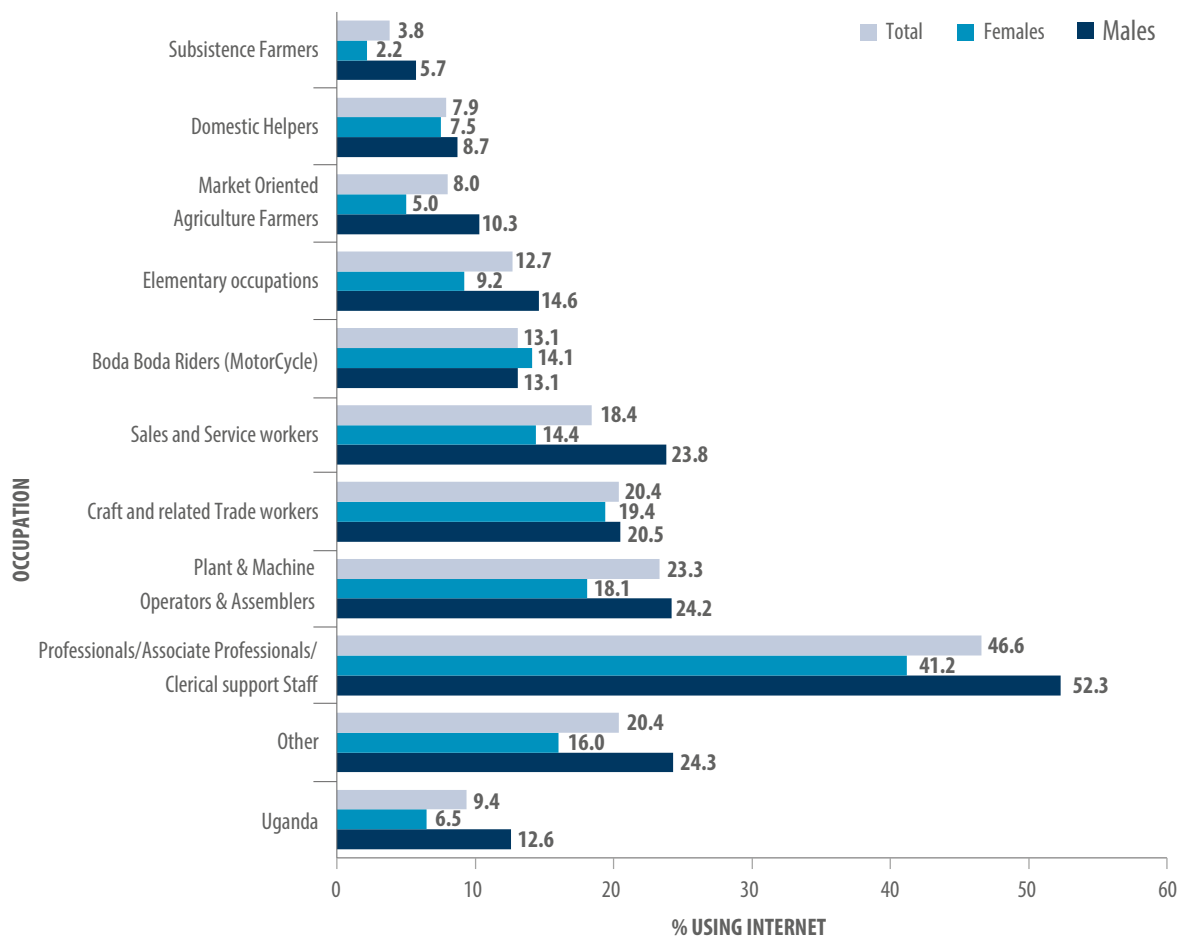
Table 2.2 shows that the use of internet was higher among the literate population (11%) compared to the illiterate population (2%). The findings also indicate that internet use increases sharply with an increase in education level. It ranges between two percent among those with no education to nearly 50 percent among those with tertiary education.

TABLE 2.2: DISTRIBUTION OF INTERNET USAGE BY SEX AND EDUCATION STATUS (%)

Education categorization	Male	Female	Total
Literacy Status			
Illiterate	2.1	1.2	1.5
Literate	13.6	9.1	11.4
Education Attainment			
Never Attended	3.2	1.5	2.0
Primary	3.8	2.2	3.0
Secondary	21.7	14.8	18.4
Tertiary	53.2	45.8	49.9
Uganda	11.0	6.5	8.6

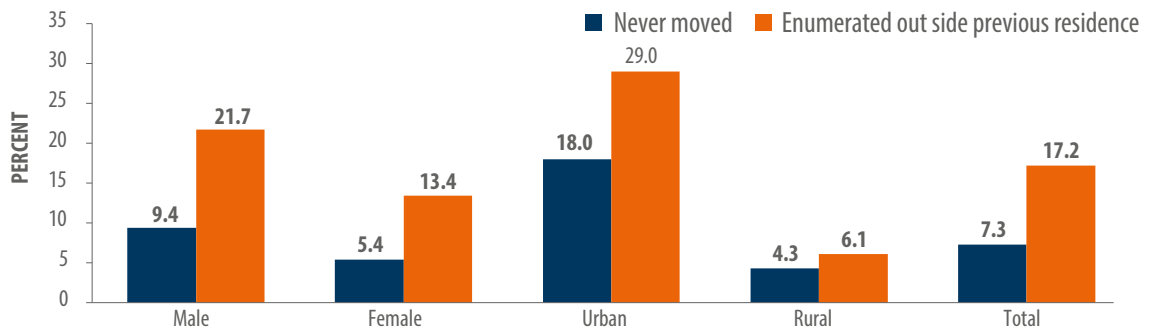
Figure 2.4 shows the variation in internet usage of the working population 14-64 years by occupation. The results show that internet usage was highest among persons working as professionals or associate professionals or clerical support staff with 47 percent (52% among males and 41% among females). The other occupations which reported high internet use included plant and machine operators and assemblers (23%), craft and related trade workers (20%) and sales and service workers (18%). The subsistence farmers (who form the majority of the working population in the country) had the lowest proportion (4%) of its population 14-64 years using the internet, while the market oriented agricultural farmers use of the internet was also low (8%).

FIGURE 2.4: DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORKING POPULATION 14-64 YEARS USING THE INTERNET BY OCCUPATION (%)



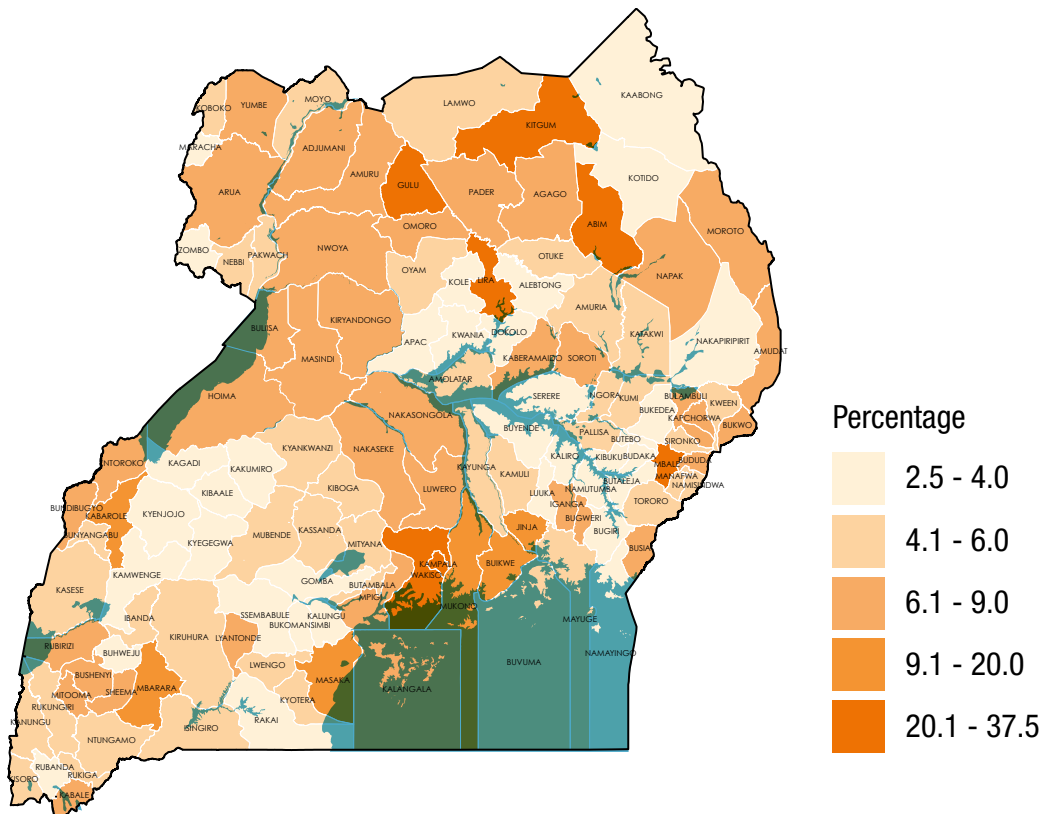
The internet, especially social media may enhance the possibilities of maintaining strong ties with families and friends. This is so vital for the migrant population as they can still feel connected to the communities from where they migrated. Figure 2.5 presents the proportion of the population aged 10 years and above using the internet by migration status. Nationally, the share of the population using the internet (17%) that was enumerated outside their place of previous residence was more than two times the population of the non-migrants (7%). In agreement with the general pattern, the migrant male and urban population was more likely to use the internet compared to their female and rural counterparts. However, across residence and gender, the migrant population had a higher likelihood of using the internet compared to the non-migrant population (Figure 2.5).

FIGURE 2.5: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE USING THE INTERNET BY MIGRATION STATUS (%)



The results in Map 2.1 show that the proportion of persons using the internet was generally low across many districts. The proportion of the population using the internet in many districts was four percent or below. The map indicates that only two districts (Kampala and Wakiso) had more than 20 percent of its population reporting that they were using the internet.

MAP 2.1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE USING THE INTERNET BY DISTRICT (%)

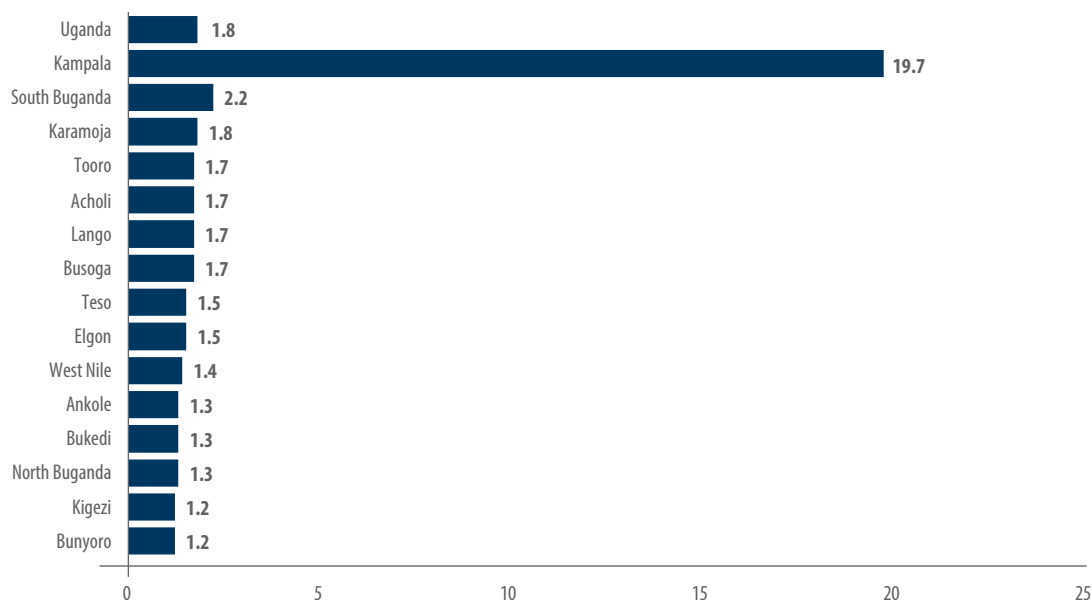


Similarly, the results in Appendix Table A1.1 reveal that internet usage was highest in Kampala (38%) and lowest in Kibuku (2.5%).

2.2 Existence of a public internet facility in the Communities

One of the channels of lowering the costs of accessing the internet is ensuring the availability of public internet avenues. The existence of such facilities ensure that the population that cannot access the internet at home are able get the services at low prices. During NPHC 2014 enumeration, all LC1 communities provided information regarding existence of a public internet facility. The findings in Figure 2.6 show that nationally only two percent of the communities had a public internet facility. Apart from Kampala where nearly one fifth of the communities (LC1s) indicated availability of a public internet facility, the existence of public internet facilities in the other communities was below three percent.

FIGURE 2.6: DISTRIBUTION OF LC1S BY EXISTENCE OF A PUBLIC INTERNET FACILITY IN THE COMMUNITIES (%)



2.3 Ownership of mobile phones

A mobile phone is an important medium of communication. Ownership of a mobile phone has become crucial in day to day life due to its diverse use. The NPHC 2014 asked all household members aged 10 years and above whether they owned a mobile phone and the number of phones they owned.

Table 2.3 shows that about 38 percent (8.6 million persons) of the population aged 10 years and above owned a mobile phone in 2014. The percentage of the target population who owned a mobile phone among the females (nearly one third) was lower than that of the males (45%). There was also a high disparity in ownership of mobile phones between urban and rural areas with the proportion of the population owning mobile phones in urban areas (60%) being nearly two times that of the rural areas (31%).

The results also indicate that ownership of a mobile phone increases with an increase in the level of education. It increased from 23 percent among those with no education to 90 percent among those with tertiary education. Ownership of the mobile phones also increased with an increase in wealth quintile from 18 percent among those in the lowest wealth quintile to 68 percent among those in the highest wealth quintile. Furthermore, disaggregation by disability status indicates that ownership rates of mobile phones among persons with disabilities (34%) were lower than among those without disabilities.

Besides, the population that owned a mobile phone among those households that had access to electricity (64%) was twice that did not have access to electricity (32%).

TABLE 2.3: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE OWNING MOBILE PHONES BY SEX AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	Total
Residence			
Urban	63.4	56.4	59.6
Rural	38.3	24.3	30.9
Education Attainment			
Never Attended	30.0	19.4	22.9
Primary	34.0	24.6	29.1
Secondary	65.0	55.8	60.6
Tertiary	91.1	88.9	90.1
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	25.9	10.1	17.6
Second	34.0	17.9	25.6
Middle	39.8	25.8	32.5
Fourth	48.0	37.8	42.7
Highest	72.3	66.0	68.8
Disability Status			
With disability	41.7	29.2	34.4
With no disability	44.5	32.7	38.2
Access to Electricity			
Has access	67.5	60.9	63.9
Has no access	38.7	25.2	31.6
Total	44.5	32.7	38.2
Number (000's)	4,721.5	3,885.2	8,606.7

Figure 2.7 shows variations in ownership of mobile phones by age group. There was low ownership of mobile phones in young ages. However it increased with age up to age group 31-59 and decreased at age 60 and above.

FIGURE 2.7: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE OWNING MOBILE PHONES BY SPECIAL AGE GROUPS (%)

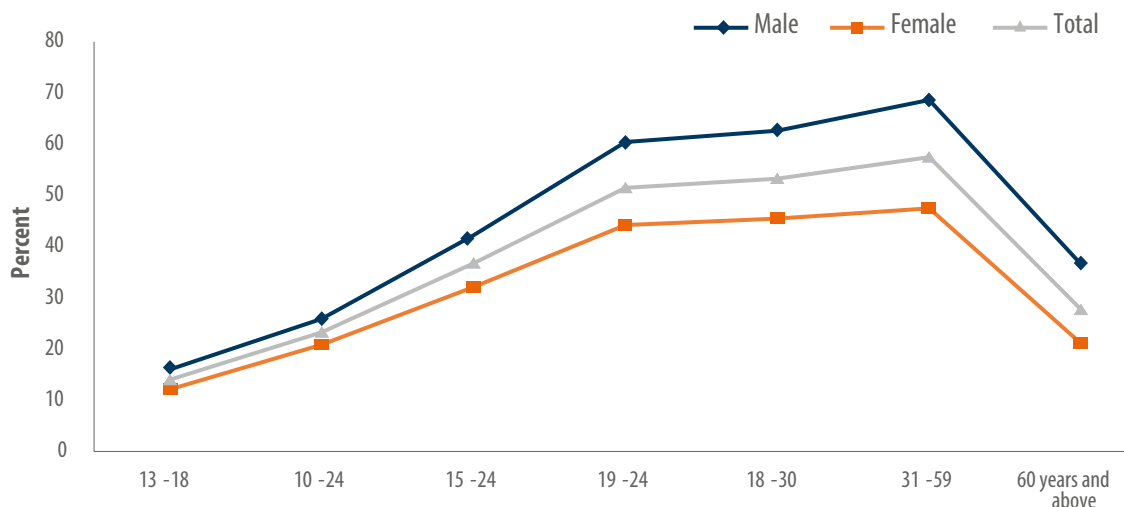


Figure 2.8 shows that mobile phone ownership varied by sub region with Kampala (77%), South Buganda (56%) and North Buganda (46%) having a higher share of their population owning mobile phones compared to the other sub-regions. The results also reveal that the sub-regions of Ankole, Toro, Bunyoro and Kigezi had a higher proportion of their population possessing mobile phones compared to the remaining sub-regions.

FIGURE 2.8: DISTRIBUTION OF MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP BY SUB-REGION (%)

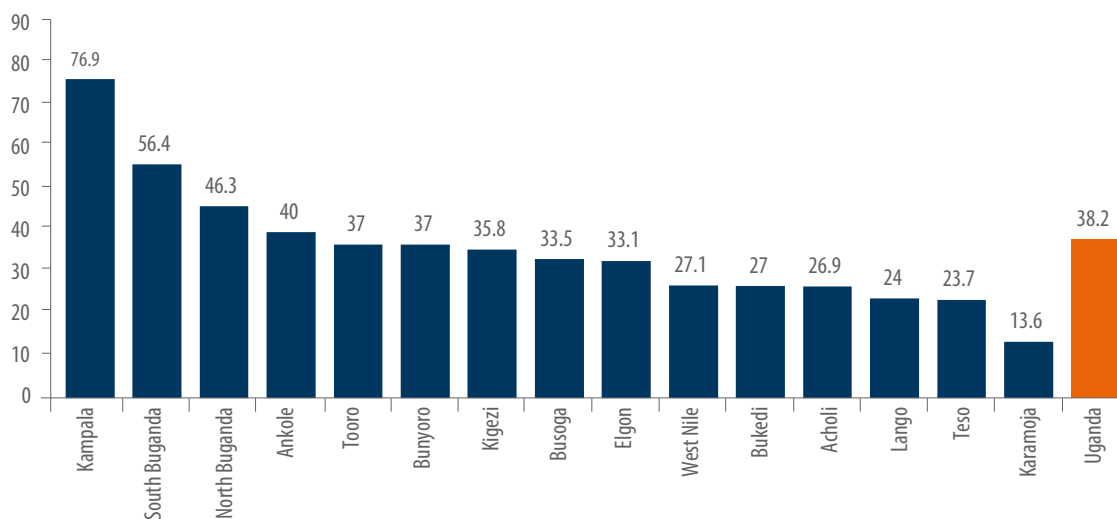
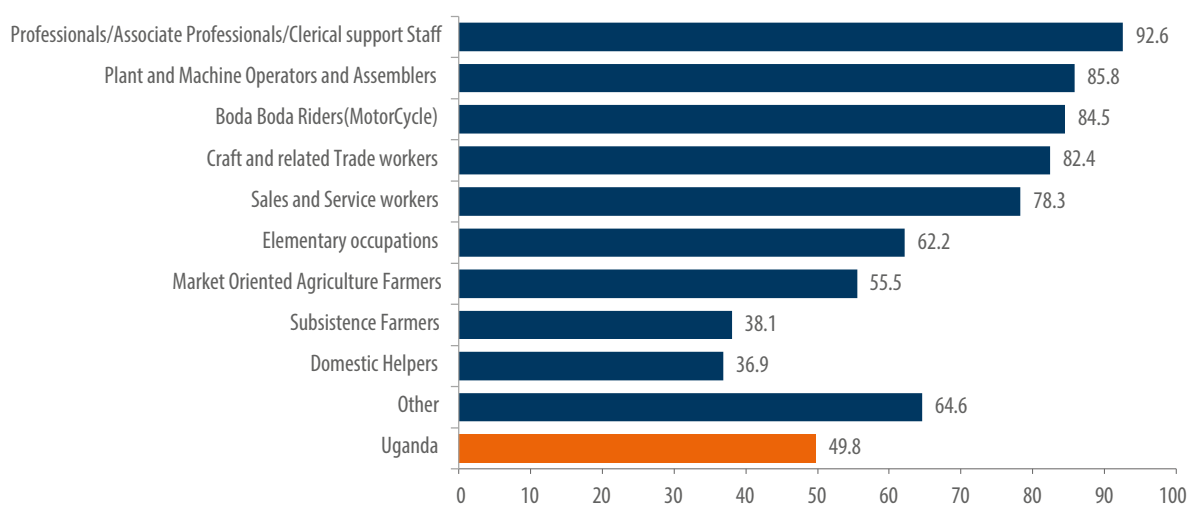


Figure 2.9 shows that there was variation in mobile phone ownership among the working population 14-64 years by occupation status. Overall, half of the working population reported using the mobile phone. However, the proportion of the population who reported owning mobile phones among domestic helpers (37%) and subsistence farmers (38%) was below the national average and was above the national average for the rest of the occupations.

FIGURE 2.9 DISTRIBUTION OF MOBILE PHONE OWNERSHIP AMONG PERSONS 14-64 YEARS BY OCCUPATION (%)



Mobile phones are among the ICTs that serve as social glue connecting people all over the world. The modern mobile phone has developed into a social medium that enables users to be not only consumers but also active producers of media content. This new generation of mobile phones is of particular importance for persons who live geographically apart as they enable them to remain connected.

Table 2.4 presents an overview of the relationship between the migration status of the population and ownership of mobile phones by some background characteristics. The level of ownership of mobile phones was higher among the population that was enumerated outside their previous residence (59%) compared to the non-movers (35%). At sub-regional level, the largest disparity in ownership of mobile phones between the migrants and non-migrants was reported in Karamoja and the lowest in Bunyoro. The proportion of persons living in Karamoja, aged 10 years and above, enumerated outside their previous residence owning mobile phones (55%) was 4.5 times that of the non-migrants (12%). However, the corresponding proportion for migrants 10 years and above enumerated in Bunyoro of 40 percent was 1.1 times that of the non-migrants (36%).

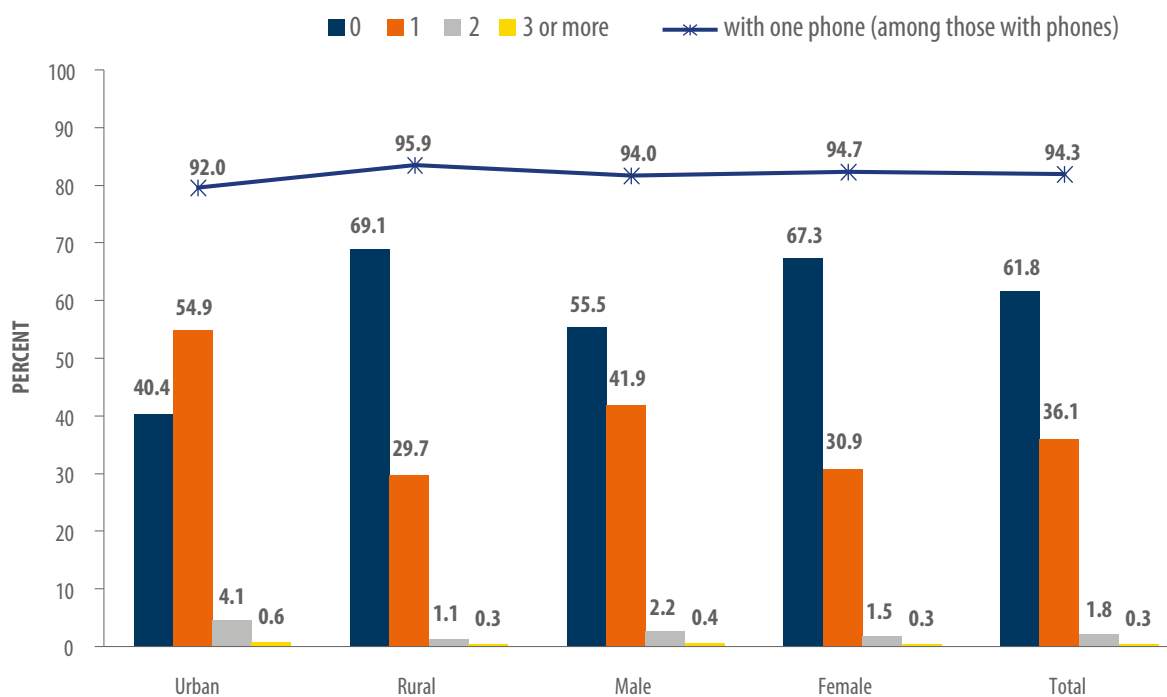
TABLE 2.4: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE OWNING MOBILE PHONES BY MIGRATION STATUS AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background characteristic	Never moved	Enumerated outside previous residence	Total
Sex			
Male	41.4	65.8	44.5
Female	29.3	53.2	32.7
Residence			
Urban	54.2	75.9	59.6
Rural	29.7	43.0	30.9
Sub-region			
Kampala	70.1	83.2	76.9
South Buganda	52.5	70.2	56.4
North Buganda	44.3	53.3	46.3
Total	35.1	59.0	38.2

Background characteristic	Never moved	Enumerated outside previous residence	Total
Busoga	32.3	47.9	33.5
Bukedi	25.7	50.1	27.0
Elgon	32.3	56.2	33.1
Teso	22.9	43.0	23.7
West Nile	26.2	41.5	27.1
Acholi	25.5	43.2	26.9
Lango	23.3	47.2	24.0
Karamoja	12.2	54.5	13.6
Tooro	36.3	42.1	37.0
Ankole	39.0	50.2	40.0
Bunyoro	35.7	40.3	37.0
Kigezi	35.4	53.8	35.8
Total	35.1	59.0	38.2

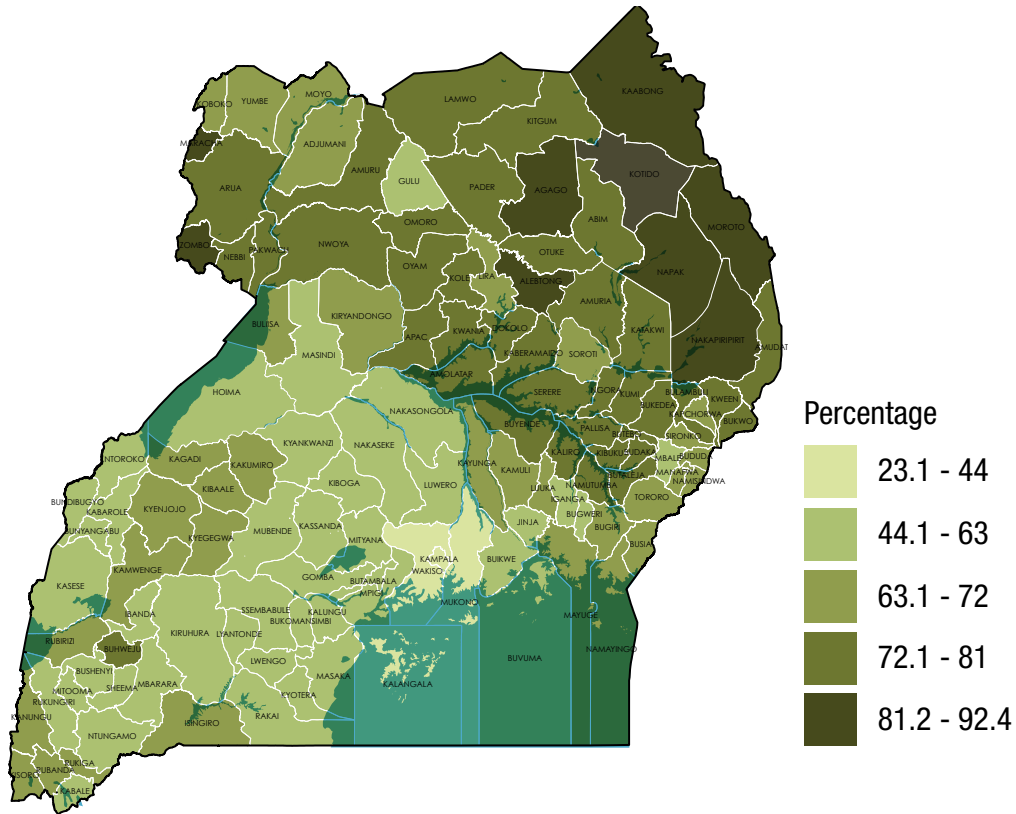
The 2014 Census collected information on the number of mobile phones possessed by household members aged 10 years and above. Figure 2.10 shows almost all the persons with mobile phones had one mobile phone. Among persons aged 10 years and above with mobile phones, 94 percent of them possessed one mobile phone. Overall 36 percent of the population aged 10 years and above owned one mobile phone while two percent owned two or more mobile phones. Rural-urban differentials indicate that nearly five percent owned more than one mobile phones in urban areas compared to one percent for rural areas. There were, however, no high sex differentials by number of mobile phones owned.

FIGURE 2.10: PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS AND ABOVE BY THE NUMBER OF MOBILE PHONES OWNED BY SEX AND RESIDENCE



Map 2.2 shows that most of the districts in the Karamoja sub-region had more than 81 percent of its population aged 10 years and above not owning mobile phones. However, the population living in Kampala, Wakiso, Kalangala and Mukono districts had higher mobile phone ownership rates, with less than 44.1 percent of its population aged 10 years and above indicating that they did not own mobile phones.

MAP 2.2: DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE WITHOUT A MOBILE PHONE BY DISTRICT (%)



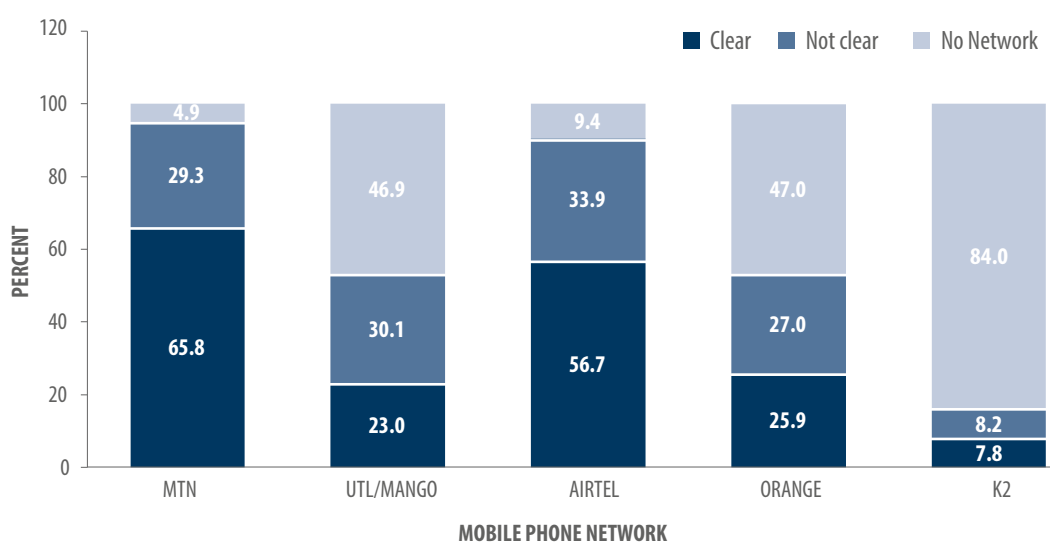
The results in Appendix Table A1.1 show that mobile phone ownership was highest in Kampala with more than three quarters (77%) of its population aged 10 years and above revealing that they owned at least one mobile phone. However ownership rates of mobile phones among the population 10 years and above were less than 10 percent in the districts of Kotido, Kaabong and Napakiripirit.

2.4 Mobile phone Network coverage in the Communities

The National ICT Policy 2014 for Uganda aims at ensuring equitable and affordable access to telecommunication services for all the citizens of Uganda through an enabled and competitive private sector. To this end, Government has committed itself to ensuring that quality telecommunication services are readily accessible to all at reasonable cost. One of the enabling channels to achieve this, is by ensuring that the mobile phone network coverage is universal in the country. During the NPHC 2014, communities were asked to give a self-rating of the network coverage of their main mobile phone network providers within their communities

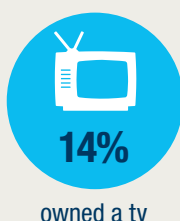
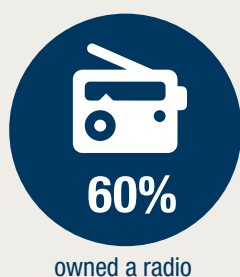
Figure 2.11 shows that nearly two thirds (66%) of the communities (LC1s) reported that the MTN network signal was clear with the corresponding proportions for Airtel being 57 percent, Orange 25 percent, Mango 23 percent and K2 at only eight percent.

FIGURE 2.11: DISTRIBUTION OF LC1S BY THE STATUS OF MOBILE NETWORK COVERAGE (%)

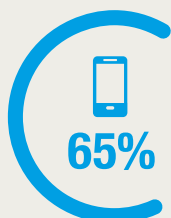


CHAPTER THREE

HOUSEHOLD OWNERSHIP OF ICT DEVICES



64% of the households owned any of the three ICT assets (radio, TV set or computer) and **2%** owned all the three.



NEARLY TWO THIRDS of the households owned mobile phones.



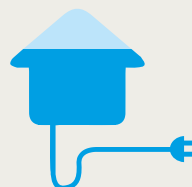
ONLY 5% of the households owned fixed phones.



Ownership rates of TV sets and computers among households headed by subsistence farmers were very low.

tv sets **3%**

computers **1%**



TWO THIRDS of the households who had access to the national grid electricity owned television sets compared to only **3%** with no electricity.

This chapter presents findings on ICT devices possessed by households as gathered from the NPHC 2014. The census questionnaire included questions on ownership of mobile phones, fixed phones, radio, television set and computer. Access to ICT devices is fundamental in linking communities, facilitating businesses and empowering communities socially and economically. Such information is useful in Uganda as it highlights progress towards positioning the country competitively in the Global ICT market an aspiration set out in the National Development Plan II. The information on ownership of ICT devices is also necessary to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

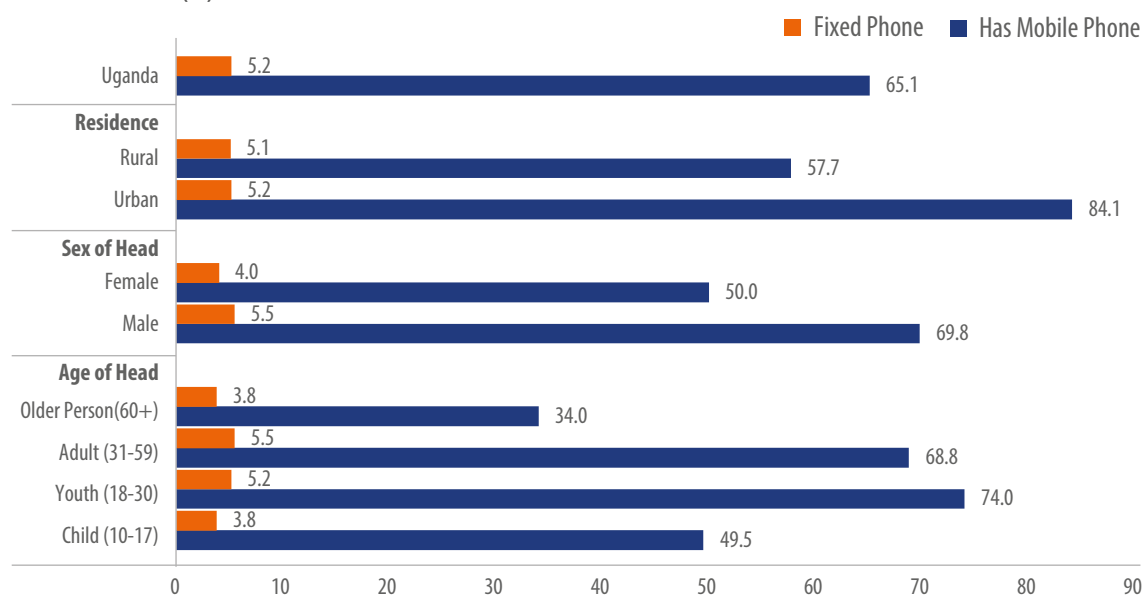
3.1 Ownership of mobile and fixed phones

The access by a household to a mobile or fixed phone allows household members to communicate easily. While the fixed phone is primarily used for communication, the mobile phone has some added features including facilitating easier and safer savings (mobile money), internet access, access to electronic media etc. During the NPHC 2014, all persons aged 10 years and above were asked as to whether they owned a mobile phone and in this section any household that had any of its members owning a mobile phone is regarded as owning a cellphone. At the same time, information was collected from households whether there was any household member who owned a fixed phone.

Figure 3.1 shows that about two thirds of the households (65%) had at least one person aged 10 years and above who owned mobile phones. Disaggregation by the age of the household head indicate that households headed by youth aged 18-30 had a higher likelihood (74%) of owning a mobile phone compared to households headed by either younger or older persons. Ownership of mobile phones was higher in urban areas (84%) compared to the rural areas (58%). There were also differentials observed in mobile phone ownership between the male headed households (70%) and the female headed households (50%).

On the other hand, five percent of the households owned fixed phones with no differentials observed by rural-urban residence. However male headed households and those headed by adults (31-59 years) had a slightly higher likelihood (both at 6%) of owning fixed phones compared to their other counterparts.

FIGURE 3.1: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING MOBILE AND FIXED PHONES BY RESIDENCE, SEX AND AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD (%)



3.2 Ownership of computers and other ICT devices by households

The NPHC 2014 gathered data on ownership of television sets, radios and computers by households. These three in addition to other ICTs like the internet are vital tools of imparting knowledge to the population.

The census results point to a wide gap between ownership of relatively expensive ICTs such as the TV sets and computers compared to the radios. Table 3.1 indicates that the radio had the widest ownership with 60 percent of the households indicating that they had a radio. The television was the second widely owned ICT asset by households (14%) while only four percent of the households possessed computers/laptops.

The findings also reveal that nearly two thirds (64%) of the households owned any of the three ICT assets while only two percent owned all the three. Furthermore, the results show a higher proportion of ownership of ICT devices by male headed households compared to female headed households. The same pattern is observed by urban rural residence, with urban residents depicting higher ownership rates compared to rural residents. This can be partly attributed to the fact that urban and male headed households are relatively in a better economic situation compared to rural and female headed households.

At sub-regional level, Kigezi and Ankole (71% and 70% respectively) had the highest proportions of households with radios while possession of television sets (68%) and computers (18%) among

households was highest in Kampala. Karamoja sub-region had the lowest proportion of households with any of the three ICT devices (radios-15%, TV sets-2% and computers-less than 2%).

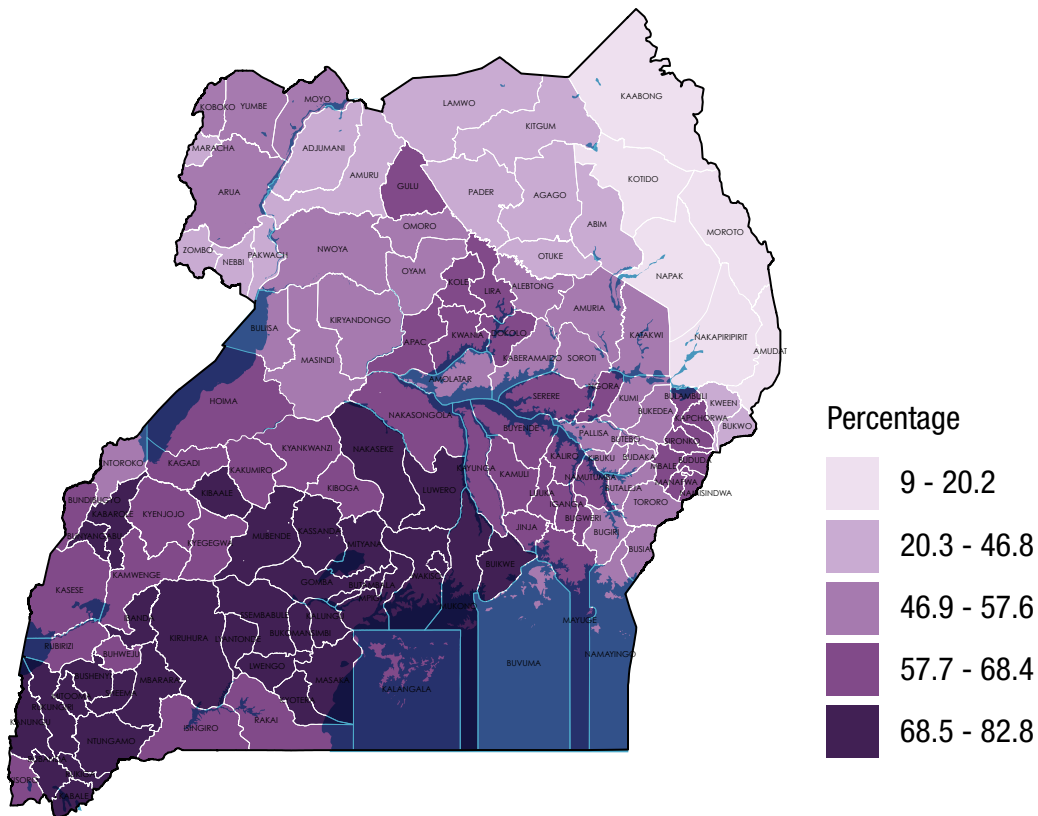
Table 3.1 also shows that there was a high disparity in the ownership of TV sets and computers between households in the wealthiest quintile and those in the other wealth quintiles. Furthermore, access to electricity is one of the key drivers in ownership of ICT devices as households with access to electricity had a higher likelihood of ownership of the either the radio, TV set or computer compared to households that had no access to electricity.

TABLE 3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF SELECTED ICT DEVICES AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Background Characteristic	Has Radio	TV	Computer	Any of 3	All the 3	Neither
Sex of Head						
Male	63.5	14.3	4.0	66.9	2.4	33.1
Female	49.4	13.2	3.2	53.7	1.7	46.3
Age of Head						
Child(10-17)	50.1	10.3	2.7	53.6	1.3	46.4
Youth(18-30)	59.2	16.8	4.4	64.4	2.3	35.6
Adult(31-59)	61.5	14.6	4.0	64.9	2.5	35.1
Older Person(60+)	57.0	6.6	2.0	58.3	1.1	41.7
Residence						
Urban	63.9	38.5	9.9	74.1	6.7	25.9
Rural	58.7	4.5	1.5	59.7	0.5	40.3
Sub-Region						
Kampala	60.9	68.1	18.4	82.8	12.6	17.2
South Buganda	68.2	30.7	6.8	75.4	4.7	24.6
North Buganda	66.5	13.7	2.7	69.6	1.5	30.4
Busoga	59.7	7.7	2.0	61.7	1.0	38.3
Bukedi	49.5	6.6	2.2	51.5	0.9	48.5
Elgon	57.7	9.8	2.3	59.8	1.2	40.2
Teso	53.1	3.8	2.1	54.4	0.8	45.6
West Nile	47.7	3.4	2.1	48.5	0.9	51.5
Acholi	44.4	5.7	3.8	46.1	1.7	53.9
Lango	56.8	3.8	2.4	57.8	1.0	42.2
Karamoja	14.5	2.0	1.5	15.5	0.6	84.5
Tooro	64.1	5.9	1.7	65.3	0.9	34.7
Ankole	69.7	9.2	2.5	71.6	1.2	28.4
Bunyoro	62.5	5.4	1.5	63.7	0.7	36.3
Kigezi	70.6	4.9	2.0	71.5	0.8	28.5
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	34.7	0.1	0.3	34.9	0.0	65.1
Second	54.5	0.5	0.6	55.0	0.0	45.0
Middle	67.2	1.0	0.8	67.7	0.1	32.3
Fourth	70.0	5.3	1.6	71.4	0.4	28.6
Highest	69.4	51.4	12.9	82.0	8.7	18.0
Access to Electricity						
Has electricity	70.3	56.0	13.7	84.3	9.5	15.7
No Electricity	57.4	2.8	1.2	58.3	0.3	41.7
Total	60.1	14.0	3.8	63.8	2.2	36.2
Number (000's)	4,391.0	1,023.3	278.2	4,657.0	164.0	2,647.0

The districts with the darkest shade in map 3.1 had a large proportion of households owning either a radio, TV or computer. Additionally, Appendix A1.2 shows that the districts of Moroto, Napak, Nakapiripirit, Kotido and Kaabong had the least percentage of households (below 20%) owning either a radio, TV or computer. The implication is that a large proportion of households from these districts are deprived off these vital ICT devices.

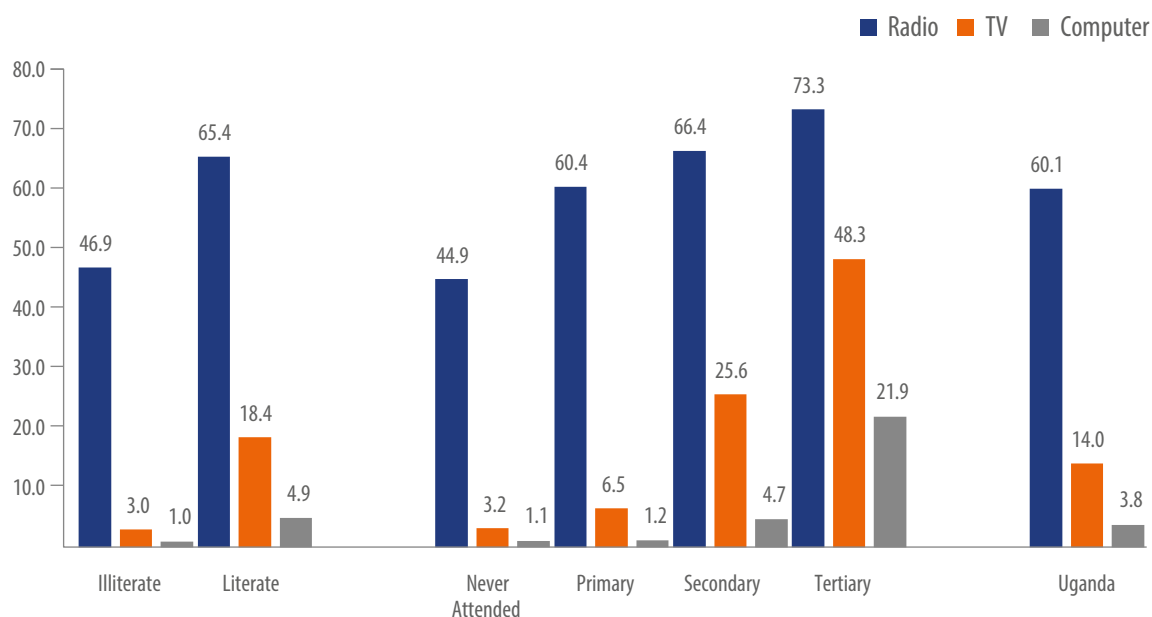
MAP 3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING EITHER A RADIO, OR TELEVISION OR COMPUTER BY DISTRICT (%)



3.3 Ownership of ICT devices and Education

Figure 3.1 shows household ownership of ICT equipment by the highest level of education of the household head. The results reveal that the proportion of households owning ICT devices increase with an increase in the education level of the household head. For instance, while 48 and 21 percent of the household heads with tertiary education owned TVs and computers, the corresponding proportions for the household heads who had never been to school was three percent and one percent respectively. Relatedly, households headed by literate persons were more likely to own ICT equipment compared to their other counterparts.

FIGURE 3.2: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING RADIOS, TV SETS AND COMPUTERS BY LITERACY AND EDUCATION ATTAINMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD



3.4 Ownership of ICT devices and Occupation

Table 3.2 shows that there were variations in ownership of radios, television sets and computers by occupation of the household head. Households headed by Professionals/Associate Professionals/Clerical support staff had a higher likelihood of ownership of any of the three devices compared to other occupations. The results also indicate that the proportion of households possessing the radio in all the occupations were above 50 percent (highest-74%, lowest-51%). However ownership rates of TV sets (3%) and computers (1%) among subsistence farmers were very low.

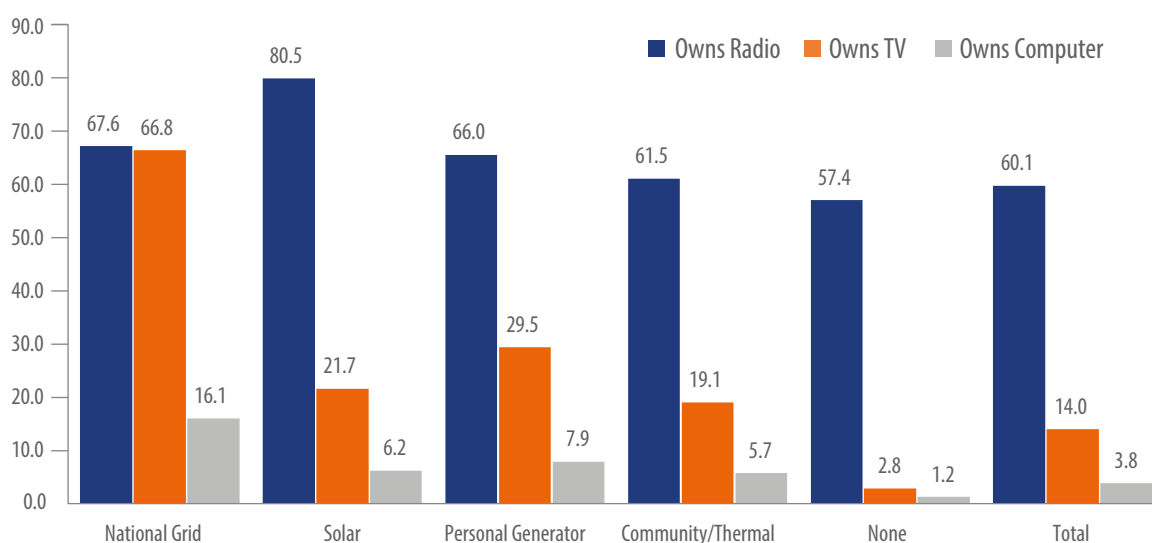
TABLE 3.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF SELECTED ICT DEVICES AND OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD

Occupation	Has Radio	Has TV	Has Computer
Professionals/Associate Professionals/Clerical support Staff	73.8	44.4	19.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	67.4	38.9	5.3
Sales and Service workers	64.9	31.8	6.1
Craft and related Trade workers	68.2	30.8	5.7
Boda Boda Riders	68.5	21.0	2.2
Elementary occupations	59.8	19.6	3.7
Domestic Helpers	50.7	16.8	3.6
Market Oriented Agriculture Farmers	62.4	11.6	2.8
Subsistence Farmers	58.1	3.0	1.1
Other	62.5	30.4	10.1

3.5 Ownership of ICT devices and access to Electricity

Electricity consumption is related to information and communication technologies (ICT) ownership in the emerging countries. The results in Figure 3.3 show that apart from ownership of the radio, households with access to electricity were more likely to own ICT devices compared to the other households. Two thirds of the households which were connected to the national grid electricity owned television sets compared to only three percent with no electricity. Ownership of television sets among households with access to other types of electricity including solar power, personal generator and community/thermal power ranged from 30 percent to six percent. The findings also show that 16 percent of households connected to the national grid owned computers/laptops which was four times the national average of four percent.

FIGURE 3.3: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING ICT DEVICES AND TYPE OF ELECTRICITY



3.6 Ownership of ICT devices and household vulnerability

Table 3.3 shows that only half of the child headed households owned radios compared to 60 percent of the other households. The proportion of households owning radios among those headed by older persons (57%) were also lower than those not headed by older persons (61%). The pattern in differentials in ownership of TV sets and computers by age of the household head follow the one described above although the magnitude of the proportions vary. The share of households headed by persons without disabilities owning television sets (16%) was more than two times their counterparts with disabilities (7%). The findings in Table 3.3 also show that households headed by widows were more disadvantaged in ownership of radios (50%), TV sets (7%) and computers (2%) compared to those not headed by widows (radios - 61%, TV sets - 15% and computers - 4%).

TABLE 3.3: PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING ICT DEVICES BY TYPE OF VULNERABILITY

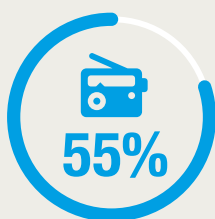
Type of Vulnerability of Head	Radio	Television	Computer
Age of Household Head			
child head (10-17)	50.1	10.3	2.7
Not child head	60.2	14.0	3.8
Older Person (60 and above)	57.0	6.6	2.0
Not older Person	60.7	15.3	4.1
Disability Status			
With Disability	55.5	7.2	2.2
Not with disability	61.6	16.2	4.3
Widowhood Status			
Widow	50.1	6.6	1.8
Not Widow	61.2	14.8	4.0
Total	60.1	14.0	3.8

Developments in ICT have resulted in the advancement in the way people receive and send information. Modern ICT devices such as computers and mobile phones have increased the speed, quality and reliability of relaying information to the public. This has given people more ways to access increasing amount of information and has resulted to increases in the number of people embracing the modern sources of information.

Local and international news can be read in the newspaper, listened to on radio, watched on television and found on cell-phones or online. For those with access to these options, a wealth of information is always readily available to them.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOURCE OF INFORMATION



Most of the households used the **RADIO AS THEIR MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION** followed with **WORD OF MOUTH**

RURAL



URBAN



The radio, word of mouth and community announcers were more popular sources of information in rural areas compared to urban areas

LESS THAN 1%

of households in the sub-regions (with the exception of **Kampala**) reported the internet and the print media as their main source of information

only **5%**  **Posta**

of the households had persons who used postal services at least once during the last 12 months preceding the census enumeration.



18% of the households had **NO ACCESS** to TV, Radio, mobile phone nor computer and did not use postal services.



4 IN 10 COMMUNITIES indicated that they had community announcers in their LC1s.

4.1 Main source of information

The NPHC 2014 collected data on the household's main source of Information with detailed categories as shown in Figure 4.1. The question on main source of information sought for the 'source' even if no member owned the medium of information. The exact question asked during census 2014 (H24) is presented in Figure 4.1 below.

FIGURE 4.1: PART OF THE CENSUS 2014 QUESTIONNAIRE ON HOUSEHOLD ASSETS, HOUSEHOLD MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND HOUSEHOLD USE OF POSTAL SERVICES

Does any member of this household own ... (ASSETS)? If Yes, record the number, if 9 or more, write 9 If none, record 0		What is the household's main source of information?	Did any member of this household send/receive a letter/parcel by postal services during the last 12 months?
H23		H24	H25
A: Motor vehicle	<input type="checkbox"/>	G: Television	<input type="checkbox"/>
B: Motor cycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	H: Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>
C: Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/>	I: Fixed Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>
D: Wheel Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	J: Computer / Laptop	<input type="checkbox"/>
E: Canoe / Boat	<input type="checkbox"/>	K: Generator	<input type="checkbox"/>
F: Donkey	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

10 = Radio	1 = Yes, Once
11 = Word of Mouth	2 = Yes, Twice
12 = Telephone	3 = Yes, Thrice
13 = Print Media	4 = Yes, 4 times and above
14 = Post Mail	5 = No
15 = Hand Mail	6 = Don't Know
16 = Television	
17 = Community Meetings	
18 = Internet	
19 = Community Announcer	
96 = Other	

	DD4
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Table 4.1 shows that 55 percent of the households used the radio as their main source of information followed by word of mouth (20%), the two collectively accounting for three quarters of the households. The other channels of information individually accounted for less than 10 percent of the households.

Male headed households had a higher likelihood (58%) of using the radio as their main source of information compared to female headed households (47%). However, the converse was true with the word of mouth with 25 percent of female headed households reporting it as their main source of information against 18 percent for male headed ones.

The results by residence show that urban households were more likely to get information from the television (23%) and the telephone (11%) than their rural counterparts (one and 6 percent respectively). However, the radio, word of mouth and community announcers were more popular sources of information in rural areas compared to urban areas.

TABLE 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION, SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, RESIDENCE AND REGION

Main source of Information	Sex of Head		Residence		
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	Total
Radio	58.0	46.5	46.3	58.6	55.2
Word of mouth	17.9	25.0	10.2	23.3	19.6
Telephone	7.3	7.0	11.0	5.7	7.2
Print media	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.4
Post mail	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hand mail	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Television	7.2	7.6	22.9	1.3	7.3
Community Meetings	1.9	2.6	1.0	2.5	2.1
Internet	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.5
Community Announcer	4.1	6.3	3.2	5.2	4.6
Other	2.5	4.0	2.5	3.0	2.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100

4.2 Broad sources of information and residence

Table 4.2 groups some types of information into broad types, the radio and television are grouped into broadcast, community announcer and community meetings into community services, while hand mail and post mail clustered into mail. The broadcast channels of information (radio and television) were the main sources mentioned in both rural and urban areas. However, the proportion of households that reported “word of mouth” as their main source of information in rural areas was more than twice their urban counterparts. Although seven in every ten persons in Uganda are literate, the proportion of households that reported the print media as their main source of information was less than one percent. This can be partly explained by the affordability of the channel and choice in terms of convenience.

Among the sub-regions, Kigezi, South Buganda and Kampala had the highest proportions (74% -71%) of their households depending on the broadcast channels as their main sources of information while Karamoja had the lowest (12%). The two main sources of information in the Karamoja sub-region were the “word of mouth” (48%) and community services (34%) the two collectively accounting for nearly 82 percent.

The telephone as the main source of information was most reported in Kampala (13%) and Lango (11%) sub- regions and least reported in Kigezi (3%). The findings also reveal that apart from Kampala, the share of households who reported the internet and the print media as their main source of information in the other sub-regions was less than one percent.

TABLE 4.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION BY RESIDENCE (%)

	Broadcast	Word of mouth	Telephone	Community Services	Others	Internet	Print Media	Mail	Total
Residence									
Urban	69.2	10.2	11.0	4.2	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.2	100
Rural	59.9	23.3	5.7	7.7	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	100
Sub-Region									
Kampala	70.8	5.3	13.2	2.0	2.4	4.1	2.0	0.2	100
South Buganda	73.3	9.4	8.0	5.3	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	100
North Buganda	68.6	14.4	6.6	6.5	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	100
Busoga	63.2	21.9	5.3	5.7	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100
Bukedi	51.2	32.5	6.6	6.6	2.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	100
Elgon	60.0	25.0	6.1	5.3	3.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	100
Teso	52.3	30.7	9.0	4.7	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	100
West Nile	44.1	32.8	9.2	10.4	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	100
Acholi	43.0	26.5	8.3	19.1	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	100
Lango	55.2	21.3	10.7	9.7	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	100
Karamoja	12.0	47.6	4.3	33.6	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	100
Tooro	67.5	18.5	5.4	4.5	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	100
Ankole	71.5	15.8	5.6	3.2	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	100
Bunyoro	66.4	19.3	6.4	3.9	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	100
Kigezi	73.5	16.5	2.9	3.9	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	100
Total	62.5	19.6	7.2	6.7	2.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	100

* NB, Broad cast includes both Television and Radio. Community sources include both community meetings and announcers, mailing includes both hand mail and post mail.

4.3 Trends and patterns in the main sources of Information

Table 4.3 shows that more than half of the households (55%) reported the radio as their main source of information followed by word of mouth (20%). Three quarters of the households cited either the radio or “word of mouth” as their main sources of information. Comparing the results from the 2002 and 2014 censuses, there was an increase in the proportion of households’ main sources of information save alone “word of mouth” which decreased (from 49% to 20%). However, despite some successes registered in the ICT sector, the word of mouth was still the second major source of information in 2014.

TABLE 4.3: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION (2002 AND 2014)

Main source of Information	2002	2014
Radio	49.2	55.2
Word of mouth	47.8	19.6
Television	0.6	7.3
Telephone	0.7	7.2
Community Announcer	0.1	4.6
Community Meetings	0.8	2.1
Internet	0.6	0.5
Print media	na	0.4
Post mail	na	0.1
Hand mail	na	0.1
Other	0.2	2.9
Total	100	100

na-No information collected on this category in 2002

4.4 Main sources of Information and Energy used for Lighting

There are some channels of information that need to be powered by a source of energy before working effectively. Table 4.4 presents the main sources of information of the households by whether the main source of power used for lighting in the household was electricity. The results show that the majority of the households cited the radio as their main source of information, however it was more common in households without electricity (58%) compared to those with electricity (44%). Additionally, nearly one third of households (32%) who indicated that electricity was their main source of energy for lighting used the TV as the main source of information which was far higher than households using other sources of energy (0.7%). However households with no access to electricity were four times likely to use the “word of mouth” as the main source of information (23%) compared to those whose main source of energy for lighting was electricity (6%).

TABLE 4.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (%)

Main source of Information	Household has access to electricity	Household has no access to electricity	Total
Radio	43.5	58.3	55.2
Word of mouth	5.6	23.4	19.6
Telephone	11.5	6.1	7.2
Print media	1.1	0.2	0.4
Post mail	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hand mail	0.1	0.1	0.1
Television	32.1	0.7	7.3
Community Meetings	0.5	2.5	2.1
Internet	2.1	0.1	0.5
Community Announcer	1.8	5.4	4.6
Other	1.4	3.2	2.9
Total	100	100	100

4.5 Main sources of information and welfare status of household

The NPHC 2014 collected information relevant for measuring the welfare of the households. This section relates these welfare indicators to the main source of information used by the household members.

Table 4.5 shows that households with permanent dwelling units were more likely to report broadcast (73%), telephone (11%), print media (1%) and internet (2%) as their main sources of information compared to the other households. However households staying in temporary dwelling units had a higher likelihood of using the word of mouth (32%) and community services (12%) as their main source of information compared to their counterparts. The results further show that a higher percentage of households with employment income as their main source of earnings reported broadcast (71%) and telephone (12%) as their main sources of information compared to those depending on other sources of income for their livelihood. The word of mouth as the main source of information was more prevalent among households depending on institutional support as their main source of livelihood (26%) and lowest among those who mentioned employment earnings as their main source of livelihood (9%).

Furthermore, there was a variation in the main source of information with the wealth quintiles. The proportion of households who mentioned the broadcast, telephone and internet as their main of information generally increased with increasing wealth while the converse was true for the word of mouth and the community services channels of information.

TABLE 4.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND SELECTED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Household Characteristic	Broadcast	Word of mouth	Telephone	Print media	Mail	Internet	Community Services	Other
Status of Dwelling Unit								
Temporary	45.5	32.4	6.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	12.2	3.3
Semi-Permanent	64.6	20.6	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.0	3.3
Permanent	73.1	7.9	11.1	1.0	0.2	1.5	3.3	1.9
Main Source of Livelihood								
Subsistence Farming	60.7	23.4	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.7	2.7
Employment Earnings	71.1	9.1	12.0	1.1	0.2	1.4	3.4	1.7
Property Income	70.1	11.6	9.5	0.9	0.2	0.9	4.9	1.8
Institutional/Family Support	46.8	25.5	9.4	0.7	0.2	3.1	10.7	3.6
Others	55.0	21.1	8.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	9.9	3.8
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	36.8	39.3	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	14.6	3.9
Second	56.0	27.0	5.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	7.8	3.7
Middle	68.6	18.4	4.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3	2.8
Fourth	71.4	13.5	7.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.8	2.6
Highest	74.0	5.7	12.4	1.2	0.2	1.9	2.8	1.8
Total	62.5	19.6	7.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	6.7	2.9

*Note: Employment Earnings includes - Employment income, Commercial farming, Business enterprise and Cottage industry

4.6 Use of postal services

The NPHC 2014 collected information on whether any member of the household received or sent a letter/parcel by postal services during the 12 months preceding the census and the frequency of use.

Figure 4.2 shows that five percent of the households had persons who used postal services at least once during the last 12 months preceding the census enumeration with minor differentials by the sex of the household head. Utilisation of postal services was more pronounced among households in urban areas (7%) than in rural areas (4%). The results also reveal that use of postal services increased with increase in the levels of education of the heads of households from four percent among heads of households who had no education to about 12 percent among those with tertiary education level.

FIGURE 4.2: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY USE OF POSTAL SERVICES DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD AND RESIDENCE

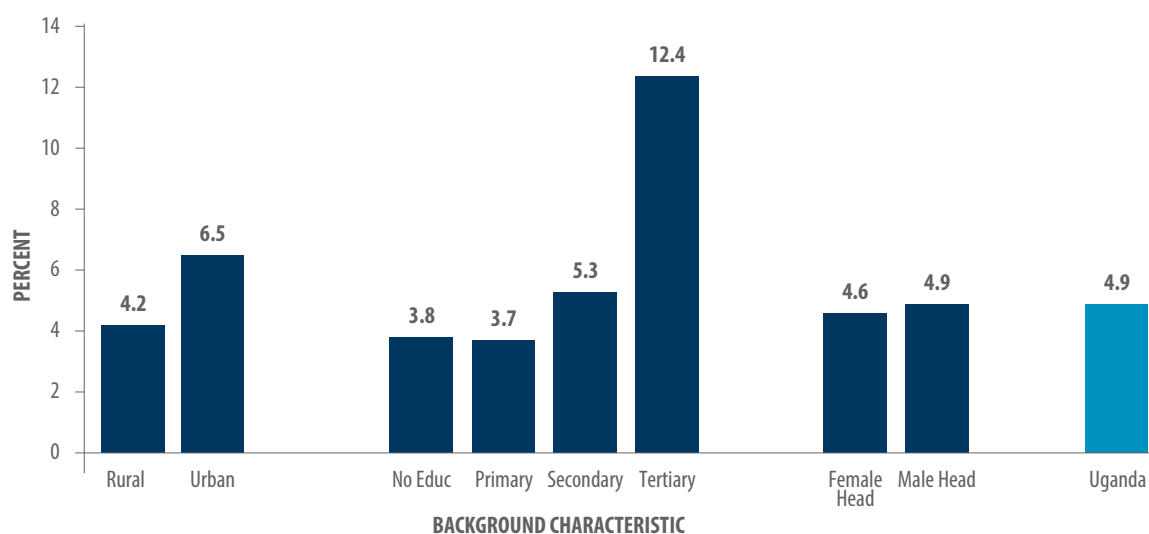


Table 4.6 shows that the share of households in urban areas who used postal services at least two times during the last 12 months prior to the census enumeration was higher (5%) than those from the rural areas (3%). Furthermore, the rate of utilization in Kampala of postal services (9%) in the last 12 months preceding the census was higher than the other sub-regions, while no big differentials were observed across the rest of the sub-regions.

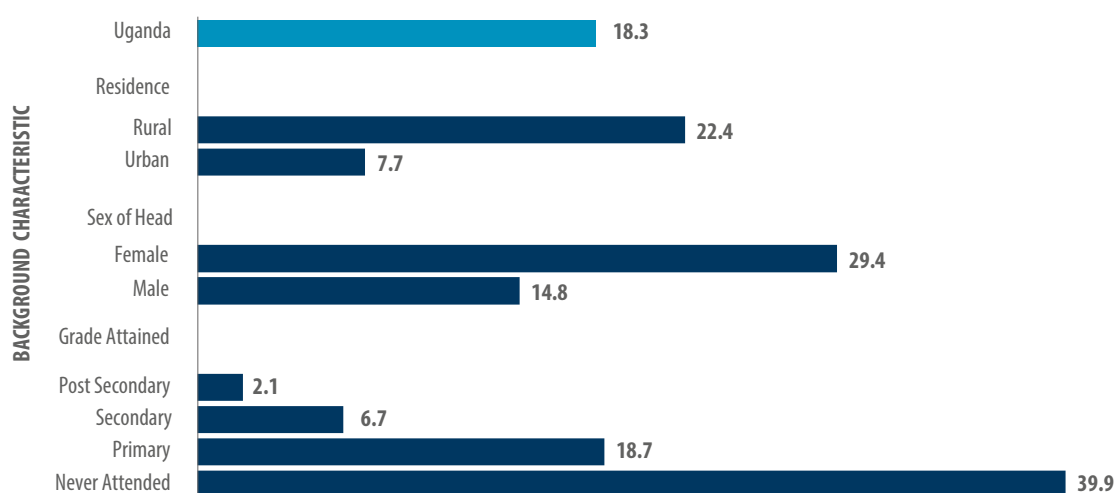
TABLE 4.6: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF POSTAL SERVICES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)

Background Characteristic	Once	Twice	Thrice	4 Times and Above	At least once	No
Sex of household head						
Male	1.3	0.8	0.4	2.5	4.9	95.1
Female	1.2	0.7	0.3	2.4	4.6	95.5
Residence						
Urban	1.8	1.0	0.6	3.2	6.5	93.5
Rural	1.1	0.7	0.3	2.2	4.2	95.8
Sub regions						
Kampala	2.5	1.2	0.8	4.0	8.5	91.5
South Buganda	1.3	0.7	0.4	2.7	5.1	94.9
North Buganda	1.0	0.6	0.3	2.4	4.3	95.7
Busoga	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.2	4.0	96.0
Bukedi	1.4	0.6	0.3	2.1	4.5	95.5
Elgon	1.8	1.0	0.4	2.6	5.9	94.1
Teso	1.2	0.7	0.4	2.4	4.7	95.3
Karamoja	2.1	1.5	0.5	2.4	6.4	93.6
Lango	1.2	0.8	0.4	2.4	4.7	95.3
Acholi	1.7	1.0	0.5	2.5	5.7	94.3
West Nile	1.7	1.0	0.5	2.7	5.9	94.1
Bunyoro	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.1	3.5	96.5
Tooro	0.9	0.6	0.4	2.3	4.1	95.9
Ankole	1.0	0.6	0.3	2.1	3.9	96.1
Kigezi	1.1	0.5	0.3	2.1	4.0	96.0
Education Attainment						
None	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.1	3.8	96.2
Primary	0.9	0.5	0.3	2.1	3.7	96.3
Secondary	1.5	0.8	0.4	2.6	5.3	94.7
Post-Secondary	3.9	2.1	1.2	5.2	12.4	87.6
Total	1.3	0.7	0.4	2.5	4.9	95.1

Figure 4.3 presents those households that were not possessing any of the vital ICT devices including a mobile phone, a computer, a radio, a TV set and did not use postal services during the 12 months preceding the census enumeration period. Such households have a disadvantage in accessing information compared to the rest of the households.

The results in the figure show that, 18 percent of the households had no access to any of these ICT devices. Wide variations were observed by residence. The rural households were nearly three times (22%) likely not to have access to all the mentioned ICT devices compared to households in urban areas (8%). The proportion of the female headed households who had no ICT devices (29%) were almost double that of the male headed households (15%). The level of deprivation of ICT services was inversely related to the education level of the household head, decreasing from 40 percent among those households headed by persons with no education to two percent among households headed by persons educated up to tertiary level.

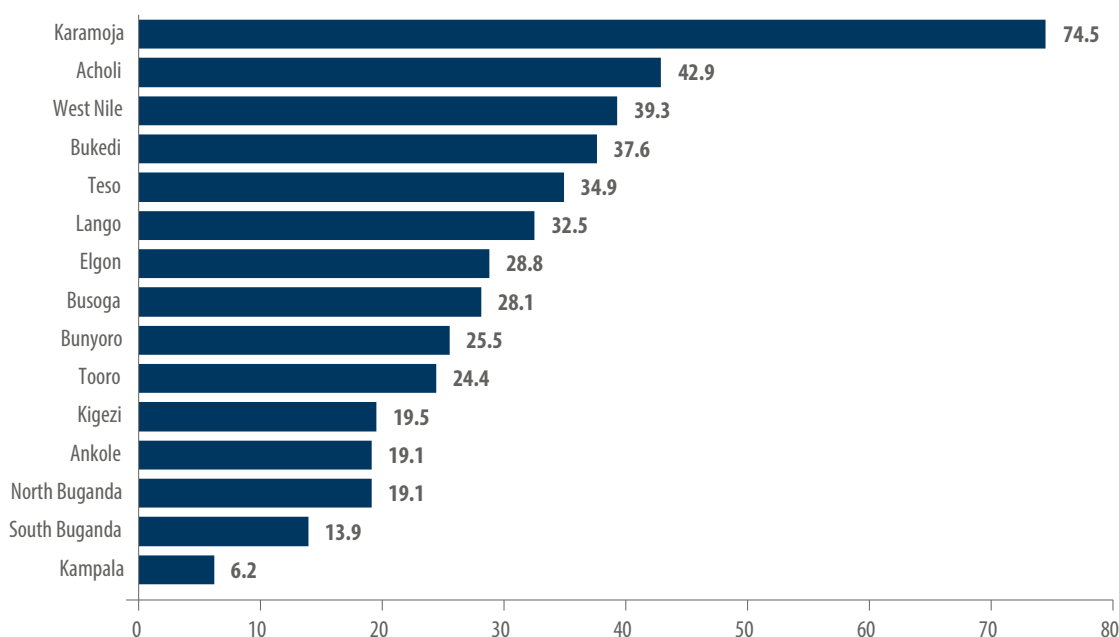
FIGURE 4.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT SELECTED ICT DEVICES NOR USING POSTAL SERVICES BY SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS (%)



Note: Selected ICT devices include; mobile phones, radios, TVs and computers

Sub-regional differentials in the deprivation of the ICT devices were observed with the challenge being striking among residents of Karamoja clearly indicating a close relationship between access to these ICT devices and the welfare status of the households. For instance the proportion of households who were deprived of the ICT devices was three quarters (75%) for Karamoja, more than 12 times those of Kampala (6%) which had the lowest proportion. Furthermore, the sub-regions of Acholi, West Nile, Bukedi, Teso and Lango had more than 30 percent of their households indicating that they did not access/own any of these vital ICT devices (Figure 4.4).

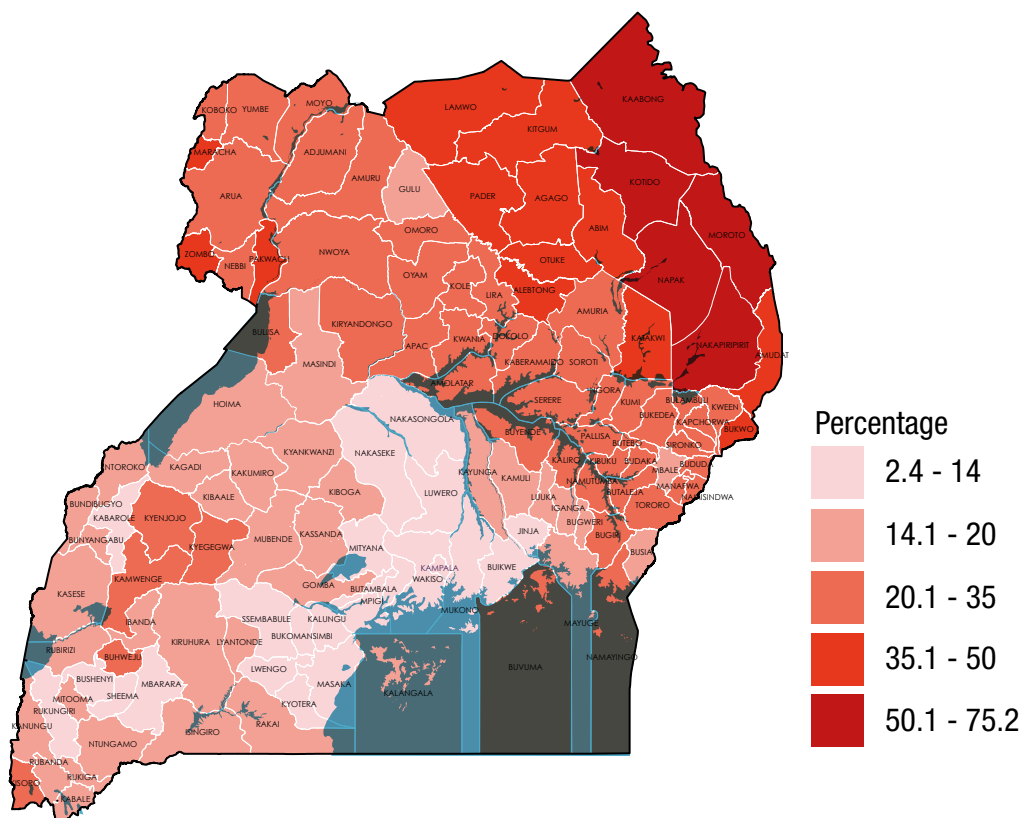
FIGURE 4.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT ACCESS TO SELECTED ICT DEVICES NOR USING POSTAL SERVICES BY SUB-REGION (%)



Note: Selected ICT devices include; mobile phones, radios, TVs and computers

Map 4.1 shows that the districts of Kaabong, Kotido, Nakapiripirit, Napak, and Moroto had high proportion of their households (over 50%) owning neither a mobile phone, radio, TV, computer nor using postal services. However apart from the districts of Kampala, Rukungiri, Kabarole, Jinja, Sheema, Bushenyi and Mbarara the rest of the districts with low proportions of their households (2.4% -14%) owning neither a mobile phone, radio, TV, computer nor using postal services were from either from South Buganda or North Buganda sub-regions.

MAP 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT SELECTED ICT DEVICES NOR USING POSTAL SERVICES BY DISTRICT (%)

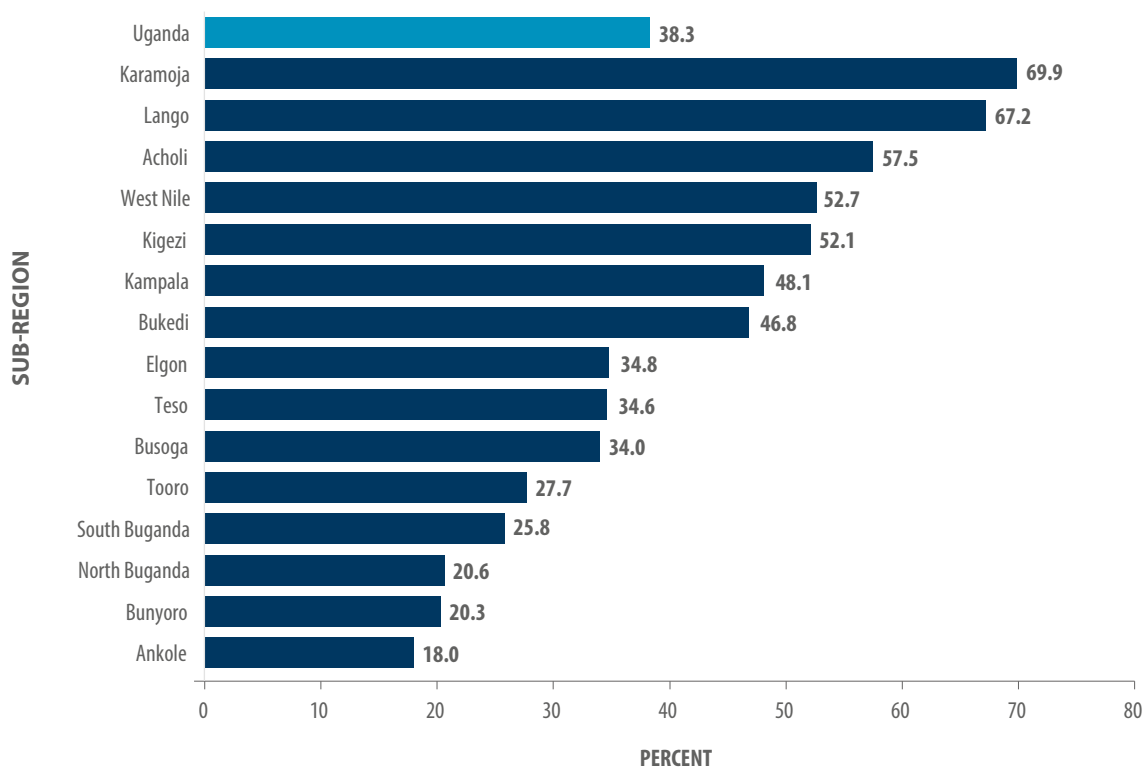


Note: Selected ICT devices include; mobile phones, radios, TVs and computers

4.7 Existence of community announcers in the communities

The information indicated in the earlier sections of this chapter indicate that the community announcer is one of the major sources of information. Understanding the existence of the community announcers in the LC1s is an important part of appreciating the level of penetration of this mode of communication in the communities. The results in Figure 4.5 show that close to 4 in 10 communities reported that they had community announcers in their LC1s. Findings by sub-regions indicate that Karamoja (70%), Lango (67%) and Acholi (58%) had the highest proportion of LC1s with community announcers while Ankole (18%) had the least.

FIGURE 4.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUB-REGIONS BY EXISTENCE OF COMMUNITY ANNOUNCERS IN THEIR LC1S



CHAPTER FIVE

REMITTANCES TO HOUSEHOLDS



18%

RECEIVED
REMITTANCES
from abroad
12 months before
the census 2014



Households who **got remittances** had a **higher likelihood** of owning assets like computers, television and motor vehicles

37%

HOUSEHOLDS WHO
RECEIVED REMITTANCES
FROM ABROAD

stayed in permanent dwelling units with the corresponding proportion of **29% of their counterparts**



45%

of the households whose **main source of information was the internet** received remittances

ICT is vital in facilitating remittance transactions. Remittances include funds or goods transferred from someone living in a foreign country to their home country. There are a number of documented information on the positive impact of remittances to the receiving households. Remittances may be spent on food, clothing and other expenditures. They can, therefore, improve the livelihood of receiving households by enabling them to make savings, acquiring household needs and making investments. At the aggregate level, remittances facilitate economic stability, improve creditworthiness, and boost investments thus promoting economic growth and poverty reduction in the recipient country.

Remittances are a large portion of the GDP in developing countries. In Uganda, its contribution to GDP doubled from four percent in 2014 to nearly eight percent in 2017.

5.1 Remittances to Households

The NPHC 2014 sought to ascertain from all households whether any household member received money or physical items from abroad during the last 12 months prior to the census enumeration. The findings in Table 5.1 show that nearly 18 percent of the households indicated that they received remittances from abroad during the past one year. Households headed by females, children under

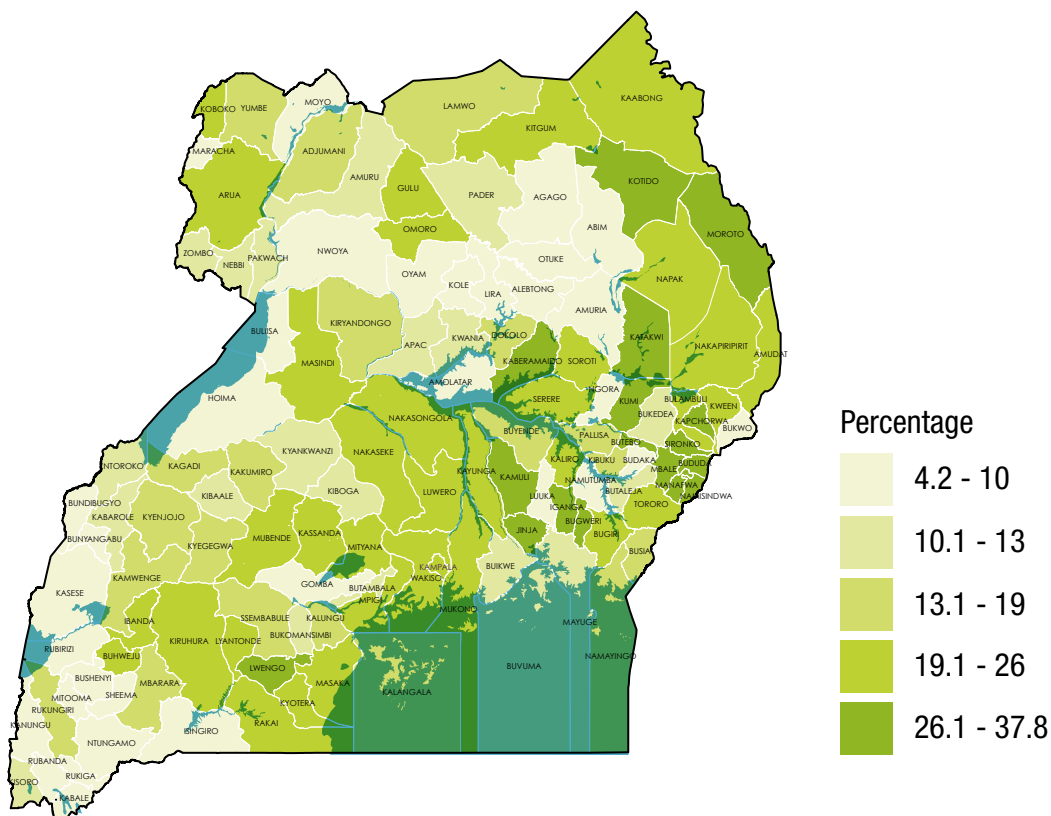
the age of 18, older persons and those in the highest wealth quintile were more likely to receive remittances. In addition, the proportion of households that received remittances from abroad was higher in urban areas (21%) compared to rural areas (16%). At the sub-regional level, Elgon had the highest proportion (29%) of households receiving remittances while Lango had the lowest (9%) during the 12 months preceding the census.

TABLE 5.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED REMITTANCES BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, TYPE OF REMITTANCES AND SELECTED BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS(%)

Background Characteristic	Male Headed			Female Headed			Total		
	Money	Goods	Any remittance	Money	Goods	Any remittance	Money	Goods	Any remittance
Residence									
Urban	10.4	10.5	19.2	14.3	14.2	26.5	11.5	11.5	21.2
Rural	8.2	8.7	15.6	10.0	10.0	18.6	8.6	9.0	16.3
Sub-region									
Kampala	11.9	11.6	21.3	17.0	16.8	31.2	13.4	13.2	24.3
South Buganda	10.8	8.7	18.0	14.3	11.6	24.1	11.7	9.5	19.7
North Buganda	10.0	10.0	18.5	12.7	12.1	23.1	10.7	10.6	19.7
Busoga	11.3	10.7	20.5	14.4	13.1	25.7	11.9	11.2	21.6
Bukedi	8.1	9.0	15.8	10.1	11.7	20.2	8.5	9.5	16.7
Elgon	13.8	16.2	28.1	16.1	18.8	32.9	14.2	16.7	29.0
Teso	10.9	10.5	19.8	12.5	11.4	22.2	11.3	10.7	20.4
West Nile	7.6	8.4	15.2	8.9	10.2	18.0	7.9	8.9	15.9
Acholi	8.2	8.1	15.4	10.8	9.5	19.3	8.9	8.4	16.4
Lango	4.3	5.2	8.7	6.0	6.3	11.4	4.7	5.4	9.3
Karamoja	9.9	13.9	22.1	10.5	14.0	23.0	10.1	14.0	22.3
Tooro	5.5	7.3	11.7	7.1	9.1	14.8	5.8	7.7	12.4
Ankole	5.4	7.4	12.1	6.8	9.0	14.8	5.7	7.8	12.7
Bunyoro	7.6	8.0	13.6	9.4	9.3	16.7	8.0	8.3	14.2
Kigezi	4.4	5.5	8.8	6.7	7.5	12.8	4.9	6.0	9.8
Age of HH Head									
10-17	12.9	13.6	24.5	17.2	17.1	31.7	14.1	14.6	26.5
18-30	8.9	9.4	16.9	12.7	13.2	24.1	9.6	10.1	18.2
31-59	8.5	8.8	16.0	9.8	10.0	18.4	8.8	9.1	16.5
60 Years and above	10.0	10.1	18.7	13.4	12.5	24.2	11.5	11.1	21.0
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	7.6	8.4	14.7	9.1	9.5	17.3	7.9	8.6	15.3
Second	7.6	8.2	14.5	9.3	9.5	17.4	8.0	8.5	15.2
Middle	8.0	8.5	15.3	9.7	9.8	18.1	8.4	8.8	16.0
Fourth	8.9	9.2	16.9	11.4	11.2	21.1	9.5	9.7	17.9
Highest	11.2	11.1	20.5	15.2	14.8	28.0	12.3	12.1	22.5
Uganda	8.8	9.2	16.6	11.4	11.3	21.1	9.4	9.7	17.7

Map 5.1 presents the percentage distribution of households that received remittances by district. The map shows that with the exception of Lwengo and Butebo districts, the districts which had a high proportion of their households (more than 26%) receiving remittances were from Elgon, Busoga, Teso and Karamoja. However the majority of districts with low proportions of their households (10% or less) reporting receiving remittances were from Acholi, Lango, Ankole and Kigezi sub-regions.

MAP 5.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED REMITTANCES BY DISTRICT (%)



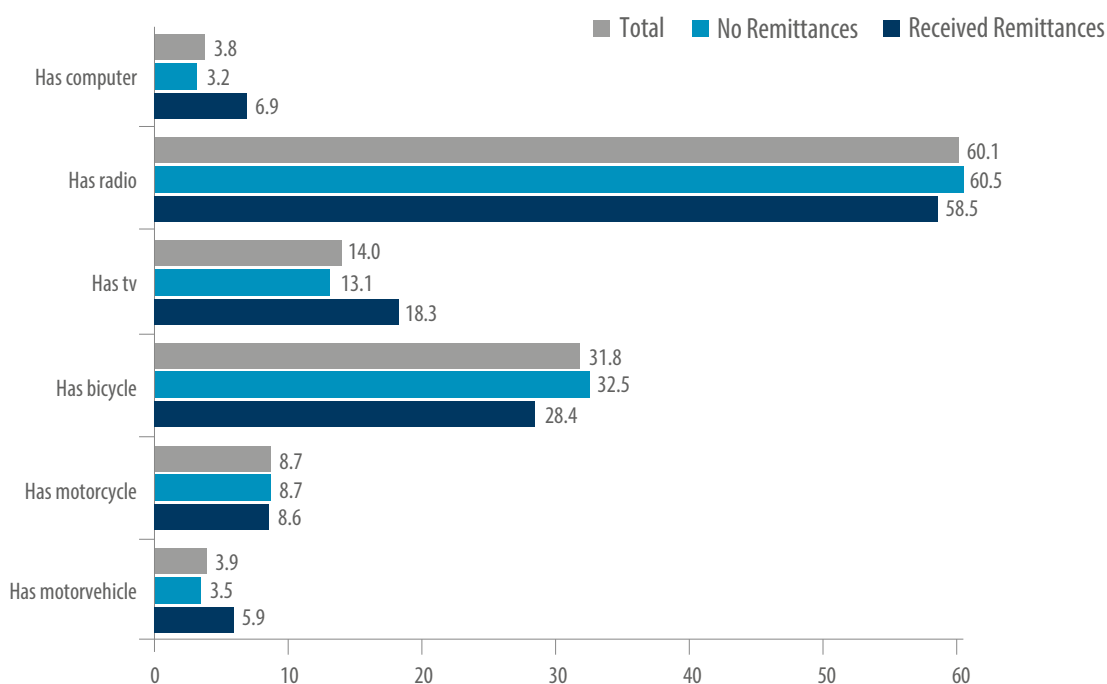
Appendix Table A1.5 further shows that Bududa, Kapchorwa, Siroko, Jinja, Kotido and Mbale districts had the highest percentage of households receiving remittances of more than 30 percent while Maracha, Bundibugyo, Namutumba and Agago had low proportions of less than six percent.

5.2 Remittances and Household Welfare

5.2.1 Remittances and Household Assets

Remittances can contribute towards strengthening the household ownership of assets. Figure 5.1 shows household ownership status of selected transport and ICT assets. The results show that households who received remittances from abroad had a higher ownership rates for relatively expensive assets like computers, television and motor vehicles. This partly suggests that some households receiving remittances from abroad may have capacity to acquire these expensive assets compared to those not receiving.

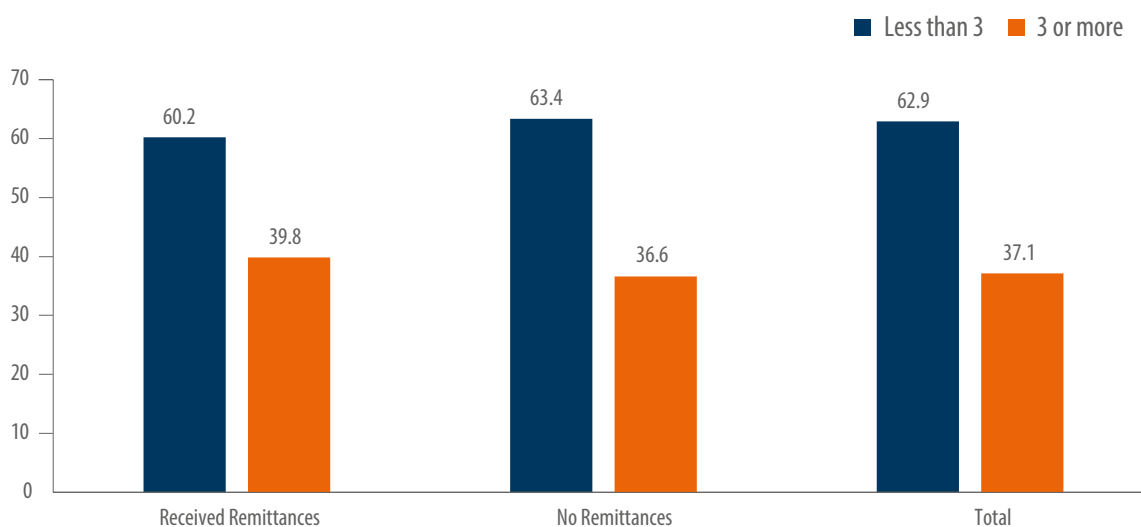
FIGURE 5.1: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF SELECTED ASSETS AND STATUS OF RECEIVING REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD



5.2.2 Remittances and Intake of Meals

Some households may not take the optimum number of meals because they cannot afford them. During NPHC 2014, households were asked the average number of meals persons aged 5 years and above usually eat in a day. Overall, 37 percent of households in Uganda consumed 3 or more meals per day. Furthermore, households who received remittances from abroad (40%) were more likely to take three or more meals per day relative to others (37%).

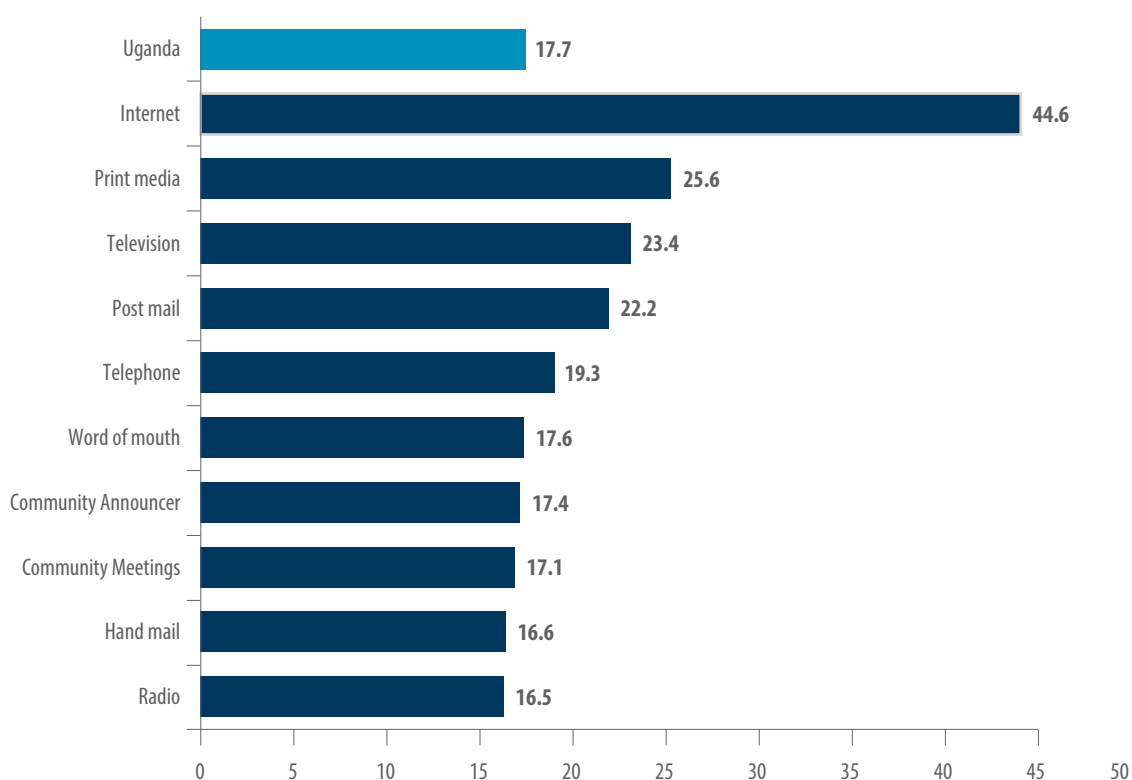
FIGURE 5.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED REMITTANCES AND THOSE THAT DID NOT RECEIVE BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF MEALS TAKEN PER DAY.



5.2.3 Remittances and Source of Information

Since the sender of remittance is not living in the country where the recipient resides, there should be an effective mode of communication between the two prior to and after receiving the remittance. Figure 5.3 presents the proportion of households that received remittances by their main source of information. The findings reveal that households whose main source of information was the internet had a higher likelihood of receiving remittances (45%) compared to other households. Apart from the print media, the other households with alternate sources of information reported less than 25 percent of their proportion receiving remittances.

FIGURE 5.3: HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION (%)



CHAPTER SIX

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 ICT Policy Framework

There are several targets in the SDGs that make reference to ICT although none of them is specifically about ICT. The 2030 Development agenda also recognises that “The spread of information and communication technology and global interconnectedness has great potential to accelerate human progress, to bridge the digital divide and to develop knowledge societies”.

The Government of Uganda has adopted ICT as a key enabler of socio-economic transformation as clearly articulated in the National Development Plan 2016/2020, and Vision 2040. The Government also developed the ICT Policy for Uganda, 2014 with the guiding principles of enhancing private public partnership in delivery of ICT infrastructure and services; ensuring universal access to basic ICT infrastructure; technology neutrality of ICT services; convergence of technologies, globalization, human rights principles, democracy and good governance; among others

6.2 Policy Proposals

The census results showed that only 21 percent of the population had access to electricity in 2014. Furthermore, the census results revealed that households with access to electricity had very good ICT indicators; for instance two thirds of the households who had access to the national grid owned Television sets compared to only 3 percent with no electricity. The non-access to electricity therefore has a negative impact on ICT access and usage by the population. This calls for the on-going interventions by Government and its stakeholders to increase access to electricity to be fast tracked. Such efforts would help in increasing ICT access to the population.

The rural urban divide in access to ICT devices was prevalent. Particularly, rural areas are still behind in catching up to the levels of ownership and access to the internet, Television, mobile phones and computers. For instance, 60 percent of persons aged 10 years and above in urban areas owned mobile phones while the corresponding share in rural areas was nearly half (31%). The digital divide also prevailed across sex with 45 percent of all males above the age of 10 years owning mobile phones while 33 percent of females owned mobile phone. Targeted interventions of increasing access to ICT products and services especially in rural areas and among women could assist in closing the disparity.

The findings from the discussions with community leaders revealed that the coverage of the mobile phone network in the country was high for MTN and Airtel networks. For instance 66 percent and 57 percent of the LC1s revealed that the MTN and Airtel networks respectively were clear in their communities. Efforts to ensure that there is universal access will entail more investment in the coverage of the mobile networks. Therefore, a targeted approach by the networks to increasing coverage, particularly focused on the rural areas would be more effective in achieving universal access.

The percentage of households owning computers was low at only four percent. The findings also revealed that ownership of computers was associated with education level and wealth quintile. For instance 22 percent of households headed by persons of Tertiary education level owned computers while the corresponding share of those with primary education was only one percent. Efforts aimed at increasing access to computers through lower pricing incentives and revising education curriculum by introducing computing lessons from primary level onwards could assist in increasing access to computers.

ANNEX 1:

Appendix Tables

TABLE A1.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE OWNING A MOBILE PHONE AND THOSE USING INTERNET BY DISTRICT AND SEX (%)

District	Mobile Phone			Internet use		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
CENTRAL						
Buikwe	52.7	45.6	48.9	13.2	7.4	10.1
Bukomansimbi	43.5	39.9	41.6	5.2	2.8	3.9
Butambala	47.7	43.6	45.6	6.8	3.9	5.3
Buvuma	50.3	36.1	43.7	6.6	2.7	4.8
Gomba	42.3	34.0	38.2	4.1	2.2	3.1
Kalangala	62.1	58.3	60.5	10.7	5.4	8.4
Kalungu	44.8	41.0	42.8	5.2	2.8	3.9
Kampala	79.7	74.6	76.9	44.5	31.8	37.5
Kayunga	42.2	31.9	36.8	6.4	3.2	4.7
Kiboga	47.8	39.4	43.6	6.8	3.5	5.2
Kyankwanzi	48.5	32.8	40.9	6.3	2.9	4.6
Kyotera	48.2	42.6	45.3	7.0	4.5	5.7
Luwero	53.0	46.4	49.6	10.5	6.0	8.2
Lwengo	45.2	40.3	42.6	5.9	3.3	4.5
Lyantonde	48.1	37.5	42.7	8.3	5.2	6.7
Masaka	55.7	51.9	53.7	11.9	8.1	9.8
Mityana	51.4	45.3	48.3	7.0	4.2	5.6
Mpigi	52.3	46.8	49.5	8.0	5.2	6.6
Mubende	46.7	33.5	40.1	6.2	3.5	4.8
Mukono	58.5	54.2	56.2	14.6	10.7	12.5
Nakaseke	55.2	45.8	50.5	9.1	5.0	7.1
Nakasongola	49.1	35.3	42.3	8.7	4.1	6.4
Rakai	43.0	31.9	37.2	4.1	2.2	3.1
Ssembabule	43.8	34.3	38.9	4.4	2.3	3.3
Wakiso	72.5	67.6	69.8	28.7	21.2	24.6
REGIONAL	59.3	53.3	56.1	18.5	13.4	15.8
EASTERN						
Amuria	29.6	11.2	19.9	7.1	2.1	4.5
Budaka	33.6	17.5	25.0	4.7	2.0	3.2
Bududa	39.5	29.8	34.6	9.2	6.2	7.7
Bugiri	37.3	21.6	28.9	4.9	2.2	3.5
Bukedea	32.7	15.8	23.8	5.3	1.9	3.5
Bukwo	33.0	16.3	24.5	11.9	4.3	8.0
Bulambuli	33.5	21.0	27.1	8.0	4.5	6.2
Busia	42.8	29.9	35.9	8.8	3.7	6.1
Butaleja	32.3	14.6	23.0	3.6	1.7	2.6
Butebo	31.6	14.1	22.3	4.7	2.1	3.3
Buyende	37.6	16.5	26.5	5.0	2.0	3.4
Iganga	44.8	33.1	38.5	8.1	4.6	6.2
Jinja	54.2	42.8	48.2	15.1	8.7	11.8

TABLE A1.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE OWNING A MOBILE PHONE AND THOSE USING INTERNET BY DISTRICT AND SEX (%) (CONT'D)

District	Mobile Phone			Internet use		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
CENTRAL						
Kaberamaido	33.7	13.4	23.2	9.3	3.5	6.3
Kaliro	36.2	16.5	25.9	4.4	2.0	3.1
Kamuli	39.3	25.2	31.8	5.9	3.1	4.4
Kapchorwa	36.9	23.8	30.0	9.8	4.9	7.2
Katakwi	27.5	12.6	19.7	7.1	2.9	4.9
Kibuku	31.7	14.7	22.6	3.5	1.6	2.5
Kumi	30.1	13.9	21.5	6.5	2.7	4.5
Kween	31.5	15.4	23.4	7.3	3.2	5.2
Luuka	36.9	22.3	29.1	5.2	3.0	4.0
Manafwa	36.0	21.7	28.5	6.1	2.7	4.3
Mayuge	41.2	26.8	33.5	6.6	3.6	5.0
Mbale	47.9	38.4	42.8	13.3	8.7	10.8
Namayingo	38.2	23.1	30.3	5.5	2.6	4.0
Namisindwa	35.3	22.2	28.5	6.4	3.1	4.7
Namutumba	34.6	17.7	25.7	3.6	1.8	2.7
Ngora	32.4	15.3	23.3	7.4	2.4	4.7
Pallisa	30.9	14.7	22.3	5.5	2.8	4.1
Serere	35.4	14.3	24.4	5.6	2.1	3.8
Sironko	36.5	25.7	31.0	6.3	3.3	4.8
Soroti	40.1	22.5	30.8	10.2	4.7	7.3
Tororo	36.1	22.7	28.9	8.2	4.0	6.0
REGIONAL	37.9	23.1	30.1	7.4	3.7	5.5
NORTHERN						
Abim	30.8	18.1	24.1	13.1	6.1	9.4
Adjumani	37.6	27.7	32.2	11.4	4.3	7.5
Agago	27.2	11.0	18.5	9.6	3.0	6.1
Alebtong	27.4	8.8	17.7	5.0	1.4	3.1
Amolatar	37.0	15.5	26.0	6.6	2.0	4.2
Amudat	29.3	16.7	22.8	9.7	5.5	7.5
Amuru	32.2	15.9	23.6	9.4	3.5	6.3
Apac	33.8	13.2	23.1	6.0	2.1	4.0
Arua	35.7	20.8	27.6	9.5	3.7	6.4
Dokolo	32.3	11.8	21.6	6.5	1.7	4.0
Gulu	49.0	38.8	43.6	25.8	13.3	19.1
Kaabong	12.9	5.0	8.6	4.2	1.6	2.7
Kitgum	32.8	20.4	26.2	14.9	5.8	10.0
Koboko	38.0	23.6	30.5	8.9	2.9	5.8
Kole	30.5	10.5	20.1	5.5	1.9	3.6
Kotido	11.6	4.6	7.6	4.1	1.7	2.7
Lamwo	30.6	14.7	22.1	10.0	2.5	6.0
Lira	41.9	24.4	32.6	14.2	6.5	10.1
Maracha	27.7	11.4	18.7	4.2	1.3	2.6
Moroto	24.0	11.5	17.1	10.4	4.8	7.3
Moyo	38.7	26.3	32.2	8.3	2.8	5.4
Nakapiripirit	13.8	6.4	9.8	3.7	1.9	2.7

TABLE A1.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE OWNING A MOBILE PHONE AND THOSE USING INTERNET BY DISTRICT AND SEX (%) (CONT'D)

District	Mobile Phone			Internet use		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Napak	18.9	10.4	14.2	7.6	5.0	6.1
Nebbi	31.6	19.0	24.8	7.5	2.7	4.9
Nwoya	34.6	17.0	25.4	10.6	3.0	6.6
Omoro	32.2	16.2	23.8	9.8	3.2	6.4
Otuke	29.2	10.0	19.2	6.6	1.7	4.1
Oyam	34.4	13.7	23.5	7.5	2.7	5.0
Pader	30.7	14.6	22.1	12.4	4.6	8.3
Pakwach	32.2	18.3	24.9	8.2	3.0	5.5
Yumbe	38.2	22.9	30.0	10.1	4.9	7.3
Zombo	25.3	13.4	18.9	5.1	1.9	3.4
REGIONAL	32.6	17.3	24.4	9.3	3.7	6.3
WESTERN						
Buhweju	34.5	18.4	26.1	5.3	2.6	3.9
Buliisa	41.1	28.5	34.4	11.1	3.7	7.2
Bundibugyo	45.4	32.5	38.5	10.3	3.7	6.7
Bunyangabu	41.8	34.9	38.2	5.6	2.8	4.1
Bushenyi	49.2	41.8	45.3	10.9	6.9	8.8
Hoima	48.5	34.6	41.4	8.8	4.3	6.5
Ibanda	43.2	33.2	37.9	8.0	4.3	6.0
Isingiro	42.1	29.1	35.2	5.9	3.1	4.4
Kabale	46.2	34.8	40.0	10.5	5.7	7.9
Kabarole	49.9	42.4	46.1	11.6	7.4	9.5
Kagadi	40.2	24.1	31.8	5.0	1.9	3.3
Kakumiro	44.7	24.9	34.7	3.9	1.6	2.7
Kamwenge	40.4	24.7	32.2	5.0	2.1	3.5
Kanungu	42.0	29.7	35.4	7.2	3.5	5.2
Kasese	44.4	32.1	37.9	8.1	3.9	5.8
Kibaale	40.4	21.3	30.7	3.9	1.7	2.8
Kiruhura	45.5	33.7	39.6	6.4	3.2	4.8
Kiryandongo	43.0	27.7	35.1	9.1	3.3	6.1
Kisoro	39.3	28.0	32.7	6.6	3.0	4.5
Kyegegwa	41.9	24.4	33.0	4.6	1.9	3.2
Kyenjojo	40.5	27.6	33.9	5.2	2.5	3.8
Masindi	49.2	35.6	42.4	11.4	5.1	8.2
Mbarara	53.8	45.5	49.4	14.2	9.0	11.5
Mitooma	41.1	34.2	37.3	8.1	4.7	6.2
Ntoroko	47.9	34.7	41.3	8.9	3.3	6.1
Ntungamo	43.4	33.4	38.0	7.6	3.7	5.5
Rubanda	39.1	23.0	30.2	4.8	2.0	3.2
Rubirizi	40.8	31.6	35.8	8.7	4.5	6.4
Rukiga	40.6	29.7	34.8	6.1	3.0	4.4
Rukungiri	43.6	35.9	39.4	6.8	3.7	5.1
Sheema	46.6	40.4	43.3	8.4	4.6	6.4
REGIONAL	44.2	32.0	37.8	7.8	3.9	5.7
UGANDA	44.5	32.7	38.2	11.0	6.5	8.6

TABLE A1.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF SELECTED ICT DEVICES AND DISTRICT (%)

District	Has Radio	Has TV	Has Computer	Has all three	Has any of three	Has neither of three
CENTRAL						
Buikwe	64.4	20.1	3.3	2.1	69.0	31.0
Bukomansimbi	74.6	7.4	1.3	0.5	75.7	24.3
Butambala	76.5	11.8	1.5	0.7	78.0	22.0
Buvuma	54.9	4.4	1.0	0.4	55.6	44.4
Gomba	72.2	5.6	0.9	0.4	72.9	27.1
Kalangala	62.8	10.7	1.7	0.9	64.5	35.5
Kalungu	75.0	11.9	1.3	0.8	76.7	23.3
Kampala	60.9	68.1	18.4	12.6	82.8	17.2
Kayunga	65.0	10.2	1.3	0.7	67.1	32.9
Kiboga	66.4	7.5	1.7	1.0	67.7	32.3
Kyankwanzi	62.6	3.4	0.8	0.3	63.3	36.7
Kyotera	71.6	13.2	2.2	1.1	74.0	26.0
Luwero	70.6	17.9	3.3	1.8	74.6	25.4
Lwengo	71.3	9.6	1.5	0.8	72.9	27.1
Lyantonde	68.6	10.9	2.2	1.1	70.9	29.1
Masaka	70.0	27.2	4.0	2.9	75.2	24.8
Mityana	71.9	14.1	2.1	1.4	74.6	25.4
Mpigi	71.6	15.1	2.3	1.5	74.0	26.0
Mubende	69.1	6.2	1.5	0.6	70.3	29.7
Mukono	64.0	25.3	5.2	3.4	70.2	29.8
Nakaseke	67.5	10.4	2.6	0.9	70.4	29.6
Nakasongola	61.5	6.0	2.5	0.7	63.7	36.3
Rakai	67.4	4.5	1.3	0.4	68.4	31.6
Ssembabule	69.4	7.0	1.9	0.5	71.4	28.6
Wakiso	65.3	50.8	12.0	8.7	78.0	22.0
REGIONAL	66.3	31.2	7.4	5.0	74.6	25.4
EASTERN						
Amuria	52.5	1.5	0.8	0.3	52.7	47.3
Budaka	52.9	4.5	0.9	0.5	53.7	46.3
Bududa	61.4	5.4	1.7	0.6	62.4	37.6
Bugiri	55.0	5.0	1.1	0.7	56.0	44.0
Bukedea	51.5	3.2	1.0	0.5	52.0	48.0
Bukwo	40.8	2.4	0.7	0.3	41.3	58.7
Bulambuli	60.5	5.5	1.1	0.5	61.5	38.5
Busia	54.5	11.7	2.0	1.3	57.2	42.8
Butaleja	52.2	4.1	0.6	0.4	52.8	47.2
Butebo	47.3	3.2	1.3	0.2	48.7	51.3
Buyende	61.6	1.7	0.9	0.3	62.0	38.0
Iganga	62.4	11.3	2.2	1.4	64.5	35.5
Jinja	55.6	22.1	6.0	2.9	63.3	36.7
Kaberamaido	56.8	2.3	1.3	0.4	57.6	42.4
Kaliro	60.7	3.3	1.0	0.5	61.4	38.6
Kamuli	62.2	5.7	1.5	0.7	63.7	36.3
Kapchorwa	57.5	5.7	3.3	1.2	58.4	41.6
Katakwi	47.0	2.1	1.5	0.4	47.9	52.1
Kibuku	49.5	3.3	2.0	0.4	51.2	48.8

TABLE A1.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF SELECTED ICT DEVICES AND DISTRICT (%) CONT'D)

District	Has Radio	Has TV	Has Computer	Has all three	Has any of three	Has neither of three
Kumi	52.9	4.6	2.5	0.9	55.1	44.9
Kween	46.5	1.8	0.8	0.3	46.8	53.2
Luuka	63.4	3.8	0.9	0.6	63.9	36.1
Manafwa	59.7	6.2	0.8	0.5	60.4	39.6
Mayuge	61.3	4.3	1.0	0.4	62.2	37.8
Mbale	59.5	20.2	4.3	2.6	64.2	35.8
Namayingo	53.8	3.4	1.2	0.3	54.6	45.4
Namisindwa	58.7	4.8	0.8	0.5	59.2	40.8
Namutumba	60.4	2.7	0.8	0.3	60.9	39.1
Ngora	57.6	4.5	3.3	1.1	59.0	41.0
Pallisa	50.0	3.7	1.7	0.6	51.4	48.6
Serere	59.4	2.4	3.1	0.5	60.6	39.4
Sironko	56.6	7.5	2.4	0.8	58.6	41.4
Soroti	48.4	8.5	3.0	1.7	50.9	49.1
Tororo	44.3	8.2	4.0	1.4	47.5	52.5
REGIONAL	56.0	7.2	2.1	1.0	57.9	42.1
NORTHERN						
Abim	30.3	3.0	2.0	0.9	31.0	69.0
Adjumani	33.7	2.8	2.5	1.1	34.4	65.6
Agago	36.1	2.0	1.1	0.5	36.7	63.3
Alebtong	51.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	51.4	48.6
Amolatar	56.1	1.6	1.1	0.4	56.5	43.5
Amudat	19.7	1.5	0.8	0.4	20.1	79.9
Amuru	41.2	3.4	7.7	1.3	44.6	55.4
Apac	59.3	1.9	1.0	0.5	59.6	40.4
Arua	52.4	5.4	2.8	1.5	53.6	46.4
Dokolo	61.6	1.7	0.9	0.4	61.9	38.1
Gulu	57.4	17.5	8.5	5.5	61.1	38.9
Kaabong	8.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	9.0	91.0
Kitgum	39.4	6.5	3.3	1.9	40.9	59.1
Koboko	53.4	5.3	2.4	1.1	54.4	45.6
Kole	58.2	3.0	7.2	1.1	60.4	39.6
Kotido	8.7	1.8	1.7	0.5	10.0	90.0
Lamwo	34.8	1.1	1.0	0.3	35.2	64.8
Lira	59.9	11.0	4.1	2.8	61.9	38.1
Maracha	45.7	1.3	0.7	0.2	46.0	54.0
Moroto	14.4	4.5	3.2	1.4	16.3	83.7
Moyo	53.0	3.6	2.9	1.3	53.6	46.4
Nakapiripirit	12.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	13.3	86.7
Napak	15.2	1.0	1.1	0.3	16.0	84.0
Nebbi	43.1	2.9	2.0	0.8	44.0	56.0
Nwoya	48.7	1.8	1.5	0.4	49.3	50.7
Omoro	51.3	2.2	1.3	0.5	51.7	48.3
Otuke	43.3	1.4	1.9	0.4	44.3	55.7
Oyam	55.3	1.8	1.3	0.4	55.8	44.2
Pader	41.4	2.9	2.1	0.8	42.4	57.6

TABLE A1.2: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY OWNERSHIP OF SELECTED ICT DEVICES AND DISTRICT (%) CONT'D

District	Has Radio	Has TV	Has Computer	Has all three	Has any of three	Has neither of three
Pakwach	39.8	1.5	1.3	0.3	40.5	59.5
Yumbe	53.3	1.4	1.5	0.4	53.9	46.1
Zombo	42.5	2.0	1.6	0.4	43.4	56.6
REGIONAL	45.8	3.8	2.5	1.1	46.8	53.2
WESTERN						
Buhweju	66.1	3.2	3.1	0.9	67.4	32.6
Buliisa	55.3	1.5	0.9	0.3	55.6	44.4
Bundibugyo	66.6	4.9	1.6	0.8	67.5	32.5
Bunyangabu	73.1	4.8	1.0	0.6	73.8	26.2
Bushenyi	74.7	11.6	3.5	1.7	76.8	23.2
Hoima	66.8	7.9	1.7	1.1	68.0	32.0
Ibanda	71.2	7.3	1.8	0.9	72.3	27.7
Isingiro	64.3	4.6	0.9	0.4	65.1	34.9
Kabale	73.6	10.2	2.8	1.9	74.8	25.2
Kabarole	74.7	13.2	3.6	2.3	76.9	23.1
Kagadi	66.5	3.5	1.1	0.4	67.2	32.8
Kakumiro	65.7	2.5	0.9	0.4	66.1	33.9
Kamwenge	61.4	2.9	1.1	0.4	62.1	37.9
Kanungu	70.0	3.8	1.3	0.5	70.7	29.3
Kasese	64.0	8.2	2.2	1.2	65.8	34.2
Kibaale	69.8	2.4	1.0	0.4	70.1	29.9
Kiruhura	68.3	4.8	1.5	0.6	69.1	30.9
Kiryandongo	51.6	4.5	1.7	0.7	52.8	47.2
Kisoro	63.7	3.0	2.2	0.6	64.6	35.4
Kyegegwa	57.8	2.2	0.9	0.3	58.5	41.5
Kyenjojo	59.3	3.2	1.1	0.4	60.1	39.9
Masindi	54.3	8.8	2.5	1.1	57.2	42.8
Mbarara	71.2	22.1	4.6	2.9	76.5	23.5
Mitooma	69.3	4.4	2.4	0.7	70.3	29.7
Ntoroko	54.0	4.6	1.7	0.7	55.3	44.7
Ntungamo	71.1	5.4	2.1	0.8	72.0	28.0
Rubanda	73.6	1.4	0.4	0.2	73.8	26.2
Rubirizi	64.0	5.6	2.7	0.9	65.5	34.5
Rukiga	73.4	2.9	0.8	0.4	73.7	26.3
Rukungiri	72.4	6.4	3.1	1.0	73.7	26.3
Sheema	75.2	11.3	3.2	1.4	77.1	22.9
REGIONAL	66.6	6.7	2.0	1.0	68.0	32.0
UGANDA	60.1	14.0	3.8	2.2	63.8	36.2

TABLE A1.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DISTRICT (%)

District	Print Media	Community Services	Broadcast	Mail	Telephone	Internet	Word of mouth	Others	Total
CENTRAL									
Buikwe	0.5	7.0	64.8	0.2	8.6	0.4	14.7	3.8	100
Bukomansimbi	0.1	5.1	75.4	0.2	4.5	0.1	11.5	3.1	100
Butambala	0.2	5.3	77.8	0.2	4.6	0.1	9.4	2.3	100
Buvuma	0.2	15.0	55.3	0.1	5.0	0.2	20.4	3.9	100
Gomba	0.2	6.1	70.0	0.1	4.8	0.1	16.8	1.9	100
Kalangala	0.2	6.5	69.2	0.1	7.6	0.3	12.9	3.1	100
Kalungu	0.2	7.1	72.7	0.1	5.0	0.2	12.6	2.0	100
Kampala	2.0	2.0	70.8	0.2	13.2	4.1	5.3	2.4	100
Kayunga	0.2	8.7	64.4	0.1	5.3	0.2	18.2	3.0	100
Kiboga	0.4	9.1	65.9	0.1	6.5	0.3	15.2	2.5	100
Kyankwanzi	0.2	6.6	62.6	0.1	5.8	0.2	20.2	4.3	100
Kyotera	0.5	7.9	73.7	0.1	4.3	0.2	10.8	2.4	100
Luwero	0.4	6.4	73.8	0.1	6.0	0.4	11.0	1.9	100
Lwengo	0.2	9.8	70.2	0.1	4.8	0.2	12.5	2.3	100
Lyantonde	0.5	8.8	69.2	0.1	5.5	0.2	13.0	2.7	100
Masaka	0.6	5.7	75.4	0.1	6.7	0.6	8.7	2.2	100
Mityana	0.4	4.3	72.7	0.1	5.8	0.2	13.5	2.9	100
Mpigi	0.3	5.1	71.9	0.1	6.3	0.3	13.3	2.8	100
Mubende	0.2	3.9	71.8	0.1	4.7	0.2	16.0	3.1	100
Mukono	0.6	7.2	68.8	0.2	9.1	0.5	10.2	3.5	100
Nakaseke	0.3	6.8	71.6	0.1	7.1	0.3	10.6	3.2	100
Nakasongola	0.7	3.9	66.0	0.2	7.4	0.4	18.6	2.9	100
Rakai	0.2	8.5	69.6	0.1	4.0	0.1	13.3	4.2	100
Ssembabule	0.1	6.0	75.0	0.1	3.9	0.1	13.1	1.7	100
Wakiso	1.1	3.5	74.1	0.2	11.2	1.5	6.5	1.9	100
REGIONAL	0.8	5.1	71.2	0.2	8.4	1.2	10.5	2.6	100
EASTERN									
Amuria	0.3	5.0	47.9	0.3	7.3	0.1	36.2	2.8	100
Budaka	0.2	6.8	50.9	0.1	6.0	0.1	33.5	2.5	100
Bududa	0.1	4.0	65.4	0.1	4.2	0.1	24.1	2.0	100
Bugiri	0.2	6.8	58.9	0.1	4.1	0.1	26.8	2.9	100
Bukedea	0.6	5.0	47.5	0.2	9.9	0.1	33.3	3.4	100
Bukwo	0.1	11.6	33.1	0.2	9.8	0.2	42.8	2.3	100
Bulambuli	0.2	4.5	62.7	0.2	3.8	0.1	25.2	3.3	100
Busia	0.8	4.1	55.5	0.2	4.9	0.3	32.0	2.2	100
Butaleja	0.1	10.4	52.4	0.1	4.7	0.1	29.7	2.5	100
Butebo	0.0	8.9	47.3	0.1	5.4	0.0	35.5	2.7	100
Buyende	0.1	5.4	64.3	0.4	4.5	0.1	21.8	3.5	100
Iganga	0.3	5.1	65.7	0.1	5.4	0.2	19.1	4.0	100
Jinja	0.5	4.6	65.1	0.1	9.4	0.6	17.3	2.4	100
Kaberamaido	0.2	4.9	55.7	0.1	8.4	0.1	29.3	1.2	100
Kaliro	0.1	5.2	65.2	0.1	3.9	0.1	22.6	2.9	100
Kamuli	0.1	5.6	65.4	0.1	4.9	0.1	20.9	2.8	100
Kapchorwa	0.3	5.6	56.8	0.1	5.7	0.2	28.9	2.4	100
Katakwi	0.4	7.7	49.8	0.1	4.9	0.2	34.8	2.2	100

TABLE A1.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DISTRICT (%) (CONT'D)

District	Print Media	Community Services	Broadcast	Mail	Telephone	Internet	Word of mouth	Others	Total
Kibuku	0.1	6.3	49.4	0.1	4.9	0.1	37.1	2.1	100
Kumi	0.5	5.4	55.7	0.1	8.1	0.2	25.7	4.2	100
Kween	0.1	12.7	48.6	0.2	6.9	0.1	29.2	2.2	100
Luuka	0.0	5.6	63.1	0.1	5.4	0.1	22.8	2.9	100
Manafwa	0.1	4.2	62.7	0.1	4.5	0.1	25.5	2.8	100
Mayuge	0.1	6.6	62.9	0.1	5.4	0.1	20.4	4.4	100
Mbale	0.4	4.5	61.8	0.2	9.3	0.5	18.8	4.5	100
Namayingo	0.2	8.4	54.7	0.1	2.7	0.1	30.3	3.5	100
Namisindwa	0.1	4.6	62.2	0.1	3.2	0.1	27.4	2.3	100
Namutumba	0.1	4.6	60.7	0.1	3.0	0.1	26.7	4.7	100
Ngora	0.7	1.9	60.6	0.1	9.6	0.1	25.2	1.8	100
Pallisa	0.2	6.1	50.8	0.1	5.4	0.1	33.7	3.5	100
Serere	0.2	3.8	48.4	0.2	11.2	0.1	34.0	2.1	100
Sironko	0.2	5.1	60.9	0.1	4.6	0.1	27.3	1.8	100
Soroti	0.7	3.8	55.8	0.1	11.1	0.4	25.7	2.2	100
Tororo	0.3	6.2	49.8	0.2	9.9	0.2	30.7	2.6	100
REGIONAL	0.3	5.6	58.1	0.1	6.4	0.2	26.3	3.0	100
NORTHERN									
Abim	0.2	35.1	23.7	0.2	7.6	0.3	32.2	0.7	100
Adjumani	0.1	22.9	34.2	0.5	13.5	0.2	26.2	2.5	100
Agago	0.1	30.2	30.9	0.3	4.9	0.2	32.5	0.9	100
Alebtong	0.1	10.8	49.6	0.2	8.6	0.1	28.4	2.3	100
Amolatar	0.1	12.1	53.9	0.2	12.5	0.1	16.9	4.1	100
Amudat	0.0	44.4	11.8	0.2	8.5	0.7	31.3	3.0	100
Amuru	0.1	21.0	36.1	0.8	9.5	0.6	29.0	2.8	100
Apac	0.1	6.6	60.6	0.3	8.1	0.1	21.1	3.2	100
Arua	0.1	8.6	47.4	0.1	7.6	0.2	32.6	3.4	100
Dokolo	0.2	5.0	60.7	0.2	10.0	0.1	21.9	2.0	100
Gulu	0.3	9.9	58.4	0.3	12.1	0.9	15.2	2.9	100
Kaabong	0.1	35.9	5.5	0.2	3.6	0.2	53.6	0.9	100
Kitgum	0.2	19.5	38.3	0.4	8.1	0.2	30.5	2.9	100
Koboko	0.2	9.4	46.6	0.2	11.2	0.3	28.0	4.1	100
Kole	0.1	8.1	57.5	0.4	8.9	0.2	22.5	2.2	100
Kotido	0.1	47.6	7.1	0.2	3.4	0.2	39.4	2.0	100
Lamwo	0.2	24.5	32.8	0.3	5.7	0.1	35.4	1.1	100
Lira	0.3	8.6	58.5	0.4	12.4	0.3	17.2	2.2	100
Maracha	0.1	8.7	44.1	0.1	6.1	0.1	37.8	3.0	100
Moroto	0.3	27.7	17.0	0.1	5.9	0.8	44.7	3.5	100
Moyo	0.1	14.6	49.7	0.2	9.9	0.1	23.9	1.4	100
Nakapiripirit	0.1	17.2	7.4	0.1	2.6	0.2	71.1	1.2	100
Napak	0.0	30.5	16.3	0.1	1.9	0.1	49.0	2.2	100
Nebbi	0.1	7.6	42.3	0.3	11.6	0.1	35.9	2.1	100
Nwoya	0.2	16.1	48.8	0.4	9.8	0.2	22.2	2.4	100
Omor	0.1	15.6	51.8	0.2	7.3	0.1	22.0	2.8	100
Otuke	0.1	25.3	33.1	0.3	11.3	0.1	28.8	0.9	100
Oyam	0.2	10.9	52.3	0.5	12.8	0.1	20.4	2.8	100
Pader	0.1	18.4	41.5	0.3	7.1	0.2	30.1	2.2	100

TABLE A1.3: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND DISTRICT (%) (CONT'D)

District	Print Media	Community Services	Broadcast	Mail	Telephone	Internet	Word of mouth	Others	Total
Pakwach	0.1	13.6	38.6	0.2	10.7	0.2	34.1	2.5	100
Yumbe	0.1	10.6	44.7	0.2	10.1	0.1	30.3	3.9	100
Zombo	0.1	5.7	42.2	0.1	6.7	0.1	41.8	3.2	100
REGIONAL	0.1	14.9	43.4	0.3	8.9	0.2	29.7	2.6	100
WESTERN									
Buhweju	0.1	2.8	69.0	0.1	4.3	0.1	21.1	2.5	100
Buliisa	0.1	3.4	58.0	0.1	5.6	0.2	25.5	7.0	100
Bundibugyo	0.1	4.5	73.8	0.1	5.3	0.2	12.4	3.6	100
Bunyangabu	0.1	3.1	73.8	0.1	3.5	0.1	16.3	3.0	100
Bushenyi	0.3	1.5	75.9	0.1	6.9	0.6	12.1	2.6	100
Hoima	0.2	3.7	68.2	0.1	6.0	0.2	17.7	3.9	100
Ibanda	0.2	3.1	73.0	0.1	5.5	0.2	14.9	3.1	100
Isingiro	0.1	6.0	65.5	0.1	4.0	0.3	19.5	4.4	100
Kabale	0.2	3.6	74.9	0.2	3.5	0.5	14.4	2.7	100
Kabarole	0.3	3.2	76.6	0.1	5.0	0.5	10.9	3.4	100
Kagadi	0.1	3.2	69.6	0.1	4.6	0.1	20.2	2.1	100
Kakumiro	0.1	3.0	68.8	0.1	4.3	0.1	21.1	2.5	100
Kamwenge	0.1	6.9	65.2	0.1	4.0	0.2	18.7	4.8	100
Kanungu	0.1	2.7	77.5	0.1	2.6	0.2	14.7	2.2	100
Kasese	0.2	3.6	64.6	0.1	7.9	0.3	19.7	3.6	100
Kibaale	0.1	2.8	72.9	0.1	3.5	0.1	18.5	2.1	100
Kiruhura	0.2	2.7	72.6	0.1	5.7	0.2	14.4	4.0	100
Kiryandongo	0.4	8.1	53.0	0.2	13.5	0.3	20.9	3.6	100
Kisoro	0.1	5.6	66.3	0.1	2.1	0.1	21.5	4.2	100
Kyegegwa	0.2	4.7	62.9	0.1	4.5	0.1	24.5	3.1	100
Kyenjojo	0.1	4.9	66.2	0.1	4.0	0.2	21.2	3.3	100
Masindi	0.3	3.3	67.9	0.2	7.1	0.4	16.9	3.9	100
Mbarara	0.5	2.4	73.6	0.1	8.9	1.0	10.3	3.3	100
Mitooma	0.2	2.1	71.3	0.1	4.2	0.1	19.1	3.0	100
Ntoroko	0.6	4.8	58.1	0.1	8.2	0.2	25.3	2.7	100
Ntungamo	0.2	3.0	72.6	0.1	4.1	0.1	16.6	3.3	100
Rubanda	0.1	4.3	75.0	0.1	1.8	0.1	16.0	2.6	100
Rubirizi	0.2	4.6	59.9	0.1	5.2	0.2	28.9	1.0	100
Rukiga	0.1	4.4	73.3	0.1	2.8	0.1	16.7	2.4	100
Rukungiri	0.1	3.0	75.0	0.1	4.2	0.1	15.4	2.2	100
Sheema	0.3	2.2	77.6	0.1	4.5	0.2	12.8	2.4	100
REGIONAL	0.2	3.8	69.6	0.1	5.3	0.3	17.5	3.3	100
UGANDA	0.4	6.7	62.5	0.2	7.2	0.5	19.6	2.9	100

TABLE A1.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF POSTAL SERVICES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND DISTRICT (%)

District	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four of more	None	Neither Radio,TV Mobile phone, nor computer nor postal
CENTRAL						
Buikwe	1.1	0.5	0.3	2.7	95.3	11.9
Bukomansimbi	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.1	96.4	12.1
Butambala	1.0	0.5	0.2	2.0	96.3	9.2
Buvuma	0.8	0.4	0.2	2.6	96.0	21.1
Gomba	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.1	96.9	14.6
Kalangala	0.7	0.4	0.4	3.2	95.3	14.7
Kalungu	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.8	96.9	11.0
Kampala	2.5	1.2	0.8	4.0	91.5	2.4
Kayunga	1.0	0.6	0.3	2.4	95.7	16.2
Kiboga	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.9	96.9	14.7
Kyankwanzi	0.8	0.4	0.2	2.2	96.4	16.4
Kyotera	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.7	95.7	11.7
Luwero	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.5	95.8	9.4
Lwengo	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.1	96.2	12.5
Lyantonde	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.9	96.7	13.0
Masaka	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.3	96.0	9.3
Mityana	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.5	96.0	11.1
Mpigi	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.4	96.0	10.6
Mubende	0.9	0.6	0.2	2.1	96.1	14.2
Mukono	1.4	0.9	0.4	2.8	94.5	9.8
Nakaseke	0.9	0.5	0.2	2.4	96.0	10.4
Nakasongola	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.9	96.5	13.8
Rakai	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.9	96.7	16.4
Ssembabule	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.0	96.8	13.4
Wakiso	1.9	1.0	0.5	3.3	93.3	4.1
REGIONAL	1.4	0.8	0.4	2.8	94.6	8.8
EASTERN						
Amuria	1.3	0.8	0.4	2.6	94.9	32.1
Budaka	0.9	0.4	0.2	2.1	96.5	24.5
Bududa	2.2	0.9	0.4	2.2	94.3	21.8
Bugiri	0.9	0.5	0.2	2.5	96.0	22.3
Bukedea	0.9	0.5	0.3	2.5	95.8	27.2
Bukwo	2.7	1.3	0.8	2.8	92.3	35.6
Bulambuli	2.0	1.0	0.5	2.1	94.4	25.0
Busia	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.2	96.3	19.5
Butaleja	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.9	96.5	27.2
Butebo	1.3	0.5	0.6	2.3	95.3	28.3
Buyende	0.7	0.6	0.4	2.3	96.0	20.7
Iganga	1.0	0.5	0.4	2.1	96.0	15.4
Jinja	1.2	0.7	0.3	2.4	95.3	11.5
Kaberamaido	1.4	0.8	0.5	2.5	94.8	25.8
Kaliro	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.0	96.8	21.6
Kamuli	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.3	96.2	18.0
Kapchorwa	2.0	1.0	0.5	3.4	93.1	24.4

TABLE A1.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF POSTAL SERVICES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND DISTRICT (%) (CONT'D)

District	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four of more	None	Neither Radio,TV Mobile phone, nor computer nor postal
Katakwi	1.2	0.7	0.4	2.4	95.3	37.4
Kibuku	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.9	97.0	26.5
Kumi	1.0	0.5	0.3	2.2	96.1	27.5
Kween	2.7	1.6	0.6	3.2	91.9	33.8
Luuka	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.7	96.0	18.6
Manafwa	1.1	0.6	0.4	2.2	95.8	23.4
Mayuge	1.0	0.9	0.3	2.1	95.6	18.1
Mbale	1.6	1.1	0.5	3.0	93.8	16.1
Namayingo	1.0	0.4	0.2	2.0	96.3	22.8
Namisindwa	1.8	0.9	0.4	2.9	94.0	24.2
Namutumba	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.9	96.2	21.8
Ngora	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.9	96.3	24.9
Pallisa	1.6	0.8	0.4	2.3	94.9	28.3
Serere	0.9	0.7	0.3	2.3	95.8	22.7
Sironko	1.6	0.6	0.3	2.2	95.3	24.6
Soroti	1.5	1.0	0.4	2.6	94.4	23.9
Tororo	2.3	1.0	0.5	2.2	94.1	28.1
REGIONAL	1.2	0.7	0.3	2.3	95.4	22.3
NORTHERN						
Abim	1.5	0.5	0.4	2.3	95.4	42.9
Adjumani	2.1	0.9	0.5	2.2	94.3	33.8
Agago	1.6	0.9	0.3	2.3	94.9	44.2
Alebtong	1.0	0.5	0.3	2.2	96.0	35.2
Amolatar	0.8	0.4	0.2	2.5	96.1	25.5
Amudat	3.7	1.6	0.6	2.4	91.7	48.1
Amuru	2.4	1.3	1.4	2.9	92.0	33.9
Apac	1.0	0.9	0.4	2.4	95.4	25.3
Arua	1.9	1.0	0.5	2.9	93.7	31.0
Dokolo	1.0	0.6	0.3	2.3	95.8	25.4
Gulu	2.0	1.0	0.4	2.7	93.8	18.8
Kaabong	2.3	1.4	0.8	2.5	93.1	75.2
Kitgum	1.9	0.9	0.4	2.6	94.3	39.1
Koboko	1.9	1.1	0.6	2.8	93.7	24.1
Kole	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.5	95.0	27.9
Kotido	2.9	1.2	0.6	3.0	92.2	74.6
Lamwo	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.9	96.3	42.7
Lira	1.4	0.7	0.4	2.5	94.9	22.1
Maracha	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.8	94.4	39.1
Moroto	2.2	1.5	0.2	1.8	94.2	64.8
Moyo	2.3	1.0	0.4	1.9	94.4	27.4
Nakapiripirit	1.3	1.3	0.4	2.2	94.8	70.2
Napak	1.5	2.4	0.4	2.3	93.5	67.4
Nebbi	1.1	0.7	0.3	2.8	95.2	35.0
Nwoya	1.3	0.7	0.3	2.1	95.6	30.3
Omoro	1.6	0.9	0.3	2.8	94.4	31.0

TABLE A1.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF POSTAL SERVICES IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS AND DISTRICT (%) (CONT'D)

District	Once	Twice	Thrice	Four of more	None	Neither Radio,TV Mobile phone, nor computer nor postal
Otuke	1.2	0.7	0.4	2.2	95.5	40.2
Oyam	1.4	1.2	0.5	2.3	94.6	28.6
Pader	1.6	1.3	0.5	2.5	94.1	38.2
Pakwach	1.0	0.7	0.2	2.2	96.0	36.1
Yumbe	2.3	1.4	0.7	2.7	92.9	24.0
Zombo	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.8	94.7	41.5
REGIONAL	1.6	1.0	0.5	2.5	94.4	35.1
WESTERN						
Buhweju	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.5	96.4	20.9
Buliisa	1.1	0.6	0.4	2.6	95.3	21.1
Bundibugyo	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.4	94.4	15.8
Bunyangabu	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.7	96.6	14.5
Bushenyi	1.6	0.7	0.3	2.4	94.9	10.1
Hoima	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.1	96.5	14.7
Ibanda	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.7	96.7	14.5
Isingiro	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.8	96.5	18.5
Kabale	1.3	0.7	0.4	2.1	95.4	14.9
Kabarole	0.8	0.6	0.4	2.7	95.6	11.7
Kagadi	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.9	97.0	18.0
Kakumiro	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.6	97.5	17.1
Kamwenge	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.8	96.8	20.5
Kanungu	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.4	96.2	15.7
Kasese	1.3	0.7	0.4	2.6	95.0	16.3
Kibaale	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.7	97.1	16.6
Kiruhura	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.2	96.5	14.3
Kiryandongo	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.6	95.5	21.2
Kisoro	1.1	0.5	0.2	2.3	95.9	20.4
Kyegegwa	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.9	97.1	20.6
Kyenjojo	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.4	96.2	20.9
Masindi	0.8	0.7	0.3	2.3	95.9	17.2
Mbarara	1.1	0.7	0.4	2.6	95.3	9.7
Mitooma	1.5	0.6	0.2	2.1	95.6	14.5
Ntoroko	1.3	0.5	0.5	2.6	95.1	18.4
Ntungamo	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.8	96.7	14.6
Rubanda	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.7	96.8	17.3
Rubirizi	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.2	96.3	17.1
Rukiga	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.5	96.5	16.8
Rukungiri	1.5	0.5	0.2	2.0	95.7	13.7
Sheema	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.8	96.7	10.6
REGIONAL	0.9	0.6	0.3	2.1	96.1	16.1
Uganda	1.3	0.7	0.4	2.5	95.1	18.8

TABLE A1.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, TYPE OF REMITTANCES AND DISTRICT (%)

District	Male Headed			Female Headed			Total		
	Money	Goods	Money or Goods	Money	Goods	Money or Goods	Money	Goods	Money or Goods
CENTRAL									
Buikwe	5.6	5.8	10.5	8.6	9.5	16.7	6.4	6.8	12.2
Bukomansimbi	5.5	4.8	9.7	6.7	6.1	12.2	5.9	5.2	10.5
Butambala	5.3	5.5	10.3	7.2	8.0	14.5	5.9	6.2	11.6
Buvuma	4.8	6.0	10.1	6.2	7.8	13.0	5.1	6.3	10.6
Gomba	4.1	5.2	8.2	6.0	8.2	12.0	4.6	6.0	9.2
Kalangala	7.6	8.8	14.6	8.9	11.2	17.3	7.9	9.3	15.2
Kalungu	7.8	11.3	17.5	10.3	13.7	22.3	8.6	12.1	19.0
Kampala	11.9	11.6	21.3	17.0	16.8	31.2	13.4	13.2	24.3
Kayunga	12.5	12.5	23.5	15.2	14.1	27.7	13.2	12.9	24.6
Kiboga	5.2	6.7	10.6	7.8	9.0	14.7	5.9	7.3	11.7
Kyankwanzi	5.1	6.8	10.5	6.3	9.2	13.6	5.3	7.3	11.2
Kyotera	12.4	7.0	18.7	14.3	8.0	21.5	12.9	7.3	19.5
Luwero	10.0	10.9	18.9	13.2	13.5	24.6	11.0	11.7	20.6
Lwengo	16.8	13.1	27.9	18.7	13.7	30.5	17.4	13.3	28.6
Lyantonde	10.7	14.3	23.5	11.4	16.5	25.9	10.8	14.8	24.1
Masaka	11.5	11.5	21.0	14.6	14.1	26.2	12.4	12.3	22.6
Mityana	9.5	10.7	18.4	11.7	13.0	22.6	10.1	11.3	19.6
Mpigi	13.3	11.0	22.9	16.2	12.6	26.9	14.2	11.5	24.1
Mubende	10.3	12.0	20.8	11.6	12.5	22.6	10.6	12.1	21.2
Mukono	13.9	12.3	24.3	17.1	14.5	29.7	14.8	12.9	25.9
Nakaseke	12.5	8.0	19.8	14.8	8.4	22.4	13.1	8.1	20.5
Nakasongola	14.3	8.1	20.4	16.7	9.4	23.4	14.9	8.4	21.1
Rakai	15.3	5.6	19.7	16.9	5.6	21.3	15.7	5.6	20.1
Ssembabule	9.2	6.5	15.1	11.0	7.1	17.3	9.6	6.6	15.7
Wakiso	10.5	8.6	17.4	15.6	12.9	26.6	11.8	9.7	19.8
REGIONAL	10.7	9.7	18.8	14.3	12.8	25.2	11.7	10.6	20.6
EASTERN									
Amuria	2.9	4.9	6.6	3.6	6.4	8.7	3.1	5.3	7.2
Budaka	4.5	4.2	8.3	6.2	6.3	12.1	4.8	4.5	9.0
Bududa	21.5	18.9	37.1	25.5	20.1	42.3	22.1	19.0	37.8
Bugiri	12.1	12.4	21.8	14.9	14.9	26.7	12.7	12.9	22.8
Bukedea	5.3	7.8	12.3	7.9	8.3	15.4	5.8	7.9	13.0
Bukwo	4.5	5.7	9.1	6.9	7.9	13.3	4.9	6.1	9.8
Bulambuli	9.8	13.3	22.0	11.4	14.9	25.0	10.1	13.6	22.6
Busia	6.0	7.8	12.8	8.9	10.9	18.8	6.6	8.5	14.2
Butaleja	7.0	7.4	12.0	7.4	10.8	15.8	7.0	8.0	12.6
Butebo	15.8	12.2	27.3	19.1	13.8	31.6	16.3	12.4	28.0
Buyende	8.9	10.8	18.3	10.0	12.9	21.2	9.1	11.2	18.8
Iganga	13.2	14.7	26.1	17.0	17.7	32.7	14.0	15.4	27.6
Jinja	17.0	14.7	30.0	20.0	17.8	36.1	17.7	15.4	31.4
Kaberamaido	16.0	12.9	27.2	16.7	13.9	29.1	16.1	13.1	27.6
Kaliro	15.5	10.3	24.0	18.1	10.6	26.9	15.9	10.4	24.5
Kamuli	17.6	12.5	28.3	20.9	13.7	32.7	18.3	12.8	29.2
Kapchorwa	20.4	17.3	35.2	21.9	19.3	39.2	20.6	17.7	35.9

TABLE A1.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, TYPE OF REMITTANCES AND DISTRICT (%) (CONT'D)

District	Male Headed			Female Headed			Total		
	Money	Goods	Money or Goods	Money	Goods	Money or Goods	Money	Goods	Money or Goods
Katakwi	15.6	14.4	27.9	17.3	14.1	29.4	16.1	14.3	28.3
Kibuku	7.4	7.6	14.2	10.1	9.4	17.9	7.9	7.9	14.8
Kumi	19.6	10.3	29.1	21.6	9.8	30.5	20.1	10.2	29.4
Kween	7.6	9.0	14.3	8.9	10.1	16.9	7.8	9.2	14.7
Luuka	4.2	4.7	8.5	7.5	6.8	13.9	4.9	5.1	9.7
Manafwa	14.1	13.7	26.6	16.4	15.0	30.1	14.5	13.9	27.3
Mayuge	5.4	7.3	11.7	7.3	9.2	15.4	5.8	7.7	12.5
Mbale	13.7	17.0	28.9	16.7	20.6	35.1	14.4	17.8	30.4
Namayingo	7.0	8.6	13.6	9.2	10.1	16.9	7.4	8.9	14.3
Namisindwa	12.6	17.8	28.7	14.4	20.3	33.0	12.9	18.2	29.4
Namutumba	2.9	2.3	4.7	7.9	4.1	10.7	3.7	2.6	5.7
Ngora	3.6	4.4	7.6	4.8	6.0	10.4	3.9	4.8	8.3
Pallisa	9.4	9.7	18.1	10.8	11.2	21.2	9.7	9.9	18.7
Serere	8.8	13.4	20.3	10.3	14.4	22.5	9.1	13.6	20.8
Sironko	14.1	20.0	32.2	16.0	21.8	35.8	14.5	20.4	32.9
Soroti	14.2	13.4	24.8	16.3	15.2	28.1	14.7	13.8	25.6
Tororo	9.0	11.9	19.1	10.8	14.3	23.0	9.4	12.4	19.9
REGIONAL	11.1	11.5	21.0	13.6	13.6	25.4	11.6	11.9	21.9
NOTHERN									
Abim	3.0	7.0	9.2	3.5	7.9	10.6	3.1	7.2	9.5
Adjumani	5.7	6.3	11.4	8.2	13.5	19.9	6.7	9.1	14.7
Agago	2.4	3.5	5.5	4.2	3.8	7.3	2.8	3.5	5.9
Alebtong	3.4	3.8	6.8	5.8	3.5	9.1	4.0	3.7	7.4
Amolatar	3.4	3.8	6.8	4.0	4.3	7.9	3.5	3.9	7.1
Amudat	8.5	8.6	13.6	10.7	9.5	16.7	8.8	8.7	14.0
Amuru	6.5	6.1	11.6	9.3	7.9	16.0	7.2	6.6	12.8
Apac	5.9	6.8	11.8	7.8	7.9	14.6	6.3	7.0	12.4
Arua	10.2	12.9	22.0	11.1	14.2	24.2	10.4	13.3	22.6
Dokolo	6.1	11.8	15.9	7.7	12.7	17.8	6.5	12.0	16.3
Gulu	12.3	11.8	22.8	15.4	13.6	27.6	13.2	12.4	24.2
Kaabong	9.6	14.6	22.7	10.5	14.9	23.9	9.8	14.7	23.0
Kitgum	12.7	12.4	23.8	14.4	13.7	26.7	13.1	12.8	24.5
Koboko	14.2	10.9	23.7	16.9	13.3	28.7	14.7	11.4	24.6
Kole	3.9	5.2	8.6	6.0	6.0	11.4	4.4	5.4	9.3
Kotido	17.8	15.9	30.8	17.7	15.6	31.2	17.8	15.8	30.9
Lamwo	8.5	9.2	16.7	11.5	10.7	21.2	9.3	9.6	17.9
Lira	2.9	3.3	5.6	4.9	5.6	9.6	3.4	3.8	6.6
Maracha	1.8	2.3	3.7	2.8	3.4	5.7	2.0	2.6	4.2
Moroto	12.0	18.8	28.9	13.4	19.3	30.4	12.3	18.9	29.3
Moyo	4.7	4.4	8.6	5.5	5.8	10.7	4.9	4.8	9.1
Nakapiripirit	7.8	17.2	23.4	7.5	16.0	22.7	7.7	16.9	23.2
Napak	8.4	12.3	20.0	8.8	11.5	19.5	8.5	12.1	19.9
Nebbi	5.3	6.9	11.5	7.8	7.3	14.4	5.9	7.0	12.2
Nwoya	3.7	3.2	6.4	5.1	4.2	8.9	4.0	3.4	7.0
Omoro	12.6	10.9	22.3	14.2	11.5	24.6	13.0	11.0	22.9

TABLE A1.5: DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT RECEIVED REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, TYPE OF REMITTANCES AND DISTRICT (%) (CONT'D)

District	Male Headed			Female Headed			Total		
	Money	Goods	Money or Goods	Money	Goods	Money or Goods	Money	Goods	Money or Goods
Otuke	2.7	3.3	5.7	4.3	5.2	9.4	3.1	3.8	6.6
Oyam	4.8	4.6	8.7	6.3	6.0	11.1	5.2	5.0	9.3
Pader	5.7	5.5	10.7	7.9	6.3	13.6	6.3	5.7	11.5
Pakwach	5.3	6.4	10.6	7.1	8.0	13.7	5.8	6.8	11.3
Yumbe	8.4	6.6	14.3	9.6	6.6	15.4	8.6	6.6	14.5
Zombo	5.8	7.1	11.9	6.8	7.6	13.2	6.1	7.2	12.2
REGIONAL	7.0	8.0	14.0	8.7	9.4	17.0	7.4	8.3	14.7
WESTERN									
Buhweju	9.5	10.6	19.6	10.6	11.3	21.0	9.7	10.7	19.8
Buliisa	4.1	4.4	5.9	5.7	5.4	7.5	4.5	4.6	6.3
Bundibugyo	2.7	3.4	5.1	4.3	4.0	7.1	3.0	3.5	5.5
Bunyangabu	3.4	5.0	7.6	4.1	+6.8	10.2	3.6	5.4	8.3
Bushenyi	3.9	5.3	8.7	5.7	8.4	12.6	4.3	6.0	9.6
Hoima	2.9	3.2	5.4	4.9	6.1	10.1	3.3	3.8	6.5
Ibanda	11.2	12.7	22.5	12.1	14.0	24.7	11.4	13.0	23.0
Isingiro	3.5	6.6	9.4	4.1	8.0	11.4	3.6	7.0	9.9
Kabale	3.6	4.7	7.4	6.2	7.3	12.3	4.3	5.4	8.7
Kabarole	4.7	6.9	10.6	7.3	9.4	15.7	5.4	7.6	12.0
Kagadi	9.5	10.9	17.1	11.4	11.8	19.9	9.9	11.1	17.7
Kakumiro	10.0	10.0	16.2	12.1	10.5	19.0	10.3	10.1	16.7
Kamwenge	6.2	8.7	13.5	7.0	9.6	15.3	6.3	8.9	13.9
Kanungu	2.8	4.2	6.5	4.1	6.0	9.7	3.1	4.6	7.3
Kasese	4.3	5.6	8.9	6.0	7.4	12.0	4.7	5.9	9.5
Kibaale	6.8	7.9	11.9	7.8	8.0	13.7	7.0	7.9	12.3
Kiruhura	11.0	12.1	21.7	12.7	12.7	23.8	11.3	12.2	22.1
Kiryandongo	7.8	10.5	17.2	9.6	11.3	19.9	8.2	10.7	17.8
Kisoro	4.8	6.5	9.5	6.6	8.6	12.6	5.2	7.0	10.2
Kyegegwa	7.7	10.1	16.9	8.9	11.4	19.4	8.0	10.3	17.4
Kyenjojo	7.5	10.3	16.7	8.8	12.5	19.8	7.8	10.8	17.4
Masindi	13.8	11.0	23.1	15.2	12.1	25.5	14.1	11.3	23.6
Mbarara	5.6	8.2	12.8	8.1	11.2	18.0	6.3	8.9	14.2
Mitooma	3.0	5.1	7.9	4.9	6.1	10.7	3.4	5.3	8.5
Ntoroko	6.9	5.1	10.6	13.2	9.1	18.0	8.2	5.9	12.2
Ntungamo	2.5	3.9	6.0	3.9	5.1	8.3	2.8	4.2	6.5
Rubanda	3.3	3.4	6.0	6.4	5.1	10.5	4.0	3.7	7.0
Rubirizi	3.0	5.4	8.1	3.8	6.9	10.1	3.2	5.8	8.6
Rukiga	2.7	4.3	6.1	4.4	5.4	8.9	3.1	4.6	6.8
Rukungiri	7.2	7.9	13.9	9.9	9.8	17.9	7.9	8.4	14.9
Sheema	3.7	5.7	8.6	4.6	6.4	10.2	3.9	5.8	9.0
REGIONAL	5.8	7.2	11.8	7.4	8.9	14.9	6.1	7.5	12.4
UGANDA	8.8	9.2	16.6	11.4	11.3	21.1	9.4	9.7	17.7

ANNEX 2:

Glossary of Census Terms

GEOGRAPHY

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

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD

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

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

Household Population – Persons who were enumerated in households.

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

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

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

AGE CATEGORY

Children – Persons of either sex who are below 18 years of age. **Adolescents** – Persons of either sex who are aged 10 to 24 years. **Older Persons** – Persons of either sex who are aged 60 years or more.

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

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

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

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

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

The types of difficulty (referred to in this report as 'domains') identified in the 2014 Census included:

- (a) Seeing difficulties
- (b) Hearing difficulties
- (c) Walking difficulties
- (d) Remembering or concentrating difficulties.

The degree (or level) of disability was determined by one of the four responses given in the Census in respect of each domain. The responses were:

- (a) No difficulty
- (b) Some difficulty (classified as a mild disability)
- (c) A lot of difficulty (classified as a moderate disability)
- (d) Cannot do at all (classified as a severe disability).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EDUCATION

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

Literacy rate – is the total number of literate persons in a given age group, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

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

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

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

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

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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

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

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

HOUSING DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wealth Index – the 2014 Census did not contain a question on personal or household income. However, a number of questions were included in the main census questionnaire that make it possible to construct a wealth index and divide the population into wealth quintiles, that is equal sized groups of people each representing 20 per cent of the population.

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

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

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

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

Improved drinking water – is drinking water from a source that is defined as one that, by nature of its construction or through active intervention, is likely to be protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with faecal matter. The Census identified the following sources as ‘Improved’: Tap/piped water; Tube well/borehole; protected well/spring; and Bottled/purified water. All other sources of drinking water identified in the Census were classified as ‘Unimproved’.

Improved sanitation – is a toilet facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The Census identified the following toilet facilities as ‘Improved’: Flush; Water seal (improved latrine); and Pit latrine. All other types of toilet identified in the Census were classified as ‘Unimproved’.

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

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

ANNEX 3:

List of Contributors to the National Analytical Report

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

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ANNEX 4:


The Household Questionnaire and Code list for the National Population and Housing Questionnaire, 2014



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:	
LCL:	
EA:	

ENUMERATOR'S NAME AND CODE:	Code
ENUMERATOR'S SIGNATURE:	
DATE: dd/mm/yyyy:	
PARISH SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE:	
PARISH SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE:	
DATE: dd/mm/yyyy:	

A

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS, P.O. Box 7186, Kampala, UGANDA. Tel: +256 414 706000. Fax: +256 414 237553. Email: ubos@ubos.ug Website: www.ubos.ug

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.

<p>Resort Code (R1)</p> <p>1. Completed 2. Partially Completed 3. Not Interviewed</p> <p>Relationship (R2)</p> <p>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</p> <p>Residential Status (R4)</p> <p>1. Usual household member 2. Regular household member 3. Visitor/Guest</p> <p>Grade Completed (P23)</p> <p>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 05. Did not complete P1 06. P1 07. P2 08. P3 09. P4 10. P5 11. P6 12. P7 13. J1-11 14. J1 15. J2 16. J3 17. J4 18. J5 19. J6 20. J7 21. J8 22. J9 23. J10 24. J11 25. J12 26. J13 27. J14 28. J15 29. J16 30. J17 31. J18 32. J19 33. J20 34. J21 35. J22 36. J23 37. J24 38. J25 39. J26 40. J27 41. J28 42. J29 43. J30 44. Post Graduate Certificate 45. Post Graduate Diploma 46. Masters Degree 47. PhD 48. Other 49. NA</p>	<p>Religion (P5)</p> <p>10. No Religion 11. Anglican 12. Catholic 13. Muslim 14. Seventh-Day Adventist 15. Orthodox 16. Pentecostal/ Born Again/ Evangelical 17. Bahai 18. Baptist 19. Jew 20. Presbyterian 21. Mennonite 22. Hindu 23. Buddhist 24. Jehovah's Witness 25. Salvation Army 26. Traditional 27. Others</p>	<p>Minority (P6)</p> <p>513. Banyarwanda 514. Banyarwanda 515. Banyarwanda 516. Banyarwanda 517. Banyarwanda 518. Banyarwanda 519. Banyarwanda 520. Banyarwanda 521. Banyarwanda 522. Banyarwanda 523. Banyarwanda 524. Banyarwanda 525. Banyarwanda 526. Banyarwanda 527. Banyarwanda 528. Banyarwanda 529. Banyarwanda 530. Banyarwanda 531. Banyarwanda 532. Banyarwanda 533. Banyarwanda 534. Banyarwanda 535. Banyarwanda 536. Banyarwanda 537. Banyarwanda 538. Banyarwanda 539. Banyarwanda 540. Banyarwanda 541. Banyarwanda 542. Banyarwanda 543. Banyarwanda 544. Banyarwanda 545. 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Banyarwanda</p> <p>Country of Citizenship for Non-Ugandans</p> <p>601. Kenya 602. Tanzania 603. Rwanda 604. Burundi 605. South Sudan 606. Dem. Rep. Of Congo 607. Somalia 608. Other Africa 609. United Kingdom 610. Other Europe 611. Asia 612. USA 613. Canada 614. Central & Latin America 615. Australia 616. Oceania 617. Non-Ugandan Not Stated 618. Other Ugandan</p> <p>Type of Disability (P14-P17)</p> <p>1. No difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all 5. Not Applicable 6. Don't know</p> <p>School Attendance (P8)</p> <p>1. Attending school in 2014 2. Left school before 2014 3. Never been to school 4. NA</p> <p>Activity Status (P20)</p> <p>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. Young to work 23. Other 24. NA</p> <p>Marital Status (P25)</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Major field of Specialization (P20)</p> <p>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. Education 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. Ethnic Studies 46. Other specify 47. NA</p>	<p>Section 5: Crop Codes</p> <p>10. Maize 11. Beans 12. Banana (food) 13. Cassava 14. Sweet Potatoes 15. G/roots 16. Sorghum 17. Millet 18. Sesame 19. Banana (Beer) 20. Irish Potatoes 21. Soybean 22. Rice 23. Banana (sweet) 24. Field Peas 25. Water melons 26. Carrots 27. Garlic 28. Cow Peas 29. Mucuna 30. Pigeon Peas 31. Sugar cane 32. Yam 33. Avocado 34. Tomatoes 35. Sunflower 36. Cotton 37. Jackfruit 38. Pineapples 39. Mango 40. Coffee Arabica 41. Coffee Robusta 42. Other crops 43. NA</p>	<p>Occupation (P21)</p> <p>10. Subistence Agricultural Workers 11. Agricultural, fishery and related labourers 12. Substantive animal raising 13. Retailers of food and beverages 14. Retailers of general merchandise and domestic wares 15. Market oriented growers and crop growers 16. Primary education teaching associate professionals 17. Restaurant services workers and cooks 18. General labourers 19. Staff and market salespersons 20. Domestic helpers e.g. house girl 21. Motor Vehicle Drivers 22. Goods body riders (motor cycle) 23. Goods body riders (bicycle) 24. Food and related products processing trades workers 25. Street vendors and related workers e.g. food, hawkers, vet. sales 26. Other personal services workers e.g. hair dressers, barbers 27. Construction labourers 28. Textiles, footwear and other personal effects goods 29. Rubbers, brick layers, masons and other related workers 30. Building finishers and related trades workers 31. Substantive fishery and related workers 32. Carpenters, cabinet makers, joiners, broom makers etc. 33. Forestry and related workers 34. Tailors and Other models sew persons and demonstrators 35. Textiles and garment trades workers (including tailors) 36. Machinery mechanics and fitters 37. Manufacturing labourers 38. Nurses and Midwives 39. Product buyers 40. Secondary education teaching professionals 41. Protective services workers, policemen, police wardens 42. Dealers in agricultural and farm Products 43. Messengers, watchmen and security workers</p>
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BOOK NUMBER



Republic of Uganda National Population and Housing Census 2014



D.A.2

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

SHEET NUMBER 01



IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

WRITE NAME IN CAPITAL LETTERS

DISTRICT	CODE
COUNTY / MUNICIPALITY	
SUB-COUNTY / DIVISION / T.C.	
PARISH / WARD	
LC1	
EA	

ENUMERATORS NAME AND CODE

ENUMERATORS SIGNATURE

DATE (ddmm/yyyy)

PARISH SUPERVISOR'S NAME AND CODE

PARISH SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE

DATE (ddmm/yyyy)

NUMBER OF BOOKS USED

BOOK

OF

BOOK

(EXCLUDE SPILT AND UNUSED BOOKS)

SUMMARY INFORMATION


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

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

Household Population, Row (A)	
Absent Household Heads, Row (B)	
Total Number of Households	

Household Population, Row (A)	
Absent Household Heads, Row (B)	
Total Number of Households	



HOUSEHOLD NUMBER		TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION		RESULT CODE		FORM		OF												
SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS																				
FOR ALL PERSONS																				
P0	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8	P9	P10	P11	P12	P13	P14	P15	P16	P17			
Person number	Please give the full names of the following: 1. The Household head 2. All Persons who spent the night of 27/08th August 2014 in this household including visitors (Write the First Name and Last Name only) 	What is [NAME'S] exact date of birth? (Write the Day, Month and Year)	What is [NAME'S] residential status?	What is [NAME'S] marital status?	What is [NAME'S] exact date of birth?	What is [NAME'S] age in completed months?	Does [NAME] have a Ben Card? 1-Yes, 2-Yes, 3-Yes, 4-Yes, 5-Yes, 6-Yes, 7-Yes, 8-Yes, 9-Yes, 10-Yes, 11-Yes, 12-Yes, 13-Yes, 14-Yes, 15-Yes, 16-Yes, 17-Yes, 18-Yes, 19-Yes, 20-Yes, 21-Yes, 22-Yes, 23-Yes, 24-Yes, 25-Yes, 26-Yes, 27-Yes, 28-Yes, 29-Yes, 30-Yes, 31-Yes, 32-Yes, 33-Yes, 34-Yes, 35-Yes, 36-Yes, 37-Yes, 38-Yes, 39-Yes, 40-Yes, 41-Yes, 42-Yes, 43-Yes, 44-Yes, 45-Yes, 46-Yes, 47-Yes, 48-Yes, 49-Yes, 50-Yes, 51-Yes, 52-Yes, 53-Yes, 54-Yes, 55-Yes, 56-Yes, 57-Yes, 58-Yes, 59-Yes, 60-Yes, 61-Yes, 62-Yes, 63-Yes, 64-Yes, 65-Yes, 66-Yes, 67-Yes, 68-Yes, 69-Yes, 70-Yes, 71-Yes, 72-Yes, 73-Yes, 74-Yes, 75-Yes, 76-Yes, 77-Yes, 78-Yes, 79-Yes, 80-Yes, 81-Yes, 82-Yes, 83-Yes, 84-Yes, 85-Yes, 86-Yes, 87-Yes, 88-Yes, 89-Yes, 90-Yes, 91-Yes, 92-Yes, 93-Yes, 94-Yes, 95-Yes, 96-Yes, 97-Yes, 98-Yes, 99-Yes, 100-Yes	What is [NAME'S] ethnicity? If non Ugandan write code of country of citizenship (Refer to code list P8)	What is [NAME'S] region? (Refer to code list P9)	Is [NAME'S] biological mother? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK	Is [NAME'S] biological father? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK	Is [NAME'S] biological biological father? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK	Is [NAME'S] biological biological mother? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK	Is [NAME'S] biological biological mother? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK	Is [NAME'S] biological biological father? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK	Is [NAME'S] biological biological mother? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK	Is [NAME'S] biological biological father? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK	Is [NAME'S] biological biological mother? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK	Is [NAME'S] biological biological father? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK	Is [NAME'S] biological biological mother? 1-Yes, 2-No, 3-OK
00	VERONICA	11	2	1	19101965	48	1	519	11	1	1	1	04	11	2	1	3	1		
00	NAKIBUUKA																			
		01A		DB2																

BOOK NUMBER

SHEET NUMBER 02

HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

SECTION 1: PARTICULARS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

FOR PERSONS AGED 1 YEAR AND ABOVE		FOR PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE										FOR FEMALES (13-54 years) ONLY																				
P0	P18	P19	P20	P21	P22	P23	P24	P25	P26	P27	P28	P29	P30	P31	P32	P33																
Person number	Did (sex): 20A 20B 20C 20D 20E	What is the highest grade / class of school attended? 1-None 2-1st 3-2nd 4-3rd 5-4th 6-5th 7-6th 8-7th 9-8th 10-9th 11-10th 12-12th 13-None 14-Other 15-None 16-Other	What is [NAME]'s field of specialization? (If no specialization, write 87)	On (sex): 21A 21B 21C 21D 21E 21F 21G 21H 21I 21J 21K 21L 21M 21N 21O 21P 21Q 21R 21S 21T 21U 21V 21W 21X 21Y 21Z	What was [NAME]'s main type of work (occupation) during the last 7 days? (DESCRIBE IN NOT LESS THAN TWO WORDS)	Does (sex): 24A 24B 24C 24D 24E 24F 24G 24H 24I 24J 24K 24L 24M 24N 24O 24P 24Q 24R 24S 24T 24U 24V 24W 24X 24Y 24Z	How many children ever born, how many are alive? Of the total children ever born, how many are boys and how many are girls?	How many children ever born, how many are alive? Of the total children ever born, how many are boys and how many are girls?	How many children ever born, how many are alive? Of the total children ever born, how many are boys and how many are girls?	Of the total children ever born, how many are dead? Among these children, how many are boys and how many are girls?	Of the total children ever born, how many are dead? Among these children, how many are boys and how many are girls?	When did [NAME] have her last live birth? If N/A, write 9997 for year 9997 for month If Don't Know, write 99 for month, 9998 for year	What is the sex of the last live birth?	What is the sex of the last live birth?	If the last live birth occurred in the month of the last live birth?	If the last live birth occurred in the month of the last live birth?	Write 97 if N/A															
00243																																
EDUCATION			2	7	1	1	0	4	5	1	1	2	0	5	2	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
SPECIALIZATION			SCHOOL TEACHER																													
OCCUPATION			SCHOOL TEACHER																													

DC-3

01A

DD4 HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

SECTION 2: HOUSING CONDITIONS		SECTION 3: COMMUNITY SERVICES		SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS												
H1 What is the occupancy tenure of the dwelling unit?	H2 What type of dwelling unit does this household occupy?	H3 How many rooms were used on the Census night for sleeping?	H4 Types of materials mainly used for construction of the roof?	H5 Types of materials mainly used for construction of the wall?	H6 Types of materials mainly used for the floor?											
10 = Other occupied 11 = Free Public 12 = Free Private 13 = Subsidized public 14 = Subsidized private 15 = Rented public 16 = Rented private 98 = Other	10 = Detached house (single or multi-story) 11 = Semi-detached house 12 = Flat in a block of flats 13 = Room or rooms of a Main House 14 = Servants Quarters 15 = Tenement (Muzgon) 16 = Garage 17 = Go down/Basement 18 = Store 98 = Other	19 = 9 or more record 9	10 = Iron sheets 11 = Tiles 12 = Aluminium 13 = Concrete 14 = Tins 15 = Thatch 98 = Other	10 = Concrete/Stone 11 = Cement Blocks 12 = Burnt/Rebrikked Bricks 13 = Unburnt bricks 14 = Unburnt bricks with mud 15 = Wood 16 = Mud and Pops 17 = Tin/iron sheets 98 = Other	10 = Earth 11 = Rammed earth 12 = Cement screed 13 = Concrete 14 = Tiles 15 = Brick 16 = Stone 17 = Wood 98 = Other	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 What source of energy does the household mainly use for lighting?	H15 What source of energy does the household mainly use for cooking?	H16 What type of latrine does the household mainly use?	H17 What is the distance to this source of water?	H18 What type of toilet facility does the household mainly use?	H19 Does the household have this toilet facility with other households?	H20 What is the most commonly used method of solid waste disposal from the household?	H21 What type of bathroom does this household mainly use?	H22 What type of latrine does this household mainly use?
H15 10 = Electricity-National grid (Jirama) 11 = Electricity-Solar 12 = Electricity- Personal Generator 13 = Electricity- Community/Thermal plant 14 = Gas 15 = Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 16 = Biogas 17 = Paraffin-Kerosene 18 = Paraffin- Alcohol 19 = Candles 20 = Firewood 21 = Cow Dung 22 = Grass (neeka) 98 = Other		H16 10 = Flood water into building 11 = Piped water to the yard 12 = Public Tap 13 = Borehole in yard 14 = Public tap in yard 15 = Public tap in street 16 = Unimproved Pt. Latrine with a MB 17 = Improved Pt. Latrine with a MB 18 = Shared Toilet 19 = Shared Toilet 20 = Shared Toilet 21 = Shared Toilet 22 = Shared Toilet 98 = Other		H17 (Record distance in kms, if distance is given in miles, see conversion list) if the water source is on premises, record 0.0		H18 10 = Flush Toilet 11 = VIP Latrine 12 = Covered Pt. Latrine with a MB 13 = Covered Pt. Latrine without a MB 14 = Unimproved Pt. Latrine with a MB 15 = Unimproved Pt. Latrine without a MB 16 = Eriwan (improved latrine) 17 = No facility, bush, polythene bag, bucket, etc 98 = Other		H19 1 = Yes 2 = No 7 = N/A (For "No" facility, Bush, Polythene bags, bucket etc)		H20 10 = Occupants dispose solid waste in the garden, and DO NOT burn it or bury it. 11 = Solid waste disposed in a local dump supervised by urban authorities. 12 = Occupants dispose solid waste in a local dump NOT supervised by urban authorities. 13 = Solid waste collected by waste vendor. 14 = Occupants dispose solid waste into river/sea/water/pond. 15 = Other arrangements. 98 = Other		H21 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 98 = Other		H22 10 = Inside, specific rooms 11 = Inside, no specific room 12 = Outside, built 13 = Make shift 14 = Open space		
SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)																
H23 Does any member of this household own... (ASSETS)? If Yes, record the number, if 9 or more, write 9 If None, record 0	H24 What is the household's main source of information?	H25 Did any member of this household send/receive a letter/parcel by postal services during the last 12 months?	H26 Does this household have any mosquito nets?	H27 If YES to H26, were the mosquito nets given free to use, they bought them or did you give them to the household?	H28 What was the main source of the household's livelihood in the last 12 months?	H29 Did the household receive any remittance from family members (including remittance) during the last 12 months?	H30 If YES IN H29, in which countries do the relatives / family members / friends reside?									
G. Television H. Radio I. Fixed Phone J. Computer / Laptop K. Generator	10 = Radio 11 = Word of Mouth 12 = Telephone 13 = Print Media 14 = Post Mail 15 = Hand Mail 16 = Television Meetings 17 = Community 18 = Internet 19 = Community Announcer 98 = Other	1 = Yes, Once 2 = Yes, Twice 3 = Yes, Three 4 = Yes, 4 times and above 5 = No 8 = Don't Know	1 = Yes 2 = No	A = Given free by Govt B = Given free by NGO C = Given free by Shareholder D = Bought	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 (e.g. Red Cross, WFP, etc) 18 = Sale of assets 98 = Other	1 = Yes, both goods and money 2 = Yes, Money only 3 = Yes, Goods only 4 = No 8 = DK	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. U.S.A. M. Sweden N. United Arab Emirates O. Yemen P. South Sudan X. Other country Y. Don't know Z. Country of origin								

SECTION 5: AGRICULTURAL MODULE

A1	A2	A3	A4
Does the household currently cultivate any of the following? 1 = Yes, within EA 2 = Yes, within EA but within District 3 = No	IF YES IN A1, how many does this household own?	IF YES IN A1, what is the main purpose of production? Income Consumption Home Production Other	List the crops grown on the holding in order of importance Crop Code If no crop grown, write '0'
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			

SECTION 4: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

H31	H32	H33	H34	H35	H36	H37	H38
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 5 = DK	How many deaths do household members aged 5 years and above usually eat on average per day? (Record number of meals in the bar provided)	Does every member in this household use soap to bathe? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = DK	Did every member in this household take sugar (at least once a day) during the last week? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = DK	Do you have salt in the house now? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = DK	Does every household have at least two sets of clothing? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = DK	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 3 = DK	Does every child in this household (i.e. those under 18 years) have a separate blanket? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = 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 17 Other 18 No enterprise							
SECTION 6: DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS							
D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
Did any deaths occur in this household in the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = DK	What was the name of the deceased? If no death in D1, write "Not Applicable" and end interview	What was the sex of (NAME)? 1 = Male 2 = Female 3 = N/A	How old was (NAME) at the time of death (in completed years)? If age is less than one year, write 00	What was the (NAME) of death? 1 = Disease 2 = Accident 3 = Violence 4 = Unknown 5 = Others 6 = N/A 7 = DK	Was (NAME) present at the time of death? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = N/A 4 = DK	Did (NAME) die while giving birth? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = N/A 4 = DK	Did (NAME) die within 6 weeks after delivery? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = N/A 4 = DK
1)							
2)							
3)							
4)							
5)							

SECTION 7: AGRICULTURAL MODULE

A5	A6	A7
Which of the household members is the lead hobby? (Record the person number of hobby from A5) If not listed, record 00	Does the hobby carry out any type of irrigation? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = N/A	Does this household own agricultural land? 1 = Yes 2 = No

SECTION 8: DEATHS IN THE HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
Did any deaths occur in this household in the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = DK	What was the name of the deceased? If no death in D1, write "Not Applicable" and end interview	What was the sex of (NAME)? 1 = Male 2 = Female 3 = N/A	How old was (NAME) at the time of death (in completed years)? If age is less than one year, write 00	What was the (NAME) of death? 1 = Disease 2 = Accident 3 = Violence 4 = Unknown 5 = Others 6 = N/A 7 = DK	Was (NAME) present at the time of death? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = N/A 4 = DK	Did (NAME) die while giving birth? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = N/A 4 = DK	Did (NAME) die within 6 weeks after delivery? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = N/A 4 = DK
1)							
2)							
3)							
4)							
5)							

DISTRICT OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE (P12)							H7-H13, H17				
Central	Eastern		Northern		Western		Distance Conversion				
							Mile	Km	Mile	Km	
101	Kalangala	201	Bugiri	301	Adjumani	401	Bundibugyo	671	Kenya	1 mile = 1.6 km	
102	Kampala	202	Busia	302	Apac	402	Bushenyi	672	Tanzania	0.5 = 0.8	26.4
103	Kiboga	203	Iganga	303	Arua	403	Hoiama	673	Rwanda	= 1.6	27.2
104	Luwero	204	Jinja	304	Gulu	404	Kabale	674	Burundi	= 2.4	28.0
105	Masaka	205	Kamuli	305	Kitgum	405	Kabarole	675	South Sudan	= 3.2	28.8
106	Mpigi	206	Kapchorwa	306	Kotido	406	Kasese	676	Dem. Rep. Of Congo	= 4.0	29.6
107	Mubende	207	Katakwi	307	Lira	407	Kibaale	677	Somalia	= 4.8	30.4
108	Mukono	208	Kumi	308	Moroto	408	Kisoro	678	Other Africa	= 5.6	31.2
109	Nakasongola	209	Mbale	309	Moyo	409	Masindi	681	United Kingdom	= 6.4	32.0
110	Rakai	210	Pallisa	310	Nebbi	410	Mbarara	682	Other Europe	= 7.2	32.8
111	Sembabule	211	Soroti	311	Nakapiripirit	411	Ntungamo	683	Asia	= 8.0	33.6
112	Kayunga	212	Tororo	312	Pader	412	Rukungiri	684	USA	= 8.8	34.4
113	Wakiso	213	Kaberamaido	313	Yumbe	413	Kamwenge	685	Canada	= 9.6	35.2
114	Lyantonde	214	Mayuge	314	Abim	414	Kanungu	686	Central & Latin America	= 10.4	36.0
115	Mityana	215	Sironko	315	Amolatar	415	Kyenjojo	687	Australia	= 11.2	36.8
116	Nakaseke	216	Amuria	316	Amuria	416	Bullisa	688	Oceania	= 12.0	37.6
117	Buikwe	217	Budaka	317	Dokolo	417	Ibanda	689	Non-Ugandan-Not Stated	= 12.8	38.4
118	Bukomasimbi	218	Bududa	318	Kaabong	418	Isingiro			= 13.6	39.2
119	Butambala	219	Bukedea	319	Koboko	419	Kiruhura			= 14.4	40.0
120	Buvuma	220	Bukwo	320	Maracha	420	Buhweju			= 15.2	40.8
121	Gomba	221	Butaleja	321	Oyam	421	Kiryandongo			= 16.0	41.6
122	Kalungu	222	Kaliro	322	Agago	422	Kyegegwa			= 16.8	42.4
123	Kyankwanzi	223	Manafwa	323	Alebong	423	Mitooma			= 17.6	43.2
124	Lwengo	224	Namutumba	324	Amudat	424	Ntoroko			= 18.4	44.0
		225	Bulambuli	325	Kole	425	Rubirizi			= 19.2	44.8
		226	Buyende	326	Lamwo	426	Sheema			= 20.0	45.6
		227	Kibuku	327	Napak					= 20.8	46.4
		228	Kween	328	Nwoya					= 21.6	47.2
		229	Luuka	329	Otuke					= 22.4	48.0
		230	Namayingo	330	Zombo					= 23.2	48.8
		231	Ngora							= 24.0	49.6
		232	Serere							= 24.8	50.4
										= 25.6	51.2

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