

# **2002 UGANDA POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS**

## **Analytical Report**

# **POPULATION COMPOSITION**

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## **FOREWORD**

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

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics has published the 2002 Census results in different reports at different times and with varying degrees of detail. The Monograph Series provide more detailed and subject-oriented analyses of the census data which relate the findings to the national development policies and targets as outlined in the PEAP. This Monograph on **Population Composition** contains information on household composition, religious and ethnic composition and marriage.

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

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

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

**John B. Male - Mukasa**  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

## PREFACE

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

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

This monograph presents the **Population Composition (Household Composition, Religious and Ethnic Composition and Marriage)**. The other monographs in series include the following;

- Volume I: Population size and Distribution
- Volume III: Population Dynamics
- Volume IV: Economic Characteristics
- Volume V: Education and Literacy
- Volume VI: Household and Housing Conditions
- Volume VII: Gender and Special Interest Groups

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

For purposes of presentation of spatial differentials, data are shown for the country's districts as at the time of enumeration. These have been grouped into four regions namely Central, Eastern, Northern and Western. These are statistical groupings of districts without administrative or political considerations. Previous studies have shown that Kampala City has indicators which are usually very different from the rest of the districts. This thus makes the Central region appear to be fairing far better

than the other regions. In order to make a fair comparison of the regions, the indicators for Central region are presented in two ways viz including and excluding Kampala City.

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

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

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

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

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASFR	Age Specific Fertility Rate
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CEB	Children Ever Born
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
GoU	Government of Uganda
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
LC	Local Council
MNCEB	Mean Number of Children Ever Born
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action plan
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
SMAM	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage
SIDP	Social Investment Development Plan
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UN	United Nations
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey

## COUNTRY PROFILE

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

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

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2002 Census was conducted with reference to the night of 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> September (Census Night). The enumeration covered all persons resident in Uganda on the Census Night. Special arrangements were made to enumerate institutional, homeless, hotel and mobile populations. The census collected data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population; household and housing conditions, agriculture; activities of micro and small enterprises; and the community characteristics.

The population of Uganda was 24.2 million persons, of which 51 percent were females. The average annual population growth rate of 3.2 percent for the period 1991-2002 was higher than the growth rate of 2.5 for the earlier inter-censal period 1980-1991. The high growth rate was due to high fertility levels and declining mortality. The level of urbanization remained low, with only 12.3 percent of the population residing in the urban areas.

The majority of the population was enumerated in households. The 2002 Census covered a total of 5 million households of which 23 percent were headed by females. The single-person households constituted 13 percent of all households while households with 10 or more persons constituted six percent of the total number of households. The average household size in Uganda was 4.7 persons which was close to that from the previous censuses of 4.8 in 1991 and 4.7 in 1969.

Nearly all persons (98 percent) enumerated were Ugandans. This is slightly higher compared to the previous censuses. The proportion of women in the non-Ugandan population increased from 39 percent in 1969 to 50 percent in 2002. Out of the 56 legally recognised ethnic groups, nine had a population of over one million persons, and they collectively constituted 70 percent of the indigenous population. The Baganda were the largest single tribe (18 percent) followed by the Banyankole (10 percent).

Christianity was the most dominant faith. Catholics were the largest religious group in Uganda with 42 percent of the total population while 37 percent of the population were of the Anglicans/Church of Uganda belief. The Moslems came third with 12 percent.

The data further showed that in Uganda marriage is almost universal by age 35, and it begins much earlier among females than their male counterparts. Marital instability was more visible among females than males

## CHAPTER 1: BACKGROUND

### 1.1 General Information about Uganda

#### 1.1.1 Location and Size

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

#### 1.1.2 Administration

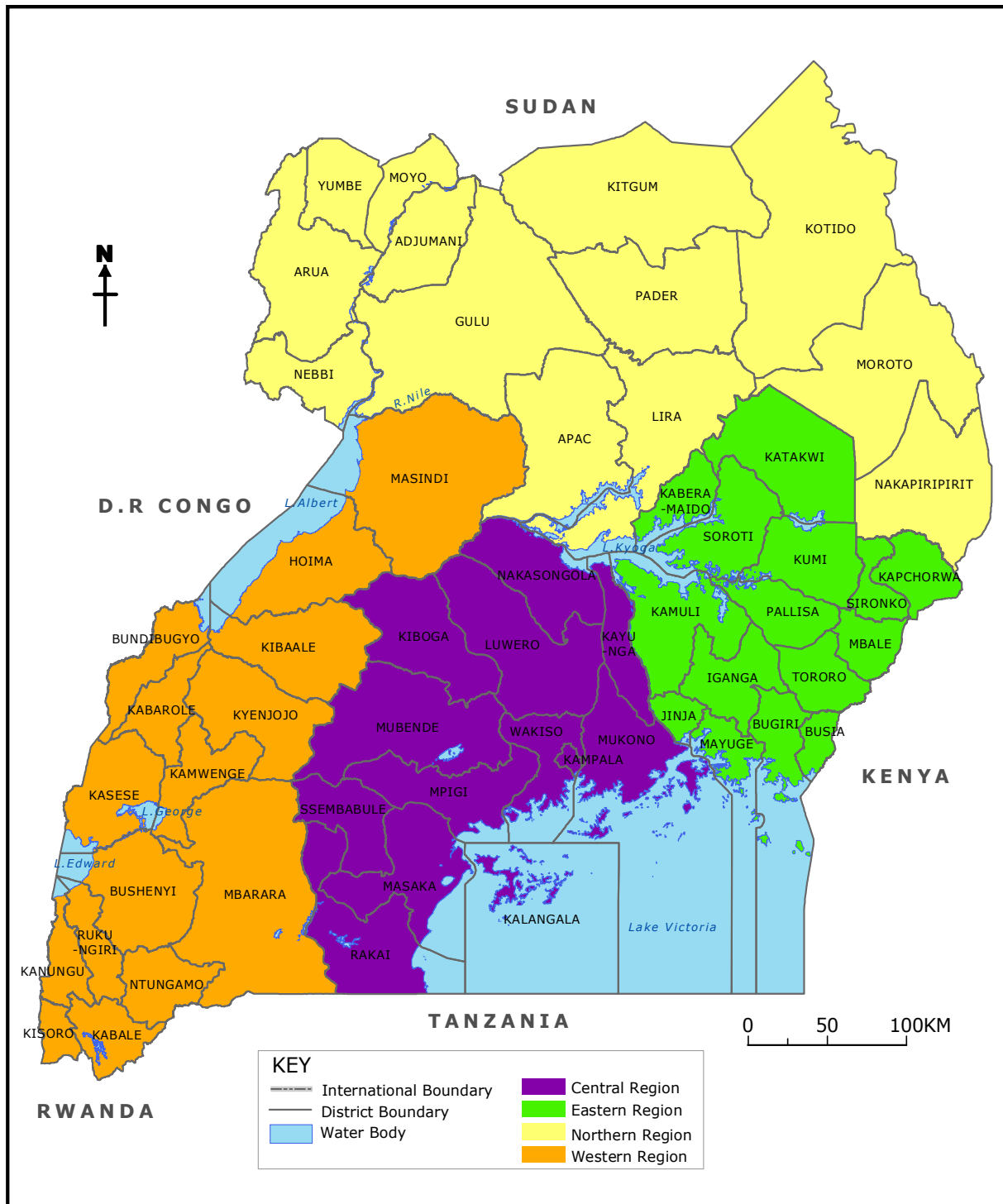
The country was divided into 56 districts at the time of the 2002 Population Census. The districts are sub divided into lower administrative units. These are counties, sub-counties, parishes and villages or Local Council 1 (LC 1). Overtime, the numbers of districts and lower level administrative units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

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

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

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

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



### **1.1.3 Geography**

The country enjoys equatorial climate with plenty of rain and sunshine moderated by the relatively high altitude. In most parts of the country, the mean annual temperatures range from 16<sup>o</sup> C to 30<sup>o</sup> C. Nevertheless, the Northern and Eastern regions sometimes experience relatively high temperatures exceeding 30<sup>o</sup> C and the South Western region sometimes has temperatures below 16<sup>o</sup> C.

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

### **1.1.4 Culture and Religion**

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

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

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

### **1.1.5 Education**

Uganda's education system is both formal and informal. Under the formal system, the four – tier educational model is followed i.e. seven years of primary education, four years of ordinary level secondary education, two years of advanced level secondary education and the tertiary level of education. Each level is nationally examined and certificates are awarded. University education is offered by both public and private institutions.

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

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

#### **1.1.6 Macro economy**

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

In early 1980s, Structural Adjustment programs were introduced which led to strong economic growth of GDP. Hence, the period that followed showed a remarkable increase in productivity and output. This was given impetus by macroeconomic stability resulting from the macroeconomic reforms. The led to the economy reverting to its high GDP growth rates and low and stable inflation and interest rates from the 1990's to present. The PEAP target was for a GDP growth rate of 5.2 percent in 2003, and an average of 7 percent thereafter.

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



In the last 5 years, the telecommunication sector has been the fastest growing sector of the economy, and this is due to the expansion programs and increase in coverage by the major telecommunication companies in the country which have led to increased numbers of subscribers and providers of the services.

## **1.2 Sources of Data**

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

### **1.2.1 The Earlier Population Estimates**

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

### **1.2.2 The Population Censuses 1911 - 1991**

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

The 1948 Population Census was the first scientific census to be carried out in Uganda. This was followed by the 1959 Censuses. During the two censuses, the African Population and the non African population were enumerated separately. The two censuses were followed by sample censuses of 10 percent and 5 percent respectively. The sample censuses were intended to provide detailed data to help in the planning processes.

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

### **1.3 The 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census**

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

#### **1.3.1 Census Implementation**

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

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

#### **1.3.2 Quality of the Census Data**

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

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

- dividing up the whole country into compact and manageable enumeration areas which can be covered by one enumerator.
- producing enumeration area maps to avoid omission or double counting during enumeration
- ensuring that each enumerator exhaustively canvassed the assigned area.

- using simple and pre-tested questionnaires.
- preparation of an Enumerators' Instructions Manual to act as a full-time guide to the census enumeration.
- adequate publicity of the census exercise throughout the country.
- adequate training of all field staff lasting for a period of 6-7 days
- intensive supervision at all levels – parish, sub-county, district and national
- checking and editing the census questionnaires.
- 100 percent verification of all data entered into the computer.
- carefully checking all data for internal consistency as well as consistency with data from other sources.
- conducting a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) with the aim of measuring the magnitude, direction and sources of errors for the 2002 Census.

### **1.3.3 Exclusion of data from Kotido District**

The final results showed that Kotido District had a very high population growth rate of 9.5 percent per annum and an average household size of 6.8 persons. These were much higher than what was observed for the same district in 1991 and for the neighbouring districts in 2002. UBOS carried out an investigation of the Census data and found that a number of indicators for Kotido district deviated from other reliable results obtained from other studies. A deeper review of a representative sample of the census data for the district revealed that there was a deliberate duplication of households and individuals to inflate the population figures.

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

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

Because of this, the analysis of population size and Growth is based on the total population of 24.2 million, while the rest of the analysis is based on the population excluding persons enumerated in Hotels and Kotido district, which was 23.8 million.

#### **1.4 Organisation of the Report**

This monograph is organized into five Chapters. Chapter 1 gives an introduction which includes the background to the census, the 2002 census processes, data quality and the organization of this report. Chapter 2 presents the household composition. Chapter 3 covers religious and ethnic composition while Chapter 4 covers marriage. Chapter 5 presents the policy implications.

## CHAPTER TWO: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

### 2.1 Background

Household Composition is a key variable for determining the demographic characteristics of a population. It classifies households according to the relationships between people in households. This Chapter highlights the age, sex, number and type of family nuclei and the presence of related and unrelated people in households.

#### 2.1.1 Categories of Household Composition

Household Composition is derived from the information of relationship to the household head. The following supporting concepts are defined under:

- Family nucleus
- Household
- Related people
- Unrelated people
- Usual residence

#### 2.1.2 Family vs Household

It is important to distinguish between the concepts of family and household. A 'family' (or family nucleus) is defined as a couple, with or without children, or one parent and his/her children, all of whom have usual residence together in the same household. The children do not have partners or children of their own living in the same household. A 'household' is one or more people who normally 'EAT' and 'LIVE' together. A household can contain one or more families, or can contain no families at all. A household that does not contain a family nucleus could contain unrelated people, related people, or could simply be a person living alone.

#### 2.1.3 Household Composition

There are policies that can affect the household composition. For example in China the one child policy might have affected their household composition. In Uganda there is no such explicit policy that has implications on household composition. Sexual and reproductive health policies including population policies have not been fully disseminated and implemented. HIV/AIDS could have contributed to change in household composition where child and female headed households have emerged. However this needs more information to substantiate it.

**2.2 Household Size**

The 2002 Census enumerated only persons present in the household on the Census Night (*De facto* Census). The exception was household heads as their characteristics were recorded whether they were present or absent from the household on the census night in order to allow for proper analysis of household / family structures.

The spatial distribution of households is given in Table 2.1. The table shows that there were a total of 5 million households of which 14 percent were in the urban areas.

**Table 2.1: Distribution of Households and Household Population by Residence**

Residence /Region	Households		Household Population		Average Household size
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Urban	706,203	14.0	2,866,297	12.1	4.1
Rural	4,337,053	86.0	20,733,527	87.9	4.8
<b>Region</b>					
Central	1,538,243	30.5	6,495,191	27.5	4.2
Eastern	1,276,667	25.3	6,170,662	26.1	4.8
Northern	935,348	18.5	4,697,748	19.9	5.0
Western	1,292,998	25.6	6,236,223	26.4	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,043,256</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23,599,824</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4.7</b>

**2.2.1 Distribution of Households and Household Population by size**

The household size is the number of usual members of the households. However, since the 2002 Census enumerated people where they spent the census night, the household sizes presented refer to the size on the census night.

Table 2.2 shows that households had widely varying sizes. The single-person households constituted 13 percent of all households while households with 10 or more persons constituted six percent. Almost two-thirds of the households had less than six persons. Urban areas tend to have smaller households. The proportion of small households (less than six persons) was slightly higher in urban areas than in rural areas while the reverse is observed for the large households.

Thirteen percent of the households were single person

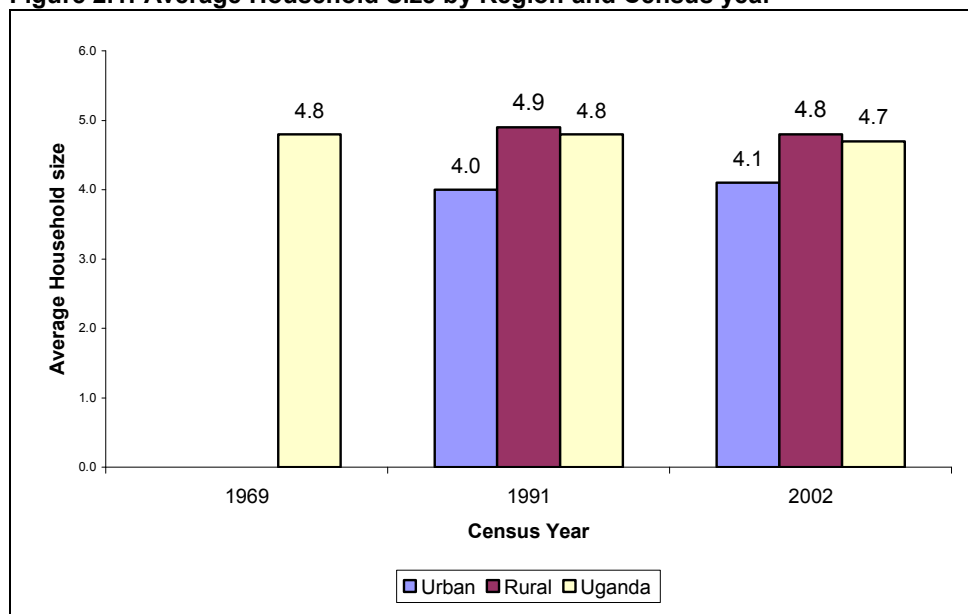
**Table 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Households and Household Population by Size and Residence**

Household size	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Households	Population	Households	Population	Households	Population
One	20.0	4.9	12.3	2.6	13.4	2.9
Two	16.2	8.0	11.4	4.8	12.1	5.2
Three	14.9	11.0	13.3	8.3	13.5	8.7
Four	13.1	12.9	13.9	11.6	13.8	11.8
Five	10.4	12.8	13.1	13.7	12.7	13.6
Six	7.9	11.7	11.1	14.0	10.7	13.7
Seven	5.7	9.9	8.6	12.7	8.2	12.3
Eight	3.9	7.8	6.2	10.4	5.9	10.1
Nine	2.7	6.0	4.1	7.7	3.9	7.5
10 or more	5.1	15.0	5.9	14.3	5.8	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The average household size has remained around 4.7 persons for the last three decades

The average Household Size is a measure of the number of persons per household and is obtained by dividing the household population by the number of households in a specified study category. In this case, the size given is as of the census night, which might be slightly different from the mean number of usual members. The average household size for Uganda was 4.7 persons as indicated in Figure 2.1 below. This was close to the size observed from the previous censuses of 4.8 in 1991 and 4.7 in 1969. The stability in the household size is a reflection of the stable fertility Uganda has experienced over the past three decades.

**Figure 2.1: Average Household Size by Region and Census year**

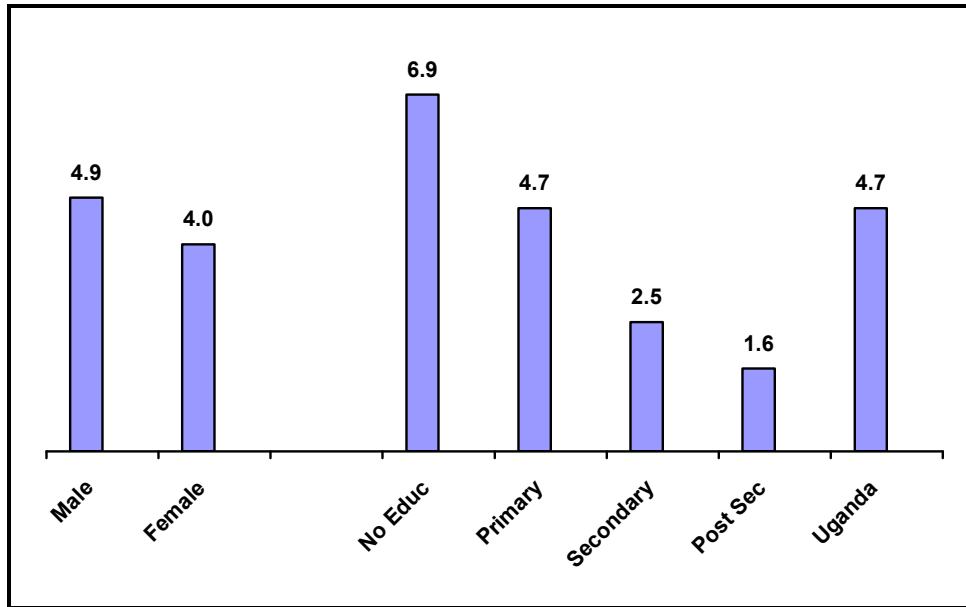


The results also indicate the existence of variations in average household size between urban and rural areas. While the average household size was 4.0 and 4.1 for

urban areas in 1991 and 2002 respectively, the corresponding sizes were 4.9 and 4.8 for rural areas.

Among the regions, the average household size varied from 4.2 in Central region to 5.0 persons in Northern region. The average household size was smallest in Kalangala district (2.6 persons) and largest in Yumbe district (5.9 persons) as indicated in Table A1.1. The Table also shows that 9 out of the 10 districts with the lowest average household sizes were from Central region.

**Figure 2.2: Average Household Size by Selected Characteristics of Household Head**



Some variations in average household size were observed by the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the household head as shown in Figure 2.2. Female headed households on average had smaller household sizes (4.0) compared to the male headed households (4.9). The average household size varied with the education level of the household head. It ranged from 6.9 persons in the household whose head had no education to only 1.6 persons where the household head had post-secondary education.

**Educated persons tend to have smaller households**

As a second step towards analyzing the composition of households, the average number of adults (aged 18 and above) and children (aged less than 18) per household are computed. The average number of adults per household was 2.1 while that of children was 2.6 (Figure 2.3). There was no big variation by region as the average number of adults per household ranged from 1.9 to 2.2. The average number of adults per household in Northern Region was 2.2 and 2.1 for both Eastern and Western

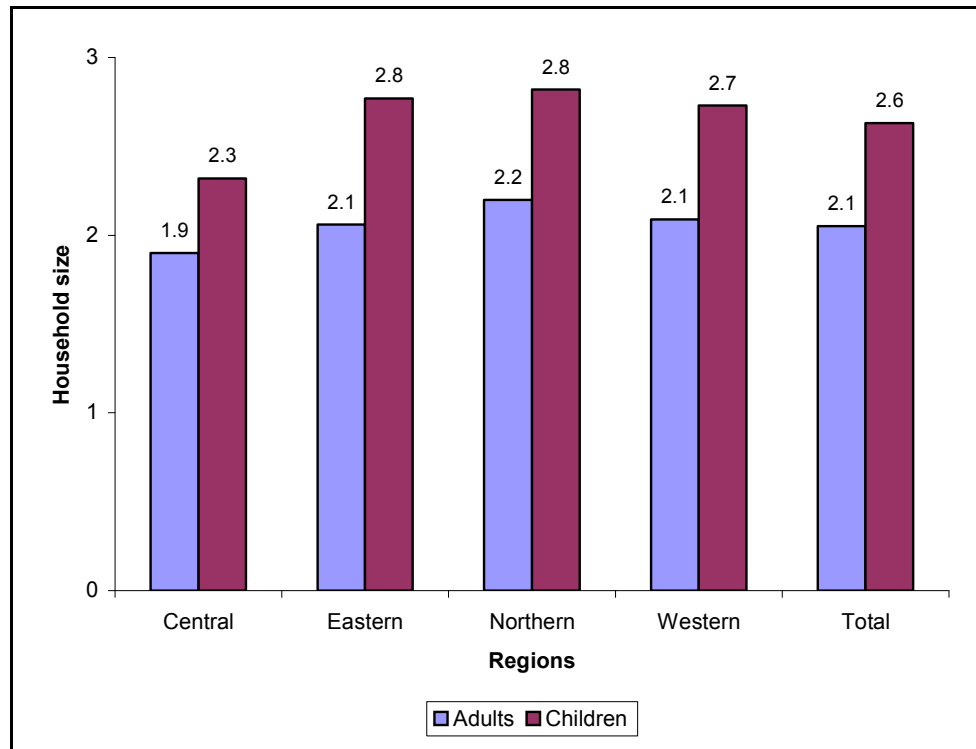
**On average each household had 2.6 children**



Regions. The Central region had the lowest average number of adults per household (1.9).

The average number of children per household by region, ranged from 2.3 to 2.8, and was highest in Eastern and Northern regions (2.8) and lowest in Central region (2.3). Hence the average number of children in the households in all the regions was more than the average number of adults.

**Figure 2.3: Average household size of Adults and Children by Region**



### 2.3 Household Headship

For purposes of the 2002 Census, a Household Head is the person who was regarded by the members of the household as its head, and could be a man or a woman.

**77% of the households were male headed**

From Table 2.3, it is depicted that 77 percent of the households in Uganda were headed by males. The proportion of female headed households was higher in urban areas (28 percent) than in the rural areas (22 percent). Among the regions, the Central region had the highest proportion of female headed households of 27 percent while Eastern region had the least of 20 percent.

**Table 2.3: Distribution of Households by Region/ Residence and Sex of Head**

Residence/ Region	Sex of Head		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	72.2	27.8	100
Rural	77.7	22.3	100
<b>Region</b>			
Central	72.8	27.2	100
Eastern	80.5	19.5	100
Northern	76.6	23.4	100
Western	78.6	21.4	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>100</b>

The results also indicate that in all districts, the majority of household heads were males. Masaka district had the highest proportion of female headed households of 30 percent followed by Luwero and Mpigi at 29 percent. Bugiri and Kamuli districts had the least percentage of female headed households of 17 percent (Table A1.1).

### 2.3.1 Selected Characteristics of Household Heads

Table 2.4 shows that almost three quarters of the household heads were married, while less than 10 percent had never been married. There were noticeable variations in household headship by sex. Among the female headed households, 40 percent were widowed and 22 percent were divorced. The equivalent percentages among male headed households were 2.1 percent and 4.5 percent respectively.

Nearly one quarter of the household heads had never had education, while about one half had only primary level of education. Close to 50 percent of the female headed households did not have any education, compared to 18 percent of the male. Almost three quarters of the household heads were working and about one quarter was not working.

**62 percent of female Household Heads were widowed, divorced or separated**

**Table 2.4: Percentage Distribution of Household Head by Socio-economic Characteristics and Sex**

Background Characteristics	Sex of Household Head		
	Male	Female	Both sexes
<b>Age of Head</b>			
Child (10 – 17 yrs)	0.8	0.9	0.8
Adult (18 – 59 yrs)	85.9	73.9	83.1
Older Person (60 yrs +)	13.3	25.2	16.0
<b>Marital status</b>			
Never married	7.8	10.0	8.3
Currently married	85.6	27.5	72.2
Widowed	2.1	40.2	10.9
Divorced/separated	4.5	22.2	8.6
<b>Educational Attainment</b>			
None / Never Attended School	18.0	45.6	24.4
Primary	55.9	38.7	51.9
Secondary	19.1	11.2	17.3
Post secondary	7.0	4.4	6.4
<b>Activity status</b>			
Working	77.2	61.9	73.6
Looking for work	2.8	2.0	2.6
Not economically active	20.1	36.1	23.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## 2.4 Relationship to the Household Head

The bulk of the household population were members of the nuclear family including 19 percent who were household heads (excluding those absent on the census night), 13 percent were spouses and 48 percent were children/step children to the head. The extended family members constituted almost 17 percent of the household population. There were more males among the household heads, children and non relatives while the females were dominant among the spouses.

**Table 2.5: Distribution of Household Population by Relationship to HH Head**

Relationship to HH Head	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Head *	29.5	9.3	19.1	301
Spouse	0.3	25.7	13.3	1
Child	51.0	45.8	48.3	106
Step Child	2.8	2.5	2.7	105
Parent of Head or Spouse	0.1	0.3	0.2	28
Brother/Sister of Head or Spouse	3.0	3.1	3.1	93
Other Relative	11.7	12.1	11.9	91
Non Relative	1.8	1.2	1.5	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>

*Excludes Household Heads who were absent from the household at the time of the census*

## 2.5 Composition of the Non-Household Population

**Only 1 percent of the population was not enumerated in households**

Out of the 23.8 million persons enumerated in Uganda, 244,000 were not enumerated in households and hence classified as non-household population. This accounted for one percent of the total population.

Table 2.6 shows that more than one third of the non-household population were enumerated in educational institutions while another one fifth were in refugee camps. Each of the other categories had less than 10 percent of the non household population. The non-household population was male dominated with a sex ratio of 138. There are wide variations in the sex composition of the non-household population. Most notable were the prison inmates and the homeless with sex ratios of 834 and 779 males per 100 females respectively. Religious and medical institutions had sex ratios less than 100 implying that they were female dominated.

**Table 2.6: Distribution of Non – Household Population by Sex and Type of Institution**

Population Type	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Educational	33.4	35.5	34.3	130
Refugee Camp	20.1	27.3	23.1	102
Medical	7.4	13.5	10.8	75
Prison	16.3	2.7	10.6	834
Religious	4.9	7.5	6.0	91
Floating Population	6.7	2.7	5.0	336
Hostel	3.7	4.5	4.0	114
Barracks	3.2	3.9	3.5	113
Orphanage/Reformatory	1.5	1.9	1.7	113
Homeless	2.8	0.5	1.8	779
Hotel	4.7	2.3	3.7	289
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>138</b>

The non-household population was unevenly distributed among regions and districts of Uganda. The distribution of the population by region and district is given in Table A1.1. The Northern region had 43 percent of the non-household population. The Eastern region had the least share of non-household population (9 percent).

## **2.7 Summary and Conclusions**

The majority of the population was enumerated in households. Only one percent of Uganda's population were not in households, but instead were in other institutions like Educational Institutions, refuge camps, hostels, barracks, etc, while the rest were homeless or in Hotels. Nearly one third of the non-household population were in Educational Institutions. The sex ratio of the non-household population was highest in Prisons with 834 males per 100 female inmates.

The Census counted a total of 5 million households of which 23 percent were female headed. The single-person households constituted 13 percent of all the households while very large households with 10 or more persons constituted six percent of the total number of households. The average household size in Uganda was 4.7 persons and it was very close to that from the previous censuses of 4.8 in 1991 and 4.7 in 1969. This reflects stable fertility in Uganda over the past three decades. The average household size reduces as the education level of the head increases.

The average household size of urban areas of 4.1 was lower than that of urban areas of 4.8. Among the regions, the average household size varied from 4.2 in Central region to 5.0 in Northern region. The average household size varied with the education level of the household head. It ranged from 6.9 persons in the household whose head had no education to only 1.6 persons where the household head had post-secondary education.

The household heads constituted 19 percent of the household population, while children/step children to the head were more than half of the household members. Members of the nuclear family made up of 83 percent of the household population.

## CHAPTER 3: RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION

### 3.1 Background

The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda recognises and respects the diverse ethnic groups, freedom of worship, ideological and cultural diversity. Ethnic and Religious beliefs have been used to cultivate morals and values that form the core of humanity to promote tolerance and appreciation of other people's identity, peace in families, homes, communities and nations. Elements of ethnicity and religion like music, dance, drama, plays, songs, artistic drawings, sculpture and beliefs are a useful medium of communication that are used to transmit educative information on development issues to improve the quality of life of people.

The diverse ethnic groups and religious beliefs are of importance in the development process particularly in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of programmes. The organized ethnic, religious systems and leadership are normally utilized in the mobilization of communities for development activities. Ethnic and religious composition creates increased social cohesion, strengthens cultural identity and promotes bio-cultural identity, solidarity and cooperation that are important in the development process.

The various and diverse ethnic & religious groups have indigenous talents in crafts, pottery, traditional knowledge, medicine, drama, dance and music, that can be harnessed to support job creation in the creative industry sector to generate incomes to reduce poverty. These can be built on as a starting point for development of knowledge based economy for rapid economic growth.

#### 3.1.1 Government official framework

The decentralization policy is a Government instrument that exemplifies the importance of culture. Pillar five of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) - Human Development under the Social Development Sector emphasizes the role of culture. It focuses on community level action to reduce poverty and provides a human face to poverty reduction through mobilization, utilisation of traditional ways, knowledge, information and skills provision to ethnic groups to participate in the development process and improve their livelihoods.

#### 3.1.2 Sources of data

The 2002 Population and Housing Census provided data on Ethnic and Religious composition in the country. There is similar data on these issues from earlier censuses that had been carried out approximately after every ten years starting from 1948. Other sources of data include surveys especially National Household Survey series.

### 3.2 Citizenship

Uganda is characterised by a high ethnic diversity. The 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda recognises and respects the diverse ethnic groups, freedom of worship, ideological, political and cultural diversity. The 2002 Census collected data on Citizenship of non-Ugandans and Ethnic grouping of the Ugandans. Similar information was collected from earlier censuses.

#### 3.2.1 Size and Distribution of Population by Citizenship

The majority of the population enumerated (98 percent) were Ugandans. This is similar to what was observed in the previous censuses. Table 3.1 shows that although the total population has been increasing over time, the non-Ugandan population has remained fairly constant. Therefore the proportion of non-Ugandan population to total population decreased from six percent in 1969 census to two percent in 2002 Census. The non-Ugandan population was male dominated.

The share of non-Ugandans declined from 6 percent in 1969 to 2 percent in 2002

**Table 3.1: Distribution of population by citizenship 1969-2002**

Citizenship	1969			1991			2002		
	Number ('000's)	Percent	Sex Ratio	Number ('000's)	Percent	Sex Ratio	Number ('000's)	Percent	Sex ratio
Ugandan	9002.5	94.4	102	16072.5	95.4	96	232875.72	97.7	95
Non Ugandan	532.6	5.6	162	599.2	3.6	112	5536.9	2.3	102
Total	9535.1	100	102	16671.7	100	96	238412.62	100	95

At national level the Sudanese were the largest number of non-Ugandans resident in the country during the census accounting for 30 percent of the total non-national population. They were followed by the Rwandese nationals with 19 percent.

In the Central region, nationals from Burundi were the largest non-Ugandans accounting for 32 percent followed by Rwandan nationals with 29 percent. The Asian community accounted for only 2 percent (Table 3.2). The results also indicate that in the Eastern Region the Kenyan nationals were the majority accounting for more than 60 percent. Notably the Asian community and Tanzanian nationals followed each with 6 percent

The Asians are the second largest non-Ugandan in the Eastern



**Table 3.2: Distribution of Non-Ugandans by Citizenship and Region**

Country of Origin	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
Sudan	3.2	4.2	88.7	25.4	29.5
Rwanda	28.8	3.7	0.2	24.7	19.2
Burundi	31.9	2.2	*	0.6	15.8
D R of Congo	4.6	3.1	8.6	43.2	13.2
Tanzania	21.1	6.0	0.3	2.1	11.1
Kenya	4.1	63.5	0.6	2.2	6.3
Others	4.1	11.2	1.3	1.4	3.3
Asia	2.3	6.1	0.2	0.4	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The Sudanese form the majority of non-Ugandans in Northern region accounting for close to 90 percent, followed with Congolese nationals with 9 percent. The presence of a high proportion of non-Ugandans from Sudan in Northern Uganda can be partly explained by the insecurity in Sudan during the time of the Census. Nationals from the Democratic Republic of Congo were the majority in the Western Region accounting for 43.2 percent of the total non-nationals, followed by the Sudanese with 25.4 percent and Rwandan nationals with 24.7 percent.

### 3.3 Ethnicity

Ethnicity is defined as a segment of a society whose members are thought by themselves and /or others to have a common origin and to share important segments of a common culture. They in addition, participate in shared activities in which common origin and culture are of significant ingredients. These are inscriptive differences in terms of colour, appearance, language, religion or some other indicators of common origin or some combination seen as salient to their identity.

#### 3.3.1: Size and Distribution of Population by Ethnicity

The Baganda were the most populous ethnic group in all censuses

The 2002 Census classified the Ugandans into the 56 legally recognised ethnic groups existing at that time. Table 3.3 shows that there were nine ethnic groups with a population of over one million persons, and these collectively constituted 69 percent of the indigenous population. The Baganda were the largest single tribe (18 percent) followed by the Banyankole with 10 percent as shown in Table 3.4

Table 3.3: Distribution of Ethnic Groups by Population Size

Population Size	Ethnic Groups		Population	
	Number	Names	Number ('000s)	Percentage
1 million or More	9	Baganda, Banyakole, Basoga, Bakiga, Iteso, Langi, Acholi, Bagisu, Lugbara	16,529.4	71.0
500,000 – 1,000,000	4	Banyoro, Bakhonzo, Batoro, Alur	2,412.8	10.4
250,000 – 500,000	8	Bafumbira, Bagwere, Jopadhola, Banyole, Banyarwanda, Madi, Basamia, Karimojong	2,706.8	11.6
100,000 – 250,000	5	Sabiny, Bahororo, Kumam, Baruli, Kakwa	798.4	3.4
25,000 – 100,000	11	Jonam, Bagwe, Pokot, Babwisi, Bakenyi, Bagungu, Batagwenda, Baamba, Kuku, Kebu (Okebu), Nubi	586.0	2.5
Less than 25,000	19	So (Tepeth), Banyara, Batuku, Chope, Babukusu, Banyabindi, Lendu, Basongora, IK (Teuso), Batwa, Bahehe, Dodoth, Ethur, Mening, Jie, Mvuba, Nyangia, Napore, Vonoma	160.8	0.7
Others		Non Indigenous Groups	93.5	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>		<b>23,287.6</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.3.2 Trends in the Major Uganda Ethnic Groups

Table 3.4 shows the trends of the 10 most populous ethnic groups during the period 1948 to 2002<sup>1</sup>. The Baganda have been the largest tribe since 1948 to 2002. The Iteso who were the second largest tribe up to 1959 were the fifth largest tribe in 2002. On the converse, the Banyankole who were the fourth largest tribe in 1948 became second while the Basoga have maintained the third position.

<sup>1</sup> NB: The classification of ethnic groups has been changing over time. Therefore, part of the difference realised is due to sub-division of ethnic groups in subsequent censuses.

Table 3.4: Distribution of Ugandan Population by Ethnic Group, 1948 - 2002

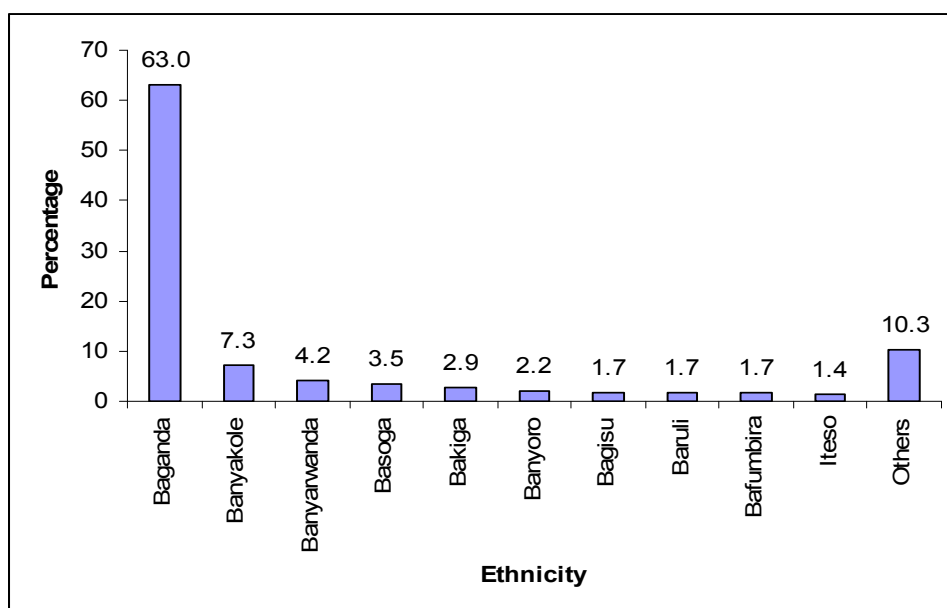
Ethnic Groups**	Percentage Distribution				Population in 2002 (millions)
	1948	1959	1991	2002	
Baganda	17.0	18.2	18.8	17.7	4.13
Banyankole	7.9	9.0	10.2	10.0	2.33
Basoga	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.9	2.07
Bakiga	5.5	8.0	8.7	7.2	1.68
Iteso	9.4	9.1	6.2	6.7	1.57
Langi	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.4	1.49
Acholi	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.9	1.14
Bagisu	5.0	5.7	4.7	4.8	1.12
Lugbara	3.7	4.1	3.7	4.4	1.02
Other Ugandans	33.1	28.8	28.5	31.4	6.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>23.29</b>

\*\* NB: The classification of ethnic groups has been changing over time. Therefore, part of the difference realised is due to sub-division of ethnic groups in subsequent censuses.

### 3.3.3: Regional distribution

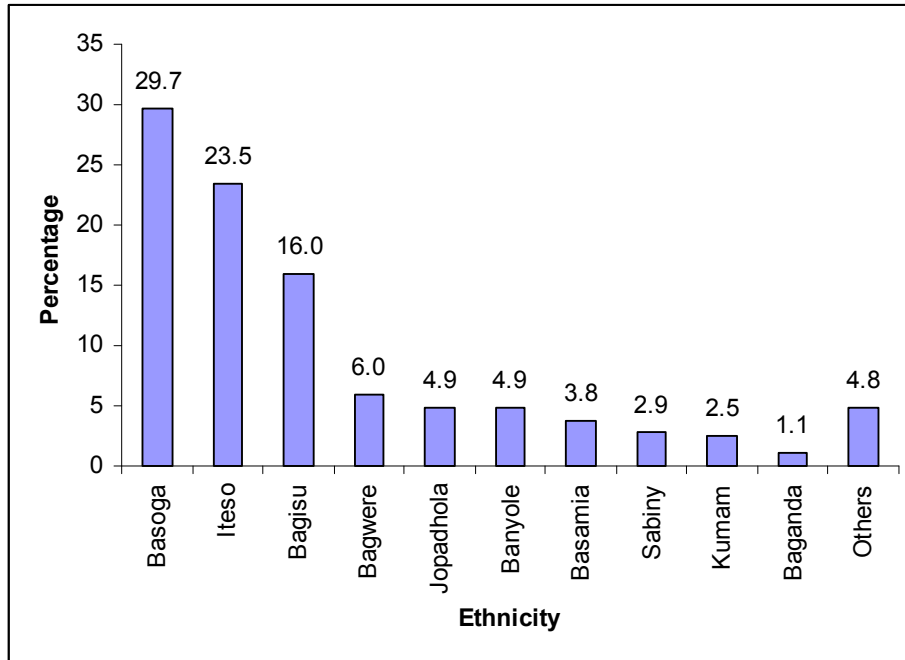
In Central region the Baganda were the largest ethnic group accounting for 63 percent followed by the Banyankole with 7 percent and the Banyarwanda with 4 percent (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Distribution of Ugandan population in Central Region by Ethnic group



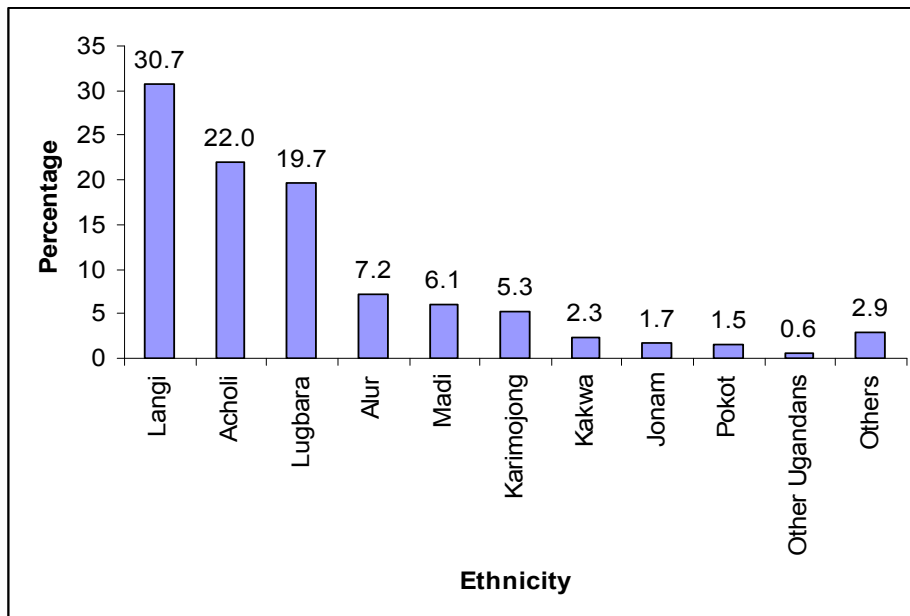
In Eastern region the Basoga were the leading ethnic group accounting for 30 percent as shown in Figure 3.2. The Iteso with 24 percent closely follow them.

**Figure 3.2: Distribution of Ethnic groups in Eastern Region**



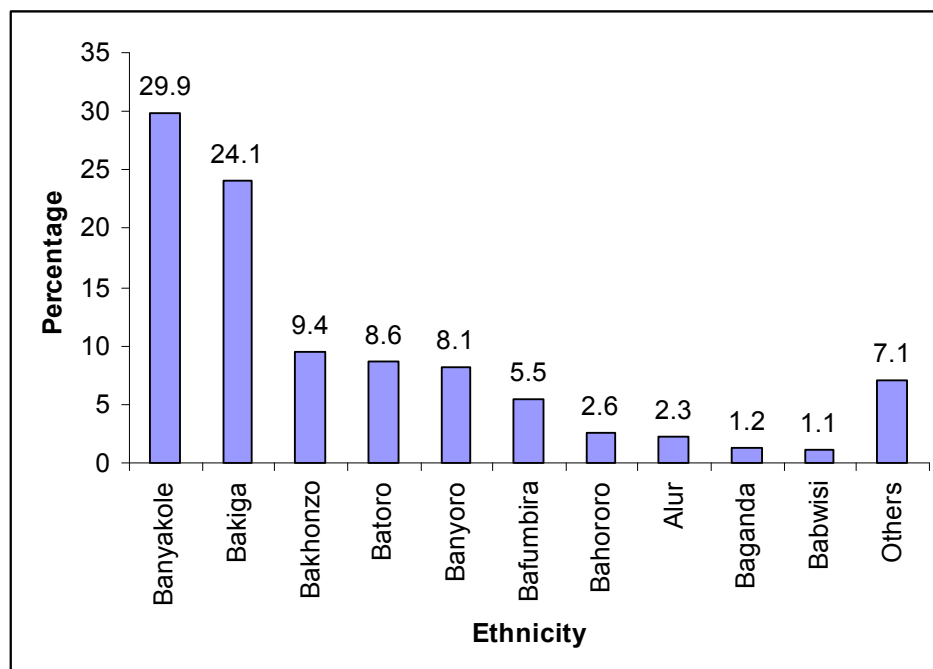
The Langi ethnic group was the leading group in the Northern region accounting for 31 percent followed by the Acholi with 22 percent as shown in Figure 3.3.

**Figure 3.3: Distribution of leading Ethnic groups in Northern Region, 2002**



In the Western Region (Figure 3.4), the Banyankole were the leading ethnic grouping accounting for 30 percent and the Bakiga followed with 24 percent. The Alur and Baganda on the other hand accounted for 2.3 and 1.2 percent respectively.

**Figure 3.9: Distribution of Ethnic groups in Western Region**



#### 3.3.4: Ethnic Minority

There are minority groups in Uganda in terms of ethnicity, religion, language, numbers, access to power, cultural and economic resources. Although there is no universally acceptable definition of minority, any disempowerment regardless of the numerical size, should be considered a minority.

The 1995 Constitution of Uganda, (Article 36) guarantees minorities rights to participate in decision making and have their views taken into account in the making of national plans and programmes. There are Government policies and civil society organisations that promote minority groups. Some of these include International conventions, Treaties and legislations, Affirmative action, Establishment of legislative institutions and credit or financial support particularly to the minority. However, Uganda has not put in place a framework to implement the provisions in these instruments. This hampers harmonisation of constitutional rights and makes enforcement and monitoring of pacts more difficult therefore increasing the vulnerability of minority and hence lack or poor participation of minority groups in development process and poverty reduction. This therefore calls for more work on Ugandan Government, organisations and the minority groups themselves to sensitise the government and the public on their needs and rights.

Table 3.5 shows that there were 15 different ethnic groups which had populations of less than 25,000 persons hence constituting less than 0.1 percent of the indigenous population. The 19 groups collectively constitute less than one percent of the total population of Uganda. . The Vonoma was the smallest ethnic group in Uganda with a total of only 119 persons.

**Table 3.5: Population of the Small Ethnic Groups**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Share of Ugandan Population</b>
Vonoma	119	0.001
Napore*	330	0.001
Nyangia	332	0.001
Mvuba	863	0.004
Jie*	1,092	0.005
Mening	1,247	0.01
Ethur	2,342	0.01
Dodoth*	2,545	0.01
Bahehe	3,358	0.01
Batwa	6,705	0.03
IK(Teuso)	8,497	0.04
Basongora	10,153	0.04
Lendu	11,155	0.05
Banyabindi	13,912	0.06
Babukusu	14,961	0.06
Chope	20,517	0.09
Batuku	20,532	0.09
Banyara	20,612	0.09
So(Tepeth)	21,527	0.09
<b>All Minority Groups</b>	<b>160,799</b>	<b>0.692</b>

*\*These ethnic groups are predominantly found in Kotido District whose results are not included.*

### 3.4 Religious Composition

Religion can be defined as a belief in, and reverence for, supernatural powers. It is a system of thought, feeling, and action that is shared by a group and that gives the members an object of devotion, a code of behaviour by which individuals may judge the personal and social consequences of their actions. It is a frame of reference by which individuals relate to their group and the universe.

#### 3.4.1 Size and distribution of population by Religion

The 2002 Census classified the population into nine different religious beliefs, with a residual category of 'Others' for those whose belief did not fall in any specified groups.

Table 3.6 shows that the Catholics account for 42 percent of the total population followed by the Anglicans with 37 percent. The Moslems came third with 12 percent.

**Table 3.6: Distribution of Population by Religious beliefs**

Religion	1991				2002			
	Number ('000s)				Number ('000s)			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Catholic	3,638.9	3,787.6	7,426.5	44.5	4,841.3	5,080.0	9,921.4	41.6
Anglican /Protestant	3,197.7	3,344.1	6,541.8	39.2	4,288.8	4,465.0	8,753.8	36.6
Moslem	858.3	899.8	1,758.1	10.5	1,449.6	1,504.2	2,953.8	12.3
Pentecostal	NU	NU	NU	NU	512.1	615.9	1,128.0	5.0
SDA	89.2	90.5	179.6	1.1	176.5	191.1	367.6	1.6
Orthodox	2.4	2.3	4.7	0.0	17.4	18.1	35.4	0.1
Other Christian	48.9	53.0	101.9	0.6	133.7	148.6	282.3	1.2
Bahai	NU	NU	NU	NU	9.1	9.3	18.5	0.1
Others*	350.3	308.7	659.1	4.0	203.7	176.7	380.4	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,185.7</b>	<b>8,486.0</b>	<b>16,671.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,632.3</b>	<b>12,209.0</b>	<b>23,841.3</b>	<b>100</b>

NU – Not separately identified during enumeration

\* Others includes: Other Non-Christians, Traditional and None.

### 3.4.2 Population distribution by Religion and Ethnic Grouping

Appendix Table A1.4 shows the distribution of Ethnic groups by religion. The results show that among the Madi, 88 percent were Catholics, the other ethnic groups which had a very high proportion of their population as catholic believers included So (Tepeth) with 75 percent and Alur and Acholi with 73 percent. The protestant belief was very popular among the Batuku, Kuku and Baruli where more that two thirds of their population were believers. The Pentecostal faith was more popular among the Babukuzhu (23 percent), Sabiny (18 percent) and Basamia (12 percent).

The results also show that 94 percent of the Nubi, 44 percent of the Kakwa and 41 percent of the Kakwa were Moslems. About half of the Pokot population, 18 percent of the So (Tepeth) and 13 percent of the Karamojong believed in the Traditional Religion.

### 3.4.3 Population distribution by religion and Residence

The distribution of population by religion and residence in Table 3.7 shows that the catholic and Anglican religions were more popular in the rural areas than urban areas while the reverse is true for the Moslem and Pentecostal beliefs. Regionally the proportion of Catholics were more in Central and Northern regions than other regions. On the other hand the Eastern and Western regions had more proportions of the Anglican believers than the rest. Throughout the regions the Muslim faith ranks third just like it was nationally.

**Table 3.7: Population distribution by religion and region**

Religion	Residence		Region				
	Urban	Rural	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	Uganda
Catholics	37.6	42.2	41.2	29.6	59.2	40.6	41.6
Anglican/Protestant	31.9	37.4	31.0	43.0	25.3	45.2	36.7
Moslems	20.6	11.2	18.4	17.0	8.5	4.5	12.4
Pentecostals	6.6	4.5	5.9	6.1	3.1	3.4	4.7
SDA	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.5	2.6	1.5
Orthodox	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other Christians	0.9	1.2	0.8	2.1	0.5	1.1	1.2
Traditional	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	0.4
Other	0.7	1.4	0.6	1	1.3	2.3	1.3

### 3.5 Summary

The majority of the population was enumerated in households. Only one percent of Uganda's population were not in households, but instead were in other institutions like Educational Institutions, refuge camps, hostels, barracks, etc, while the rest were homeless or in Hotels. Nearly one third of the non-household population were in Educational Institutions. The sex ratio of the non-household population was highest in Prisons with 834 males per 100 female inmates.

The Census counted a total of 5 million households of which 23 percent were female headed. The single-person households constituted 13 percent of all the households while very large households with 10 or more persons constituted six percent of the total number of households. The average household size in Uganda was 4.7 persons and it was very close to that from the previous censuses of 4.8 in 1991 and 4.7 in 1969. This reflects stable fertility behaviour in Uganda over the past three decades. The average household size reduces as the education level of the head increases.

The household heads constituted 19 percent of the household population, while children/step children to the head were more than half of the household members. Members of the nuclear family made up of 83 percent of the household population.

Nearly all persons (98 percent) enumerated were Ugandans. This is slightly higher compared to the previous censuses. The non-Ugandan population was male dominated, although the male dominance is reducing. The proportion of women increased from 39 percent in 1969 census to 50 percent in 2002.



There were nine ethnic groups with a population of over one million persons, and they collectively constituted 69 percent of the indigenous population. The Baganda were the largest single ethnic group (18 percent) followed by the Banyankole with (10.0 percent). The dominance of the Baganda has been observed since the 1948 Census.

Catholics were the largest religious group in Uganda with 42 percent of the total population while 37 percent of the population were of the Anglican/Church of Uganda beliefs. The Moslems came third with 12 percent. Christianity was predominant being practiced by 85 percent of the population.



## CHAPTER 4: MARRIAGE

### 4.1 Background

Traditionally, interest in marriage within a society was largely among sociologists and anthropologists. Demographers' interest in this phenomenon was based mainly on its influence on the components of population dynamics, particularly fertility. It forms the setting in most societies within which childbearing occurs. However, more recently, the study of marriage has assumed significance of its own right. It is the gateway to family formation, the most basic unit of social and community organization in any society. Marriage patterns have implications for poverty levels and poverty eradication. These would be traced in terms of age at marriage, type of marriage, and marital stability, which in turn would have an effect on educational attainment, particularly for girls; their health as well as that of their children; and their capacity to earn a decent living. All these factors would affect the quality of life in a community and the country at large.

#### 4.1.1: Definition of Marriage and types of marriage in Uganda

From this liberal definition, there are four main types of marriage that were captured during the data collection. These are: (i) *Civil marriage*: this is marriage contracted before an official Government registrar falling under the office of the Registrar General. (ii) *Religious Marriage*: marriage performed by one of the recognized religions in the country in a recognized place. Such marriages cover Christian and Moslem marriages. (iii) *Customary marriage*: marriage contracted between two families through the performance of marriage rites as required by a particular culture(s) within which the marriage is taking place. (iv) *Consensual Union*: marriage that exists simply because the parties to the marriage have agreed to live together. This marriage is recognized in data collection regardless of whether any rites have been performed or gifts exchanged between the families involved or even its legal status.

Due to the co-existence of a variety of different cultural, religious and other social arrangements, marriage is liberally defined in Uganda. For data collection purposes, marriage is defined simply as a union between a man and a woman who see and take each other as husband and wife. This is regardless of whether any formal ceremony has been performed. The definition does not make distinction of how long the two have lived together, as long as they have the intention of staying together as husband and wife.

#### 4.1.2: Sources of Data

During the 2002 Census, the question on marital status was asked to all persons aged 10 years and above. Marital status was classified into never married, married/cohabiting (monogamous), married/cohabiting (polygamous), divorced or separated, or widowed. In Uganda there is no functional civil registration system which would capture data on marriages. Consequently, any other data used in this chapter are from previous censuses, namely 1991 and 1969; and surveys. The most widely used national surveys are the Demographic and Health Surveys of 1988/89, 1995, and 2000/2001.

## 4.2 Marriage: Levels and Trends

### 4.2.1: Composition of Population by Marital Status

Table 4.1 shows that nearly 60 percent of the persons aged 15 years and above were in a marriage union. The majority of the currently married persons were in monogamous unions. More than one third of the males and one fifth of the females had never married at the time of the 2002 Census. There were more males who had never married compared to the females as shown by a sex ratio of 153 percent. The reverse was observed for other categories of marital status with sex ratios less than 100.

**Table 4.1: Distribution of Population aged 15 years and Above by Marital Status**

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
Never married	38.3	22.7	30.1	153.3
Currently married/cohabiting (monogamous)	48.6	49.2	48.9	89.6
Currently married/cohabiting (polygamous)	6.9	11.3	9.2	55.4
Widowed	2.0	9.6	6.0	18.4
Divorced/separated	4.3	7.2	5.8	54.5
<b>All categories</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98.8</b>

The proportion of the population that had ever been married (currently married/cohabiting, separated/divorced and widowed) increases with age. By the age of 60 years, 95 percent of the population of either sex had ever been married. For all ages considered, the proportion ever married among females is higher than that for males.

Sometimes individuals do not stay in marriage/unions permanently. The change in marital status may be caused by separation, divorce or death of a spouse. This change in marital status is reflected by the difference between the proportion ever married and the proportion currently married. Table 4.2 shows that marital instability increases with age and it affects females more than males.

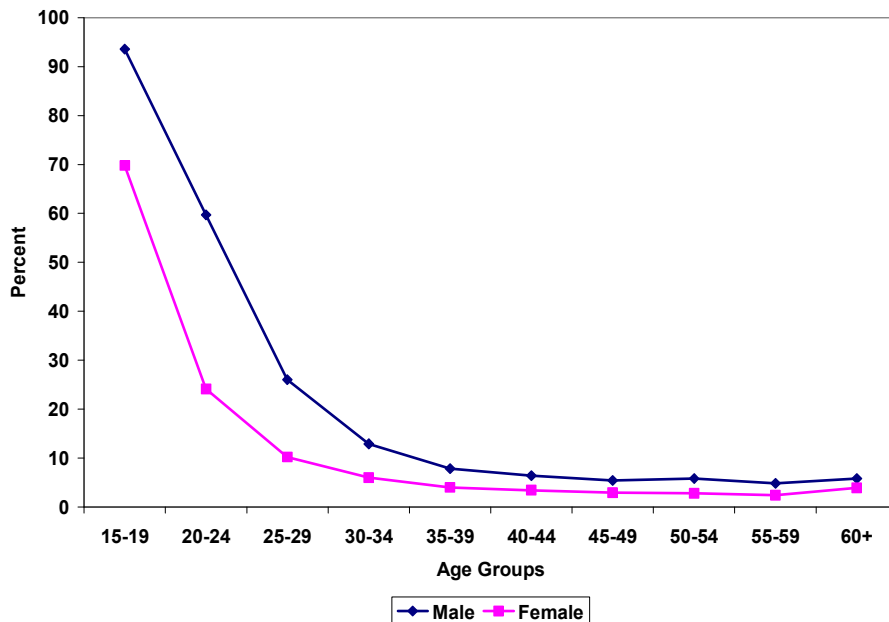
**Table 4.2: Proportion of Population (15 years and Above) by Marital Status and Age by Sex**

	Never Married		Currently Married		Ever Married	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15-19	93.6	69.8	5.9	28.4	6.4	30.2
20-24	59.7	24.1	38.1	69.7	40.3	75.9
25-29	26.0	10.2	69.7	80.0	74.0	89.8
30-34	12.9	6.0	81.2	80.1	87.1	94.0
35-39	7.8	4.0	84.9	78.1	92.2	96.0
40-44	6.4	3.4	84.6	72.9	93.6	96.6
45-49	5.4	2.9	84.2	68.4	94.6	97.1
50-54	5.8	2.8	81.5	60.9	94.2	97.2
55-59	4.8	2.4	80.8	55.7	95.2	97.6
60+	5.8	3.9	72.7	35.6	94.2	96.1
<b>Total (15 yrs and above )</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>77.4</b>

Marriage in Uganda is nearly universal

Marriage among females begins much earlier than among their male counterparts. More than one quarter (30 percent) of the females aged 15 -19 years had Ever Married compared to only six percent of the males in the same age group. Among the females aged 20-24 years, only one quarter had Never Married, compared to 60 percent among the males. After age 35, less than 10 percent of persons of either sex had never married while for the older persons (age 60 years or more) only four percent of the female and six percent of the males had never been married, thus confirming the notion of universality of marriage in Uganda.

**Figure 4.1: Proportion of Population (15 years and above) that is Never Married and Age by Sex**



Among those aged 15-19, 30 percent of the females had already married compared to only 6 per cent among the males of the same age group. Similarly, those aged 20-24, about 60 percent of the males had not yet married, while the corresponding figure among the females was only one quarter. By age 60, 6 percent of the males still reported themselves as never married compared to only 4 percent of the females.

The incidence of polygamy is relatively low in Uganda. The proportion reporting as living in polygamous unions is lower among males than among females. It is not clear whether it is the males who are underreporting or the females over reporting polygamy.

Nine percent of the men in the 30 – 34 year age group were reported to be in polygamous unions. This proportion increases slightly with age peaking at 14 percent in the 55 – 59 year age group. On the other hand, 10 per cent of the women in the 20 – 24 year age group were reported to be in polygamous unions. The proportion increased with age and peaked at 18 percent in the 35 – 39 year age group, after which it started declining. This could be due an increase in polygamy among Ugandan women, or selective widowhood at older ages.

**Table 4.3: Marital Status by Age and Sex**

Sex / Age	Never married (Percent)	Currently married/cohabiting (monogamous) (Percent)	Currently married/cohabiting (polygamous) (Percent)	Widowed (Percent)	Divorced/ separated (Percent)
Male					
15-19	93.6	5.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
20-24	59.7	36.1	2.0	0.4	1.8
25-29	26.0	63.8	5.9	0.6	3.8
30-34	12.9	71.7	9.4	1.0	5.0
35-39	7.8	72.7	12.2	1.5	5.8
40-44	6.4	71.3	13.3	2.2	6.8
45-49	5.4	70.2	13.9	2.8	7.6
50-54	5.8	67.8	13.6	4.0	8.8
55-59	4.8	66.4	14.4	5.0	9.4
60+	5.8	59.9	12.8	10.5	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Female					
15-19	69.8	25.4	3.0	0.3	1.4
20-24	24.1	59.8	9.9	0.9	5.3
25-29	10.2	65.6	14.4	2.5	7.3
30-34	6.0	63.1	17.0	5.2	8.7
35-39	4.0	60.0	18.1	8.2	9.6
40-44	3.4	55.7	17.3	12.7	11.0
45-49	2.9	52.2	16.3	17.3	11.3
50-54	2.8	46.8	14.0	24.1	12.3
55-59	2.4	43.1	12.5	29.8	12.1
60+	3.9	28.3	7.3	49.0	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>

Nearly half of 60 years+ adults were widowed

A notable feature of Uganda's nuptiality pattern is the marital disruption. Marital disruption is highly selective by sex. Widowhood among the men is very low. The proportion widowed increase with age and peak at 10 per cent among men aged 60 years and over. On the other hand, widowhood is considerably higher among Uganda's women. By age 39, already 8 per cent of them are widowed, while by age 55 about a quarter of them reported themselves widowed. Among those aged 60 years and above, nearly a half are widowed. This difference must be due to a combination of higher male mortality and the higher remarriage among men.

It is interesting to note that there were much variation between sexes in marital instability due to divorce. Among the men it starts from the age group of 15 – 19 years, while among the women it starts as early as age group 10 – 14 years. In both cases the proportion divorced increases with age and for men peaks at 11 per cent among those aged 60 years and over. Among the women the peak was 12 percent reached as early as age group of 50 – 54 years and persists to the end.

**Table 4.4: Characteristics of the Population by Marital Status**

	Never Married		Married		Widowed/Divorced /Separated	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Regions</b>						
Central	42.7	28	48.8	51.7	8.5	20.3
Central Excl Klan	40.8	24.4	49.4	53.5	9.7	22.1
Eastern	33.4	17.4	59.8	66.4	6.8	16.2
Northern	36.9	20.7	58.9	66.1	4.2	13.3
Western	38.7	23.3	56.3	60.4	5	16.3
<b>Residence</b>						
Urban	47.7	36.3	48	48.8	4.2	15
Rural	36.6	20.3	56.8	62.6	6.6	17.1
<b>Education</b>						
None	23.3	7.3	64.3	66.4	12.4	26.3
Primary	38.5	24.4	55.5	62.3	6	13.4
Secondary	49	46.5	47.4	44.4	3.6	9
Above Secondary	33.9	39.3	63	51.1	3.1	9.6
<b>Religion</b>						
Catholic	37.4	22	55.6	60.7	7	17.4
Church of Uganda	38.6	22.8	55.4	60.3	6	16.9
Moslem	39.1	22.3	55.6	62.5	5.3	15.2
Others	39	25.2	55.6	59.5	5.3	15.3
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>

### 4.3 Education Differentials in Marital Status Composition

Education is known to influence the marriage patterns within a population. This is likely to happen through either or both of two ways. Staying in the school system may withdraw people from the marriage market thus raising the age at first marriage. On the other hand, after a certain level of education, people might develop career ambitions which would compete with the marriage option and thereby make it less attractive. This latter is likely to operate more strongly among females.

Education delays marriage

Table 4.5 presents the marital status composition by educational categories of the male Ugandan population as at 13<sup>th</sup> September 2002. The positive relationship between educational attainment and the proportions single is clear up to age group 25 – 29. While in the age group 20 – 24 only about half of the men with either no or only primary education are still single, among those with secondary education and above, it is about three quarters, while more than 80 per cent of those with tertiary education are still single.

Nevertheless, the marital status data presented here show some unexpected patterns. First, it is notable that among the men with education level of secondary and above, the proportions single are not 100 per cent, particularly in the age group 15 – 19. What is observed in the 10 – 14 age group is most likely a reporting problem. The second unexpected feature in the marriage composition is among the 25 – 29 Ugandan males 27 percent among those with no education were still single compared to only 19 percent among those with primary education. This pattern continues in the next age group where 18 per cent of those with no education were still single compared to only a tenth of the men with primary education and 15 per cent of those with secondary education or above.



Table 4.5: Marital Status Composition for Males, Uganda, 2002

	Total Total	Never married Percent	Currently married/ cohabiting (monogamous) Percent	Currently married/ cohabiting (polygamous) Percent	Widowed Percent	Divorced/ Separated Percent
<b>None</b>						
Total	1,062,924	32.3	48.9	7.8	4.4	6.6
10-14	123,615	96.9	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
15-19	84,165	86.6	11.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
20-24	105,736	50.7	43.0	2.9	0.6	2.8
25-29	109,469	26.8	61.0	6.3	1.0	4.9
30-34	105,512	18.1	65.0	8.8	1.6	6.6
35-39	82,545	12.4	66.6	11.3	2.2	7.5
40-44	78,202	11.1	65.7	11.6	3.2	8.5
45-49	51,055	9.6	64.5	12.8	4.1	9.1
50-54	53,084	10.1	61.7	11.8	5.9	10.6
55-59	40,140	7.9	60.5	13.2	7.3	11.2
60+	229,401	7.2	56.7	11.4	13.2	11.6
<b>Primary</b>						
Total	4,772,362	58.1	33.1	4.7	1.1	2.9
10-14	1,558,220	98.3	1.5	0.1	0.2	0
15-19	875,198	93.4	5.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
20-24	492,401	50.6	44.2	2.5	0.4	2.3
25-29	439,851	18.8	69.4	6.8	0.6	4.4
30-34	378,163	10.1	73	10.4	1	5.5
35-39	261,809	6.4	72.7	13.2	1.5	6.2
40-44	214,542	5.3	71.5	14	2	7.1
45-49	136,911	4.5	70.5	14.3	2.7	8
50-54	111,019	4.8	68.5	14.1	3.7	9
55-59	72,283	4	67.1	14.6	4.6	9.6
60+	231,965	4.8	61.6	13.7	8.9	11.1
<b>Secondary and Above</b>						
Total	1,619,022	46.6	44.4	5.6	0.9	2.5
10-14	25,261	98.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0
15-19	322,237	95.9	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
20-24	354,685	75.1	22.7	1.1	0.2	0.8
25-29	261,395	37.8	55.6	4.1	0.3	2.2
30-34	205,347	15.3	72.8	8.0	0.6	3.2
35-39	135,638	7.5	76.4	11.1	1.1	3.9
40-44	96,779	5.3	75.2	13.1	1.6	4.8
45-49	63,699	4.0	74.4	14.0	2.1	5.5
50-54	54,238	3.6	72.5	14.5	2.8	6.5
55-59	34,135	2.8	71.6	15.5	3.3	6.9
60+	65,608	4.8	65.1	14.6	7.1	8.4

The above information points to the fact that educational attainment among Ugandan men operates only at the mechanical level of removing them from the marriage market. It does not influence the traditional attitude of universality of marriage. This

can be observed further that in the subsequent age groups where the mechanical effect of education has definitely worn off, the proportions single are actually higher among the men with no education than among all the other education categories.

Another notable feature about the marital composition among Ugandan males is the fact that education has virtually no effect on polygamy. The general pattern is that the older the men get, the more likely for them to get into polygamous unions. This is generally true across education categories.

The effect of education on men's marital composition can also be observed in marital disruption. There is a generally positive relationship between educational attainment and marital stability. This is true for both instability caused by divorce and widowhood. Among the men aged 45 – 49, 4 percent of those without education are widowed, while 9 percent were divorced. On the other hand, among those with Secondary Education and over, only 2 per cent were widowed, while 6 percent were divorced. Similarly, among the 50 – 54 aged men, 6 percent of those without education are widowed and 11 per cent were divorced, compared to 3 and 7 per cent respectively among the men with secondary and above.

Education has often been hypothesized to have a more profound effect on women and their demographic behaviour. Table 4.6 presents the marital status composition of Ugandan women according to educational groups as at 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2002. This table shows that educational attainment has a profound effect on marriage among Uganda's women. In general, in the younger age groups, the more educated a woman is, the less likely it is for her to have ever experienced marriage.

Marriage among the un-educated women starts early and progresses very fast, such that in the age group 15 – 19 more than half of them have already been married. In the next age group, only 13 percent of the women had not yet experienced any marriage. On the other hand, only about a third of the women with primary education had experienced marriage in the 15 – 19 age group. However, in the next and subsequent age groups, the proportion married is very close to the women without education, suggesting that educating women only up to primary level does not equip them with sufficient alternatives to early marriage.

Table 4.6: Marital Status Composition among Females, Uganda, 2002

	Total Total	Never married Percent	Currently	Currently	Divorced/ Widowed Separated	
			married/cohabiting (monogamous) Percent	married/cohabiting (polygamous) Percent	Percent	Percent
<b>None</b>						
Total	2,261,419	12.5	49.0	13.6	17.3	7.5
10-14	128,520	95.4	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.2
15-19	149,566	46.3	44.3	6.3	0.6	2.5
20-24	256,838	13.2	66.9	13.4	1.3	5.2
25-29	250,687	6.2	66.7	17.9	2.8	6.4
30-34	232,877	4.1	63.3	19.8	5.6	7.3
35-39	205,954	2.7	60.7	20.4	8.4	7.7
40-44	193,496	2.5	56.1	18.9	13.5	9.0
45-49	140,827	2.0	52.5	17.6	18.5	9.3
50-54	152,279	2.2	47.0	14.7	25.7	10.5
55-59	114,799	1.9	43.3	13.1	31.2	10.4
60+	435,576	3.2	28.1	7.5	50.9	10.4
<b>Primary</b>						
Total	4,597,492	49.2	34.7	7.4	3.9	4.8
10-14	1,539,275	97.9	1.7	0.2	0.2	0
15-19	841,304	68.2	26.8	3.1	0.3	1.6
20-24	609,669	17	65.6	10.5	0.9	6
25-29	485,547	7.2	67.6	14.7	2.5	8
30-34	345,434	4.8	63.8	17.1	5	9.4
35-39	240,595	3.5	60	17.9	8	10.5
40-44	178,914	3.1	55.8	16.9	12	12.2
45-49	111,813	2.8	52.3	15.8	16.2	13
50-54	86,508	2.9	47.1	13.6	21.8	14.6
55-59	49,132	2.6	43	11.9	27.3	15.2
60+	109,301	5.2	28.9	6.8	42.8	16.2
<b>Secondary and Above</b>						
Total	1,169,410	46.8	38.2	6.1	3.5	5.4
10-14	35,095	97.8	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
15-19	351,762	83.6	13.9	1.6	0.2	0.7
20-24	293,856	48.5	41.6	5.5	0.5	3.9
25-29	186,294	23.3	59	9	1.9	6.8
30-34	113,550	13.8	61	11	4.8	9.3
35-39	68,655	9.9	57.8	12.2	8.4	11.7
40-44	45,676	8.4	53.4	11.8	12.1	14.3
45-49	27,412	7.9	50.2	11.2	15.7	15.0
50-54	19,591	7.2	44.8	10.6	21.3	16.2
55-59	9,427	7.7	41.8	8.6	25.8	16.0
60+	18,092	12.5	28.8	5.2	39.5	14.0

In stark contrast, among women with secondary or tertiary education, only 16 percent had experienced marriage in the 15 – 19 age group. In the next age group, about half of the women with Secondary level and above were still never married. What is even

more interesting about these more highly educated women is that even beyond the ages when education is expected to be operating mechanically by removing them from the marriage market, substantial proportions of them still remain unmarried. This suggests education of women operates not only by extending their years in school, and thereby keeping them out of the marriage market, but also by changing their attitudes and liberating them from universal dependency on marriage.

Another way that education operates on women is by making them less likely to be in polygamous marriages. Although some educated women are still found in polygamous marriages, the data in Table 4.5 clearly suggest an inverse relationship between education and a woman's likelihood to be in a polygamous marriage. In the age groups 20-24, big variations were observed in proportions of women in polygamous union in accordance with their level of education. A bigger 13 percent of women living in polygamous unions had no education at all as compared to only 3 percent with secondary education and above. Among those aged 30 – 34, about a fifth of the women without education were found in polygamous marriages compared to 7 percent of those with secondary education or higher. This pattern is observed at all age groups.

Marital disruption was observed to increase with age of the women regardless of educational attainment or type of disruption. The most notable difference, however, lies in the disruption due to widowhood. In general, the higher the educational attainment, the less likely the women to be widowed. For example, in the age group 45 – 49, 19 per cent of the women widowed were not educated at all compared to slightly lower percentages of 16 with secondary level Education or over. Similarly, in the age group 55 – 59, 31 percent of the women widowed were without education compared to 26 per cent among those with secondary education and above.

#### **4.4 Summary**

Marriage is the most common gateway to family formation and subsequently child bearing. The data indicate that marriage in Uganda is almost universal, and that it begins much earlier among females than among their male counterparts. Marital instability is more common among females than males.

## **CHAPTER 5: POLICY IMPLICATIONS**

The children who are heading households are young adolescents who have already entered into union given the low age at first union in Uganda. So the policies that have been put in place and have a bearing on adolescent sexual and reproductive health such as the adolescent policy should be disseminated at all levels to target the early entry into union.

Female headed households are generally poor than the male headed household. With a substantial proportion of female headed household studies should be done to understand how these households cope especially in the health and wellbeing of the children in these households. Need to understand more the Masaka scenario of 30.3% female heads and its implications

The following policy strategies to ensure effective participation of ethnic and religious composition in development are suggested. Some of these are in line with other government programmes.

Government should accelerate the policy development process of the cultural policy to guide the cultural issues and programmes for the well being of society.

Research into the diverse ethnic groupings particularly the minority ethnic groups should be undertaken to inform and educate the populace and government.

The future Population and Housing censuses should include more questions/variables on ethnicity and any other relevant variables for proper analysis and appreciation of the role of culture in the development process.

Government should support, encourage organizations that promote individual cultures and promote cultural exchange. This can be through inclusive and intercultural education programmes to promote peaceful co-existence and understanding of a multicultural society.

Uganda should adopt measures to protect, maintain and promote linguistic and cultural diversity. Institutional networks aiming to promote and develop the cultural heritage and indigenous peoples should be supported and developed. Further more government should ensure that all initiatives supported by donors and intergovernmental organisations demonstrate that they will not affect cultural and linguistic diversity.

Table A1.1: Selected Indicators on Population Composition by District

Region	Household	Average	Female	Distribution of		
				Child	Non Household	
District	Households	Population	Household Size	Headed	Headed	Population
<b>Central</b>						
Kalangala	12.8	33.3	2.6	21.1	1.9	2.0
Kampala	306.2	1,161.1	3.8	28.0	1.3	10.1
Kayunga	62.0	292.5	4.7	25.3	1.1	0.6
Kiboga	51.3	227.3	4.4	22.6	1.2	0.7
Luwero	106.6	474.2	4.4	29.4	1.1	0.9
Masaka	176.9	762.9	4.3	30.3	1.1	1.6
Mpigi	88.7	403.5	4.6	29.3	1.1	1.0
Mubende	156.2	685.1	4.4	24.5	1.1	1.3
Mukono	188.0	785.5	4.2	26.3	1.1	2.8
Nakasongola	25.5	126.1	4.9	22.0	0.8	0.3
Rakai	106.7	467.0	4.4	26.0	1.0	1.1
Sembabule	39.3	179.0	4.6	24.6	0.9	0.2
Wakiso	218.1	897.5	4.1	27.9	1.3	2.1
<b>Region</b>	<b>1,538.2</b>	<b>6,495.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>24.7</b>
<b>Eastern</b>						
Bugiri	82.7	411.3	5.0	17.1	1.0	0.7
Busia	47.9	224.1	4.7	20.4	0.5	0.2
Iganga	140.2	705.2	5.0	20.0	0.9	0.7
Jinja	84.0	379.7	4.5	21.2	1.2	2.2
Kaberamaido	26.0	131.2	5.0	23.5	0.4	0.1
Kamuli	136.8	704.2	5.1	17.4	0.6	0.7
Kapchorwa	39.1	189.3	4.8	16.0	0.3	0.2
Katakwi	64.7	298.4	4.6	28.0	0.5	0.2
Kumi	78.4	387.2	4.9	23.4	0.5	0.7
Mayuge	64.0	323.6	5.1	16.9	0.8	0.4
Mbale	162.5	713.5	4.4	17.6	1.0	0.8
Pallisa	100.1	519.1	5.2	16.3	0.3	0.5
Sironko	67.3	282.9	4.2	20.2	0.7	0.2
Soroti	70.5	367.6	5.2	22.9	0.6	0.4
Tororo	112.3	533.5	4.8	18.8	0.5	0.5
<b>Region</b>	<b>1,276.7</b>	<b>6,170.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>

Table A1.1: Selected Indicators on Population Composition by District-Continued

Region District	Household Households	Household Population	Average Household Size	Selected Indicators		
				Female Headed	Child Headed	Non HH Population
<b>Northern</b>						
Adjumani	31.9	162.9	5.1	27.7	0.4	30.5
Apac	143.0	681.5	4.8	22.1	0.5	0.6
Arua	151.9	829.3	5.5	23.4	0.6	1.2
Gulu	97.2	470.0	4.8	25.1	0.7	1.2
Kitgum	56.0	280.2	5.0	25.3	0.6	0.7
Kotido	*	*	*	*	*	-
Lira	154.1	736.3	4.8	21.6	0.4	0.9
Moroto	34.5	188.0	4.7	22.6	0.8	2.1
Moyo	38.9	192.8	5.0	25.3	0.6	1.0
Nakapiripirit	27.4	150.1	5.5	20.4	0.7	3.0
Nebbi	90.0	433.1	4.8	26.7	0.5	0.8
Pader	65.9	323.7	4.9	22	0.4	0.4
Yumbe	42.6	250.0	5.9	21.5	0.6	0.1
<b>Region</b>	<b>1,016.8</b>	<b>5,269.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>
<b>Western</b>						
Bundibugyo	45.1	209.3	4.6	20.4	1.3	0.2
Bushenyi	143.0	724.8	5.1	20.7	0.5	1.1
Hoima	70.3	326.6	4.6	19.7	1.1	13.4
Kabale	95.1	453.2	4.8	24.6	0.5	0.8
Kabarole	76.9	353.1	4.6	26.3	1.3	1.3
Kamwenge	57.1	262.8	4.6	21.9	0.7	0.3
Kanungu	43.5	203.7	4.7	23.4	0.7	0.3
Kasese	98.8	519.8	5.3	18.3	0.7	0.8
Kibaale	85.0	404.1	4.8	19.7	0.9	0.7
Kisoro	48.5	219.6	4.5	22.7	0.7	0.4
Kyenjojo	80.4	376.4	4.7	20.9	1.1	0.3
Masindi	91.8	454.5	5.0	19.9	0.9	1.5
Mbarara	224.8	1,076.9	4.8	20.8	0.7	2.4
Ntungamo	76.4	378.1	4.9	22.2	0.6	0.4
Rukungiri	56.2	273.3	4.9	24.2	0.6	0.5
<b>Region</b>	<b>1,293.0</b>	<b>6,236.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>
<b>UGANDA</b>	<b>5,043.3</b>	<b>23,599.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>100</b>

\* Data for Kotido District were excluded from the analysis

Table A1.2: Ethnicity of Ugandans

Ethnicity of Ugandans	Male	Female	Total	% of Total
Baganda	1,989,332	2,136,761	4,126,093	17.7
Baruli	68,919	70,592	139,511	0.6
Babukusu	7,267	7,694	14,961	0.1
Bagisu	550,146	567,097	1,117,243	4.8
Bagwe	37,253	37,972	75,225	0.3
Bagwere	197,976	210,762	408,738	1.8
Bahehe	1,589	1,769	3,358	0.0
Bakenyi	30,970	31,014	61,984	0.3
Banyara	10,315	10,297	20,612	0.1
Banyole	169,569	170,900	340,469	1.5
Basamia	136,912	142,974	279,886	1.2
Basoga	992,570	1,070,191	2,062,761	8.9
Iteso	766,720	800,201	1,566,921	6.7
Jopadhola	176,438	183,221	359,659	1.5
Kumam	85,513	88,691	174,204	0.7
Sabiny	89,413	91,181	180,594	0.8
Acholi	555,555	585,542	1,141,097	4.9
Alur	259,879	270,231	530,110	2.3
Chope	10,190	10,327	20,517	0.1
Dodotoh	1,256	1,289	2,545	0.0
Ethur	1,235	1,107	2,342	0.0
IK(Teuso)	4,250	4,247	8,497	0.0
Jie	612	480	1,092	0.0
Jonam	41,295	45,309	86,604	0.4
Kakwa	64,590	64,919	129,509	0.6
Karimojong	123,473	134,834	258,307	1.1
Kebu(okebu)	17,103	16,715	33,818	0.1
Kuku	17,238	17,454	34,692	0.1
Langi	729,331	754,486	1,483,817	6.4
Lendu	5,831	5,324	11,155	0.0
Lugbara	502,003	520,056	1,022,059	4.4
Madi	147,552	148,678	296,230	1.3
Mening	665	582	1,247	0.0
Mvuba	436	427	863	0.0
Napore	158	172	330	0.0
Nubi	12,919	13,145	26,064	0.1
Nyangia	183	149	332	0.0
Pokot	37,702	32,655	70,357	0.3
So(Tepeth)	10,606	10,921	21,527	0.1
Vonoma	64	55	119	0.0
Baamba	17,945	17,589	35,534	0.2
Babwisi	32,675	35,796	68,471	0.3
Bafumbira	218,379	230,511	448,890	1.9
Bagungu	23,729	25,038	48,767	0.2
Bahororo	84,563	90,027	174,590	0.7
Bakiga	814,942	864,509	1,679,451	7.2
Bakhonzo	295,621	313,069	608,690	2.6
Banyabindi	7,081	6,831	13,912	0.1
Banyakole	1,136,431	1,193,541	2,329,972	10.0
Banyarwanda	155,221	159,377	314,598	1.4
Banyoro	326,330	340,682	667,012	2.9
Basongora	5,114	5,039	10,153	0.0
Batagwenda	22,090	22,396	44,486	0.2
Batoro	297,045	309,852	606,897	2.6
Batuku	10,159	10,373	20,532	0.1
Batwa	3,275	3,430	6,705	0.0
Other Ugandans	47,565	45,898	93,463	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,353,193</b>	<b>11,934,379</b>	<b>23,287,572</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note\*: The Dodotoh Population excludes those residing in Kotido district



Table A1.3: Nationality of Non- Ugandans

Ethnicity of Non-Ugandans	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total
Kenya	16,386	18,709	35,095	6.3
Tanzania	31,452	30,131	61,583	11.1
Rwanda	52,843	53,359	106,202	19.2
Burundi	46,406	40,890	87,296	15.8
Sudan	82,693	80,773	163,466	29.5
Dr of CONGO	34,462	38,735	73,197	13.2
Other Africa	2,333	1,903	4,236	0.8
United Kingdom	1,101	984	2,085	0.4
Other Europe	1,121	955	2,076	0.4
Asia	5,251	3,566	8,817	1.6
USA	568	598	1,166	0.2
Canada	219	165	384	0.1
Central & Latin America	142	114	256	0.0
Australia	92	102	194	0.0
Oceania	337	357	694	0.1
Non-Ugandan-not stated	3,680	3,263	6,943	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>279,086</b>	<b>274,604</b>	<b>553,690</b>	<b>100</b>

Table A1.4: Ethnicity by Region

Ethnicity	Anglican/ Protestant							
	Catholic	SDA	Orthodox	Pentecostal	Moslem	Traditional	Others	
Madi	87.9	5.9	0.4	0.2	1	4.1	0.00	0.6
So(Tepeth)	75.2	1	0	0	0.2	0.5	18.3	4.7
Alur	73	16.1	0.7	0.1	2.7	5.4	0.1	1.9
Acholi	72.3	23.6	0.2	0.1	1.7	0.8	0.1	1.2
Banyabindi	67.2	20.4	1.5	0.2	3.3	6.1	0.00	1.2
Jonam	66.9	24.8	0.2	0.1	2.4	4.3	0.1	1.2
Karimojong	66.7	6.0	0.1	0	0.4	0.9	13.1	12.8
Chope	65.2	22.8	0.7	0.1	3.7	5	0.00	2.4
Batagwenda	64.2	29.8	0.4	0.1	1.8	3	0.00	0.5
Kebu(okebu)	62.6	28.2	0.8	0.6	4.4	2.8	0.00	0.6
Napore	61.8	22.1	0.3	0	5.5	7.6	0.6	2.1
Ethur	60.2	29.5	0.3	0	5.8	3.1	0.4	0.8
Jie	59.5	23.8	0.9	0	5.8	7.6	0.5	1.8
Jopadhola	58.7	30.6	0.5	0.1	5.6	2.2	0.00	2.2
Lendu	54.5	36.3	1	0	2.2	3.7	0.3	2.1
Bakenyi	53.3	16.6	0.6	0	5.4	21.8	0.2	2.1
Dodoth	52.1	32.1	1.8	0	5.5	4.8	0.00	3.7
IK(Teuso)	51.1	32.6	0.9	0.1	7.2	5.9	0.1	2.1
Langi	49.7	39.6	0.9	0.1	7.5	0.8	0.00	1.4
Mening	49	31	0.2	0.1	3.4	12.2	1.1	2.9
Batoro	48.8	30.8	2	0.3	5.2	5.4	0.1	7.3
Banyoro	48.7	34.6	1.4	0.1	3.1	6.3	0.1	5.7
Lugbara	48.6	21.4	0.1	0	0.4	29.1	0.00	0.3
Kumam	46.7	38.7	1.1	0.1	10.3	0.9	0.00	2.3
Mvuba	45.8	25.3	0.6	0.1	3.1	22.6	0.1	2.4
Iteso	45.1	39.5	0.3	0	8.9	2.3	0.1	3.8
Banyarwanda	43.7	29.8	4.6	0.3	10.4	8.3	0.1	2.8
Baganda	42.7	27.4	1.5	0.2	4.3	23	0.1	0.9
Vonoma	42	37	0.8	0	4.2	12.6	0.8	2.5
Bakiga	41.7	47.8	1	0.1	3.4	2.3	0.1	3.6
Babukusu	40.1	15.9	1.3	0.4	22.8	6.2	0.1	13.3
Bafumbira	37.7	41.5	4.5	0.3	7.4	3.4	0.1	5.1
Babwisi	37	45.6	0.9	0.2	3.6	8.3	0.2	4.3
Nyangia	34.9	30.7	5.4	0.3	6.6	9.6	3.3	9
Banyakole	34.8	52.6	1	0.2	4.6	5.2	0.00	1.5
Basamia	33.8	40.2	1	0.2	12.4	5.7	0.00	6.7
Bahehe	33.5	37.3	2.1	0.9	7.9	9.3	0.3	8.7
Bahororo	33.2	58.9	0.6	0.1	3.7	2.3	0.00	1.2
Baamba	33	47.6	1.9	0.5	3.5	10	0.1	3.4
Bagungu	31	54.6	0.3	0.1	2.3	5.2	0.3	6.3
Batwa	30	50	3.6	0.2	3.2	5.3	0.5	7.1
Bagwe	29.9	43.9	0.7	0.2	11.1	9.1	0.00	5
Bagisu	29.1	45.7	1.5	0.2	5.3	14	0.3	3.9
Bakhonzo	28.7	44.1	15.4	0.2	3.1	6.9	0.1	1.5
Pokot	27.8	7.5	0	0	0.5	0.7	49.2	14.3
Kakwa	24.2	28.8	0.2	0	2.1	44.3	0.00	0.3
Bagwere	23.6	46.8	0.7	0.1	3.1	23.9	0.00	1.8
Sabiny	23.4	40.5	0.6	0.1	18.3	9.7	0.3	7
Banyara	21.7	53	1.3	0.1	7.6	9.8	0.2	6.3
Basongora	17.4	57.7	2.3	0.4	6.6	13.2	0.00	2.5
Kuku	16.5	72.9	0.6	0.1	5.8	3.5	0.00	0.6
Basoga	16.2	46.2	1.5	0.2	3.7	30.6	0.2	1.4
Baruli	14.8	69.2	3.5	0.1	4.6	6.5	0.1	1.2
Banyole	11	42.6	0.6	0.1	2.6	41.6	0.00	1.4
Batuku	7	75	0.6	0.1	2.6	3.7	0.5	10.4
Nubi	2.5	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	94.4	0.00	0.3
Other Ugandans	47	18.5	1.5	0.2	4	26.5	0.1	2.3

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